

# WORKSHOP: HOW TO CREATE A DATABASE WITH HEURIST

# HEURIST

The word "HEURIST" is written in large, bold, black capital letters. Behind the text is a stylized globe with blue latitude and longitude lines.

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East Room of the Main Building of the Academy of Athens, 28 Panepistimiou Ave., Athens, Greece

Wednesday, 9 June 2023, 09:00-15:00 EET

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## Workshop diagramme

### INTRODUCTION

- Databases or spreadsheets
- Functionalities of a database
- Heurist: Designing without planning
- Heurist: Use cases
- Help

### HEURIST

- **Designing a database: Conceptual modeling**
- Entities or record types
- Designing fields
- Relationships
- Other entity properties
- SOS: Title masks
- Searching
- Real-time searches

### HANDS ON

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# Why databases and not spreadsheets?

- Spreadsheets are NOT databases
- A database requires a relational structure of the data
- A database consists of:
  - Entities or record types
  - Attributes (text fields, numbers etc.)
  - Relationships
  - Management level



# A bad spreadsheet example:

## Evil spreadsheets

Row	Production Name	Year	Director	Cast	Notes
1	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...

A bad-case, but not atypical, spreadsheet

Rows are notionally theatrical productions, but include header rows and general notes about a time period. Some productions spread over two or three rows.

- Missing values
- Date range for missing values implied by position
- Inconsistent formatting of text and date values
- Notes appended to values
- Multiple values in one field (People in Cast, but also subsections for Crew, Musicians, Chorus etc.)
- Uncontrolled values eg. company and location (with plenty of typos)

4 entities: Production, Person, Organisation, Place  
 2 relations: Production - Person (Role), Production - Organisation (Role)



# Why a database?

## Advantages:

- Central management of all data
- Consistency of information
- Use of search filters
- Export of subset to webpage, map etc.
- Publication in webpage in real time
- Export of subset to specialized analysis and visualization tools

## Not suitable for:

- Purely textual data
- 3D data
- Statistical analysis

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# Advantages of Heurist

- Allows to quickly design, populate, explore and publish data
- Does not require programming skills (unlike other DBMS systems)
- Is available at no charge
- Is compliant with FAIR principles
- Manages any type of data (text, numbers, geospatial data, various types of file formats, relationships etc.)
- Relationships can be associated with a specific semantic that is searchable
- Allows design modifications and experimenting as part of the research process
- Manages permissions
- Enables working collaboratively.

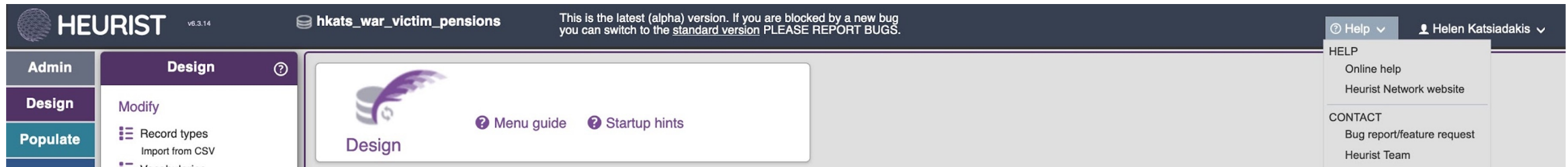


# A selection of Heurist use cases

- [Judaism and Rome](#)
- [Map of the Absentees](#)
- [Beyond 1914](#)
- [Digital Harlem](#)
- [Libraries, Reading Communities & Cultural Formation in the Eighteenth-Century Atlantic](#)
- <https://anavathmis.eu/>



# Help from within the database is accessible in three ways



- Online help: Link to the systematic help database: [https://heuristref.net/heurist/?db=Heurist Help System&website](https://heuristref.net/heurist/?db=Heurist%20Help%20System&website)
- Heurist Network website: <https://heuristnetwork.org/>
- Clicking on one of the Heurist functionality menus on the left and the question mark provides access to a menu guide and startup hints for the specific functionality.





## Tutorials

Learn Heurist at your own pace

Tutorials ▾

FAQ

Heurist Help System

Create a Heurist database  
(institutionally-  
supported services)



Welcome to the Heurist tutorials system. Here you can find a sequence of video tutorials with accompanying visual walkthroughs. The first three tutorials show you how to get started in Heurist. The following five tutorials introduce you to the five main menus in the Heurist interface. Later tutorials deal with particular topics that affect many research projects.

Si vous préférez apprendre en français, vous pouvez lire ces tutoriels en français préparés par [Régis Witz](#) (MISHA) et [Vincent Paillusson](#) (EFEO).

### Our Tutorials

Do you need help with something else? [Contact Us](#), and let us know what additional tutorials you think we should provide.

[Tutorial 1 | Create Your First Database](#)

[Tutorial 2 | Modify the Structure](#)

[Tutorial 3 | Create Relationships Between Records](#)

[Tutorial 4 | The Explore Menu](#)

[Tutorial 5 | The Design Menu](#)

<https://heuristnetwork.org>

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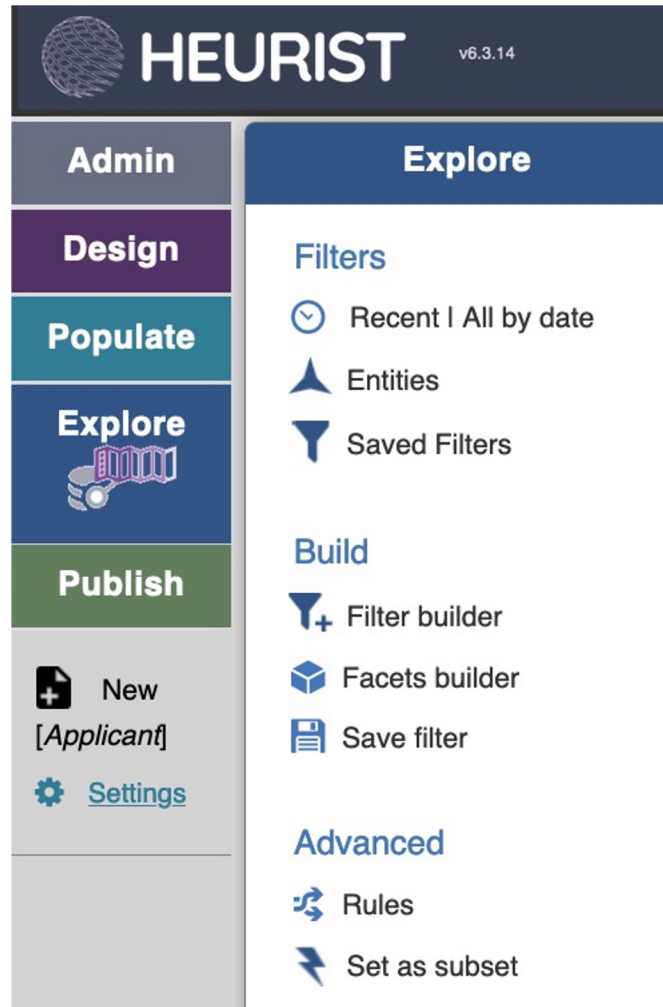


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# Heurist: Designing without programming

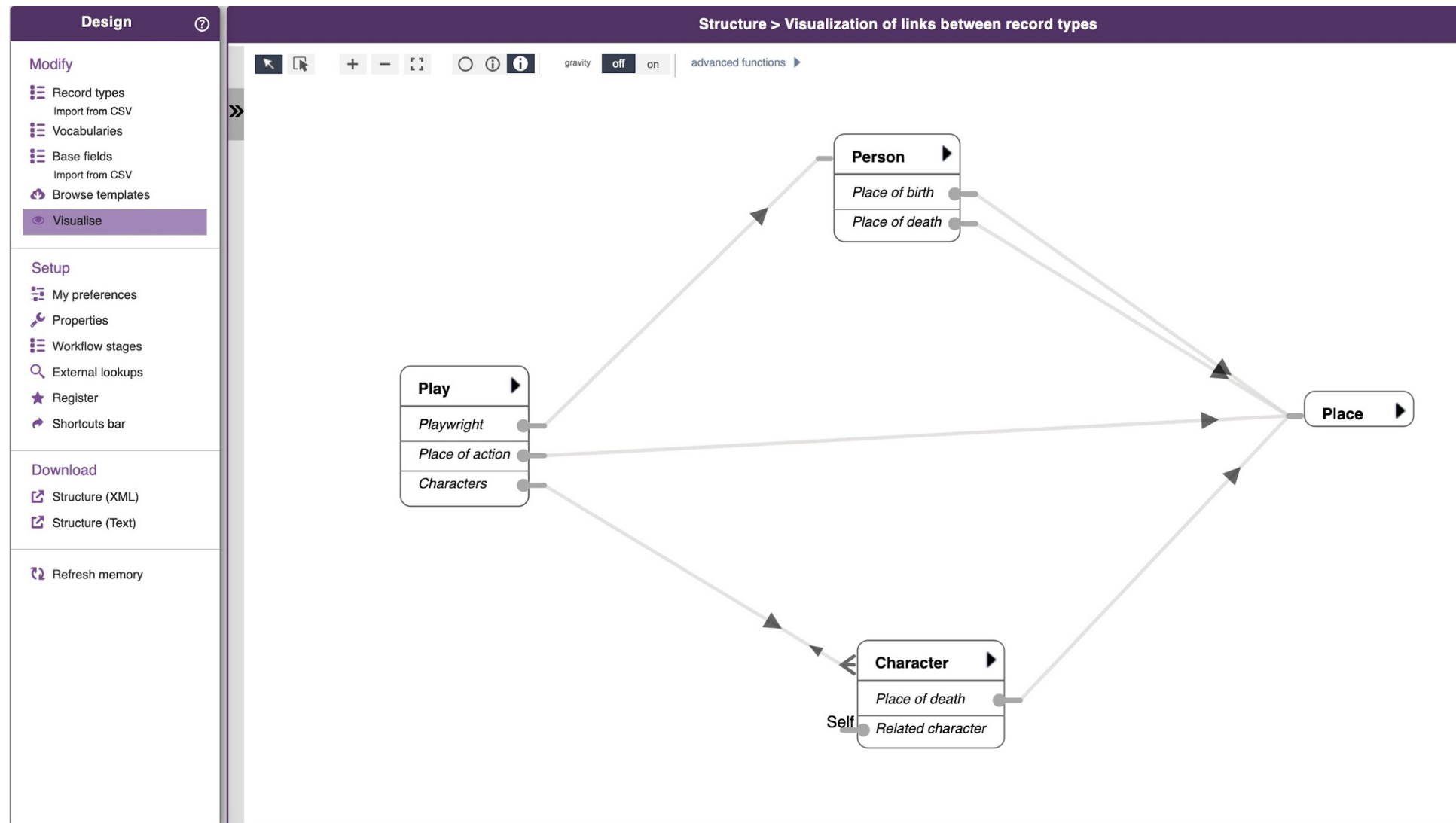


## Heurist functionality menus:

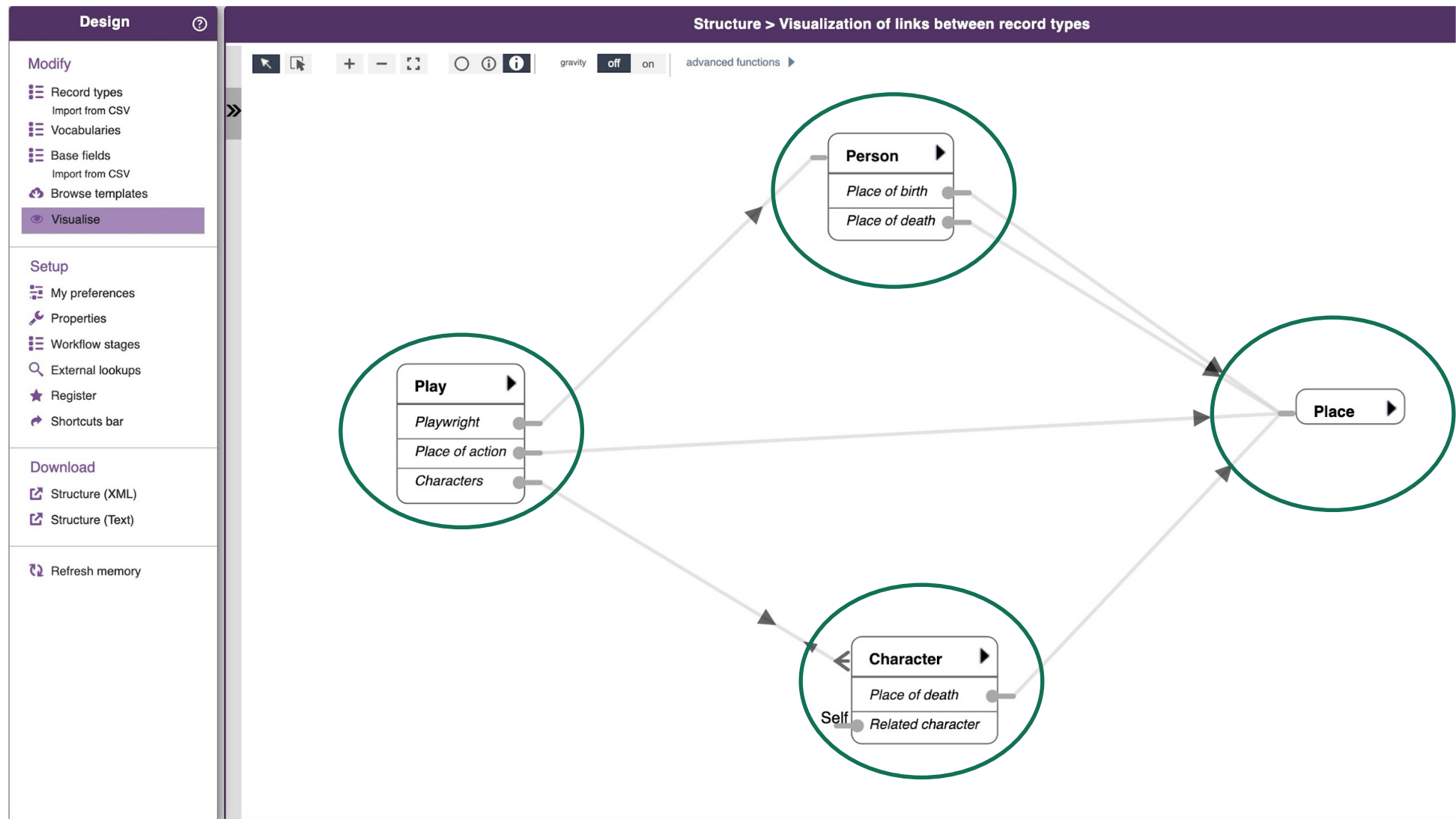
- Admin: Administration (Creation of database, user management and integrity verification)
- Design: Design and modification of database structure, entities, fields, vocabularies
- Populate: Adding, importing new data
- Explore: Searching, analyzing and visualizing results
- Publish: Creating websites, exporting data



# Model visualization



Record type or Entity:  
the basic element  
for organizing  
information



# Record types/ Entities

## Design

### Modify

- Record types
  - Import from CSV
- Vocabularies
- Base fields
  - Import from CSV
- Browse templates
- Visualise

### Setup

- My preferences
- Properties
- Workflow stages
- External lookups
- Register
- Shortcuts bar

### Download

- Structure (XML)
- Structure (Text)

Refresh memory

## Record Type Groups

+ Add

- Basic record types** >
- Bibliography
- Bibliography - additional
- Play specific
- Spatial and Mapping
- System Internals
- Web and Media
- Trash

## Record types

+ ADD

Show All  Sort by Name

### Basic record types

Common generic record types which will be useful in many databases

Icon	Fld ...	Edit	Name	Count	Filter	Add	Show	Dup
			Digital media item	0				
			Life event	0				
			Notes	6				
			Organisation	0				
			Person	1				
			Place	13				
			Web site / page	0				



# Vocabularies

The screenshot displays the 'BIBLIOgraphy ontology' interface. It is divided into several panels:

- Design** (top left):
  - Modify**: Record types (Import from CSV), Vocabularies (selected), Base fields (Import from CSV), Browse templates, Visualise.
  - Setup**: My preferences, Properties, Workflow stages, External lookups, Register, Shortcuts bar.
  - Download**: Structure (XML), Structure (Text).
  - Refresh memory**.
- Vocabularies editor** (middle left):
  - Groups**: + Add
  - My vocabularies**
  - People & events**
  - Places & organisations**
  - Categorisation & flags**
  - Semantic web** (highlighted with a blue bar and a right arrow)
  - Bibliographic & copy...**
  - Research classification**
  - Landscape**
  - RELATIONSHIPS**
  - System**
  - Trash**
- Semantic web** (middle right):
  - Vocabularies**: + Add, download, upload icons
  - BIBO** (highlighted with a blue bar)
  - BIO
  - DCMI-TERMS
  - DCMI-TYPE
  - DOAP
  - FOAF
  - MUSIC
  - RDF
  - SKOS
- BIBO Bibliography ontology** (right):
  - Terms**: + Add, Ref, download, upload, drag to, move (selected), merge, Calculate usage
  - top** (arrow)
  - abstract
  - AcademicArticle
  - affirmedBy
  - annotates
  - argued
  - Article
  - asin
  - AudioDocument
  - AudioVisualDocument
  - authorList
  - Bill
  - Book
  - BookSection
  - Brief
  - Chapter
  - citedBy
  - cites
  - Code
  - coden
  - CollectedDocument
  - Collection
  - Conference
  - content
  - contributorList
  - court
  - CourtReporter
  - degree
  - director
  - distributor
  - Document
  - DocumentPart
  - DocumentStatus
  - doi



# Record types/ Entities: Types of fields

Attributes/ Fields:

Text

Text (single line)

Extended text (multiple lines)

Dropdown list (vocabularies, thesauri)

Simple fields

Numbers

Dates

Complex fields

Geospatial (points, lines, polygons, circles, rectangles)

fuzzy data (temporal, geographical boundaries)

Files/ multimedia (image, video, urls)

Relationships

Record pointer

Record relationships

Composite title (for mask)

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# Designing record type fields

Person Fullscreen Standard

Person Modify structure  Show help  Optional fields Template Bug report

**Primary information**

**Family name**

**Given name(s)**

Alternate name(s) / title(s)

Gender

Person type

Birth date

Place of birth ▶

Death date

Place of death ▶

Cause of death

Save then Dupe New Save Save + Close Close Drop Ch





# Relationships

## Record pointers:

A field of one entity consists of the base field of another entity (foreign key)

E.g.: **Entity Person: Person name**

Place of birth<<<<<<<<<<<< **Entity Place: Name of place**

## Record relationships:

This relationship has the characteristics of an entity with its own attributes (relationship type, relationship duration etc.)

E.g.: two persons are related by relationship type 'marriage', relationship duration from date x to date z). This is not a simple relationship. It has its own attributes. It is therefore considered as a distinct entity.



# Record Relationship: a distinct entity

## Vlachaki Maria | byMarriage.IsMarriedTo - > Vlachakis Nikolaos

 Record relationship: id 627 

### Primary information

Source record [Vlachaki Maria](#)

Relationship type [byMarriage.IsMarriedTo](#)

Target record [Vlachakis Nikolaos](#)

The Relationship type is a vocabulary term which is to be found in

**Vocabularies**

**RELATIONSHIPS**



# A special relationship

## Child record: a subclass of record pointers

When a record, e.g., of the entity Place, is connected to more records of other entities, this relationship is described as a record pointer.

When a record, e.g., of the entity Works, is connected only to one record of another entity, e.g., the entity Composer, this relationship is described as a child record, a subclass of the record pointer relationship.

E.g.: Composer: Mozart

Child records: Piano Concerto No. 22 in E $\flat$  major, K. 482 ...

Symphony No. 40 in G minor, K. 550 ...

Don Giovanni, K. 527 ...



## Other entity properties

Each entity has at least one mandatory field (field name in red). E.g., the Name is the mandatory field for the entity Person.

One field can be single or repeatable, i.e., have multiple entries. For instance, a Writer may have written multiple works.

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# Field types

Mandatory field

Repeatable field

Record pointer

Person Fullscreen Standard

Person Modify structure  Show help  Optional fields Template Bug report

**Primary information**

**Family name**

Given name(s)

Alternate name(s) / title(s)

Gender

Person type

Birth date

Place of birth

Death date

Place of death

Cause of death

**Annotations:**

- Green arrow from "Mandatory field" points to "Family name".
- Green arrow from "Repeatable field" points to "Alternate name(s) / title(s)".
- Green arrow from "Record pointer" points to "Place of birth".
- Green arrow from "Vocabulary" points to the dropdown arrow of the "Gender" field.
- Green arrow from "Date" points to the calendar icon of the "Birth date" field.

**Footer:** Save then Dupe New Save Save + Close Close Drop Char



# Creating a new field

## Choose base fields

The base fields chosen should have a *similar sense of meaning*, e.g. use Start date for Birth date, Creator for Author, Short description for Abstract, Extended description for Notes. You can rename the fields to what you actually want once selected - the new name applies to the current record type only (the base field retains its name).

*Do not completely redefine a base field* for a different purpose than it appears to be intended for, for instance redefining Family name as Street, Length as Count, or Format as Condition. Significant change to the meaning of a field may later lead to confusion. Fields which use the same base field will reference the same vocabulary (for term-list dropdowns and relationship type) or the same target record types (for record pointers and relationships) - you cannot change the vocabulary or target record types for one without changing it for all the others.

## Create a new field

If you can't find a suitable base field, type a new name. This will create a new base field and use it to create a new field in this record type. It is a good idea to use a rather generic name and description so you can re-use the base field in other record types and then customise the field appropriately for this record type.

**Field name:** Related institution

A concise generic name used as a default for this field wherever it is used eg. 'creator' rather than 'artist' or 'author'. Fields may be reused in multiple record types. This name can be overridden with a name specific to each record type in which it is used.

**Default help text:** Related institution

A default generic help text which may be overridden with more specific help for each record type that uses this field type  
Max 255 characters, add line breaks with <br>, bold and italics with <b> </b> and <i> </i>

**Data type:** Select...  guided choice

Dropdown (Terms)

Note: in most cases this cannot be changed once set

**Requirement:** Numeric (Integer or decimal)

or whether the field is optional or hidden

Text (single line)

**Repeatability:** Memo Text (multi-line or html)

than one value at a time

Date / temporal

**Semantic/Reference URI:**

Geospatial

once definition of the base field (optional)

**Internal / Concept ID:**

File or media URL

**ADDITIONAL**

Record pointer / Foreign key

Relationship marker

CREATE NEW FIELD

CREATE AND CUSTOMISE NEW FIELD

Close

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## SOS: Do not forget the title mask when designing an entity

The title mask is a composite title constructed dynamically from field values. It is a string into which field values are inserted to create the title and is used as the extended title displayed in search results and other lists.

This is an example of a title mask used for one entity:

- [Surname], [Given names]-[Place of origin]-[Date of incident]-[Place of incident]

For the person Andreas Angelakis the search result is  
Angelakis Andreas Perivolia, Chania 15 Mar 1918 Samos.

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# Creating the title mask

### Record Type Title Mask Edit

Select fields to insert  
(add to record structure first)

Select All Visible checkboxes

▶ **metadata**

▲ **fields**

- Surname
- Given names
- ≡ Gender
- ≡ Family status
- ≡ Education level
- Occupation
- ▶ *Related Person(s)*
- Year of military class
- ≡ Enlistment
- Served since
- ≡ Rank
- Regiment
- ▶ *Place of origin*
- ≡ Evidence
- Date of incident
- Illness
- ≡ Type of incident
- ▶ *Place of incident*
- Mappable location (geospatial)
- ≡ War period
- ▶ *War*
- Short summary

The title mask builds a composite title from fields in the record (see manual). Field values identified by [ ] are inserted into the mask, e.g. [Title], pp. [Start\_Page]-[End\_Page] might generate: "Alice in Wonderland, pp. 37-39"

The element names in square brackets should match field names for this record type. The constructed value is used as the extended title displayed in search results and other lists. To insert a literal square-bracket, use two consecutive square-brackets ([[ or ]]).

Add optional text if a value is not available by adding {\Text for existing value \Text for missing value} after a field. e.g. [Starting\_date] {\Starting date of: \No starting date} will either generate: "Starting date of: 04-11-1974" or "No starting date" if there isn't Start\_date is empty. Additional add a character cap to field values by adding the desire amount within the optional text like so, {50 \Text for existing value \Text for missing value} will cause the value, if it exists, to show 50 characters max.

---

**Build Mask:**  Select fields in tree and click button to insert in mask at cursor position

For legibility we strongly advise splitting field specifications onto separate lines (which will be combined in the result)

[Surname] [Given names] [Place of origin..Primary place name] [Date of incident] [Place of incident..Primary place name]

---

**Test mask**

select from records of this type (if any exist) ...





# Two more fields with distinct properties: Time

Victim ID: 63 Αγγελέρτας Μιχαήλ

Victim

Temporal Object

Standard

Simple Date Simple Range Fuzzy Range Radiometric

Note: Date fields record a single date estimation. They do NOT record a date range. For that you should use Start date and End date fields

Date: 1918-05-17  Circa / approximate

Year (eg.1624) or ISO date (yyyy-mm or yyyy-mm-dd)  
Use minus (-) for BCE dates (eg. -375 for 375 BCE)

Time:  (optional) Time Zone: ±  (optional)

hh or hh:mm or hh:mm:ss + for east (Europe,Africa,Asia)  
- for west (N & S America)

Type of Determination  
How were the dates arrived at?

Unknown  
 Attested  
 Conjecture  
 Measurement

SAVE Cancel

Use calendar: Gregorian

Comment/original information:

Temporal objects are converted to a standard format.  
This field is stored in the temporal to record the original values entered.

War period: 1914-1918 First World War

Step through filtered subset 3/323 Save then Dupe New Save Save + Close Close Drop Changes



# Two more fields with distinct properties: Place

The screenshot shows the Heurist map digitizer interface. The main map area displays a village layout with a yellow path and a blue location pin. The toolbar on the left includes tools for zooming, panning, and drawing. The control panel on the right has a checkbox for "Allow multiple objects" and buttons for "Set style", "Add Geometry", "Get Geometry", "Clear all", "Cancel", and "Remember view". A prominent green "SAVE" button is located below these controls. At the bottom right, there is a note: "Add markers by selecting a drawing tool on the left. Specific coordinates can be entered using Add Geometry." The map includes labels for "Άγιες Παρασκευές", "Πεζών - Καστελλίου", and "Κοινότητα Μελέας". A scale bar at the bottom left indicates 100 m and 500 ft. The footer of the map interface reads "Leaflet | © OpenStreetMap contributors".



You will often return to design mode to modify the structure

Source ID: 66 Πολεμικά Συντάξεις θυμάτων πολέμου 1912-1922, D.1/f.13

Fullscreen Standard

Source **Modify structure** Show help Optional fields

Template Bug report

Constructed title Πολεμικά Συντάξεις θυμάτων πολέμου 1912-1922, D.1/f.13

Archival reference Πολεμικά Συντάξεις θυμάτων πολέμου 1912-1922, D.1/f.13

Date

Applicant Αγγελρέτα Στυλιανή

Victim Αγγελρέτας Μιχαήλ

Related file

Duplicate case select : Source

Short summary

text wysiwyg

Record Summary

Step through filtered subset 5/303 Save then Dupe New Save Save + Close Close Drop Changes



# Modifying entity structure

Source ID: 79 Πολεμικά Συντάξεις θυμάτων πολέμου 1912-1922, D.1/f.14

Fullscreen Standard

Drag to reposition  
Select to navigate  
Double click or ⚙️ to modify

Calculate usage

	Count
Archival reference	303 ✓ ✕
Date	272 ✓ ✕
Applicant	320 ✓ ✕
Victim	319 ✓ ✕
Related file	109 ✓ ✕
Duplicate case	9 ✓ ✕
Short summary	43 ✓ ✕

Constructed title ⚙️ Πολεμικά Συντάξεις θυμάτων πολέμου 1912-1922, D.1/f.14

Close Show help Optional fields Attributes Edit title mask Template Bug report

reference Πολεμικά Συντάξεις θυμάτων πολέμου 1912-1922, D.1/f.14

Edit reference

Insert field

Insert tab/divider

Date 13 May 1925

Applicant Καπαρουνάκης Αριστείδης

Victim Καπαρουνάκης Αριστείδης

Related file Καπαρουνάκης, 13051925

Duplicate case select : Source

Short summary

text wysiwyg

Use the gearwheel ⚙️ to add/edit fields and headings

Step through filtered subset 6/303 Save then Dupe New Save Save + Close Close Drop Changes



# Explore menu: Using filters

## A. Existing filters

- All (By date)
- Entities
- Saved filters

## B. Building filters

- Simple filter builder
- Facets builder



# Explore menu: Results display

- Records display
- List
- Map and timeline display
- Report building
- Export
- Network
- Crosstabs



# Heurist: Search I

The screenshot shows the Heurist search interface. At the top, the Heurist logo and version (v6.3.15) are visible, along with the user's workspace name 'hkats\_MappingIslandLives'. A message indicates this is the latest (alpha) version and provides instructions on how to switch to the standard version if blocked by a bug. Below the header is a navigation bar with shortcuts for 'Add record', 'Add Person', 'Record types', 'Vocabularies', and 'Browse templates'. The left sidebar contains menu items for 'Admin', 'Design', 'Populate', 'Explore', and 'Publish', with 'Explore' currently selected. The main content area is titled 'Filtered Result' and contains a search input field with the text 'enter search/filter or use filter builder at right'. A green 'FILTER' button is next to the input. Below the input are icons for 'Filter builder', 'Save filter', and 'Filter help'. A row of action buttons includes 'Selected', 'Collect', 'Recode', 'Share', and 'Reorder'. The result count is shown as 'n = 0'. A message states 'No records match the filter criteria' and provides two reasons: 'Bulk uploaded files will not show until you create multimedia records from them using Populate > Index Media Files.' and 'Some records may only be visible to members of particular workgroups'. On the right, a panel shows view options: 'Record', 'List View', 'Map', 'Report', 'Export', and 'Network', with a message 'Please select a record on the left to view it here...'







# Where is my data?

A. Heurist is a web application installed on two servers (in Australia and France), accessible

- through most browsers (Chrome, Firefox, Safari)
- from many computers and by many users.
- It is upgraded automatically and centrally.
- It offers increased security specifications (backup/recovery, malware protection).

B. It is possible to install Heurist on another, e.g., institutional or commercial server, with all that this entails in terms of security, cost and maintenance.

C. A full backup can be downloaded to a local computer.



# Just before moving to hands on

## Support:

- <https://heuristnetwork.org/>
  - Tutorials
  - FAQ
  - Heurist Help System
- <https://heuristnetwork.org/community/>
  - Mailing list
  - User groups
- <https://heurist.readthedocs.io/en/latest/index.html>

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# HANDS ON: Exercise with pencil and paper - A

If you don't have a research subject, use the following example "Ibsen plays". Then Draw on paper these entities and the relationships between them.

**Author:** Henrik Ibsen

Birth date: 20 March 1828

Death date: 23 May 1906

Birth place: Skien

Death place: Oslo (Kristiania)

**Play Name:** *Bygmester Solness*

Composition date: 1890

1st performance date: 19 January 1893

1st performance place: München

Type of play: Drama

**Characters:**

Halvard Solness, master builder

Aline Solness, wife of Halvard

Doctor Herdal, physician

Knut Brovik, formerly an architect, now in Solness's employment

Ragnar Brovik, son of Knut Brovik, draftsman

Kaia Fosli, bookkeeper

Hilda Wangel, 23-year-old young girl



# HANDS ON I: Exercise with pencil and paper - B

If you have a specific research subject, select 3-4 entities with a few fields each. At this stage do not make your base more complex.

- Make a list of entities and main fields (not exhaustive).
- Include fields that create relationships and note their relationship types (record pointers, child records, record relationships)
- Include the target entities that these fields link to
- If you have a vocabulary, list some vocabulary terms as examples.
- Define the field types (text, date etc.) and the properties of these fields (single/multiple)

Draw on paper these entities and the relationships between them.



# Registration: <https://heuristnetwork.org/>



[Home](#) [About](#) [Learn](#) [Community](#) [Events](#) [Developers](#) [Contact Us](#)

## A unique solution to the data management needs of Humanities researchers



HEURIST is a research-driven data management system that puts *you* in charge, allowing you to **design, populate, explore and publish** your own richly-structured database(s) within hours, through a simple web interface, without the need for programmers or consultants. We provide full support, including round-the clock email support, live workshops, online tutorials and access to a global network of Heurist users.



HEURIST is agile. You can **build a capable database and a CMS website in a matter of hours**, starting with a simple design and building incrementally as needs change, modifying the live database on-the-fly. Use our free servers, which support hundreds of projects and are centrally maintained. It is easy to migrate data in and out of Heurist, because of its standard, open-source design, and its ability import and export common data formats.



HEURIST is flexible. It can **effectively store, analyse and publish a wide variety of Humanities data**, whether you're a musicologist collecting songs, an archaeologist collecting objects, or a historian collecting events. HEURIST can handle everything: text, numbers, hierarchical classifications, images, video, spatial data and dates (including non-western and approximate dates). Rich relationships between records can be built with ease.



HEURIST gets results. You can **perform sophisticated filtering**, then **save, organise and publish the results** as interactive maps, timelines, network visualisations, cross-tabulations, lists, custom reports, and a range of export formats, all of which can easily be embedded live in a website created in Heurist's internal CMS, or in a personal or institutional website.



Want to get started with Heurist? Try our

[Tutorials](#) →

Want to see how others use Heurist? See our

[Featured Projects](#) →

Not sure what you need?

[Contact Us](#) →

*Designed by researchers, for researchers, Heurist reduces complex underlying decisions to simple, logical choices.*

[GET STARTED - Create a fully-functional, customisable online database](#)

can create Heurist databases at **no charge**. Databases created on this service can be maintained as long as they are in use. If you are creating a database, you will be able to use our data management tools.

**ΨΗΦΙΑΚΟ ΤΟΠΙΟ**  
στις Ανθρωπιστικές Επιστήμες

ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ



ΑΘΗΝΩΝ



https://heurist.huma-num.fr/HEURIST/heurist/startup/



Designed by researchers, for researchers, Heurist reduces complex relational structures to simple, logical choices and provides comprehensive tools to collect, manage, analyse, visualise, export, publish and archive information.

[Heurist Network website](#)

## Set Up a New Database

Create your first database on this Heurist server ([int-heuristweb-prod.intersect.org.au](http://int-heuristweb-prod.intersect.org.au)) by registering as a user. As creator of a database you become the database owner and can manage the database and other database users. For more information on Heurist see [Heurist Network website](#)

### New Users

Please register in order to define the user who will become the database owner and administrator.

[Register](#)

### Existing Users

If you are already a user of another database on this server, we suggest logging into that database and creating your new database via the Administration menu, as this will carry over your login information from the existing database.

Find your database

[GO](#)

You will be redirected to the Heurist database upon your selection  
[See all databases on server](#)

DATABASE NAME  
TEMPLATE

hdb\_(name or  
initials)\_(database name)

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# Using Heurist: Exercise 1

## Design menu

1. Record types

Browse, select, and rearrange the groups.

Edit the record type **person** (edit fields):

Given names: make it a repeatable field

Person type (terms): Add a term to the vocabulary

View the properties of the fields (Temporal, pointer fields, record relationships, vocabularies)

Modify the position/ delete fields

Edit mask: Add another field to the title mask.

Repeat the same exercise with the record type **place**

1. Add record type

Give it a name and select a symbol

Follow the instructions

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# Using Heurist: Exercise 2- Implementing your model

## Begin with Design menu

Select one of the existing Record types and/ or create new ones according to your needs

Edit existing fields or add new ones.

Create the title mask for each record type.

If you created your database according to the example, the model should look like [this](#):

\* \* \* \* \*

ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ



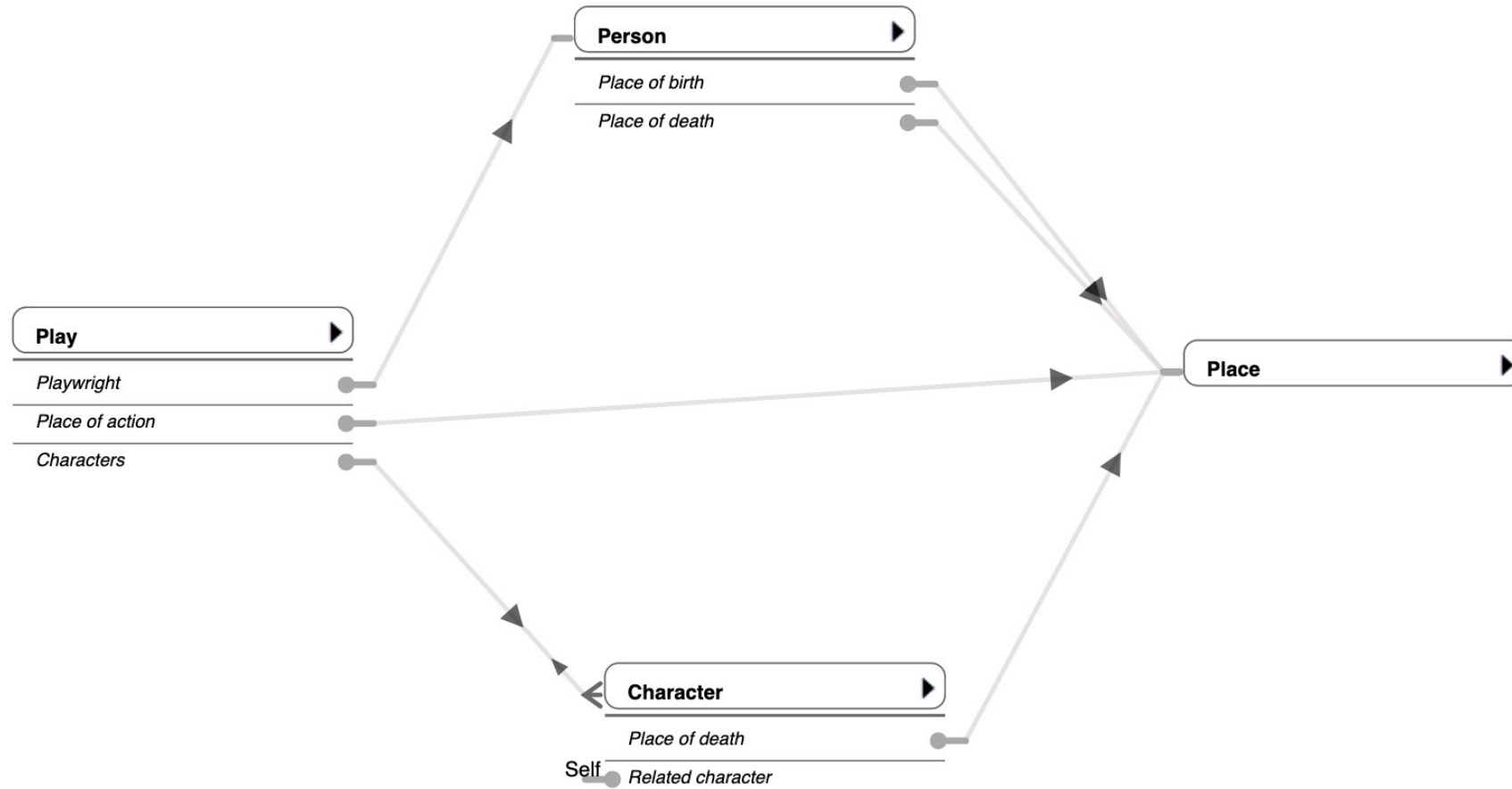
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# Visualization



# Using Heurist: Exercise 2- Implementing your model

Go to the **Populate menu**

And use the **New record** button

Select the record type for the new record(s) and add a few records. If necessary, select the **Modify structure** button to modify its structure. Pressing the **Save** button is mandatory. Saving is not automatic.

One of the record types you should chose should be **Place** in order to see how the **map digitizer** works.



From the **Explore menu** perform a few simple searches to see how the results appear in the result windows.



# Happy experimenting

## Thank you

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