

EDITORIAL

The first article presents a reflection about the domain analysis. The author examines writings on and of domain analyses for their distinct attributes and arguments. Compile the components and attributes, linking them to their function, and from there. Describe a proposed ideal form of domain analysis. Evidence that while the debate about the substance and form of the epistemic and ontological character of domain analysis will continue, some might find it useful to give shape to their ideas using a particular form that follows function.

The second article presents an analysis of a scientific collaboration network formed by Brazilian universities investigating the Dentistry field. The network is construct based on documents published in the *Scopus* (Elsevier) database, covering a period of 10 (ten) years. It is used social network analysis as the best methodological approach to visualize the capacity for collaboration, dissemination and transmission of new knowledge among universities. Cohesion and density of the collaboration network are analyzed, as well as the centrality of universities as key-actors and the occurrence of subgroups within the network. Data were analyzed using the software UCINET and NetDraw. The number of papers published by each university was used as an indicator of its scientific production.

The third article presents an analysis of access to electronic journals UGC-Infonet Consortium by the academic community Alagappa University, India. Presents an analysis of pattern information use and the needs users of Alagappa University. The population included in this study was Administration and Education. This study revealed that most accesses electronic journals weekly. It was observed that of the individuals who responded the study, 70 (59.1%) have learned to use the Consortium, through the guidance of their teachers/tutors. Most of the academic community uses its own departments to access information.

The fourth paper presents research focused rare books collections of Kashmir, India, which are spread across in different libraries around the world. The study explored the institutions and libraries that hold rare books (published before 1920) about Kashmir. Emphasizes that the majority of rare books were found in the United States of America (56.7%), followed by Great Britain (35%), Canada (6%), Australia (1.8%) and Thailand (0, 45%).

The fifth paper presents an analysis of bookplates, its origin and history. Discusses the viability of applying biometric technology, especially for fingerprint recognition as a tool to provide the identification of the record in a database, strengthening the recognition process of parts.

The sixth and final article presents an investigation about how, why and how much information science professionals use Facebook, one of the sites social networks most popular, and presents an assessment of the impact on education and social interaction. The objective of study was to examine the purposes of using Facebook



by information science professionals. The study explored the social networking site Facebook, in order to work it as an effective tool for disseminating information and knowledge, as well as educate information professionals who participate in Maharashtra Librarians Online Study Circle [Study Circle of Maharashtra Librarians Online] (MLOSC) regarding the most important aspect of Facebook, the online collaboration and sharing, since it is composed of a social network whose characteristics centralize users with common interests. The data were collected through a questionnaire distributed randomly between the Group's employees MLOSC.

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