

- 1. Foundations of Information & Library Science**
 - 1.1 Information Science Epistemology
 - 1.2 Information Theory
 - 1.3 Cognition Theory
 - 1.4 Semantics
- 2. Knowledge Organization**
 - 2.1 Theoretical foundations
 - 2.1.1 Knowledge Representation
 - 2.1.2 Categorization & Classification
 - 2.1.3 Classification Theory
 - 2.1.4 Subject Analysis
 - 2.1.5 Indexing
 - 2.2 Tools for Knowledge Organization and Library Science
 - 2.2.1 Classification Systems
 - 2.2.2 Ontologies
 - 2.2.3 Thesauri
 - 2.2.4 Vocabulary Control
 - 2.2.5 Information Processing
 - 2.2.6 Information Retrieval
 - 2.2.7 Information Science Technology
 - 2.2.8 Online searching
 - 2.2.9 Search Engines
- 3. Measuring & Evaluation**
 - 3.1 Information Quality Evaluation
 - 3.2 Bibliometrics
 - 3.3 Informetrics
 - 3.4 Webometrics
- 4. Social aspects**
 - 4.1 Information use and user
 - 4.2 Readership Studies
 - 4.3 Scientific Communication
 - 4.4 Research Evaluation

***"Rationale and structure.** The scheme is divided into four sections:*

1) Foundations. This section relates to Information Science as well as Library Science, since Information Science has its own foundations in the concept of "information" that needs reference to a cognitive system or a knowing subject. "Information" starts when signs are in connection with an interpreter. Similarly, Library Science relates to theories of mediating human knowledge and elaborating methodologies in order to connect external memories (books and documents) with human cognitive ability.

2) Knowledge Organization. This section is the core of the scheme. It has two subsections, without hierarchical structure. One subsection is concerned with theoretical foundations and methodological problems, the other subsection concerns the tools created in the field of Information and Library Science in order to organize the knowledge.

3) Measuring and Evaluation. This section accommodates the procedures elaborated to measure the realization and the use of bibliographical entities, electronic resources in the WEB, and to evaluate them.

4) Social aspects. This section is concerned with the social side of the Knowledge Organization: research strategies of the users, characteristics of the scientific communication, and so on." [4] (Maria Teresa Biagetti)