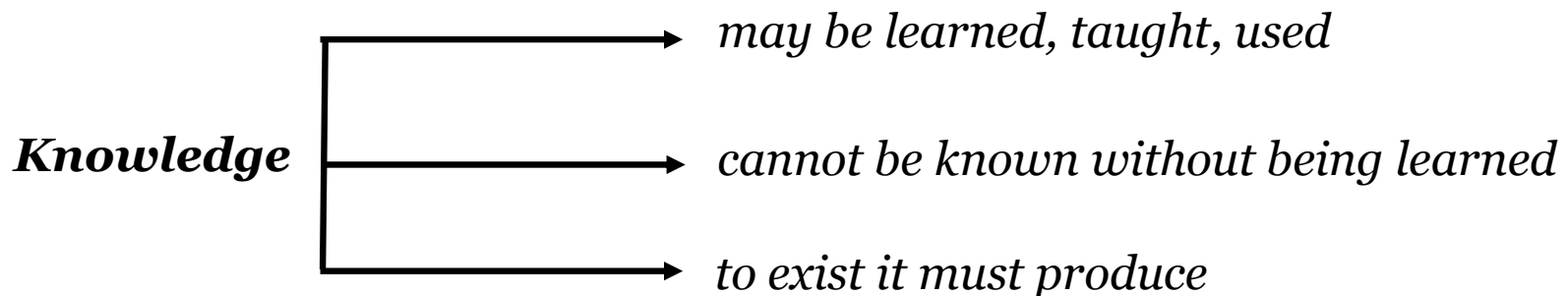


I-Concepts

I.6 Knowledge *The main mission of the university is to transmit **knowledge**.*

- Knowledge is the understanding, awareness, or familiarity gained through experience, education, or reasoning. It encompasses facts, information, skills, and insights acquired by learning or through firsthand experience.
- Knowledge can be explicit, such as facts and theories that are clearly articulated and documented, or implicit, like skills and expertise that may not be easily expressed but are demonstrated through actions and practice.
- knowledge enables individuals to interpret, analyze, and respond effectively to situations and challenges



I-Concepts

I.6 Knowledge

Explicit

Easily articulated, documented, and shared. It includes information codified in books, manuals, databases, and other formalized structures.

Embedded

ingrained within an organization's processes, systems, products, and culture. It is often not explicitly documented but is integral to the organization's functioning and success. This knowledge is reflected in the way things are done within the company, such as operational workflows, technology platforms, and organizational routines.

Institutional

collective understanding, skills, processes, and historical context that an organization accumulates over time. This type of knowledge is often undocumented and resides in the minds of long-standing employees or is embedded within the organization's culture and practices

Tacit

Deeply embedded in individual experience and intuition, making it difficult to articulate or transfer to others. It includes insights, intuitions, and skills that are often learned through personal experience or social interactions rather than formal instruction.

Implicit

*Practical application of explicit knowledge. People often develop the **know-how** through experience and practice without consciously thinking about it. knowledge is more intuitive and often remains unspoken.*

A posteriori

A posteriori knowledge is derived from experience and empirical evidence. Unlike a priori knowledge, which is based on reasoning independent of experience, a posteriori knowledge is gained through observation, experimentation, and sensory experience.

Declarative

Often called "know-what," is understanding factual information, concepts, and truths. It encompasses the knowledge of facts, definitions, theories, and principles that can be explicitly stated and communicated.

Procedural

Refers to the understanding of how to perform specific tasks or processes through a series of steps or actions. It is practical and action-oriented and is typically acquired through hands-on experience, practice, and repetition, making it essential for tasks that require a certain level of skill and precision.

A priori

independent of experience, relying instead on reasoning and logical deduction. It is the knowledge considered universally true and can be known through thought alone, without the need for empirical evidence or sensory experience.