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Abstract: This paper proposes an analysis of faceted theory and of various knowledge organization approaches. Building upon the faceted theory of S.R. Ranganathan (1967), the paper intends to address the faceted classification approach applied to build domain ontologies. Based on this perspective, an ontology of a music domain has been analyzed that would serve as a case study. As classificatory ontologies are employed to represent the relationships of entities and objects on the web, the faceted approach is deemed as an effective means to help organize web content. While different knowledge organization systems are being employed to address the cluttered Web in different contexts and with various degrees of effectiveness, faceted ontologies have an enormous potential for addressing this issue by performing domain analysis for knowledge modeling and ultimately facilitating semantic information retrieval.

Abstract: This paper modeled user-centered attributes with which First and Second-order Measurement Models (FSoMM) were proposed using factor analysis in a quantitative evaluative procedure. There was need to relate users needs as requirements for Web Search Engines (WeSEs) in a dynamic context. This informed the motivation for formulating the FSoMM to possess baseline properties with reasonable validity and reliability. This

was achieved by considering how users "seek out and use" information as useful characteristics that can suffice as users' attributes. This is because of the belief in this paper that factors modelled from users' attributes encapsulate users' needs. With the qualitative evaluative approach these factors were translated into users' requirements for WeSEs' development. Results obtained showed that both models demonstrated reasonable model fit. Therefore, users' requirements can be communicated with measurement models. As illustrated in this paper, both the qualitative and quantitative evaluative approach remain an invaluable resource in this respect. We therefore infer that WeSEs' success in the delivery of assistance to users, particularly in a dynamic context must be based, not only on the progress of technology, but also on users' requirements.

Abstract:: Drawing on Nonaka and colleagues' recent concept of phronesis, as a third type of knowledge that is connoted with practical wisdom, the present article proposes that intuitive decision making ability propels with phronesis. Furthermore, it proposes that cognitive adaptability—as the ability to quickly make sense of changing and complex situations – along with personality, as consistent patterns of behaviors based on social learning, are antecedents of phronesis. The article furnishes a conceptual frame based on contemporary literature on intuition, phronesis, cognitive adaptability, situated cognition, metacognition, and social learning theory of personality.