

# Automated Metadata Extraction: Finding Topics in Texts

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# Survey

1. Problem addressed: access to floods of documents
2. Traditional approaches and shortcomings
3. Automated Topic Extraction
  - What and what for?
  - 3 tasters
  - How does it work?
  - Risks and disadvantages
  - Advantages and new possibilities

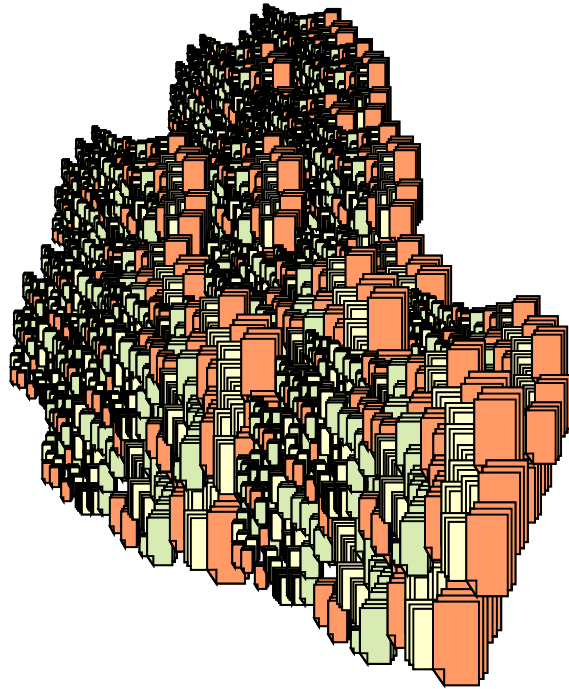
Live Demo



Problem adressed



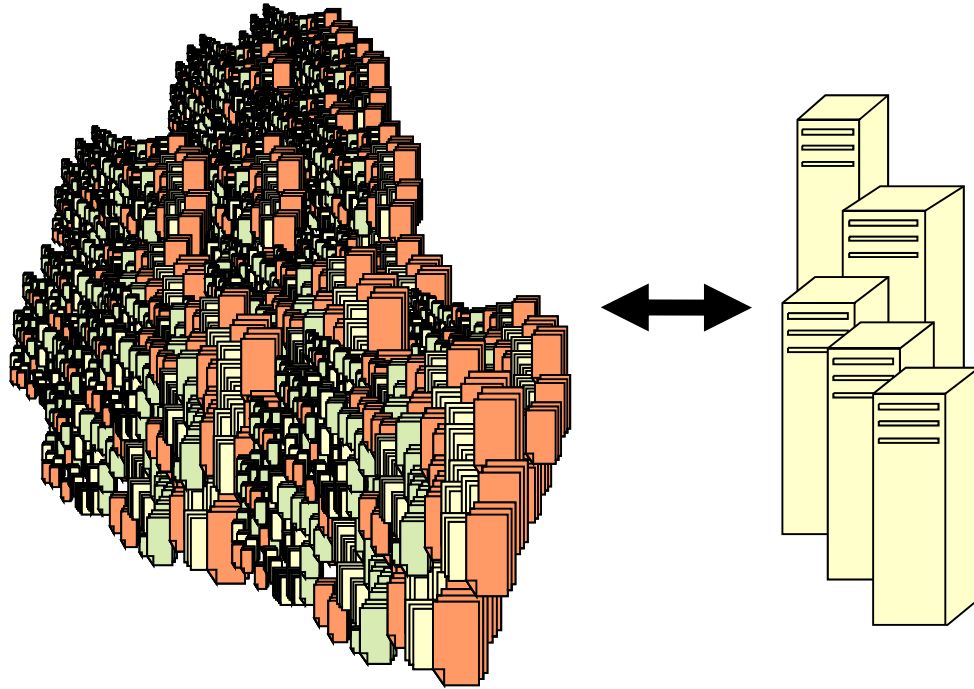
# Problem addressed



Unordered ocean of documents...



# Problem addressed

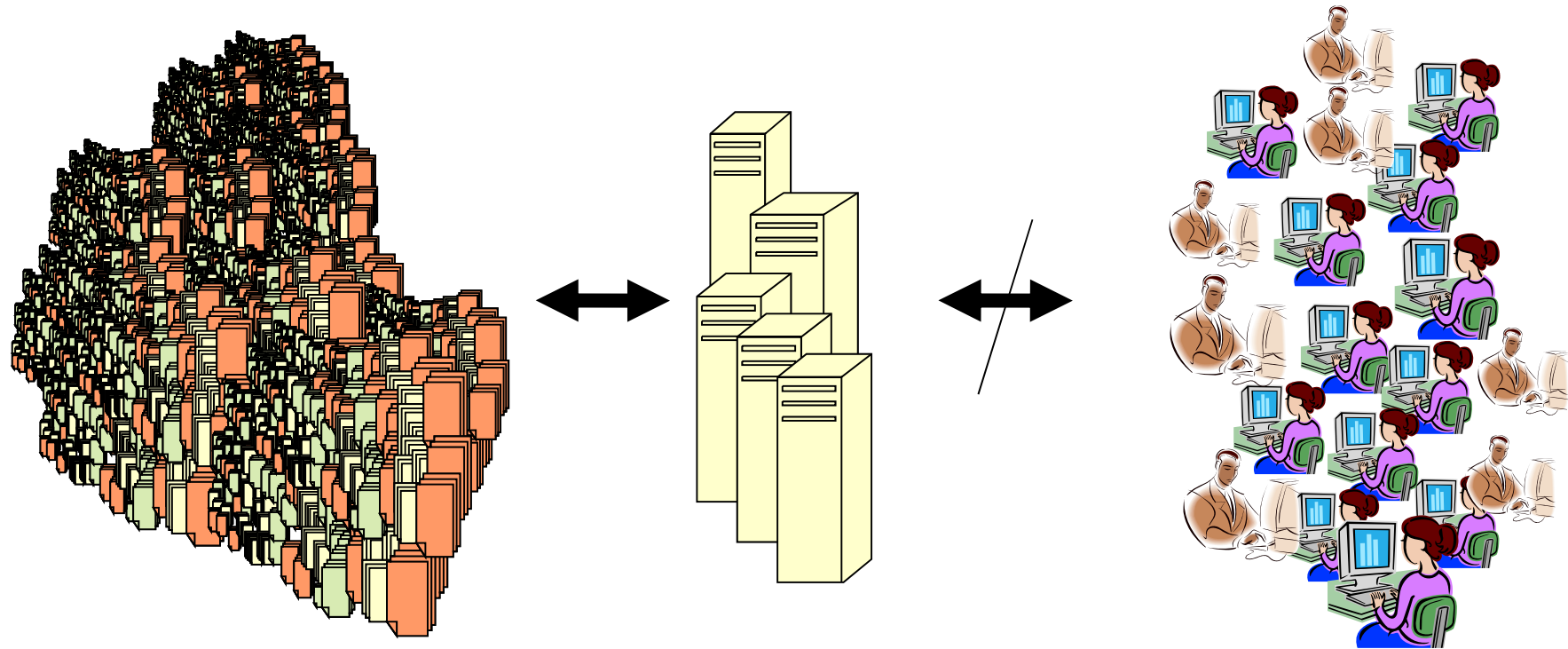


Unordered ocean of documents...

(full) texts electronically available but



# Problem addressed



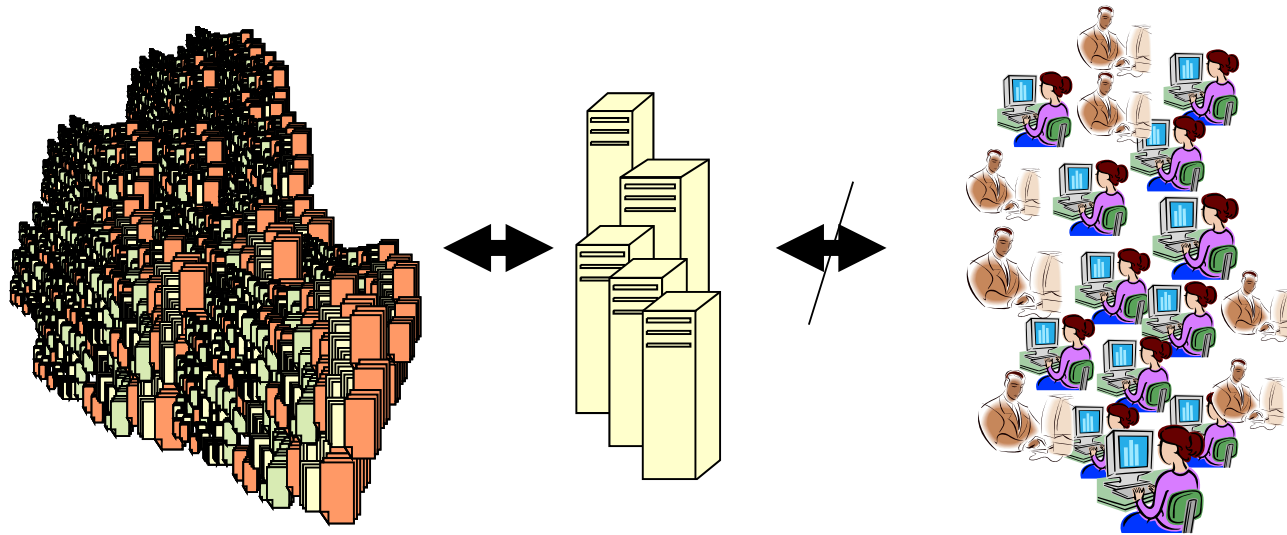
Unordered ocean of documents...

(full) texts electronically available but  
content widely unknown

many users with distinct interests want „intelligent“ access

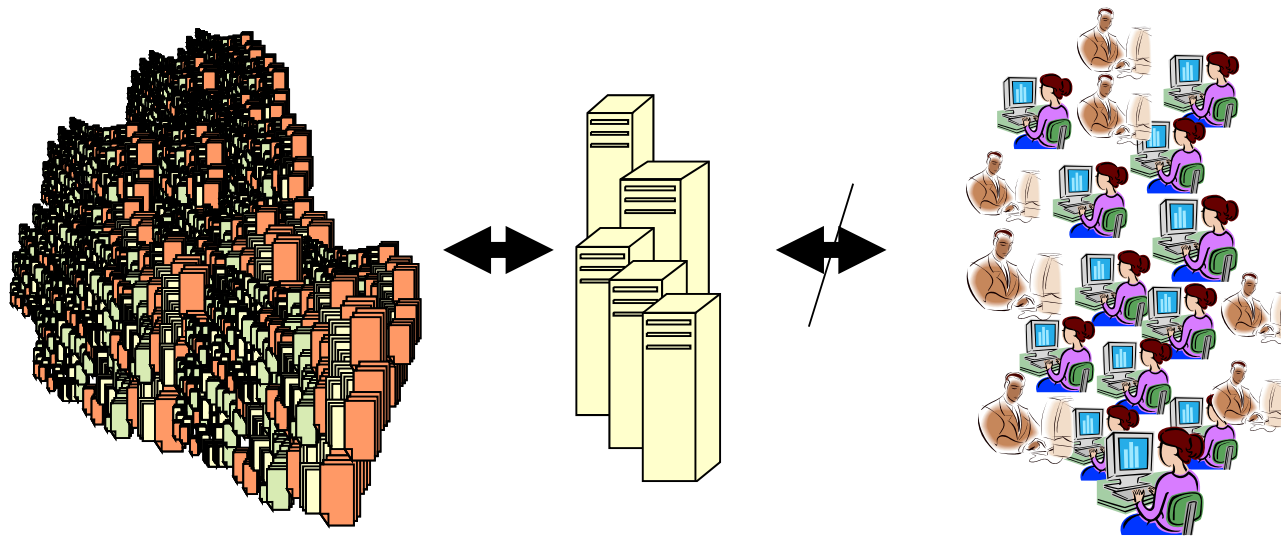


# Three actual example domains





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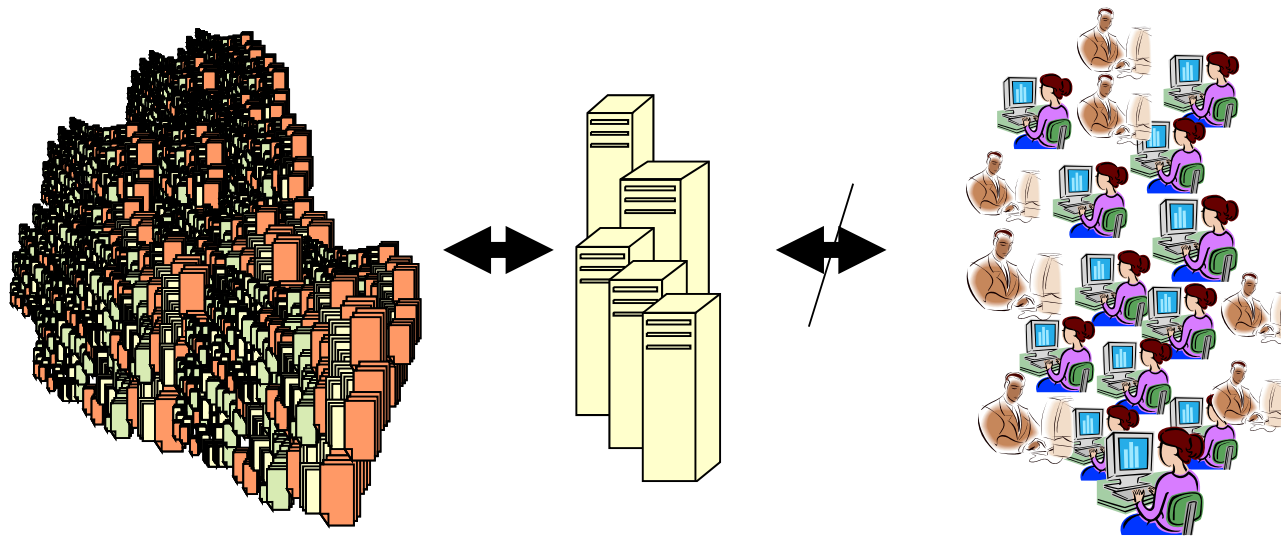


Enterprise documents (Emails, memos, contracts, intranet,...)

Employees and managers of enterprise



# Three actual example domains



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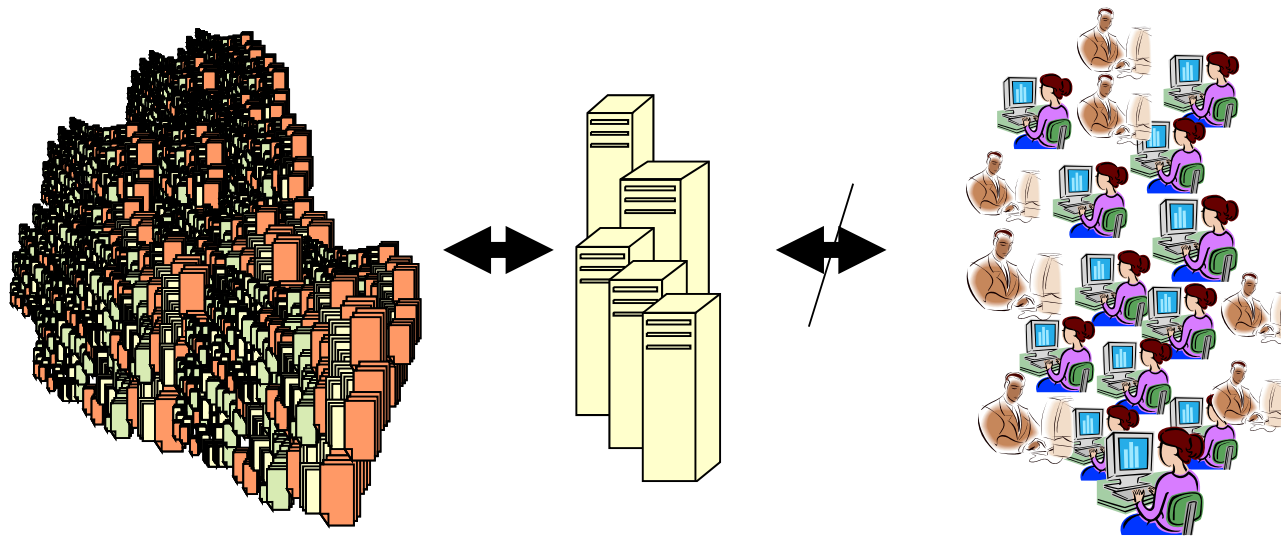
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Web & social media (news, face book, twitter,...)

Web users, analysts,...



# Three actual example domains



Enterprise documents (Emails, memos, contracts, intranet,...)

Employees and managers of enterprise

Web & social media (news, face book, twitter,...)

Web users, analysts,...

**Digital libraries (large-scale digitization programs, Google Books,...)**

**Library users**



How to offer “intelligent” access to a flood of  
“new” electronic text documents?



# How to offer “intelligent” access to a flood of “new” electronic text documents?


## Established approaches

- Traditional full text search?
- Google?



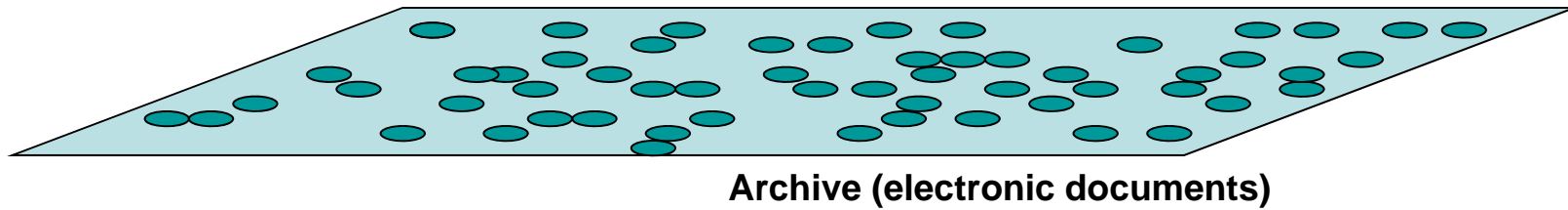
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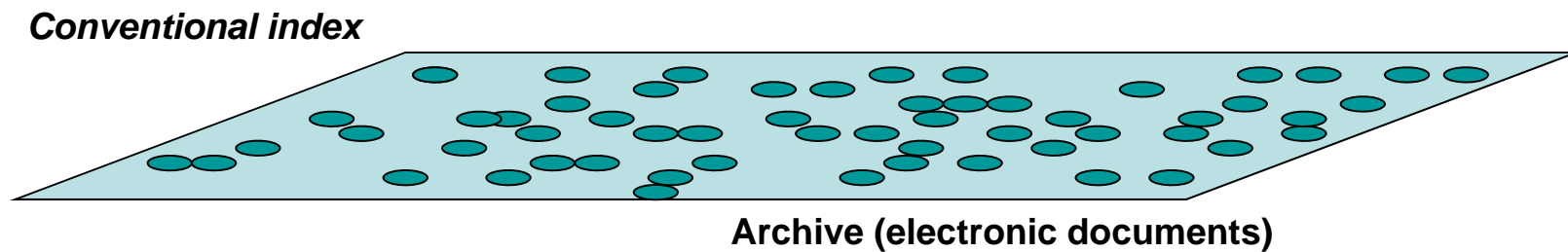


# Accessing electronic archives via full text search



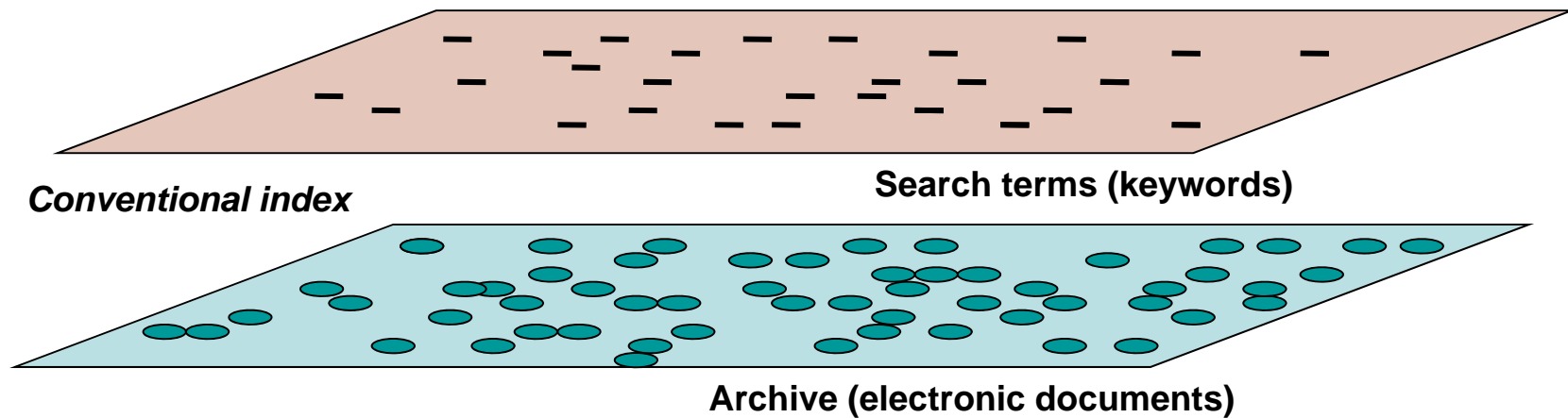


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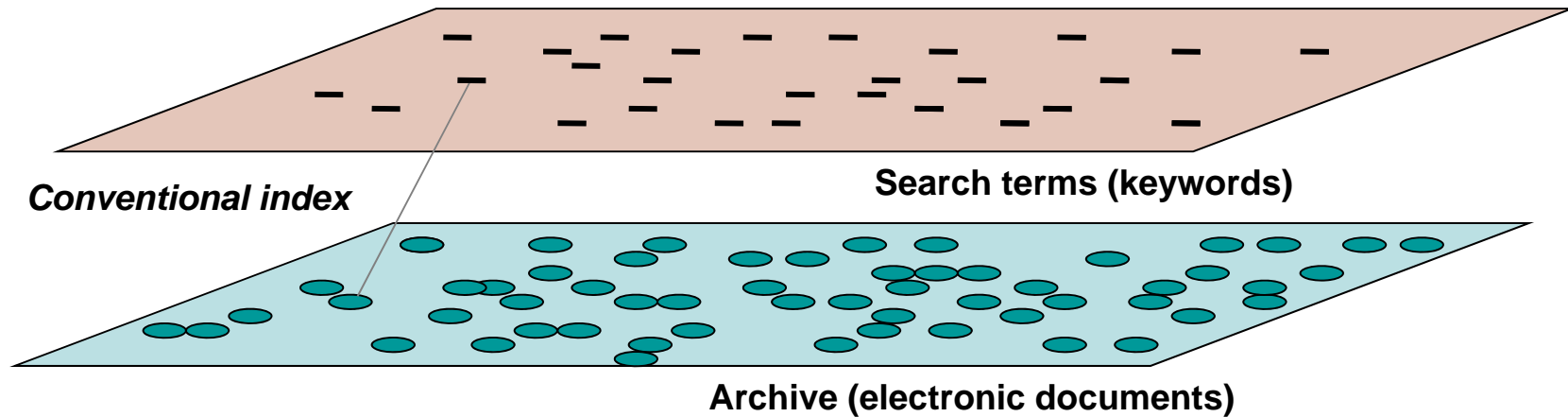


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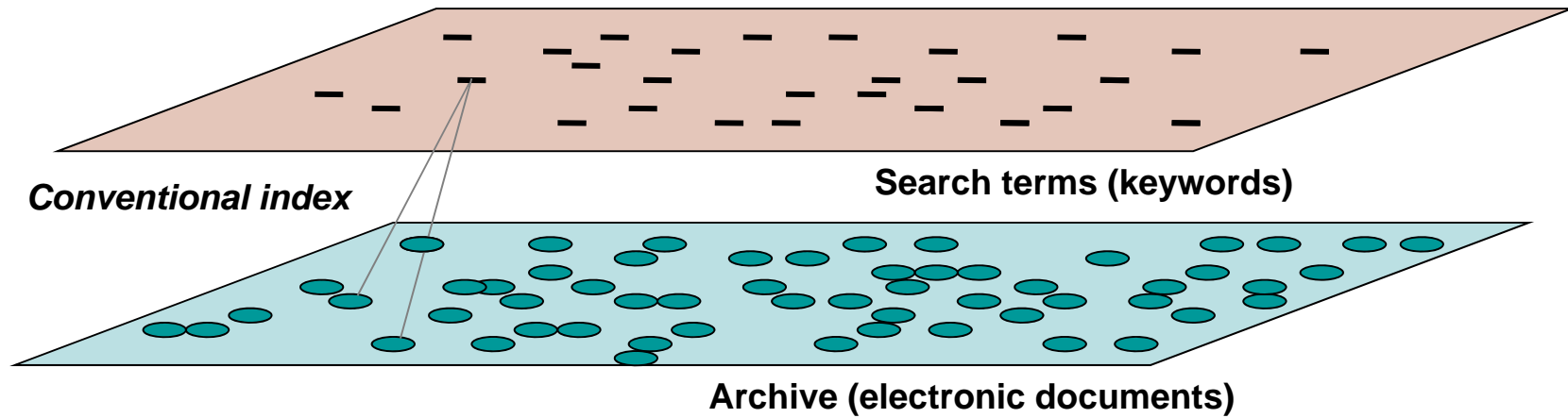


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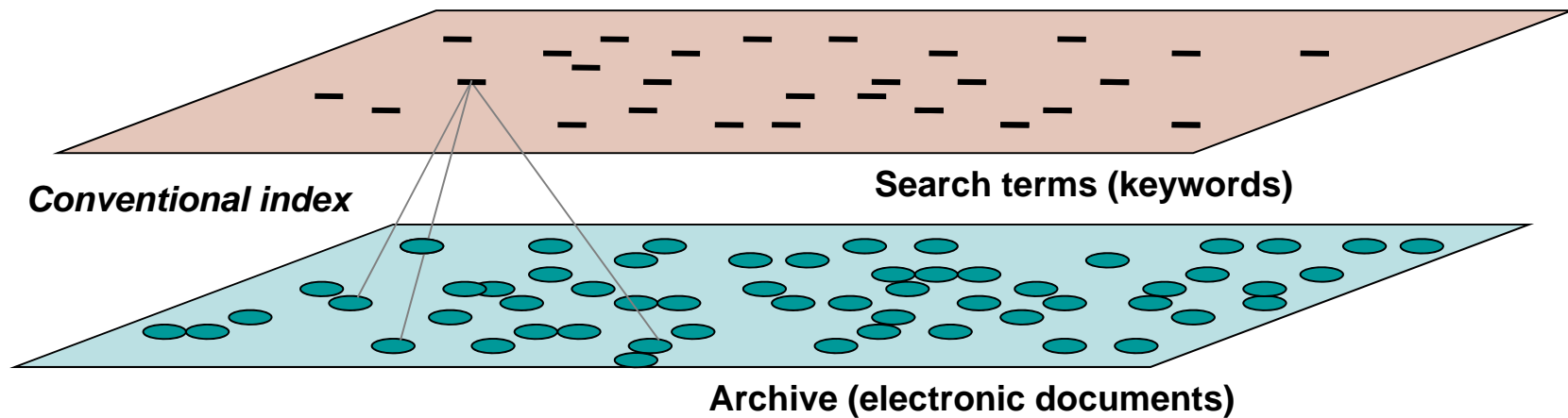


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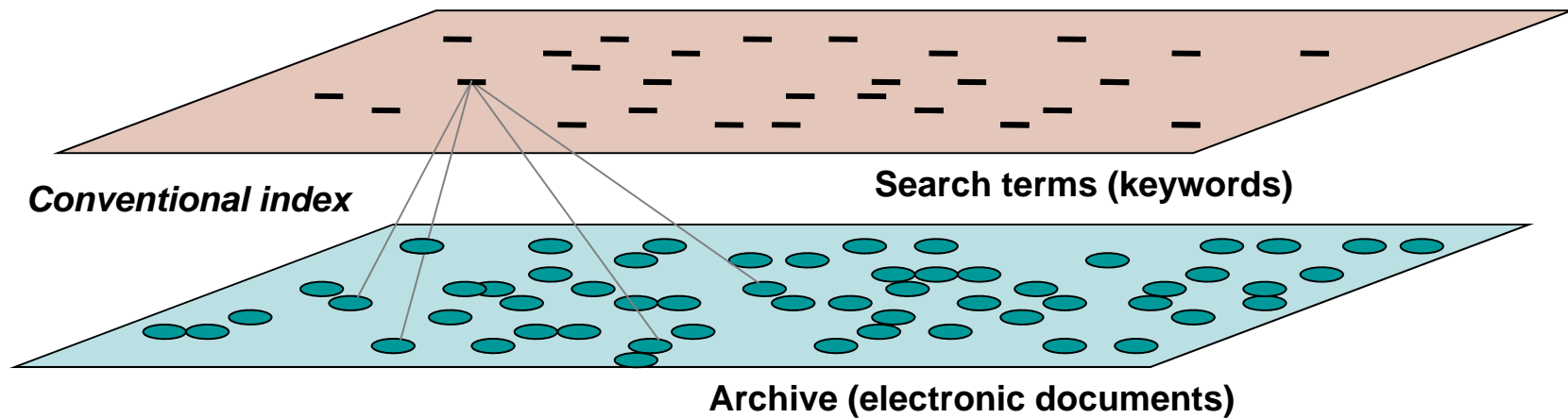


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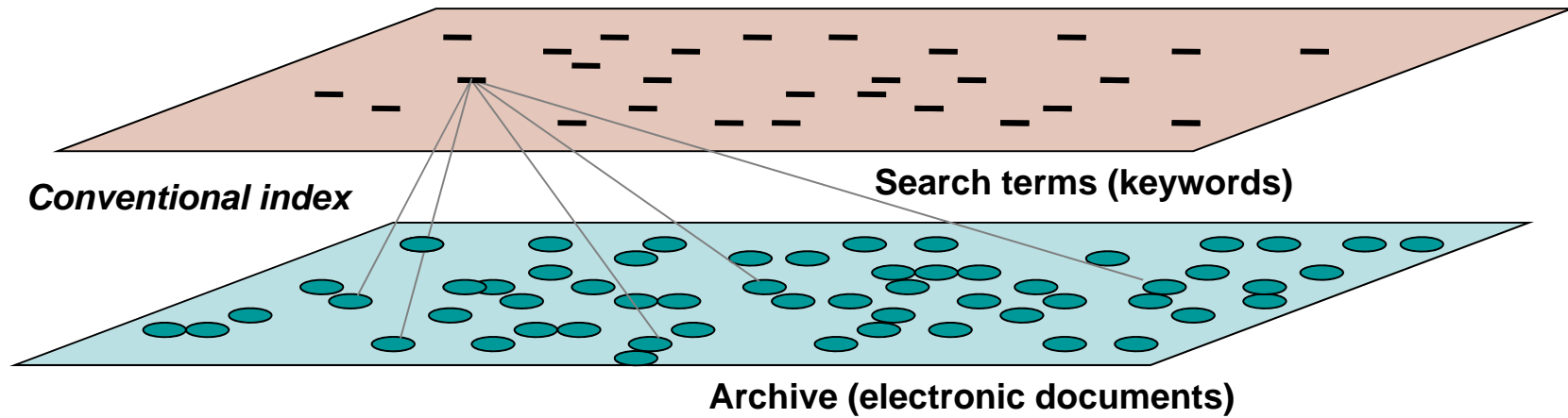


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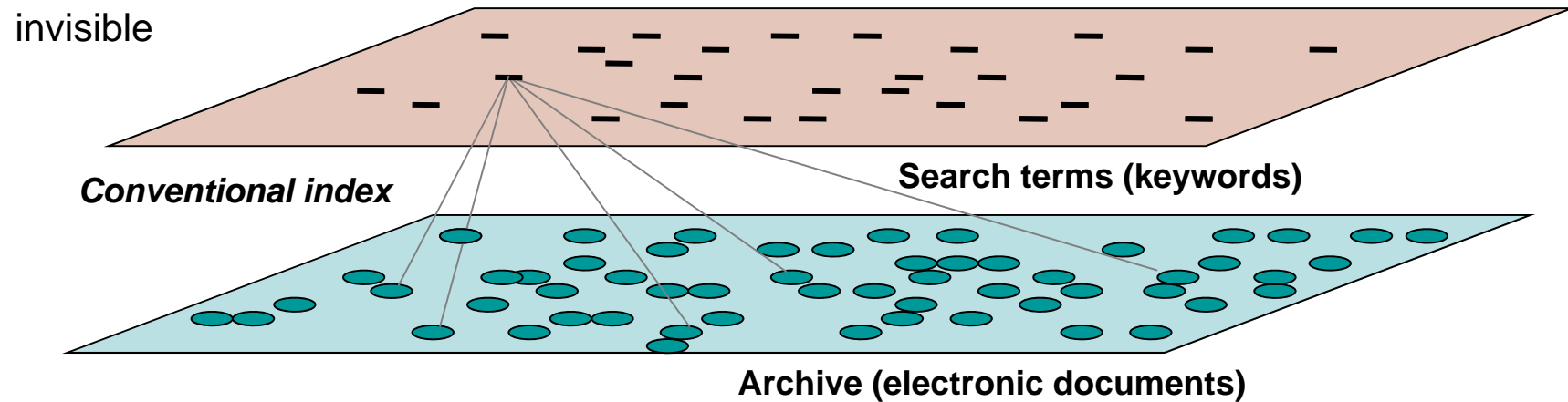


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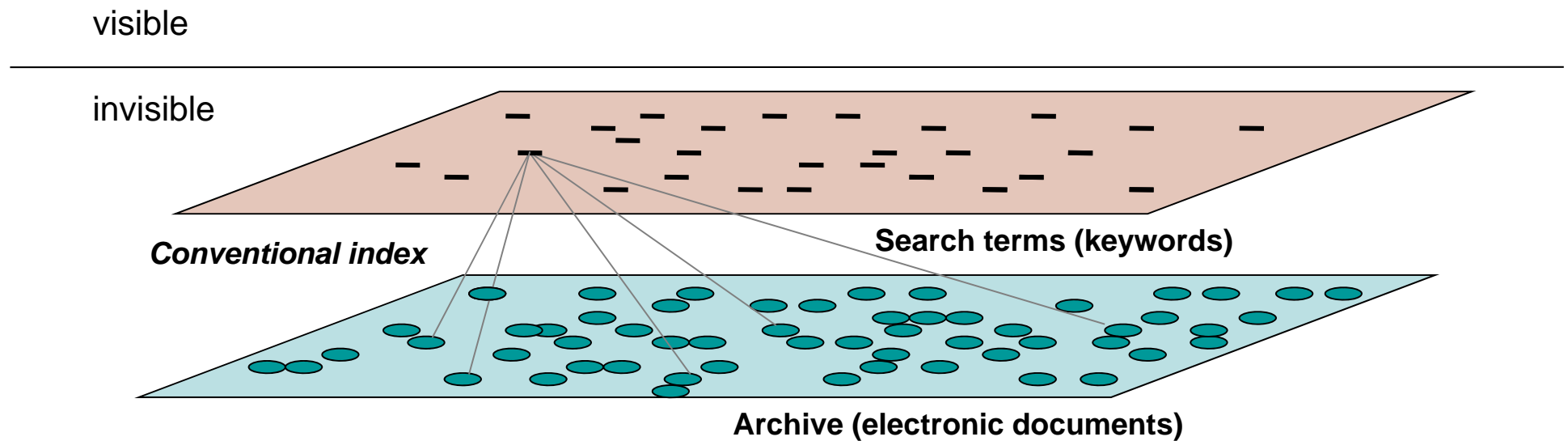


# Accessing electronic archives via full text search





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?

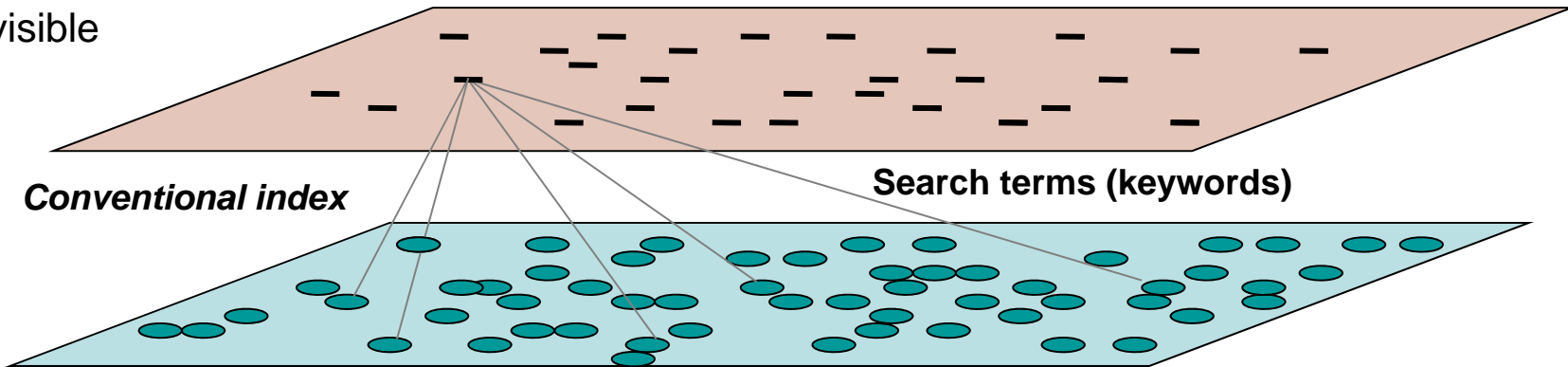
visible

invisible

*Conventional index*

**Search terms (keywords)**

**Archive (electronic documents)**





# Accessing electronic archives via full text search

heart disease

?

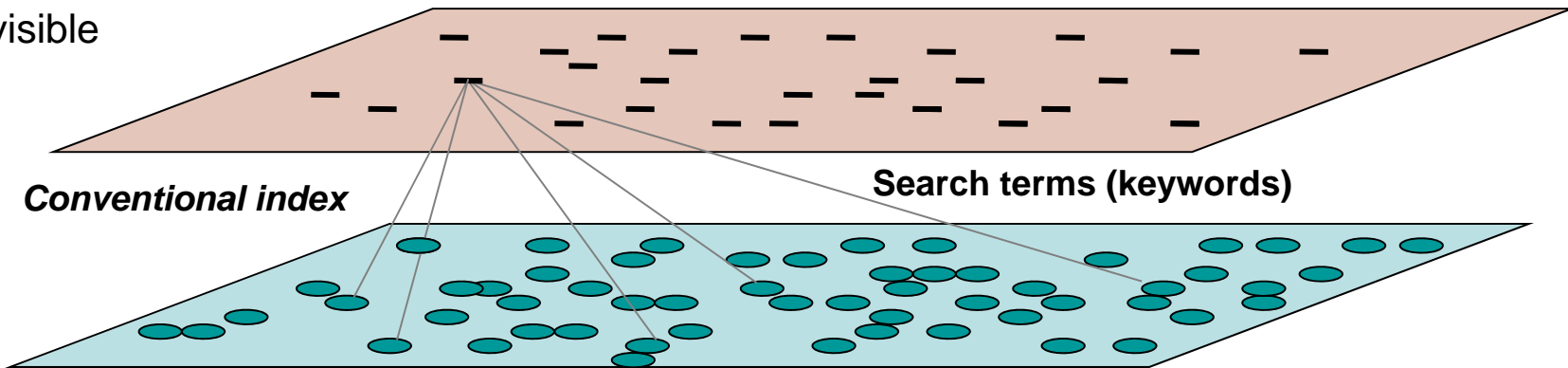
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# Accessing electronic archives via full text search

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title 1  
...heart disease ...

title 2  
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title 3  
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.  
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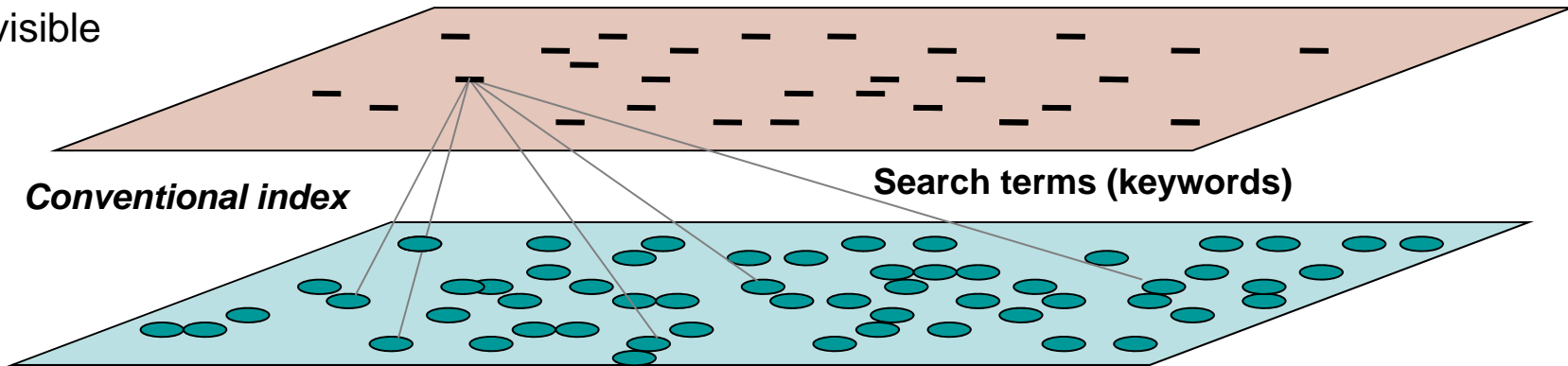
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## Shortcomings (full text search)

- No bird's eye perspective, structure and contents of archive not shown
- No thematic search (cf. library classification)
- No „extra functionalities“ (crosslinking, comparison,...)



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# How to offer “intelligent” access to a flood of “new” electronic text documents?

## Established approaches

- Traditional full text search?



- Google?



# Google Web Search

- Designed for needs of web users
- Supporting „internet actions“:
  - search for addresses,
  - shopping,
  - transactions (flight booking), ...
- Search for information/content  
related to specific topics less important



# (Extended) Google Book Search

- Options for several forms of full text search:

Find results with all words, exact phrase,  
some of the words, none of the words

- Options for specifying metadata

Publisher

Author

Journals or Books

Book Titles

Language

Date when book was published

ISBN, ISSN

- Nice visualization of hits after selecting a book



# Shortcomings (Google Book Search)

- No structure on ocean of books
- No relationship to systematic ordering in library catalogues
- User interested in specific topics (postwar history) left alone.



How to offer “intelligent” access to a flood of  
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How to offer “intelligent” access to a flood of  
“new” electronic text documents?

Automated extraction of topics from texts!



# Start Hypotheses

- Need to order new collections via topics and subtopics as in traditional library search.
- Topic assignment should take existing ordering principles in libraries („systematics“) into account by including temporal and geographic ordering, but be more flexible as to integration of new topics.
- Manually ordering large collections by topics is too expensive.
- Fully automated ordering of collections via topics is possible.
- There are some disadvantages of automating topic assignment but many important advantages and many new possibilities.



# Automated topic assignment to texts by TopicZoom

- TopicZoom GmbH: Spin-Off from Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich (LMU) specialized on automated extraction of topics, geographic places, temporal periods, persons, organisations, events, from texts.
- Free web service for fully automated topic assignment, also use via API possible
- Public version for German texts (English version coming „soon“).



# Automated topic assignment to texts by TopicZoom

3 tasters



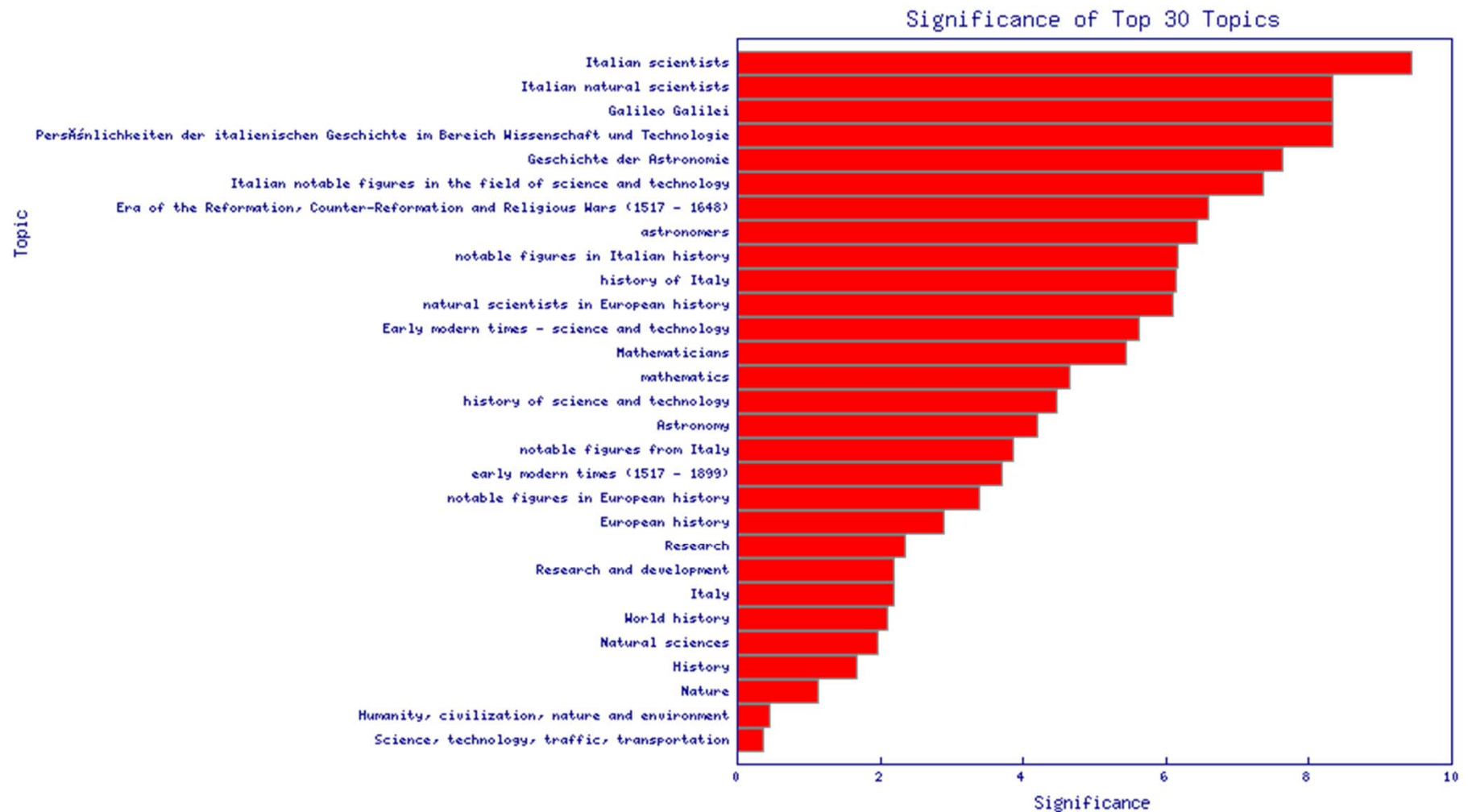
**Text input**

**„Galileo Galilei“**



# Text input

„Galileo Galilei“

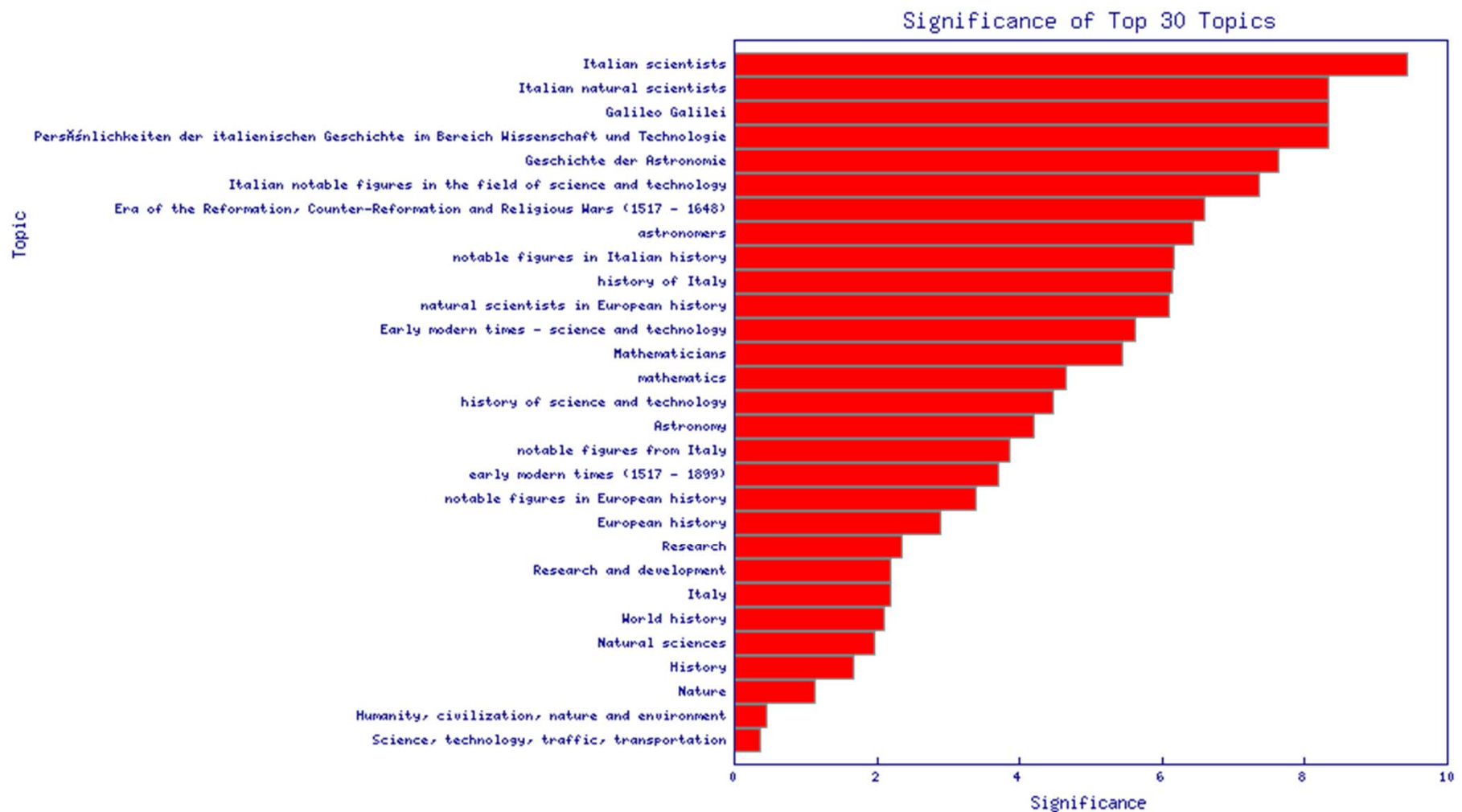




# Text input

„Galileo Galilei“

Diagram only mentions 30 most „eye-catching“ topics, in general and for longer texts much more topics extracted, see live demo



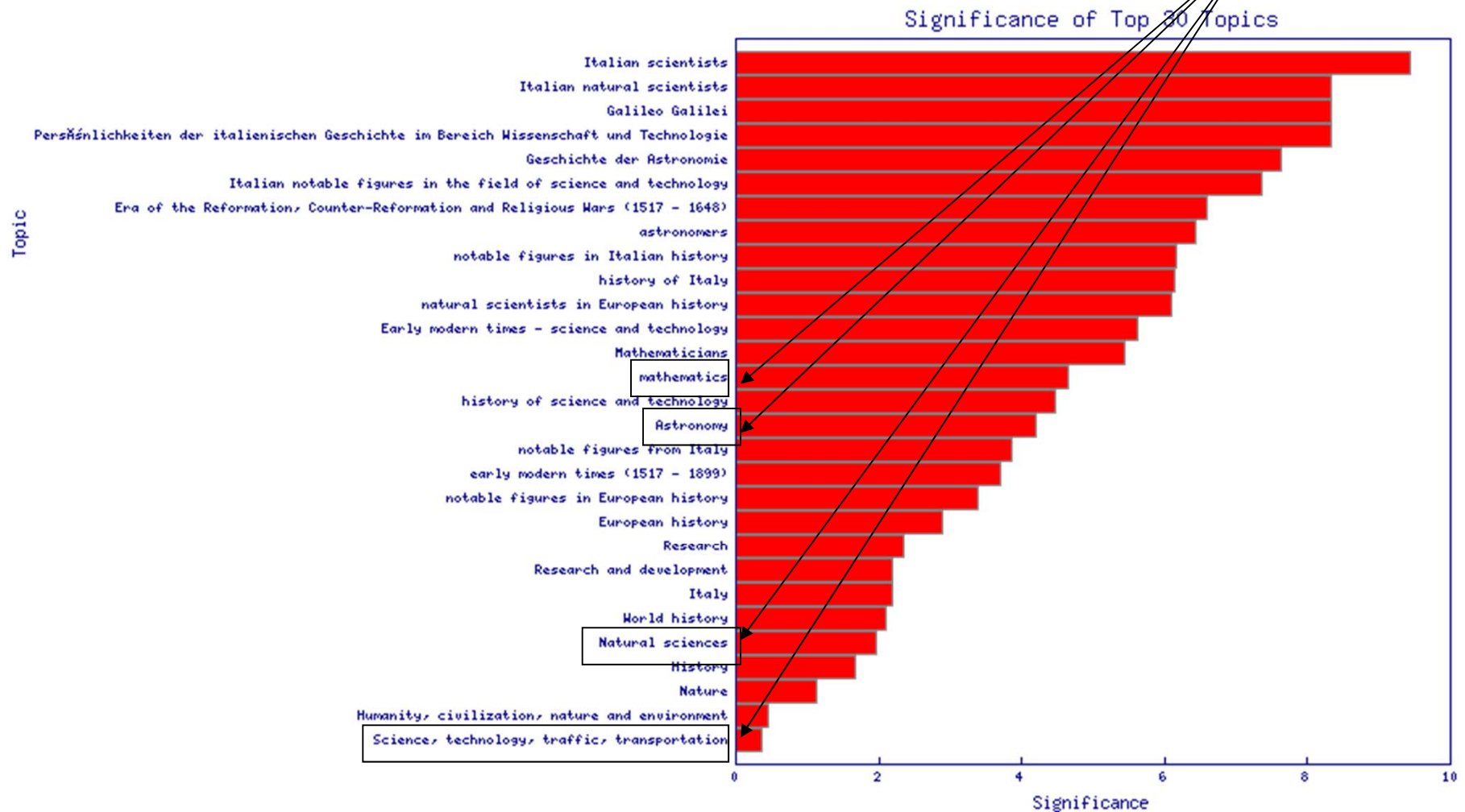


# Text input

„Galileo Galilei“

Distinct levels of generality of assigned topics

field



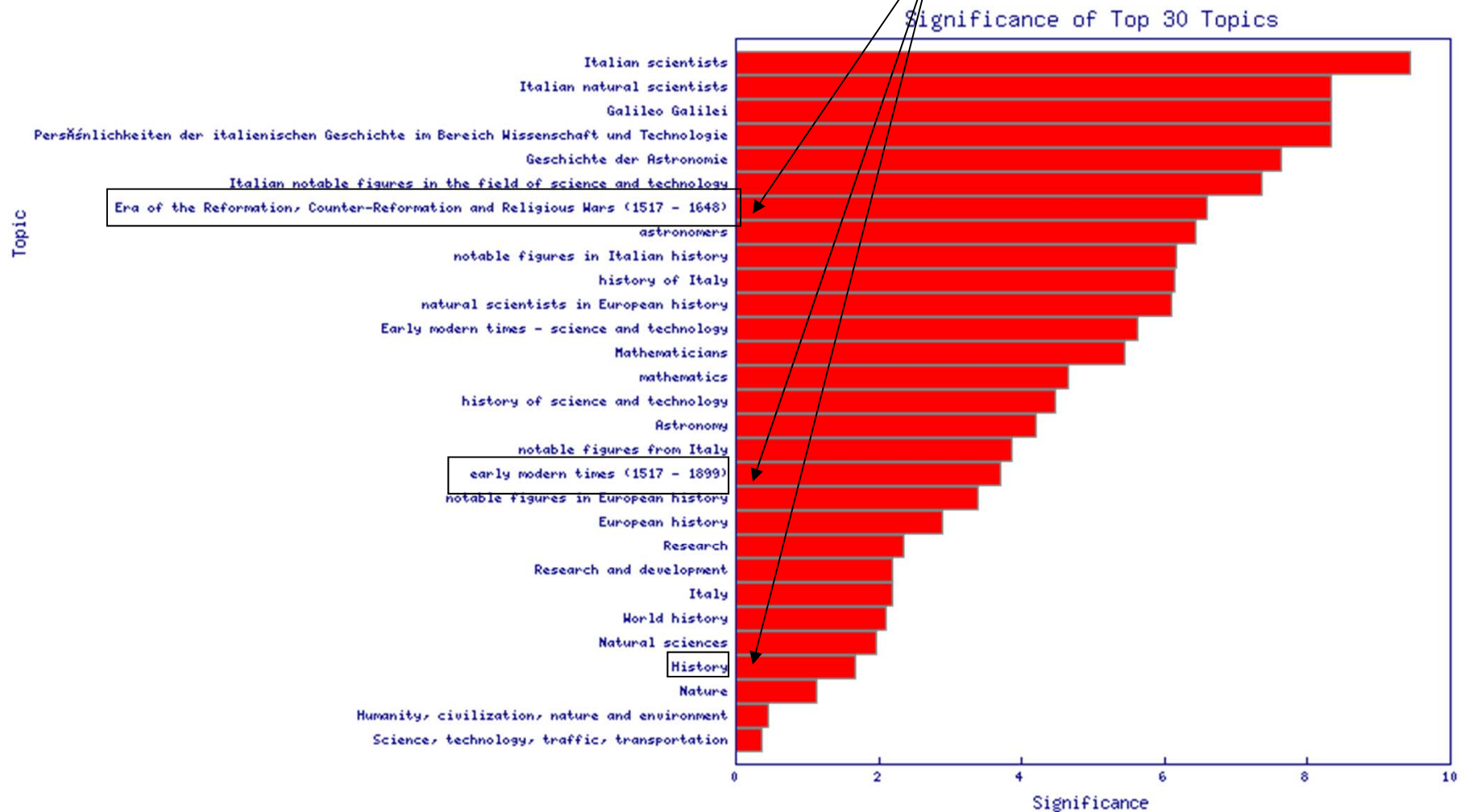


# Text input

„Galileo Galilei“

Distinct levels of generality of assigned topics

time

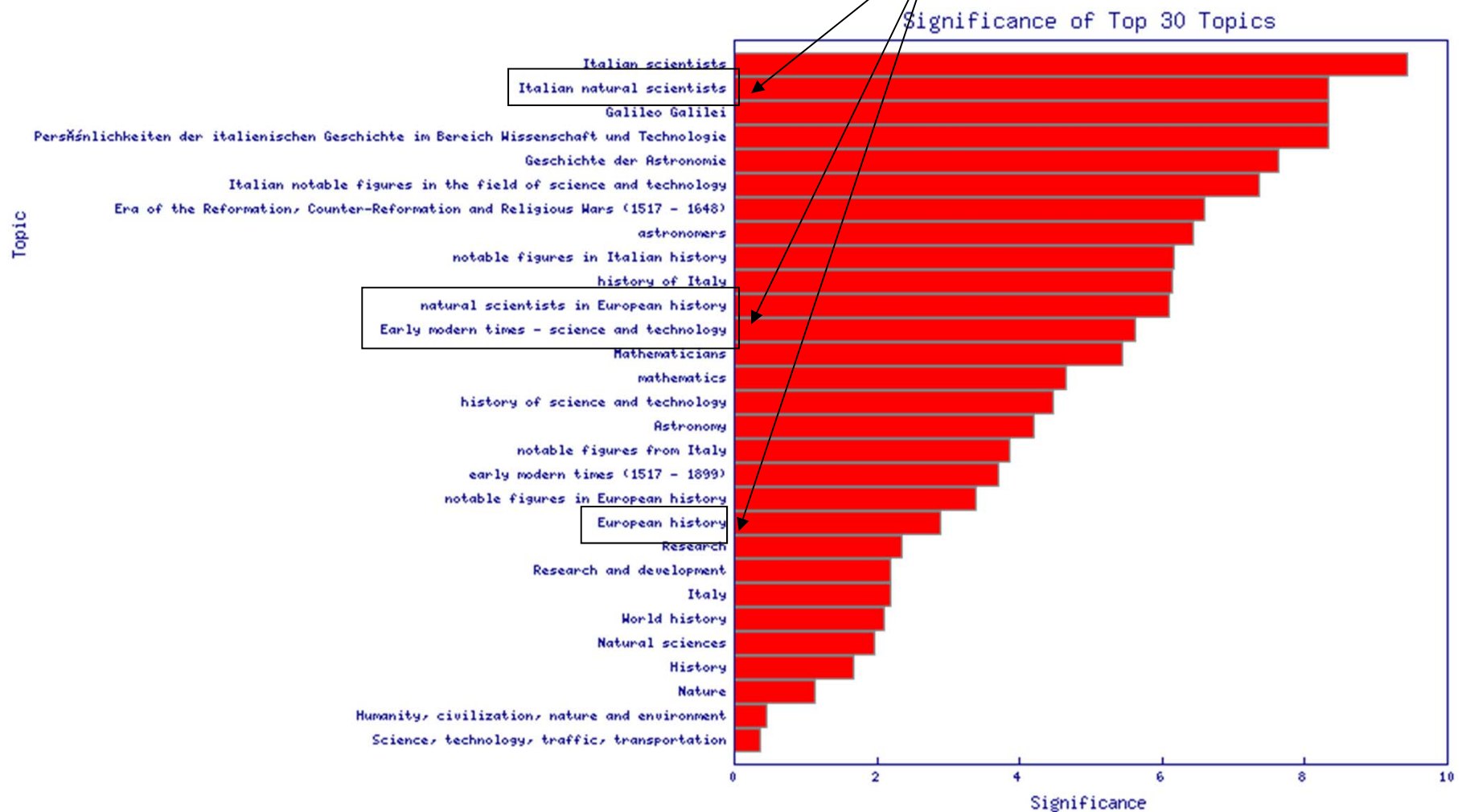




# Text input

„Galileo Galilei“

Many „facetted topics“ including thematic field plus geographic and temporal notions

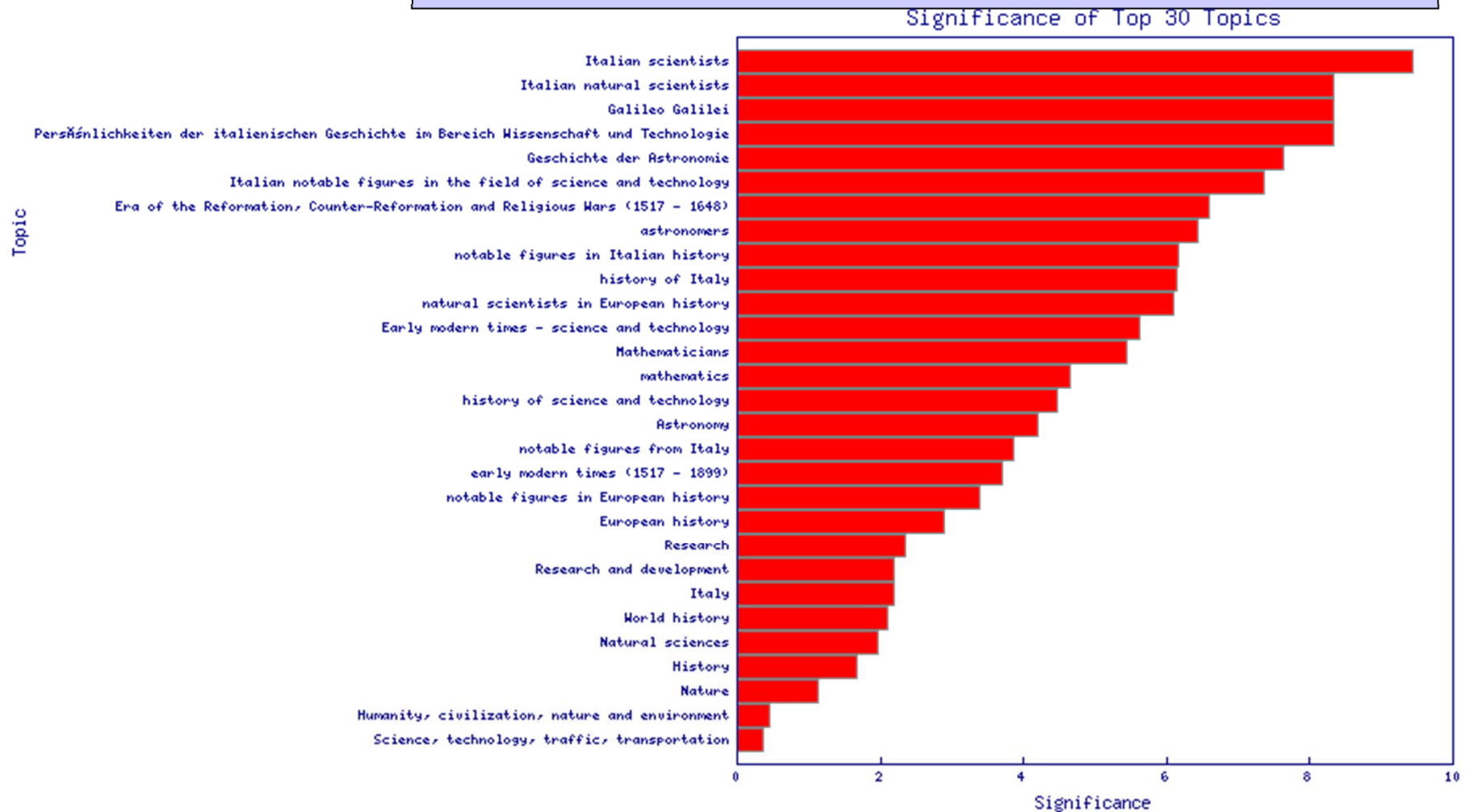




# Text input

„Galileo Galilei“

Some faceted topics may seem „special“ or „redundant“ – but: useful for machine processing! Full topic assignment positions documents in a high dimensional semantic vector space.





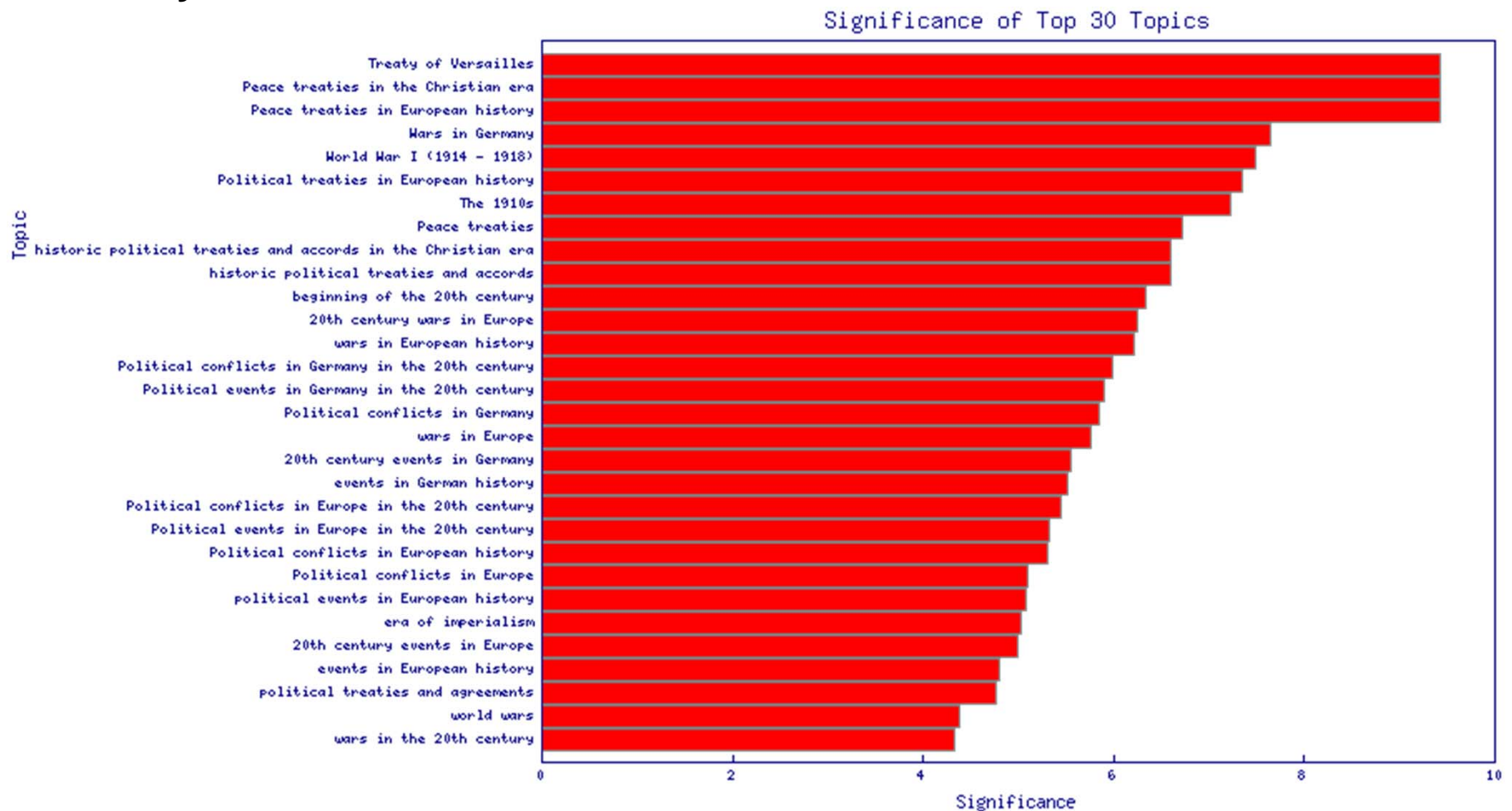
## **Text input**

**„Treaty of Versailles“**



# Text input

## „Treaty of Versailles“





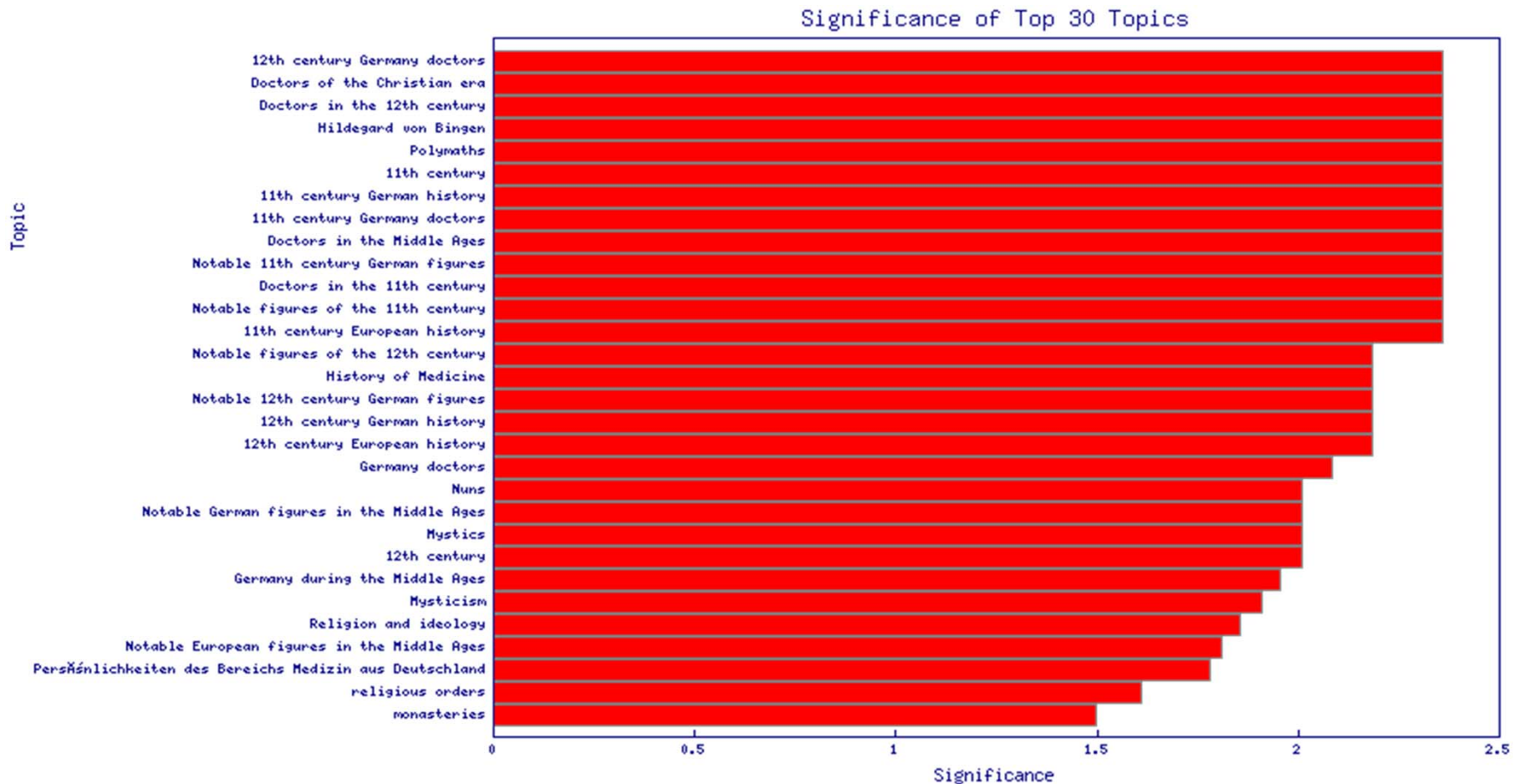
## Text input (from Wikipedia)

„Saint Hildegard of Bingen, [O.S.B.](#) ([German](#): *Hildegard von Bingen*; [Latin](#): *Hildegardis Bingensis*) (1098 – 17 September 1179), also known as Saint Hildegard, and Sibyl of the Rhine, was a German writer, composer, philosopher, Christian [mystic](#), [Benedictine abbess](#), [visionary](#), and [polymath](#).<sup>[2]</sup> Elected a *magistra* by her fellow nuns in 1136, she founded the monasteries of Rupertsberg in 1150 and Eibingen in 1165.“



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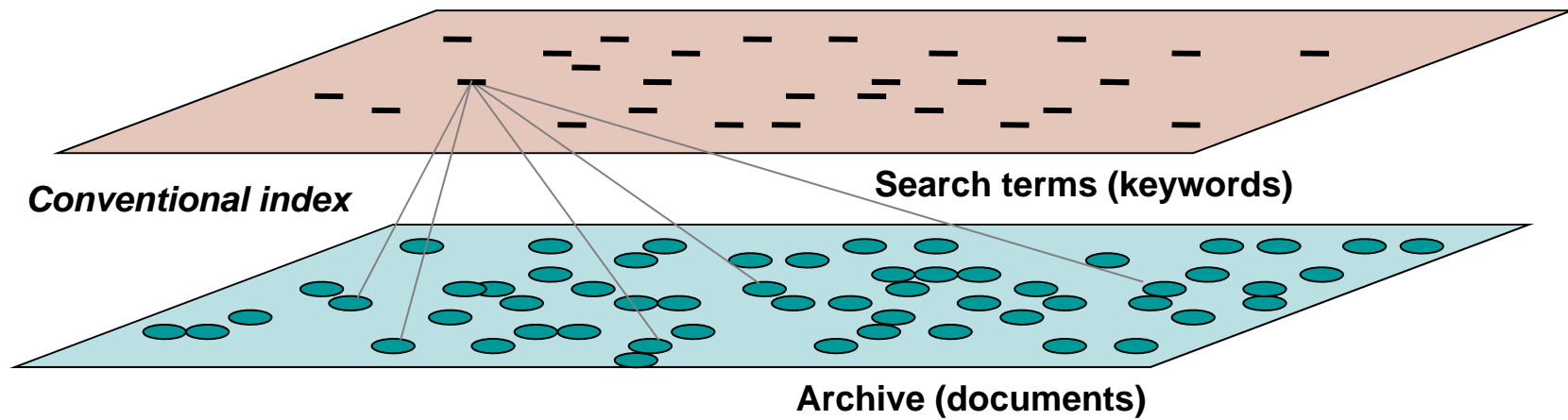




How does it work?



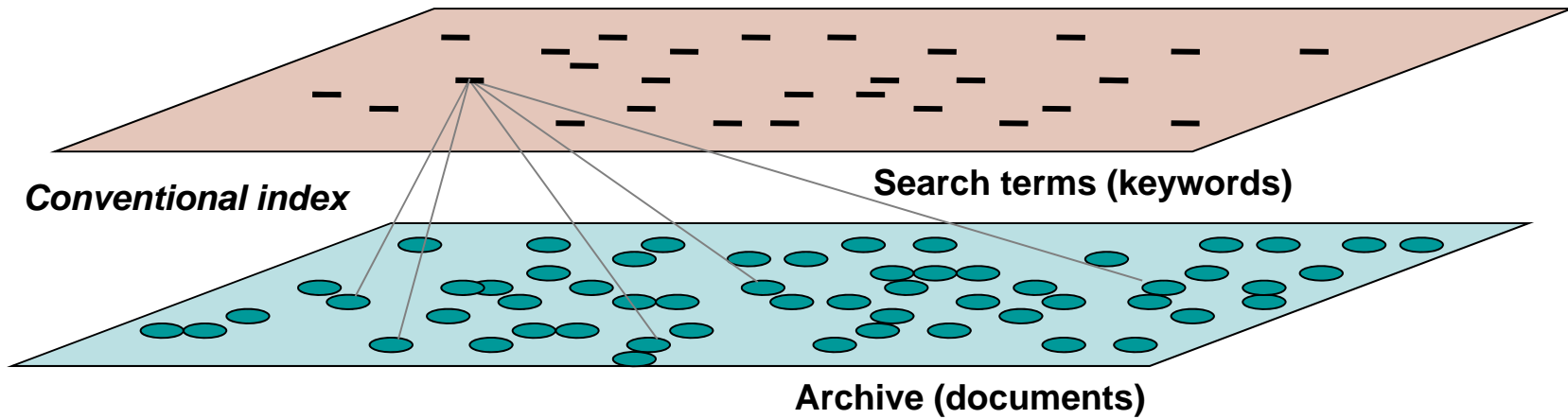
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# How does it work?

*Topic hierarchy for  
navigation*

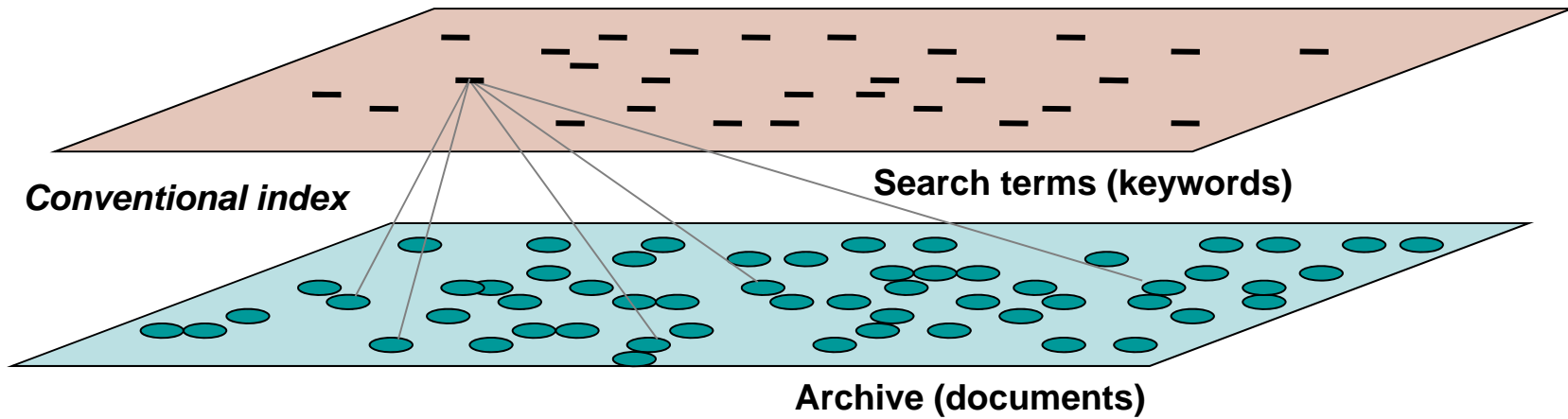




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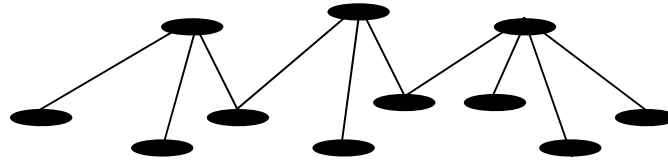
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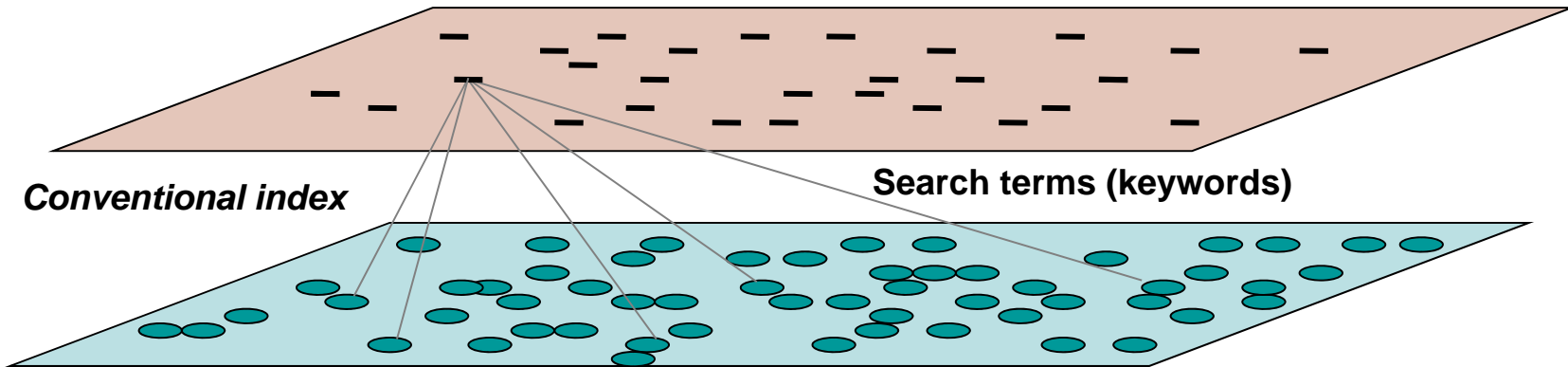
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**Conventional index**

**Search terms (keywords)**

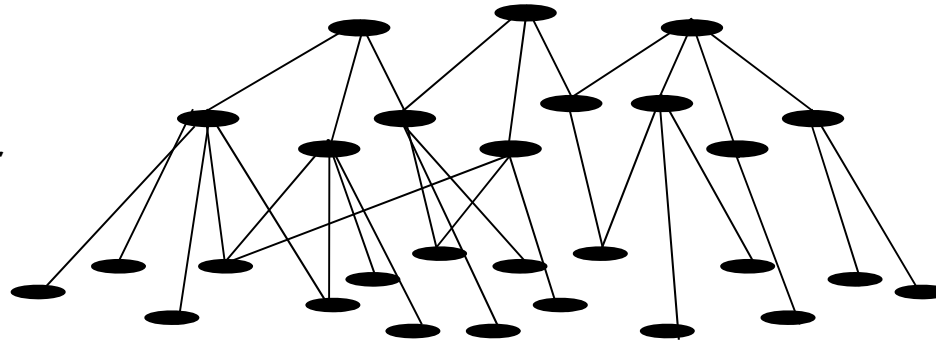
**Archive (documents)**





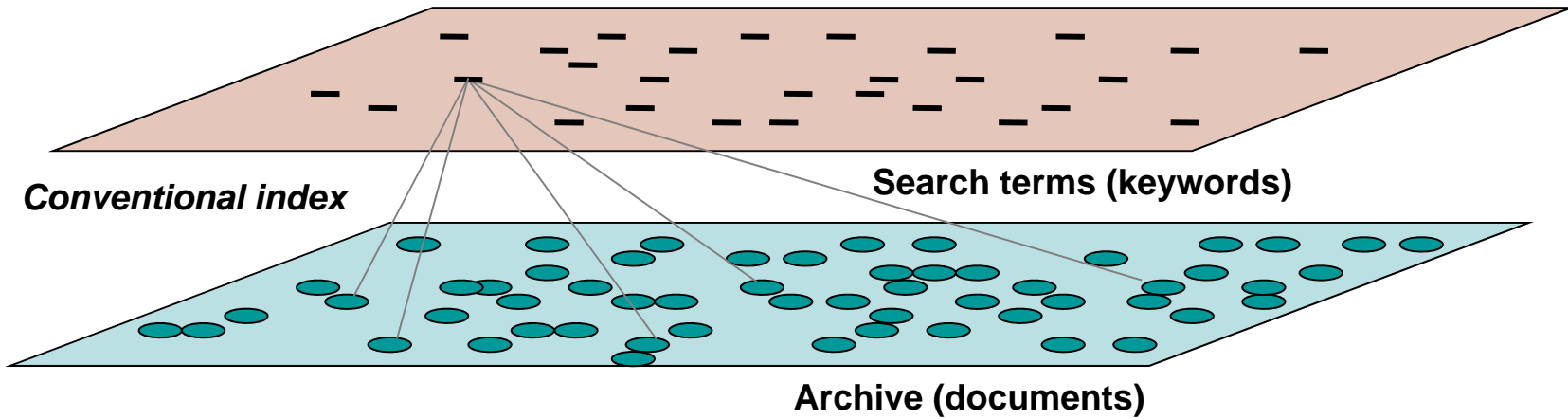
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*Conventional index*

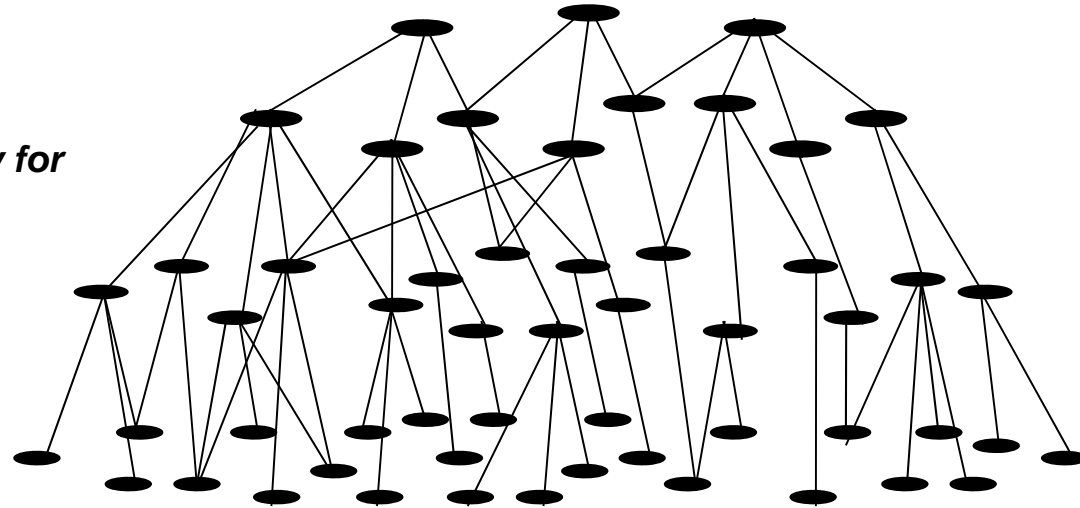
Search terms (keywords)





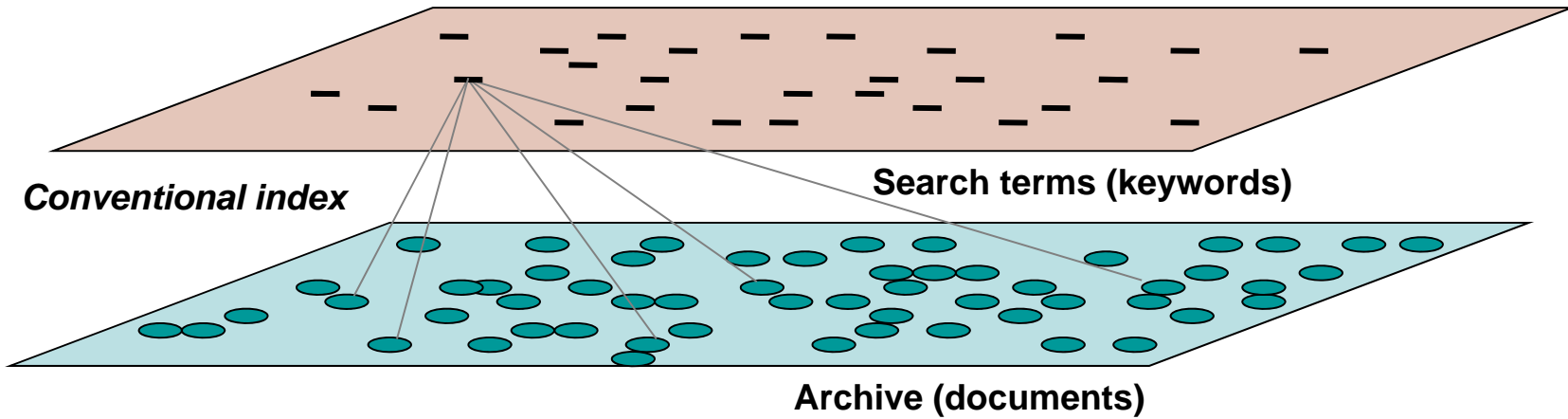
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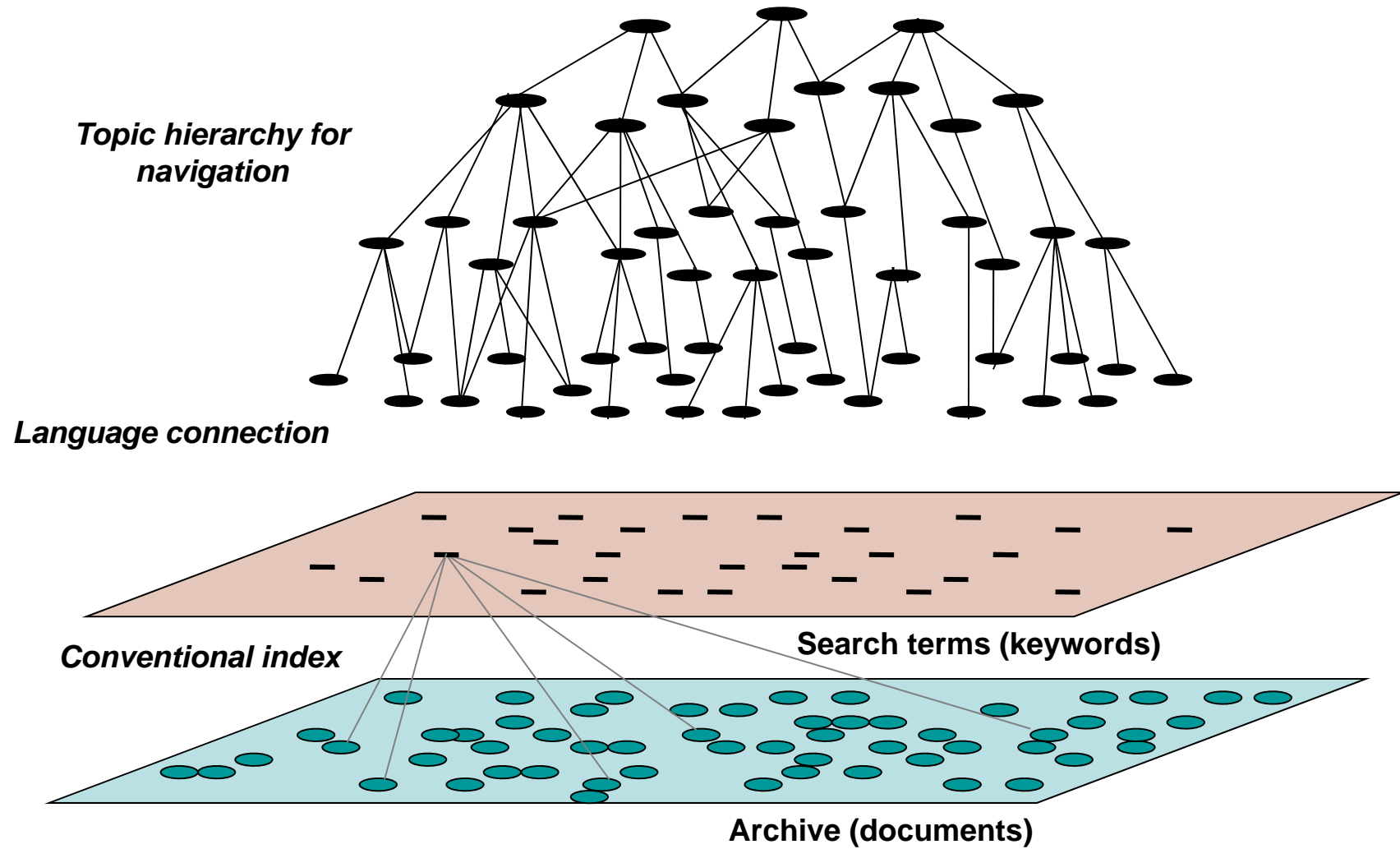
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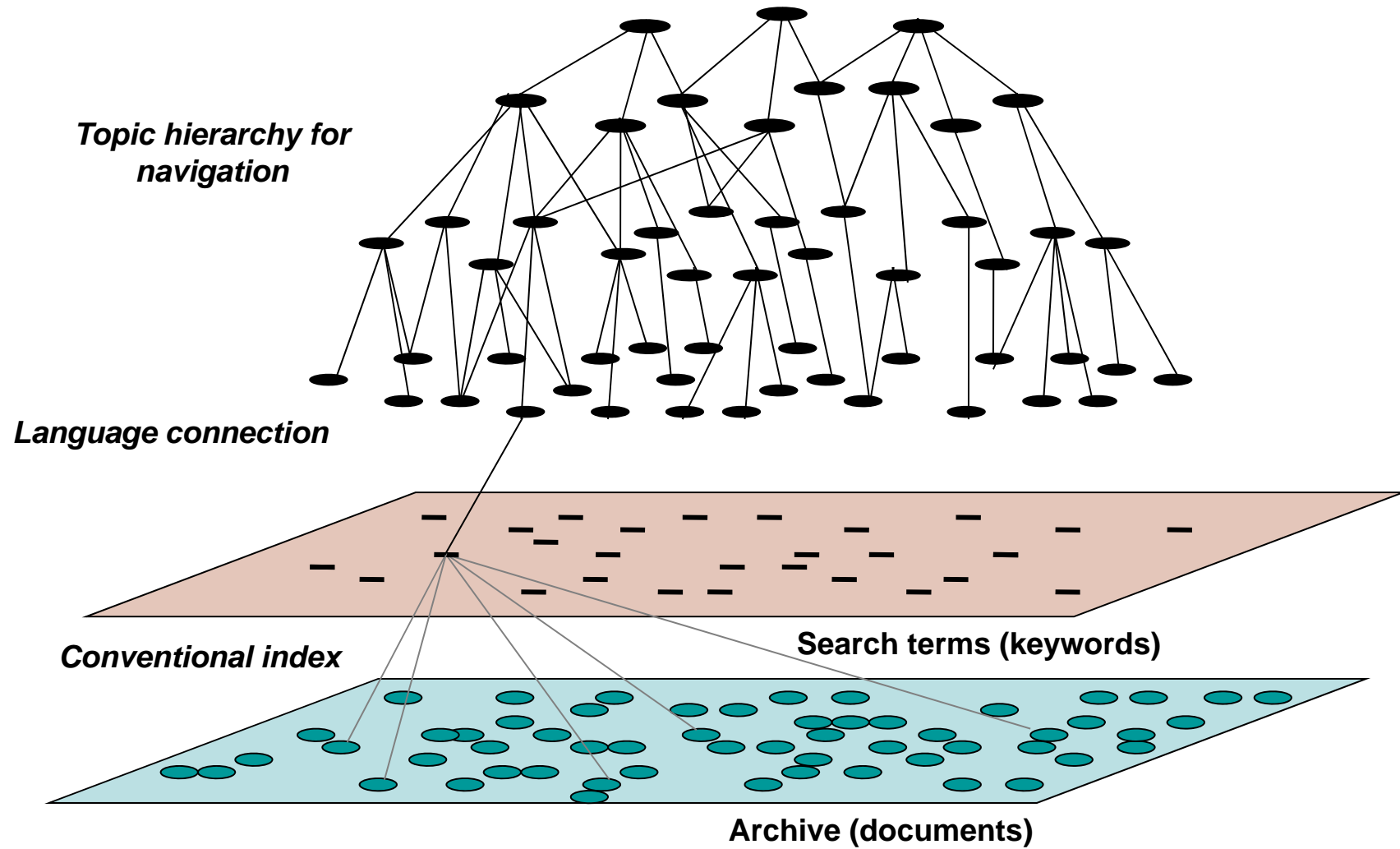


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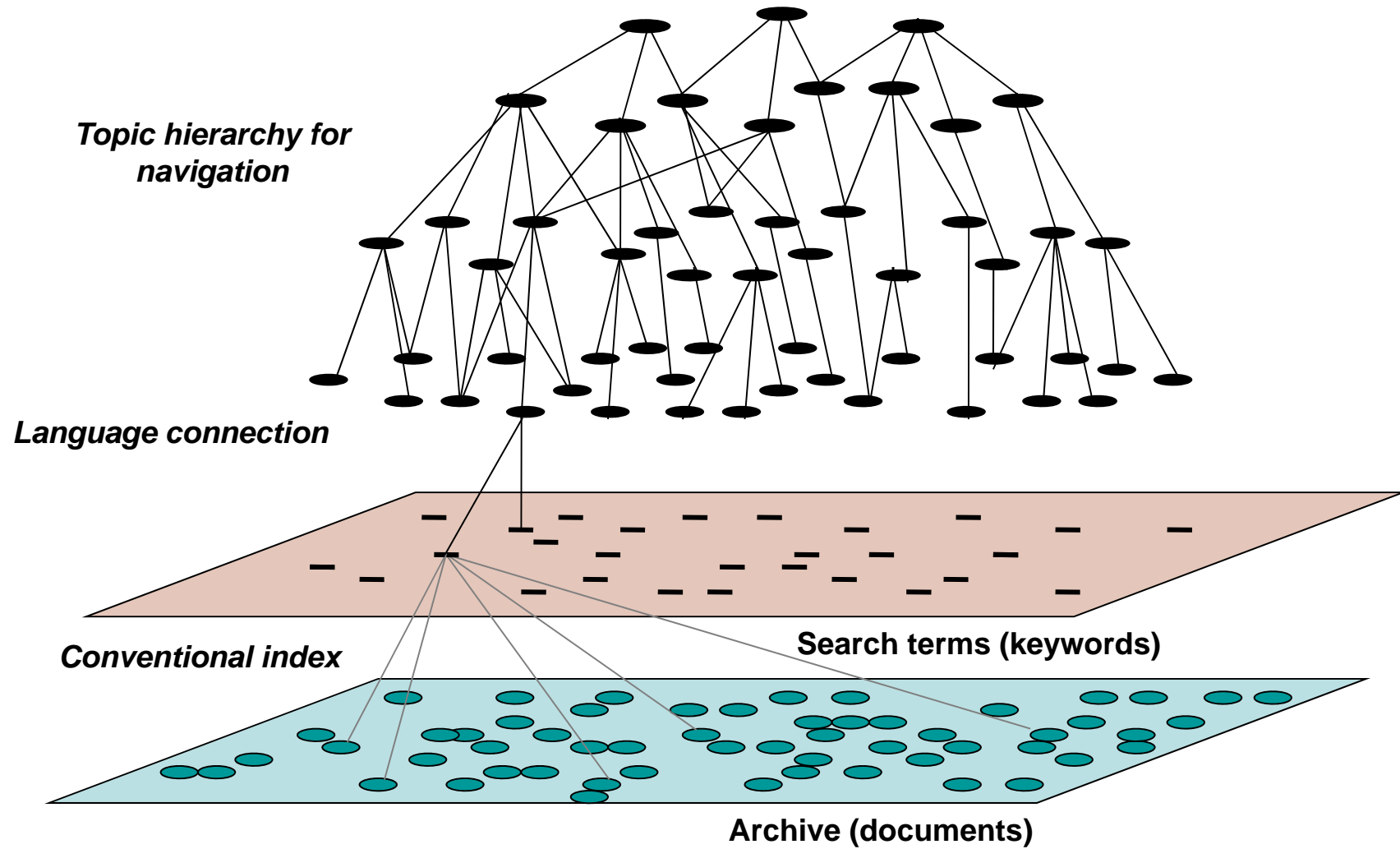


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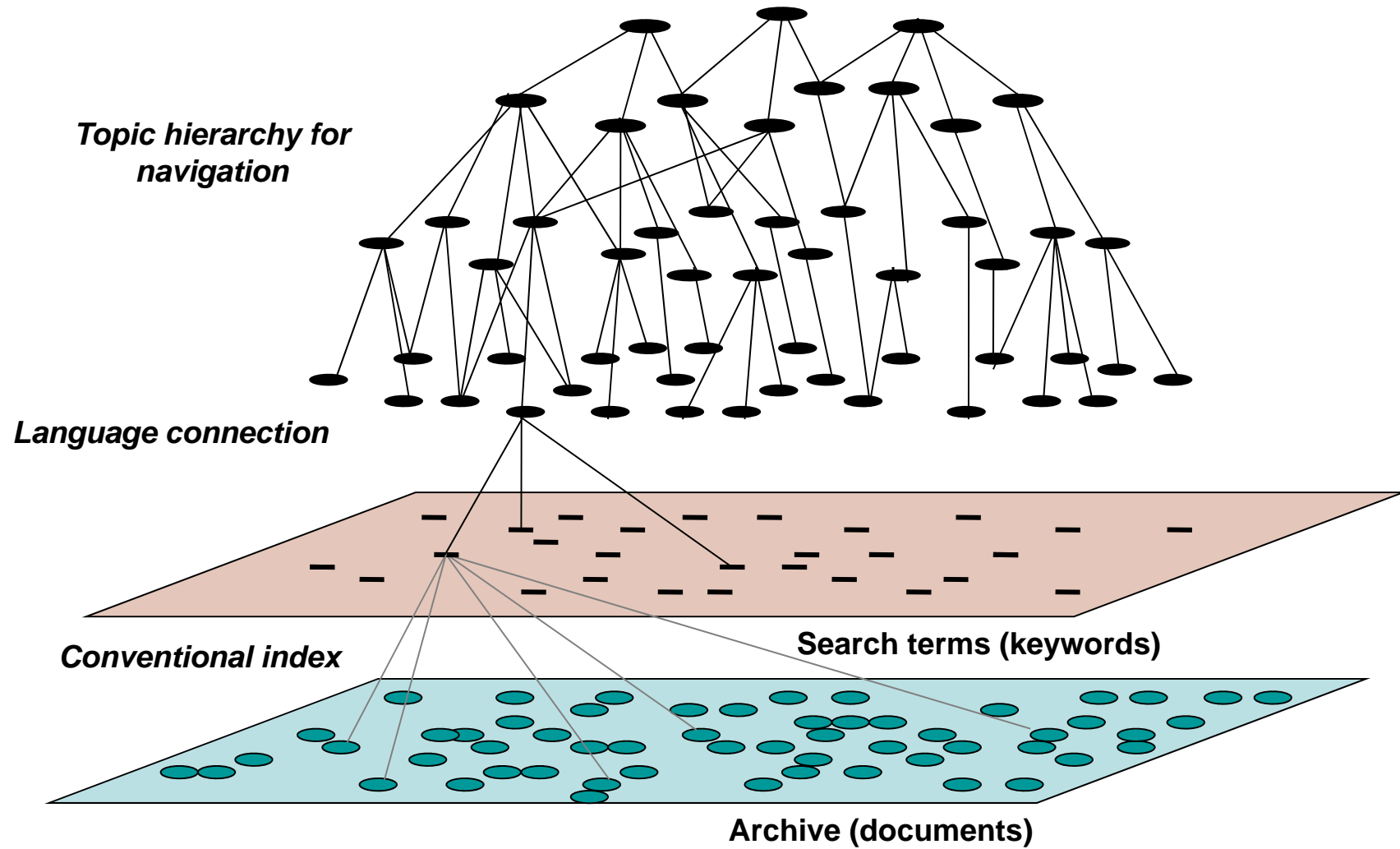


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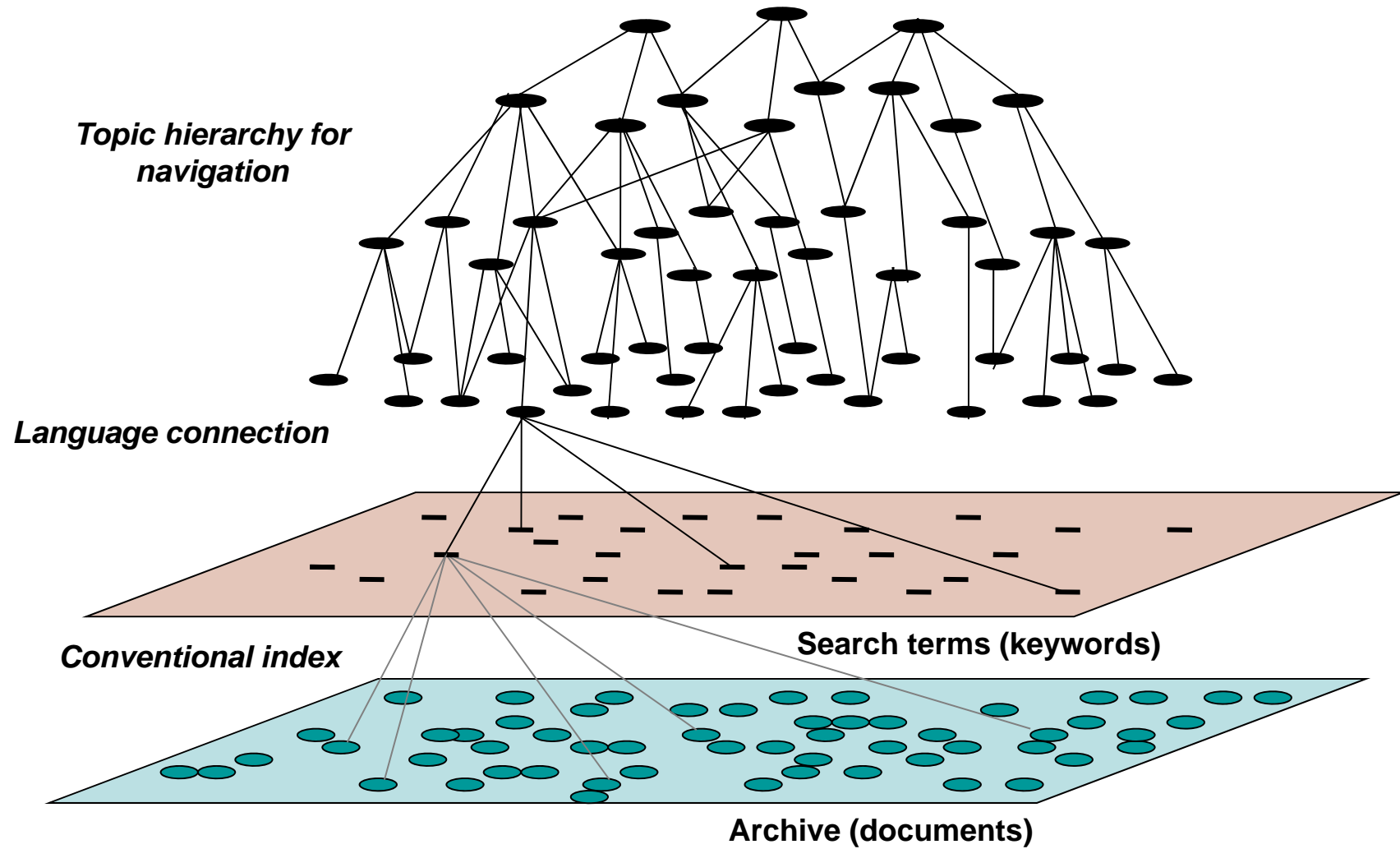


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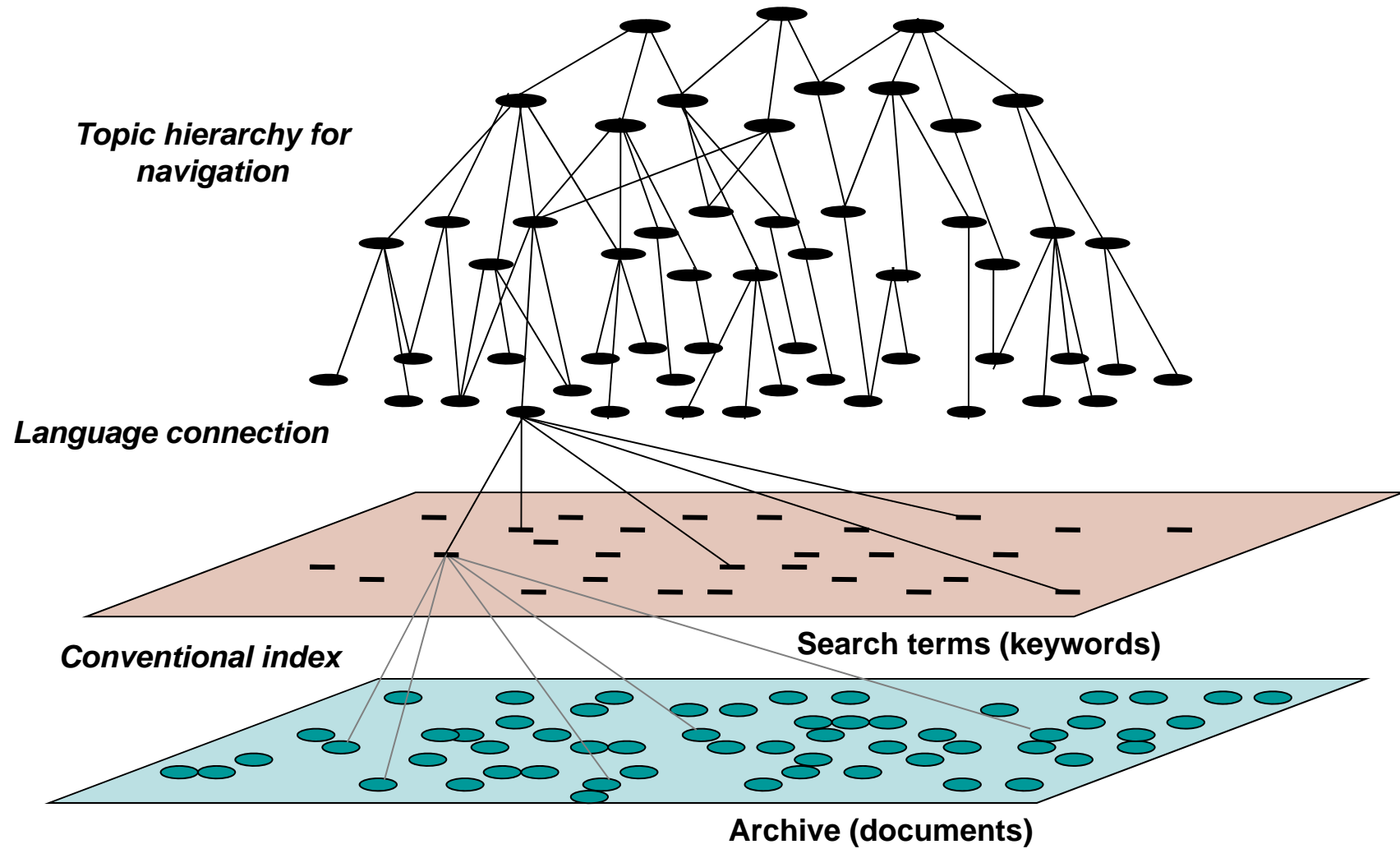


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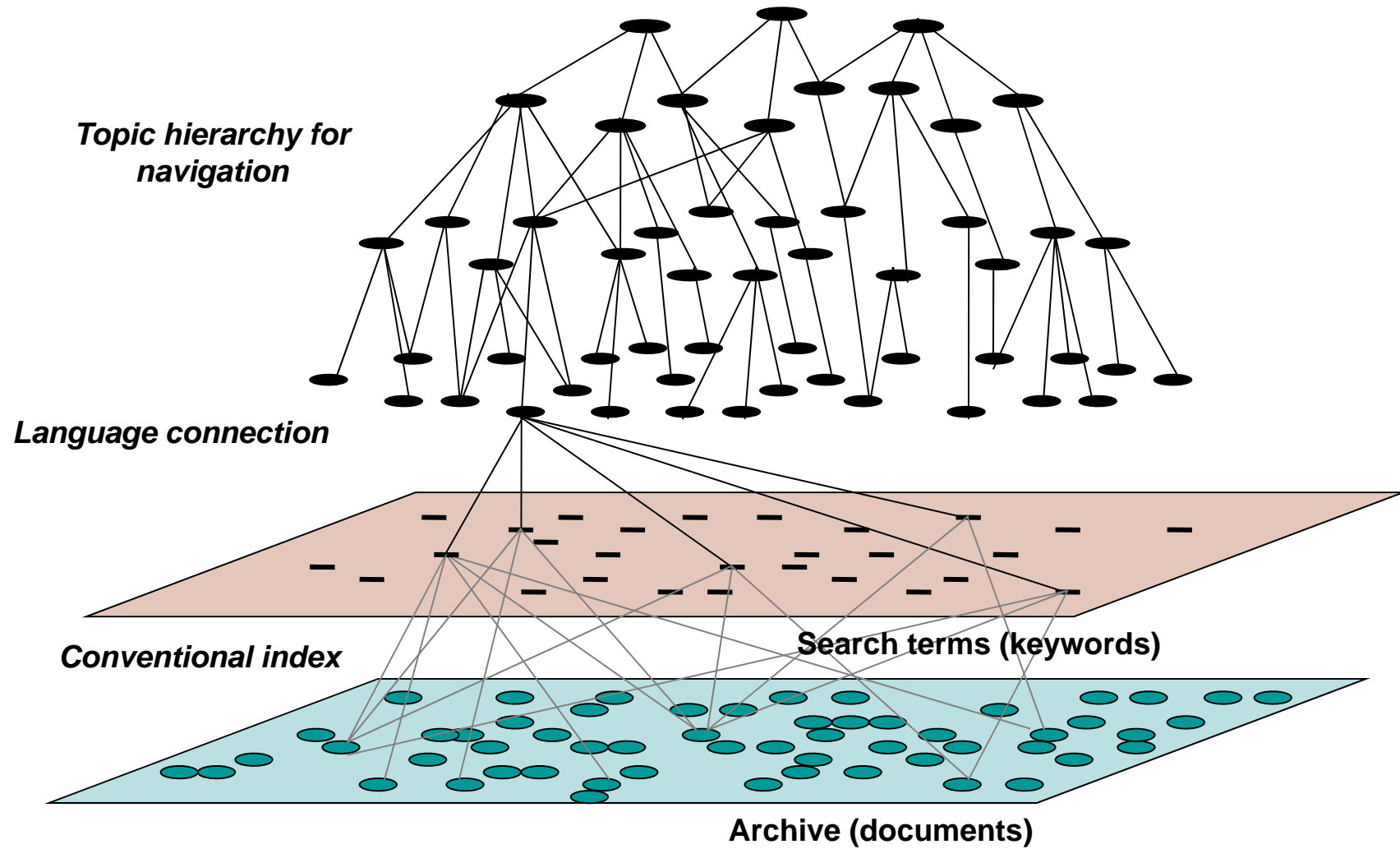


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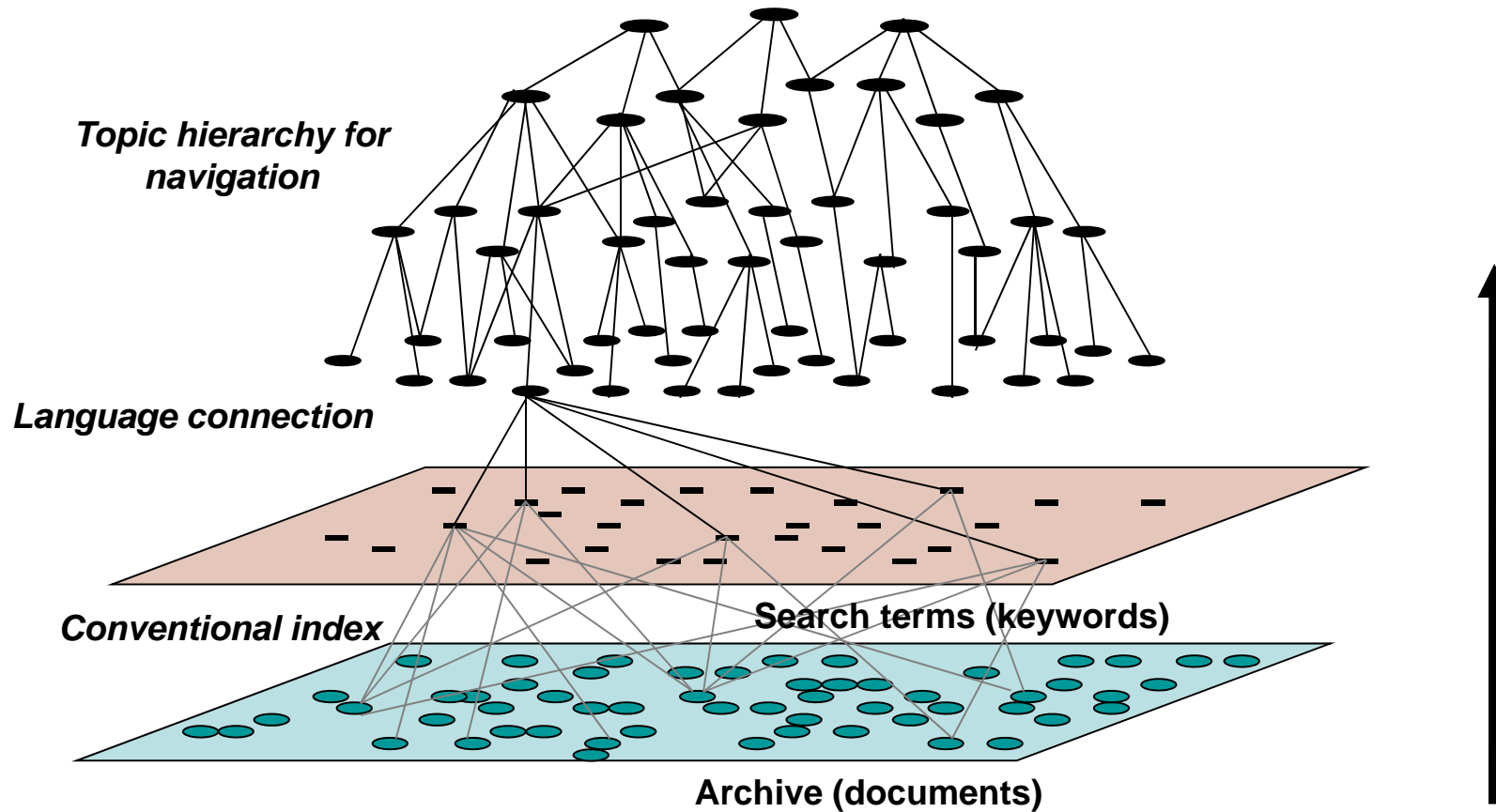


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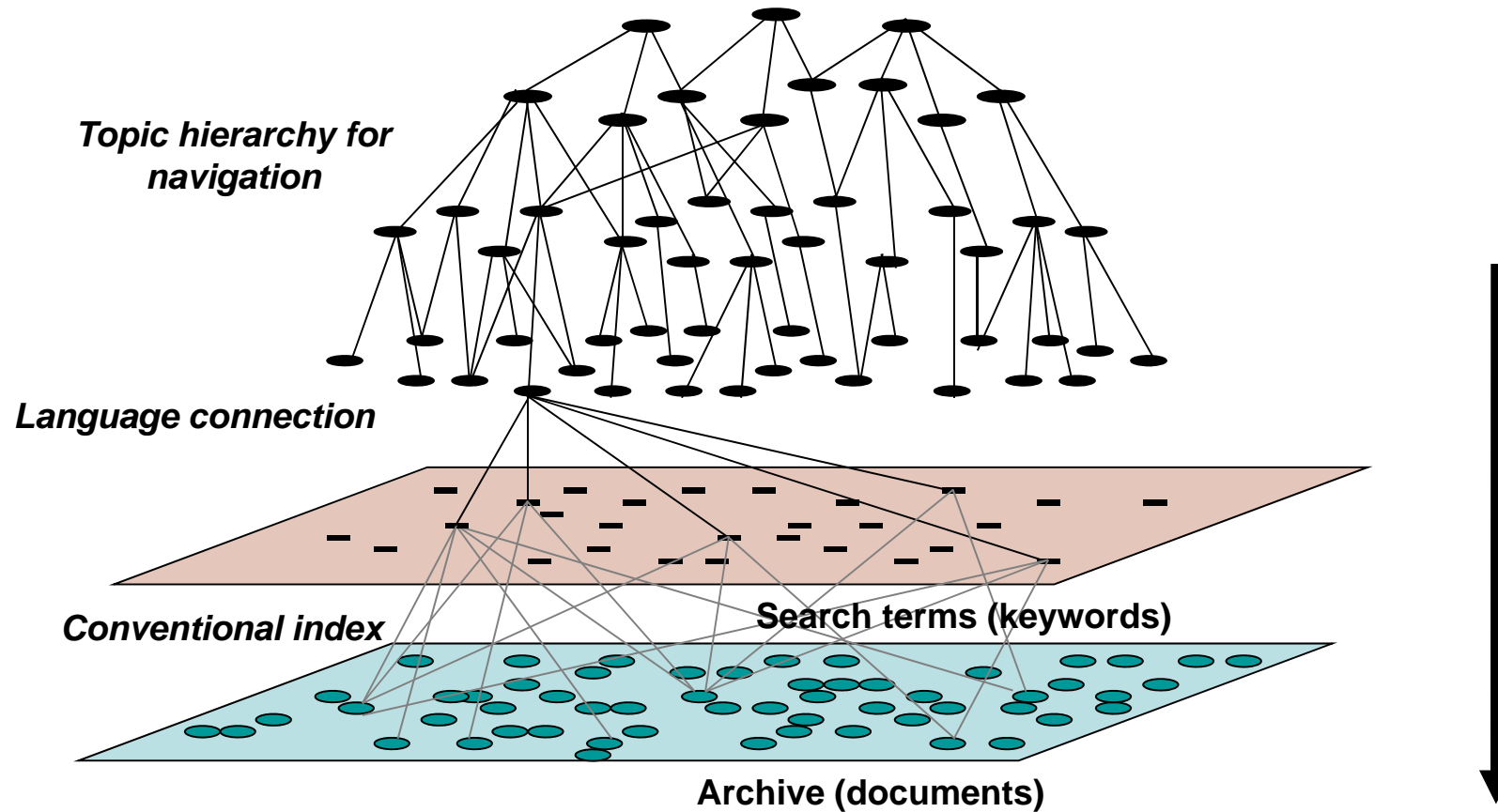
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Assigning topics to documents



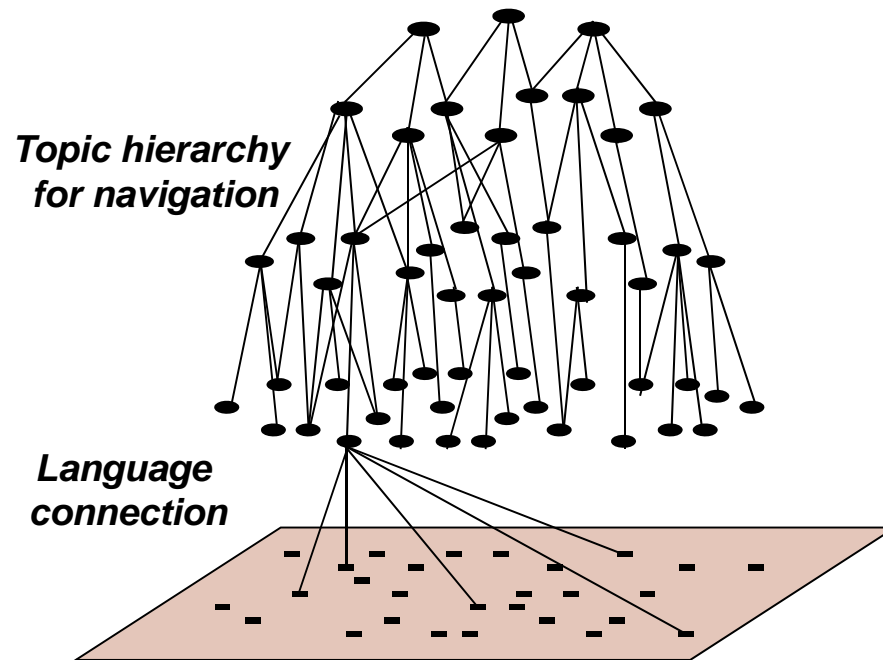
# How does it work?



Assigning documents to topics



# Automatic thematic access by TopicZoom



Our semantic net

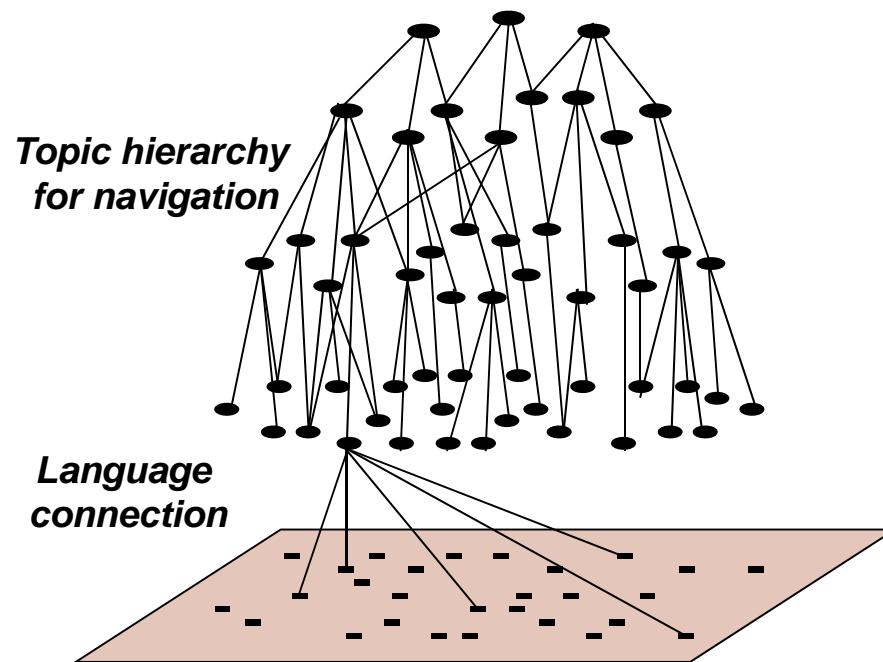
- > 95,000 topics
- geographic subhierarchy
- temporal subhierarchy
- persons
- organisations
- events
- > 2,500,000 links

Strong linguistic basis for German (and English)

Much manual work spent (ongoing)!



# Automatic thematic access by TopicZoom



Only **non-ambiguous** keywords

Many **complex** key„words“ („human rights“, „violation of human rights“)

Our semantic net

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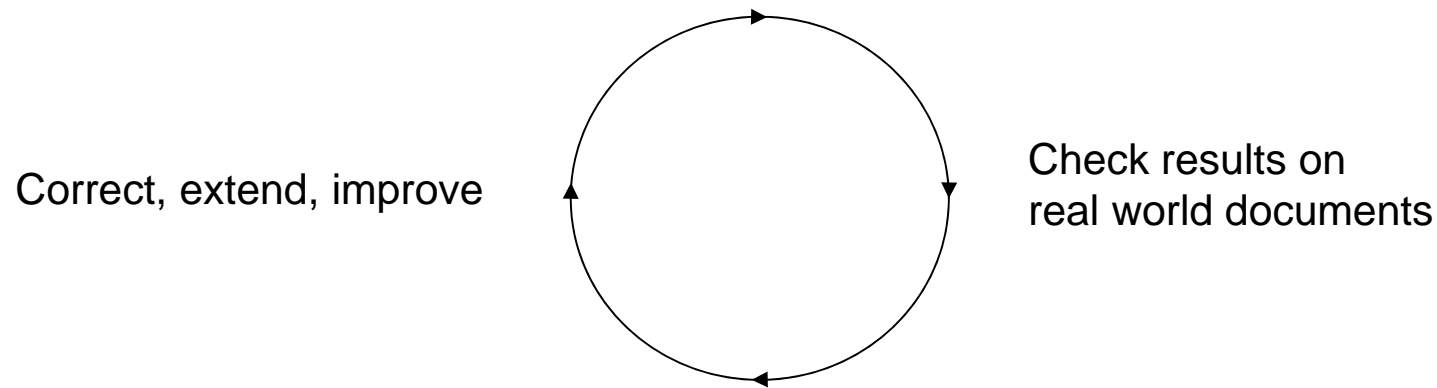


# Ontology building is an art!

## Size is not quality

Large encyclopedic ontologies

- are never perfect
- need permanent actualization, control and improvement



Automated methods help but do not suffice!

(Do not always trust scientific talks/papers – only trust what you can check!)



# Automated topic assignment

## Risks and disadvantages



# Automated topic assignment

## Risks and disadvantages

- Ambiguities in language can lead to wrong topic assignments:

„**Mengen**“ (German city and mathematical concept)

Manual inspection of results helps to detect/exclude ambiguous notions

„Mengen“ -> „**Mengen (Landkreis Sigmaringen)**“

- Restricted coverage: some highly specialized concepts in texts from special areas not recognized

Ontology can be extended by demand

- Chains of relations in ontology may lead to wrong conclusions.

**Olympic games – olympic cities – Munich – Augustiner beer**

Reorganizing the ontology helps to eliminate wrong associations



# Automated topic assignment

## Advantages and chances



# Automated topic assignment

## Advantages and chances

- Can deal with millions of documents
- Standardized assignment, no subjective views
- Topic hierarchies used can be easily adapted to specific needs
- Many interesting possibilities for advanced search and analysis
  - computing surveys and topic maps
  - navigational access
  - cross-linking
  - comparison and analysis of subcollections
  - support for faceted search
  - ...



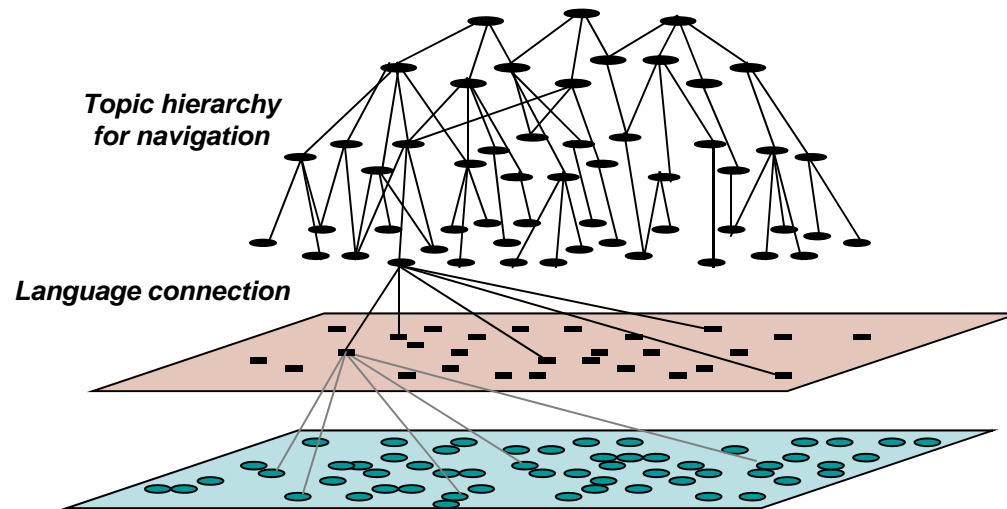
# Use of assigned topics

Offering a survey



# Use of assigned topics

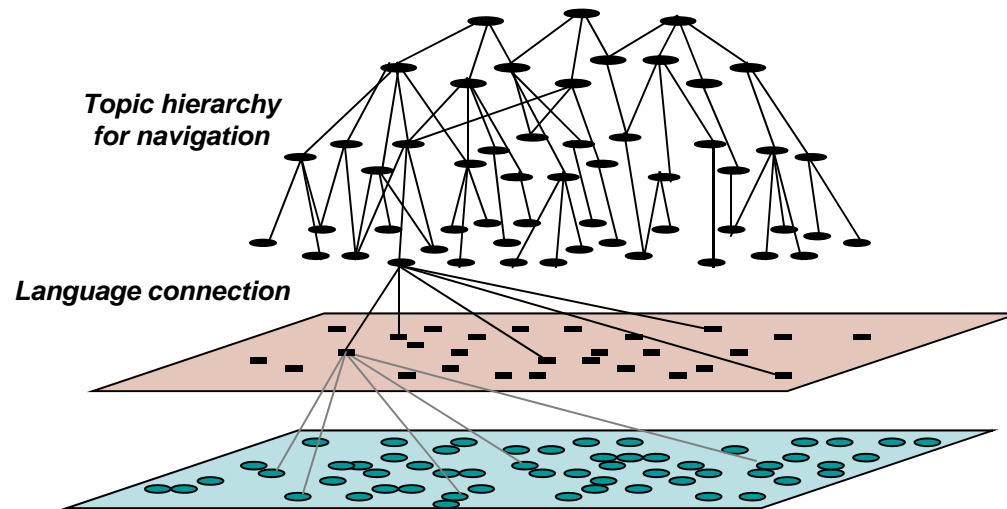
## Offering a survey





# Use of assigned topics

## Offering a survey



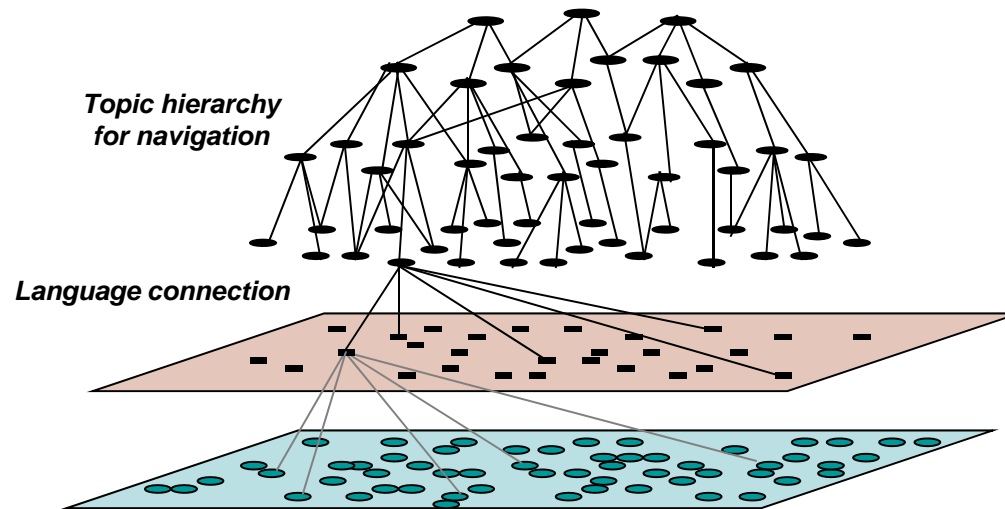
### **Topic catalogue for archive:**

The hierarchy for a given archive only contains topics of the archive



# Use of assigned topics

## Offering a survey



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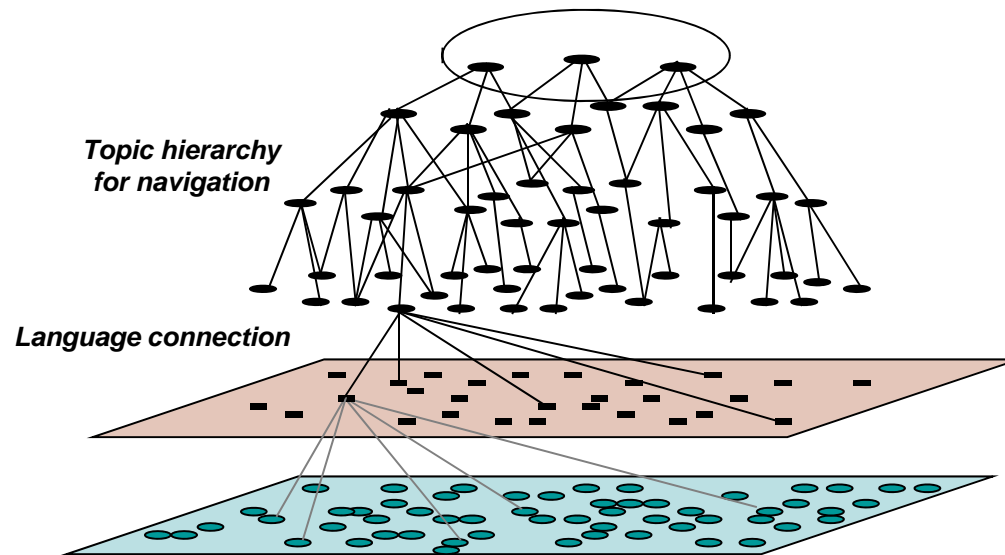
### **Weight/importance of each topic**

How many documents contain terms from topics X, Y, Z?



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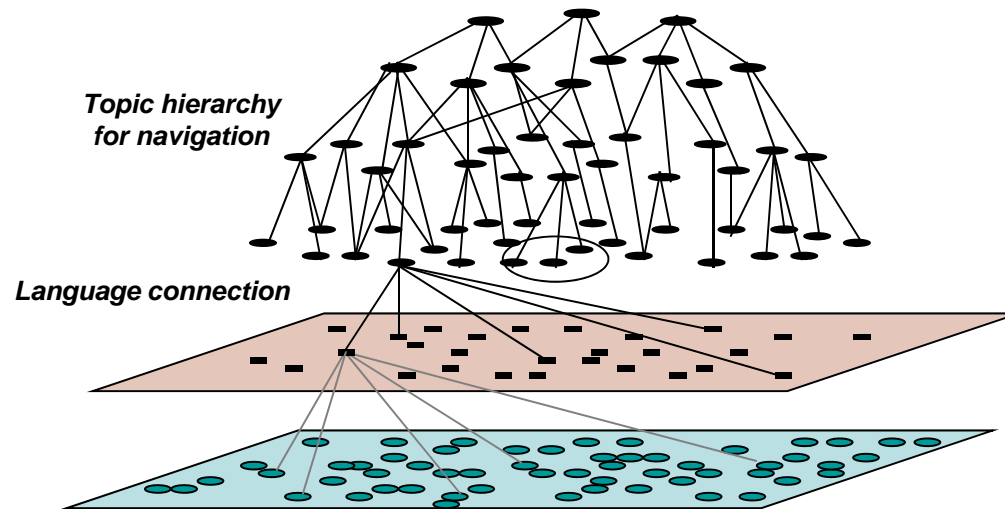
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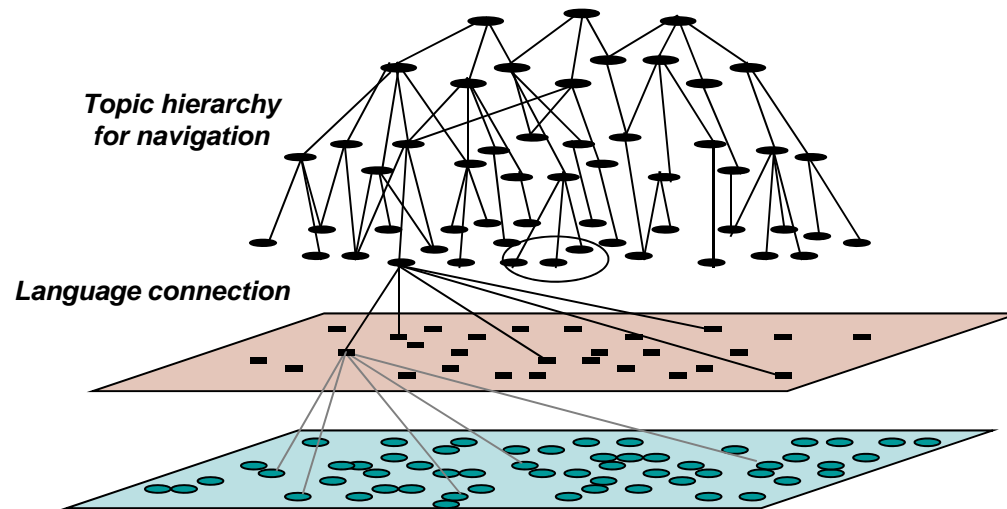
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# Use of assigned topics

Offering a survey



**Overview over relevant topics of archive and their weight/importance**



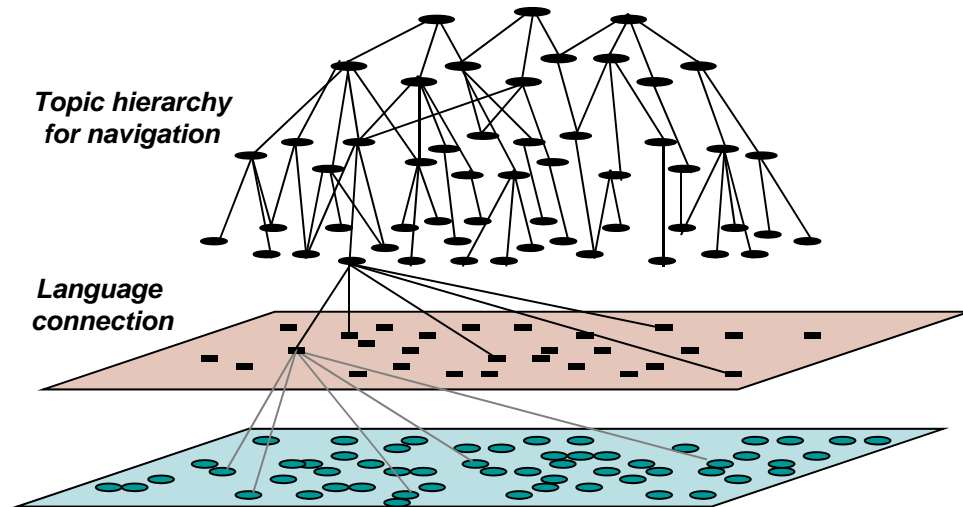
# Use of assigned topics

Navigation and search



# Use of assigned topics

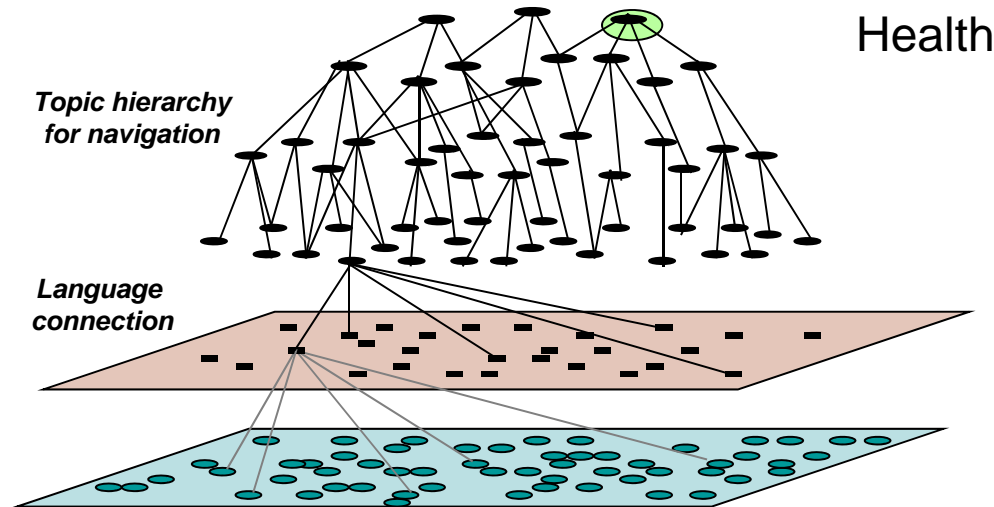
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# Use of assigned topics

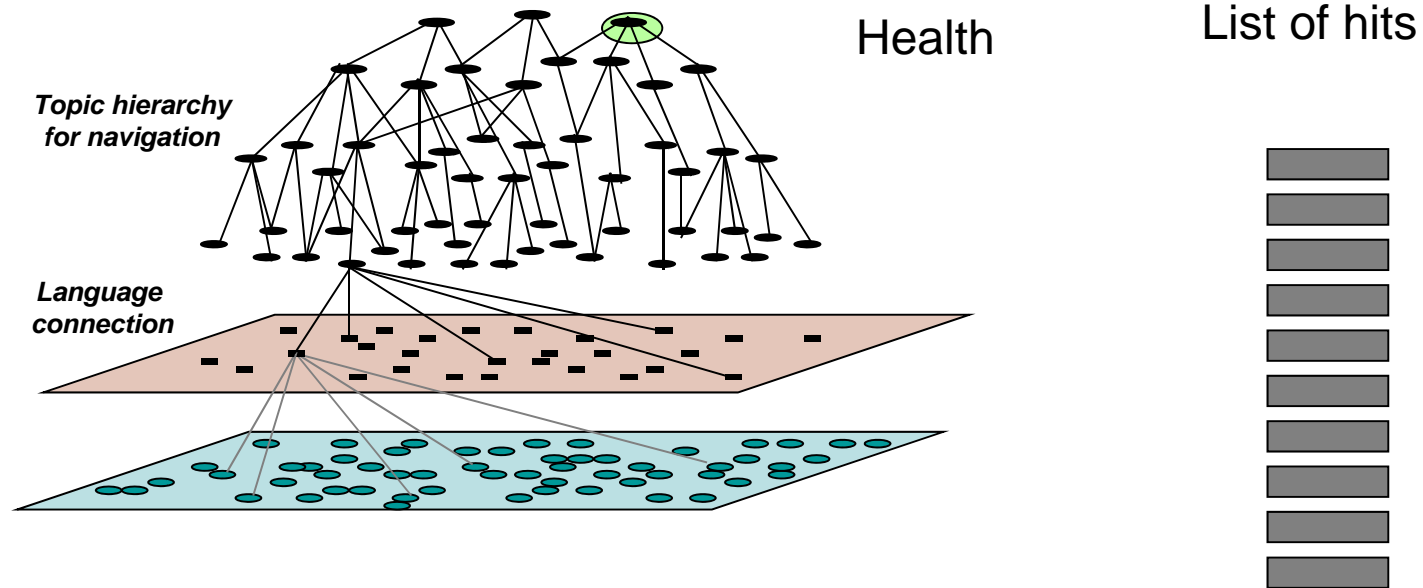
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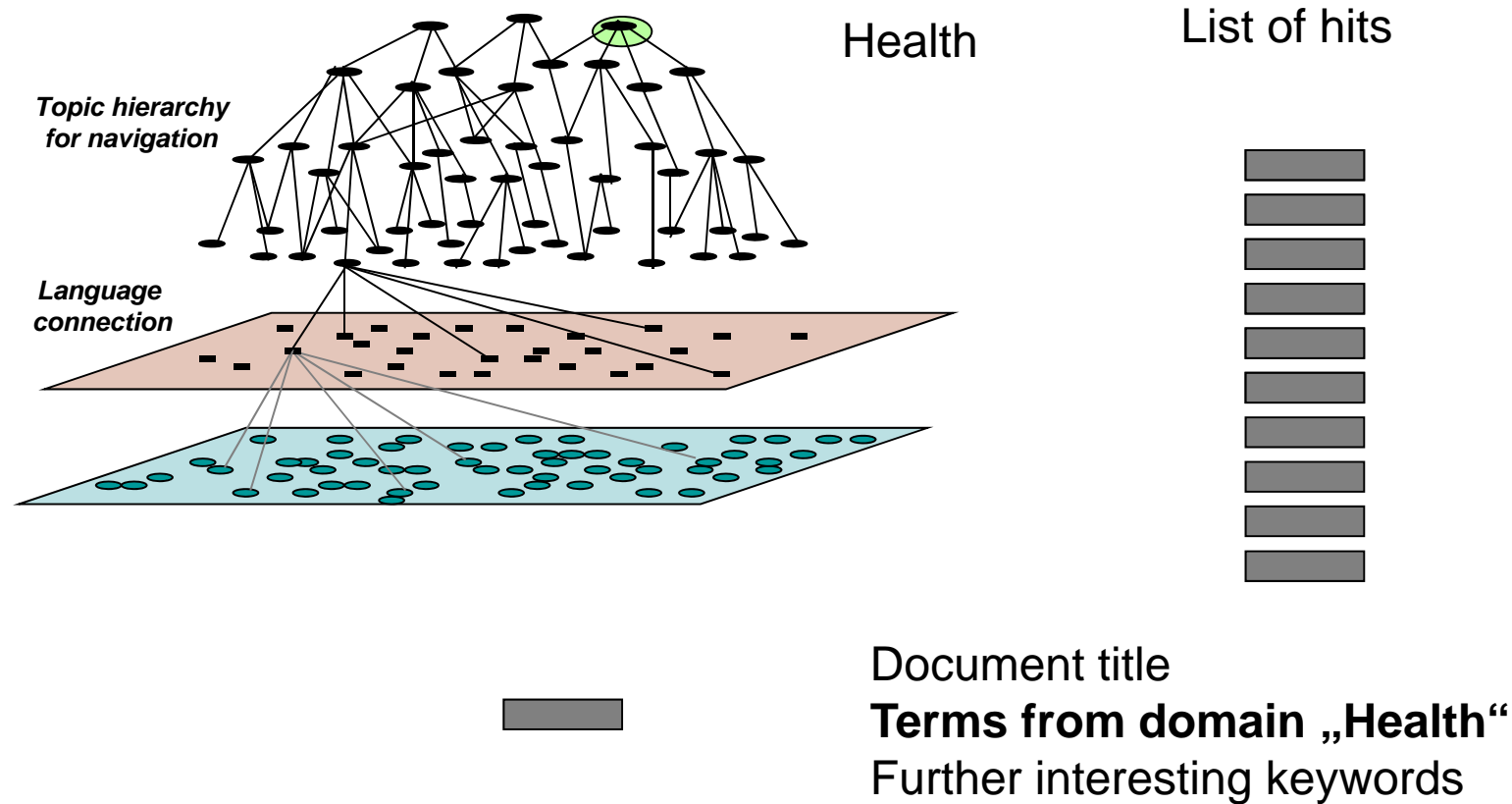
## Navigation and search





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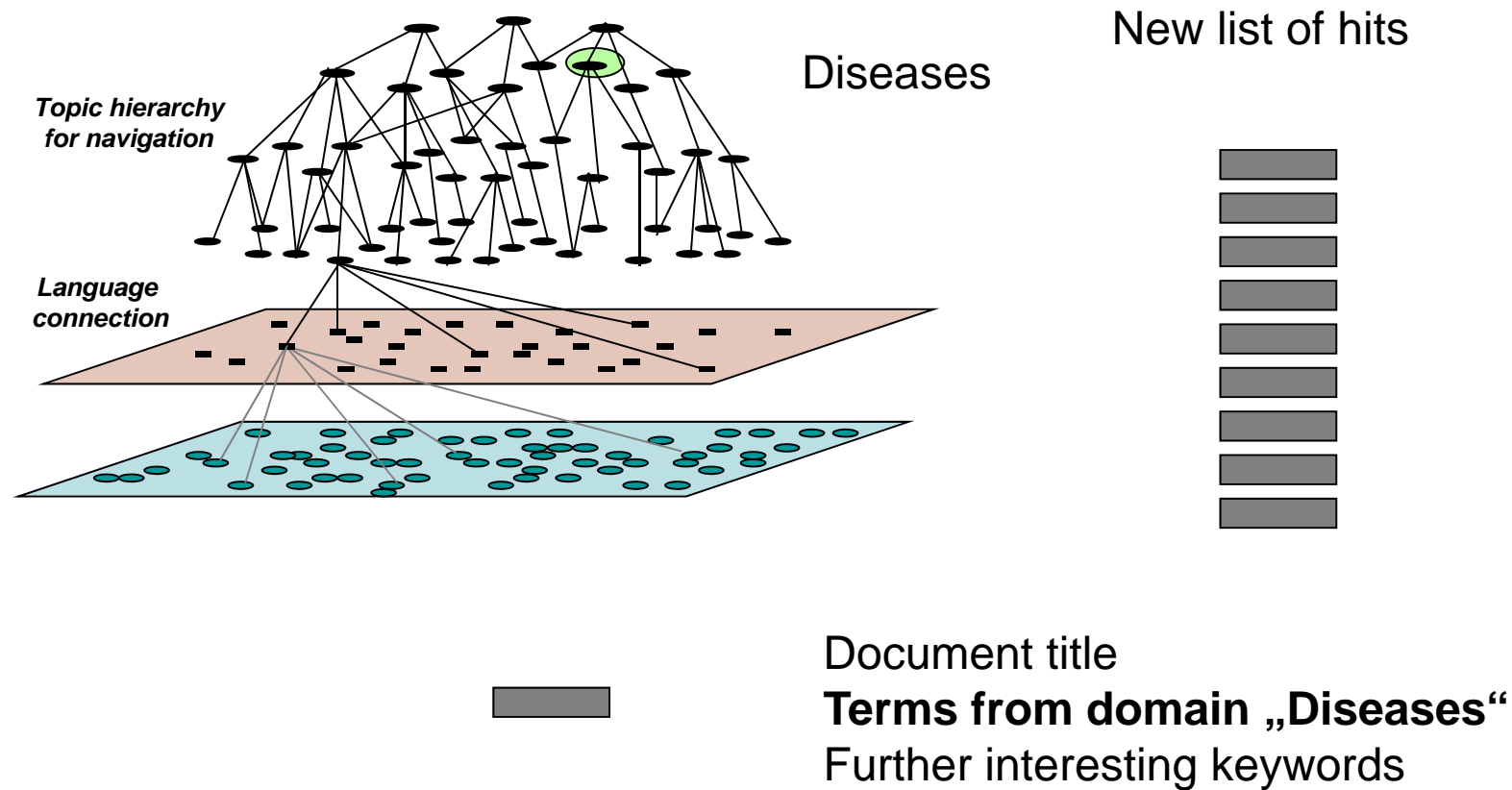
## Navigation and search





# Use of assigned topics

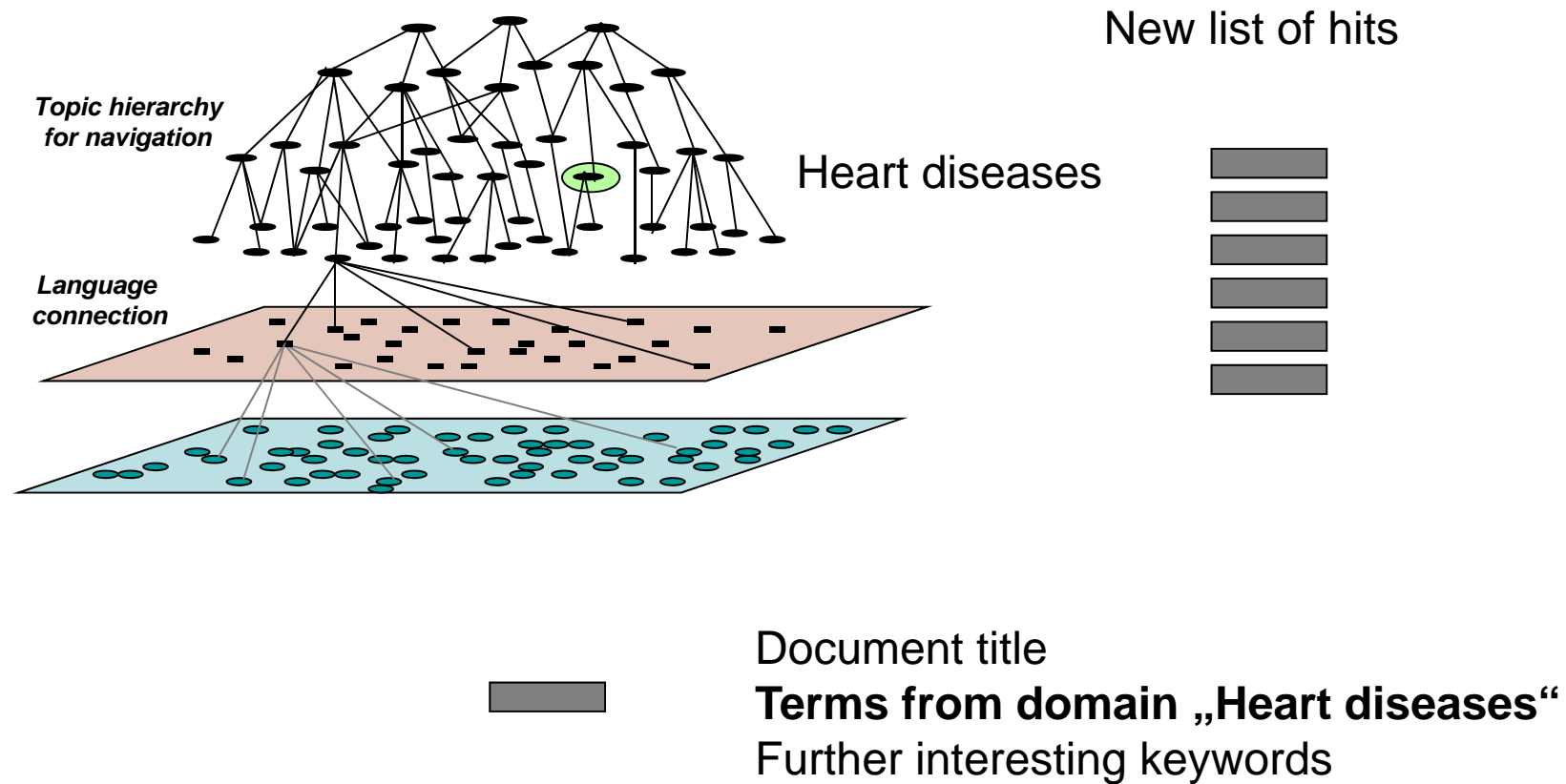
## Navigation and search





# Use of assigned topics

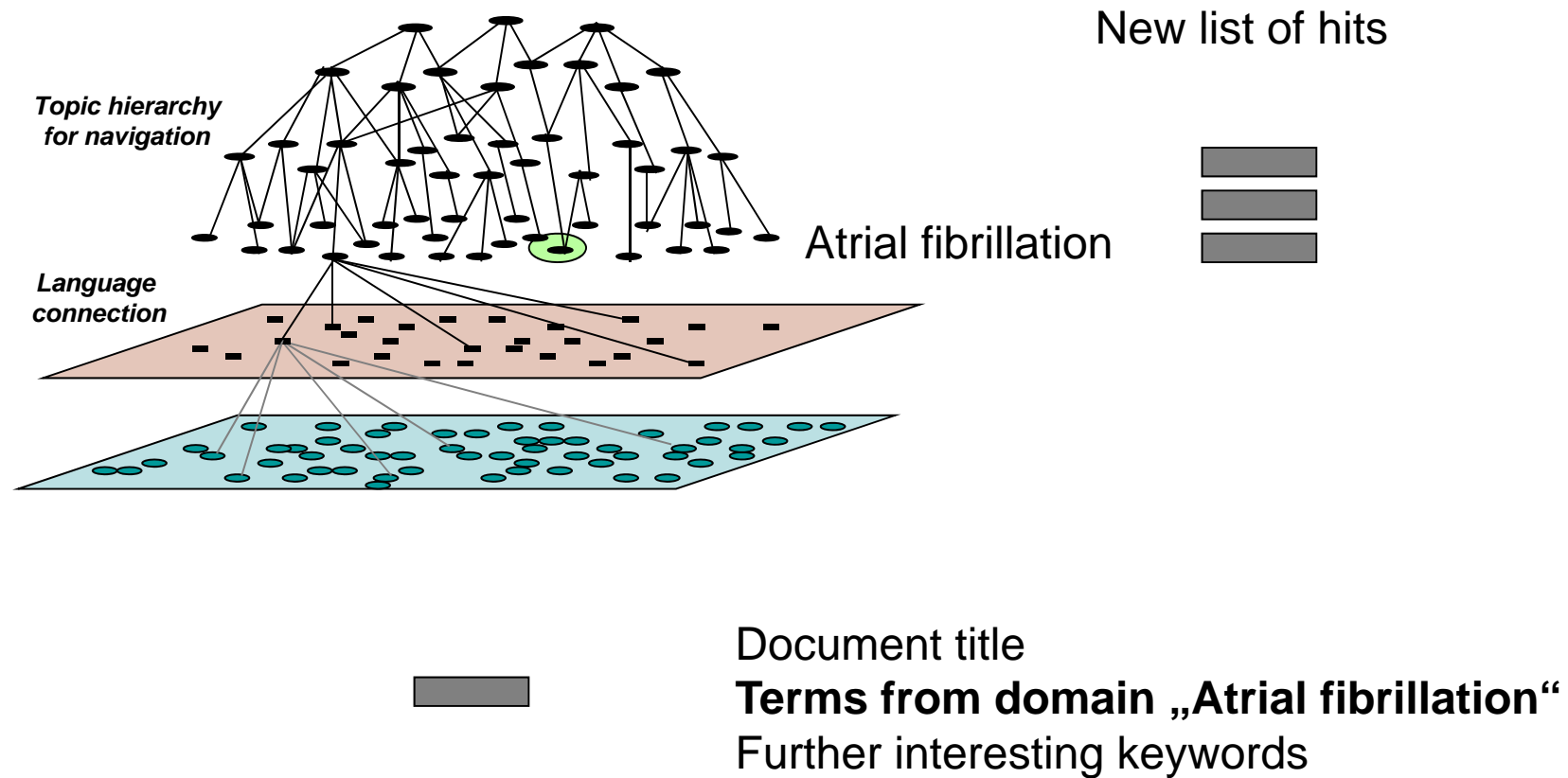
## Navigation and search





# Use of assigned topics

## Navigation and search





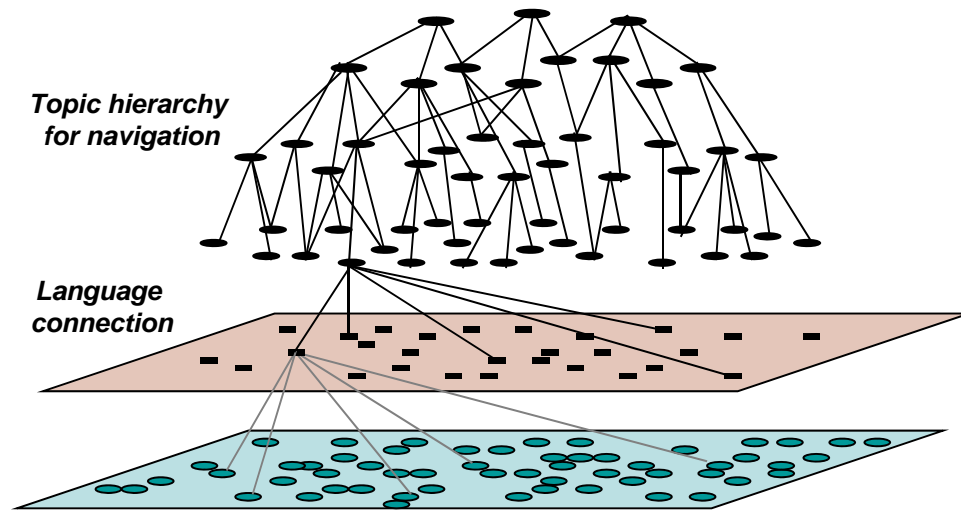
# Use of assigned topics

Linking documents/pieces of text to external data



# Use of assigned topics

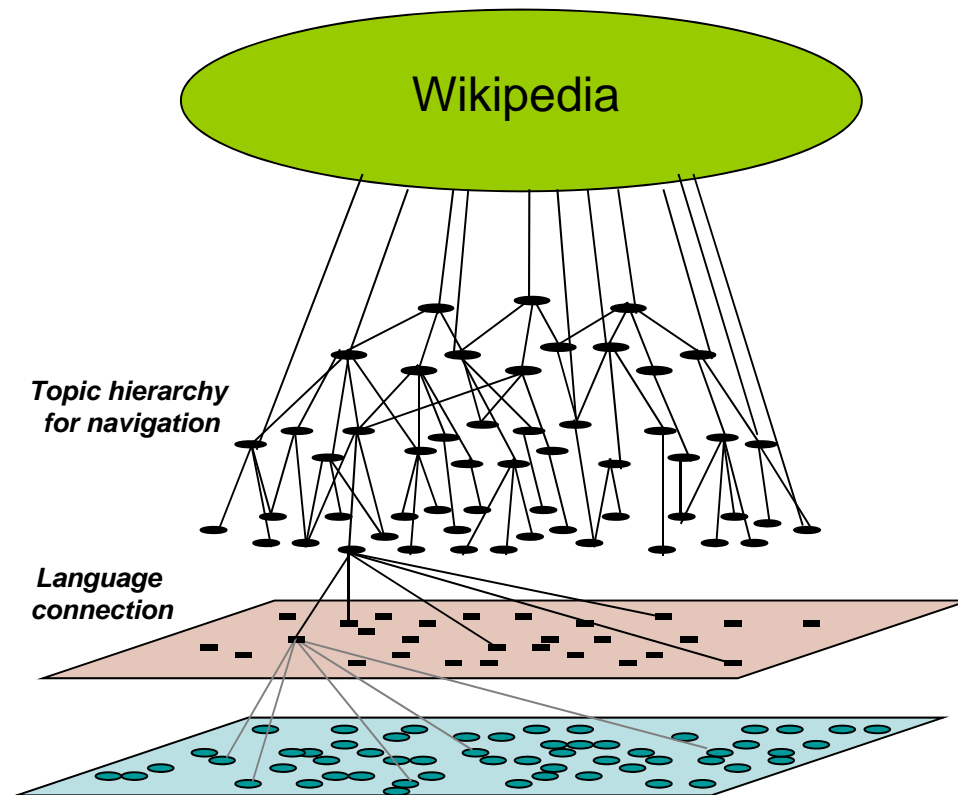
Linking documents/pieces of text to external data





# Use of assigned topics

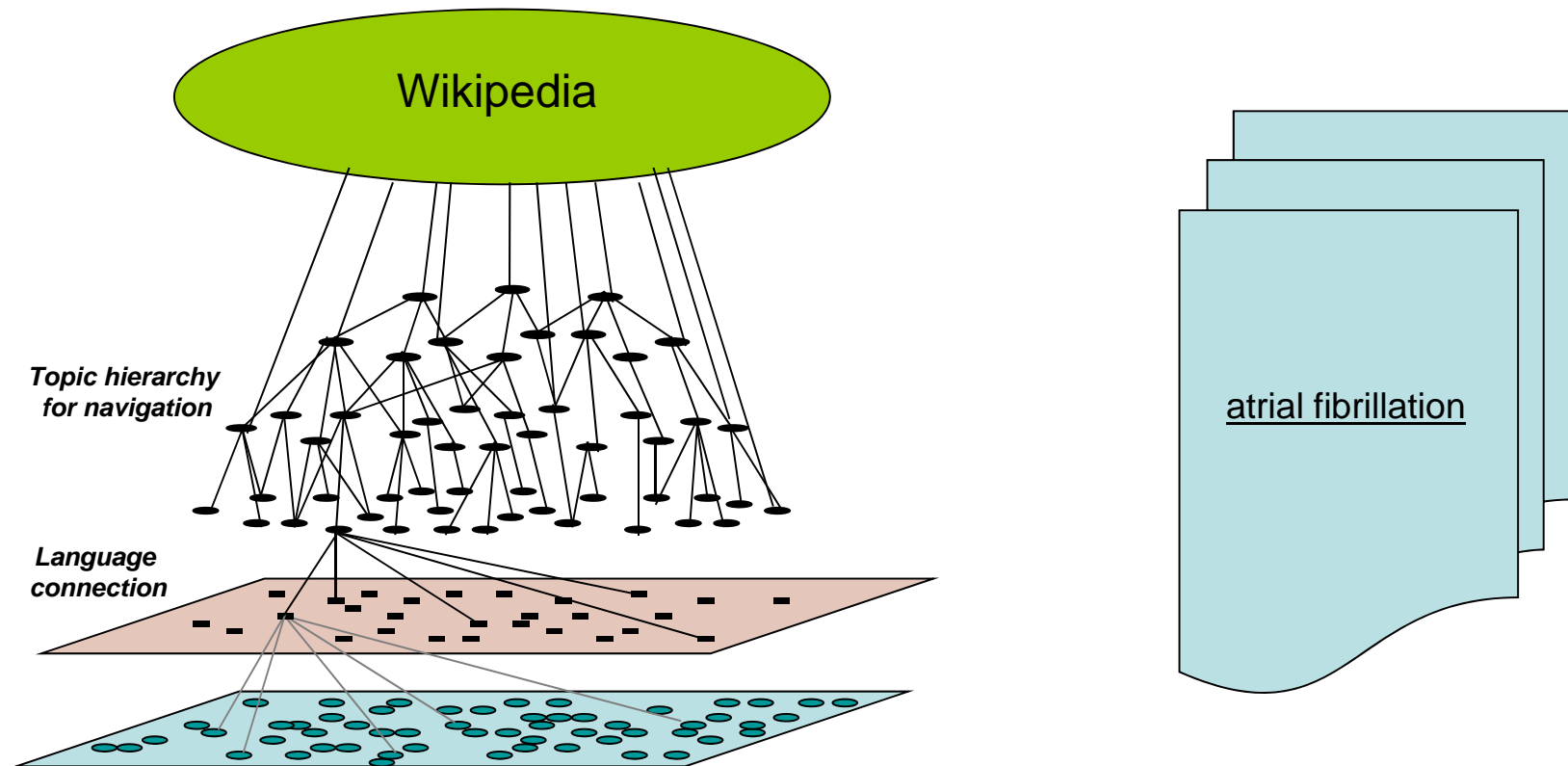
Linking documents/pieces of text to external data





# Use of assigned topics

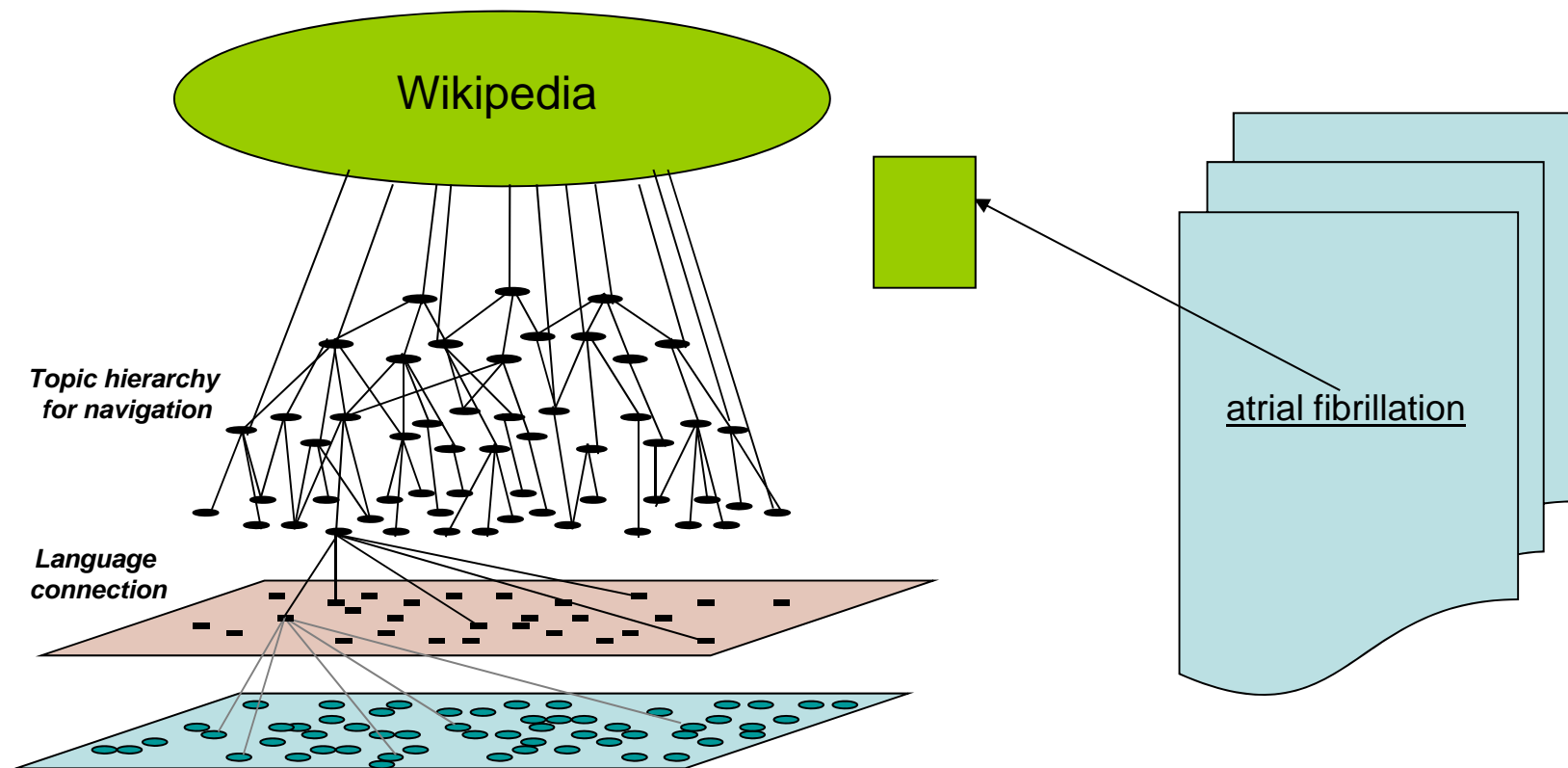
Linking documents/pieces of text to external data





# Thematic access to archive

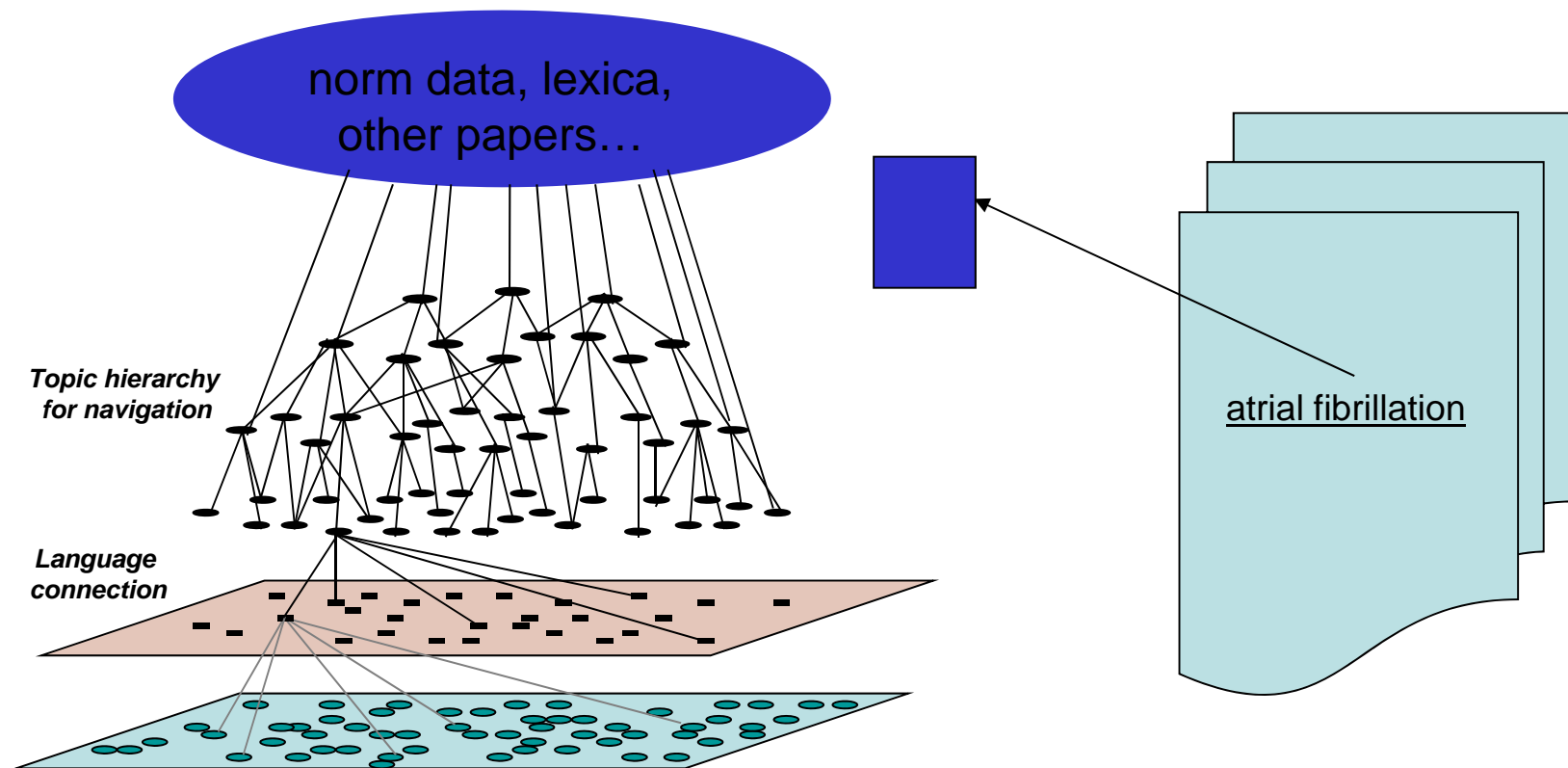
Linking documents/pieces of text to external data





# Use of assigned topics

Linking documents/pieces of text to external data





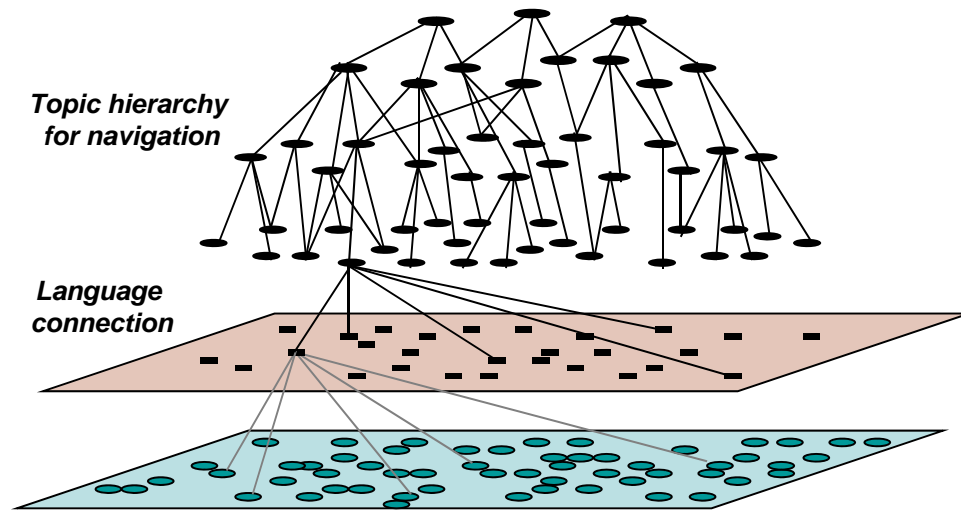
# Use of assigned topics

Linking documents/pieces of text to ontology



# Use of assigned topics

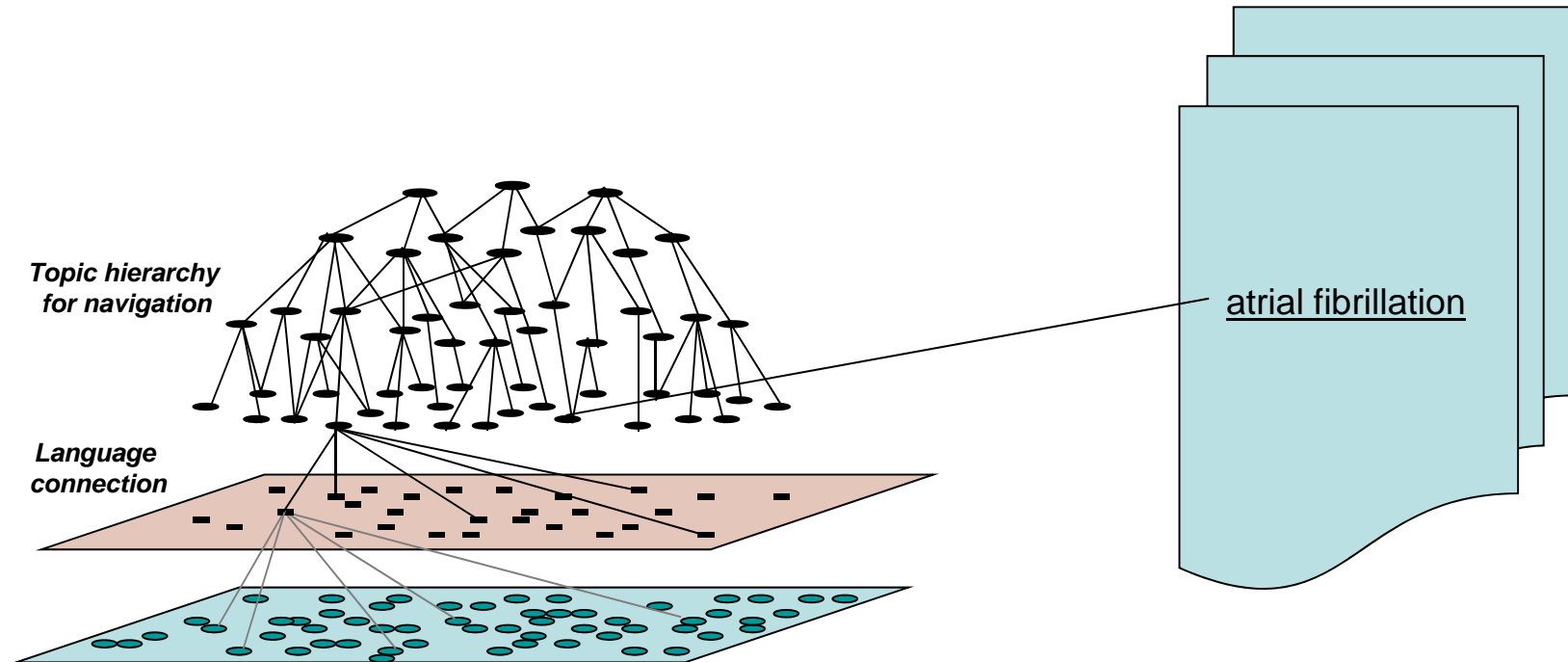
Linking documents/pieces of text to ontology





# Use of assigned topics

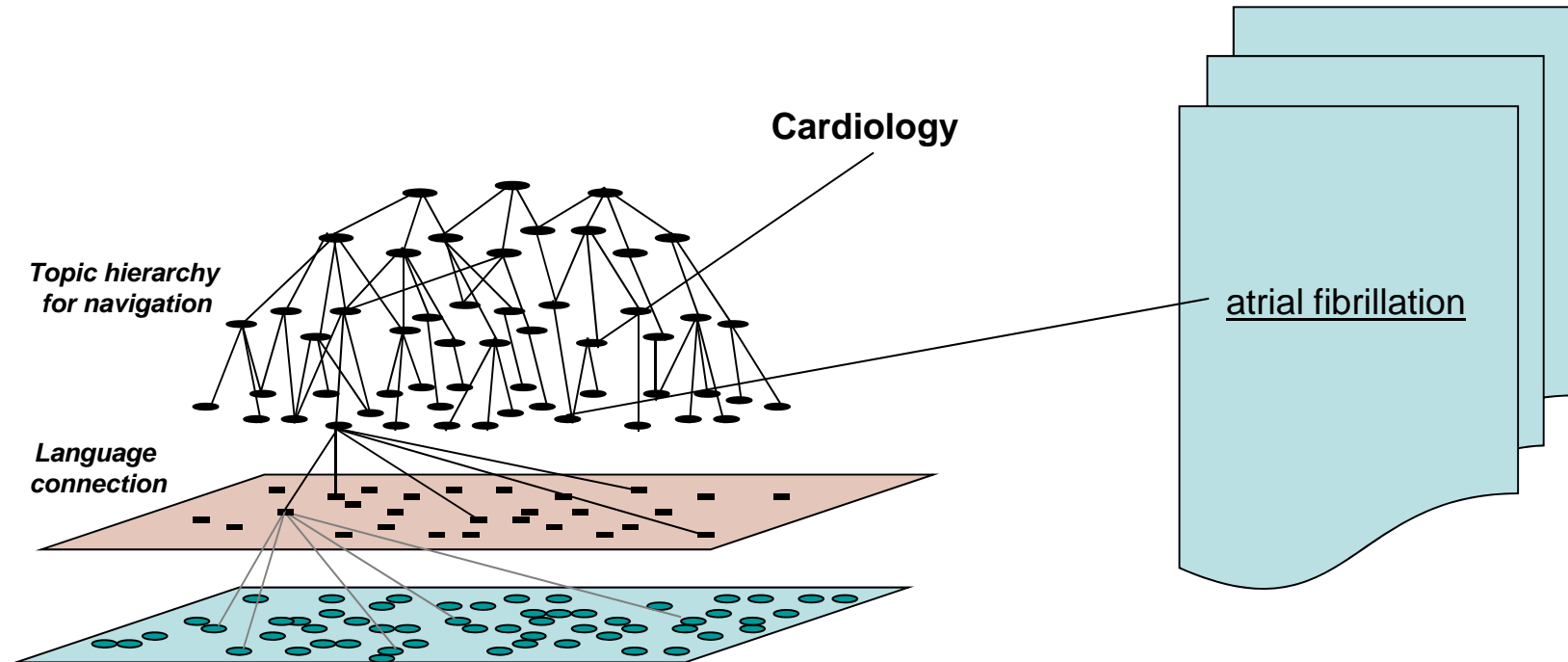
Linking documents/pieces of text to ontology





# Use of assigned topics

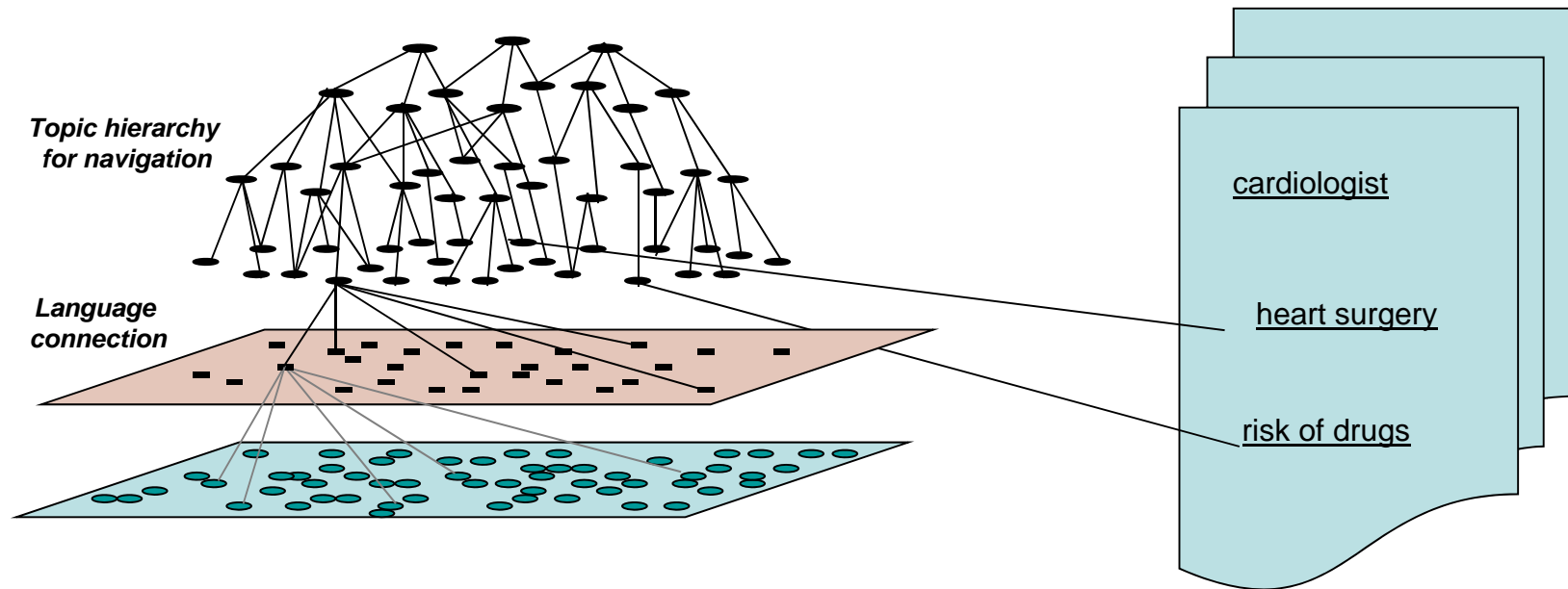
Linking documents/pieces of text to ontology





# Use of assigned topics

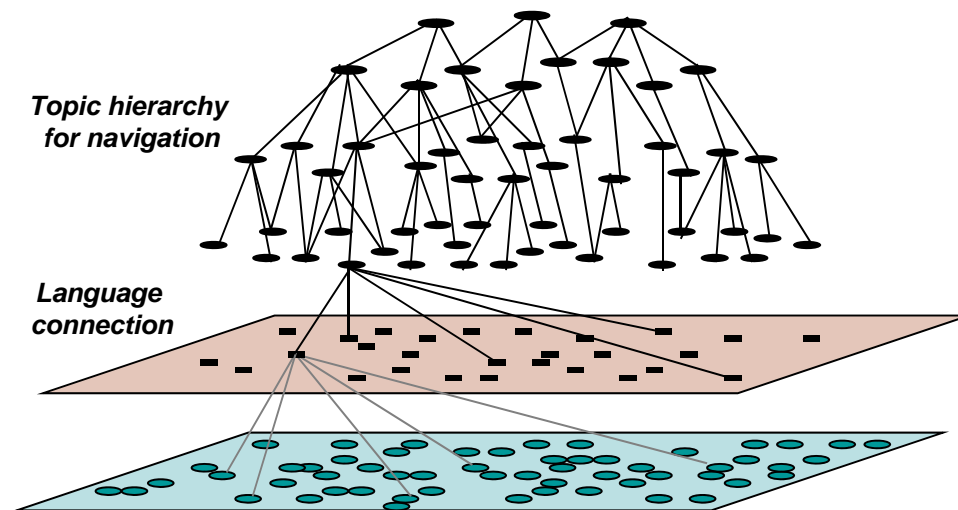
Linking documents/pieces of text to ontology





# Use of assigned topics

Linking documents/pieces of text to ontology



„Berry-picking paradigm“:

Interesting documents  
point to new interesting  
concepts, which point to  
new interesting  
documents,...

.....



# Use of assigned topics

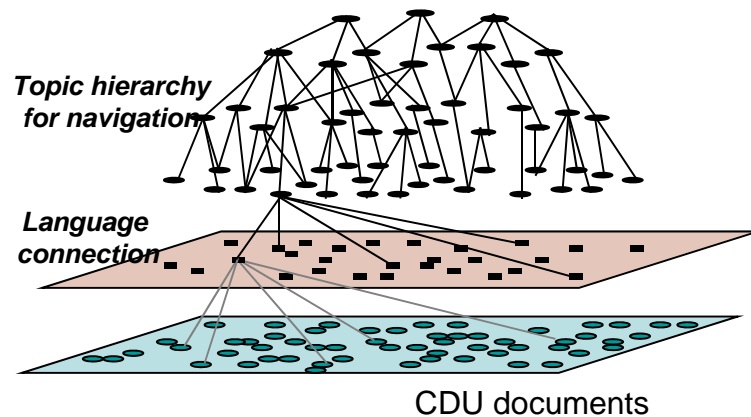
Comparisons and analysis of subcollections



# Use of assigned topics

## Comparisons and analysis of subcollections

Compute archive segment 1:  
Documents for topic CDU

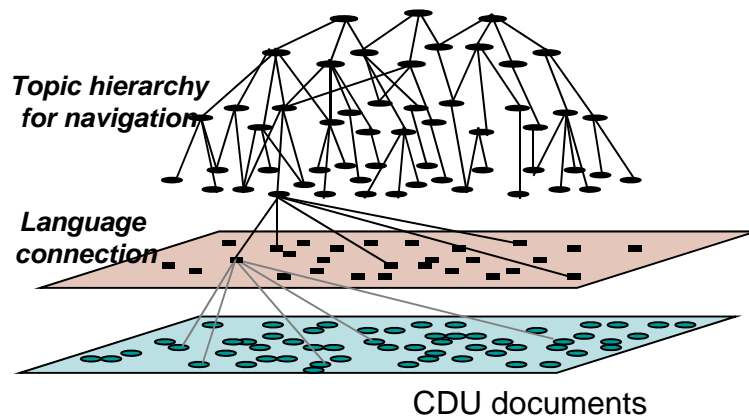




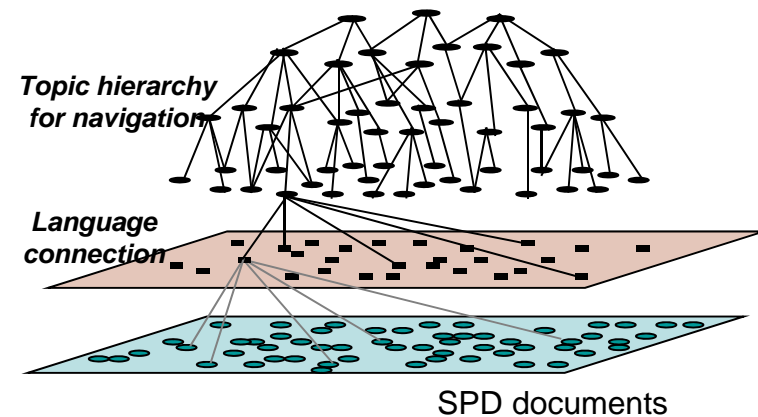
# Use of assigned topics

## Comparisons and analysis of subcollections

Compute archive segment 1:  
Documents for topic CDU



Compute archive segment 2:  
Documents for topic SPD

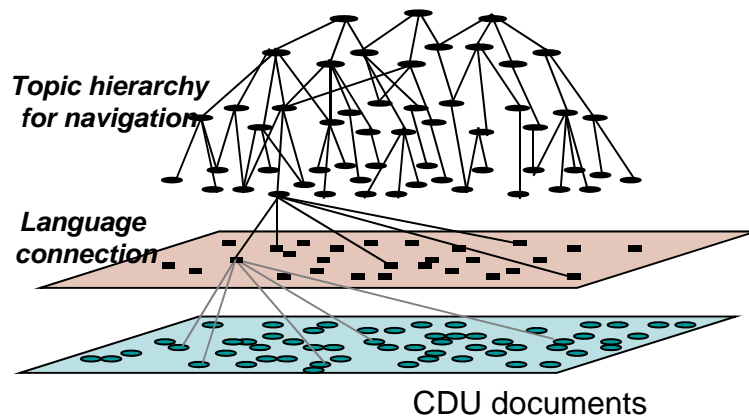




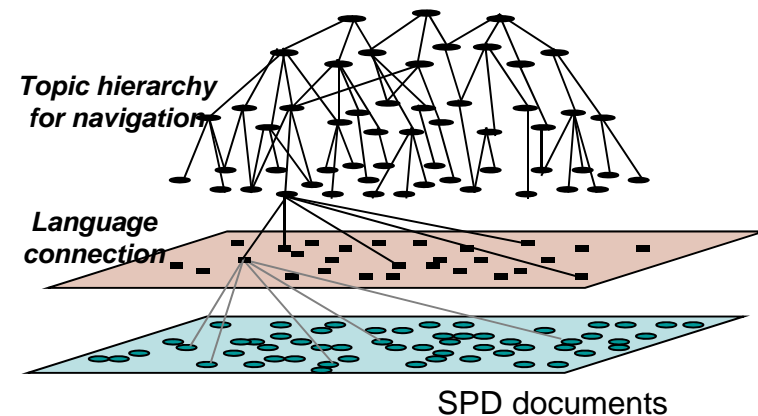
# Use of assigned topics

## Comparisons and analysis of subcollections

Compute archive segment 1:  
Documents for topic CDU



Compute archive segment 2:  
Documents for topic SPD



What are the differences as to the thematic structure?  
Which topics are more dominant in the „CDU subarchive“  
than in the „SPD subarchive“ and vice versa?



# Use of assigned topics

## Comparisons and analysis of subcollections

A given main topic is analyzed under a secondary topic:

- Which health-related topics occur in documents on nutrition?
- Which countries occur in documents about AIDS?
- Which enterprises are mentioned in documents on energy saving?



# Use of assigned topics

Facetted topic search



# Use of assigned topics

## Facetted topic search

Hierarchy 1  
Places

Hierarchy 2  
Industry sectors

Hierarchy 3  
Enterprise departments



# Use of assigned topics

## Facetted topic search

Hierarchy 1  
Places

Hierarchy 2  
Industry sectors

Hierarchy 3  
Enterprise departments

Marketing



# Use of assigned topics

## Facetted topic search

Hierarchy 1  
Places

Hierarchy 2  
Industry sectors

Hierarchy 3  
Enterprise departments

Pharma industry

Marketing



# Use of assigned topics

## Facetted topic search

Hierarchy 1  
Places

Bavaria

Hierarchy 2  
Industry sectors

Pharma industry

Hierarchy 3  
Enterprise departments

Marketing



# Use of assigned topics

## Facetted topic search

Hierarchy 1  
Places

Hierarchy 2  
Industry sectors

Hierarchy 3  
Enterprise departments

~~Bavaria~~  
Munich

Pharma industry

Marketing



# Use of assigned topics

## Facetted topic search

Hierarchy 1  
Places

~~Bavaria~~  
Munich

Hierarchy 2  
Industry sectors

~~Health industry~~  
~~Pharma industry~~

Hierarchy 3  
Enterprise departments

Marketing



# Summing up: Automated topic assignment

- Imitating traditional work in libraries in bringing order to collections – but fully automated
- Millions of documents can be analyzed
- Surveys on and thematic search in very large repository supported
- Good basis also for many new forms of interaction with documents & (sub)collections
- Largely, but not always 100% error-free



# Useful additions

- Traditional keyword-based search
- „General“ Named Entity extraction
- Genre classification
- Logical layout analysis (FEP, tomorrow)
- Detection of other „metadata“  
(language of text, time when text was born)



Thanks for your attention!



# Thanks for your attention!

In what follows.....

Live Demo TopicZoom Automated Topic Assignment

Play yourself (German texts):

<http://www.topiczoom.de>



