

Towards Understanding Digital Information Discovery and Curation

Elena Voyloshnikova
elenavoy@uvic.ca

Dr. Margaret-Anne Storey
mstorey@uvic.ca

University of Victoria
Victoria, BC, Canada

Abstract

Everyday life revolves around the discovery and curation of digital information. People search the Web continuously, from quickly looking up the information needed to complete a task, to endlessly searching for inspiration and knowledge. A variety of studies have modelled information seeking strategies and characterized information seeking and curation activities on the Web. However, there is a lack of research on how existing Web applications support the discovery and management of information, especially concerning the motivations behind them and how different approaches can be compared.

In this paper, we present a study of information discovery tools and how they relate to the nature of information seeking. We propose a conceptual framework that deals with the opportunistic and purposeful aspects of how people discover and manage digital information. This framework can be used when designing new Web applications, evaluating or updating existing Web applications.

1 Introduction

Today, people use Web technologies to satisfy their information needs. People research their interests and hobbies using various online resources, shoppers search online stores for product characteristics to make purchasing decisions, and travelers

visit online booking sites to find information about flights and hotels. In order to accommodate diverse and evolving user needs, Web applications continuously introduce new features and services, empowering information discovery and curation.

Sometimes, Web users hope to find particular pieces of information, such as show times and phone numbers, to satisfy specific information needs [27]. Other times, users lack well-articulated information needs so they engage in opportunistic browsing [21]. Often, people discover information online without even looking for it [3]. The nature of information discovery can vary, and therefore, it requires elaborate tool support. Required functionality for information discovery and curation can also be distributed among two or more applications, which often leads to tools providing integrated solutions.

In addition, people perform information curation tasks, such as management and preservation, to maintain and add value to collections of information [4]. With the rapidly increasing popularity of socially-curated information spaces, it is important to understand how to enable management and curation activities when designing tools that support information discovery.

To close their knowledge gaps, people turn to various Web technologies ranging from specialized search tools to visual discovery applications. Several studies have been directed at exploring high-level Web tasks, including information seeking tasks [17, 18, 26, 29], deriving models of information seeking behaviors [5, 8, 9, 10, 3, 2], and looking at methods of information curation [4, 31].

However, more research is necessary to determine how different tools and their features provide fundamental support for information discovery and curation.

To enhance information seeking and curating experiences and support users' interactions, we extend existing research by (1) deriving factors that enable information discovery and curation and relating them within a framework, (2) using the framework to establish a set of questions that can be used when evaluating and designing new applications, and (3) evaluating the framework by using it to study and describe current Web applications, which in turn helped us refine the framework of factors and questions. In summary, the framework addresses our research goal which is to gain an understanding of how existing tools support digital information curation and discovery.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. Section 2 highlights some of the studies and technologies related to information seeking and curation tasks. Section 3 outlines a conceptual framework of factors and provides questions that enable digital information discovery and support curation. In Section 4, we describe the methodology for validating the framework, and in Section 5, we report our findings and demonstrate how the framework can be used to reveal missing features. In Section 6, we describe the limitations of the study, followed by future work and conclusions in Section 7.

2 Web-based Information Discovery and Curation

Several researchers have studied various aspects of Web-based information discovery. To gain an understanding of how current Web tools support information discovery and curation, we first studied known characteristics of information-related Web usage, including high-level Web tasks, information seeking behavior, information curation, collaboration in information seeking, and modes of Web use.

2.1 Web Tasks

Kellar et al. [17] separated Web tasks into five categories: transactions, browsing, fact finding, information gathering, and other uncategorized tasks, with information seeking being composed of browsing, fact finding, and information gathering. Although the authors categorized infor-

mation gathering as part of information seeking, it is in fact more closely related to digital curation [4, 31]. In their later work, Kellar et al. [18] added communication and maintenance as additional Web tasks.

Similarly to Kellar, Sellen et al. [29] identified six tasks that are commonly performed by Web users: browsing, finding, housekeeping, information gathering, communicating, and transacting. Therefore, Kellar et al. and Sellen et al. both identified browsing, fact finding, and information gathering as information-related tasks that users perform online.

People often engage in information seeking activities to close some knowledge gap that occurred as a result of not having enough information to perform a task [27]. Therefore, when providing tool support for various information discovery tasks, it is useful to consider the motivation behind these tasks as it may differ **TODO: DIFFER FROM WHAT**. Morrison et al. [26] make a distinction between methods of Web use and purposes. The authors derived a purpose-based taxonomy of Web use, including three purposes or motivations: finding information, comparing or choosing **TODO: COMPARING WHAT** to make a decision, and using the Web to find relevant information to gain an understanding of some subject. Consequently, methods of finding information identified by Morrison et al. are collecting, finding, exploring, and monitoring. The differences between the two taxonomies suggest that different information seeking tasks may be performed to satisfy more than one information seeking purpose. Therefore, each purpose may require more than one task-supporting mechanism.

Morrison also draws distinction between finding or looking up information and exploratory search. Whereas information lookup involves tasks such as fact retrieval, navigation, and verification, exploration is more cognitively demanding and involves learning and investigation [22]. Learning and investigation can be performed over multiple iterations, and can involve learning through various media, "social searching", and serendipitous browsing performed with the goals of knowledge acquisition, socialization, forecasting, and planning.

2.2 Information Behavior Models

A number of researchers have proposed models of information seeking and information behavior. Wilson [32] summarized some of the key work [8, 7, 19, 33, 34] on information behavior and proposed a new model. According to Wilson's original model of information behavior [34], information seeking behavior results from the user trying to satisfy their perceived information need. Consequently, the user makes demands on information systems. Success or failure of such demands dictates whether the process is repeated or, if the information need is satisfied, used or communicated with other people. In addition, Wilson defined possible barriers that can impede information seeking behaviors, as well as context that influences formation of the information need. These underlying ideas remained in the revision of Wilson's model [33]. Finally, Wilson proposed a "problem solving model" of information seeking behavior. The model reflects on the idea that people engage in information seeking and searching in order to resolve some uncertainty that stands in the way of solving, defining, or identifying a problem.

Ellis et al. [8, 10, 9] proposed a model of information seeking characterized by six different patterns: starting, chaining, browsing, extracting, monitoring, and differentiating. Subsequently, Choo et al. [5] derived anticipated Web tasks that correspond to these patterns. According to the authors, when users identify sources of interest, they usually identify which Websites can point to that information of interest. Chaining occurs when users navigate through links on those initial pages. When people browse, they scan top-level pages, headings, lists, and site maps. Differentiating takes place when people bookmark, print, copy and paste information, or choose an earlier selected site. Monitoring occurs when users revisit Web pages or receive updates from previously visited sites. Finally, extraction can occur when the user systematically searches sites to extract information of interest. Ellis' model also complemented Kuhlthau's [19] work which corresponded stages of information seeking with feelings, thoughts, actions, as well as anticipated information tasks.

Information retrieval behaviors are further studied by Saracevic [28] and Ingwersen [16] who derived models concentrating on cognitive processes of information seeking.

Bates [3] proposed a model of four information

seeking modes: being aware, monitoring, browsing, and searching. Bates differentiated the modes based on the user's level of attention being active or passive, and information needs being directed or undirected. Thus, browsing can be characterized as undirected active information seeking because users do not know directly what information they are looking for, but they are actively looking. Searching falls under active directed information seeking because the information need is clearly defined and the search is directed. Finally, monitoring and being aware are passive modes of information seeking although monitoring is directed and being aware is undirected.

2.3 Digital Curation

In 2002, Bates [2] extended her research with the notion of information farming, which involves people collecting and organizing information for future use and revisitation. More commonly, information farming is referred to as digital curation, which is the notion of collecting and managing digital information for the purpose of adding value to the collection and revisitation [4]. Wittaker [31] believes that in terms of Web use, a significant shift is happening from information consumption to information curation, which means that people no longer just use the Web to find and consume the information that they are interested in, but they also try to save and manage that information so that it can be reaccessed and exploited later.

2.4 Collaboration and Information Seeking

By surveying 204 Web users, Morris found that people often desire to or do collaborate on information seeking tasks [25]. To collaborate on information seeking, people often use instant messaging, email, and create documents and Webpages to share information. Occasionally, collaborative information seeking occurs when collaborators work side by side and share search results in person.

Collaborative information-related activities on the Web are not limited to information seeking. Collaborative information tagging is a way of organizing content for future search and navigation. Although it is usually performed for personal reasons, tagging greatly enhances information retrieval [13].

2.5 Modes of Web Use

Categorizing Web usage into information seeking, digital curation, and other Web tasks does not necessarily give full insight about how information-related tasks are performed. Lindley et al. [21] conducted a qualitative study involving 24 participants, tracking their daily Web usage in the form of a diary. As a result of this study, the researchers identified five distinct modes of Web use: respite, orienting, opportunistic, purposeful, and lean-back. According to the authors, people browse the Web opportunistically when they look for information related to some personal interest, long-term goal, or future ambition. Purposeful use occurs when the users know what information they need to acquire or what online action they need to perform in order to continue or finish some other activity. Respite mode usually occurs when users are in the process of waiting for something or taking a break, and it serves as a means for people to temporarily occupy themselves when high engagement with the content is not a requirement. Orienting mode usually occurs when people want to be updated on what has been happening in their environment. Examples of this mode are checking email at work or looking at the news and updates on a social networking site. Finally, lean-back mode of Web use can be thought of as listening to the radio or watching TV, and usually involves watching videos online or browsing through other types of entertainment content.

Lindley et al.'s primary motivations behind looking at use modes that occur when people browse the Internet was that traditional Web use studies and Web tasks discovered by other researchers cannot reflect the depth of user's intentions online. Understanding the characteristics of different modes guides the design of Web interaction. For example, opportunistic use can have blurry and continuously changing information needs. People often cannot indicate the completion of Web tasks, and they finish whenever they have been browsing the Internet for too long, or whenever they need to complete some other task of higher priority. Then, they will often resume their opportunistic information seeking. Finally, opportunistic use is 'grasshopper-like', which means that users jump from one resource to another. From these factors, we can assume that to support such Web usage, we would need to consider mechanisms for supporting users' information needs and support revisitation and arbitrary navigation.

Today, there are a multitude of tools that support different aspects of information exploration and curation, but understanding how these tools are similar (or differ) is difficult. Moreover, the existing research is not useful at helping identify gaps in current tools or ways that current tools may be improved to support information exploration and curation. Thus, we present a framework of Web application design factors and questions that facilitate information discovery and curation (see Sec. 4).

3 Building and Refining the Conceptual Framework

Development of our framework began with an extensive literature review. Although the previous section outlines only the key research that was considered, it illustrates the diversity of topics that contributed to forming an understanding of information seeking. From this review, we derived preliminary design factors.

Through a careful analysis of 20 information discovery applications (see Table 1), we iteratively expanded the framework, added concepts, and established relations between those concepts. The framework can be expanded further, however, we selected the most popular information discovery applications in use today and considered the full range of features in those tools (both by referring to the literature and documentation on those tools, as well as exploring the features). The popularity of information discovery applications was determined using Website popularity ranks provided by Alexa, a commercial Web traffic data provider. The focus was on applications that had strong information discovery components and lesser priority was given to applications whose purpose revolved only around curation. The framework was refined iteratively as we explored the literature and available tools, and for presentation purposes, we present the final version of the framework.

The exploration of information discovery tools was motivated by the following research questions:

RQ1: How do existing Web applications support information discovery?

RQ2: How do existing information discovery applications support information curation?

¹Alexa is available at www.alexa.com

Table 1: Web-based information discovery and curation tools.

Application	Description	Summary of Findings
Pinterest	Visual discovery tool. Available at www.pinterest.com	- Supports serendipitous browsing, bookmark-based rediscovery, channel-based information discovery, and information curation. -Lacks support for search- and history-based rediscovery and fact finding.
Delicious	Social bookmarking service. Available at delicious.com	- Supports channel-based discovery, bookmark-based rediscovery, and supports social curation. - Lacks support for visual link preview and list-based categorization.
Tumblr	Microblogging platform. Available at www.tumblr.com	- Supports serendipitous browsing, bookmark-based rediscovery, channel-based information discovery. - Lacks support for fact finding and list-based categorization.
StumbleUpon	Web page discovery tool. Available at www.stumbleupon.com	- Supports serendipitous browsing, bookmark- and history-based information re-discovery, channel-based information discovery, and information curation. - Lacks support for fact finding.
Wikipedia	Free content Internet encyclopedia. Available at en.wikipedia.org	- Supports serendipitous discovery, fact finding, search-based rediscovery. - Lacks support for history-based and bookmark-based rediscovery, personal preservation and resource evaluation.
Google Maps	Web mapping service. Available at www.google.ca/maps	- Supports fact finding and rediscovery. - Lacks support for curation mechanisms, except for personal information preservation.
Rotten Tomatoes	Movie and TV database. Available at www.rottentomatoes.com	- Supports fact discovery, serendipitous browsing, and search-based rediscovery. -Lacks support for history-based and bookmark-based rediscovery, information preservation, and management.
500px	Photography site. Available at 500px.com	- Supports serendipitous browsing, channel-based discovery, and social curation. - Lacks support for fact discovery and list-based categorization.
BucketList	Goal tracking and discovery service. Available at bucketlist.org	- Supports serendipitous discovery, bookmark-based rediscovery, and channel-based discovery. - Lacks support for fact discovery, search- and history-based rediscovery.
We Heart It	Visual discovery tool. Available at weheartit.com	- Supports serendipitous browsing, bookmark-based rediscovery, channel-based information discovery, and information curation. - Lacks support for fact finding.
Scoop.it!	Online publishing platform. Available at www.scoop.it	- Supports serendipitous browsing, bookmark-based information rediscovery, channel-based information discovery, and information curation. - Lacks support for fact finding.
Google Images	Image discovery service. Available at images.google.com	- Supports serendipitous browsing. - Lacks support for rediscovery, channel-based discovery, fact finding, or information curation.
Vimeo	Video sharing Website. Available at vimeo.com	- Supports serendipitous discovery, bookmark-based rediscovery, and channel-based discovery, and information curation. - Lacks support for fact discovery and list-based categorization.
LifeHacker	Daily Weblog. Available at lifehacker.com	- Supports serendipitous discovery. - Lacks support for channel-based discovery and information curation.
YouTube	Video hosting platform. Available at www.youtube.com	- Allows for serendipitous discovery, channel-based discovery, history- and bookmark-based revisitation, and information curation. - Lacks support for internal sharing.
Yelp	Business review site. Available at www.yelp.ca	- Supports fact finding, serendipitous browsing, search-based rediscovery, certain aspects of information curation (e.g., evaluation and annotation). - Lacks support for channel-based discovery.
IMDb	Movie database. Available at www.imdb.com	- Supports fact discovery, serendipitous discovery, and rediscovery. - Lacks support for channel-based discovery.
Trip Adviser	Travel site. Available at www.tripadvisor.ca	- Supports serendipitous discovery, fact finding, and personal information curation. - Lacks support for history-based rediscovery.
Urban Spoon	Online bar and restaurant guide. Available at www.urbanspoon.com	- Supports serendipitous browsing, fact finding, evaluation and annotations. - Lacks support for channel-based discovery.
Thesaurus	Online thesaurus. Available at thesaurus.com	- Supports serendipitous browsing and fact discovery. - Lacks support for information curation.

We used Yin’s strategies for designing a case study [35] for guidance. The motivation behind choosing a case study over other methods of qualitative research was based on our choice of research questions (which have an explanatory nature), the lack of control over existing applications and their development, and having to focus on contemporary use of real-life Web applications. According to Yin [35], a case study would be an optimal research strategy given the above characteristics.

For each case of our study, we chose a Web application whose primary purpose is to support information discovery. We examined the overall purpose of each application, its description as defined within the application, and literature and documentation related to the application (if they were available) against the features that the application provided. For example, if an application provided bookmarking features, we checked if it was indeed intended to be used for information preservation.

To increase external validity of our study, we chose cases based on replication logic [35]. Using replication logic in case study design means carefully selecting each case so that it either predicts analogous results or predicts contrasting results but for anticipated reasons. Therefore, we used our preliminary conceptual framework to predict if an application supported each of the information discovery and curation tasks based on the features that the application provided. If our predictions were inaccurate, we would modify the framework accordingly and move onto the next case.

Consequently, our methodology was an iterative process of selecting cases, analyzing them, and determining whether they could be described and evaluated using our framework. If we found a key feature that could not be described, we adapted the framework according to the findings. We repeated the process of case selection and evaluation until the framework was usable for all cases. We then grouped the elements of the framework into categories, recording corresponding questions to ask in order to evaluate that and other applications. **TODO: WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY THAT? THE FRAMEWORK?**

A list of the tools that were used as cases as well as brief summaries of our findings for each tool are presented in Table 1. Summaries are limited and provide a general idea of the results of examining the tools using the framework. Other tools were considered throughout the study, however, only the

20 presented applications underwent systematic examination. The framework itself is covered in the next section and presented in Table 2. Limitations of our study are outlined in Section 6.

4 A Conceptual Framework for Information Discovery and Curation on the Web

Although Web-based information discovery and curation tasks are commonly performed today, as we mentioned above, there is a lack of literature on how to support them when building applications. We reduce this gap by presenting a framework of design factors facilitating digital information discovery and curation (see Table 2).

The framework consists of two main categories (discovery and curation) that are consequently decomposed into subcategories. Each subcategory contains factors that determine use case enablers and corresponding questions that can help application design and evaluation. This section outlines the main components of the framework.

4.1 Information Discovery

RQ1: How do existing Web applications support information discovery?

In our framework, we built on existing classifications of information seeking tasks and methods (see Section 2) to derive corresponding design factors. The discovery category consists of serendipitous discovery, fact discovery, rediscovery, and channel-based discovery.

4.1.1 Serendipitous Discovery

Serendipitous discovery refers to information discovery resulting from serendipitous browsing. Such discovery is characterized by under-defined, absent, or hidden information needs, and it usually involves browsing through diverse resources with varying content types [17, 18]. Here, resource is defined as a collection of information about a single unit of inquiry, usually bundled together for presentation purposes. Some examples of resources are places, images, blog posts, and Web pages. The following are key criteria that influence serendipitous information discovery.

Arbitrary navigation. In order to browse diverse information, an information discovery tool

Table 2: Conceptual Framework.

Design Factors	Questions to be posed during the design or evaluation of Web-based information discovery or curation tools.
<p>Discovery</p> <p><i>Serendipitous discovery</i> Arbitrary navigation Search-based navigation Category-guided navigation</p> <p>Integration Visual link preview Spatial arrangement</p> <p><i>Fact discovery</i> Search-based navigation Category-guided navigation Integration Uniform representation Visual link preview Spatial arrangement</p> <p><i>Rediscovery</i> History-based rediscovery Bookmark-based rediscovery Search-based rediscovery</p> <p><i>Channel-based discovery</i> Site subscription User subscription Notifications Subscription to news feed Content news feed</p>	<p>Does the application provide a means for arbitrary navigation among resources? Does the search engine help retrieve diverse resources related to the topic of interest? Do categories suggest and help with navigating to resources related to the topic of interest? If resources originate from a different site, do they link to their original sources? If resources are delivered as links, do they have visual previews? Is there a semantic to the spatial arrangement of resources?</p> <p>Does the search feature help discover the specific resource of interest? Do categories help narrow results to specific types of resources? If resources originate from a different site, do they link to their original sources? If resources are uniform, are they presented in a uniform way? If resources are delivered as links, do they have visual previews? Is there a semantic to the spatial arrangement of resources?</p> <p>Does the application save and provide access to browsing history? Does the application support bookmark-based resource revisitation? Is the search a reliable method for resource revisitation?</p> <p>Does the application allow subscriptions to news and updates? Does the application allow subscriptions to other users' activities? Does the application have one or more notification mechanisms? Can subscription updates be visible within the application? Can content updates be visible within the application?</p>
<p>Curation</p> <p><i>Management</i> List-based categorization Tag-based categorization</p> <p><i>Preservation</i> Internal preservation of internal resources Internal preservation of external resources External preservation of internal resources</p> <p><i>Augmentation</i> Evaluation Annotation</p> <p><i>Sharing</i> Adding resources Internal sharing External sharing</p>	<p>Does the application support sorting information into list-like structures, either privately or publicly? Does the application support tagging, either privately or publicly?</p> <p>Does the application support bookmarking mechanism(s) for preserving internal information within the application? Does the application support bookmarking mechanism(s) for preserving external information within the application? Does the application support bookmarking mechanism(s) for preserving internal information outside of the application?</p> <p>Can the resource evaluations be recorded privately or publicly? Can resources be annotated privately or publicly?</p> <p>Can resources be publicly added to the collection of information within the application from other Web pages? Can internal resources be publicly reshared within the application? Can internal resources be publicly reshared outside of the application?</p>

needs to provide a way to arbitrarily navigate among resources, thereby supporting serendipitous information discovery [11]. Many applications, such as Tumblr and StumbleUpon, support arbitrary navigation to allow for opportunistic jumping from one resource to another.

Search-based navigation. Search-based navigation often serves as an entry point for information seeking [20]. In case of serendipitous discovery, since the information need is not well articulated, the search engine should retrieve diverse resources related to a topic. For instance, searching for a location within Pinterest returns numerous images of the location that link to (or integrate with) other resources, blogs, and Web pages, whereas searching for the same place on Google Maps usually returns a small set of possible locations with limited information about those places.

Category-guided navigation. Similar to search-based navigation, category-guided navigation should provide a way to narrow the results to those related to one topic. In addition, categories can help the user formulate an information need by suggesting topics [20]. For example, when using Google Images, every search query suggests related categories of images to help users define an information need.

Integration. To users with ambiguous information needs, one information portal might not provide access to all information of interest. If an information discovery application gives access to resources from various sources, such as other Websites, the user should be able to navigate back to those sources.

Visual link preview. Abrams et al. [1] identified link representation as one of the problems with traditional bookmarking. Analogous with browsing through a bookmark manager, identifying relevant information when browsing through links to diverse resources can be a challenging task. A visual preview should make it easier to evaluate the relevance of resources. Applications that facilitate serendipitous information discovery often employ elaborate resource representation techniques. Many social bookmarking systems, such as Scoop.it! and StumbleUpon, support visual previews of bookmarked pages. Delicious is a social bookmarking application that lacks this type of link representation support, which makes it harder to determine if the link will lead to a relevant resource.

Spatial arrangement. Similar to link representation, spatial visualization of numerous links is another problem that occurs when browsing through diverse content [1]. Therefore, a semantic to the spatial arrangement of resources is of major importance. Information discovery applications that support serendipitous discovery often have a special way of spatially arranging resources to make it easier to browse through large amounts of information. For example, many tools use a 'pinboard' layout of resources similar to Pinterest.

4.1.2 Fact Discovery

Fact discovery refers to information discovery resulting from the search for a specific piece of information. It is characterized by a well-defined information need and is easier to perform within systems that provide access to homogeneous types of information [17, 21]. The main challenge for designing applications for fact discovery is to facilitate the finding of a specific piece of information, leaving little room for uncertainty in the search results. Below is a list of factors that influence fact discovery.

Search-based navigation. With fact discovery, an information need is known [17, 18]. Therefore, the goal of search-based navigation for fact discovery is to directly navigate to the resource of interest, as opposed to retrieving diverse information (as in serendipitous discovery). Contrary to search-based navigation for serendipitous browsing, with fact discovery, the search engine returns a small set of results, among which only one is typically of interest to the user.

Category-guided navigation. Category-guided navigation is used to direct the user to relevant resources [20]. In the case of fact discovery, such navigation should narrow the results to a specific type of resource so that further fact discovery is bounded by that type. For example, TripAdvisor lets the user choose among flights, hotels, vacation rentals, restaurants, and destinations.

Uniform representation. Uniform representation is a method of displaying diverse resources in a common way, with each resource having the same set of components [14]. Such a representation assures that each resource has the same set of facts associated with it, and therefore, the user can afford to have expectations about information that can be found when looking for a specific fact. For example, Yelp displays rating, price range, and ad-

dress for all restaurants, so not only is it easy to find specific information, but the user can have expectations about the content of resources within the application. On the contrary, searching Tumblr for a restaurant will return a chaotic collection of information about the place.

Integration. Similar to serendipitous discovery, if an information discovery application provides access to resources from other Websites, the user should be able to navigate to those sites as they may contain the facts of interest. Integration for fact finding is especially important when it gives an opportunity to display specific information about resources that otherwise would not be accessible. For example, Google Maps displays business ratings as a result of its integration with Google+.

Visual link preview. If an application provides links to resources, a visual preview makes it easier to recognize the relevance of the resource [1]. Applications that support fact discovery often use visual link preview, similar to applications that support serendipitous browsing. However, the motivation behind having a link preview for fact finding is to make it possible to identify if the resource is indeed what the user is looking for. For example, searching for an actor in IMDb will return a list of actors and their photographs, so that the user can pick the one they are interested in.

Spatial arrangement. Similar to serendipitous information discovery, spatial arrangement of resources is important [1] as a poor semantic to the arrangement can make it difficult to visually navigate to the facts of interest.

4.1.3 Rediscovery

Rediscovery refers to information discovery resulting from revisiting previously discovered resources [30]. The following is a list of factors that enable rediscovery.

History-based rediscovery. A Web application needs to automatically record browsing history in order to enable history-based rediscovery [30]. History-based rediscovery appears to be the least common rediscovery mechanism, however, it can still be found in some Web applications, such as Google Maps.

Bookmark-based rediscovery. Bookmark-based revisitation is one of the most common ways of information rediscovery [1]. The majority of Web browsers are equipped with bookmarking features. However, some modern Web applications,

such as YouTube and Pinterest, provide integrated mechanisms for bookmarking and bookmark-based information rediscovery.

Search-based rediscovery. Search-based rediscovery is not always a reliable way of refinding information [6]. In information portals that provide access to fairly ambiguous information and that have information regularly repopulated and updated, the search feature is usually designed around retrieving information related to some topic, but is not very specific. In order to revisit a resource, search must provide consistent results. In information discovery applications that provide access to specific information, such as Wikipedia and Rotten Tomatoes, search can usually lead directly to a specific resource. However, within Web applications such as We Heart It or Pinterest, search-based rediscovery is often unreliable.

4.1.4 Channel-based Discovery

Channel-based discovery can incorporate two different information seeking tasks, monitoring and awareness. It occurs when information is suggested to users based on the content that they are subscribed to. If users can actively look for updates, then an application affords monitoring [26]. If users can receive notifications about updates, then an application facilitates awareness [2, 3]. Channel-based information discovery is usually enabled at sites that have regularly updated content, such as Pinterest and YouTube.

Site subscription. Subscriptions to updates from a site help users follow the news [15]. In order to support subscription-based discovery, an application must provide a subscription mechanism. For example, Rotten Tomatoes allows subscriptions to newsletters; however, it does not allow subscriptions to movie critics, as a user-based subscription mechanism would allow.

User subscription. In some applications, the content is updated and curated by users, and users can subscribe to other users. Similar to site subscriptions, user subscriptions are subscriptions to activity updates from individual users rather than all content updates, and help with networking and following users' activities [23]. Such subscriptions help to further filter new content delivered to the user.

Notifications. Notification mechanisms enable user awareness about new content on the subscribed channel [23]. Different applications

provide various notification mechanisms including messages within the application, informative emails, and smartphone notifications.

Subscription news feeds. Displaying a news feed within the application further promotes awareness and can serve as a monitoring mechanism. For such.

Content news feeds. Similar to displaying a subscription news feed, displaying a content news feed promotes awareness and can serve as a monitoring mechanism.

Information discovery tools can have different implementations depending on the purpose of discovery. Using the information discovery factors in our framework (see Table 2), we described and evaluated currently existing tools. Similarly, the framework can be used for identifying gaps in information discovery support and developing new technologies (see Sec. 5).

4.2 Information Curation

RQ2: How do existing information discovery applications support information curation?

Information discovery applications vary from being completely socially curated and populated by users, to those that lack any curation mechanisms. By definition, digital information curation is the notion of managing, preserving, and adding value to collections of information [4, 31]. Thus, the curation category consists of information management, preservation, information enhancement, and sharing.

4.2.1 Management

Information management is one of the key elements of information curation [4, 31]. Information categorization mechanisms are prevalent in applications that have a lot of information that is hard to categorize automatically or can mean something different for each user. In the context of Web information management, the following factors play a major role.

List-based categorization. Resource categorization helps establish relationships between various resources [4, 31]. Allowing people to sort information using custom categories can aid rediscovery, discovery in a socially curated space, as well as add more value to resources.

Tag-based categorization. Similar to list-based categorization, tagging aids rediscovery, adds value to resources, and aids discovery, especially in a socially curated space [12]. For example, Pinterest supports tag- and list-based categorizations, where lists are represented as 'pinboards'. Tumblr, on the other hand, only supports tag-based categorization. In addition, Pinterest allows for private information categorization.

4.2.2 Information Preservation

Information preservation is a common Web task that is usually performed with the intent of revisiting information [1, 31]. However, in the case of opportunistic Web use, information gathering is sometimes performed with just the goal of collecting information rather than revisiting it in the future [21]. Bookmarking is a traditional way of preserving information and many Web applications provide diverse bookmarking mechanisms.

Internal preservation of internal resources. Internal preservation of internal resources means bookmarking resources to be reaccessed within the same application. Such bookmarking facilitates information curation within the system.

Internal preservation of external resources. Internal preservation of external resources signifies bookmarking other Web pages within an application.

External preservation of internal resources. External preservation means bookmarking resources so that they become available through other bookmarking systems. An application must facilitate integration with other applications in order to enable external preservation [1].

On We Heart It, users can preserve **internal information** using **internal collections** and they can add information from **external** Websites. However, there are no integrated means for bookmarking **internal content** using other bookmarking systems.

4.2.3 Augmentation

One of the most important elements of digital curation is augmentation: adding value to information [4, 31]. It is often performed within social bookmarking systems. Many Web applications allow users to add value to the resources they curate.

Evaluation. Evaluation methods can have various forms. They usually take place in socially curated information systems. However, evaluation can also contribute to personal reflection and in-

formation preservation. In addition, many applications allow users to evaluate resources by rating them or recording other forms of approval or disapproval. Some sites, such as Wikipedia, do not allow any evaluations.

Annotation. Annotations are metadata attached to a resource, such as comments and descriptions. Annotations make it easier to search for and interpret information.

4.2.4 Sharing

Sharing information is key to empowering social information curation [4]. Therefore, the main components that facilitate sharing are adding resources, and external and internal information sharing.

Adding resources. Adding resources not only facilitates global Web information curation, but it also scales the information available through the system, providing more opportunities for information discovery. Resources can be created by users themselves, taken from some other source online, or both. For example, YouTube allows users to upload their own videos, whereas Pinterest permits adding images from other sites in addition to users' personal images.

External sharing. Sharing resources through different media supports channel-based information discovery within the media channels. Information discovery applications commonly allow for sharing information on popular networking sites outside the application.

Internal sharing. Resharing resources within the system supports channel-based information discovery.

Information curation is a common activity within many information discovery applications. By asking questions about application design in regards to information curation as in Table 2 of the conceptual framework, designers can find ways of adding value to information and enable information exploitation overtime (see Sec. 5).

The following section describes possible use of the conceptual framework and gives a concrete example of its application.

5 Framework Application

To illustrate how the framework can be applied to evaluate current Web applications and suggest new tooling, we examine one of the cases of the study, Google Maps, with help of the framework. By an-

swering the questions from the framework, we get the following description of Google Maps.

Serendipitous discovery. Although there are some possibilities of serendipitous discovery within Google Maps, it is limited by a few factors. Arbitrary navigation is only possible when the user looks at the map itself or browses through the images of the places nearby. Any other information discovery must be initiated by search; thus, the user needs to formulate her information need. The application lacks category-based navigation, and thus there is nothing that aids users with information need formulation. Once the application returns search results, the possibility for serendipitous information discovery increases. Some interesting information can be discovered on the business's official Website or integrated Google+ page that the user can navigate to by clicking on 'reviews'. However, the 'reviews' link doesn't have a visual preview to indicate that there is more than just reviews on the linked page. Considering the nature of Google Maps, the semantic of resources' spatial arrangement is defined by places' actual locations.

Fact finding. Fact finding is very well supported in Google Maps. Since the application provides access to only one type of resources - places - there is no need for category-based navigation. Direct navigation is not always possible, but some places are visible on the map, so the user can just click on the place, and the application will display relevant information. Search-based navigation within Google Maps is usually very precise and accurate when returning search results for specific places. The application is conveniently integrated with Google+, allowing access to other relevant information, such as reviews, images, and hours of operation. Resources are displaced in a uniform fashion making it easy to find information such as address and contact.

Rediscovery. There are a few ways to rediscover information through Google Maps. Google Maps employs history-based revisitation mechanism, so users can see the last few places they searched for when opening the page. Users can bookmark the place onto a list called "My Places" by clicking on the star icon. Lastly, it is easy to rediscover information about a place by simply searching for it. Returned results are usually both accurate and reliable.

Channel-based discovery. Channel-based re-

discovery is common among applications with frequently updating content. Content provided by Google Maps is fairly stable; therefore, there are no channel-based discovery mechanisms used by the application.

Management. Google Maps does not allow creation of custom lists nor does it allow for tagging. Users can only bookmark places to "My Places" list.

Preservation. Personal preservation in Google Maps is possible through adding the place to "My Places" list as mentioned before; thus, by adding internal content to an internal storage. Other types of place preservation are possible through Google+, however, not within Google Maps itself.

Augmentation. Users can evaluate and annotate places through Google+. However, aggregated reviews and ratings are visible on Google Maps.

Sharing. It is possible to add a new location to Google Maps. Sharing functionality is limited to the tool providing links and code for embedding.

Evaluation of Google Maps using our conceptual framework helped expose some gaps in its design, so we propose directions for future development. From the description above it can be estimated that curation mechanisms of Google Maps lack some functionality for public and private curation. Improving public curation mechanisms introduces possibility of channel-based discovery. Additionally, adding category-guided navigation mechanisms can help with serendipitous discovery. By no means an application like that should be a replacement to Google Maps. On the contrary, it could be oriented towards social discovery and curation, as well as opportunistic place exploration, and therefore, complement the Google Maps application.

6 Research and Design Implications

In the previous section, we demonstrated how the framework can be used to reveal missing features in tools. We also showed how the framework can be helpful to designers who wish to improve existing tools or get ideas for new information discovery applications.

Factors and questions of the framework are there to guide the developer, but it does not dictate which features should be in the application. In other words, the framework helps exposing the gaps, but it is up

to designers whether or not those gaps need to be closed. Some gaps cannot be closed at all because of certain constraints, such as data type and system design.

As with Google Maps example, designers ought to face certain trade-offs when developing applications with help of the framework. For example, high precision of navigation mechanisms can potentially eliminate some opportunities for serendipitous discovery.

In research domain, the framework can serve as a guide for selecting cases for studies and drawing distinctions between different Web-based information seeking applications. Hence, systematic tool exploration guided by the framework can be beneficial to both researchers and developers.

7 Limitations

The case study we conducted has a number of limitations. Lack of documentation, literature, and formal descriptions of available features for some applications introduces a threat to construct validity of the study. In addition, information discovery tools and features can be used in manners unintended or unforeseen by designers and developers. Therefore, the use of some features within information discovery applications was recorded based on the researchers' interpretations. To compensate for such limitations, the researchers employed the tools for personal use over an extended period of time to gain deeper understanding of their use. In addition, the researchers considered some cases with repeating functionality and design to be able to validate or clarify prior findings.

Only Web applications running in browsers on a desktop computer were considered in this study. Our study can be extended with use of various devices, such as smartphones and tablets, as information discovery patterns and mechanisms may vary for different platforms.

Another limitation was lack of prior research studies on the subject matter. Some researchers have studied information seeking models and high-level Web tasks, but there is lack of literature on how to enable and support different Web tasks. This opens up opportunities for future research to analyze methods of developing frameworks and build frameworks for facilitating and evaluating tools that support other Web tasks, such as communication, transactions, and goal realization.

8 Future Work and Conclusion

In our study, we analyzed information curation and seeking tasks and developed a conceptual framework of factors and questions that are important when building and evaluating Web information discovery tools. We then evaluated and iteratively refined the framework by analyzing twenty different information discovery applications and provided concrete examples of tool support addressing various concepts of our framework.

One of the possible future research objectives would be to apply the framework to identify a gap in available information discovery tools, and further use the framework to design an application that would close that gap. Another potential research question would be to expand our investigation on the factors that influence the need for one information discovery type over another.

Our framework opens up opportunities for structured information discovery tool evaluation and design. As more tools are being developed within the social space of information discovery and curation, understanding how these tasks can be supported promises advancements in how Web applications are designed.

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