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Les bases de la visualisation de données (dataviz)

Morgane Pica

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HAL Authorization

Cycle Data de l'ARHN

Atelier n°1

Les bases de la visualisation de données (*dataviz*)

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LABORATOIRE DE RECHERCHE
HISTORIQUE RHÔNE-ALPES

Plan de l'exposé initial

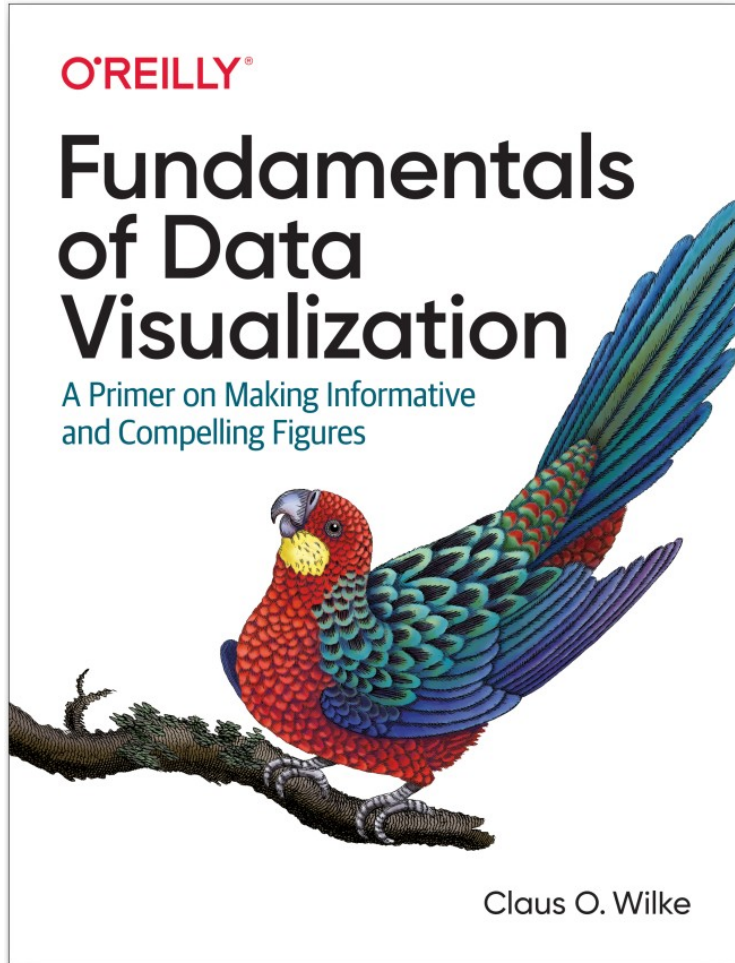
- 1) Introduction
- 2) Matériel et connaissances prérequis.
- 3) Présentation des données.
- 4) Présentation de la méthodologie.
- 5) Premier outil : *RawGraphs*
- 6) Deuxième outil : *Palladio*
- 7) Discussion/questions.

1 – Introduction

Dataviz et SHS

- Beaucoup de sources sur l'analyse de données.
- Beaucoup d'outils disponibles.
- Tous (ou presque) sont orientés vers les données quantitatives (nombres).
- Que retenir pour les SHS ? Qu'adapter ?

1 – Introduction



Une ressource utile.

ISBN: 978-1-492-03108-6

- Non pas un manuel de code, mais un guide graphique.
- Il est une source majeure de cette formation.

1 – Introduction

Dataviz ?

- *Dataviz* = « data visualization » : visualisation de données.
- Représenter des données brutes de manière graphique, afin d'en simplifier la compréhension et/ou de les synthétiser.
- On part en général d'un tableau pour aboutir à une image.

1 – Introduction

SHS et statistiques

- Faire des statistiques, c'est d'abord comparer un grand nombre de cas, chaque cas étant caractérisé par divers critères/facteurs. Quel type de cas et quels critères dépendent de ce que l'on étudie et pourquoi.
- Comment un critère peut se manifester dans certains cas dépend peut-être d'un autre facteur que l'on a aussi enregistré et c'est cela que l'on va tenter de mesurer avec les statistiques.

1 – Introduction

« Les statistiques sont la science de prédiction du monde, de détermination mathématique de la probabilité d'événements ou de relations.

« Pourquoi est-ce crucial à toutes les sciences empiriques ? Parce que la science est basée sur la mise à l'épreuve d'hypothèses et que le seul moyen de tester une hypothèse de manière inductive (empirique), c'est de prédire des observations. C'est fondamentalement le sujet des statistiques... bien sûr, il y a beaucoup plus, mais c'en est le cœur. »

Dylan Glynn (Paris VIII, 2019, Traduction de notes personnelles de cours).

1 – Introduction

« Dans un grand nombre de disciplines comme la biologie, la psychologie, la sociologie, l'économie ou la santé publique, on peut réaliser ce que l'on appelle des recherches quantitatives, c'est-à-dire que l'on pratique des mesures sur des individus, des animaux ou des cultures cellulaires, et on essaie de mettre en relation ces différentes variables. »

Bruno Falissard (2018)

`<https://www.fun-mooc.fr/courses/course-v1:UPSUD+42001+session12/about>`

1 – Introduction

Qu'est-ce qu'une variable en statistiques ?

- ≠ de la variable en informatique.
- « Symbole, terme, phénomène observable auquel on peut attribuer différentes valeurs prises dans un ensemble. »
(<https://www.cnrtl.fr/definition/variable>)
- En général, on traduit ces variables par des colonnes dans un tableau.
- Chaque phénomène observable (variable) se manifeste différemment en fonction des cas observés : on parle pour chaque cas particulier de la valeur qu'exprime la variable. (Nous en verrons sur notre exemple.)

1 – Introduction

Qualitatif vs. quantitatif

- « Une variable est **quantitative** quand ça a un sens de faire la somme ou la différence de plusieurs résultats. Par exemple, vous prenez le poids ou la taille, ça a un sens de faire une différence de poids ou de taille. Donc, on dit que ces mesures sont des mesures quantitatives. »
- « Alors à propos des variables aléatoires **qualitatives**, on ne peut pas en faire la somme et la différence. Pour rester dans le domaine médical, par exemple, le groupe sanguin (A, B, O, AB), c'est une variable aléatoire qualitative. »

Benoît Falissard (2018)

<https://www.fun-mooc.fr/courses/course-v1:UPSUD+42001+session12/about>

1 – Introduction

Pourquoi parler de variables et de valeurs ?

- Avoir en tête ce découpage permet de mieux penser ses *dataviz* car le principe de la dataviz, c'est majoritairement de :
- ...faire correspondre les différentes variables à un principe de visualisation particulier.

1 – Introduction

En résumé :

- « Le seul moyen de tester une hypothèse de manière inductive (empirique), c'est de prédire des observations. » (D. Glynn, 2018)
- « On pratique des mesures [...] et on essaie de mettre en relation ces différentes variables. » (B. Falissard, 2018)
- Avec les données récentes, on échantillonne les données de manière à ce qu'elles reflètent la distribution du monde réel. Avec des données historiques, nous n'avons pas le luxe de les choisir et nous savons qu'elles ne reflètent probablement pas le monde passé.

1 – Introduction

Données ?

- Ces définitions sont loin d'être hors sujet, mais elles doivent être adaptées pour nos données.
- Souvent, les observations ont été faites pour nous, hors de notre problématique. Les variables mesurées ne dépendent pas de nous.
- Nous ne contrôlons pas non plus les valeurs qui sont souvent imparfaites (vagues, illisibles, inexactes...)

1 – Introduction

Il nous reste donc :

- Les notions de variable et valeur qui sont fondamentales.
- La notion de représentativité, vers laquelle on peut tendre à défaut de l'atteindre.
- La reproductibilité de nos données (documentation, utilisation de scripts lorsque c'est possible...)

1 – Introduction

Ce qui nous reste, c'est :

- Notre connaissance de la discipline dans laquelle nous travaillons, et des problématiques générales inhérentes à nos données.
- Notre capacité d'analyse qui nous permet de comprendre la profondeur de nos données et leurs limites.
- Les bonnes pratiques (nous en verrons au cours du Cycle).

2 – Prérequis

Matériel

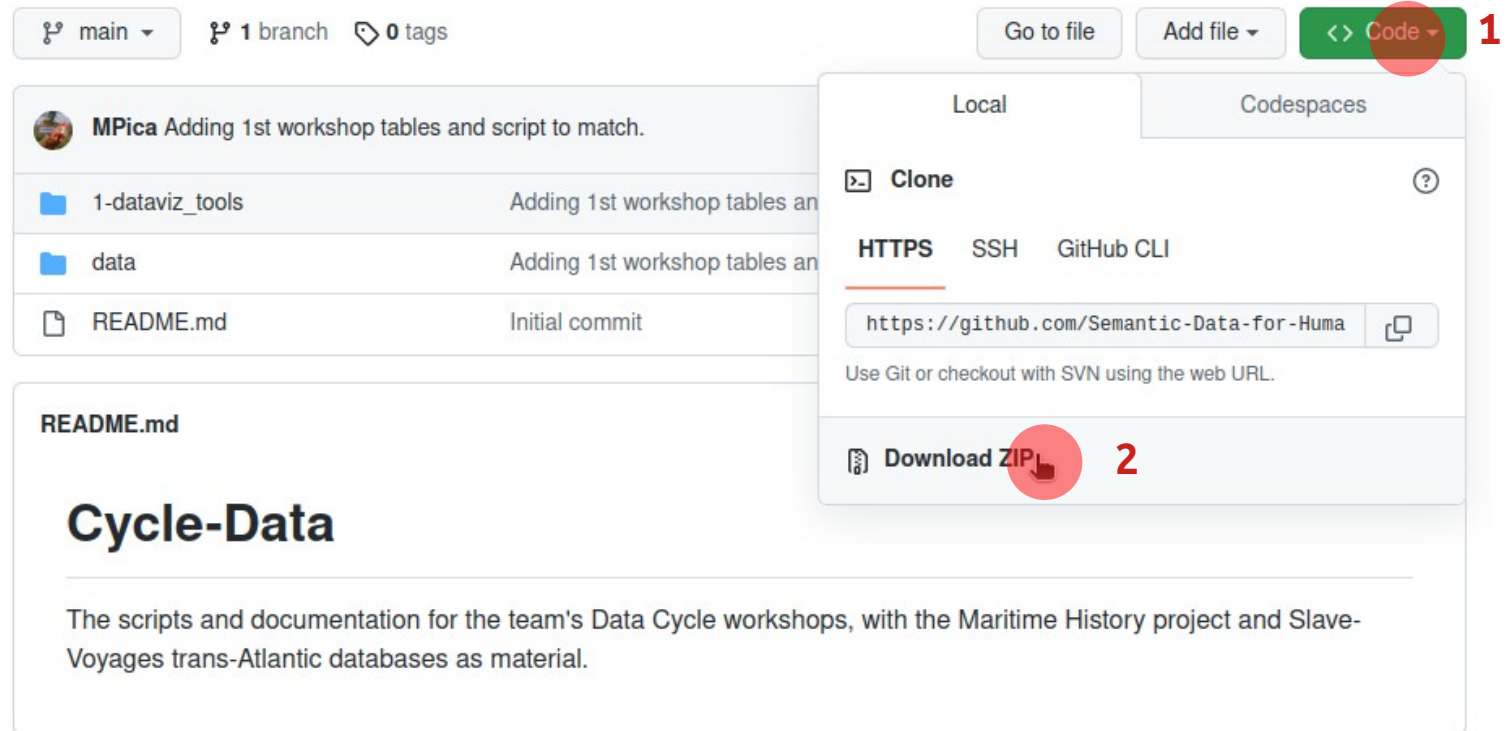
- Un ordinateur,
- Un navigateur et accès internet,
- Un *éditeur* de texte (pas de traitement de texte) : le bloc-note fait l'affaire sans problème.
- Des données :

<https://github.com/Semantic-Data-for-Humanities/Cycle-Data>

2 – Prérequis

<https://github.com/Semantic-Data-for-Humanities/Cycle-Data>

→ Le téléchargement n'est pas nécessaire ici, mais voici comment faire si vous le souhaitez.



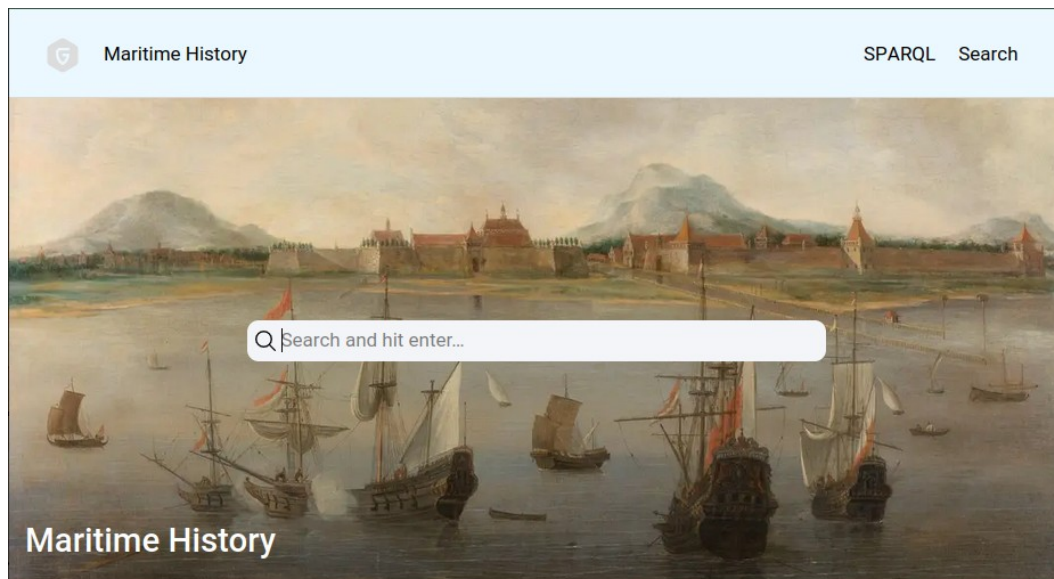
The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for the repository 'Semantic-Data-for-Humanities/Cycle-Data'. At the top, there are navigation elements: 'main' branch, '1 branch', and '0 tags'. On the right, there are buttons for 'Go to file', 'Add file', and a green 'Code' button with a red circle and the number '1' next to it. The 'Code' dropdown menu is open, showing options for 'Local' and 'Codespaces'. Under 'Local', there is a 'Clone' section with sub-options for 'HTTPS', 'SSH', and 'GitHub CLI'. The 'HTTPS' option is selected, and the URL 'https://github.com/Semantic-Data-for-Huma' is shown with a copy icon. Below this, it says 'Use Git or checkout with SVN using the web URL.' At the bottom of the dropdown, there is a 'Download ZIP' button with a red circle and the number '2' next to it. The repository content shows a commit by 'MPica' with files '1-dataviz_tools', 'data', and 'README.md'. The 'README.md' content is visible below, titled 'Cycle-Data' and describing the scripts and documentation for the team's Data Cycle workshops.

2 – Prérequis

Connaissances

- Mon introduction.
- La connaissance de votre champ disciplinaire.
- La connaissance au moins du domaine que concernent les données visées.

3 – Présentation des données



Maritime History

Historical information about the Dutch East India Company, ready to explore and re-use. A pilot project.

Consisting of approximately twenty-five million pages, the UNESCO Memory of the World-listed archives of the Dutch East India Company (Verenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie, VOC) offer a unique view on interactions between European and non-European actors in Asia in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Currently, however, doing research on this vast collection of handwritten documents is extremely challenging. Geovistory was used to integrate and structure various data collections related to the history of the Dutch East India Company. It allowed to quickly and easily create insightful visualizations. The semantic data produced with Geovistory is now available to search, explore and re-use.

Involved People



Dr. Lodewijk Petram
Project Leader Globalise



Sebastiaan Derks M.A.
Head of Digital Data Manage...



Dr. Habil. Francesco Ber...
Chargé de recherche, CNRS, ...



Jonas Schneider M.A.
Co-director & CTO KleioLab

Institutional Partners



<https://www.geovistory.org/project/84760>

3 – Présentation des données

<https://www.slavevoyages.org/>

Maritime History SPARQL Search

Q Search

9994 Entities

Class Filter

All classes (23) ✓

Person Appellation i... 14303

Ship Voyage 8189

Person 7614

Appellation in a Lang... 7217

Geographical Place 5278

Presence 5269

[Show all](#)

Jan Ravensbergh
Person

Andries Liens
Person

Abraham Staelboom
Person

Abraham Franke
Person

Jan Pietersz
Person

Jurgen Preen
Person

Andries Jansz.
Person

Jan Loker
Person

Isaak Storm
Person

Jan Albertsz.
Person

Page 1 of 1000: ← < > →

Ship	1855
Definition	28
Annotation in Text	28
Type of manifestation p...	10
VOC Chamber	8
Expression	5
Source Content	5
Manifestation Product Ty...	4
Expression portion	4
Geographical Place Type	3
Manifestation Singleton ...	3
Expression Portion Type	3
Entity Quality Type	3
Text	3
Item Type	2
Construction	1
Construction Type	1

[Show less](#)

3 – Présentation des données

SLAVEVOYAGES

EXPLORE THE ORIGINS AND FORCED RELOCATIONS OF ENSLAVED AFRICANS ACROSS THE ATLANTIC WORLD

The SlaveVoyages website is a collaborative digital initiative that compiles and makes publicly accessible records of the largest slave trades in history. Search these records to learn about the broad origins and forced relocations of more than 12 million African people who were sent across the Atlantic in slave ships, and hundreds of thousands more who were trafficked within the Americas. Explore where they were taken, the numerous rebellions that occurred, the horrific loss of life during the voyages, the identities and nationalities of the perpetrators, and much more.

Henry Louis Gates introduces Slave Voyages 2.0 and some of its people

Special features

- [Introductory maps](#): View places and routes of the slave trade
- [3D video reconstructions](#): View 3D renditions of slaving vessels

Timeline

- [Timelapse](#): View the movement of slave ships across the Atlantic

user feedback | report issues

scroll down to learn more

RICE

SLAVEVOYAGES

Echoes: The SlaveVoyages Blog - New Consortium Will Ensure Future of SlaveVoyages Database

News frontpage

New Consortium Will Ensure Future of SlaveVoyages Database

Sept. 29, 2022, 12:36 p.m.

Voyages Team
Scholars

Front Page | News

March, 2021

SlaveVoyages.org, created and hosted at Emory University and a preeminent resource for the study of slavery, will be operated by a

1

3 – Présentation des données



Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade - Understanding the Database

Methodology

Methodology

- Introduction
- Coverage of the Slave Trade
- Nature of Sources
- Cases and Variables
- Data Variables
- Age Categories
- Dates
- Names
- Imputed Variables
- Geographic Data
- Imputed Voyage Dates
- Classification as a Trans-Atlantic Slaving Voyage
- Voyage Outcomes
- Inferring Places of Trade
- Imputing Numbers of Slaves
- Regions of Embarkation and Disembarkation
- Age and Gender Ratios
- National Carriers
- Tonnage
- Resistance and Price of Slaves
- Appendix
- Notes
- Variable List
- Sources

Methodology

David Eltis (Emory University), 2018

Introduction

It is difficult to believe in the first decades of the twenty-first century that just over two centuries ago, for those Europeans who thought about the issue, the shipping of enslaved Africans across the Atlantic was morally indistinguishable from shipping textiles, wheat, or even sugar. Our reconstruction of a major part of this migration experience covers an era in which there was massive technological change (steamers were among the last slave ships), as well as very dramatic shifts in perceptions of good and evil. Just as important perhaps were the relations between the Western and non-Western worlds that the trade both reflected and encapsulated. Slaves constituted the most important reason for contact between Europeans and Africans for nearly two centuries. The shipment of slaves from Africa was related to the demographic disaster consequent to the meeting of Europeans and Amerindians, which greatly reduced the numbers of Amerindian laborers and raised the demand for labor drawn from elsewhere, particularly Africa. As Europeans colonized the Americas, a steady stream of European peoples migrated to the Americas between 1492 and the early nineteenth century. But what is often overlooked is that, before 1820, perhaps three times as many enslaved Africans crossed the Atlantic as Europeans. This was the largest transoceanic migration of a people until that day, and it provided the Americas with a crucial labor force for their own economic development. The slave trade is thus a vital part of the history of some millions of Africans and their descendants who helped shape the modern Americas culturally as well as in the material sense.

The genesis and history of Voyages Database is laid out on a separate page. In this essay we wish to alert users to its structure and to its limitations as well as its strengths. The data set contains thousands of names of shipowners and ship captains, but it contains almost no names of the millions of slaves carried to the Americas. On the other hand, this web site does provide the African names of and personal information about 91,491 captives who were found on board slave vessels detained by naval cruisers attempting to suppress the

1



Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade - Database

Results Summary statistics Tables Data visualization Timeline Maps Timelapse

Showing 1 to 15 of 36,071 entries

Configure columns Download

Year arrived with slaves	Voyage ID	Vessel name	Place where vessel's voyage began	Principal place where captives were purchased	Principal place where captives were landed	Linked voyages	Captives arrived at 1st port	Captain's name
IMP	T1	T1	IMP	T1	IMP	T1	T1	T1
1817	1	Pastora de Lima	Rio de Janeiro	Mozambique	Bahia, place unspecified		290	Dias, Manoel José
1817	2	Tibério	Bahia, place unspecified	Mozambique	Bahia, place unspecified		223	Mata, José Maria da
1817	3	Paquete Real	Bahia, place unspecified	Cabinda	Bahia, place unspecified		350	Ferreira, José dos Santos
1817	4	Bom Caminho	Bahia, place unspecified	Quilimane	Bahia, place unspecified		342	Dias, Domingos Francisco
1817	5	Benigretta	Bahia, place unspecified	Cabinda	Bahia, place unspecified		516	
1817	6	Voador	Bahia, place unspecified	Mozambique	Bahia, place unspecified		515	
1817	7	Formiga	Bahia, place unspecified	Malembo	Bahia, place unspecified		204	Viana, Isidoro Antônio
1817	8	Vigilante Africano	Pernambuco, place unspecified	Luanda	Bahia, place unspecified		374	Amorim, José Gomes de
1817	9	Constante	Bahia, place unspecified	Cabinda	Bahia, place unspecified		345	Narciso, Antônio
1817	10	Comerciante	Bahia, place unspecified	Cabinda	Bahia, place unspecified		478	Braga, Isidoro Martins
1817	11	Diligente	Bahia, place unspecified	Cabinda	Bahia, place unspecified		180	
1817	12	Bonfim	Bahia, place unspecified	Cabinda	Bahia, place unspecified		542	Coelho, João Batista
1817	13	Triunfo	Bahia, place unspecified	Luanda	Bahia, place unspecified		503	
1817	14	S Lourenço	Bahia, place unspecified	Cabinda	Bahia, place unspecified		471	Vilasboas, João da Silveira
1817	15	Paquete da Bahia	Bahia, place unspecified	Cabinda	Bahia, place unspecified		478	Almeida, Manoel Joaquim de

1

3 – Présentation des données

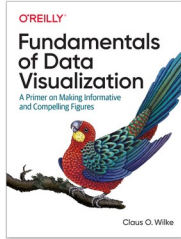
Variables de la base trans-atlantique de *Slave Voyages*

Captain's name	Percent boys	Second place where captives were landed
Crew deaths during voyage	Percent children	Second place where captives were purchased
Crew at first landing of captives	Percent girls	Vessel name
Crew at voyage outset	Percent males	Date captive embarkation began
Date vessel departed with captives	Percent men	Source of data
Date vessel departed for homeport	Percent women	Third place where captives were landed
Display in compact mode	Sterling cash price in Jamaica	Third place where captives were purchased
Date vessel arrived with captives	Duration of captives' crossing (in days)	Tonnage
First place where captives were landed	Flag of vessel.1	Standardized tonnage
First place where captives were purchased	Captives carried from 1st port	Captives arrived at 1st port
Guns mounted	Captives carried from 2nd port	Total embarked.1
Cargo	Captives carried from 3rd port	Place constructed
Year of arrival at port of disembarkation	Captives landed at 1st port	Date vessel's voyage began
Voyage duration, homeport to disembarkation (in days)	Captives landed at 2nd port	Date vessel arrived at homeport
Place where vessel's voyage began	Captives landed at 3rd port	Voyage ID
Principal place where captives were purchased	Captives intended to be purchased at 1st place	Year constructed
Principal place where captives were landed	Outcome of voyage for owner	Voyage itinerary imputed port where began (ptdepimp) place
Total embarked	Outcome of voyage if ship captured	Voyage itinerary imputed principal place of slave purchase (mjbyptimp)
Total disembarked	Outcome of voyage for captives	Voyage itinerary imputed principal port of slave disembarkation (mjslptimp) place
Captive deaths during crossing	Particular outcome of voyage	Voyage links
Percentage of captives who died during crossing	Vessel owner	Voyage ship place where vessel constructed
Captive Background	Place where vessel's voyage ended	Voyage itinerary first place of slave purchase (plac1tra)
Flag of vessel	Places of call before Atlantic crossing	Voyage itinerary first place of slave landing (sla1port)
	Place registered	Voyage ship place where vessel registered
	Year registered	
	Resistance	
	Rig or type of vessel	
	Show advanced variables in search filters	

4 – Méthodologie

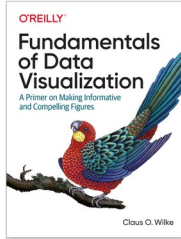
Quelques principes de dataviz

- Un graphique doit être « clair, attirant et convainquant ».
- « L'automatisation est votre amie. [...] Au moment où vous éditez manuellement un graphique, votre graphique final cesse d'être reproductible. [...] Si vous ajoutez beaucoup de post-production manuelle [...] vous rechignerez plus à changer ou refaire votre travail. [...] Vous pouvez vous-même oublier ce que vous avez fait exactement pour préparer un graphique donné. »
- « Soyez conscients qu'Excel est également un programme de graphique interactif et n'est pas recommandé pour préparer des graphiques (ou de l'analyse de données). »



4 – Méthodologie

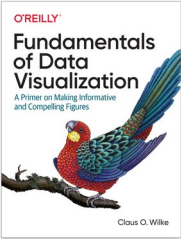
Quelques principes de dataviz



- « Toutes les visualisations de données font correspondre des valeurs de données à des caractéristiques quantifiables du graphique de sortie. »
- « Pour faire correspondre les données à l'esthétique, nous devons spécifier quelles valeurs de données correspondent à quelle valeurs esthétiques, [...] en binômes strict, [sinon] la donnée devient ambiguë. »

4 – Méthodologie

Quelques principes de dataviz



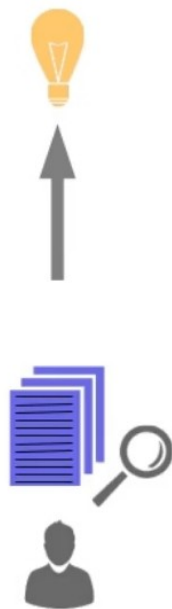
- Pour cette initiation, je n'irai pas plus loin.
- Sachez que ce livre contient un guide par type de graphique, et des conseils sur comment les utiliser.
- Si vous comprenez le système de binôme variable-caractéristique graphique, vous êtes déjà bien parti.e ! Gardez-le bien en tête, il est fondamental.

4 – Méthodologie

Le biais d'analyse

- Le biais est lié à notre subjectivité. L'objectivité totale est impossible pour les humains.
- La machine, elle, est objective... mais répond exactement à nos consignes qui peuvent, elles être biaisées.
- Le biais de confirmation est un des plus connus : de par ses opinions ou sa formation, on peut chercher à confirmer ce qu'on pense savoir par les données.

4 – Méthodologie



- Que l'on travaille en méthode ascendante ou descendante, le biais reste un danger, ne serait-ce que dans la collection des données.
- Il faut choisir les données en fonction de son sujet de recherche, bien sûr, mais attention à ne pas les restreindre en fonction de ce qu'on s'attend à trouver...
- Attention à formuler ses questions de manière à garder la possibilité que les données disent : « non ».



4 – Méthodologie



- Attention également à poser les bonnes questions à la machine : « que révèlent mes données sur le trafic maritime à l'époque moderne ? » ne fonctionnera pas.
- « Quel est le nombre de navires en mer pour chaque année ? » et « Combien de navires différents chaque capitaine a-t-il été amené à commander dans sa carrière ? » sont des questions beaucoup plus pertinentes pour la machine.
- Le reste, c'est à vous de l'établir par l'analyse, en croisant les chiffres obtenus et les sources.



4 – Méthodologie

Vive les tableaux ?

- Les tableaux sont à la fois nécessaires et source de méfiance :
 - ↳ Leur constitution peut être biaisée.
 - ↳ Sont-ils bien conçus selon les bonnes pratiques numériques ?
 - ↳ Souvent mal documentés, conçus comme « juste un tableau » et non un outil de recherche à part entière, leurs concepteurs oublient rapidement comment ils les ont faits et ils deviennent inutilisables. Et pourtant, la crédibilité scientifique des travaux est en jeu !

4 – Méthodologie

Vive les tableaux ?

- Mais un tableau est généralement la base d'une visualisation : si les données ne sont pas tabulaires, on en fait un tableau pour cette étape.
- Un tableau peut être lui-même la base d'une *dataviz*, ou il peut servir de base à d'autres tableaux à partir desquels la *dataviz* sera faite.
- Plutôt que de continuellement éditer un tableau pour changer et re-changer des variables en fonction des *dataviz*, faites **un tableau de référence**. Ensuite, vous pourrez le garder comme source immuable et travailler sur des copies, une par visualisation si nécessaire, chaque copie modifiée utile étant conservée *et documentée* pour référence.

4 – Méthodologie

Vive les tableaux ?

- Si vous travaillez sur tableur, faites *un tableau par feuille* et pas plus.
- Attention, un tableur est un outil de programmation et de calcul. L'utiliser pour mettre en forme des tableaux, c'est prendre le canon pour tuer la mouche.
- L'utilisation d'un tableur pour la dataviz est déconseillée. (Cf plus haut.)

4 – Méthodologie

Le format CSV.

- C'est un format très léger car ne contenant que des chaînes de caractères (un « fichier » de tableur est encodé en XML, vous pouvez le dézipper pour vous en rendre compte).
- On peut faire du CSV avec un tableur, c'est au moment de l'enregistrement que vous en ferez un CSV.
- Le format CSV ne garde aucune mise en forme (largeur des colonnes, gras/italique, police d'écriture...).

4 – Méthodologie

→ CSV = « *Comma Separated Values* » (valeurs séparées par des colonnes).

→ Ex : tableau 1-dataviz_tools/ship_flags.csv

	A	B
1	index	Flag of vessel
2	Great Britain	11994
3	Portugal / Brazil	11334
4	France	4203
5	U.S.A.	2276
6		2209
7	Spain / Uruguay	1928
8	Netherlands	1699
9	Denmark / Baltic	413
10	Other	16
11	Sweden	1

```
1 index,Flag of vessel
2 Great Britain,11994
3 Portugal / Brazil,11334
4 France,4203
5 U.S.A.,2276
6 ,2209
7 Spain / Uruguay,1928
8 Netherlands,1699
9 Denmark / Baltic,413
10 Other,16
11 Sweden,1
```

4 – Méthodologie

→ Fenêtre
d'importation de
LibreOffice Calc.

Import de texte - [ship_flags.csv]

Importer

Jeu de caractères :

Langue :

À partir de la ligne : - +

Options de séparateur

Largeur fixe Séparé par

Tabulation Virgule Point-virgule Espace Autre

Fusionner les séparateurs Espaces superflus Séparateur de chaîne de caractères :

Autres options

Formater les champs entre guillemets comme texte Détecter les nombres spéciaux

Évaluer les formules

Champs

Type de colonne :

	Standard	Standard
1	index	Flag of vessel
2	Great Britain	11994
3	Portugal / Brazil	11334
4	France	4203
5	U.S.A.	2276
6		2209
7	Spain / Uruguay	1928
8	Nether lands	1699
9	Denmark / Baltic	413
10	Other	16
11	Sweden	1

Aide Annuler OK

```
1 index,Flag of vessel
2 Great Britain,11994
3 Portugal / Brazil,11334
4 France,4203
5 U.S.A.,2276
6 ,2209
7 Spain / Uruguay,1928
8 Netherlands,1699
9 Denmark / Baltic,413
10 Other,16
11 Sweden,1
```

4 – Méthodologie

	A	B	C	D
1	Flag of vessel	Date vessel departed with captives	Vessel name	Captain's name
2	Netherlands	1732-09-03T00:00:00Z	Waartwijk	Velde, Daniel ter
3	Netherlands	1706-09-09T00:00:00Z	Wakende Kraan	Hoeven, Jan van der
4	Netherlands	1706-09-09T00:00:00Z	Wakende Kraan	Wenman, Roelof
5	Netherlands		Wapen van Amsterdam	
6	Netherlands		Wapen van Amsterdam	Scheij, Pieter
7	Netherlands	1700-12-15T00:00:00Z	Wapen van Holland (a) Hollandia	Stoop, Pieter
8	Netherlands	1700-12-15T00:00:00Z	Wapen van Holland (a) Hollandia	Crans, Pieter
9	Netherlands		Wapen van Holland (a) Hollandia	Crans, Pieter

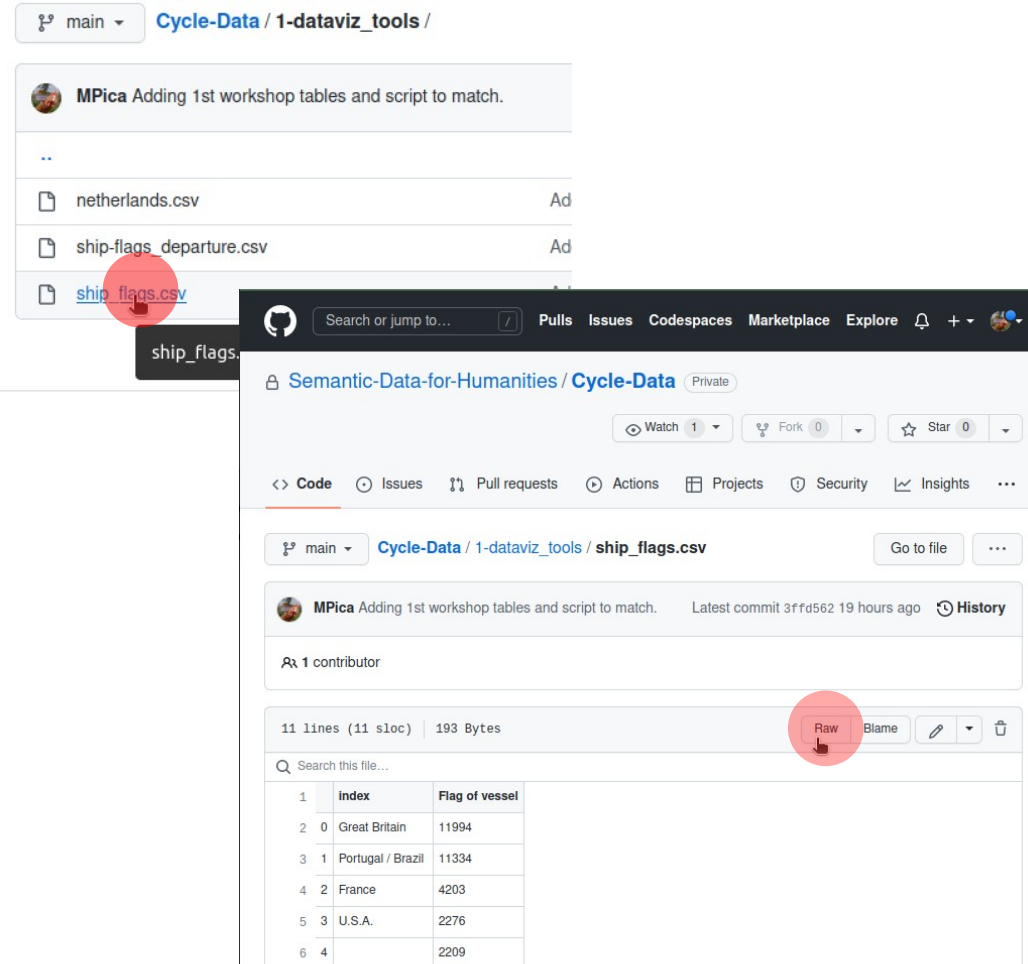
```
1 Flag of vessel,Date vessel departed with captives,Vessel name,Captain's name
2 Netherlands,1732-09-03T00:00:00Z,Waartwijk,"Velde, Daniel ter"
3 Netherlands,1706-09-09T00:00:00Z,Wakende Kraan,"Hoeven, Jan van der"
4 Netherlands,1706-09-09T00:00:00Z,Wakende Kraan,"Wenman, Roelof"
5 Netherlands,,Wapen van Amsterdam,
6 Netherlands,,Wapen van Amsterdam,"Scheij, Pieter"
7 Netherlands,1700-12-15T00:00:00Z,Wapen van Holland (a) Hollandia,"Stoop, Pieter"
8 Netherlands,1700-12-15T00:00:00Z,Wapen van Holland (a) Hollandia,"Crans, Pieter"
9 Netherlands,,Wapen van Holland (a) Hollandia,"Crans, Pieter"
```

4 – Méthodologie

[https://github.com/
Semantic-Data-for-Humanities/
Cycle-Data](https://github.com/Semantic-Data-for-Humanities/Cycle-Data)

Comment récupérer le bon lien
d'un fichier d'aujourd'hui

1. Naviguer dans les dossiers jusqu'au fichier.
2. Cliquer sur le fichier.
3. Cliquer sur le bouton « Raw »
4. Copier l'URL.



The screenshot shows a GitHub repository for 'Semantic-Data-for-Humanities / Cycle-Data'. The file 'ship_flags.csv' is selected in the file list. The 'Raw' button is highlighted with a red circle. Below the file name, the commit message 'MPica Adding 1st workshop tables and script to match.' is visible. The file content is displayed as a table with 11 lines (11 sloc) and 193 Bytes.

index	Flag of vessel
0	Great Britain
1	Portugal / Brazil
2	France
3	U.S.A.
4	

5 – RawGraphs

<https://www.rawgraphs.io>

RAWGraphs About News Support us Learning Resources [Use it now!](#)

A free and open source tool for data visualization

[Use it now!](#) [Github](#)

RAWGraphs 2.0 beta About Learning [Sign up](#)

4. Customize

ARTISTID: [dropdown]
CHART: [dropdown]
Chart type: **Stack**
Series vertical alignment: **Fixed**
Public:
Show Y-axis: No
SERIES: [dropdown]
COLORS: [dropdown]
LABELS: [dropdown]

5. Export

Vec [Download](#)

Main Features

- Open source**
Inspired by and built on top of open source projects. RAWGraphs is open to the community for contributions.
- A wide range of charts**
Almost 30 visual models to visualize quantities, hierarchies, time series and find insights in your data.
- Your data is safe**
Even though RAWGraphs is a web app, the data you insert will be processed only by your web browser.
- Export and go anywhere**
Save your project, or export it as vector or raster image. Edit it within your favourite softwares.

1

5 – RawGraphs

Team

DEN-
SITY
GN+

DensityDesign Research Lab.

DensityDesign is a Research Lab in the Design Department of Politecnico di Milano. It focuses on the visual representation of complex social, organizational and urban phenomena to support decision making processes at any level. Our interfaces are open, inclusive, and preserve multiple interpretations of complex phenomena. DensityDesign is committed to collaborating with other researchers and organizations devoted to academic independence and rigor, open enquiry, and risk taking to enhance our understanding of the world.

densitydesign.org

Calibro

Calibro

Calibro is a multidisciplinary design studio established by Matteo Azzi and Giorgio Uboldi in 2015 in Milan. We are interested in exploring new pathways at the intersection between design, data visualization and humanities. Our background is in communication design and for several years we worked at DensityDesign Research Lab at Politecnico di Milano where we have been part of the team who created RAW. In the past few years we have been involved in research, consulting and teaching activities for several public and private institutions.

calib.ro

IM

Inmagik

Inmagik is a studio based in Bergamo (Italy), focused on the development of web applications, mobile apps, data management systems and interactive user experiences. We love open source components, languages and frameworks and have a lot of experience in the field of data visualization.

inmagik.com

<https://www.rawgraphs.io>

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LONDON

SciencesPo
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How to cite RAWGraphs

If you have found RAWGraphs useful in your research, or if you want to reference it in your publication, please consider to cite the paper we presented at CHIItaly 2017.

You can read the article in Green Open Access at the following link:

[RAWGraphs: A Visualisation Platform to Create Open Outputs – PDF file in Green Open Access](#)

Mauri, M., Elli, T., Caviglia, G., Uboldi, G., & Azzi, M. (2017). RAWGraphs: A Visualisation Platform to Create Open Outputs. In Proceedings of the 12th Biannual Conference on Italian SIGCHI Chapter (p. 28:1-28:5). New York, NY, USA: ACM. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3125571.3125585>

5 – RawGraphs

→ Nous allons commencer par ce tableau : 1-dataviz_tools/ship_flags.csv

→ Les prochaines diapositives vous en montrent le chemin depuis

<https://github.com/Semantic-Data-for-Humanities/Cycle-Data>

	A	B
1	index	Flag of vessel
2	Great Britain	11994
3	Portugal / Brazil	11334
4	France	4203
5	U.S.A.	2276
6		2209
7	Spain / Uruguay	1928
8	Netherlands	1699
9	Denmark / Baltic	413
10	Other	16
11	Sweden	1

```
1 index,Flag of vessel
2 Great Britain,11994
3 Portugal / Brazil,11334
4 France,4203
5 U.S.A.,2276
6 ,2209
7 Spain / Uruguay,1928
8 Netherlands,1699
9 Denmark / Baltic,413
10 Other,16
11 Sweden,1
```

5 – RawGraphs

The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for the repository `Semantic-Data-for-Humanities/Cycle-Data`. The commit history shows a commit by `MPica` titled "Adding 1st workshop tables and script to match." with 2 commits. The file list includes `1-dataviz_tools`, `data`, and `README.md`. The `1-dataviz_tools` file is highlighted with a red circle, and a black box highlights the path `1-dataviz_tools` in the file list. The README content is visible below, showing the title `Cycle-Data` and the description: "The scripts and documentation for the team's Data Cycle workshops, with the Maritime History project and Slave-Voyages trans-Atlantic databases as material."

https://github.com/Semantic-Data-for-Humanities/Cycle-Data/tree/main/1-dataviz_tools

5 – RawGraphs

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a GitHub repository page. The browser's address bar shows the URL: `https://github.com/Semantic-Data-for-Humanities/Cycle-Data/tree/main/1-dataviz_tools`. The repository name is `Semantic-Data-for-Humanities / Cycle-Data`, which is public. The page shows a commit by `MPica` with the message "Adding 1st workshop tables and script to match." made yesterday. Below the commit, a list of files is shown, including `netherlands.csv`, `ship-flags_departure.csv`, and `ship_flags.csv`. A red circle highlights the `ship_flags.csv` file, and a tooltip shows its name. The footer of the page includes the GitHub logo, copyright information for 2022, and various links like Terms, Privacy, Security, Status, Docs, Contact GitHub, Pricing, API, Training, Blog, and About. The browser's status bar at the bottom shows the full URL: `https://github.com/Semantic-Data-for-Humanities/Cycle-Data/blob/main/1-dataviz_tools/ship_flags.csv`.

5 – RawGraphs

Cycle-Data/ship_flags.csv ×

https://github.com/Semantic-Data-for-Humanities/Cycle-Data/blob/main/1-dataviz_tools/ship_flags.csv

Search or jump to... Pull requests Issues Codespaces Marketplace Explore

Semantic-Data-for-Humanities / Cycle-Data Public

Edit Pins Watch 1 Fork 1 Star 0

Code Issues Pull requests Actions Projects Wiki Security Insights Settings

main Cycle-Data / 1-dataviz_tools / ship_flags.csv Go to file

MPica Adding 1st workshop tables and script to match. Latest commit 3ff0562 yesterday History

1 contributor

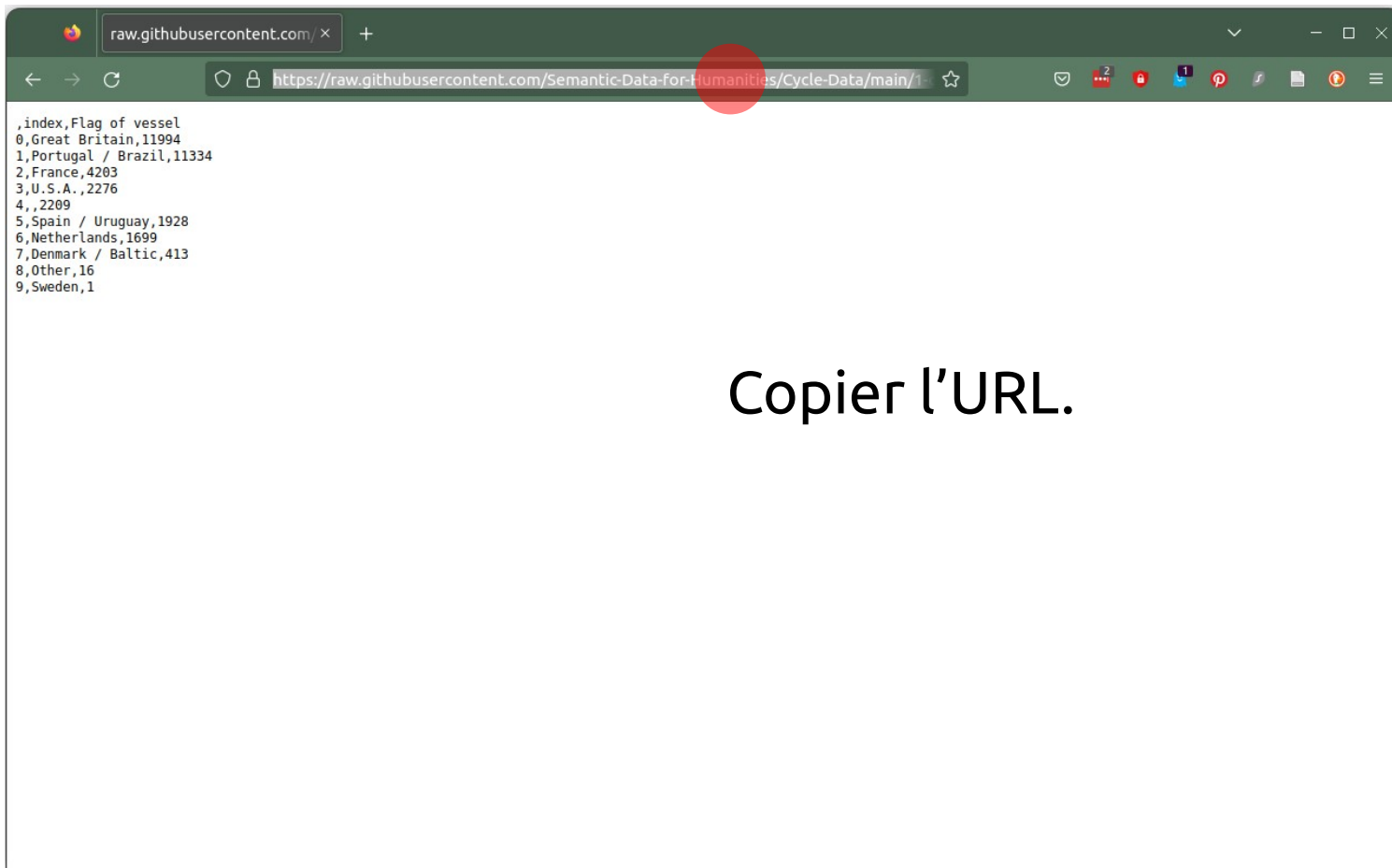
11 lines (11 sloc) 193 Bytes Raw Blame

Search this file...

	Index	Flag of vessel
2	0	Great Britain 11994
3	1	Portugal / Brazil 11334
4	2	France 4203
5	3	U.S.A. 2276
6	4	2209
7	5	Spain / Uruguay 1928
8	6	Netherlands 1699

https://github.com/Semantic-Data-for-Humanities/Cycle-Data/raw/main/1-dataviz_tools/ship_flags.csv

5 – RawGraphs



```
,index,Flag of vessel  
0,Great Britain,11994  
1,Portugal / Brazil,11334  
2,France,4203  
3,U.S.A. ,2276  
4, ,2209  
5,Spain / Uruguay,1928  
6,Netherlands,1699  
7,Denmark / Baltic,413  
8,Other,16  
9,Sweden,1
```

Copier l'URL.

5 – RawGraphs

raw.githubusercontent.com / RAWGraphs

← → ↻ https://www.rawgraphs.io

RAWGraphs About News Support us ▾ Learning ▾ Resources ▾ Use it now!

A free and open source tool for data visualization

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- Calendar heatmap
Time chunks, proportions
- Circle Packing
Hierarchies, proportions
- Contour plot
Correlations, distributions
- Convex hull
Correlations, proportions
- Gantt chart
Time series, correlations
- Hexagonal binning
Correlations, distributions
- Line chart
Time series, correlations
- Matrix Plot
Correlations, time series, proportions
- Pie chart
- Radar Chart

https://app.rawgraphs.io

5 – RawGraphs

The screenshot shows the RAWGraphs 2.0 beta web application in a browser. The browser tabs include 'raw.githubusercontent.com', 'RAWGraphs', and 'RAWGraphs 2.0'. The address bar shows 'https://app.rawgraphs.io'. The page title is 'RAWGraphs 2.0 beta' and it includes navigation links for 'About', 'Learning', 'GitHub', and a 'Report issue' button.

The main content area is titled '1. Load your data' and features several options for data input:

- Paste your data: A large text input field with a 'Load data' button to its right.
- Upload your data: A section with the instruction 'Enter a web address (URL) pointing to the data (e.g. a public Dropbox file, a public API, ...). Please, be sure the server is CORS-enabled.'
- Try our data samples
- SPARQL query
- From URL: A button with a magnifying glass icon, highlighted with a red circle.
- Open your project

The footer contains the following information:

- RAWGraphs is an open source project designed and developed by DensityDesign, Calibro and Inmagik. © 2013-2021 (Apache License 2.0)
- Contact: hello at rawgraphs.io
- Social media: @rawgraphs (Twitter), GitHub
- Version: RAWGraphs v.1
- Privacy: This website uses Google Analytics to anonymously collect browsing data. [Learn More](#)
- Button: Got it!

5 – RawGraphs

RAWGraphs 2.0 beta

About Learning GitHub Report issue

1. Load your data

Paste your data

Upload your data

Try our data samples

SPARQL query

From URL

Open your project

Load data

Enter a web address (URL) pointing to the data (e.g. a public Dropbox file, a public API, ...). Please, be sure the server is CORS-enabled.

Coller l'URL.

RAWGraphs is an open source project designed and developed by DensityDesign, Calibro and Inmagik.
© 2013-2021 (Apache License 2.0)

hello at rawgraphs.io

@rawgraphs

GitHub

RAWGraphs v.1

This website uses Google Analytics to anonymously collect browsing data. [Learn More](#)

Got it!

5 – RawGraphs

The screenshot shows the RAWGraphs 2.0 beta web application. The browser address bar displays `https://app.rawgraphs.io`. The page title is "RAWGraphs 2.0 beta". In the top right corner, there are links for "About", "Learning", "GitHub", and a "Report issue" button.

1. Load your data

DATA PARSING OPTIONS

- Column separator: Comma
- Thousands separator: ,
- Decimals separator: .
- Date Locale: fr
- Refresh data from url: [button]

DATA TRANSFORMATION

- Stack on: Column
- Reset: [button]
- Change data: [button]

	#	index	#	Flag of vessel
1	0	Great Britain	11994	
2	1	Portugal / Brazil	11334	
3	2	France	4203	
4	3	U.S.A.	2276	
5	4		2209	
6	5	Spain / Uruguay	1928	
7	6	Netherlands	1699	
8	7	Denmark / Baltic	413	

10 rows (30 cells) have been successfully parsed, now you can choose a chart! [Copy to clipboard]

Ensuite on peut descendre dans la page.

5 – RawGraphs

RAWGraphs 2.0 beta [About](#) [Learning](#) [GitHub](#) [Report issue](#)

Stack on: Column

9	8	Other	16
10	9	Sweden	1

10 rows (30 cells) have been successfully parsed, now you can choose a chart! [Copy to clipboard](#)

2. Choose a chart

Show: All charts

Bar chart
It displays a categorical dimension and related amounts. Each bar represents a category, width is proportional to the quantitative dimension.

- Alluvial Diagram**
Correlations, proportions
- Arc Diagram**
Networks
- Bar chart**
Correlations
- Multi-set bar chart**
Correlations, proportions
- Stacked bar chart**
Correlations, proportions
- Beeswarm plot**
Distributions, time series, proportions
- Box plot**
Distributions
- Bubble chart**
Correlations, proportions
- Bumpchart**
Time series, correlations, proportions

5 – RawGraphs

RAWGraphs 2.0 beta

About Learning GitHub Report issue

proportions

Treemap
Hierarchies, proportions

Violin plot
Distributions

Voronoi Diagram
Correlations

Treemap (Voronoi)
Hierarchies, proportions

3. Mapping

DIMENSIONS

#

Aa index

Flag of vessel

CHART VARIABLES

Aa ⌵ Bars *

Aa index x

Size

Flag of vessel Sum x

Aa ⌵ Color

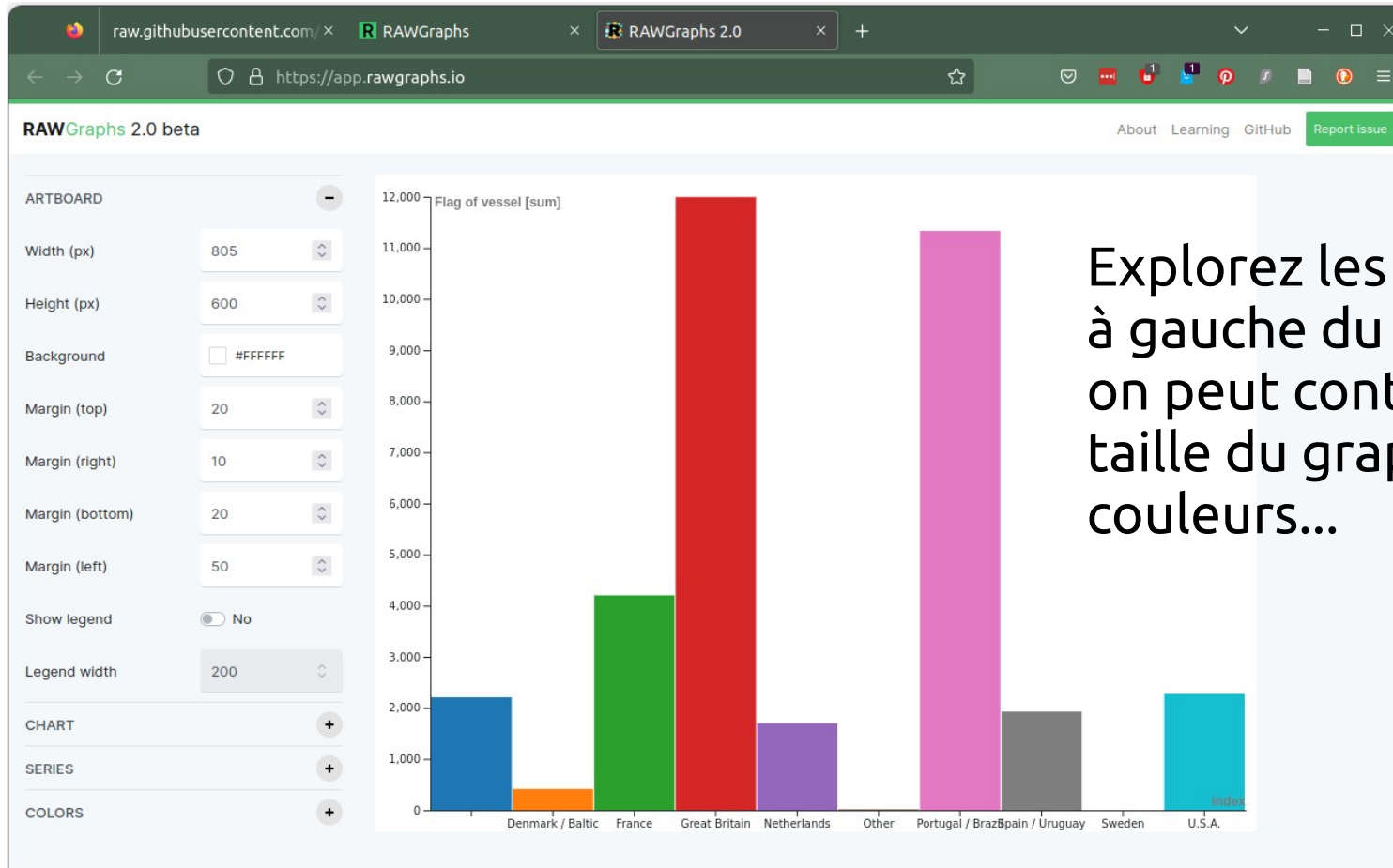
Aa index CSV (unique) x

Aa ⌵ Series

Drop dimension here

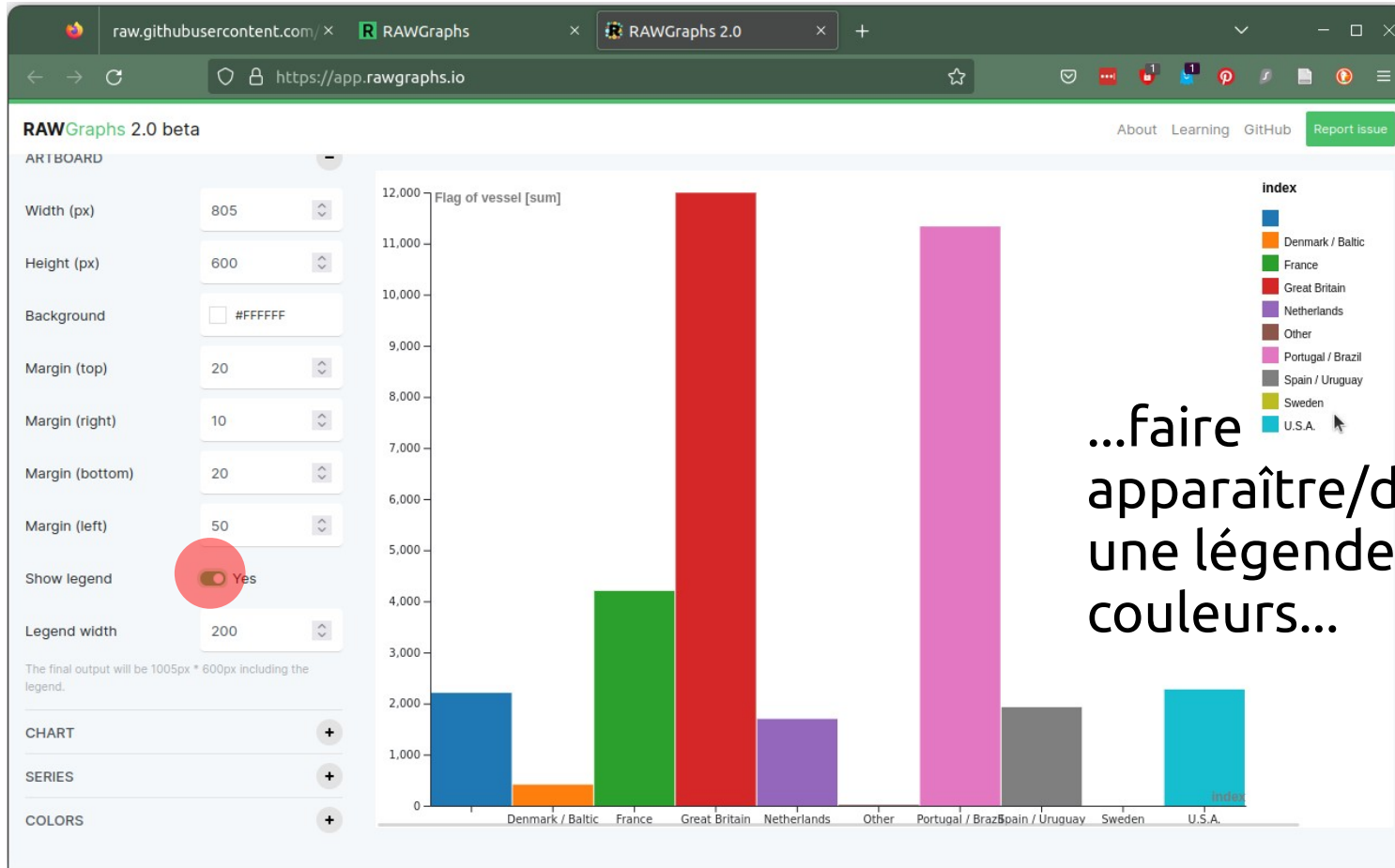
C'est ici que l'on fait correspondre les variables aux paramètres graphiques.

5 – RawGraphs

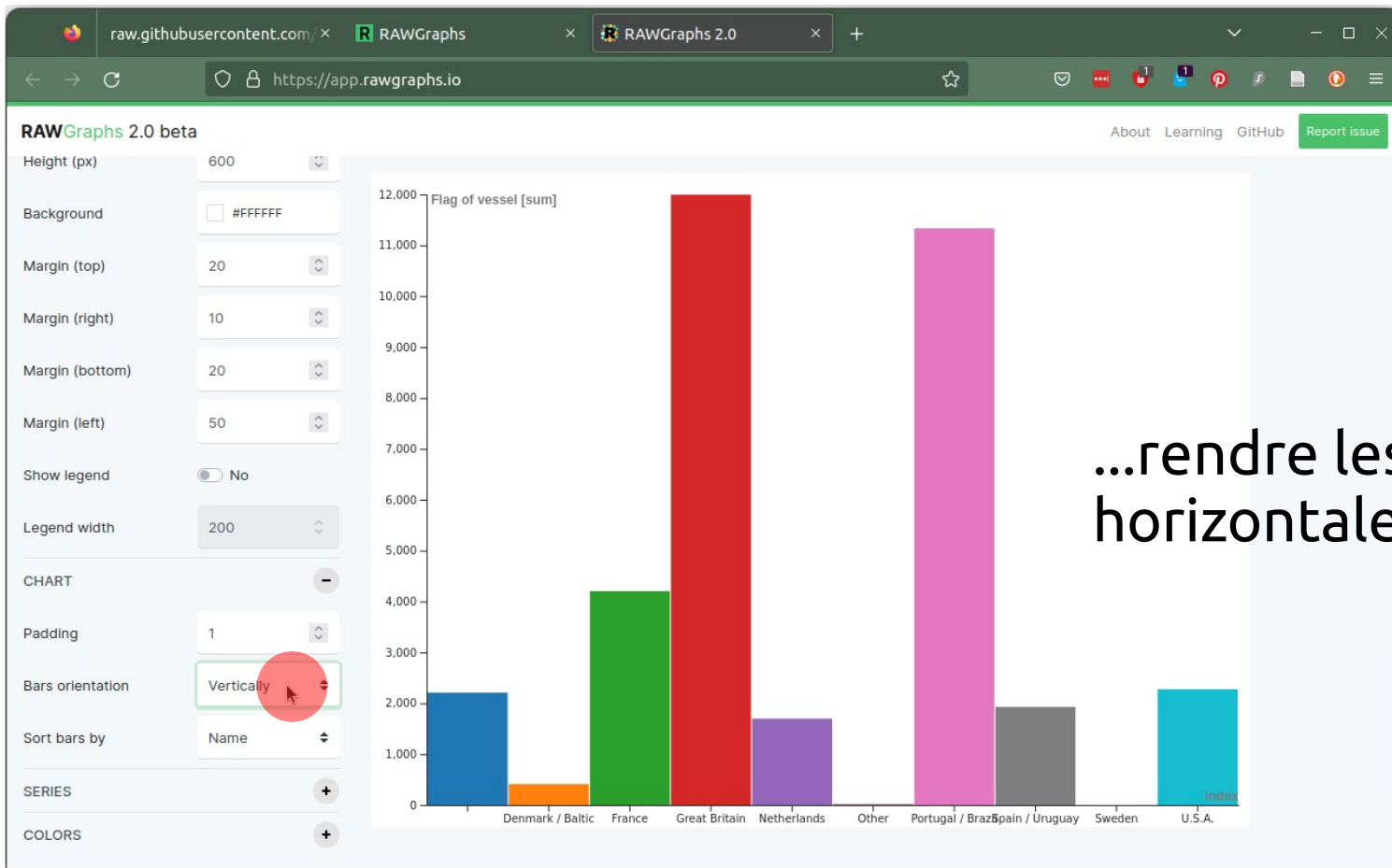


Explorez les paramètres à gauche du graphique : on peut contrôler la taille du graphique, les couleurs...

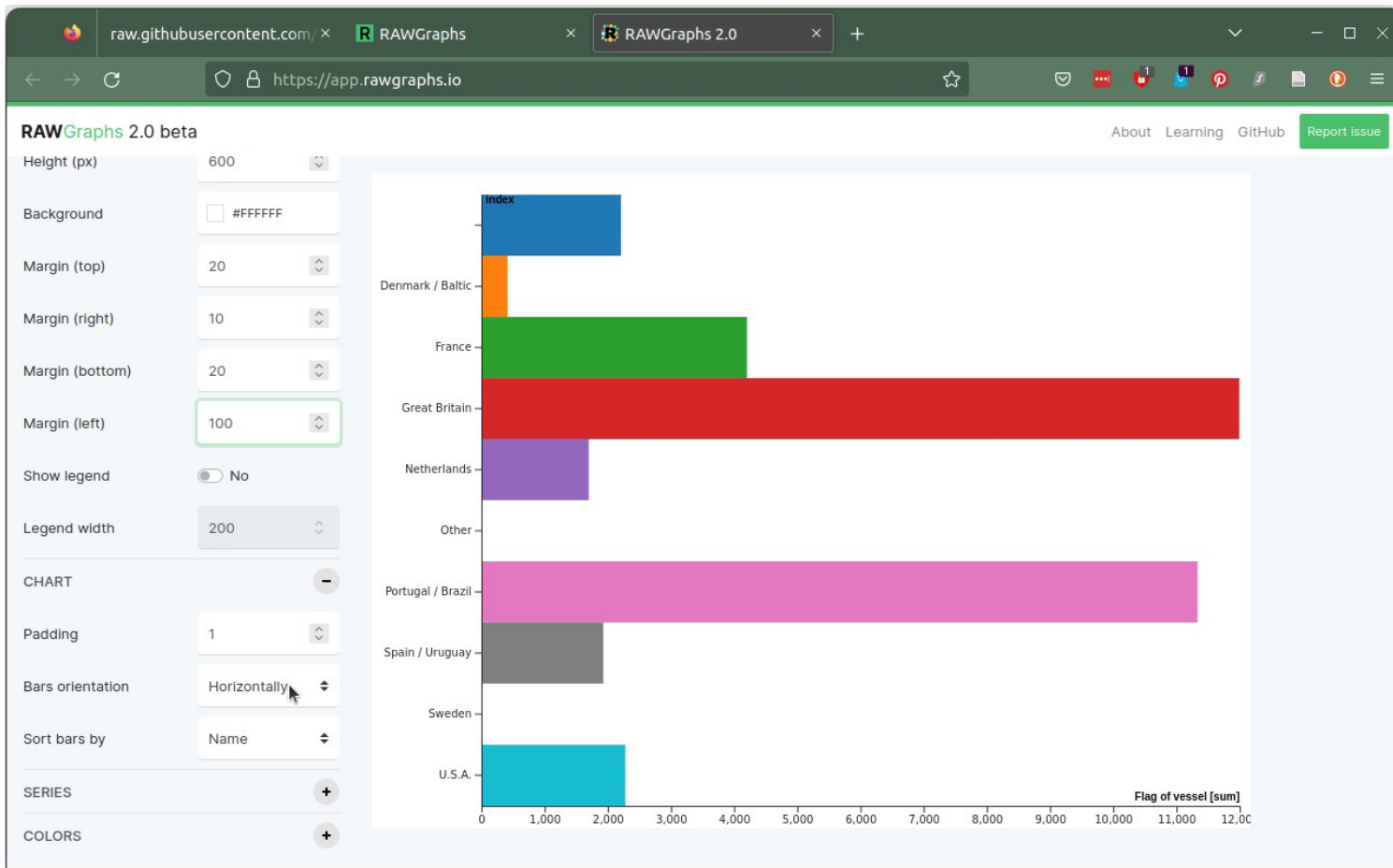
5 – RawGraphs



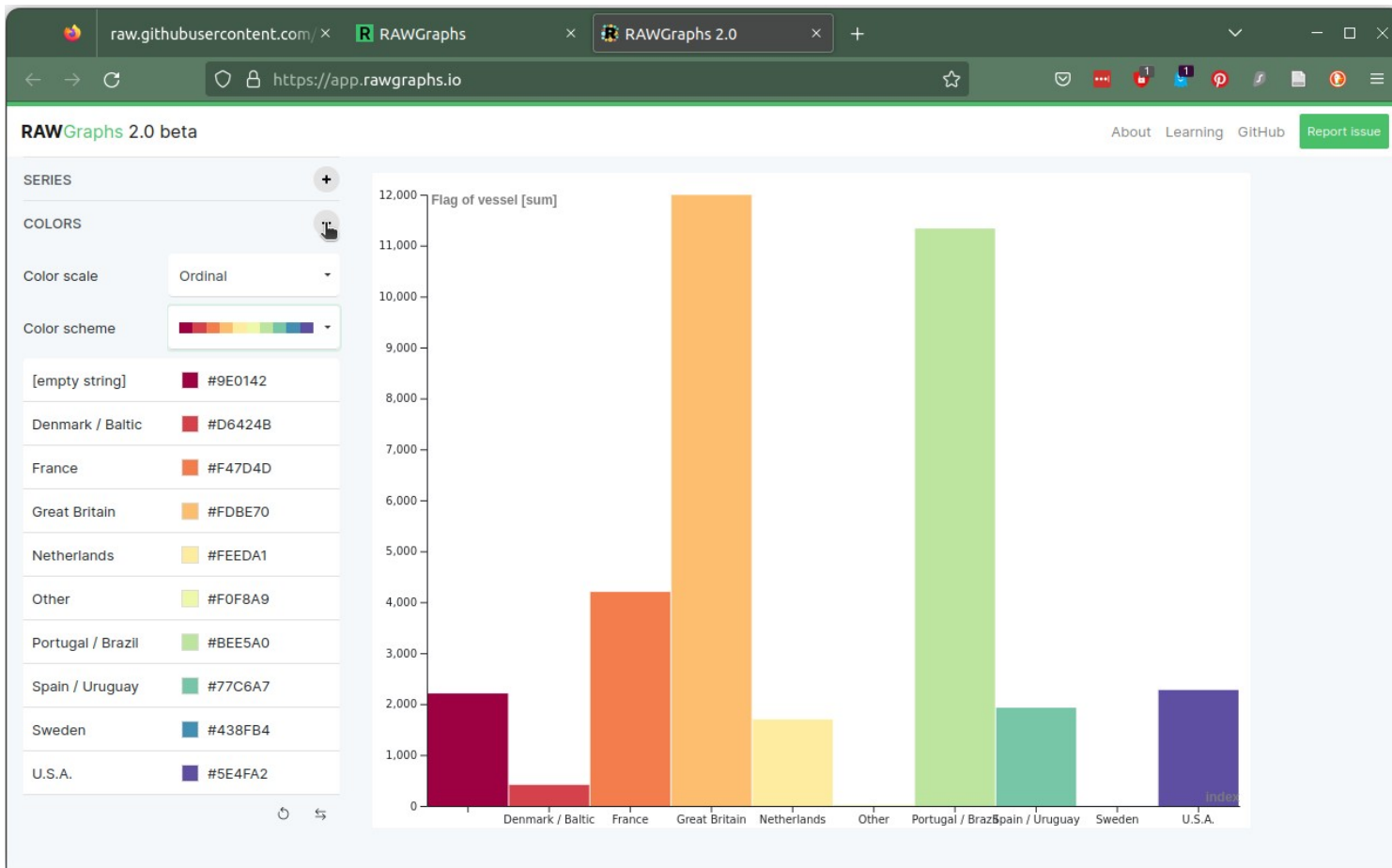
5 – RawGraphs



5 – RawGraphs



5 – RawGraphs



5 – RawGraphs

The screenshot shows the RAWGraphs 2.0 beta web application. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for 'About', 'Learning', 'GitHub', and 'Report issue'. Below this is a legend for the bar chart, listing categories and their corresponding colors: Netherlands (#FEEDA1), Other (#F0F8A9), Portugal / Brazil (#BEE5A0), Spain / Uruguay (#77C6A7), Sweden (#438FB4), and U.S.A. (#5E4FA2). The bar chart displays data for these categories, with the y-axis ranging from 0 to 5,000. The x-axis labels are Denmark / Baltic, France, Great Britain, Netherlands, Other, Portugal / Brazil, Spain / Uruguay, Sweden, and U.S.A. Below the chart is a section titled '5. Export' with a text input field containing 'viz', a dropdown menu set to '.svg', and a green 'Download' button. A dropdown menu is open, showing options for '.svg', '.png', '.jpg', and '.rawgraphs'. A red circle with a hand cursor is positioned over the '.png' option. At the bottom of the page, there's a footer with contact information, social media links, and version information.

RAWGraphs 2.0 beta

About Learning GitHub Report issue

Netherlands #FEEDA1
Other #F0F8A9
Portugal / Brazil #BEE5A0
Spain / Uruguay #77C6A7
Sweden #438FB4
U.S.A. #5E4FA2

5,000
4,000
3,000
2,000
1,000
0

Denmark / Baltic France Great Britain Netherlands Other Portugal / Brazil Spain / Uruguay Sweden U.S.A.

5. Export

viz .svg Download

.svg
.png
.jpg
.rawgraphs

RAWGraphs is an open source project designed and developed by Denis Callbro and Inmagik.
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hello at rawgraphs.io
@rawgraphs
GitHub
RAWGraphs v.1

https://app.rawgraphs.io/#

...et tout en bas, on peut exporter le graphique.

6 – Palladio

<https://hdlab.stanford.edu/palladio/>



Palladio. Visualize complex historical data with ease.

[Start »](#)

6 – Palladio

<https://hdlab.stanford.edu/palladio/>

About

Palladio is a product of the [NEH Implementation grant](#) (July 2013-June 2016), Networks in History: Data-driven tools for analyzing relationships across time. Our goal was to understand how to design graphical interfaces based on humanistic inquiry. We oriented the project around the development of a general-purpose suite of visualization and analytical tools based on the prototypes created for the [Mapping the Republic of Letters](#) project, which examines the scholarly communities and networks of knowledge during the period 1500-1800.



6 – Palladio

Avec Palladio, nous allons utiliser ce second tableau selon le même principe : copier l'URL de la page « Raw ».

	A	B	C	D
1	Flag of vessel	Date vessel departed with captives	Vessel name	Captain's name
2	Netherlands	1732-09-03T00:00:00Z	Waartwijk	Velde, Daniel ter
3	Netherlands	1706-09-09T00:00:00Z	Wakende Kraan	Hoeven, Jan van der
4	Netherlands	1706-09-09T00:00:00Z	Wakende Kraan	Wenman, Roelof
5	Netherlands		Wapen van Amsterdam	
6	Netherlands		Wapen van Amsterdam	Scheij, Pieter
7	Netherlands	1700-12-15T00:00:00Z	Wapen van Holland (a) Hollandia	Stoop, Pieter
8	Netherlands	1700-12-15T00:00:00Z	Wapen van Holland (a) Hollandia	Crans, Pieter
9	Netherlands		Wapen van Holland (a) Hollandia	Crans, Pieter

```
1 Flag of vessel,Date vessel departed with captives,Vessel name,Captain's name
2 Netherlands,1732-09-03T00:00:00Z,Waartwijk,"Velde, Daniel ter"
3 Netherlands,1706-09-09T00:00:00Z,Wakende Kraan,"Hoeven, Jan van der"
4 Netherlands,1706-09-09T00:00:00Z,Wakende Kraan,"Wenman, Roelof"
5 Netherlands,,Wapen van Amsterdam,
6 Netherlands,,Wapen van Amsterdam,"Scheij, Pieter"
7 Netherlands,1700-12-15T00:00:00Z,Wapen van Holland (a) Hollandia,"Stoop, Pieter"
8 Netherlands,1700-12-15T00:00:00Z,Wapen van Holland (a) Hollandia,"Crans, Pieter"
9 Netherlands,,Wapen van Holland (a) Hollandia,"Crans, Pieter"
```

6 – Palladio

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a GitHub repository page. The browser's address bar shows the URL `https://github.com/Semantic-Data-for-Humanities/Cycle-Data/tree/main/1-dataviz_tools`. The repository name is `Semantic-Data-for-Humanities / Cycle-Data`. The current view is the `main` branch, specifically the `1-dataviz_tools` directory. A commit by user `MPica` is shown, titled "Adding 1st workshop tables and script to match." with commit hash `3ffd562` and timestamp "yesterday". The commit includes three files:

File Name	Description	Timestamp
<code>netherlands.csv</code>	Adding 1st workshop tables and script to match.	yesterday
<code>ship-flags_departure.csv</code>	Adding 1st workshop tables and script to match.	yesterday
<code>ship_flags.csv</code>	Adding 1st workshop tables and script to match.	yesterday

The file `netherlands.csv` is highlighted with a red circle, and a black box obscures the text "netherlands.csv" in the second row of the file list. The footer of the page shows the GitHub logo, copyright notice "© 2022 GitHub, Inc.", and various links like Terms, Privacy, Security, Status, Docs, Contact GitHub, Pricing, API, Training, Blog, and About. The browser's address bar at the bottom shows the full path to the file: `https://github.com/Semantic-Data-for-Humanities/Cycle-Data/blob/main/1-dataviz_tools/netherlands.csv`.


6 – Palladio

raw.githubusercontent.com / Palladio

https://hdlab.stanford.edu/palladio/

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☰



Palladio. Visualize complex historical data with ease.

Start >

What can I do with Palladio?

Create or Open Palladio projects

Copy and paste out of your spreadsheets, drag-and-drop to upload tabular data (e.g. .csv, .tab, .tsv), or link to a file in a public Dropbox Palladio project.

hdlab.stanford.edu/palladio-app

Create a new project
Load an existing project

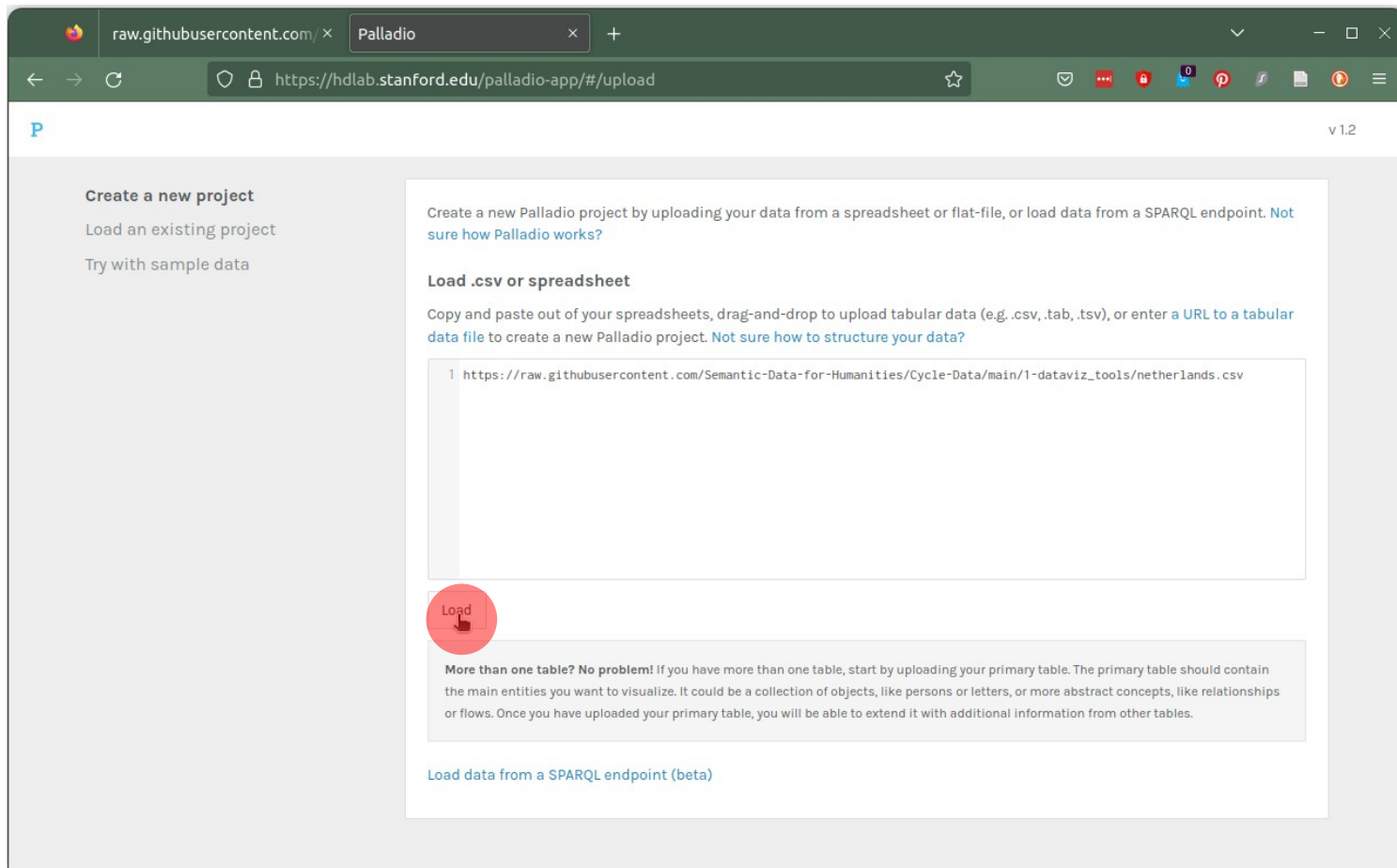
Create a new Palladio project by uploading your data from a spreadsheet or flat-file, or load data from a SPARQL endpoint. Not sure how Palladio works?

Load .csv or spreadsheet
Copy and paste out of your spreadsheets, drag-and-drop to upload tabular data (e.g. .csv, .tab, .tsv), or link to a file in a public Dropbox folder to create a new Palladio project. Not sure how to structure your data?

v.1.0.0

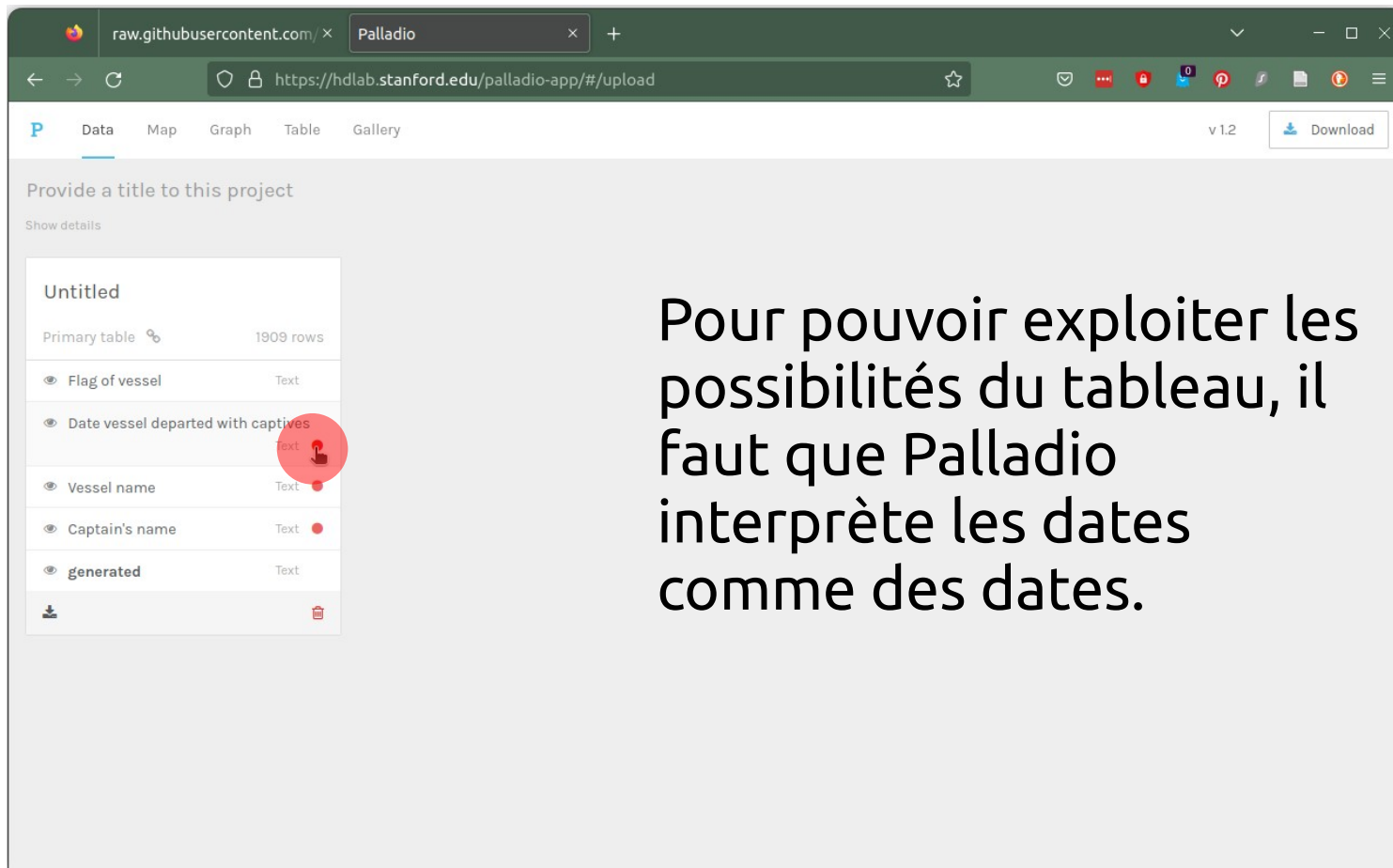
0

6 – Palladio



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying `https://hdlab.stanford.edu/palladio-app/#/upload`. The page title is "Palladio" and the version is "v1.2". On the left sidebar, there are three options: "Create a new project", "Load an existing project", and "Try with sample data". The main content area is titled "Create a new Palladio project by uploading your data from a spreadsheet or flat-file, or load data from a SPARQL endpoint. Not sure how Palladio works?". Below this, there is a section "Load .csv or spreadsheet" with instructions to copy and paste or drag-and-drop data, or enter a URL. A text input field contains the URL `https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Semantic-Data-for-Humanities/Cycle-Data/main/1-dataviz_tools/netherlands.csv`. A red circular "Load" button is highlighted with a mouse cursor. Below the input field, there is a note: "More than one table? No problem! If you have more than one table, start by uploading your primary table. The primary table should contain the main entities you want to visualize. It could be a collection of objects, like persons or letters, or more abstract concepts, like relationships or flows. Once you have uploaded your primary table, you will be able to extend it with additional information from other tables." At the bottom, there is a link "Load data from a SPARQL endpoint (beta)".

6 – Palladio



The screenshot shows the Palladio web application interface. The browser address bar displays the URL <https://hdlab.stanford.edu/palladio-app/#/upload>. The application header includes a navigation menu with 'Data', 'Map', 'Graph', 'Table', and 'Gallery', and a 'Download' button. The main content area prompts the user to 'Provide a title to this project' and shows a table with the following columns:

Untitled	
Primary table	1909 rows
Flag of vessel	Text
Date vessel departed with captives	Text
Vessel name	Text
Captain's name	Text
generated	Text

A red circle highlights the 'Date vessel departed with captives' column, indicating that the application interprets dates as dates.

Pour pouvoir exploiter les possibilités du tableau, il faut que Palladio interprète les dates comme des dates.

6 – Palladio

raw.githubusercontent.com / Palladio

https://hdlab.stanford.edu/palladio-app/#/upload

Data Map Graph Table Gallery v1.2 Download

Edit dimension

Title: Date vessel departed with captives

Data type: **Date**

All the values match this type.

Unique values: Search Sort by Value

1638-01-27T00:00:00Z	2
1639-04-02T00:00:00Z	
1639-12-16T00:00:00Z	
1641-05-30T00:00:00Z	
1641-12-10T00:00:00Z	
1642-01-24T00:00:00Z	

493 values displayed. [Download](#)

Multiple values ?

If the dimension contains multiple values, insert the delimiter string above

Extension: Choose a table Add a new table

You can provide additional information about this dimension with data from another table.

Done

6 – Palladio

raw.githubusercontent.com / Palladio

https://hdlab.stanford.edu/palladio-app/#/upload

Data Map **Graph** Table Gallery v.1.2 Download

Provide a title to this project

Show details

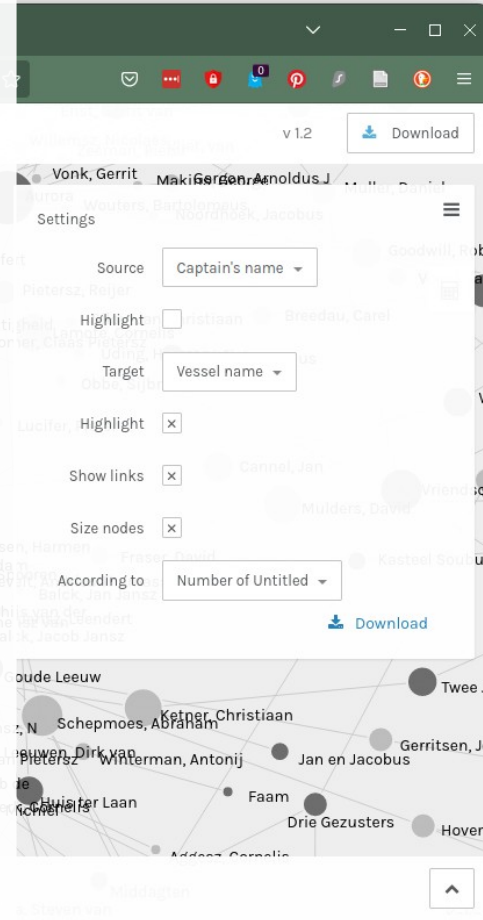
Untitled	
Primary table 🔗	1909 rows
👁 Flag of vessel	Text
👁 Date vessel departed with captives	Date
👁 Vessel name	Text 🔴
👁 Captain's name	Text 🔴
👁 generated	Text
📄	🗑

https://hdlab.stanford.edu/palladio-app/#/visualization

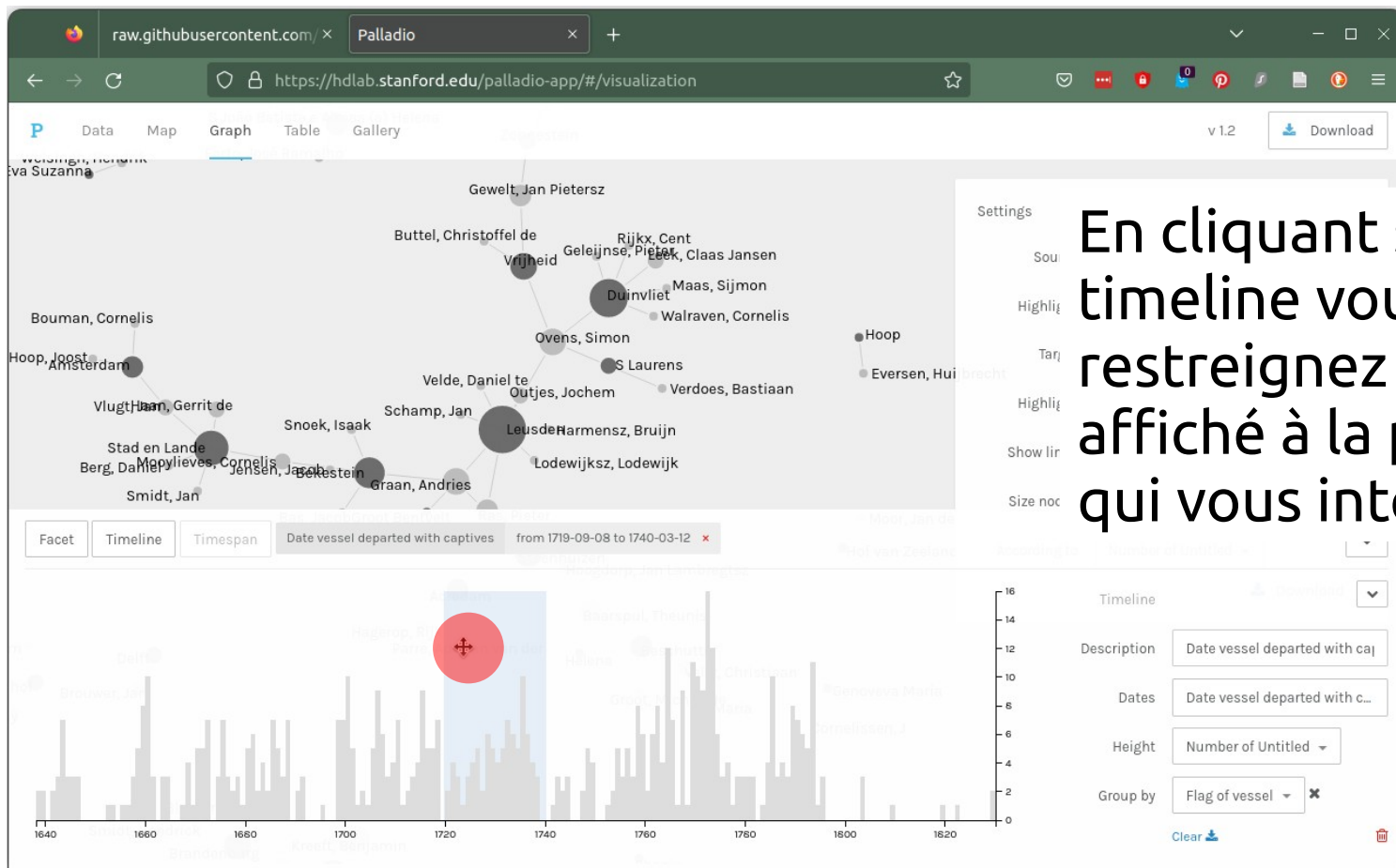
Maintenant que c'est réglé, allons sur l'onglet Graph. Si vous avez des coordonnées GPS dans votre tableau vous pouvez utiliser l'onglet Map pour faire apparaître des positions et/ou des itinéraires.

6 – Palladio

- Développez le menu de droite et renseignez les deux variables à relier : « Captain's name » et « Vessel name ».
- Il va ensuite prendre un peu de temps à calculer. Pas de panique s'il se fige quelques secondes/minutes (selon la capacité de votre ordinateur).
- Cocher l'une des deux cases « highlight » permet de différencier les deux variables.
- Et « size nodes » permet de visualiser la quantité d'entrées pour chaque.
- Le bouton « Download » permet de télécharger le réseau visible sur votre écran. Vous pouvez réarranger les points pour le rendre plus lisible en cliquant et tirant sur les points.



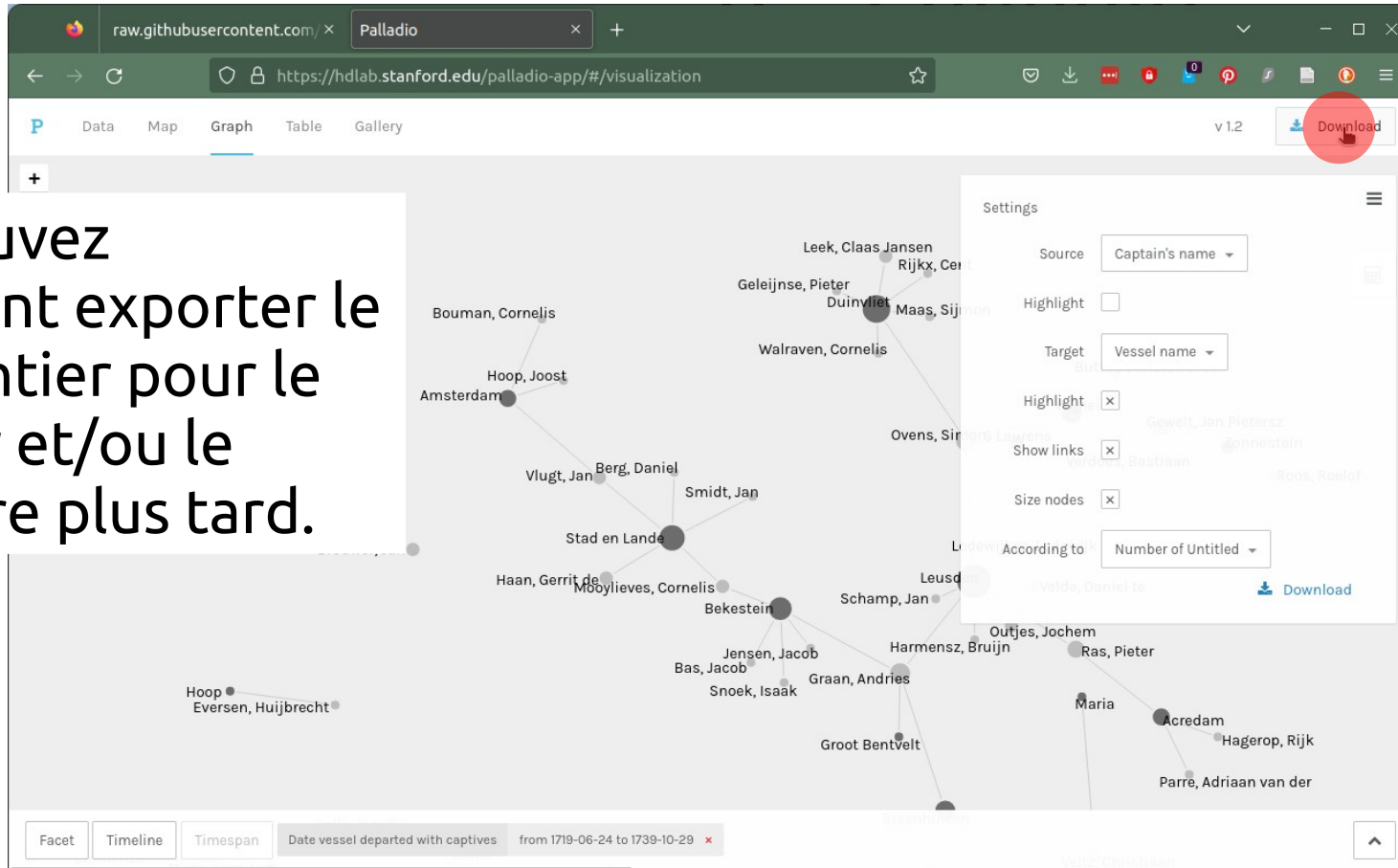
6 – Palladio



En cliquant sur la timeline vous restreignez le réseau affiché à la période qui vous intéresse.

6 – Palladio

Vous pouvez également exporter le projet entier pour le partager et/ou le reprendre plus tard.



7 – Discussion/questions

Merci pour votre attention !