Modeling Mapmaking 20170307

It's March 7th, 2017. It's about 10 after 10 in the morning, and I just wanted to capture a few notes. I've been reviewing my approach for the first four presentations that I plan to produce soon, and in looking at my approach in these first four presentations, I came up with the goal of, in the first presentation, say what you're going to do. Second presentation, say how you're going to do it. Third presentation, do it. And then fourth presentation, say what you've done. Basically a summary. But in thinking about the concepts that I wanted to introduce and perhaps expand on at least slightly during each of these presentations, say what you're going to do and say how you're going to do it, caused me to think about methods, models, and maps. And then I began to kind of think about the models and the maps. And I was having, I was being challenged to understand how they're different to what makes them distinct. And I looked up the definitions as part of the process of trying to refine and further detail why I felt it was valuable in my notes to set the difference. In order for there to be a, in order for me to have thought it valuable to label these two different concepts, I must have found something that I could discern or distinguish that was different between them. And that distinction was somehow valuable to call attention to. It goes back to stand and point, to point to. So when I looked up the definitions, I'm going to start with model. A small measure is one of the, that's like in the brackets of the origin and the meaning of the word that it was derived from. And it talks about set of plans for a building, a copy or an image, structural design, miniature representation of something, which that's definitely one way that we, that we utilize or refer oftentimes as something that's a model. It's like a small, it's a scale, it's scaled down, it's a small representation of what the real full-scale structure would look like. So, but it went on to say that model can also be an example for imitation or emulation, which that goes back to the highest, imitation is the highest form of compliment. A person that serves as a pattern for an artist, one who poses for an artist. And then the next one, this is number seven actually in the red dictionary, in capital letters says archetype, which of course that's something that I refer to quite a bit in my conceptual notes about how I was trying to, the token, you know, a token that I chose to identify a basic, well in my case, in the case of my material, basic temperament. The archetypes that I chose were the avatar, which acts to inspire, and the troll, which acts to conspire. So I went on from there, had some others, an organism whose appearance mimics or imitates, a mimic imitates, an organism whose

appearance a mimic imitates, one who is employed to display clothes, mannequin type of design of clothing. Now, then I got down to this, this is, looks like it's 10B, a type or design a product as a car or airplane. Of course, sometimes they introduce concept cars, models that are never really put into production, but it's kind of to show the direction that that particular company or corporation or organization is envisioning of the direction they're moving. A description or, okay, so this is 11, a description or analogy used to help visualize something as an atom that cannot be directly observed. And I found that, you know, other than archetype, you know, in references to such things, I found that probably more applicable to the usage that I'm approaching. Then it goes, number 12, a system of postulates, data, and inferences presented as a mathematical description of an entity or state of affairs. And that's also very targeted to this particular sense of the word of model, so I'm going to reread those two. 11, a description or analogy used to help visualize something as an atom that cannot be directly observed. And then 12, a system of postulates, data, and inferences presented as a mathematical description, and I think that's the key word in here, description of an entity or state of affairs. So anyway, that was the definition in the red dictionary of models. Now I'm going to real quick cover MAP. So it's from derivative, this is within the brackets, a derivative from Latin of mapa, napkin, towel. And then it goes on to say, a representation, usually on a flat surface, of the whole or part of an area. B, a representation of this celestial sphere or a part of it. That was 1A and 1B. Then 2, something that represents with clarity, with a clarity suggestive of a map. So I guess 1 is sort of applicable, but I think more so 2, meaning 2 is probably much more targeted to what I'm approaching. Something that represents with a clarity suggestive of a map. And then 3 says, the arrangements of genes on a chromosome called also genetic map. And then 4 says function, and then it refers to function 5A. So of these, I think number 2 is the one that targets it the best. Something that represents with a clarity suggestive of a map. And for my purposes, it seemed like that there was many overlaps between modeling and mapping. But then, of course, I went back to the original notes of methods, models, and maps. And I always associated models with being descriptive and mapping with being prescriptive. And I was trying to figure out, I was trying to process, now how can I relate that in an analogy so that I can better understand it and that perhaps I can help others to understand the distinction that I'm approaching between the two. And then this is what struck me. It seemed to me that the primary distinction between the two was that models, when you model something, it allows you to add more dimensional details. Whereas mapping is

usually, the way I viewed it, sort of a summary of studying that additional dimensional detailing and creating from that understanding, from that detailed knowledge and understanding, a summary guide. So I guess it's a guide. So it's like your plan, your action plan or your plan of action. So the way I finally concluded that, for me, the best way I could understand it would be if I, you know, if we were planning to ascend a mountain. And so during that ascent, it would be very helpful to have detailed information so that we could plan our course, our path. I guess that's really what I'm saying. You know, course corrections, you know, how we're going to, the path that we're going to travel. And even develop contingency planning so that if something didn't work out on one path that we could fall back to a juncture and fork to a different path. So that's where I kind of started thinking, okay, so on the ascent it may not be practical to carry a 3D model. Although it would be very useful in planning the ascent and the descent, it wouldn't be so practical to carry it with you. So what I realized was, in the modeling, you're using the modeling to create the map, the flat, you know, something much more practical to carry with you. And what I mean by that is, it's not just in the sense of climbing a mountain, ascending a mountain, but I'm talking also about carrying it in the mind. Multidimensional details can be somewhat more difficult to use as a guide to action. But once you've mapped something out and you've reduced that complexity down to sort of a summary, almost like a flow charting, I guess is I think what I'm kind of looking at there, it becomes much more practical to use in your practice. So in this case, studying in this, you know, example, this parable, studying the details of a three-dimensional model of the mountain that we're to ascend would allow us to create paths based on coordinates. So, you know, so many meters or feet covered on this course to this coordinate. And then at that coordinate, we change our vector. We, you know, it's a course correction, you know, well not so much a course correction, but a course change. And these coordinates that we were able to identify looking at the more detailed dimensional model of the mountain would give us very specific information about the paths that we could travel and the fixed coordinate, the fixed coordinate points where any changes, especially like contingency course corrections, like if there was, if we ran across, let's say, a rock slide or an avalanche and we could fall back to a known coordinate where there was a branch path that we could choose another path to ascend. So that was, that's sort of the best analogy that I could think of to distinguish the distinction between a model and a map. So, you know, when you map something out, that to me, you know, again, it's prescriptive. This is, you know, you're going to go here, you're going to go there, and if

something happens there and you need to divert from your originally planned course of action or your originally planned path, you have detailed information that you derive from the model that you, that's a known, these are known factors that there are other paths that you can travel from or, you know, other paths that you can choose from for your journey. And I think that sort of, you know, it just dawned on me that sort of relates to to gated arrays and conditional arrays. Well, conditional arrays, that would be the OR function. So I'm just trying to tie up some loose ends here. There's always going to be more progress that can be made, but I want to give, I want to share the basic tool set and help others to understand how they can develop their skills and their practice to make use of the information, the ontological map of the human condition that I'm sharing. I just want to give others, if they're interested, the best chance that they can have to derive the most benefit from, not only for them personally, but for, but for those around them, for, you know, we, our own quality of life and the quality of experiences that we radiate into the world around us. So I guess, you know, the goal is for them to become the best beacon, you know, the best chance for them to have the best chance of becoming a beacon to others and improve that quality of experience, not only for themselves, but the experiences that they radiate into the world around them. Well, I guess that's all for now. Signing off.

