

DAPI Diem

Or, Using Linked Data & the WorldCat Discovery API
to surface timely holdings

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Today in History...

Approach: Outside -> In

1. Use external sources to find *interesting entities* related to a given date
2. Feed those entities into a query to the Discovery API
3. Present the entities and a set of related holdings from WorldCat



[subject] [predicate] [object]

[subject] [predicate] *day*

SPARQL: <http://dbpedia.org/sparql>

?entity a dbpedia-owl:Writer .

?entity ont:birthDate ?date .

?entity a ont:Book .

?entity ont:publicationDate ?date .

?entity a dbpedia-owl:Country .

?entity dbpedia-owl:foundingDate ?date .

<http://dbpedia.org/resource/David_Foster_Wallace>

<<http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type>>

<<http://dbpedia.org/ontology/Writer>> .

<http://dbpedia.org/resource/David_Foster_Wallace>

<<http://dbpedia.org/property/dateOfBirth>>

"1962-02-21"^^<<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date>> .

<http://dbpedia.org/resource/David_Foster_Wallace>

<<http://dbpedia.org/ontology/viafld>>

"68975157"^^<<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string>> .



WikiPedia API: https://www.mediawiki.org/wiki/API:Main_page

```
rank = revisions_count +  
      (10 * article_length) +  
      number_external_links
```

WorldCat Discovery API

Things -> Strings -> Things

```
creator:[author name]
```

```
name:[book title]
```

```
subject:[author name | country name | book title]
```

Add number of results to ranking

```
rank += 10 * number_dapi_results
```




Zimbabwe was founded on November 11, 1965.

Zimbabwe (*zəm* 'bu:weɪ), officially the Republic of Zimbabwe, is a landlocked country located in southern Africa, between the Zambezi and Limpopo rivers. It is bordered by South Africa to the south, Botswana to the southwest, Zambia to the northwest and Mozambique to the east. The capital and largest city is Harare. What is now Zimbabwe was historically the site of many prominent kingdoms and empires, as well as a major route for migration and trade. The present territory was first demarcated by Cecil Rhodes' British South Africa Company during the 1890s, becoming the self-governing colony of Southern Rhodesia in 1923. In 1965 the conservative white minority government unilaterally declared independence as Rhodesia. The unrecognized state endured international isolation and a 15-year civil war between the government and black nationalist forces; this culminated in a peace agreement that established universal enfranchisement and full sovereignty in April 1980. An ethnically diverse country of roughly 13 million people, Zimbabwe has 16 official languages, with English, Shona and Ndebele being most common. President Robert Mugabe is head of state and government, and commander-in-chief of the armed forces. Renowned as a champion for the anti-colonial cause, Mugabe is also viewed as authoritarian and responsible for Zimbabwe's problematic human rights record and substantial economic decline. He has held power since 1980 as head of government until 1987, and head of both state and government since then.



Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe. Department of the Surveyor-General.



Zimbabwe, relief, layered

Zimbabwe. Department of the Surveyor-General.



Zimbabwe national bibliography.

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Zimbabwe agricultural journal.

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The Zimbabwe law reports.

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Angola was founded on November 11, 1975.

Angola (*æn* 'ɡoʊlə), officially the Republic of Angola (Portuguese: República de Angola pronounced: [ʁɛˈpublikɐ dɨ ɐ̃ˈɡɔɫɐ]; Kikongo, Kimbundu, Umbundu: Republika ya Ngola), is a country in Southern Africa. It is the seventh largest country in Africa, and is bordered by Namibia on the south, the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the north, and Zambia on the east; its west coast is on the Atlantic Ocean and Luanda is its capital city. The exclave province of Cabinda has borders with the Republic of the Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Portuguese were present in some – mostly coastal – points of the territory of what is now Angola from the 16th century, interacting at diverse ways with the people who lived there. In the 19th century, settlers slowly and hesitantly began to establish themselves in the interior. Angola as a Portuguese colony encompassing the present territory was not established until the early 20th century, after the Mbunda resistance and abduction of their King, Mvumbe Mbundu I Lyondhal Kapova. Independence was achieved in 1975, after a protracted liberation war. After independence, Angola descended into an intense civil war from 1975 to 2002. Despite the civil war, areas such as Bixa de Cassanje continue a lineage of kings which have included the former King Kambamba Kulaxingo and current King Dianhenga Aspirante Mijiri Kulaxingo. Angola has vast mineral and petroleum reserves, and its economy has on average grown at a double-digit pace since the 1990s, especially following the end of the civil war. In spite of this, standards of living remain low for the majority of the population, and life expectancy and infant mortality rates in Angola are among the worst in the world. Angola is considered to be economically disparate, with the majority of the nation's wealth concentrated in a disproportionately small sector of the population. Angola is a member state of the United Nations, OPEC, African Union, the Community of Portuguese Language Countries, the Latin Union and the Southern African Development Community.



Angola

Angola Solidarity Committee.



Angola

Black, Richard. 1964 August 10.



Angola

Douglas L. Wheeler



Angola, Portuguese province in Africa.

Angola. Direcção dos Serviços de Economia.



Angola malaria indicator survey 2006-07.

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Fyodor Dostoyevsky was born on November 11, 1821.

Fyodor Mikhailovich Dostoyevsky (/dɒstɔɪˈjɑːki, dɒsˈtɔɪ/; Russian: Фёдор Михайлович Достоевский; IPA: [fʲɪdər mʲɪˈxajlɐvʲɪtɕ dɒstɔˈjɛfskʲɪj] (listen); 11 November 1821 – 9 February 1881), sometimes transliterated Dostoevsky, was a Russian novelist, short story writer, essayist, journalist and philosopher. Dostoyevsky's literary works explore human psychology in the troubled political, social, and spiritual atmosphere of 19th-century Russia. He began writing in his 20s, and his first novel, *Foor Folk*, was published in 1846 when he was 25. His major works include *Crime and Punishment* (1866), *The Idiot* (1869), *Demons* (1872) and *The Brothers Karamazov* (1880). His output consists of eleven novels, three novellas, seventeen short novels and numerous other works. Many literary critics rate him as one of the greatest and most prominent psychologists in world literature. His novella *Notes From Underground* is considered to be one of the first works of existentialist literature. Born in Moscow in 1821, Dostoyevsky was introduced to literature at an early age through fairy tales and legends, and through books by Russian and foreign authors. His mother died in 1837, when he was 15, and around the same time he left school to enter the Nikolayev Military Engineering Institute. After graduating, he worked as an engineer and briefly enjoyed a lavish lifestyle, translating books to earn extra money. In the mid-1840s he wrote his first novel, *Foor Folk*, which gained him entry into St. Petersburg's literary circles. In 1849 he was arrested for his involvement in the Petrashevsky Circle, a secret society of liberal utopians that also functioned as a literary discussion group. He and other members were condemned to death, but at the last moment, a note from Tsar Nicholas I was delivered to the scene of the firing squad, commuting the sentence to four years' hard labour in Siberia. His seizures, which may have started in 1839, increased in frequency there, and he was diagnosed with epilepsy. On his release, he was forced to serve as a soldier, before being discharged on grounds of ill health in the following years. Dostoyevsky worked as a journalist, publishing and editing several magazines of his own and later *A Writer's Diary*, a collection of his writings. He began to travel around western Europe and developed a gambling addiction, which led to financial hardship. For a time, he had to beg for money, but he eventually became one of the most widely read and highly regarded Russian writers. His books have been translated into more than 170 languages. Dostoyevsky influenced a multitude of writers and philosophers, from Anton Chekhov and Ernest Hemingway to Friedrich Nietzsche and Jean-Paul Sartre.



The brothers Karamazov

Fyodor Dostoyevsky



The idiot

Fyodor Dostoyevsky



Polnoe sobranie sochinenii

Fyodor Dostoyevsky



Brat'ia Karamazovy : roman v chetyrekh chastiakh s epilogom



Фноха

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DBPedia

WorldCat



Wallace, David Foster was born on February 21, 1962.

David Foster Wallace (February 21, 1962 – September 12, 2008) was an American author of novels, short stories and essays, as well as a professor of English and creative writing. Wallace is widely known for his 1996 novel *Infinite Jest*, which was cited by Time magazine as one of the 100 best English-language novels from 1923 to 2005. Los Angeles Times book editor David Ulin called Wallace "one of the most influential and innovative writers of the last 20 years". Wallace's last, unfinished novel, *The Pale King*, was published in 2011 and was a finalist for the 2012 Pulitzer Prize for Fiction. A biography of Wallace was published in September 2012, and an extensive critical literature on his work has developed in the past decade.



The David Foster Wallace Reader

David Foster Wallace



The David Foster Wallace reader

David Foster Wallace



David Foster Wallace : the last interview and other conversations.

David Foster Wallace



Infinite jest : a novel

David Foster Wallace



The pale king : an unfinished novel

David Foster Wallace

The Fox Effect was published on February 21, 2012.

The Fox Effect: How Roger Ailes Turned a Network into a Propaganda Machine is a 2012 book written by David Brock and Ari Rabin-Havt. They lead the media watchdog group Media Matters, the stated mission of which is "to comprehensively monitor, analyze, and correct conservative misinformation in the U.S. media." The book details the numerous controversies of Fox News, with emphasis on its president, Roger Ailes.

Good!

150x200

80x100

The Fox effect : how Roger Ailes turned a network into a propaganda machine

David Brock

80x100

The art of video games : from Pac-Man to Mass effect

-

80x100

The Fox News effect : media bias and voting

Stefano Della Vigna

80x100

Effects of expressiveness, content coverage and incentive on multidimensional student rating

80x100

Hell upon earth or the town in an uproar. Occasion'd by the late horrible scenes of forgery, perjury

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Not so good.

150x200

80x100

The Fox effect : how Roger Ailes turned a network into a propaganda machine

David Brock

80x100

The art of video games : from Pac-Man to Mass effect

-

80x100

The Fox News effect : media bias and voting

Stefano Della Vigna

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Judgement call?

150x200

80x100

The Fox effect : how Roger Ailes turned a network into a propaganda machine

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80x100

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-

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Credits



Francis Kayiwa

Emily Flynn

Shawn Denny

Scott Hanrath

Bilal Khalid

Rachel Maderik

w/ OCLC's Jeff Young, SPARQL coach

github.com/oclc-developer-house/thirdpartyapi

Thank you

