Ding, Zest, Jason, Zhuoyan

Professor Janes

Info 200 A

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Information Behavior Lab from AE group 5

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|  | Ding | Zest | Zhuoyan | Jason |
| Information as Thing | Horse  Buffalo  Symbolic drawing | Pictures show different events in different years.  Canvas.  Paper. | Symbols for each year  Horses  this video itself | Symbolic drawings  Winter count  Songs of Sioux |
| Information as  Knowledge | Indigenous people remember their past through Symbolic drawing. | The meaning of horses in Sioux. | The meaning of the symbol only remembered by the people who created it | Meanings of the symbol which represent the history of Sioux people |
| Information as  Process | Indigenous people understand what happened in the specific year through symbolic drawing. | One tells the meanings of different symbols in winter counts to others. | People who created the symbol read it and tell others what happened in the winter count | Having people to keep keeping the winter count up and pass it as history from generation to generation |
| Information behaviors | (Choosing)The elder decide the symbol add to the winter count  (Needing)The importance of owning a horse.  (Information seeking)Indigenous people witnessed a meteor shower in 1833. | (Creating)Recording what happened in the tribe for each year.  (Sharing)The storyteller tells the secret of the winter count.  (Needing)When the winter count writer has gone, someone else would continue to record the events that happen each year. | (sharing) They interpret the winter count symbols the other  (needing) From buffalo, they have food, shelter and tools  (creating) Her father decided the symbol used for winter count each year | (Sharing) Telling the history of Sioux to the next generation by winter count  (Creating) Creating/Drawing various symbols to represent the important things of each years  (Seeking) A smallpox epidemic occurred in 1901 |

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| Similarities | Differences |
| * For information as thing, we write about winter counts, horses and buffalo. * For information as knowledge, most of us write about the knowledge of reading the symbols. * For information behaviors, most of us write about creating, needing, and sharing the information which relates to reading winter count, owning horses and hunting buffalo. * For information as process, we write about the process of reading and sharing the winter count to others | * The horse can represent information as things or information as knowledge. * Symbolic drawing can represent information as thing or information as knowledge or information as process. * We have different needing based on horse or buffalo. |

Categories that we did not find examples of: encountering, avoiding, withholding, censoring, destroying, evaluating,acting on, not acting on.