

Towards the "webification" of controlled subject vocabulary

A case study involving the Dewey Decimal Classification

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Introduction/Anamnesis

- Well-known problem, why does it resurface every other year without much change?
- Large scale projects dealing with KO vocabularies are started without adhering to common fundamentals on the operational and strategic level
- Project results are often unsustainable and do not outlive the specific use case (if any) that they were build to support
- Currently, the DDC is facing such a challenge and chance for transition to the "network level"
 - "Network level": Infrastructural improvements to make a KOS web-scale accessible, to make sharing, syndicating, leveraging of its data feasible
- Main project goal: Improving accessibility and visibility of the scheme to stimulate association with resources



A. Restating the Obvious: Some Truisms of Structural and Infrastructural Improvement

- 1. Design of identifiers
- 2. Design of verbal designators ("verbal plane")
- 3. Data representation
- 4. Enhancement of the scheme itself
- 5. User contribution
- 6. Versioning
- 7. Vocabulary registries



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1. Identification

- Addressability and reference as problem for the web at large
- Rigorous semantic engineering ("subject landscaping," G. Dunsire) in KOS often not fronted for outside use
- Landscaping becomes just baroque gardening, withdrawing the horticultured space from the landscape at large





2. Verbal designation

- Scant research about what to show end-users and how to do it
- Primarily treated not as a question of semantics, but usability
- Usability usually not an attribute of terminologies, but their user-facing services (front-ends)
- Starting from scratch not possible, and transformation not trivial
 - intricate interdependencies and contextual configurations of infons/taxons in the KO systems



3. Data representation

Different levels of disarray, different aggregate states:

- Printed form, proprietary formats, spreadsheets
- Accessibility limited to specific communities
- But: emerging standards (SKOS, OWL-DL) are often under consideration for adoption
- Again: crosswalking is all but trivial; sometimes conceptual properties of the KOS have to be adapted



B. Webifying the DDC (the first steps)

- URI design
- Caption design
- Format considerations



It's the URI, stupid!

Premise:

 To summon a demon, you need to know its name (or vice versa: if you want to be summoned, you should try to get your name out there)

Importance of URIs:

- Easy to remember
- Easy to share
- (Relatively) easy to compare
- Best practice formats (RDF, SKOS) are URI centric



URIs for the DDC

Design goals:

- Common locator for Dewey concepts and associated resources for use in web services and web applications
- Use-case-driven, but outlasting and not directly related to a specific use case (persistency)
- Retraceable path to a concept rather than an abstract identification, reusing a means of identification that is already present in the DDC and available in existing metadata



URIs: Basic Format

```
http://dewey.info/{aspect}/{object}/{locale}/{type}/{version}/{resource}

{aspect} is the aspect associated with an {object}—the current value set of aspect
    contains "concept", "scheme", and "index"; additional ones are under
    exploration

{object} is a type of {aspect}

{locale} identifies a Dewey translation

{type} identifies a Dewey edition type and contains, at a minimum, the values "edn"
    for the full edition or "abr" for the abridged edition

{version} identifies a Dewey edition version

{resource} identifies a resource associated with an {object} in the context of
    {locale}, {type}, and {version}
```



URIs: Examples

```
<a href="http://dewey.info/concept/338.4/en/edn/22/">
<a href="http://dewey.info/concept/333.7-333.9/">
<a href="http://dewey.info/concept/2--74-2—79/">
<a href="http://dewey.info/concept/333.7-333.9:1:16/">
<a href="http://dewey.info/concept/333.7-333.9:1:16/">
<a href="http://dewey.info/concept/333.7-333.9:1:16/">
<a href="http://dewey.info/scheme/en/edn/22/">
<a href="http://dewey.info/index/African National Congress/en/edn/22/">
<a href="http://dewey.info/concept/333.7-333.9/about.skos">http://dewey.info/concept/333.7-333.9/about.skos</a>
<a href="http://dewey.info/concept/333.7-333.9/about.skos">http://dewey.info/concept/333.7-333.9/about.skos</a>
```



URIs: Open Issues

- Order of DDC entities, placement of {locale} component
 - What makes sense
 - from a data model standpoint?
 - from a services standpoint?
- Identification of other Dewey entities
 - External summaries, tables as a whole, different types of editions, optional numbers, DDC Manual



URIs: Further Considerations

- Multiple URI schemes for different service contexts (if unambigous and compliant with httpRange-14)
- Different syntax specifications (EBNF vs. URI Templates)
- Opacity vs. traceability
- Risk of defining identifiers without a service
- Location vs. identification as ontologial problem

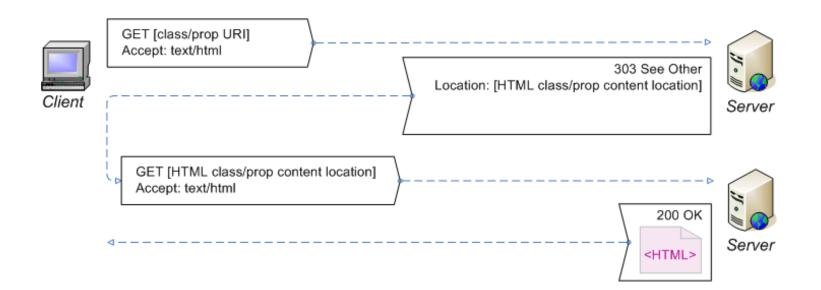


URIs: Layering Schemes

http://dewey.info/338.4/en Accept: text/html

Server response: 303 See Other

New location: http://dewey.info/concept/338.4/en/edn/22/about.html





Caption design

- Problems specific to schemes depending on hierarchy
- Display context has to be taken into account
- Two different modes of display
 - First level: Optimized for glanceability
 - Second level: Aggregated information from different sources
- Process has to be at least "Pareto-automatic" (80/20)
- Improving captions by aggregation and mining of own and associated data



Caption Design: Fundamentals

- Comprehensibility of Dewey class headings highly dependent on the context of presentation
- Context is fixed in existing web applications, fluid (unknown) for web services
- Prediction of necessary information to give good impression of scope and meaning is not trivial



Caption Design: Hierarchy I

- Dependence on hierarchy to indicate discipline
- Folding parts of an hierarchical array back into the caption
- Smooshing the context to become useful for enriching the caption, without either flattening it completely or displaying it entirely
- Avoiding the drawbacks of a classic breadcrumbs display



Caption Design: Hierarchy II

025.349 [Cataloging, Classification, Indexing of] Other special materials

Framing by discipline derived from the Relative Index:

025.349 <u>Cataloging of other special materials</u>

- Other strategies to acquire relevant contextual terminology:
 - Relationship types in hierarchical array
 - Associated resources (and co-occurring subject vocabulary)
 - Mapped vocabulary



Caption Design: Heading types

- "Other" headings
- Node labels
 - Hook numbers
 - Centered entries
- Brief headings
- 'Deweyisms'
- Homonymity/polysemy in headings
- Standard subdivisions and other technical vocabulary



Format considerations I: MARC 21

- DDC migrating from proprietary format to MARC 21 Classification and Authorities (http://www.loc.gov/marc/marbi/2007/2007-dp06.html)
 - Revamping of 082 field for better subject access (provisions for assigning internal table notation, external table notation, identification of standard/optional numbers)
 - Provision for additional Dewey numbers as access numbers
 - Inclusion of component parts of numbers in bibliographic records using a new 085 field
 - Identification of notation in internal add tables and (where not already provided) in Tables 1–6
- MARC is at the epicenter of OCLC expertise
- Starting/transition point for a variety of crosswalks



Format considerations I: MARC 21

Component Parts Example:
 Feminist Criticism of Television

082 01 \$8 1 \$a 791.45082 \$2 22

085 ## \$8 1.1 \$b 791.45 \$z 1 \$s 082 \$u 791.45082

Television Feminist



Format considerations II: SKOS

Feasibility of providing a SKOS version of Dewey:

- Solving of the identifier issue
- Minor standard issues: collections, note types
- Concept versioning
- Representing the Relative Index
- Revitalizing SKOS Mapping Vocabulary Spec



Thanks for participating!

Questions, comments, discussion:

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