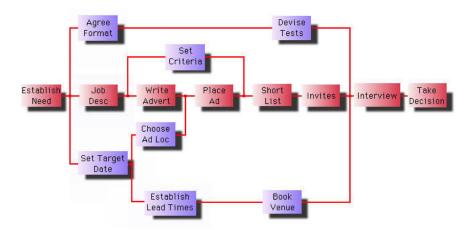
Varieties of concept mapping diagrams:

Diagrams that map aspects of a system can express many different things in a way that's easily grasped, when a verbal explanation would require many pages of cumbersome and hard to comprehend text.

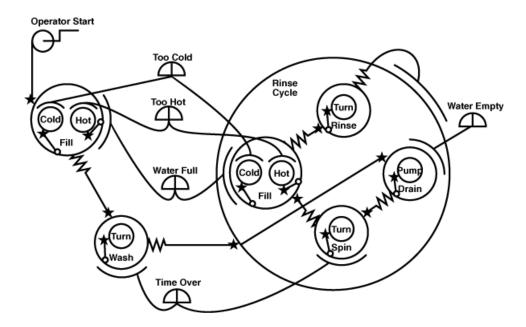
PERT Charts:

A PERT chart lays out the different chains of events required to arrive at a given goal:

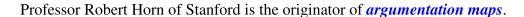


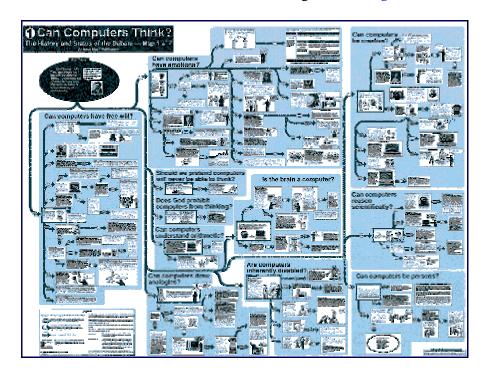
Process Diagrams:

Diagrams of this kind are not limited to events – they can also illustrate the working logic of a complicated mechanism – in this case, a washing machine:

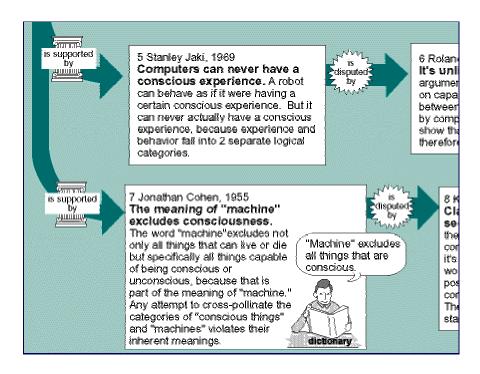


Argumentation Maps:



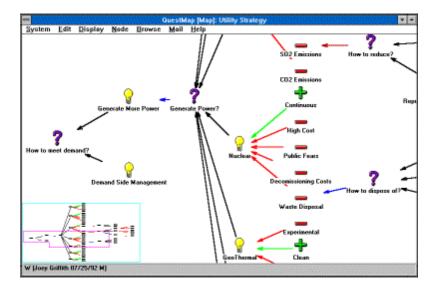


The image above shows one of a series of maps presenting the debate over the question *Can computers think?* Here is a detail from another map in the series...



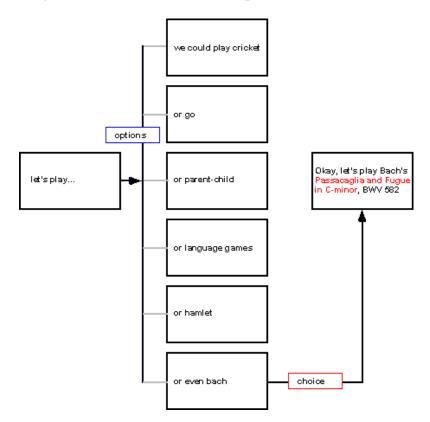
IBIS / VIMS:

VIMS software maps the argumentation structure of conversations in terms of ideas (light bulbs), questions (question marks), and arguments pro (plus signs) and con (minus signs).



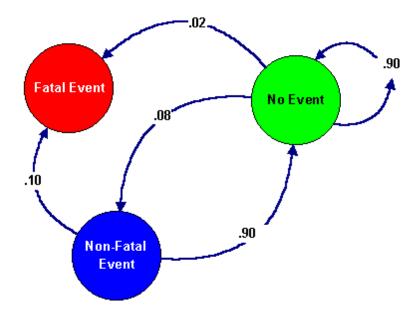
CHOICE:

Diagrams of this sort can also incorporate *choice*:



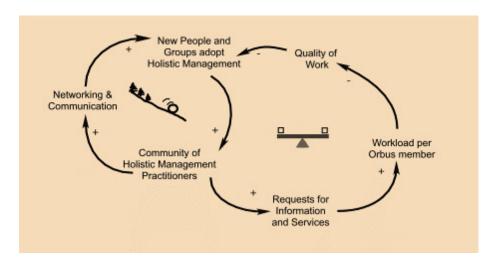
MARKOV:

A Markov diagram can indicate the *probability* of various outcomes of events:



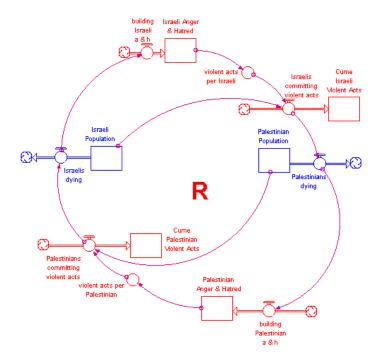
SENGE:

A systems diagram of the sort used by Peter Senge in his best selling **Fifth Discipline** books shows the *dynamics of a system*, paying special attention ton feedback loops – thus helping to avoid the "unintended consequences" that typically occur when such loops are not take into consideration.



STOCKS and FLOWS:

A model of stocks and flows allows *quantitative measures to be inserted in the diagram*. Software will then calculate the impact of systemic loops which the model describes.



SOCIAL NETWORKS:

Social Network Analysis software permits us to map the communications or other relations between people in a social network.

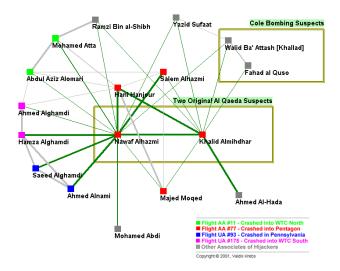


Figure 2 - All nodes within 1 step [direct link] of original suspects