Linked Data for Libraries: Experiments between Cornell, Harvard and Stanford

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SWIB15, Hamburg, Germany 2015-11-24







LD4L project team

Cornell

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- Jim Blake
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- Muhammad Javed
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Harvard

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Stanford

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- Darren Weber
- Lynn McRae
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- Nancy Lorimer
- Joshua Greben

Linked Data for Libraries (LD4L)

- Nearing the end of a two-year \$999k grant to Cornell, Harvard, and Stanford
- Partners have worked together to assemble ontologies and data sources that provide relationships, metadata, and broad context for Scholarly Information Resources
- Leverages existing work by both the VIVO project and the Hydra Partnership
- Vision: Create a LOD standard to exchange all that libraries know about their resources

Overview

LD4L goals

- Free information from existing library system silos to provide context and enhance discovery of scholarly information resources
- Leverage usage information about resources
- Link bibliographic data about resources with academic profile systems and other external linked data sources
- Assemble (and where needed create) a flexible, extensible LD ontology to capture all this information about our library resources
- Demonstrate combining and reconciling the assembled LD across our three institutions

LD4L working assumptions

- Trying to do conversion and relation work at scale, with full sets of enterprise data
 - Almost 30 million bibliographic records (Harvard: 13.6M, Stanford and Cornell: roughly 8M each)
- Trying to understand the pipeline / workflows that will be needed for this
- Looking to build useful, value-added services on top of the assembled triples

LD4L data sources

Bibliographic Data

- MARC
- MODS
- EAD

Person Data

- CAP, FF, VIVO
- ORCID
- ISNI
- VIAF, LC

LD4L

Usage Data

- Circulation
- Citation
- Curation
 - Exhibits
 - Research Guides
 - Syllabi
 - Tags

LD4L Workshop

https://twitter.com/us_imls/status/573235622237892609



LD4L Workshop

- February, 2015 at Stanford
- 50 attendees doing leading work in linked data related to libraries, from around the world
- Review & vet the LD4L work done to date
 - Use cases
 - Ontology
 - Technology
 - Prototypes
- Plot development moving forward

Workshop details: https://wiki.duraspace.org/x/i4YOB

Topics

- Curation of Linked Data
- Techniques & Technology
 - Entity resolution (strings to things)
 - Reconciliation (things to things)
 - Converters & validators
- New Uses, Use Cases & Services (Why?)
- Community (Who?)

Workshop Recommendations

- Our goal should be that others outside the library community use the linked data that we produce
- We must create applications that let people do things they couldn't do before - don't talk about linked data, talk about what we will be able to do
- Local original assertions (new vs. copy cataloging) should use local URIs even when global URIs exist
- Look to LD to bring together physically/organizationally dispersed but related collections
- Libraries must create a critical mass of shared linked data to ensure efficiency and benefit all of us

Use Cases

https://wiki.duraspace.org/x/u4eNAw





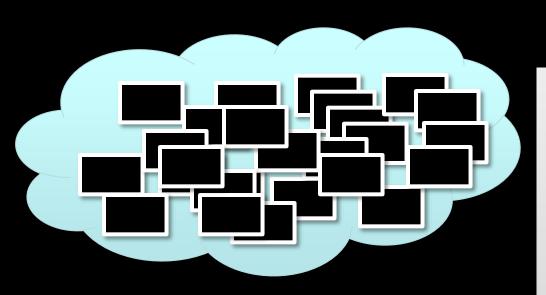
Pages / Linked Data for Libraries (LD4L) / Working Documents



LD4L Use Cases

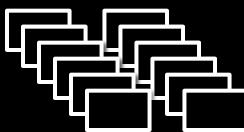
Created by Simeon Warner, last modified by Tom Cramer on May 07, 2015





42 raw use cases





12 refined use cases in 6 clusters...



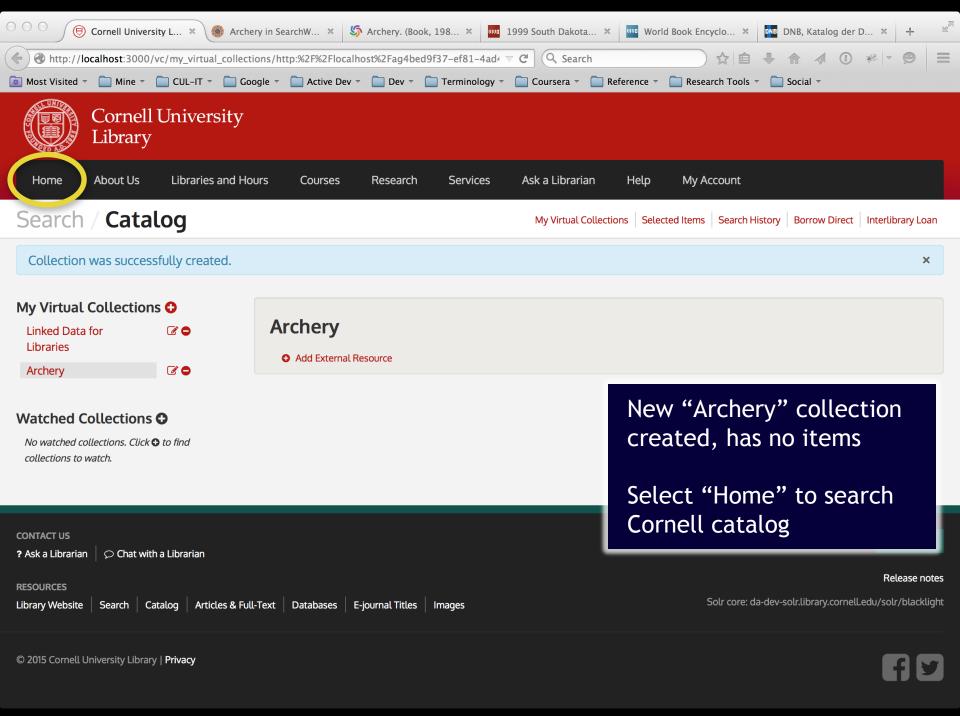
- 1. Bibliographic + curation data
- 2. Bibliographic + person data
- 3. Leveraging external data including authorities
- 4. Leveraging the deeper graph (via queries or patterns)
- 5. Leveraging usage data
- 6. Three-site services, e.g. cross-site search

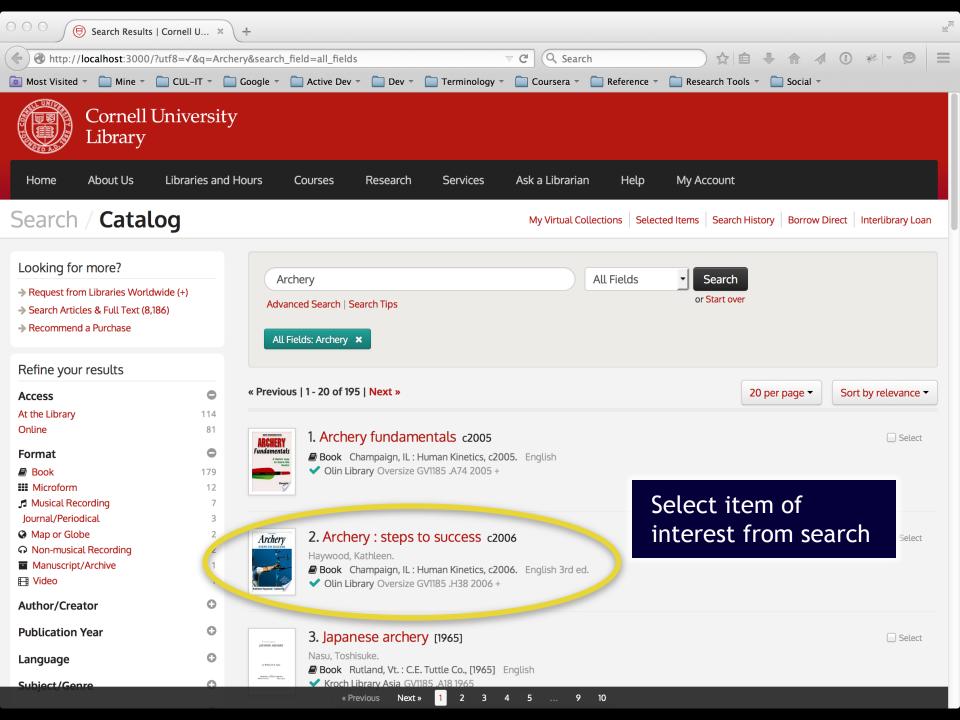


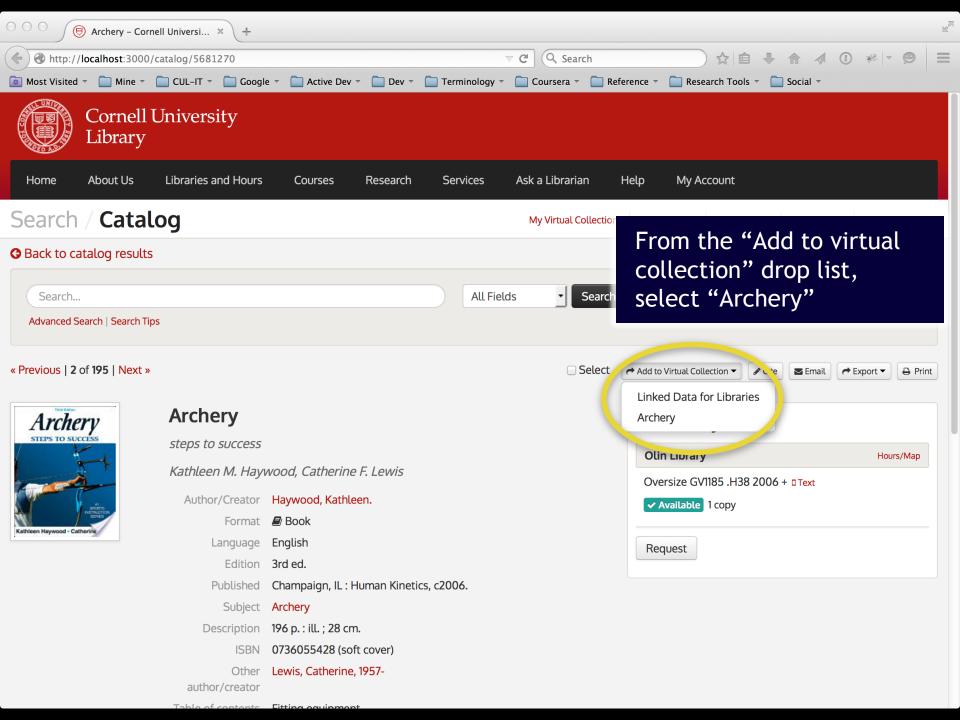
UC1.1 - Build a virtual collection

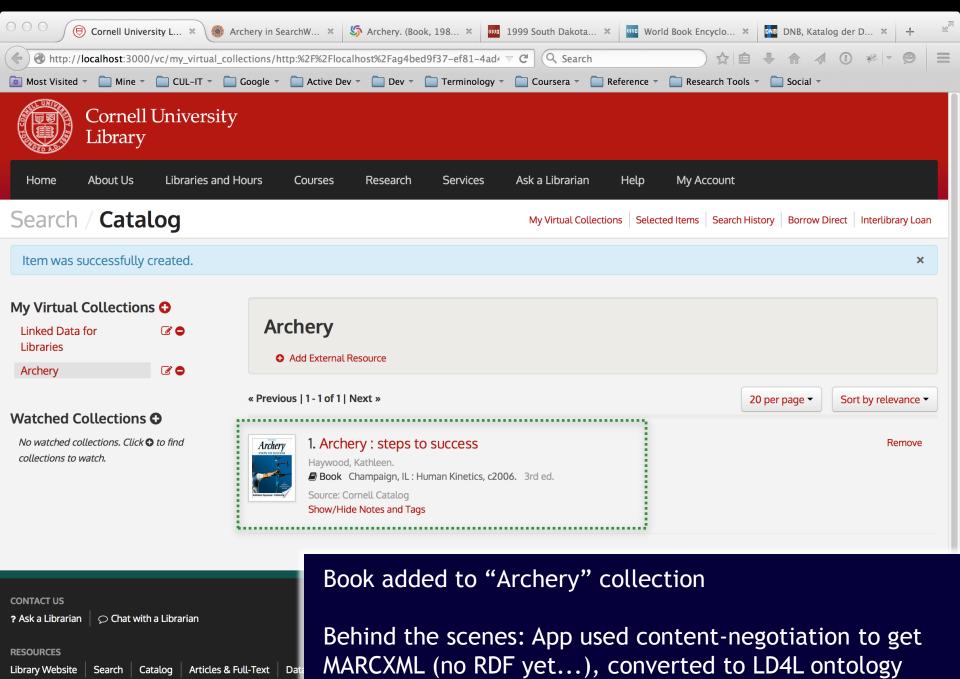
Goal: allow librarians and patrons to create and share virtual collections by tagging and optionally annotating resources

- Implementations
 - Cornell
 - Stanford

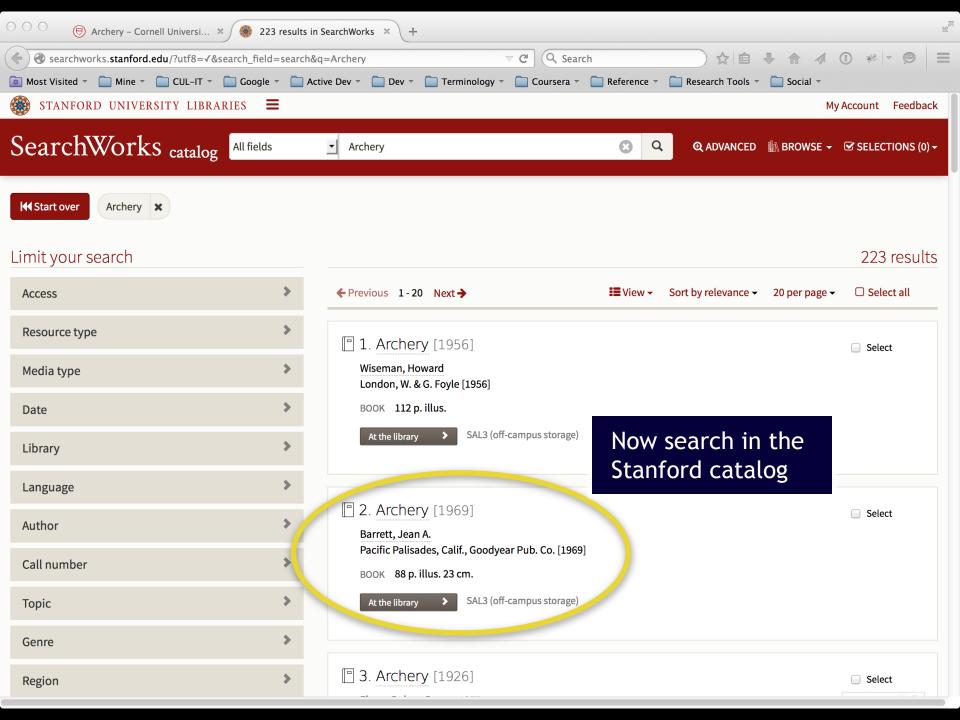


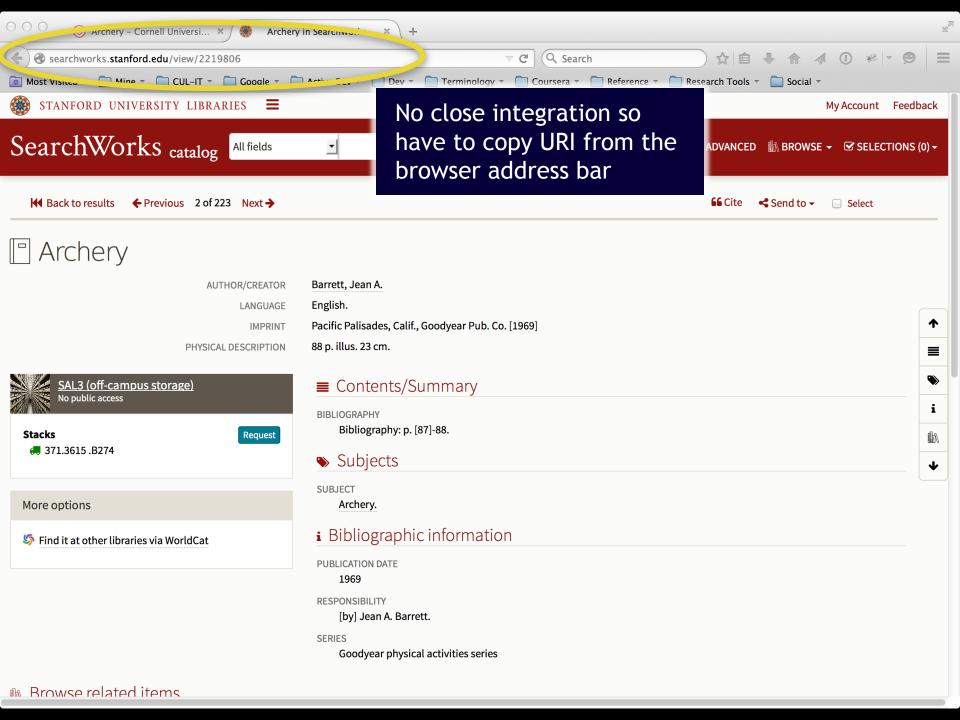


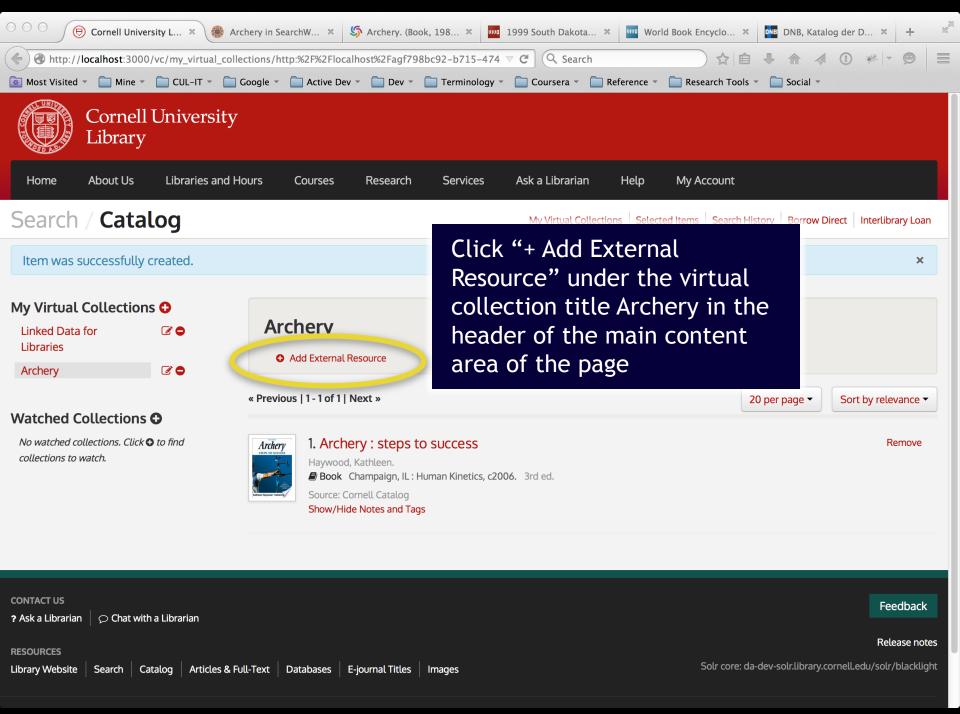


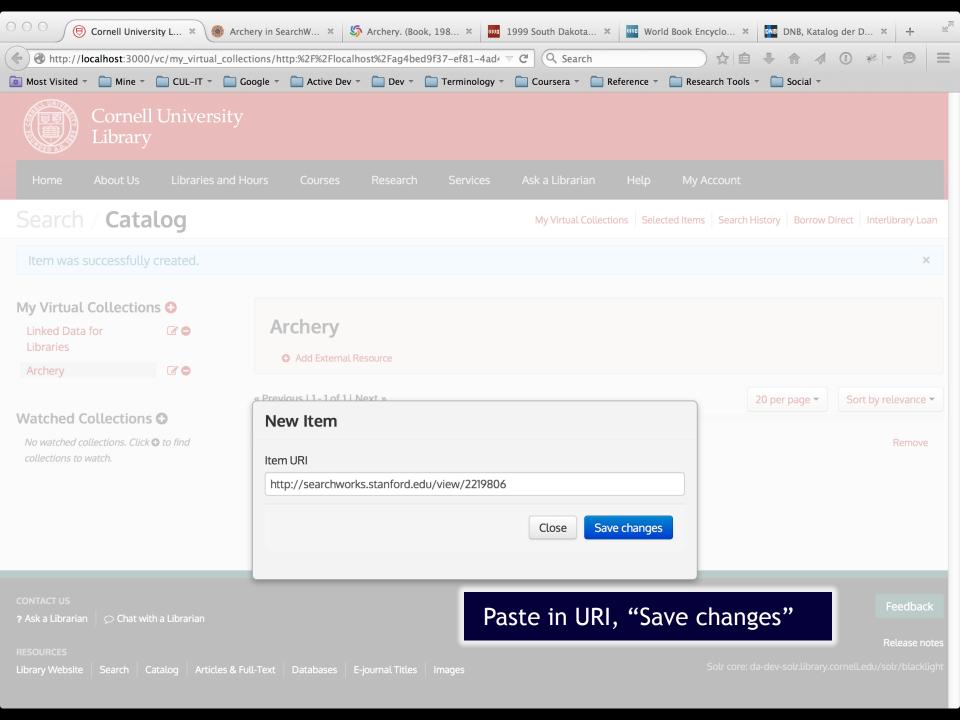


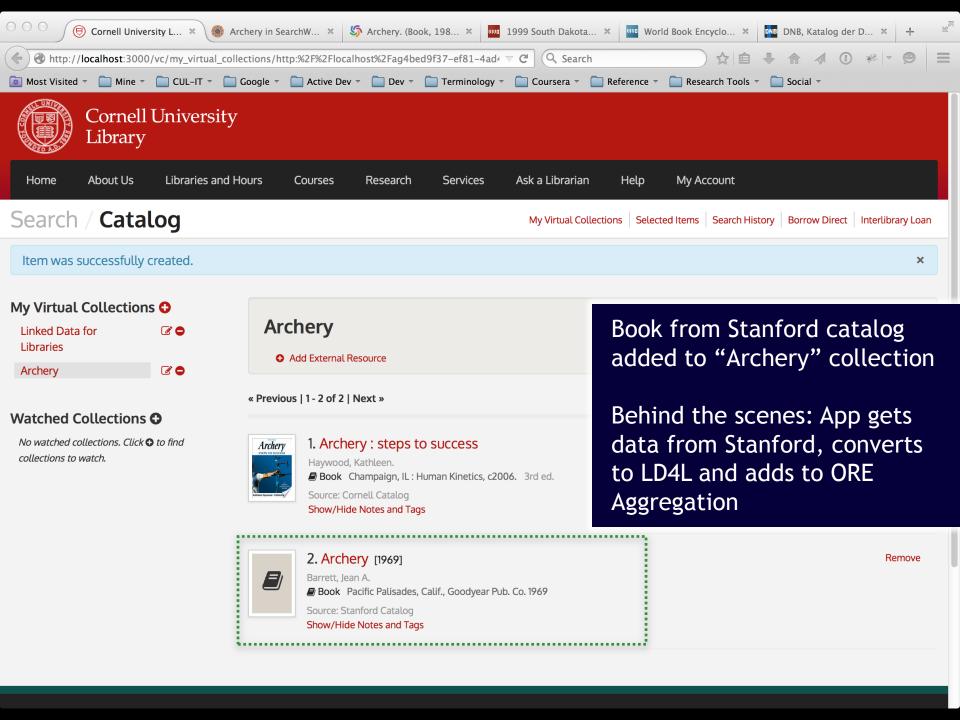
and added to Aggregation based on ORE ontology

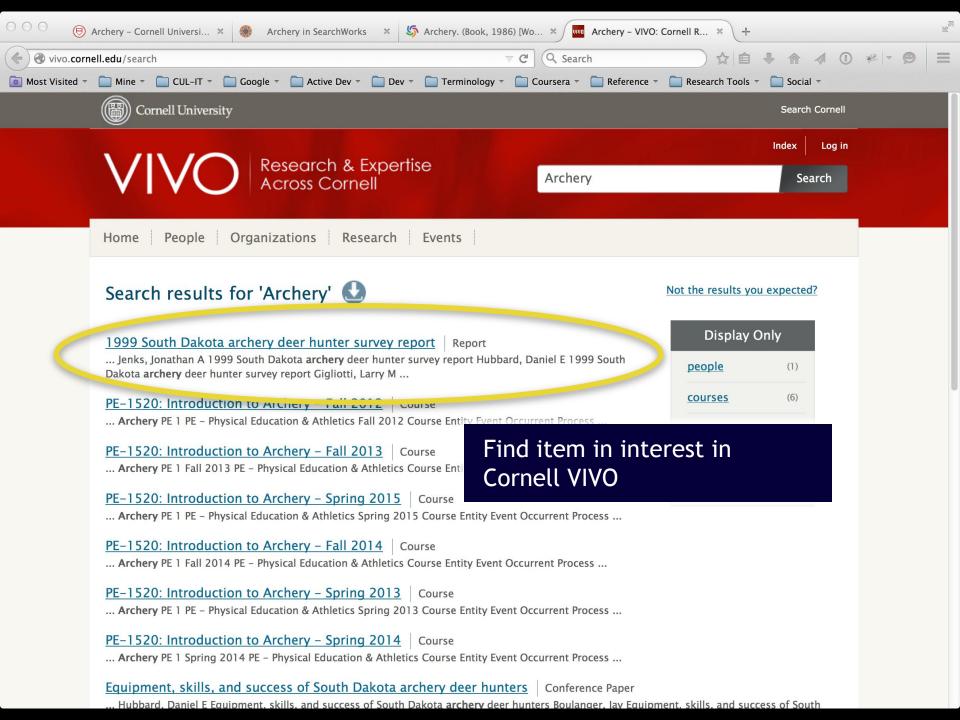


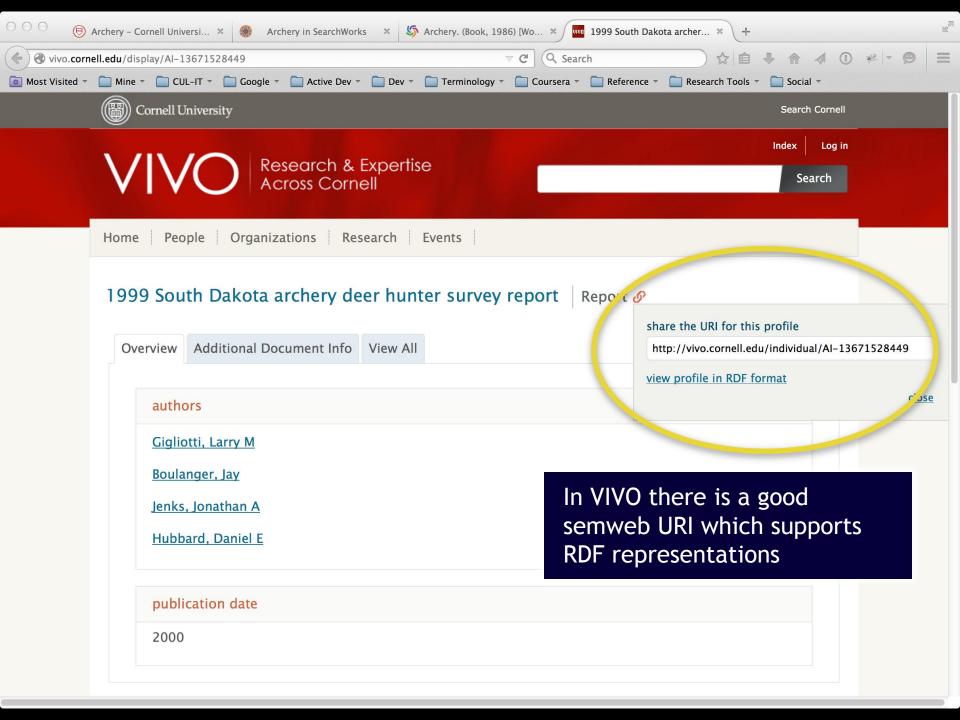


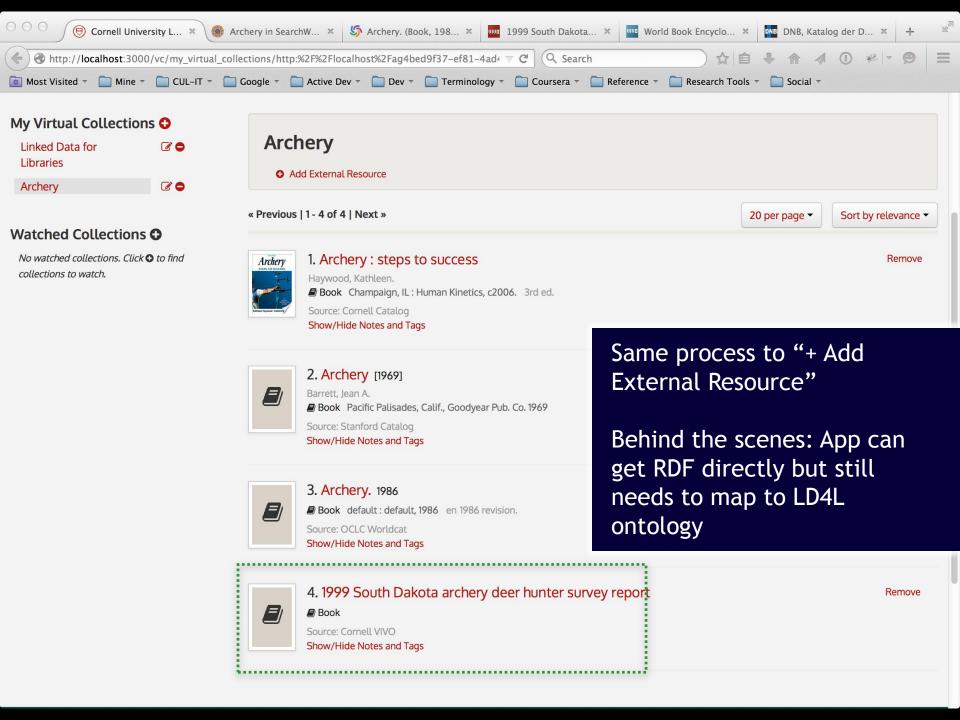








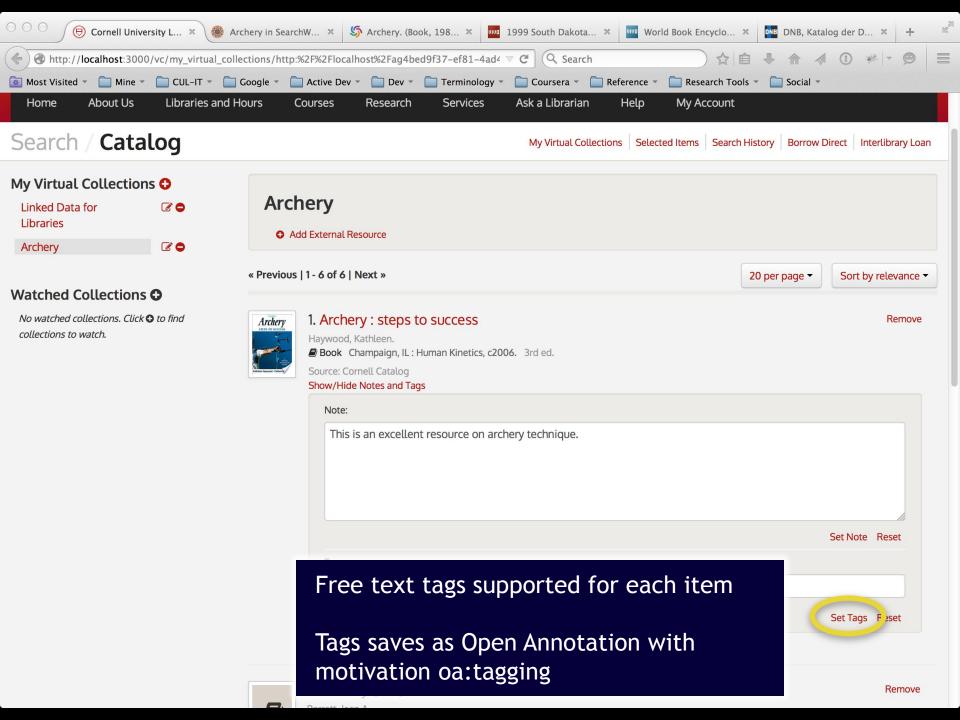




UC1.2 - Tag scholarly information resources to support reuse

Goal: provide librarians tools to create and manage larger online collections of catalog resources

- Implementation
 - More automation
 - Batch processes as well as individual editing
 - At Cornell plan to use this to replace current mechanisms for selecting subset collections for subject libraries. Key is separation of tags (as annotations) from core catalog data



UC 2.1 - See and search on works by people to discover more works and better understand people

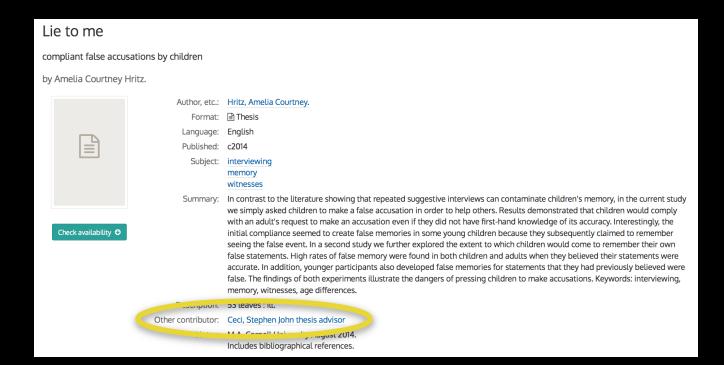
Goal: link catalog search results to researcher networking systems to provide current articles, courses

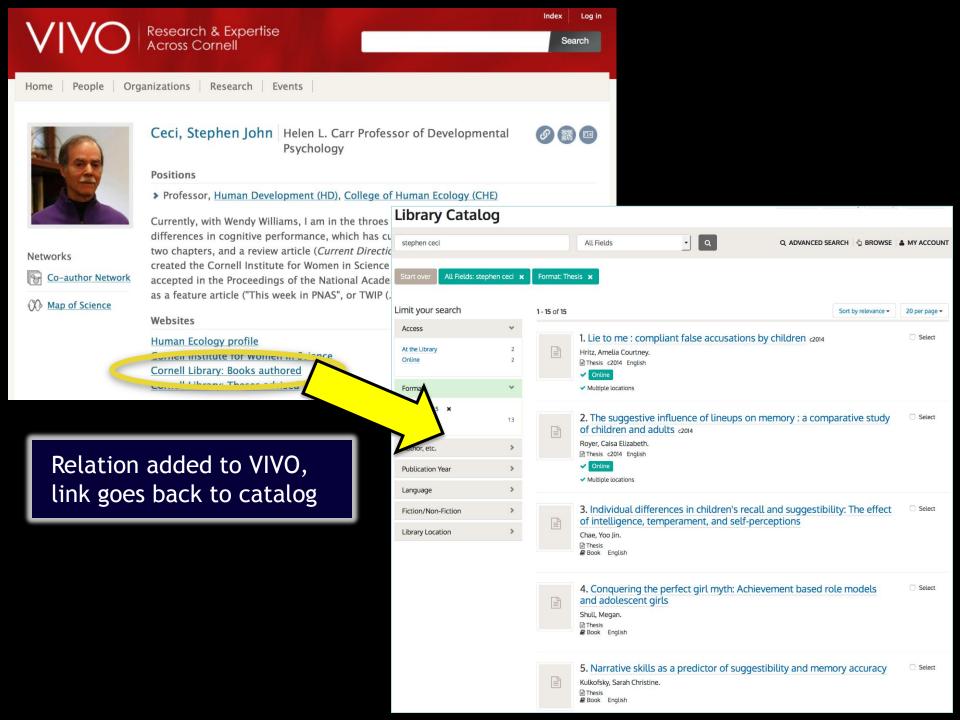
- Implementation
 - Adding VIVO URIs to MARC records for thesis advisors
 - Adding links to VIVO records linking back to faculty works and their students' theses
 - Raises important issues about URI stability

Thesis Advisors and VIVO

Cornell Technical Services is including thesis advisors in MARC records using NetIDs from the Graduate school database

e.g., 700 1 ‡a Ceci, Stephen John ‡e thesis advisor ‡0
Advisors are looked up against VIVO to get URIs for the faculty members





UC4.1 - Identifying related works

Goal: find additional resources beyond those directly related to any single work using queries or patterns, as for example changes in illustrations over a series of editions of a work

- Implementation
 - Explored by modeling non-MARC metadata from Cornell Hip Hop Flyer collection using LinkedBrainz
 - Availability of data will influence richness of discoverable context

Hip Hop flyers



494 flyers, each flyer describes an event/s

Events can have a known venue.

Multiple flyers refer to same venue.

Each event can have anywhere from 1-20 (plus) performers

Pilot: Linking Hip Hop flyer metadata to MusicBrainz/LinkedBrainz data

- Model non-MARC metadata from Cornell Hip Hop Flyer Collection in RDF
 - o Test LD4L BIBFRAME for describing flyers originally catalogued using ARTstor's Shared Shelf
 - o Use Getty Art & Architecture Thesaurus to create bf:Work sub-classes
 - o Test the use of other ontologies for describing other entities including Event ontology and Schema.org
- Use of URIs for performers to recursively discover relationships to other entities via dates, events, venues, graphic designers, work types and categories

MusicBrainz



Afrika Bambaataa

~ Persor

Overview Releases Recordings Works Events Relationships Aliases Tags Details Edit

Legal name: Kevin Donovan

Wikipedia

Kevin Donovan (born April 19, 1957), better known by the stage name **Afrika Bambaataa**, is an American DJ from the South Bronx, New York. He is notable for releasing a series of genre-defining electro tracks in the 1980s that influenced the development of hip hop culture. Afrika Bambaataa is one of the originators of breakbeat DJing and is respectfully known as "The Godfather" and "Amen Ra of Hip Hop Kulture," as well as the father of electro funk. Through his co-opting of the street gang the Black Spades into the music and culture-oriented Universal Zulu Nation, he has helped spread Hip Hop Culture throughout the world.

Continue reading at Wikipedia... Wikipedia content provided under the terms of the Creative Commons BY-SA license

Discography

Album

Year	Title	Artist	Rating	Releases
1984	Unity	Afrika Bambaataa & James Brown	statatata	1
1986	Beware (The Funk Is Everywhere)	Afrika Bambaataa	****	2
1988	The Light	Afrika Bambaataa	statatatat	1
2004	Dark Matter Moving at the Speed of Light	Afrika Bambaataa	****	2
_	Zulu Nation War Chant	Afrika Bambaataa	statatata	1

Album + Compilation

Year	Title	Artist	Rating	Releases
1997	Zulu Groove	Afrika Bambaataa	***	1
1999	Electro Funk Breakdown	Afrika Bambaataa	****	2
1999	The 12" Mixes	Afrika Bambaataa	****	1
2001	Looking for the Perfect Beat 1980-1985	Afrika Bambaataa	****	3
2003	Afrika Bambaataa Presents Eastside	Afrika Bambaataa	****	1

LinkBrainz is RDF from MusicBrainz

Connects out to Dbpredia and broader LOD graph

Reconciling mo: Release with bf: Audio



Wikipedia

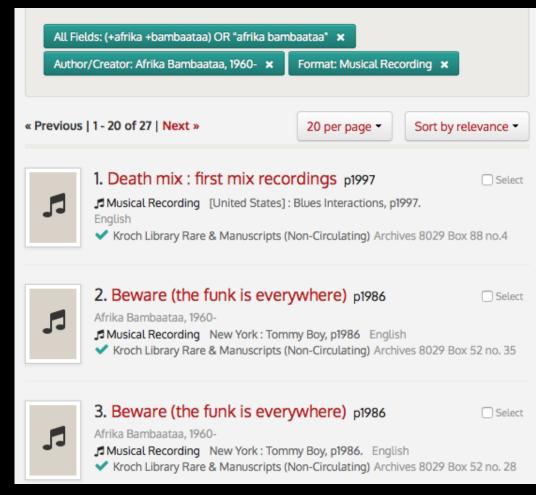
Kevin Donovan (born April 19, 1957), better known DJ from the South Bronx, New York. He is notable for 1980s that influenced the development of hip hop cul breakbeat DJing and is respectfully known as "The Gothe father of electro funk. Through his co-opting of the culture-oriented Universal Zulu Nation, he has helped

Continue reading at Wikipedia... Wikipedia content provide

Discography

Album

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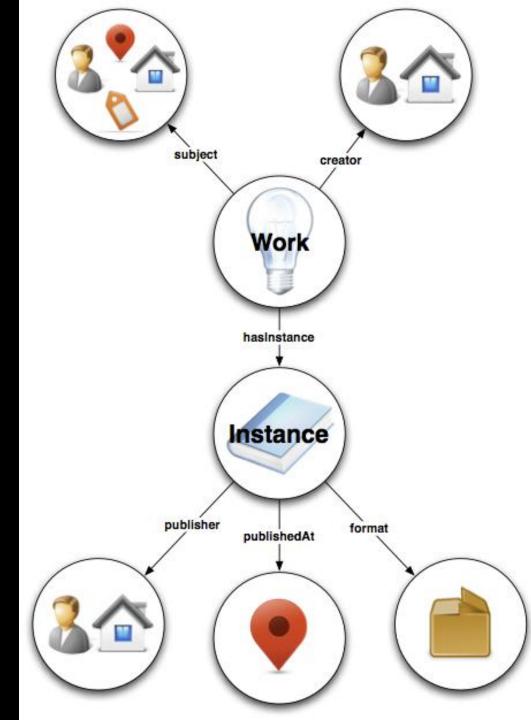
Takeaways

- Able to map large parts of our metadata to RDF using multiple ontologies to discover more relationships to more entities (still some mapping and reconciliation work to do)
- Largely predicated on manual workflows for preprocessing, URI lookups, and unstable software for RDF creation
- Need more URIs for both linking to and linking from in order to take advantage of queries and patterns

Assembling* the LD4L Ontology

BIBFRAME1 basic entities and relationships

- Creative work
- Instance
- Authority
- Annotation



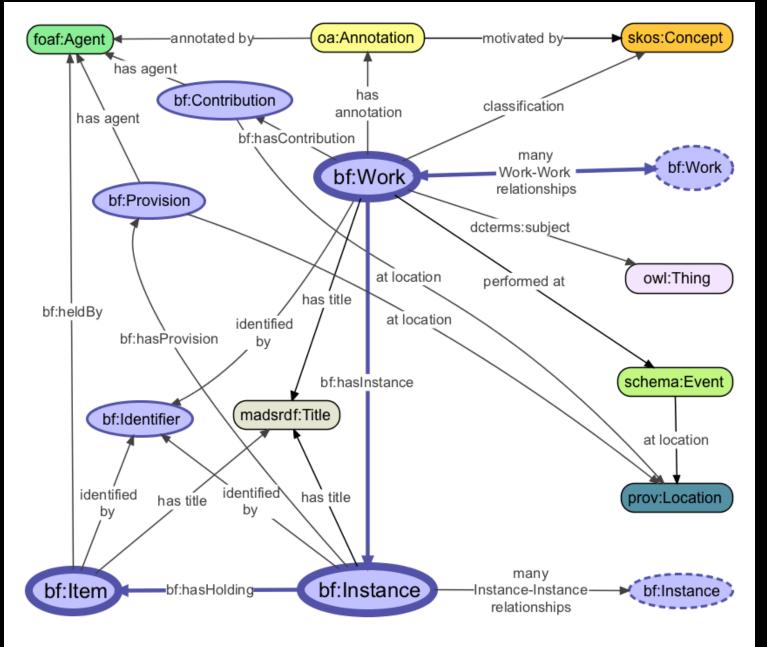
http://bibframe.org/vocab-model/

A number of issues with BIBFRAME1

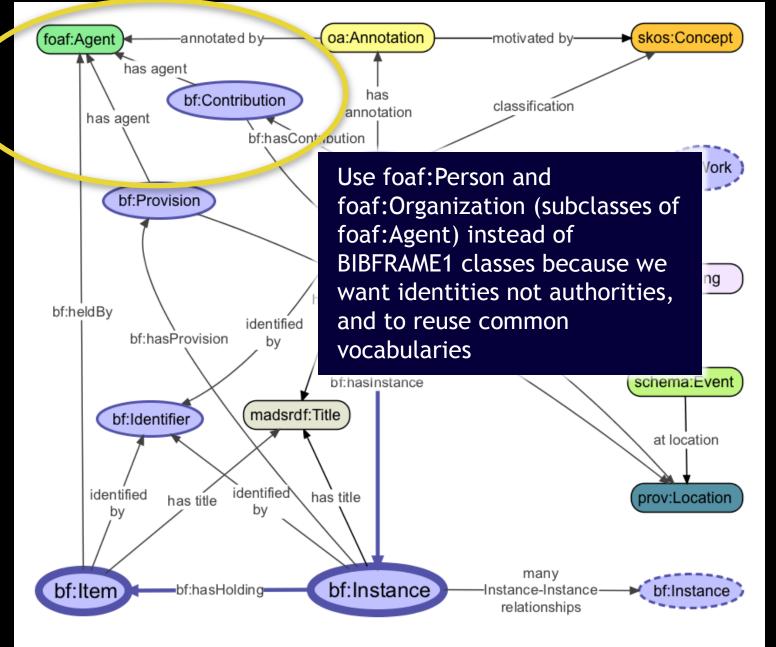
Some linked data best practices highlighted in the Sanderson report:

- Clarify and limit scope
- Use URIs in place of strings (identification of the resource itself vs. resource description)
- Reuse existing vocabularies and relate new terms to existing ones
- Only define what matters (and inverse relationships do)
- Remove authorities as entities in favor of real world URIs
- Reuse the Open Annotation ontology vs. reinventing the wheel

→ Use BIBFRAME where possible, mix in other ontologies

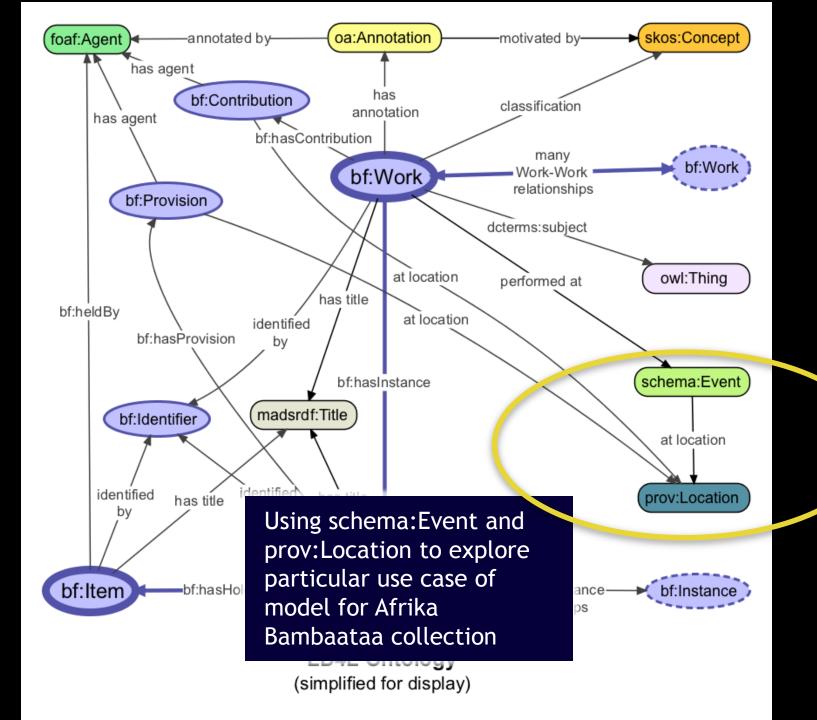


LD4L Ontology (simplified for display)



LD4L Ontology

(simplified for display)





Cross institutional StackScore

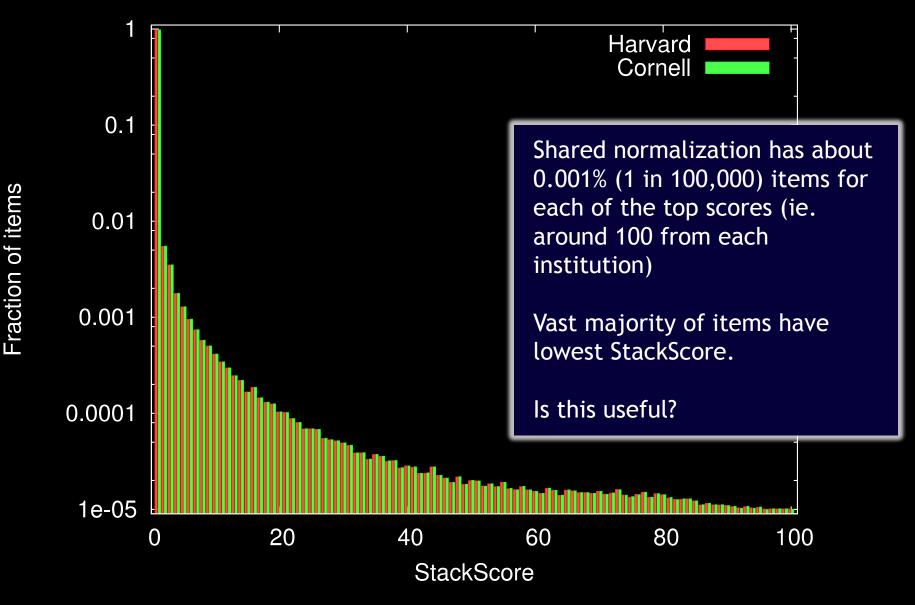
- Builds on StackScore work at Harvard
- Have computed anonymous scores at Cornell
- Represent scores as annotations on Works/Instances

Open issues:

- Best ways to calculate?
- Cross institutional normalization?
- How to integrate with UX?



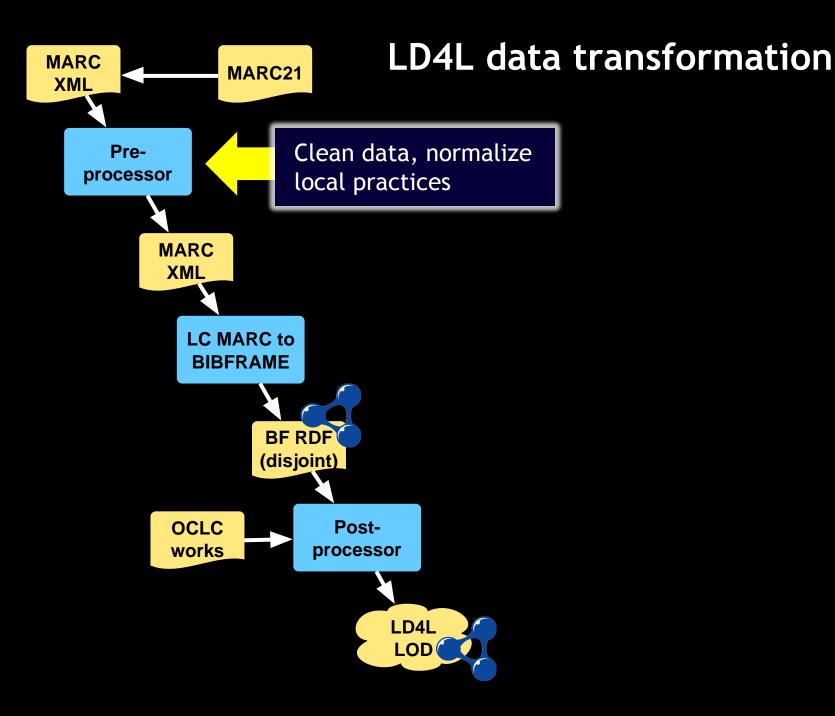
Normalizing StackScores

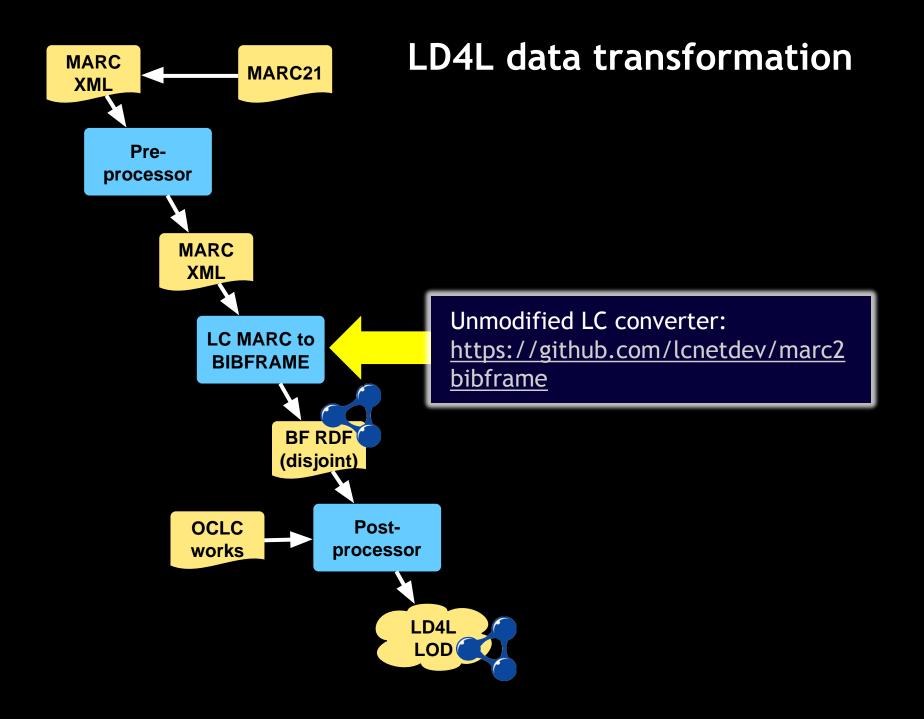


Data: https://github.com/ld4l/ld4l-cul-usage

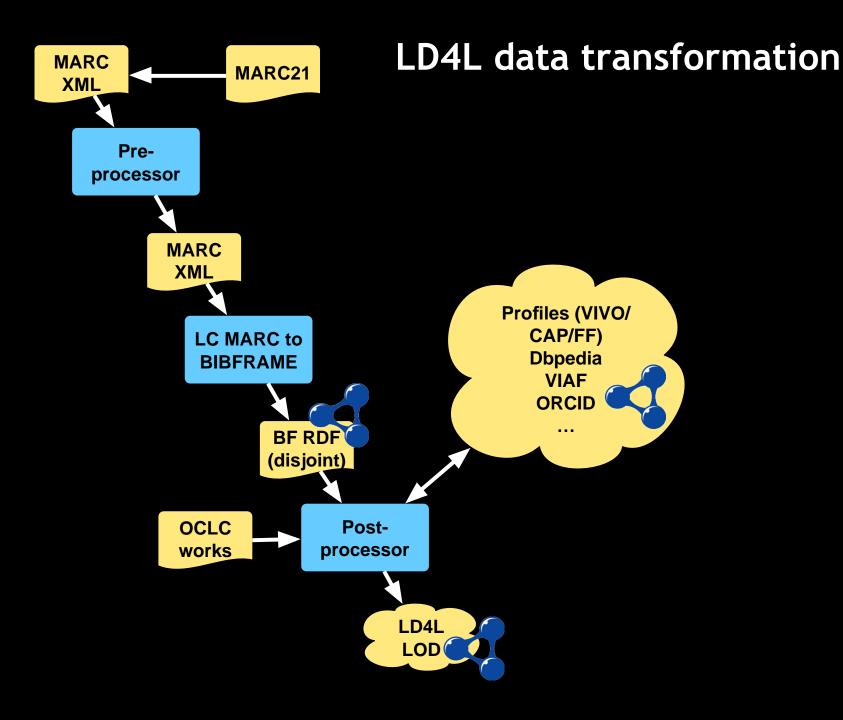


LD4L data transformation **MARC** MARC21 XML Preprocessor **MARC XML LC MARC to BIBFRAME** BF RDF (disjoint) **OCLC** Postworks processor LD4L LOD (





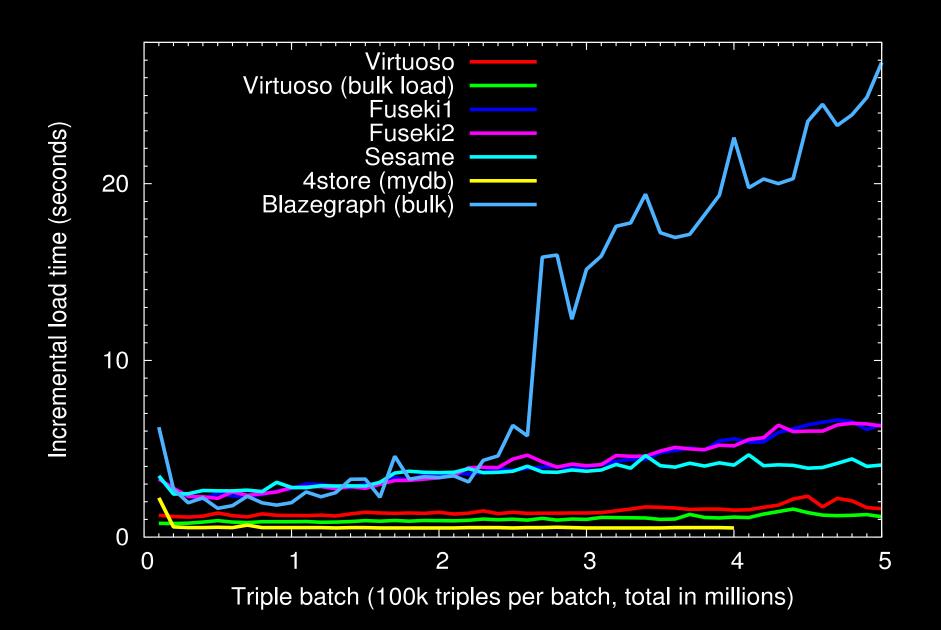
LD4L data transformation **MARC** MARC21 **XML** Preprocessor Match up **MARC** Worldcat ids for instances **XML** Authorized names for persons FAST subject headings Strings to ids by rules LC MARC to **BIBFRAME** BF -> LD4L ontology OCLC data to combine works **BF RDF** (disjoint) **OCLC** Postworks processor LD4L LOD(



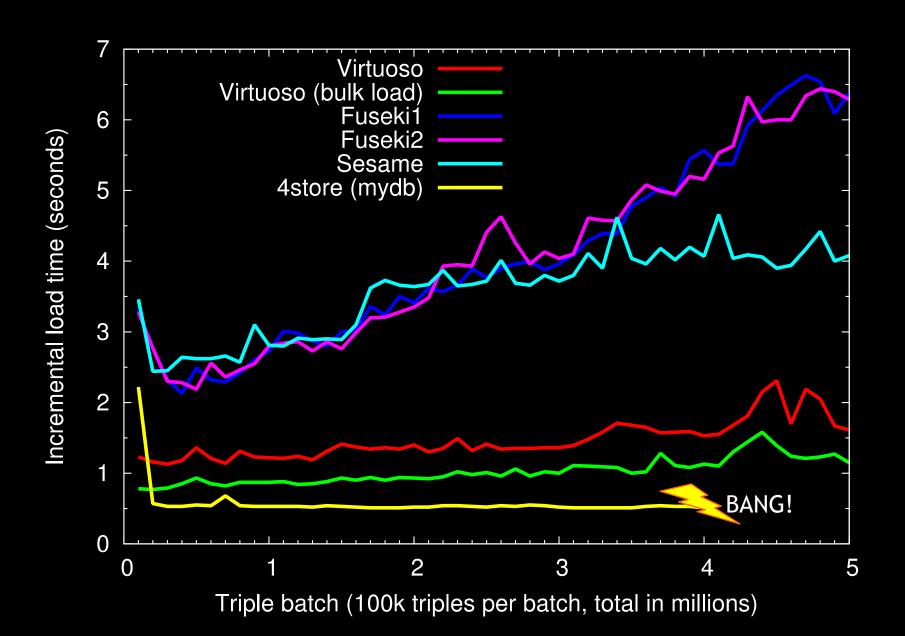
Future processing challenges

- Join with VIVO/CAP/Profiles data as a coherent, richer local authority picture
- Extend to full variety of different types of catalog records
- Address issues of entity resolution and linking in the real world for works, people, organizations, events, places, and subjects
- Integrate with other linked data sources via common global identifiers and shared ontologies

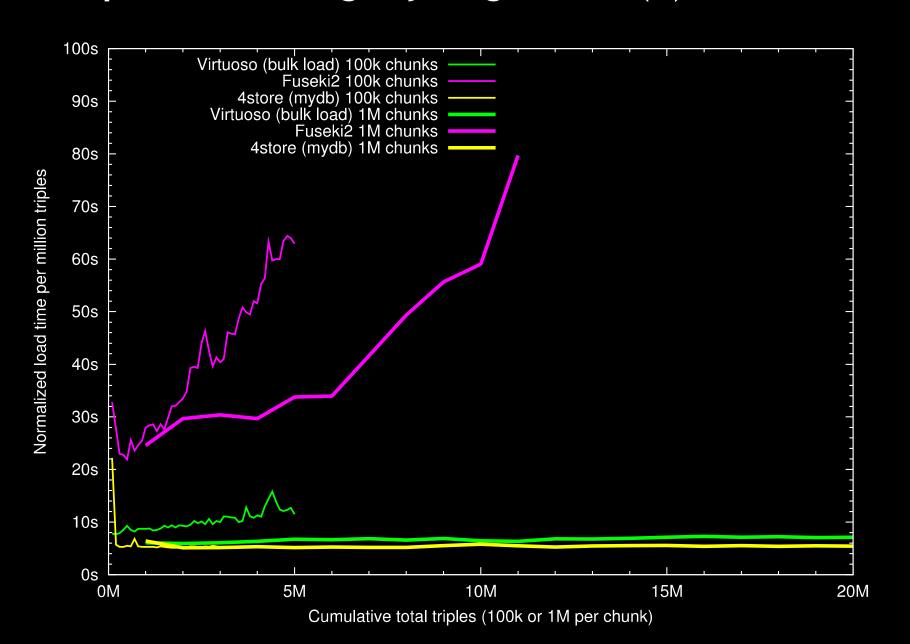
Triplestores - Very small load (1)



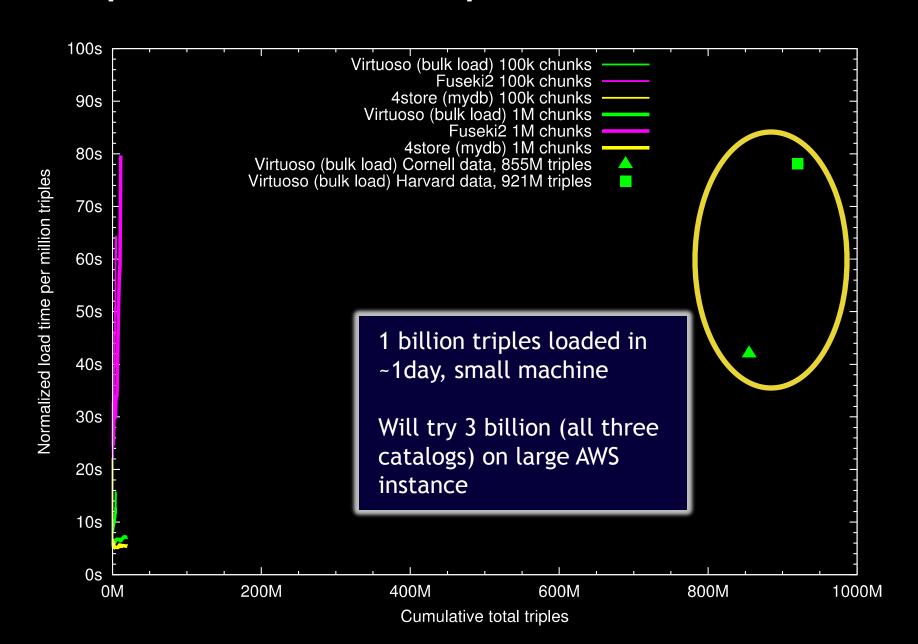
Triplestores - Very small load (2)



Triplestores - Slightly larger load (3)



Triplestores - Billion triple loads



Triplestores - AllegroGraph @ Stanford

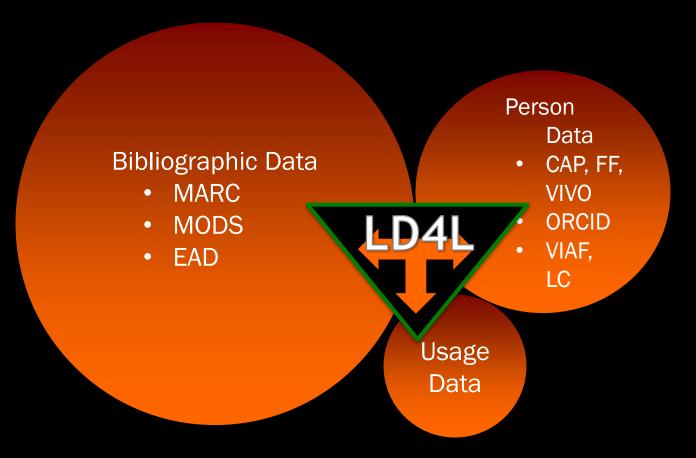
- Using AllegroGraph developer license with 500M triple limit
 - would have loaded full 650M triples in absence of limit
- Running on 64GB machine, 4 cores, 2 threads
 - java settings: -Xms24G -Xmx 52G
- Divided data from 7.5M bibliographic records into 75 RDF/XML files, 1GB each
- Average 1h to process and load each -> 2k triples/sec but expect that is dominated by RDF/XML parse
- Total 3 day load time painful but repeatable
- Lots of web management tools, visualization, full-text indexing, user and permission handling
- SPARQL relatively fast and even ones with very large result sets complete given time

From triplestore to index

- Goal of triplestore load is to be able to merge data and analyze
- Do NOT expect end user performance => build Solr index
- Initial tests suggested 2-weeks to build Solr index for just Cornell data
- Will use large AWS instance to build Blacklight index for Cornell + Harvard + Stanford data
- Various optimization possibilities but try simple approach first



LD4L data sources revisited



Looking to relate three classes of data from across three different institutions. Different progress on different fronts, most with bibliographic data

Project Outcomes

- Open source extensible LD4L ontology compatible with VIVO ontology, BIBFRAME, and other existing library LOD efforts
- Open source LD4L semantic editing and display
- Implementation of virtual collections compatible with Project Hydra using ActiveTriples
- Demonstration Blacklight search across multiple LD4L instances
- Draft LOD dumps of augmented catalog data from Harvard, Stanford and Cornell

