

Architecture to detect patterns from bibliographical data sources

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ABSTRACT

Increasingly the use of online scientific publications is more noticeable. There is an extremely large number of scientific publications in the web. For researchers its challenging pursue a topic, find peers interested in collaborate in a certain topic or review literature. We propose a novel architecture to join multiple bibliography sources and detect patterns, enriching a data model using ontologies, vocabularies and Linked Data technologies. We apply this architecture to have a central repository with bibliographic resources and find similar knowledge areas in the domain of Ecuadorian researchers.

Keywords: *Linked Data, KDD, Ecuador*

1. INTRODUCTION

Research in Iberoamerica has increased in recent years. According to the publication of the State of Science 2015 the number of items registered in the Science Citation Index (SCI) grew by 123 %. Increasing its participation in international databases to increase its local scientific production. One of the most prominent countries is Brazil that increased its number of publications by 2.5. However, it has several limitations, as the amount of resources invested in research in contrast to the world average. It should be noted that Latin America is the second fastest growing world after Asia [Albornoz and Warnes 2013]. It has a wide range of areas of knowledge, in addition, each country has different strategic ways to address the problems of a region. Which provides a set of solutions that can be an advantage compared to first world countries in the field of research, as these solutions should be able to cope with this heterogeneity in Latin America.

One approach of the Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) of Latin America is to contribute to the sustainable development of society through the cooperation of students and teachers, driven or promoted by research. Currently, certain information about researchers and their bibliographic resources are scattered among various digital repositories, text files or bibliographic databases. When you need to propose projects with several researchers in a specific area belonging to different IHE, raises questions such as: Who it works in similar lines

of research? or how can you create a network of researchers in a common area when we do not know if they exist? In addition, defining the profile of a person in analysis, get their articles, know which one are the magazines that were accepted, among others, it is obligatory to access to multiple data sources. Given that, it is known that this process is manual, syntactic and different for each source of bibliographic resource available on the Web.

Expand the scope of this knowledge base will allow the entire Ecuador to have a centralized digital repository which has information of Ecuadorian researchers based in bibliographic resources. This project aims to encourage interagency collaboration and obtain as a result of this work a validated semantic repository, locate researchers working in similar research areas and provide updated information accessible and reusable. Enhancing the generation of research networks with academic peers in the region and provide greater opportunities for cooperation and collaboration to the participating institutions.

This document presents a platform developed to detect similar areas of knowledge between researchers and build interagency working groups. Using semantic integration of bibliographic databases available on the Internet like: Google Scholar, Microsoft Academics, Digital Bibliography & Library Project (DBLP), Scopus and Knowledge Discovery in Databases (KDD). The rest of this paper is organized in the following way: section 2 presents some related work. The architecture proposed is shown in the section 3. The application of the architecture is shown in the section 3.4 and section 3.4 presents how we apply techniques of data mining to find similar areas and build research networks. Results are presented in section 4 and final conclusions and future work are in section 4.

2. RELATED WORK

It is necessary to have tools that facilitate the work of researchers. In which several projects have worked. Semantic Scholar is a intelligent search engine that utilize methods from data mining, natural-language processing, and computer vision to create powerful new searches and discover experiences. Semantic Scholar identifies connections between documents, even inside scanned ones as well as images and diagrams, based on phrases, keys, authors, topics, other data and citations [Allen 2015]. Another one is GeoLink that is a smarter academic search engine that would help geoscientists find publications and the exact data sets they want. Using linked data and Ontology design pattern-based integration in information geospatial. GeoLink's participating repositories include content from field expeditions, laboratory analyses, journal publications, conference presentations, theses/reports, and funding awards. [Krisnadhi et al. 2015a] [Krisnadhi et al. 2015b].

The project called "semantic scholar" have access to sources like Arxiv, DBLP and CiteSeer where they took publications in pdf format to extract figures, tables, and captions [Bizer et al. 2009] and they process citations to find related papers, similar areas, similarity between abstracts, etc. They are trying to cover the domain of Computer Science and offer a search engine to ease the review of literature [Clark and Divvala 2015]. On other hand, we get a bibliographic resource which is enriched with data from other sources using Linked data Technologies.

There is a work in [Alfraidi 2015] that retrieves publications from Google Scholar to find relationships based in the citations or references which gives an insight of the hierarchy distribution of publications around a given topic. The relationships are visualized in a 2D graph where nodes represent documents and links represent the citations or references between them. Although the user could see the papers connected in a topic or the most leading papers in the

area. They can not make a network of researchers that work in a certain area, some papers could be banned using just a source and in some areas there is a big amount of publications which can be difficult to visualize in a 2D graph.

3. GENERIC ARCHITECTURE

In this section we present a generic architecture to use academic literature available on the web and find some kind of relationship between authors and their publications. Our approach relies on three different modules, namely: Data Extraction, Data Enrichment and Pattern Detection. The high-level modules of the architecture are illustrated in Figure 1 and their features will be explained along this section.

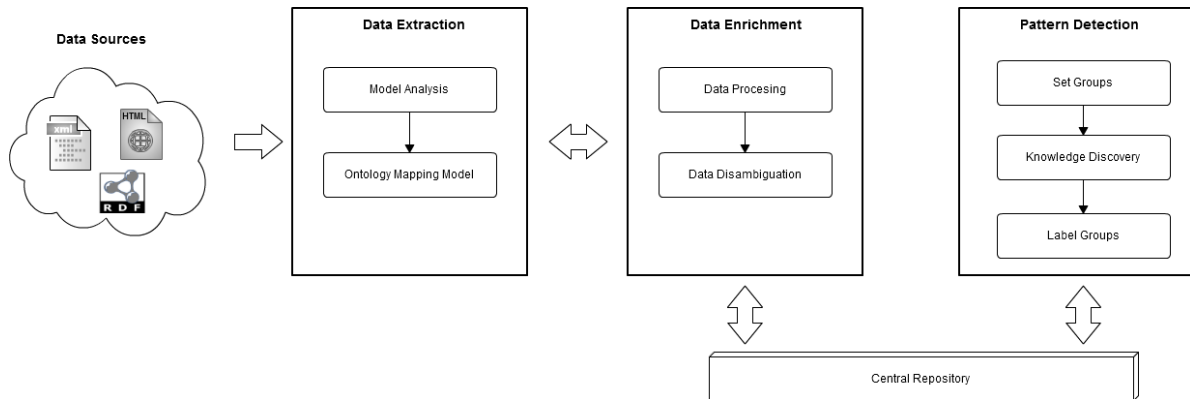


Figure 1. General architecture to detect patterns from bibliographic data sources.

- We encompass different bibliographic *Data Sources*, which are heterogeneous. Access in some of this sources its limited due to the restrictions of payment, subscriptions or quota violations. We could get some descriptive information of academic literature like title, abstract or keywords.
- The *Data Extraction* module manage heterogeneous data sources and extract it. This data is described using a bibliographic ontologie and the *Model Analysis* component analyze the structure of each model. After that, the data described is mapped in the *Ontology Mapping Model* component with a common model.
- The *Data Enrichment* is the core of the system because data run through this module to be processed and stored in the *Central Repository*. The main goal of this module is feed the *Central Repository* with information that runs through *Data Processing* component which put together all information extracted. After that, in the *Data Disambiguation* component the data is processed to remove inconsistent information.
- The *Pattern Detection* is the module which detect patterns from the data collected. Basically, the whole data is taken from the *Central Repository* that is the input for the *Find Groups* component to detect some kind of association in the data set and group it. The *Knowledge Discovery* component it is used to extract knowledge from the associated groups. To speed up queries and have organized groups, each group is labeled in the *Label Groups* component. Finally, results are stored in the *Centralized Repository* for further queries.

The modules above described have been used to . In the following section we provide examples obtained from our system.

The different data sources shows in Figure 1 represent repositories of authors and scientific publications of different areas. In our case authors sources are distributed in different

higher institutions through institutional repository DSpace¹. The scientific publications are extracted from bibliographic sources such as Microsoft Academics, Google Scholar, DBLP, Scopus, etc that make available their data via API, web pages or files. The data vary in their content either because each source has a different structure or that access to data is restricted as in the case of Scopus, which can make a maximum of 5000 queries by ip, otherwise the source blocks access for seven days. Scopus, is characterized by data affiliation of authors, tables, graphs of publications, authors study areas, etc. While DBLP or Microsoft academics do not have. Therefore we see that it is necessary to make a unification of these bibliographic resources with different disciplines, features structures with that feed into a central repository.

It is necessary to process the data sources referred to understand the structure and access of your data, these tasks are described in detail in the next subsection.

3.1. Data Extraction.

The *data extraction* module is responsible for collecting and processing bibliographic data resources from the sources mentioned in the previous section. The extracted data are analyzed in order to define an structure using documentation of source or web scraping techniques. The data is described and mapped to a common model, using the bibliography ontology and Linked Data Techniques. For the development of the first prototype of the project has been selected four bibliographical databases such as Microsoft Academics, Google Scholar, Scopus, DBLP to cover different types of databases and present a scenario in which the main problems involved in making the extraction and enrichment of bibliographic resources. Every time a new source is added, you must perform an analysis of the source model and a mapping to a common data model, these two processes are abstracted into two components described below.

3.1.1. Model Analysis.

The different bibliographic sources provide their own resources with a logical structure which makes the data model for each source is different having the same type of information. Bibliographic resources are not ruled by a standard or comprehensive model encompassing all properties as authors, appointments, conferences, knowledge areas, etc. Some features such as DOI, ISBN, format bibliographic references of resources are ruled by International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD)[Barbarić 2014], ISO 690². Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) [O'Neill 2002] recommended a new approach to cataloging based on an entity-relationship model a bibliographic resource. However it is not enough if we need a common data model to facilitate the processing of scientific publications.

In Figure 2 you can see the data model between two bibliographic databases: Microsoft Academics and Springer Open Access API that represent the diversity of models of data between bibliographic databases. This heterogeneity of models represents the challenge of integrating various sources, taking into account that some sources don not publish your data model. Therefore before adding a new data source to the architecture must perform an analysis of its structure with respect to models already being used for the purpose of assigning correspondences between new source model and model common data.

¹DSpace is the software of choice for academic, non-profit, and commercial organizations building open digital repositories; <http://www.dspace.org>

²ISO standard for bibliographic referencing in documents of all sorts.

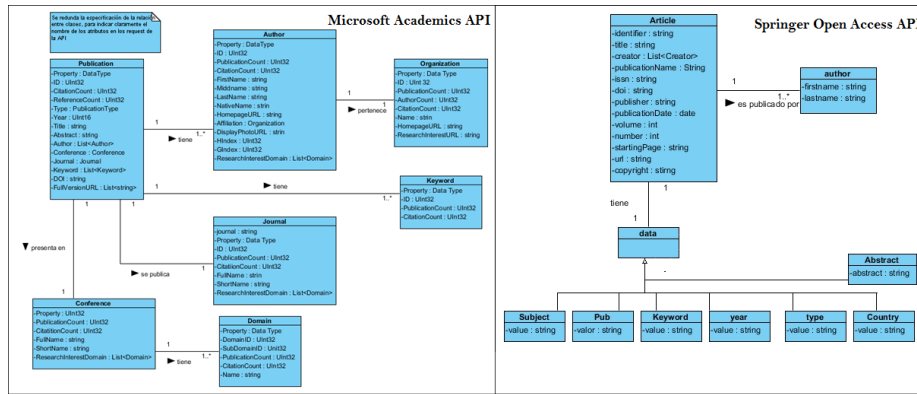


Figure 2. Data Models of Microsoft Academics API and Springer Open Access API.

In some cases an source do not publish your model data, then we use works that describe an model, form example [Ley 2009] have described the model data of DBLP. Another form is make xml requests sending as parameters the author names to source for inquire into data structure. The result of this component is data with defined model, after is mapped to a common model that described below.

3.1.2. Mapping Ontology Model.

In this component we have each data source with a different model that through a process of *Mapping Model Ontology* the data is structured in an common data model illustrated in the Figure 3. This component find a correspondence between the properties of source model and an common data model is using techniques of *Metrics Similarity* [Charikar 2002]. This models are annotated using RDF³ with an structure based in triples. This process of mapping is manual because the diversity of structures of source data models, in [Ortiz Vivar and Segarra Flores 2015] have a prototype about of a platform to automatic semantic annotation of RESTful Web services that we can use to do automatic annotation of services that offer the bibliography databases, this process is consider in a future work.

The common model proposed is described using ontology (BIBO)[Giasson and D'Arcus 2009], which is an ontology is used to describe bibliographic entities as books, magazines, etc. The authors are described using ontology FOAF (Friend of a Friend), it is an ontology used to describe people, their activities and their relationships with other people and objects [Brickley and Miller 2012].

The data that we have has repeat entities and it is ambiguous determine publications assigned to an author, in some cases author attributes are similar. So the data must be processed to be then stored, which is detailed below.

3.2. Data Enrichment

The module of *Data Enrichment* unifies all data of publications and authors in a central repository using ontologies. We find characteristics between publications and authors assignment correspondences through a component of *Data Process*. We have various entities of a same author or publication and this represent a problem of inconsistency, for this reason we have an component called *Data Disambiguation* that solve this problem which is described below.

³Resource Description Framework; <https://www.w3.org/RDF/>

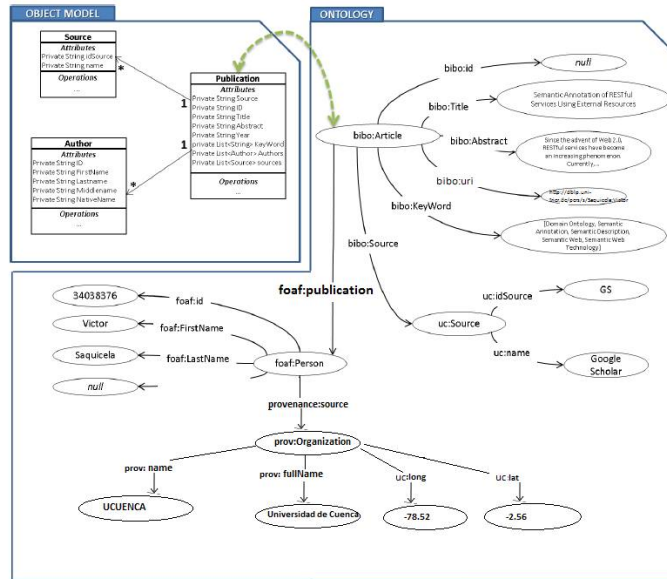


Figure 3. Common data model publications.

We decide that is necessary to have materialized data authors and publications in a repository to find correspondences between these locally, other option is to recover the publications at the time that an user needed. The time between making a request to an external source and the mapping takes an average of twenty seconds. Therefore we have a unit repository to offer high availability and speed bibliographic resources to consult the publications of a specific author using SPARQL Endpoints⁴.

3.3. Data Disambiguation

The *Data Extracted* module have repeated publications from different sources or publications assigned erroneously. Is necessary discover that authors are the same entity between our various sources. The prototype developed allows define a single record of an author in a central repository using characteristics of the author and characteristics of their publications, taking advantage of ontological descriptions and algorithms similarity metrics. We have defined a priority among bibliographical sources according to the quality of the data. For example the most reliable source is Scopus, because because it is consistent to searches like *Juan Pablo Carvalho Vega* and *Juan Pablo Carvalho Ochoa*, identifying in most cases the difference. Other data sources such as DBLP not keep complete records of the author and only use the first name and lastname, causing scientific publications are assigned to other authors.

In the component *Data Disambiguation* handles the problem of data inconsistency, using the authors publications in our repository and publications the source returns, if correspondences between them are states that there is consistency between authors and their publications, this process is illustrated in Figure 4 also this component helps us when we need to add new publications of an author. The work present in [Varadharajalu et al. 2011] have an algorithm to disambiguation using the affiliation, email, Url, Organization, Co-Authors, etc. Making in context disambiguate authors and publications. In our case is necessary to have more information about the author to can extend the disambiguation algorithm and can desert resources that don have a relation.

⁴Services that accept SPARQL queries and return results

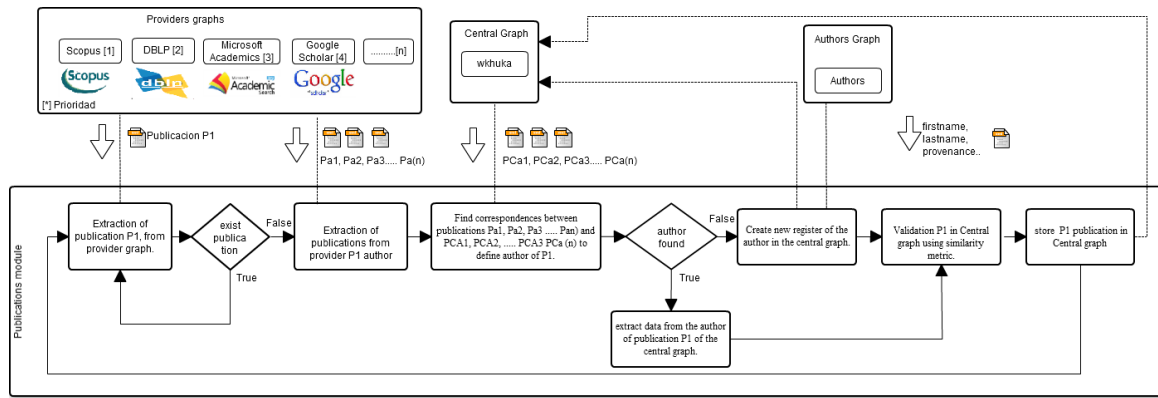


Figure 4. Disambiguation Process.

Until now we have a central repository using Ontologies and Linked Data but it is necessary to extract knowledge from this data. In the following section we show how the pattern detection module was applied to detect similar areas between researchers.

3.4. Pattern Detection

In this section, we outline a web service built to detect patterns in the data stored. The service has been called KODAR that means “Knowledge Discovery Of Research Areas” with the words a little bit jumbled. It uses Apache Mahout to execute algorithms of machine learning. We choose mahout for the ability to deal with massive datasets, it is a scalable Java library and we could profit of the distributed computation, because it is built upon Apache Hadoop. KODAR it is built to support the three components of the module. The whole implementation is open sourced and available on our GitHub repository⁵.

3.4.1. Find Groups

Broadly, keywords of academic literature talk about a certain topic area or methodology. Detecting similar areas based in the keywords . It could help us to detect researchers with interests in common and open up an opportunity to generate new research projects. Boosting interagency collaborative work and form cooperative research groups.

Firstly, we disjoin our data stored in the *Central Repository*, because we just need to process the keywords to group the most common areas. Other fields like author or title of the publication are stored in a separate file. Both files are converted in a specific Hadoop file format that is SequenceFile⁶. Those files stores key/value pairs, where in the first file the key is a unique identifier and a bunch of keywords that belongs to a paper are stored as a value. Same happens in the second file with the difference in the value pair that stores the remaining fields like author and publication.

We use techniques of text clustering [Andrews and Fox 2007] for the *find groups* module. Before to clustering the data into Mahout It is necessary to do some procedures . Data has been preprocessed to convert text in numerical values, but not all the keywords have the same relevance. The weighting technique used to magnify the most important words is Term frequency-inverse document frequency (TF-IDF). The weighted values are used to generate the

⁵<https://github.com/cuent/kodar.git>

⁶Mahout also use Sequence files to manage input and outputs of MapReduce and store temporary files.

Vector Space Model (VSM) where words are dimensions. The problem with this VSM generated is that words are entirely independent each other and it is not always true. Sometimes words have some kind of dependency like *Semantic* with *Web*. In order to achieve this dependency we use collocations [Manning and Schütze 1999]. At the time of writing, we are executing our experiment using bi-grams and an Euclidean norm (2-norm), which can change. In future experiments, it will be interesting to generate vectors using Latent Semantic Indexing (LSI) or apply a log-likelihood to take words that mostly have the chance to go together. So in the long run, we have our vectors completed to start clustering.

We start with the vectors generated to execute K-Means algorithm in Mahout. It was executed using a Cosine distance measure as the similarity measure. RandomSeedGenerator⁷ was used to seed the initial centroids. The experiment were set to 100 maximum of iterations and the value of k varies according to the number of data extracted from the different bibliographic databases. Once the algorithm finishes we have our similar areas based in a bunch of keywords. The dilemma its how to detect researchers networks using the group of keywords generated, this work its done in the following section.

3.4.2. Knowledge Discovery

Once detected the groups of similar areas. We could extract some knowledge from the groups stablished like what researchers could be interested to work together based in the areas they are working on.

We have developed a MapReduce model to accomplish it as you can observe in the Figure 5. First, we sort our vectors accord to a unique identifier. After that we merge each vector clustered with their original keyword. In our final job, we merge the resulting file of the first stage (Sort & Join) and the additional file containing the remaining fields (title, author). Then, we get a file with all the original fields, plus a field showing the cluster that each row belongs.

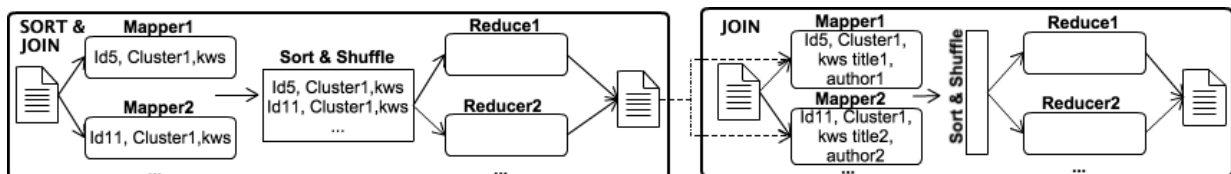


Figure 5. MapReduce model

There is an association between authors and their publications in each group. Our next step is know what a group is about. So in the next section, we label each cluster according with their keywords.

3.4.3. Label Groups

Search engines could increase performance in searches by finding a general topic area based in the words that belongs to a cluster. We can respond to specific queries (i.e.: show all researchers working in a specific area or all subareas belonging to a general topic area).

⁷It is used to generate random centroids

We use WordNet⁸ [Miller 1995] to find synonyms, hypernyms, hyponyms and the concept of a word for all keywords in a cluster. It helps to find a common meaning in the way that words could occur together and find similar meanings. In other words, with the group of word set up we could find a concept or a topic for each cluster.

We applied Collapsed Variational Bayes (CVB) algorithm [Blei et al. 2003] that is an implementation for Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) in Mahout. We use all the words generated by WordNet plus the title and keywords of each publication to find a broader topic based in multiple subtopics described by the keywords. We use Mahout RowId to convert Term Frequency (TF) vectors into a matrix. The CVB algorithm was executed with the following parameters: 1 for the number of latent topics and 20 maximum interactions. This job is applied to each cluster.

Results are imported in the Central Repository using RDF. Figure 6 shows the concepts and relationships used to export the results. The full arrow symbolize a relationship between classes and the dash arrow symbolize a common relationship.



Figure 6. Concepts and relationships of RDF file.

4. CONCLUSION AND FURTHER WORK

We have presented architecture that have a central repository with rich data from various bibliographic sources with a data model defined and described using ontologies that includes links to other data in other repositories.

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⁸It is a lexical database for the English language that is used for text analysis applications.

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