

"INFO 202 "Information Organization & Retrieval" Fall 2013

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3 September 2013 Lecture 2.1 – Organizing Organizing Systems

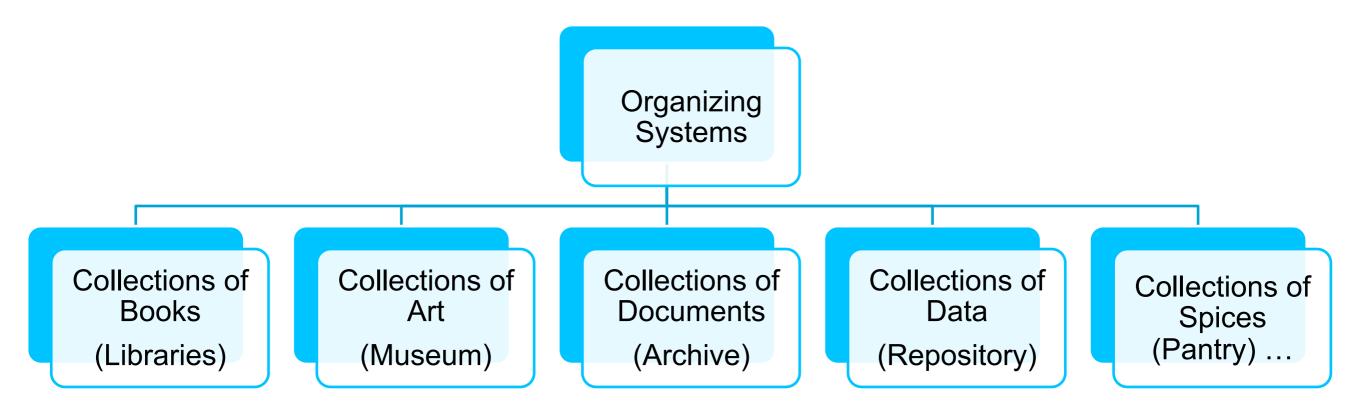


Organizing Organizing Systems [1]

- We can classify organizing systems by:
 - resource type
 - dominant purpose
 - creator
 - size of intended user community
 - or many other ways

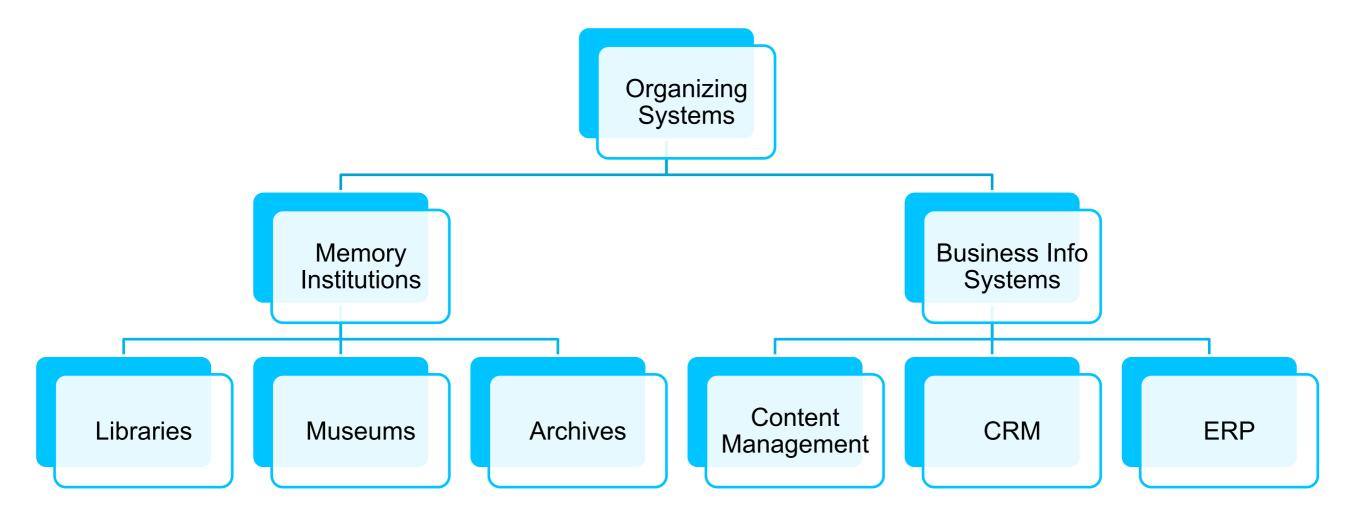


Categorizing by Resource Type





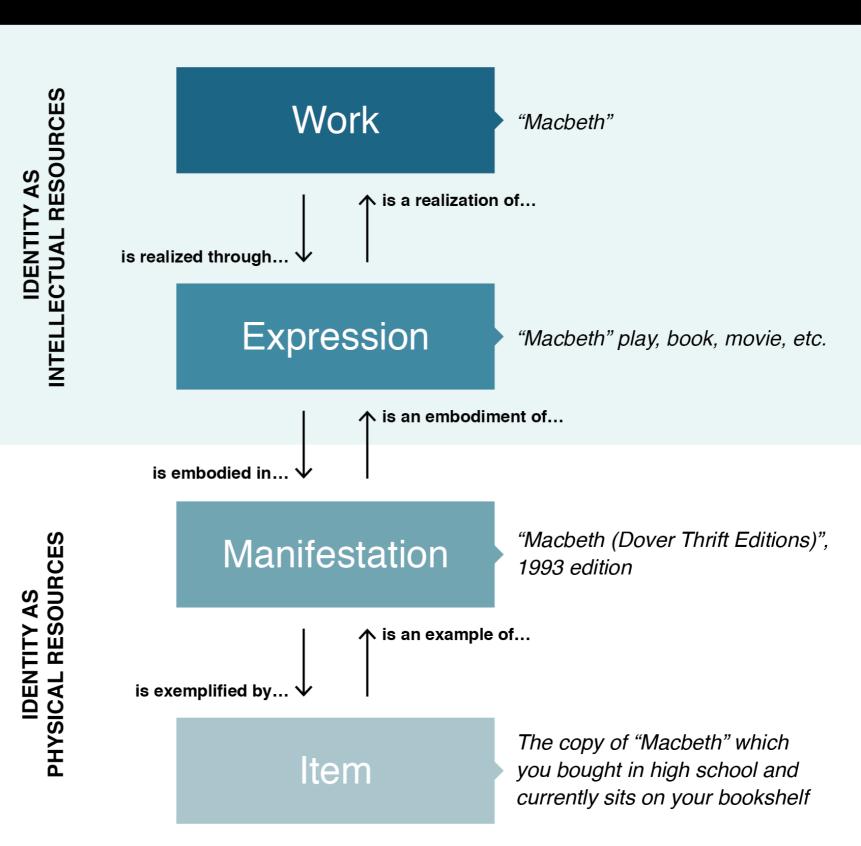
Categorizing by Purpose: Resource Preservation as Means vs. End



Preserving instances or preserving types?

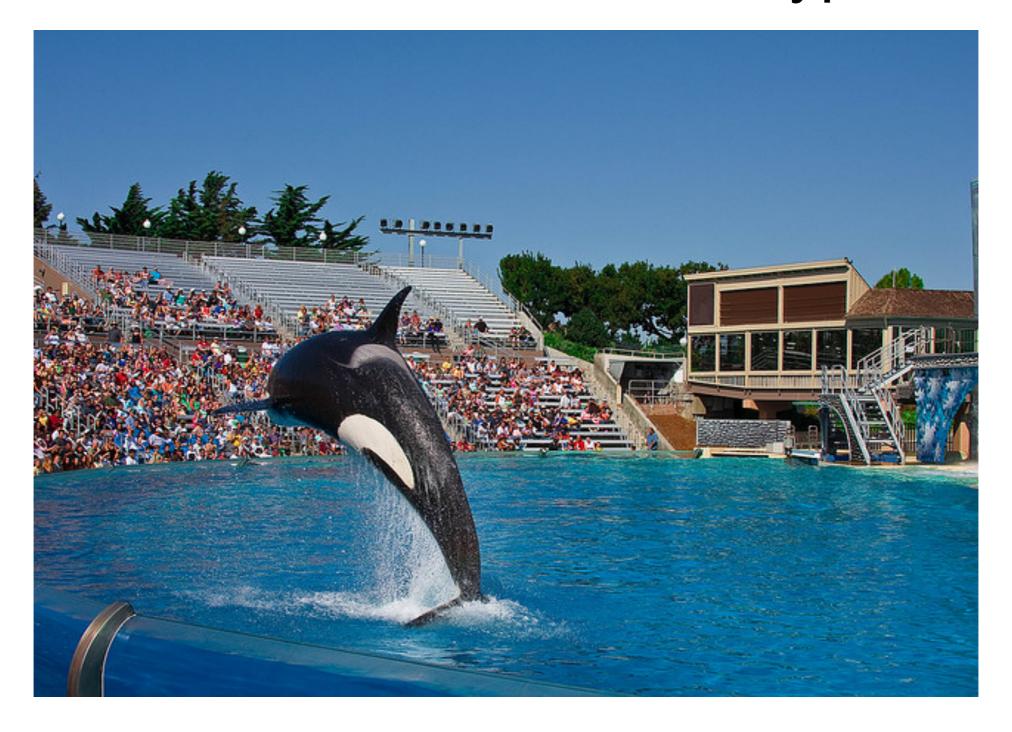
ABSTRACTION HIERARCHY OF THE WORK

Instances vs. Types





"Shamu" -- Instance or Type?





Organizing Organizing Systems [2]

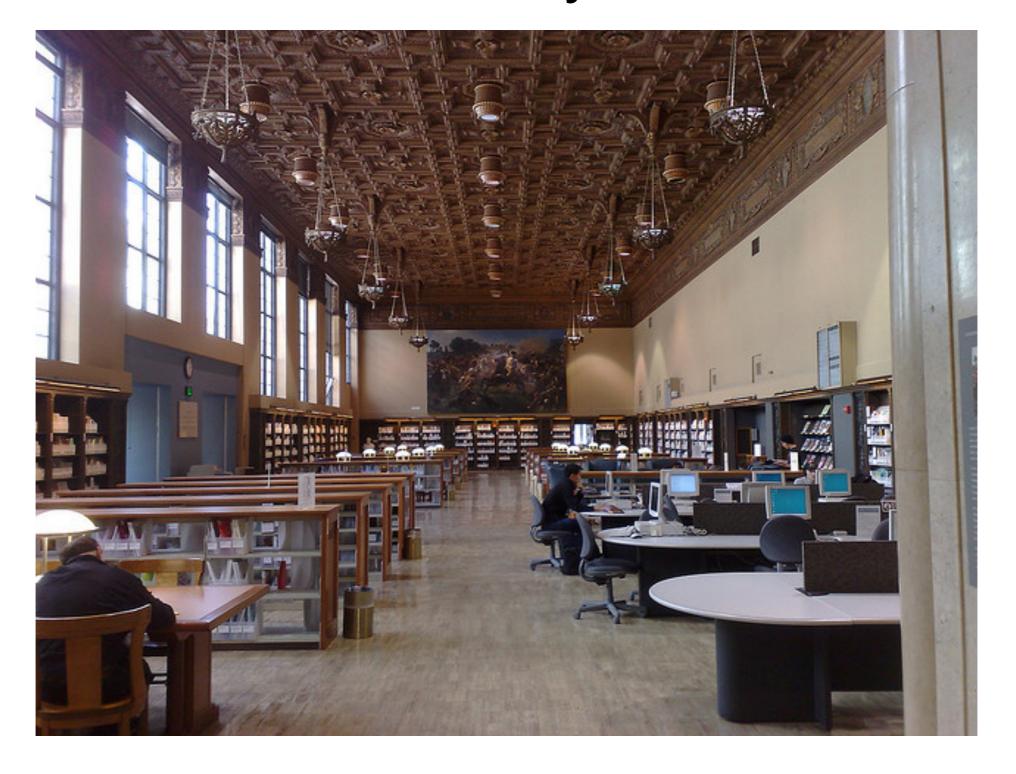
- Many more categorizations:
 - Personal collections vs. institutional collections
 - Location of the user community
 - Technology used

•

 But these classifications overlap without clear boundaries or necessary and sufficient features



A Library





A Library?





A Library?

WikipediA

English

The Free Encyclopedia
3 861 000+ articles

Deutsch

Die freie Enzyklopädie 1 355 000+ Artikel

Русский

Свободная энциклопедия 817 000+ статей

Italiano

L'enciclopedia libera 886 000+ voci

of Att M

日本語

フリー百科事典 790 000+記事

Español

La enciclopedia libre 864 000+ artículos

Français

L'encyclopédie libre 1 208 000+ articles

Polski

Wolna encyklopedia 874 000+ haseł

Português

A enciclopédia livre 712 000+ artigos

中文

自由的百科全書 398 000+ 條目



What is a Library?

- Collection of resources
 - Organized to enable "access" and "reuse"
 - Curated for "public good" and "community creation"
 - Conventional interaction is "circulation" borrowing and return of resources...

 Seed library and Wikipedia share some of these properties... but not the last... you only "return" a resource if you have improved its quality

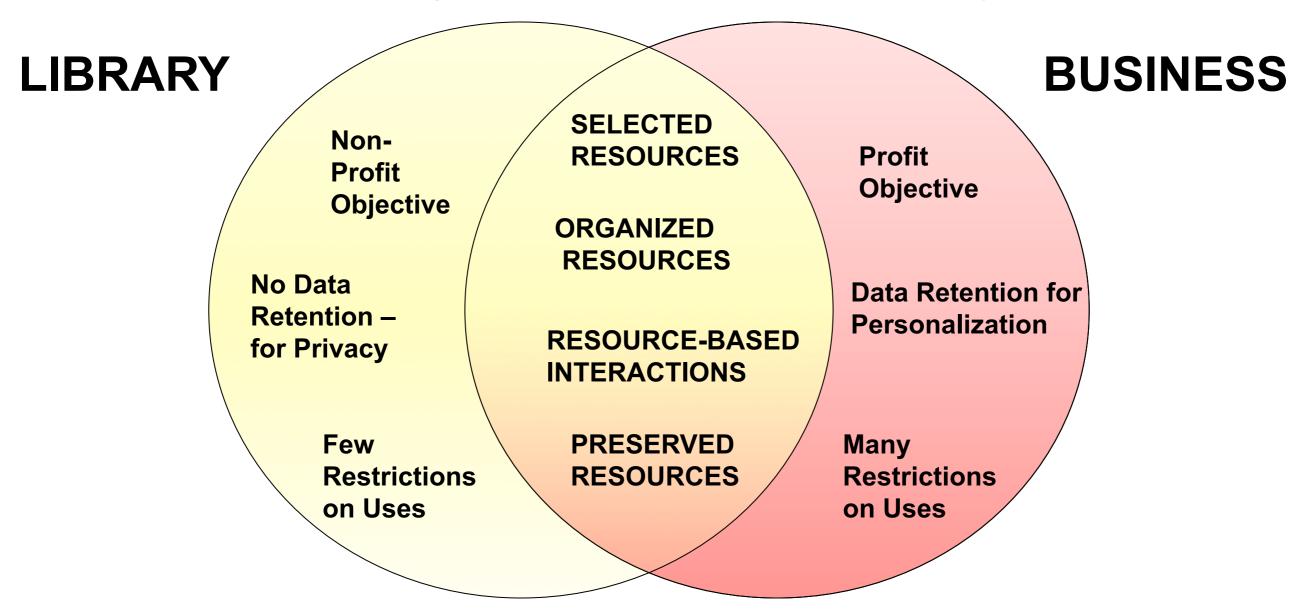


Consequences of Categorical Thinking

- Many types of resource collections have conventional characteristics that are deeply embedded in culture and language
- Using an established category to describe an organizing system reinforces these characteristics, even if we add qualifiers ("seed" library)
- ... and marginalizes any atypical characteristics of the organizing system being categorized



Google Books == Library?



YES: <u>www.nytimes.com/2009/10/09/opinion/09brin.html?</u>

NO: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/pamela-samuelson/google-books-is-not-a-lib_b_317518.html



A "Design Space" or "Dimensional" Perspective

- •In addition to using categories like Library or Museum or Business Information System, consider a specific organizing system as a point in a multidimensional design space and these categories as regions in that space...
- This treats the familiar categories as "design patterns" that embody typical configurations of design choices



The 5 Dimensions of an Organizing System

- What Is Being Organized?
- Why Is It Being Organized?
- How Much Is It Being Organized?
- When Is It Being Organized?
- Who (or What) is Organizing It?

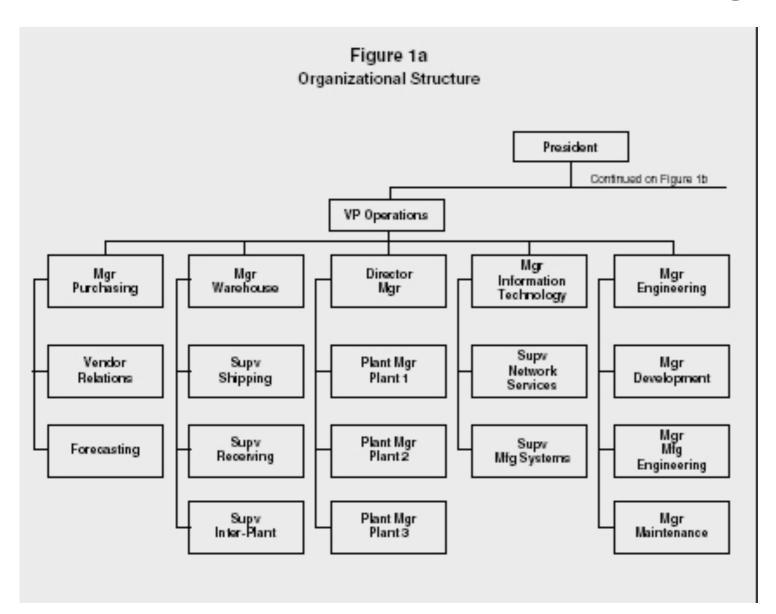
An Organizing System Analogy Test

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ZOO: NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM WORKFORCE ORGANIZATION: (?)
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WILD ANIMAL PARK : ANIMAL THEME PARK YOUR CITY : ( ? )
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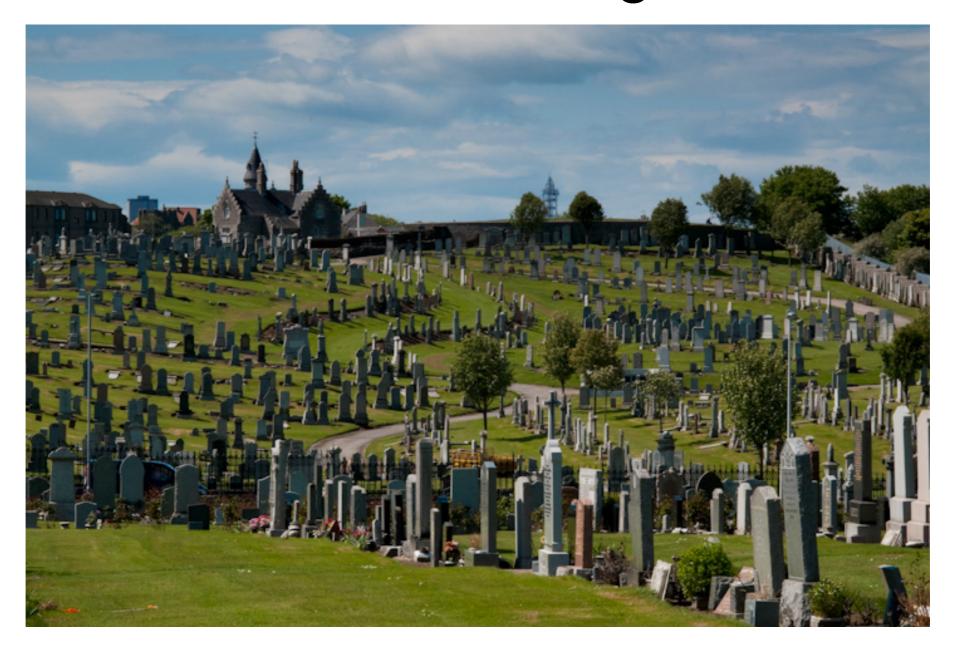
Workforce Organization







Cemetery == Memory Institution? == Human Resource Organization?





Williamsburg == Human Theme Park? == Living History Museum?





Consequences of Dimensional Thinking

- Overcomes the bias and conservatism inherent in familiar categories
- Design patterns support multi-disciplinary work that cuts across familiar categories and applies knowledge about them to new domains
- Creates a design vocabulary for translating concepts and concerns from category and discipline-specific vocabularies



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3 September 2013 Lecture 2.2 – Five Design Dimensions for Organizing Systems



The 5 Design Dimensions of an Organizing System

- What Is Being Organized?
- Why Is It Being Organized?
- How Much Is It Being Organized?
- When Is It Being Organized?
- Who (or What) is Organizing It?



What Is Being Organized?

- Identifying the unit of analysis is a central problem in every intellectual or scientific discipline - and in every organizing system
- •Resources that are aggregates or composites of other resources, or that have internal structure, pose questions about the granularity of their "thingness"



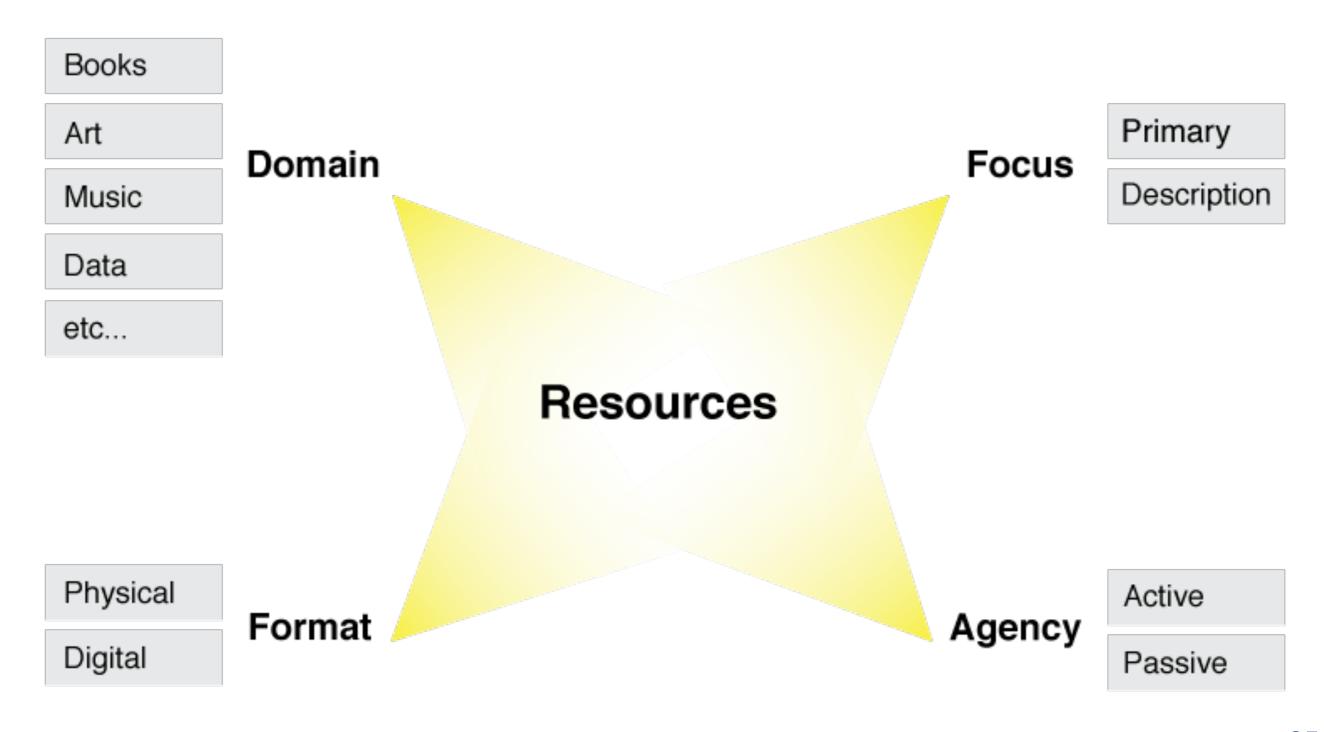
How Many Things?



Photo by Emma Jane Hogbin Westby (http://www.flickr.com/photos/emmajane/6817671955/) Creative Commons CC BY 2.0

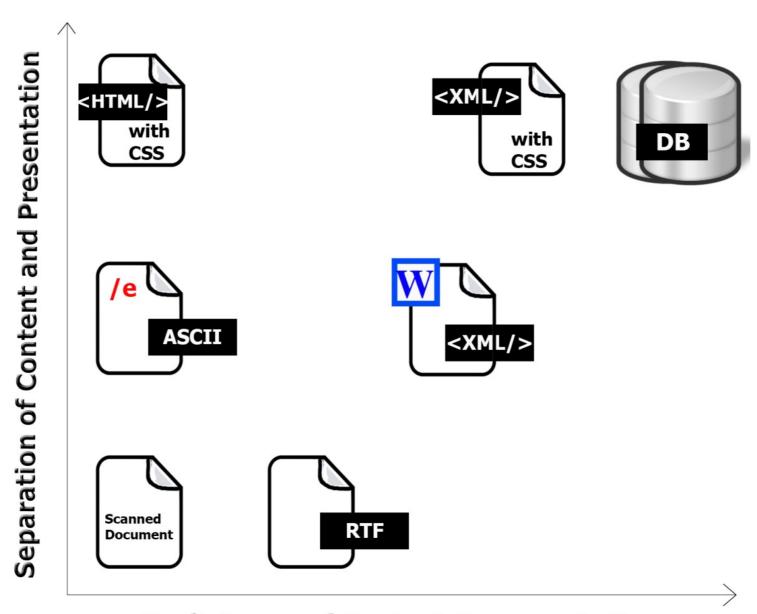


Design Choices & Patterns for Resources





Format Matters! INFORMATION IQ



Explicitness of Content Representation

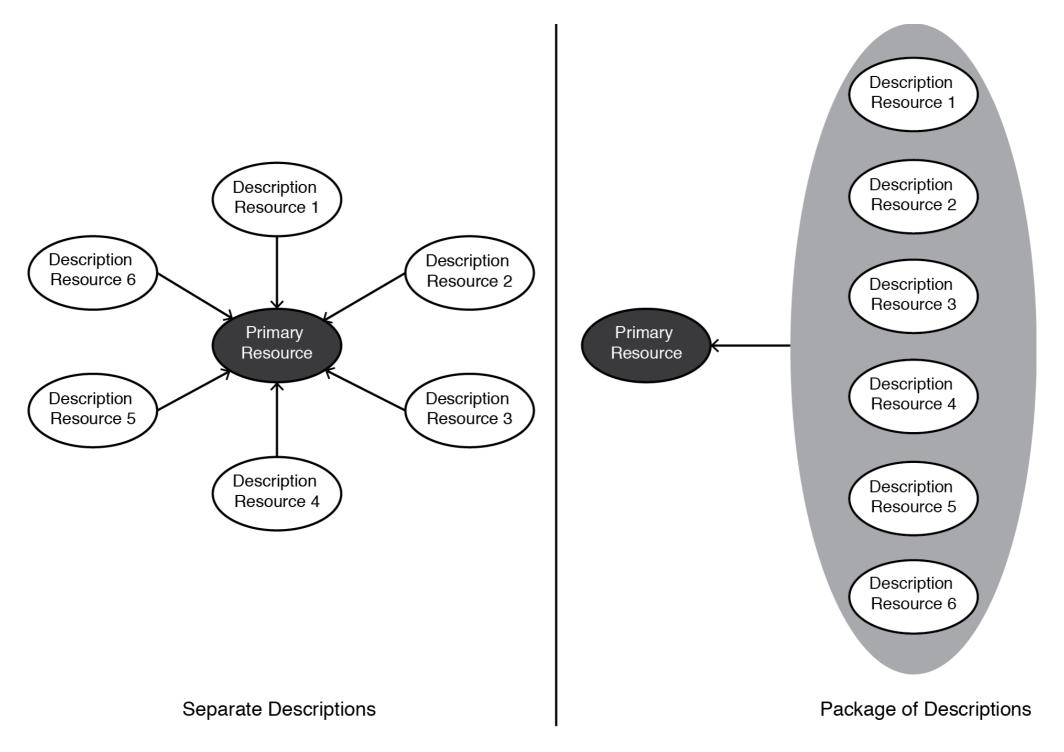


Resource Focus

- We often designate some resource as primary because it is the focus of our attention
- We often create other resources that are descriptions of or otherwise associated with the primary resource
- We call these "Description resources" (a more general term than "metadata")
- The descriptions of a resource can be packaged or single statements

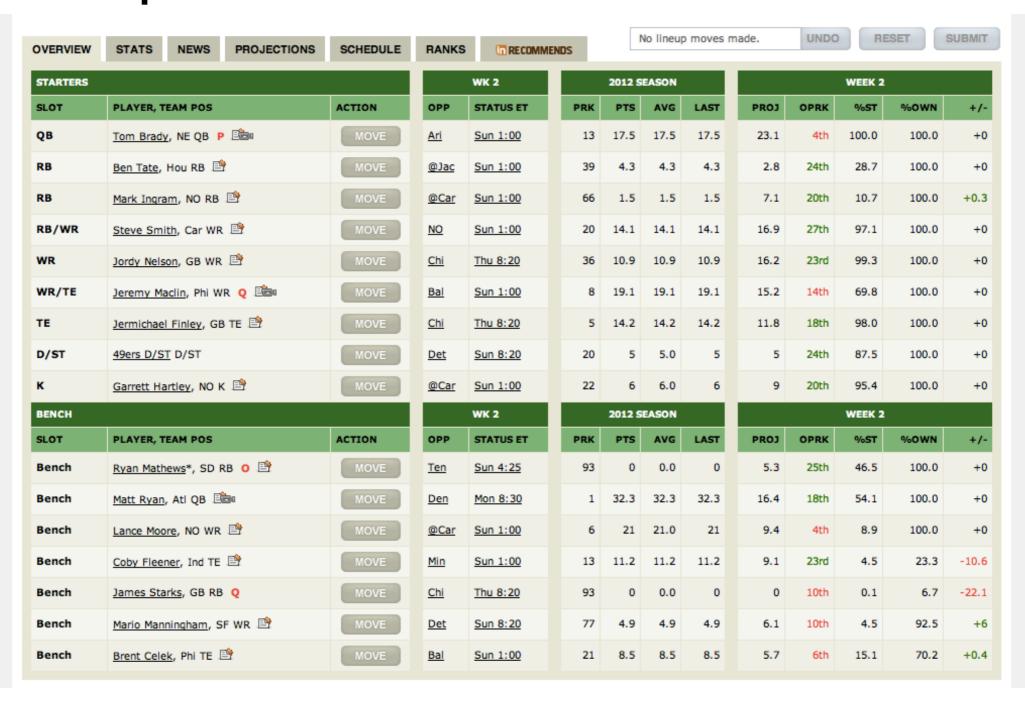


Description Resources





Fantasy Football: One Person's Description is another Person's Resource



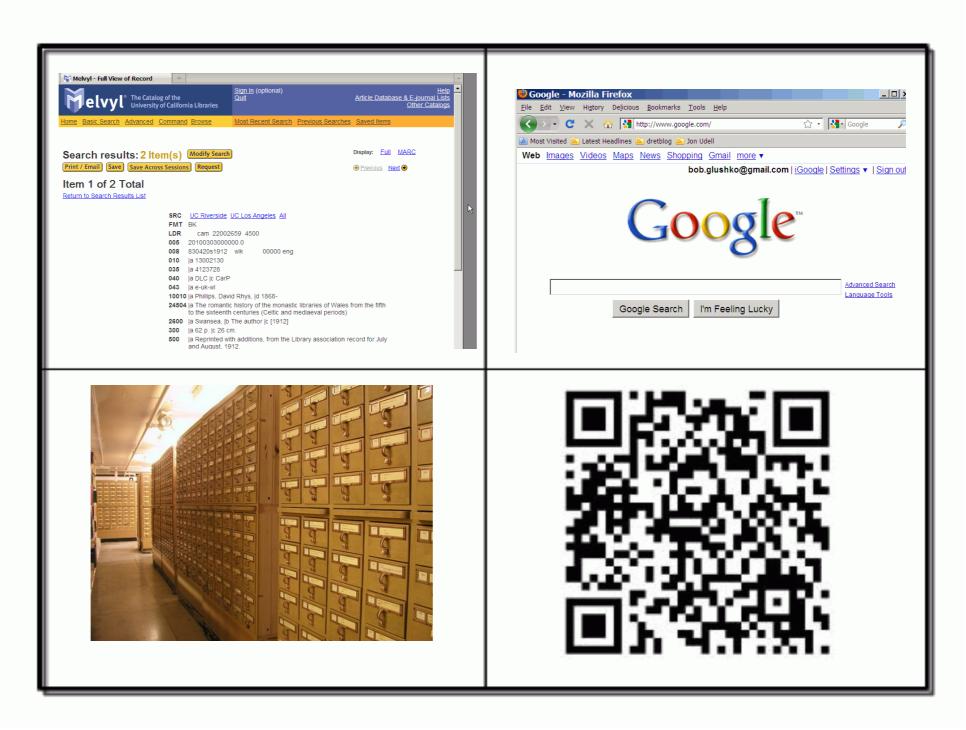
PRIMARY RESOURCE

Physical

Digital

Digital

hysical





Resource Agency

- Passive or operand resources ("nouns") must be acted upon or interacted with to produce an effect
- Active or operant resources ("verbs") create effects or value on their own, sometimes by initiating interactions with operand resources



Smart Resources







Swiss Cows Send Texts to Announce They're in Heat NY Times 1 October 2012



Why Is It Being Organized?

- •The essential purpose of an Organizing System is to "bring like things together and differentiating among them"
- •But there are always more precise requirements and constraints to satisfy and more specific kinds of interactions to support



Interactions —The Why of Organizing Systems

- INTERACTIONS include any activity, function, or service supported by or enabled with respect to the resources in a collection or with respect the collection as a whole
- Interactions can include access, reuse, copying, transforming, translating, comparing, combining... anything that a person or process can do with the resources...



Interactions

- Some interactions can be enabled with any type of resource, while others are tied to resource types
- Interaction can be direct, mediated or indirect, or limited to interactions with resource copies or descriptions
- The supported interactions depend on the nature and extent of the resource descriptions and arrangement
- Different principles, or different implementations of the same organizing principles, determine the efficiency or effectiveness of the interactions



A DJ Organizes His Record Collection





Organizing Books by Color

Trading aesthetics for scalability in organization and retrieval

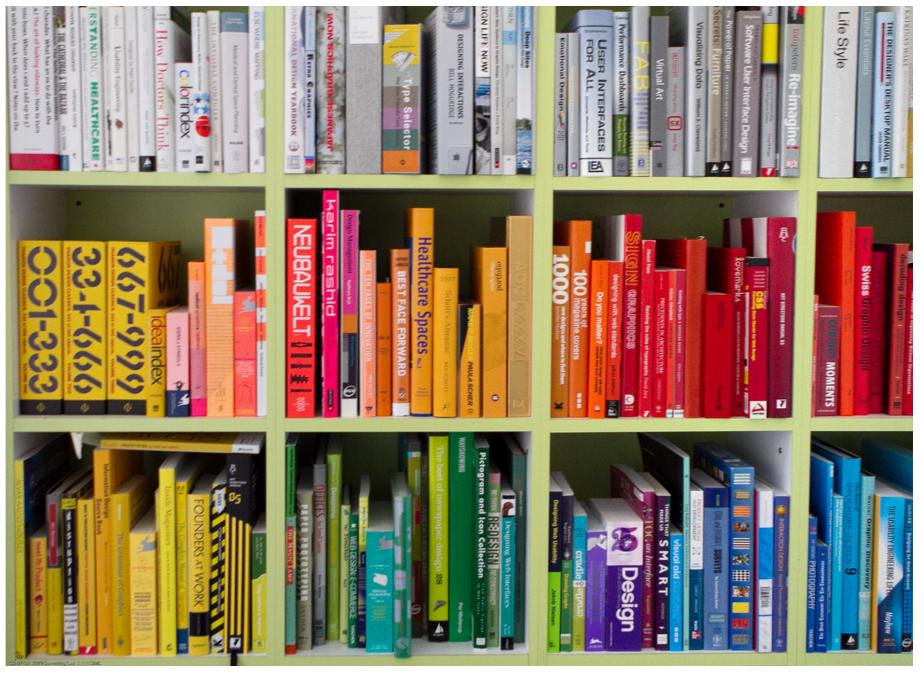
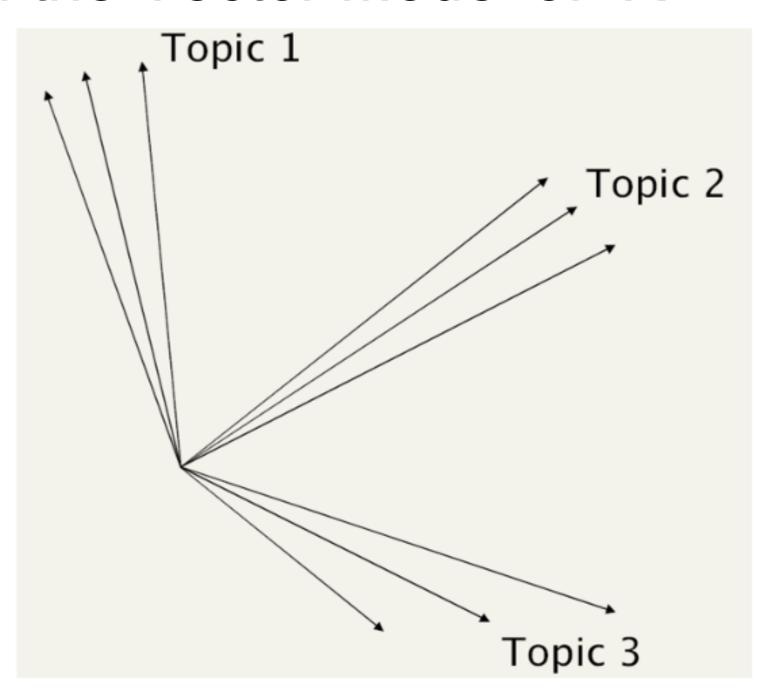


Photo by See-ming Lee (http://www.flickr.com/photos/seeminglee/4556156477) Creative Commons CC BY-SA 2.0 license



Dimensionality Reduction in the Vector Model of IR

Indexing "Topics" instead of "Terms" increases precision





How Much Is It Being Organized?

- Not everything is equally describable
- A controlled vocabulary can yield more consistent organization
- The scope and size of a collection shapes how much it needs to be organize
- •Are you organizing the resources you have, or do you need to create an organizing system that can apply to resources that you have not yet collected?

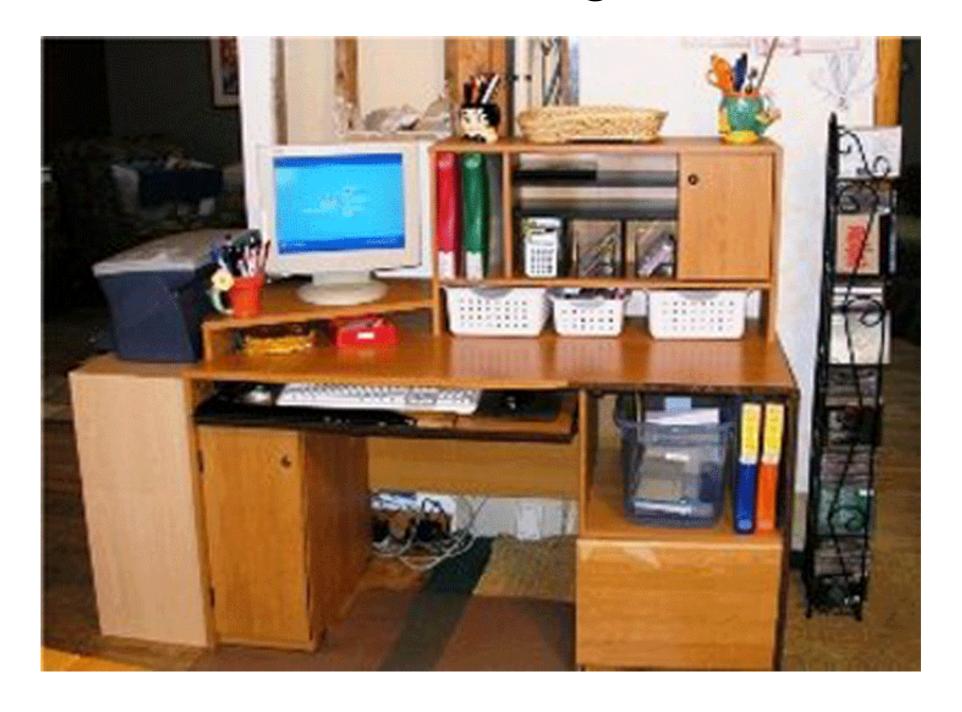


When Is It Being Organized?

- When the resource is created
- When it is added to some collection
- Just in time
- Never
- All the time continuous or incremental

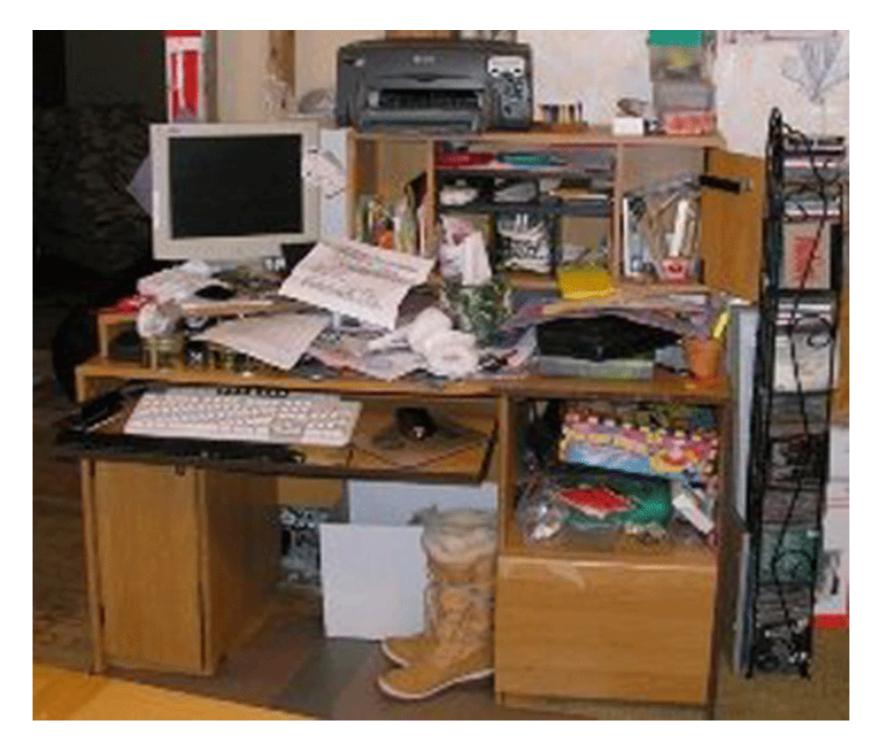


"Just in Case" Organization





Postponing Organization





Who or What Is Organizing?

- Authors or creators
- Professional organizers
- Users "in the wild"
- Users "in institutional contexts"
- Automated or computerized processes



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3 September 2013 Lecture 2.3 – "Case Studies" of Organizing Systems

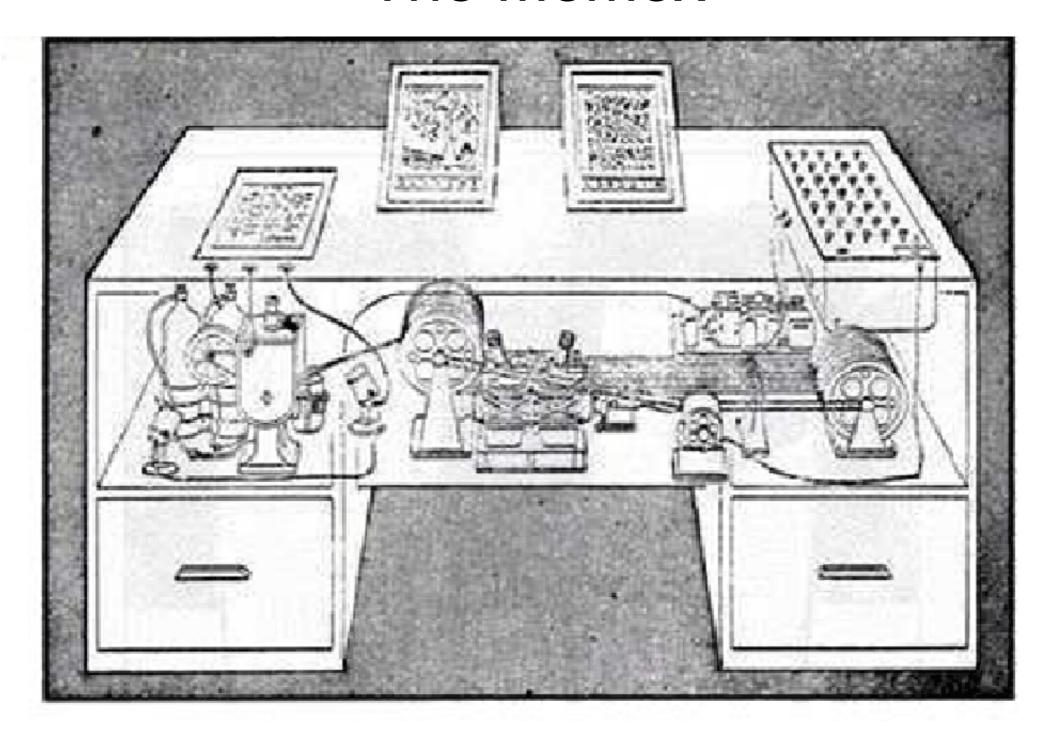


The "Case Studies"

- Bush, Vannevar. "As We May Think"
- Borges, Jorge Luis. "The library of Babel"
- Homann et al. "Flexible value structures in banking"
- ·Siegal, Nina. "Masterworks for one and all"
- •Wakabayashi, D. "Japanese Farms Look to the 'Cloud'"
- •Kharif, Olga. "Retailers enlist the smartphone to encourage shopping"
- Yang, Sarah. "Help wanted: Public needed to uncover clues in natural history collections"



The Memex





Memex as an Organizing System

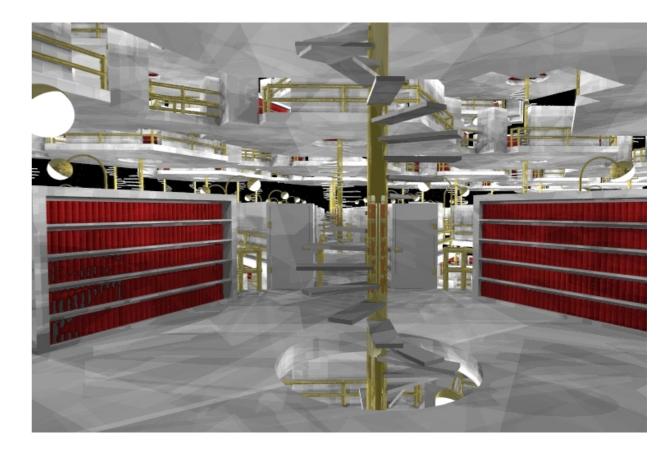
- •What?
- •Why?
- •How much?
- •When?
- •Who (and by what means)?)



The Library of Babel

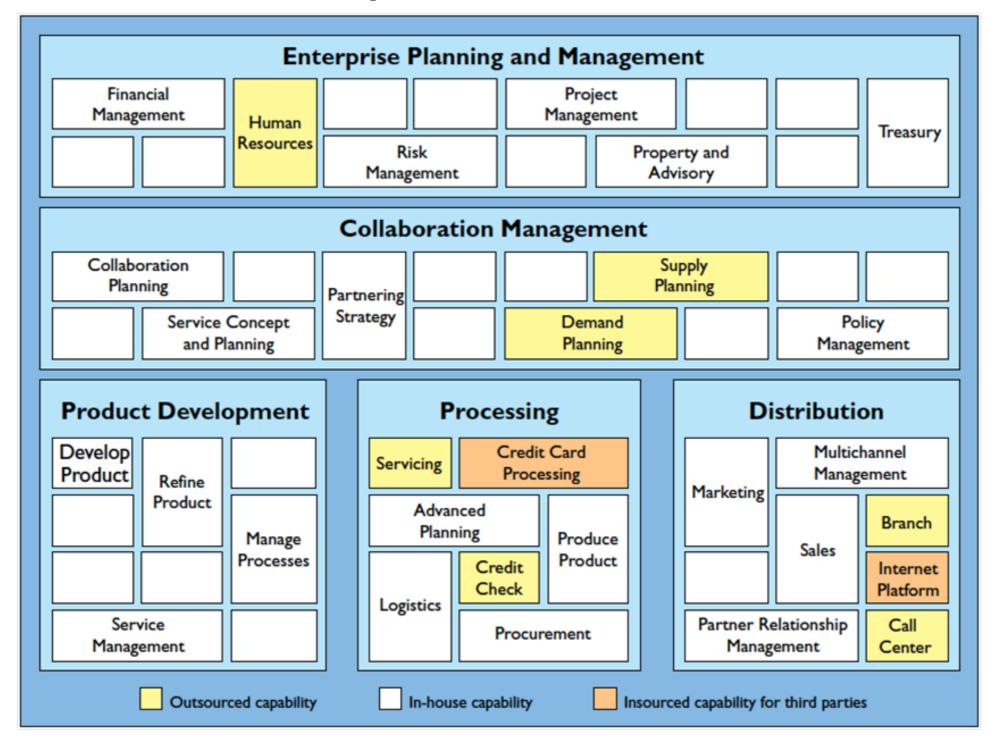


The Tower of Babel by Pieter Bruegel the Elder (1563)





The Componentized Bank





Masterworks for One and All

- What is the Rijksmuseum doing that is differs from the the practices of most museums?
- Why is it is doing it?
- What new kinds of interactions with the museum's resources are now possible?
- How likely are other musuems to do the same thing?



Farming in the Cloud

- What?
- Why?
- How much?
- When?
- Who (and by what means)?)
- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zfU w03VeM8



Smartphone Shopping



- QR Code Promotions
- Rewards & prize for data sharing
- Geolocation offers
- Interior GPS
- Mobile checkout
- Scanning while shopping
- Near Field payment
- Self checkout



Natural History Crowdsourcing with Calbug



See also

http://www.inaturalist.org/

2008 ISchool Final Project

http://

www.ischool.berkeley.edu/ programs/masters/projects/ 2008/inaturalist



Assignment 1: Everything Is Organized

Choose a domain (or industry or subject area) that's interesting to you. Write one paragraph explaining why you find it interesting. Write another paragraph in which you answer the six key questions for describing organizing systems (listed in section 1.3 of the The Discipline of Organizing) for your domain.



Assigned Readings for Next Lecture

TDO Chapter 2, "Activities in Organizing Systems"