



Mapping Text:

Automated Geoparsing and Map Browser for Electronic Theses and Dissertations

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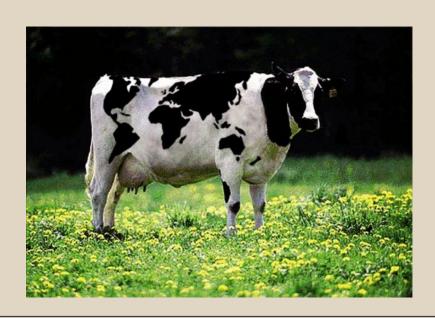
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Overview

- Background
- Project concept
- Map based interface
- Geoparser
- Lessons learned
- Future plans





University Background & ETDs

- Founded in 1876 as land-grant university
 - Land-, sea and space-grant university
 - Formerly military college
- 50,000 student body
- 240 Masters and PhD programs
 - Ranks in Top 10 universities in the number of science and engineering doctorates produced
 - Ranks in Top 20 in number of doctoral degrees awarded to minorities
- 2004 = mandate for digital T&D
- Now = > 10,000 born digital theses & dissertations in repository









Why Map a Textual Collection?

- Increase attention and access to the collection
- Presents a unique context
- Visualize interconnections in the locations of study
- Interactive & visual format appeals to users
- Fills conceptual gaps in traditional cataloging of places
- Increasing amount of place based queries (Ahlers)
- Benefits of spatial queries (Larson) for adjacency, proximity, etc.





Project Aims and Scope

To create tools for and increase understanding of:

- Geoparsing
- Automated Metadata Creation
- Map Based Search Interfaces for Digital Collections
- Use of Digital Gazetteers





Collaborations

- TAMU Map & GIS Library
 - Created an early prototype of map showing T&D locations of study
 - AMIGOS Fellowship (Weimer)
- TAMU Library Digital Initiatives
 - Staff support
 - IT expertise
- TAMU Thesis & Dissertation Office
 - Provided sample set
- Texas Digital Library (TDL)
 - Holds collection in DSpace
 - Enhance collection access
- TAMU Initiative for Digital Humanities, Media and Culture
 - Interest and support for base methodology and wider applications









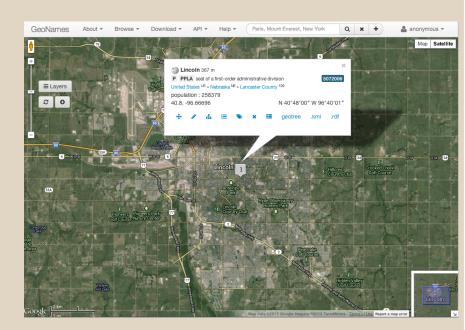


Geoparsing Enables a Map Based Interface



Goal is to automate geocoding

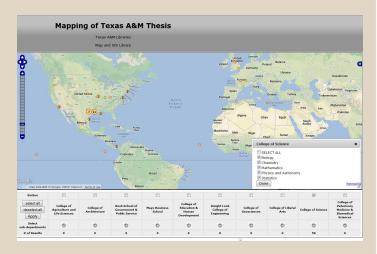
- Match toponym in text against gazetteer
- Protocol for place name disambiguation
- Obtain geographic coordinates from gazetteer
- Encode coordinates and other item metadata in KML
- Render KML in a specialized map with link to ETD in repository





Desired Map Functionality

- Read KML output from geoparser
- Base map: GoogleMaps, OpenLayers, Open StreetMaps
- Marker clustering and List of placemarks
- Dropdown menu for countries and states
- Dropdown menu for departments grouped by college
- Search by author
- Time range slider (by year)
- Use the University Brand color palette





Metadata in KML file

Author

Title

Academic department

Advisor

PhD or Master

Year

Place (created via geoparsing)

Keywords

URL to document

dc.creator

dc.title

thesis.degree.department

dc.contributor.advisor

thesis.degree.level

dc.date.submitted

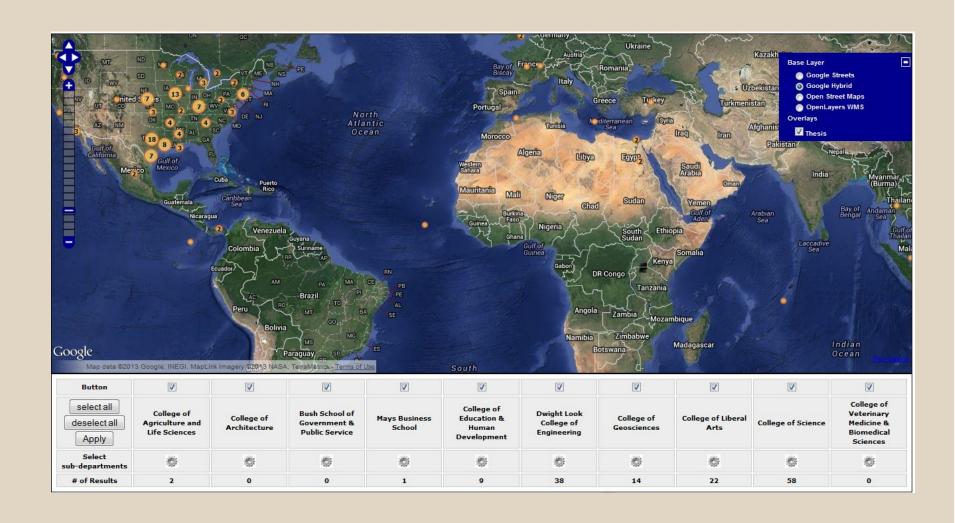
dc.coverage.spatial

dc.subject

dc.identifier.uri

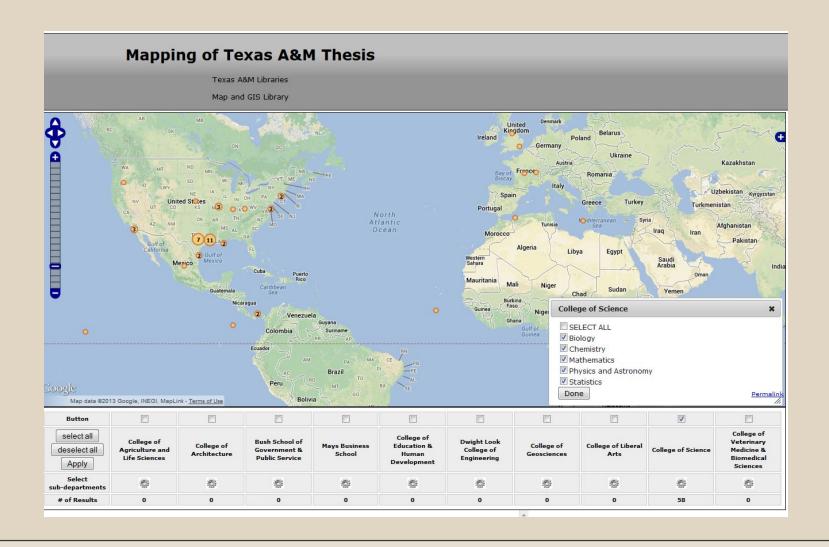


Map Prototype



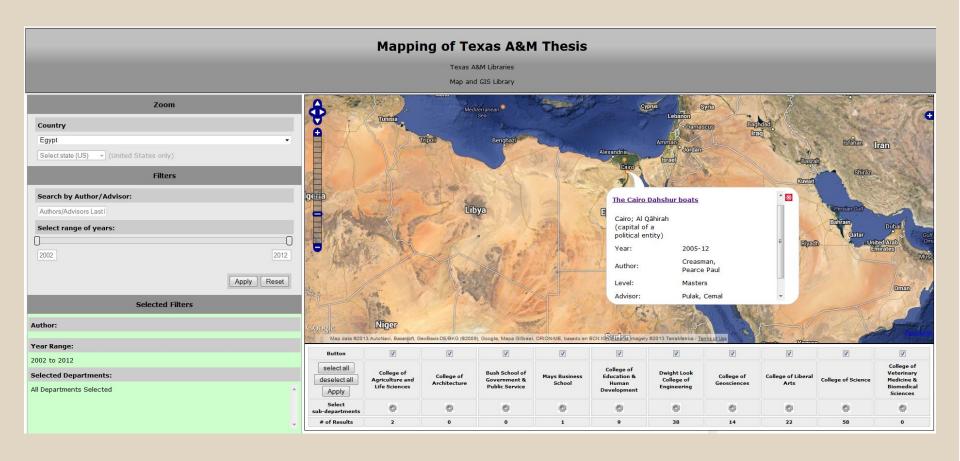


Map Prototype Department Filter



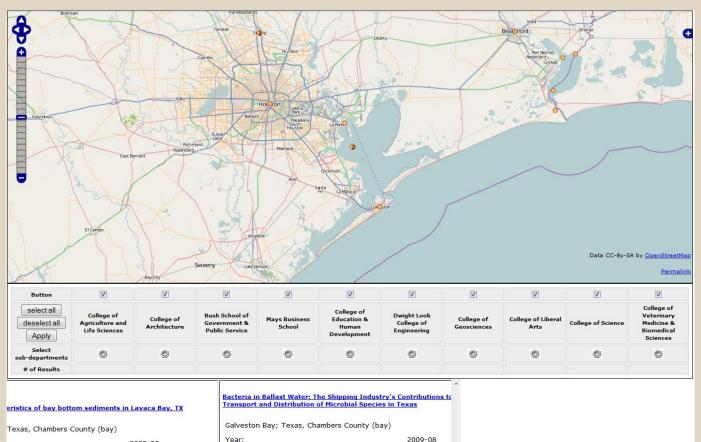


Map Prototype – Result Popup





Zoom to location of interest



Year: 2005-05 Neyland, Eliz Author: Patch, Mary Catherine Level: Masters Masters Golden, Susa Advisor: Sager, William W. Brinkmeyer, I Advisor: Oceanography Department: Biology



Geoparser

- Comparable Models
 - Edinburgh (Grover, et al.)
 - DIGMAP (Martins, et al.)

- Setting
 - DSpace 1.7 + supports curation tasks
 - Suggest New Metadata



Name Extraction & Disambiguation



- Name Extraction
 - 'Named Entity Recognition' or NER
 - OpenNLP, Stanford NLP, Mallet
 - Classifies spans of text based on freely available training data
 - Toponym occurrences are recorded in the document
- Disambiguation
 - Requires reliable knowledge base
 - Geonames.org
 - Methods: Rule-based, Heuristic,
 Statistical











Heuristics

Context Based:

- Unambiguous extended names i.e. "Paris, France"
- Favor candidates of mentioned feature type
- Clustering of places ('nearby locations')
- Favor contained candidates

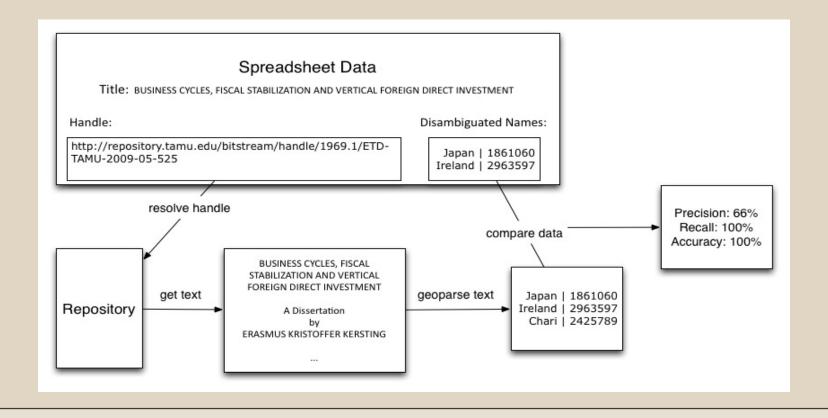
Generalized:

- Favor higher-level administrative units (countries, states, cities)
- Favor locations of larger population



Evaluate Output

- Compare human annotations to automated output
- Examine precision & recall of name extraction
- Examine accuracy of name disambiguation





Lessons Learned

Geonames

- Web look up returns are unclear as to how results are prioritized
- Web look up is done by name but returns places without the search term in their name – due to inclusion of the search tem in the hierarchy
- Suggested best practice put geonames dataset into your own database
- OpenNLP lots of false positives on short strings (eg. Ca, Me)
- Implementing name extraction is comparatively easier with Stanford NLP



Future Plans

- Use statistical techniques for name disambiguation
- Consider relevance of toponyms when performing name extraction
- Evaluate the tool on other digital collections
- Improve the scalability of the map on large data sets
- Integrate the tool into document submitter/curator workflow





Questions?

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