

CiNii: Bringing Linked Data to Japan's Largest Scholarly Search Engine

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1. Introduction

National Institute of Informatics operates "CiNii" (<http://ci.nii.ac.jp/>), the largest scholarly search engine in Japan. CiNii is a database of journals and proceedings. It stores full text and bibliography of over 3 million articles. In cooperation with National Diet Library, electronic journal publishers and institutional repositories, CiNii also collects bibliographic metadata of 20 million articles. The number of page views was over 10 million in December 2008 and still increasing. Fig.1 shows screenshots of CiNii.

CiNii provides search function of scholarly articles. Search result shows a list of articles corresponding to the query. CiNii also publishes "Bibliography Permalink", which is a web page describing bibliography of every article stored in the database. It shows not only title and authors, but also abstract and a list of reference and citation.

To become widely accepted by advanced users and developers, we are continuing to enhance CiNii, e.g., introducing permalinks and being target of major search engines. In April 2009, CiNii has redesigned and relaunched, and Linked Data (Berners-Lee, 2006) is offered for public use of scholarly information. In this paper we describe details of our Linked Data.

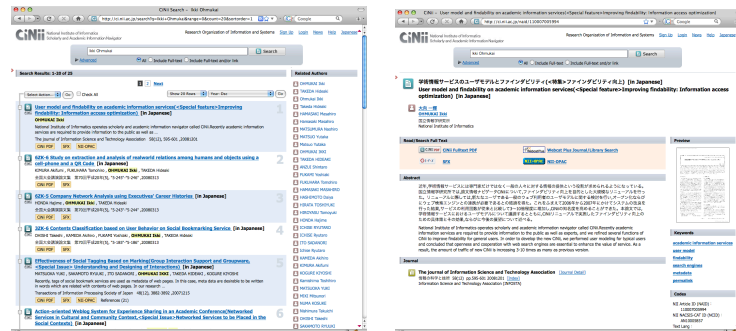


FIG. 1. Screenshots of CiNii.

2. Bringing Linked Data to CiNii

Summary of Linked Data in CiNii is shown in Fig.2.

Search function in the new CiNii is compatible with OpenSearch specification. Response formats of OpenSearch consist of XHTML, RSS 1.0 and Atom 1.0. To improve interoperability with other Web services, CiNii does not use original modules, and only uses standard vocabularies such as Dublin Core and PRISM.

In OpenSearch RSS has a link to bibliography RDF by `rdfs:seeAlso` so that a software can obtain machine-readable bibliography without parsing XHTML. Bibliographic metadata is

described with RDF. Like OpenSearch responses, Bibliography RDF does not contain original vocabulary.

There are several problems with representing bibliography by RDF. CiNii cannot know exact URI of full text PDF, which corresponds to subject of RDF triple, because download site might be different place among users. So we consider a virtual URI which is combination of bibliography permalink and #article fragment. There is also no reference to URI of RDF itself, but we resolve this problem by introducing foaf:isPrimaryTopicOf to indicate RDF URI.

Author information is expressed by not only dc:creator but also FOAF terms. In FOAF specification, it is impossible to describe that "Person A belongs Organization B". We use PIM vocabulary (W3C, 2006) to illustrate that statement. There are still some problems; for example, information of more than one person who have same name would be mixed because authors in CiNii do not have unique URI. In case of affiliation, we define organization name as a resource tentatively because it is not likely to exist multiple organization with same name.

We embedded several microformats in XHTML files for quick hacking. xFolk is used in search results, and hCard/hAtom are used in bibliography permalinks.

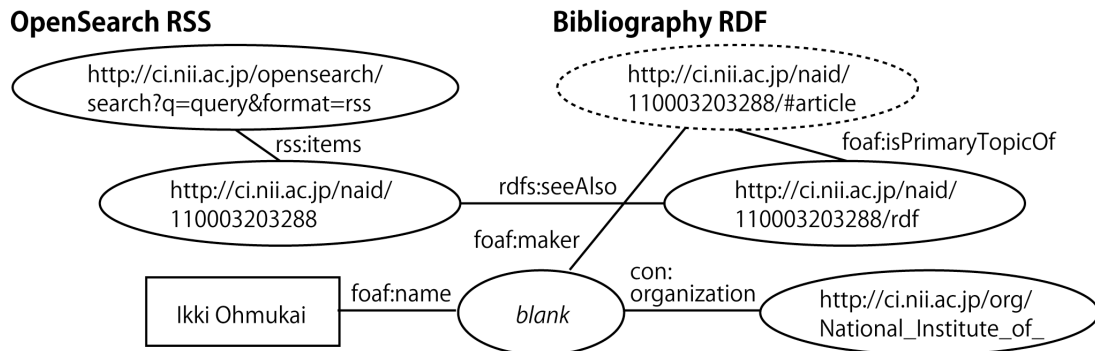


FIG. 2. Model of Linked Data in CiNii.

3. Conclusion

In this paper we present our effort to create a large quantity of Linked Data from Japan's largest scholarly search engine. We are going to operate the new CiNii and obtain a feedback from the users and third-party developers. Trust of our data is still low because of a lack of unique URIs about author and organization. We will collaborate with information sources to resolve this problem.

References

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