Knowledge Map of Information Science

Domain	Foci	Main Categories (1st division)				Sub-Categories (2nd division)	Sub-Categories*/Examples & Explanations** (3rd division)	Exemplary Fields
Meta-Knowledge	Knowledge on the field of IS itself	**1. Foundations**				Theory	**A. Conceptions** **B. Disciplines** (e.g., <u>Anthropology</u> (e.g., "culture"), <u>Arts</u> (e.g., "design"), <u>Communication</u> (e.g., "communication", "media", "message"), <u>Computer science</u> (e.g., "computer language"), <u>Economics</u> (e.g., "information economics"), <u>Education</u> (e.g., "learning"), <u>Engineering</u> (e.g., "information technology"), <u>History</u> (e.g., "primary source", "secondary sources", "tertiary source"), <u>Law</u> (e.g., "intellectual property", "copyright"), <u>Linguistics</u> (e.g., "language"), <u>Philosophy</u> (<u>Epistemology</u> (e.g. "knowledge"), <u>Ethics</u> (e.g., "information ethics", "professional ethics"), <u>Political Science</u> (e.g., "democracy"), <u>Psychology</u> (e.g., "cognition"), <u>Research Methodology</u> (e.g., "evaluation", "research", "research methodology"), <u>Semiotics</u> (e.g., "sign"), <u>Sociology</u> ("e.g., "society") **C. Theories**	Theory of IS

						Research	**A. Theoretical**
							B. Empirical
							   1. Quantitative
							   2. Qualitative
								Research Methodology

						Education	academic education and to professional training: theoretical knowledge and practical knowledge.	LIS Education
						History	Historical accounts of the field.	History of IS
Subject-based knowledge	Knowledge on the explored phenomena (i.e., the mediating aspects & conditions of human knowledge)	**2. Resources**				Issues	quality information (resources), information (resources) quality	Information Quality Information Systems
						Types	Primary resources (i.e., the human originators), secondary resources, tertiary resources	
		Who?	mediators	**3. Knowledge Workers**		Issues	**A. Personality traits** **B. Theoretical knowledge** **C. Applied knowledge and practice**	Information Ethics LIS Education
						Types	Taxonomies of professional workers by fields of expertise (e.g., medical informatics), and organizational sector (e.g., librarians, archivists)	
		What?	matters	**4. Contents**		Issues	Content related issues (e.g., What is a subject?)	
						Types	Taxonomies of structures (e.g., knowledge maps, subject classifications schemes, thesauri), classification systems (e.g., LCC, DDC, UDC, CC, BC), subjects (i.e., Archeology, biology, Computer Science) and the like.	
		Why?	Motives	**5. Applications**		Issues	Issues related to the development of application oriented systems.	
						Types	Taxonomy of applications (e.g., (information) searching, shopping, socialization and socializing).	
		How?	methods	**6. Operations & Processes**		Issues	Issues related to the various operations and processes involved in mediating human knowledge.	
						Types	Taxonomy of operations and processes: documentation, representation, organization, processing, dissemination, publication, storage, manipulation, evaluation, measurement, searching, and retrieving knowledge.	
			means (media)	**7. Technologies**		Issues	Technological related issues (e.g., user-interface design).	
						Types	Taxonomy of knowledge technologies and media: electronic-based technologies (e.g., computer-based information systems, Internet), paper-based and printing-based technologies (e.g., books), communication-based technologies and media (e.g., cellular phones, MP3).	
		Where and when?	milieus	**8. Environments**		Issues	Social issues (e.g., Information policy, information accessibility), including ethnic and cultural issues, professional issues related to the settings, as well as legal issues (e.g., Intellectual property, privacy), and ethical issues (e.g., privacy vs. public interests).	Information Ethics Social Informatics
						Types	**A. Ethnic & Cultural environments** **B. Settings** (e.g., Education, Health)	
				9. Organizations		Issues	Issues related to the organizational settings (e.g., managing knowledge in business organizations)	

						Types	**A. Organizational Type:**
							   1. Governmental Sector
							   2. Public sector
							   3. Private sector
							B. Functional type
							   1. Memory organizations
							   2. Information services	

				10. Users		Issues	User related issues (e.g., user information needs, user behavior, user search strategies)	User Studies Information Behavior

						Types	**A. Individuals**
							B. Groups and Communities
							   1. Gender-based
							   2. Age-based
							   3. Culture & ethnicity-based
							   4. Need & interest based (e.g., division by profession)	

* The words in **bold** are categories. ** The other terms are exemplary terms (entries).

Resource: Knowledge Map of Information Science:
http://www.success.co.il/is/index.html
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