

Extracting Online Publications Embedded in Websites: NDL Initiatives and Challenges

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Abstract:

The National Diet Library (NDL) has been operating [the Web Archiving Project \(WARP\)](#) since 2002 and steadily archiving Japanese websites. However, it is often difficult for users to find e-books, e-zines and other online publications embedded in websites, because they are stored as a part of websites and do not have sufficient metadata.

To help alleviate this problem, in 2010 the NDL started a project to extract those publications from the archived data of WARP and create metadata for each of them. In this paper, we will describe the criteria for selecting publications to extract and the workflow for the extraction and creation of metadata in the project. As of March 2020, we have extracted and created metadata for 570,000 publications. Those extracted publications are efficiently discoverable on [the NDL Digital Collections](#) with the metadata and linked from the online catalogue of the NDL.

In addition to the above, we will briefly refer to the challenges we face in the project: Improving the efficiency of the workflow, enriching metadata and archiving moving image files. We will continue to tackle these challenges.

Keywords: web archiving, online publications, metadata, moving image files, national libraries

1 Introduction

Since 2002, the National Diet Library (NDL) has been operating [the Web Archiving Project \(WARP\)](#) and has been steadily archiving Japanese websites. WARP currently archives over 12,600 websites comprising 1.7 PB of data and is becoming one of the largest web archives

in the world. That consequently means WARP preserves a tremendous amount of e-books, e-zines and other online publications that are embedded in websites.

However, it is often difficult for users to find and access those publications archived in WARP in spite of the fact that they have both social and cultural significance. It is because they lack sufficient metadata (e.g., title, publisher's name, publication date) and for this reason, can neither be efficiently searched for nor easily listed.

To help alleviate this problem, the NDL has since 2010 been extracting and creating metadata for publications embedded in websites that have been archived in WARP. As of March 2020, 570,000 online publications have had metadata added and are discoverable on [the NDL Digital Collections](#), which is the database for digitized materials and online publications collected by the NDL.

In this paper, we will introduce web archiving by WARP and describe our workflow for extracting embedded online publications from WARP. Also, we will briefly refer to the challenges we are facing in the project.¹

2 Web archiving by WARP

WARP archives websites hosted both by Japanese public agencies and by highly-public private organizations, e.g. public interest corporations, academic societies, political parties, etc. Public agencies' websites are now comprehensively archived as prescribed in the 2010 revision of [the National Diet Library Law](#), whereas private organizations' websites are selectively archived based on the permission of their webmasters.

Figure 1 shows the transition in data size and the number of archived websites of WARP. As of March 2020, WARP has archived 12,556 websites, of which about 5,800 are public agencies' websites and about 6,700 are private organizations' ones. The amount of data has reached 1,679 terabytes. Around 85% of the websites are available on the internet with permissions by the webmasters.

The proportion of file formats in the archived websites is shown in Figure 2. The number of archived files has reached 8.5 billion. The NDL extracts some files in .pdf, .doc(x), and .xls(x) formats and adds metadata to them.²

¹ For other projects by the NDL for collecting digital materials, such as the e-legal deposit system and acquisition of digital dissertations, which are not mentioned in this paper, see Akiyama (2014), Uwabo and Aihara (2019).

² For further information on the history, system and legal aspects of WARP, see Murakami (2015).

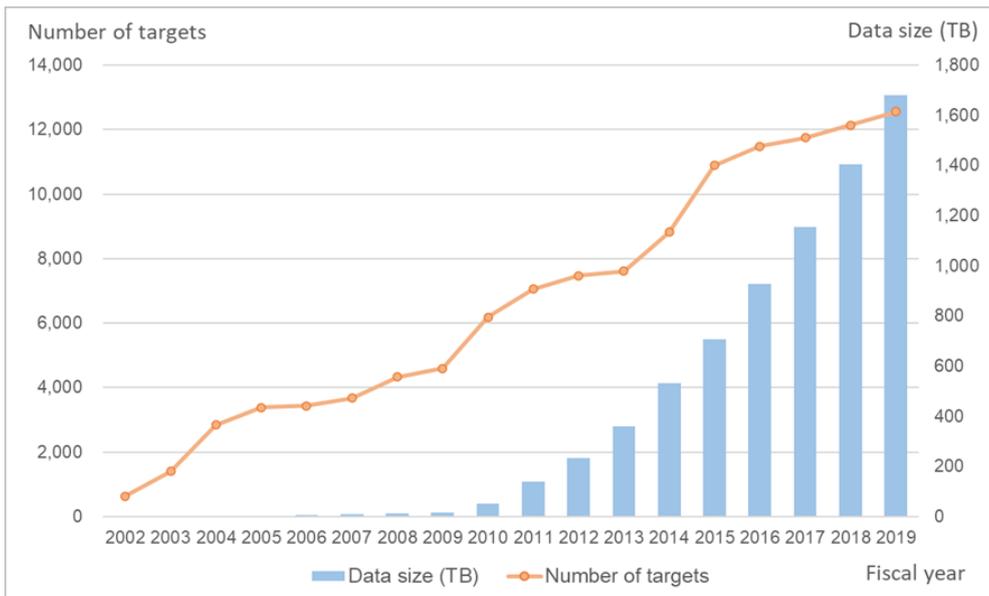


Figure 1. WARP's transition in data size and number of targets

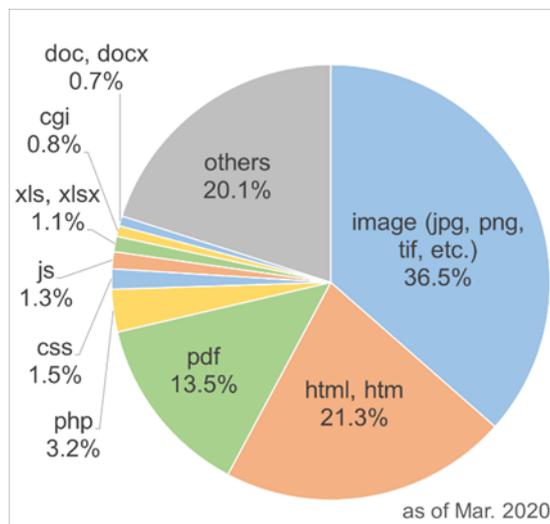


Figure 2. Proportion of formats in the archived files in WARP

3 Extracting online publications embedded in websites

3.1 Criteria for Selection

It is impossible to extract all the embedded publications from WARP because of the huge amount. Thus, we select publications to extract by prioritization. Specifically, our main targets of extraction are white papers, annual reports, yearbooks, handbooks, official journals, public relations magazines, bulletins, academic journals, technical reports and research reports. Serial publications that were once published in printed form (and collected by the NDL) are especially highly prioritized. Publications related to the Great East Japan Earthquake also have high priority in our list. If there is a request to extract some publication from inside or outside of the NDL, we add them to the list after taking into account the need and workload. One thing to be noted is that publications that are available in repositories of universities and other research institutions are not targets for extraction. This is because WARP is not archiving online publications that are stored in institutional repositories, as

those publications are already guaranteed to be accessible to the public for the long term by the institutions.

3.2 Workflow

The first step is specifying publications to extract. We find the webpages where the publications to extract are embedded from the archived websites of WARP (Figure 3). Then, we extract the information of the publications such as anchor texts and URLs, using a tool that utilizes Visual Basic for Applications (VBA) in MS Excel.

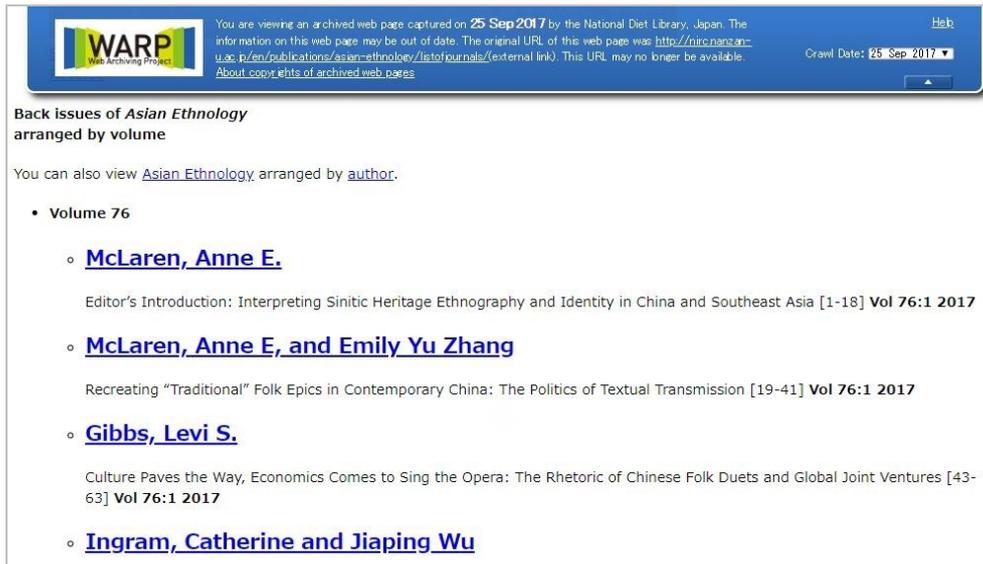


Figure 3. Specifying a publication to extract on WARP

Secondly, we prepare the metadata of the publications. With the information extracted in the previous step, we access each URL of the publication and prepare metadata on a MS Excel sheet (Figure 4). We create metadata with a VBA tool following the [National Diet Library Dublin Core Metadata Description \(DC-NDL\)](#), which is standardized by the NDL based on the Dublin Core. Of the 66,000 metadata that we prepare per year, almost half of them are in-house production and the other half are prepared by an outside supplier that is specialized in cataloguing.

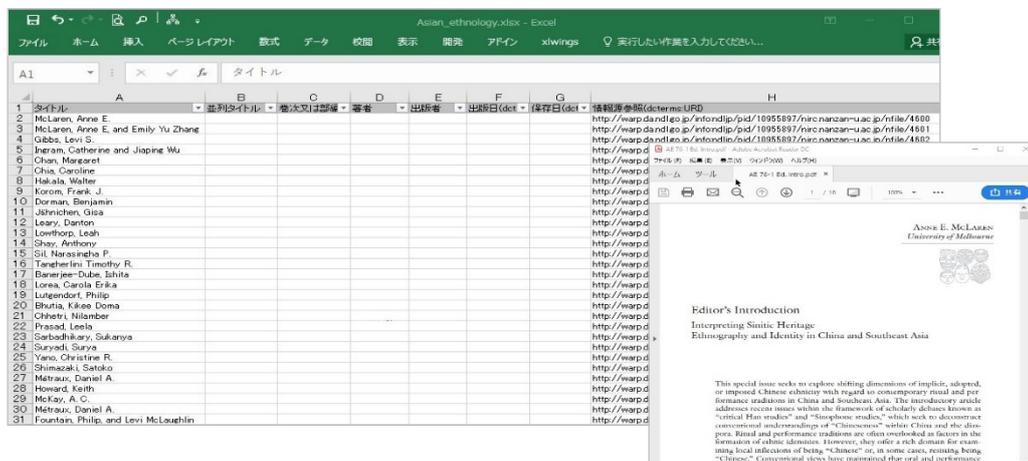


Figure 4. Preparing metadata of a publication

In the third step, we check the metadata created both in house and by the outside supplier (Figure 5). VBA tools are used again in this step so that we can check the metadata efficiently.

No.	Name	File Name	Size
64	Review of Alexander Herrn, Hindu-Catholic encounters in C...	Chad M. Bauman	南山大学
65	Review of Antje Missbach, Troubled transit: asylum seeke...	Ross Tapscott	南山大学
66	Review of Gaudenz Domenig, Religion and architecture in J...	Webb Keane	南山大学
67	Review of Michelle Bierenko, Intimate distance : Andean m...	Henry Johnson	南山大学
68	Review of Phyllis Birnbaum, Manchu princess, Japanese s...	Daniel A. Métraux	南山大学
69	Review of Ota Gotōdōri-Gidari, Houses of Japan : a	Suzuki Kien	南山大学
70	Review of John Lie, ed., Multethnic Korea? multiculturalis...	Claire Saenguen Lee	南山大学
71	Review of Alex McKay, Kailas histories : renunciate tradit...	Ark Moran	南山大学
72	Asian ethnology	Nanzan University Anthropological	南山大学
73	Editor's introduction: interpreting Sinic heritage ethnograp...	Anne E. McLaren	南山大学
74	Recreating "traditional" folk epics in contemporary China :	Anne E. McLaren Emily Yu Zhang	南山大学
75	Culture paves the way, economics comes to sing the oper...	Levi S. Gibbs	南山大学
76	Research, cultural heritage, and ethnic identity : evaluat...	Catherine Ingram Jiaping Wu	南山大学
77	The Sinoophone roots of Javanese Nini Tawong	Margaret Chan	南山大学
78	"Negotiation" between a religious art form and the secular	Caroline Chia	南山大学
79	Review of Jeff Roy, Mohammed to Mecca	Walter Halabala	南山大学
80	Review of Susan Ostesand and Beathe Hofseth, Light fly...	Frank J. Korom	南山大学
81	Review of Tim Graf and Jakob Monrasch, Buddhism after	Benjamin Dorman	南山大学
82	Review of Raminder Kaur and Parul Dave-Mukherji, eds. A	Gisa Jähnichen	南山大学
83	Review of Fays Yuen Klesman, In transit : the formation of	Danton Led...	南山大学
84	Review of Regina F. Bendix, Aditya Ezeret and Renka Pei	Leah Lowtherp	南山大学
85	Review of Tianran Zheng, ed., Cultural politics of gender &	Anthony Shay	南山大学
86	Review of Minalini Chakravorty, In stereotype : South Asi...	Narasimha P. Sill	南山大学
87	Review of Elliot Oring, Just folklore : analysis, interpreta...	Timothy R. Tangherlini	南山大学
88	Review of Kama Maclean, A revolutionary history of interw...	Jahira Banerjee-Dube	南山大学
89	Review of Frank Heidemann and Philipp Zehmsich, eds. M	Carola Erika Lorea	南山大学
90	Review of Lakshmi Srinivas, House full : Indian cinema an...	Philip Lutgendorf	南山大学
91	Review of Andrew Duff, Sikkim : requiem for a Himalayan	Kikee Doma Ehtusia	南山大学
92	Review of Townsend Middleton, The demands of recognitio...	Nilamber Chhetri	南山大学
93	Review of Prabhavati C. Reddy, Hindu pilgrimages : shifting	Leela Prasad	南山大学
94	Review of Carola Erika Lorea, Folklore, religion and the so...	Sukanya Sarbadhikary	南山大学
95	Review of Jennifer A. Fraser, Gones & pop songs : soundi...	Surya Suryadi	南山大学
96	Review of Henry Spiller, Javaphilia : American love affa...	Christine R. Yano	南山大学
97	Review of R. Keller Kimbrough, trans. with an introduction...	Satoko Shimozaki	南山大学
98	Review of Rebecca Suter, Holy ghosts : the Christian cont...	Daniel A. Métraux	南山大学
99	Review of Laurel Kendall, Jongseung Yang, and Yui Soo Yoc	Keith Howard	南山大学
100	Review of Karl E. Ryavec, A historical atlas of Tibet	A. C. McKay	南山大学
101	Review of Ana Cristina O. Lopes, Tibetan Buddhism in dis...	Daniel A. Métraux	南山大学

Figure 5. Checking created metadata

Lastly, online publications are uploaded to the NDL Digital Collections with metadata and finally become accessible and discoverable for users (Figure 6). If the archived website in which a publication was originally embedded is available online on WARP, the publication is also available online on the NDL Digital Collections.

No.	Name	File Name	Size
1	Editor's introduction: interpreting Sinic heritage ethnography and identity in China and Southeast Asia	4600.pdf	457140 bytes

Metadata of Asian ethnology [show]

Metadata of Asian ethnology. 76 (1) [show]

[Detailed Record View](#)

Persistent ID: info.ndljp/pid/11244453

Title: Editor's introduction: interpreting Sinic heritage ethnography and identity in China and Southeast Asia

Creator: Anne E. McLaren

Publisher: 南山大学

Publication Date: 2017

Journal Title: Asian ethnology. 76(1)

Restriction on Usage: Available Online

Source (URL):

Figure 6. Uploading an extracted publication with metadata

As a result of implementing the workflow in our day-to-day business, the number of extracted online publications has been growing as shown in Figure 7. In recent years we have

extracted 66,000 publications per year, and 565,962 publications were discoverable on the NDL Digital Collections as of March 2020.

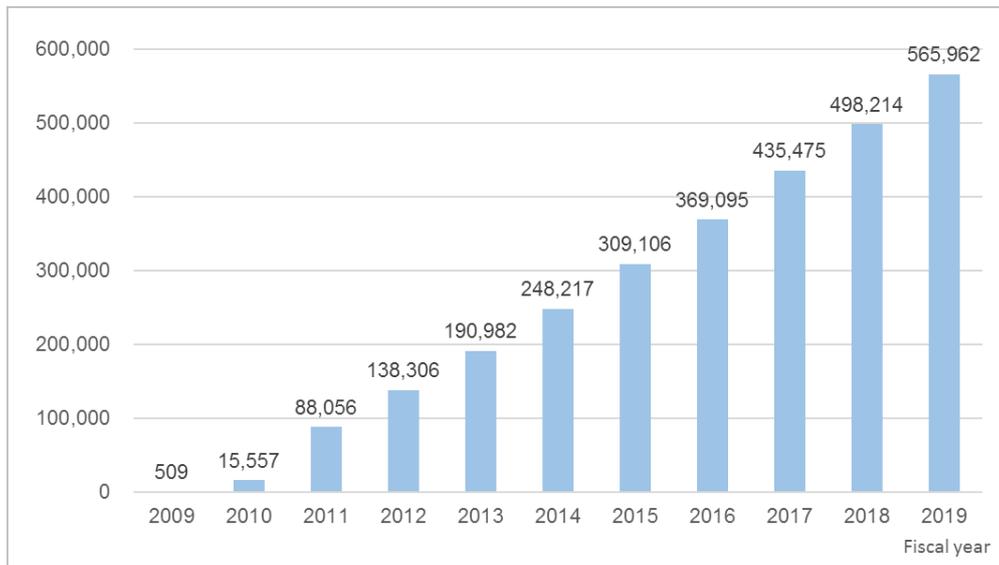


Figure 7. The number of online publications on the NDL Digital Collections

3.3 Metadata linking to the online catalogue

Metadata of online publications in the NDL Digital Collections is linked via an [API](#) to [NDL Online](#), the online catalogue of the NDL. Users can find online publications on the online catalogue just as they would look for printed ones. We are still making efforts to enhance the accessibility to online publications on NDL Online, and one of the recent examples of our efforts is grouping indication. If the NDL has both printed and online versions of the same publication, both versions are displayed as one group on NDL Online (Figure 8).

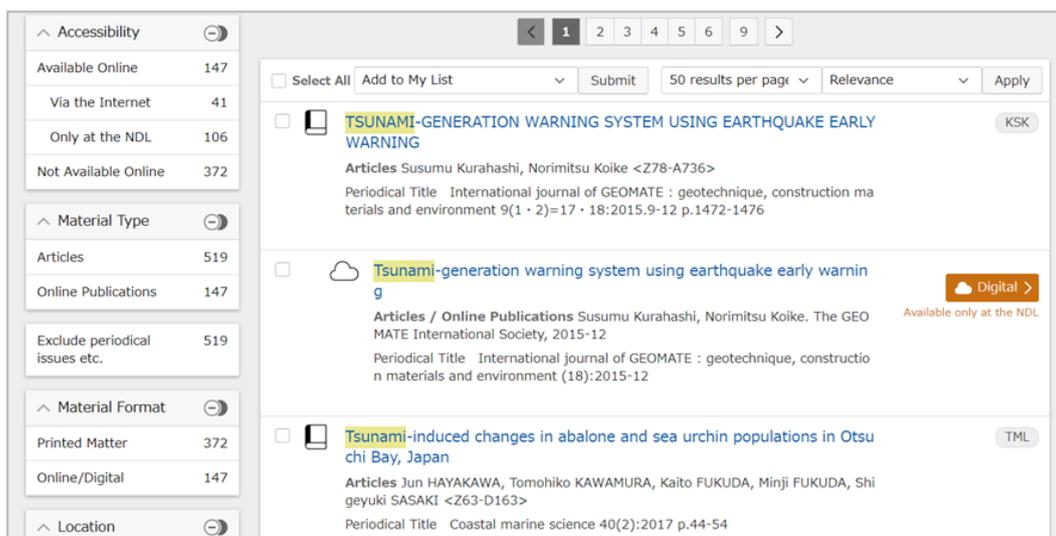


Figure 8. Search results on NDL Online

4 Challenges

As described above, we established a workflow for extracting publications embedded in websites and making them more easily accessible, but there is still much room for improvement. We will briefly refer to the three major challenges we are facing.

4.1 Improved efficiency

At the moment, we are extracting only a limited number of publications from WARP. One of the main challenges we face is overcoming this limitation through improved efficiency in our current workflow, in which most parts are performed manually.

Seeking a solution for this challenge, we have since 2019 been developing a tool to generate metadata for online publications. The tool analyses text on the front page of an article in the PDF format and extracts the title and author's name(s) of the article. Although the development of the tool is still at the experimental phase, we expect these kinds of tools and other technologies related to machine learning will be of great help in improving the efficiency of our workflow, and it is becoming more important for us to acquire programming knowledge and skills in order to cope with this kind of challenge.

4.2 Enrichment of metadata

The second challenge is the enrichment of metadata. The metadata we are currently adding to online publications have a limited number of elements. We are now considering adding elements such as subject, classification or keywords to the metadata.

One of the tools suggested as a solution to this challenge is the [NDC Predictor](#) (Figure 9). It is an application which was developed by the Research and Development for Next-Generation Systems Office of the NDL using machine learning technology in 2019. It predicts a class number in the Nippon Decimal Classification for publications from a bibliographic record. We are considering applying this kind of tool to enrich our metadata for online publications.



Figure 9. The NDC Predictor

4.3 Archiving moving image files

Although we currently archive only online publications that are in static and relatively simple formats, we recognize the challenge to archive more complex and varied formats, such as moving image files.

Our immediate concern with this challenge is archiving videos posted on YouTube by Japanese public agencies. The most feasible way for that is delivering data from the agencies to the NDL, but this method would impose an additional workload on both the agencies and the NDL. Thus, we have begun considering direct downloads of videos from YouTube. To establish a new framework for direct downloads, we will keep analysing precedent for video archiving by other institutions such as [the National Archives, UK](#) and keep considering legal aspects including YouTube's terms of service, which does not allow users to download videos.

5 Conclusion

As we described above, we have established a workflow for extracting online publications embedded in Japanese websites and enhanced their discoverability. However, the amount and the variety of those publications are rapidly increasing. We will keep making efforts to improve the efficiency of our workflow and to establish new frameworks for preserving complex publications including moving image files in order to cope with this rapid increase.

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