# **Systems Science**

Decision Management > talk:organizational > Physical Architecture > Systems Science

The printable version is no longer supported and may have rendering errors. Please update your browser bookmarks and please use the default browser print function instead.

**Lead Author:** Rick Adcock, **Contributing Authors:** Gary Smith

This knowledge area (KA) provides a guide to some of the major developments in systems science, which is an interdisciplinary field of science that studies the nature of complex systems in nature, society, and engineering.

This is part of the wider systems knowledge which can help to provide a common language and intellectual foundation, and make practical systems concepts, principles, patterns and tools accessible to systems engineering (SE) as discussed in the Introduction to Part 2.

| Contents              |
|-----------------------|
| Topics                |
| Introduction          |
| References            |
| Works Cited           |
| Primary References    |
| Additional References |

## Topics

Each part of the SEBoK is divided into KAs, which are groupings of information with a related theme. The KAs, in turn, are divided into topics. This KA contains the following topics:

- History of Systems Science
- The origins of Systems Approaches
- Complexity
- Emergence

## Introduction

Systems science brings together research into all aspects of systems with the goal of identifying, exploring, and understanding patterns of complexity and emergence which cross disciplinary fields and areas of application. It seeks to develop interdisciplinary foundations which can form the basis of theories applicable to all types of systems, independent of element type or application; additionally, it could form the foundations of a meta-discipline unifying traditional scientific specialisms.

The History of Systems Science article describes some of the important multidisciplinary fields of research of which systems science is composed.

A second article presents and contrasts the underlying theories and origins behind some of the classic system approaches taken in applying systems science to real problems.

People who think and act in a systems way are essential to the success of both research and practice. Successful systems research will not only apply systems thinking to the topic being researched but should also consider a systems thinking approach to the way the research is planned and conducted. It would also be of benefit to have people involved in research who have, at a minimum, an awareness of system practice and ideally are involved in practical applications of the theories they develop.

## References

#### **Works Cited**

None.

#### **Primary References**

Checkland, P. 1999. *Systems Thinking, Systems Practice.* New York, NY, USA: John Wiley & Sons. Bertalanffy, L. von. 1968. *General System Theory: Foundations, Development, Applications,* Revised ed. New York, NY, USA: Braziller.

Flood, R.L. 1999. *Rethinking the Fifth Discipline: Learning within the Unknowable.* London, UK: Routledge.

### **Additional References**

None.

< Previous Article | Parent Article | Next Article > SEBoK v. 2.10, released 06 May 2024

Retrieved from "https://sandbox.sebokwiki.org/index.php?title=Systems\_Science&ol did=71889"

This page was last edited on 2 May 2024, at 23:19.