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Abstracts


**ABSTRACT:** This article is concerned with ontology and its applications in Knowledge Organization (KO) activities. Connections are drawn between efforts in artificial intelligence (AI) to capture the meaning of information and make it accessible to machines and the efforts made in libraries to use KO tools in machine-based record building and search and retrieval systems. The practices used in AI that are of interest here include ontology and ontology-based knowledge representation. In this article their applications in KO are directed towards a particularly problematic document type—the photograph. There are two arguments motivating this article. First, ontology-based KO systems that join AI techniques with library cataloging practices make it possible to utilize higher levels of expressivity when describing photographs. Second, KO systems for photographs that are capable of reasoning over concepts and relationships can potentially provide richer, more relevant search results than systems utilizing word-matching alone.


**ABSTRACT:** In this article, several procedures (e.g., measurements, information retrieval analyses, power law, association rules, hierarchical clustering) are introduced which were made on a pilot digital library. Information retrievals of web users from 01/01/2003 to 01/01/2006 on the internal search engine of the pilot digital library have been analyzed. With the power law method of data processing, a constant information retrieval pattern has been established, stable over a longer period of time. After this, the data have been analyzed. On the basis of the accomplished measurements and analyses, a series of mental models of web users for global (educational) purposes have been developed (e.g., the metamodel of thought hierarchy of web users, the segmentation model of web users), and the users were profiled in four different groups (adventurers, observers, applicable, and know-alls). The article concludes with the construction of a new knowledge management solution called multidimensional rank thesaurus.


**ABSTRACT:** While the organization and representation of information and knowledge have historically been done by professionals, the rise of social media has spread the notion that this can be done more collaboratively. A more collaborative approach would entail a change in the role of professionals and in the goals and values of the systems. This paper explores the notion of authority and the role of professionals in a changing environment where more people participate in the organization and representation of information and knowledge. The paper questions the traditional role of the professionals and argues that systems must be designed to facilitate trust and authority, and that the authority of folksonomies and systems comes from the users’ collective interpretations and meaning production.


**ABSTRACT:** This paper examines collections of citations that individual users contribute to social tagging systems such as Delicious and LibraryThing. I characterize these personal collections, furnished with various forms of metadata and arranged for Web display, as a means of communication, where a particular sensibility molds guiding principles for resource selection, description, and categorization. Using several analytic frameworks from museum studies, I present three brief case studies that interrogate both the substance and the means of expression achieved in such collections, which I term “expressive bibliographies.” In considering these case studies, I explore how an explicit rhetorical perspective might inform purposeful design of expressive bibliography.
ABSTRACT: The study reported here investigated the search behaviour patterns of nanoscience and nanotechnology searchers as revealed by transaction log analysis of the NANOnetBASE electronic book digital library. This paper examines the patterns and strategies of nano searchers' query formulation and reformulation, then explores the extent of interdisciplinarity in search queries using the INSPEC and Compendex thesauri. The results show certain query formulation patterns associated with searching in an emerging and interdisciplinary area of nanotechnology such as: the use of multiword and compound query terms, extensive use of search terms beginning with the prefix “nano,” hyphenated terms, spelling variations, a large number of query reformulations, and the use of acronyms. The results also indicate that 62% of the unique top terms resulting from mapping users’ query terms to the INSPEC Classification codes represented two or more disciplines, specifically terms associated with the Classification code “A” representing “physics.” The results have implications for information organization and representation, user interface design and federated searching in digital libraries and multi-subject databases.


ABSTRACT: This article describes the process of constructing a thesaurus based on original historical documents located in the Archivo del Reino de Valencia, one of the most important historical archives in Spain. After examining precedents, we discuss the methodology used and its application. The aim of the project was to provide visibility to information contained in these historical documents which would otherwise have remained inaccessible and to do so in the clearest, most rigorous, and most useful way possible for both the specialized user and the general public. The use of information technology as a management tool is not as common in archives, especially historical archives, as in other documentation areas such as libraries. A pilot project was therefore set up to create an intranet support for managing four specific historical archives containing documents dating from the 13th to the 20th centuries. The most important part of this project was that of exploring the viability of constructing a thesaurus to become part of the automated program for archive description and checking.