# Tagging Practices on Research Oriented Social Bookmarking Sites

Margaret E. I. Kipp
Faculty of Information and Media Studies
University of Western Ontario
margaret.kipp@gmail.com

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# Background

- My research examines:
  - how people organise things on the web
  - how this compares to traditional library classification techniques
- Specific points of interest:
  - structures and the creation of structures in classification systems
  - relationship between personal information management and classification

# Social Bookmarking and Tagging

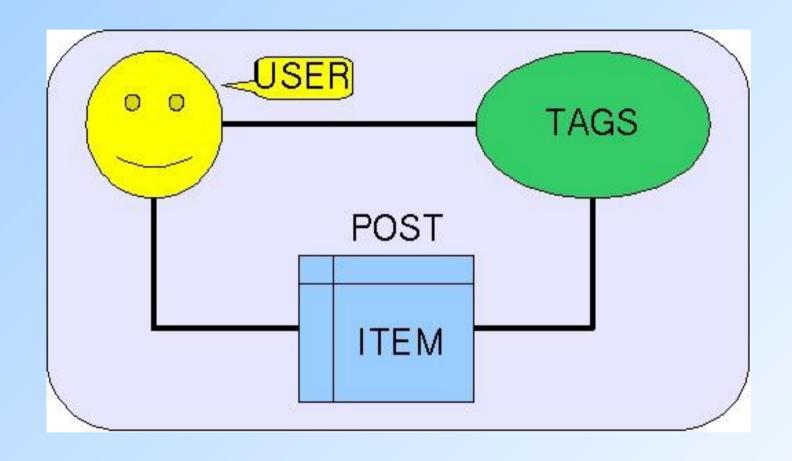
#### Social Bookmarking:

- site for sharing bookmarks, articles, etc.
- association of tags (keywords) with links
- tags and articles are joined into networks of related terms
- users are encouraged to share bookmarks and tags with others

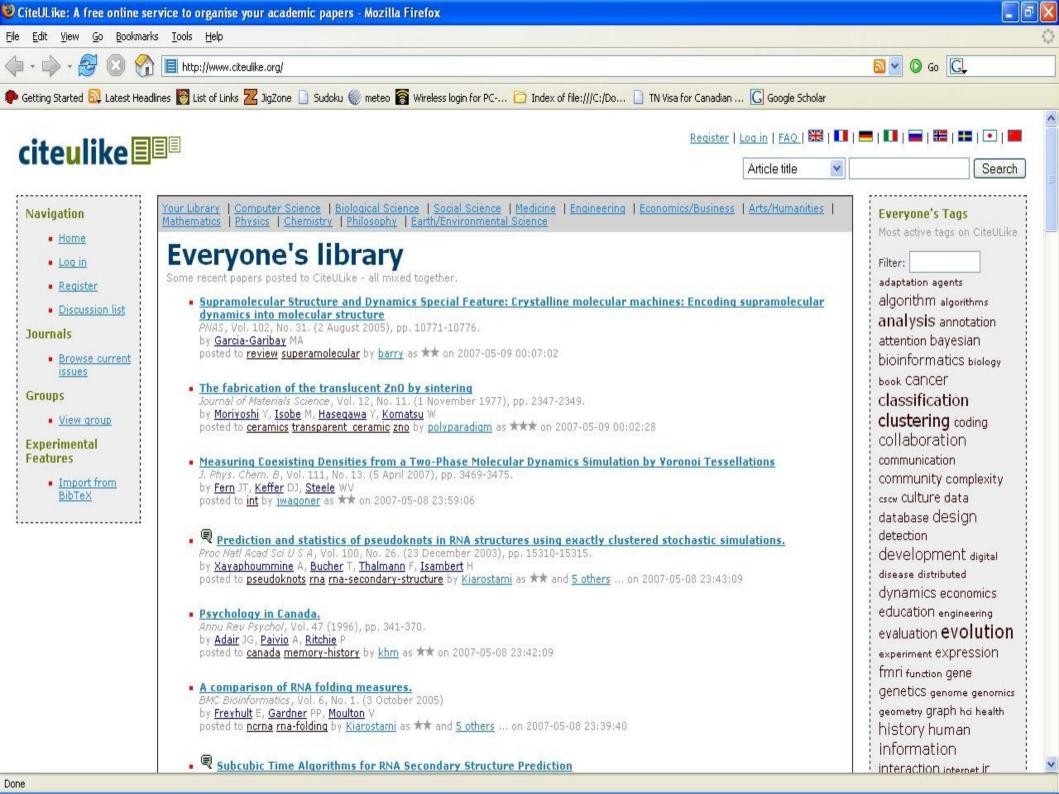
#### Tagging:

- the act of associating a term with a link or article
- labelling or classifying for personal use

# Social Bookmarking Post



A post is a relationship between a user, an item and a set of tags.



### **Previous Studies**

- Study 1: Del.icio.us
- study of Del.icio.us tag usage on highly tagged sites
- examination of convergence of tag usage
- co-occurrence analysis for co-used tags

- Study 2: CiteULike
- study of CiteULike tag usage in comparison to author keywords and subject headings from on-line journal databases
- examine types of tags and more traditional index terms

### Commonalities Between Studies

- Study 3: Del.icio.us, CiteULike, Connotea
- use of affective tags (e.g. cool, interesting) and time and task related tags (e.g. @toread, todo) in both studies
- > 16% of tags in Del.icio.us study
- average of 1-3 tags per article in CiteULike study were not directly subject related
- categories: time and task, affective, geographic, methodology, emergent vocabulary, other

### Motivations

- Builds on study 2 of CiteULike
  - Kipp (2006): users do use words from thesaurus as tags, but often use similar or related terms from other fields
- Examine use of indexing terms by users, authors and intermediaries
- Do they appear to provide a similar context?

# Related Studies

- Mathes (2004): suggested examination of user, author and intermediary terms
- Voorbij (1998), Ansari (2005): relatively high degree of match between descriptors (intermediary terms) and title keywords
- Kipp (2006): found differences in term usage between users, authors and intermediaries

# Research Question

 To what extent do term usage patterns of user tags, author keywords and intermediary descriptors suggest a similar context between users, authors and intermediaries?

### **Data Collection**

- Tag data collected from CiteULike
- Journals used: Proteins and Journal of Molecular Biology
- Data collected included DOI or URL for collection of keywords and descriptors
- Author Keywords and Pubmed Descriptors from journal sites and Pubmed respectively
- 1083 articles (1588 posts) collected

# Data Analysis

- Informetric analysis using SQL (see Wolfram 2005)
  - standard informetric measures: frequency of occurrence of unique tags
- Thesaural analysis (see Voorbij 1998, Kipp 2006)
  - comparison of terms using Pubmed thesaurus (range from SAME, SYN, NT, BT, RT, related and Not related)

# Authors, Users and Journals

#### Authors:

- 80% of articles had between 2 and 5 authors
- one article had 48 authors

#### Users:

- 239 unique users, 1588 posts
- most prolific user had posted 94 posts
- 42 users posted 10 or more articles

# Tags, Keywords and Descriptors

	Tags	Keywords	Descriptors
Unique	1136	3181	2746
Total	3788	4866	12473

- ratio of unique terms to total terms highest for author keywords
- supports findings from previous study in which author keywords were found to be more diverse than tags or descriptors

# Popular Tags, Keywords and Descriptors

Tags	Frequency	
protein_structure	140	
no-tag	114	
protein	114	
structure	103	
docking	97	

Author Keywords	Frequency
protein folding	58
protein structure	49
molecular dynamics	46
protein structure prediction	38
docking	31

Descriptors	Frequency
Models, Molecular	649
<b>Protein Conformation</b>	511
Proteins	388
Amino Acid Sequence	306
Binding Sites	280

- 645 tags were used only once in the data set
- 2548 keywords were used only once
- 731 descriptors were used only once
- keywords are more diverse

# Tags, Keywords and Descriptors by Article

- maximum number of tags per article was 29, minimum 1 and median 2
  - article with 29 tags was tagged by 14 users (most users still use 1-3 tags to an article)
- maximum number of tags per post was 15, minimum 1 and median 2
- maximum number of keywords per article in the data set was 13, minimum 1, median 5
- maximum number of descriptors per article was 36, minimum 2, median 11

# User Vocabulary Length

User	Max tag list length	Min tag list length	Number of articles posted
3109	7////7	2	15
3063	6	1	73
4068	15	2	9

- user vocabulary length: the number of unique terms used by a user
- largest user vocabulary length was 62 (min. 1, median 2)
- most users use a small number of tags

# Thesaural Analysis

Tags	Keywords	Descriptors
3d	16 S RNA	Base Sequence
algorithms	ribosome	Computer Simulation
prediction	computer modeling	Cross-Linking Reagents
rna	distance geometry	Escherichia coli
16s		Models, Molecular
distance_geometry		Molecular Sequence Data
bioinformatics		Nucleic Acid Conformation
structure		RNA, Ribosomal, 16S
structure_prediction		

- Article 788: Computer modeling 16 S ribosomal RNA
- across all three sets of terms are variants on RNA and 16s
- use of term bioinformatics versus computer modelling/simulation

### Discussion

- results from the previous study (Kipp 2006)
  using a smaller data set from library science are
  relevant to other fields and to larger data sets
- users use some terminology which is rare or completely absent from author keyword lists or descriptor lists (e.g. time and task tags)
- user terms often not part of formal thesaurus
  - 'protein' and 'structures' as separate tags were linked in the thesaurus
  - abbreviations such as 'PDB' for 'Databases, Protein'

# Discussion 2

 tags: 'human', 'animal', and 'family-studies' showed users tagging biology related articles are extremely interested in methodology and user groups associated with articles, this did not occur in the previous study Margaret E. I. Kipp
Faculty of Information and Media Studies
University of Western Ontario
margaret.kipp@gmail.com
http://publish.uwo.ca/~mkipp/

Thank you/Merci!

Questions?