### INNOVATIVE APPROACHES OF HISTORICAL NEWSPAPERS: DATA MINING, DATA VISUALIZATION, SEMANTIC ENRICHMENT

Facilitating Access for various Profiles of Users

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IFLA News Media Section Lexington, August 2016

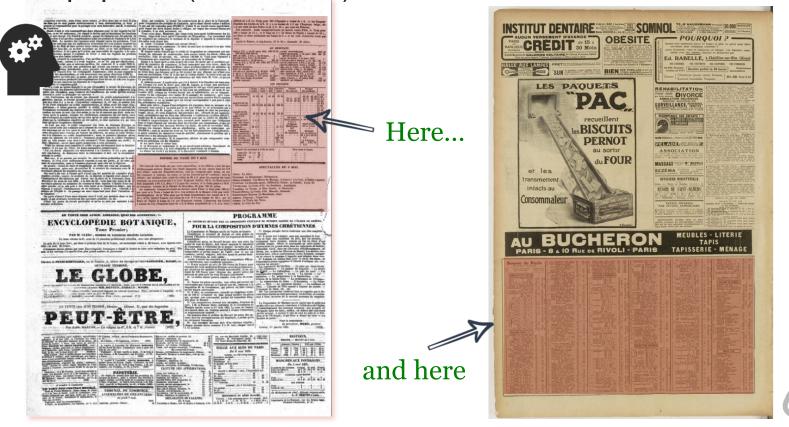




### A True Story about the Researchers' Needs

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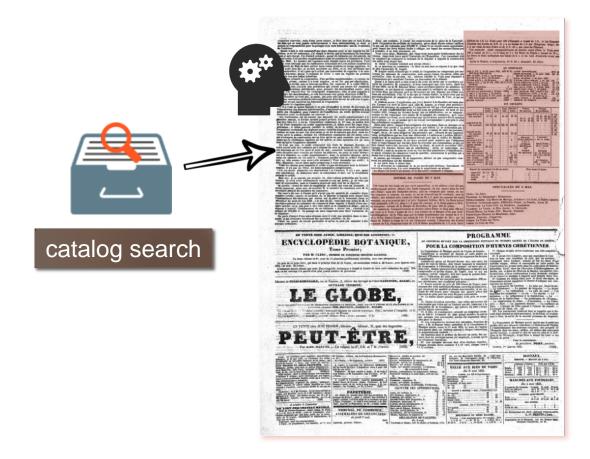
 How can we help historian working on the creation and the development of Stock Market's section in French newspapers? (1800-1870)



### A True Story about the Researchers' Needs

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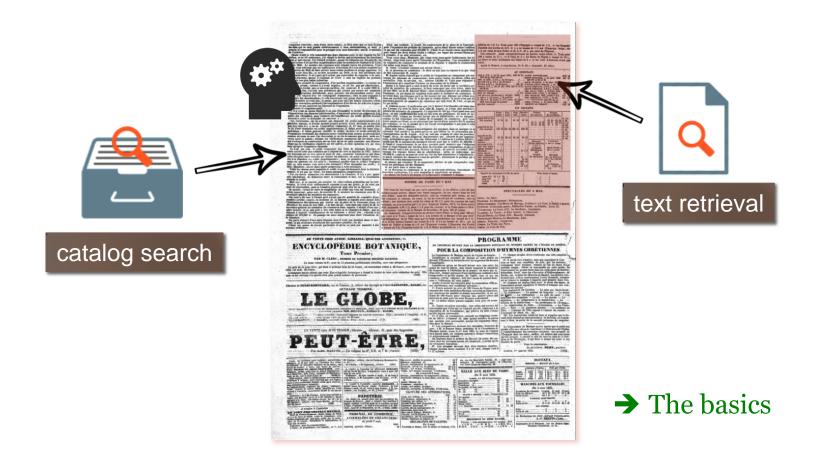
• Obviously, he has to request the digital library catalog.



### A True Story about the Researchers' Needs

• And he needs a text retrieval functionality.

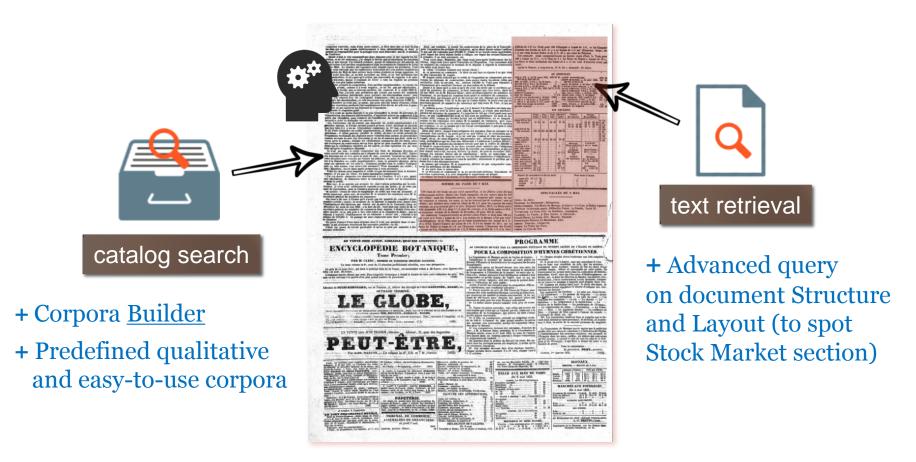
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### A True Story about the Needs of Researchers

• But is it enough? Shouldn't we do better?

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# How to Satisfy Researchers' (and other DLs' Users) Needs?

Let's try to address this issue and let's focus on two questions. Should we:

- Give end-users access to <u>quantitative metadata</u> describing documents structure and layout?
- Feed our DLs with <u>semantically enriched</u> documents?

#### Plan

- 1. The Europeana Newspapers Test Bed: Data Mining Quantitative Metadata of Historical Newspapers
- 2. The RetroNews portal: Semantic Enrichment of Newspapers at Large Scale
- 3. Conclusion



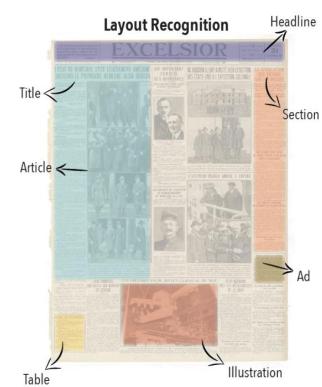


# **EN: Enriching Digital Documents**

 Europeana Newspaper project has enriched and aggregated millions of heritage newspapers pages with advanced refinement techniques like <u>Optical Layout Recognition</u> and <u>Named Entities</u> <u>Recognition</u>.







#### What is OLR?

Identification of <u>structural</u> elements, like <u>articles</u> and <u>sections.</u>

Classification of <u>types</u> <u>of content</u> (ads, offers, novel, stock market...)

### Document Analysis Technique like OLR Produce Quantitative Metadata

# The good news is that OCR and OLR files are full of interesting objects marked up in the XML:

- OCR (ALTO) is a source for quantitative metadata: number of words, illustrations & tables, paper format...
- OLR (METS) is a valuable source too for quantitative metadata on high level informational objects:
  - Articles, sections (group of articles), titles, etc.

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Content types (ads, judicial review, stock market...)



Huge amount of valuable data for historians!

### How to Build such Datasets?

- We have to count the number of objects in each page of the collection (7 metadata at issue level, 5 at page level).
- We need to package and deliver these datasets to end-users (XML, JSON and CSV formats).

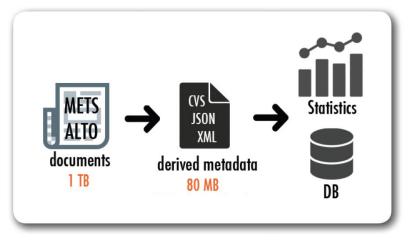
Europeana Newspapers project@BnF: 880,000 OLR'ed pages from BnF newspapers collection, 6 titles, 1814-1944

**Bibliothèque** 

#### **Pros**:

- Rich dataset: 5,5 M of metadata
- Give to users <u>light</u> derived datasets, not TB of XML files!
- No copyright issue (no text, no image)
- It's not rocket science. It's <u>fast</u> (optimized NoXML parsing script)

#### No Cons!



### Who are the End-Users of such Metadata?

Various profiles of users will benefit from this quantitative metadata, <u>inside</u> and <u>outside</u> the digital library.



**General Public** 



**Researchers** (Digital Humanities, History of Press, Information Science)





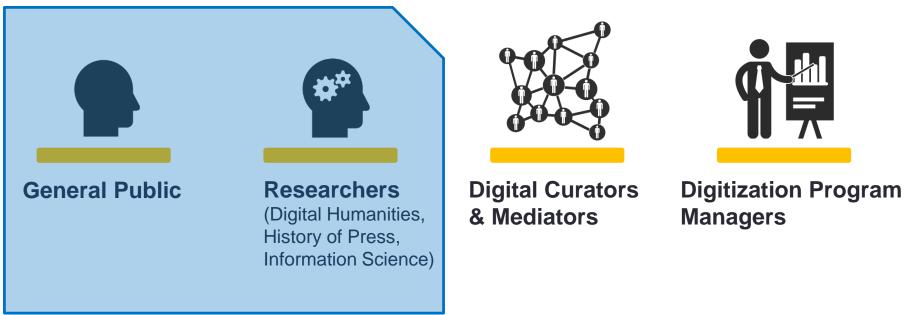
Digital Curators & Mediators

Digitization Program Managers

### Who are the End-Users of such Metadata?

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#### **DL Users**



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#### **DL Professionals**



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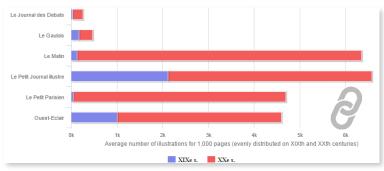
# Digitization or IT People might be Interested by those Metadata

# Statistical information on digitized content for project managers and IT teams.

- Automatic correction of noisy OCR: What is the average density in words of the press collection ?
  - *x* digital documents/day received by the DL from its service providers, *y* pages/document, *z* words/page
  - $\succ$  *n* words per day to process
  - computing power to provide for a real-time post-processing of the OCR
- Images bank: What titles contain illustrations? What is the total number of images one can expect?



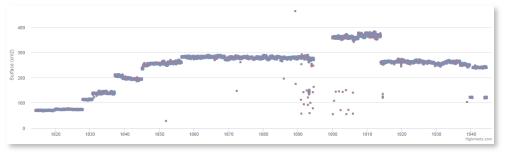
#### ➔ Better knowledge of the collection



### **Discovering Knowledge through Visualization**

#### Data visualization allows <u>researchers</u> to discover meaning and information hidden in large volumes of data

 History of press/page format: Digital archeology of papermaking and printing. Source: page dimension@OCR

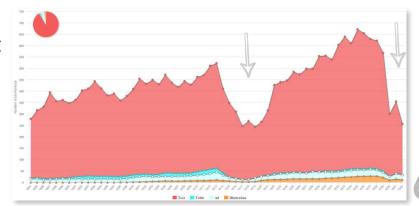




 History of press/activity: Dataviz of types of content shows the impact of the Great War on the economical activity and assesses the period of return to pre-war level activity (roughly 10 years).

Source: types of content@OLR

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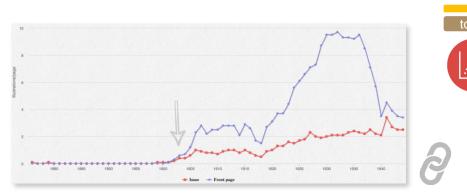


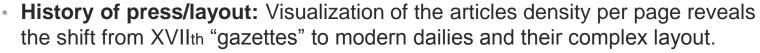
© Highcharts

### **Discovering Knowledge through Visualization**

Data visualization allows <u>researchers</u> to discover meaning and information hidden in large volumes of data

 History of press/illustration: Dataviz demonstrates the growing importance of illustration (blue: front page, red: inside pages). Source: illustrations count@OCR





Source: articles count@OCR

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### The True Story (cont'd): unhappy Ending

"Stock Market quotes in French Newspapers (1801-1870)" PhD in Communication and Information Science (P.-C. Langlais)

- The creation of his corpus was very painful:
  - 1. The historian had to script the DL (Gallica) to extract text and metadata from multiple newspaper titles.
  - 2. Then he had to refine/structure his text corpora.

#### More than 100 Python scripts were needed!



Historians generally prefer to focuse on research, not on writing scripts...

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# The True Story (cont'd): Could we Have Helped him?

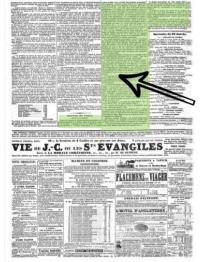
#### OLR facilitates the corpus creation task

→ Content Types classification, Section identification

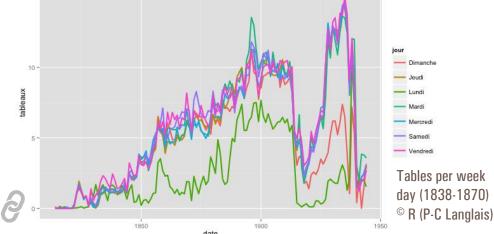
# The quantitative dataset is of a great help

"Tables" in newspapers are predominantly used in Stock Market section → instant use of this metadata!







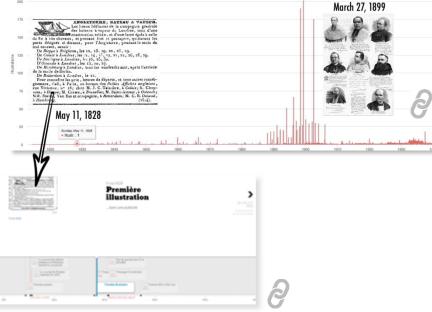


→ Easy to make graphs (from the 80 Mb high level dataset, compared to 1Tb of raw XML OCR)

### Engaging new Audiences with Dataviz

#### Data visualization facilitates rediscovery and reappropriation of heritage documents (by the general public)

 Data visualization of illustrations density can reveal trends or outliers, like highly illustrated issues (illustr. suppl.) or the <u>first</u> published illustration in a title.

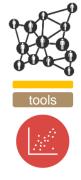


Facts extracted thanks to dataviz can then enrich other digital objects like <u>timelines</u>.



 $^{\odot}$  https://timeline.knightlab.com

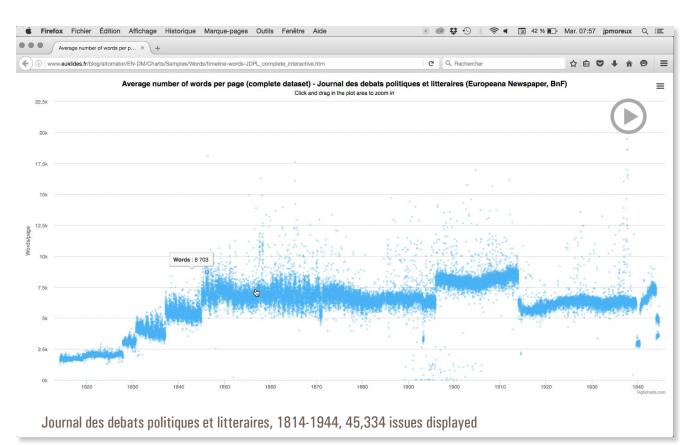
© www.RetroNews.fr

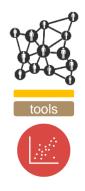


### Engaging new Audiences with Dataviz

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 Interactive chart of the word density reveals breaks due to changes in layout & paper format, outlier issues...





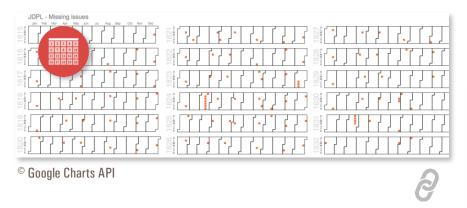
➔ Go beyond keyword spotting and page flip!

➔ Some users would like to play with those charts!

### Are my Data Representative?

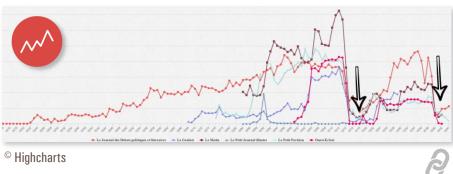
The quality of datasets affects the validity of the analysis and interpretation. Irregular data in nature or discontinuous in time may introduce bias. A qualitative assessment should be conducted. Data vizualisation can contribute to quality control.

 A calendar display of a title data shows rare missing issues, which suggests that the digital collection is representative.



"Inform end users about data quality!

Stock Market quotes study based on the content tagged "table": one can empirically validate this hypothesis by the sudden inflections recorded in 1914 and 1939 for all titles, being known and established the historical fact of the virtual halt of trading during the two World Wars.



### Querying the Dataset

Those datasets can be requested with dedicated tools (statistical environments, NoSQL or XML databases...)

 Images search solution used by Gallica Mediation Dpt: A XQuery HTTP API identifies "graphical" pages, that is to say both those poor in words and including (large) illustrations.



http://localhost:8984/rest?run= findIllustratedPages.xq&fromDate=1900-01-01&toPage=1 → "As a digital mediator, seeking for illustrations in our *x*M pages newspaper collection is a nightmare..."



→ Let's remember that newspapers are full of illustrations not described in our catalogs!

### **Advanced Search Mode for Newspapers**

 Feeding the Search Engine with layout and structural metadata allows DL users to perform advanced mixed queries:

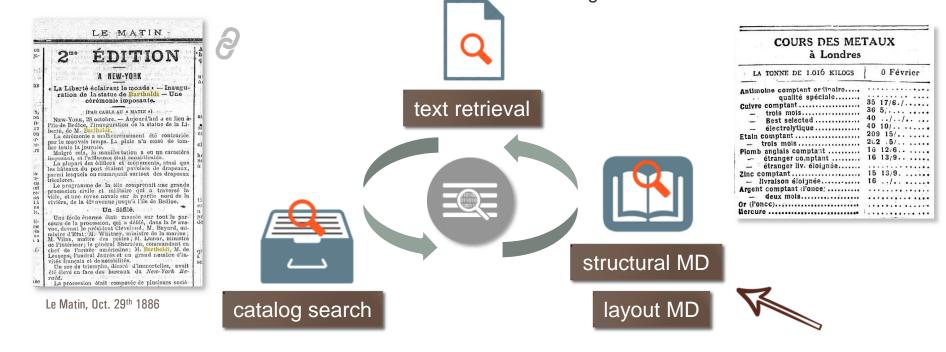
? articles from 1886 where

title OR subtitle contains

"bartholdi" OR "statue" & "liberté"

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? <u>articles</u> with <u>table</u> in *Le Matin* where <u>title</u> contains "metal prices" and <u>body</u> contains "gold"



### **Advanced Search Mode for Newspapers**

• **Trove** (@Australia) example:

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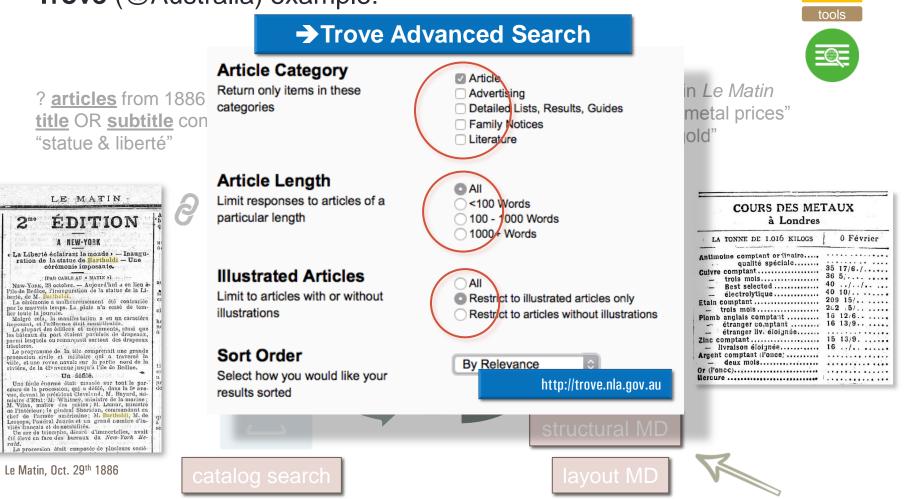
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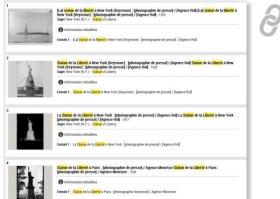
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### Advanced Search Mode: Looking for Images

- Newspapers are full of illustrations. But where? OCR tells us.
- What are those illustrations about? OCR gives us the text around the illustrations, sometimes the illustrations' caption.

?illustrations after 1885 where caption contains "statue&liberté"

 Gallica search on bibliographic metadata only: 15 docs (photos, drawings) in a 400k images collection



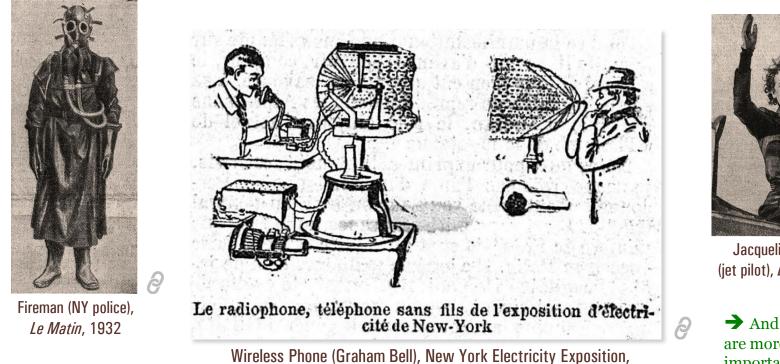
OCR/OLR helped API search: 11 hits in the (small) EN test bed (850k pages)



http://localhost: 8984/rest?run = findCaptionedIllustrations.xq&fromDate = 1886-01-01&keyword = statue.\*liberteilibe

### Advanced Search Mode: Looking for Images

 After 1890, newspapers are a rich iconographic source regarding historical events but also everyday life, popular culture... We need to give our users the tools to use it!



Le Gaulois, July. 12<sup>th</sup> 1899

Jacqueline Cochrane (jet pilot), *Le Matin*, 1938

➔ And illustrated articles are more likely to hold important content...

### Advanced Search Mode: Looking for Images

 After 1890, newspapers are a rich iconographic source regarding historical events but also everyday life, popular culture... We need to give our users the tools to use it!



First IFLA remote presentation at the BnF (1899)



Caroline

Jean-Philippe

Ş

# Retronews.fr's Aims



Retronews covers 3 centuries of French Newspapers (1631-1945).

A dynamic process is on to search, find and share a better understanding of these times and <u>bring connections to nowadays</u>. We aim at:

- Improving the access to the newspapers with the latest online functionalities.
- Helping to find and better understand many topics.

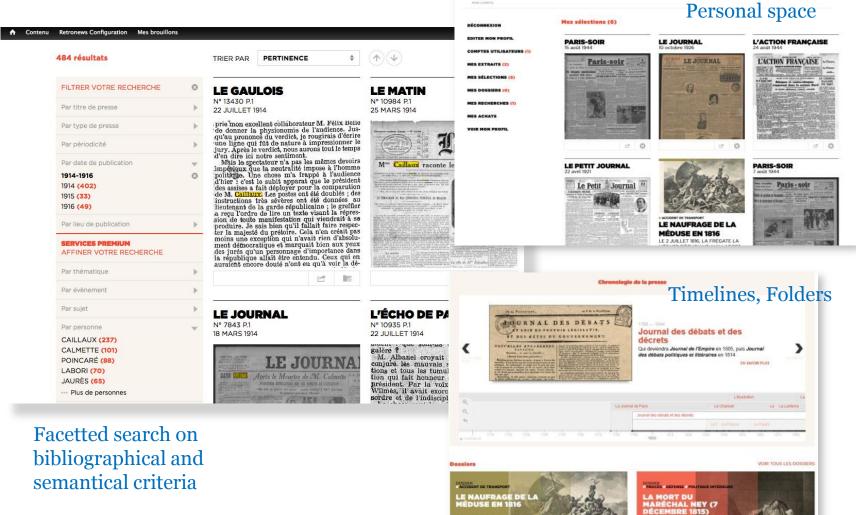
In term of volume, this means today 3M pages; 15M articles are available on the web site. The double amount will be available in 2018. (At the BnF, 5 % of the press collections are digitized.)

# **Specific Key Points**

- The documents are <u>enriched</u> and structured with thematics, topics, named entities... This means the largest directory book of people.
- This brings both the possibility to go <u>deeper</u> into a research and, to <u>enlarge</u> the research when it is in a dead-end.
- Users also enjoy specific tools to <u>work with the content</u> and be able to insert it into their academic works (with saved queries, personal selection, extraction of content, etc.).
- The portal is editorialized with chronicles: daily "Echos", thematic folders, the timelines of the newspapers in France.



# RetroNews



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# **Enriching the Content with Semantic**

RetroNews uses four concepts to enrich the text with semantic annotations:



- Named entities (3 categories: people, places, organizations): NE recognition is driven by linguistic grammar-based techniques and authorities files.
- *Themes* (14 top level themes, 231 second level): derived from the IPTC classification and refurbed for heritage press. A lexica has been created for each theme, and the text corpus is indexed according to these lexica.
- *Events* (147): closed list of historical events defined by experts of the editorial team, each event associated with a lexica and with dates.
- Topics' modelling uses Wikipedia articles' titles and a list of the most frequent queries expressed by users on the BnF's DL.

# Advanced Query and Discovery



## The quality of the data

 For datavisualization, as well as for semantic enrichment, some qualities of the data are required to bring valuable results: Are the data representative enough and numerous enough?

EX. Is the time lengh of the newspapers long enough to bring meaningfull results?

• OCR quality of historical documents can be an obstacle to semantic enrichment processing.

EX. Does it make sense to apply NER on bad to medium OCR quality?

• For some semantic enrichment tasks, article segmentation level is needed (OLR).

EX. Topic modelling or events recognition at page level is almost useless.

Malgré les mensonges intéressés de la presse bourgeoise, nos camaradés de la S. T. C. R. P. ont chômé le Premier. Mai. La marche des événements le démontre d'ailleurs surabondamment. Le syndicat confédéré n'aragit pas jugé bon de donner, à ses adhérents d'ordre de grève, laccoud pensait gu'il allait assister à la débandade au syndicat unitaire. Mais malgré cette trahison, le syndicat anilaire maintint su décision de grève, el c'ést ainsi gu'aux autobus il y cut près de 50 pour 100 de chômeurs, cependant que sur les trams, on peut dire que le chiffre de gréves, atteignit 35 p. 100.

# The quality of the enrichment

 Semantic enrichment may need reference corpus, which are difficult to build for heritage content.

EX. Using Wikipedia content for reference will introduce anachronism... Contemporary NE authorities won't adapt to historical newspapers. Etc.



 Do the semantic facettes embody the different aspects of the reality I focus on?

EX. The building of thematics such as Women, Education also need to go through the channel of Religion in the XIXth c. in France.

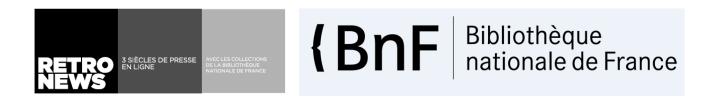
 And finally, evaluation of semantic enrichment results is a challenging task.

EX. How to evaluate topic modelling results? One needs a complex approach to build ground truth... and automation to compute rates.

# Conclusion

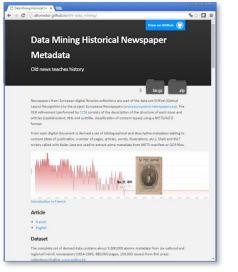


- <u>Quantitative</u> metadata are relevant for all DLs' users: scientists, general public, institutions' employees.
- <u>OLR enrichment</u> provides a rich source of information for researchers, through web portals or ready-to-use datasets. Such datasets, possibly crossed with the OCRed text, usually provide a fertile ground for research hypotheses. Only <u>basic</u> data mining & dataviz methods and tools are needed to exploit such datasets.
- <u>Semantic enrichments</u> helps DLs users to cope with amounts of information ever larger, from innovative perspectives.
- <u>Quantitative</u> metadata combined with <u>OLR</u> and <u>semantic enrichments</u> enhance the global information retrieval capacities of DLs' users.



### Thank you for your attention!

 Datasets (CSV, XML, JSON) and charts are publicly available. Just play with it!





http://altomator.github.io/EN-data\_mining



Thanks to all the Europeana Newspapers partners!





Retronews is freemium. Try it!



#### http://www.retronews.fr/