

## Systemic Framework for Enterprise Architecture & Transformation

# Visualization Challenges

#### Alfred North Whitehead:

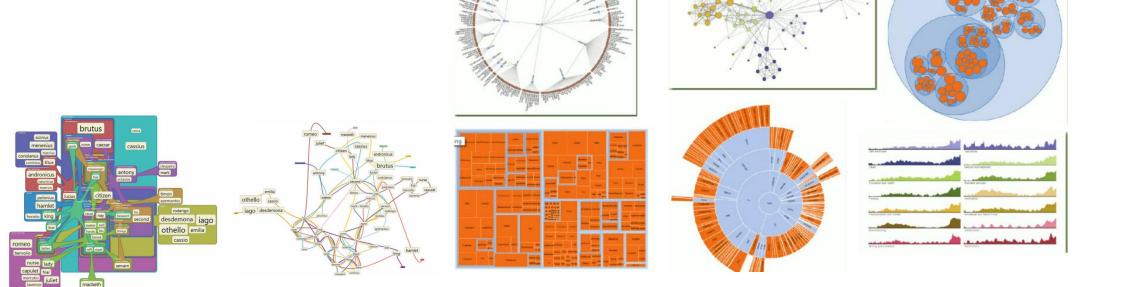
By relieving the brain of all unnecessary work, a good notation sets it free to concentrate on more advanced problems, and in effect increases the mental power of the race.

## Data Visualization Purposes

 The goal of visualization is to aid our understanding of data by leveraging the human visual system's highly tuned ability to see patterns, spot trends, and identify outliers.

 Well-designed visual representations can replace cognitive calculations with simple perceptual inferences and improve comprehension, memory, and

decision making.



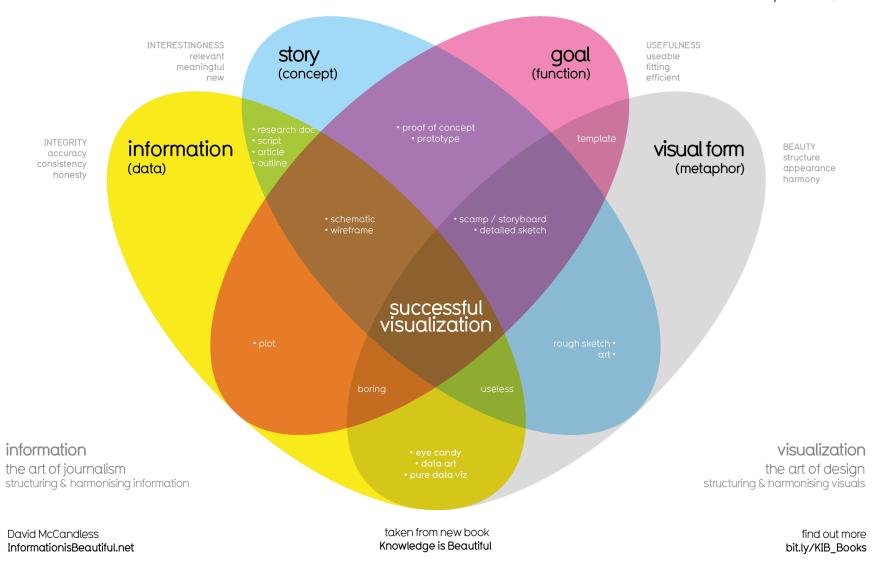
# **Principles**

## Data Visualization Principles - What makes a good visualization

#### What Makes a Good Visualization?

explicit (implicit)

- A functional intent
- Data analysis
- Story telling
- Visual form
- Source:
- https://informationis beautiful.net/visualiz ations/what-makesa-good-datavisualization/



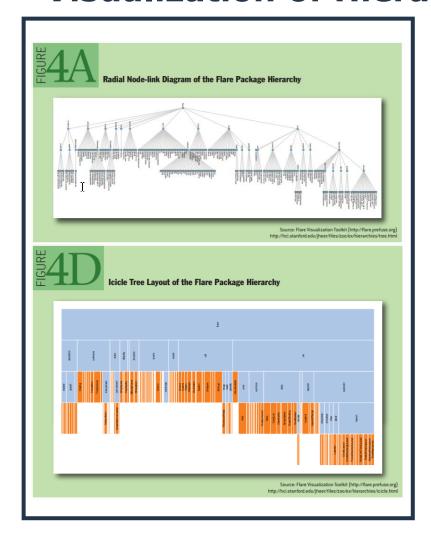
## Data Visualization & Force-directed graph

- Force-directed graphs are meant to represent networks of relationships where arcs represent "forces" between nodes:
  - Force-directed graph drawing is a class of graph layout algorithms that calculate the positions of each node by simulating an attractive force between each pair of linked nodes, as well as a repulsive force between the nodes. ... The sum of the forces acting on each node by all other nodes.
- They are not meant to represent all kinds of relationships:
  - References: a tour through the Visualization Zoo.
    - https://queue.acm.org/detail.cfm?id=1805128
    - https://meganleeusf.wordpress.com/2014/08/26/week-1-5-review-how-to-read-avisualization-research-paper

# Data Visualization Taxonomy – Two main kinds

### **Visualization of Hierarchies**

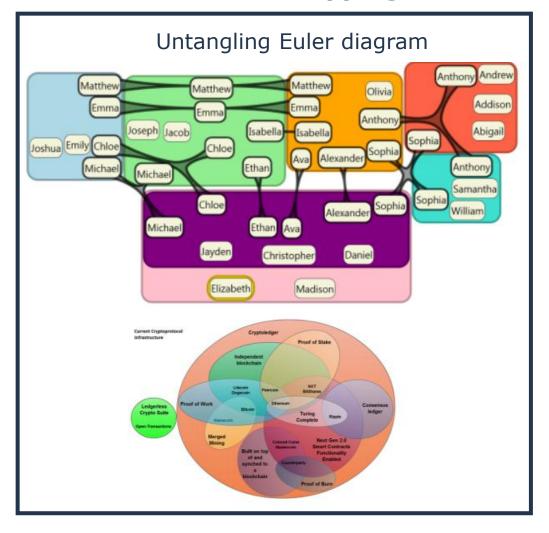
### **Visualization of Networks**



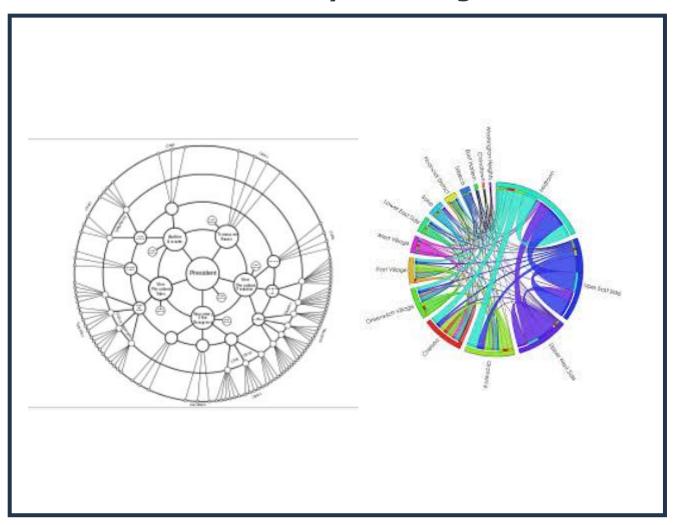


# Data Visualization Taxonomy - 2

### **Visualization of Overlapping & Reuse**



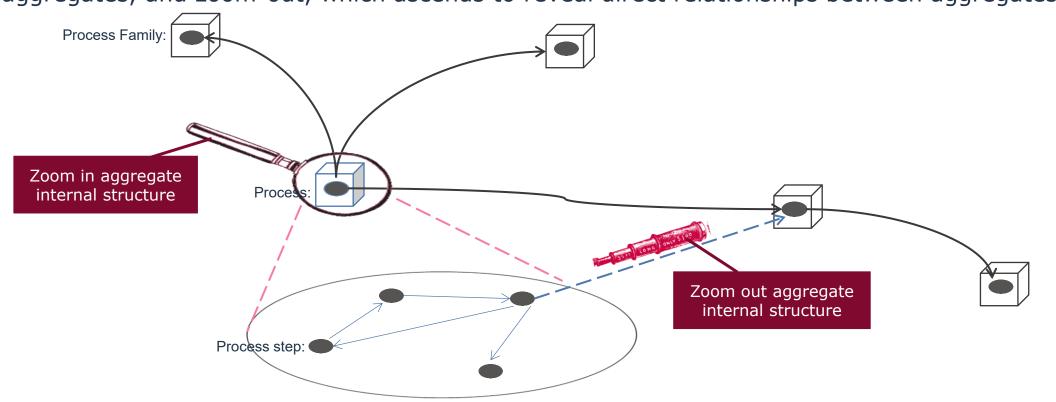
#### **Visualization of Layered Neighborhood**



# **Semantic Zooming**

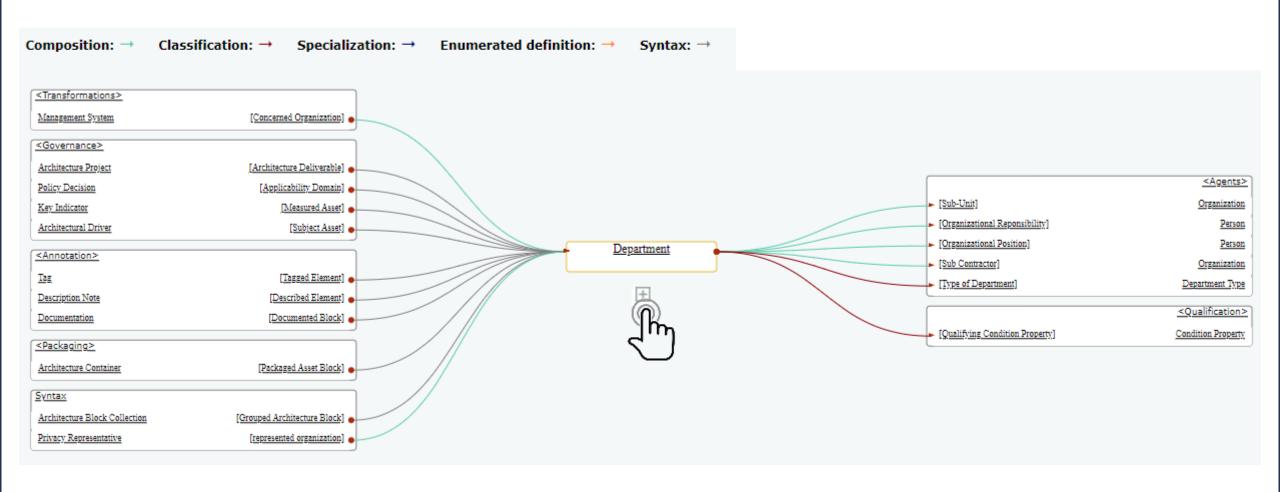
## Layered graphs and navigation

- Depending on the context of their work, users may prioritize either the external aspects of <u>aggregates</u> (Black box) or delve into their internal structure (White box) at different times. They need to access <u>details on demand</u>.
- Semantic zooming is a novel approach of graph navigation to address these needs.
  - It integrates zoom, fusion, or morphing to enable users to scrutinize aggregate details while maintaining visibility of higher-level aggregates and their interconnections.
  - It encompasses two pivotal functions: zoom-in, which delves into the internal structure of aggregates, and zoom-out, which ascends to reveal direct relationships between aggregates.

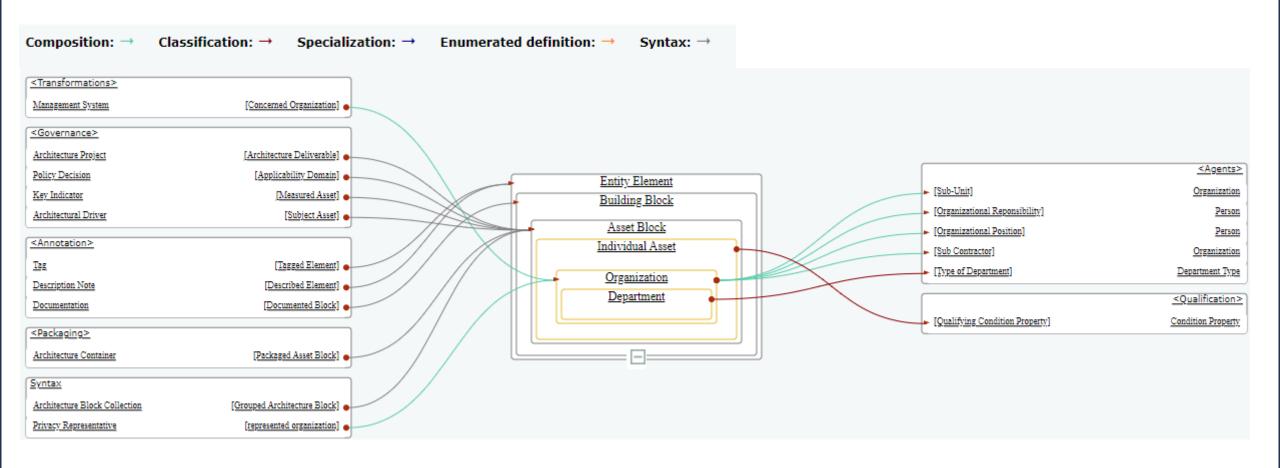


# **Semantic Zoom on specialization**

# Semantic Zoom on specialization



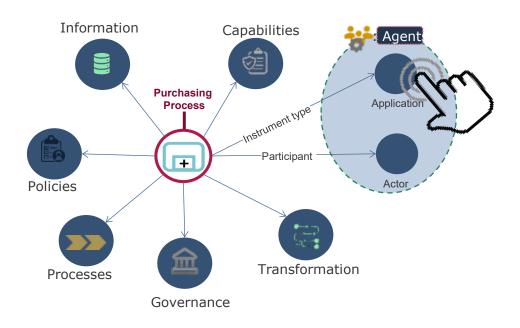
# Semantic Zoom on specialization



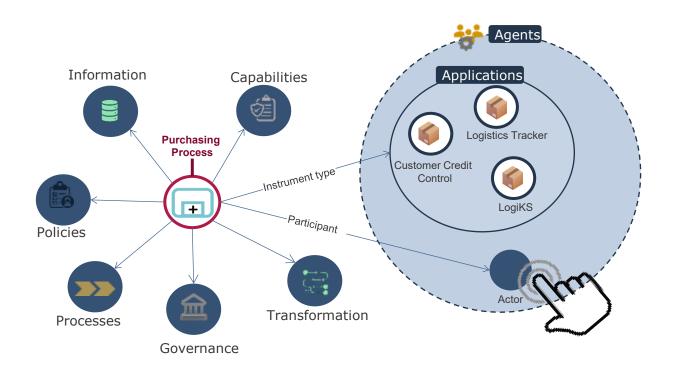
# Semantic Zoom on compositionality

Aggregate Relationships

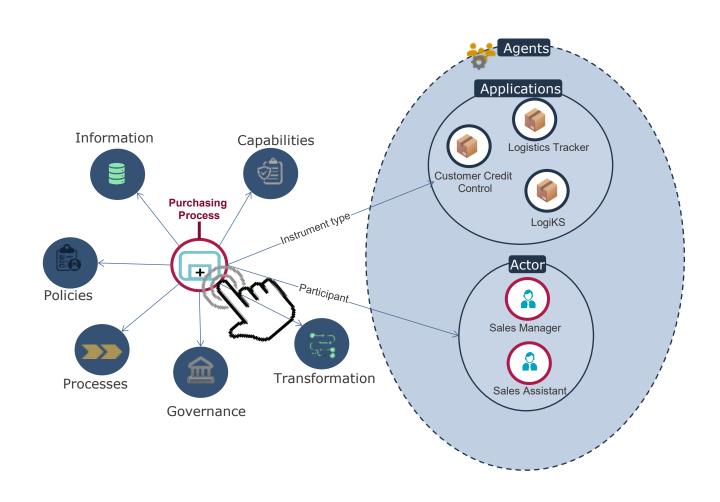
Semantic Zoom on compositionality – Aggregate Relationships (1)



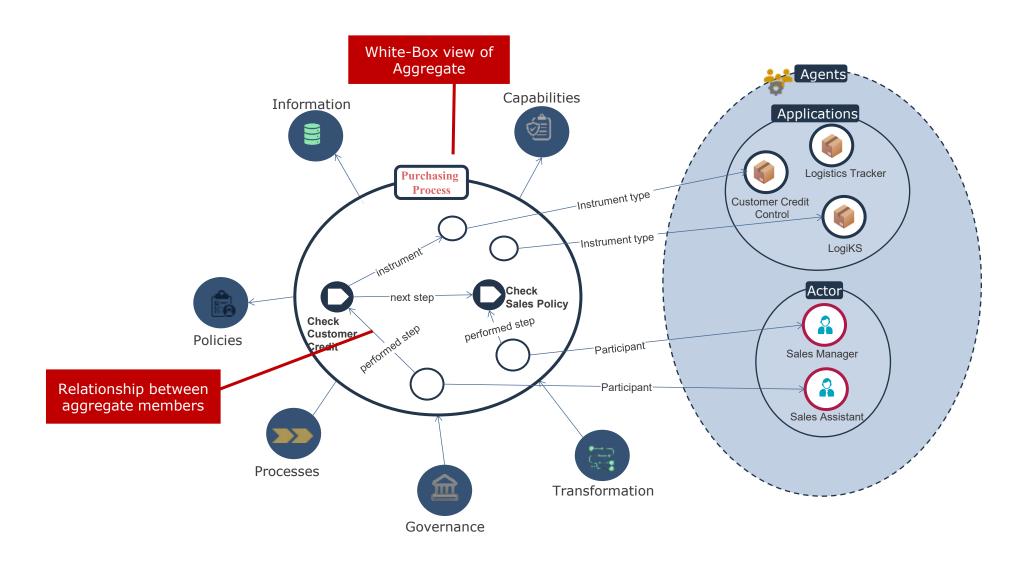
# Semantic Zoom on compositionality – Aggregate Relationships (2)



# Semantic Zoom on compositionality – Aggregate Relationships (3)



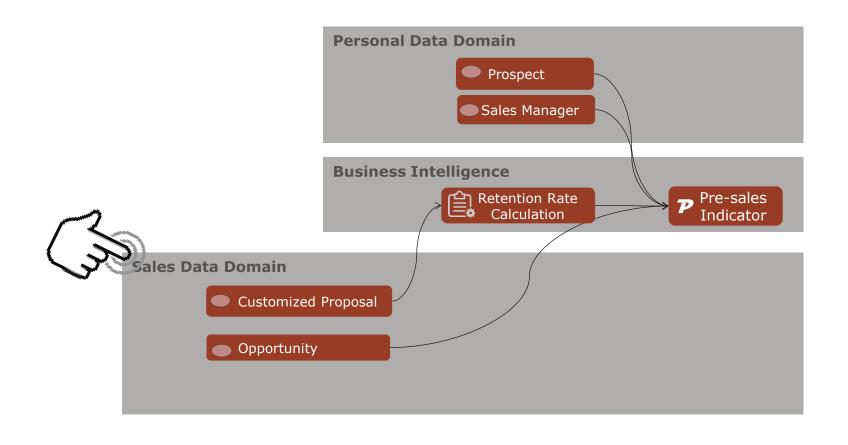
# Semantic Zoom on compositionality – Aggregate Relationships (4)



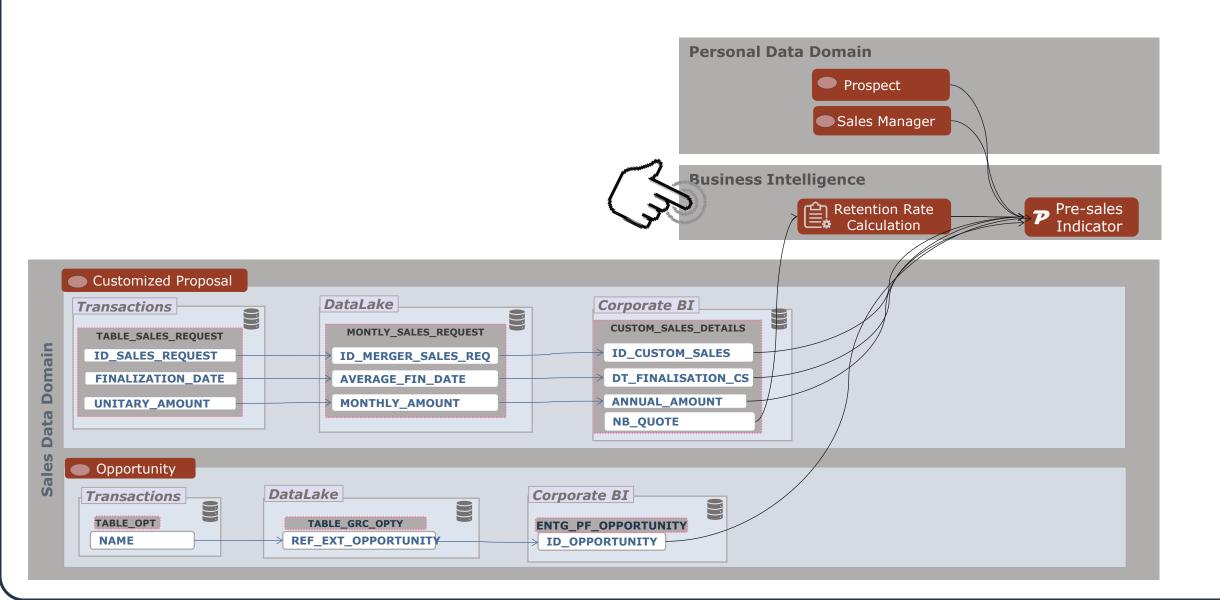
### **Semantic Zoom on realizations**

Data Lineage Mapping

# Semantic Zoom on Data Lineage – Ontology Lineage (1)



### Semantic Zoom on Data Lineage – Mapping to physical Lineage



Semantic Zoom on Data

