

Measuring metadata quality.

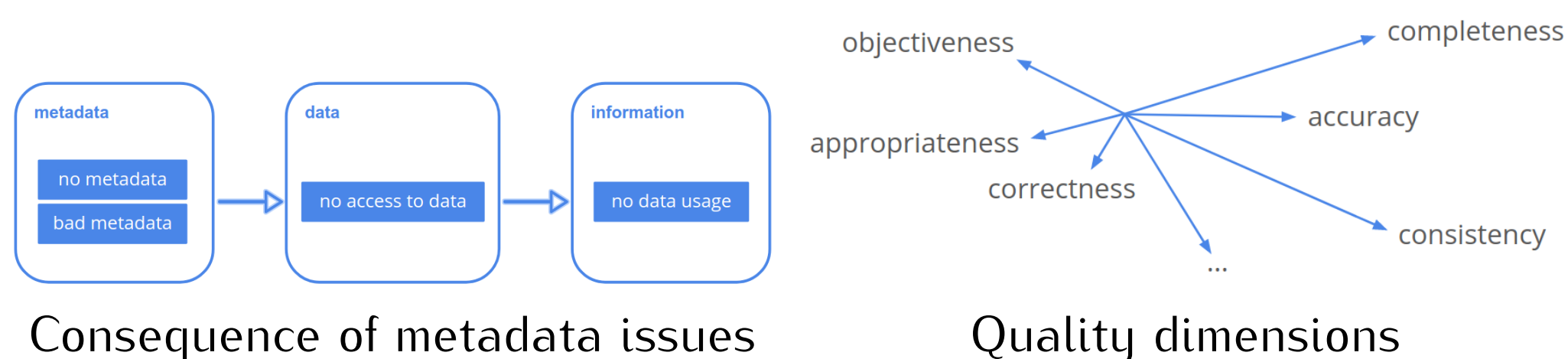


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Why to measure metadata quality?

The quality of metadata record is an issue which generated many discussions in different contexts, however it is hard to define and hard to measure. Several papers proposed methods to measure structural elements which could be taken as approximations to data quality. In a research project we aimed to create an **open source framework** which refines and implements these metrics, configurable to work with different metadata schemas. **Knowing the issues is the first step in fixing them.** Since quality assessment depends on the purpose of data, process should start with **functional requirement analysis**.



Consequence of metadata issues

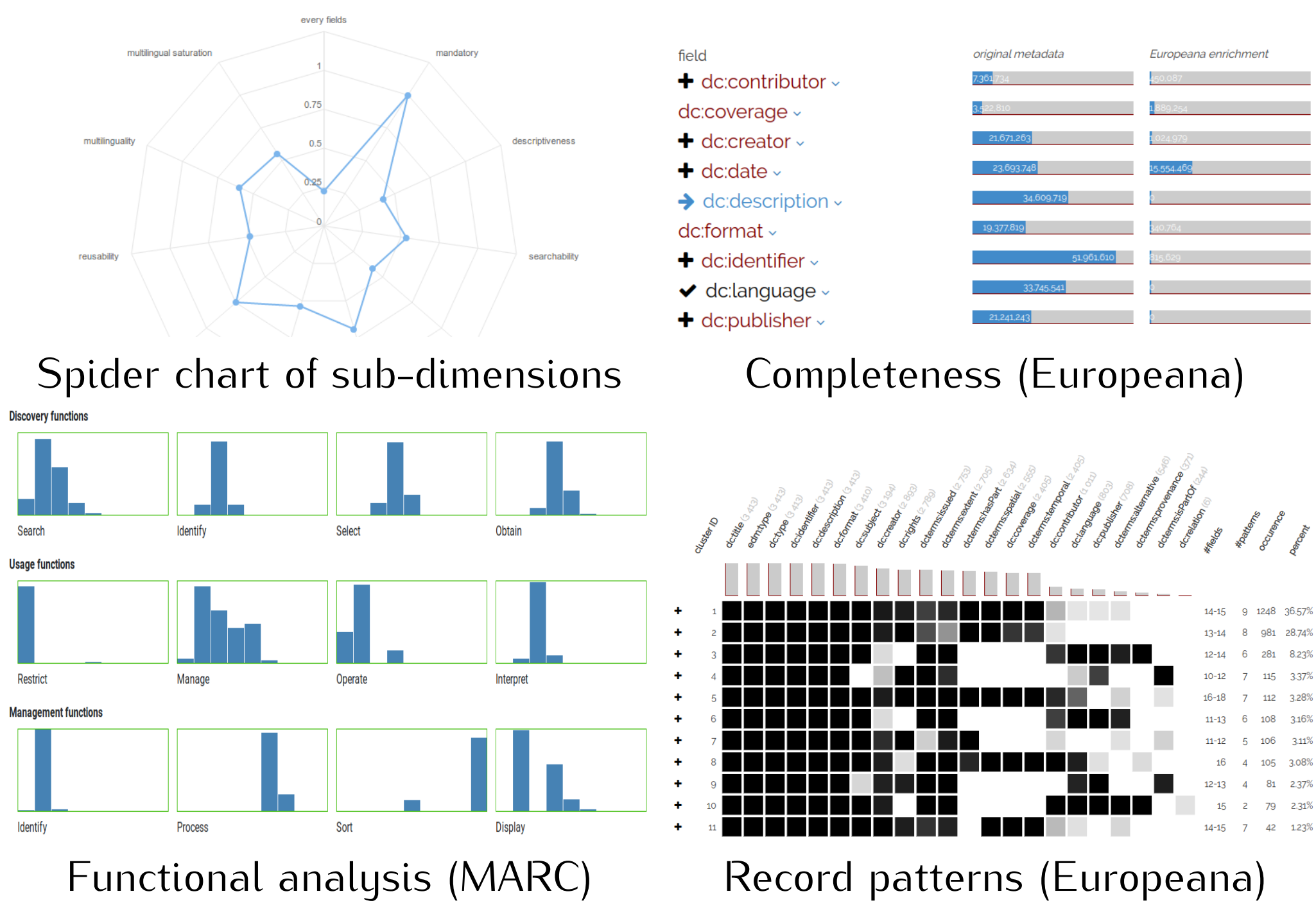
Quality dimensions

The benefits of metadata quality measurement:

- for researchers, data librarians, data stewards: **check and improve metadata, propagate good use cases** and demonstrate anti-patterns
- for data repository developers, data journal editors: **improve data services**

Reporting

Completeness is based on the existence, cardinality and importance of fields defined in the metadata schema. Fields support one or more different functions, such as searchability, descriptiveness, identification, browsing, or re-usability. We call the completeness sub-dimensions, and they measure how well the functions are supported.



Problem patterns

Pattern	Freq	Example 1
9999	86536	1896
9999-9999	10292	1977-1978
9999-99	6622	1976-77
a.w9999	5159	c. 1917
-9999	4959	1896
	2400	
9999,waaaaaaaaaaw9999	1471	1934, published 1935

Figure 1: Variant date representations in MoMe collection (from H. Klinke, bit.ly/date-patterns)

Problem patterns are known, frequently occurred issues in the metadata record instances. They could be categorized into several types, such as duplicate or redundant information, irrelevant information, missing or incomplete information, misuse of fields.

Implementation

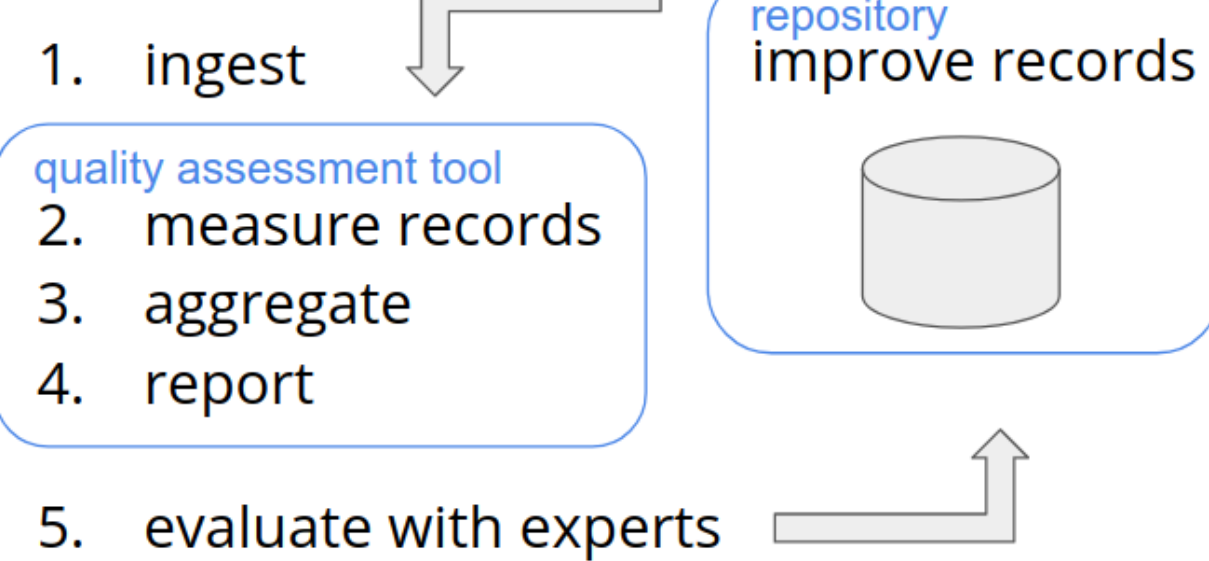


Figure 2: Data workflow

Both the volume of data and the complexity of the schema make us to take care of robustness and reliability aspects of the tool. We used **Big Data** analytic and **data science** tools, such as Hadoop, Apache Spark, and R. The tool is modular, integrates feature extraction, statistical analysis, and data visualization features. The users – data providers and aggregators – gets a detailed overview of their records. The tool includes **Java** and **REST APIs**.

Metadata quality communities

- Europeana Data Quality Commission <http://bit.ly/europeana-dqc>
- DLF Metadata Assessment WG <http://dlfmetadataassessment.github.io>
- ADOCHS (Belgium) <http://adochs.be>

References & credits

Codes and data sources are freely available and reusable in the spirit of open science.

- Doctoral thesis [doi:10.13140/RG.2.2.33177.77920](https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.33177.77920)
- Source code <http://pkiraly.github.io/about/#source-codes>
- Demo site: <http://144.76.218.178/europeana-qa>
- Project updates and documentation: <http://pkiraly.github.io/>
- Zotero bibliography <http://bit.ly/qa-bibliography>

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Multilinguality

Text w/o language annotation "Germany"
Texts w/ language annotation "Germany"@en, "Deutschland"@de
Link to multilingual vocabulary <<http://www.geonames.org/2921044/>>



Heat-map of multilingual saturation. Squares represent collections.

Call for collaboration!

I am looking for opportunities to measure other metadata collections. If you, as a researcher or (meta)data curator are open for collaborating, contact me via pkiraly@gwdg.de or [@kiru](https://twitter.com/kiru)!