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NAISC: An Authoritative Linked Data Interlinking Approach for the Library Domain

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ABSTRACT

By interlinking internal Linked Data (LD) entities to related LD entities published by authoritative creators and holders of data, libraries have the potential to expose their collections to a larger audience and to allow for richer user searches. While increasing numbers libraries are devoting time to publishing LD, the full potential of these datasets has not been explored due to limited LD interlinking. In 2018 we conducted a survey which explored the position of Information Professionals (IPs), such as librarians, archivists and cataloguers, with regards to LD. Results indicated that IPs find the process of data interlinking to be a particularly challenging step in the creation of Five Star LD. Consequently, we developed NAISC, an interlinking approach designed specifically for the library domain aimed at facilitating increased IP engagement in the LD interlinking process. Our paper provides an overview of the design and user-evaluation of NAISC. Results indicated that IPs found NAISC easy-to-use and useful for creating LD interlinks.

CCS CONCEPTS

• **General and reference → Evaluation**; **Design**; • **Information systems → Digital libraries and archives**; **Semantic web description languages**; • **Human-centered computing → User studies**; **Usability testing**; *Graphical user interfaces*; *User centered design*;

KEYWORDS

linked data, semantic web, interlinking, library, usability testing

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1 INTRODUCTION

The Semantic Web (SW) is an extension of the current Web where data is given well defined meaning and where the relationships between data, and not just documents, are defined in a common machine-readable format - creating a Web of Data [6]. Linked Data (LD) describes a set of best practices for publishing and interlinking this data on the SW, as per the principles defined by the W3C [5, 8]. These principles include the use of HTTP Uniform Resource Identifiers (URIs) as names for entities, such as works, people, places, and events, and also for retrieving data using the existing HTTP stack. A LD dataset is structured information encoded using the Resource Description Framework (RDF), the recommended model for representing and exchanging LD on the Web [50]. RDF statements take the form of subject-predicate-object triples, which can be organised in graphs. RDF requires that URIs are used to identify subjects and predicates - allowing for the resulting data to be understood by computers.

LD is classified according to a 5 Star rating scheme and, in order to be considered 5 Star, a LD dataset must contain interlinks to related data [5]. It must also be available on the Web in an open format and use URIs to describe Things [30]. The purpose of LD interlinks are to enhance the knowledge associated with a specific Thing, or entity, such as a person, place, concept or object [45]. These links have the potential to transform the Web into a globally interlinked and searchable database rather than a disparate collection of documents [51], allowing for easier data querying and for the development of novel applications built on top of the Web.

With the Web being one of the first places where people search for information, one domain that would greatly benefit from publishing LD are libraries. By using LD, libraries could improve the discoverability, searchability and interoperability of their data [21], which in turn would increase the use of their resources. Though the number of libraries publishing to the SW is growing, uptake is still relatively slow due to the range of challenges faced by these institutions when using LD, including a lack guidelines, financial constraints, data quality concerns, URI maintenance issues, and software complexity [27, 37, 47]. A 2018 survey explored the position of 185 Information Professionals' (IPs) with regards to LD and results highlighted LD interlinking as a task that IPs find to be particularly challenging [36]. In response to this, we developed a LD interlinking approach for the library domain called NAISC - the Novel Authoritative Interlinking of Schema and Concepts. Our paper describes the process of developing NAISC, and it is structured as follows; a Background section provides information on LD interlinking and LD provenance. In Related Works we discuss our 2018 LD survey and review LD Interlinking Framework. The Aims of our research are then listed and this is followed by a description of NAISC and its components. Finally we present the Methodology,

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Findings and Discussion of a user evaluation of the NAISC, as well as our Conclusions and Future Directions.

2 BACKGROUND

In the following section LD Interlinking and LD Provenance are defined and discussed in the context of our research within the library domain.

2.1 Linked Data Interlinking

Data linking describes the task of determining whether a URI, used to identify an entity, can be linked to another URI as a way of representing that they both describe the same Thing or as a way of indicating that they are related in some capacity [19]. LD interlinks are known as *typed links*, so called because the linking property, or predicate, describes the type of relationship between the subject URI and the object URI [41]. The property used to describe the relationship between two URIs is known as a link-type. In the context of our research, LD interlinking specifically refers to the process of creating an interlink between two URIs from different data sources.

Currently, the majority of interlinks between LD datasets are *identity links* [45]. These are a specific kind of typed link which state that two URIs refer to exactly the same thing i.e. they have the same identity and share the same properties. Identity links, or sameAs statements, are expressed using the owl:sameAs property from the Web Ontology Language[1] (OWL). However, given that the purpose of LD interlinking is to enhance the knowledge associated with an entity [45], and given that LD interlinks are not limited to identity links alone [19], much value could be gained by facilitating LD users to create interlinks that express other relationships. This is particularly relevant given there have been concerns within the LD community that the owl:sameAs property is being used in ways that do not necessarily conform with its definition in OWL [17, 25].

2.1.1 Linked Data Interlinking in the Library Domain. Upon reviewing some of the leading library LD projects, such as SwissBib[2], LIBRIS[3], and those of the French[4] (BnF), Spanish[5] (BnE), British[6] (BNB) and German[7] (DNB) National Libraries, it was found that the majority of interlinks are to LD authority files and controlled vocabularies for the purpose of authority control. These authorities include the Library of Congress (LoC) LD Service[8], Getty Vocabularies[9], the Virtual International Authority File[10] (VIAF), and GeoNames[11]. Though this is extremely useful, the full potential of LD interlinking has yet to be realised within the library domain as there is a notable lack of interlinks created for the purpose of knowledge enrichment which, in the context of our study, is defined as linking to a resource that provides additional information or context for a URI. Of the knowledge enrichment interlinks created by the projects mentioned above, most link to data-hubs such as Europeana[12] , DBpedia[13] and Wikidata[14]. Again, while linking to these LD datasets is useful, all but Europeana have been created via crowd-sourcing, something which has implications for the trustworthiness of the data and for the degree of authority control used.

With one of the fundamental prerequisites of the SW being the existence of large amounts of meaningfully interlinked resources [8], there is a need to explore how IPs can be facilitated to create more interlinks for knowledge enrichment purposes.

2.2 Linked Data Provenance

Provenance data provides information on the people, institutions, resources, and processes involved in creating a piece of data [39]. This data can be used in order to ascertain whether information is trustworthy and as a means of determining data quality [31, 34]. Since any individual or group can publish to the SW, it is crucial that libraries publish the provenance of their interlinks as this would allow researchers to establish the origin of the data. Given that libraries are considered authoritative sources of information [40], it is possible that interlinks from this domain will be deemed trustworthy and thus used more frequently. In the context of our research, interlinks with rich data provenance are considered authoritative LD interlinks.

There are a number of provenance models that have been developed for use with LD including the Provenance Vocabulary [26], the Open Provenance Model (OPM) [38], Provenance Authoring and Versioning ontology (PAV) [12], Provenir [46], and the W3C recommended standard, PROV Ontology (PROV-O) [32]. The PROV Data Model, shown in Figure 1, is a Web Oriented provenance standard, developed by the W3C Provenance Working Group [32], for the representation and exchange of provenance information [39]. The model can be used to describe the Entities (physical, digital or conceptual object), Agents (person, organisation, software) and Activities involved the process of creating a specific Entity [32].

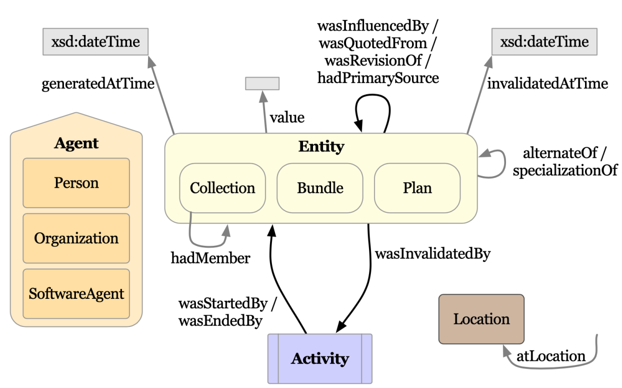

Figure 1: PROV Data Model
Taken from [32]

[1]https://www.w3.org/TR/owl-ref/
[2]https://www.swissbib.ch/
[3]http://libris.kb.se
[4]http://data.bnf.fr
[5]http://datos.bne.es/inicio.html
[6]http://bnb.data.bl.uk
[7]https://portal.dnb.de
[8]http://id.loc.gov
[9]http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/
[10]http://viaf.org/
[11]https://www.geonames.org/
[12]https://pro.europeana.eu/page/linked-open-data
[13]http://wiki.dbpedia.org
[14]https://www.wikidata.org

2.2.1 Provenance of Digital Resources. The Open Archival Information System (OAIS) [13] and Preservation Metadata: Implementation Strategies (PREMIS) [44] are widely accepted standards for digital preservation. Both OAIS and PREMIS require the provision of provenance information when archiving digital resources so as to maintain their long-term use and preservation. In the library domain, data provenance requires the inclusion information on where, when, by whom and how a resource was created [34]. Given that data provenance is likely to play an important role in establishing the trustworthiness of LD, it seems appropriate that these provenance standards should also be applied to the creation of interlinks. However, LD software typically only provides provenance information on resource ownership, as well as time-stamps for resource creation or modification [22]. As such, there is a need for a LD provenance model that captures the data required by the library domain in order to create authoritative interlinks.

3 RELATED WORK

In the following section the results of a survey which explored IPs position with regards to LD are summarised. A brief overview and comparison of some existing LD interlinking frameworks and tools is also provided.

3.1 Linked Data Survey

An online questionnaire, consisting of 50 questions, was developed in order to explore IPs position with regards to LD [36]. The survey was completed by 185 IPs, including librarians, archivists and cataloguers, who had experience working the library, archive or museum domain . The majority of participants (56%) came from an Academic Library setting, thus the results of the survey are most applicable to this domain. Additionally, though not a requirement, most participants had some prior knowledge of the SW (84%) and LD (90%). The questionnaire investigated:

(1) IPs' knowledge, views and experience with LD.
(2) IPs' perceived usability of LD tools.
(3) Solutions to the LD challenges experienced by IPs.

The key findings of the survey indicated that IPs considered the primary benefits of LD publication and consumption to include:

(1) Cross institutional linking and integration resulting in additional context for data interpretation and improved cataloguing efficiency.
(2) Improved data discoverability and accessibility.
(3) Enriched metadata and improved authority control.

The main challenges to LD publication and consumption, as experienced by the survey participants, were:

(1) Resource Quality Issues including; LD datatsets and URIs not being maintained, insufficient provenance data, a lack of guidelines and use-cases, and difficulty creating and maintaining URIs. Participants indicated that in order to invest in LD, more useful examples of its application needs to be seen.
(2) LD Tooling Issues including; functional inadequacy for the requirements of the library domain, technological complexity, and difficulty integrating into cataloguing workflows.
(3) Interlinking and Integration Issues including; difficulty selecting appropriate ontologies and link-types, and difficulty with data reconciliation and vocabulary mapping.

Potential solutions to the above challenges were also investigated as part of the survey. Participants had a positive response to the idea of LD tooling designed specifically for IPs, with the vast majority of participants (89%) indicating that they thought such tooling would be useful. The most commonly cited reasons for this being that a bespoke tool could help overcome the technical knowledge gap of IPs, make LD more accessible to IPs, increase the number of LAMs using LD, and create new research opportunities.

Though multiple LD challenges were raised in the survey, we decided to focus our research on the development of a framework, with an accompanying graphical user-interface, that would facilitate increased IP engagement in the process of LD interlinking.

3.2 Linked Data Interlinking Frameworks

The LD interlinking frameworks and tools used by the library projects, mentioned in Section 2.1.1, to create LD interlinks have been summarised in Table 1. MARiMbA[15] was designed specifically for the BnE library LD project, and components of RDF Refine were also designed with the library domain in mind. Both of these tools offer automated identity linking to commonly used datasets in the library domain. MARiMbA does not include a GUI but is controlled via the command line, something which may not appeal to non-technical experts. It can also be seen that all of the tools summarised here only offer automated support for the creation of owl:sameAs links. As mentioned in Section 2.1, there is a need to support the creation of other typed links, not just sameAs statements.

Table 1: LD Interlinking Tools

Tool	RDF Refine[16]	SILK[17]	LIMES[18]	MARiMbA
Data Input	RDF SPARQL	RDF SPARQL CSV	RDF SPARQL CSV	MARC 21 RDF
Link-Types	owl:sameAs	owl:sameAs	owl:sameAs	owl:sameAs
Generation	Automatic, Manual	Manual	Manual	Automatic
Interface	GUI	GUI Web Interface	GUI Web Interface	Cmd Line
Library Datasets	VIAF, LCSH[19] VIVO[20], FAST[21] DBpedia	-	-	VIAF, LIBRIS SUDOC[22], DNB
Domain	Library General Biodiversity	General	General	Library
LD Expertise	Knowledgeable	Knowledgeable	Expert	Knowledgeable

[15] mayor2.dia.fi.upm.es/oeg-upm/index.php/en/technologies/228-marimba/index
[16] http://refine.deri.ie
[17] http://silkframework.org
[18] http://aksw.org/Projects/LIMES.html
[19] http://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects
[20] https://old.datahub.io/dataset/vivo
[21] http://fast.oclc.org
[22] http://www.sudoc.abes.fr/xslt/

4 AIMS

The Research Question being investigated as part of this study is, "How can information professionals be facilitated to engage with the process of authoritative linked data interlinking with greater efficacy, ease, and efficiency?". With this in mind, and given the conclusions drawn from the literature discussed in Sections 2 and 3, the aims of our study are to:

(1) Propose a LD interlinking framework for the library domain that incorporates the creation LD interlinks with a range of link-types.
(2) Propose a provenance model that expresses the where, when, who, how and why behind the creation of an LD interlink.
(3) Design a graphical user interface (GUI) that provides an instantiation of the proposed interlinking framework and provenance model.
(4) Evaluate the usability and utility of the interlinking framework, provenance model and GUI via user-testing.

Our study contributes to research in the area of LD for libraries by describing a method for IPs to create interlinks between LD resources as well as by developing LD tooling that is accessible to non-technical experts.

5 NAISC

In line with the aims of our study, we developed an interlinking approach specifically for the library domain called NAISC - the Novel Authoritative Interlinking of Schema and Concepts. NAISC also happens to be the Gaelic word for links. The NAISC approach encompasses our LD interlinking framework, provenance model and GUI. Figure 2 displays the role of NAISC in the architecture of a LD application.

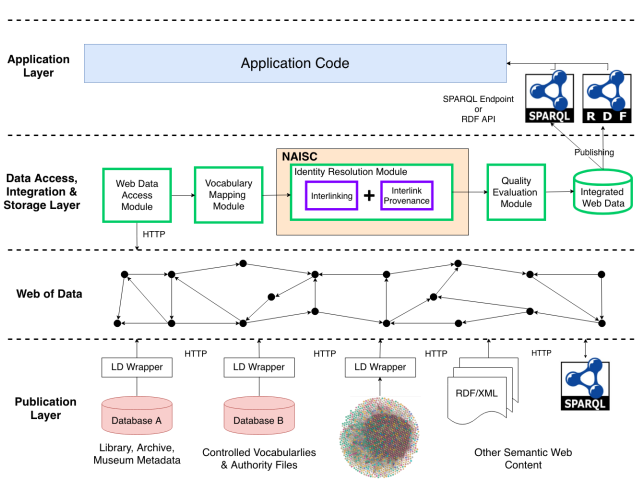

Figure 2: Role of NAISC in a Linked Data Application

5.1 Research Approach

NAISC was developed according to a Design Science (DS) Approach [28] which involves the iterative design and evaluation of an artefact in order to solve an identified problem. This was completed according to the principles of User-Centred Design [48] whereby the user is involved in all stages of development.

5.2 LD Interlinking Framework

The requirements for the LD interlinking framework were distilled from the results of the survey discussed in Section 3.1. These included:

(1) Attuned and adaptable to library workflows.
(2) Designed with the data needs and expertise of IPs in mind.
(3) Option to hide LD technicalities.
(4) Awareness of common data sources and provision of data quality ratings.

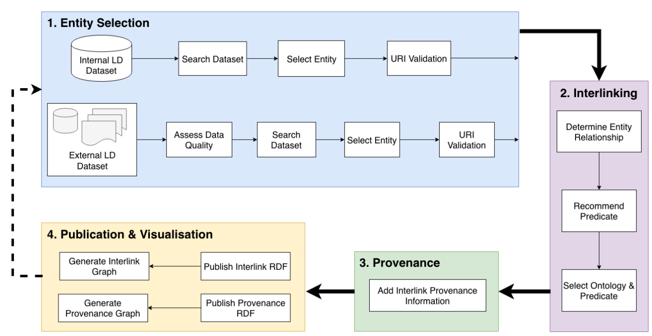

Figure 3: NAISC Interlinking Framework

A cyclical, four-step interlinking framework was subsequently designed, see Figure 3, and the goal of each step is discussed below.

- **Step 1** requires the user to select an internal LD dataset from which a set of URIs will be selected for interlinking. The user is also required to select a set of related URIs from an external LD dataset. Data quality ratings for commonly used LD datasets have been provided here as per the framework requirements.
- **Step 2** guides the user through the process of creating a typed link that accurately describes the relationship between an internal and an external URI. Different link-types, or properties, are recommended to the user based on the kind of relationship between the two URIs. This relationship is determined by the user selecting a Relationship Term from a list of six possible options. The link-type properties recommended to the user varies depending on their choice of Relationship Term, for example: Identical - owl:sameAs[23], Similar - ov:similarTo[24], Related - dcterms:relation[25], Represents - sio:represents[26]. These Relationship Terms were taken from research conducted by [24, 25], which discussed the misuse of identity links in LD. The term 'Identical' is used to cover sameAs statements. The term 'Related But Referentially Opaque' refers to instances where two URIs describe the same entity but the properties of the entities are not the same. The term 'Identical But Different Context' describes

[23] http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#sameAs
[24] http://open.vocab.org/terms/similarTo
[25] http://purl.org/dc/terms/relation
[26] http://semanticscience.org/resource/P138_represents

when two URIs describe the same entity but the URI cannot be re-used in a different context. The term 'Similar' was used to cover instances where two URIs describe different entities but the entities are very similar. The term 'Related' describes instances where two URIs describe different entities that are related in some capacity. The term 'Represents' covers situations where a URI is being used to represent an entity but it is not the entity itself. Finally, the term 'Other' was used to describe cases not covered by the other terms.

- **Step 3** requires the user to enter data that justifies the creation of the interlink. This, as well as data describing the origin and creation of the link, is added for provenance purposes.
- **Step 4** involves the publication of the newly created interlink and provenance RDF triples. Interlink data is stored in a relational database (RDB) and the RDF triples are generated by uplifting data from the RDB to RDF using an R2RML [16] mapping. This mapping was created using JUMA [1, 14]. RDF graphs, which provide a visual representation of the interlinks and the provenance data, are displayed using GoJS[27].

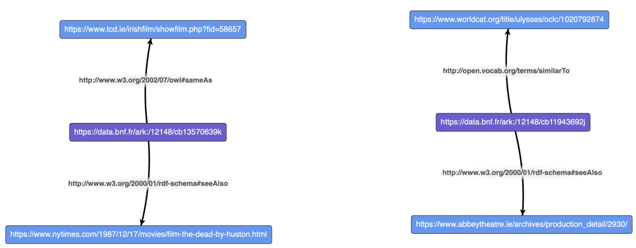

Figure 4: LD Interlink Graph
Created using GoJS[28]

5.3 Provenance Model

A set of user requirements for the provenance model were distilled from the results of the LD survey discussed in Section 3.1. These requirements included:

- Allow for different levels of granularity/detail.
- Keep track of modifications to the dataset.
- Link to sources used in the dataset.
- Link to people, organisations, and groups that contributed to the dataset.
- Allow for the explanation/justification of the sources used to create a link.
- Allow for the explanation/justification of the type of link created between resources.

Further requirements for the provenance model were established from a series of ontological competency questions [7, 23], see Table 2. These questions were inspired by common requirements for data provenance on the SW [22].

[27]https://gojs.net/latest/index.html

Table 2: Interlink Provenance Competency Questions

Who created the link?	How can the dataset be accessed?
How was the link created?	Who published the dataset?
Why was the link created?	When was the link modified?
Where was the link created?	Who modified the link?
When was the link created?	How was the link modified?
What resources are linked?	Why was the link modified?
Why was the link created?	Who created the link provenance?
What datasets are linked?	When was the provenance created?

5.3.1 Ontologies. PROV-O was used as the foundation of our interlink provenance model as it is a W3C recommended standard citelebo:w3cProvo. It also provides a model for general provenance descriptions which can then be extended for the needs of domain specific purposes [12]. Existing PROV-O classes, sub-classes and properties were used to describe the who, where and when interlinks were created. We then extended PROV-O, see Figure 5, in order to add interlink specific sub-classes and properties. This extension, called NaiscProv, describes how and why interlinks were created.

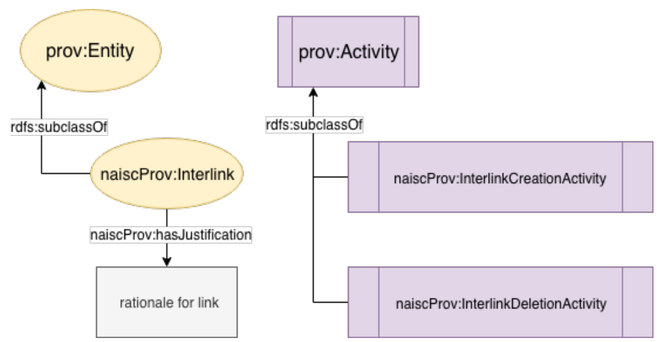

Figure 5: NaiscProv PROV-O Extension

The VoID Vocabulary [2] was also used in order to describe the interlinked datasets. Additionally, Dublin Core [9] and FOAF [10] ontologies were used to provide richer descriptions of entities.

5.3.2 Graph Structure. Our Provenance Model, as seen in Figure 6, incorporates three graphs:

(1) Interlink Graph - a named graph containing a set of interlinks. A named graph is a sub-graph that contains a set of triples and that has been assigned a unique name in the form of a URI [11]. Named graphs allow collections of triples to be published as independent units - in this case a set of interlinks associated with a particular dataset or part of a dataset. Named graphs are often used in the process of provenance data generation as they allow for the assertion of statements relating to a specific set of triples in a dataset [20].
(2) Provenance Graph - a prov:Bundle containing the origin data of the statements in an Interlink Graph. In the PROV Data Model, a Bundle is a named set of provenance descriptions that can be used to describe the creation and modification

of an entity or group of entities [32]. As a Bundle is itself an entity, the provenance of the Provenance Graph can also be captured.

(3) Relationship Graph - represents the relationship between an Interlink Graph and a Provenance Graph using the prov: hasProvenance property.

The purpose of these graphs is to allow the user to explore the different sets of interlinks, and also to explore the provenance information for the interlinks. Separating the data in this manner simplifies some of the queries that users could formulate and run over the data whilst still allowing for queries that span across graphs, as facilitated by the relationship layer.

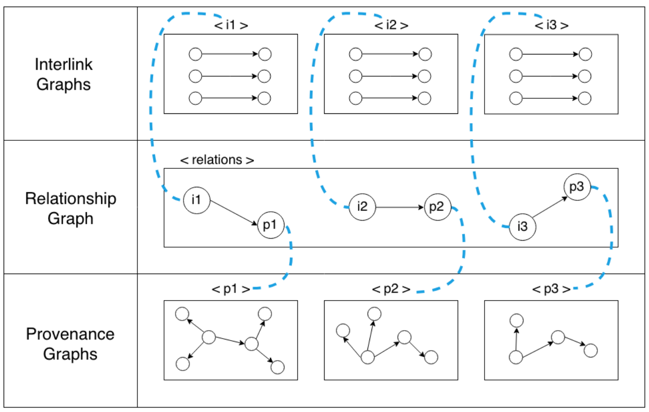

Figure 6: NAISC Provenance Model Graph Structure

5.4 Graphical User Interface

The GUI was designed as a means of guiding users through the steps proposed in the interlinking framework described in Section 5.2. Using the interlinking framework and its user-requirements as a guide, an initial mock-up of the GUI was designed and tested by five librarians. As per the Design Science approach, the results of this evaluation were used to iteratively refine the framework and GUI.

6 USER EVALUATION

Upon completion of a working version of the NAISC GUI, further user testing was undertaken. The methodology as well as a summary of the key findings of this user-study are discussed in the following sections.

6.1 Methodology

The user test consisted of four parts - a short pre-test questionnaire, a think-aloud observation, a brief post-test interview and the administration of the Post-Study System Usability Questionnaire (PSSUQ) [33].

6.1.1 Participants. The participants in this study were 15 IPs who had some prior knowledge of LD and the SW. The number of participants that should be recruited for a usability test is a contentious issue, with recommend numbers of participants ranging from 5 [42], 10-12 [29], or more [35], depending on factors such as the complexity of the test, whether the evaluation is formative or summative, and whether quantitative analysis of the results is to be performed. Since there is evidence to suggest that 15 participants can find 90% of usability problems [18], this was the number of participants that we recruited for our study. Non-probabilistic sampling methods were used to recruit participants [15] whereby libraries and information institutions were contacted directly with a request for participants.

6.1.2 Pre-Test Questionnaire. The pre-test questionnaire was used in order to ascertain how participants rated their knowledge of the SW, LD, RDF, URIs and ontologies (Onts). Participants were asked to rate their knowledge on five point scale ranging from ‘Not at all Knowledgeable’ to ‘Extremely Knowledgeable’. The questionnaire also investigated whether participants had ever been directly involved in the implementation of a LD service, and if so, the kinds of LD activities that they gained experience in. The results of the pre-test questionnaire can be found in Section 6.2.1.

6.1.3 Think-Aloud Observation. Think-aloud (TA) observations are a widely used method for the usability testing of software, GUIs, and websites [49]. During a TA, participants are asked to verbalise their thoughts and actions while carrying out a number of scenario-based tasks, thus providing data on the types of difficulties they encounter and highlighting the areas of a system that require further improvement [4, 43]. TAs typically have six to eight tasks [3]. For our study we developed six scenario based tasks which were representative of activities that users would carry out on NAISC. These included:

(1) Creating a set of interlinks.
(2) Adding an internal URI to the link set.
(3) Adding a related URI from an external dataset to the link set.
(4) Creating interlinks between six pairs of URIs with varying degrees of relatedness.
(5) Generating the RDF and RDF graph for the interlinks.
(6) Generating a sample provenance graph.

The participants were observed while completing the tasks, their comments were audio-recorded and their work on the GUI was screen-recorded. The results of the TA can be found in Section 6.2.2.

6.1.4 Post-Test Interview. The post-test interview consisted of seven questions which explored the participants’ thoughts on the interlinking framework, provenance model and GUI. These questions were:

(1) What is your overall impression of the tool?
(2) What worked well?
(3) What challenges did you encounter?
(4) Are there functions you would like to add or remove from the tool?
(5) What is your impression of the process for selecting link-types in order to link internal and external URIs?
(6) What is your impression of the provenance data stored for the links and interlinking session?
(7) Do you think this tool could be useful for the library domain?

The results of the post-test interview can be found in Section 6.2.3.

Table 3: LD Knowledge Evaluation

Rating / Topic	SW	LD	RDF	URIs	Onts
Not at all Knowledgeable	0	0	0	0	0
Slightly Knowledgeable	2	1	5	4	5
Moderately Knowledgeable	13	14	10	9	8
Very Knowledgeable	0	0	0	2	2
Extremely Knowledgeable	0	0	0	0	0

6.1.5 PSSUQ. The Post-Study System Usability Questionnaire (PSSUQ) [33] is used for measuring software usability and utility at the end of a user-study. The PSSUQ consists of 19 statements about which the user rates agreement on a seven-point scale from Strongly Agree (1) to Strongly Disagree (7) - thus lower scores indicate fewer usability issues. The results of the PSSUQ can be viewed in four main categories:

(1) System Usefulness (SysUse).
(2) Information Quality (InfoQual).
(3) Interface Quality (InterQual).
(4) Overall Satisfaction.

The PSSUQ was chosen over other questionnaires as it takes both system utility and system usability into account. The results of the PSSUQ can be found in Section 6.2.4.

6.2 Findings

The results for each of the four components of the user-study have been detailed in this section.

6.2.1 Pre-Test Questionnaire. The results of the pre-test questionnaire have been summarised in Table 3. It can be seen that all participants rated themselves as knowledgeable for each of the five concepts, with the majority considering themselves Moderately Knowledgeable. Five of the participants indicated that they had been previously involved in the implementation of a LD project.

6.2.2 Think-Aloud Evaluation. The recordings of the TAs were analysed and issues that arose for the participants were documented as points of difficulty on the GUI. The results of the TAs have been summarised in Table 4.

6.2.3 Post-Test Interview. The recordings of the interviews were analysed and similar issues that were raised by multiple participants were considered key points. These results have been summarised in Table 6.2.3.

6.2.4 PSSUQ. The combined average scores for each category of the PSSUQ can be seen in Table 6.

7 DISCUSSION

In this section, the findings outlined in Section 6.2, will be discussed in relation to each of NAISC's components.

7.1 Interlinking Framework

The results of our study indicate that users found NAISC to be a usable and useful approach for creating LD interlinks. Users found the step-by-step process for selecting an appropriate link-term to create a meaningful interlink between two URIs to be understandable and user-friendly. They did note, however, that the approach is quite time consuming and that automating some of the processes, such as auto-URI ingestion and the addition of a automated predicate recommender, would be useful.

Table 4: Think Aloud Evaluation Findings

Activity	Key Points
A1	Participants indicated that clearer descriptions of the information required for each field in the collection creation form should be provided.
A2	Some participants were unsure which button to click in order to add an internal URI to a collection. Again participants mentioned that the information required for each form field should be defined more precisely.
A3	Participants did not always notice the links to the external authorities.
A4	Some participants initially found it difficult to identify which two URIs were being interlinked. Participants were not aware that the definition of a Relationship Term would be provided once selected from the dropdown list.
A5	Participants suggested adding natural language labels to the graphs in order to improve their understanding of the links.
A6	Again participants suggested adding natural language labels to the graph in order to improve their understanding of the provenance data. They also suggested that having the option to view the provenance data at link-set level, and not just the interlink level, would be useful.

7.2 Provenance Model

The results of the user-study show that participants considered the data captured by the provenance graph to be sufficient for the purpose of curating a set of interlinks. They also indicated that the provision of such data provenance would greatly add to the trustworthiness of the interlinks. However, participants did stress the importance of including labels and natural language terms to the graph so that it can be understood by users who are unfamiliar with RDF.

7.3 Graphical User Interface

The results of the PSSUQ indicate mild usability issues with the GUI. Navigation issues were noted during activities requiring the participants to add a URI to a link set. In addition, some participants initially found it difficult to identify which two URIs needed to be interlinked. Future iterations of the tool will use colour coding in order to clearly point to related URIs.

Table 5: Interview Findings

Question	Key Points
Q1	Participants indicated that NAISC was easy and pleasant to use, and that, as they became used to the system, the ease of use increased.
Q2	Participants found the graphical visualisations of the interlinks and provenance data to be particularly interesting. Participants also remarked that the GUI made good use of colour coding and that the layout was clean.
Q3	Participants noted that the process of adding URIs to a link set was confusing at times due to the labelling of buttons and some of the terminology used.
Q4	Participants stated that adding a way to view a graph for each interlink as it is being created would be a useful function. Participants also mentioned that increased automation for the process of adding URIs to a link-set, for searching for related URIs and for selecting link-types would improve their efficiency. The addition of data quality metrics for each of the available external datasets was also suggested as a useful function.
Q5	The participants indicated that the definitions for each of the Relationship Terms and link-types were useful for deciding on how to express the relation between two URIs. They emphasised that examples should be provided in order to aid the decision making process.
Q6	Participants stated that they were satisfied with the provenance data and felt that it was sufficiently detailed for future data users to make an informed decision regarding the authoritativeness of the data.
Q7	All participants stated that NAISC would be useful for creating interlinks between internal and external LD resources. However, they expressed concerns regarding whether NAISC could be incorporated into their current cataloguing systems.

Table 6: PSSUQ Average Scores

PSSUQ	SysUse	InfoQual	InterQual	Overall
Score	2.45	2.45	2.65	2.07

8 CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

One of the main benefits of LD is the ability to interlink related resources across datasets. However, non-LD experts, such as IPs, are currently unable to engage fully with this process. In response to this we developed the NAISC approach as a means of facilitating increased IP engagement in the LD interlinking process. The results of our study, which evaluated the first iteration of NAISC, demonstrated the successful use of the approach by IPs in order to create LD interlinks via a user-friendly GUI.

Future research will involve using the results of this user-study to modify and refine the second iteration of the NAISC approach.

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