Global References Index to Biodiversity (GRIB) - Technical Manual -

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1 Introduction

1.1 EDIT, BHL-Europe and the GRIB

The Global References Index to Biodiversity (GRIB¹) is supposed to serves two groups of users: scientists and librarians. Scientists in the need for online access to digitised literature can search the GRIB and nominate titles for digitisation that are not available online yet. Librarians on the other hand can use the tool to indicate the digitisation status of a title, within their libraries digitisation workflow.

The GRIB, a joint effort of EDIT/ViTaL and BHL-Europe, built by the Head Office of the Common Library Network GBV² (VZG³) allows users to browse and search deduplicated titles held by libraries of member institutions of the European Distributed Institute of Taxonomy (EDIT⁴) and the Biodiversity Heritage Library for Europe (BHL-Europe⁵), as well as click through to digital full texts from the Biodiversity Heritage Library (BHL⁶). In this sense the GRIB serves as a union catalogue of Natural History Museums and Botanical Gardens and a subject related virtual library for Biodiversity. The GRIB has also been enhanced by Digitisation Management Tool (DMT) assisting in digitisation projects by showing the taxonomic literature that is a) already available in digital form, b) in the process of being digitised, c) for which plans have been created for digitisation and d) which users indicated are important to be digitised in the future.

Steps so far:

- 1. December 2009: VZG sets up a demonstrator with data from AIT at a test database at <u>http://kavia0.gbv.de/DB=1.83</u>
- 2. Set up of the new and actual database in March 2010 for EDIT C5.145: "Import of test sets of selected libraries consisting of a) bibliographic data from the library catalogues and b) licence information on subscribed digital literature. Launch of a prototype of the references index."⁷
- 3. April 2010: BHL-Europe D2.3: "Prototype of Web-database for content management and collection analysis."
- 4. July 2010: EDIT C5.146: "Import of freely available bibliographic metadata of digital resources from BHL to allow linking."⁸
- 5. July 2010: EDIT C5.147: "Implementation of mechanism to nominate literature items for digitisation."⁹
- 6. August 2010: EDIT C5.106: "Implementation of an im-/export data interface to and from CDM."¹⁰
- 7. November 2010: Integration of the GRIB into the EDIT Community Single Sign-On

¹ <u>http://grib.gbv.de</u>

² http://www.gbv.de/vgm/index?lang=en

³ Verbundzentrale des gemeinsamen Bibliotheksverbundes <u>http://www.gbv.de/vgm/info/biblio/01VZG/</u>

⁴ <u>http://www.e-taxonomy.eu/</u>

⁵ <u>http://www.bhl-europe.eu/</u>

⁶ http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/

⁷ http://wp5.e-taxonomy.eu/blog/files edit wp5/C5.145 2010 03 31

Import%20of%20test%20sets%20of%20selected%20libraries.pdf

⁸ <u>http://wp5.e-taxonomy.eu/blog/files_edit_wp5/C5.146_2010_08_14_</u>

Import%20of%20freely%20available%20biblioghraphic%20metadata.pdf ⁹ http://wp5.e-taxonomy.eu/blog/files_edit_wp5/C5.147_201_07_30_

Implementation%20of%20mechanism%20to%20nominate%20literature%20items%20for%20digitisation.pdf

¹⁰ http://wp5.e-taxonomy.eu/blog/files_edit.wp5/C5%20166_2010_08_31_Implementation%20of%20an%20im-

export%20data%20interface%20to%20and%20from%20CDM.pdf



1.2 Technology partner VZG

The VZG is the operating and service centre of the German library network Gemeinsamer Bibliotheksverbund (GBV), a public non-profit institution, funded by seven German federal states and the Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz. It runs the Pica Central Library System (CBS) from OCLCPICA, which is the basis of The Common Union Catalogue (GVK¹¹) of more than 400 GBV member libraries.

The Union Catalogue (GVK) is freely accessible via Internet. It contains more than 25,7 million title records with over 52, million holding records from all GBV libraries. Also included are the serial holdings being relevant for interlibrary loan of all large scientific German libraries of the German Union Catalogue of Serials (ZDB) and all subito supplying libraries of Germany and Austria. It is also possible to search for monographs, journals, articles, congress proceedings, microforms, electronic documents, music, maps, software etc.

The CBS software runs under UNIX and uses Sybase as RDMS. All software has been written in ANSI C/C++ and is Posix2 compliant. Although the software can run in principle on any UNIX platform, SUN Solaris is the recommended platform that is used by all current implementations. This homogeneous hardware environment improves the quality of second and third line support. Sybase as an RDMS is primarily used for administrative data such as library and ILL data, user data, the log records that are created for each database transaction and for all statistical information. For the bibliographic database Sybase is used as record manager. Bibliographical data are stored in one or more Sybase records; the application software performs all manipulations on a tag and sub-field level. The indexes to the bibliographic database are stored directly in a UNIX file in order to gain performance in searching. Nevertheless the indexes are maintained in real time.

¹¹ <u>http://gso.gbv.de/xslt/DB=2.1/LNG=EN/</u>

1.3 User roles

Three user roles are defined in the GRIB context right now, 1st Content User, 2nd technology User and 3rd Administrators.

- The Content User (Scientist, European Citizen) can use the GRIB's portal and open web services to search, retrieve and save bibliographic information. If the Content User is a Scientist, he can register as such and nominate literature to be scanned.
- The Technology User (EDIT, BHL-Europe and BHL Content Provider) can do all of the above. Most importantly he provides data to be imported into the GRIB to the Content Administrator. Once the technology is in place he can also manipulate data inside the GRIB including manual decision on possible duplicates and using the Digitisation Management Tool in a more extensive way.
- The Content Administrator (the MFN, represented through EDIT/ViTaL and later BHL-Europe WP2), is responsible for disseminating information about the GRIB to the Content and Technology user, negotiating with the System Administrator possibilities of advancing the GRIB. He is also, together with the System Administrator, responsible for managing the import of bibliographic data into the GRIB.
- The System Administrator (the VZG) is responsible for advancing and maintaining the GRIB and for importing data into the GRIB.

2 Import, match and merge of library catalogues

2.1 Workflow

- 1. Data to be imported
 - 1. Initial export and supplement exports in the standard format of each and every library (e.g. MARC or flavours of MARC).
 - 2. Library catalogue data of biodiversity related literature.
 - 3. Information on subscribed journals.
 - 4. Information on freely available electronic fulltexts.
- 2. Send data to the MFNs FTP account.
- 3. The VZG takes the data and mappes it into Pica+
- 4. During the match&merge process the data will be run against the GRIB database for duplicate detection and solution. Three possible szenarios:
 - 1. No match, the dataset will be imported.
 - 2. A possible duplicate candidate (b-nova). This has to be decided manually.
 - 3. A duplicate, the two datasets will be merged

2.2 Deduplication

The prototype consists of library metadata from FUB BGBM, MFN, NAT, NHM and BHL. First the MARC 21 data from Naturalis has been imported. Then the data from FUB BGBM and MFN, coded in the German metadata standard MAB2, where matched with the Naturalis data. After this import, there where 156.370 datasets in the index and 5.804 titles have been merged, with 2.742 possible merging candidates being identified. Data from NHM and BHL where imported later on. The result of the BHL import was, that 85.115 title records where imported, 4.832 of those have been identified as duplicates (3.196 are duplicates with titles from the NHM; 1.316 from NNM; 320 from FUB BGBM). Altogether the GRIB now holds 325.805 Titles and Articles.

In this prototype the deduplication has been made through a simple matching procedure using the International Standard Book Number (ISBN), the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN), identification numbers i.e. from the German national library and two algorithms: the author-tilte key 4-4 (Autor-Titelschlüssel: ats 4-4) and the title key 4-2-2-1 (Titelschlüssel: tsl 4-2-2-1).¹²

\rightarrow New import, match and merge process in January 2011.

 \rightarrow Adjusting the deduplication mechanism and reporting for D2.5 & D2.7 in April 2011.

2.3 Data schema and data representation in the GRIB

The Pica Data-Model for bibliographic items consists of three levels:

- Level 0: All relevant bibliographic (meta-)data describing the item, e.g. author, titel, 0 year of publication ...
- Level 1 : Bibliographic information about the item which is only useful for the holding 0 institution, e.g. belonging to the borrowable stock ...
- Level 2: All information concerning the physical unit (of the item), e.g. shelf mark ...

Website 3

3.1 Sign-On

The Sign-On system described in D2.3¹³ has been replaced by a single sign on system using the EDIT infrastructure¹⁴ (EDIT CSSO). EDIT is using a SAML2 based openSSO Identity provider (idP) and the VZG installed a Shibboleth Service Provider $(SP)^{15}$.

User	Password	Group	Institution	In relation to the User
user.one	12345678	1	MuseumOne	Roles two groups of
user.two	12345678	1	MuseumTwo	users have been
user.three	12345678	1	LibraryOne	defined:
user.four	12345678	1	LibraryTwo	User Group 1 =
user.five	12345678	1	GardenOne	Librarian, User Group
user.six	12345678	1	GardenTwo	2 = Scientists



Six test user accounts have been implemented, which are valid until 31st of December 2010. Personalised accounts will be handed out from January 2010 on. User details can be changed at https://idp.e-taxonomy.eu/opensso/UI/ password reset is possible at http://dev.etaxonomy.eu/trac/wiki/OpenSSOUser#Forgotte nPasswords

At the moment the user has to log on via http://bhleurope.gbv.de/ scrolling down to "Authentification (Shibboleth)" and clicking on "Login". After typing in the credentials you will be directed to the GRIB homepage at

¹² See BHL-E D2.2: GBV approach of deduplication

¹³ Scientists using the password "PUBLIC" and librarians using the password "EDIT"

¹⁴ See <u>http://dev.e-taxonomy.eu/trac/wiki/CSSO</u>

¹⁵ See http://dev.e-taxonomy.eu/trac/wiki/ShibbolethSP2InstallDebianLenny

<u>http://grib.gbv.de/</u>. That means you should log into the system prior to searching the GRIB. Going back to <u>http://bhleurope.gbv.de/</u> you can see your log in status and what information has been send by the IdP.

→ The next steps are to place a log in link on the GRIB homepage at grib.gbv.de.
→ Instead of showing the name who changed the DST inside the Digitisation
Management Widged, for privacy reasons the Institution will be shown.

3.2 Examples for special Search

search [and] 💽 [ALL] all words sort by year of publication 💌	EDIT Computer Computer Computer Computer Computer
approximate search	search
less search options Library: VZG personal sign on	logout / database menu
Search ¹⁶ for	Enter search term
All data sets	ppn=0?
Only "DST = document available" (i.e. data set with link to electronic full text)	"searchterm" dst=8305
Only without "DST = document available" (i.e. data sets without link to electronic full text)	"searchterm" -dst=8305
Data sets with " $DST = not$ digitised" (i.e. data sets without electronic full text and without indication of being scanned in the future)	dst=8300

¹⁶ For standard search see <u>http://bit.ly/GSOhelp</u>

3.3 Examples of data representation

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Create an index of bibliographic references (Deduplication) and allow users of the index of references to nominate literature items for digitisation (Example: grib:ppn:000367133)¹⁷

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Provide information on subscribed digital literature resources (Example: grib:ppn:00000027)¹⁸

¹⁷ <u>http://grib.gbv.de/SET=2/TTL=1/CMD?ACT=SRCHA&IKT=12&SRT=YOP&TRM=000367133</u>



Link to freely available digital resources (Example: grib:ppn:000673056)¹⁹

3.4 Digitisation Management Widget²⁰

The tool consists of a customized JSON-API to modify the digitisation status of a record via web service and a JavaScript-based English language widget that is embedded in the GRIB user interface and can be implemented in other web applications like CDM based EDIT platform components or the BHL-Europe portal.

Digitisation Status	Status No.	Status Id		
Not digitised	1	8300		
Should be digitised	2	8301		
Will be digitised	3	8302		
Digitisation in progress	4	8303		
Digitisation completed	5	8304		
Document available	6	8305		
Values for the Digitisation Status				

Depending on the group of user you belong to, you can change the digitisation status in different ways Scientists can nominate literature to be scanned by changing the digitisation status to "Should Digitised", be whereas

Technology user can choose to set the status to "Should be digitised", "Will be digitised", "Digitisation in progress", "Digitisation completed" and "Document available" (See Table 1).

 \rightarrow Suggestion to reduce the status to the following four: Not digitised, Should be digitised, Will be digitised, Document available.

 \rightarrow Change of wording to scan management?

 \rightarrow Discussion on how many Widgets to use per data set.

¹⁸ <u>http://grib.gbv.de/SET=2/TTL=1/CMD?ACT=SRCHA&IKT=12&SRT=YOP&TRM=000000027</u>
¹⁹ <u>http://grib.gbv.de/SET=2/TTL=1/CMD?ACT=SRCHA&IKT=12&SRT=YOP&TRM=000673056</u>

²⁰ See EDIT C5.147 "Implementation of mechanism to nominate literature items for digitisation."

4 Web-Services



Fig. 7 BHLGlobalArchitectureDiagram

4.1 Search/Retrieval via URL (SRU)

For exporting data the GRIB offers a Search/Retrieval via URL interface (SRU) which allows 3rd party tools like the CDM based EDIT platform components or BHL-Europe to find data in the GRIB and retrieve those is several standard formats. On the other hand the GRIB can harvest and import data from the CDM store via the Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting²¹ (OAI-PMH).

The SRU interface is accessible at http://grib.gbv.de/sru/. Besides the standard search fields for Author, Title and Year – the specifications can be found at the Library of Congress²² – there are some customized fields to be searched and retrieved:

- The Pica Production Number (PPN), a unique identifier for every set of bibliographic records within the GRIB.
- The Digitisation Status (DST), indicating the current stage of an item in the digitisation workflow

From a technical perspective the GRIB is functioning, data can already be imported from the GRIB in the following standards: MARC21, DC (Dublin Core), PICA, PICA short, UNIMARC and UNIMARC short.

The GRIB is still considered at a prototypical stage, in that the data consists of the test sets (see C5.145) together with data derived from BHL (see C5.146), and, that the data is mapped within the database to the Pica fields alone and not to DC fields yet (i.e. search queries should be done on the PICA fields, not on the DC fields).

→ New import of library data in January 2011

²¹ <u>http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/openarchivesprotocol.html</u>

²² <u>http://www.loc.gov/standards/sru/</u>

4.2 UnAPI

An open unAPI has been implemented to retrieve single data sets in different formats, e.g.:

- o unapi.gbv.de/?id=grib:ppn:002513064&format=pp (Pica+ format)
- o unapi.gbv.de/?id=grib:ppn:002513064&format=ris (RIS)
- o unapi.gbv.de/?id=grib:ppn:002513064&format=dc (DublinCore)

4.3 JSON API

The digitisation management functionalities could also be addressed via the JSON-API which is a simple REST-API, i.e. all parameters are provided as URL parameters added to a base URL. Due to the change of the sign on system it does not work at the moment. Allowing services to access the JSON API could be done via an API key.

 Checking on the digitisation status. Request: <u>http://bhleurope.gbv.de//api?id= ppn:000766127</u> Response:

{"options":[],"status":"8300","modifiedby":"EDIT","id":"bhleurope:ppn:000766127"}Changing the digitisation status.

- a. Login in as group librarian: Request: <u>http://bhleurope.gbv.de//api?id=ppn:000766127&login=1&user=EDIT</u> Response: {"options":["8300","8301","8302","8303","8304","8305"], "user":"EDIT","id":"bhleurope:ppn:000766127"}
- b. Changing the status: Request: <u>http://bhleurope.gbv.de//api?id=ppn:000766127&status=8301</u> Response: {"options":["8300","8301","8302","8303","8304","8305"],"status":8301, "modifiedby":"EDIT","user":"EDIT","id":"bhleurope:ppn:000766127"}
- c. Logging out and looking at the new status: Request: <u>http://bhleurope.gbv.de//api?id=ppn:000766127&logout=1</u> Response: {"options":[],"status":"8301","modifiedby":"EDIT","id":"bhleurope:ppn:00076 6127"}

The URL parameters are:

- Id: A unique record identifier. For now only the PPN id as been assigned on ingest with the prefix "grib".
- Status: The new digitisation status must be a value from a predefined list²³ (See Table 1 "Status Id").
- Callback: A JavaScript callback method name.

The response format is a simple JSON object with the following fields:

- Id: The unique record identifier.
- Status: The digitisation status of the record.
- Options: A list of digitisation status which the current user is allowed to set.

Error: An error message (only set if the action failed).

\rightarrow Generate access possibility via API key for services who want to address the JSON API in the future.

²³ See Table: Values for the Digitisation Status