

24. The event chain is a breakup of the nature chain.  
 25. A plurality of event chains constructed by one nature chain being split have been homogenized with the nature chain.  
 26. The homogeneity of the consciousness chain constructed of two nature chains are inconstant.  
 27. An event chain activated by a broadly-meant event rule makes event chains grouped.  
 28. The rule created by the grouped event chains will unitize them by the contingency.  
 29. The unitization means that a set of event chains are materialized into phenomenon.  
 30. The existence providence means a stream as follows: definite chain → consciousness chain → nature chain.  
 31. When the relationship between the recurrence = the equivalence elementary's diameter ( $R_K$ ) of the definite chain and the equivalence elementary's diameter ( $R_W$ ) of the consciousness chain is expressed as  $R_K \cong R_W$ ,

the relationship between  $R_W$  and the equivalence elementary's diameter ( $R_C$ ) of the nature chain built by the consciousness chain's associating is expressed as  $R_C \cong R_W$  and,  
 if, in this instance, there exists an elementary  $\alpha$  in the convergence structure, wherein  $\alpha$  satisfies unequation  $R_C > R_\alpha > R_W$ ,  
 then the elementary  $\alpha$  can be replaced by an elementary of the distribution structure by gaining a new time speed.

32. The transposition means that a middle-point elementary is replaced by a cognition elementary due to a new consciousness elementary's appearance or recurrence.  
 33. The reverse transposition means a reverse action of transposition.  
 34. The associative equation is what expresses existence providence by logical structure.

Brief Description of drawings.

[0065]

- Fig. 1 indicates the work process according to the present invention.  
 Fig. 2 indicates a screen on which to enter sales data.  
 Fig. 3 indicates a screen on which to refer the customer code.  
 Fig. 4 indicates a screen on which to enter the confirmation of arrival of goods.  
 Fig. 5 indicates a screen on which to refer to the warehouse code.  
 Fig. 6 indicates a screen on which to instruct the output of the delivery request list.  
 Fig. 7 indicates a voucher of the delivery request list.  
 Fig. 8 indicates a voucher of the delivery request list.  
 Fig. 9 indicates a homogeneity map for the "sales entry".  
 Fig. 10 indicates a homogeneity map for the "arrival confirmation entry".  
 Fig. 11 indicates a homogeneity map for the "delivery list".  
 Fig. 12 indicates one example of the W04 duplicate vector.  
 Fig. 13 indicates one example of the W04 homogeneity vector.  
 Fig. 14 indicates one example of the W02 homogeneity vector.  
 Fig. 15 indicates a structural paradigm of the pallet chain function (for off-line).  
 Fig. 16 indicates one example of the W03 duplicate vector.  
 Fig. 17 indicates one example of the W03 homogeneity vector.  
 Fig. 18 indicates a structural paradigm of the pallet function.  
 Fig. 19 indicates a structural paradigm of the pallet chain function (for on-line).  
 Fig. 20 is a drawing to explain the scenario chain.  
 Fig. 21 indicates a whole structure of the software concerned with the present invention.  
 Fig. 22 indicates a structure inside the pallet.  
 Fig. 23 indicates a logic paradigm of the tense control vector.  
 Fig. 24 indicates the characteristics of a logic by Lyee.  
 Fig. 25 indicates a structure of the traditional-type program.  
 Fig. 26 indicates a structure of the traditional-type program.  
 Fig. 27 indicates a module composition of the traditional-type program.  
 Fig. 28 indicates a structure of the Lyee-type program.  
 Fig. 29 indicates the W03 homogeneity vector.  
 Fig. 30 is a drawing to explain that Lyee handles only homogeneous data.  
 Fig. 31 indicates one example of the Lyee's W03 pallet.