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# TAKING INFORMATION INTO ACCOUNTS

The Data Projection Model

# INTRO

- Information is abundant.
- Information is messy.
- There are multiple ways to view the same information.
- To be trusted, information needs to be accounted for.
- ... Introducing the Data Projection Model



# NAMES ARE A MATTER OF PERSPECTIVE

- What's in a name?
  - New York is a state, a city, a county
  - A world in itself. But that's another story...
  - New York City, The City of New York are synonyms of New York (as city).
  - NY is a synonym of New York (as state).
  - New York, New York synonym of Manhattan. But New York, New York is also a movie, and is also several songs, including from the movie New York, New York, the other one from On the Town
  - For old Brooklynites, "New York" means "Manhattan".
  - For contemporary Brooklynites, "The City" means "Manhattan".
    - However, "The City" is not really a synonym of Manhattan. It also means the financial district in London, etc.



# INTRODUCING THE DATA PROJECTION MODEL

- Information is multidimensional.
- Computers use “flat information”.
- Flat information means information described as a set of binary relations.
- The process of flattening information is called “projection”
- The information resulting from a projection is viewed as a perspective.



# NOTHING NEW HERE...

- A projection is a method to describe a 3-dimensional world into a 2-dimensional representation.
- A perspective is a view that corresponds to a given projection.
- The world can be seen from multiple perspectives.



# FLATTENED WORLD SPHERE

Mercator projection  
of the world  
between 82°S  
and 82°N





# PERSPECTIVE

- Perspective is the art and mathematics of realistically depicting three-dimensional objects in a two-dimensional plane.

Perspective -- from Wolfram MathWorld

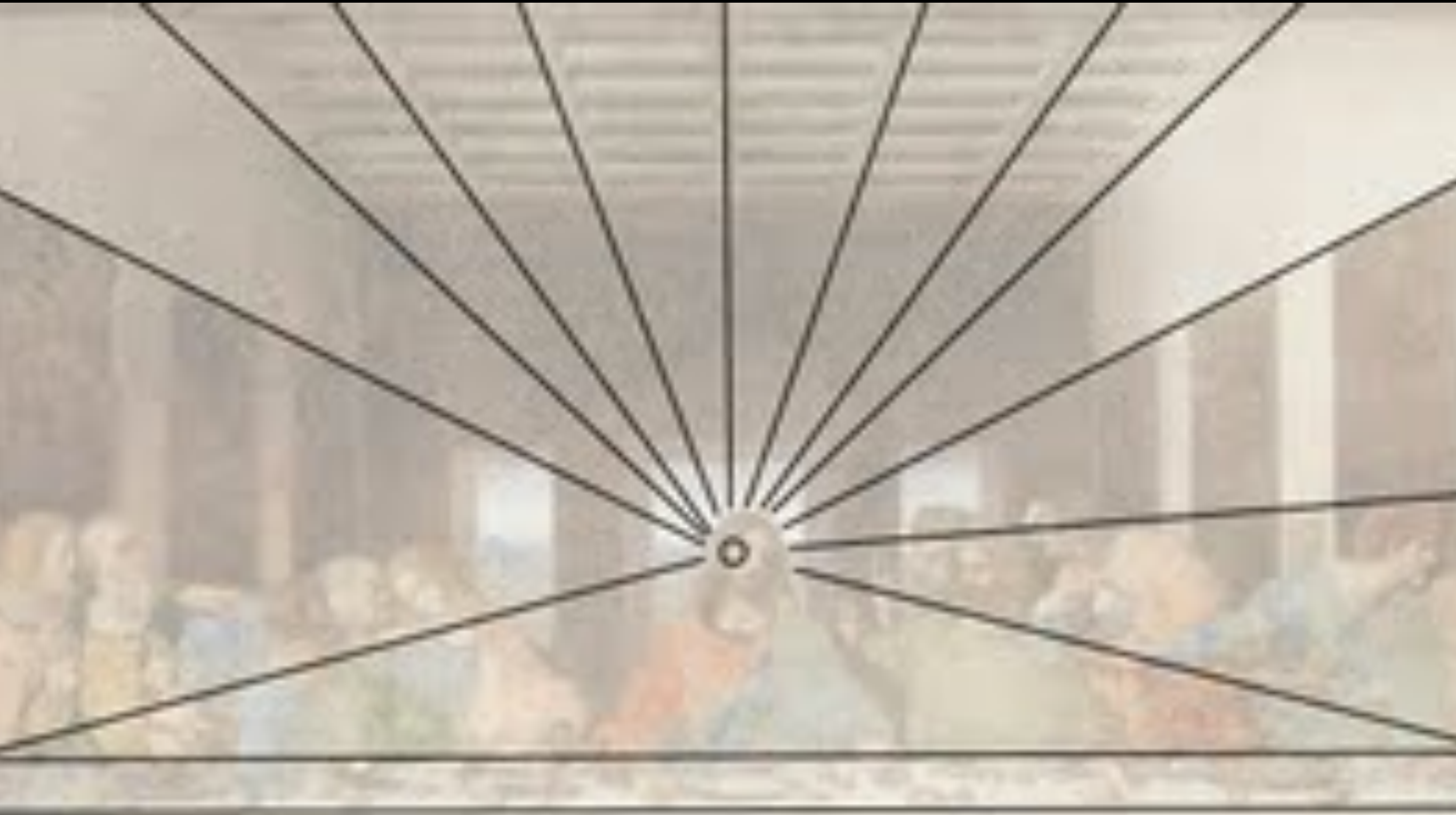
[mathworld.wolfram.com/  
Perspective.html](http://mathworld.wolfram.com/Perspective.html)MathWorld

- Whether **Manhattan** should be called **New York**, or **The City**, or something else, is a matter of perspective.





Leonardo da Vinci was one of the innovators in perspective.



<https://mathsimulationtechnology.wordpress.com/perspective/>



# Luca Pacioli



# LUCA PACIOLI (C.1447-1517)

- Taught Geometry to Leonardo da Vinci.

Worked on Perspective, and was on Leonardo's side in the controversy.

- Wrote on the ethics of accounting.

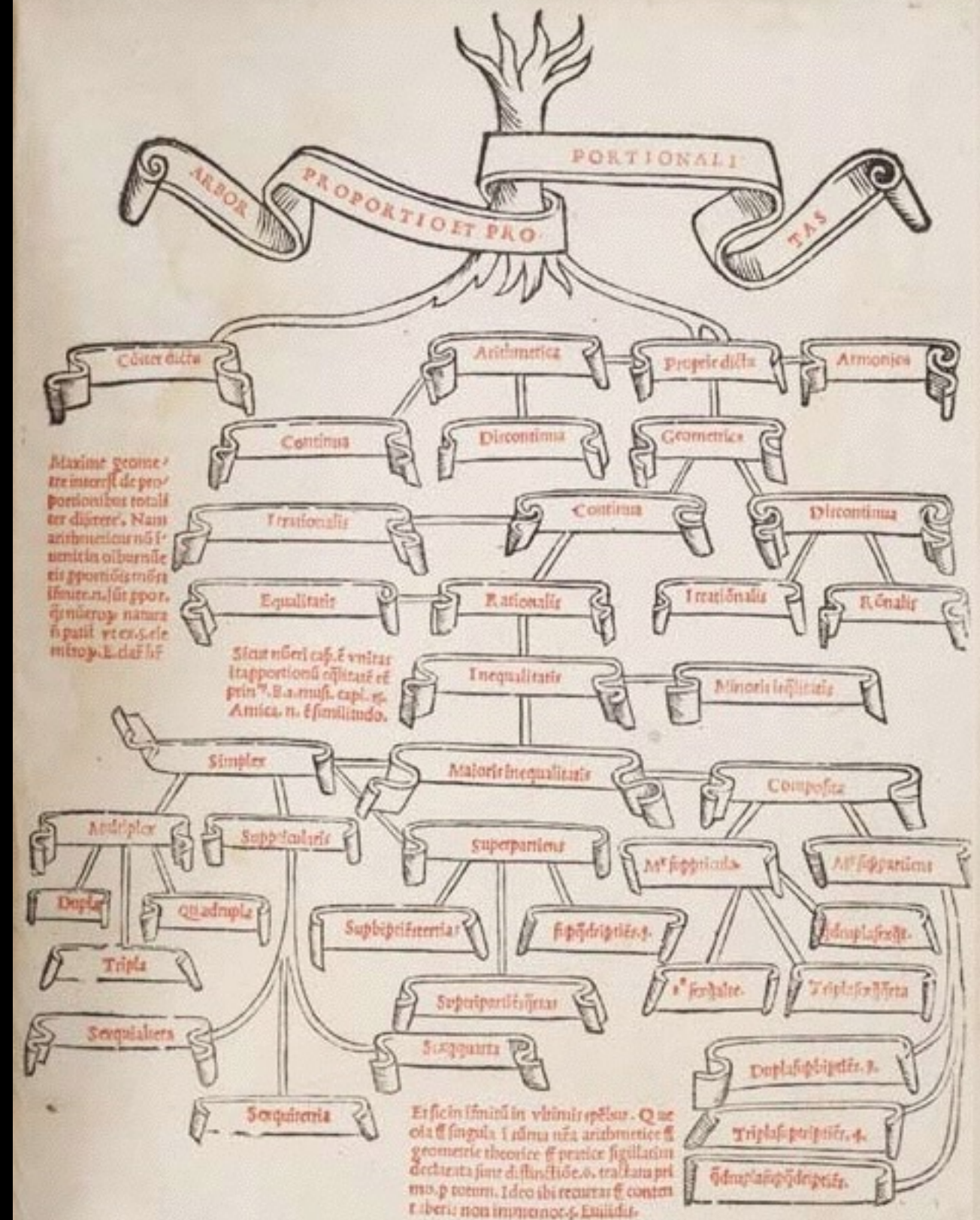
"Invented" and popularized Double Entry Bookkeeping





- Taxonomy of mathematical concepts.

- Taxonomy of mathematical concepts.



# DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKKEEPING

- Pacioli named “the father of accounting and bookkeeping.
- First published description of the practice of Venetian merchants.
- Every entry in an account has a corresponding entry in another account.
- Debit in one account corresponds to credit in the other account.
- Trust is based on accountability.





# DATA PROJECTION MODEL

- Applying to Information the Double Entry Model used in Accounting.
- Multidimensional information is flattened using projections and resulting views are perspectives.



# DATA PROJECTION MODEL: FLATTENING

- Any thing is an information object:
  - including:
    - names to represent things.
    - processes used to perform transformations.
    - any qualifier used
- In other words, metadata is no different from data.



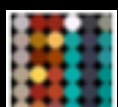
# DATA PROJECTION MODEL: ACCOUNTABILITY

- No information is isolated.  
For example, an information item has a name, a creator, information is created at a certain date.
- An information object resides in an “account” (aka “topic” in Topic Maps). An information account is related to many other information accounts.
- N-ary relations between accounts can be decomposed into a number of binary relations.



# INFORMATION SYSTEM EXPLODED

- Expressing information objects in terms of binary relations with other information objects creates zillions of information objects. It's similar to seeing matter as its atomic components (or elementary particles).
- Complex relationships are simplified, but number of relations is exploding.





# EXAMPLES

- Numbers

2 is the price of a drink.

2 is in US\$

10 is the price of a meal

10 is in US\$

2 plus 10

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Strings described  
as composition process

"N" is encoded in ASCII.

"N" is followed by "e"

"e" is followed by "w"

"w" is followed by "space"

etc.

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- Semantic relationships

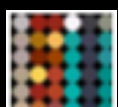
"Brooklyn" is located in "New York"

"Brooklyn" is part of "New York City"

"New York City" is in "New York"

"New York" is a "state"

"New York" is a "city"



# DATA PROJECTION MODEL: PERSPECTORS

A **perspector** is notated:

$$p = \langle x \mid o \mid y \rangle$$

$x$  and  $y$  are operands (order matters).

$o$  is an operator.

A perspector can represent a semantic relation, for example:

$$\langle \text{New York} \mid \text{is a} \mid \text{city} \rangle$$

or a process connected with workflow:

$$\langle \text{city} \mid \text{added by} \mid \text{MB} \rangle$$

( This is usually considered metadata).



# EXAMPLE: NAMES VS. SUBJECTS

- A name does not identify a subject
  - Multiple names may be used to designate the same subject:
    - Synonyms
    - Typographical variations
    - Multiple languages
  - One name may identify several subjects



# NAMES

Washington DC

DC

Denzel Washington

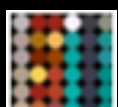
Washington

General Washington

Washington State

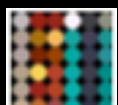
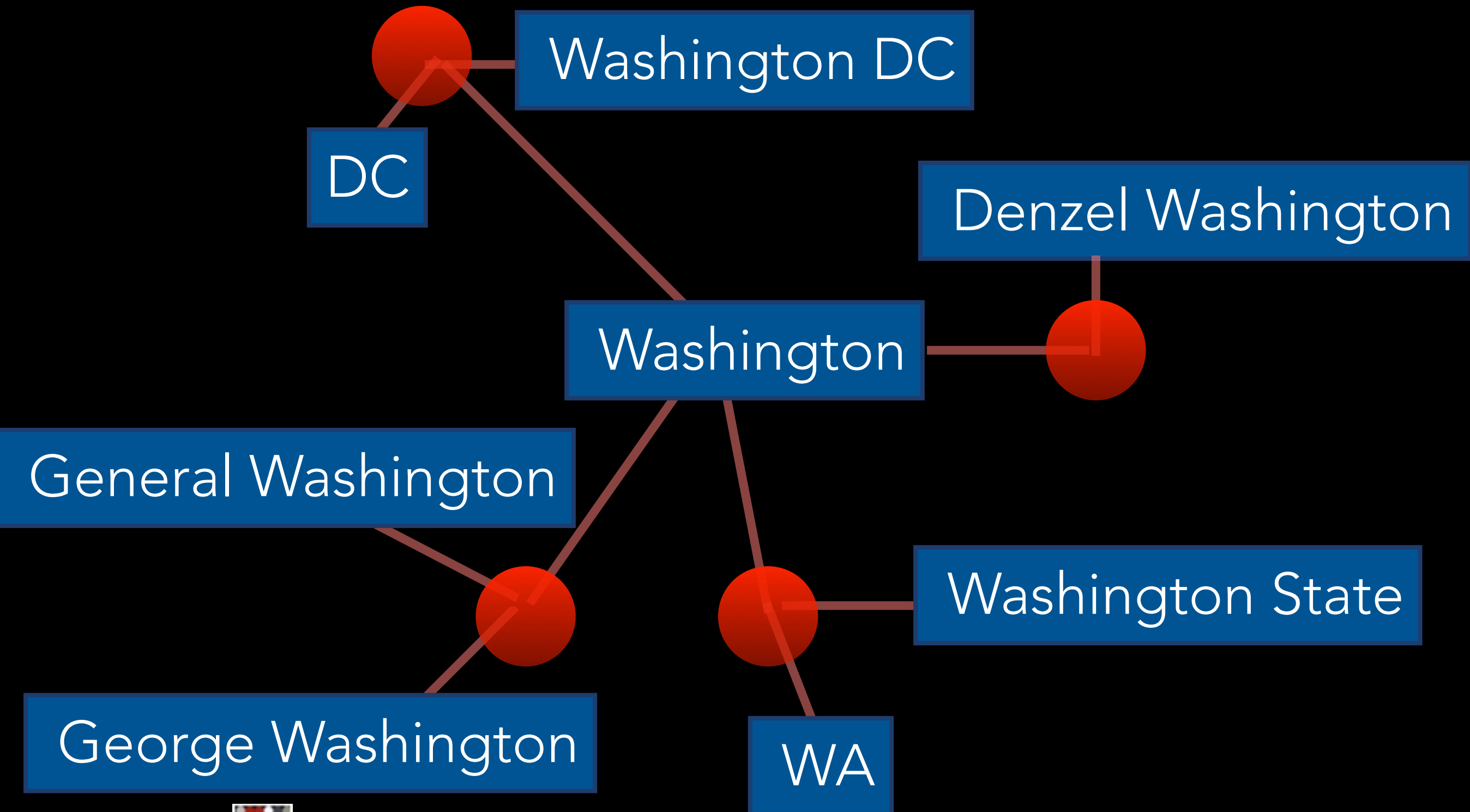
George Washington

WA

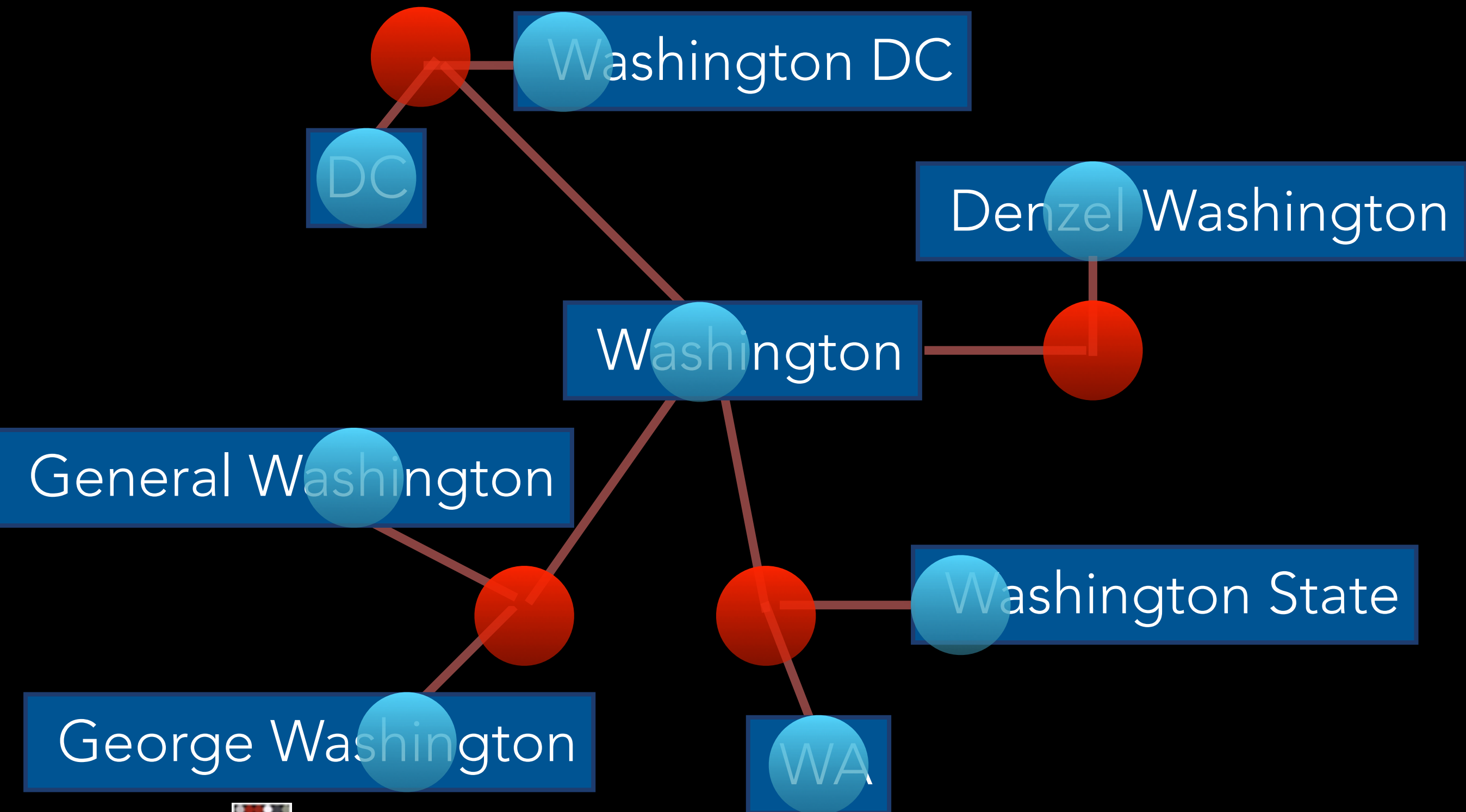




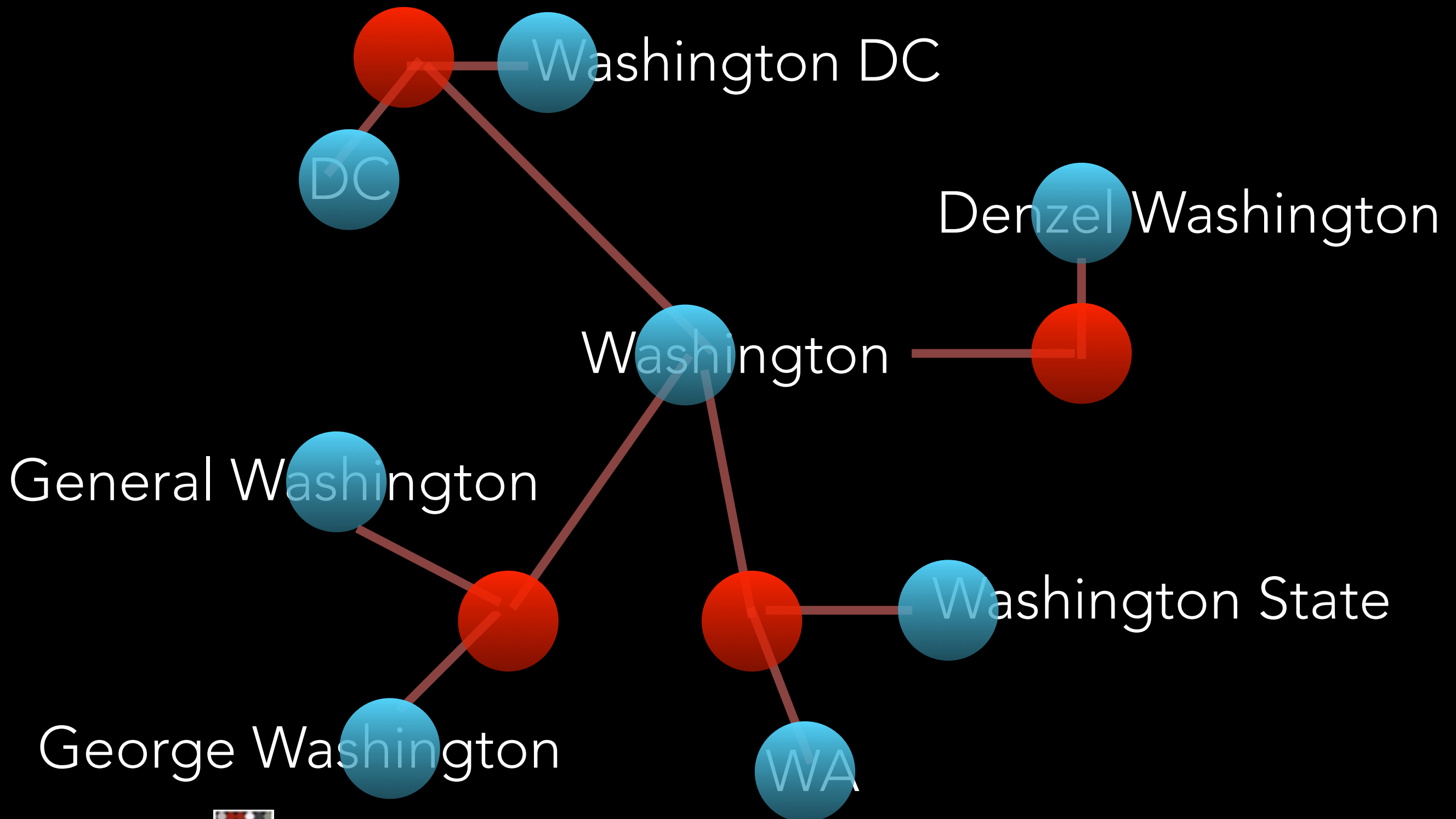
# EMERGING SUBJECTS



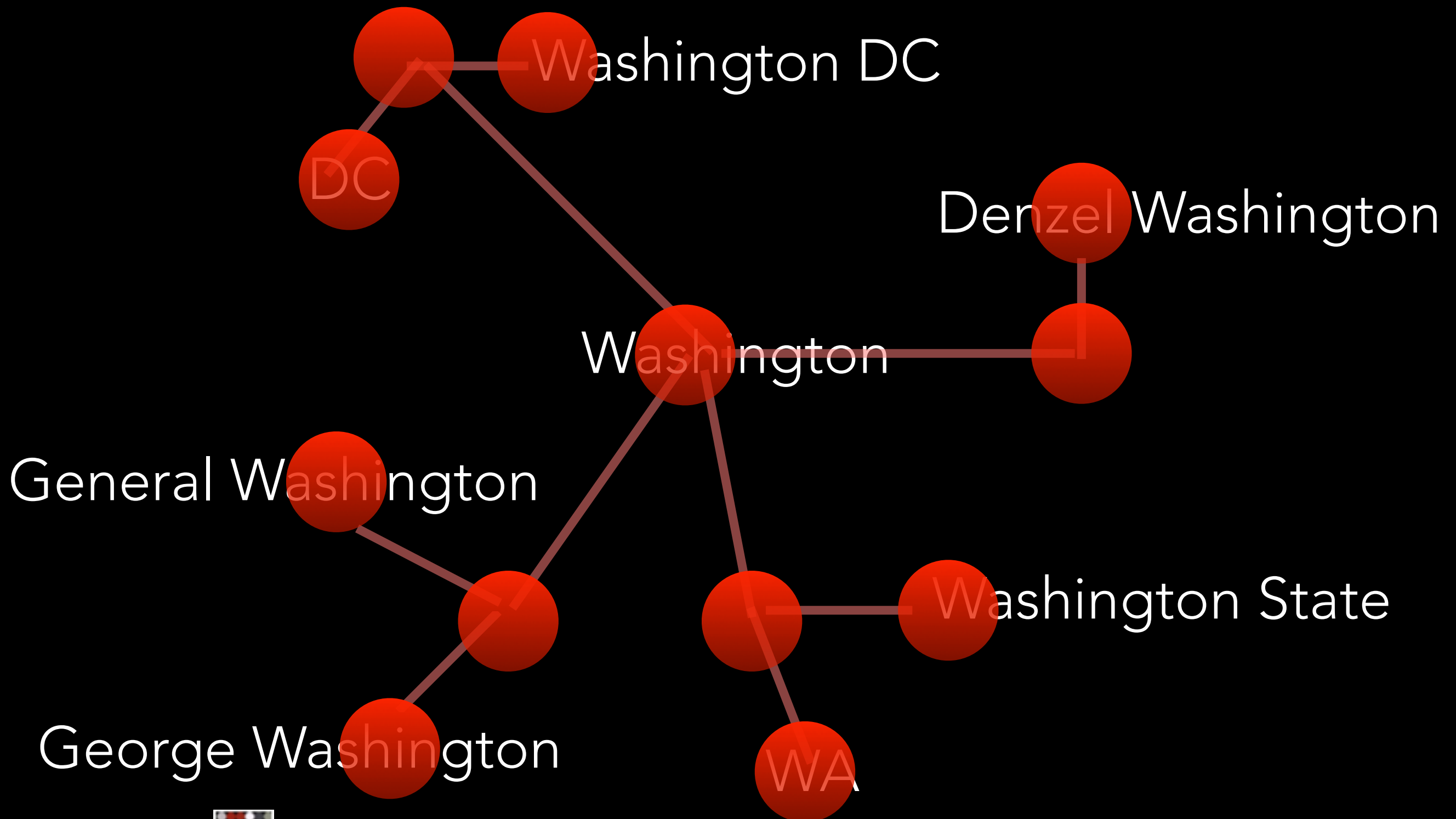
# STRINGS BECOME SUBJECTS



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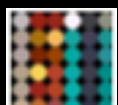
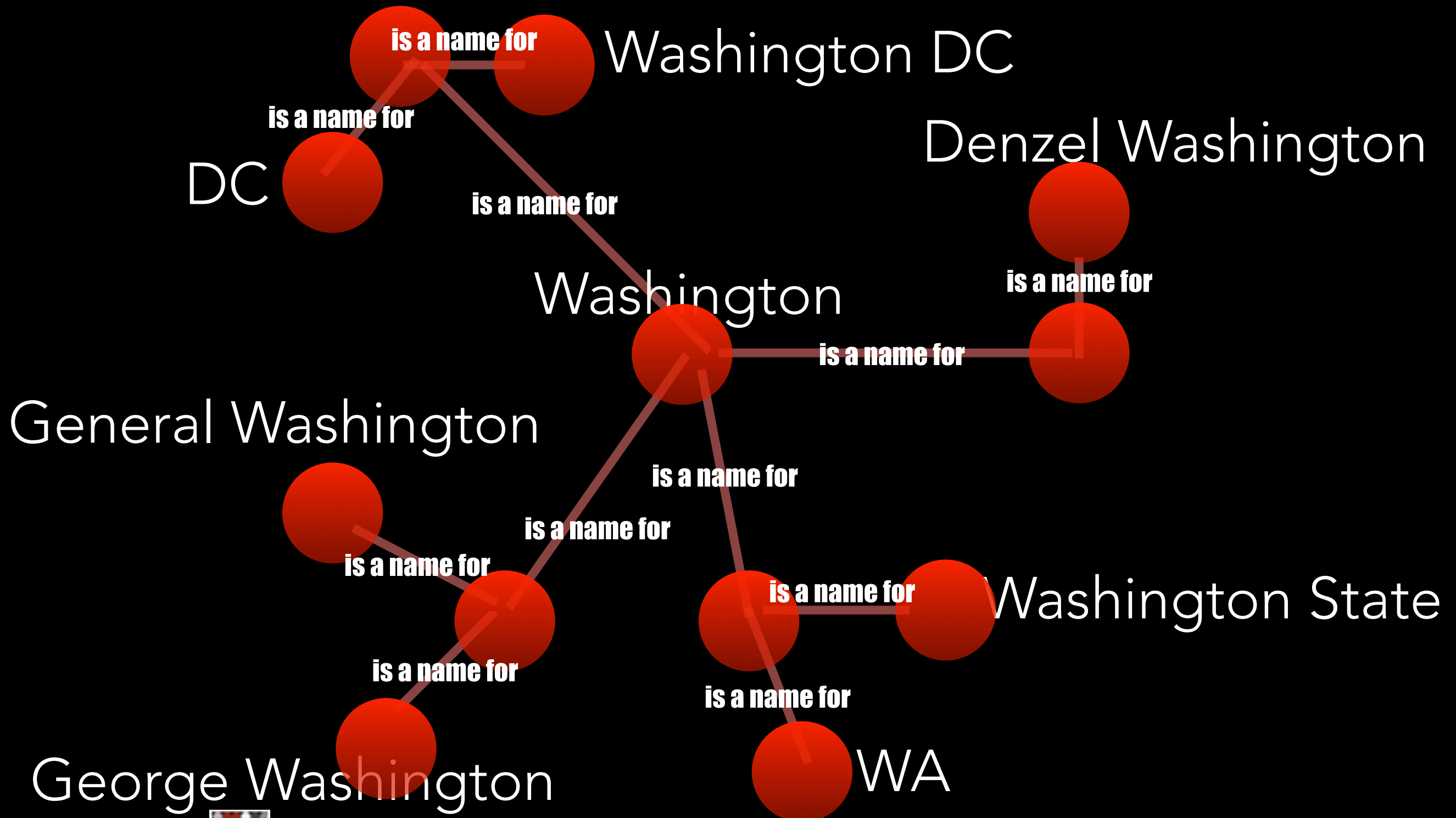


# STRINGS BECOME SUBJECTS

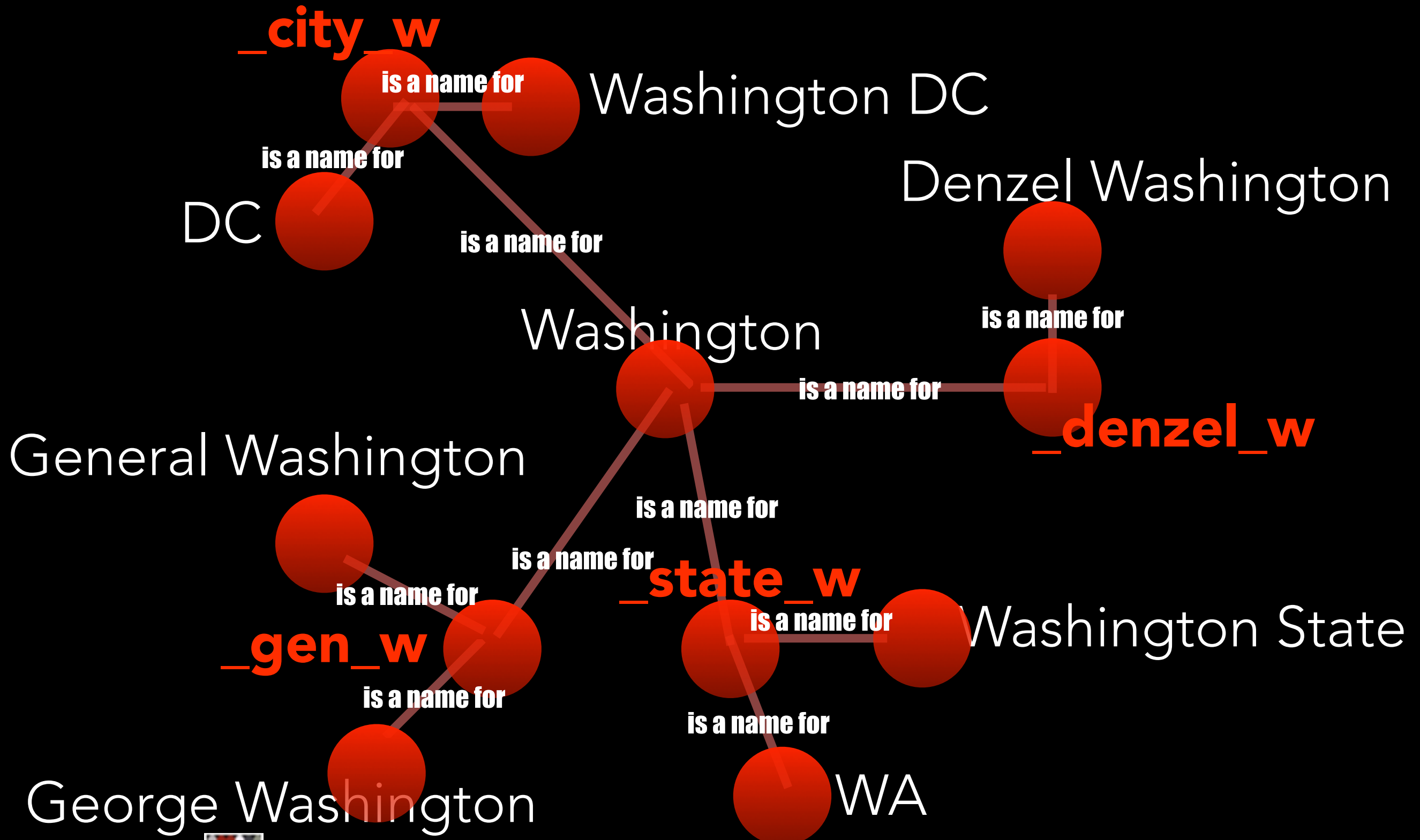




# RELATIONS BETWEEN SUBJECTS



# FLATTENING



# PERSPECTORS

<	Washington		is a name for		_city_w	>
<	Washington		is a name for		_gen_w	>
<	Washington		is a name for		_state_w	>
<	Washington		is a name for		_denzel_w	>
<	Washington DC		is a name for		_city_w	>
<	DC		is a name for		_city_w	>
<	Denzel Washington		is a name for		_denzel_w	>
<	Washington State		is a name for		_state_w	>
<	WA		is a name for		_state_w	>
<	General Washington		is a name for		_gen_w	>
<	George Washington		is a name for		_gen_w	>

# DIGGING DEEPER

- Why should strings be subjects?
  - Because we may want to express some of their properties:

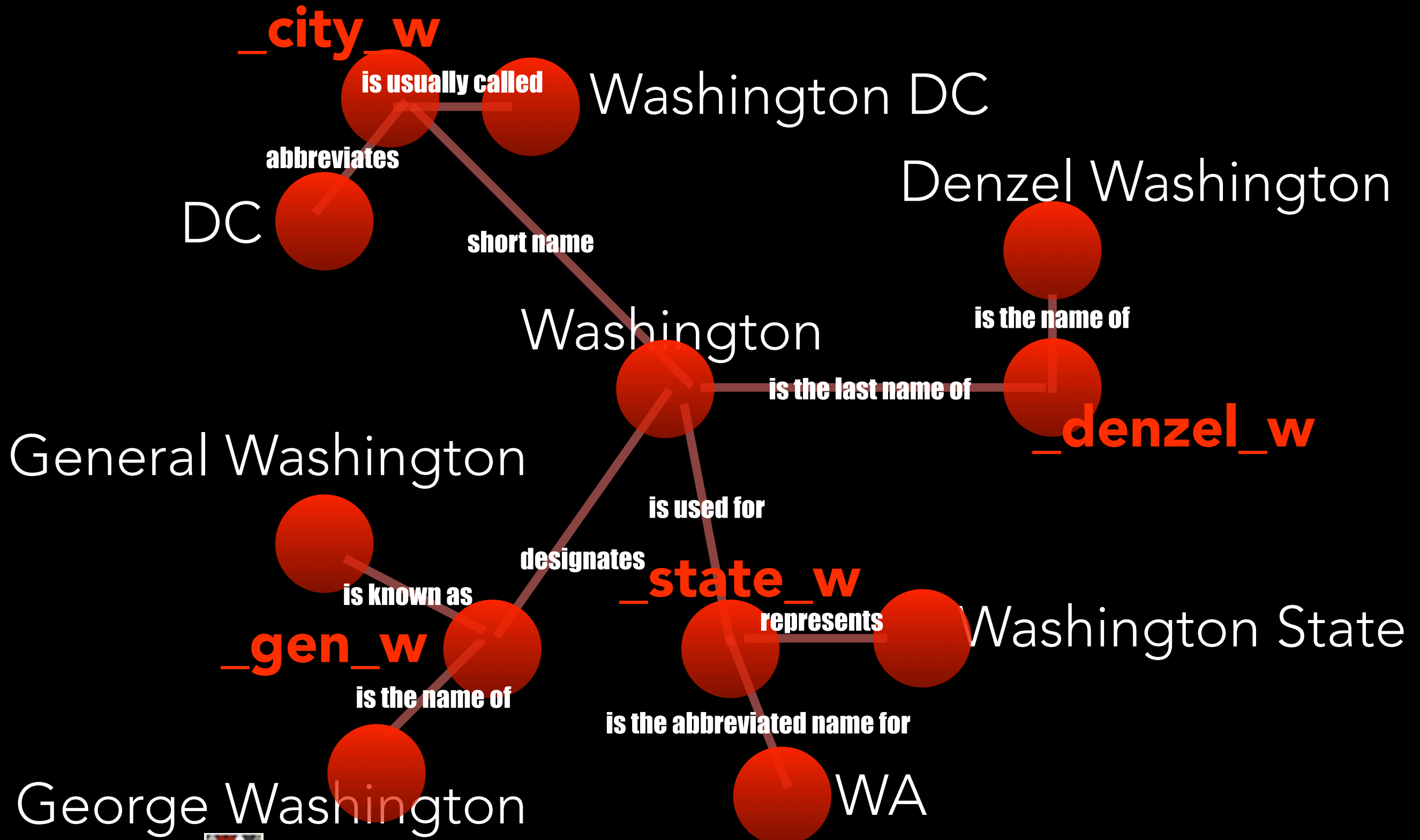
< Washington | length | 10 >

< Washington | encoding | UTF-8 >

< Washington | language | English >



# MULTIPLE PERSPECTIVES: DIVERSITY



# PERSPECTORS: DIVERSE OPERATORS

<	Washington		short name		_city_w	>
<	Washington		designates		_gen_w	>
<	Washington		is used for		_state_w	>
<	Washington		is the last name of		_denzel_w	>
<	Washington DC		is usually called		_city_w	>
<	DC		abbreviates		_city_w	>
<	Denzel Washington		is the name of		_denzel_w	>
<	Washington State		represents		_state_w	>
<	WA		is the abbreviated name for		_state_w	>
<	General Washington		is known as		_gen_w	>
<	George Washington		is the name of		_gen_w	>



# PERSPECTORS: DIVERSE OPERATORS

<	Washington		short name		_city_w	>
<	Washington		designates		_gen_w	>
<	Washington		is used for		_state_w	>
<	Washington		is the last name of		_denzel_w	>
<	Washington DC		is usually called		_city_w	>
<	DC		abbreviates		_city_w	>
<	Denzel Washington		is the name of		_denzel_w	>
<	Washington State		represents		_state_w	>
<	WA		is the abbreviated name for		_state_w	>
<	General Washington		is known as		_gen_w	>
<	George Washington		is the name of		_gen_w	>

# UNIFIED PERSPECTIVE

<	Washington		is a name for		_city_w	>
<	Washington		is a name for		_gen_w	>
<	Washington		is a name for		_state_w	>
<	Washington		is a name for		_denzel_w	>
<	Washington DC		is a name for		_city_w	>
<	DC		is a name for		_city_w	>
<	Denzel Washington		is a name for		_denzel_w	>
<	Washington State		is a name for		_state_w	>
<	WA		is a name for		_state_w	>
<	General Washington		is a name for		_gen_w	>
<	George Washington		is a name for		_gen_w	>

# PERSPECTIVE AS MAPPING

short name	is a name of
designates	is a name of
is used for	is a name of
is the last name of	is a name of
is usually called	is a name of
abbreviates	is a name of
is the name of	is a name of
represents	is a name of
is the abbreviated name for	is a name of
is known as	is a name of
is the name of	is a name of

# WRAP-UP

- Once flattened, information treats semantic units and processes the same way.
- Design choices to assimilate or distinguish are documented as projection methods.
- Multiple projection methods are possible, and therefore multiple views (aka perspectives).
- Information is a gigantic graph in which each node is an account (similar to accounting).
- It's possible to traverse the graph to gather forensic data along the way about provenance and other relevant item of interest.

