

## INFORMATICS IS NOT A SCIENCE. BUT WHAT IS IT?

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Each science has three methodical signs: 1) key concept, 2) the full and structured object area and 3) own theory. The modern informatics has no key concept, the modern informatics has no full and structured objective area («Informatics it is that I do»). The modern informatics has no own theory. And it means that the modern informatics is not a science. And what is a science? Unfortunately, for informatics there is no the metaclass which special case it is. The unique approach to receiving correct definition of informatics is use of etymology of the terms Informatik (Karl Steinbuch [1,1957 y]) and Informatique (Philippe Dreyfus [2,1962 y]). As a result with need and sufficiency it turns out that ***the informatics it is a science about computer automation of information operations***. {In this case information operations it is homomorphous mapping (information models) of purposeful actions. I.e. it is information models of labor activity of the man [3]}}. Such informatics satisfies 1) - 3) to methodical signs. Key concept of such informatics is «information operations», the object area is formed by the full and structured set of information operations, and the theory is the theory of information operations on A.S. Bondarevsky [3]. For this reason such informatics is a science. The object area of such informatics contains all that contains in traditional informatics (objects of Computer Science, Cognitive Informatics, Machine Learning, Telematics). But still in objective areas of such informatics get as well operations essentially new to traditional informatics: in this case operations of measurement, control (checkout), tests, identifications, pattern recognitions, control (managements) get. And it means that the automated control and measuring and test equipment, metrology, the theory of pattern recognition and the theory of automatic control gets to such informatics. But areas of knowledge which are not automation of computer information operations (for example, calculus and applied mathematics, the system analysis, a problemologiya, semiotics) are excluded from such informatics.

### References.

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2. Fourman M. Informatics // International Encyclopedia of Information and Library Science (second edition). - Routledge: In John Feather and Paul Sturges, editors, 2002. P. 320.
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