Nesstar Publisher Workshop

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Introducing Nesstar Publisher’s key elements

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**Introducing Nesstar Publisher's key elements**

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Exercise 1)  Design documentation template
**Background:** A documentation template is a simplified and customized view of the DDI-structure. A template can simplify and harmonize the metadata editing process in an organisation. Documentation templates are typically developed by a documentation manager prior to a planned documentation project or session (e.g. once a year)

We are going to learn how to design custom documentation templates in Nesstar Publisher

a) Open Nesstar Publisher v4.0

b) Click on ☑️ in the ‘Main Toolbar’ and then on ‘New’ in the ‘Template Manager’ to create a new template

c) Give the new template a name (e.g. IASSIST 2011 workshop template) and click ‘Content’ to add designated DDI items to it. Each section of metadata, and all the DDI elements within, are thoroughly described
For this demonstration purpose, we will select only a few of the most commonly used DDI items.

d) Select ‘Study Description’

e) Click on + in the vertical toolbar and locate the following items:

‘2.1.1.1 Title’, ‘2.1.1.5 ID Number’, ‘2.2.2 Abstract’, ‘2.2.1.1 Keywords’ and ‘2.2.3.8 Kind of Data’

f) Select each item and click on - in the vertical toolbar to add them to your template

g) Select ‘Variable Descriptions’

h) Repeat step e) and locate the following item:

‘4.2.8.2 Literal Question’

i) Select ‘4.2.8.2 Literal Question’ and click on - in the vertical toolbar

j) Give the two new catalogues a name (e.g. ‘IASSIST Template’)
k) When you have added all six DDI items, press ‘Ok’.

l) To use this template for metadata entry and editing click on ‘Use’ in the ‘Template Manager’.

You have now successfully created and implemented a template.
Exercise 2) Define DDI items mandatory

**Background:** Nesstar Publisher allows you to denote whether a particular DDI item is mandatory and has to be entered. This can be useful if you want to define a baseline documentation standard. By denoting some DDI items mandatory, Nesstar Publisher can validate your metadata and check whether the pre-defined standard is met.

We have designed a documentation template and want to make one of the DDI items mandatory

a) Click on [ ] in the ‘Main toolbar’

b) Select ‘IASSIST 2011 workshop template’ (if not selected by default) and press ‘Edit’ in the ‘Template Manager’

b) Select ‘2.1.1.1 Title’ in the documentation template and check the ‘Mandatory’ check box and click ‘Ok’

d) Click ‘Use’ to finish

You have now successfully made a specific item in the template mandatory. Nesstar Publisher will now produce a warning message by default if you try to publish the study without any ‘Title’ added
Exercise 3) Controlled vocabulary

**Background:** Creating a controlled vocabulary (CV) to index metadata increases the relevance to retrieval, and when the CV is structured in a thesaurus, it further helps to refine searches. More importantly, by creating a controlled vocabulary you ensure consistency of information for specific fields.

The study we have prepared for this workshop contains sample data from European Social Survey. The variables in the study measure the following concepts:

Trust, politics, social values, social exclusion, discrimination, religion, national identity, life course and ageism and welfare

We will now use these concepts for building keyword indexes by employing them as a controlled vocabulary

We are working in the ‘Template Editor’ in Nesstar Publisher

a) Click on ☐ in the ‘Main toolbar’

b) Select ‘IASSIST 2011 workshop template’ (if not selected by default) and press ‘Edit’ in the ‘Template Manager’

c) Select the newly added ‘2.2.1.1 Keywords’ and choose ‘Controlled Vocabulary’. Make sure that the ‘Fixed’ check box is unchecked
d) Click on 'Vocabulary hierarchy' and then on + to add concepts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary Items:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Vocabulary hierarchy]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Politics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Social Values</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


e) Add at least three of the concepts to the 'Vocabulary hierarchy' (e.g. 'Trust', 'Politics' and 'Social Values'). Select the 'Vocabulary hierarchy' catalogue each time you add a new concept to the vocabulary

f) Finish by pressing 'Ok' and then on 'Use' back in the 'Template Manager'

You have now successfully created a controlled vocabulary
Exercise 4) Create project and import data

**Background:** In Nesstar Publisher, studies can be organized in projects. Furthermore, each project can contain several data sets. By organizing studies into projects, you can maintain control over an increasing number of studies and data sets.

We have designed a documentation template and are ready to create a new project in Nesstar Publisher and import.

We are working in the ‘Project window’

a) Click on ![Project Window](image) in the ‘Vertical toolbar’

b) Choose a suitable name for your new project (e.g. Training). ‘Training’ is now present in the ‘Project window’

![Project Window](image)


Save the data file locally on your computer.

c) Open Nesstar Publisher v4.0

d) Select ‘Training’ and click on ![Import Study](image) to import study

You can import a wide range of file types.
e) Set Nesstar (*.Nesstar) as file type

f) Locate the recently downloaded 'Surveydata.nesstar' and click open
Exercise 5) Project language configuration

**Background:** Nesstar supports multilingual metadata. By documenting a study in different languages, you allow the end users to perform searches using their own language. This will help users locate, understand and repurpose materials.

We will now add an extra language to the default language. We are working in the ‘Main toolbar’ in Nesstar Publisher.

a) Click on the default language (‘English’) in the ‘Main toolbar’ and select ‘configure’

b) Click on ➕ to add a second language. Preferably a language you know well

Nesstar Publisher now allows you to add multilingual metadata to the study without duplicating any data.
Exercise 6) Validation of metadata

**Background:** Nesstar Publisher can validate your metadata automatically. This can be quite useful when you are working with a complex template and wants the Publisher to check whether all mandatory fields have been documented, or find out if any DDI items in the documentation template are mandatory.

We are working in Nesstar Publisher.

a) To validate, select ‘Tools’ in the ‘Menu’ and then ‘Validate Metadata’. Nesstar Publisher will now produce the following warning message:

![Validation Result](image)

1 mandatory field was empty. The empty field has been marked with red.

If you look in the ‘Project window’, ‘Title’ is also marked with red. This is of course connected to the fact that we made that particular DDI item mandatory in Exercise 2).

![Tree View](image)

In the next exercise we will document the study and make sure that the study gets a ‘Title’
Exercise 7) Preparation of metadata

We will now look into the DDI items and add some documentation to our data. We are working in the ‘Project window’ in Nesstar Publisher

a) Click on ‘Surveydata’

b) Open ‘Study Description’

c) Give the dataset a name by clicking on ‘Title’ (e. g. Surveydata) and an ID by clicking on ‘ID Number’ (e. g. SD2011+your own initials)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SD2011EV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description of field:

Unique string or number (producer’s or archive’s number) for the data collection.

d) Click on ‘Abstract’ and write a short summary (e. g. This test data set is provided by NSD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abstract</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This test data set is provided by NSD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

e) Click on ‘Kind of Data’ and write which kind of data that included in the file (i.e. ‘Survey data’)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kind of Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Survey data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
f) Select ‘Keywords’ and click on the + up to the right in the ‘Workspace’. Add all three
concepts from the controlled vocabulary

In the main toolbar, you can switch between two languages and document your study in the second language

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>English</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hide Defaults Ctrl+H</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>English</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Norwegian</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Configure...</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

g) Switch to the preferred second language and repeat exercises d) and e)

h) Switch back to the default language and control that the original documentation has not been overwritten
**Exercise 8) Variable information and documentation**

The study we have imported has extensive variable documentation. We will now browse through it.

We are working in the ‘Project window’

a) Click on ‘Datasets’

b) Click on ‘Variables’. The variable list will now appear in the ‘Workspace’

We will use one of the variables from the test data set to explore each facet of the variable.
c) Click on one of the variables (e.g. v10 ‘Trust in politicians’)

The Workspace contains much information on the variable

In the centre you get an overview of the variable’s name and label

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Label</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>v1</td>
<td>ctry</td>
<td>Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v2</td>
<td>ess4_reg</td>
<td>ESS4 region code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v3</td>
<td>idno</td>
<td>Respondent’s identification number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v4</td>
<td>ppltrst</td>
<td>Most people can be trusted or you can’t be to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v5</td>
<td>pplfair</td>
<td>Most people try to take advantage of you, or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v6</td>
<td>pplhlp</td>
<td>Most of the time people helpful or mostly looki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v7</td>
<td>trstpnl</td>
<td>Trust in country’s parliament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v8</td>
<td>trstgl</td>
<td>Trust in the legal system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v9</td>
<td>trstplc</td>
<td>Trust in the police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v10</td>
<td>trstpct</td>
<td>Trust in politicians</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The variable’s label will be displayed for the end-user in Nesstar WebView, hence it is important to think thoroughly through what the label needs to be and if possible, keep the label short and readable

You can see the variable coding up to the right
You can get detailed information on the variable down to the right.

And you can browse through the variable documentation at the bottom-centre.
**Exercise 9) Data view**

We shall now have a look at the test data set

Go back to the ‘Project window’

a) Click on ‘Datasets’

b) Click on ‘Data Entry’

You will now see the test data set in the ‘Workspace’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Entry</th>
<th>v1 - entry</th>
<th>v2 - esprred</th>
<th>v3 - dico</th>
<th>v4 - pklst</th>
<th>v5 - pppfar</th>
<th>v6 - ppphp</th>
<th>v7 - bsexpl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Flemish</td>
<td>10202</td>
<td>You can’t</td>
<td>Most people</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Flemish</td>
<td>10203</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Flemish</td>
<td>10207</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Flemish</td>
<td>10209</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Flemish</td>
<td>10302</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Flemish</td>
<td>10305</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Complete tr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Flemish</td>
<td>10306</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Flemish</td>
<td>10307</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Flemish</td>
<td>10309</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Flemish</td>
<td>10401</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the ‘Data Entry’ you can switch between viewing the labels and values. The default view is the label view

c) Click on ‘Data’ from the ‘Menu’ and choose ‘View’ and ‘Values’ and change to the value view
Exercise 10) Re-run metadata validation

We are now ready to publish the study to a Nesstar Server. However, first we want Nesstar Publisher to validate the metadata

a) To validate, select ‘Tools’ in the ‘Menu’ and then ‘Validate Metadata’

No mandatory fields were empty. This means that we can safely add a server and publish the study

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Exercise 11) Add server and publish data

We are now going to publish the test data set to a Nesstar Server

Move your attention to the ‘Menu’ in Nesstar Publisher

a) Click on ‘Publishing’ and then on ‘Add server’

b) Use the following ‘Server address’ (http://nina.nsd.uib.no)

Fill in the username/password information from the note you received earlier, then click OK.

The Manage Server-window will now appear.

c) Click on + and create a new server catalogue. Give the catalogue your username (e.g. nsd1)

d) Click on ‘Close’
e) Now click on ‘Publishing’, find the recently added server and choose ‘Study’ and ‘Publish data and metadata’

The final step is to choose which catalogue the test data set is going to be published to

f) Check the ‘username_catalogue’ (e.g. ‘nsd1’) checkbox and click on ‘Publish’
Exercise 12) Explore data in Nesstar WebView

We will now move our attention to Nesstar WebView

a) Open your web browser

b) Type in the following web address: http://nina.nsd.uib.no/webview

c) Open the 'your_id' catalogue, click on 'Surveydata' and then on 'Variable Description' and '…'

The variables will now be displayed in the browse tree

- IASSIST
- nsd1
  - Surveydata
  - Metadata
  - Variable Description
    - ... Country
    - ESS4 region code
    - Respondent's identification number
    - Most people can be trusted or you can't be too careful

d) You can cross tabulate variables by choosing 'Tabulation' from the top menu

Now click on 'Country' in the variable list and choose 'Add to row'. Finally, click on 'Trust in politicians' and choose 'Add to column'

Dataset: Surveydata

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trust in politicians</th>
<th>No trust at all</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise 13) Modify variable labels

We are still working in Nesstar WebView and notice that the last variable in the variable list is represented with its quite long question text. We decide that we want to improve the label and republish the study

a) Open Nesstar Publisher

b) Select ‘Surveydata’ and open ‘Datasets’

c) Click on ‘Variables’ and locate variable ‘v22’

d) Change the label from ‘Could I ask about your current legal marital status?’ to ‘Legal marital status’
e) Locate the 'Literal Question' under 'Documentation' in the workspace (bottom-centre) and add ‘Could I ask about your current legal marital status?’ in the empty documentation field

f) Click on ‘Publishing’ in the ‘Menu’, find the right server and choose ‘Study’ and ‘Republish’. Finish by clicking ‘Open in Webclient’

You have now successfully changed the variable’s label. The variable is now represented with its label ‘Legal marital status’ in Nesstar WebView’s browsetree, while the ‘Literal question’ can be viewed by browsing through the variable description (choose ‘Description’ from the top menu in Nesstar WebView)
Exercise 14) Create variable groups

The variables in the test data set are not grouped. Variable groups can make it easier to get an overview of the variables in the study. To get an impression of how variables can be grouped, open [http://nesstar.ess.nsd.uib.no/webview](http://nesstar.ess.nsd.uib.no/webview) in your web browser. You have to select one of the rounds and click on ‘Variable Description’ to see the variable groups.

We are now going to group the variables into two groups and see how that affects the variable representation in Nesstar WebView.

a) Open Nesstar Publisher

We will now work in the ‘Project window’

b) Click on ‘Variable Groups’
c) Move over to the ‘Workspace’, click on ‘Variable Groups’ and then on in the vertical toolbar to create variable groups

Create two variable groups: ‘Group 1’ and ‘Group 2’

e) Click on ‘Group 1’, ‘Variables’ and then on to add variables to the group

Click on variable ‘V1’, press shift and then click on ‘V11’. Click ‘Ok’ and all the marked variables are grouped in ‘Group 1’

Now, click on ‘Group 2’ and repeat the same procedure for variable ‘V12’ to ‘V22’. Important note: All (or none) of the variables need to be grouped. The grouped variables are symbolized with a
We are now going to see how the variable groups are represented in Nesstar WebView. But first we need to republish ‘Surveydata’

f) Click on ‘Publishing’ in the ‘Menu’, find the right server and choose ‘Study’ and ‘Republish’

g) To see the results in Nestar Webview, click on ‘Open in Web client’
Exercise 15) Linking to thematic maps

The test data includes a geographical dimension (the variable ‘Countries’). We are now going to learn how to visualize geographical data in thematic maps. The links are already included in the study, but we will learn where to put them.

You can read more about GeoMapping here: [http://nesstar.com/help/4.0/server/mapping/introduction.html](http://nesstar.com/help/4.0/server/mapping/introduction.html)

a) Open Nesstar Publisher

b) Select ‘Surveydata’ and open ‘Datasets’

c) Click on ‘Variables’, select ‘Country’ from the variable list and click on one of the countries under the ‘Category Hierarchy’ up to the right in the ‘Workspace’

You will find the documentation field ‘GeoMap URI’ under the ‘Category Hierarchy’. The ‘GeoMap URI’ field is used to add a link to a suitably prepared map. You only need to add the link for one of the countries.
We will now see how the maps looks like in Nesstar WebView

d) Open your web browser

e) Type in the following web address: [http://nina.nsd.uib.no/webview](http://nina.nsd.uib.no/webview)

You can cross tabulate variables by choosing ‘Tabulation’ from the top menu

f) Click on ‘Country’ in the variable list and choose ‘Add to row’. Finally, click on ‘Trust in political parties’ and choose ‘Add as measure’

g) In the ‘Top menu’, locate and click on the [ ] in the ‘Top menu’. The result you get is a map that shows the average trust in political parties across Europe

---

Dataset: Surveydata

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country: Categories</th>
<th>Measure: Trust in political parties, average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Trust in political parties, Average
- 1.6 - 2.6
- 2.6 - 3.6
- 3.6 - 4.7
- 4.7 - 5.7

Equal Intervals

Equally sized groups

Display names in map

Display values in map

Use your mouse to draw a rectangle to zoom in. Hover the mouse pointer over geographical units for more information. Click in geographical unit to drill down.
Exercise 16) Aggregate surveydata

We have been working on the surveydata and decide that we want to produce and publish a cube that compares some parameters across countries. To produce a cube from ‘Surveydata’ we use the aggregate function in Nesstar Publisher.

We are working in the ‘Project window’ in Nesstar Publisher.

a) Open ‘Surveydata’ in Nesstar Publisher.

b) Click on ‘Datasets’ and then on ‘Surveydata’.

c) To open the aggregate tool, click on in the ‘Vertical toolbar’.

We will now create a cube with two dimensions (‘Country’ and ‘Gender’) and one measure variable (‘Placement on the left right scale’).
In the aggregation tool, we need to define break (dimensions) and measure variables. We are working in the ‘Setting’ column.
d) Set ‘Country’ and ‘Gender’ as ‘Break’ variables and the ‘Placement on the left right scale’ variable as ‘Average’
e) Click on ‘Update Preview’ and control that you get a flat file with three variables. Finish by clicking ‘Ok’

Nesstar Publisher will create a new dataset by default and adds it to your existing project in the ‘Project Window’
Exercise 17) Document and publish the cube

We will now add a minimum of documentation to the cube and publish it to the Nesstar Server

a) Open Nesstar Publisher

The new aggregated data set ('SurveydataAggregated') is now added under the Surveydata study in the 'Project Window'. In order to publish this aggregated data set as a Nesstar cube we need to prepare a cube setup

b) Open 'SurveydataAggregated'

c) Select 'Cube Setups' and click on the in the 'Main toolbar'

d) Under the cube setup, select 'Documentation' and add an 'ID Number' (e.g. cube+your_id)
and a ‘Title’ (e.g. ‘Left-right placement in Europe’)
When we publish a cube, we as editors need to specify a default view. We need to define rows, columns and measures

e) Select ‘Layout’ and place (drag) ‘Gender’ under ‘Columns, ‘Country’ under ‘Rows’, and the measure variable under ‘Measures’
f) Select the cube under ‘Cube Setsps’, and click on ‘Publishing’ in the ‘Menu’. Find the right server and choose ‘Cube’ and ‘Publish’ (see Exercise 11) for reference.
g) Check the ‘username_catalogue’ check box and click on ‘Publish’

h) Click on ‘Open in webclient’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>No answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>5.08</td>
<td>4.78</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>5.14</td>
<td>4.73</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>5.08</td>
<td>4.79</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>5.07</td>
<td>5.08</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>5.41</td>
<td>5.42</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>4.64</td>
<td>4.42</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>5.48</td>
<td>5.13</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>5.34</td>
<td>5.07</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>4.53</td>
<td>4.55</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>5.72</td>
<td>5.71</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We observe that the ‘No answer’ column has no values and decide that we want to remove that column from the default view

i) Open Nesstar Publisher and select ‘Layout’ under ‘Cube Setup’

j) Click on Gender in ‘Columns’ and select ‘Subset’ up to the right

k) Check both the ‘Male’ and ‘Female’ check boxes. The cube will now only display values for these categories
1) Click on ‘Publishing’ in the ‘Menu’, find the right server and choose ‘Cube and ‘Republish’

m) Finally, open your web browser and make sure that [http://nina.nsd.uib.no/webview](http://nina.nsd.uib.no/webview) gets refreshed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>5.07</td>
<td>5.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>5.41</td>
<td>5.43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise 18) Embed maps

We are very pleased with the cube aggregated from the ‘Surveydata’ study, and decide that we want to visualize it graphically with a map embedded into a web page

The GeoMap URIs that was added to the ‘Country’ variable in Exercise 16) was preserved during the aggregation process. This means that map visualization is enabled for the cube we have published

a) Open your web browser and go to http://nina.nsd.uib.no/webview

b) Select the ‘Left-right placement in Europe’ cube in the browse tree and click on in the ‘Top menu’

Dataset: Left-right placement in Europe

The result is a map that shows the average left-right placement in the male population across Europe
We are now going to embed this map into a web page

c) Click on ☻ in the top menu

d) Make sure that you copy the code

e) We have prepared a MediaWiki web page the map can be embedded into. Go to

https://tryggs.nsd.uib.no/nesstarwiki/

f) Log in (alt+shift+o) and fill in the username/password information from the note you received earlier, then click OK.

Log in

Username: expert{number}
Password: ********

Remember my login on this computer
Log in

To get a picture of what we are going to do, select ‘Example’ from the main page. We are now going to embed the code copied from Nesstar WebView into our own personal wiki page

g) Select the wiki page which corresponds with your username ID (i. e. Expert1 → NewPageForExpert1)
h) Embed the code from Nesstar WebView into the wiki page separated by the following html tags

```html
<html>
<p>
{paste in the embed code}
</p>
</html>
```

i) Finish by clicking ‘Save Page’

Dataset: Left-right placement in Europe – Male

![Map of Europe showing left-right placement](image)

You have now successfully embedded the map into a web page