Editorial

Text mining sometimes called "text data mining" challenge tight definition but encompasses a wide range of activities: text summarization; document retrieval; document clustering; web mining, information extraction, text categorization; language identification; authorship ascription; identifying phrases, phrase structures, and key phrases; extracting "entities" such as names, dates, concepts, and abbreviations; locating acronyms and their definitions; filling predefined templates with extracted information; and even learning rules from such templates. There are three popular text mining tools namely, proprietary text mining tools; open source text mining tools; and online text mining tools. Natural language processing and machine learning, statistical methods, artificial intelligence, classification techniques, linguistic learning, semantic analysis, and predictive modeling techniques are employed for mining text. Text mining features include text analytics, text processing, classification/categorization, sentiment analysis or opinion mining and knowledge discovery.

Information explosion and availability of information in various forms has changed the shape of information centers and nature of information profession and professionals. Information profession and professionals have been impacted by the exponentially increasing volumes of information available as well as with changing attitudes and behavior of information seeker toward electronic resources.

Hence, text mining has come as a tool to help Information professionals to find the relevant information and deliver to its users. Text mining is used as a technology for analyzing large volumes of structured/unstructured textual documents. Text mining has very high knowledge and commercial values. The aim of Text mining is generally to strengthen decision making and internal operations processes of any organization and generation of new domain of knowledge. These technologies help to increase the utilization of Knowledge Management (KM) systems and pro-actively help information professionals to improve their competencies and thus productivity of the organization.

Both LIS researchers and academic librarianship could take advantage of using text mining technology to generate thoughtful insights, add value to documents in library collections and services, generate document summaries and descriptive metadata with broader contents, and diagnose the recent research trends. They can also help their end users in identifying sources, licensing and extracting data, devising topic modeling and clustering, preserving and publishing data.