

<p>1. Event</p> <p>1.1 Subject Analysis (e.g. weather, medical diagnostics, market fluctuations, etc.)</p> <p>2. Acquisition</p> <p>2.1 Sensor systems (Optics, Radar, and Hearing aids could also be included under processing)</p> <p>2.2 Classification, Categorization (of events)</p> <p>2.3 Indexing (of events; examples: clouds, storms, crime, etc)</p> <p>2.4 Access system</p> <p>3. Transmission</p> <p>3.1 Electronics</p> <p>3.2 Cable</p> <p>3.3 Wireless telephony</p> <p>3.4 Electronic information industry</p> <p>3.5 transmission</p> <p>3.6 Distributed Networks</p> <p>4. Processing</p> <p>4.1 Bibliometrics</p> <p>4.2 Data bases</p> <p>4.3 Digital libraries</p> <p>4.4 Domain analysis</p> <p>4.4 High density book storage systems</p> <p>4.5 Information manipulation</p> <p>4.6 Information Processing</p> <p>4.7 Information storage</p> <p>4.8 Information structures</p>	<p>4.9 Operations research</p> <p>4.10 Programization of Information</p> <p>4.11 Philosophy of computers</p> <p>4.12 Webmetrics</p> <p>4.13 Abstracting</p> <p>4.14 Electronic information industry</p> <p>5. Utilization</p> <p>5.1 Artificial intelligence</p> <p>5.2 Cognition</p> <p>5.3 E learning</p> <p>5.4 Human Information Behavior</p> <p>5.5 Information ethics</p> <p>5.6 Information management</p> <p>5.7 Information need</p> <p>5.8 Information use & user</p> <p>5.9 Aviation Informatics</p> <p>5.10 Social, legal, ethical aspects of information</p> <p>6. Transfer (communication)</p> <p>6.1 Computer related communication</p> <p>6.2 Librarianship</p> <p>6.3 Document delivery system</p> <p>6.4 E Journals</p> <p>6.5 Metalibrarianship</p> <p>6.6 Scientific communication</p> <p>6.7 Readership studies</p> <p>6.8 Social, legal, ethical aspects of information</p> <p>6.9 Archival science</p> <p>6.10 Community informatics</p>
---	---

***"Rationale.** The rationale of the model is based on three basic premises. First, all organisms are data, information, knowledge systems. They could not deal with the external world without them. Second, information is a state of consciousness (i.e., awareness). Thus, information is a cognitive/affective process and the products of that process (Miller, 1978). The focus is on the product and management of these processes (Drucker, 2001). Third, technology augments the human capacities and the products there from. (Englebart,1962).*

Based on these premises, ontology of human organisms can provide a map of the various relationships between an event (i.e., state of the world), the sensory mechanism that receive energy from the outside world, the movement (transmission) of these sensory impulses (transmission) to the brain (processors). The knowledge component of the augmented data information knowledge (ADIK) systems has reference to the formulation of judgment (i.e., decision/action) (Newell, 1972) that follows the processing of data-information. Decision incorporates an application of understanding, analysis, synthesis and evaluation (Bloom, 1956), the products of these processes are transferred (i.e., communicated) to others (e.g., cells, person, social entities) responding to various states of an event. The main role of the ADIK system is to respond to various states of the event world.

Information science establishes the law and principles that govern the relationships in the analysis, design, and evaluation of ADIK systems and wherein the basic premise, namely, such systems augment human processes, prevails (Debons et al, 1988)". [10] (Anthony Debons)