

User Experience in Children's Websites on the Internet: A literature review

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Abstract:

User experience (UX) is a relatively modern concept tied to how people interact with digital systems. It refers to the impressions, feelings, and responses that users develop while interacting with websites, applications, and software. Donald Norman helped shape the concept by emphasizing the importance of user-centered design that considers users' needs and abilities. With the steady increase in children's use of the Internet, children's websites have become important tools for addressing their educational, cognitive, and entertainment needs and for developing their various skills and abilities. From this perspective, this study aimed to identify and review the scholarly literature on user experience in children's websites available on the Internet, to examine the qualitative and thematic characteristics of the published literature. The study adopted a literature review approach to identify and examine relevant published literature. The study found that both international and Arab literature has focused on children's websites and their importance in providing educational, entertaining, and interactive content, as well as their ability to meet children's needs and requirements, develop their skills, broaden their knowledge, identify the problems they face, and provide content appropriate for different age groups. The literature also highlighted the importance of studying websites designed for children with special needs and the standards required for their design. In addition, the studies addressed research trends related to user experience and highlighted its role in improving interaction between users and products, services, or websites; enhancing usability; increasing user satisfaction; and achieving usage objectives across various fields. The literature also examined the importance of user experience and its dimensions in the design of children's websites and its relationship to ease of use.

Keywords: User Experience, UX, Children' Websites, Children, Literature Review.

The Bibliographic Framework (BIBFRAME) model in library catalogs: A literature review

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Abstract:

This article discusses the Bibliographic Framework (BIBFRAME) Model as a recent approach in developing bibliographic data representation methods and shifting from traditional methods toward Linked Data-based models. The study adopts a literature review approach to survey Arabic and international scholarly literature on BIBFRAME and Linked Data and analyzes research and practical trends related to its origins, development, and relationship with Linked Data and the Semantic Web, as well as its major areas of application in library catalogs and bibliographic projects. The review focuses on the issues and challenges associated with its implementation, particularly the transition from representing bibliographic data using the MARC 21 standard to modeling and representing it according to the BIBFRAME model, as well as linking it to external data sources available on the Web. The study reached several conclusions, most notably that, despite the library community's growing interest in the BIBFRAME initiative, no Arabic-language study has addressed its application to Arabic library catalogs.

Keywords: BIBFRAME; Linked Data; MARC 21; Semantic Web; Resource Description Framework (RDF); Library Catalogs; Bibliographic Data.

Crisis and Disaster Management at King Abdulaziz Public Library: A Descriptive Study

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Abstract:

This study aimed to explore the current state of crisis and disaster management at King Abdulaziz Public Library (KAPL), focusing on staff awareness, management stages, existing obstacles, and proposals for improvement. Using a descriptive survey method, data were collected via a questionnaire distributed to all 177 employees across KAPL's departments and branches in Riyadh. The results revealed that KAPL has faced various crises, most notably insect and rodent infestations, power outages, and fires. The staff demonstrated a high level of awareness of crisis and disaster management concepts, with a mean score of 2.95 out of 4. However, the implementation of crisis and disaster management stages was found to be weak across all areas, with a mean score of 2.16. Additionally, the study identified several significant obstacles hindering effective management, scoring a high average of 2.80. Despite these challenges, participants strongly supported the proposed recommendations to enhance crisis preparedness, achieving a high agreement level with a mean of 3.44 out of 4. The most notable recommendations included: activating the crisis and disaster management function within the library, forming a trained crisis management team, organizing regular training and workshops, utilizing advanced early warning technologies like AI, involving staff in decision-making, establishing a formal and comprehensive crisis management plan, and implementing virtual simulations for emergency preparedness. Overall, the study highlighted the urgent need to develop a structured and proactive crisis management framework within KAPL to ensure readiness, minimize risks, and improve response effectiveness.

Keywords: Crisis Management, Disaster Management, Public Libraries, King Abdulaziz Public Library (KAPL)

particularly empirical studies of faculty members and researchers and the practices that can help them manage information overload and face its implications in the contemporary scientific research environment.

Keywords: Information overload; Knowledge overload; information seeking behaviors ; scholarly communication

Information overload among researchers: A literature review

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Abstract:

With the increasing reliance on information and its resources, and the rapid technological transformations in the scientific research environment, researchers have found themselves facing a phenomenon known as "Information Overload" which requires attention and investigation of its impact on researchers' information behavior, the efficiency of their interaction with information and its resources, as well as the development of strategies and solutions for facing it. This situation has contributed to changes in the methods of searching for information resources and in the diversity of the sources on which researchers rely, consequently affecting their ability to organize and make the best possible use of information, especially when this enormous volume of scholarly output becomes an obstacle that deprives researchers of the ability to control the situation and makes them feel unable to deal with this amount of information. This study aims to review the literature related to scientific Information Overload by surveying and analyzing the Arabic and English literature published on this topic during the period (1999–2026). The study depends on the literature review approach to present, analyze, and classify the literature according to its characteristics and its chronological and linguistic trends. To facilitate the presentation and analysis of the literature related to the subject of the study, the reviewed literature was organized into two main themes. The first theme focuses on the theoretical history of information overload in terms of its concept and causes, and the second theme focuses on researchers' behavior and their strategies for managing information resources to face Information Overload. The study revealed that there is a limited amount of Arabic literature on Information Overload,

A Proposed Model for Assessing Data Governance Maturity Levels in Saudi's Public Universities

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Abstract:

The study aimed to identify the concept of data governance maturity and its models and presented a proposal that identifies the most important main and sub-domains that should be in the data governance maturity measurement model in Saudi public universities. A descriptive analytical approach was used to analyse the content of local frameworks and data governance maturity models. Also, a checklist was used to explore the information available on the websites of the data management offices of the universities. It also adopted a semi-structured interview tool with a community of (18) experts working in data management offices in Saudi public universities (King Saud University, Princess Noura bint Abdulrahman University, Imam Muhammad bin Saud Islamic University). The findings indicated that the three public universities had made relative progress in developing frameworks and public policies for data governance. Additionally, the analysis of local frameworks and proposed models in literature studies indicated that the proposed model should encompass three key dimensions (strategic, organizational, and operational). However, the interview results emphasized the need to integrate the technical dimension to enhance the model's comprehensiveness and align it with the requirements of public universities that prioritize technological infrastructure. The study concluded that the proposed data governance maturity model in Saudi public universities should include 4 pivotal dimensions (strategic, organizational, operational, and technical), which include several main and sub-areas to ensure the comprehensiveness and accuracy of the assessment.

Keywords: Data Governance, Data Governance Maturity, Data Management Office Staff, Government Universities, Saudi Arabia.