



## Late Hokusai Video Tutorials Documentation

### Video 1. Create set demo

This video explains how to create a new set of resources to work within the Late Hokusai instance. Once created, the set will be stored in the clipboard to be at our disposal for future access.

1. Having logged onto ResearchSpace click on the Thinking Frames link to access the list of tools available.

A screenshot of the ResearchSpace Thinking Frames interface. The top navigation bar includes links for Dashboard, Thinking Frames (which is highlighted and circled in blue), Example Resources, and Account. Below the navigation is a search bar and a sidebar labeled 'Clipboard'. The main area is titled 'Frame 1' and contains several tool cards:

- Search**: Search for resources.
- Resource**: View resource details.
- Entity Editor**: Authoring a resource through the Entity Edit Form.
- Knowledge Map**: Express research thinking and processes as networks of relations.
- Semantic Narrative**: Compose and share your research through an evolving narrative.
- Map**: Explore places geographic information.
- Image Viewer**: View and compare High-Resolution images.
- Object Observations through Images**.
- Exploring and Comparing (Visual) Features**.
- Image Graph Authoring**: Knowledge Map + High-Resolution Image Viewer.

At the bottom left are buttons for 'Thinking Frames' and '+ Add frame'. A vertical 'Details' sidebar is on the right.

### 3. Select the search feature.

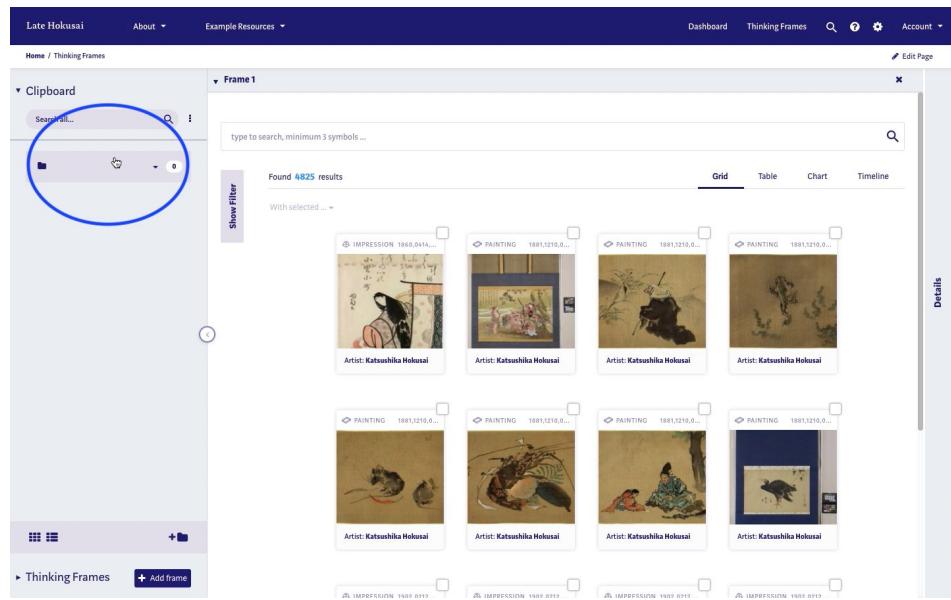
The screenshot shows the Late Hokusai application interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Home, About, Example Resources, Dashboard, Thinking Frames, and Account. Below the navigation is a search bar with placeholder text 'type to search, minimum 3 symbols ...'. Underneath the search bar, it says 'Found 4825 results' and 'Grid' is selected as the view mode. The main area displays a grid of 16 thumbnail images, each representing a painting by Katsushika Hokusai. Each thumbnail includes a small icon of a painting, the text 'PAINTING', a date like '1881/1210...', and the artist's name 'Artist: Katsushika Hokusai'. To the left of the main content area, there's a sidebar titled 'Clipboard' which contains a folder icon and the word 'Clipboard'. At the bottom of the sidebar, there are icons for 'Thinking Frames' and '+ Add frame'. On the far right, there's a vertical 'Details' panel.

### 4. Once in the search, create a new set of resources on the clipboard.

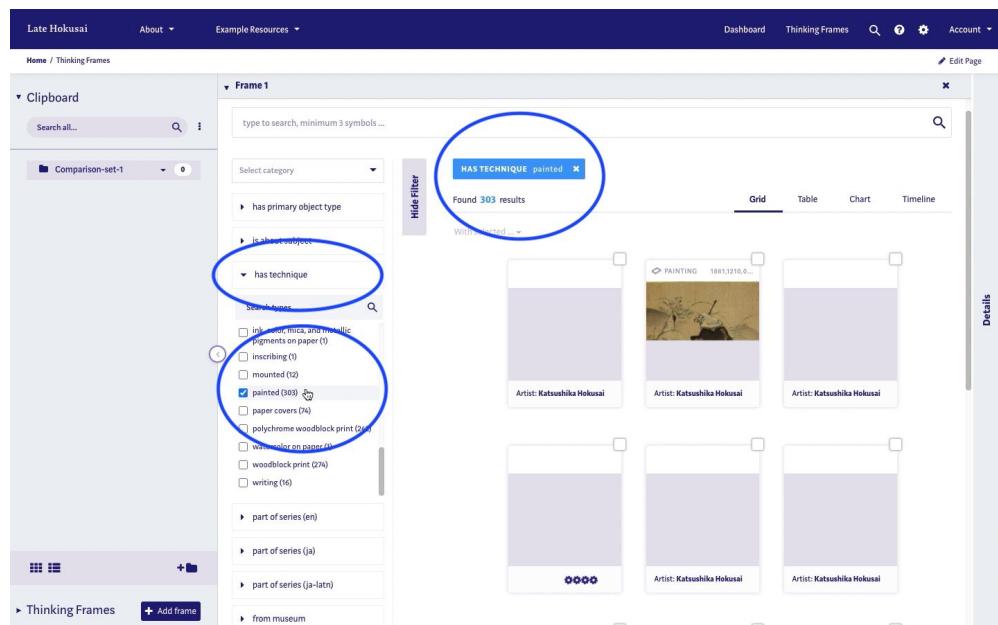
- To do this, use the add folder icon at the bottom of the clipboard. This is above the Add Frame button. A new folder is initiated. Type the name, and save it using the Enter Key.

This screenshot shows the same Late Hokusai interface as the previous one, but with a new addition: a folder named 'Comparison' has been created in the clipboard. The clipboard sidebar now shows both a folder icon and the text 'Clipboard'. The main search results grid remains the same, displaying 16 thumbnails of Hokusai's work. The 'Thinking Frames' and '+ Add frame' buttons are still visible at the bottom of the clipboard sidebar.

- After saving it, the empty folder should appear in the clipboard on the left side of the screen. But you need to open it.



5. Once the folder is created, and clicked to open, resources can be dragged-and dropped into the new set. To do this, run a search using some facets to navigate the data more efficiently
  - a. First, search using the facet (has technique). We need to go in the search tool, click on the Show filter button and select the *has technique* facet. This facet will display a list of all the techniques collected in the data. From these, we can select 'painted' as one of the objects that we are looking for is a painting.



- b. Having selected the facet, the results list is reduced.

- c. From the artworks listed, we can now identify the ones to bring into the set.
- d. After the painting is selected, click on the 'Explore Resource' icon on top of the object.

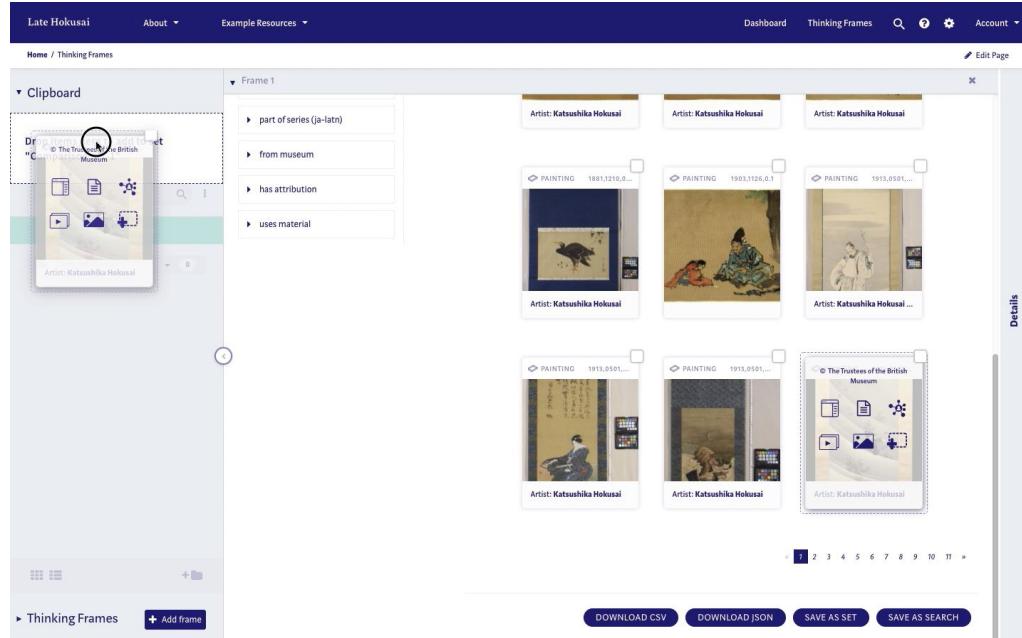
The interface displays a collection of 11 items, likely from a museum's digital catalog. Each item is represented by a small thumbnail image, a title ('PAINTING'), and an object number. Below some thumbnails, the artist's name ('Katsushika Hokusai') is listed. The card in the bottom right corner is highlighted with a dashed border and has its 'Explore Resource' icon circled in blue, indicating it is the target for the next step.

- e. There is more information about the resource and a larger image representation of the object (in this case this object has one image representation).

This screenshot shows the 'Thinking Frames' application's interface for a specific artwork. The main area displays detailed information about the object, including its artist (Katsushika Hokusai), type (Painting, Man-Made Object), place (Japan), and timespan (1847). The 'Summary' tab is active. On the left, there is a 'Clipboard' section where the user can search and manage items. A specific item, 'Comparison-set-1', is selected. The top navigation bar provides access to the application's features and account settings.

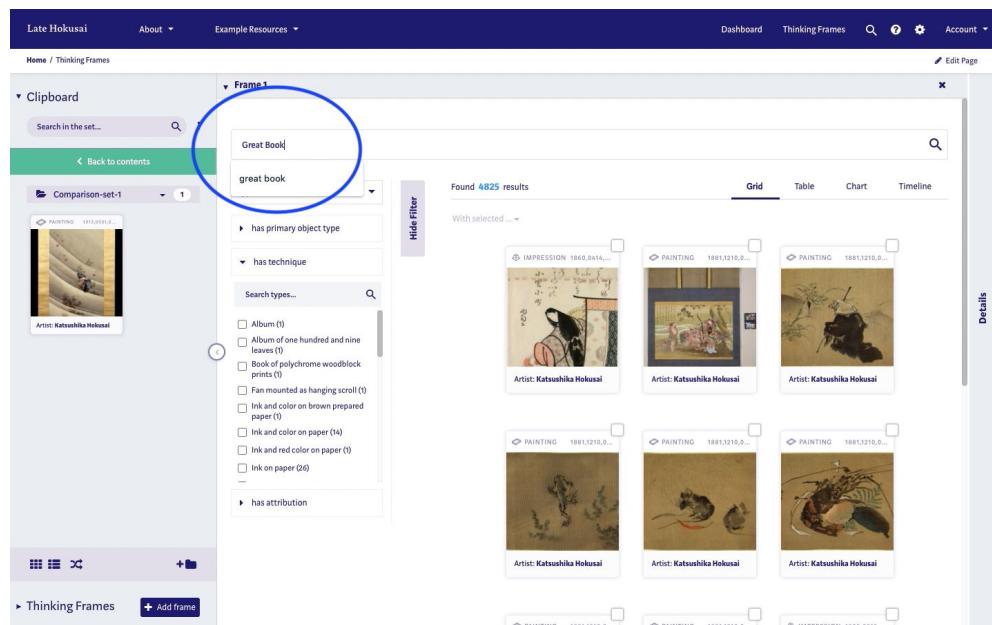
- f. If the resource is the correct one:
  - i. Open the set by clicking on it with the mouse.

- ii. Once the set is open, we can grab the resource with the mouse and release it on top of the newly created set.



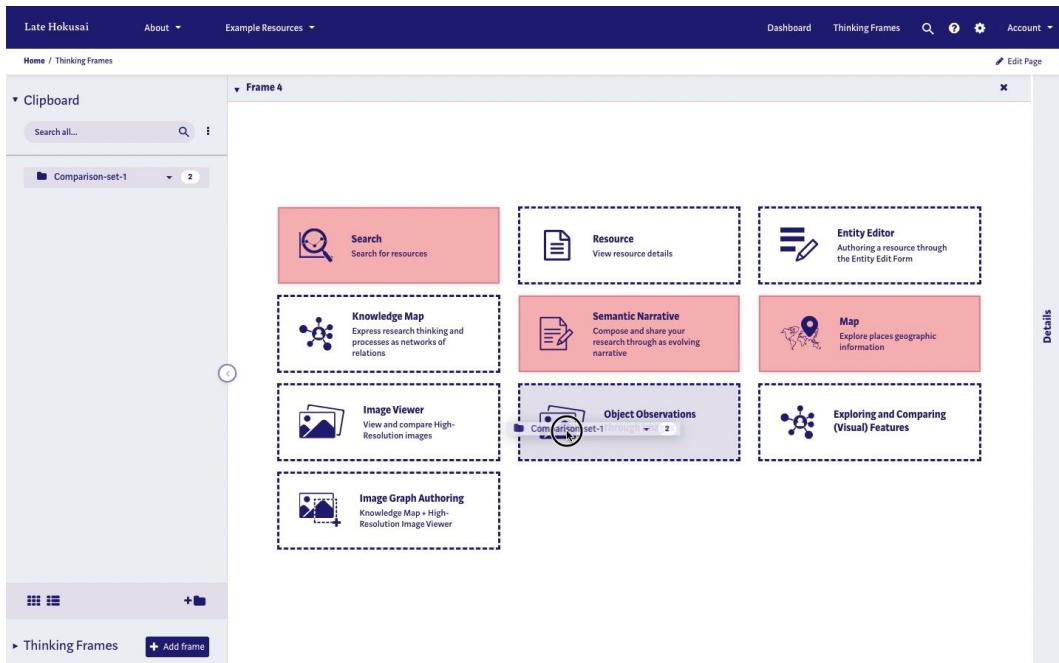
6. For a second example, we are going to run a text search.

- a. The project will enable a large number of semantic pathways to help locate particular artworks, and importantly, allow other people to find them (and these will start appearing in the faceted search). If the objects have little information you may need to use the text search or the identification number. As soon as you start typing, the search will start to provide results.

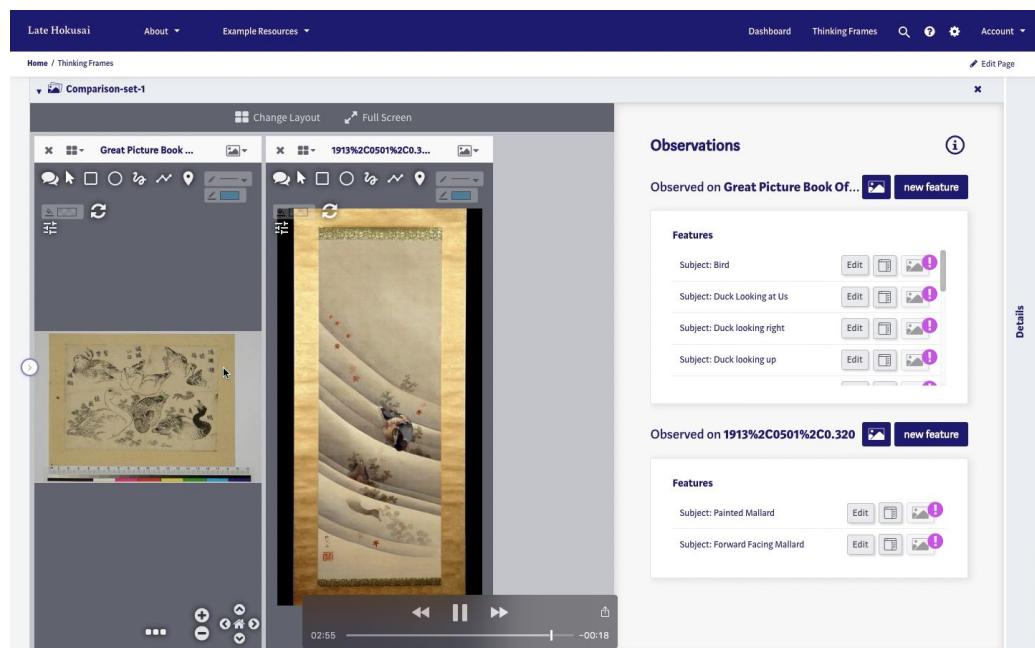


- b. Type in 'Great Book' to get results from the Great Picture Book of Everything.

- c. Browse the results or use the facets to narrow down further and drag the items you need into your set.
  - d. Once the second image is found, grab it into the set too.
7. Having created the new exploration set, drag the set and release it on the Object observation through images.



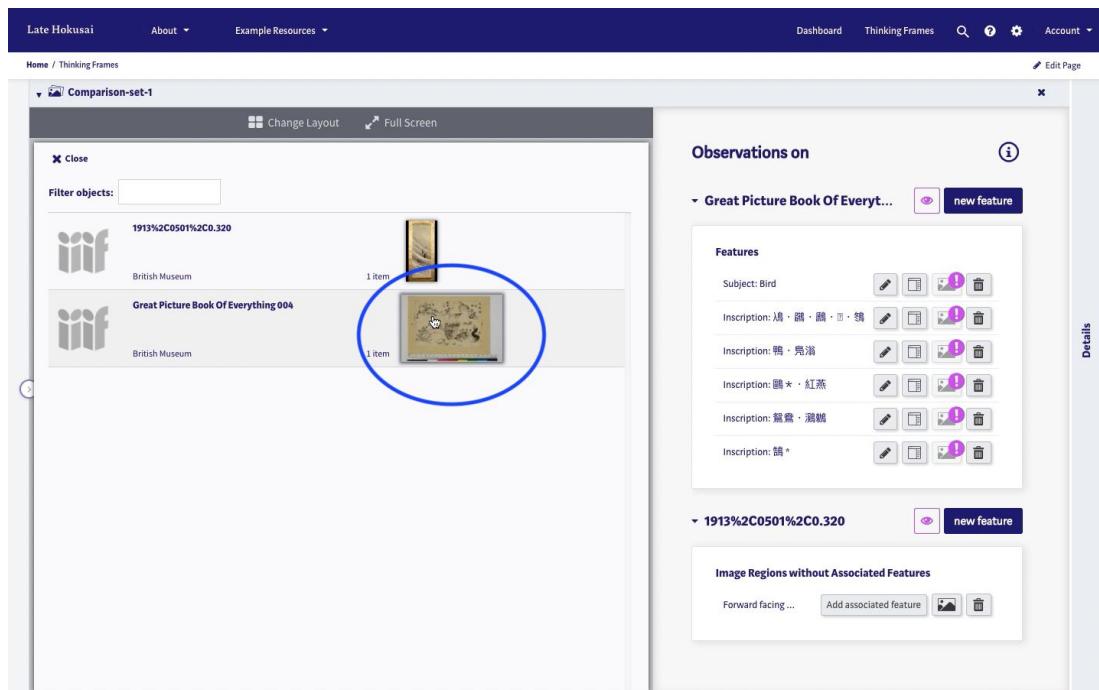
- a. The tool lets you compare objects and annotate them. The observation will be based on each image but relationships can be established between the objects under observation. This will insert new data into the system, creating relationships between resources.



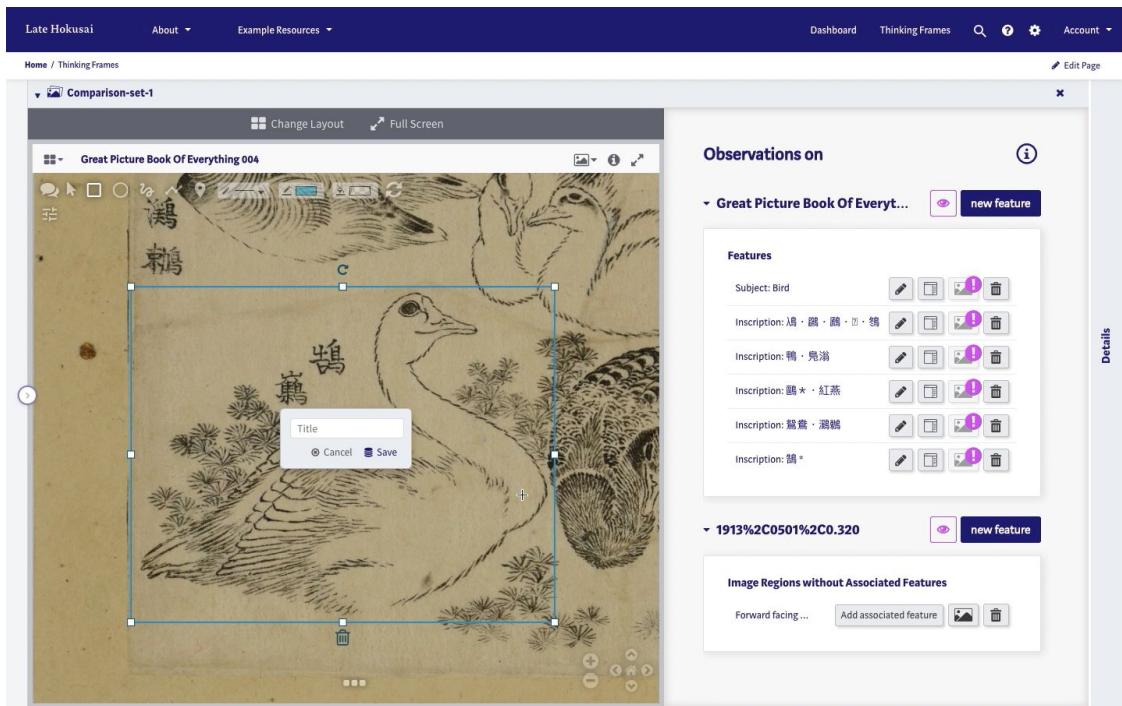
## Video 2. Create image regions, annotations, and features.

This video explains how to create new annotations using the 'Object observation through images' frame.

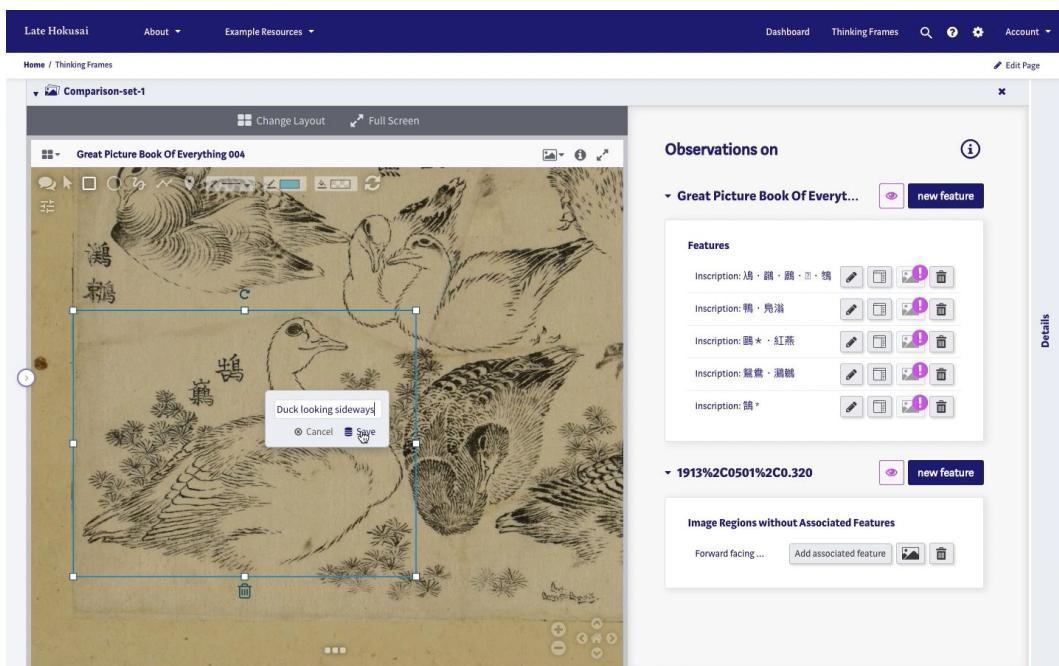
1. Having created a set of resources to work with, grab this set and release it on the Object Observation button. Here, we will be able to make the semantic observations on the resources selected.
2. After releasing the set on the Object observation, we will get the list of resources that constitute the set. In this case, the resources only have one representation image, but it may be possible that some resources have more than one image, in that case we will be able to pick the image that we want to annotate. Annotating two resources at the same time is possible by editing the layout of the grid.



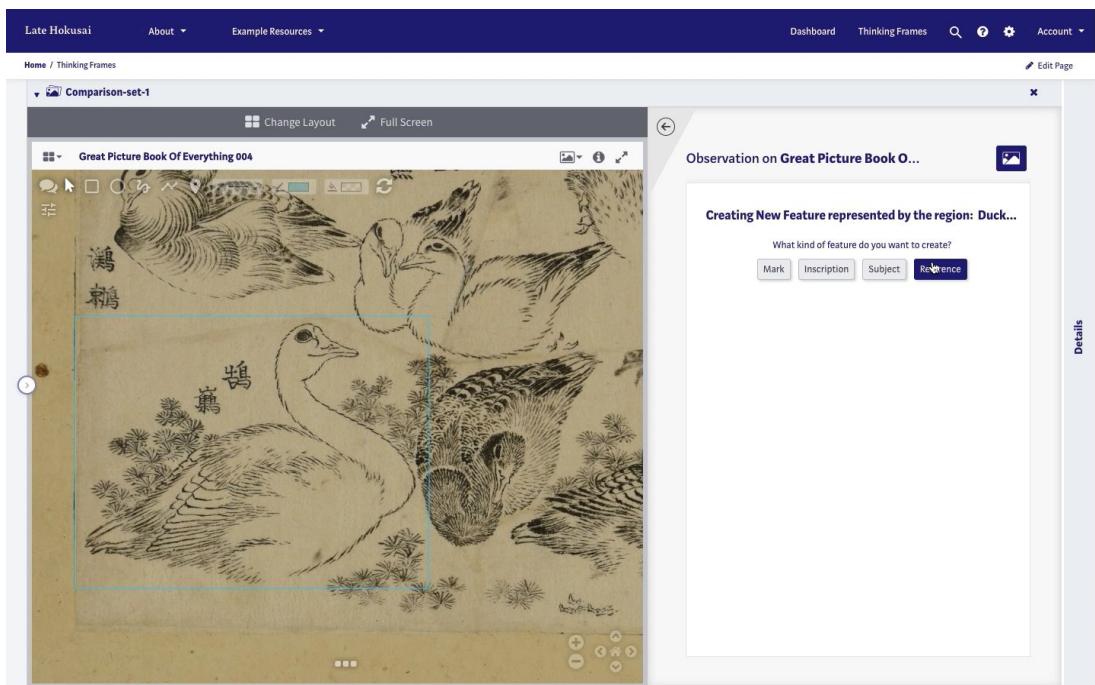
3. Having selected the resource, zoom in or out to define the area to focus on. On the top-left corner, there is the selection toggle. Select the shape of the area to isolate.



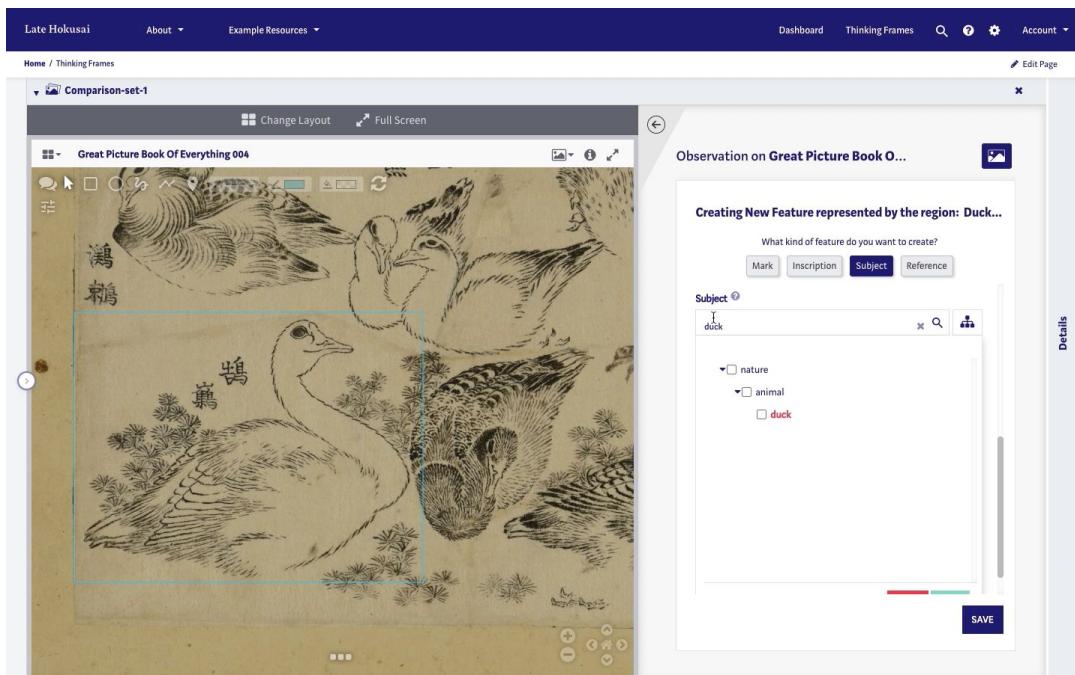
- Having selected the area, a text box comes up to insert the name of the image region that has just been defined. In this case, enter an appropriate label like - 'Duck looking sideways'.



- Once the image region is created, we want to associate a physical record to it. To associate it with an existing feature, or create a new feature from scratch. To create a new feature, define the type by choosing one of the four possibilities: Mark, inscription, subject, and reference.



- For example, the subject of the image region. To do this, select the feature category 'subject' and complete the fields in the form that comes up. Most of the data fields are completed automatically until it comes to the 'subject' section and the ones below it. Type in the name of the subject to associate with the image region and select one from the proposed options.

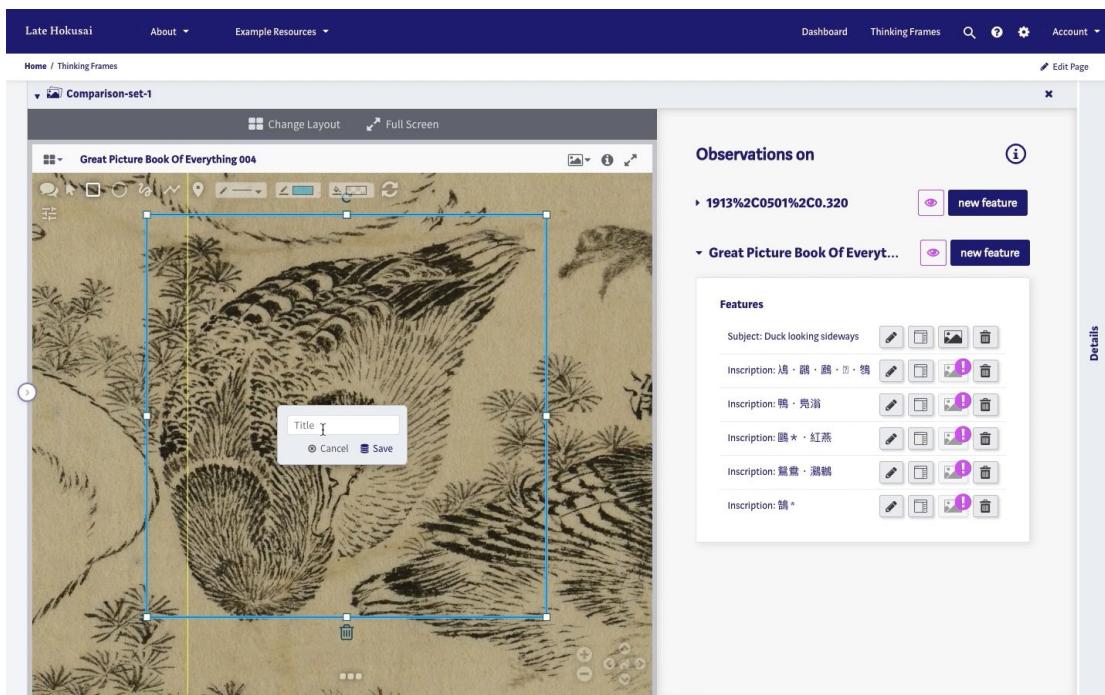


Once the subject is entered, save the form and our annotation of the image region will be associated with the feature. All this data will be integrated to the graph dataset that lies behind the system.

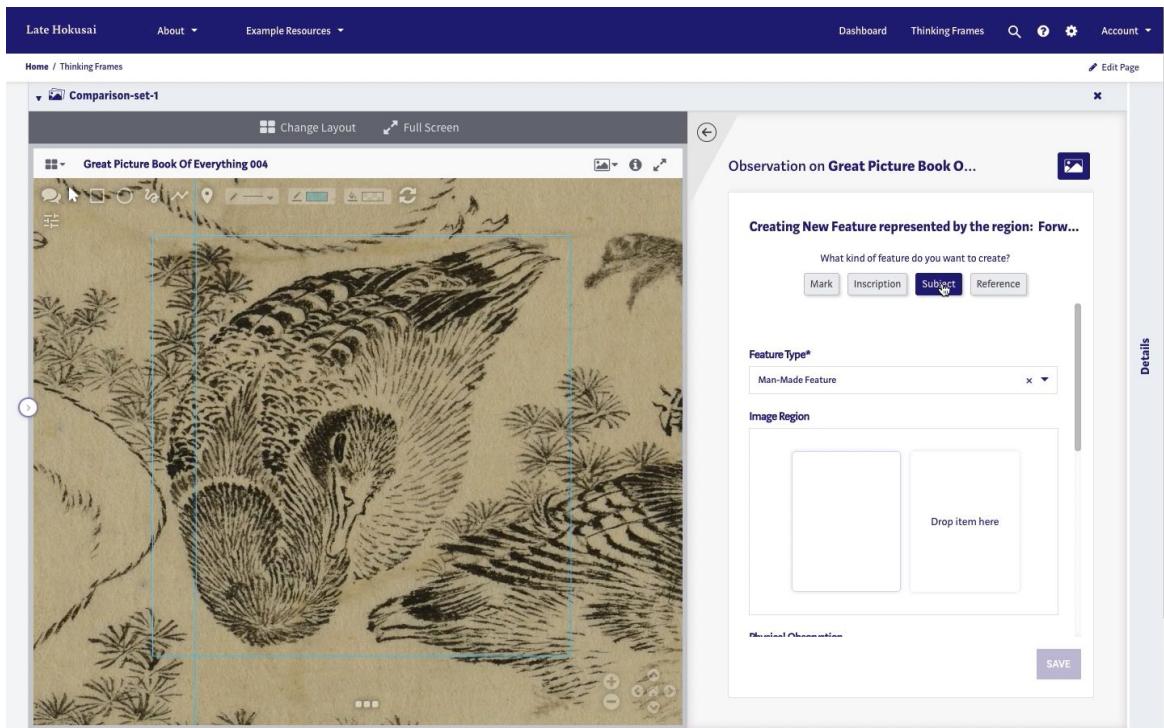
### Video 3. Create a new authority term in the vocabulary manager.

This video explains how to create a new term in the vocabulary manager of the Late Hokusai instance. Once an image region is created, we might need to associate it with a new subject not available in the vocabulary. In the last video, there was an observation of a duck. In this case, we will want to associate an image region of a bird with the term 'wildfowl' instead of duck. Since the term does not exist in the authority list of the BM, create it from scratch.

1. First, make an annotation for another of the ducks in the drawing, this time considering it a 'wildfowl'.

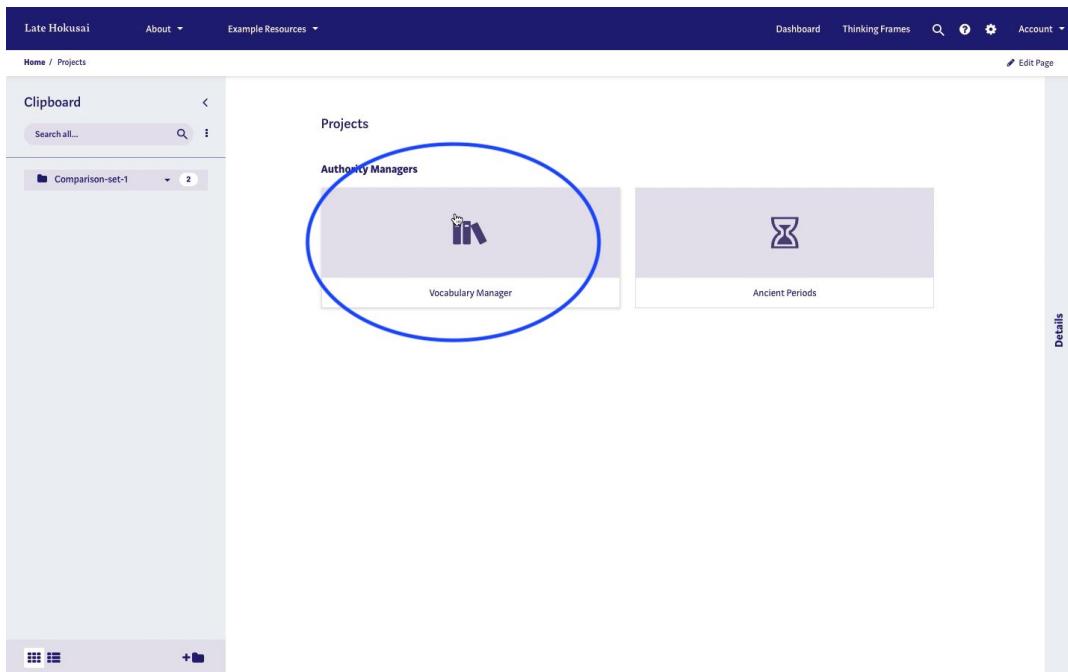


2. Once the image region is defined and the annotation for 'wildfowl' is created, repeat the same procedure by clicking on the feature type subject and completing the form.



- When filling in the subject section of the form, the term 'wildfowl' does not exist in the museum authority list. To create the term, go into the Vocabulary Manager. We can access the Vocabulary Manager by going into the dashboard and clicking on 'Projects'.

The screenshot shows the Late Hokusai Project Dashboard. On the left, there's a sidebar with a 'Clipboard' section containing a folder named 'Comparison-set-1' with two items. Below it is a 'TEAM INVOLVED' section with profiles of four scholars: Timothy Clark, Angus Lockyer, Roger Keyes, and Dominic Oldman. The main dashboard area has a 'Dashboard' title and a greeting 'Hi, pganados'. It features three cards: 'Knowledge Maps' (29), 'Semantic Narratives' (6), and 'Images' (11534). To the right, there's an 'ACTIVITY' section with three entries: 'A Courtesan By Utamaro: Conservation Process', 'Hokusai: The Father Of Manga?', and 'Hokusai's Biography'. Each entry includes details like user (DOldman or Tim), resource type (KNOWLEDGE MAP, SEMANTIC NARRATIVE), last modified date, and download data. A 'Details' sidebar is on the far right.



- Once in the vocabulary manager, locate the British Museum Subject Authority list.

Scheme	Action Buttons
British Museum Inscription Language Vocabulary	Show Terms, Edit, Export, Delete
British Museum Inscription Type Vocabulary	Show Terms, Edit, Export, Delete
British Museum Subject Authority Vocabulary	Show Terms, Edit, Export, Delete
Knowledge Patterns Categories (System Vocabulary)	Show Terms, Edit, Export, Delete
Observation	Show Terms, Edit, Export, Delete

- Click on the show terms button to get into the vocabulary editor. Here there are two panels, the one on the left displays the vocabulary, whether flat or hierarchical, with an edit or new button for each term. This is connected to the form panel on the right side of the screen which allows input. When a term is edited or a new term is inserted the tree is updated.

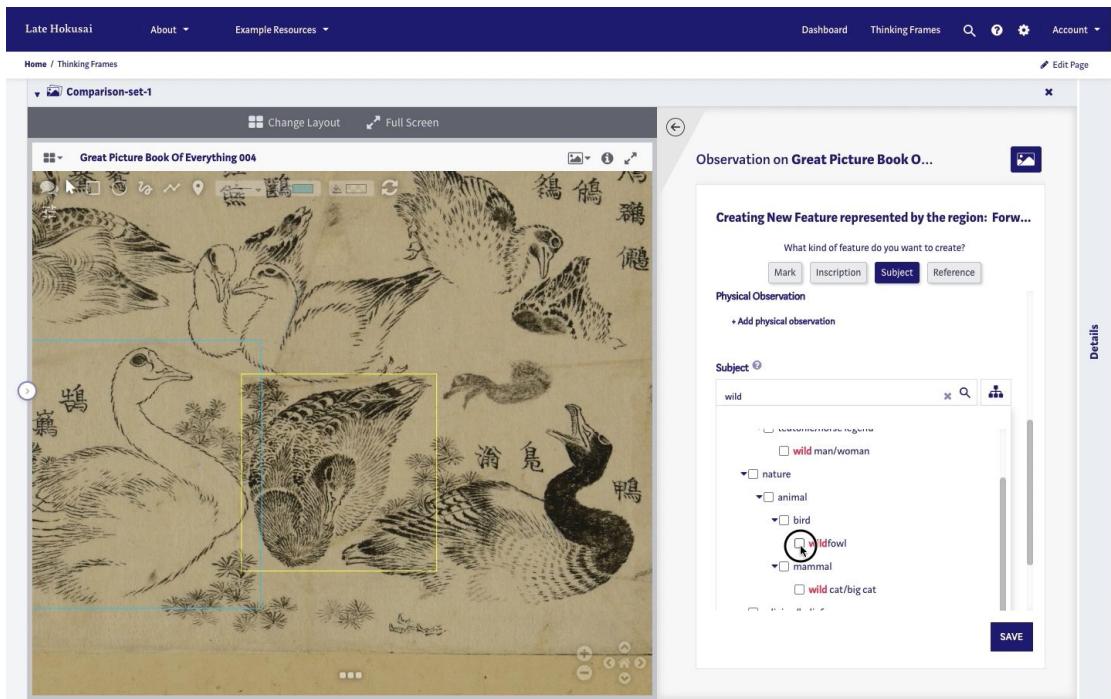
6. The tree has a keyword searching mechanism that highlights matches and takes the user to the selected term in the tree. Search for the term animal or anything more closely related with the term 'wildfowl' in this case; the example inserts it as a subterm of 'bird'. To do this, locate the term 'bird' and click on the + next to the term to insert a new term inside the 'bird' category.

7. This will open a new form on the right side of the screen to be filled in with the new term information.

The screenshot shows the 'Scheme: British Museum Subject Authority Vocabulary' interface. In the center, there's a tree view of terms under the root 'BIRD'. One node, 'bird', is selected. To the right, a detailed view of the term 'wildfowl' is shown, including fields for 'PrefLabel' (wildfowl), 'Broader Term' (bird), and 'Narrower Term' (drag from tree). Buttons for 'RESET', 'DELETE', and 'SAVE' are at the bottom.

- Once the new term is created and inserted into the subject list of the feature form that we created in the previous annotation. In the feature select the new term and associate it to the image region previously created.

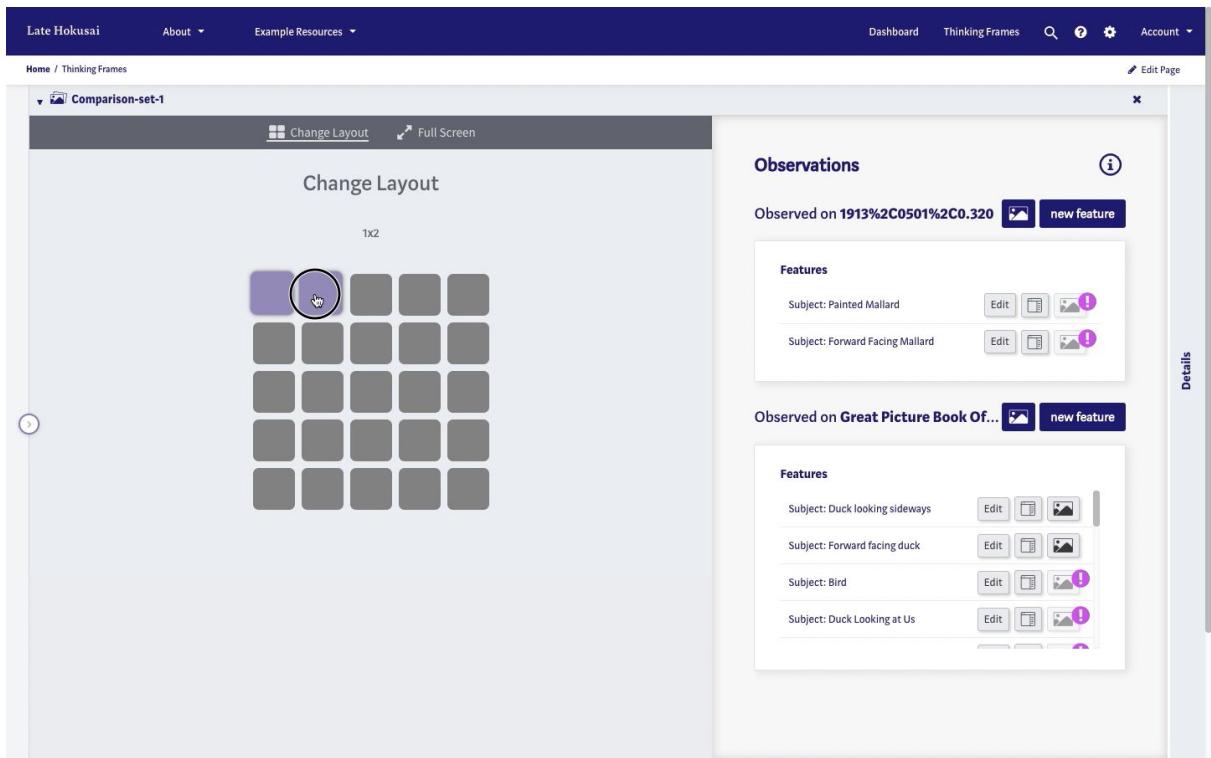
The screenshot shows the 'Thinking Frames' interface. On the left, a historical illustration of birds is displayed with a specific region highlighted by a yellow box. The right panel shows 'Observations on' and 'Features' for this region. Observations include '1913%2C0501%2C0.320' and 'Great Picture Book Of Every...'. Features listed include 'Subject: Duck looking sideways', 'Subject: Bird', and several inscriptions such as '鶴・鷺・鶴・鳩・鶴', '鶴・鳩・鳩', '鶴・鳩・鳩', etc.



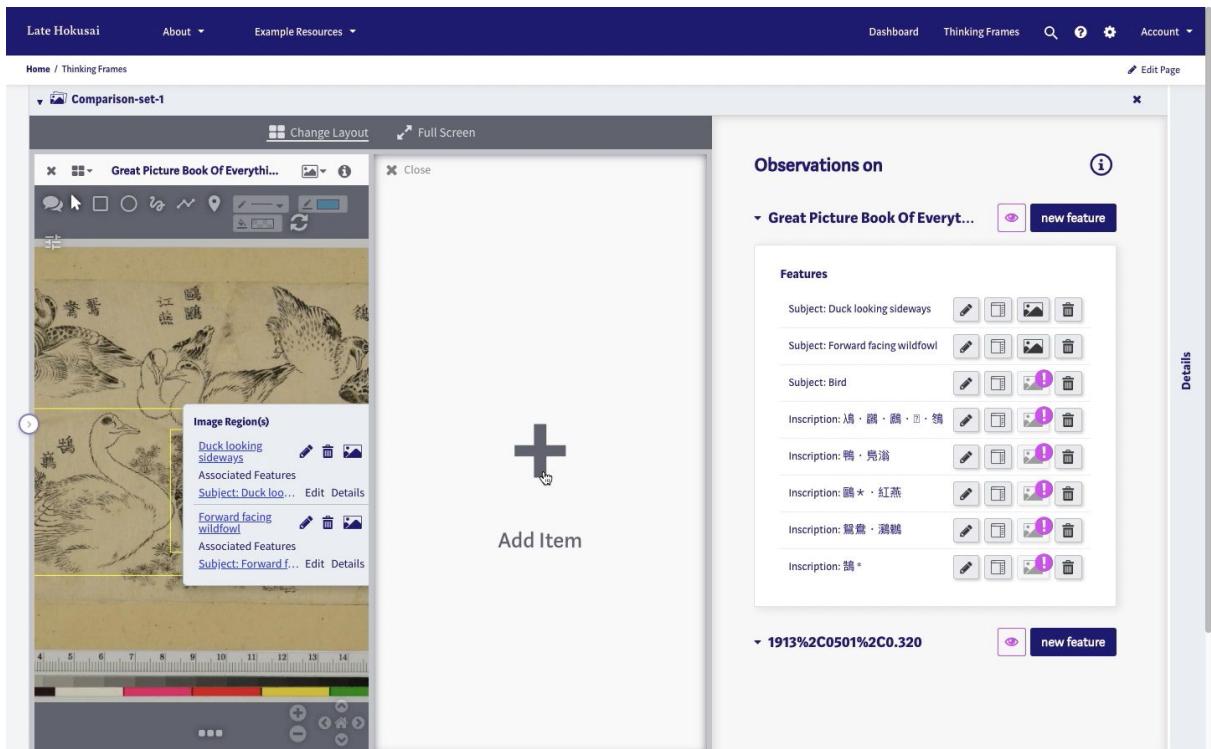
#### **Video 4. Compare and relate two ducks by using the object observation frame.**

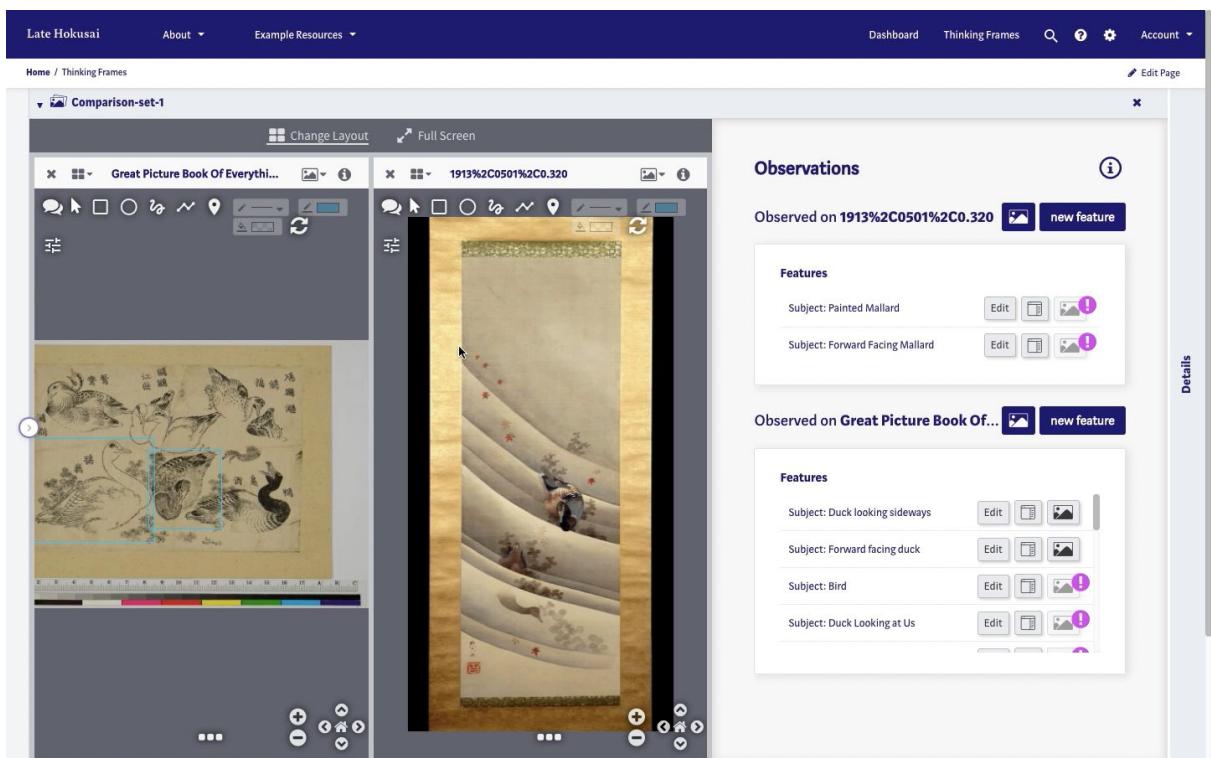
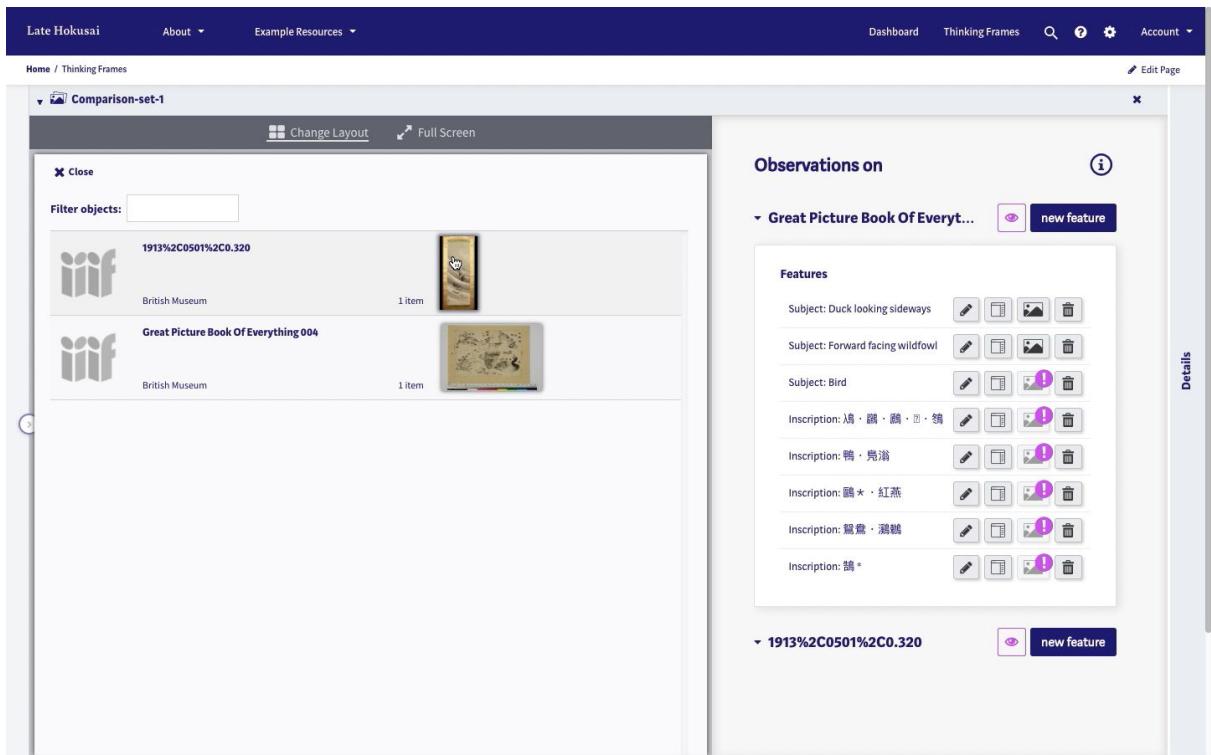
This video explains how to compare and simultaneously create annotations in two different objects. Annotations are stored in the system in a way that they can be semantically interlinked so that the link is stored in the graph dataset and can be searched for if needed. In the previous videos we have created a set of resources in our clipboard and annotated two of the ducks that appear in one of the images. Now we are going to relate one of these ducks with the duck appearing in another painting stored in our set.

1. Having annotated two of the ducks in one of the objects, change the layout of the object observation to be able to see the two images at the same time. To do this, click on the change layout button, and then select two sections from the grid. The new section will open for us to select the new image to be added from our previously selected set of resources.

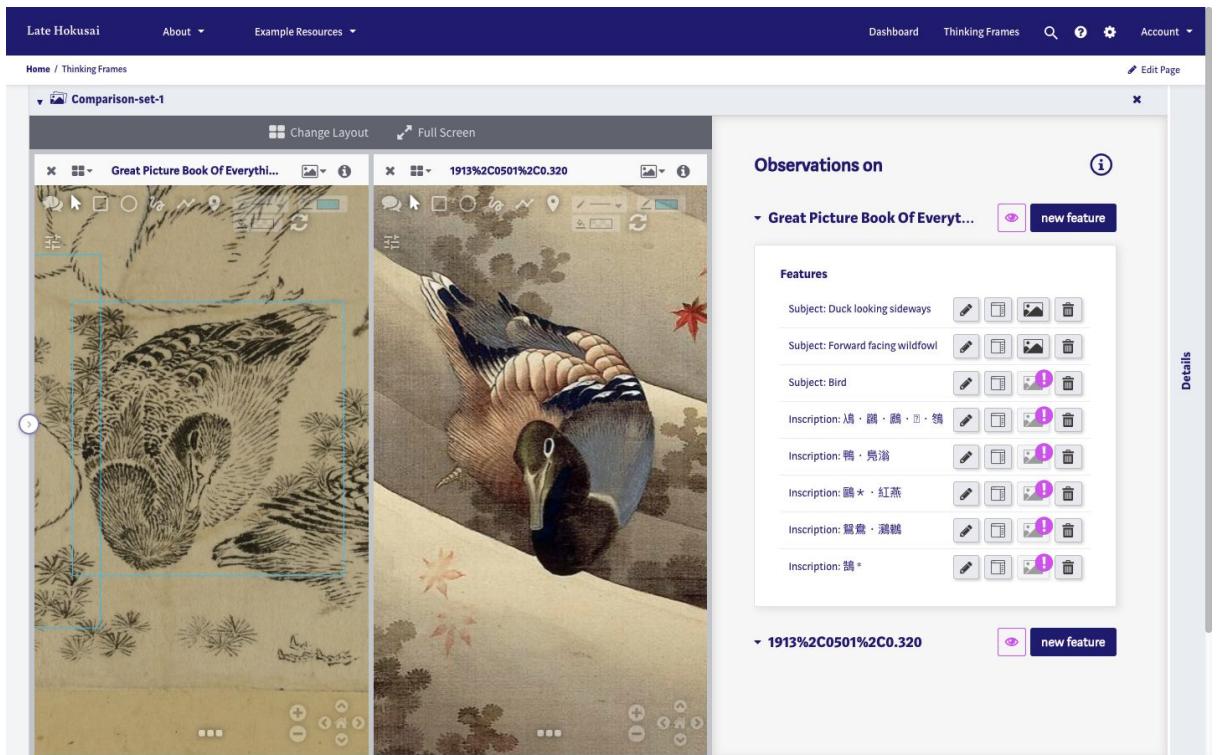


- Having selected the second image from the list, both resources will be displayed simultaneously on the screen to allow the comparison of the two images at the same time.

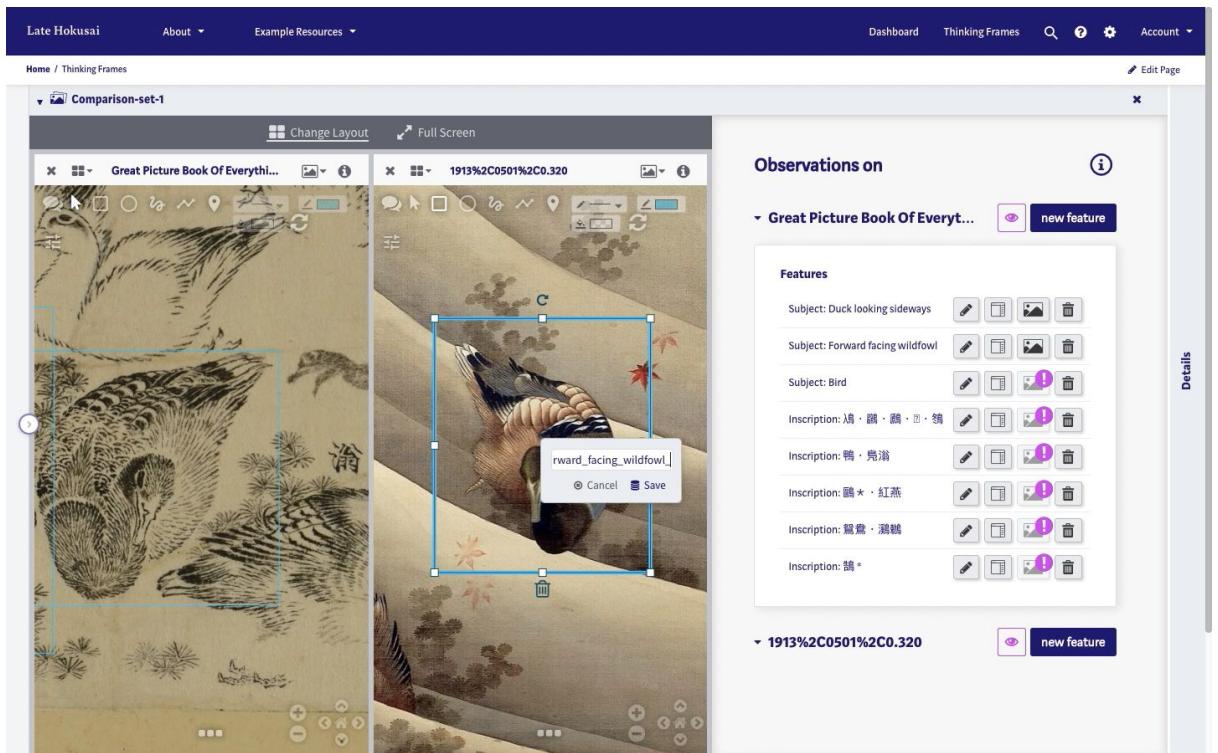




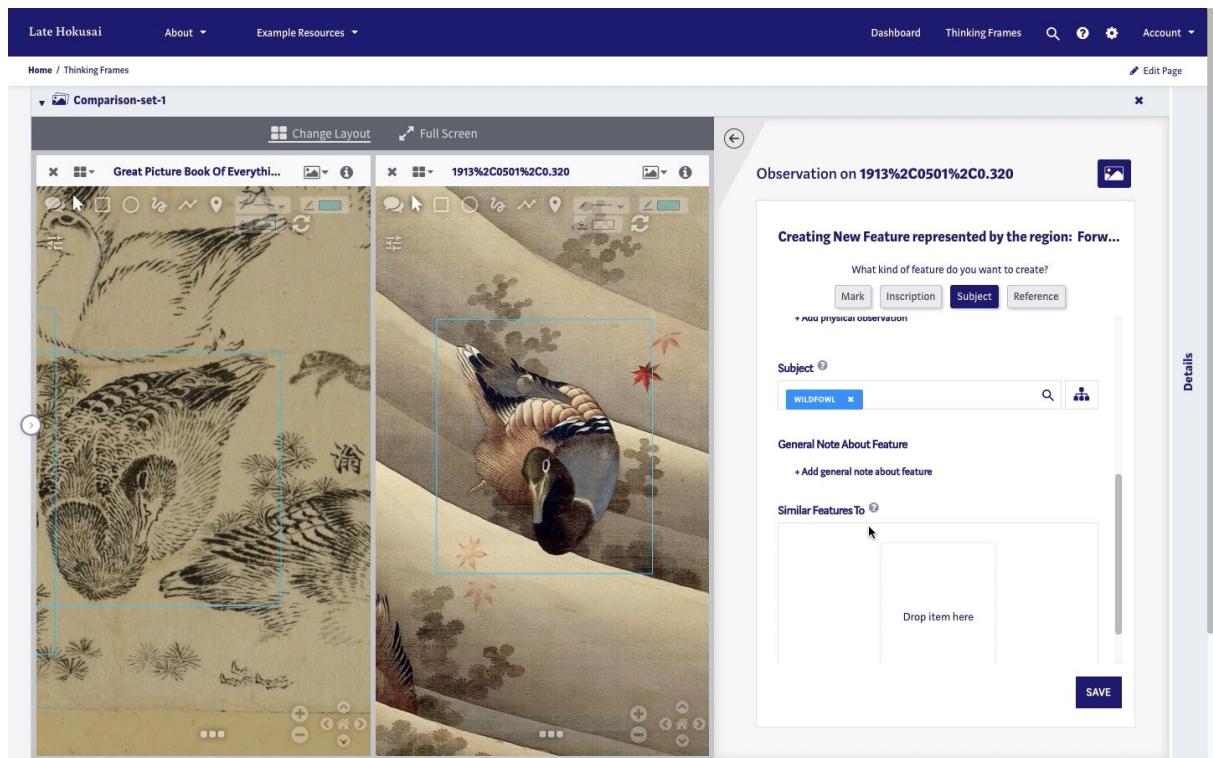
3. Here, we will be able to zoom in and out of the image to compare both paintings. In this case, we want to relate the previously annotated wildfowl with a very similar duck in the second image.



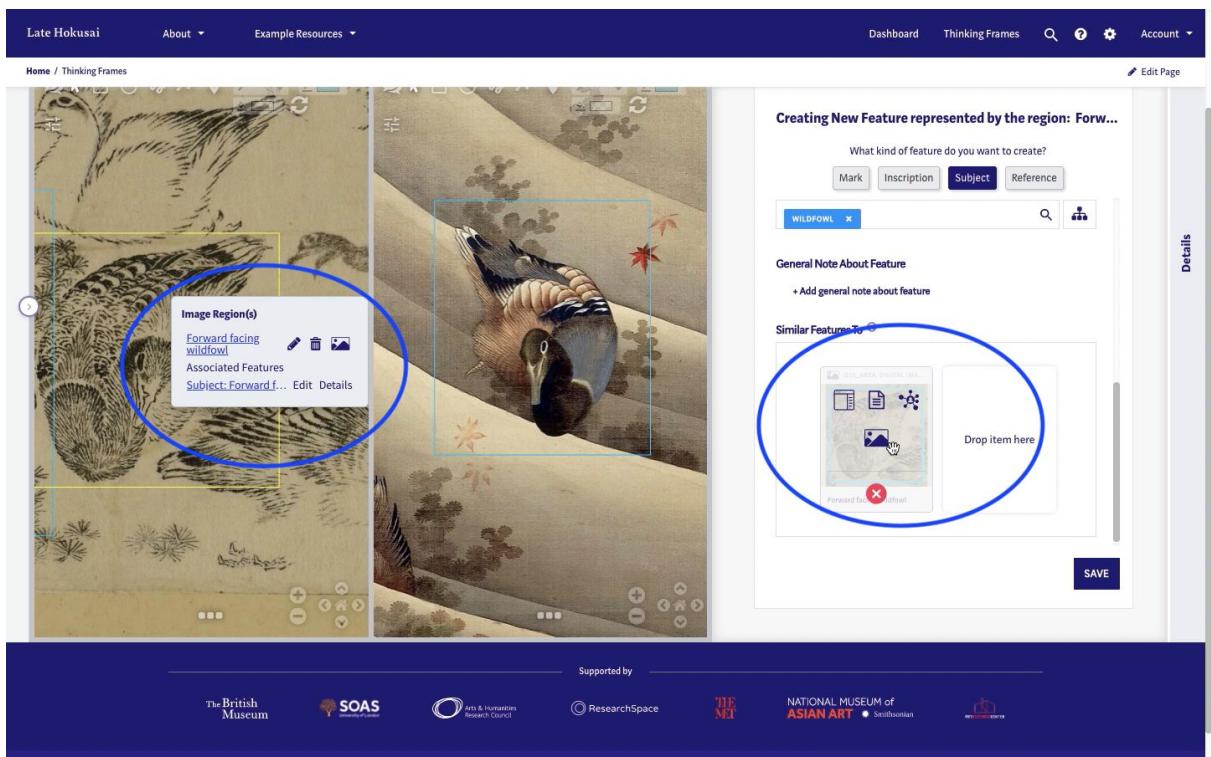
- Having both animals on the screen, we can annotate the second one. We can use a similar term to the previously used, for example 'Forward\_facing\_Wildfowl\_2' or something different.



- To be consistent with the previous annotation we consider this duck a wildfowl. Once the image region is created, associate it with the subject wildfowl as in the previous case.



- Once the image region for the fowl is created, and the subject feature is associated, grab the feature created from the source image region on the left and release it in the 'Similar features to' section of the form on the right. **It should be stressed here that what needs to be dragged is the feature and not the image region, since we are linking the two objects by the feature they have in common.**



Once this link is saved, both objects will be interconnected by similar features, in this case, the way in which this wildfowl has been represented in both objects. Please note that other user's annotations should not be deleted from the system as this process will not be recorded and the annotation would be lost.