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Assignment #1

The essential nature of information is simply a message in which to be conveyed within specific context in order to be received. Information allows us to make solutions from a set of given or implied alternatives. The path to information is not always easy. Given our limited range and ability of speculation as well as failures to predict consequences, we are unable to consider *all* possible factors and outcomes. Seeking to reap immediate reward, we often choose options that are intended, but not actually in our best interest. Given a second chance, we tend to overcorrect the situation- wishing to completely avoid the outcome of the first option. Any subsequent options could prove more harmful than that of both the preceding ones. Due to this problem, information systems were implemented in order to help us run through, sort out, and think of relating factors. The ability to numerically relate was introduced first through tools implemented to handle increased information. As we broadened the range of information, we created tools to fit the demand. When information became more compounded, our society grew more complex, and our tools grew more multifunctional. As a result of inventing the computer, under the concept and direction of man, balance between needs and resources became more attainable through its ability to store, process and relate vast quantities of information. Through creating balance, becoming a function of design, and simulating life and models of our real world, computers help us predict probable effects of many plausible outcomes- taking inspiration to fruitful predictions.