Linked Data Applications for Library Collections

Elk Oswood

Linked Data and the Semantic Web

Semantic Web (SW) Project

- Tim Berners-Lee (2006 W3C)
- Extend Web to make data machine-readable

Linked Data

Set of best practices for publishing data on the Web.

Talk Outline

- 1. Overview of Relevant Web Technologies
- 2. Overview of Linked Data
- 3. Applications of Linked Data for Library Use
- 4. Conclusion and Discussion

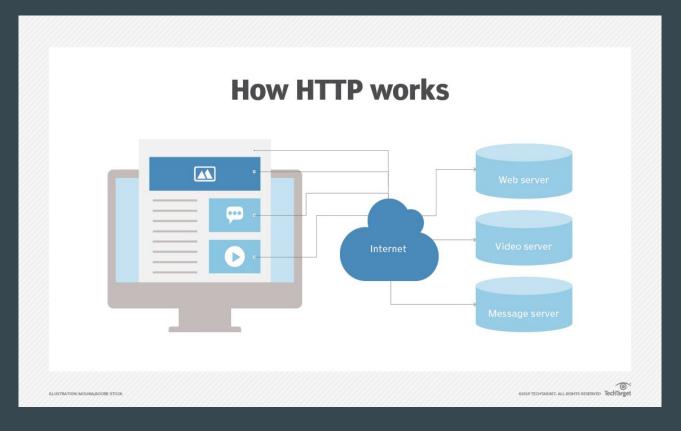
1. Overview of Relevant Web Technologies

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Relevant Web Technology:

- Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)
- Uniform Resource Identifier (URI)

Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)



- Request-Response protocol
- Client sends requests for resources.
- Servers send responses back to client.

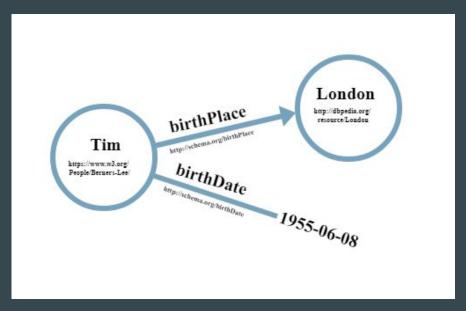
Uniform Resource Identifier (URI)

- Unique sequence of characters
- Describes resource
- Uniform Resource Locator (URL) is a specific type of identifier
 - Tells how to access resource
 - \circ HTTP

2. Overview of Linked Data

2. Overview of Linked Data

- Set of Principles
 - Name starts with HTTP
 - Looking up an HTTP name returns useful data.
 - Anything else with a relationship also has name beginning with HTTP.



https://ontola.io/what-is-linked-data/

Linked Open Data

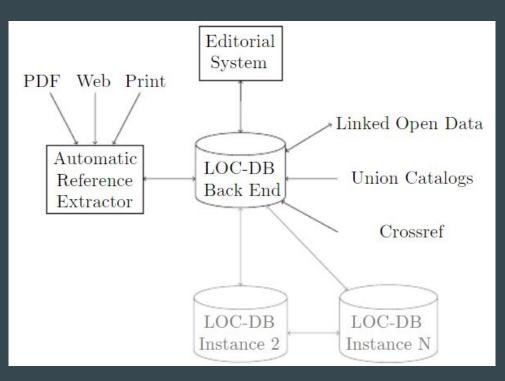
- Open data concepts
- Allows data to be accessible to any human or machine with access to the Internet.
- No paywall, copyright, or patent rights.

Applications of Linked Data for Library Use

Linked Open Citation Database (LOC-DB)

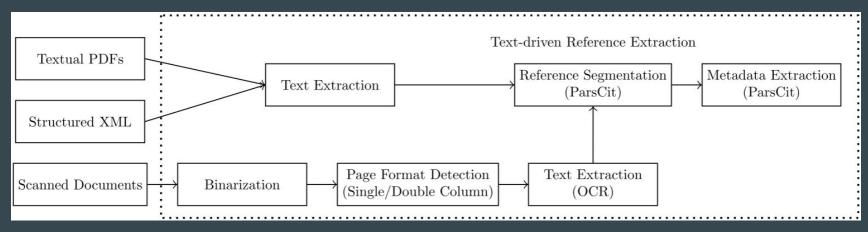
- Project created by researchers Anne Lauscher and colleagues.
- Current system:
 - Databases (DBs) of citations that are closed to other DBs.
- Goal: Create a Database of Citations
 - Designed for use in libraries
 - Citations taken from references within a work.
 - Linked Open Data Concepts
 - Designed to foster collaboration and sharing.

LOC-DB



- Semi-automated
- Distributed System
 - Separate Instances of DB
- Resource Metadata Creation:
 - Union Catalogues
 - External Suggestions
- Automatic Reference Extractor (ARE)
- Editorial System
 - Ingestion
 - Reference Linking
 - Metadata Editing

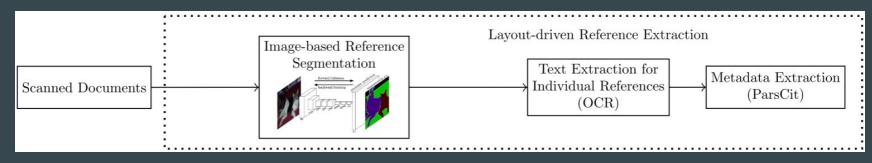
ARE Text-driven Reference Extraction



Source 1

- Optical character recognition (OCR)
 - Open source software OCRopus
- ParsCit
 - Open source package
 - Detect and label citation strings from text.

ARE Layout-driven Extraction



Source 1

Method	Total References Extracted	Extracted %age			
Text-driven	3,645	71.7%			
Layout-driven	4,323	84.9%			

Source 1

User Study and Quantitative Evaluation

- Stakeholder Input:
 - Union Catalogues
 - Workflow issues
- Findings:
 - Scanning
 - Reference Linking

Criterion	Min	Max	Median
Citation Linking (s)	9.93	557.195	89.453
Internal Sug. Retrieval (s)	0.015	0.537	0.057
External Sug. Retrieval (s)	0.498	95.652	0.886
# Searches per Reference	1	36	2

Source 1: Minimum, maximum, and median time in seconds for the reference linking step with a sample size of 444.

Author's Take-aways

Pros:

- Open Data
- Both born digital and scanned documents
- Semi-automated component
 - Higher quality
 - Better results.

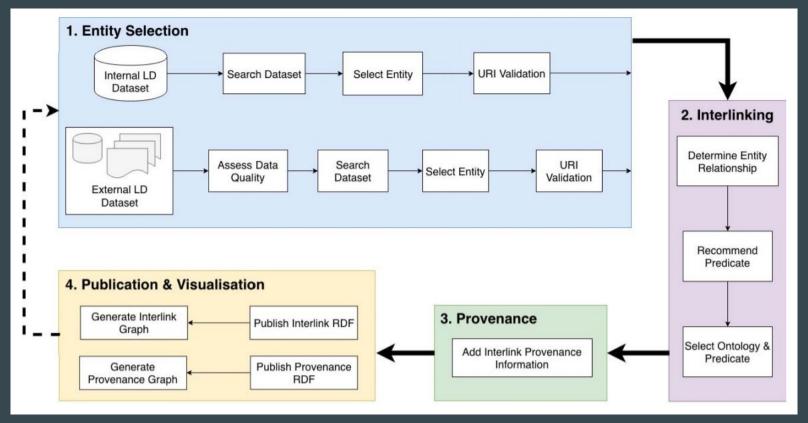
Cons:

- Current high cost to begin population of LOC-DB.
- No conclusive group to host LOC-DB.
- Many libraries needed.

The Novel Authoritative Interlinking of Schema and Concepts (NAISC)

- Researchers Lucy McKenna, Christophe Debruyne, Declan O'Sullivan
- Initial survey found:
 - Linked Data tools designed specifically for Information Professionals were desired.
- What they wanted:
 - Better tools designed specifically for libraries.
 - Work with the current workflow

NAISC Interlinking Framework



Provenance

- Information about
 - People
 - Institutions
 - Resources
 - Processes

Justification for using the selected Link Term:

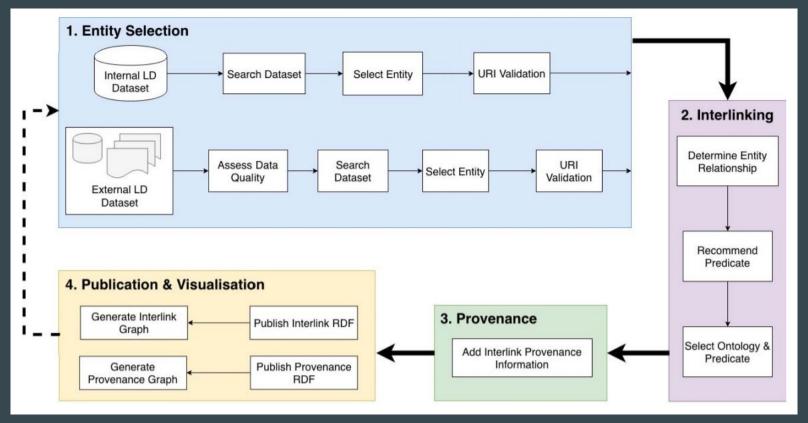
For provenance purposes, add the rationale for why the above Link Term was selected. This could include information on resource reliability, resource properties, link purpose, or the link context.



Source 3: NAISC Portion of GUI: Entity Interlinking

Source 3: NAISC GUI: Partial Provenance Graph

NAISC Interlinking Framework



User Evaluation

P	Task 1		Task 2		Task 3		Task	Task 4		Task 5		Task 6		Total	
	Complete	Time													
	(%)	(mins)													
1	100%	1.766	100%	3.633	100%	2.433	100%	13.366	100%	2.683	100%	0.066	100%	23.947	
2	100%	1.383	100%	3.75	100%	3.916	100%	12.133	100%	2.75	100%	0.133	100%	24.065	
3	100%	0.866	100%	1.833	100%	1.7	100%	8.283	100%	2.016	100%	0.183	100%	14.881	
4	100%	3.766	100%	4.0	100%	5.566	100%	33.566	100%	2.45	100%	0.366	100%	49.714	
5	100%	1.5	100%	2.833	100%	3.633	100%	22.25	100%	2.8	100%	0.116	100%	33.132	
6	100%	1.066	100%	2.483	100%	4.133	100%	14.2	100%	1.633	100%	0.05	100%	23.565	
7	100%	0.75	100%	4.1	100%	3.816	100%	18.3	100%	0.85	100%	0.2	100%	28.016	
8	100%	1.633	100%	4.00	100%	3.233	100%	28.033	100%	1.591	100%	0.2	100%	38.69	
9	100%	0.866	100%	4.1	100%	4.55	100%	23.116	100%	4.13	100%	0.333	100%	37.095	
10	100%	1.15	100%	3.3	100%	2.933	100%	11.283	100%	1.216	100%	0.45	100%	20.332	
11	100%	3.9	100%	4.816	100%	4.133	100%	28.75	100%	3.883	100%	0.2	100%	45.682	
12	100%	2.283	100%	3.966	100%	3.116	100%	18.05	100%	0.083	100%	0.25	100%	27.748	
13	100%	1.6	100%	6.4	100%	4.1	66.66%	15.166	100%	1.033	100%	0.266	94.44%	28.565	
14	100%	0.566	100%	3.35	100%	2.566	100%	14.6	100%	1.05	100%	0.233	100%	22.356	
15	100%	1.383	100%	6.9	100%	4.583	66.66%	15.7	100%	1.525	100%	0.2	94.44%	30.291	
Avg.	100%	1.631	100%	3.964	100%	3.627	95.55%	18.453	100%	1.983	100%	0.216	99.25%	29.874	

Source 3: NAISC Think Aloud Evaluation

Author's Take-Aways

Pros:

- Interlink across datasets
- Facilitates increased engagement in Linked Data interlinking process.

Cons

- Current GUI
- Time consuming

Discussion

Acknowledgements

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Thank you to Elena Machkasova for her feedback and guidance.

Questions

References

References

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- 3. L. McKenna, C. Debruyne, and D. O'Sullivan. NAISC:An authoritative linked data interlinking approach forthe library domain. In2019 ACM/IEEE JointConference on Digital Libraries (JCDL), pages 11–20, 2019.