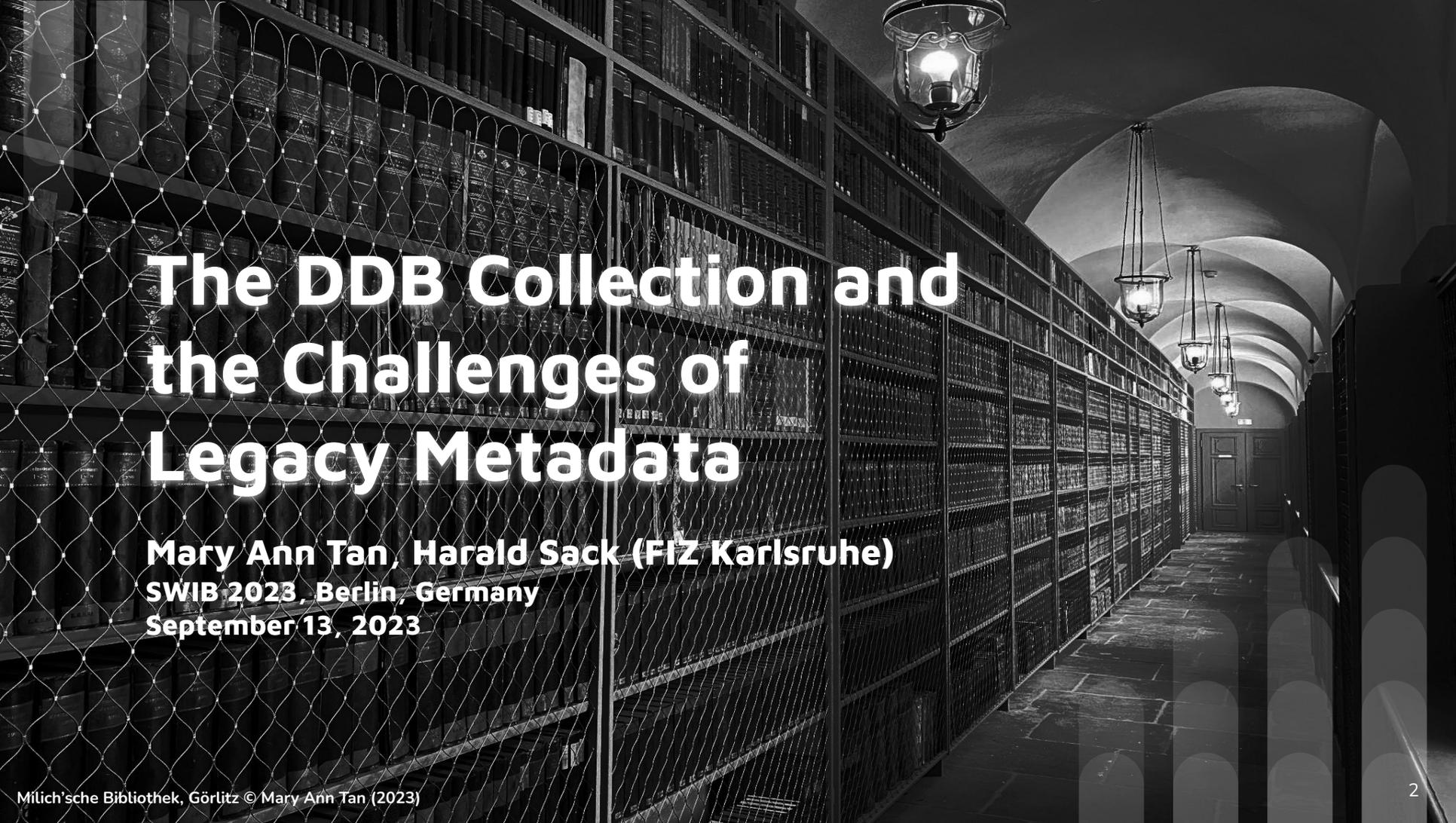


The DDB Collection and the Limits of Artificial Intelligence

Mary Ann Tan, Harald Sack (FIZ Karlsruhe)
SWIB 2023, Berlin, Germany
September 13, 2023



The DDB Collection and the Challenges of Legacy Metadata

Mary Ann Tan, Harald Sack (FIZ Karlsruhe)
SWIB 2023, Berlin, Germany
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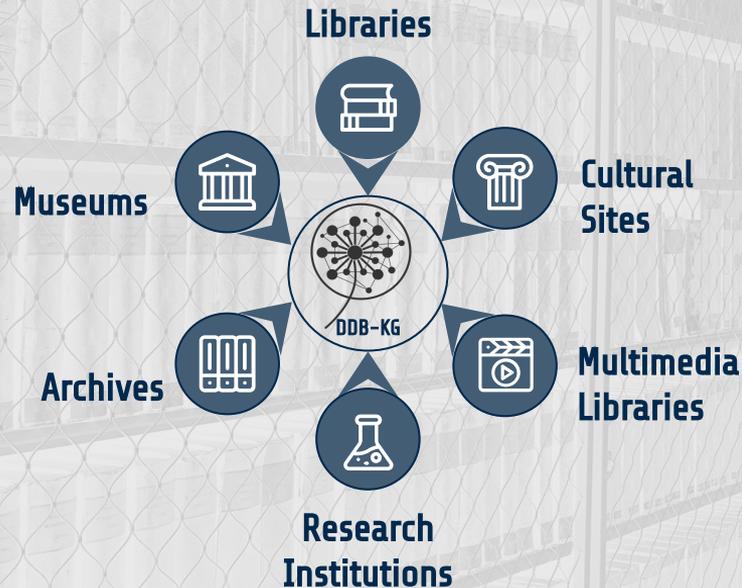
OUTLINE

1. DDB in a Knowledge Graph
2. The DDB Pie and Art in Marzipan
3. Metadata Models
4. FRBR-ization
5. Work Reconciliation Results
6. Cataloging Standards
7. Conclusion



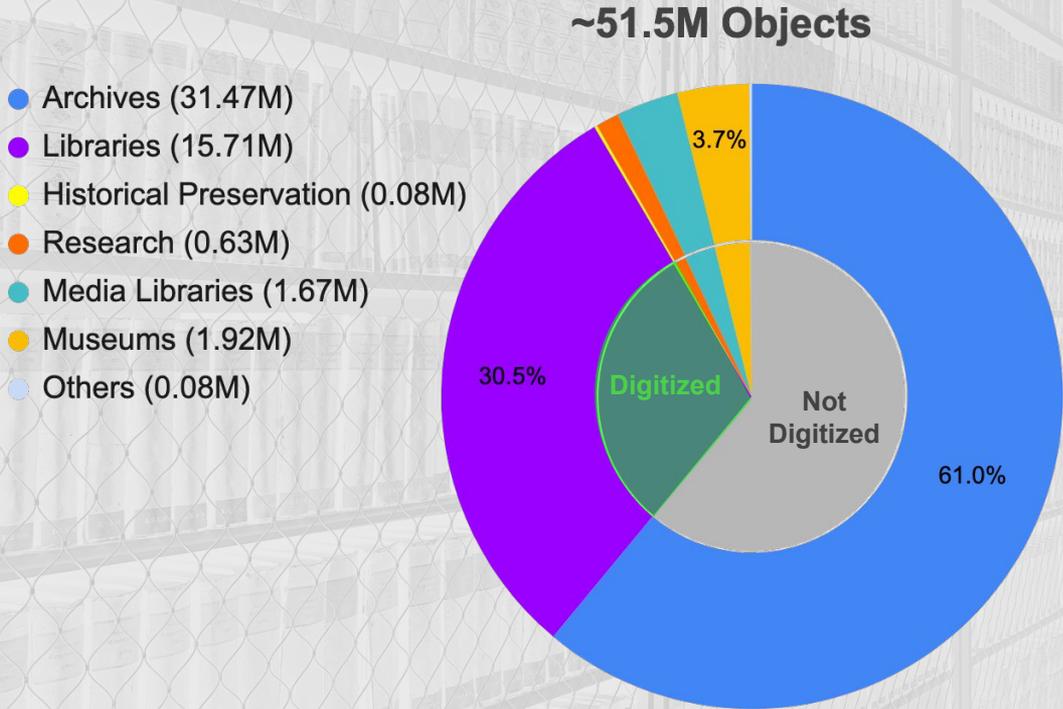
DDB in a Knowledge Graph

How to help users find what they are looking for?



- Semantic Search
- Exploratory Search

The DDB Pie



As of August 2023:

- **Libraries** have the most number of digitized objects
 - **12.67M** digitized texts

Art in Marzipan

Friedrich Schiller
reciting "The Robbers"



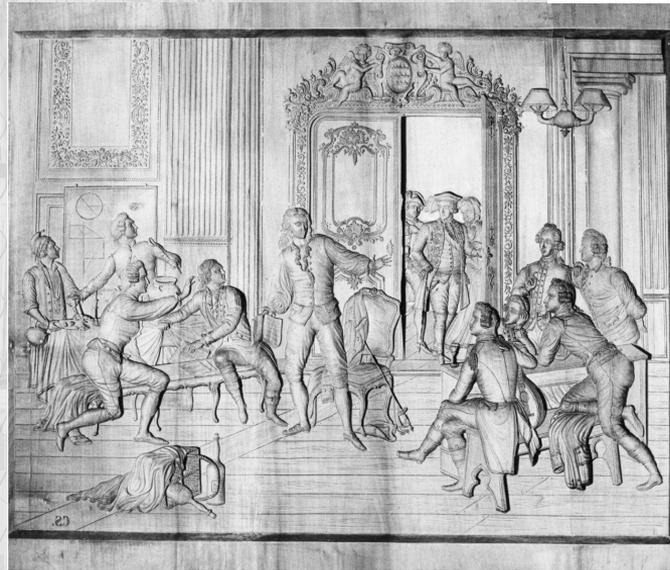
Schiller's Works
"The Robbers"



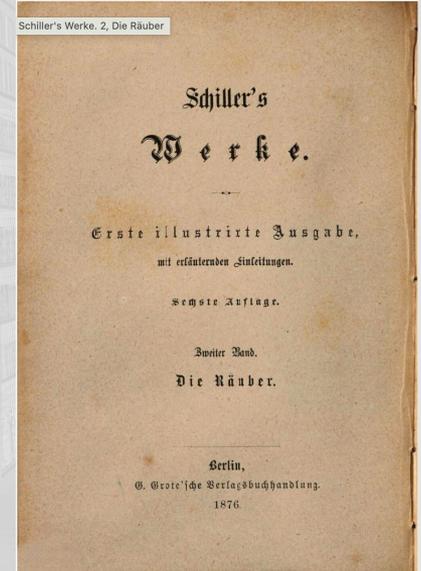
Search
results of
"Schillers
Räuber"



<http://bit.ly/schillers-raeuber-results>



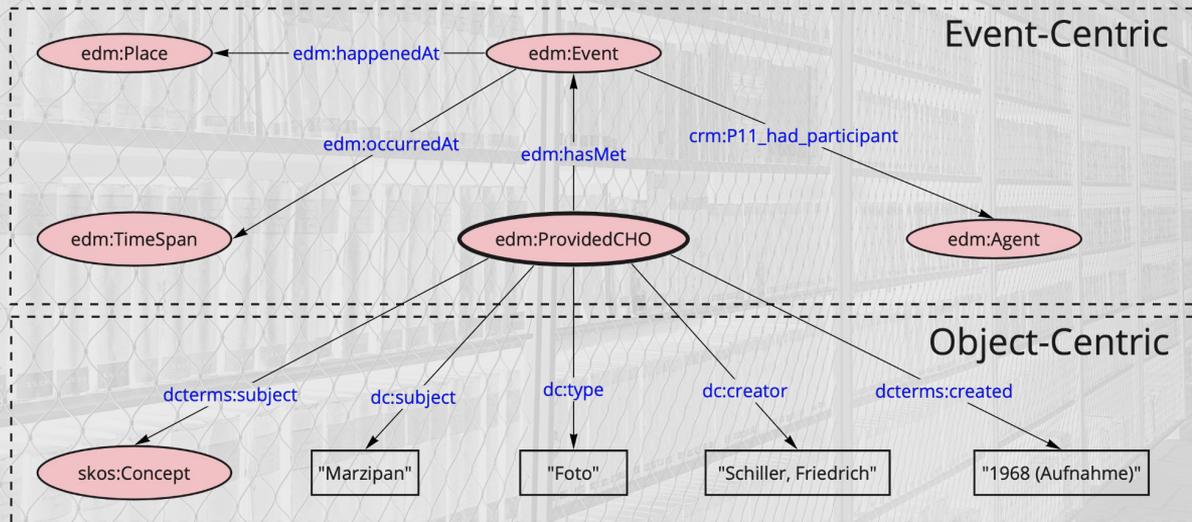
<http://bit.ly/fs-results-marzipan>



<http://bit.ly/die-raeuber-aufzug3>

DDB-EDM Metadata Model

- Extension of the Europeana Data Model
- Event- and object-centric modeling paradigm



! ALL objects are instances of edm:ProvidedCHO

DDB-O: Domain Interoperability

Between art in marzipan and a book:

- How to distinguish?
- How are they related?

*FRBR,
EDM
ArCO,
VRA*

Museums



FRBR, FaBiO
Libraries



Cultural Sites

*EDM,
ArCO*



Multimedia Libraries

*FRBR,
FaBiO,
MO, ArCO*

*FaBiO,
RiCO*

Archives



Research Institutions
FRBR, FaBiO



<https://ise-fizkarlsruhe.github.io/ddbkg/ddbo>

FRBR-ization

How DDB objects are aligned:

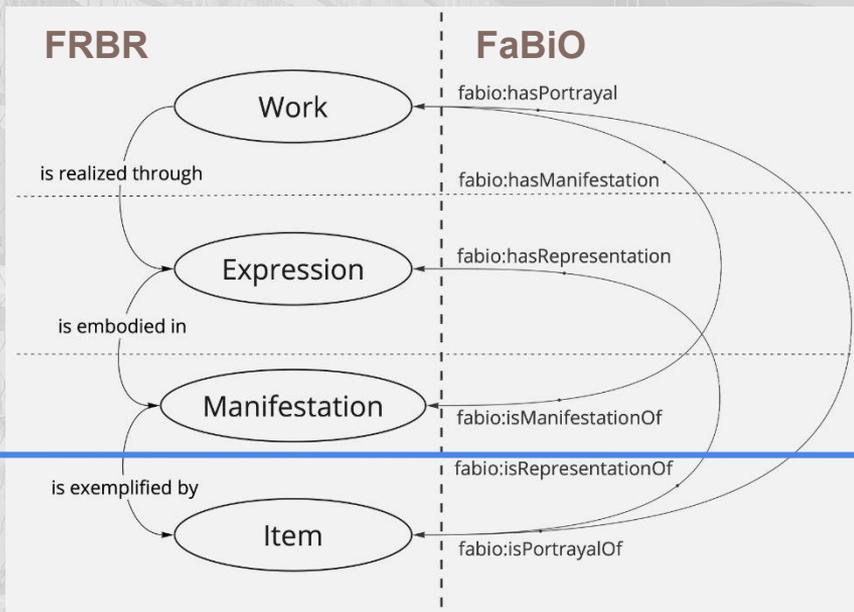
Most users
seek
Works &
Expressions

Work

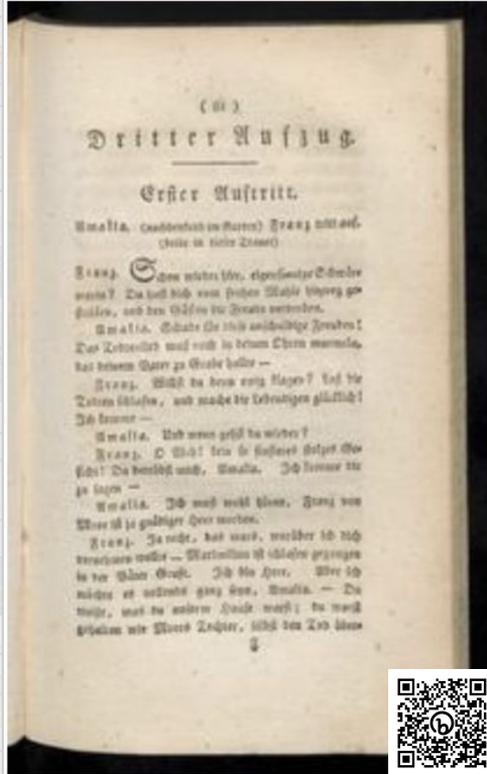
Expression

Manifestation

edm:ProvidedCHO →

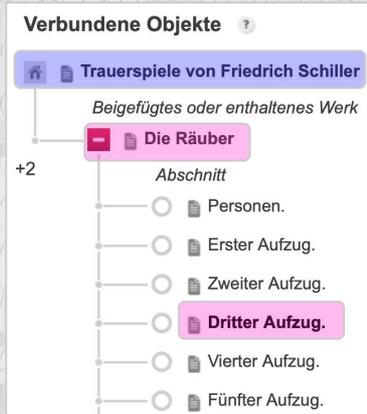


Hierarchy and Granularity



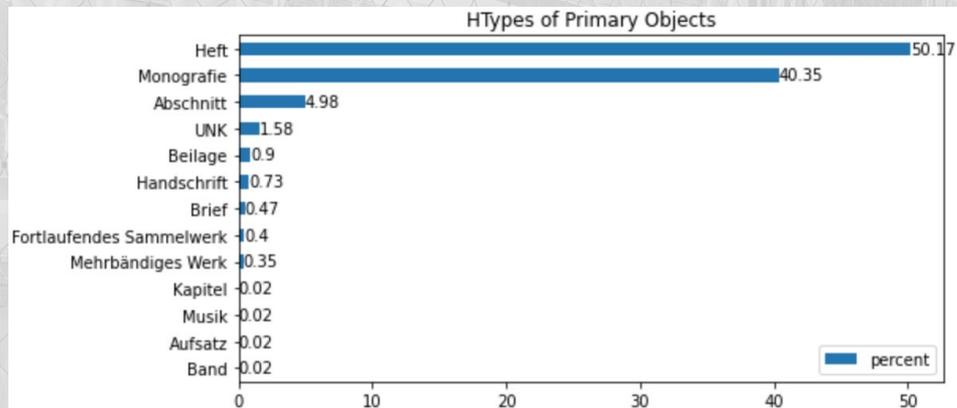
1 “Object” = 1 Metadata ≤ 1 Item

- **Primary**
 - “Trauerspiele von Friedrich Schiller”, the item itself
- **Secondary** - “Die Räuber”, “Dritter Aufzug”
 - Parts of the item, that could also be aligned to a Work

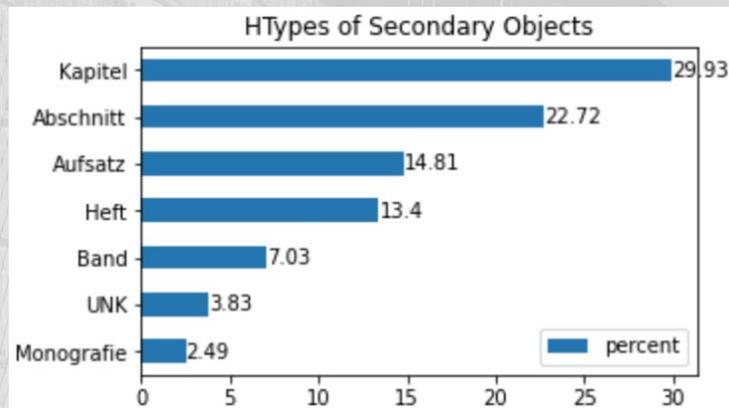


Hierarchy Types (HTypes)

- Primary Objects



- Secondary Objects



“Content” HTypes that could be Works:

- Monografie (Monography)
- Abschnitt (Section)
- Handschrift (Handwriting)
- Musik

- Kapitel (Chapter)
- Aufsatz (Essay)
- Mehrbändiges Werk (Multi-volume Work)
- Band (Volume)

Properties for Reconciliation

- With **GND Werke** as a reference

Fields	Properties	Matching Criteria
Title	dc:title dc:alternative	Full-text search (FTS)
Agent	dc:creator dc:contributor dc:publisher	GND ID FTS
Event	dcterms:created dcterms:issued	Item date >= GND date

DDB Property Values

Flexibility in values:

- Literals
- Controlled Vocabularies
- Linked Open Data:
 - Agents:  edm:Event — crm:P11_had_participant → edm:Agent
 - creators / publishers / producers
 - Only **36.64%** linked to (GND, VIAF, etc.)

Work Reconciliation Results

Heuristics-based alignment, excluding non-content DDB HTypes:

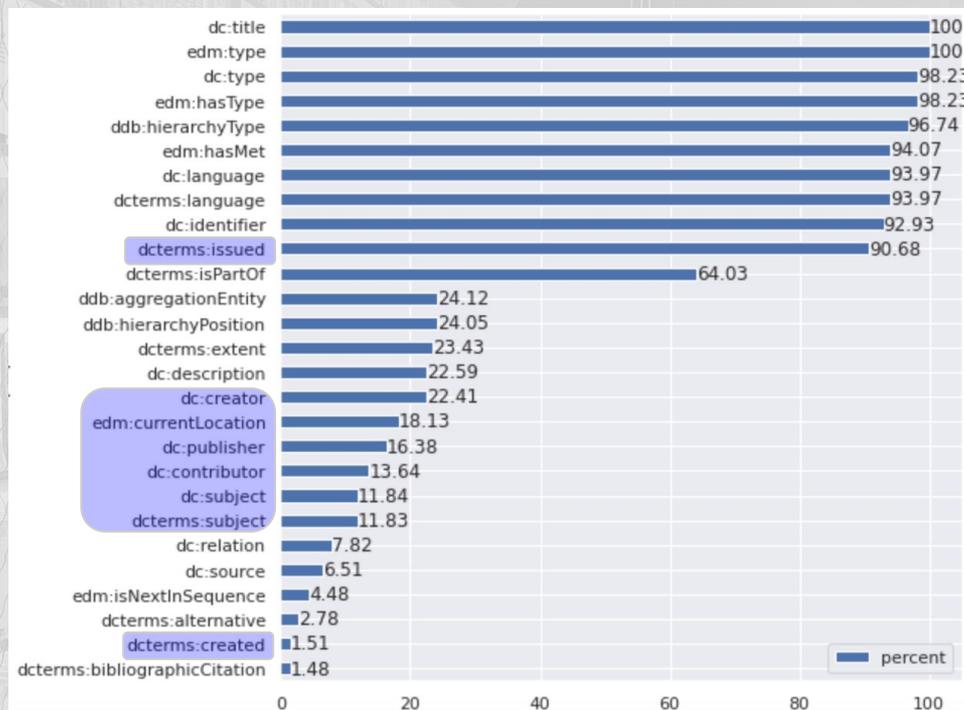
	Total Records	Work-Reconciled* Records
DDB	5,658,431	74,972 1.32%
GND	485,490 †	34,592

* Many-to-many record matches

† June 2022 Dump

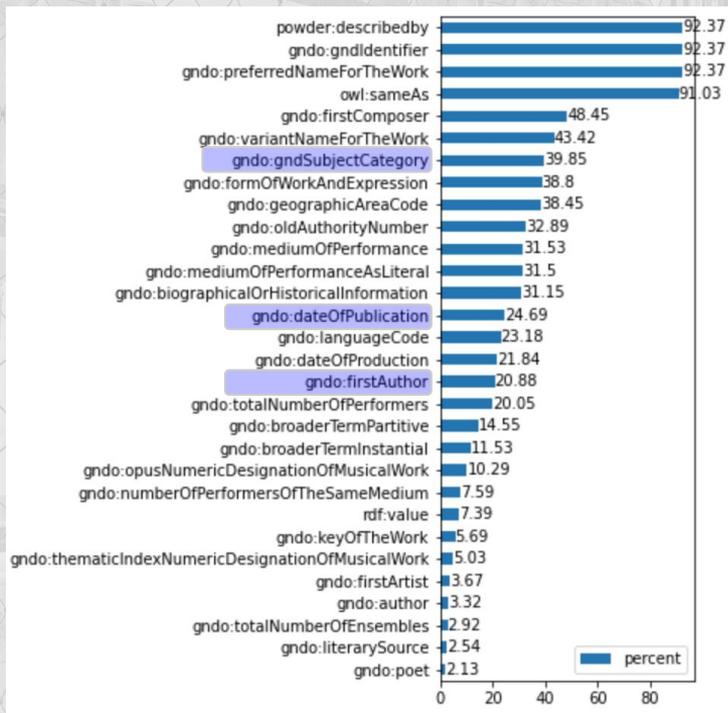
DDB Data and Object Properties

! Properties to identify an item as a possible creative work are rarely present.



Missing Context Descriptions

GND Properties:

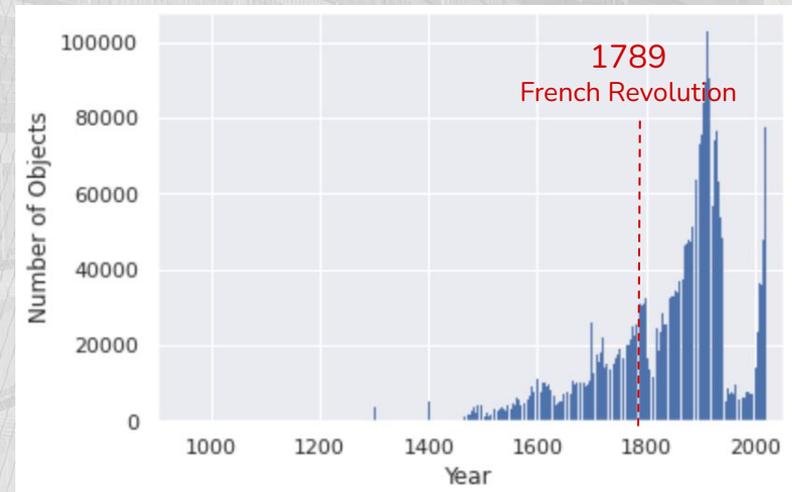
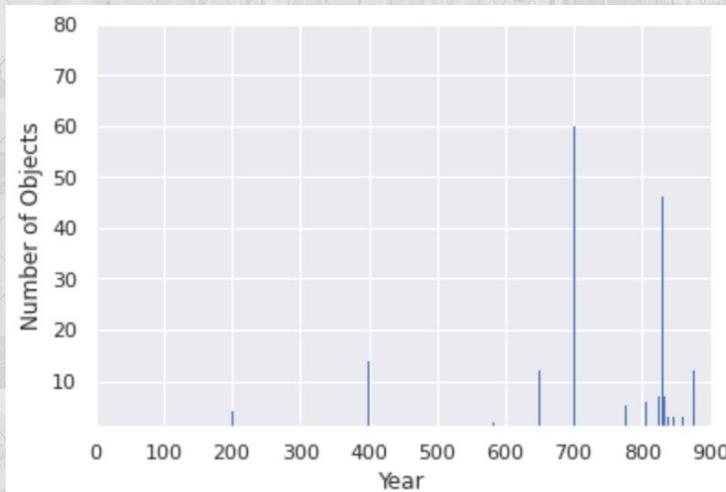


	Total Records	Records without Agents	Records without Dates
DDB	5,658,431	59.27%	11.84%
GND	485,490	33.68%	58.85%

Why are pertinent information missing?

Cataloging Standards

- Objects in the DDB span several millennia
- Heterogeneous cataloging standards [LOC 2017]
- Items from antiquities may have no author attribution



Can we compute similarity measures on titles alone?

Matching Non-Contemporary Titles

- Lengthy titles
- Included extraneous information



A tome from the Milich'sche Library, Görlitz.

Average token lengths of top 5 languages found in titles*:

- de - 13.27
- en - 8.63
- la - 25.64
- fr - 25.60
- it - 42.54[†]

* Using both *langid* (Lui et al., 2011) and *bi-lstm* (Tofttrup et al., 2021) with ~60% accuracy

† identifiers confuse similar languages

Semantic Similarity on Titles

Examples from using Pre-trained Language Models (PLMs + sentence transformers + FAISS[†])

GND Title	DDB Title	Similarity Score [†]
Ilias	Bd. 1: Ilias ✓	0.6991
	Homeri Ilias : Accedunt Hymni Homeridarum Et Epigrammata Collection	0.4121
	Bd. 1: Homers Iliade : Travestirt nach Blumauer Parody	0.1904
	Bd. 4 = Abtheilung 2: Des Homerus Werke. Vierter und letzter Band. Iliade. Zweite Abtheilung ✓	0.1175

Conclusion

- Significant challenges in the FRBR-ization of legacy metadata.
 - Insufficient information.
 - Non-uniform metadata quality.
 - External reference also with incomplete information.
- Using PLMs to find matches based on titles alone is not reliable.
- Further initiatives require inputs from:
 - Data provider for metadata quality improvement.
 - Domain experts to confirm possible work matches.

Thank You for Your Attention!

Want to learn more about Knowledge Graphs?
Join our free online course at OpenHPI!



<https://open.hpi.de/courses/knowledgegraphs2023>

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 <https://ise-fizkarlsruhe.github.io/ddbkg/>



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1. Mads Tofttrup, Søren Asger Sørensen, Manuel R. Ciosici, and Ira Assent. 2021. **A reproduction of Apple's bi-directional LSTM models for language identification in short strings.** In Proceedings of the 16th Conference of the European Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics: Student Research Workshop, pages 36–42, Online. Association for Computational Linguistics.
2. Marco Lui, and Timothy Baldwin. 2011. **Cross-domain Feature Selection for Language Identification.** In Proceedings of the Fifth International Joint Conference on Natural Language Processing (IJCNLP 2011), Chiang Mai, Thailand, pp. 553—561. Available from <http://www.aclweb.org/anthology/I11-1062>
3. The Library of Congress. 2017. **The Card Catalog: Books, Cards, and Literary Treasures.** Chronicle Books, San Francisco.

Images:

- Title Page: Milich'sche Bibliothek, Barockhaus Görlitz. © Mary Ann Tan (2023)