Informazione - Definizioni varie

L'**informazione** è ciò che, per un osservatore o un recettore posto in una situazione in cui si hanno almeno due occorrenze possibili, supera un'incertezza e risolve un'alternativa, cioè sostituisce il noto all'ignoto, il certo all'incerto.
In altre parole, essa riguarda il contesto in cui i dati sono raccolti, la loro codifica in forma intellegibile e il significato attribuito a tali dati.

l'informazione collegata ad un simbolo è definita come $I = \ln(1/P) = -\ln P = -S/K_B$, dove P_i è la probabilità di trasmissione di quel simbolo.

Information is a message received and understood.

Contenuto di un messaggio. Con tale significato il termine viene utilizzato nella scienza che studia i canali di trasmissione dei messaggi.

Fisher information. This is used in application of statistics to estimation theory and to science in general. Fisher information is thought of as the amount of information that a message carries about an unobservable parameter. It can be computed from knowledge of the likelihood function defining the system. For example, with a normal likelihood function, the Fisher information is the reciprocal of the variance of the law.

Information is any type of pattern that influences the formation or transformation of other patterns.

Record: "information created, received, and maintained as evidence and information by an organization or person, in pursuance of legal obligations or in the transaction of business"

Shu-Kun Lin : Information is the amount of the data after data compression.

Bateson: a difference which makes a difference.

Peirce's theory of information was embedded covered by the concepts of denotation and extension, on the one hand, and by connotation and comprehension on the other. In his wider theory of symbolic communication he called the *semeiotic*, now a major part of semiotics. For Peirce, information integrates the aspects of signs and expressions separately

Claude E. Shannon, for his part, was very cautious: "The word 'information' has been given different meanings by various writers in the general field of information theory. It is likely that at least a number of these will prove sufficiently useful in certain applications to deserve further study and permanent recognition. It is hardly to be expected that a single concept of information would satisfactorily account for the numerous possible applications of this general field." (Shannon 1993, p. 180). Thus, following Shannon, Weaver supported a tripartite analysis of information in terms of (1) technical problems concerning the quantification of information and dealt with by Shannon's theory; (2) semantic problems relating to meaning and truth; and (3) what he called "influential" problems concerning the impact and effectiveness of information on human behaviour, which he thought had to play an equally important role. And these are only two early examples of the problems raised by any analysis of information.

According to Floridi, four kinds of mutually compatible phenomena are commonly referred to as "information":

- Information about something (e.g. a train timetable)
- Information as something (e.g. DNA, or fingerprints)
- Information for something (e.g. algorithms or instructions)
- Information in something (e.g. a pattern or a constraint).

The word "information" is commonly used so metaphorically or so abstractly that the meaning is unclear.

Un'informazione è una coppia costituita:
- da una rappresentazione materiale (che ne costituisce il formante)
- da un insieme di interpretazioni (che ne costituisce il formato), la cui natura, evenemenziale, consiste in un cambiamento di stato che, tramite l'occorrenza di tale rappresentazione materiale, provoca l'attivazione del corrispondente campo interpretativo, secondo le regole fissate da un codice prestabilito.

La quantità di informazione è una misura espressa in bit della libertà di scelta di cui si dispone nello scegliere un messaggio dall'insieme di quelli disponibili, anche se senza significato.