

Digital Humanities

Doctoral Seminar

This doctoral seminar is an introduction to Digital Humanities defined as the application of methods and tools from Information and Communication Technologies to areas of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences. Rather than a simple application of computer tools, Digital Humanities offer a multidisciplinary perspective that has recently led to rethinking certain practices, e.g., in the acquisition and representation of knowledge in the field, and opened up new perspectives for the disciplines concerned.

In the framework of this training, the focus will be on the digital representation of cultural objects in the form of Linked and Open Data accessible by means of standards of the Semantic Web.

To validate the acquired knowledge, the seminar includes a full day of hands-on practice on how to query and to structure data in cultural heritage collections.

2-day course

- 2 & 3 July 2020 (fully booked)
- 3 & 4 August 2020
- 7 & 8 July 2020 (fully booked)
- 3 & 4 September 2020



University
Savoie Mont-Blanc
(France)



University
Of Liaocheng
(China)

1st Day: Digital Humanities & Knowledge Graphs

9:00 am - 12:00 am:

Introduction to Digital Humanities, LOD & SW

The first half-day is an introduction to Digital Humanities, Linked and Open Data, and the Semantic Web. We will see, in particular, the different definitions and the history of Digital Humanities. This introduction will be illustrated with several examples from fields as different as virtual reality (virtual museum visits), computer processing (NLP) of text corpora, image processing, content management (cultural object databases), etc. Since the Web has become the most important medium for publishing Cultural Heritage contents, we will introduce the basic notions of Linked Open Data and the [Semantic Web](#). We will end this first half-day with [Kerameikos](#), a linked and open data project representing and linking different collections of ancient Greek vases.

2:00 pm - 5:00 pm: Knowledge Graphs

The second half-day will be devoted to the representation of cultural data so that they can be shared and accessed on the web. Knowledge Graph is a special kind of database which stores knowledge in a machine-readable format and provides a means for information to be collected, structured, shared, searched and utilised. We will see the W3C languages for data representation (RDF standards). We will also learn how to query such knowledge bases from the Web (SPARQL language). Participants will query the Knowledge Graphs of DBpedia, National Library of France and Condillac Research Group.

2nd Day: Ontology & Practical Works

9:00 am - 12:00 am: Ontology

The W3C recommendations for knowledge graph building are intended to be as broad as possible (RDF, [SKOS](#), [OWL](#)). The specific knowledge of a domain will be represented as ontologies in Knowledge Engineering. An [ontology](#) defines the specific concepts and relationships of the domain that will be used to represent and organise the cultural objects. This will be followed up with hands-on ontology building practice in three available software platforms for building domain ontologies: [CmapTools](#) (Florida Institute for Human & Machine Cognition), [Protégé](#) (Stanford Center for Biomedical Informatics Research), [Tedi](#) (Condillac-LISTIC, USMB).

2:00 pm - 5:00 pm:

The case of ancient Greek kraters

The last half-day session is dedicated to an implementation of the notions, principles and tools for the construction of knowledge graphs within the framework of Digital Humanities. We will use as example the ontology of [kraters](#), ("krater" is a term that denotes the vessels used for the mixing of the wine with water in the Greco-Roman world.)