



Automated subject indexing with Annif and Finto AI

Putting DIY automated subject indexing into production

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DCMI Virtual AI panel discussion

13 October 2021

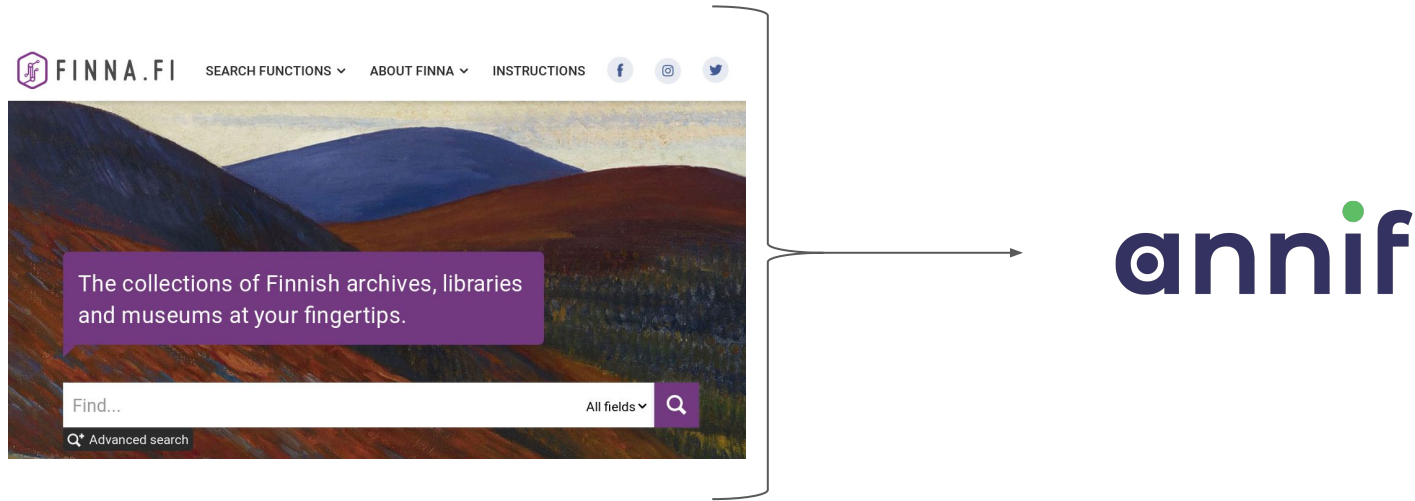


Outline

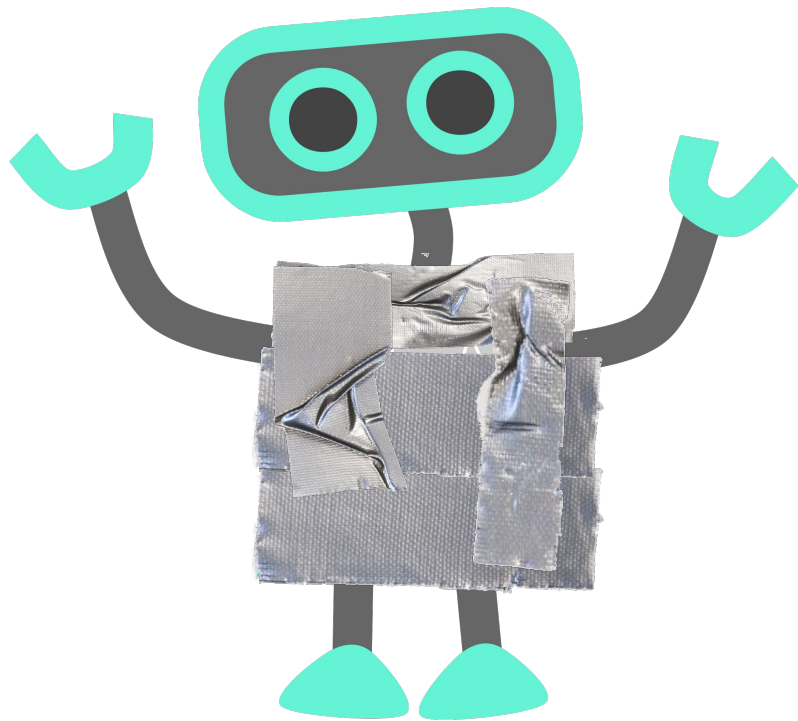
1. Development of Annif
2. Quality of automated subject indexing
3. Community building
4. Annif deployments
5. Lessons learned

1. Development of Annif

Machine learning using existing metadata



Early prototype (2017) got people excited



Goals for Annif implementation (2018 →)

1. multilingual
2. independent of indexing vocabulary
3. support different subject indexing algorithms
4. CLI, Web user interface and REST API
5. community-oriented open source software



Lexical vs. associative algorithms for subject indexing

lexical approaches (e.g.: Maui, MLLM, STWFSA)

match the **terms** in a document
to **terms** in a controlled vocabulary

"Renewable resources are a part of Earth's **natural** environment and the largest components of its ecosphere."

yso:p14146
“renewable natural resources”

Lexical approaches need comparatively little training data.

associative approaches (e.g.: fastText, Omikuji, SVC)

learn which **subjects** are correlated with which **words**
in documents, based on training data

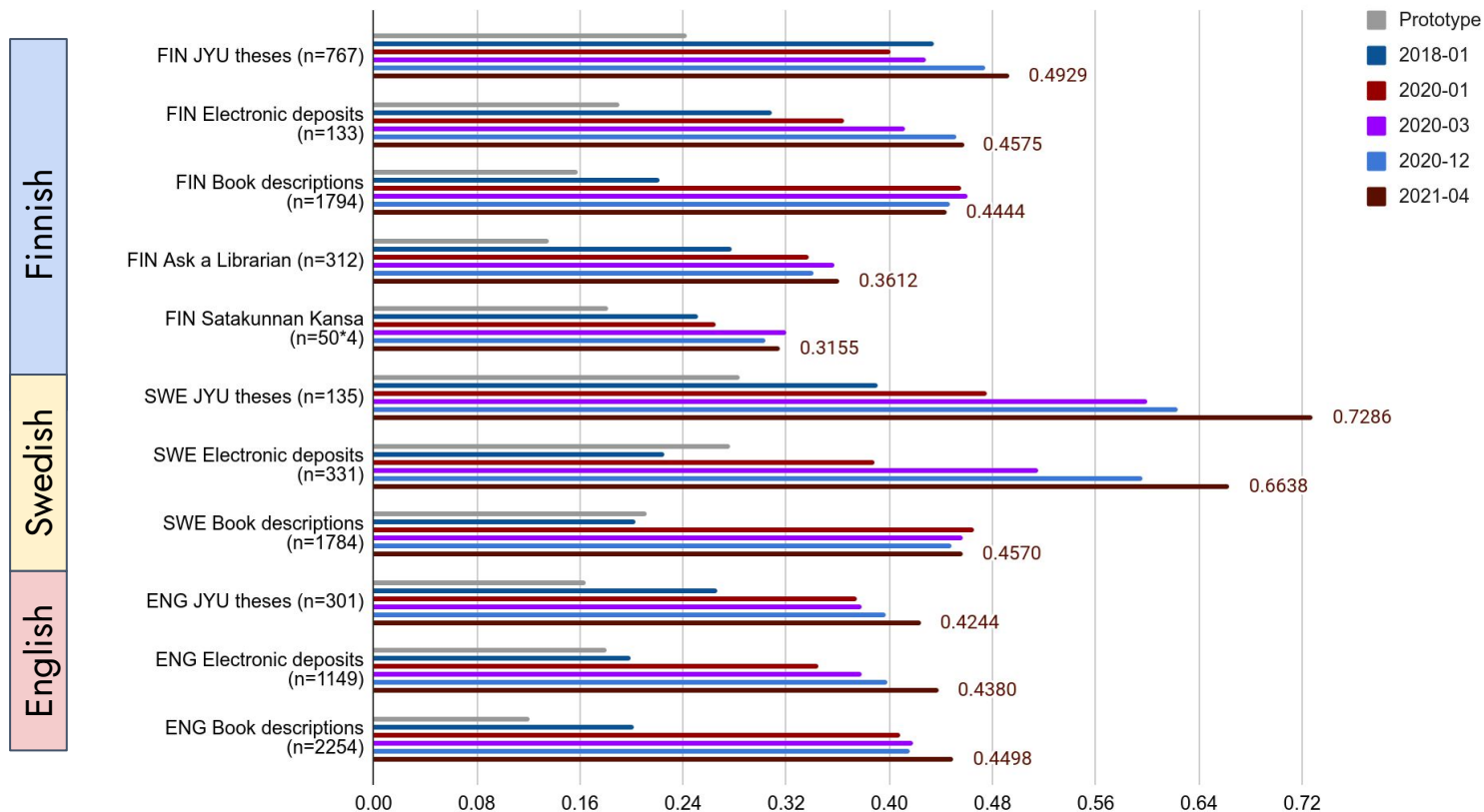


Associative approaches need a lot more training data in order to cover each subject.

2. Quality of automated subject indexing

Comparison to “gold standard”

F1@5 scores for different test corpora and Annif API/model versions



Assessment by evaluators

At a workshop in 2019, **48 evaluators** evaluated subjects for **50 documents**. Subjects were given by either human indexers or four different algorithms.

The best ensemble algorithm (red bars) was not quite on the level of human indexers in quality scores (left), and significantly more of its suggestions were rejected (right).

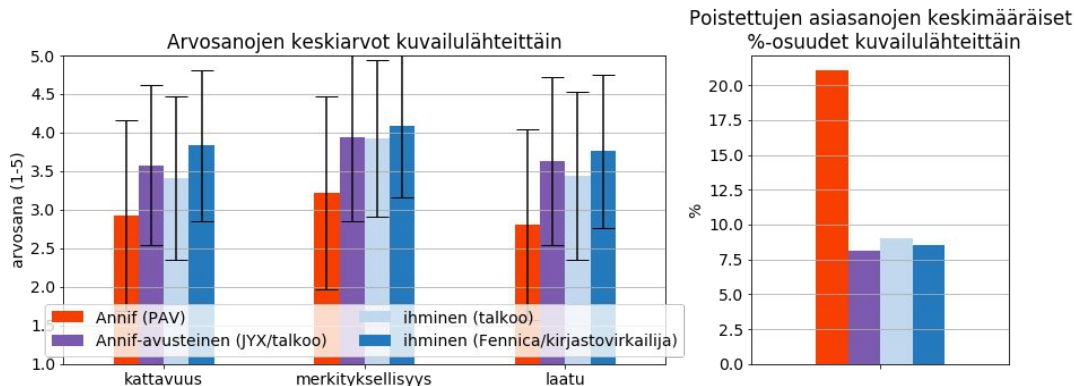


Photo: Mikko Lappalainen.

Lehtinen M., Inkinen J. & Suominen O. (2019). Aaveita koneessa: Automaattisen sisällönkuvailun arviointia Kirjastoverkkopäivillä 2019. [Tietolinja, 2019\(2\)](http://urn.fi/URN:NBN:fi-fe2019120445612). <http://urn.fi/URN:NBN:fi-fe2019120445612>

3. Community building

Web site with form for testing at annif.org

INPUT TEXT

Why AI ≠ Automated Indexing: What Is and Is Not Possible ✕

Automated indexing is only as good as the training set, or rules that are available for the domain. It's important to learn what type of content a pre-trained algorithm has been trained on. Consider what type of content is readily available to train an algorithm—what's popular and what's available. Scholarly and historical content is not available in consumable formats at the large volume that is required for machine learning. There are exceptions such as science and medicine where large well documented collections are available. This panel will discuss the current state of automated categorization covering domains including research data, art history, and scientific publishing. The goal is to provide practical advice on how to take meaningful steps towards building the infrastructure needed for sustainable automated indexing.

PROJECT (VOCABULARY AND LANGUAGE)

YSO NN ensemble English ▼

MAX # OF SUGGESTIONS

10 15 20

Get suggestions →

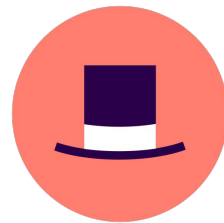
annif

SUGGESTED SUBJECTS

- automation
- machine learning
- indexing
- learning contents
- algorithms
- availability
- industrial automation
- artificial intelligence
- content
- oxy-combustion

Hands-on Annif tutorial

for those who want to use Annif on their own



SWIB19
Semantic Web in Libraries


DCMI Virtual, 2020
September 14th-25th, 2020

SWIB20
Semantic Web in Libraries



annif tutorial

Data set tutorial



16 40 THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF FINLAND

ZBW

Exercise 2: Set up and train a TFIDF project

Annif requires you to set up one or more **projects** before you can use it. A project is a set of configuration settings and (usually) some data files such as a trained machine learning model. A project is identified by a **project id**, which is typically a short string such as "you-tdf-ent".

Projects are defined in a configuration file called `projects.cfg`. Annif looks for a `projects.cfg` file in the current working directory unless you tell it otherwise using either the `--config` command line option or the `ANNIF_PROJECTS` environment variable. For the rest of this tutorial, we will be using a working directory.

In this lesson, we will set up the simplest kind of Annif project, which uses a TFIDF model that needs to be trained on example documents and/or metadata records before it can be used.

You need to choose which data set you want to use: either the [you-tdf](#) data set from the National Library of Finland or the [zib-tdf](#) data set from ZIB. Either one will work, but you need to be consistent.

1. Create a `projects.cfg` file

Use a text editor to create a `projects.cfg` file within the Annif tutorial directory.

If you use the "you-tdf" data set, use the following contents:

```
[you-tdf-ent]
name=you-tdf project
language=de
```

Videos and exercises freely
available on YouTube & GitHub!

ZBW Leibniz-Informationszentrum
Wirtschaft
Leibniz Information Centre
for Economics

4. Annif deployments

JYX repository, University of Jyväskylä

Students upload their Master's and doctoral theses, Annif suggests subjects*

Keywords

Keyword suggestions <i>Choose valid keywords by clicking</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> information management systems [YSO]<input type="checkbox"/> metadata [YSO]<input type="checkbox"/> connections (technical systems) [YSO]<input type="checkbox"/> content management [YSO]<input type="checkbox"/> multimedia (information technology) [YSO]<input type="checkbox"/> digital libraries [YSO]<input type="checkbox"/> XML [YSO]<input type="checkbox"/> semantic web [YSO]<input type="checkbox"/> open source code [YSO]<input type="checkbox"/> open data [YSO]<input type="checkbox"/> user-centeredness [YSO]<input type="checkbox"/> archives (memory organisations) [YSO]<input type="checkbox"/> seeking [YSO]<input type="checkbox"/> Works [YSO]<input type="checkbox"/> cloud services [YSO]<input type="checkbox"/> electronic publications [YSO]
Your own keywords <i>Comma separated list</i>	<input type="text" value="keyword 1, keyword 2"/>

Implemented using
DSpace &
[GLAMpipe](#)
by Ari Häyrinen

*from YSO =
General Finnish
Ontology



suomeksi på svenska

API service

Finto AI is also an API service that can be integrated to other systems.

[Lisätietoja](#) | [OpenAPI-kuvaus](#)

Enter text to be indexed

In computer science, artificial intelligence (AI), sometimes called machine intelligence, is intelligence demonstrated by machines, in contrast to the natural intelligence displayed by humans and animals. Leading AI textbooks define the field as the study of "intelligent agents": any device that perceives its environment and takes actions that maximize its chance of successfully achieving its goals [1] Colloquially, the term "artificial intelligence" is often used to describe machines (or computer programs) that mimic cognitive functions that humans associate with the human mind, such as **I launched in**

As machines become increasingly intelligent, the line between "AI" and "non-AI" are often removed from the definition. In 1950, Alan Turing proposed a test for machine intelligence in his paper "Computing Machinery and Intelligence". Turing's test, also known as the Turing Test, is a test of a machine's ability to exhibit intelligent behavior that is indistinguishable from that of a human. The test is based on the idea that a human interrogator asks a series of questions to two entities, one of which is a human and the other is a machine. The interrogator must determine which entity is the human and which is the machine. If the machine's responses are indistinguishable from the human's, it is considered to have passed the test. The Turing Test is a classic example of a test for machine intelligence, but it is not the only one. Other tests, such as the Chinese Room argument and the P-System, have been proposed. The Turing Test is often used as a benchmark for machine intelligence, but it is not a perfect test. It is possible for a machine to pass the test without having any understanding of the questions it is asked. This is the Chinese Room argument. The P-System is a test of a machine's ability to exhibit intelligent behavior that is indistinguishable from that of a human. The P-System is based on the idea that a human interrogator asks a series of questions to two entities, one of which is a human and the other is a machine. The interrogator must determine which entity is the human and which is the machine. If the machine's responses are indistinguishable from the human's, it is considered to have passed the test. The P-System is a classic example of a test for machine intelligence, but it is not the only one. Other tests, such as the Chinese Room argument and the Turing Test, have been proposed. The P-System is often used as a benchmark for machine intelligence, but it is not a perfect test. It is possible for a machine to pass the test without having any understanding of the questions it is asked. This is the Chinese Room argument.

ai.finto.fi

Subject indexing

Vocabulary and text language

YSO English

Maximum # of suggestions	10	15	20
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Get subject suggestions

Suggestions

- artificial intelligence
- machine learning
- intelligence (mental properties)
- information technology
- computational science
- computer science
- computers
- computer-assisted teaching
- learning
- automation

Subject indexing for electronic deposits

In November 2020, the National Library of Finland started using **Finto AI** to suggest subjects when processing electronic deposits submitted through the individual submission form.

Implementation: Erik Lindgren,
Mikko Merioksa, Satu Niinen



The screenshot shows the 'Digitaalisten julkaisujen arkistointi' (Archiving of digital publications) submission form. At the top left is the logo of the Kansalliset kirjasto (National Library of Finland). The header is dark grey with the title in white. On the right, there are language selection buttons for 'fi', 'sv', and 'en'. Below the header, there are two main sections: 'Luovuttajan tiedot' (Submitter information) and 'Julkaisun tiedot' (Publication information). The 'Luovuttajan tiedot' section includes fields for 'Yhteyshenkilö' (Contact person), 'Sähköpostiosoite' (Email address), 'Puhelinnumero' (Phone number), and 'Organisaatio' (Organization), each with a red asterisk indicating it is mandatory. A red note states 'Tämä on pakollinen kenttä' (This is a mandatory field). There is also a checkbox for 'Muista nämä tiedot' (Remember these details). The 'Julkaisun tiedot' section includes a field for 'Julkaisujen lukumäärä' (Number of publications) with two radio button options: 'Luovutan yhden julkaisun' (I submit one publication) and 'Luovutan useita julkaisuja' (I submit several publications). Below this is a field for 'Julkaisun tyyppi' (Publication type) with radio button options: 'kirja' (book), 'muoti' (fashion), 'äänite' (audio), and 'muu' (other). At the bottom, there is a section for 'Perustiedot' (Basic information) with a field for 'ISBN (vuvuilla)' (ISBN (with spaces)).

1640 KANSALLISET KIRJASTO

Digitaalisten julkaisujen arkistointi

fi sv en

* Pakollinen tieto

*Vähintään toinen (sähköpostiosoite tai puhelin) on pakollinen tieto.

Luovuttajan tiedot

Yhteyshenkilö * Tämä on pakollinen kenttä

Sähköpostiosoite *

Puhelinnumero *

Organisaatio

☒ Muista nämä tiedot.

Julkaisun tiedot

Julkaisujen lukumäärä

☒ Luovutan yhden julkaisun ☐ Luovutan useita julkaisuja

Julkaisun tyyppi

☒ kirja ☐ muoti ☐ äänite ☐ muu

Perustiedot

ISBN (vuvuilla)

5. Lessons learned

Algorithms may be used **alone**, or in combinations, **ensembles**
Ensembles are nearly always better than individual algorithms



Start by experimentation, move slowly towards production



image credit: @kettudolls (IG)

With an API service such as Finto AI, implementing semi-automated indexing becomes easy; explaining it to users can be more challenging

Keywords

<p>Keyword suggestions</p> <p><i>Choose valid keywords by clicking</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> information management systems [YSO]<input type="checkbox"/> metadata [YSO]<input type="checkbox"/> connections (technical systems) [YSO]<input type="checkbox"/> content management [YSO]<input type="checkbox"/> multimedia (information technology) [YSO]<input type="checkbox"/> digital libraries [YSO]<input type="checkbox"/> XML [YSO]<input type="checkbox"/> semantic web [YSO]<input type="checkbox"/> open source code [YSO]<input type="checkbox"/> open data [YSO]<input type="checkbox"/> user-centeredness [YSO]<input type="checkbox"/> archives (memory organisations) [YSO]<input type="checkbox"/> seeking [YSO]<input type="checkbox"/> Works [YSO]<input type="checkbox"/> cloud services [YSO]<input type="checkbox"/> electronic publications [YSO]
<p>Your own keywords</p> <p><i>Comma separated list</i></p>	<input type="text" value="keyword 1, keyword 2"/>

What is this?
What should I do here?

Maybe it's better to leave
these alone...



Thank you!



Juho Inkinen



Mona Lehtinen



Osma Suominen

annif.org

Suominen, O., 2019. Annif: DIY automated subject indexing using multiple algorithms. *LIBER Quarterly*, 29(1), pp.1–25. DOI: <http://doi.org/10.18352/lq.10285>