



Searching Digital Content via SRU

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Overview

- What is SRU, and why do we need it?
- SRU in practice
- SRU in the DLP
- Search and browse interfaces to SRU
- Going forward...

What is SRU?

- Search/Retrieve via URL
- The game of the name:
 - ZNG, ZiNG
 - SRW/U
 - SRU
 - SRU POST
 - SRU over SOAP
 - CQL





Why standardize search?

- Makes locating content easier for end users
- Increases visibility of existing digital content
- Eases implementation of new systems, features
- Search engines that follow standards can be combined in many ways

What about....

- Z39.50:
 - Complicated (eighteen native and extended services vs. one)
 - Requires connection-based sessions
 - Binary encoding transmitted directly over TCP/IP
- OAI-PMH:
 - Harvesting vs. searching
 - Focused on metadata only, not text
 - Can be used in conjunction with SRU
- Google, OpenSearch:
 - Very simple query syntax

Benefits of SRU

- Web services simplify communication
- Builds on the experience of the Z39.50 community, but sheds Z39.50's complexity
- Allows for any type of underlying search engine:
 - Simple grep applied against a text file
 - Direct access to a relational database
 - An index created from search engine software, such as Swish-e or Lucene

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Benefits of SRU

- Many institutions are implementing SRU:
 - Library of Congress
 - OCLC
 - Index Data
 - DSpace
 - Fedora
- There are SRU tools in many programming languages:
 - Perl
 - Python
 - C
 - Java
 - Ruby

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Operations

- Explain – learn about the contents of the search system, available result formats
- Scan – learn about the usage of terms within the search system
- SearchRetrieve – retrieve documents that match a given query

Explain

- Describes the SRU Server
- Explain Response structure: Zeerex
 - Z39.50 explain, explained and re-engineered in XML
 - Basic administrative information
 - Fields to search
 - Result types
- Sample Explain record

Scan

- Allows listing of terms and their frequencies in the index
- Can be useful for browsing, zero results
- Could display a controlled vocabulary for a given collection
- Sometimes difficult to implement, but not required
- [Sample Scan result](#)

SearchRetrieve

- Submit a query, receive a response
- Any XML return type is allowed
- Result sets last for “a while”
- The simplest SRU client



SRU request parameters

- query
- startRecord
- maximumRecords
- recordSchema

SRU is simple, yet powerful



- Supports simple keyword queries, but allows much more complex queries to be specified.
- Complex queries may be formed by trained users or by task-specific interfaces.
- Default metadata type for returned records, but many types may be available.

Contextual Query Language

CQL has two goals:

- Be as simple as possible
“Just do the right thing”
- Allow powerful searching

Some examples of
“CQL 1.2” adapted
from Ray Denenberg...



Ask and you shall receive.



- cat



- cat

(That's it. The whole query.)

Simple CQL Queries

- cat (simplest)
- cat and dog (simple boolean)
- title = cat (index)

Simple CQL Queries

- `cat` (simplest)
- `cat and dog` (simple boolean)
- `title = cat` (index)
- **`dc.title = cat`** (index qualified)

Qualified indexes

- `title = cat`
- `dc.title = cat`
- `dc.title="Focus on grammar" AND bib.titleSub="basic level"`

Relations

<index> <relation> <search term>

Indexes and relations come in pairs:

- cat
- title = cat

<index> <relation> cat

[cql.serverChoice](#)
(default index)

[cql.scr](#)
(default context set
and relation)
scr: "server choice relation"

About the = relation

= is the same as cql.scr

title = “the complete dinosaur”

means: find these three words, according to the server’s preferred equality metric (not necessarily as a phrase)

Other text Relations

- title = "the complete dinosaur"
- title all "complete dinosaur"
- title any "dinosaur bird reptile"
- title adj "the complete dinosaur"



All

title all "complete dinosaur"

matches

"the complete and unabridged dinosaur"

does not match

"the unabridged dinosaur"



All

title all "old man sea"

is the same as

title="old" and title="man" and title="sea"



Any

title any “dinosaur bird reptile”

does match

“the complete dinosaur” and

“the unabridged dinosaur”



Any

title any "old man sea"

is the same as

title="old" or title="man" or title="sea"



Adj

title **adj** "the complete dinosaur"

matches

"the complete dinosaur" and

“Follow the complete dinosaur home”

More relations

- $<$ less
- $>$ greater
- \leq less or equal
- \geq greater or equal
- \neq not equal

Relation modifiers

□ title =/stem "these completed dinosaurs"

matches

□ *The Complete Dinosaur*

Booleans

- **and**
- **or**
- **not**
- **prox**

dc.title="cat" prox/distance=2 dc.title="hat"

Context sets

- CQL
- DC
- MARC
- Music
- Bib

`bib.namePersonal=/bib.role=author`

`/bib.roleAuthority=marcrelator "George Orwell"`

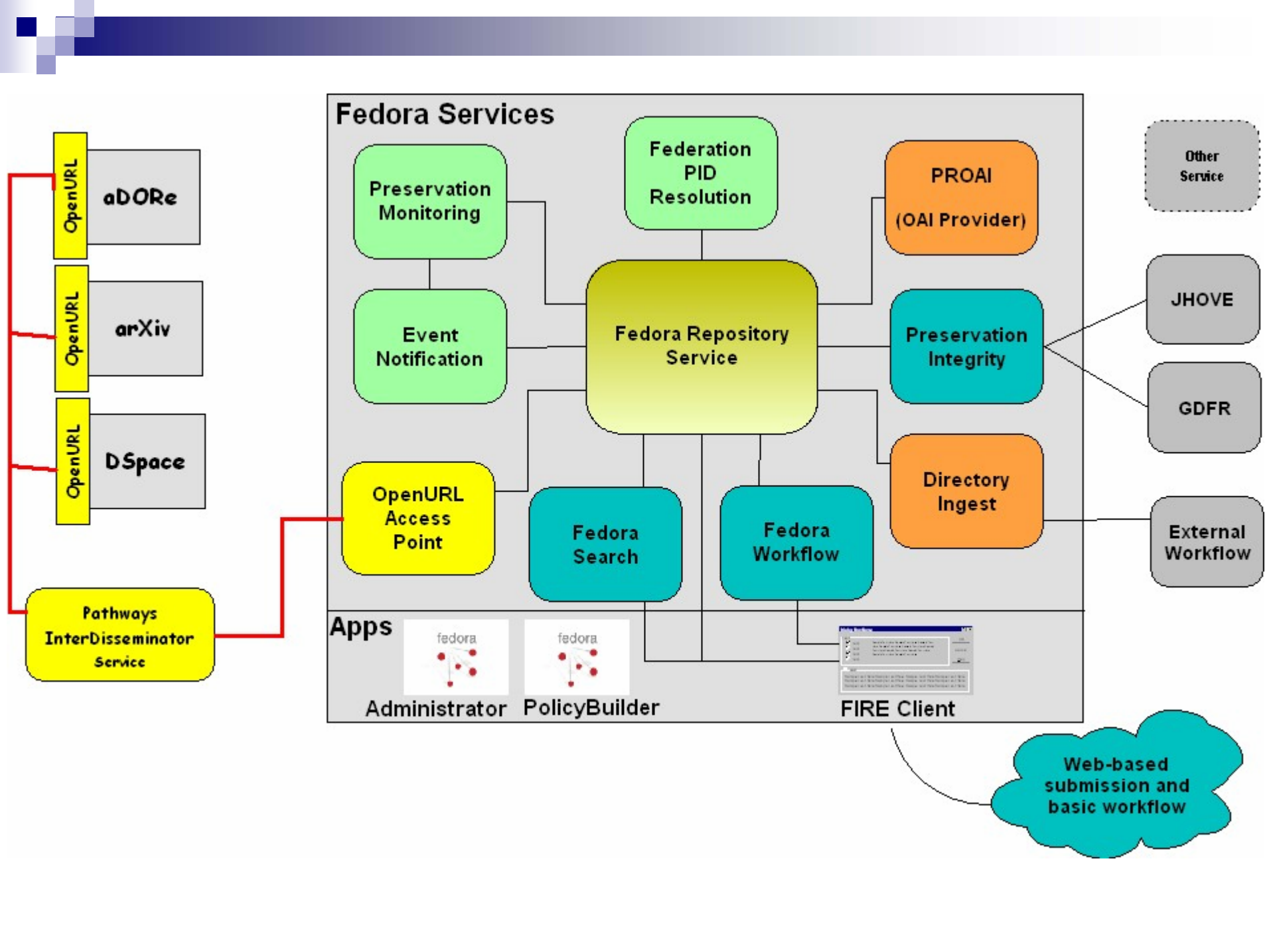
SRU around the world

- OAlster
- Library of Congress (dc, mods, marcxml)
- Rutgers Law Library
- UIUC OAI Registry
- The European Library and the Koninklijke Bibliotheek
- OCLC
 - Research publications
 - SRW registry

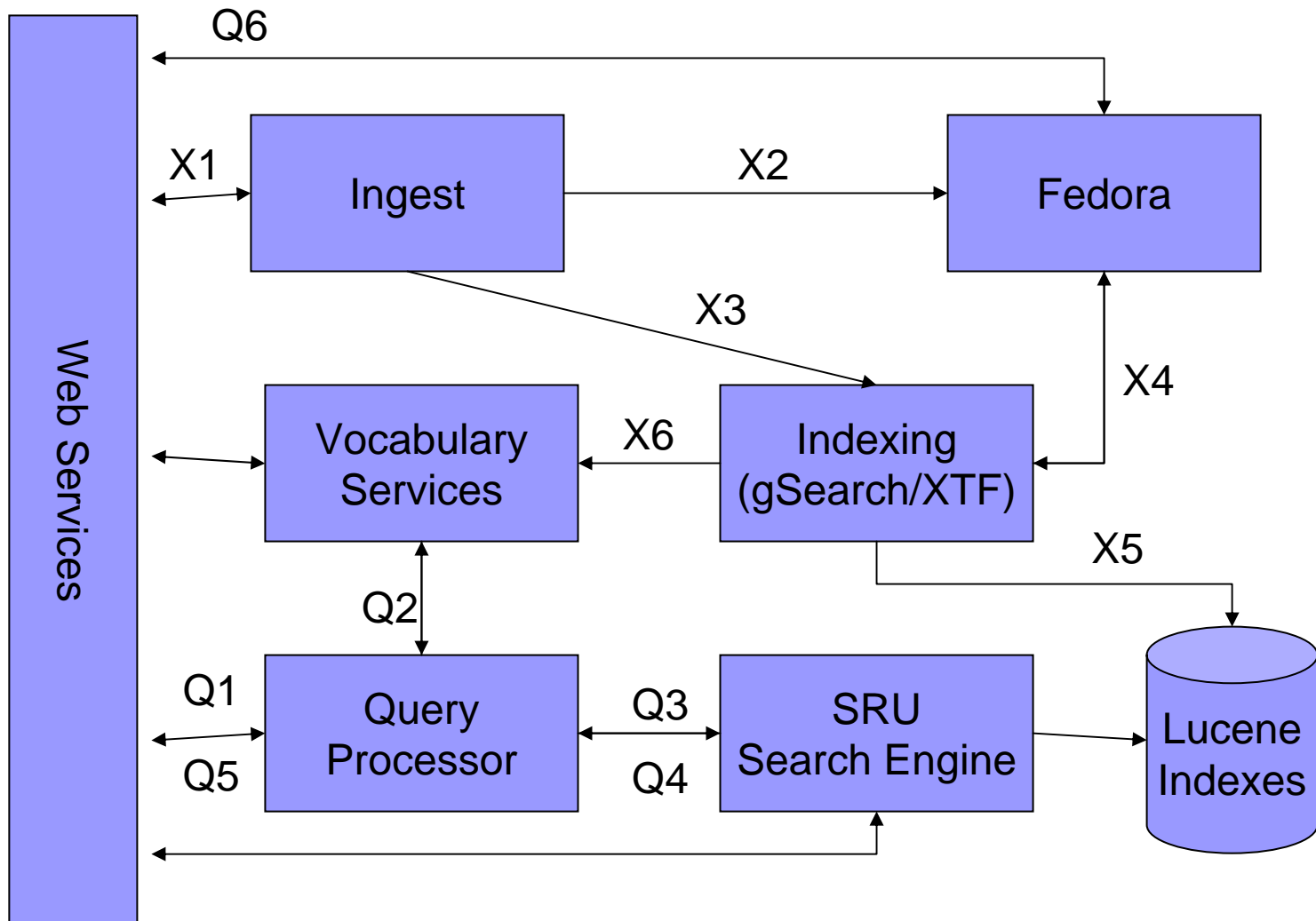
SRU in the DLP

- New infrastructure based on fedora
- Indexing for SRU search
- Interaction between the search system and the index
- The other side of the world: SRU clients





Search system architecture



Browse by doc. number:

Doc. #: 0 <- 1033 -> 12061

Reconstruct & Edit Delete

Browse by term:

(Hint: enter a substring and press Next to start at the nearest term).

First Term Term: NoFieldName Next Term ->

Doc freq of this term: ?

First Doc Next Doc -> Document: ? of ?

Show All Docs Delete All Docs Term freq in this doc: ?

Doc #: 1033, document boost: 1.0

Legend: I - Indexed; T - Tokenized; S - Stored; V - Term Vector

Field	I	T	S	V	Boost	String Value
<foxml.createdDate>	+	+	+		1.0	2006-04-27T15:57:08.784Z
<foxml.label>	+	+	+		1.0	Church on Broadway at 47th St.
<foxml.lastModifiedDate>	+	+	+		1.0	2006-04-27T15:57:09.858Z
<foxml.state>	+	+	+		1.0	Active
<foxml.type>	+	+	+		1.0	FedoraObject
<mods>				+	1.0	<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?><mods:mods xmlns:mods="http://www.loc.gov/
<mods.accessCondition>	+	+	+	+	1.0	There are no restrictions on access.
<mods.classification>						<not available>
<mods.dateCreated>	+	+	+		1.0	1921-07-05
<mods.digitalOrigin>	+	+	+	+	1.0	reformatted digital
<mods.extent>						<not available>
<mods.form>						<not available>
<mods.identifier>	+	+	+		1.0	http://purl.dlib.indiana.edu/iudl/nw/cra/ussteel/screen/CRA-42-112-006
<mods.identifier>	+	+	+		1.0	/nw/cra/ussteel/CRA-42-112-006
<mods.internetMediaType>	+	+	+	+	1.0	image/jpeg
<mods.keywords>	+	+	+	+	1.0	Church on Broadway at 47th St. U. S. Steel Corporation Indiana University Digital Librar
<mods.languageTerm>	+	+	+	+	1.0	eng
<mods.namePart>	+	+	+	+	1.0	U. S. Steel Corporation

Field's Term Vector

Copy text to Clipboard: Selected fields Complete document

The DLP SRU server

The [DLP SRU server](#) is based on an implementation by OCLC:

- Modular, can accommodate many databases of differing types
- Supports both REST (SRU) and SOAP (SRW) interactions
- Extended to support arbitrary Lucene indexes

Configuration:

- `cql.serverChoice = mods.keywords`
- `dc.title = dc.title`
- `dc.creator = mods.namePart`
- `dc.subject = mods.subject`
- `bib.classification = mods.classification`
- `iudl.collection = collectionID`



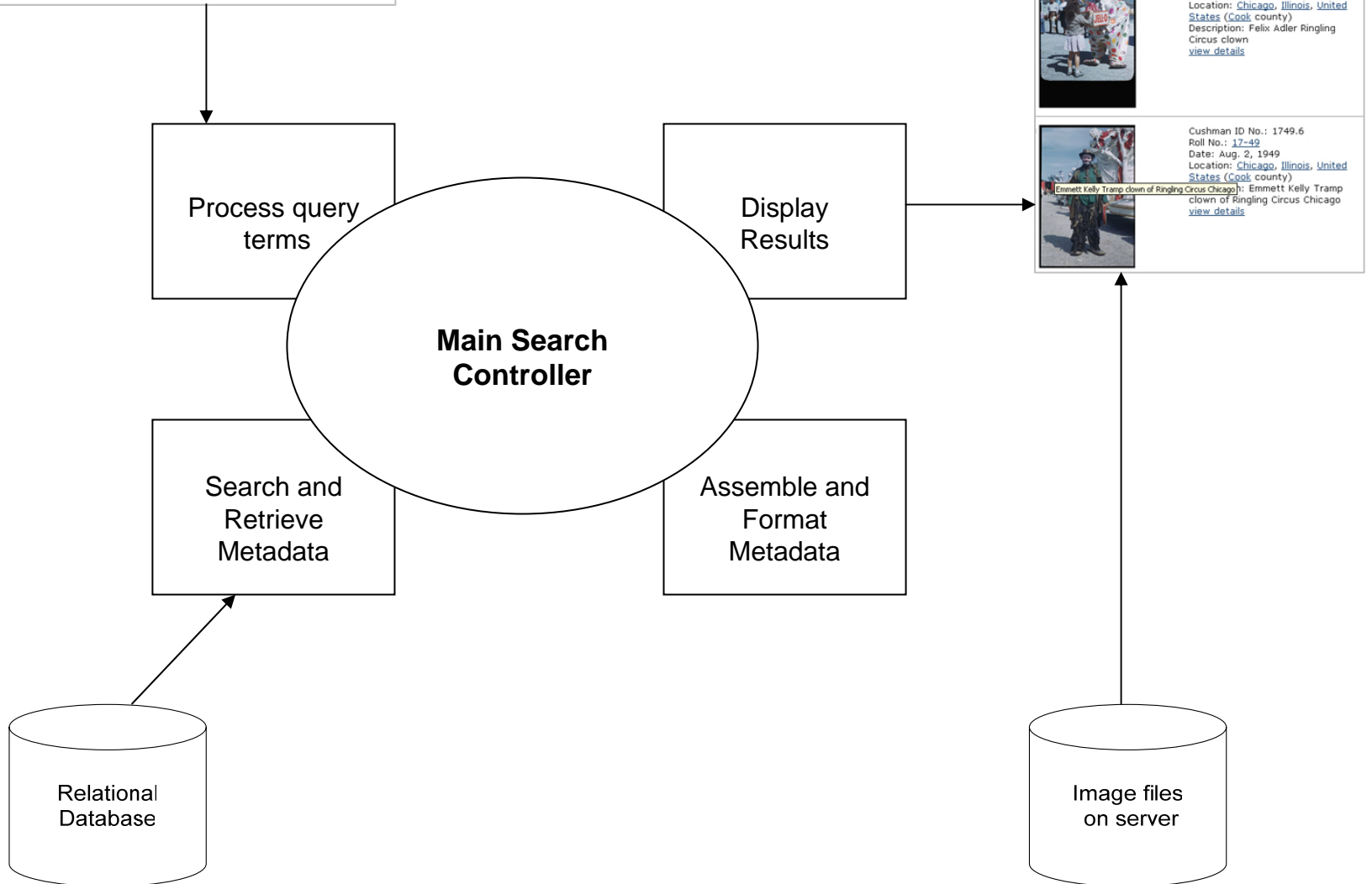
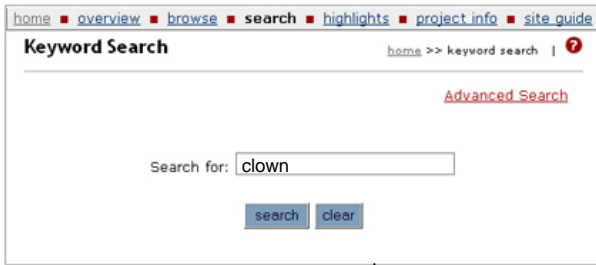
SRU in the DLP

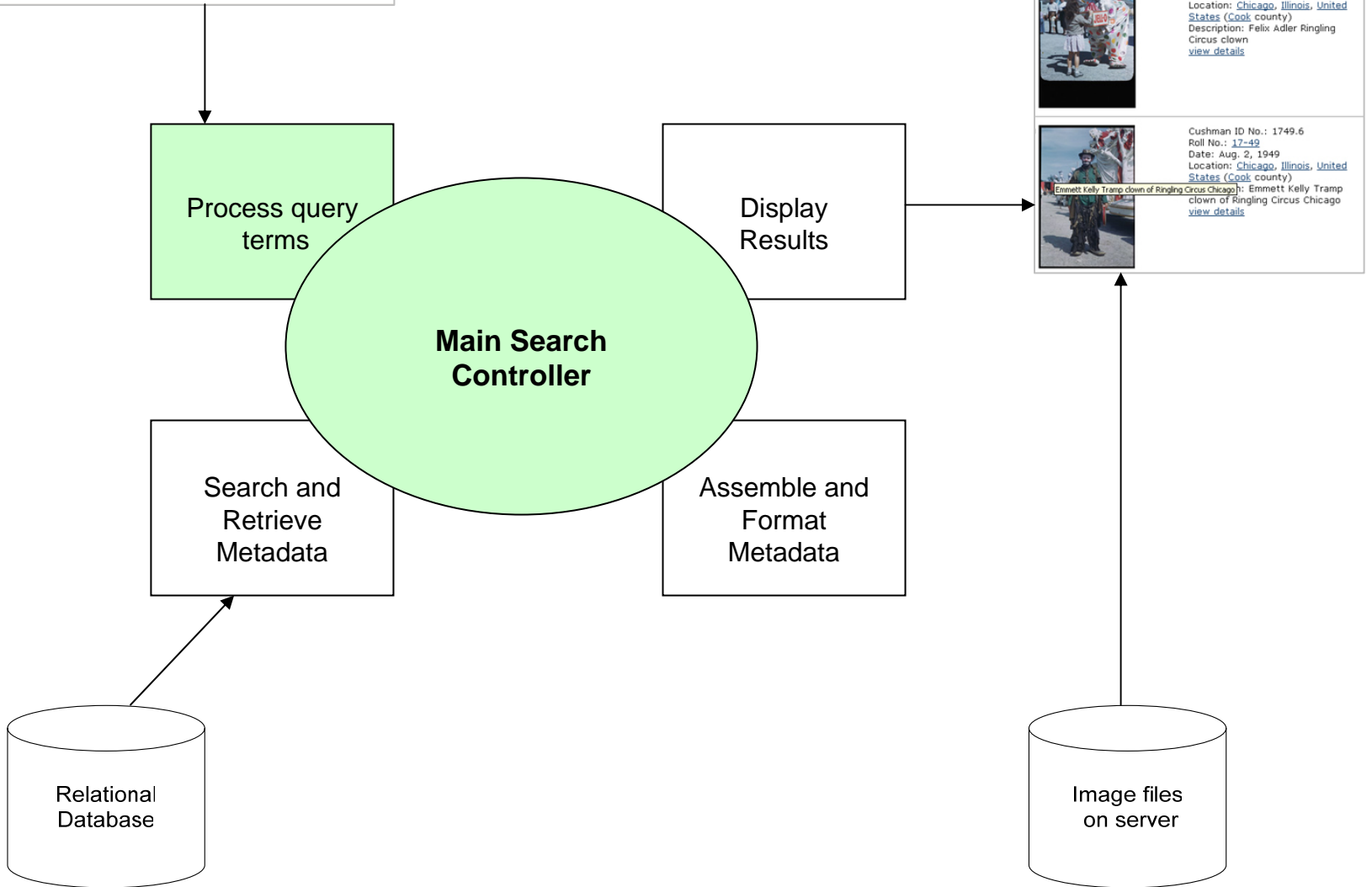
- Implementing SRU clients in search and browse interfaces

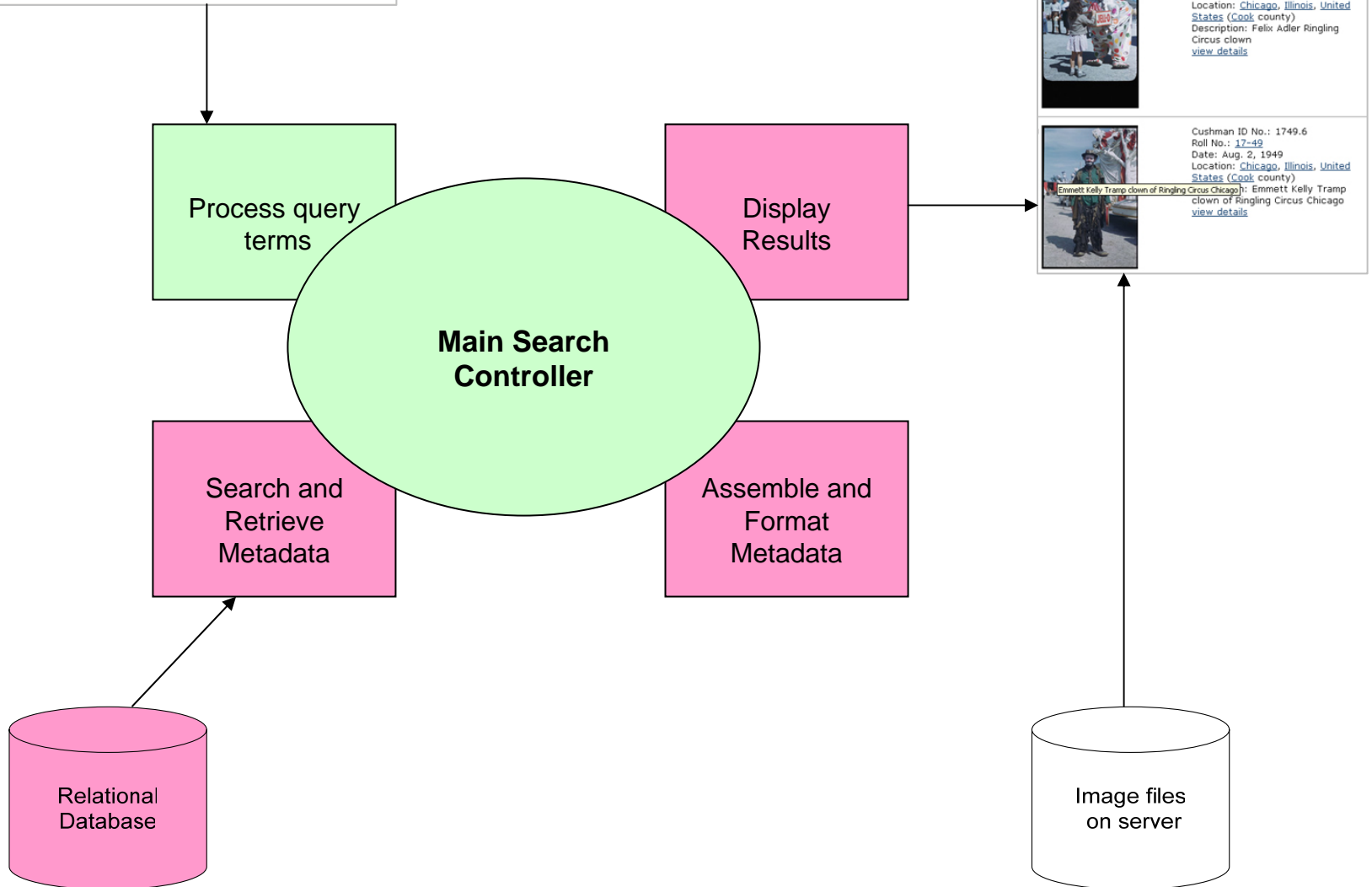
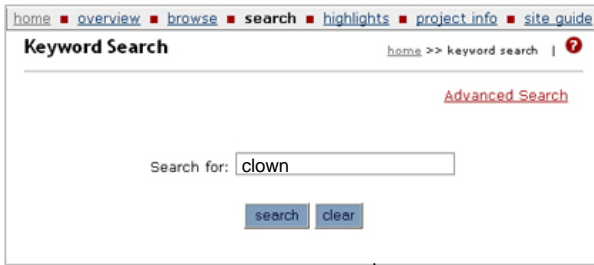


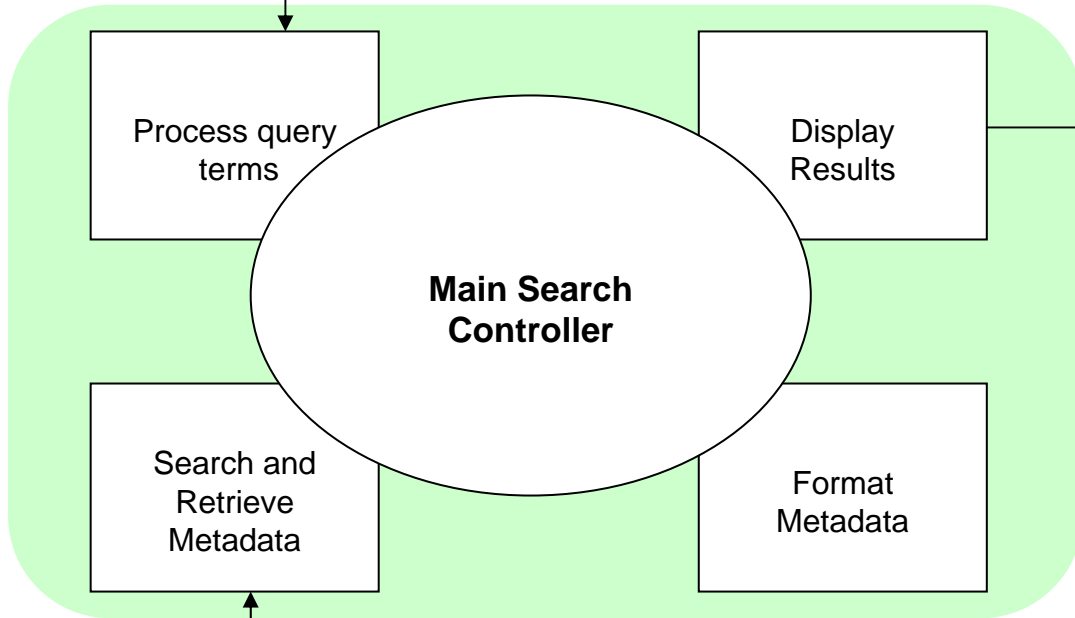
Search and Browse Interfaces

- Repository gives us a standardized way to store objects and metadata
- Still need a way to deliver collections online with minimal development
 - ❖ Past collection interfaces have been developed in a “one-off” manner



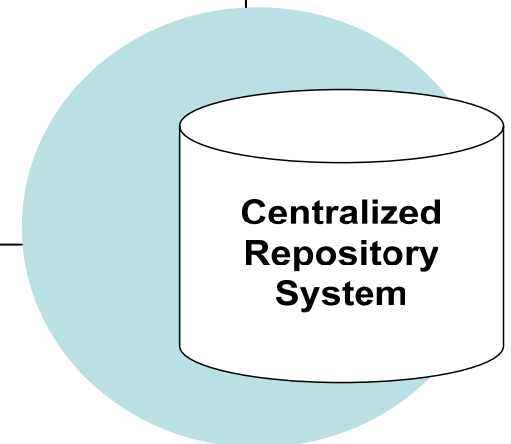




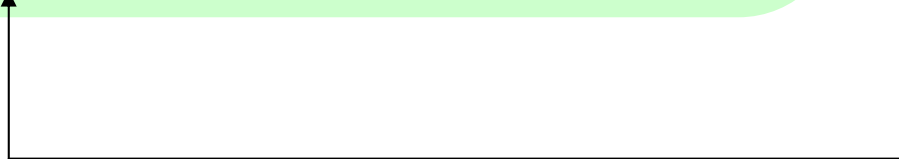


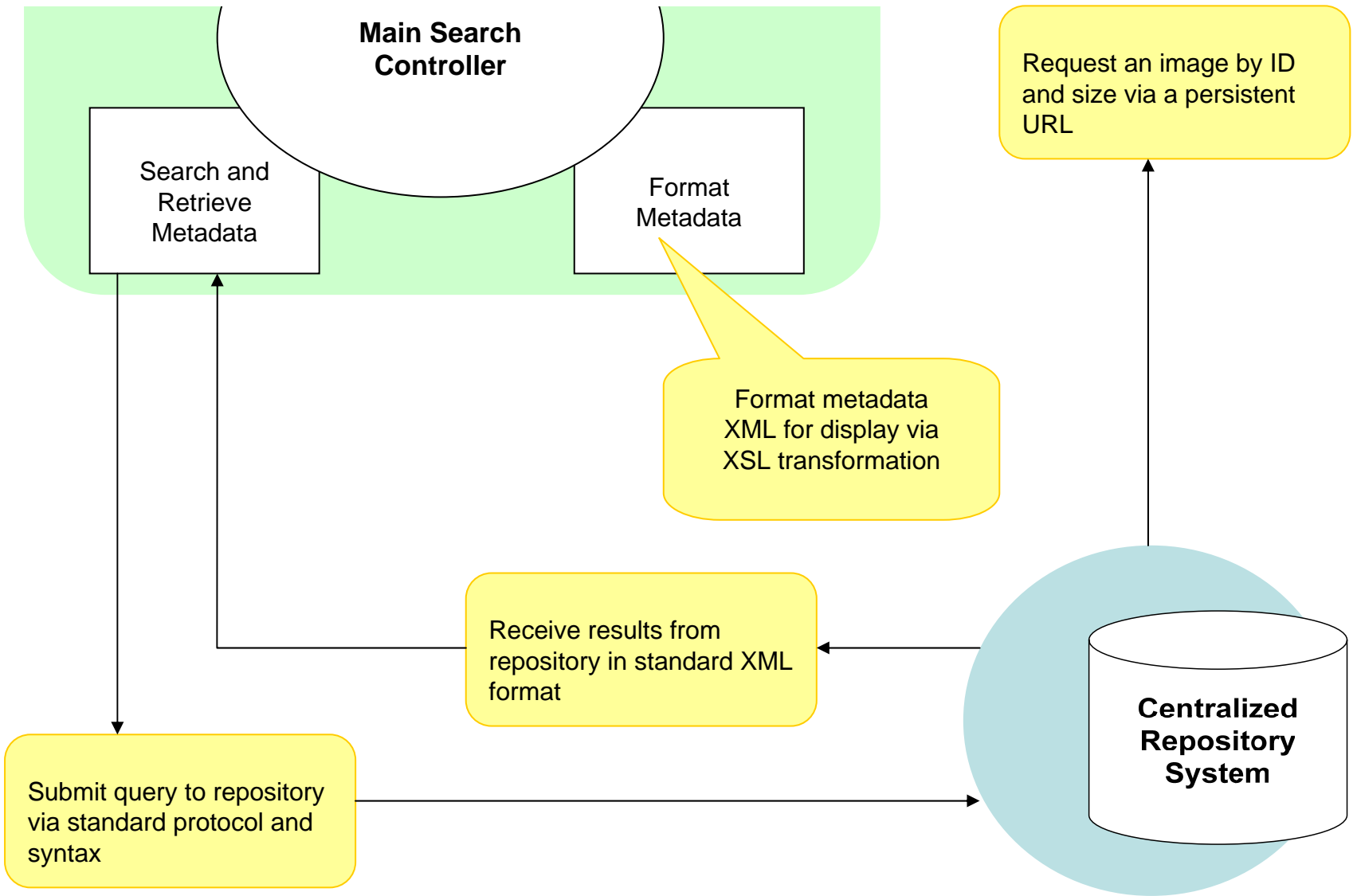
The search results list displays three items, each with a thumbnail image and associated metadata. The first item shows a clown in a red outfit with a dog. The second shows a clown in a white outfit with a red hat. The third shows a clown in a green outfit with a red hat. Each item includes the following metadata: Cushman ID No., Roll No., Date, Location, States, and Description. A link for "view details" is provided for each item.

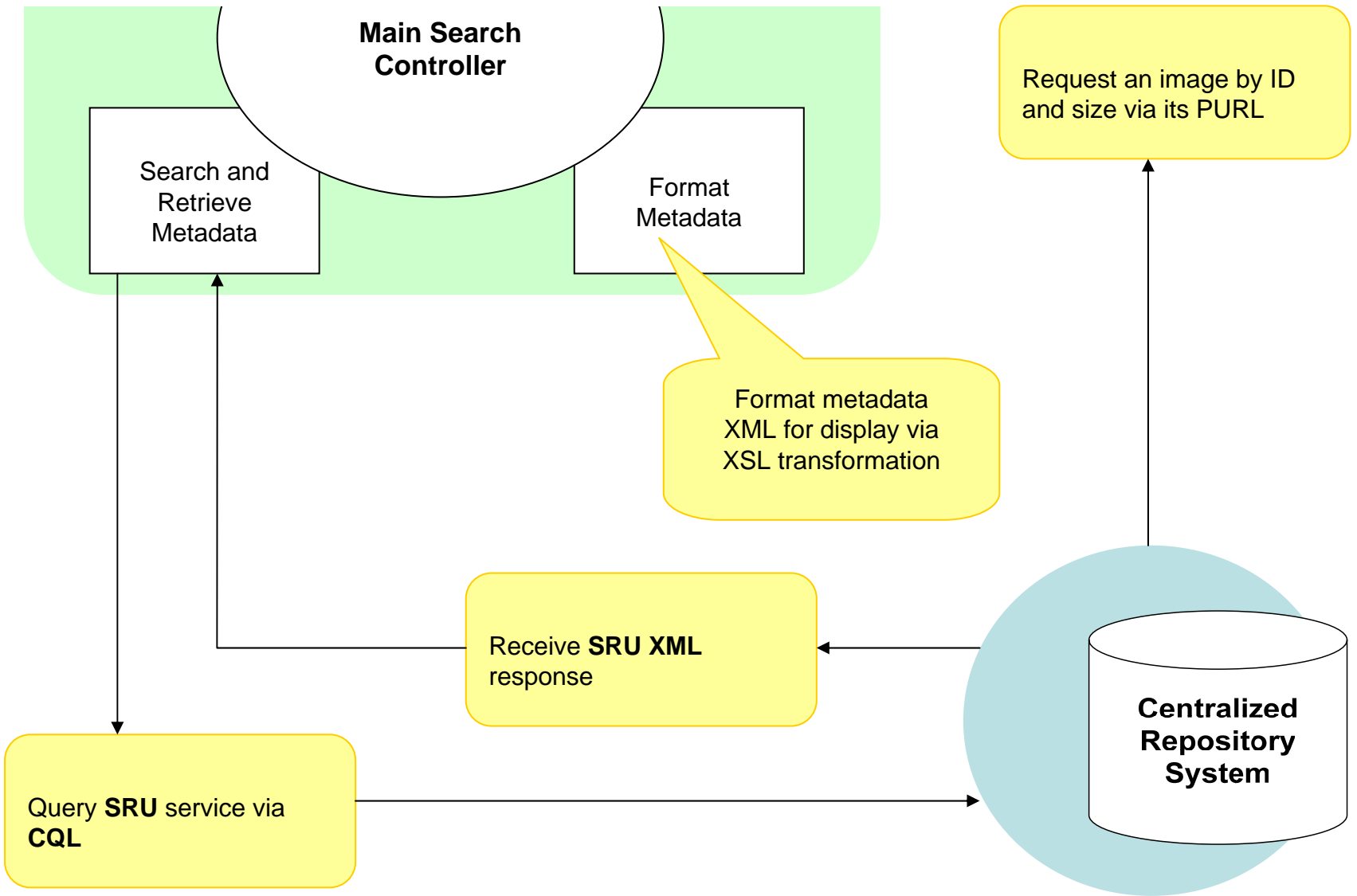
Thumbnail	Cushman ID No.	Roll No.	Date	Location	States	Description	View Details
	947.17	9-47	Aug. 10, 1947	Chicago, Illinois, United States (Cook county)	Ringling Circus clown Felix Adler	view details	
	1649.18	16-49	Jul. 31, 1949	Chicago, Illinois, United States (Cook county)	Ringling Circus clown Felix Adler	view details	
	1749.6	17-49	Aug. 2, 1949	Chicago, Illinois, United States (Cook county)	Ringling Circus clown Emmett Kelly	view details	

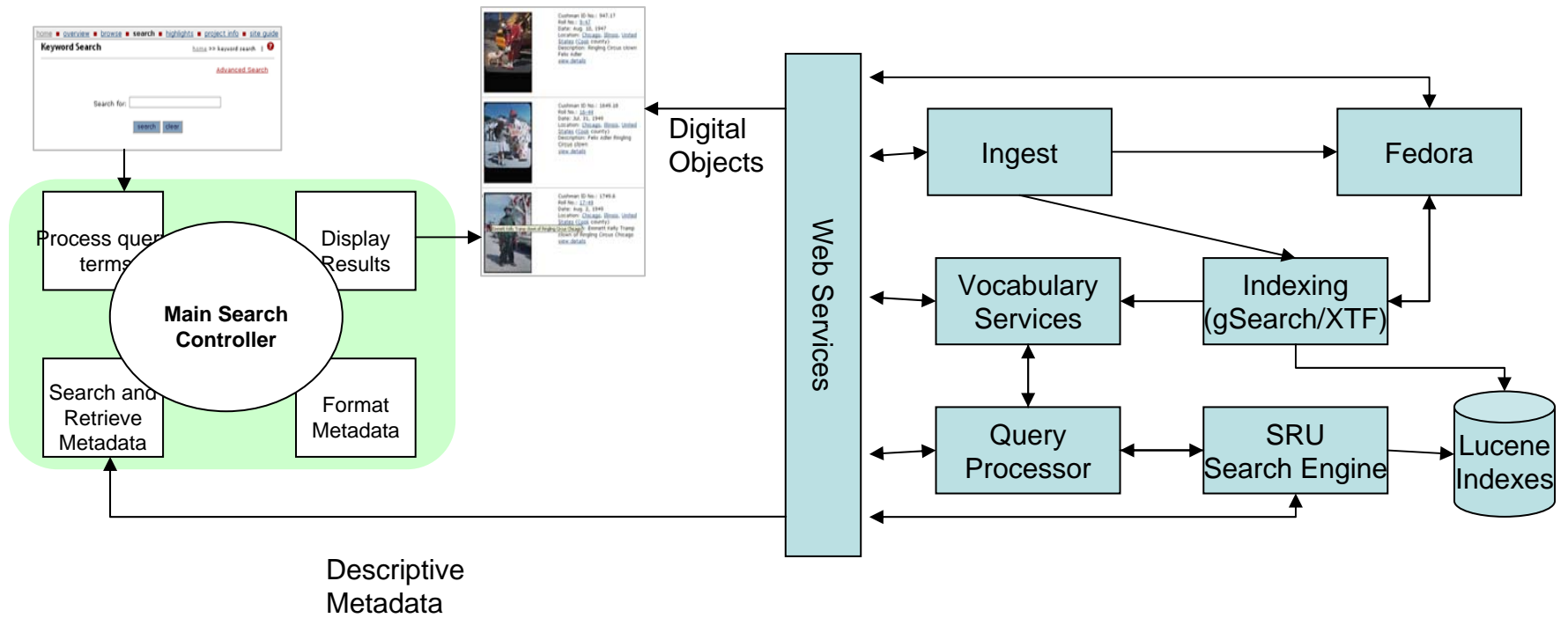


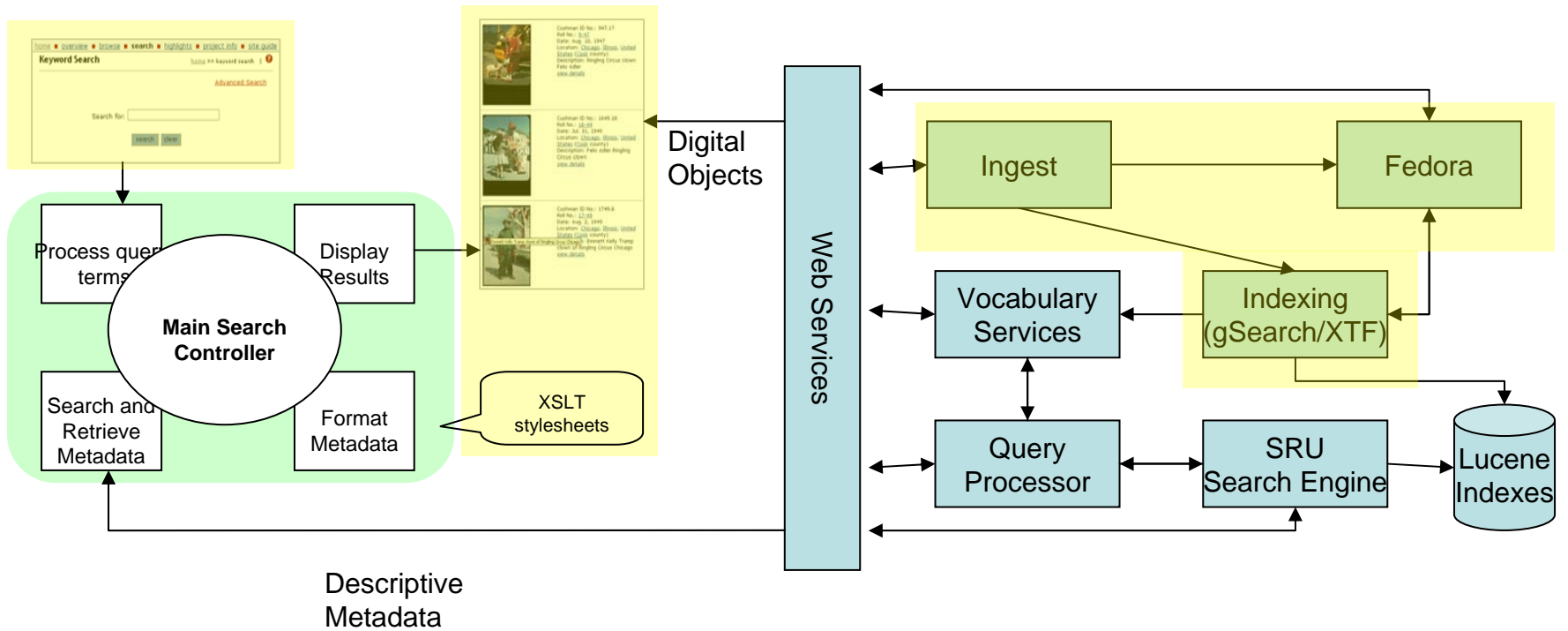
Descriptive Metadata





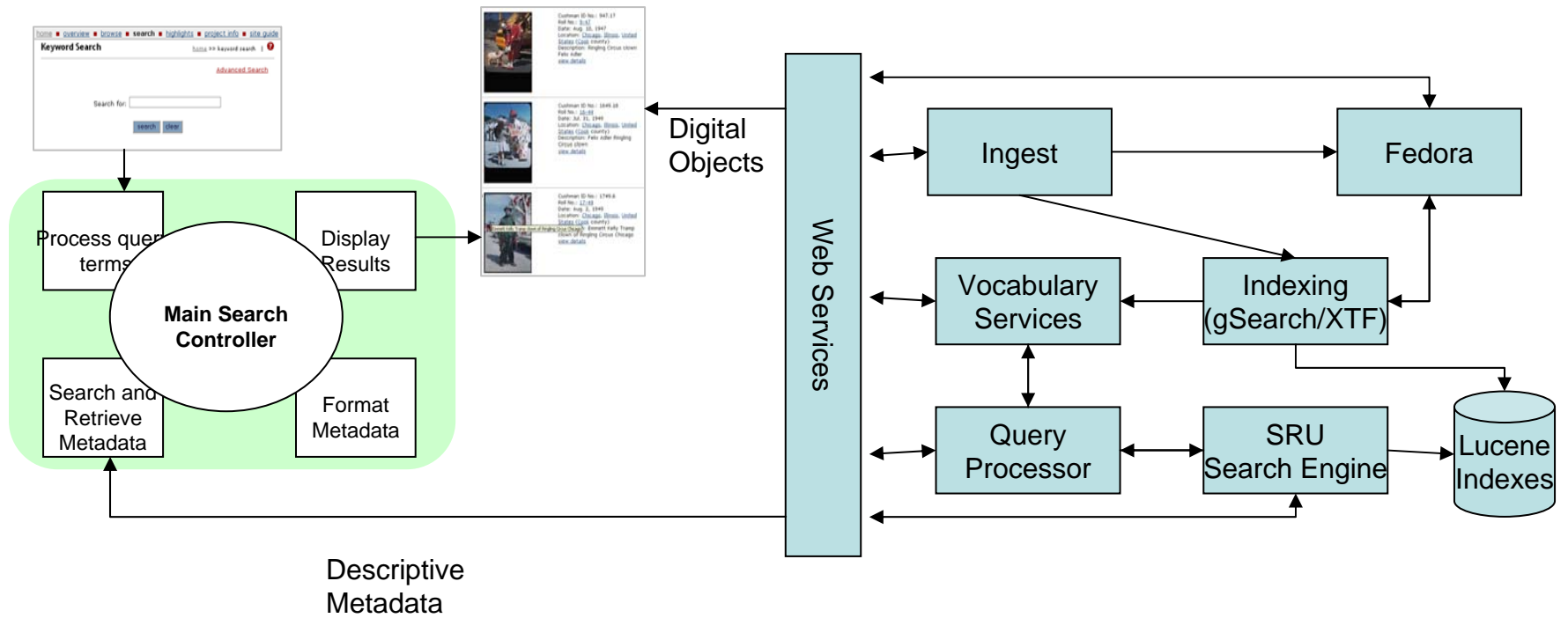






Sounds good in theory...

- Will it work in practice - will it keep us from having to build collection-specific search applications?
- As it turns out, we didn't have to wait long for an opportunity to find out.
- As usual, it started something like:
 - ❖ “By the way, we promised the Lilly Library that we would develop an online demo of the Slocum Puzzle collection to coincide with the grand opening of the Slocum Room”



Delivering the Slocum Puzzle Collection

1. Prepare the metadata

- Map Jerry Slocum's original Filemaker metadata fields to MODS
- Export and convert the Filemaker data to MODS records

2. Load the collection into Fedora

- Acquire preexisting digital images of puzzles
- Load the MODS metadata and images into Fedora via the ingest system
- Index the data using the gSearch system

Delivering the Slocum Puzzle Collection

3. **Develop a prototype for the collection interface**

- Developed by Michelle Dalmau
- Search application uses generic templates to render pages
- Header, navigation, footers, etc. are separate pieces included as pages are rendered
 - Actual interface pages are reusable but still allows strong collection branding

4. **Develop XSLT stylesheets**

- to transform the SRU XML response into HTML for the result and detail pages
- Based on the prototype interface



The Jerry Slocum Mechanical Puzzle Collection

<http://www.dlib.indiana.edu/collections/slocum/>

Order of events

1. Process search terms
2. Convert into CQL query
3. Invoke the SRU server with URL containing CQL query
4. Receive SRU response containing MODS records
5. Apply XSLT stylesheet to transform MODS records to formatted HTML
6. Assemble results page

Insert banner

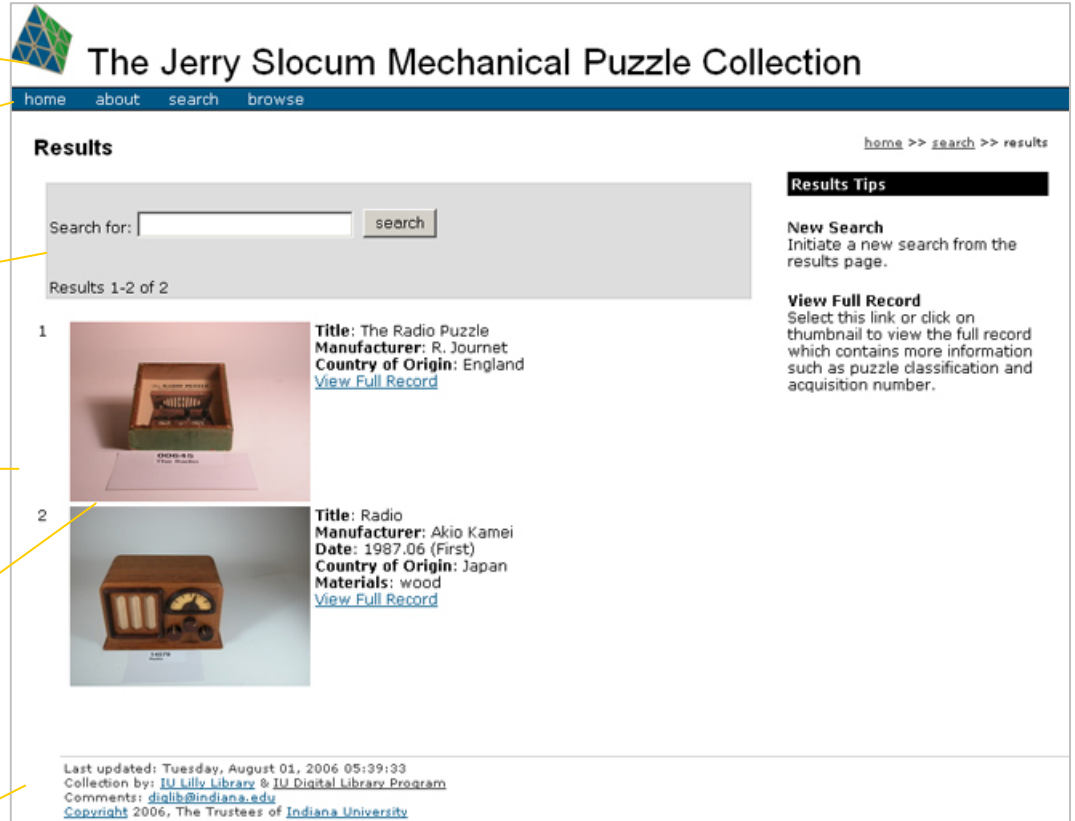
Insert navigation

Insert search controls

Insert formatted HTML
from XSL
transformation

Retrieve inline images
via PURLs

Insert footer



The Jerry Slocum Mechanical Puzzle Collection

home about search browse

Results

home >> search >> results


Results Tips


New Search
Initiate a new search from the results page.

View Full Record
Select this link or click on thumbnail to view the full record which contains more information such as puzzle classification and acquisition number.

Search for: search

Results 1-2 of 2

1  **Title:** The Radio Puzzle
Manufacturer: R. Journet
Country of Origin: England
[View Full Record](#)

2  **Title:** Radio
Manufacturer: Akio Kamei
Date: 1987.06 (First)
Country of Origin: Japan
Materials: wood
[View Full Record](#)

Last updated: Tuesday, August 01, 2006 05:39:33
Collection by: [IU Lilly Library](#) & [IU Digital Library Program](#)
Comments: dialib@indiana.edu
Copyright 2006, The Trustees of [Indiana University](#)

Application log entries from search

Input terms: japan and wood collection:lilly/slocum

CQL query will be: cql.serverChoice="japan" AND
cql.serverChoice="wood" AND
iudl.collection="lilly/slocum"

About to contact SRU server with URL:

<http://fedora.dlib.indiana.edu:8080/SRW/search/GSearch?query=cql.serverChoice%3D%22japan%22+AND+cql.serverChoice%3D%22wood%22+AND+iudl.collection%3D%22lilly%2Fslocum%22&startRecord=1>

Our result total is: 45

Paging

- Pass startRecord parameter so that you start at any point you want
- Application handles calculation, then adds startRecord to SRU parameters
- Based on a page size of 20:
 - ❖ For page 2, set startRecord=21
 - ❖ For page 3, set startRecord=41

Going Forward...

- Reusable application for *text* collections using SRU
- The eXtensible Text Framework (XTF)
 - Pioneered for use within the DLP by David Jiao and Tamara Lopez
 - Architecture that supports searching across collections of heterogeneous textual data, and the presentation of results and documents in a highly configurable manner.
 - Used to deliver the *Minutes of the Board of Trustees of IU* and *The Chymistry of Isaac Newton* collections.

Going Forward...

- DLP federated image search system
 - Need for a single interface to search all of DLP image content
 - The reusable search application easily adapted; it inherently works that way
 - Need to get all collection metadata into the repository and indexed
 - Need to create XSLT stylesheets to handle collection-specific display characteristics

Going Forward...

- Vocabulary and thesaurus services
 - Current search application does not include features to enhance search and browse via thesaurus relationships
 - A cornerstone feature of the *Charles W. Cushman Photograph* collection
 - Need a service to perform search term expansions
 - Lookup and include preferred term in search
 - Lookup and include narrower terms in search
 - Source of terms should be the same thesauri used for descriptive metadata

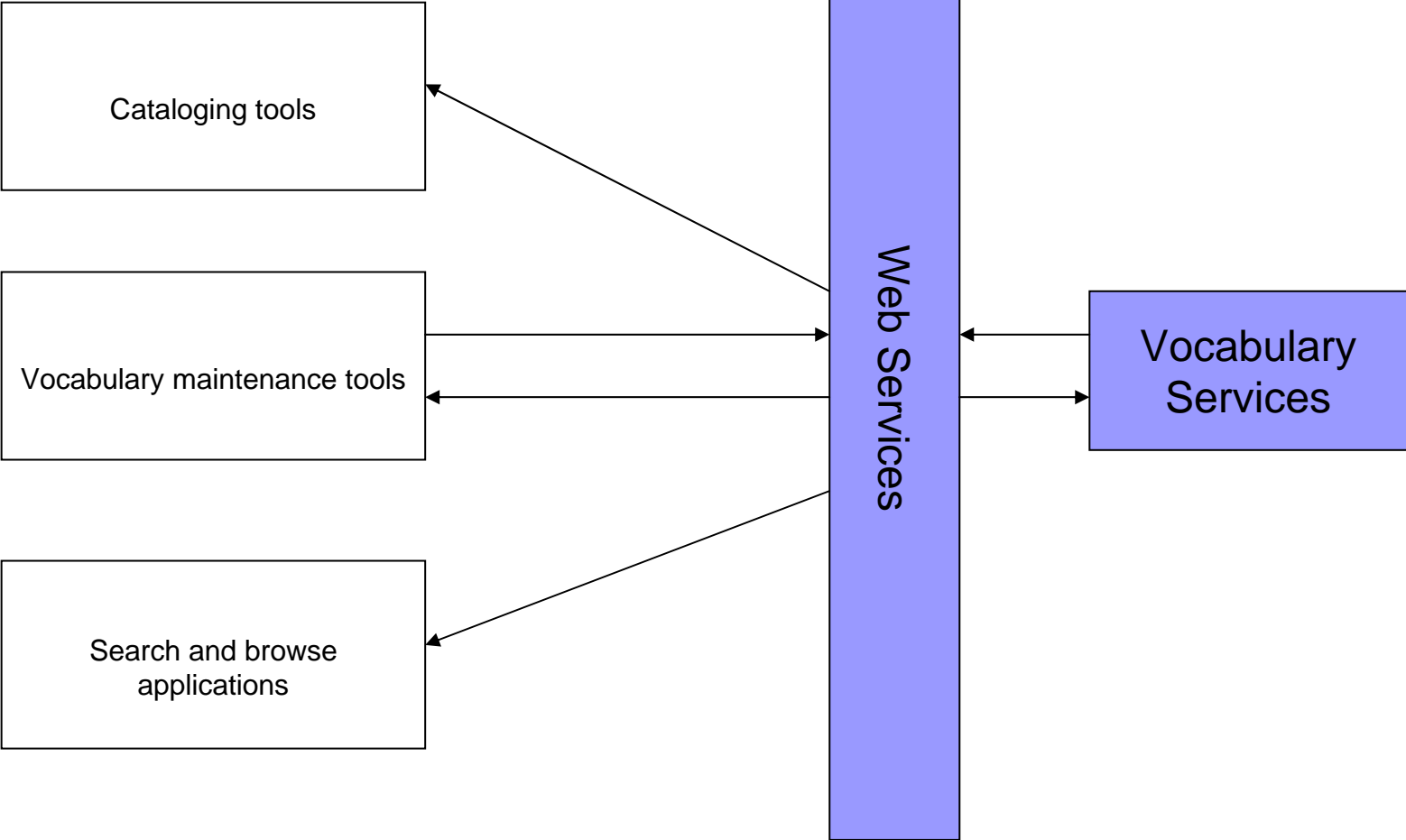
Cataloging tools

Vocabulary maintenance tools

Search and browse applications

Web Services

Vocabulary Services



Going Forward...

- Anticipated design of vocabulary and thesaurus service will be:
 - Vocabularies modeled in a relational database with close Z39.19 compliance
 - Resulting database indexed by Lucene for close integration to Fedora and SRU
 - Possibly even use SRU to query terms for expansion, using Zthes
 - An emerging thesaurus context set for CQL, with companion XML schema for vocabularies and relationships



Going Forward...

- Adapt existing collection interfaces to use new search system based on SRU
 - Each collection will present new challenges that will require new features throughout the system
- Work with OCLC to incorporate our changes to their SRU server
 - Biggest change was to allow SRU to use Lucene indexes versus their database-specific implementation

Going Forward...

- Integration with other search services
 - IUCAT, OneSearch @IU, WorldCat, Google
 - How do we allow external services to search and/or index us via our SRU server?
 - Conversely, how do we accept search input from external systems and translate to CQL/SRU queries?
 - For example, allowing Google search appliance at IU to interface with our search system -- “Gocql”?



Comments or Questions?

Additional links

- [The SRU standard](#)
- [DLP searching system documentation](#)
- [DLP SRU server documentation](#)
- [OCLC's SRU implementation](#)