# TEXT & DATA ANALYSIS TOOLS TUTORIAL

## PART 2: PALLADIO

# TEXT & DATA ANALYSIS

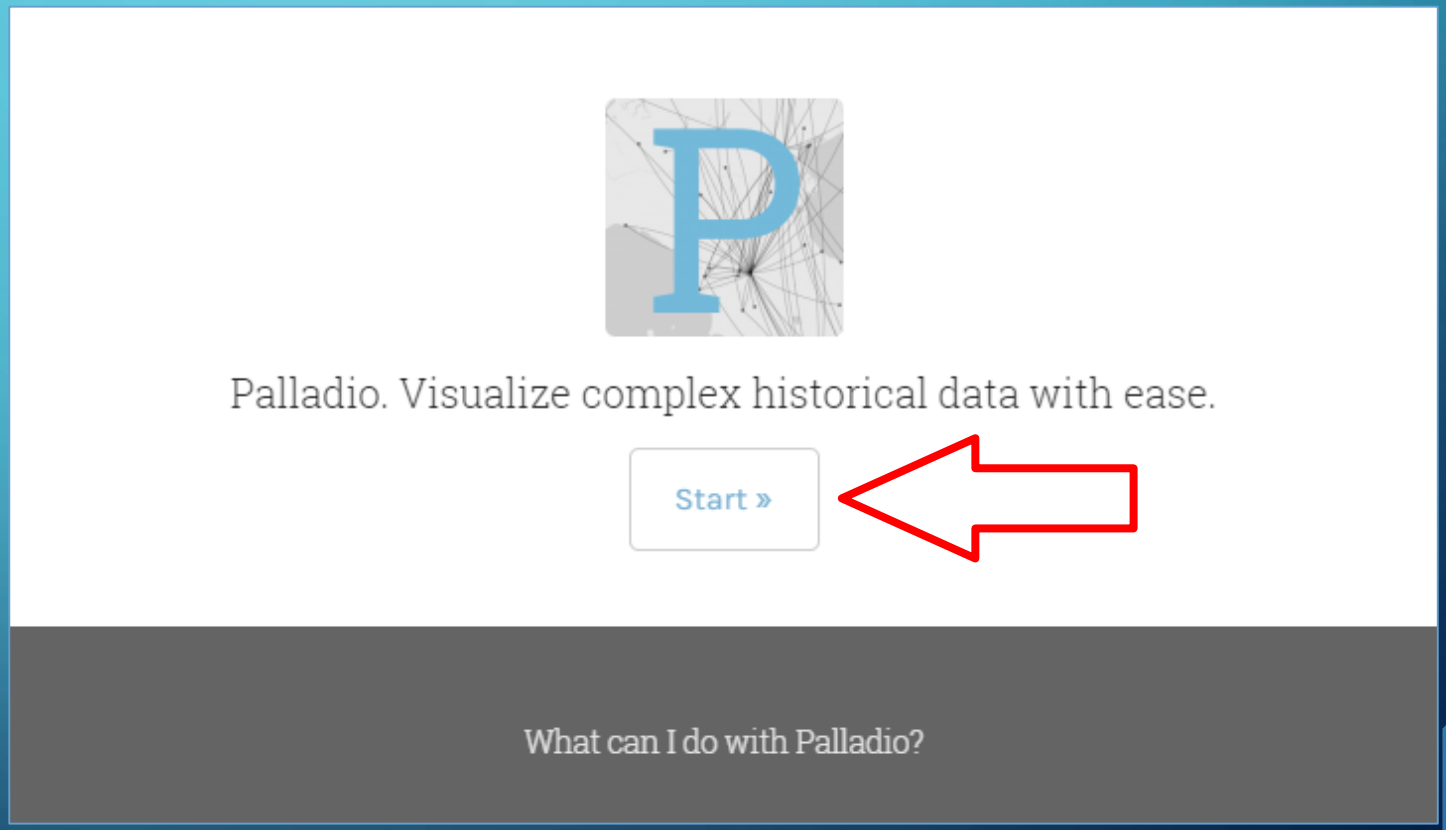
Some of the first work ever considered to be of the digital humanities involved creating computer-readable text to analyze with computer programs. Manually reading texts one-by-one and taking extensive notes to find correlations and relationships can be tedious and often futile with large bodies of text. Therefore, text and data analysis tools are amazing, useful options that allow you to see relationships and frequencies of themes and words you would likely otherwise miss. Moreover, these tools can analyze texts and produce results that you can find useful without ever having to read every single line of text. This tutorial is Part 2 of three types of analysis tools: Voyant Tools, Palladio, and RAWGraphs.

# PALLADIO


Palladio is a tool developed by Stanford University especially for digital humanists. Palladio takes raw data and generates visualizations in the form of maps, graphs/webs, galleries, tables, and timelines. Palladio is straight-forward and easy to use to manipulate data and see unique relationships.

# 1. VISIT HTTP://HDLAB.STANFORD.EDU/PALLADIO/

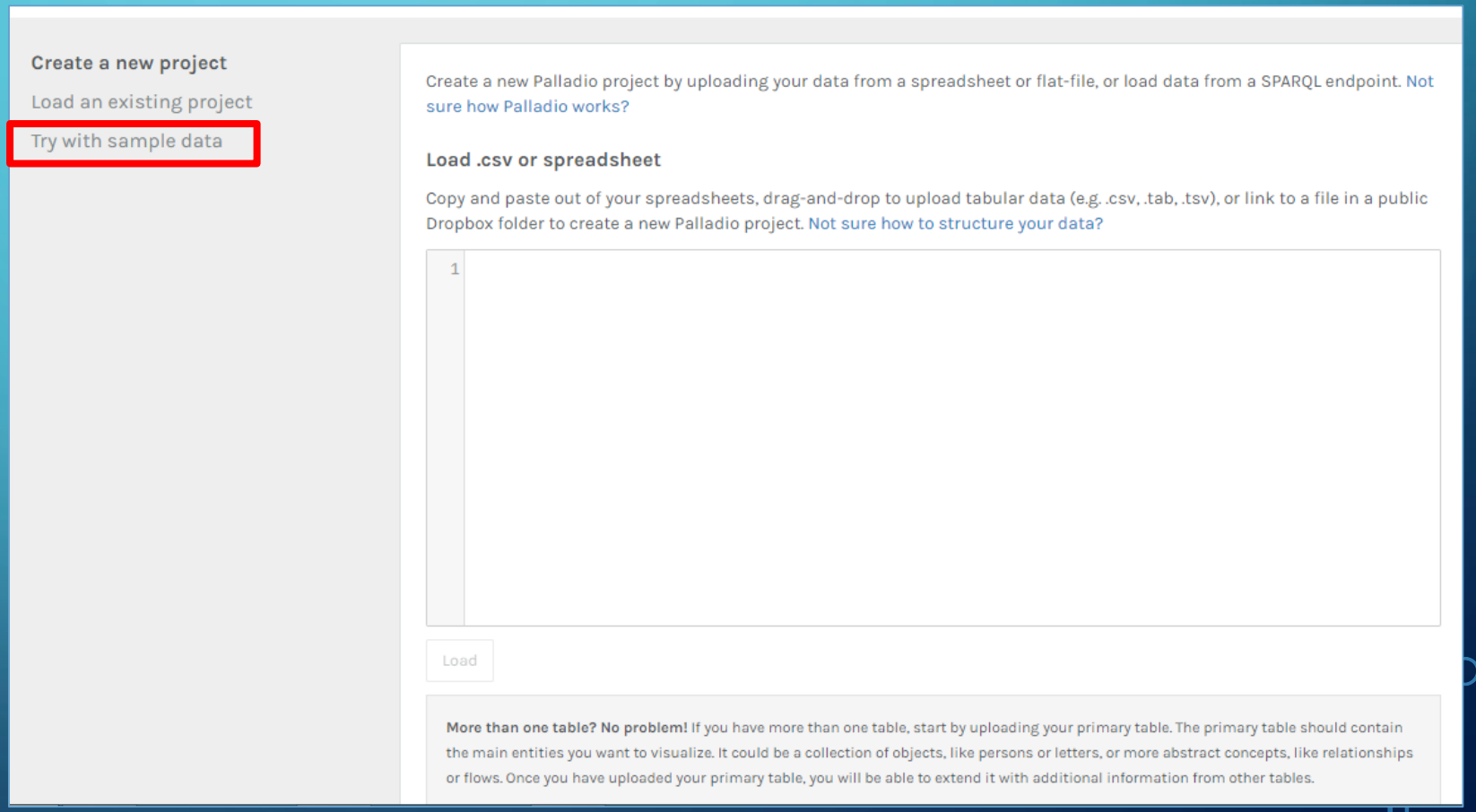
- Scrolling down will give you more information about Palladio and its features
- Click **Start** to begin using Palladio



# 2. UPLOAD YOUR DATA

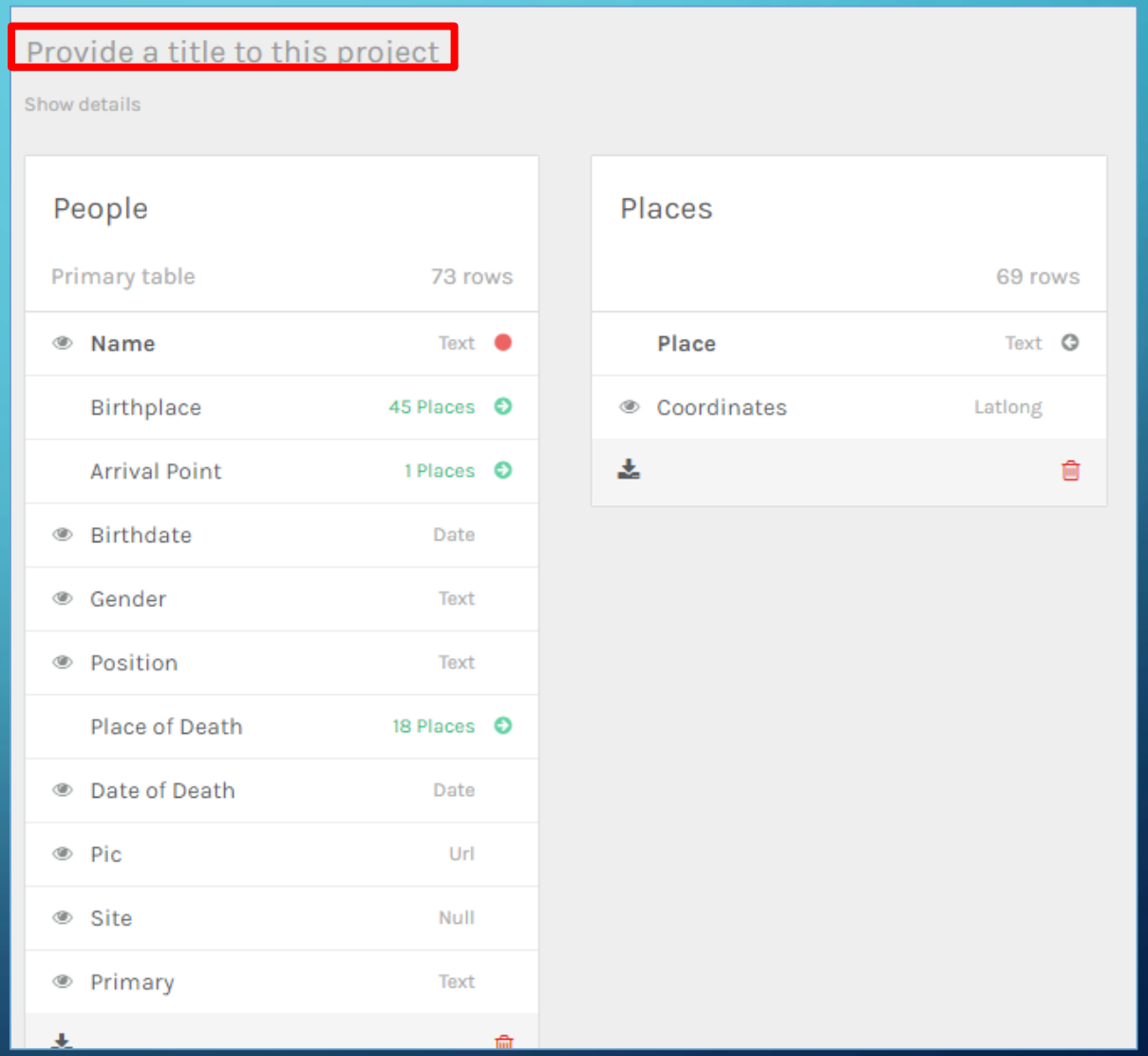
- You can copy-paste a spreadsheet or Google sheets of data into the box
- Or you can drag and drop your data set

**For this tutorial I will be using Palladio's sample data set as seen on the left-hand side*



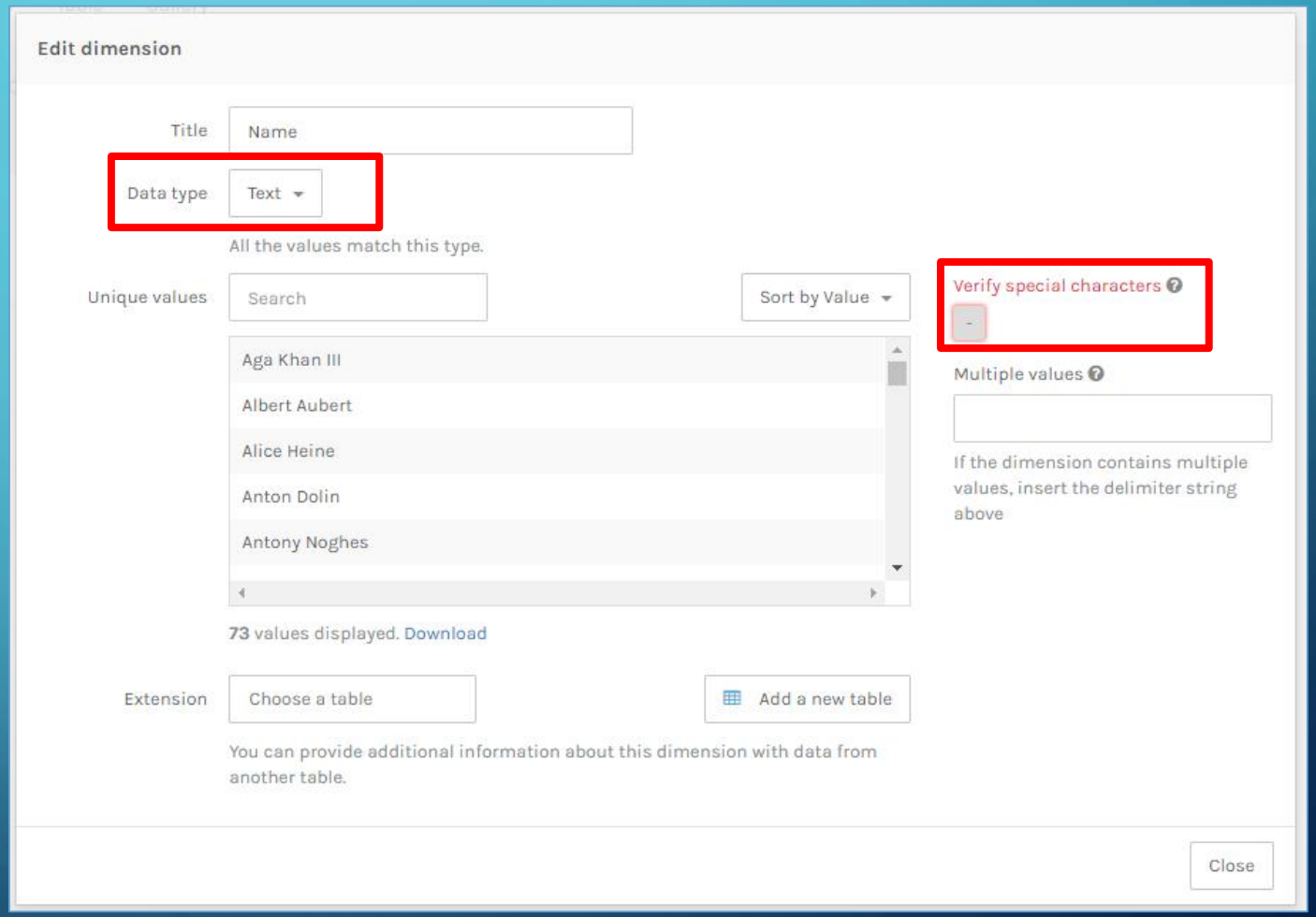
# 3. EDIT & UNDERSTAND YOUR DATA

- First click “Provide a title to this project” to title your work
- Each item listed represents a portion of your data that Palladio has determined as a category
- Click on an item to see more information about it and make edits to how Palladio recognizes it



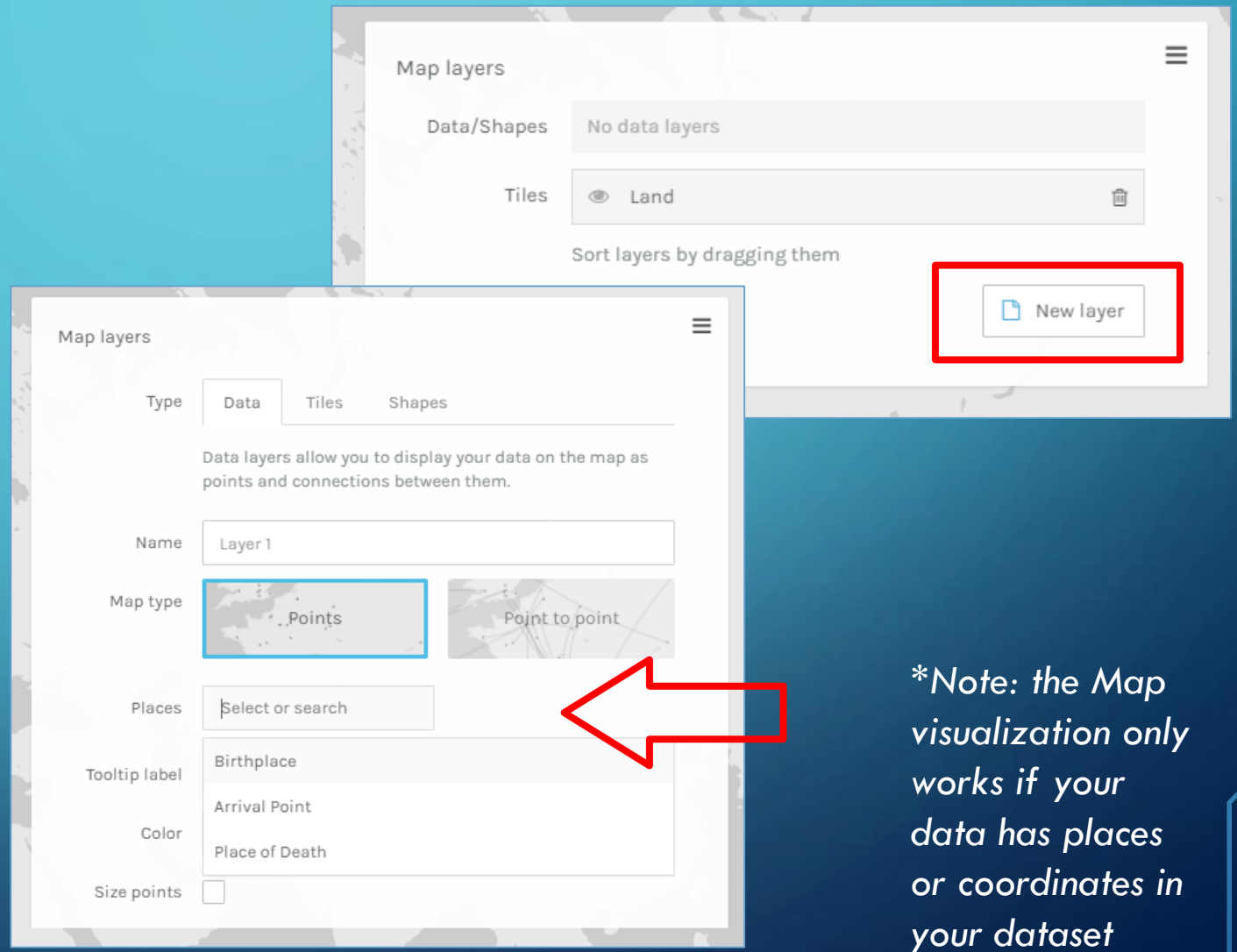
# 3. EDIT & UNDERSTAND YOUR DATA

- If you notice a red dot by one of your items, this means that Palladio needs you to accept or modify unusual elements it detected in your data set. Do so by clicking on that item.
- You can change the “data type” if Palladio incorrectly identified what type of data you have



# 4. DATA VISUALIZATIONS: MAPS

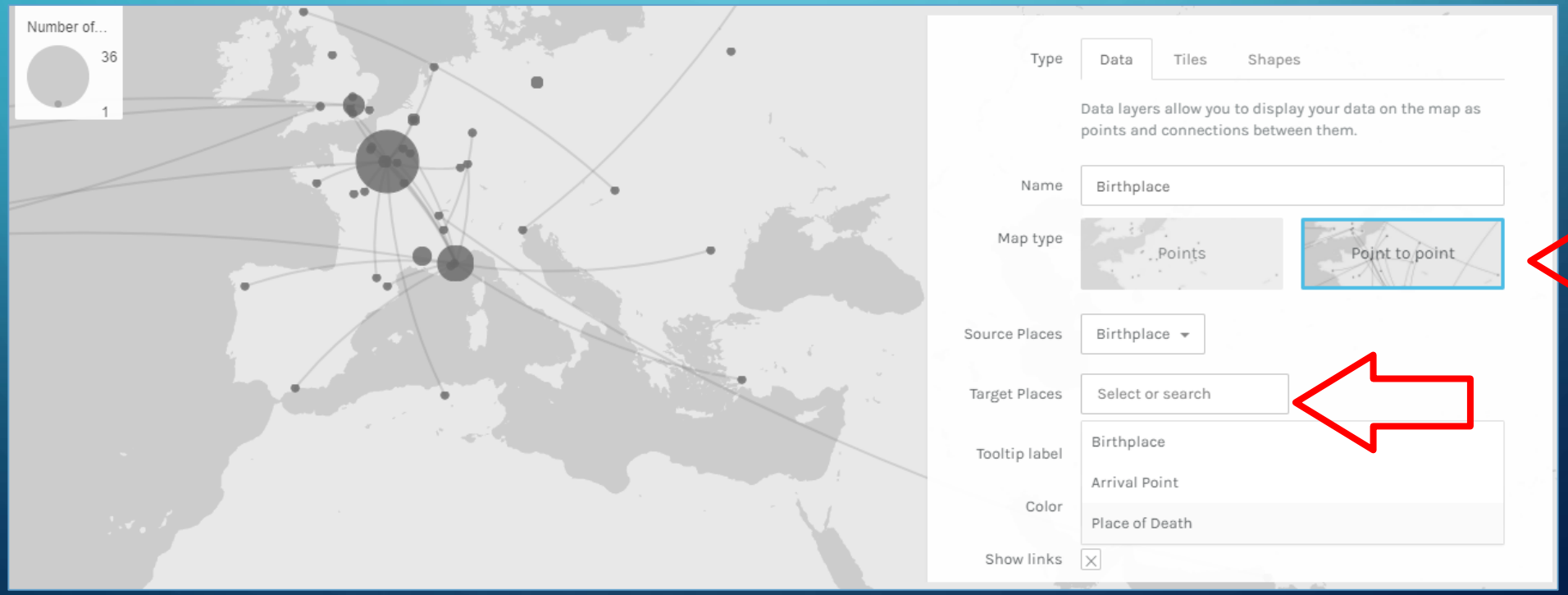
- Once your data is as you want Palladio to recognize it, click the "Map" tab in the upper left
- Next click **New Layer**
- Select the portion of your data that you want to see on the map by clicking in the "Places" box and selecting




**Note: the Map visualization only works if your data has places or coordinates in your dataset*

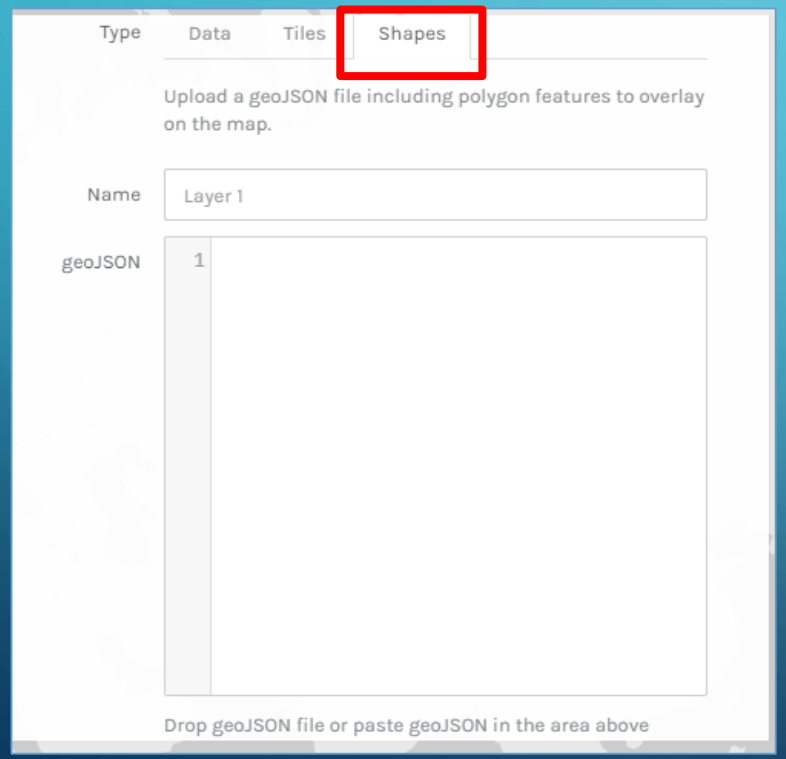
# MAPS

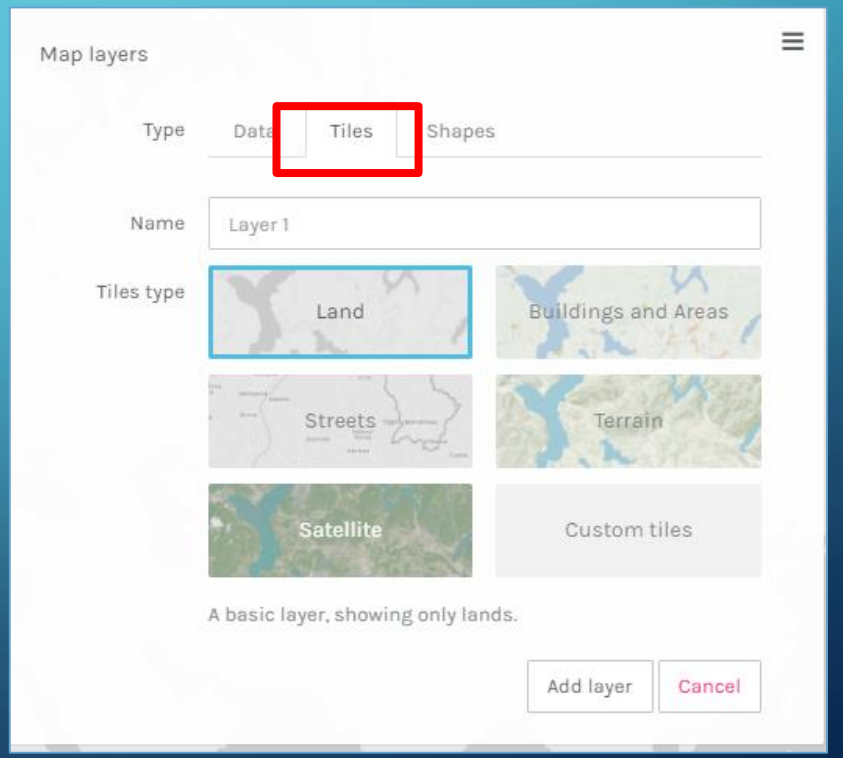
- Palladio will plot points or show connecting lines between points; to create lines between points, click the **Point to Point** box while editing your layer, then select your second set of locations from the "Target Places" box.
- To show the lines between the two points, click the "Show Links" box. To make the points bigger or smaller depending upon how many times that place is present in your data, click the "Size Points" box.
- Be sure to click "Add Layer" or "Apply" whenever you edit.



# MAPS

- Other features of the Maps visualizations include being able to upload unique geo-related shapes using geoJSON by clicking the “Shapes” tab.
- You can also customize what map view you want under the “Tiles” tab.



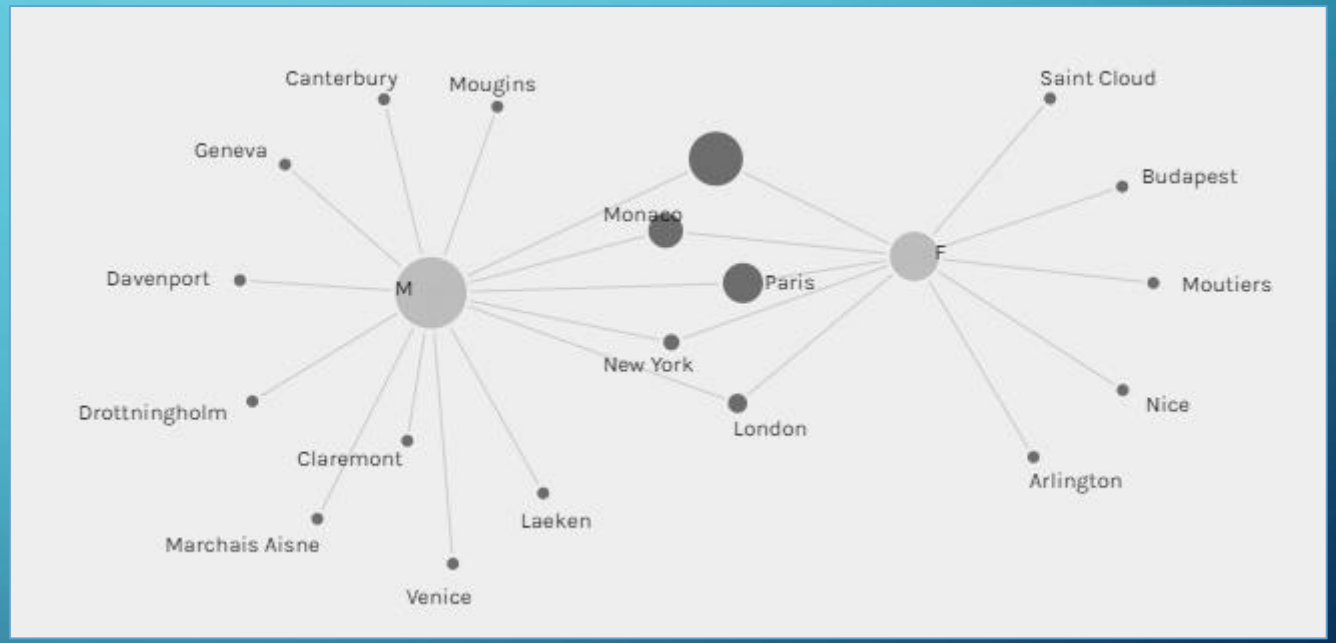



# MAPS

- Click the lined box in the right corner to hide the layer editing functions.
- You can zoom in and out or exactly to your data using the + - and square icons on the left side corner. Hovering over a point tells you information about that specific data point.
- To download the image of your map, click the **Download** box at the bottom of your edit box.

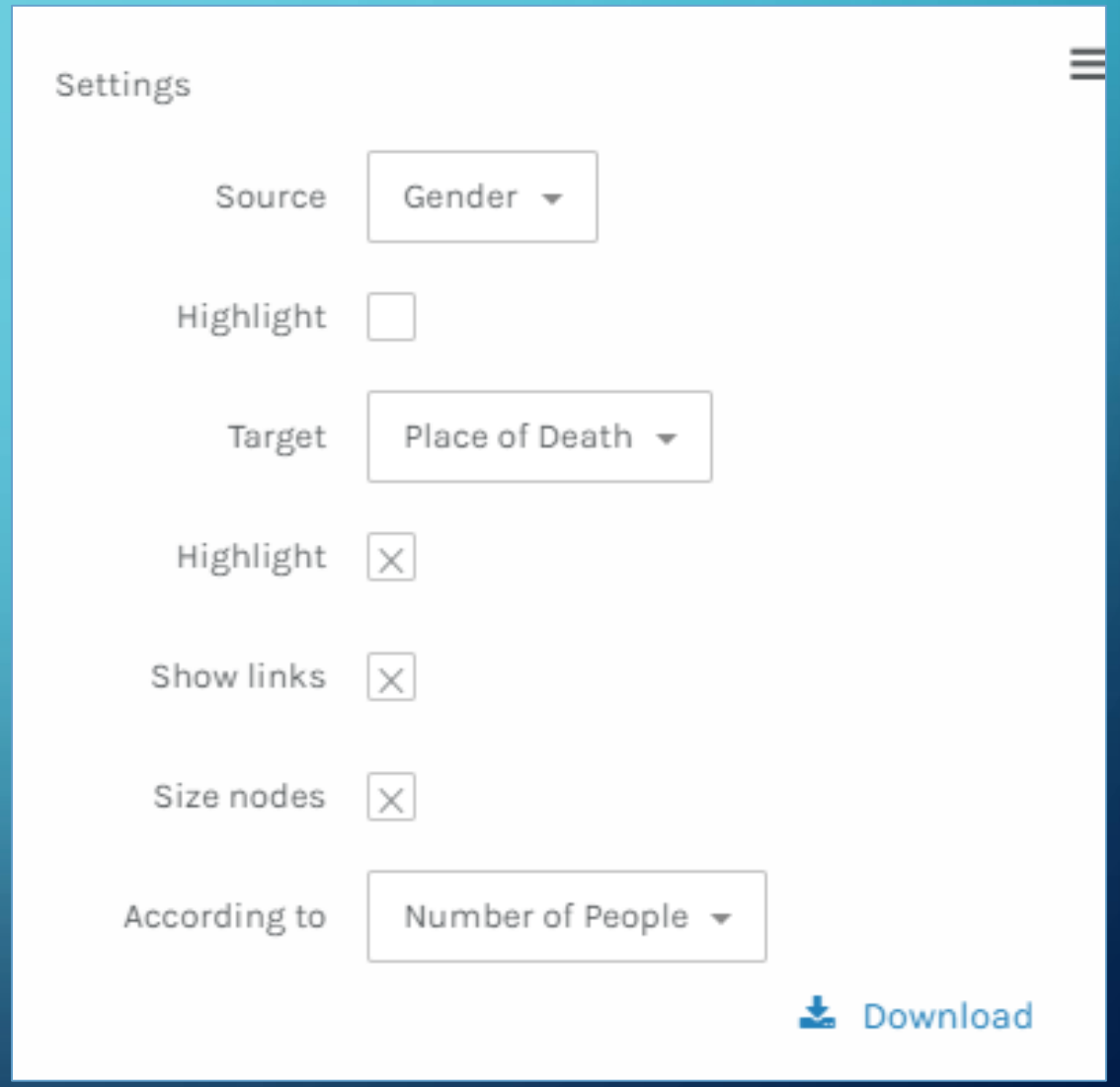
# 5. DATA VISUALIZATIONS: GRAPHS

- Palladio also creates graphs in the shape of interconnected webs, allowing you to see relationships between different categories in your data.
- Click the “Graphs” tab at the top of the screen.



# GRAPHS

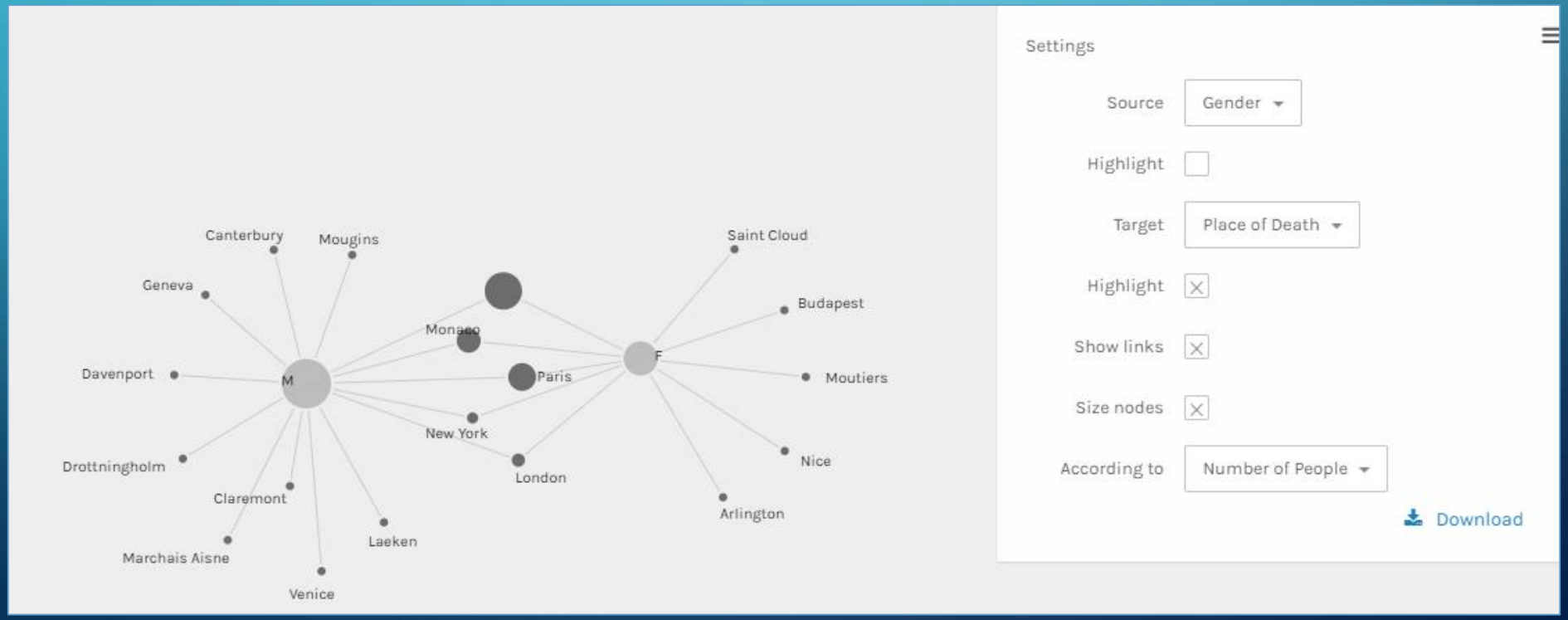
- To see a relationship between two categories you will need to pick a “source” and a “target” aka Category of Interest #1 and Category of Interest #2.
- Clicking the “Highlight” box darkens that set of points.
- Clicking the “Show Links” box shows the lines among the points.
- Clicking “Size Nodes” makes the points bigger or smaller just like with the Maps function.



# GRAPHS

*In this example I wanted to see the relationship between Gender and Place of Death of the people in my sample dataset; thus, my "source" is *Gender* and my "target" is *Place of Death*. As you can see in the visualization, places where men and women both died are the points in the middle: Paris, New York, London, and Monaco.

You can drag points around to create the exact shape you want.

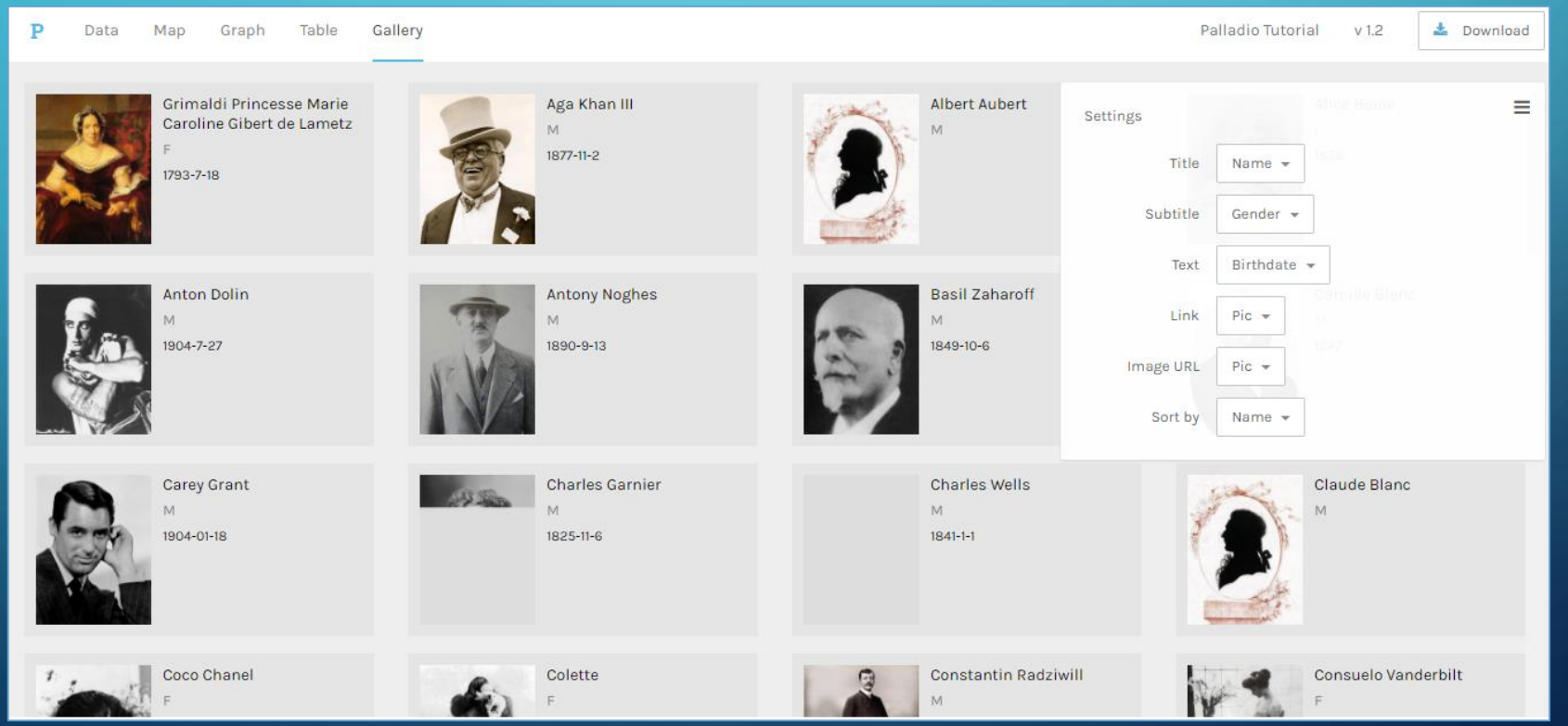


# 6. DATA VISUALIZATIONS: TABLES

- The “Table” tab does what it sounds like: creates a table with one row and one column to show relationships between those two categories in a very linear manner.

# 7. DATA VISUALIZATIONS: GALLERIES

- Like the Table function, the “Gallery” tab visualizes your data with any images in your dataset. You can select what appears below each image and how the images are arranged in your gallery.



# 7. DATA VISUALIZATIONS: TIMELINES

- At the bottom of each visualization screen are **Facet, Timeline, and Timespan**
  - **Facet** will show lists of each category you decide with the number of times it occurs
  - **Timeline** will represent a category as a timeline, so long as it has a time element, like birthdate
  - **Timespan** will show lifespans