Lessons Learned in Content Architecture Harmonization and Metadata Models

Presented to ISKO UK Conference Shana Wagger, Denise Bedford, Randi Park June 22, 2009

World Bank publishing program

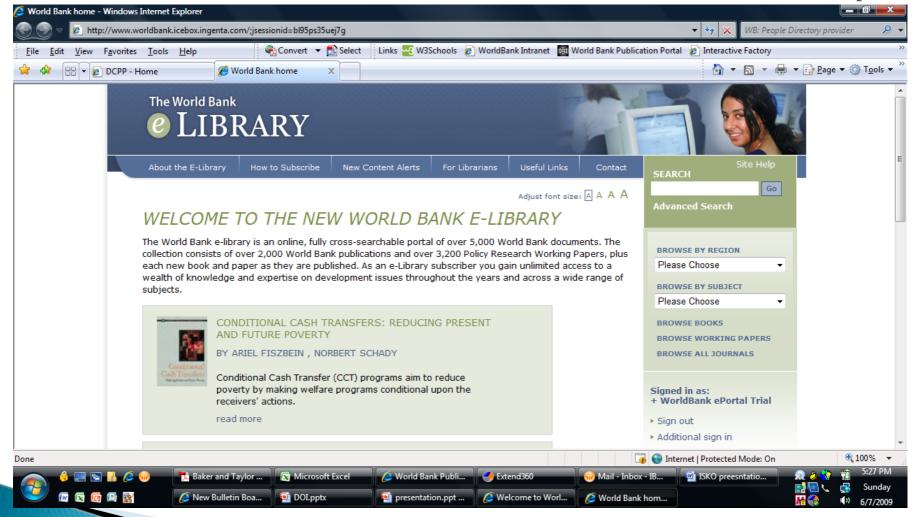
150 - 200 new titles/year in print and on-line Three databases World Bank e-Library Global Economic Monitor Portal



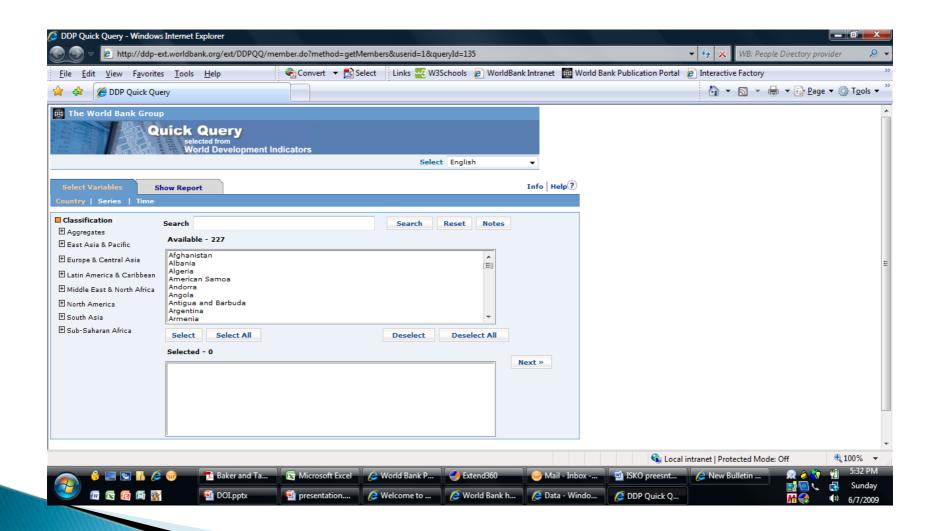
Open Access website based on three World Bank Publications: www.dcp2.org



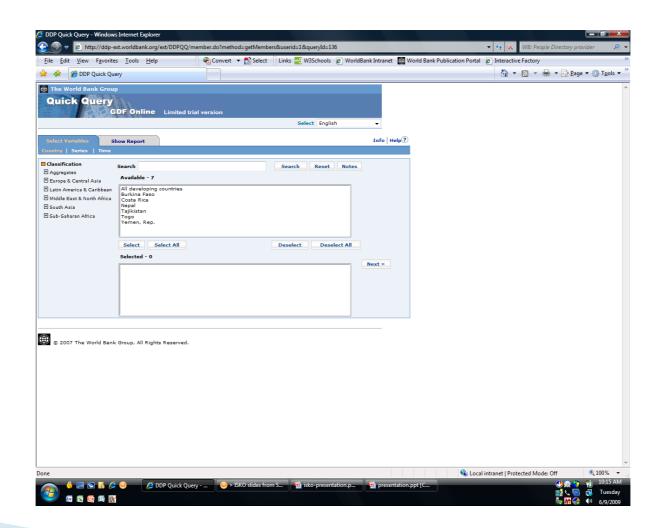
Online subscription products World Bank e-Library



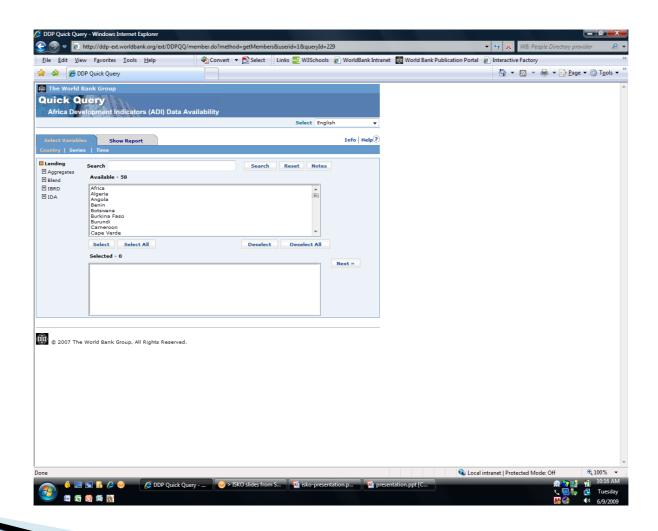
World Development Indicators



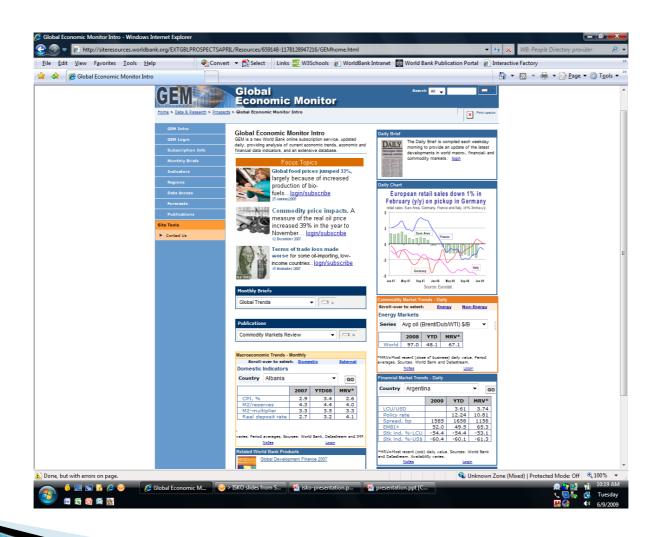
Global Development Finance



Africa Development Indicators



Global Economic Monitor



Identifying Broad Goals

- Mission-critical goals
 - Raising awareness of poverty
 - Underscoring need for economic and social development
 - Disseminating Bank knowledge, programs, and involvement
 - Thinking ahead in terms of overall program

Why the World Development Report?

- World Bank flagship
- Most accessible publication
- Broadest audience
- Legacy content of high value
- Need to preserve in viable, neutral, reusable format

The WDR Project Must . . .

- Be replicable
- Design architecture and tools with consistency and evolution in mind
- Migrate from DVD to online presence
- Build on metadata models and semantics for future use and integration
- Address needs of partners like crossref.org
- Suit broader base of users with data mining etc

Analyzing the Series 1

- Evolution of content over 30 years
 - Author team, topic, focus
 - World Bank background, introduction to global economics/finance, and historical issues
 - Balance of historical coverage, topical coverage, data
 - Role and normalization of data
- ISBNs, DOIs, and other backbone numbers
- Format and availability over 30 years

Analyzing the Series 2

- Assessing features and structure
 - Different relations between parts and chapters
 - Varying roles of Overviews and Introductions
 - Special features
 - Cross reference styles
 - Citations, reference lists, and endnotes
 - Nomenclature
- Much documentation needed for XML conversion
 - Some lessons

Early Content Decisions

- Include entirety of each Report?
 - XML vs PDF
 - Front matter and back matter
 - Data
 - Tables, figures, boxes, equations
- Create, integrate, or plan for additional content?
 - Abstracts
 - Background papers
 - World Bank-specific information

Overarching Concerns

- What do researchers expect from World Bank content?
- What is appropriate for WDR content pool?
- What tools and functions could be modified for future uses and new content?
- What do we need to learn about our metadata model?
- Shhh: Timeframe, budget



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ABOUT

The World Bank's World Development Report, published annually since 1978, is an invaluable guide to the economic, social, and environmental state of the world today. Each report provides in-depth analysis and policy recommendations on a specific and important aspect of development—from agriculture, the role of the state, transition economies, and labor to infrastructure, health, the environment, and poverty.

Through the quality and timeliness of the information it provides, the report has become a highly influential publication that is used by many multilateral and bilateral international organizations, national governments, scholars, civil society networks and groups, and other global thought leaders to support their decision-making processes.

To commemorate the World Development Report's 30th anniversary, the World Bank has brought together the full collection of reports in an easy-to-use, fully searchable digital archive: The Complete World Development Report. This reference tool allows users to quickly and easily search both within and across reports as well as to browse reports by title or topic. Additionally, through the up-to-date database derived from World Development Indicators, users can access up to 30 years of statistical data for 50 development indicators for 210 countries and 18 country groups.

We hope that this collection will help build a better understanding of today's most pressing development issues and increase awareness of the world's most critical challenge; putting an end to global poverty.

World Development Report

Explore the full texts of all reports, organized by title.

Development Database

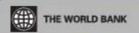
Access more than 50 development indicators with time series data fo than 200 countries for up to 30 years.

WDR 2009: Reshaping Economic Geography

See the most recent report, which examines the interactions between economic geography, growth, and living standards.

Browsing Strategies

- Browse to what?
- Principles
 - Title
 - Chronology
 - Topic
 - Region
 - Country





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Social and Cultural Issues

Technology and Telecommunications

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Browse by Topic

Environment and Pollution Prevention

Browse World Development Reports by topic. Click a topic or + for a list of reports on that topic. Click a title to go to that report.

| Energy, Industry, and Mining | Public Policy |
|---|---|
| WDR 2004 : Making Services Work for Poor People WDR 1998/99 : Knowledge for Development | Private Sector |
| WDR 2007 : Development and the Next Generation | |
| SORT BY: Oldest Newest | WDR 1980 : Poverty and Human Development WDR 1978 : Prospects for Growth and Alleviation of Poverty |
| Banking, Finance, and Investment Education and Training | * WDR 2006 : Equity and Development WDR 2000/2001 : Attacking Poverty WDR 1990 : Poverty |
| | |
| SORT BY : Oldest Newest WDR 2008 : Agriculture for Development | Legal and Judicial Issues |
| Agriculture and Rural Development | - Labor and Income |

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Regions

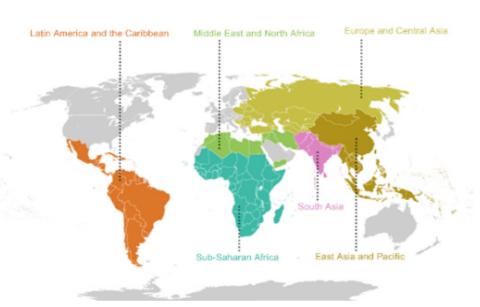
Income Levels

Development Databa

Access more than 50 development indicators with series data for more than 20 countries for up to 30 years.



Regions



The regions used in this DVD are based on those created and defined by the World Bank for analytical and operational purposes. These regions may differ from common geographic usage or from the regions defined by other organizations.

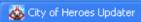
Regional groupings and the aggregate measures for regions include only low- and middle-income economies. Data below are for 2006.

Africa (Sub-Saharan)

This region is home to 781.8 million people and has a population growth rate of 2.6 percent, the highest of all the Bank regions. Average life expectancy is 50 years, the same as in 1000. The region's CNII per capita is \$920. This region includes the following countries and

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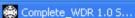
Terms of Use







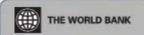






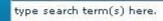
Search Strategies

- Search all content?
- Search to what?
- HTML vs PDF?
- Metadata
- Search fields
- Boolean logic
- Data mining
- Navigation



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DEVELOPMENT DATABASE REGIONS

TIMELINE

Deselect All

ABOUT

Advanced Search

To perform a search, use any combination of search term(s) in the text field and titles, topics, and regions. The default is to search all titles, topics, and regions

Development Database

Access more than 50 development indicate time series data for more than 200 countries to 30 years.

Search Tips

type search term(s) here.

Search

Reset all fields

Select All

Use AND, OR, NOT, or quotation marks.

WDR 2002:Building Institutions for Markets

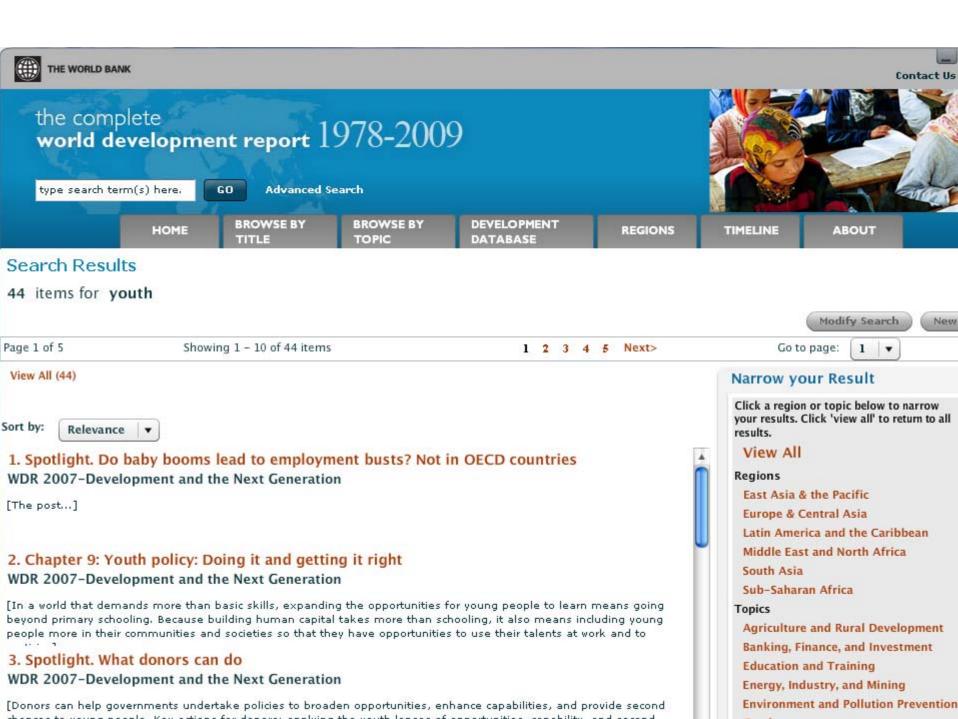
✓ WDR 2000/2001:Attacking Poverty



- ✓ Agriculture and Rural Development
 ✓ Banking, Finance, and Investment
 ✓ Education and Training
- ✓ Energy, Industry, and Mining
- Environment and Pollution Prevention
- **✓** Gender

✓ Topics

- ✓ Governance, Civil Society, and Participation
 - ✓ Health, Nutrition, and Population
 - ✓ Infrastructure, Transport, and Urban Development



Presentation and Linking

- Overall architecture
- Navigable Tables of Contents
- Endnotes and references
- Tables, figures, and boxes
- Search-based navigation
- Lessons learned

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WDR 2007: Chapter 9: Youth policy: Doing it and getting it right

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ABOUT

Home > Search Results: "youth"

<Back to Full Search Results

Previous Match

Next Match>

4 Search this book

E PDF of the book

a F

< Back Forward >

□ FOOTNOTES

Chapter 9 - Youth policy: Doing it and getting it right

Introduction

In a world that demands more than basic skills, expanding the opportunities for young people to learn means going beyond primary schooling. Because building human capital takes more than schooling, it also means including young people more in their communities and societies so that they have opportunities to use their talents at work and to participate as active citizens. Informing and facilitating their decision making —so that they choose well—adds to their success as workers and entrepreneurs, as parents, and as citizens. And for those who have to recover from poor decisions or poor circumstances providing second chances—to make up for missed opportunities—can keep young people from being irrevocably left behind.

For many low-income countries, the priority is to provide quality basic education (including lower secondary education) for young adolescents and, where HIV/AIDS prevalence is high, such as in parts of Sub-Saharan Africa, to safeguard health by preventing transmission among young people who are beginning to be sexually active. Both will help in the transition to work. For many young people in these countries, basic skills for life and work will have to be acquired through second-chance programs. Making full use of young people's skills and providing them further opportunities to build skills on the job will require maintaining an overall macroeconomic environment conducive to growth.

Book Details



WDR 2007 : Development and the Next

Generation

Author: The World Bank Publisher: The World Bank

Pub. Date: 2006

ISBN: 978-0-8213-6541-0

Table of Contents

EXPAND: ALL

COLLAPSE: ALL

Abstract

+ Front Matter

For middle income and high-growth countries that have already provided mass hasic and then secondary

Knowledge Architecture

- Semantic analysis technologies are used to generate persistent metadata for core attributes
- Engines use Natural Language Processing technologies to create semantic index of document
- Reference Sources (taxonomies) are built into the profiles
- Work with business units to build profiles (knowledge engineering)

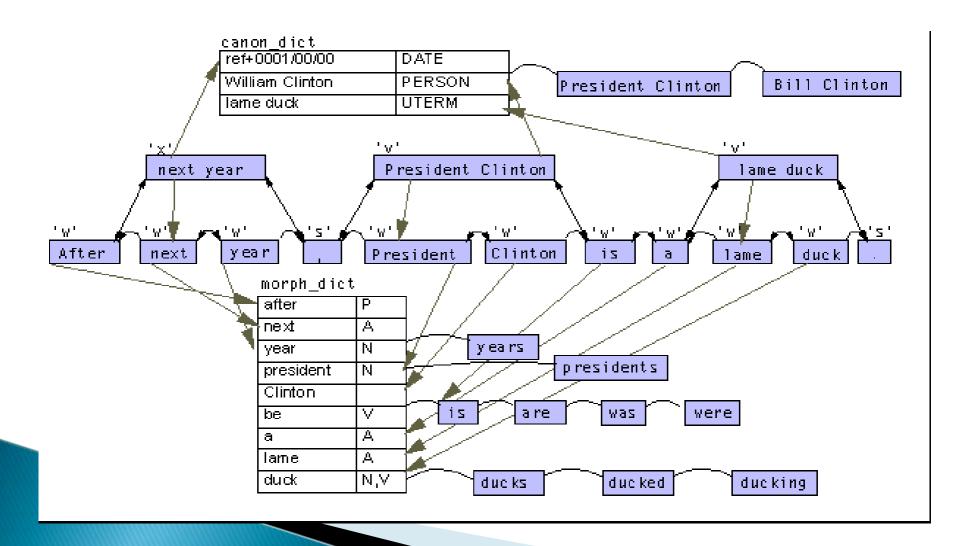
What is Natural Language Processing?

Natural language processing

- has been around for a long time since the 1950s when we first had the computing capacity to explore language behavior
- is a subfield of artificial intelligence and linguistics. It studies the problems of automated generation and understanding of natural human languages.
- encompasses a wide range of approaches, including -Information extraction, Automatic Summarization, Natural
 language generation, Text to speech conversion, Speech
 recognition, Machine translation, Question answering,
 Information retrieval, Text-proofing, Translation
 technology

Natural language understanding systems convert samples of human language into more formal representations that are easier for consulter programs to manipulate.

Example of Semantic Analysis



How the Technology Works

- Detects language (dictionary, grammars, etc.)
- Calls language rules and knowledgebase
- Generates semantic index of the content
- Takes instructions re: what to do with the indexed document
- Interprets the profile instructions to:
 - Apply a concept extraction profile
 - Apply a categorization profile
 - Apply summarization rules
 - Ingest a list of terms and applying rules for clustering
 - To decide how to output the results

Knowledge Engineering

- Simulates human decision making and thinking
- We embed in Teragram the knowledge base that a person would use to make a decision
- We build the rules to represent how a person would make a decision
- Goal is to achieve 90% equivalence to human decisions at the prototype, and continue to refine until we reach 100% or greater

How Knowledge Engineering Works

Requirements Solution Design Deployment

- •Problem Definition?
- •How will be used?
- •What content?
- •Expected result?
- •Existing human
- Process?
- •How done now?
- •How does person Do It?

One-time or on-going?

- •Model thinking or Decision process
- •Define rules
- •Identify knowledge Sources
- •Pre-processing?
- •Post-processing?
- •How to access content?
- •How to integrate with applications?

- •Build profile
- Or rule set
- •Test on training set
- •Review with business
- •Feedback
- •Refine
- Business signoff

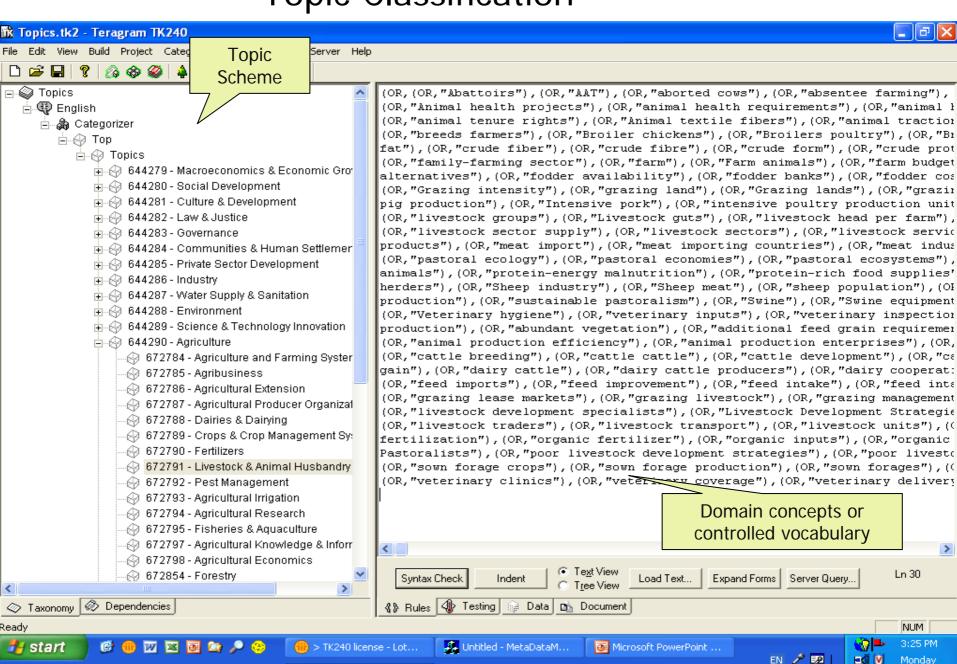
Develop API's
Define output formats

- Operationalize profile
- Operationalize Process ing
- Provide training to business
- Establish ongoing feedback

Building the Profiles

- Each metadata attribute has its own semantic profile
- Profile consists of rules and patterns that simulate how a person would make a decision or derive the metadata value – for example:
 - Topic, Country, Content Type, Records Class all follow human "classification" processes
 - Author, Keywording, Series Name, Publisher all follow human concept extraction process
- Each profile has its own distinct set of rules

Topic Classification



06/27/2005

Topics.tk2 - Teragra...

🤞 🌆

Automatically Generated XML Metadata

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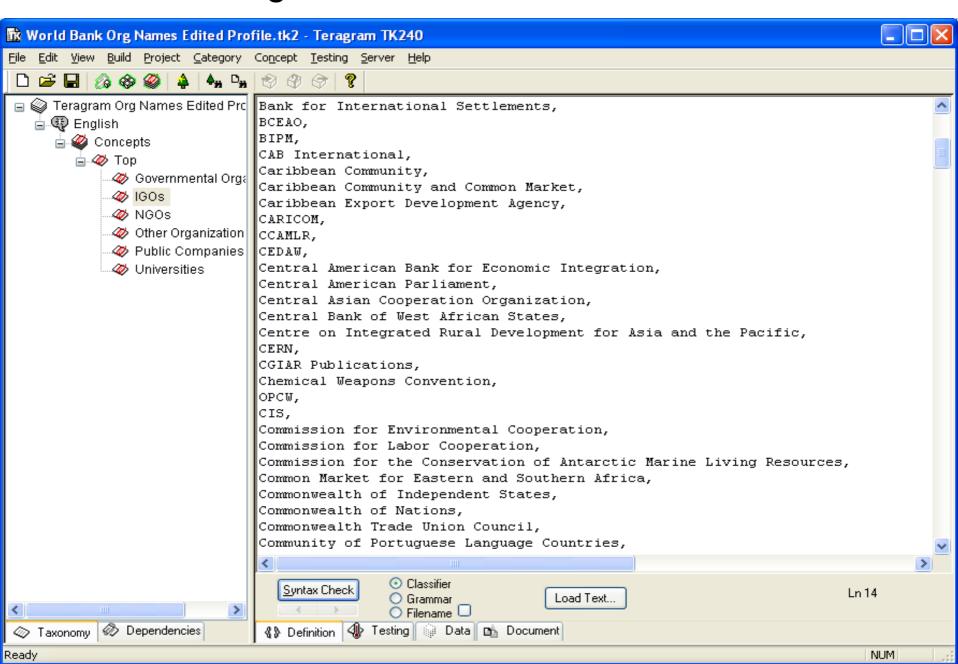
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Automatically Generated Metadata

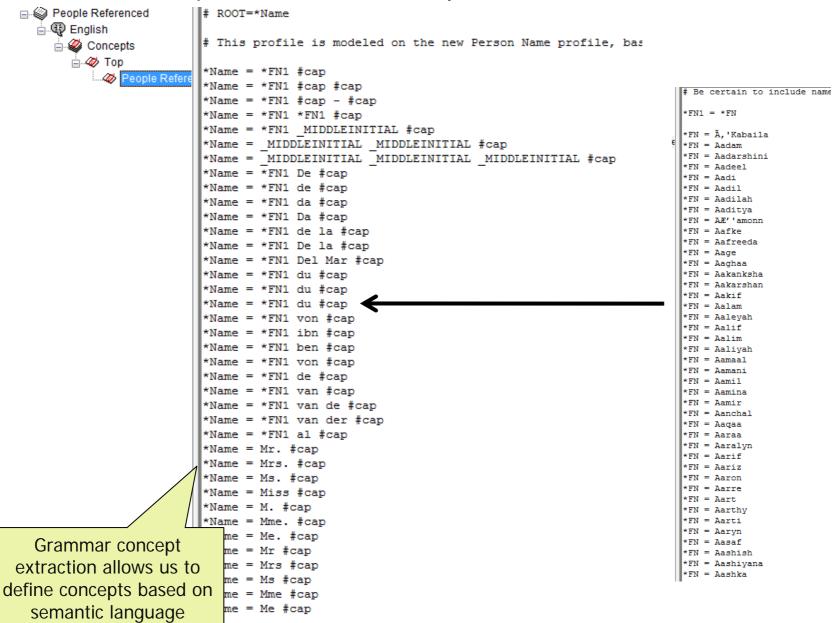
foreign investment, fraud, gambling, GDP, governance arrangements, government bonds, government guarantees, government securities, growth rate, quidelines, income, incorporated, individuals, inefficiency, inflation, inflation rate, insolvency, insolvent banks, insolvent banks, inspections, institutional impediments, institutional infrastructure, institutional structure, Insurance, Insurance companies, insurance system, insurances, integrity, interbank lending, interbank payments, interest rate, interest rates, interested parties, internal controls, International Accounting Standards, international banking, international capital, international capital markets, International Development, International Finance, International Finance Corporation, International Financial Institutions, International Monetary Fund, International Trade, investigation, investigations, Joint Stock Companies, laws, legal entities, legal entity, legal framework, legal protection, legal provisions, legislation, legislative framework, Liability, Liability Law, licenses, life insurance, limited, liquid assets, liquidation, liquidity, liquidity management, loan loss provisions, macroeconomic performance, macroeconomic stability, macroeconomic stabilization, management information systems, managers, market risk, market trading, maturities, Microfinance, monetary aggregates, monetary conditions, monetary policy, Money Laundering, money supply, moral hazard, National Bank, new entrants, nominal interest rates, nonbank financial institutions, Nonperforming loans, offerings, Open Market Operations, operational risk, organizational structure, own funds, ownership shares, partnership, Payment Systems, penalties, Pension Funds, Pensions, portfolio, portfolios, price stability, private capital, private ownership, privatization, profit margin, profitability, programs, provisioning, prudential rules, Public, public borrowing, public comments, public debt, public debt management, public infrastructure, Public Investment, Public Investment Program, public servants, Real GDP, real interest rates, recapitalization, recession, reciprocity, regulatory agencies, regulatory authorities, regulatory authority, regulatory framework, regulatory policy, reorganization, reserve requirement, reserve requirements, reserves, Return on Assets, revenue performance, risk management, risk-weighted assets, Savings, savings deposits, Securities, Securities Markets, securities transactions, shareholders, shareholding, small banks, social security, solvency, stakeholders, Statement, Stock Exchange, stocks, strategic investors, stress testing, subsidiaries, supervisory authorities, supervisory framework, sustainability, swaps, systemic risk, Technical Assistance, Tier 1 capital, trading, transition economies, transition economy, Transparency, treasury, treasury bills, Union, valuation of fixed assets, volatility, vulnerability, WTO</KEYWORD LIST>

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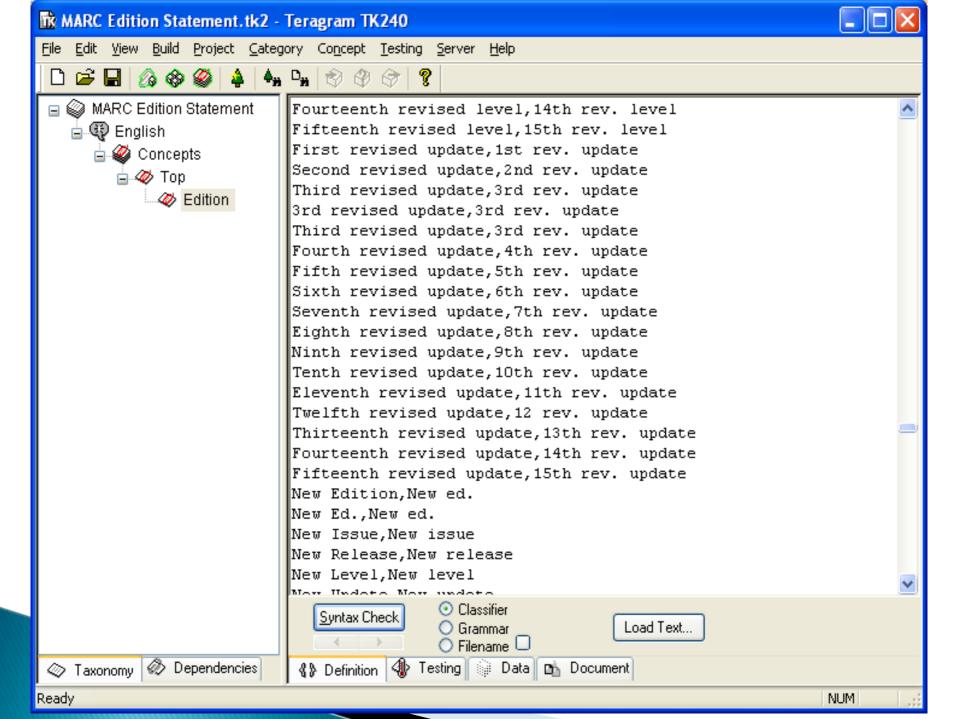
Organizations Referenced



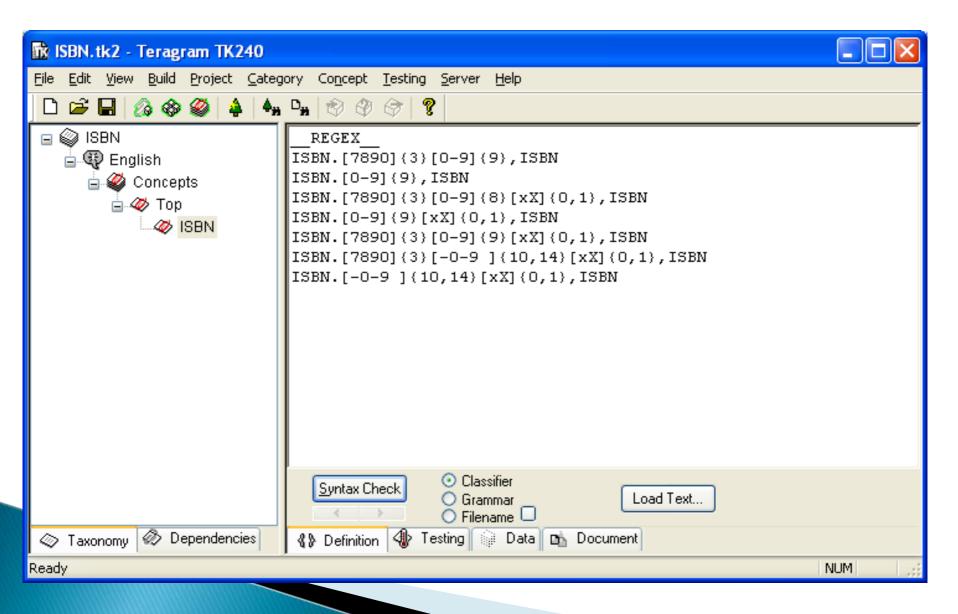
People Profile With Authority File of First Names



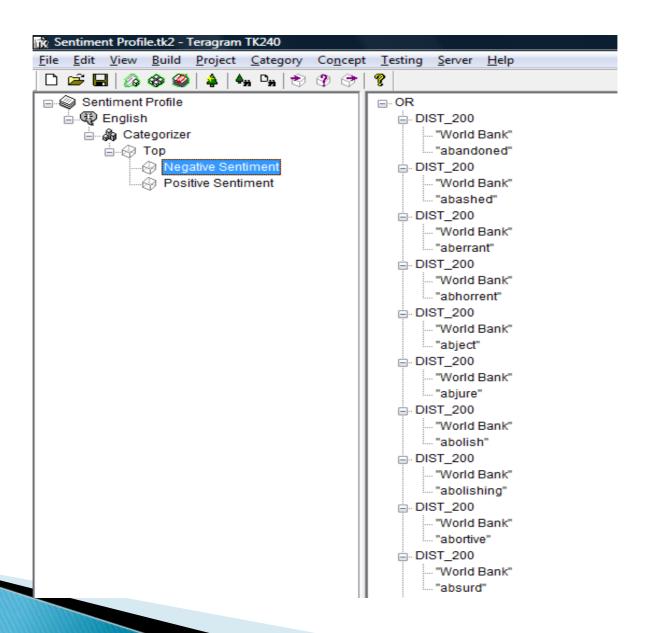
patterns.



ISBN Concept Extraction Profile



Sentiment Analysis Profile



Sample Sentiment Output

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Country Categorization and City Extraction

