Semi-automated methods for BIBFRAME work entity description

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Overview

This presentation will report an investigation of machine learning methods for the semi-automated creation of a BIBFRAME Work entity description within the RDF linked data editor Sinopia.

The automated subject indexing software Annif was configured with the Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH) vocabulary from the Linked Data Service.

A dataset comprising 9.3 million titles and LCSH linked data references from the IvyPlus POD project and Share-VDE was used as the training corpus.

Semi-automated processes were explored to support and extend, not replace, professional expertise.
RDF Editors

Describing library resources with the BIBFRAME vocabulary and its core entities of Work, Instance, and Item is a resource intensive process.

Cataloging in linked data RDF editors with BIBFRAME involves careful selection of, and referencing to, external authority entities.

Creating external authoritative links is essential to produce an accurate context while describing the BIBFRAME Work entity in an RDF editor.
Sinopia RDF Editor
Annif

Annif is an open-source machine learning software used to generate subject suggestions in linked data.

| Title (245 $a)          | Library of Congress Subject Heading (650 $0)                               |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Machine learning for data streams | <http://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects/sh97002073>                          |

https://github.com/NatLibFi/Annif-tutorial
Library of Congress Linked Data Vocabulary

https://github.com/jimfhahn/Annif-tutorial/tree/master/data-sets/loc-data
# Baseline Training Data Composition

| MARC Source                          | Number of Records in Set | LCSH id.loc.gov references in 650 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Stanford                             | 8258948                  | 379605                             |
| Penn (SVDE Enriched)                 | 5109592                  | 1302499                            |
| Chicago                              | 7648280                  | 1682538                            |
| Duke                                 | 6704722                  | 3929417                            |
| PCC Data Pool (SVDE Enriched)        | 4263628                  | 2043020                            |
| MARC Source                                      | Sum of top 5 genres represented in 655 $a                                      |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Stanford University                             | music (38817); audio (34821); streaming (34683); scores (18394); fiction (16907) |
| University of Pennsylvania (SVDE Enriched)      | films (58807); books (50583); electronic (48993); fiction (42754); streaming (23707) |
| University of Chicago                           | electronic (229266); books (228388); criticism (109294); history (107678); biography (66653) |
| PCC Data Pool (SVDE Enriched)                   | fiction (367074); periodicals (242067); history (174543); books (147182); works (136320) |
| Duke University                                 | electronic (663452); books (608304); films (117252); videos (105641); internet (104231) |
How genre observations can improve prediction...

Genre distribution may influence the nature of subject data. Annif may be implemented as a set of APIs: 1) either all schools combined or 2) separate APIs based on genre type.

If an RDF editor receives a genre target, the Sinopia API selection could, as closely as possible attempt to use and end-point where that genre is prominently represented.

For example, if cataloging music, the editor may select the Stanford specific API as music is represented in the genre declaration more so than other collections. Similarly more film genres are declared in Penn collections and the editor may select that API for subject suggestions.
Demo: test suggestions in terminal

$ echo "Machine learning algorithms build a mathematical model based on sample data" | annif suggest loc2-tfidf-new
<http://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects/sh85079324> Machine learning 0.4599681794643402
<http://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects/sh2002007921> Mathematical models 0.4102459251880646
<http://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects/sh2008107143> Machine learning--Congresses 0.40729984641075134
<http://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects/sh2009122874> Data structures (Computer science)--Congresses 0.399117648601532
<http://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects/sh91000149> Computer algorithms 0.3975925147533417
<http://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects/sh85014869> Blind--Travel 0.3957383334636688
<http://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects/sh85003487> Algorithms 0.38545161485671997
<http://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects/sh2008101223> Computer algorithms--Congresses 0.37680134177207947
<http://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects/sh85117056> Sampling (Statistics) 0.37073814868927
<http://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects/sh2009129432> Learning, Psychology of--Mathematical models 0.3692407310090027
$
1. Cataloger types in a title in bf:Work description.

2. Title sent to Annif web API.

3. Annif web API returns suggestions with scores.

4. Business logic in Sinopia parses for suggestions over a pre-set threshold. Those that meet criteria are populated to subject field form. Cataloger selects relevant subjects.
Outputs

The machine learning outputs, accessed by Annif web API, enable a feature for dynamically auto suggesting subject attributes based on a cataloger supplied title.

Semi-automation as a potential integration target is in contrast to completely automated cataloging and is a very specific use of machine learning.
Next Steps

Future work will include a focus on user evaluation of Annif machine learning outputs to gather practitioner scoring as evaluation of the Annif API suggestions.

The ensembles of algorithms which Annif can support may also be a focus of future experimentation.
Other Classification APIs

The Classify service from OCLC can provide suggested authors (w/ VIAF authority links), FAST subject (w/ URIS), and LC number.

Each of these may be used in the BIBFRAME Work Entity Description.

The Classify web service requires either an ISBN, OCLC number, UPC, or ISSN.

- The database provides access to more than 115 million classification numbers.
- The Classify database is current through September 2021
OCLC Classify Web Service data flow
1. Cataloger types in an OCLC number or ISBN.

2. OCLC number or ISBN sent to Classify web API.

3. Classify web API returns properties.

4. Business logic in Sinopia evaluates and auto-suggests properties for each of the form elements matched. Cataloger selects relevant properties.
Resources consulted

Annif Tutorial: https://github.com/NatLibFi/Annif-tutorial

Raptor RDF Syntax Library: https://librdf.org/raptor/rapper.html

OCLC Research, Experimental Classification Service: http://classify.oclc.org/classify2/api_docs/index.html