Introducing Mr. DLib, a Machine-readable Digital Library

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ABSTRACT
In this demonstration-paper we present Mr. DLib, a machine-readable digital library. Mr. DLib provides access to several millions of articles in full-text and their metadata in XML and JSON format via a RESTful Web Service. In addition, Mr. DLib provides related documents for given academic articles. The service is intended to serve researchers who need bibliographic data and full-text of scholarly literature for their analyses (e.g. impact and trend analysis); providers of academic services who need additional information to enhance their own services (e.g. literature recommendations); and providers who want to build their own services based on data from Mr. DLib.

Categories and Subject Descriptors
H.3.5 [Online Information Services]: Information Storage and Retrieval – Web-based Services.

General Terms
Management, Documentation

Keywords
Digital library, machine-readable, bibliographic data, impact analysis, citation analysis, trend analysis, api, web service, rest

1. INTRODUCTION
Researchers who need bulk access to citation data or the full text of academic articles currently have two options. Either they write parsers for digital libraries, such as ACM Digital Library, to collect the required data from the libraries’ websites or they use data from some of the few academic services offering their data via an API (for instance, the social bookmarking service Bibsonomy offers an API to access their data in XML [1] and so does Arxiv.org and DBLP). However, existing services have some shortcomings. They either have very little data, offer it only in one format, maintain their API and documentation with low priority (because their focus lies on the web-interface), allow free access only to a limited set of data, or they have no full-text of articles in their database which is important for some analyses.

In this paper, we introduce Mr. DLib, a Machine-readable Digital Library. Mr. DLib’s purpose is to provide machine-readable access, in XML and JSON format via an API, to full-text of academic articles and metadata including impact metrics

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and information about relatedness of documents. Mr. DLib is not intended to serve a digital library’s “end-user” – a researcher looking for a single academic paper or information about it. Instead, Mr. DLib is intended to serve the following users:

1) Researchers requiring bibliographic data and full-text of scholarly literature for their analyses in bulk. For instance, Mr. DLib provides citation graphs and citation counts for scientific articles to perform impact and trend analysis and with full-text of academic articles, document similarities or plagiarism detection could be performed by the users.

2) Providers of academic services requiring additional bibliographic information for enhancing their services. For instance, the upcoming version of the reference manager JabRef uses Mr. DLib to obtain metadata of PDF files to make manual data entry superfluous. Also, the academic literature suite Docear uses Mr. DLib to provide literature recommendations to its users.

3) Providers who want to build complete services based on data from Mr. DLib. For instance, the Probability Abstract Service (PAS)1 at the University of California, Berkeley has installed a web site informing users about the latest articles in the field of Probability. Every time a user visits the PAS website, data is delivered in real-time by Mr. DLib.

2. MR DLIB
2.1 Overview
Mr. DLib’s dataset is built by a Web crawler, crawling the Web constantly for full-texts of academic articles, mostly PDFs. Currently, there are more than 2 million full-text articles in Mr. DLib’s database and bibliographic data of several million articles, mostly in the field of computer science.

To access data, Mr. DLib offers an API via a RESTful [2] Web Service. In contrast to a SOAP Web Service, REST is oriented closely on the HTTP standard. This makes using the API easy for web developers because they know the basic concepts already. In addition, REST focuses on resources. With regard to Mr. DLib, there are five types of resources: documents1, persons2, conferences, journals, and organizations2. Whenever possible Mr. DLib provides links between the resources, for instance between authors and articles and between articles and conference proceedings.

1 http://pas.sciplore.org/
2 Such as journal and conference articles, conference proceedings, books, and theses
3 Such as authors, editors, and conference chairs
4 Such as universities and publishers
For instance, a journal article, elements such as the title, authors, keywords, page numbers, and URLs to full-texts are returned.

In addition to the unique ID, a resource can be identified in more ways. A document can be retrieved via specifying its title (e.g. http://api.mr-dlib.org/documents/Academic Search Engine Optimization (ASEO): Optimizing Scholarly Literature for Google Scholar & Co/), a third party ID (e.g. http://api.mr-dlib.org/documents/8ac6f18ac1879ac692ac6979ac691), or a "clean-title" (e.g. http://api.mr-dlib.org/documents/academicsearchengineoptimizationaseooptimizingscholarlyliteratureforgoglescholar). In addition, a PDF may be send to Mr. DLib via HTTP POST command and Mr. DLib then extracts relevant metadata from the PDF to identify it and returns available metadata.

### 2.3 Querying specific elements of a resource

As shown in Figure 2 each element (e.g. title) is retrievable via a separate URI, for instance http://api.mr-dlib.org/documents/2162455/title/ or http://api.mr-dlib.org/documents/2162455/keywords/. This reduces traffic when a user just wants to receive a specific element and not the complete set of metadata for a resource. It also allows retrieving impact metrics and related documents which are not available in the basic view to save computing power and traffic. For impact metrics, such as citation counts, h-index, impact factor, etc. http://api.mr-dlib.org/<resource_type>/ has to be retrieved. Mr. DLib also offers related articles that can be retrieved via http://api.mr-dlib.org/documents/related. In future versions this might be available for other resources, e.g. authors, too.

### 2.4 Query parameters

Various parameters may be used to specify the request. Valid parameters are:

- **format** specifies the data format in which results are returned in. Currently, Mr. DLib supports XML and JSON.
- **display** specifies what elements shall be displayed for a resource. For instance, http://api.mr-dlib.org/documents/2162455/?display=title/id/keywords returns a result similar to Figure 2, but contains only the specified elements and no others.
- **accuracy** specifies whether only exact matches shall be returned (accuracy=exact) or also results with slight variations (accuracy=fuzzy).
- **sort** specifies the order results are returned in (alphabetically, relevance, date_created, date_lastmodified, date_insertedinDB).
- **order** specifies whether results are ordered ‘ascending’ or ‘descending’.
- **page** specifies which page number of the result list shall be displayed and ‘number’ the number of results per page.
- **filter** is a special parameter because the user can limit the original query to a subset of data. For instance, http://api.mr-dlib.org/documents/?filter=arxiv would display all documents in Mr. DLib’s database originally coming from Arxiv.org.

### 3. OUTLOOK

Mr. DLib is in Beta stage: it is functional and in use by some third parties (e.g. Docear). However, authentication methods, URIs, filters, query parameters, and other details may change in the final version. In addition, effective measures against spam need to be taken [3], performance must be improved, duplicate identification of papers and author name disambiguation is a challenge, and rights management respectively licensing is not yet fully clarified.

Also, a comprehensive search function is planned to allow searching for papers, authors, etc. by specifying keywords, and users shall be enabled to add and modify data. In the long run, faceted search, feeds, canonical URIs, and more standardized query parameters are planned to be implemented.

### 4. REFERENCES

