

CBDB / 上海图书馆 开放数据竞赛培训会

向帆

1.CBDB开放的数据内容

2.使用方式

3.希望可以获得作品方向



中國歷代人物傳記資料庫 (CBDB)

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[方法論](#)
[研討會](#)
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[English](#)

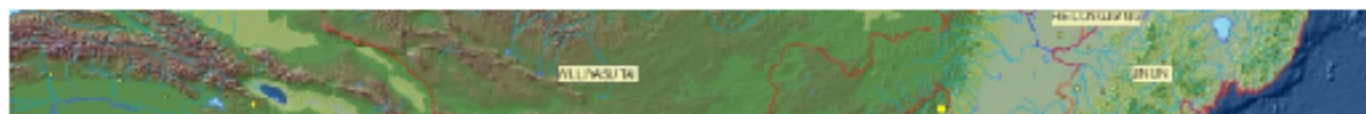
歡迎蒞臨中國歷代人物傳記資料庫的網站!

簡介

中國歷代人物傳記資料(或稱數據)庫係線上的關係型資料庫，其遠程目標在於系統性地收入中國歷史上所有重要的傳記資料，並將其內容毫無限制地、免費地公諸學術之用。

截至 **2021年12月** 為止，本資料庫共收錄約 **515,488** 人的傳記資料，這些人物主要出自七世紀至十九世紀，本資料庫現正致力於增錄更多唐代和明清的人物傳記資料。

本資料庫除可作為人物傳記的一種參考資料外，亦冀可敷統計分析與空間分析之用。下圖是 CBDB 中已知籍貫的 190,000 歷史人物的地理分佈圖：



如何在您的著作中引用 **CBDB**

[Harvard University, Academia Sinica, and Peking University, China Biographical Database \(April 24, 2018\), <https://projects.iq.harvard.edu/cbdb/>](#)

CBDB 概覽

<https://handbook.pubpub.org/pub/case-cbdb>

使用**CBDB**的既有研究以及如何使用

[投影片與論文](#)

槐徽
字鄧林

懋燮
字理齋

域
字雪山

永鉅
字四衣

懋煥
字文潛

齊封
無嗣

爾鈺
氏

字松楚
娶莊氏
子三應
甲應魁
應選

五卒已葬孫嶺元配呂氏生女
四於之難置配呂氏生女
難壬午公康呂氏生女
子難自午公康呂氏生女
三子長二女
姜次長二女
高皆通
夫節通

任陵與
訓尊與
在母同
胞弟兄
難弟早
世合族
惜之某
璋後東
繼半氏
趙氏盧
子氏五

城

卒娶一
氏子一

東藩

四失諱

改名承
基字燕
山國學
生娶王
氏子四

名仁錫
娶王氏
又莊氏
高氏無

萊公

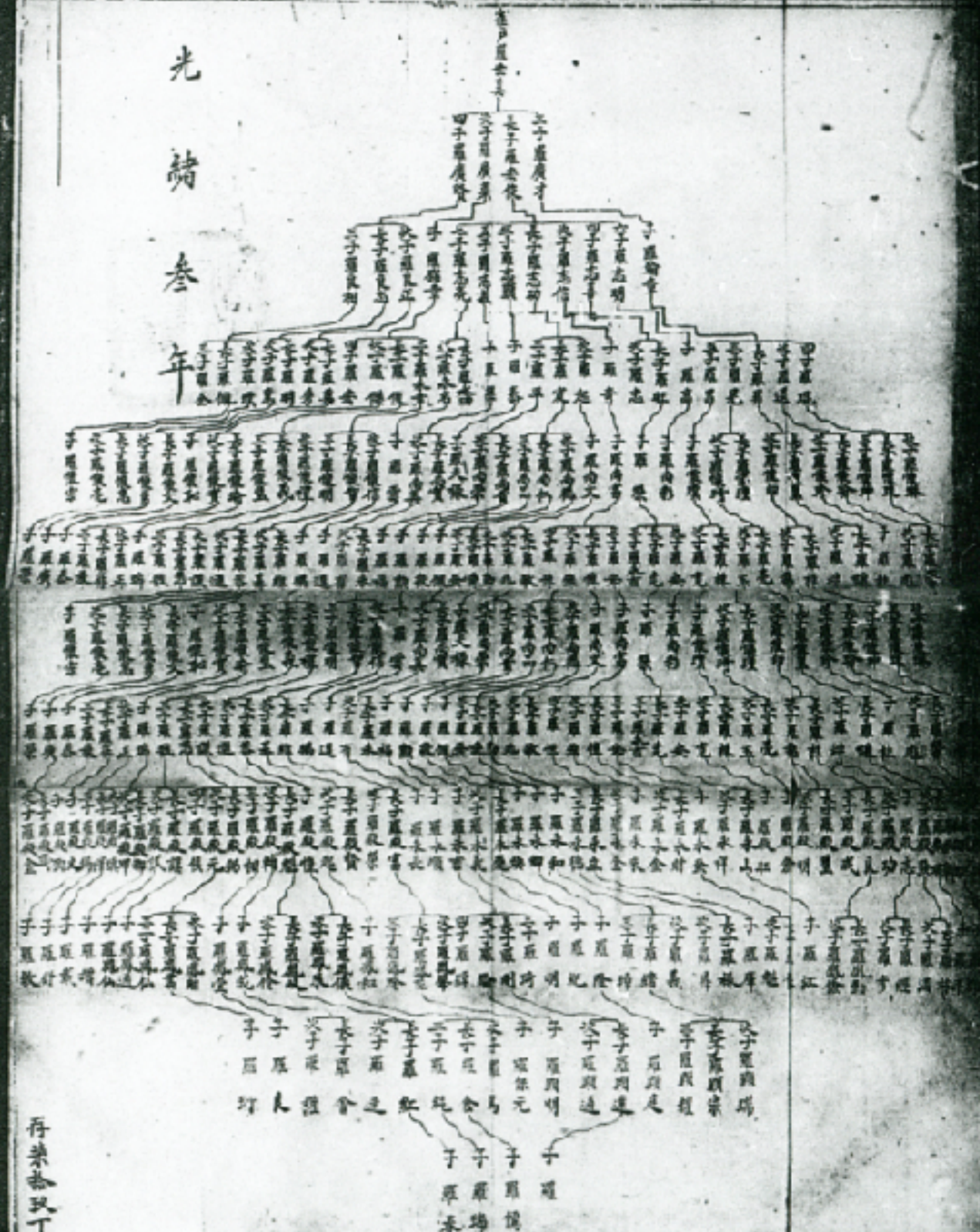
娶薛氏
又雷氏
子一

邦鎮

長九之譜 卷二 支之一 十五

正黃旗戶頭王目洋純名羅永財家譜

光緒三年



存案

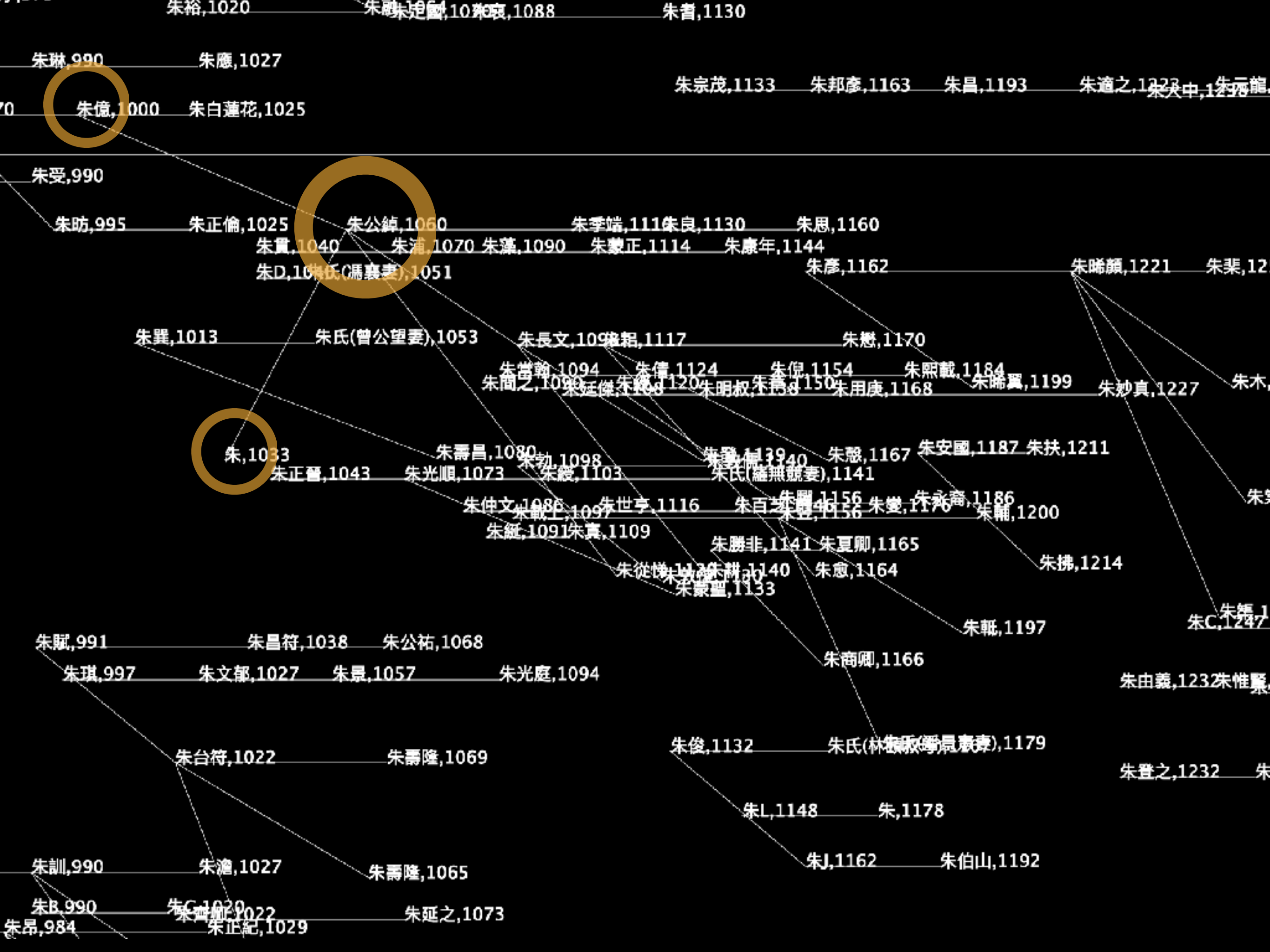


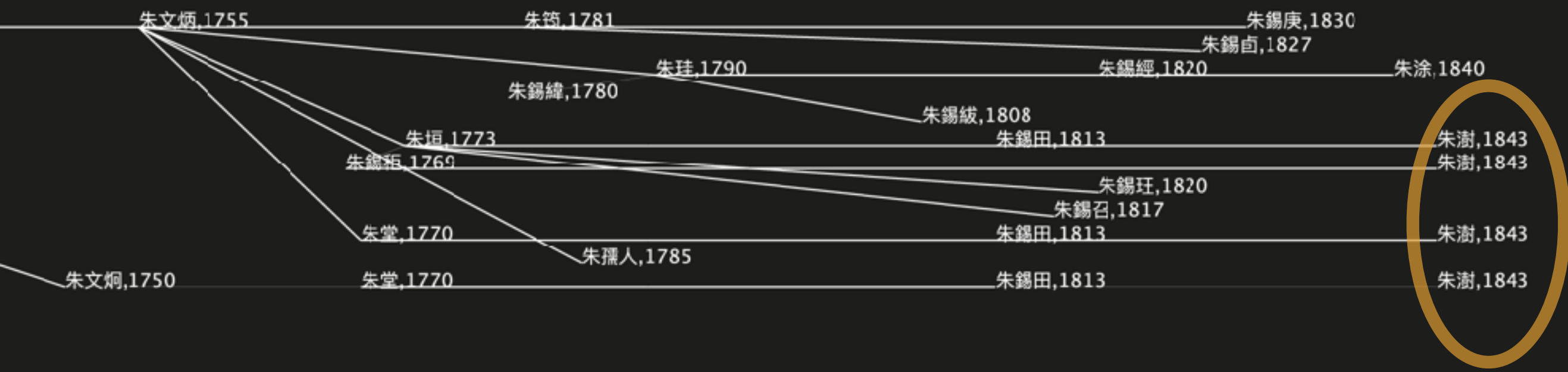


China Biographical Database Project

中國歷代人物傳記資料庫

序號	姓名	朝代	籍貫
1	Chen Xiang陳向	宋Song	
2	Chen Xunxiang陳遜向	宋Song	
3	Zheng Xiang鄭向	宋Song	Hengyang衡陽
4	Xiang Zhuanshi向傳式	宋Song	Kaifeng開封
5	Xiang Minzhong向敏中	宋Song	Kaifeng開封
6	Xiang Bofen向伯奮	宋Song	Leping樂平
7	Xiang Jun向洵	宋Song	
8	Xiang Zongzhe向宗哲	宋Song	Kaifeng開封
9	Xiang Zongru向宗儒	宋Song	Kaifeng開封
10	Xiang Zongdan向宗旦	宋Song	Kaifeng開封
11	Xiang Zongdao向宗道	宋Song	Kaifeng開封
12	Xiang Ziji向子伋	宋Song	Kaifeng開封
13	Xiang Zigu向子固	宋Song	Kaifeng開封
14	Xiang Zimin向子恣	宋Song	Hengshan衡山
15	Xiang Ziyin向子諲	宋Song	
16	Xue Xiang薛向	宋Song	Chang'an長安
17	Cai Xiang(2)蔡向	宋Song	
18	Xiang Ji向紀	宋Song	Kaifeng開封
19	Xiang Jiang向絳	宋Song	Kaifeng開封
20	Xiang Jing向經	宋Song	Kaifeng開封
21	Xiang Zhongkan向仲堪	宋Song	Leping樂平
22	Xiang Zhuanzheng向傳正	宋Song	Kaifeng開封
23	Xiang Zhuanyang向傳亮	宋Song	Kaifeng開封
24	Xiang Huan向澣	宋Song	Hengshan衡山
25	Xiang Hong向紘	宋Song	Kaifeng開封
26	Xiang Shen向沈	宋Song	Hengshan衡山
27	Xiang Zishen向子莘	宋Song	
28	Xiang Zishao向子韶	宋Song	Kaifeng開封
29	Xiang Ziyu向子遇	宋Song	Kaifeng開封





Lü Zuqian, whose style name was Bogong, was a grandson of the Right Assistant Director to the Imperial Secretary Haowen. His family had lived in Wuzhou since his grandfather's generation. The learning of Zuqian was based on family [tradition], and embodied the textual transmission from the Central Plain. When he grew up, Zuqian studied with Lin Zhiqi, Wang Yingchen, and Hu Xian respectively. Then he also befriended Zhang Shi and Zhu Xi, and his explication and inquiry became more sophisticated.

First he obtained official rank by way of the protection privilege. But later he obtained his Jinshi degree and also passed the special decree examination for "Erudite Learning and Exceptional Literary Composition." Then he was appointed to the School for the Imperial Clan in the Southern Outer Office. During the mourning period for his mother, when he stayed in Mt. Mingzhao (in Wuyi), literati from all directions raced there. He was appointed Erudite in the National University.

呂祖謙字伯恭，尚書右丞好問之孫也。自其祖始居婺州。祖謙之學本之家庭，有中原文獻之傳。長從林之奇、汪應辰、胡憲游，既又友張栻、朱熹，講索益精。

初，蔭補入官，後舉進士，復中博學宏詞科，調南外宗教。丁內艱，居明招山，四方之士爭趨之。除太學博士

“Factoids” in biographical texts

Regular Expressions and Named Entity Recognition (NER)

至元十八年為東陽縣丞

年號	年號代碼	年	year	地名	地名代碼	官名	官名代碼
至元	623	18	1281	東陽	18340	縣丞	841

中國歷代人物傳記資料庫

中央研究院歷史語言研究所、哈佛大學、北京大學中國古代史研究中心合作開發

Developed through collaboration among Academia Sinica, Harvard University, and Peking University

A Subset of the Data on Sima Guang:

有關司馬光的部分數據：

Name 姓名	Dates 日期	Offices 任官	Associations 社會關係
Sima Guang 司馬光	1019- 1086	(1) 1059 度支勾 院 Budget Auditor; (2) 1085 門下侍郎 Executive of the Chancellery; (3) 1086 左僕射兼 門下侍郎 Left Executive, Dept of Ministries [.....]	(1) Yuanyou coalition member (元祐黨); (2) An Dun 安惇 Desires opposed by; (3) Chao Buzhi 晁補之 Sacrificial prayer written by; (4) Chen Jian 陳薦 Sacrificial prayer written for; (5) Chen Min 陳敏 Honored by; (6) Cheng Yi 程頤 Recommended; (7) Ding Du 丁度 Sacrificial prayer written for; (8) Fan Chunli 范純禮 Patron of; [.....]

中國歷代人物傳記資料庫

中央研究院歷史語言研究所、哈佛大學、北京大學中國古代史研究中心合作開發
Developed through collaboration among Academia Sinica, Harvard University, and Peking University



Relational Database: 關係型數據庫

Many Entities 多個實體

People 人物

Offices 職官

Association Types 社會關係

Name 姓名	Dates 日期
Sima Guang 司馬光	1019-1086

Person 人物	Posting Date 任命日期	Office Title 官名
Sima Guang 司馬光	1059	度支勾院 Budget Auditor
Sima Guang 司馬光	1085	門下侍郎 Executive of the Chancellery
Sima Guang 司馬光	1086	左僕射兼門下侍郎 Left Executive, Dept of Ministries

Person 人物	Association Type 社會關係	Associate 社會關係人
Sima Guang 司馬光	Yuanyou member (元祐黨)	(not applicable)
Sima Guang 司馬光	Desires opposed by	An Dun 安惇
Sima Guang 司馬光	Sacrificial prayer written by	Chao Buzhi 晁補之
Sima Guang 司馬光	Patron of	Fan Chunli 范純禮
Sima Guang 司馬光	Sacrificial prayer written for	Ding Du 丁度

中國歷代人物傳記資料庫

中央研究院歷史語言研究所、哈佛大學、北京大學中國古代史研究中心合作開發
Developed through collaboration among Academia Sinica, Harvard University, and Peking University



One can now sort on the separate columns:

現在我們可以按照不同欄位分別排序：

Name 姓名	Dates 日期
Sima Guang 司馬光	1019-1086



Person 人物	Posting Date 任命日期	Office Title 官名
Sima Guang 司馬光	1059	度支勾院 Budget Auditor
Sima Guang 司馬光	1085	門下侍郎 Executive of the Chancellery
Sima Guang 司馬光	1086	左僕射兼門下侍郎 Left Executive, Dept of Ministries



Person 人物	Association Type 社會關係	Associate 社會關係人
Sima Guang 司馬光	Yuanyou member (元祐黨)	(not applicable)
Sima Guang 司馬光	Desires opposed by	An Dun 安惇
Sima Guang 司馬光	Sacrificial prayer written by	Chao Buzhi 晁補之
Sima Guang 司馬光	Patron of	Fan Chunli 范純禮
Sima Guang 司馬光	Sacrificial prayer written for	Ding Du 丁度

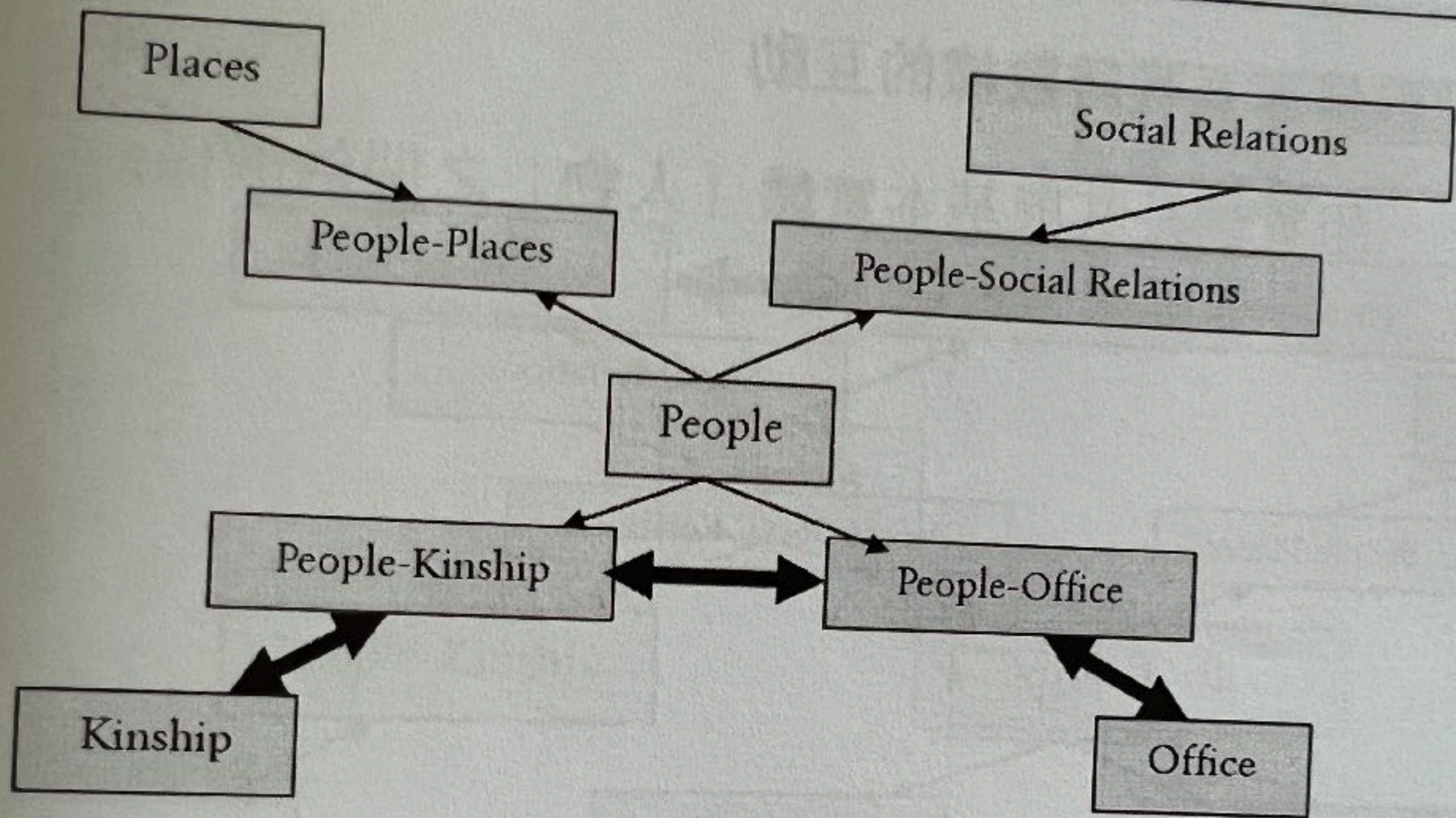


圖4查詢「職官」和「親屬」之間的關係

我們可以問很多關於「親屬」和「職官」二者關係的問題

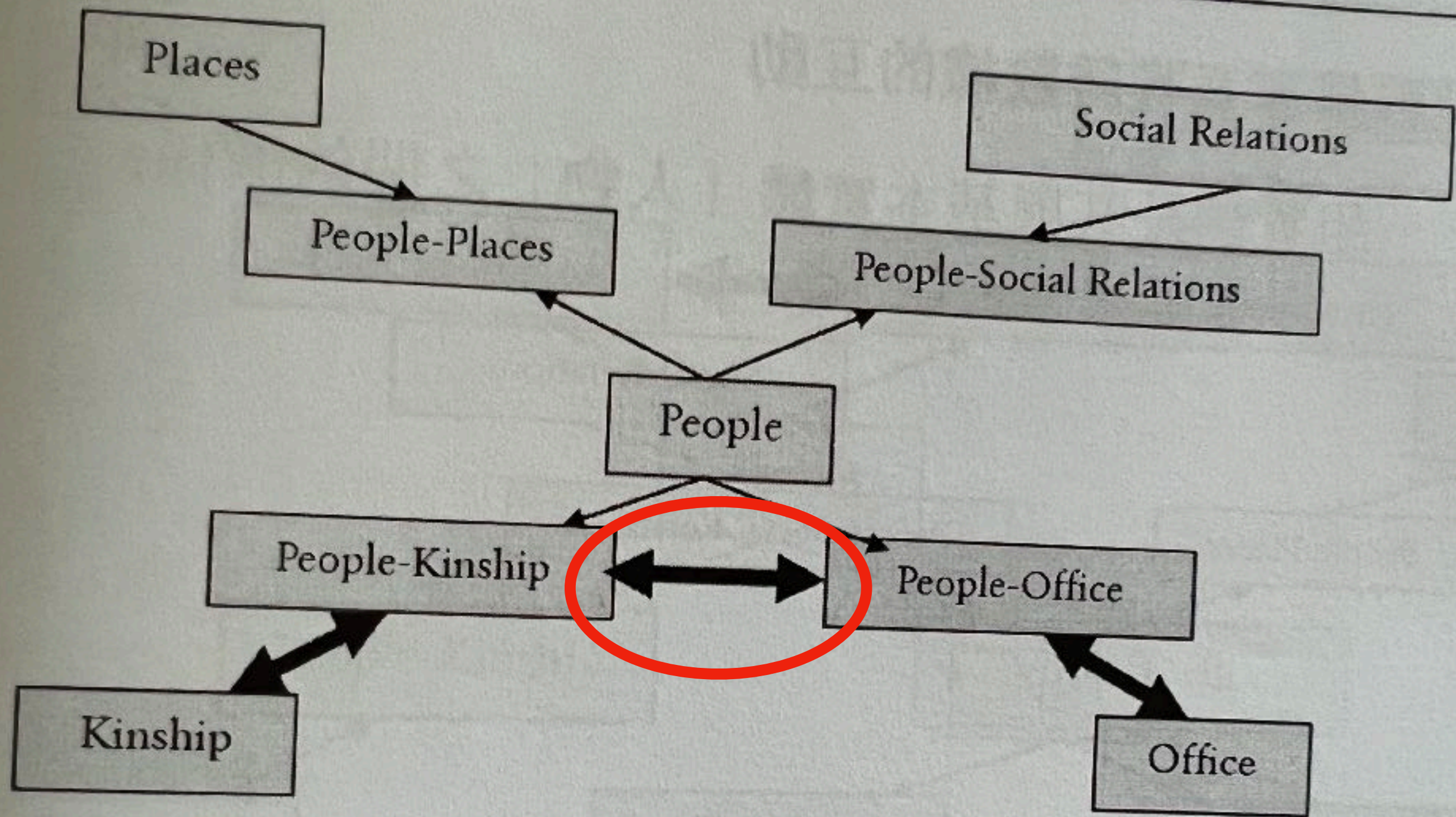


圖4查詢「職官」和「親屬」之間的關係

我們可以問很多關於「親屬」和「職官」二者關係的問題



(1) Biographical data are *coded* and stored in *tables*. 傳記資料以代碼的形式存儲於資料表中。

- BIOG_MAIN
- Biography Addresses
- Alternate Names
- Writings
- Postings
- Mode of Entry into Government
- Kinship
- Associations
- Social Status
- Possessions
- Events
- 基本資料
- 地址資料
- 別名資料
- 著述資料
- 任官資料
- 入仕途徑
- 親屬資料
- 社會關係資料
- 社會區分資料
- 財產資料
- 事件資料

希望可以获得作品方向

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Blood is Thicker Than Water: Elite Kinship Networks and State Building in Imperial China

YUHUA WANG *Harvard University, United States*

A long tradition in social sciences scholarship has established that kinship-based institutions undermine state building. I argue that kinship networks, when geographically dispersed, cross-cut local cleavages and align the incentives of self-interested elites in favor of building a strong state, which generates scale economies in providing protection and justice throughout a large territory. I evaluate this argument by examining elite preferences related to a state-building reform in eleventh century China. I map politicians' kinship networks using their tomb epitaphs and collect data on their political allegiances from archival materials. A statistical analysis demonstrates that a politician's support for state building increases with the geographic size of his kinship network, controlling for a number of individual, family, and regional characteristics. My findings highlight the importance of elite social structure in facilitating state development and help to advance our understanding of state building in China—a useful, yet understudied, counterpoint to the Eurocentric literature.

INTRODUCTION

Social sciences scholarship has established over the last century that kinship-based institutions undermine state building. For instance, Weber ([1915] 1951, 237) argues that the state needs to “shatter the fetters of the sib [the extended family].” Migdal (1988, 269) maintains that strong states emerge only when massive dislocation severely weakens traditional kinship-based institutions. Fukuyama (2011, 51) likewise contends that state building represents “a transi-

networks cross-cut local cleavages and incentivize elites to unite in pursuit of national, rather than sectarian, goals. Elites embedded in such dispersed networks can benefit from a strong central state, which generates scale economies in providing protection and justice throughout a large territory. Therefore, dispersed kinship networks transcend parochial interests to align the incentives of self-interested elites in favor of state building. It is thus the *type*, rather than the *existence*, of kinship-based institutions that matters for state building.

希望可以获得作品方向

FIGURE 1. Examples of Kinship Networks

(a) A Dispersed Kinship Network



(b) A (Relatively) Concentrated Kinship Network



Note: The large circles represent the locations of the egos, and the small dots show the locations of their kin. The lines represent kinship ties.

My argument starts with the assumption that elites are agents of their kinship groups; their objective is to influence government policies to provide the best services to their groups at the lowest possible cost. These services include defense against external and internal violence, insurance against uncertainties, and justice in dispute resolution (North 1981, 23). Two governance

state will deliver services to all parts of the country and these kinship groups would end up paying for services provided to others. Thus, these geographically defined kinship groups create regional cleavages that produce distributive conflicts. Nevertheless, if elites can connect multiple geographically dispersed kinship groups, this social network will *cross-cut* regional cleavages.⁶ These

CBDB / 上图

- CBDB开放的数据内容
- 使用方式：API、SQLite、Access、引得平台

CBDB / 上图

- CBDB开放的数据内容
- 使用方式：API、SQLite、Access、引得平台

<https://projects.iq.harvard.edu/chinesecbdb/cbdb-api>

CBDB API

簡介

API (application programming interfaces) 是一種允許資料庫之間互相溝通的介面. 透過 API, 每個資料庫都可以取用其他資料庫的資訊, 來補充自己未能著重的資料面相, 而不必在自己資料庫重新輸入這些資料.

CBDB 現在為其他資料庫提供API服務, 讓任何資料庫都可以取用CBDB 人物傳記, 並於自己的資料庫呈現出來。

CBDB API 現在支持兩種查詢方式:

1. 用人物ID查詢 (CBDB ID)
2. 用人名查詢 (漢字或拼音)

如何呼叫CBDB API

例: 為王安石創建API Call

以程式送出以下http請求:

1. 用人物ID查詢 (用CBDB ID取得人物傳記):

<https://cbdb.fas.harvard.edu/cbdbapi/person.php?id=1762> (王安石的ID)

2. 用人名查詢 (漢字或拼音):

<https://cbdb.fas.harvard.edu/cbdbapi/person.php?name=王安石>

<https://cbdb.fas.harvard.edu/cbdbapi/person.php?name=Wang Anshi>

3. 輸出為 XML 格式:

<https://cbdb.fas.harvard.edu/cbdbapi/person.php?id=1762&o=xml>

4. 輸出為 json 格式:

<https://cbdb.fas.harvard.edu/cbdbapi/person.php?name=王安石&o=json>

輸出格式

1. 用人物ID查詢 (CBDB ID)
2. 用人名查詢 (漢字或拼音)

DataProcess_redo

```

1  /*
2  * Author: Sun Zhu
3  * Date: 04/21/2017
4  * Description: cName + indexYear is not the way to identify a person, cName + sn is. So the relationship data, directly collected from CBSD online, cannot be used.
5  *             We have to get each individual data, and use CBSD API with sn to get an individual relationship data to draw a real family tree.
6  *             http://cbdb.fas.harvard.edu/cbdbapi/person.php?16=01280=json
7  *
8  */
9
10 import de.bezier.data.*;
11 import java.util.*;
12 import processing.pdf.*;
13 import http.requests.*;
14
15 int SN = 1;
16 int E_NAME = 2;
17 int C_NAME = 3;
18 int INDEX_YEAR = 4;
19 int BIRTH_YEAR = 5;
20 int DEATH_YEAR = 6;
21 int HOMETOWN = 8;
22
23 float PIXEL_IN_YEAR = 4.5;
24
25 //String FAMILY_NAME = "朱";
26 //String SOURCE_XLS_FILE = "ZhuData_Individuals.xls";
27 //String TARGET_CSV_FILE = "ZhuData_Relationship.txt";
28
29 //String FAMILY_NAME = "王";
30 //String SOURCE_XLS_FILE = "WangData_Individuals.xls";
31 //String TARGET_CSV_FILE = "WangData_Relationship.txt";
32
33 //String FAMILY_NAME = "肖";
34 //String SOURCE_XLS_FILE = "XiaoData_Individuals.xls";
35 //String TARGET_CSV_FILE = "XiaoData_Relationship.txt";
36
37 //String FAMILY_NAME = "张";
38 //String SOURCE_XLS_FILE = "ZhangData_Individuals.xls";
39 //String TARGET_CSV_FILE = "ZhangData_Relationship.txt";
40
41 //String FAMILY_NAME = "李";
42 //String SOURCE_XLS_FILE = "LiData_Individuals.xls";
43 //String TARGET_CSV_FILE = "LiData_Relationship.txt";
44
45 //String FAMILY_NAME = "曹";
46 //String SOURCE_XLS_FILE = "CaoData_Individuals.xls";
47 //String TARGET_CSV_FILE = "CaoData_Relationship.txt";
48
49 String FAMILY_NAME = "陈";
50 String SOURCE_XLS_FILE = "ChenData_Individuals.xls";
51 String TARGET_CSV_FILE = "ChenData_Relationship.txt";
52
53 float MULTIPLIER = 5;
54 int Y_ADJ = 0;
55 int Y_GAP = 15;
56 int FAMILY_GAP = 20;
57 int TEXT_SZ = 10;
58
59 int YEAR_ADJ = 30;
60
61 PdfHeader header;
62 HashMap<String, Relationship> relations = new HashMap<String, Relationship>();
63 HashMap<String, Person> persons = new HashMap<String, Person>();
64 ArrayList<Person> roots = new ArrayList<Person>();
65
66 PFont hfFont;

```

```
/*
 * Author: Sam Zhu
 * Date: 04/21/2017
 * Description: cName + indexYear is not
the way to identify a person, cName + sn
is. So the relationship data, directly
collected from CDBD online, cannot be
used.
```

```
 * We have to get each individual data,
and use CDBD API with sn to get an
individual relationship data to draw a real
family tree.
```

```
 * http://cbdb.fas.harvard.edu/cbdbapi/
person.php?id=512&o=json
```

```
 *
 */
```

```
DataProcess_redo | Processing 3.4
DataProcess_redo.pde
/*
 * Author: Sam Zhu
 * Date: 04/21/2017
 * Description: cName + indexYear is not the way to identify a person, cName + sn is. So the relationship data, directly collected from CDBD online, cannot be used.
 * We have to get each individual data, and use CDBD API with sn to get an individual relationship data to draw a real family tree.
 * http://cbdb.fas.harvard.edu/cbdbapi/person.php?id=512&o=json
 */
import de.bezier.data.*;
import java.util.Map;
import processing.pdf.*;
import http.requests.*;

int SN = 1;
int E_NAME = 2;
int C_NAME = 3;
int INDEX_YEAR = 4;
int BIRTH_YEAR = 5;
int DEATH_YEAR = 6;
int HOMETOWN = 8;

float PIXEL_IN_YEAR = 4.5;

//String FAMILY_NAME = "朱";
//String SOURCE_XLS_FILE = "Zhaodeta_Individuals.xls";
//String TARGET_CSV_FILE = "Zhaodeta_Relationship.txt";

//String FAMILY_NAME = "张";
//String SOURCE_XLS_FILE = "Zhangdeta_Individuals.xls";
//String TARGET_CSV_FILE = "Zhangdeta_Relationship.txt";

//String FAMILY_NAME = "李";
//String SOURCE_XLS_FILE = "Lideta_Individuals.xls";
//String TARGET_CSV_FILE = "Lideta_Relationship.txt";

//String FAMILY_NAME = "陈";
//String SOURCE_XLS_FILE = "Chideta_Individuals.xls";
//String TARGET_CSV_FILE = "Chideta_Relationship.txt";

String FAMILY_NAME = "朱";
String SOURCE_XLS_FILE = "Zhaodeta_Individuals.xls";
String TARGET_CSV_FILE = "Zhaodeta_Relationship.txt";

float MULTIPLIER = 5;
int Y_ADJ = 0;
int Y_GAP = 15;
int FAMILY_GAP = 20;
int TEXT_SIZE = 10;
int WCHAR_SIZE = 30;

PdfHeader header;
HashMap<String, Relationship> relations = new HashMap<String, Relationship>();
HashMap<String, Person> persons = new HashMap<String, Person>();
ArrayList<Person> roots = new ArrayList<Person>();

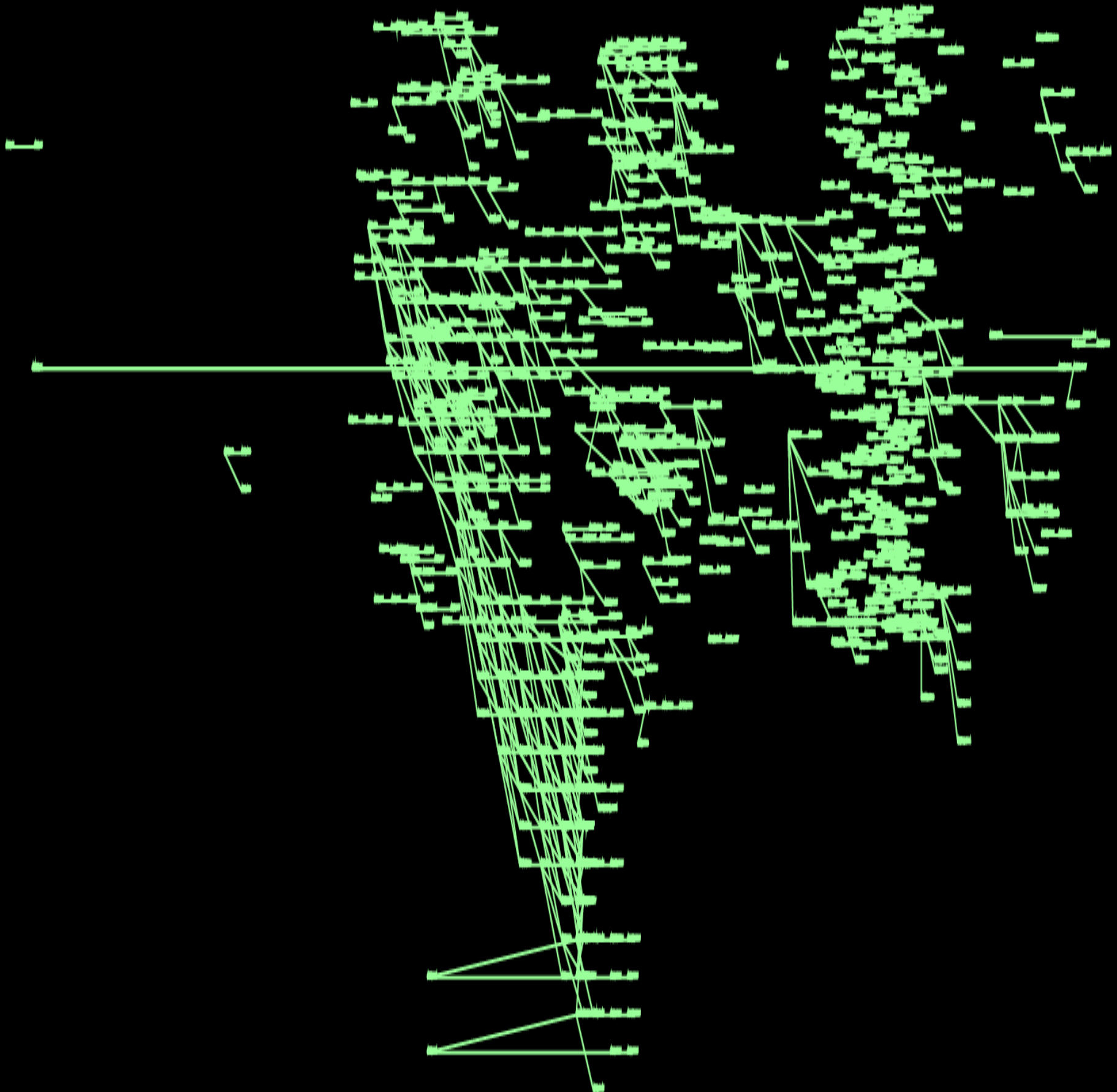
PFont htFont;
```



```

150 String personKey = cName + "," + sn;
151
152 println(i + ":" + personKey);
153
154 if (persons.get(personKey) != null)
155     continue;
156
157 Person p = new Person(sn, eName, cName, indexYear, birthYear, deathYear, hometown);
158 persons.put(personKey, p);
159
160 GetRequest get = new GetRequest("http://cbdb.fas.harvard.edu/cbdbapi/person.php?id=" + sn + "&o=json");
161 get.send();
162
163 // stupid processing way to convert a String to JSONObject
164 //
165 String [] str = new String[1];
166 str[0] = get.getContent();
167 saveStrings("tmp", str);
168 JSONObject jsonObj = loadJSONObject("tmp");
169
170 //output = createWriter("positions.txt");
171
172 //println(jsonObj);
173
174 try {
175     jsonObj = jsonObj.getJSONObject("Package");
176     jsonObj = jsonObj.getJSONObject("PersonAuthority");
177     jsonObj = jsonObj.getJSONObject("PersonInfo");
178     jsonObj = jsonObj.getJSONObject("Person");
179 } catch (Exception e) {
180     println("Error0: " + personKey + ", " + e);
181     Relationship r = new Relationship(sn, eName, cName, "-1", indexYear, birthYear, deathYear, hometown, "
182     relationTable = append(relationTable, r.toString());
183     println("0. rel="+r.toString());
184
185     //output.println(r.toString());
186     //output.flush();

```

CBDB Access

NAVIGATION_PANE : Form

CHINA BIOGRAPHICAL DATABASE PROJECT (CBDB)

中國歷代人物傳記資料庫

Enter Biographical Data 輸入傳記資料

Retrieve Data 數據查詢

- Look Up Data on an Individual 按人查詢**
- Query by Methods of Entry into Government 按入仕途徑查詢**
- Query Office Holding 官職查詢**
- Query Kinship 查詢親屬關係**
- Query Associations 查詢社會關係**
- Query Social Networks 查詢社會關係網絡**
- Query Pair-wise Associations 查詢兩人之間社會關係**

Exit 退出

Desktop Version
Last update: June 28 2011
單機版 2011年6月28日最後更新

Record: 1 of 1

中國歷代人物傳記資料庫

CBDB Access

- Look Up Data on an Individual 按人查詢
- Query by Methods of Entry into Government 按
入仕途徑查詢
- Query Office Holding 官職查詢
- Query Kinship 查詢親屬關係
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- Query Status 查詢社會區分
- Query Texts and Roles 查詢文本與人物角色
- [Report an Error](#) 問題回報
- Change Index Address Ranking

Look at Entry

類別 Examination 科學門

入仕/指數年 始年 1050 終年 1100

選擇入仕法 朝代 始於 終於

利用入仕年 利用指數年 利用朝代 無時限

選擇地名 輸入地名 所有地名

Putian 莆田

使用基本地址 使用入仕地址

按經緯度查詢 含下轄行政區

Name	姓名	Index Ye	IY Type Des	指數年類別	Entry Yr	Entry	入仕法	Index Pl	指數地
Chen Guoru	陳國瑞	1068	Based on jinshi	據進士登科年	1097	examination: jinshi (ge	科學: 進士(簡	Putian	莆田
Fang Zhou	方宙	1044	Based on jinshi	據進士登科年	1073	examination: jinshi (ge	科學: 進士(簡	Putian	莆田
Xu Que	徐確	1053	Based on jinshi	據進士登科年	1082	examination: jinshi (ge	科學: 進士(簡	Putian	莆田
Huang Guozhen	黃國鎮	1071	Based on jinshi	據進士登科年	1100	examination: jinshi (ge	科學: 進士(簡	Putian	莆田
Lin Chongzhi	林冲之	1071	Based on jinshi	據進士登科年	1100	examination: jinshi (ge	科學: 進士(簡	Putian	莆田
Lin Jiren	林積仁	1071	Based on Birth	據生年	1097	examination: jinshi (ge	科學: 進士(簡	Putian	莆田
Chen Mu	陳睦	1032	Based on jinshi	據進士登科年	1061	examination: jinshi (ge	科學: 進士(簡	Putian	莆田
Lin Ding	林定	1046	Based on Fathe	據其父親指數年	1082	examination: jinshi or ;	科學: 特奏名	Putian	莆田
Song Li	宋理				1085	examination: jinshi or ;	科學: 特奏名	Putian	莆田
Song Zhen	宋珍	1062	Based on jinshi	據進士登科年	1091	examination: jinshi (ge	科學: 進士(簡	Putian	莆田
Song Guan	宋觀	1050	Based on jinshi	據進士登科年	1079	examination: jinshi (ge	科學: 進士(簡	Putian	莆田
Song Cong	宋琮				1076	examination: various s	科學: 正奏名	Putian	莆田
Song Hu	宋琥				1082	examination: jinshi or ;	科學: 特奏名	Putian	莆田
Song Zhizhong	宋執中	1071	Based on jinshi	據進士登科年	1100	examination: jinshi (ge	科學: 進士(簡	Putian	莆田
Song Bangguang	宋邦光	1071	Based on jinshi	據進士登科年	1100	examination: jinshi (ge	科學: 進士(簡	Putian	莆田
Song Bing(2)	宋并				1056	examination: various s	科學: 正奏名	Putian	莆田
Song Rong	宋瑑				1100	examination: jinshi or ;	科學: 特奏名	Putian	莆田
Lin Ju	林矩	995	Based on Olde	據長子指數年	1079	examination: various s	科學: 正奏名	Putian	莆田
Zheng Shuming	鄭叔明	1024	Based on jinshi	據進士登科年	1053	examination: jinshi (ge	科學: 進士(簡	Putian	莆田
Zheng Shuqiao	鄭叔僑	1056	Based on jinshi	據進士登科年	1085	examination: jinshi (ge	科學: 進士(簡	Putian	莆田
Zheng Boyu(2)	鄭伯猷				1085	examination: jinshi or ;	科學: 特奏名	Putian	莆田

记录: 1 第 1 项(共 114) 未筛选 搜索

查詢 儲存人物代碼 保存于GIS GB18030 UTF-8 KML 顯示語言: English 简体 幫助 退出

中國歷代人物傳記資料庫

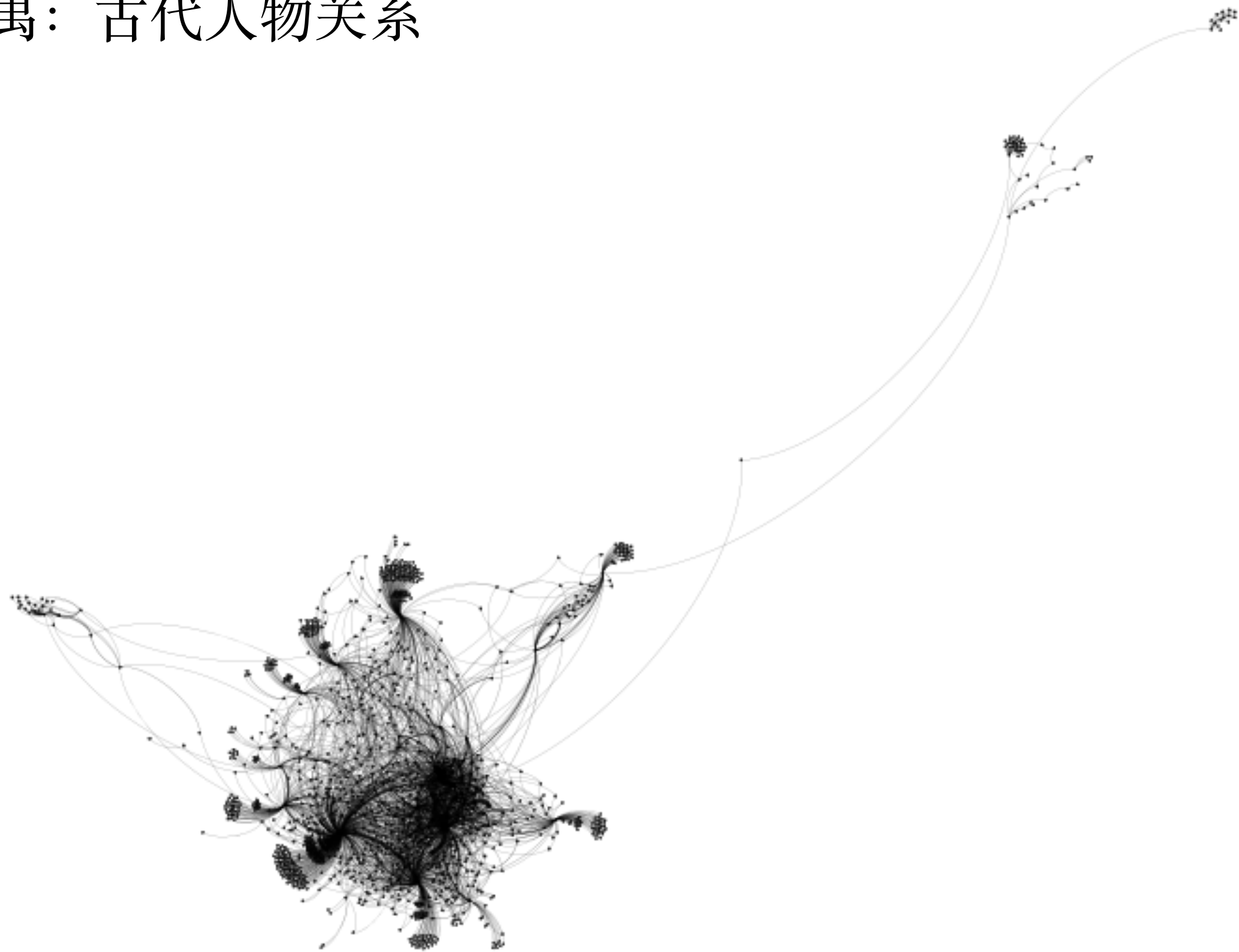
CBDB Access

- Look Up Data on an Individual 按人查詢
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- [Report an Error](#) 問題回報
- Change Index Address Ranking

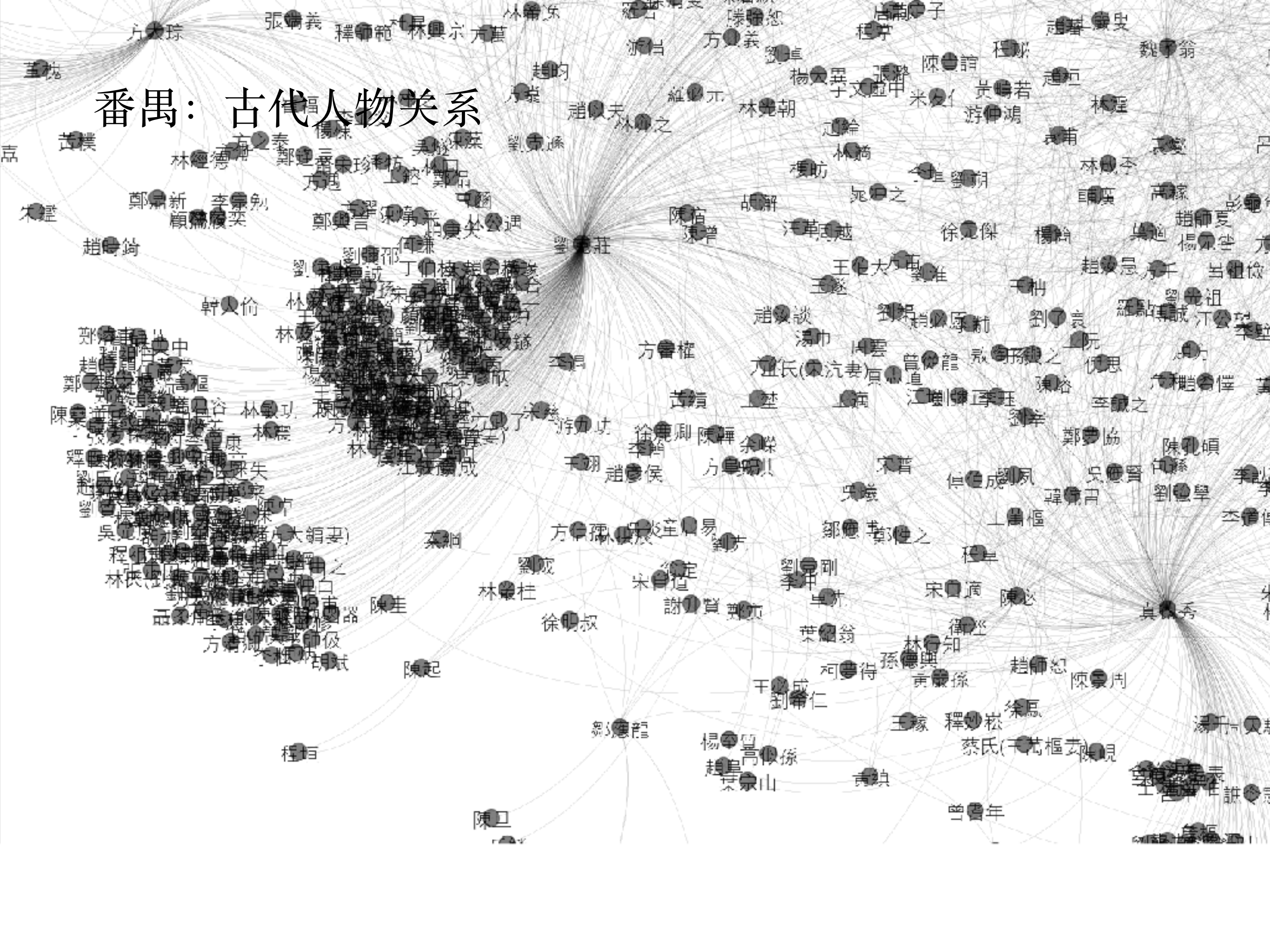
CBDB Access

第一階段的高級查詢是簡單地使用一個窗體的輸出作為第二個搜索的輸入。

番禺：古代人物关系



番禺：古代人物关系



CBDB Access

Access 版本中的Query Designer (查詢設計) 可以幫助沒有任何SQL 基礎的用戶快速生成複雜的SQL查詢。當你對查詢越來越熟悉 之後，可以學習更多SQL語法來更好地進行查詢。

CHINA BIOGRAPHICAL DATABASE PROJECT (CBDB)

中國歷代人物傳記資料庫

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2

“當使用者對於結構查詢語言（SQL）的掌握不斷深入，可以進行更為複雜的查詢。”

SQLite

https://github.com/cbdb-project/cbdb_sqlite

关于 SQLite 的版本，所有表的信息都在用户手册里面：

https://projects.iq.harvard.edu/files/cbdb/files/cbdb_users_guide_ch_20210322.pdf

引得

CBDB 新版查询系统：七月底即将发布

引得

The image shows a screenshot of the 'Yinde' (引得) website. The browser address bar displays 'https://www.inindex.com/home'. The website's navigation bar includes links for '首頁' (Home), '傳記查詢' (Biography Search), '人文工具' (Humanities Tools), '通用文獻' (General Literature), and '元引圖表' (Meta-index Charts). A dropdown menu is open under '人文工具', listing several features: '引得識別' (Yinde Identification), '文本預...' (Text Pre...), '自動標引' (Automatic Tagging), '自動句讀' (Automatic Punctuation), '專名識別' (Proper Noun Identification), and '簡繁轉換' (Simplified/Traditional Conversion). The background of the website features a dark blue theme with various data visualization elements like charts and graphs. A large white text overlay is centered on the page, stating the platform's goal.

“引得”平臺的目標是為學者和學生構建並不斷優化的
數字人文素養訓練環境·教學環境和研究環境

希望可以获得作品方向

This article has been accepted for publication in a future issue of this journal, but has not been fully edited. Content may change prior to final publication. Citation information: DOI 10.1109/TVCG.2022.3146508, IEEE

Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics

JOURNAL OF LATEX CLASS FILES, VOL. 14, NO. 8, AUGUST 2015

1

Visual Reasoning for Uncertainty in Spatio-temporal Events of Historical Figures

Wei Zhang, Siwei Tan, Siming Chen, Linghao Meng, Tianye Zhang, Rongchen Zhu, and Wei Chen

Abstract—The development of digitized humanity information provides a new perspective on data-oriented studies of history. Many previous studies have ignored uncertainty in the exploration of historical figures and events, which has limited the capability of researchers to capture complex processes associated with historical phenomena. We propose a visual reasoning system to support visual reasoning of uncertainty associated with spatio-temporal events of historical figures based on data from the China Biographical Database Project. We build a knowledge graph of entities extracted from a historical database to capture uncertainty generated by missing data and error. The proposed system uses an overview of chronology, a map view, and an interpersonal relation matrix to describe and analyse heterogeneous information of events. The system also includes uncertainty visualization to identify uncertain events with missing or imprecise spatio-temporal information. Results from case studies and expert evaluations suggest that the visual reasoning system is able to quantify and reduce uncertainty generated by the data.

Index Terms—History, Uncertainty, Spatio-temporal Events, Visual Reasoning.

1 INTRODUCTION

Chronology is the study of arranging the events of historical figures according to their time of occurrence [1]. It presents the life story of historical figures with formatted records

Reading and analyzing enormous records with highly complex and irrelevant information is computationally demanding to the organization of events.

Second, most chronology sources are affected by a large

希望可以获得作品方向

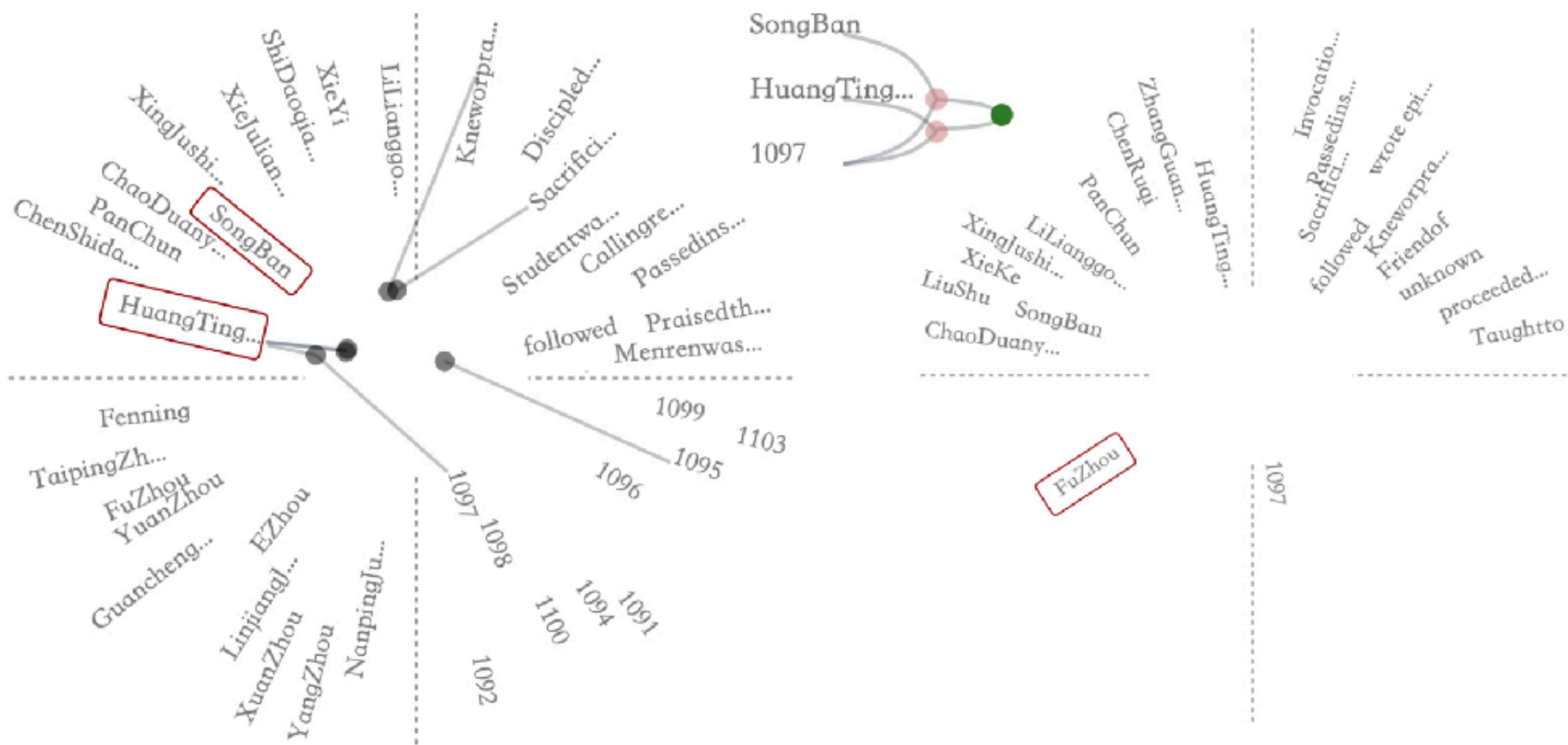


Fig. 11: Exploring the event of “Huang Tingjian went on an outing with Song Ban” to infer the possible location of

希望可以獲得作品方向

<https://projects.iq.harvard.edu/chinesecbdb/使用-cbdb-数据的出版物>



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中國歷代人物傳記資料庫 (CBDB)

首頁 關於我們 資料來源與涵蓋範圍 方法論 研討會 下載 博客 English

HOME / 下載 /

投影片與論文

使用 CBDB 數據的出版物

工作論文

投影片報告

[Blood is Thicker Than Water: Elite Kinship Networks and State Building in Imperial China \(王裕真, 2022\)](#)

[Visual Reasoning for Uncertainty in Spatio-temporal Events of Historical Figures \(Wei Zhang, Siwei Tan, Siming Chen et al., 2022\)](#)

[宋词研究的新视角：文本关联与时空可视分析 \(张珏, 谭思危, 刘凯等, 2019\)](#)

[欧美地区的古代中国数字资源概述 \(耿元骊, 2019\)](#)

[北宋晚期金石收藏的社会网络分析 \(许雅惠, 2018\)](#)