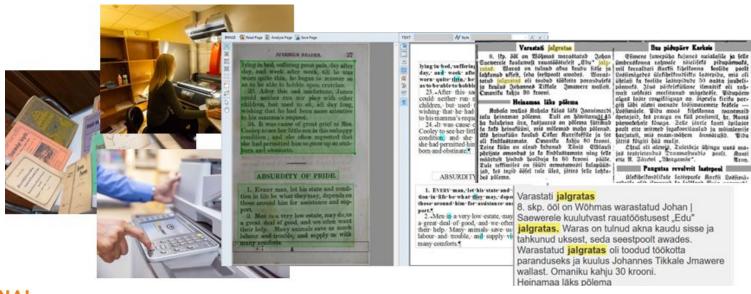
Using digital texts at the National Library of Estonia



Peeter Tinits, Oct 28, 2020 Nordplus workshop

Large digital collections





Texts as data

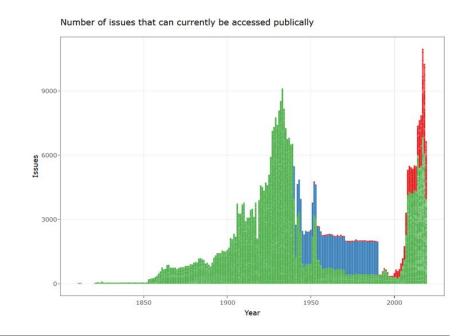
Newspapers & periodicals

~6.3 M articles

~3.6 M pages

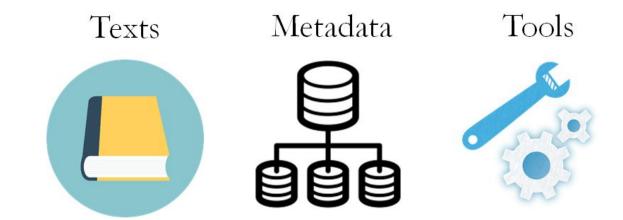
~390 K issues

~2200 publications



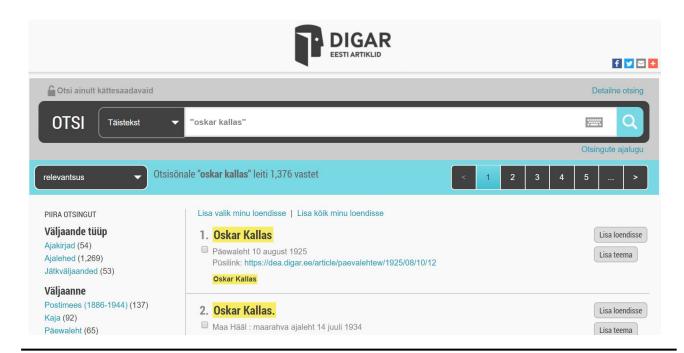


Researcher needs





Search engine





Search engine



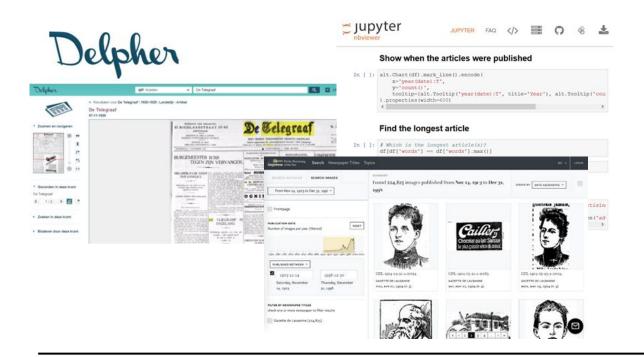


More complex queries?





Interfaces & libraries





Open Science movement

FAIR data

• Not just open, but findable+usable

Open Science Movement

FAIR in science

Make analyses transparent, interoperable, reusable





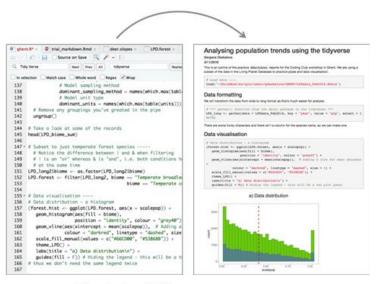








Open Science practice







Data and code to reproduce the analysis and figures are available at https://osf.io/6ysda/



(Heunis 2020)

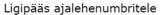
GLAMs with data

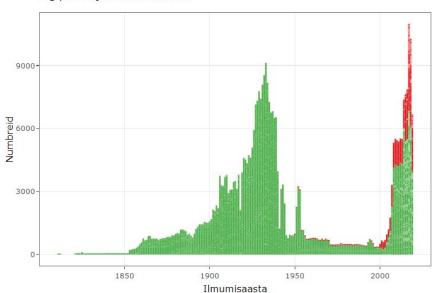
Access points to data via open code (e.g. GLAMworkbench)

TROVE	- 111101	tor
Explore Categories Community Research First Australians	= Jupy	yter Jupyter FAQ 🚟 🗘 🗞 🕹
Enter your search query	nbviewe	r
Use the <u>Trove web interface</u> to construct your search. Remember that the harvester will get all of the matched results, not just the first 2,000 you see in the web interface. Once you're happy with your search, just copy the urt and paste it below.		Show when the articles were published
Query wrt: https://trove.n/a.gov.au/nevisceper/result7q-atomic&i-state=Victoria&i-title=319&i-category=Article&i-decade=191		
Set harvest options By default the harvester only saves the metadata (state, page, title, newspaper etc) from the search results. If you want to save the full text content of each article, just check the Text: Dox. You can also save PEP copies of very article by checking the IPEP option, but be warred that this will slow down your harvest and generate large download files. If you want to save PEP's from large harvests, you re postably better of intelligence and intelligence an	In []:	<pre>alt.Chart(df).mark line().encode(x='year(date):T', y-'count()', tooltip=[alt.Tooltip('year(date):T', title='Year'), alt.Tooltip('count).properties(width=600)</pre>
Save full text		,
Save PDFs (this can be slow)		Find the longest article
Start Turveed	In []:	<pre># Which is the longest article(s)? df(df('words') == df('words').max())</pre>
47% 100/213 (00:03, 29:02wtcle/s)	In []:	df.loc[df['title'].str.contains('cyclone', case=False, na=False)]
Once your harvest is complete a link will appear to download the results as a single, apped file. See this notebook for more information about the contents and format of the results folder.		Make a simple word cloud
You can also start to explore your results using this notebook.	7-7.1	df titles = df[(df['title'] != 'No Title') & (df['title'] != 'Advertisin
Created by Tim Shenatt (Birelagge) as part of the OLAM Workbench project.	10 []:	# Get all the articles titles and turn them into a single string title_text = df_titles['title'].str.lower().str.cat(sep=' ').replace('ad



Open materials at NLE







Interactive overviews

http://data.digar.ee/text/dea info.html

http://data.digar.ee/text/dietrich_digar.html



Open code

```
## Andmekogu
Andmekoguna kasutame Eesti Rahvusraamatukogu digiarhiivi Eesti artikleid, millele on olemas tekstikaeveligipääs.
Kollektsiooni materjalidest saab ülevaate siit http://data.digar.ee/text/dea_info.html. Ligipääs on hetkel ainult koodi läbi
# Loe sisse metaandmete fail hoc serverilt.
all issues <- fread("unzip -p /gpfs/hpc/projects/digar txt/text/all issues access.zip".sep="\t")[access now==T]
# Valime AJALEHED, 1920 ja 1940 vahel, kus on väljaande koodiks postimeesew
subset <- all_issues[str_detect(DocumentType, "NEWSPAPER")&year>1920&year<1940&keyid=="postimeesew"]</pre>
# Meile vajalike failide nimekiri
files <- subset[zippath sections!="",unique(zippath sections)]
collectionname <- "/gpfs/hpc/projects/digar_txt/text"
filelist <- paste0(collectionname, "/text_sections/", files)
Tekstide metafailid on samamoodi indekseeritud. Järgmine koodijupp kogub kokku meie otsinguga seotud metainfo.
metafiles <- subset[zippath_sections!="",unique(zippath_sections_meta)]</pre>
metafilelist <- paste0(collectionname."/meta sections/". metafiles)</pre>
subset meta <- rbindlist(lapply(paste0("unzip -p ",metafilelist),fread,fill=T),idcol=T)</pre>
write_tsv(subset_meta, "subset_meta_postimeesew1.tsv")
```



Open data

Files at local computing cluster at the Information System of Estonian Science Agency (ETAIS)

	## Andrekogu
Sign in	Andmekoguna kasutame Eesti Rahvusraamatukogu digiarhiivi Eesti artikleid, millele on olemas tekstikaeveligipääs. Kollektsiooni materjalidest saab ülevaate siit http://data.digar.ee/text/dea_info.html. Ligipääs on hetkel aimult koodi l
Sigit iii	"\(\(\text{(r)}\) = \(\text{(r)}\) = \(\
Jsername:	# Valime AJALEHED, 1920 ja 1940 vahel, kus on väljaande koodiks postineesew subset <- all_issues[str_detect(DocumentType,"NEHSPAPER")8year=19288year<19488keyld=="postineesew"]
Password:	<pre># Melle vajalke falltide nimekirt ffles < subsetzipapth sections!=",unique(zippath sections)] collectionname <- "/gpfs/hpc/projects/digar_txt/text" filelist <- paste0(collectionname, "/text_sections/", files)</pre>
	Tekstide metafailid on samamoodi indekseeritud. Järgmine koodijupp kogub kokku mele otsinguga seotud metainfo.
Sign In	<pre>" (r) metafiles <- subset[ztppath_sections:="",unique(ztppath_sections.meta)] metafilelist <- paste0(collectionname,"/meta_sections/", metafiles)</pre>
	<pre>subset_meta <- rbindlist(lapply(paste0("unzip -p ",metafilelist),fread,fill=T),idcol=T) write tsv(subset_meta_"subset_meta_postlneesew1.tsv")</pre>



Access points

RStudio, Jupyter

