

Bibliothèque et Archives Canada

Canada

Redefining the Search Question

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Presentation to Canadian Metadata Forum September 27, 2005 Library and Archives of Canada

Search – The Essential Question

 The question is no longer full text versus catalogue-type searching. The question is how and when you will implement semantic searching.

 Semantic searching combines aspects of both full text and catalogue searching, but it moves above the negative aspects of both.

 It leverages a metadata architecture base, deep conceptual indexing, programmatic methods of capturing metadata, works across and within languages, and promotes interoperability.

 Semantic search is also the foundation upon which to build an enterprise search architecture.

 For varying reasons, neither full text nor catalogue searching will scale to enterprise search.

Overview

 What do users need and how can you build a search system to support the need?

What is Enterprise Search?

What is Semantic Search?

 How to Fuel Your Semantic Search with Metadata

What do users want?

Basic Assumptions About Search Systems

 Search systems are not WYSIWYG – what you see is not what you get

 Search systems are more like ice-bergs - most of the search system is below the surface – you can't see it, you don't know how it has been configured or what components it has

Search systems have some basic components, but there are some significant differences as well

 You need to know what your users want before you decide what kind of a search system you need

Begin at the beginning...

- The most valuable advice I can offer to you based on my experience working with search over the past 30 years is to make sure you know what problem you're solving before you apply a solution
- While this seems straight forward and logical, it is rarely the approach we take to solving search problems
- Before you select a search solution, make sure you know what kind of a search problem you have and whether the solution fits the problem
- A few words about the kind of search challenge we are facing

The Environment

 Like other libraries we acquire, create, license, access information in 30 subject domains – ranging from Law & Justice, to Transport, to Environment, to Agriculture, to Education, Health & Nutrition, etc.

We have 500 different kinds of content/document types

 We have a set of business processes which represent the way we do our work

 We have six working languages – but actually working in many more

We have a rich history – content dating back to the 1940s

Our priorities change over time

• Everyone in the Bank is a recognized international expert

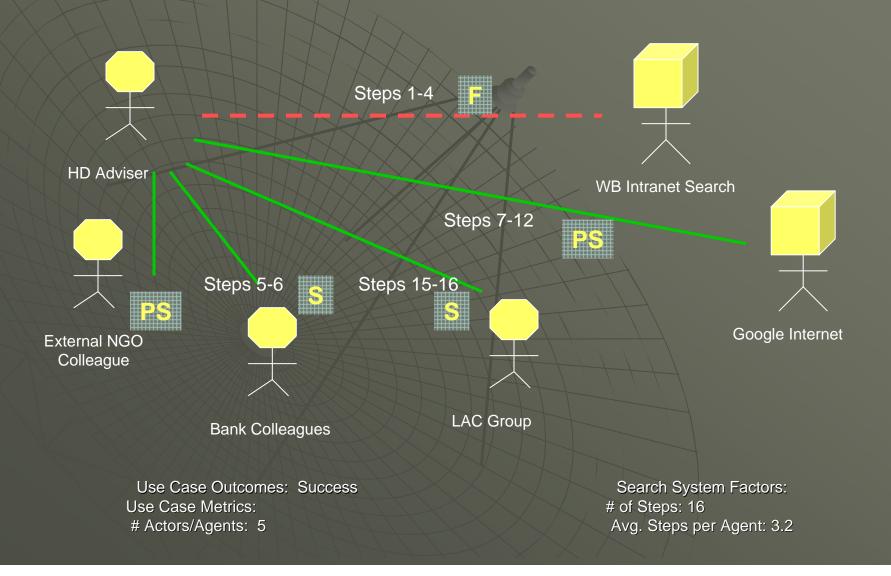
Search Environment

- It is very challenging to design a search system which meets the needs of this complex environment
- Internal Experts do 'known item' searching and look for other experts to talk to
- General public looks for information 'about' something
- Most people don't know all the dimensions of the Bank
- People need to search in other than English and find content written in other languages
- Our new Knowledge and Learning initiative is moving us towards a W3 working environment - What information I need when I need it, where I need it

Search Has Always Been Problemmatic

- Despite any reports you may read in the general literature, buying a fast crawler (Google) definitely did not solve our search problems
- Implementing a fast crawler simply surfaced our information management and data quality challenges directly to the users
- The crawler approach provided high hit rates, and very low relevancy rates AND very low precision rates (it created more problems than it solved)
- Our users were very unhappy with the search system and requested a new solution
- Some on the development side didn't understand the 'search problem' so we did some 'use cases'
- Here's a sample of what we learned....

Use Case Identifier: 1.15 Use Case Name: Racial Inequality Speech Preparation Goal: HD Adviser wants to find social indicators, relevant quotes and Bank's position on racism, as well as learn what the Bank has done in this area in order to prepare a 30 min. speech for a WB Managing Director for conference.



What We Learned

- The absolute success rate per search task was low at 43.18%
- The Search experience generally consists of multiple steps and multiple searches within and across sources
- The source with the fewest number of steps was a Colleague or Personal Contact. The source with the greatest number of steps was External Web Search Browse
- Each source has its own behavior, business rules, functional architectures – users need to learn each system
- The Intranet search was selected as a logical place to look for information in over 65% of the use cases. However, the success rate for the Intranet Google search was only 35%
- In the past three months we have extended our analysis to look at 'user relevancy' levels – we also found that the relevancy rate is low – between 30% – 47% of the top 30 results

What is Enterprise Search?

And, what it is not....

Enterprise Search Solution

What Enterprise Search is and what it is not

 Distinguish between the web services platform for accessing Enterprise Search and the enterprise's full store of content (its not only electronic, and its not all in html format!!)

 What kind of an architecture do you need to support enterprise search?

 What kind of tools do you need to support enterprise search? Its much more than just a web crawler....

 What do you need to support true concept level crosslanguage searching?

 How does Enterprise Search respect security classifications with/without restricting knowledge of what exists?

What Enterprise Search IS

- It is comprehensive in coverage of all your enterprise's information resources – regardless of the kind of information, the format, or the language
- It supports access to information based on privileges or security classifications
- It is integrating in the way it discovers and presents information to searchers
- It supports both simple searching and fielded or faceted searching
- It supports the contextualization of information by users
- It supports both searching of all content, and the creation of 'frontier' search systems – a parameterization of all the content

What Enterprise Search Is NOT

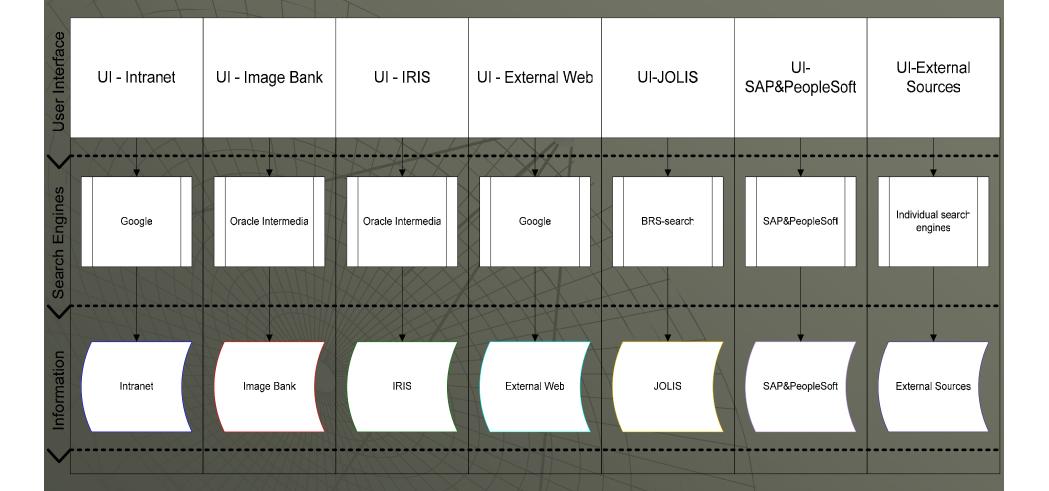
 It is NOT limited to just a web crawler which covers only your web published electronic content

 It is NOT a search which goes against a simple huge fulltext index

 It is NOT a subset of your enteprise's information which only allows searching of publicly available content (this is a frontier search)

 It is NOT a federated or partitioned search which presents results back to users in silos which represent how/where the information is stored

Underlying Search Architecture



Silos of Information = Multiple search engines and user interfaces

Search Engine Parts

Contextualization, Personalization, Recommender, Content Syndication, Q&A Systems, Intelligent Search

Search Outputs

Ouery Manipulation Simple search Fielded Search Query Processing Algorithms Search term assistance (thesaurus, dictionaries) Search language selection Sources selection

Display Results

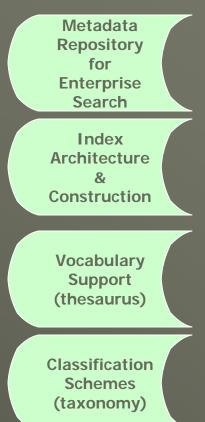
Integrated search results Search results sorting Search results contextualization Search results relevancy ranking

Query Matching Algorithms

Boolean matching Exact phrase matching Fuzzy matching Term matching + synonym expansion Term matching + cross language expansion Term weighted matching Query term root matching & dictionary expansion Wild card matching Term proximity matching Neural network expansion Genetic algorithm expansion

The basic search programs

Search System Inputs



Foundation or Baseline of The Search System

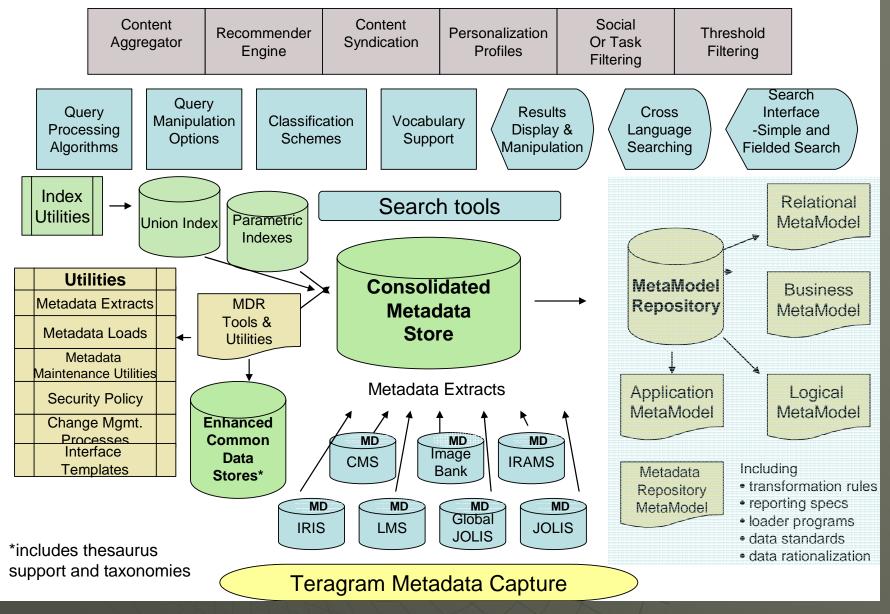
What the user sees

Proposed Solution: Data Driven Enterprise Search

Architecture anchored on

- Enterprise Master Data Store which contains and supports all of the Bank's taxonomies
- Enterprise Metadata Repository
- Tools
 - Oracle Intermedia Search Engine/UltraSearch
 - Teragram programmatic metadata capture
 - Search Portal
 - Enterprise Content Management system in future for managing our electronic content – one which supports metadata capture and more sophisticated information access and publishing needs

Enterprise Search Functional Architecture



Semantic Search

What is it and how do we achieve it?

Begin with a challenge...

I provide a challenge to the group to find me a web search engine which supports a true advanced search – one which allows you to do fielded searching and to contextualize your search

 Any environment that supports research or experts needs to be able to contextualize search....

What do you need to architect an advanced search?

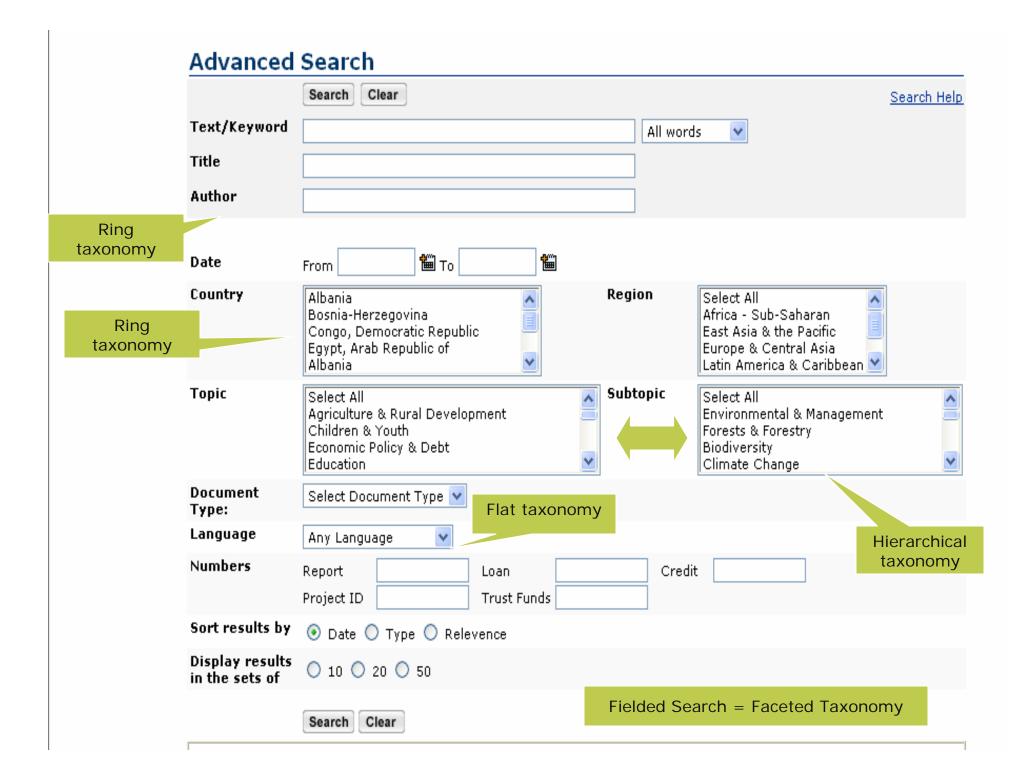
 Why don't web search engines support this type of searching?

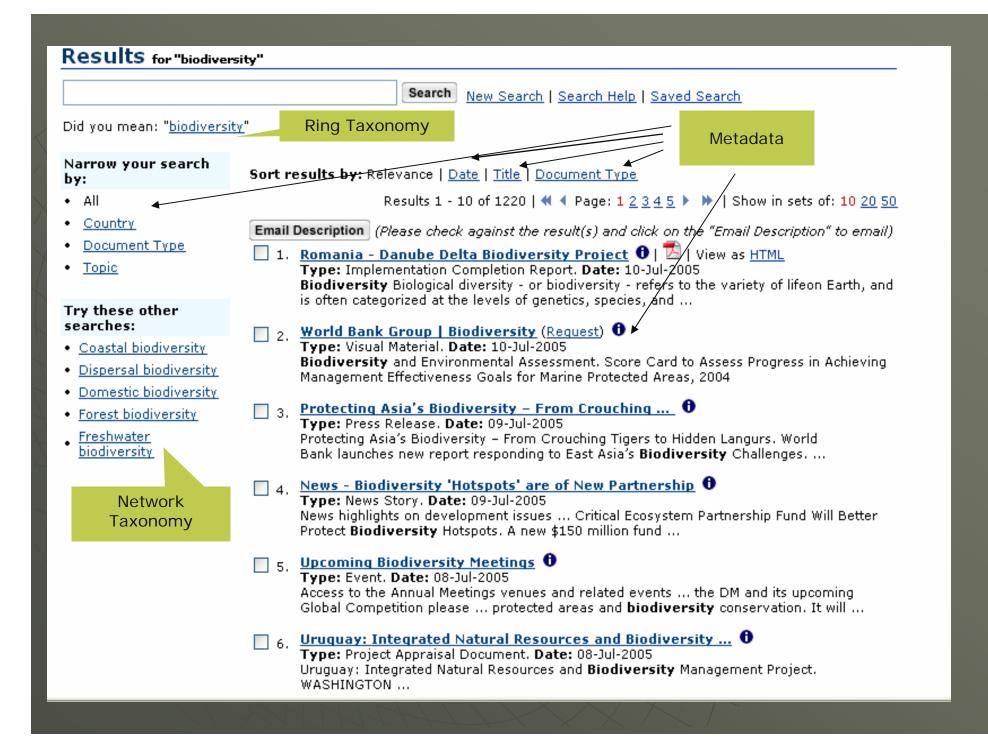
Ontologies and Semantic Search

 Semantic Search leverages ontologies – but we need to be clear about what an ontology is...Ontology is an integrated design of different kinds of taxonomies, rules and entities

 Let's see what a semantic search interface might look like

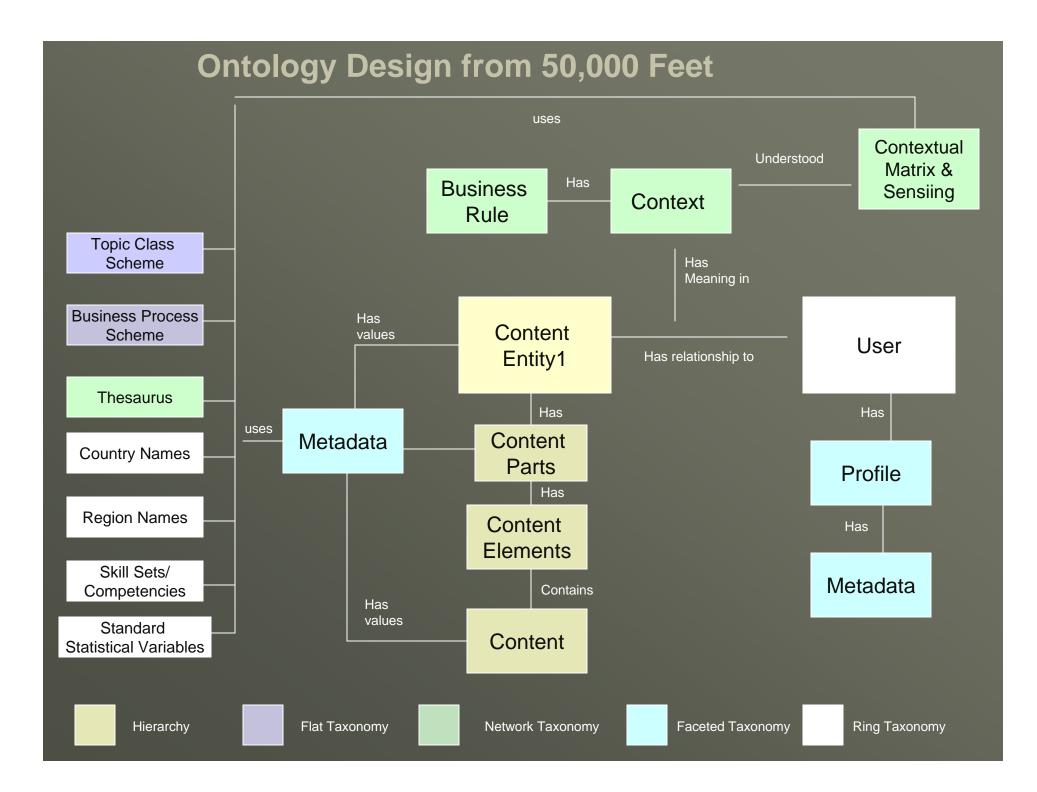
Then let's deconstruct what's behind the interface





Results for "biodiversity"

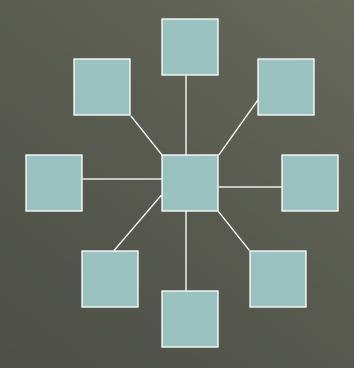
Search New Search | Search Help | Saved Search Did you mean: "biodiversity" Narrow your search Sort results by: Relevance | Date | Title | Document Type by: All Email Description Results 1 - 10 of 1220 | 📢 🖣 Page: 1 2 3 4 5 🕨 🕪 | Show in sets of: 10 20 50 Country Title Document Type Save Date Type Description Info 0 Topic 12-Jul-2005 Implementation Romania -Biodiversity Biological 1. Danube Delta Completion diversity - or biodiversity -Biodiversity refers to the variety of lifeon Report Try these other Earth, and is often Project searches: categorized at the levels of genetics, species, and ... Coastal biodiversity World Bank Group 10-Jul-2005 Visual Material Biodiversity and 0 Dispersal biodiversity 2. Biodiversity Environmental Assessment. Domestic biodiversity (Hardcopy) Score Card to Assess Progress in Achieving Forest biodiversity Management Effectiveness Freshwater Goals for Marine Protected biodiversity Areas, 2004 Protecting Asia's 10-Dec-2004 Press Release Protecting Asia's Biodiversity 🛛 🕕 3. Biodiversity -- From Crouching Tigers to More explicit Hidden Langurs, World Bank From View of faceted Crouching launches new report taxonomy responding to East Asia's 🔼 | View as HTML Biodiversity Challenges. ... 0 08-Jan-2004 News Story News -News highlights on 4. Biodiversity development issues ... 'Hotspots' are of Critical Ecosystem New Partnership Partnership Fund Will Better Protect Biodiversity Hotspots. A new \$150 million fund



Taxonomies at Work in the Ontology

- Controlled vocabularies guiding users through the search process (flat taxonomies)
- Classification schemes browsing, navigation, syndication, contextualization (hierarchical taxonomies)
- Metadata supporting fielded search (faceted taxonomies)
- Thesauri supporting knowledge discovery, preventing Zero results, supporting cross-language searching (network taxonomies)
- Synonym Rings improving relevancy, reducing information scattering, managing recall (ring taxonomies)

Facet Taxonomies



Faceted taxonomy represented as a star data structure. Each node in the start structure is liked to the center focus. Any node can be linked to other nodes in other stars. Appears simple, but becomes complex quickly.

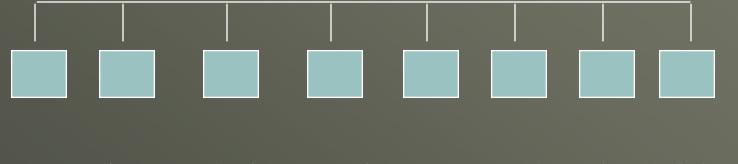
Core Metadata Strategy

- What is a core metadata strategy?
 - What's the process you use to discover your organization's core metadata strategy?
- Libraries have many core metadata standards COSATI, Dublin Core, MARC, MODS, COSATI, AIIM TR48
- The important question for metadata in search is how are you using your metadata to support search?
- Too often we put a 'dumb' search engine on top of 'smart metadata' and do nothing more with it than 'publish' it
- It's time to think smarter about how we use our metadata

Purpose of Bank Metadata

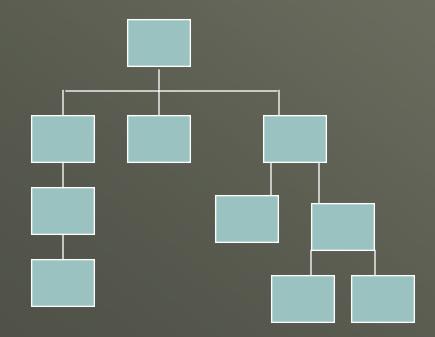
Identification/ Distinction	Search & Browse	Use Management	Compliant Document Management
Agent	Country	Authorized By	Record Identifier
Title	Region	Rights Management	Disposal Status
Date	Abstract/ Summary	Access Rights	Disposal Review Date
Format	Keywords	Location	Management History
Publisher	Subject-Sector- Theme-Topic	Use History	Retention Schedule/Mandate
Language	Business Function		Preservation History
Version		Disclosure Status	Aggregation Level
Series & Series #		Disclosure Review Date	Relation
Content Type			

Flat Taxonomy Structure



Energy Environment Education Economics Transport Trade Labor Agriculture

Hierarchical Taxonomy

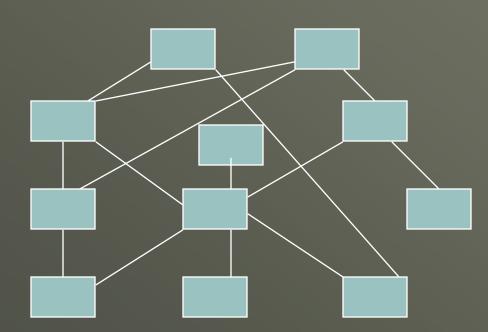


A hierarchical taxonomy is represented as a tree data structure in a database application. The tree data structure consists of nodes and links. In an RDBMS environment, the relationships become associations. In a hierarchical taxonomy, a node can have only one parent.

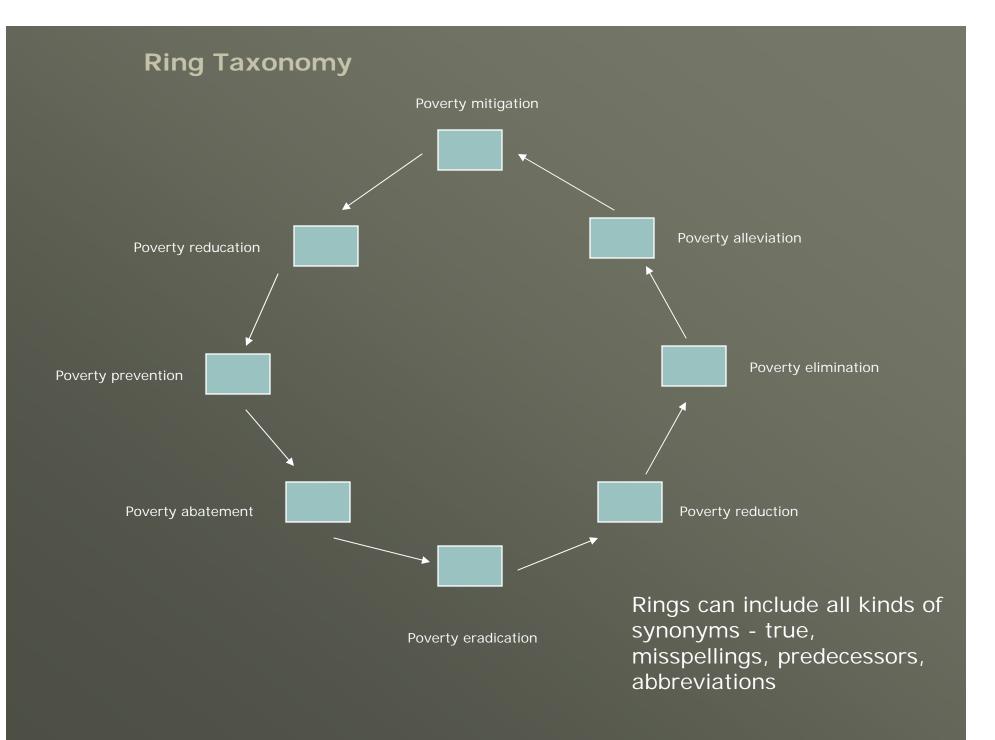
Hierarchical Taxonomies – Classification Schemes

- Ranganathan is the supreme authority on how to create a well-design classification scheme
- Most of what we teach in graduate school, though, is how to use a classification scheme not how to create one
- Classification schemes are the controlling reference source for metadata attributes
- For example, the Enterprise Topic Classification Scheme is the reference source for the attribute Topic
- We use tools to help us discover what the scheme should be and also to help us classify content

Network Taxonomies



A network taxonomy is a plex data structure. Each node can have more than one parent. Any item in a plex structure can be linked to any other item. In plex structures, links can be meaningful & different.



Fueling Semantic Search With Metadata

Or,if Metadata is Dead, Semantic Web and Semantic Search Are Dead

Building and Maintaining Taxonomies

 Moving towards automated metadata generation means that catalogers shift their effort to reviewing the metadata generated and to more fully developing and maintaining subject headings/thesauri and classification schemes as part of a suite of categorization tools

• Level of effort shifts to training and developing the tools and away from original cataloging and metadata capture

 Continue to work closely with subject experts to define the controlled vocabularies and classification schemes

 It means that you have to have a metadata infrastructure that looks something like that ontology we just reviewed

 There is no silver bullet ontology tool out there that will do this work for you – your knowledge and skills are critical

Metadata Capture Methods

dentification/ Distinction	Search & Browse	Use Managen	nent ^C ompliant Docum Management	
Agent	Country	Authorized By	Record Identifier	
Title	Region	Rights Management	Disposal Status	
Date	Abstract/ Summary	Access Rights	Disposal Review Date	
Format	Keywords	Location	Management History	
Publisher	Subject-Sector- Theme-Topic	Use History	Retention Schedule/Mandate	
Language	Business Function		Preservation History	
Version			Aggregation Level	
Series & Series #			Relation	
Content Type				

Programmatic Capture

Human Capture

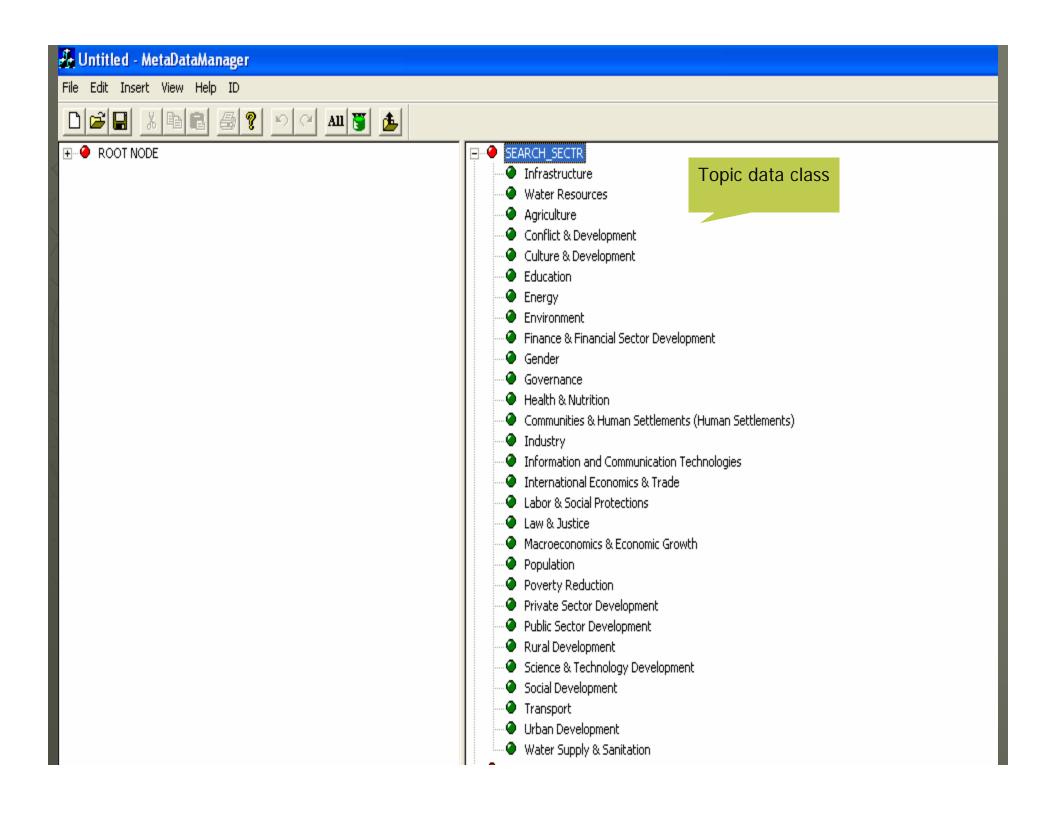
Extrapolate from Business Rules Inherit from System Context

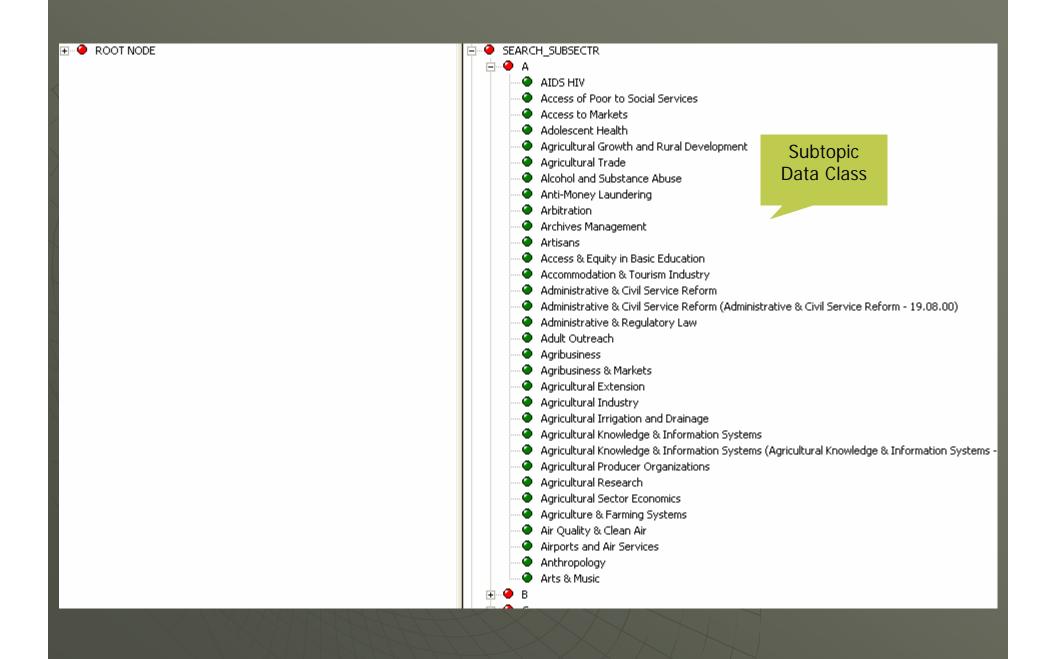
Smart Use of Technologies

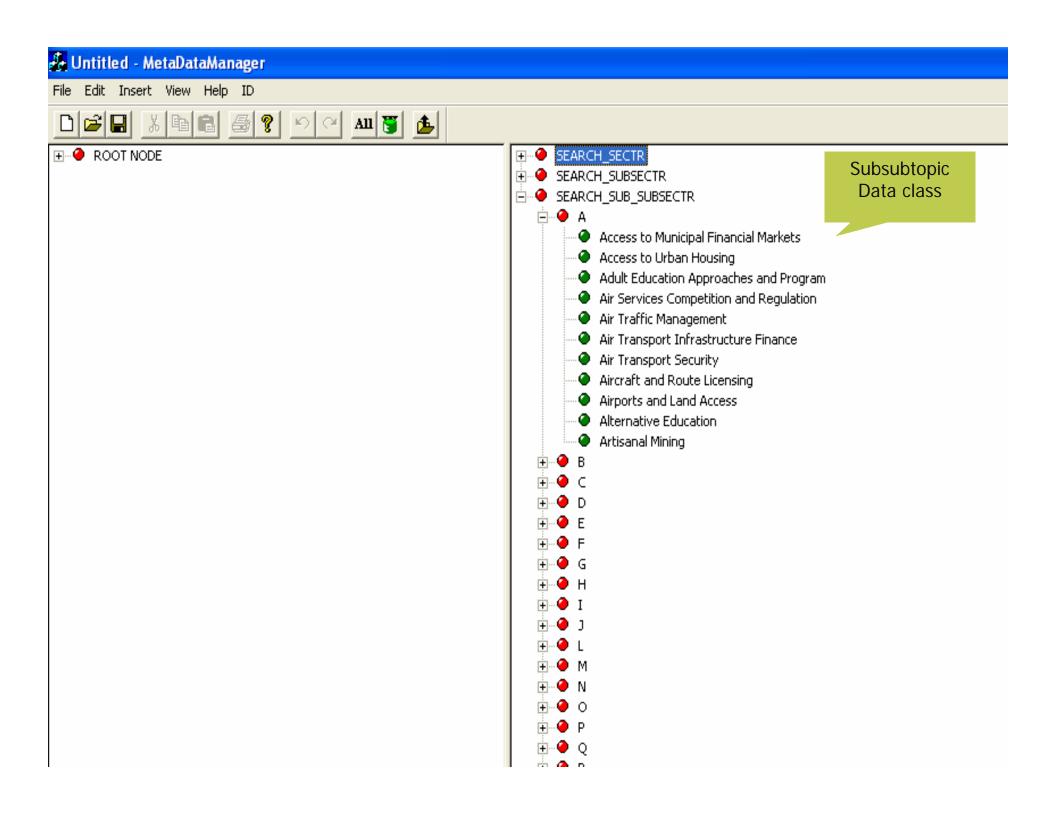
 Sample structure – Bank Topics Classification Scheme (hierarchical taxonomy)

- Oracle data classes used to represent Topic Classification scheme
 - hierarchical taxonomy as reference source for the attribute – Topic
 - used for Browse, Search, Content Syndication, Personalization
- 1st challenge is to architect the hierarchy correctly
 - 3 distinct data classes, not a tree structure with inheritance
 - Allows you to use the three data classes for distinct functions across systems but still enforce relationships across the classes

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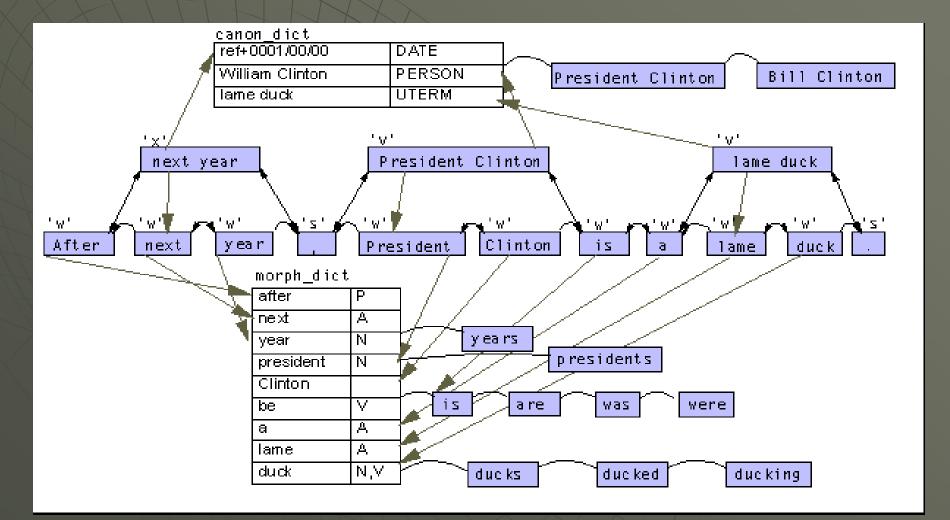
Categorizing Content

- Let's look at how we're categorizing our content to this structure automatically
- Topic classification, geographical region assignment, keywording examples
- Can apply this approach to any kind of content
- Enables us to build a robust metadata repository model, with strong metadata quality, to move towards SI at the functional level
- Also note that we can do this across many languages

Semantic Analysis – Using The Technologies to Best Advantage

- Semantic analysis tools which support concept extraction, categorization, summarization and pattern matching rules engines
- Teragram works in 23 languages
- Use categorization to capture Topics, Business Activities, Regions, Sectors, Themes, etc.
- Use Concept Extraction to capture keywords
- Use Rules Engine to capture Loan #, Credit #, Project ID, Trust Fund #, etc.
- Use Summarization to generate a 'gist' of the content

How does semantic analysis work?



Semantic Analysis Basics

- Once you have made some sense of the sentence, reconstruct entities for information extraction (compose)
 - Identify names and other fixed form expressions people, organizations, conferences
 - Identify basic noun groups, verb groups, presentations, other grammatical elements
 - Construct complex noun groups and verb groups
 - Identify event structures
 - Identify common elements and associate

Clustering vs. Categorization

Clustering

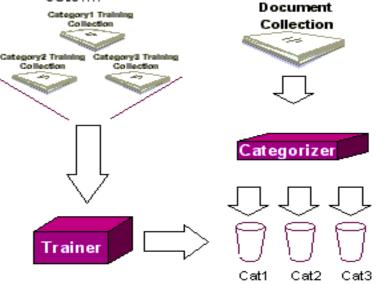
Categorization

In clustering document collections are processed and grouped into dynamically generated clusters



Cluster1 Cluster2 Cluster3 Cluster4

In categorization, document collections are processed and grouped into predetermined groupings based on a taxonomy generated with training sets....



Leveraging the Structure

- Each subtopic is a knowledge domain (hierarchical taxonomy)
- Each subtopic has an extensive concept level definition (1,000 5,000+ concepts)
- Concepts are controlled vocabularies in their raw form (flat taxonomy)
- Concepts with relationships (extensive per new Z39.19 standard) comprise semantic network (network taxonomy)
- Categorization tools work with topic structure & concept definitions to categorize and index content
- The following screen illustrates how that same structure is embedded into Teragram profile to support categorization

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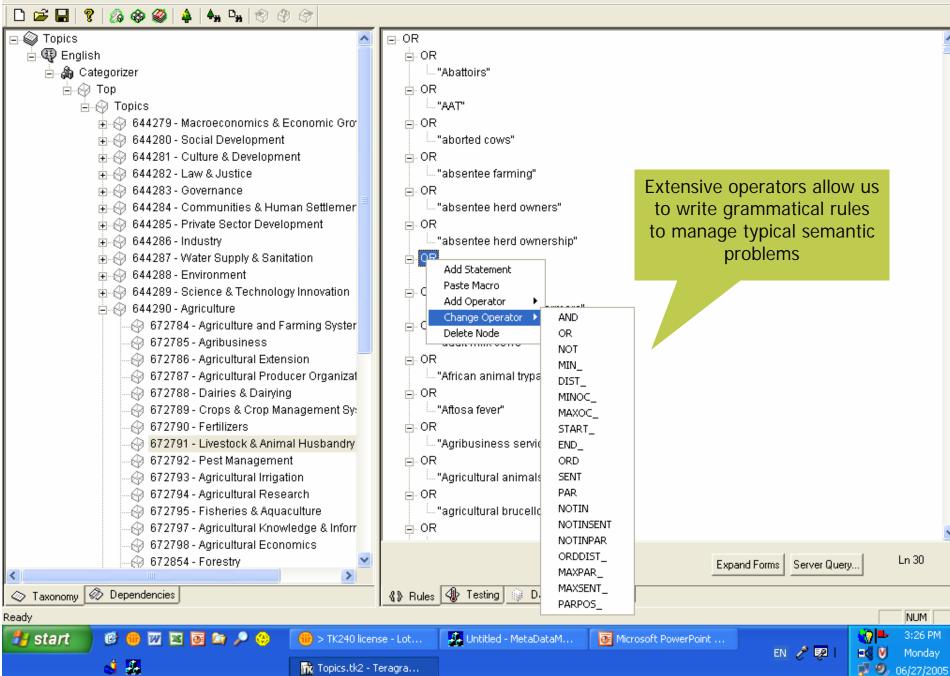
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Domain concepts or controlled vocabulary

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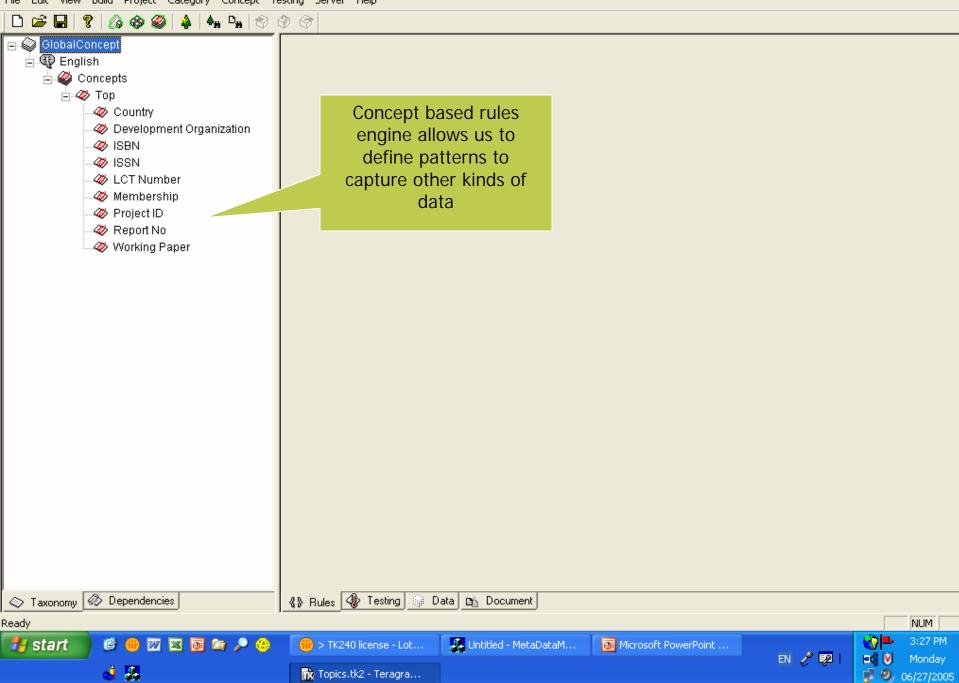
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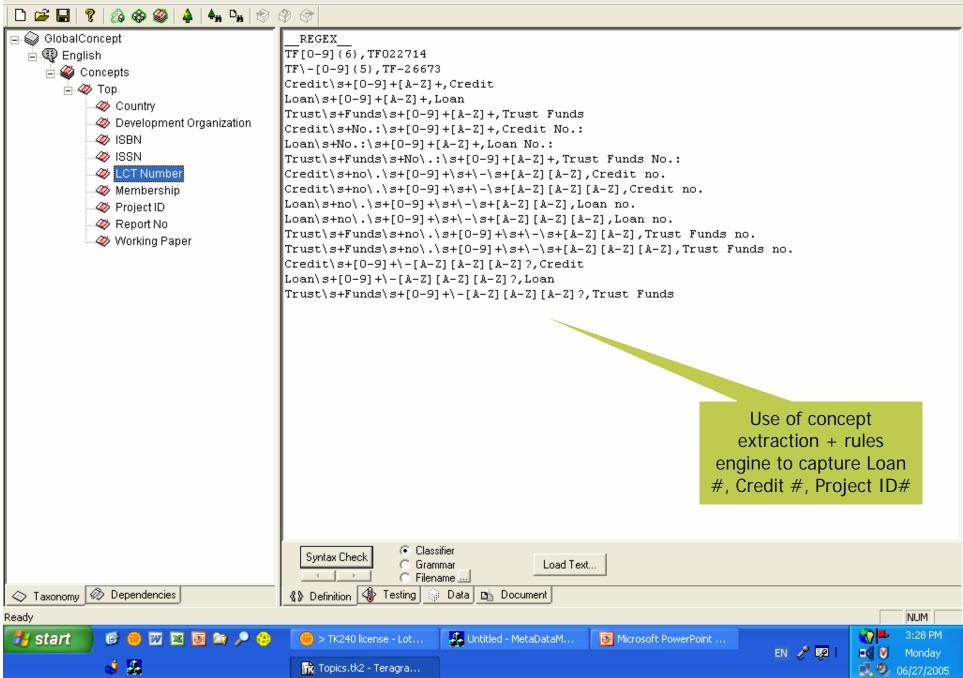
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Romania - Danube Delta Biodiversity Project

Archives Accession No:	A2005-001	Archives Box No:	85
Bank Group Institution:	IBRD	Country:	Romania;
Date Stored:	2005/07/15	Document Date:	2005/06/30
Document Type:	Project Performance Assessment Report	Document Version:	Final
Geographic Region:	Eastern Europe; Europe; World	Language:	English
Lending Instrument:	Specific Investment Loan	Major Sector:	Law and justice and public administration; Agriculture, fishing, and forestry; Health and other social services
Product Line Code:	Global Environment Project	Profiler:	Muhammad,Phyllis
Rel. Proj ID:	RO-Danube Delta Biodiversity Gef Project- 271505 <u>P008689</u> ;	Project Status:	LEND
Region:	Europe and Central Asia	Rep Title:	Romania - Danube Delta Biodiversity Project
Report Number:	32684	Sector:	Central government administration; General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector; Other social services
Security Classification:	Public	Task Manager:	Petrescu,Doina
Trust Fund Name:	TF028614-GET-PPA FOR ROMANIA DANUBE DELTA BIO.; TF028660-GET-ROMANIA DANUBE DELTA BIODIVERSITY	-	000160016_20050715142011
Unit Owning:	Environ &Social Sustain Dev Unit (ECSSD)	Volume No:	1 of 1

Abstract: Project ratings for the Danube Delta Biodiversity Project for Romania are as follows: Project outcome is moderately satisfactory; sustainability is likely; institutional development impact is modest; Bank performance is satisfactory; and Borrower performance is satisfactory. There are four lessons: 1) Biodiversity conservation cannot be carried out in isolation. It has to be integrated within the economic interests of local and regional communities. Resentment is created when financing of nature conservation appears to have preference over unmet local needs, be it employment or delivery of basic services. Failure to integrate local interests in the conservation and management strategy of a biosphere reserve can endanger its longer-term sustainability. 2) Conservation areas will be sustainable only if there is good management and sufficient funding. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) project designers must help establish sound management and governance arrangements that include local stakeholders and promote income-generating activities. 3) When establishing biodiversity reserves, facilitate networking of the reserve staff with the national and international nongovernmental organizations and promote recognition by international conventions. 4) The GEF should move towards a country-focused strategic approach to complement its thematically-driven development framework. By doing so GEF would develop synergy from a more coherent policy framework, thus improving effectiveness and reducing transaction costs.

Keywords:

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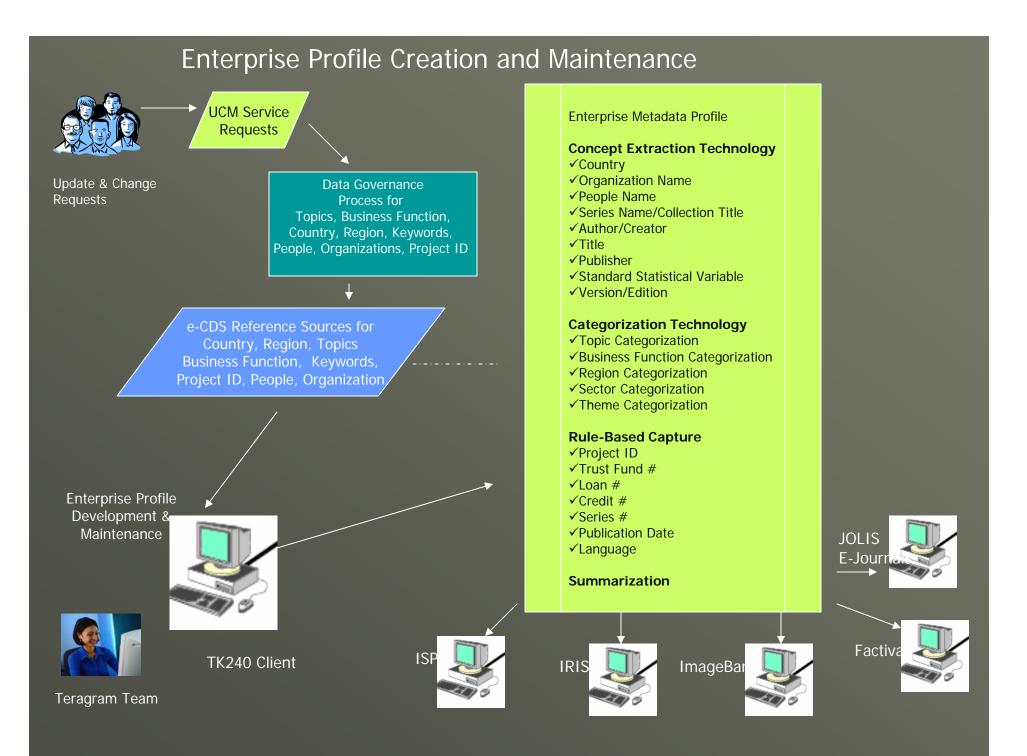
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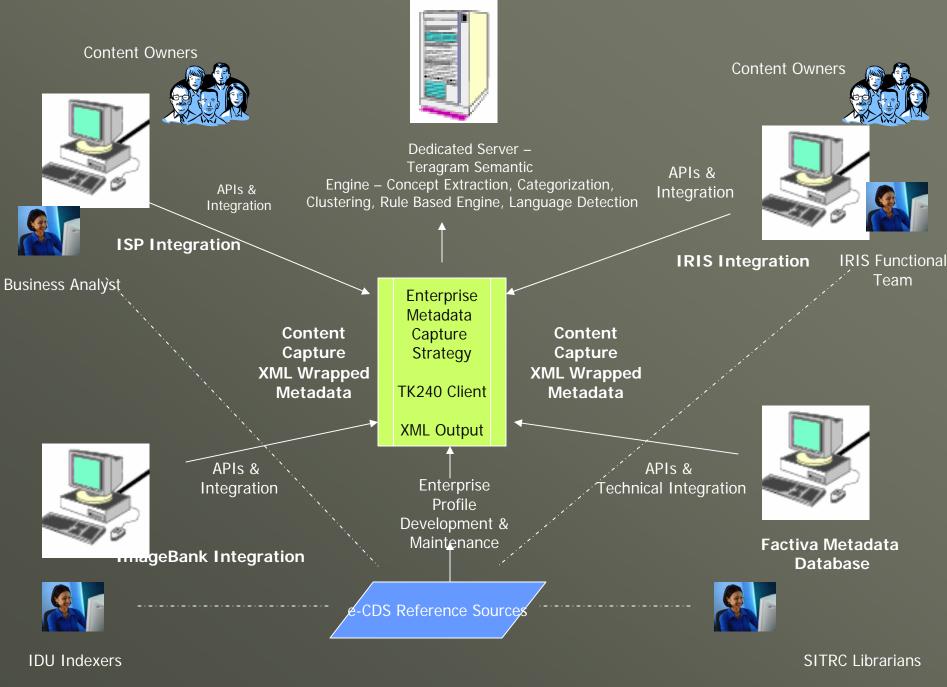
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*	<u>PDF</u> 41 pages	Official Version	4.29 (approx.)
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Overview of Process & Tools

Activity	Approach	Tools
Create new facet	Human review & consultation, data structures, governance	Oracle DBMS, in future Metadata Repository tools (ISO 11179); Oracle representation of data classes
Create new class	Human review & harmonization of existing information structures; tool based discovery of new structures through clustering & extraction	Teragram dynamic concept extraction using grammars, categorization, clustering; Oracle representation of data classes
Create new concept	Create training sets working with experts, identify & integrate existing vocabularies	Teragram concept extraction, Oracle representation of values
Create new relationship	Human relationship creation, augmented by technological discovery	Teragram clustering engine, MultiTes Thesaurus Management System, Oracle copy of thesaurus relationships
Create new metadata	Enterprise Profile Development with human review in some cases, no review in others; Metadata in the language of the document/content	Teragram enterprise profile leveraging concept extraction, categorization, and summarizaiton





Enterprise Metadata Capture – Functional Reference Model

Caution Regarding Tools

Not all tools will do what we describing here

 You need to have an underlying semantic engine which can perform semantic analysis

 You need to have a semantic engine in multiple languages – semantics vary by language

 You need to have access to the programs through a user-friendly interface so you can adapt them to your environment without having to have programming knowledge

- You need to have several different kinds of technologies to do what I'm describing here
- Not all the tools on the market today support this work

Good News

 More and more of the tools are beginning to support this kind of semantic functionality

 More feedback we provide to the vendors, the better the tools will be

 More we try to push the envelope for our clients and users, the more and better functionality we will be able to deliver to them without overwhelming our scarce resources

Impacts & Outcomes

Information Access impacts

- Increased precision of search
- Better control over recall
- Searching like we talk
- Exact match searching known item searching will work better
- Metadata based searching now begins to resemble full-text searching but with all the advantages of structure & context, and a significant reduction in the amount of noise

Productivity Improvements

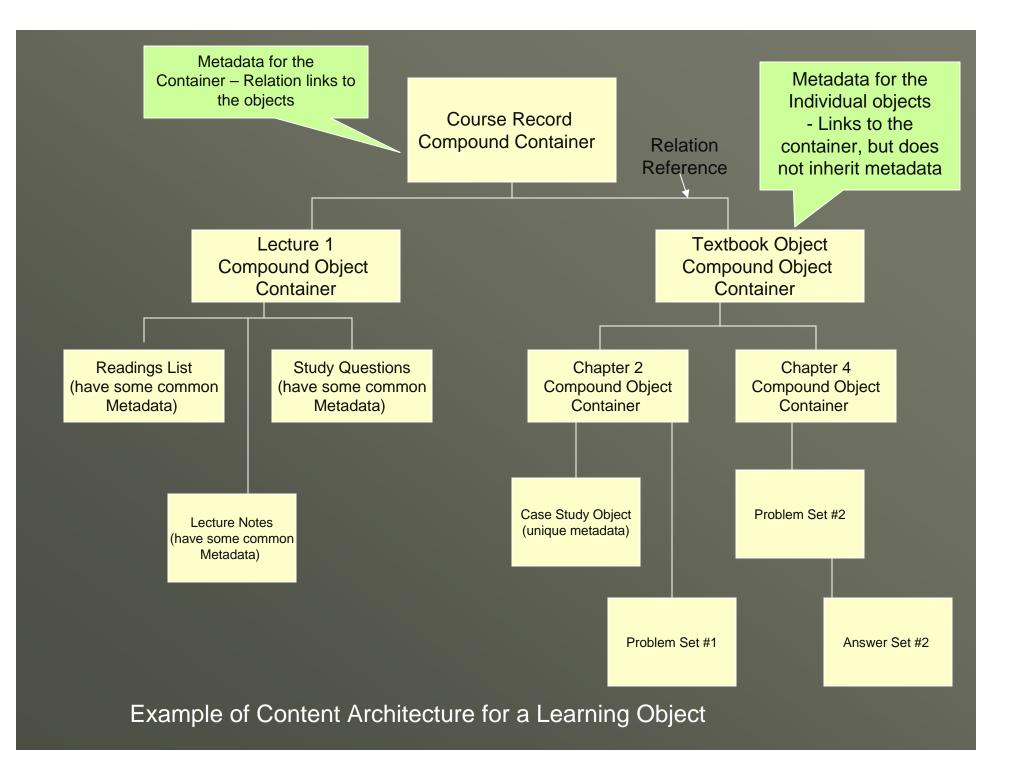
- Can now assign deep metadata to all kinds of content
- Remove the human review aspect from the metadata capture
- Reduce unit times where human review is still used

Information Quality impacts

- All metadata carries the information architecture with it
- Apply quality metrics at the metadata level to eliminate need to build 'fuzzy search architectures' – these rarely scale or improve in performance
- Use the technologies to identify and fix problems with our data

More Granular Searching

- We had it under control, they change the whole game on us
- Now users want to be able to target the parts of content that they want to search against – not just words against the whole content object
- Content is changing we now need to pay attention to content architectures
- Context is changing we now need to know how the information is being used and by whom for what purpose
- We need to begin applying everything we've just talked about at the content 'part' level



Content Architecture

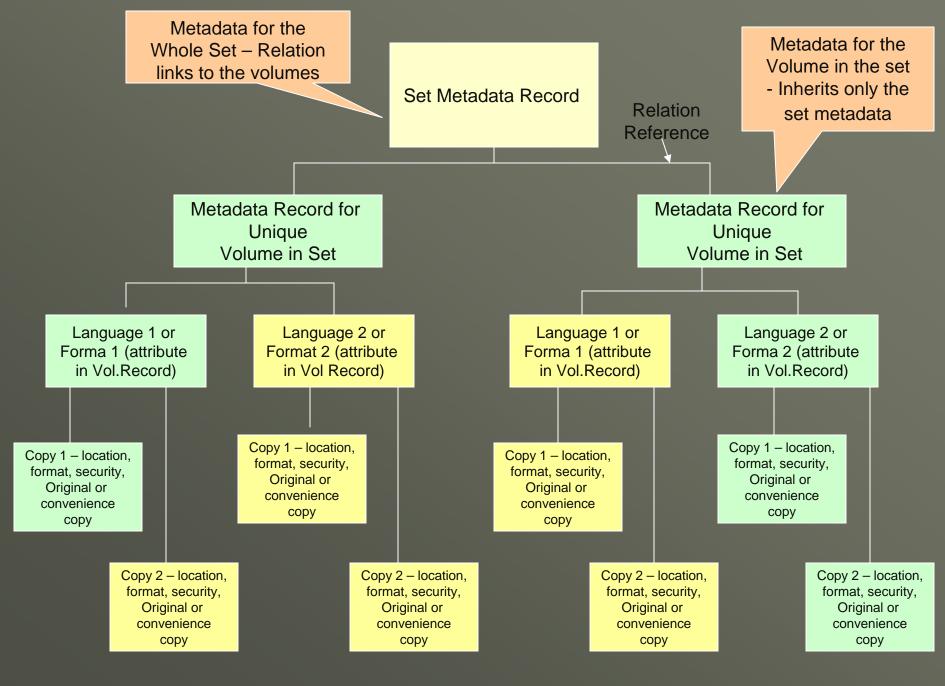
- Each object in the container has its own original metadata
- There are links from some objects to others in the container, but the links are defined by the context in which they are used not based on the source of the original content
- Metadata for the container must describe the compound object, with links to the individual components
- Compound object outside of the context only serves to point users to the location of another instance of the object
- Metadata from other sources can be repurposed to build the container

Metadata Architecture Challenges

 Metadata architecture is not sufficiently agile to handle multiple copies, multiple versions, multiple languages in an elegant and efficient way

Metadata architecture supports redundancies now

 Metadata architecture not sufficiently agile to identify & distinguish record and convenience copies



Changes Needed in Metadata Architecture

Thank You.

Questions & Discussions