

MaDiH (مديح): Mapping Digital Cultural Heritage in Jordan Project

MaDiH Instance on CKAN User Guide

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Related information:

1. [MaDiH Instance on CKAN](#)
2. [MaDiH \(مديح\) website](#)
3. [MaDiH Vocabulary](#)

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1. Introduction

MaDiH (مديح): Mapping Digital Cultural Heritage in Jordan is an AHRC Newton funded collaborative project between King's Digital Lab (KDL), the Hashemite University, the Council for British Research in the Levant (CBRL), the Department of Antiquities of Jordan, the Jordanian Open Source Association, and the Endangered Archaeology in the Middle East and North Africa (EAMENA) project. It is scheduled to run for two years, from February 2019 to February 2021.

One of the outcomes of MaDiH Project is a data repository listing the datasets found over the course of the project that will be the core of the prototype for a National Data Catalogue of Jordanian Cultural Heritage. The repository is built using [CKAN](#), an open source data publishing tool for collections of data (datasets).

This user guide intends to help the users of the MaDiH repository to search the datasets recorded by MaDiH as well as inform them on the content and structure of the repository.

To access the repository, the user can either:

- 1- Go to the CKAN tab on the MaDiH website <http://madih-jordan.org/ckan/>
- 2- Follow the direct link <https://madih-data.kdl.kcl.ac.uk/>

2. The interface of the MaDiH instance on CKAN

The homepage or interface layout of the MaDiH instance on CKAN consists of three sections (Fig. 1):

The top ribbon, which includes:

1. **Datasets:** A CKAN Dataset is a collection of data resources (such as files), together with a description and other information, at a stable URL. By clicking on this tab, you will be taken to a list of all available datasets in our repository. The search results in CKAN also return a list of datasets.

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2. **Organizations:** refers to the organization or institution that owns or holds the dataset. Organizations are used to create, manage and publish collections of datasets, where one organization can contain multiple datasets. By clicking on this tab, you will be taken to a list of all the organizations that are contained and have been made visible in the repository.
3. **Groups:** CKAN groups are used to create and manage collections of datasets. A group can be a project or team, or a particular theme. For example, the Brown University [“Petra Archaeological Project \(BUPAP\) Group”](#) includes a collection of datasets that are linked to this multi-disciplinary archaeological project. By clicking on the groups tab, you will be taken to a list of all the groups that are contained in the repository.
4. **About:** general information on the MaDiH Project, the dataset repository, and the MaDiH team.
5. **Search bar:** a simple search bar to allow the user to perform searches on any information in the MaDiH repository.

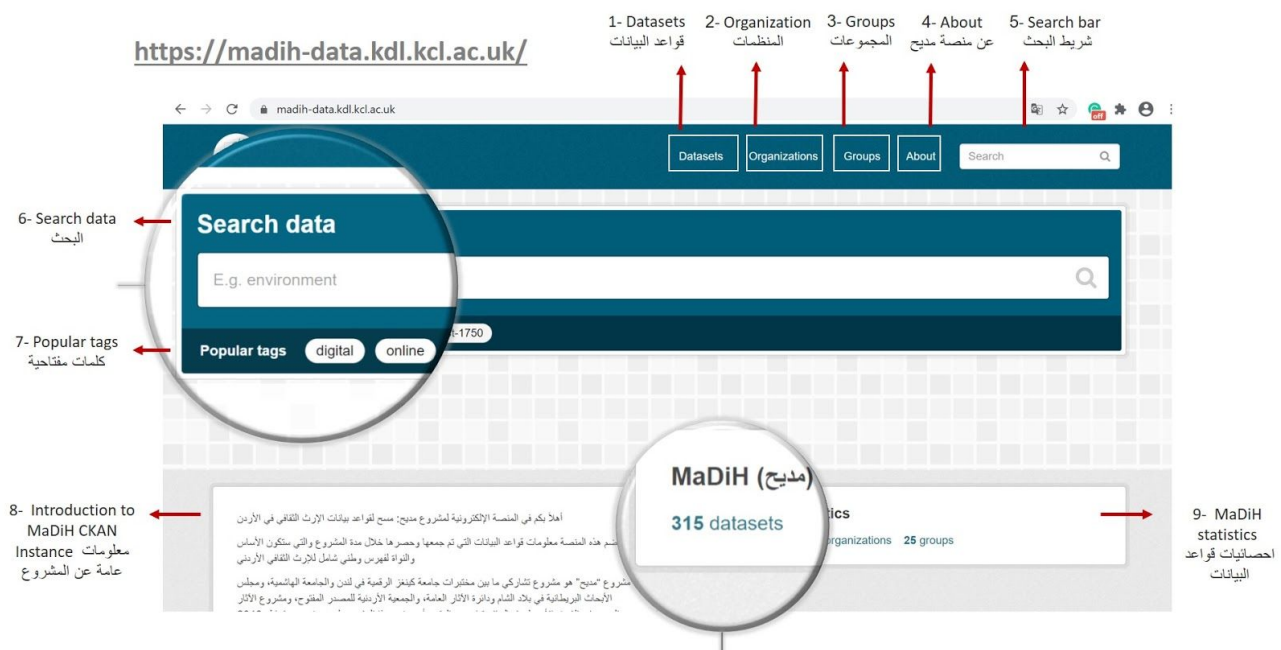


Figure 1. The MaDiH Instance using the CKAN platform.

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The centre of the homepage:

6. **Search data:** this is the main search bar for the repository, which can be used to search through datasets. A search bar is also present on the datasets page.

7. **Popular tags:** below the 'Search data' bar, the most popular tags are displayed. These are words or phrases that describe the content of a dataset, regardless of its format.

The bottom of the Home Page:

8. **Introduction to MaDiH CKAN instance:** in Arabic and English.

9. **MaDiH (مديح) statistics:** this section displays the number of datasets, organizations, and groups that have been entered and are searchable in the repository.

3. How to search data in the MaDiH repository

It is possible to search the MaDiH repository in several ways: the user can simply type the search terms they are interested in and hit enter (free-text search), but filtering, searching for controlled vocabulary terms, or advanced searches are possible too. This can be done by datasets, by organization, or by group.

I. Search datasets

Simple search

Simple searches, using a single term, can be easily done in the main or datasets search bars. The search data bar allows the user to perform a search of datasets by providing the dataset title or one or more keywords related to the title, description, team, funding agencies, organizations, geographical location, any of the tags, or combinations of these based on what the user knows. [The MaDiH Vocabulary](#) helps in finding the right keywords for search.

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1. Free-text search

To start a search, the user needs to enter keyword(s) in the ‘Search data’ bar and press ‘enter’ (Fig. 1). For example, if the user is interested in documents or datasets on *Petra*, the user would type ‘Petra’ in the search bar (Fig. 2). This will yield all datasets with the word ‘Petra’ anywhere in the record.

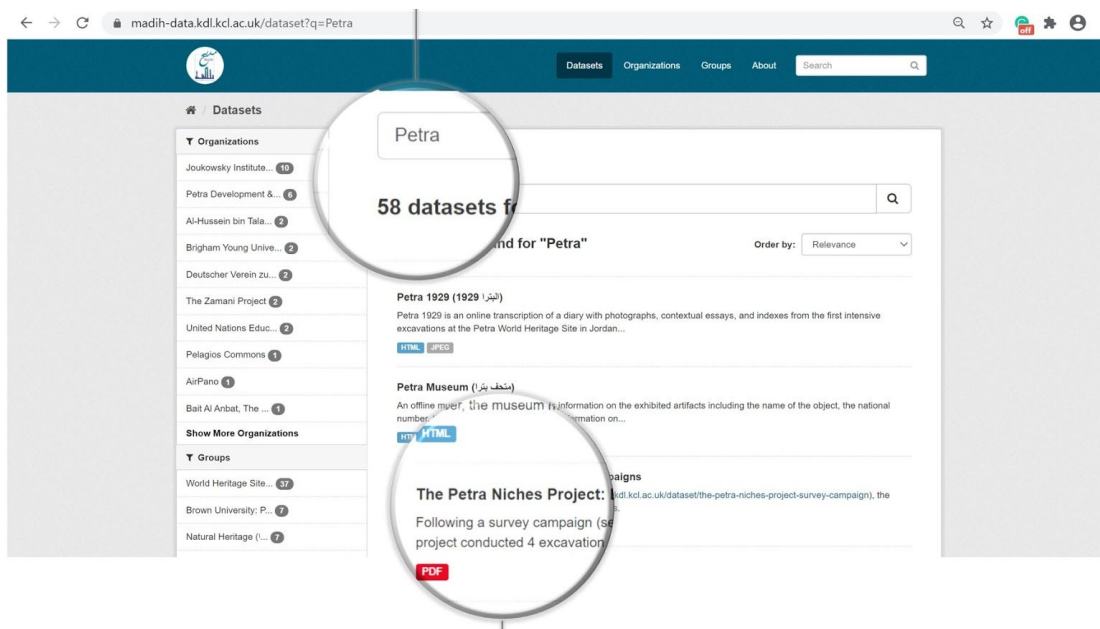


Figure 2. Example: the list of datasets generated by a free-text search for ‘Petra’.

In another example, if the user is interested in documents or datasets from *Museums* and knows that somebody with the name *Tariq* did something with it, one would type ‘Museum Tariq’ in the search bar (Fig. 3). Note that this yields all records with the words ‘museum’ AND ‘Tariq’ anywhere in the record.



Figure 3. Example: the list of datasets generated by the searching for ‘Museum Tariq’.

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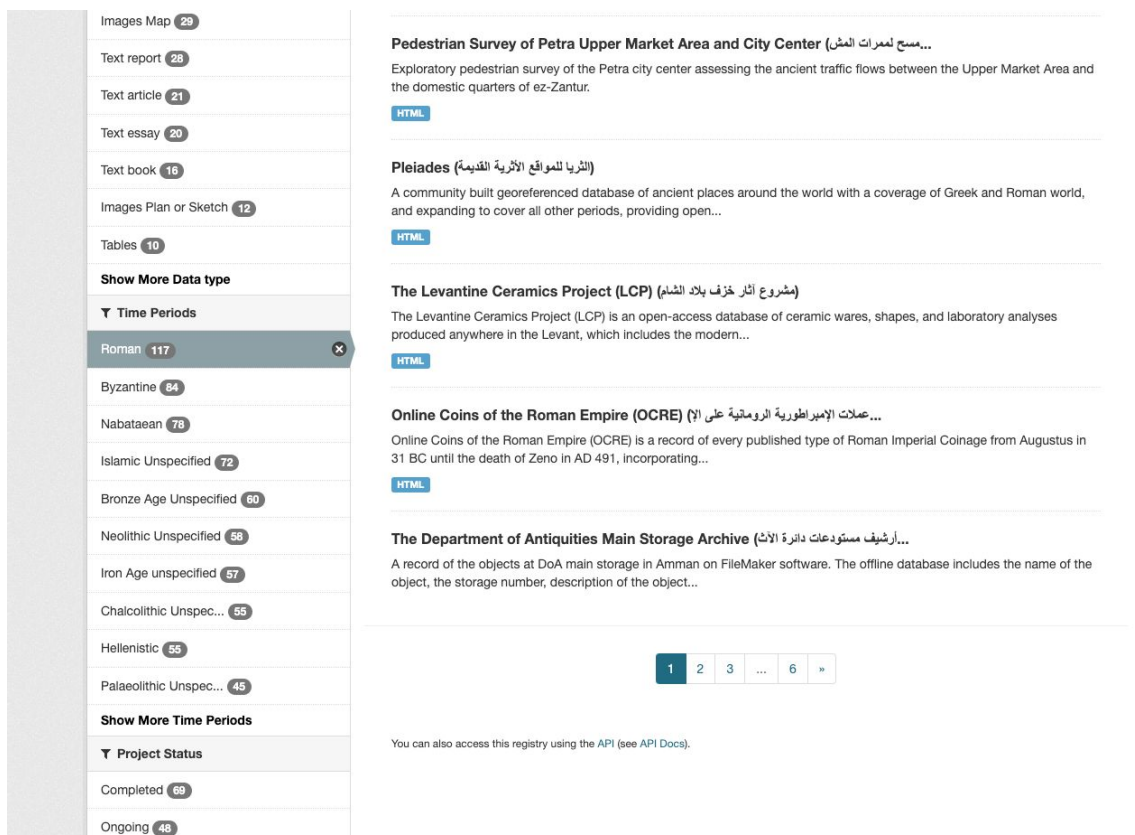
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It is preferable to perform the search in **English** as the data entered in the repository are in English.

2. Controlled vocabulary search

For many of the fields and for the tags, a controlled vocabulary is used. A full list of fields, which can be searched and their description is found in the [MaDiH Vocabulary](#) or the [Datasets Identification and Publication Protocol](#).

Filtering: The easiest way to search for controlled vocabulary terms is to use the option to filter results within each field, using the filter bar to the left hand side of the screen (Fig. 4).



The screenshot shows the MaDiH CKAN instance interface. On the left, a filter bar is visible with various categories and their counts. The 'Time Periods' section is expanded, and 'Roman' is selected, showing 117 results. Other time periods listed include Byzantine (84), Nabataean (78), Islamic Unspecified (72), Bronze Age Unspecified (60), Neolithic Unspecified (58), Iron Age unspecified (57), Chalcolithic Unspec... (55), Hellenistic (55), and Palaeolithic Unspec... (45). Below the time periods, there is a 'Project Status' section with 'Completed' (69) and 'Ongoing' (48).

The main content area displays search results for the selected 'Roman' time period. The results are listed in a table-like format with the following entries:

- Pedestrian Survey of Petra Upper Market Area and City Center (مشروع لمسح لممرات المش...)**
Exploratory pedestrian survey of the Petra city center assessing the ancient traffic flows between the Upper Market Area and the domestic quarters of ez-Zantur.
[HTML](#)
- Pleiades (النظير للواقع الأثري القديمة)**
A community built georeferenced database of ancient places around the world with a coverage of Greek and Roman world, and expanding to cover all other periods, providing open...
[HTML](#)
- The Levantine Ceramics Project (LCP) (مشروع آثار خزف بلاد الشام)**
The Levantine Ceramics Project (LCP) is an open-access database of ceramic wares, shapes, and laboratory analyses produced anywhere in the Levant, which includes the modern...
[HTML](#)
- Online Coins of the Roman Empire (OCRE) (عملات الإمبراطورية الرومانية على الإنترنت)**
Online Coins of the Roman Empire (OCRE) is a record of every published type of Roman Imperial Coinage from Augustus in 31 BC until the death of Zeno in AD 491, incorporating...
[HTML](#)
- The Department of Antiquities Main Storage Archive (أرشيف مستودعات دائرة الآثار)**
A record of the objects at DoA main storage in Amman on FileMaker software. The offline database includes the name of the object, the storage number, description of the object...

At the bottom of the results, there is a pagination bar showing '1 2 3 ... 6 »'. Below the pagination bar, a note states: 'You can also access this registry using the API (see API Docs)'.

Figure 4. Using the filter bar to select controlled vocabulary terms, in this case the “Roman” time period is selected.

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Search bar: While filtering is the easiest way to conduct simple searches for controlled vocabulary terms, it is possible to do such a search in the search bar. To ensure that the search only yields results for a specific term, it should be placed in quotation marks in the search bar, for example "Roman". However, this will still yield all datasets which have the word "Roman" anywhere in the record. To ensure that the results only yield datasets where the period is "Roman" it is necessary to type the field name as well as the search term, in this case:

vocab_madih_kdl_time_periods:"Roman"

The tags used in the MaDiH repository include the following information:

1. Digital or Analogue
2. Online or Offline
3. Public, Partially Public, or Private
4. Geographical provenance of the records: Region / Governorate / Site name in Arabic and/or English
5. pre-1750 and/or post-1750
6. Subject type (e.g. coins, archaeological excavation, pottery, etc.)
7. inside_Jordan or outside_Jordan
8. dataset_location_country (e.g. dataset_location_France)
9. Dataset language (e.g. dataset_language_Arabic)
10. Heritage Assets (e.g. Archaeological Site, Object, etc.). ¹

How to find the correct field name is explained below, in the advanced search section.

¹ Detailed in the Heritage assets type table (Table 3) on page 12.

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Advanced search

If multiple terms are combined in the search bar, this automatically results in an 'AND' search. It is also possible to conduct a more complicated, or advanced search, using the 'OR' or 'NOT' functions, or combinations of 'OR', 'NOT', and 'AND' functions. At the moment, however, this requires a good knowledge of the fields, field names, and used vocabulary [[MaDiH Vocabulary](#)]. It is summarized below how an advanced search can be done, but more detailed information can be found in the [CKAN user guide](#).

To conduct such a search, first ascertain which field(s) you are going to use in your search and what these fields are called in the MaDiH CKAN instance. Note that the displayed name might be different from the actual name.

The best way to find out what the field name is that you will need to use is to filter by one of the terms; the field name is then displayed in the URL (Fig. 4).

The way to search is then, for example:

fieldname:("searchterm" OR "searchterm")

Or for combinations of searches:

fieldname:("searchterm" OR "searchterm") AND ("searchterm")

It is important to note that the search is capital sensitive. It is therefore important to check the vocabulary carefully to see how each term is written.

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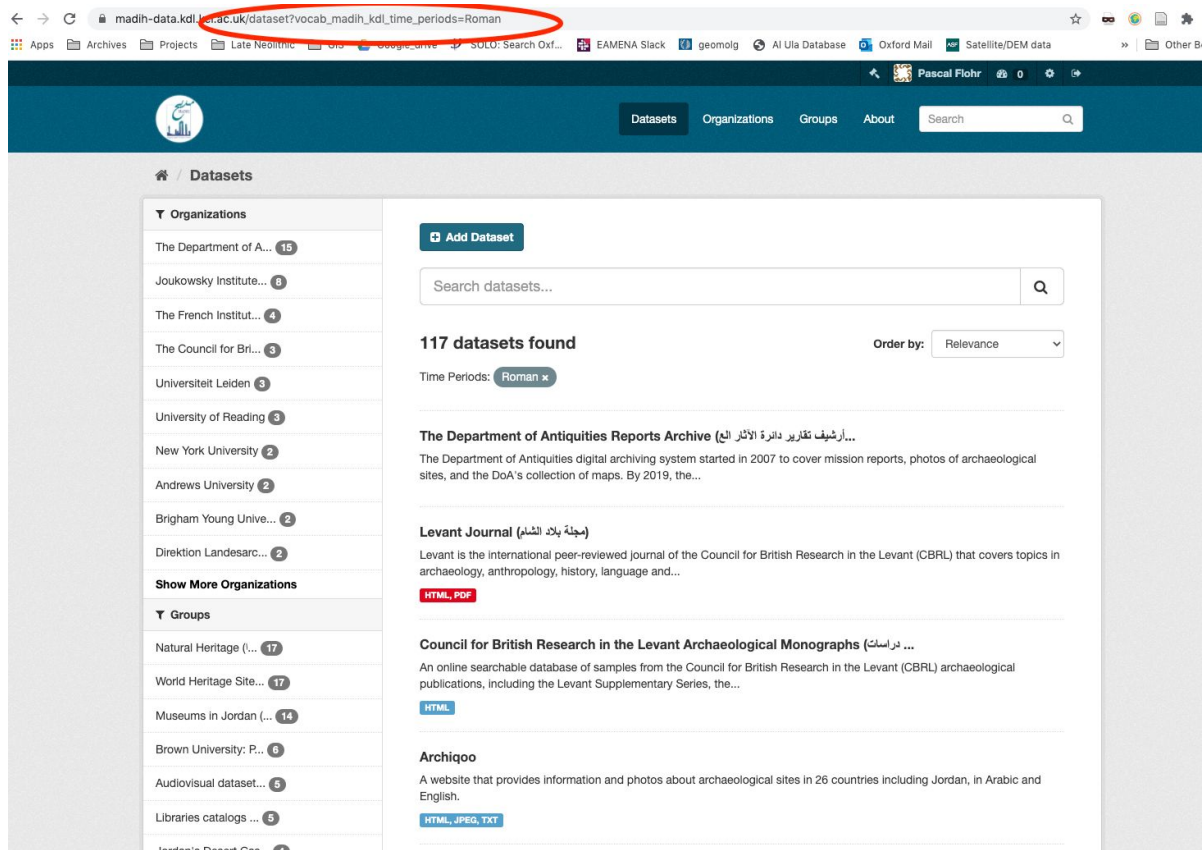


Figure 5. Filtering by “Roman” in the time period field shows in the URL that the actual field name is “vocab_madih_kdl_time_periods”. This is the term to be used in an advanced search query.

For example, if you want to search for all Roman periods, whether Early, Late, or generic, you should use the following search:

`vocab_madih_kdl_time_periods:("Roman" OR "Roman Early" OR "Roman Late")`

In another example, if you are searching for offline datasets that are *only* digital and not also analogue you should do the following search:

`tags:(“offline” AND “digital” AND NOT “analogue”)`

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Figure 6. Searching tags using a combination of the AND and NOT functions.

In another example, if you are looking for all datasets that document the intangible heritage of Jordan, you should do the following search:

tags:(\"Cultural Heritage_Intangible_Oral Traditions and Expressions\" OR \"Cultural Heritage_Intangible_Habits and science related to human development\" OR \"Cultural Heritage_Intangible_Traditional Skills\")

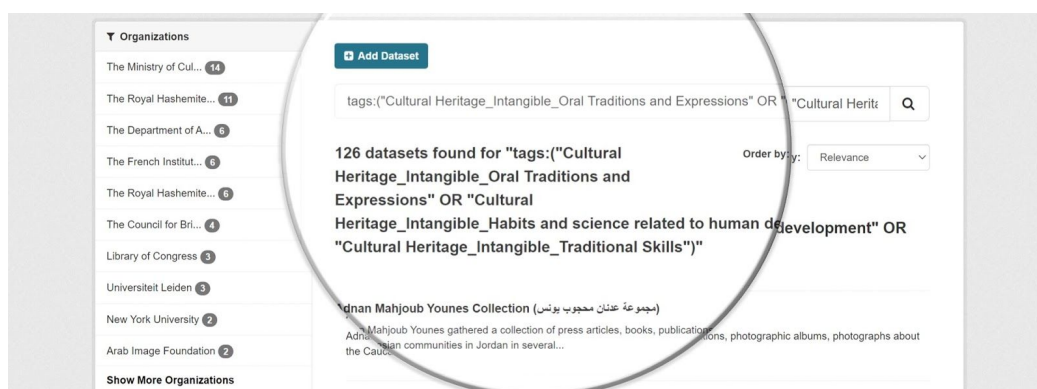


Figure 7. Searching the 'tags' field using the OR function.

II. Search by organizations

CKAN organizations are used to create, manage and publish collections of datasets, where each dataset can belong to a single organization, but one organization can contain multiple datasets. If the user aims to find datasets from a known organization, clicking on the organization tab will ease the process.

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Individual dataset owners or private initiatives are also considered an essential part of the organizations.

III. Search by groups

Groups are collections of datasets created by the MaDiH research team to facilitate the users' search of the MaDiH repository. Grouping of datasets was made based on themes and on research projects.

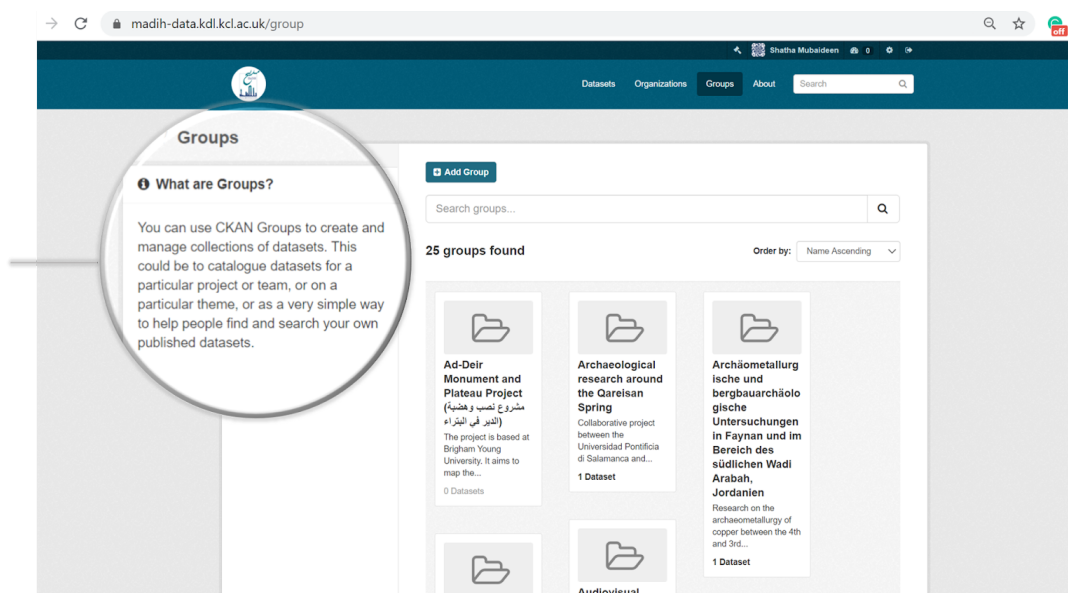


Figure 8. The first page of the Groups tab.

To perform a search by group, the user needs to click on the 'Groups' tab at the top ribbon on the repository home page (Fig.1, n.3). This will open the list of groups currently available (Fig. 8). Here it will be possible to either browse through the list of groups or search for a particular group by using the 'Search groups' bar. Some of those created groups are listed here (Table 1 and 2):

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	Group Name in English	Group Name in Arabic
Research Projects	Madaba Plains Project	مشروع سهول مادبا
	Petra Upper Market Area Project (PUMA)	مشروع منطقة السوق العلوي في البت
	Udhruh Archaeological Project	مشروع أذرح الأثري
	Tall el-Hammam Excavation Project	مشروع حفريات تل الحمام

Table 1. Examples of Groups based on research projects.

	Group Name in English	Group Name in Arabic
Theme	Audiovisual datasets	قواعد بيانات تضم مواد سمعية بصرية
	Museums in Jordan	متاحف في الأردن
	Natural Heritage	الإرث الطبيعي
	World Heritage Sites_Jordan	مواقع التراث العالمي في الأردن

Table 2. Examples of Groups based on themes.

4. Heritage assets

If the user is looking for a dataset that documents or illustrates a specific type of heritage asset, the best results will appear by searching using the keywords based on the UNESCO Heritage classification, as shown below (Table 3). This is because the UNESCO classification list is integrated in the [MaDiH vocabulary](#).

Heritage Assets (datasets content as tags or keywords)				
Cultural Heritage	Tangible	Movable	Sculptures	
			Wall Paintings	
		Immovable	Finds and Objects	
			Paintings	
	Intangible		Archaeological Site	
			Monument	
			Historical Building	
			Oral Traditions and Expressions	
Natural Heritage	cultural landscapes, physical, biological or geological formations			

Table 3. Heritage assets types, after UNESCO (Kurniawan et al. 2011)

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5. Geographical provenance of the records

To perform a search for geographical sites in the MaDiH repository, the user can type the name of a site or governorate in Arabic or in English, or of a region in English, in the 'Search data' bar on the repository Home Page (Fig. 1, n. 5).

The division of regions and governorates is shown in the map below (Fig. 9).

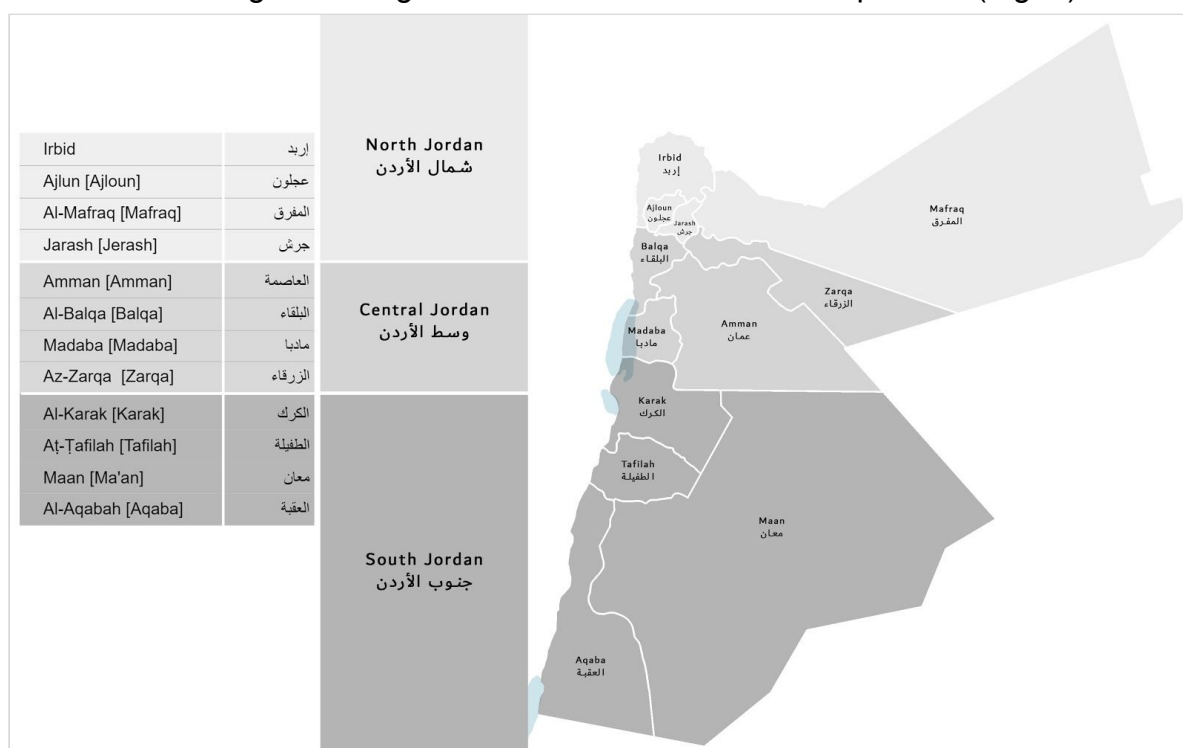


Figure 9. Map of Jordan showing modern regional divisions and governorate borders. Map by Shatha Mubaideen, 2020.

When looking for historical sites or regions, the user should type the site/region modern names and combine the search results with the time period filter. For example, if the user wishes to look up 'Moab', they will need to look for 'Central Jordan', 'Al-Karak', 'Kerak', or 'الكرك', and then filter the results by 'Time period' (in this case 'Iron Age') by scrolling down in the column to the left of the search results (Fig. 10).

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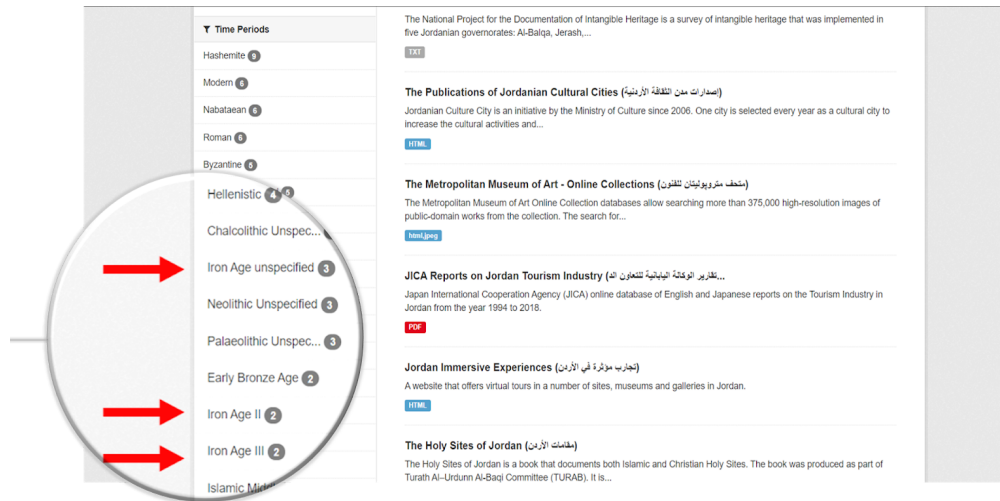


Fig. 10. Example: searching for 'Karak' and filtering by relevant Time Period.

6. Dataset resources

The datasets found to fulfill the search criteria are shown on the result page on the right side of the portal. By clicking the dataset title the dataset view opens. Among these fields are links provided that enable access to data resources. If the user is interested to view the data resource lying behind the found metadata, one can click on the 'Data and Resource' link (Fig. 11).

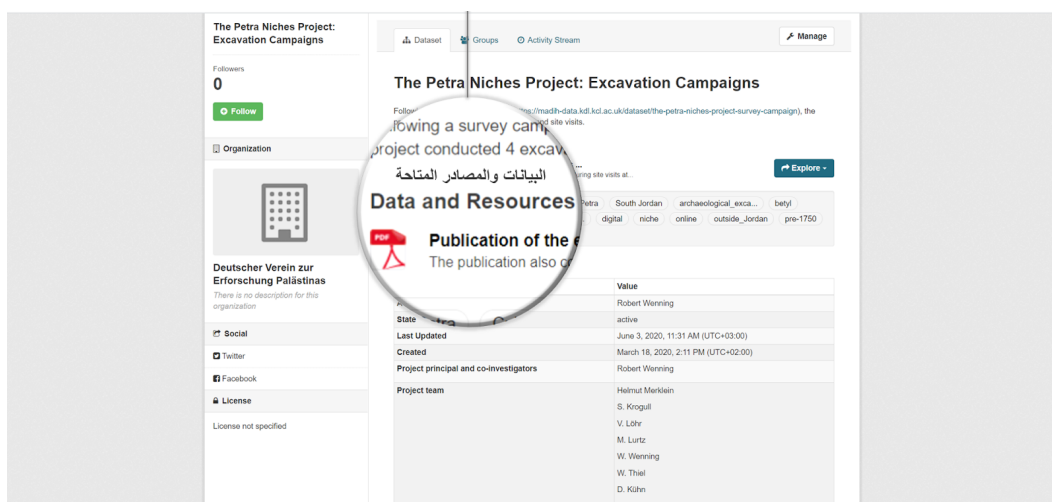


Figure 11. Example: A Dataset entry for online public datasets (search for "online") The user can also view any online resources linked to that dataset by clicking on the **Explore** button.