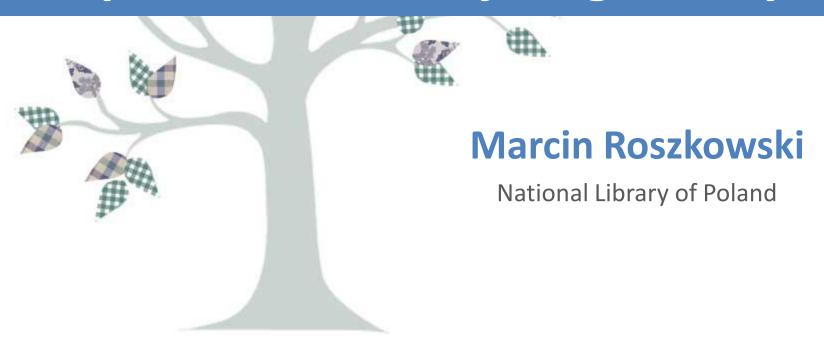


Using taxonomies for knowledge exploration in subject gateways



Presentation plan

- Introduction to subject gateways and taxonomies
- Study overview
- Results and discussion

F.W. Lancaster (1933 -)

- "[...] it seems clear that the continued growth of networkaccessible information resources will make subject analysis activities of greater importance than ever before"
 - Do Indexing and Abstracting Have a Future? Annales deDocumentacion, (6), 137-144.



Subject gateways /overview/

- The potential of manual approach to cataloging networked resources.
- Services that provide access to Internet resources that have been reviewed, selected and described by subject specialists.

Features:

- Selection and quality criteria,
- Rules for manual creation of descriptive metadata
- Rules and tools for subject indexing

Subject gateways /overview/

Features:

- Rich metadata = offer more sophisticated search options than other Web indexes
- Access to information
 - Focalized search search engines
 - Exploratory search browsing tools

• Output:

Metadata about high quality web resources from specific domain

Subject gateways

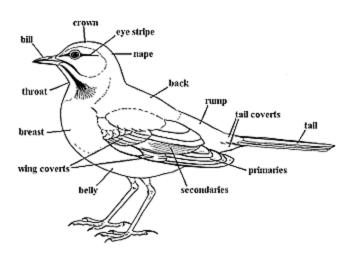
- Domain specific:
 - MathGuide Mathematics,
 - GeoGuide Geology,
 - The Gateway to 21st Century Skills Education
- Multidomain:
 - Intute,
 - Infomine,
 - BUBL LINK Catalogue of Internet Resources (no longer being updated)

Taxonomies

- Structures that provide a way of classifying things /living organisms, products, books/ into a series of hierarchical groups to make them easier to identify, study, or locate
- Emdedded in hypertext visual esploration
- Derived from biological taxonomy
 - do not have much in common (structurally and methodologically)

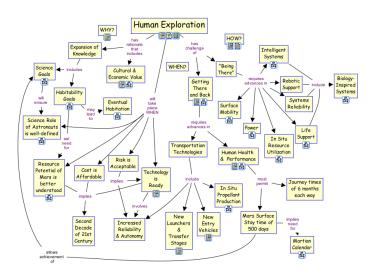
Taxonomies /function/

Identification - can help control the glut of information and identify where information should be stored by filtering, categorizing, and labeling information.



Taxonomies /function/

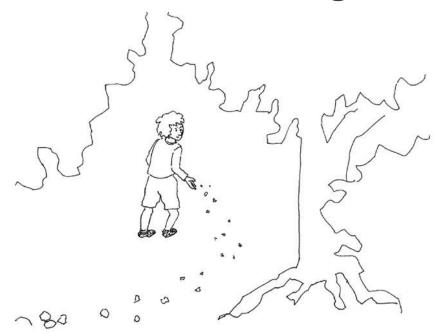
Discovery - additional information on a topic can be inferred by seeing where the entry is placed in context within the taxonomy and provide serendipitous guidance to the person working on the issue.



Taxonomies /function/

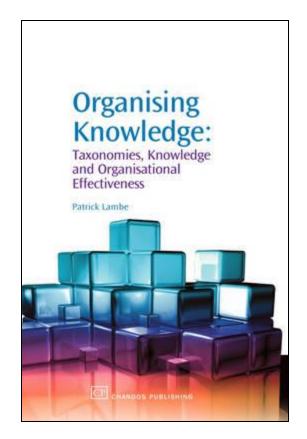
Delivery - can improve the retrieval process.

The use of navigation paths or "breadcrumbs" based on the taxonomy's hierarchy provide context and enhance searching via free text.



Taxonomies /form/

- Taxonomies can take many forms:
 - lists,
 - hierarchies,
 - polyhierarchies,
 - matrices,
 - facets.



Study objectives

- Analysis of taxonomies in subject gateways.
- An attempt to investigate models of taxonomies.
 - Identification of the dependencies and patterns in taxonomies.

Study

- Taxonomies (browsing structures) from 20 subject gateways
- Quantitative research
 - depth of the hierarchies,
 - categories per level distribution,
 - resources per level distribution,
 - number of categories on the first level of division.
- Qualitative research
 - ways of taxonomy exploration, principles of division, taxonomy structure.

Results

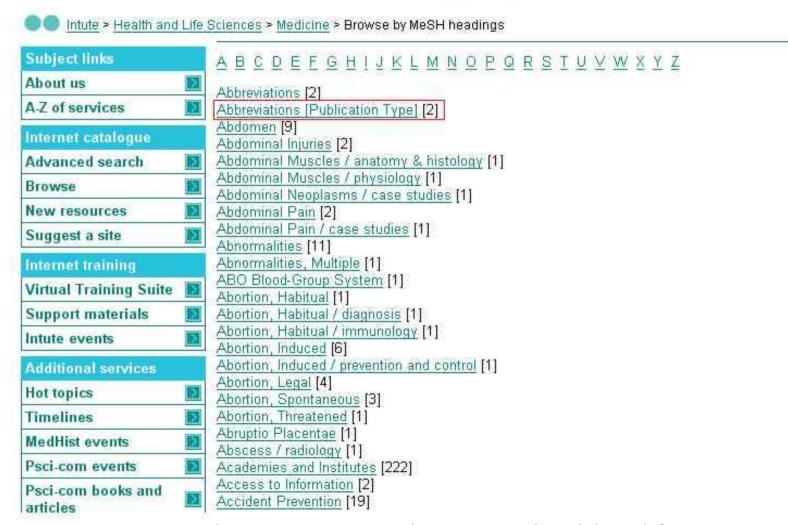
- Development of structural models (3) of taxonomies in subject gateways
 - 1. "Flat" model (non-hierarchical)
 - 2. Static hierarchical model
 - 3. Dynamic hierarchical model

"Flat" model

- Categories in alphabetic order
- No semantic relationships between categories
- Categories represent both subjects and form of resources (often in one listing)
- Form-oriented categories often have some kind of apposition
 - [resource type]



Medicine | Nursing, Midwifery and Allied Health | Veterinary | Bioresearch | Natural History | Agriculture, Food and Forestry BioethicsWeb | MedHist | Psci-com



Categories and appositions in the Intute: health & life sciences flat taxonomy



Business and Economics Browse Subjects

Browse Subjects for 'A'

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPORSTUVWXYZ09

"AB - AG"

AB AG AG AQ AQ AZ

Expert records



subjects under 'A'

- · ABILITY -- SOCIAL ASPECTS -- UNITED STATES (1)
- · ABORIGINAL AUSTRALIANS (1)
- · ABSENTEEISM (LABOR) -- NORTH CAROLINA -- ECONOMETRIC MODELS (1)
- ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT -- ECONOMETRIC MODELS (5)
- · ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT -- ECONOMIC ASPECTS -- UNITED STATES (1)
- · ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT -- ISRAEL -- ECONOMETRIC MODELS (1)
- ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT -- MATHEMATICAL MODELS (1)
- ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT -- NORTH CAROLINA (1)
- · ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT -- NORTH CAROLINA -- ECONOMETRIC MODELS (1)
- · ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT -- SOCIAL ASPECTS -- UNITED STATES (1)

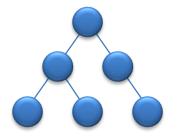
Compound subject headings (LCSH) as names for categories in Infomine gateway.

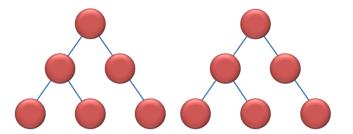
Hierarchical models

- Developed on the basis of the scope of the hierarchical relationships as a way for expressing the taxonomy structure
 - Static model
 - Dynamic model

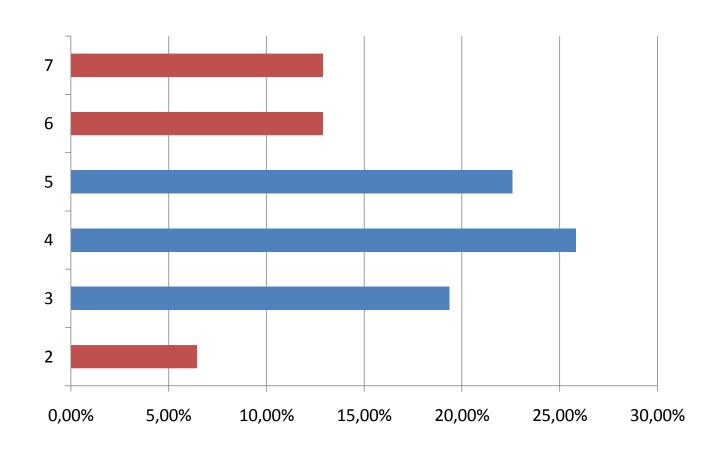
Static model

- Mono- and polyhierarchical structures
- The use of broader/narrower semantic relationship for organization of categories
- No logical division (no mutually exclusive and exhaustive)
 - no "is-a" relation

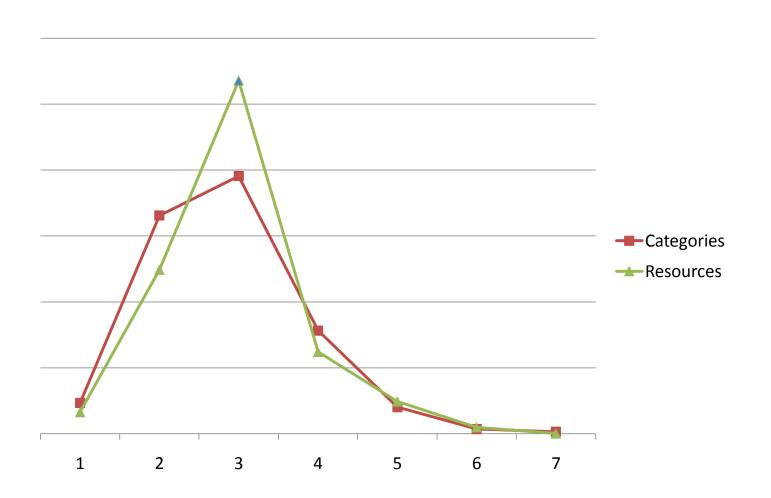




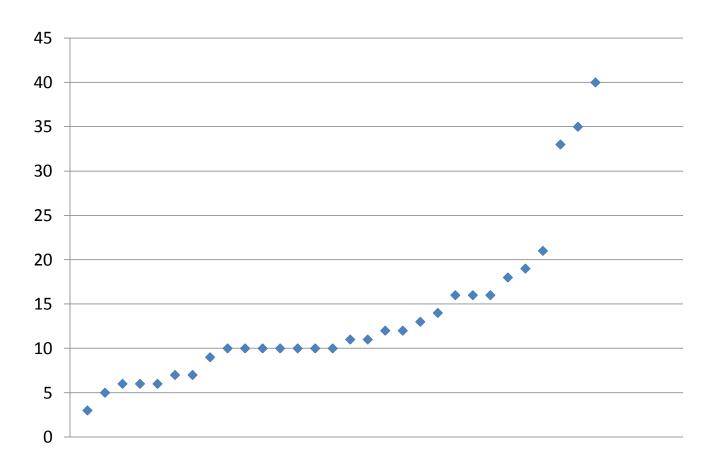
Depth of the hierarchies



Correlation between resource and category per level distribution



First Cut - number of categories on the first level of division

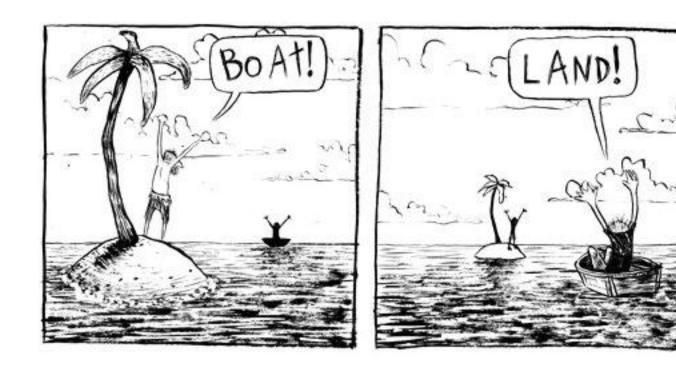


Prof Babara Kwasnik: "this determines the shape and eventually the representational eloquence of the hierarchical structure

- Literary warrant
 - introduced by E. Wyndham Hulme (1911) as a means of class determination,
 - the principle prescribes that concept/category usage should be empirically derived from collection of documents containing the concepts to be named
 - no empty category (without a posting)
 - not applied consistently

- "dummy categories"
 - used as empty intermediaries in specific branch expansion
 - allow for creation of consistent structure
 - show to the user that specific topic/concept is included in the scope of taxonomy but currently there is no posting to collection
 - Category_A
 - Dummy Category
 - Category_B

User and viewpoint warrant

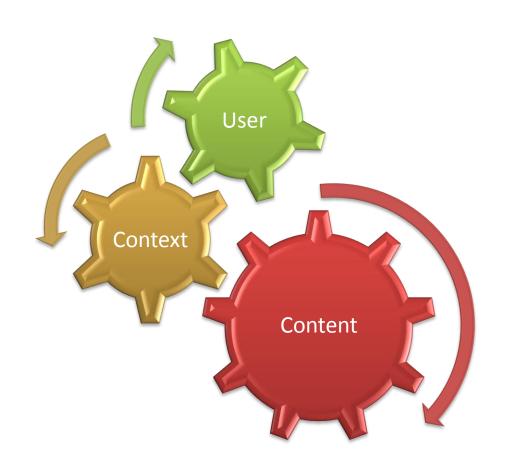


Problems of inconsistency in taxonomies

Animals:

- A. animals that belong to the Emperor
- B. embalmed animals
- C. animals that are trained
- D. suckling pigs
- E. mermaids
- F. fabulous animals
- G. stray dogs
- H. animals included in the present classification

- I. animals that tremble as if they were mad
- J. innumerable animals
- K. animals drawn with a very fine camelhair brush
- L. other animals
- M. animals that have just broken a flower vase
- N. animals that from a long way off look like flies



Dynamic model

- Faceted approach to knowledge organization
- Analytic-synthetic methods for concept categorization and categories organization
- Facets correspond to different views on organized set of concepts
- Each facet contains categories representing one specific dimension

The case of



- Coverage: web resources for education in the USA
- Taxonomy:
 - a six dimensional categorization of concepts represented by categories
- Facets:
 - Subject, Resource Type, Educational Level,
 Mediator, Beneficiary, Price Code

Gateway to 21st Century Skills



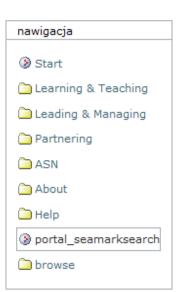
start learning & teaching leading & managing partnering asn about help zaloguj dołącz

Description In this activity you will learn how to make geometrical figures larger.

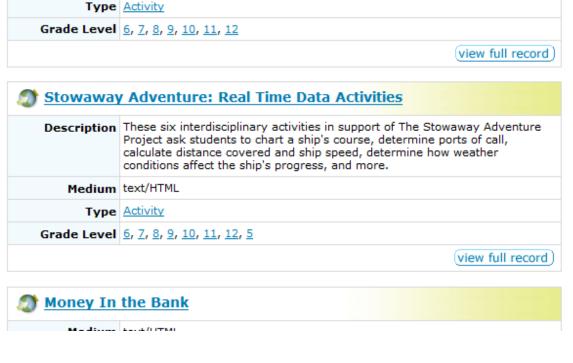
Enlargement of Figures

Medium text/HTML

jesteś w: start









3998 items matching ⊠subject is ' mathematics

Refine by Subject

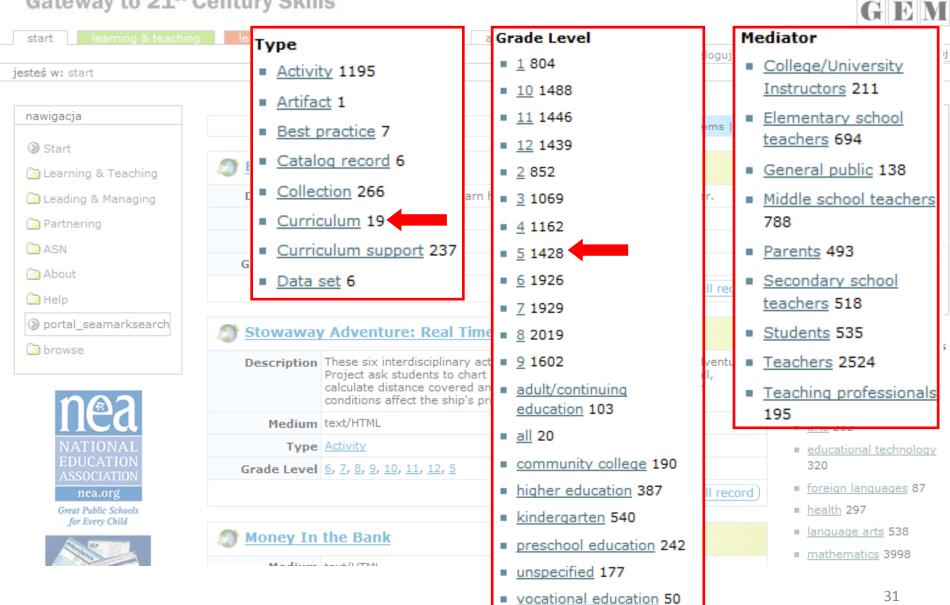
1 to 10 of 3998 items | Next

- Top Term
- arts 232
- educational technology 320
- foreign languages 87
- health 297
- language arts 538
- mathematics 3998



30

Gateway to 21st Century Skills



Gateway to 21st Century Skills



start learning & teaching leading & managing partnering asn about help zaloguj dołącz zaloguj dołącz

nawigacja

② Start

Learning & Teaching

Leading & Managing

Partnering

ASN

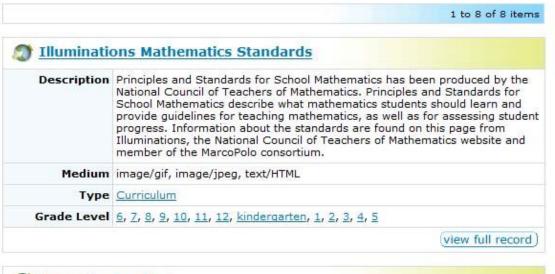
About

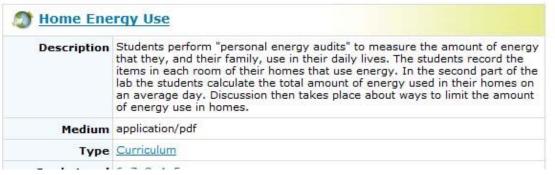
Help

③ portal seamarksearch











8 items matching subject is 'mathematics

\text{xtype is 'Curriculum '}
 \text{xlevel is '6'}

 \text{Refine by Subject}

- Top Term
- arts 2
- educational technology 1
- foreign languages 1
- health 1
- language arts 5
- mathematics 8

Conclusions

- Different models of taxonomies in subject gateways
- Use of controlled vocabularies
 - for naming categories (LCSH, many thesauri)
 - adaptation of library classification (eg. DDC, NLM Classification)
- Classification Research Group Manifesto (1955)
 - "The need for a faceted classification as the basis of all methods of information retrieval"

Conclusion

- V. Broughton argues :
 - "facet analysis is significant for the clarity of the light it shines upon the relationships between objects and entities, and abstract concepts and their associated labels. It gives a rational, scientific, methodology for the construction of systems.
- There is a need for faceted taxonomies as the basis of exploratory access to information
 - Recomended projects: Dynamic Taxonomies and Faceted Search







Thank You!

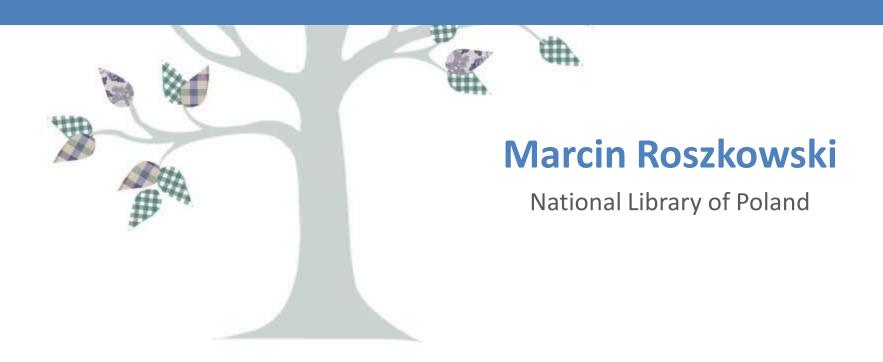


Image sources

- http://www.wallstorymurals.co.uk/Level%201/Article%20Pics/Wallpaper%20Tree/Wallpaper-tree.jpg
- http://www.libsci.sc.edu/bob/isp/lancaster2.htm
- http://www.birding.com/idbody.asp
- http://www.kenston.k12.oh.us/khs/articles/img/bread-crumbs.jpg
- http://twentytwowords.com/wp-content/uploads/funny-comic-desert-islandboat-land.jpg