

- Next week is the last class

The fact that we have access must not be construed as we're smarter.

Internet allows us to acquire and deploy information.

Internet → amusement, convenience, easier ways to do things but doesn't necessarily mean better

1st problem identified = misinformation, is the wrong information (correct, accurate, complete)

2nd = disinformation, information that is intentionally wrong/misleading, problem recognizing this

- Information intentionally designed to mislead, packaged that makes it seem like it's real

3rd = excess of information, too much information, how do you determine what's right?

- Often will determine what's right based on what I agree with, risky

Deprived of information, not information rich

Uses example of cooking and recipes found online

Information averse = overloaded, can't distinguish between the information given

More and more it's about making money, commerce → not necessarily enhancing the potential we have given this technology

No doubt about the quantity of info, questions about the quality; how do we assess it?

- Critical thinking = asking questions rather than taking things for granted
- Source of information, what interests are at stake, (who benefits), who else might have something to say about this issue (would women and men share the same perspective on the issue)

Knowledge economy = implies that we're somehow smarter

- Defined as "info" is the most valued commodity
- Ownership = yours therefore, not someone else's
- Information is proprietary, can't sell something that someone else already has

Chaos - wisdom continuum

- Chaos, data, information, knowledge, wisdom
- Example:
 - Increase the amount of processing → CHAOS
 - associate name and the phone number → DATA
 - Sort in alphabetical order → INFORMATION
 - WISDOM → knowledge over time

- Knowledge = information + experience

Paying someone for their service

What is the commodity that's being bought and sold online?

- Traditional commodity = oil, gold = tangible
- How do you protect something that's intangible?
- Information is not consumed by its use, can use it and still have it but it gets devalued the more you use it, transferable
- Can be sold without it being lost in a knowledge economy
- Indivisible refers to the fact that it must be transferred as a whole in order to have meaning, example: phone number, name with all the letters
- Accumulative, the addition of more information is worth more than the sum of its parts
 - If I have one barrel of oil and I add another barrel, the value = two barrels of oil
 - Phonebook, database with names and numbers, alphabetize = value, but if we add information to that phone book such as their income the value of that information is worth more than the increment, the value increase disproportionately
- Information, like air, has the potential to have no value because everyone can have it
- The information we get for free = not the best
- When something is owned, that interest is protected through a wide range of legal instruments to enforce the ownership interest
 - Examples: patents, copyright, license, trademarks

Things that make information unique:

1. Inconsumable
2. Non-transferable
3. Indivisible
4. Accumulative