

Higher-Order Bibliographic Services

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Bibliographic networks

OpenAlex

Examples

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Higher-Order Bibliographic Services based on bibliographic networks

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Outline

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Current version of slides (October 7, 2024 at 00:11): slides PDF

https://github.com/bavla/OpenAlex



Collections of bibliographic networks

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From special bibliographies (BibT_EX, EndNote) and bibliographic databases (WoS, Scopus, DBLP, OpenAlex, etc.), it is possible to obtain data about *works* (papers, books, reports, etc.) on selected topics.

These data can be transformed into a *collection* of compatible two-mode networks on selected topics [1]: works \times authors; works \times keywords; works \times countries, and other pairs of characteristics describing works.

Besides these networks, we can also get the partition of works by their publication years, the partition of works by journals or publishers, the vector of the number of pages, etc., and, in some cases, the (one-mode works \times works) citation network.



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The data collected in different bibliographic databases can be used to provide *higher-order bibliographic services* such as what to read (contact/visit)? — a list of relevant articles/books (authors, institutions) on selected topic; where to publish? — a list of journals suitable for the publication of an article, automatic suggestion of keywords; reviewer selection — a list of reviewers suitable for a submitted article; possible partners for research collaboration; a career application — a candidate's activity report draft; etc.) for different *types of users* (students, researchers, teachers, decision-makers, funding agencies, research institutions, database managers, etc).

For the development of higher-order bibliographic services, *open* bibliographic databases such as OpenAlex are particularly welcome, as the developed services can remain open.



OpenAlex

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Our approach is based on OpenAlex [2, 3] but such information can be obtained from most bibliographic databases [4, 5]. OpenAlex is a fully open catalog (launched in January 2022) of the global research system [2]. It's named after the ancient Library of Alexandria and made by the nonprofit OurResearch.

OpenAlex indexes more than twice as many scholarly works as the leading proprietary products and the entirety of the knowledge graph and its source code are openly licensed and freely available through data snapshots, an easy-to-use API, and a nascent user interface.

OpenAlex is based on 7 types of units (entities): W(ork), A(uthor), S(ource), I(nstitution), C(oncept), P(ublisher), or F(under) (and some additional ones such as topics, keywords, countries, continents, languages, etc.). Each unit gets its $OpenAlex\ ID$ — we assume that the identification problem is solved by the database.



OpenAlex API

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The OpenAlex API is available at https://api.openalex.org. Its response is returned in JSON format.

The OpenAlex query can be composed of different components (search, filter, select). The query can be further controlled by some parameters. For example

```
wd <- GET("https://api.openalex.org/works",
   query = list(
    search="handball",
    filter="publication_year:2015",
    select="id,title",
    page="2", per_page="200"))
names(wd)
wc <- fromJSON(rawToChar(wd$content)); names(wc)
names(wc$meta); wc$meta$count; str(wc$results)</pre>
```

returns the second page (with up to 200 entries) on works on handball published in the year 2015. Only information about works ID and title is returned.

The OpenAlex API uses paging – the list data are provided by pages, a continuous



OpenAlex2Pajek

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We developed an R package OpenAlex2Pajek to support the creation of bibliographic networks from OpenAlex [6].

We get a collection of bibliographic networks (citation network **Cite**, authorship network **WA**, sources network **WJ**, keywords network **WK**, countries network **WC**), some partitions and vectors (properties of nodes) (publication year, type of publication, language of publication, cited by count, countries distinct count, referenced works, and additionally two files containing names of works xyzW.nam and names of authors xyzA.nam. Most acquired networks are 2-mode – they link units of two different types; an ordinary or 1-mode network links units of the same type.

Currently, OpenAlex2Pajek contains three main functions OpenAlex2PajekCite, OpenAlex2PajekAll, and coAuthorship.

Using network multiplication we can compute the corresponding derived network [1] thus extending the network collection.



The largest co-author groups at level 10 at the University of Primorska until 2024

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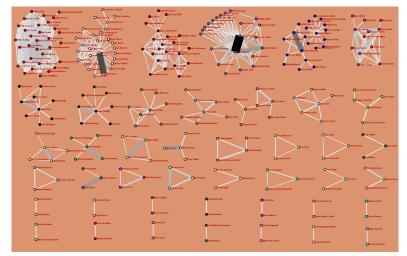
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 $Co = WA^T * WA$



1-neighbors skeletons of world co-authorship for selected years

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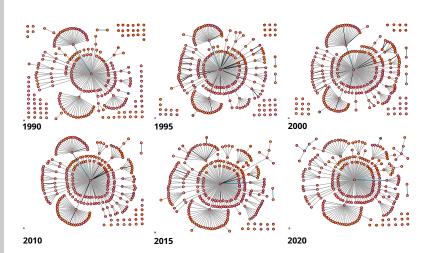
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Balassa world co-authorship for the year 2023

yellow cell - no link, red/blue cell - above/below expectation

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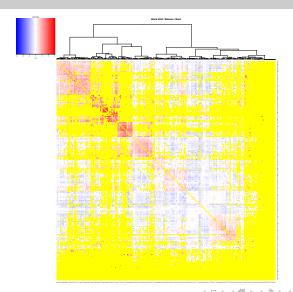
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Balassa EU co-authorship for the year 2022

yellow cell - no link, red/blue cell - above/below expectation

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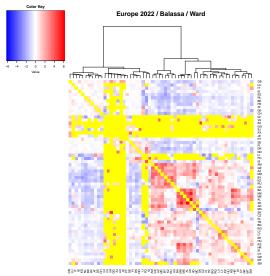
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Conclusions

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OpenAlex is a rich source of bibliographic data that opens up new possibilities for bibliographic analyses and services.



Acknowledgments

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Deferen

The computational work reported in this paper was performed using a collection of R functions OpenAlex, R program OpenAlex2Pajek, and the program Pajek for analysis of large networks. The code and data are available at Github/Bavla/OpenAlex.

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