Analysis of bibliographic networks

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Outline

1. Transforming bibliographic data into networks
   - Goals, research questions, and theory
   - Bibliographic data:
     - Structure of bibliographic data
     - Bibliographic databases and data collection
     - Networks from bibliographic data
   - Problems associated with bibliographic data collection
   - Tools for collection and maintenance of bibliographic data
   - Conversion to networks
2. Analyzing bibliographic networks
   - Preanalysis, boundary, basic statistics
   - Citation among authors / journals
   - Collaboration among authors
   - Co-citation among authors / journals
   - Keywords co-occurence

Goals, research questions, and theory

Goals: Study of social and cognitive structure of different scientific fields.

Research questions:

- How do scientists collaborate with each other? How different groups of scientists relate to each other?

  $\rightarrow$ Co-authorship, co-citation network analysis

- How the certain fields in science develop trough time?

  $\rightarrow$ Citation network analysis

- What is the topic structure of the scientific filed?

  $\rightarrow$ Co-occurrence key words analysis

Different levels (authors, institutions, countries) and units (publications, journals) of analysis.

Goals, research questions, and theory

Theoretical background:

- The "philosophical" grounds of the field go back to the works of the sociologist R. Merton and the historians of science D. de Sola Price and G. Small.
- E. Garfield - the first scientific citation index - Science Citation Index (SCI) [Garfield, 1972]. Since its creation, the citation analysis has grown into an independent research field [Wilson, 1999, Bar-Ilan, 2008]
- D. Crane (Crane 1972) introduced the notion of "invisible college" - a core group of scientists who collaborated with each other and generated a disproportionate volume of new ideas - and showed that internal social structure of the scientific community influences the development of the ideas, and **study of informal social and communication structures can bring important results for understanding the modern development of scientific disciplines**.

Bibliographic data: some examples

Papers

Granovetter, M. (1983). The strength of weak ties: A network theory revisited. Sociological theory, 201-233.

Albert, R., & Barabási, A. L. (2002). Statistical mechanics of complex networks. Reviews of modern physics, 74(1), 47.

Batagelj V., Ferligoj A., Squazzoni F.(2017) The emergence of a field: a network analysis of research on peer review. Scientometrics, 113(1), 503-532.

Books

White, Harrison C. Identity and Control: How Social Formations Emerge (Second Edition). PRINCETON; OXFORD: Princeton University Press, 2008.

Burt R. S. Structural holes: The social structure of competition. -- Harvard university press, 2009.

Batagelj, Vladimir, Andrej Mrvar, and Wouter de Nooy. "Exploratory social network analysis with Pajek." (2008).

Bibliographic data: some examples

Survey bibliographies:

1. Web survey bibliography
2. Bibliography of Research Methods Texts
3. A survey and annotated bibliography of multiobjective combinatorial optimization
4. Community detection in graphs

Book bibliography:

1. Handbook of Product Graphs, Second Edition
2. Computational Geometry

Bibliography of scientific community:

1. Bibliography on Self-Organizing Map (SOM) method
2. Computational Geometry Bibliographies
3. TUG bibliography archive

Bibliographic databases

Records from BiBTeX (reference management software for formatting lists of references, typically used together with the LaTeX document preparation system).

```
@Article{int:Mizuno1,
  author =       "S. Mizuno",
  title =        "An ${O(n^{3}L)}$ algorithm using a sequence for
                 linear complementarity problems",
  journal =      "Journal of the Operations Research Society of Japan",
  volume =       "33",
  year =         "1990",
  pages =        "66--75",
}

@InCollection{int:Vorst1,
  author =       "{J. G. G. van de} Vorst",
  title =        "An attempt to use parallel computing in large scale
                 optimisation",
  booktitle =    "Logistics, Where Ends Have to Meet~: Proceedings of
                 the Shell Conference on Logistics in Apeldoorn, The
                 Netherlands, November 1988",
  editor =       "{C. F. H. van} Rijn",
  year =         "1989",
  pages =        "112--119",
  publisher =    "Pergamon Press",
  address =      "Oxford, United Kingdom",
}
```

BiBTeX $\rightarrow$ Pajek converter Bib2Pajek.py

Bibliographic databases

Records from DBLP (online database database of a computer science bibliography).

```
<article mdate="2004-01-15" key="journals/arscom/BeinekeGL97">
<author>Lowell W. Beineke</author>
<author>Wayne Goddard</author>
<author>Marc J. Lipman</author>
<title>Graphs with Maximum Edge-Integrity.</title>
<year>1997</year>
<volume>46</volume>
<journal>Ars Comb.</journal>
<url>db/journals/arscom/arscom46.html#BeinekeGL97</url>
</article>
<inproceedings mdate="2004-12-09" key="conf/sigcse/BermanD96">
<author>A. Michael Berman</author>
<author>Robert C. Duvall</author>
<title>Thinking about binary trees in an object-oriented world.</title>
<pages>185-189</pages>
<year>1996</year>
<crossref>conf/sigcse/1996</crossref>
<booktitle>SIGCSE</booktitle>
<ee>http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/236536</ee>
<url>db/conf/sigcse/sigcse1996.html#BermanD96</url>
</inproceedings>
```

DBLP XML data to Pajek Convertor → Pajek converter DBLP2Pajek.py.

Bibliographic databases

Records from Zentralblatt Math (international reviewing service providing reviews and abstracts for articles in pure and applied mathematics).

```
an  00549739
  ai  gross.mark-d
  is  ISSN 0025-5874; ISSN 1432-1823
  au  Gross, Mark
  py  1993
  cc  *14M15 14J15
  ti  Surfaces of bidegree $(3,n)$ in $\text{Gr}(1,\bbfP\sp 3)$.
  ut  congruence; family of lines
  so  Math. Z. 212, No.1, 73-106 (1993).
  an  01488230
  ai  tiras.yuecel; harmanci.abdullah; -
  is  ISSN 0092-7872; ISSN 1532-4125
  au  T{\i}ra\D{s}, Y\"ucel; Harmanc{\i}, Abdullah; Smith, P.F.
  py  2000
  cc  *13A15 13C05
  ti  Some remarks on dense submodules of multiplication modules.
  ut  multiplication module; dense submodule
  so  Commun. Algebra 28, No.5, 2291-2296 (2000).
  se  00000057  Communications in Algebra  Commun. Algebra 0092-7872; 1532-4125
```

ZBml files $\rightarrow$ Pajek converter ZBml.py.

Bibliographic databases

Records from Web of Science (online subscription-based scientific citation indexing service providing a comprehensive citation search).

```
PT J
AU Elmer, T
   Boda, Z
   Stadtfeld, C
TI The co-evolution of emotional well-being with weak and strong friendship
   ties
SO NETWORK SCIENCE
LA English
DT Article
DE social networks; ordered stochastic actor-oriented models [...]
ID ADOLESCENT DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS;[...]
AB Social ties are strongly related to well-being. But what characterizes this relationship? [..
C1 [Elmer, Timon; Boda, Zsofia; Stadtfeld, Christoph] Swiss Fed Inst Technol,
Chair Social Networks, Dept Humanities Social & Polit Sci, Zurich, Switzerland.
RP Elmer, T (reprint author), Swiss Fed Inst Technol, Chair Social Networks,
Dept Humanities Social & Polit Sci, Zurich, Switzerland.
EM timon.elmer@gess.ethz.ch; [...]
CR Aharony N, 2011, PERVASIVE MOB COMPUT, V7, P643, DOI 10.1016/j.pmcj.2011.09.004
   Baerveldt C., 2004, CONNECTIONS, V26, P11
   Reis H. T., 2000, HDB RES METHODS SOCI
   Ripley Ruth M., 2015, MANUAL RSIENA
   ...
```

Bibliographic databases

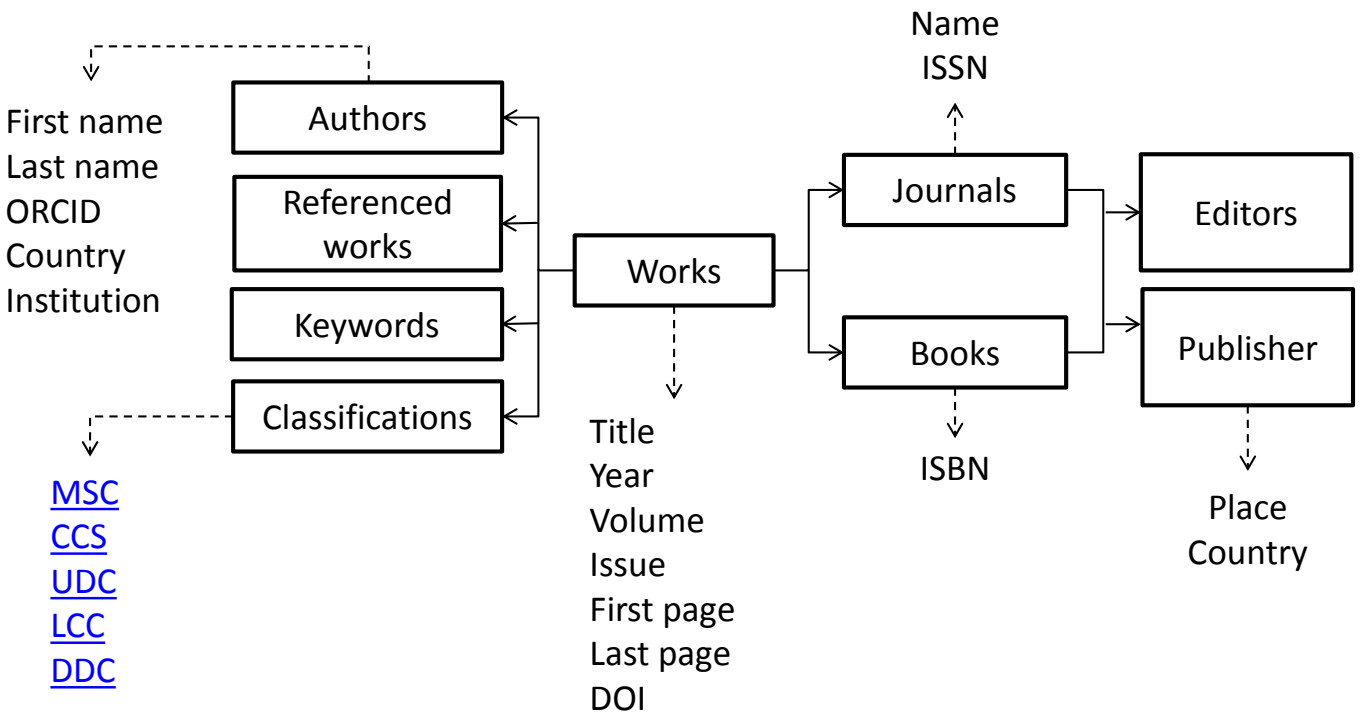

```
NR 83
TC 1
PU CAMBRIDGE UNIV PRESS
PI NEW YORK
PA 32 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK, NY 10013-2473 USA
SN 2050-1242
J9 NETW SCI
JI Netw. Sci.
PD SEP
PY 2017
VL 5
IS 3
BP 278
EP 307
DI 10.1017/nws.2017.20
PG 30
SC Social Sciences - Other Topics
GA FF0AM
UT WOS:000408564600003
ER
```

X-format $\rightarrow$ WoS-format $\rightarrow$ (WoSPajek) $\rightarrow$ Pajek files

Done: RIS $\rightarrow$ WoS

Structure of bibliographic data

Structure of bibliographic data



Some attributes have time intervals of their activity.
The scheme can be extended to other types of works (video, pictures, data, programs, etc.) see source.
The role of classifications in Internet resource description and discovery

Networks from bibliographic data

We can derive some two-mode networks on selected topics from bibliographies from:

- books and survey papers,
- special bibliographies
- bibliographic services
  - Web of Science
  - Scopus
  - SICRIS
  - CiteSeer
  - Zentralblatt MATH
  - Google Scholar
  - DBLP Bibliography

The same approach ca be used also for other types of works:

- US patent office
- IMDb

Networks from bibliographic data

Two-mode networks on selected topics:

- works × authors (**WA**),
- works × journals or book publishers (**WJ**);
- works × keywords **WK**);
- works × classification (**WC**) - from some data;
- the one-mode citation network works × works (**Ci**), where works include papers, reports, books, patents etc.;
- authors × institutions (**AI**);
- authors × countries (**AC**).

Besides this we get also at least the partition of works by the journal or publisher, the partition of works by the publication year, and the vector of number of pages.

Networks from bibliographic data
Creating your own bibliographic data base in Excel

How to describe a network $\mathbf{N} = (\mathbf{V}, \mathbf{L}, \mathbf{P}, \mathbf{W})$? In principle the answer is simple - we list its components: nodes $\mathbf{V}$, links $\mathbf{L}$, node properties $\mathbf{P}$, and link weights $\mathbf{W}$.

The simplest way is to describe a network $\mathbf{N}$ by providing $(\mathbf{V}, \mathbf{P})$ and $(\mathbf{L}, \mathbf{W})$ in a form of two tables.

Networks from bibliographic data
Creating your own bibliographic data base in Excel

As an example, let us describe a part of network determined by the following works:

Generalized blockmodeling, Clustering with relational constraint, Partitioning signed social networks, The Strength of Weak Ties.

There are **nodes of different types** (modes): *persons, papers, books, series, journals, publishers*;

and **different relations** among them: *author_of, editor_of, contained_in, cites, published_by*.

For small bibliographies both tables can be maintained in Excel and exported as text in CSV (Comma Separated Values) format.

Networks from bibliographic data
Creating your own bibliographic data base in Excel

bibNodes.csv

```
name;mode;country;sex;year;vol;num;fPage;lPage;x;y
"Batagelj, Vladimir";person;SI;m;;;;;809.1;653.7
"Doreian, Patrick";person;US;m;;;;;358.5;679.1
"Ferligoj, Anuška";person;SI;f;;;;;619.5;680.7
"Granovetter, Mark";person;US;m;;;;;145.6;660.5
"Moustaki, Irini";person;UK;f;;;;;783.0;228.0
"Mrvar, Andrej";person;SI;m;;;;;478.0;630.1
"Clustering with relational constraint";paper;;;1982;47;;413;426;684.1;380.1
"The Strength of Weak Ties";paper;;;1973;78;6;1360;1380;111.3;329.4
"Partitioning signed social networks";paper;;;2009;31;1;1;11;408.0;337.8
"Generalized Blockmodeling";book;;;2005;24;;1;385;533.0;445.9
"Psychometrika";journal;;;;;;;;741.8;086.1
"Social Networks";journal;;;;;;;;321.4;236.5
"The American Journal of Sociology";journal;;;;;;;;111.3;168.9
"Structural Analysis in the Social Sciences";series;;;;;;;;310.4;082.8
"Cambridge University Press";publisher;UK;;;;;;534.3;238.2
"Springer";publisher;US;;;;;;884.6;174.0
```

In large networks, to avoid the empty cells, we split a network to some subnetworks - a collection.

Networks from bibliographic data
Creating your own bibliographic data base in Excel

bibLinks.csv

```
from;relation;to
"Batagelj, Vladimir";authorOf;"Generalized Blockmodeling"
"Doreian, Patrick";authorOf;"Generalized Blockmodeling"
"Ferligoj, Anuška";authorOf;"Generalized Blockmodeling"
"Batagelj, Vladimir";authorOf;"Clustering with relational constraint"
"Ferligoj, Anuška";authorOf;"Clustering with relational constraint"
"Granovetter, Mark";authorOf;"The Strength of Weak Ties"
"Granovetter, Mark";editorOf;"Structural Analysis in the Social Sciences"
"Doreian, Patrick";authorOf;"Partitioning signed social networks"
"Mrvar, Andrej";authorOf;"Partitioning signed social networks"
"Moustaki, Irini";editorOf;"Psychometrika"
"Doreian, Patrick";editorOf;"Social Networks"
"Generalized Blockmodeling";containedIn;"Structural Analysis in the Social Sciences"
"Clustering with relational constraint";containedIn;"Psychometrika"
"The Strength of Weak Ties";containedIn;"The American Journal of Sociology"
"Partitioning signed social networks";containedIn;"Social Networks"
"Partitioning signed social networks";cites;"Generalized Blockmodeling"
"Generalized Blockmodeling";cites;"Clustering with relational constraint"
"Structural Analysis in the Social Sciences";publishedBy;"Cambridge University Press"
"Psychometrika";publishedBy;"Springer"
```

Networks from bibliographic data
Factorization and description of large networks

To save space and improve the computing efficiency we often replace values of categorical variables with integers. In R this encoding is called a **factorization**.

We enumerate all possible values of a given categorical variable (coding table) and afterwards replace each its value by the corresponding index in the coding table.

This approach is used in most programs dealing with large networks. Unfortunately the coding table is often a kind of meta-data.

CSV2Pajek.R

```
# transforming CSV file to Pajek files
# by Vladimir Batagelj, June 2016
setwd("C:/Users/batagelj/work/Python/graph/SVG/EUSN")
colC <- c(rep("character",4),rep("integer",7)); nas <- c("","NA","NaN")
nodes <- read.csv2("bibNodes.csv",encoding='UTF-8',colClasses=colC,na.strings=nas)
n <- nrow(nodes); M <- factor(nodes$mode); S <- factor(nodes$sex)
mod <- levels(M); sx <- levels(S); S <- as.numeric(S); S[is.na(S)] <- 0
links <- read.csv2("bibLinks.csv",encoding='UTF-8',colClasses="character")
F <- factor(links$from,levels=nodes$name,ordered=TRUE)
T <- factor(links$to,levels=nodes$name,ordered=TRUE)
R <- factor(links$relation); rel <- levels(R)
net <- file("bib.net","w"); cat('*vertices ',n,'\n',file=net)
clu <- file("bibMode.clu","w"); sex <- file("bibSex.clu","w")
cat('%',file=clu); cat('%',file=sex)
for(i in 1:length(mod)) cat(' ',i,mod[i],file=clu)
cat('\n*vertices ',n,'\n',file=clu)
for(i in 1:length(sx)) cat(' ',i,sx[i],file=sex)
cat('\n*vertices ',n,'\n',file=sex)
for(v in 1:n) {
  cat(v,' "',nodes$name[v],'"\n',sep='',file=net);
  cat(M[v],'\n',file=clu); cat(S[v],'\n',file=sex)
}
for(r in 1:length(rel)) cat('*arcs :',r,' "',rel[r],'"\n',sep='',file=net)
cat('*arcs\n',file=net)
for(a in 1:nrow(links))
  cat(R[a],': ',F[a],' ',T[a],' 1 l "',rel[R[a]],'"\n',sep='',file=net)
close(net); close(clu); close(sex)
```

Networks from bibliographic data

bib.net

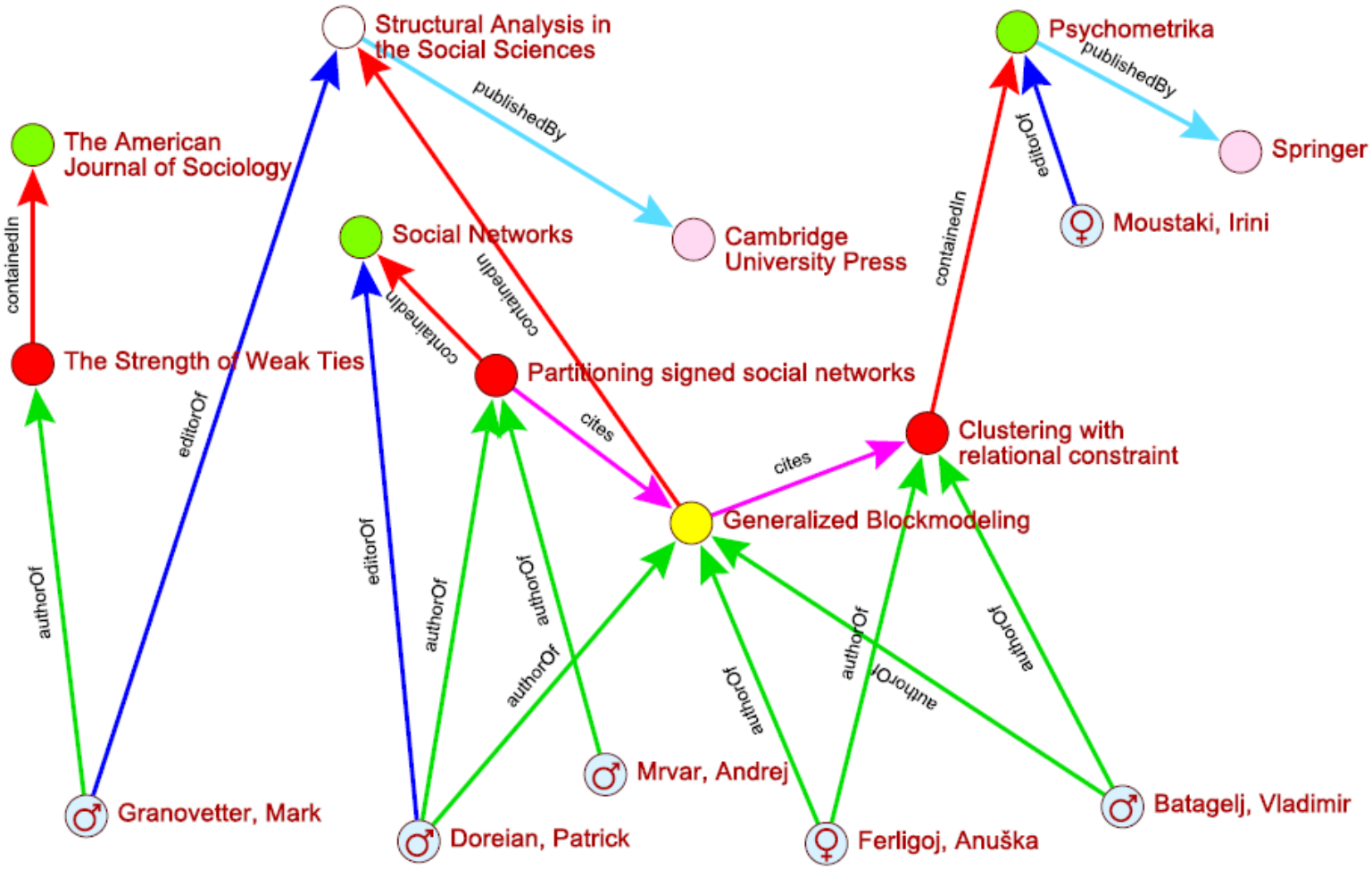
Line breaks \n were added manually

```
*vertices  16
 1 "Batagelj, Vladimir"
 2 "Doreian, Patrick"
 3 "Ferligoj, Anuška"
 4 "Granovetter, Mark"
 5 "Moustaki, Irini"
 6 "Mrvar, Andrej"
 7 "Clustering with\nrelational constraint"
 8 "The Strength of Weak Ties"
 9 "Partitioning signed social networks"
 10 "Generalized Blockmodeling"
 11 "Psychometrika"
 12 "Social Networks"
 13 "The American\nJournal of Sociology"
 14 "Structural Analysis in\nthe Social Sciences"
 15 "Cambridge University Press"
 16 "Springer"
 *arcs :1 "authorOf"
 *arcs :2 "cites"
 *arcs :3 "containedIn"
 *arcs :4 "editorOf"
 *arcs :5 "publishedBy"
```

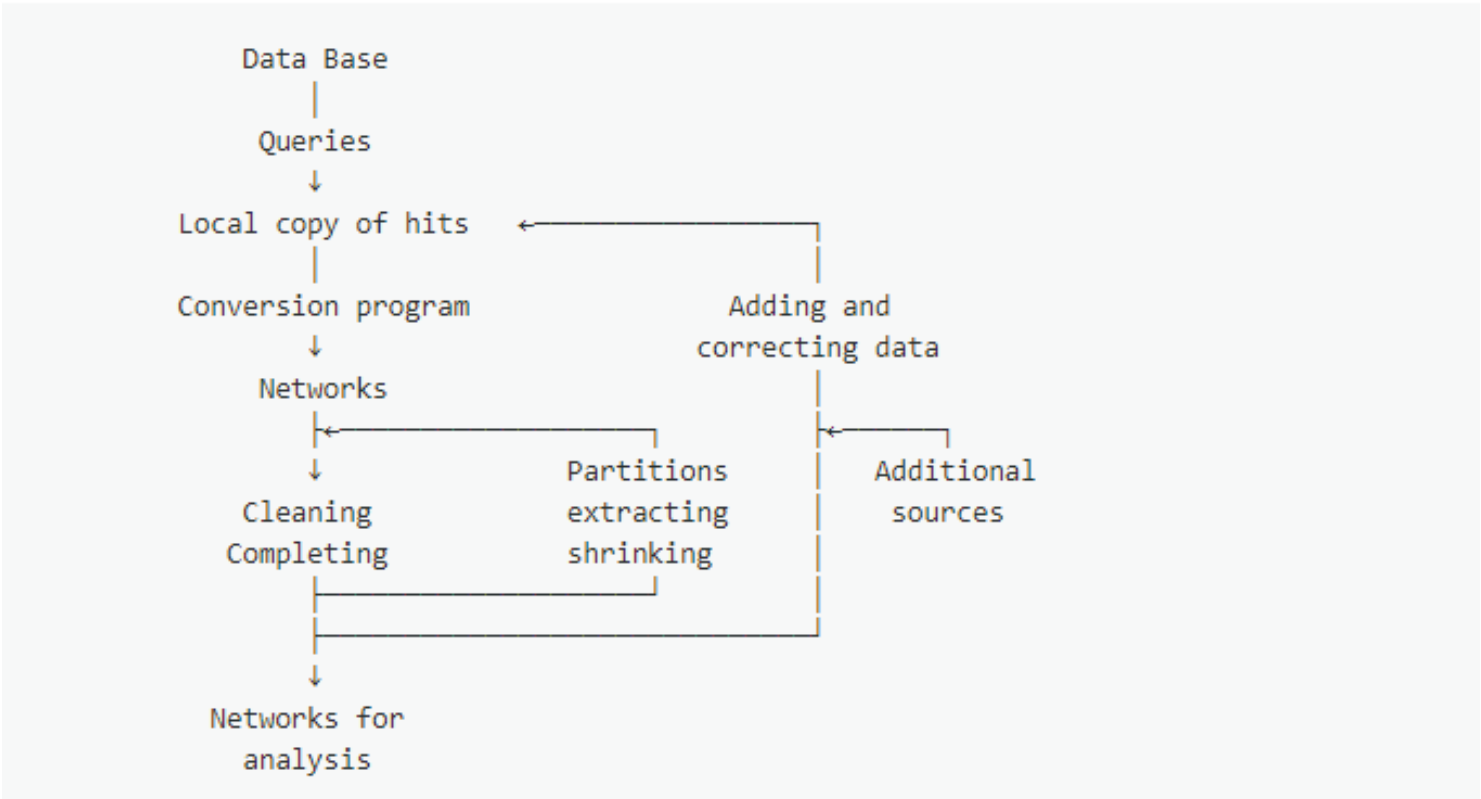
```
*arcs
 1: 1 10 1 1 "authorOf"
 1: 2 10 1 1 "authorOf"
 1: 3 10 1 1 "authorOf"
 1: 1 7 1 1 "authorOf"
 1: 3 7 1 1 "authorOf"
 1: 4 8 1 1 "authorOf"
  4: 4 14 1 1 "editorOf"
 1: 2 9 1 1 "authorOf"
 1: 6 9 1 1 "authorOf"
 4: 5 11 1 1 "editorOf"
 4: 2 12 1 1 "editorOf"
 3: 10 14 1 1 "containedIn"
  3: 7 11 1 1 "containedIn"
  3: 8 13 1 1 "containedIn"
 3: 9 12 1 1 "containedIn"
 2: 9 10 1 1 "cites"
 2: 10 7 1 1 "cites"
 5: 14 15 1 1 "publishedBy"
 5: 11 16 1 1 "publishedBy"
```

bibMode.clu, bibSex.clu, bib.paj, bib.ini

Networks from bibliographic data



Networks from bibliographic data
The general procedure of transformation



Problems with bibliographic data
Problem 1: Descriptions

Most of the source bibliographic data are semi-structured – they are available in the form of records from some data base.

Selected fields in the record represent different units: names of people, names of journals, keywords, IDs of works, countries, institutions, etc. Unfortunately the names of these units are usually not stored in a standardized way.

- Detail of description (list of attributes)
- Completeness of description (all relevant entities are included - authors)

Problems with bibliographic data
Problem 1: Descriptions

Citation formats:
Different academic styles, guided by different associations:

- MLA (Modern Language Association of America)

```
White, Harrison C. Identity and Control: How Social
Formations Emerge (Second Edition). Princeton University
Press, 2008.
```

- APA (American Psychological Association)

```
White, H. (2008). Identity and Control: How Social Formations
Emerge (Second Edition). PRINCETON; OXFORD: Princeton University
Press.
```

- Chicago (University of Chicago Press)

```
White, Harrison C. Identity and Control: How Social Formations
Emerge (Second Edition). PRINCETON; OXFORD: Princeton University
Press, 2008.
```

Problems with bibliographic data
Problem 1: Descriptions

- GOST (Russian state standard)

```
White H. C. Identity and control. - Princeton University
Press, 2008.
```

- AMA (American Medical Association)

```
White, H. (2012). Identity and Control. Princeton:
Princeton University
Press.
```

- SCE (Council of Science Editors)

```
White, Harrison. 2008. Identity and Control. 2nd ed. Princeton:
Princeton University Press. p 456.
```

Problems with bibliographic data
Problem 1: Descriptions

Bibliographic formats:

- BibTex (LaTeX style),

```
@book{white2012identity,
  title={Identity and control},
  author={White, Harrison C},
  year={2012},
  publisher={Princeton University Press}
}
```

- EndNote (Clarivate Analytics),

```
%0 Book
%T Identity and control
%A White, Harrison C
%D 2012
%I Princeton University Press
```

- RIS (Research Information Systems style), etc.

```
TY  - BOOK
TI  - Identity and Control
AU  - White, Harrison C.
AB  - <p>In this completely revised edition ...</p>
PB  - Princeton University Press
PY  - 2008
SN  - 9780691137155
T1  - How Social Formations Emerge (Second Edition)
UR  - http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt1r2fg1
ER  -
```

Problems with bibliographic data
Problem 1: Descriptions

A typical description in bibliographies from books and (survey) papers contains the **following elements**:

- Names of authors; sometimes not complete (et al.)
- Title
- Publication year (date)

Papers:

- Journal
- Volume
- Issue
- Pages

Books:

- Publisher (Company, Place)

```
WASSERMAN S, 1994, SOCILA NETWORK ANAL
Wasserman, S., & Faust, K. (1994). Social network analysis:
Methods and applications (Vol. 8). Cambridge university press.
Granovetter, M. (1983). The strength of weak ties: A network theory revisited.
Sociological Theory, 201-233.
White, H. C. (2008). Identity and control: How social formations emerge (Second Edition).
PRINCETON; OXFORD: Princeton University Press.
```

Problems with bibliographic data
Problem 2: Different cultures

Many coauthors:

Aad, G., Abajyan, T., Abbott, B., Abdallah, J., Khalek, S. A., Abdelalim, A. A., ... & AbouZeid, O. S. (2012). Observation of a new particle in the search for the Standard Model Higgs boson with the ATLAS detector at the LHC. Physics Letters B, 716(1), 1-29.

Source

Problems with bibliographic data
Problem 2: Different cultures

- Writing of names (initial/full name, first name first/last).
- The order of first and last name (French, Spanish, Arabian names etc., names with prefixes).
- Some journals have special rules about abbreviations of journal names.

Problems with bibliographic data
Problem 2: Different cultures


```
Bon G., 1896, CROWD STUDY POPULAR
Le Bon G, 1897, CROWD STUDY POPULAR
LeBon  G., 1960, CROWD STUDY POPULAR
Lebon G., 2011, PSIHOLOGIJA NARODOV
Le Bon Gustave, 1930, CROWD STUDY POPULAR
Gustave Le Bon, 1982, PSYCHOL MASSEN

GRANOVET.MS, 1973, AM J SOCIOL, V78, P1360
GRANOVETTER MS, 1973, AMER JOUR SOCIOL, V78, P1360

Newman, M. E. (2001). Scientific collaboration networks.
II. Shortest paths, weighted networks, and centrality.
Physical review E, 64(1), 016132.
M.E.J. Newman, preceding paper, Phys. Rev. E 64, 016131 (2001).
```

Problems with bibliographic data
Problem 2: Different cultures

Examples of diverse citation practices:

- Vol, Issue, Pages
- Paper number
- Citation without paper title

AU (PY). TI. JI, BP-EP

```
Freeman, L. C., & White, D. R. (1993). Using Galois lattices
to represent network data.
Sociological methodology, 127-146.
```

AU (PY). TI. JI, VL(IS), BP

```
Newman, M. E. (2001). Scientific collaboration networks.
II. Shortest paths, weighted networks, and centrality.
Physical review E, 64(1), 016132.
```

AU, JI VL, IS (PY)

```
P. Erdos and A. Renyi, Publ. Math. Inst. Hung.
Acad. Sci. 5, 17 (1960).
```

Problems with bibliographic data
Problem 3: Non-Latin alphabets

Some names can be written in several languages – the procedure of author disambiguation is needed.
Cyrillic to Latin (Unicode, automatic transcription).

R, stringi library:

```
> tail(N)
[1] "ГОМЗИН А"      "НЕДУМОВ Я"     "IVANOV I"      "АСТРАХАНЦЕВ Н"
[5] "ТРИПУТИНА В"   "МАКАГОНОВА Н"
> tail(R)
[1] "GOMZIN A"      "NEDUMOV A"     "IVANOV I"      "ASTRAHANCEV N"
[5] "TRIPUTINA V"   "MAKAGONOVA N"
```

Problems with character “Ь”:

```
> N[44]
[1] "ЗОРЬКИНА К"
> R[44]
[1] "ZOR‘KINA K"
> utf8ToInt(R[44])
 [1]  90  79  82 697  75  73  78  65  32  75
> T <- sapply(R,function(w)gsub(intToUtf8(697),"’",w),USE.NAMES=FALSE)
> T[44]
[1] "ZOR’KINA K"
> utf8ToInt(T[44])
 [1] 90 79 82 39 75 73 78 65 32 75
```

Problems with bibliographic data
Problem 3: Non-Latin alphabets

Transliteration (different approaches)

Пётр Ильич Чайковский

English: Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky
German: Pjotr Iljitsch Tschaikowski
French: Piotr Ilitch Tchaïkovski
Spanish: Piotr Ilich Chaikovski
Italian: Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky
Slovenian: Peter Iljič Čajkovski

Problems with bibliographic data
Problem 4: Entity identification/resolution

Homonomy (ambiguity)
Same names for different units

People:

Lorenzo Bartolini from the movie Letters to Juliet – many persons with the same name.

Smith, John W. - publications of the author(s) with this name spanned from 1868 to 2007.

"Multiple personalities":

Harzing, A. W. (2015). Health warning: might contain multiple personalities — the problem of homonyms in Thomson Reuters Essential Science Indicators

"Three Zhang, four Li" effect (there are at least 623 different mathematicians with the name Zhang, Li in the MathSciNet Database)

Works:

ANONYMO(2015)

Problems with bibliographic data
Problem 4: Entity identification/resolution

Synonymy
Different names for same units

People:

`"Krivoshe\u\i n, Leonid Evgen\cprime evich" (using the TeX codes)`

Mathematical Reviews Database – 20 name variations for this author.

Otfried Cheong (formerly **Otfried Schwarzkopf**): German computational geometer working in South Korea at KAIST.

Michel Marie Deza (formerly **Mikhail Efimovich Tylkin**): a Soviet and French mathematician (combinatorics, discrete geometry and graph theory).

Borštnik, N. S. Mankoč; Mankoč Borštnik, N.; Mankoč-Borštnik, Norma; Mankoč Borštnik, Norma Susana; Mankoc-Borstnik, N.S.; and Mankoč Borštnik, N.S. = same author.

Journals:
NUCLEIC ACIDS RES, NUCL ACIDS RES, NUCLEIC ACIDS RES S, NUCLEIC ACIDS RES S2, NUCL ACID RES, NUCL ACIDS RES S2, NUCL ACIDS S SER, NUCL ACIDS RES S, NUCL AC RES, NUCLEIC ACIDS RES S1, Nucleic Acids Res, NUCL ACIDS RES S1 = same journal

Problems with bibliographic data
Problem 4: Entity identification/resolution

Author names

- Some data bases are trying to standardize the names (DBLP, ZB, ResearcherId).
  MathSciNet; Orcid - Enter author name in Search field
  Scopus; eLibrary - Click on author's name and take the number after "authorid"
- Variations in the first names: Sort (last name, first name)

```
https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0240-9446
https://elibrary.ru/author_items.asp?authorid=155240
```

- Multi-alphabet (names written in different languages) - convert names to selected alphabet or use "dictionary".

AMS approach – look for details.

Problems with bibliographic data
Problem 4: Entity identification/resolution

Journal titles and Books

- Form a key from initials of journal name and sort (key, journal name)
- International Standard Serial Number ISSN; International Standard Book Number ISBN.

Keywords

Provided in data or extracted from the text (title, abstract). Key phrases – use of dictionary.

- Errors (typos) in the data base – correct them in your copy of the data base data.
- Problem of equivalent keywords: form, words, language – stemming, lemmatization, dictionary.

Problems with bibliographic data
Problem 4: Entity identification/resolution

Description of equivalences - a condensed dictionary

id	canon	alter1	alter2	alter3	alter4	alter5
ORCID:0000-0002-0240-9446	Batagelj, Vladimir	Batagelj, Vlado	Batagelj, V	MR:32440	Scopus: 56037441100	
Scopus: 35615877200	Batagelj, Valentin	Batagelj, V				
ORCID:0000-0003-4467-7075	Cheong, Otfried	Schwarz kopf, Otfried	Cheong, O	Schwarzkopf, O	Scopus: 57191986875	
MR:57370	Deza, Michel-Marie	Deza, MM	Deza, M	Deza, Mikhail	Scopus: 7003745115	
MR:57370	Deza, Michel-Marie	Tylkin, Mikhail Efimovich	Tylkin, ME	Тылкин, Михаил Ефимович	Тылкин, ME	Деза, Мишел
ORCID:0000-0002-4294-9017	Zweig, Katharina Anna	Zweig, KA	Zweig, K	Lehmann, Katharina Anna	Lehmann, K	Scopus 592816 2000
eLib:696348	Maltseva, Daria	Мальцева, Дарья Васильевна	Мальцева, ДВ	Мальцева, Д	Maltseva, DV	
eLib:155240	Maltseva, Diana	Мальцева, Диана Васильевна	Мальцева, ДВ	Мальцева, Д	Maltseva, DV	

Problems with bibliographic data
Problem 4: Entity identification/resolution

How to deal with synonymy and homonymy:

- **Normalization** - at data entry
- **Standardization** - use standards whenever possible (ORCID, DOI, ISBN, ISSN, standard abbreviations JAS, LTWA, WoS, Caltech)
- **Dictionaries**
  When the unit names are extracted from the text the so called stopwords are omitted.
  The equivalence is automatically determined using stemming or lemmatization – replacement by the canonical forms of words.
  - lemmatization lists (dictionaries)
  - keywords - keyword recommendations
- **Synonymy**: sort labels of units, manually/visually identify equivalent units, create partition, (shrink) equivalent units.
- **Homonymy**: correct the data in your copy of the data base.

Problems with bibliographic data
Problem 4: Entity identification/resolution

ISI names: The usual ISI name of a work (field CR in WoS)

```
LEFKOVITCH LP, 1985, THEOR APPL GENET, V70, P585
```

has the following structure

```
AU + ', ' + PY + ', ' + SO[:20] + ', V' + VL + ', P' + BP
```

In WoS the same work can have different ISI names. To improve the precision the program WoS2Pajek supports also short names. They have the format.

```
LastNm[:8] + ' ' + FirstNm[0] + '(' + PY + ')' + VL + ':' + BP
```

For example:

```
LEFKOVIT L(1985)70:585
```

From the last names with prefixes VAN, DE, . . . the space is deleted.

```
CANTANZARO M, 2005, PHYS REV E, V71, UNSP 027103
CANTAZARO M, 2005, PHYS REV E, V71, UNSP 056104
CATANZARO M, 2005, PHYS REV E 2, V71, ARTN 056104
```

The best/final solution is to enter data in bibliographic data base in standardized way resolving homonyms.

Problems with bibliographic data
Problem 5: Incomplete data. Boundary Problem

Incomplete data

- **m**issing data: some parts of the units (works) descriptions which are not presented (additional authors, title, year, volume, issue, pages, publishers, etc.).
  $\rightarrow$ To add important missing parts of data manually
- **M**issing data: units (works) important for the studied topic which are not presented in the data set at all. In early phases different terminology was used.
  $\rightarrow$ To search for them - look at the most cited works from the references and include them into the analysis

For small bibliographies where we can inspect, accept and "correct"each entry. The "Excel table"approach is sufficient.

- when extracting subset of data
- preliminary citation network analysis; manually completing the important data

Problems with bibliographic data

Some iterations are usually needed before the data set is "complete"!

Tools for collection and maintenance of bibliographic data

Bibliographic tools:

- JabRef - open source bibliography reference manager Bibliographic management tools
- Bibliographic Conversion Tools
- Computer Science and Engineering: Bibliographic Tools
- 12 Best Free Online Bibliography And Citation Tool
- Bibliographic Tools
- Bibliographic Software Overview
- Compare Some of the Popular Bibliographic Software Tools
- Bibexcel
- Text2Pajek

Conversion to networks

For conversion of bibliographic data special programs in languages such as Python and R are written.

Example:

1. export data from WoS
2. combine files into WoS file
3. run WoS2Pajek
4. get the collection of networks

Books and papers on bibliometrics

List of books and papers