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Abstract: The Brazilian Government has made a massive volume of structured, semi-structured and non-structured public data available on the web to ensure that the administration is as transparent as possible. Subsequently, providing applications with enough capability to handle this "big data environment" so that vital and decisive information is readily accessible, has become a tremendous challenge. In this environment, data processing is done via new approaches in the area of information and computer science, involving technologies and processes for collecting, representing, storing and disseminating information. Along these lines, this paper presents a conceptual model, the technical architecture and the prototype implementation of a tool, denominated DBgoldbr, designed to classify government public information with the help of ontologies, by transforming open data into open linked data. To achieve this objective, we used "soft system methodology" to identify problems, to collect users needs and to design solutions according to the objectives of specific groups. The DBgoldbr tool was designed to facilitate the search for open data made available by many Brazilian government institutions, so that this data can be reused to support the evaluation and monitoring of social programs, in order to support the design and management of public policies.

Abstract: Analysis of the knowledge structure and the evolution of research topics in specific areas has been the focus of information science (IS). Such analysis helps to enrich interested researchers' understanding of the functions, activities and evolving constraints of the knowledge domain. This study aims to investigate the knowledge domain associated with the vulnerability assessment in the context of climate change (VACC) research in this fast-growing field between January 1991 and December 2017. A bibliometric approach, along with CiteSpace software, was used to identify and visualize thematic patterns, landmark articles and emerging trends. The data used for the bibliometric analysis include 6,584 original research articles and reviews published between 1991 and 2017. The results indicate that the number of documents pertaining to VACC presented a general growth trend over the last twenty-seven years. *Climatic Change* was the most productive journal. Among countries, the USA, England and Australia predominated, and the University of Chinese Academy of Sciences and U.S. Geological Survey were the two institutions with the largest amount of VACC research. Existing studies in the field of VACC research have focused primarily on environmental sciences. Importantly, emerging trends in VACC research have shifted away from vulnerability assessments of natural ecosystems based on model simulation methods in the context of climate change toward indicator-based assessments of social ecosystem vulnerability, adaptive capacity and resilience under multidimensional stressors and shocks, which are likely to define the new frontier in the field of VACC research.

Abstract: Anime, as a growing form of multimedia, needs a better and more thorough organization for its myriad unique terminologies. Existing studies show patrons' desire to search and get recommendations for anime. However, due to inadequate indexing and often confusing or inaccurate usage of terms, searching and acquiring recommendations remain challenging. Our research seeks to close the gap and make discovery and recommendations more viable. In this study, we conducted a facet analysis of anime genre terms that are currently used in thirty-six anime-related English-language databases and websites. Using a card sorting method with an inductive approach to the 1,597 terms collected, we identified and defined nine facets and 153 foci terms that describe different genres of anime. Identified terms can be implemented within different organizational systems including library catalogs, recommendation systems, and online databases to improve genre definitions and search experiences.

Abstract: This article examines tagging as knowledge organization. Tagging is a kind of indexing, a process of labelling and categorizing information made to support resource discovery for users. Social tagging generally means the practice whereby internet users generate keywords to describe, categorise or comment on digital content. The value of tagging comes when social tags within a collection are aggregated and shared through a folksonomy. This article examines definitions of tagging and folksonomy, and discusses the functions, advantages and disadvantages of tagging systems in relation to knowledge organization before

discussing studies that have compared tagging and conventional library-based knowledge organization systems. Approaches to disciplining tagging practice are examined and tagger motivation discussed. Finally, the article outlines current research fronts.

Abstract: This paper reviews the coining and evolution process of the literary warrant concept from its introduction by Hulme in 1911 until today, its use, applications and adjustment to a digital information environment. Different theoretical and methodological perspectives of literary warrant found in the literature of library and information science are reported and discussed. The usage by three significant knowledge organization systems are studied. The relationships and points of discussion with the general notion of warrant and with derived warrants (user, cultural, academic and organizational warrant) are established. Among other conclusions, it is set that over a century after its first enunciation it is possible to predict that the principle will be increasingly used in digital environments and other information contexts, even outside the library and information science field, with similar objectives and intentions. Its scope of application increases insofar as it can support the development of new concept structures such as taxonomies, ontologies or concepts and topic maps and it can warrant the terms to be included in specialized dictionaries or glossaries.