

Journal of Digital Art & Humanities



ISSN 2712-8148

Vol.5 Iss.1

June 2024

© Institute of Cited Scientists

CONTENTS

Cultural symbol value in animated advertisement model: systematic review	3
Liu Jingrou, Nur Syuhada Mat Sin, Ran Zhang	
Review of Modern Approaches to 3D Digitization of Tangible Cultural Heritage	20
Klára Rybenská, Barbora Borůvková	
A brief overview of existing neural network solutions and services for photographers	31
Andrey Stepanov	
Integration of Ukrainian refugees in Belgium thanks to learning French	48
Julia Belyasova	
The Market of True Matters: A Novel Approach for Taking Stock of Personal Values	60
Maggie O'Leary, Marie-Claude Boudreau	
Highlighting the Role of Internal Government Audits in Enhancing e-Budgeting Practices in Bengkulu City	72
Lasando Lumban Gaol, Pesi Suryani	

The Market of True Matters: A Novel Approach for Taking Stock of Personal Values

Maggie O’Leary ^{1[0009-0009-1585-407X]},
Marie-Claude Boudreau ^{1[0000-0002-8267-2163D]}

¹ University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, USA

https://doi.org/10.33847/2712-8149.5.1_5

Received 31.05.2024/Revised 09.06.2024/Accepted 11.06.2024/Published 16.06.2024

Abstract. The field of personal visualization has seen significant advancements, driven by increased personal data and interest in self-improvement. While traditional personal visualization tools focus on behavior tracking, this paper explores an innovative approach to visualizing personal values aligned with users' professional mental models. We present the development of a tool that uses the stock market metaphor to represent individual values, leveraging the business backgrounds of the co-authors. Data collected over a year tracked four values: wisdom, security, curiosity, and love. These values were visualized as stocks, reflecting their daily fluctuations and overall trends. Our work demonstrates that aligning personal visualization tools with a familiar metaphor enhances user engagement and personal development, suggesting new directions for personal visualization research and for one's approach to life.

Keywords: Personal Visualization, Personal Values, Visualization Tool, Dynamic Values Tracking

1. Introduction

The field of personal visualization (PV) has experienced remarkable growth in recent years, driven by the proliferation of personal data and a rising interest in self-tracking and self-improvement. PV empowers users to engage with their own data, promoting self-reflection and providing valuable insights into various aspects of their lives [1, 2]. While most PV applications primarily focus on tracking (and possibly, changing) behaviors, there is a burgeoning interest in extending PV to represent individual values. Furthermore, aligning PV tools with users' preferences—whether in terms of personality, cognitive styles, or professional mental models—can significantly enhance the intuitiveness and impact of these visualizations.

In this paper, we present a project wherein we developed a tool to capture and represent personal values in alignment with an individual's professional mental model. Specifically, we utilized the stock market as a metaphor, consistent with the business backgrounds of the co-authors. This metaphor offered a familiar and dynamic framework for visualizing personal values. We term this endeavor the “Market of True Matters”, acknowledging the profound connection between personal values and professional life.

The remainder of this paper is structured as follows: first, we review relevant literature on PV, with a focus on the distinctions between behavioral and value-based visualization and the importance of customization according to a user's professional mental model. Next, we detail the development of our tool designed to capture data about personal values, showcasing the visualizations created to represent these values similarly to tracking stock progression. We then discuss lessons learned from this endeavor. Finally, we offer concluding thoughts, acknowledge limitations in our work, and suggest ideas for future research.

2. Literature Review

Personal visualization is a type of visualization where users interact with their own data to self-reflect and draw insights about themselves [1]. The field of PV is rapidly evolving, with much research focused on designing tools that enable individuals to gain awareness, explore, and learn from data related to their personal contexts. Huang and colleagues [2] highlight PV's potential to empower individuals by providing insights into various aspects of their lives, such as fitness [3], energy consumption [4], sleep patterns [5], and dietary intake [6], among other areas.

Most PV applications focus on tracking behaviors, providing significant utility in promoting self-awareness and possibly changing behaviors and habits [7]. This focus on behavior tracking has been instrumental in areas such as health and wellness, where users can monitor their progress and make informed decisions about their lifestyles. For instance, health apps have gained popularity for their ability to track physical activity, diet, and other health metrics, providing users with personalized feedback that can motivate positive changes [3].

However, PV can be expanded beyond behaviors to include the representation of individual values, an area that has not yet been thoroughly explored. This gap presents a unique opportunity to develop tools that visualize something much more intrinsic, i.e., personal values, thereby enriching the PV landscape and providing individuals with a deeper understanding of their personal motivations and priorities. Visualizing personal values can help individuals reflect on how their core beliefs and priorities may affect their life choices, potentially leading to more fulfilling lives [8].

Previous literature has established that users' perceptions and preferences regarding different PVs vary strongly, rendering a one-size-fits-all approach unsuitable. For example, Schneider and colleagues found that personalizing visualizations to align with users' preferences and traits resulted in higher satisfaction and more effective data interpretation [8]. Another example can be found in the work conducted by Healey and Enns [9], who suggest that cognitive load can be significantly reduced when visualizations are designed in a way that aligns with the user's natural way of processing information. Such an alignment not only improves comprehension, but also enhances the overall user experience by making interactions with the data more intuitive and less cognitively demanding.

Building on this foundation, it is crucial to also consider individuals' mental frameworks, shaped by their professional training and education, as these may significantly impact their preferences for PV types. For instance, a marketer might find infographics most relatable, while an architect may prefer blueprints. Aligning a PV with one's mental framework allows individuals to more quickly and accurately understand what a given visualization represents. As Lee and colleagues argue, "*it does not matter what visualizations are used and what the underlying stories are if the visualizations do not make sense to the users and audience*" [10]. Aligning a PV with an individual's mental framework reduces the need for constructing and questioning a frame, two major cognitive tasks required when people make sense of unfamiliar information visualizations [10].

These insights underscore the importance of tailoring PV tools to the cognitive and professional contexts of users, ensuring that the visualizations are intuitive and meaningful to them. Our work seeks to extend the current research by focusing on the representation of personal values through PV, utilizing a metaphor that resonates strongly with individuals from the business world: the stock market. The stock market metaphor offers a familiar and intuitive framework for business professionals to understand and engage with their personal values. This innovative approach leverages the dynamic and fluctuating nature of stock markets to mirror the evolving importance of individual values. By using a metaphor that business professionals are already familiar with, the visualization of personal values can become more accessible and engaging for this demographic.

Ultimately, by bridging the gap between behavioral PV and value-based PV, and by aligning the type of PV to the individual's professional mental model (in this case,

the stock market), we extend the PV literature into novel areas. This approach not only broadens the application of PV but also enhances its relevance and impact by making it more personalized and contextually appropriate for diverse user groups. As the field continues to evolve, incorporating these nuanced understandings will be crucial for developing more effective and meaningful PV tools.

3. Data and Methodology

The initial step of our approach involved gathering data on individual personal values over time. The first author, a business student in her final year of higher education, undertook this data collection daily throughout the entire year of 2022. That year held particular significance for her, given that she was at a pivotal juncture, about to complete her education and embark on a new chapter of her life. She referred to that time as *"the hardest, weirdest, most humbling-beautiful-remarkable year of my life"*. Right from the beginning of the project, she identified and selected four core values that were of paramount importance to her: wisdom, security, curiosity, and love. Each of these values was chosen because they individually represented a distinct dimension of her identity and collectively had the potential to weave a unique, data-based narrative about what she deemed most important at that stage in her life. Each of these four values was symbolized by a stock, labeled with a unique four-letter identifier. These values (stocks) are explained in the following sections.

Wisdom (WSDM)

Defined as the pursuit of growth, wisdom is associated with the acquisition of knowledge, perspective, and experience. The value is represented by the color green, symbolizing vigor, depth, and health.

A day with a high WSDM rating likely includes reflecting, learning, reading, encountering a new frame of reference, reevaluation of a problem, an insightful conversation, and thought-provoking observations. A day with a low WSDM rating likely includes isolation, close-mindedness, stubbornness, egotism, and foolish pride.

Questions that guided the daily evaluation of WSDM include: What was the biggest takeaway from today? What did that interaction teach me? Did my perspective change? Did a song/quote/conversation impact me? Why? Will I act differently because of that experience? What questions really made me think?

Security (SCTY)

Defined as the pursuit of trust, security is associated with the presence of faith, equilibrium, and confidence. The value is represented by the color blue, symbolizing rest, peace, and balance.

A day with a high SCTY rating likely includes feeling clarity in a difficult situation, confidence in decisions, hope in the future, low emotional volatility, witnessing a "God wink," and steadfast comfort despite change. A day with a low SCTY rating likely includes dramatization of conflict, self-pity, wallowing, unbelief, and frustration.

Questions that guided the daily evaluation of SCTY include: Did I let someone or something derail my mind? Why did that impact me so much? Do I feel confident in this decision? Is someone or something making me uneasy? In a difficult situation, am I calm or am I reeling?

Curiosity (CSTY)

Defined as the pursuit of wonder, curiosity is associated with the prioritization of creativity, contemplation, and exploration. The value is represented by the color coral, symbolizing vibrancy, freedom, and passion.

A day with a high CSTY rating likely includes asking questions, openness, observing the world with genuine interest, creating (art/writing), exposure to

something new, thinking or talking about an idea, and being inspired. A day with a low CSTY rating likely includes unfair judgments, assuming, self-absorption, fear of failure, and a clouded mind.

Questions that guided the daily evaluation of CSTY include: How can I approach this differently? What did I do for the right side of my brain? How much time did I spend wishing vs. doing? How much time did I spend assuming vs. asking? Why did that bother/excite/affect me? Did I explore anything today?

Love (LOVE)

Defined as the pursuit of gratitude, love is associated with a reverence for kindness, generosity, and significance. The value is represented by the color lavender, symbolizing devotion, dignity, and beauty.

A day with a high LOVE rating likely includes grace given and grace received, patience, time in community and communion, laughter, redemption, expression of thanks, loyalty, and reminders of love. A day with a low LOVE rating likely includes selfishness, self-pity, self-absorption, pessimism, and a defeatist attitude.

Questions that guided the daily evaluation of LOVE include: What am I grateful for? How did I give and receive grace? What filled me up? Why? Is my life honoring the good I've been given? Did I choose hope or despair? How did I serve myself and others today?

Data Collection

To have both mobile and desktop access, the collected data was stored on a Google Sheets file. Each value was tracked on an independent worksheet within the workbook. There were five fields to fill per day: Date, Rating, Converted Rating, Aggregate Rating, and Notes. "Rating" and "Notes" required manual input. "Date," "Converted Rating," and "Aggregate Rating" were automatically populated using in-cell formulas. Over 1,400 data points were collected.

Given the aim of representing data using a stock market metaphor, each value was visualized as a stock, fluctuating over time in either a positive or negative direction. To represent these fluctuations, each primary rating ("Rating", which ranged from 1 to 5) was converted into a secondary rating ("Converted Rating", which ranged from -2 to 2). As to "Aggregate Rating," this was a moving sum of converted values that conveys how progress can be represented by the sum of positive actions over time. An example of data collected over a few days for the WSDM stock (i.e., value) is shown in Table 1⁴.

Table 1. Sample of Collected Data for WSDM

Date	Rating	Converted Rating	Aggregate Rating	Notes
01/01/2022	4	1	1	Ain't nothing a crunchy pickle can't fix. Good friends teach you a lot about love.
01/02/2022	3	0	1	The best way to do it, is to do it. Be patient - the smartest fish take a while to bite.
01/03/2022	2	-1	0	Learned that my car (I've had since 2015) has windshield spray.
01/04/2022	3	0	0	"If you're in love, fall." Join the dance!!!
01/05/2022	5	2	2	You are responsible for your own happiness. Paperback books reign supreme.

⁴ All tables/figures are from the first authors' original work.

4. Results

Once data was collected, it was then represented according to a stock market metaphor, with each value representing a particular stock. In the “Magsdaq” (the first author’s nickname plus the caboose of Nasdaq), each stock is represented with the following metrics: its rating, closing value, weekly change, 52-week range, market cap, fair value, beta, and market change per quarter. Table 2 provides the list of these terms, along with their definitions in the context of this research.

Table 2. Terms and Definitions

Rating Key	1—Trough 2—Below Average 3—Average 4—Above Average 5—Peak
Closing Value	The closing aggregate rating for a value at the end of 2022. EXAMPLE: (Bolded) 100.00 +10.00 (+1.0%)
Week Δ	The number change and percent change in aggregate rating for a value over the last week of 2022. EXAMPLE: (Bolded) 100.00 +10.00 (+1.0%)
52-Week Range	A value’s lowest and highest recorded aggregate rating in 2022.
Market Cap	The total worth of all documented actions and experiences associated with a value. There is “NO CAP” for each value because no numeric can adequately express this limitless sum.
Fair Value	The grade of quality relative to data collection for a value, with 5 being best.
Beta	A measure of the volatility of a value compared to the market. Values with betas higher than 1.0 are more volatile than the overall market, values with betas lower than 1.0 are less volatile than the overall market, and values with betas equal to 1.0 match the volatility of the overall market.
Qx Δ	The number change and percent change in aggregate rating over the course of a quarter for a value. NOTE: Q1: January, February, March. Q2: April, May, June. Q3: July, August, September. Q4: October, November, December

Each stock is represented in Fig. 1 to 4.

Fig. 1 shows the Wisdom (WSDM) stock. It was steady throughout 2022. As a non-volatile value, it has a beta of 1.00.98.9% of WSDM's days were "healthy," receiving a rating of 3 or higher. 213 days were rated as average. In the 10,974 words recorded to detail WSDM ratings, there were 300+ lessons and 59 quotes.

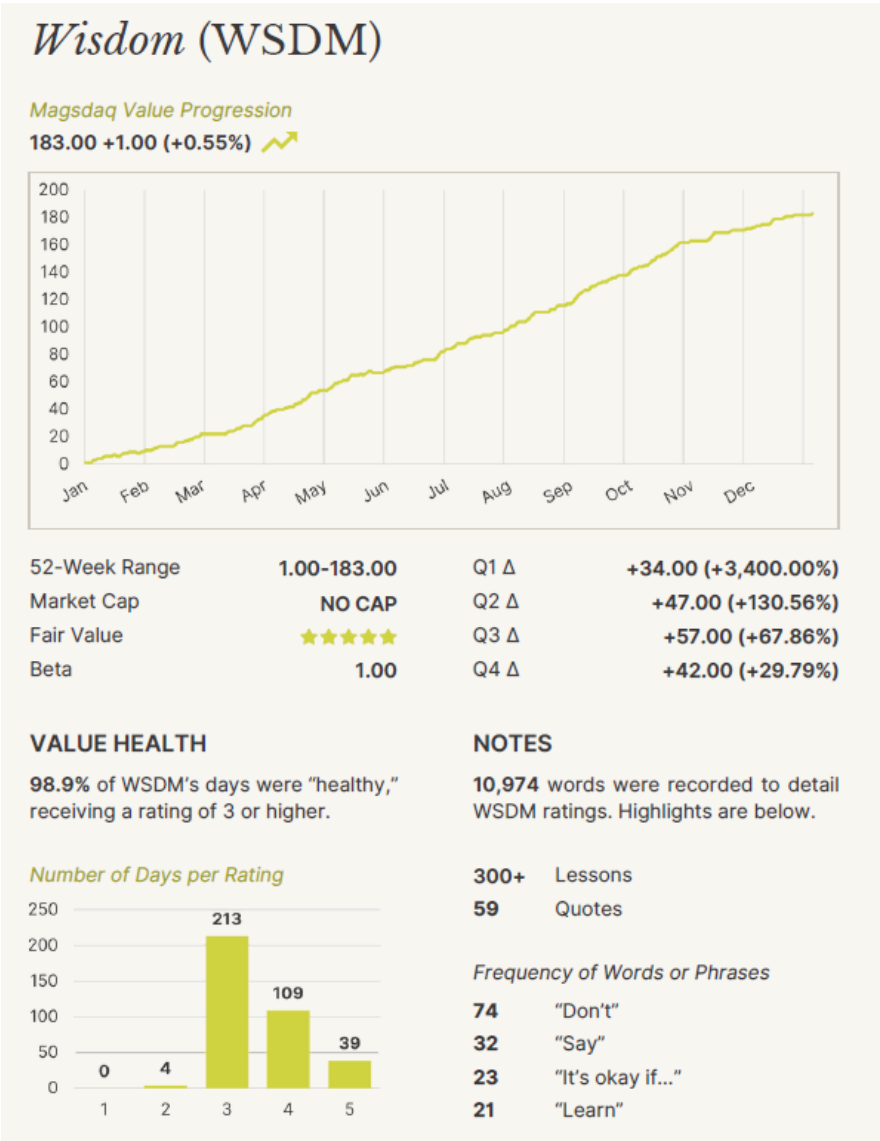


Fig.1 The WSDM stock

Fig. 2 shows the Security (SCTY) stock, which was variable throughout 2022. As a volatile value, it has a beta of 1.20. 90.1% of SCTY's days were "healthy," receiving a rating of 3 or higher. 257 days were rated as average. In the 2,286 words recorded to detail SCTY ratings, there were 195 mentions of the word "steady" and 93 mentions of the word "feeling."

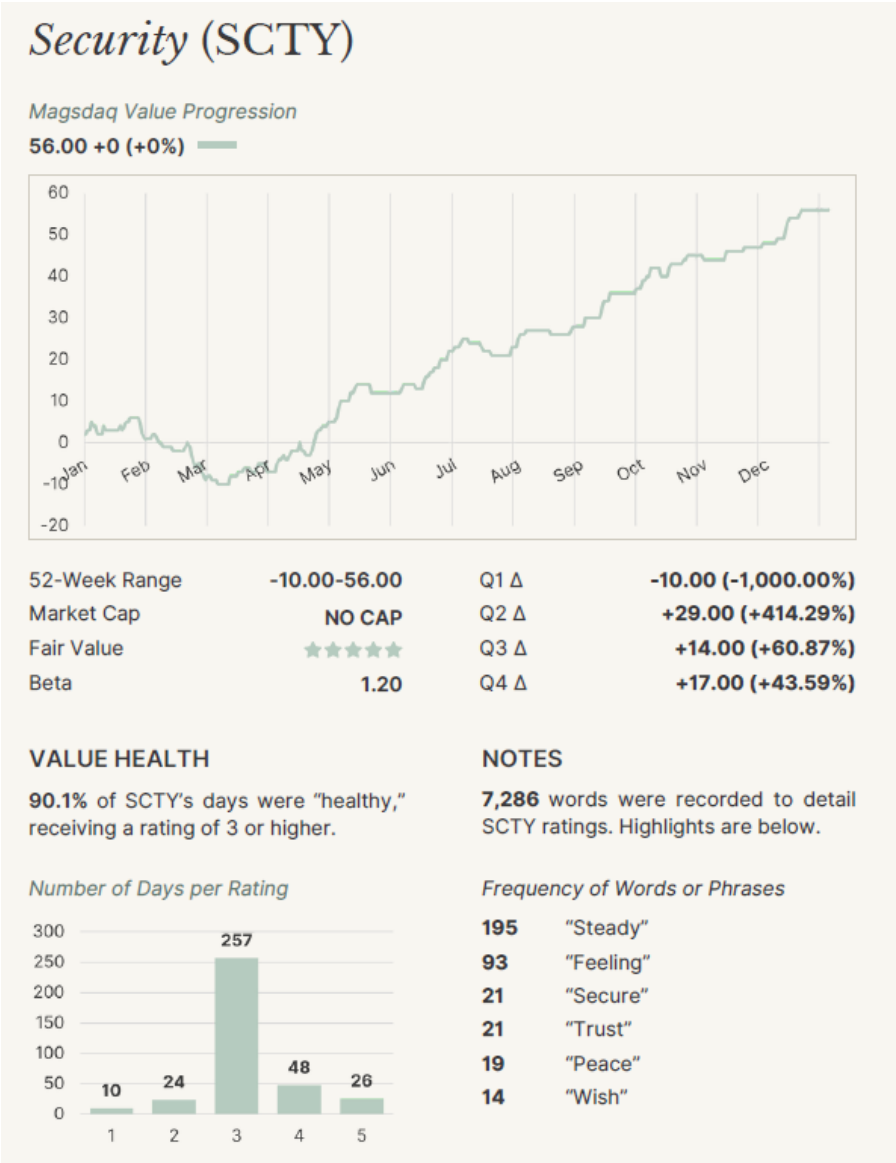


Fig.2 The SCTY stock

As to the Curiosity (CSTY) stock, represented in Fig. 3 below, it was variable throughout 2022. As a very volatile value, it has a beta of 1.30.83.0% of CSTY's days were "healthy," receiving a rating of 3 or higher. 214 days were rated as average. In the 7,826 words recorded to detail CSTY ratings, there were 228 questions and 100+ mentions of the word "how."

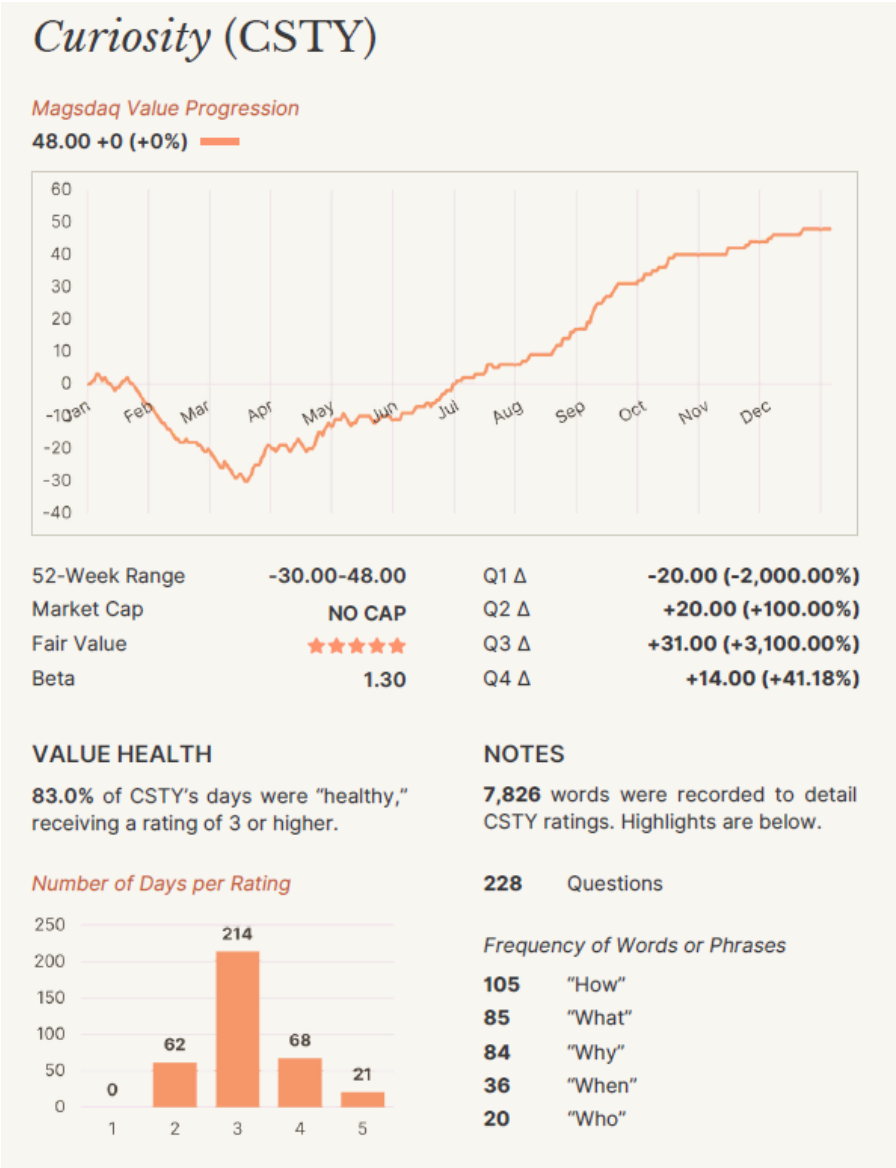


Fig.3 The CSTY stock

Lastly, the Love (LOVE) stock is shown in Figure 4. LOVE was very steady throughout 2022. As a value less volatile than the overall market, it has a beta of 0.90. 100% of LOVE's days were "healthy," receiving a rating of 3 or higher. An unparalleled 72 days received the peak rating of 5. In the 10,803 words recorded to detail LOVE ratings, there were 86 mentions of the word "grateful" and 66 mentions of the word "friend".

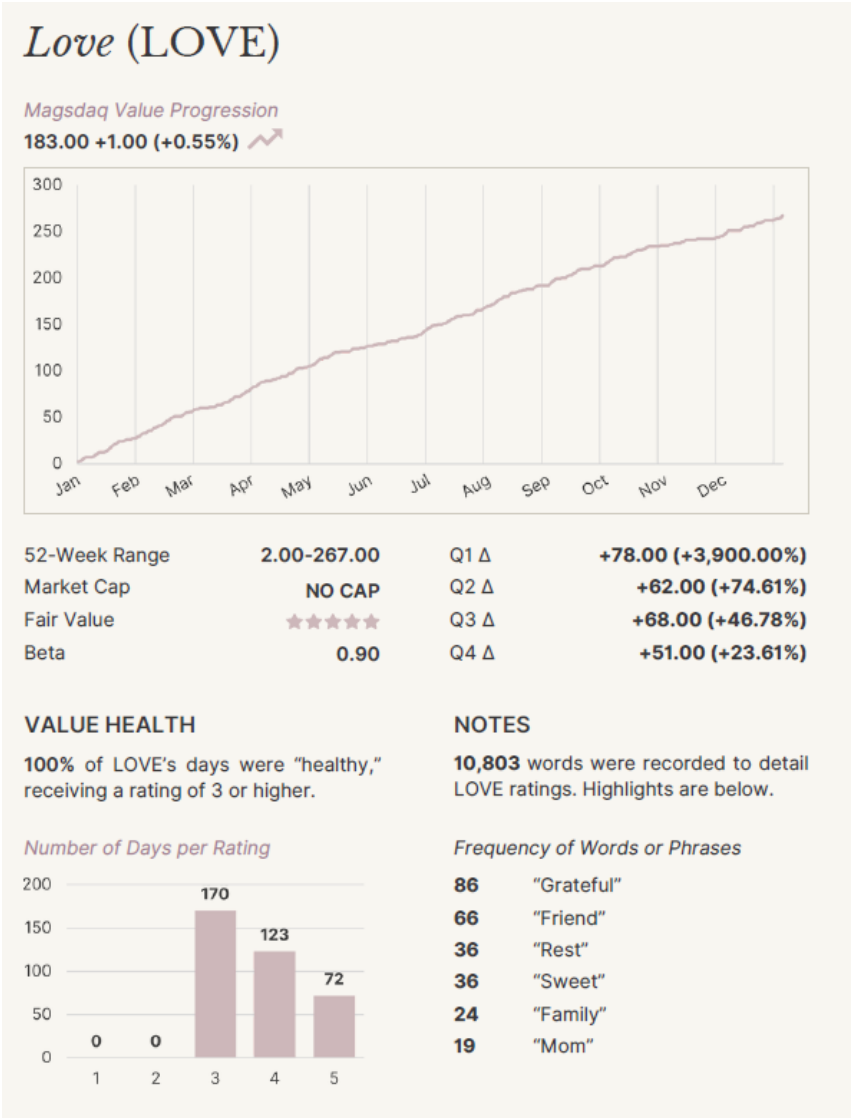


Fig.4 The LOVE stock

5. Lessons Learned

A new perspective can be transformative. In the movie "Dead Poets Society", the inimitable Robin Williams plays an unorthodox English teacher named Mr. Keating. In one scene, he leaps upon his classroom desk, gazes out at his students, and

proclaims, *"I stand upon my desk to remind myself...that we must constantly look at things in a different way."* This project was a version of Mr. Keating's desk—a tool to see personal values anew. Daily actions came to be understood as small investments towards truer values. Shareholders were viewed as those individuals with large roles in one's life, and whether they were supportive in the peaks and valleys of a yearly quest. Writing "quarterly reports" meant reflecting on the previous three months and all that life holds. The main takeaway from the first author's endeavor at quantifying her personal values and reflecting on her PV was that although it did not change her most important values, it did positively transform how she saw them, how deeply she knew them, and the vocabulary with which she explored them.

Another lesson learned is encapsulated in the idea that investment in oneself is worth it. In the words of Warren Buffet, *"There's one investment that supersedes all others: Invest in yourself. Nobody can take away what you've got in yourself, and everybody has unused potential"* [11]. No amount of time or energy spent by the first author to discover and develop who she is ever felt wasted, especially not the time and energy spent on The Market of True Matters. When she tended to her values, she felt stronger, kinder, and more self-aware. Even when she neglected a value—effectively bet against herself—she learned to "buy the dip" and turn it around with confident investment in the form of action.

6. Conclusion

The goal of this paper was to convey the impact of the daily evaluation and metaphorical presentation of personal values as they relate to one's life. Through primary data collection and a distinct methodology—quantifying the degree to which one's daily life and experiences aligned with their personal values with a daily "score" on a scale of 1-5—the data from each tracked value (wisdom, security, curiosity, and love) was visualized as a stock (WSDM, SCTY, CSTY, and LOVE) and analyzed accordingly.

A multifaceted identity is like a diversified portfolio. In The Market of True Matters, the first author spread her identity across values towards the same ends of investors spreading capital across companies: to reduce risk and boost stability. In effect, her identity was never dependent on a single value's "performance." With the stock market metaphor in play, love (LOVE) and wisdom (WSDM) trended like a blue-chip stock: low-risk, reliable, and rewarding over time, whereas security (SCTY) and curiosity (CSTY) trended like a penny stock: high risk, volatile, but (potentially) immediately rewarding. All contributed something unique to her identity without dominating it completely. For example, even when curiosity (CSTY) or security (SCTY) were in a downward trend, love (LOVE) and wisdom (WSDM) stayed consistent. This healthy dynamic helped her feel balanced throughout the year.

Our research contributes to the PV literature by highlighting the impact of value-based PV, a relatively neglected area. We argue that shifting the focus beyond behaviors to include personal values offers a more holistic understanding of how values influence one's cognitive frameworks and guide the formation of intentions and choices. This value-based approach allows us to better capture the underlying motivations driving behavior, resulting in more comprehensive and effective PV strategies. Additionally, we emphasize aligning PV with individual preferences, specifically focusing on the professional mental models shaped by one's training and education. In our study, we tailored a visualization to resonate with the individual's business knowledge and training. This approach not only broadens the application of PV but also enhances its relevance and impact by making it more personalized and contextually appropriate for diverse user groups. As the field evolves, incorporating these nuanced understandings will be essential for developing more effective and meaningful PV tools.

In addition, our research offers valuable insights for practice by demonstrating how managers can leverage these findings to enhance their self-awareness and understanding of the people around them. Managers may benefit from these results by observing how personal values, like stocks, are subject to fluctuation relative to events, mood, and uncontrollable factors. This understanding allows managers to gain deeper insights into their own behaviors and motivations, as well as those of their colleagues and team members. By recognizing the dynamic nature of personal values, managers can cultivate a more empathetic and adaptive approach to leadership, ultimately fostering a more cohesive and supportive work environment.

Our work, like any other research endeavor, has some limitations, four of which are highlighted here. First, we acknowledge that data does not—and cannot—tell the whole story. With we elected to use a five-number scale for the rating of values, the spectrum of capturable experience was minimized. Even if the scale had been larger, it is important to note that the magnitude of detail in a day dwarfs what a single number can hold. There is something beautiful that such a limitation reminds us: that life is too rich to be reduced to data. Data is meant to illuminate, not encapsulate.

A second limitation revolves around the data collection, which one could argue was subjective. Indeed, the first author was at once both the researcher and research subject. Moreover, to underscore the imperfect, human side of data, she did not follow a regimented data collection schedule. That is, although data was collected every day of the year 2022, on some days, she spent 15 minutes adding value ratings and their respective notes before bed, while on others, she took notes throughout the day and added ratings when she had time the following morning. The motivation behind this decision was our certainty that the daily work would devolve into a thoughtless chore if a rigid plan was required.

Third, “performance” can be misleading. This project suggests that values are only valid when assessed meticulously and only important when “performing” well. The reality could not be further from the truth. Beyond this research, recording 365 days of data is not normal or necessary to legitimize one's values. Living a values-based life is not like completing a checklist, marking off a value once it has been honored. The opportunity to champion every personal value to the nth degree does not present itself every day.

Fourth, the market comparison is not perfect. This project was not a high-fidelity representation of the stock market. The stock market was a metaphor. In a financial market, investment is capital. Nasdaq, established 1971, is for stocks. Shareholders are backers who care about returns. A dividend is the distributed profit that comes with company success. To buy the dip is to purchase an asset in decline, confident there is profit in the rebound. Market data is pulled from financial exchanges and visualized in progressive price charts in five-minute intervals. The purpose? Accuracy, not exploration. In this metaphorical market, investment is action. Magsdaq, established in 2022, is for values. Shareholders are people who care about the first author. A dividend is the figurative fruit of intentional investment in values. To buy the dip is to refocus attention on a value that had been neglected. Market data is pulled from a Google Sheets file and visualized in progressive aggregate rate charts in one-day intervals. The purpose? Exploration, not accuracy.

Future research could substantiate our work through an expansion of the survey pool—e.g. more than one individual could track the performance of their respective personal values for a certain amount of time and note the impact of daily tracking on their personal life through the illuminating nature of a metaphorical PV that makes sense to them (such as that of the stock market for business professionals). Additionally, we encourage others to further explore our investigation into value-based PV by automating the transformation of collected data into suitable visualizations. These visualizations could be inspired by stock market metaphors or other formats that resonate with the target users.

Acknowledgments

This work was supported by the Center for Undergraduate Research Opportunities (CURO) at the University of Georgia. The support was organizational, not financial.

References

1. Tory, M., & Carpendale, S. (2015). Personal visualization and personal visual analytics [Guest editors' introduction]. *IEEE Computer Graphics and Applications*, 35(4), 26-27. <https://doi.org/10.1109/MCG.2015.88>
2. Huang, D., Tory, M., Aseniero, B. A., Bartram, L., Bateman, S., Carpendale, S., ..., Woodbury, R. (2015). Personal visualization and personal visual analytics. *IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics*, 21*(3), 420-433. <https://doi.org/10.1109/TVCG.2014.2359887>
3. Yuan, S., Ma, W., Kanthawala, S., & Peng, W. (2015). Keep using my health apps: Discover users' perception of health and fitness apps with the UTAUT2 model. *Telemedicine and e-Health*, 21(9), 735-741. <https://doi.org/10.1089/tmj.2014.0148>
4. Ellegård, K., & Palm, J. (2011). Visualizing energy consumption activities as a tool for making everyday life more sustainable. *Applied Energy*, 88(5), 1920-1926. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apenergy.2010.11.019>
5. Borazio, M., & Van Laerhoven, K. (2012). Combining wearable and environmental sensing into an unobtrusive tool for long-term sleep studies. In *Proceedings of the 2nd ACM SIGHIT International Health Informatics Symposium (IHI '12)* (pp. 71-80). Association for Computing Machinery. <https://doi.org/10.1145/2110363.2110375>
6. Eldridge, A. L., Piernas, C., Illner, A.-K., Gibney, M. J., Gurinović, M. A., De Vries, J. H. M., & Cade, J. E. (2019). Evaluation of new technology-based tools for dietary intake assessment—An ILSI Europe dietary intake and exposure task force evaluation. *Nutrients*, 11(1), 55. <https://doi.org/10.3390/nu11010055>
7. Sukumar, P. T., Martinez, G. J., Grover, T., Mark, G., D'Mello, S. K., Chawla, N. V., ... & Striegel, A. D. (2020). Characterizing exploratory behaviors on a personal visualization interface using interaction logs. *EuroVis 2020-Short Papers*
8. Schneider, H., Schauer, K., Stachl, C., Butz, A. (2017). Your Data, Your Vis: Personalizing Personal Data Visualizations. In: Bernhaupt, R., Dalvi, G., Joshi, A., K. Balkrishan, D., O'Neill, J., Winckler, M. (eds) *Human-Computer Interaction – INTERACT 2017*. INTERACT 2017. Lecture Notes in Computer Science(), vol 10515. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-67687-6_25
9. Healey, C. G., & Enns, J. T. (2012). Attention and visual memory in visualization and computer graphics. *IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics*, 18(7), 1170-1188. <https://doi.org/10.1109/TVCG.2011.127>
10. Lee, S., Kim, S.-H., Hung, Y.-H., Lam, H., Kang, Y.-A., & Yi, J. S. (2016). How do people make sense of unfamiliar visualizations? A grounded model of novice's information visualization sensemaking. *IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics*, 22(1), 499-508. <https://doi.org/10.1109/TVCG.2015.2467195>
11. Mejia, Z. (2017, October 4). Warren Buffett says this one investment 'supersedes all others'. CNBC. <https://www.cnbc.com/2017/10/04/warren-buffett-says-this-one-investment-supersedes-all-others.html>

Journal of Digital Art & Humanities (JDAH) has **ISSN 2712-8148** registered at the ISSN Centre in Cyprus. Each published article has been assigned by DOI, ORCID.

Aims and Objectives

Published online by Institute of Cited Scientists (ICS), Cyprus, two times a year since 2020, Journal of Digital Art & Humanities (JDAH) is an international peer-reviewed journal which aims at the latest ideas, innovations, trends, experiences and concerns in the field of the arts & humanities. Our journal bridges the humanities, artistic, and scientific disciplines. It is a nexus for information exchange among academia and industry addressing theory, criticism, and practice.

The main goal of this journal is to efficiently disseminate original findings generated by human brain with utilizing modern information/digital technologies with multidisciplinary approach.

Topics discussed in this journal include (but are not limited to) the following: Cultural Symbols and Heritage in Digital Age; Neural Networks and Services; language assistance to refugees as protection mechanism; E-budgeting practices in province.

The views, opinions and data expressed in any publication reflect only those of the individual author or contributor(s) and not those of ICS and/or the publisher.

ICS and/or the editors disclaim responsibility for any injury to people or property resulting from any ideas, methods, instructions or products referred to in the journal content.

Editorial Board

Editor-in-Chief Tatiana Antipova, Institute of Cited Scientists, Cyprus

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0872-4965>

Editors

Achmad Nurmandi, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6730-0273>

Ahamad Tarmizi Azizan, Asian Southeast Digital Arts Association, Malaysia

<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4361-147X>

Antonio Donizeti da Cruz, Universidade Estadual do Oeste do Paraná, Letras, Brazil

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4672-7542>

Ari Riswanto, Universitas Pendidikan, Bandung, Indonesia

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0924-7996>

Florin Popentiu-Vlădescu, "Elena Teodorini" Academy of Arts and Sciences, London, UK

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0857-117X>

Jon W. Beard, Iowa State University, Ames, US

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6274-6567>

Indra Bastian, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4658-8690>

Indrawati Yuhertiana, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jatim, Surabaya, Indonesia

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1613-1692>

Narcisa Roxana Moșteanu, American University of Malta, Malta

<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5905-8600>

Narmina Rahimli, Impact Consulting, Hong Kong, China

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4755-4604>

Patricia Ioana Riurean, Synevo, Bucharest, Romania

<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1683-0052>

Rashmi Gujrati, Tecnia Institute of Advanced studies, New Delhi, India

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1128-3742>

Contact information

Journal URL: <https://ics.events/journal-of-digital-art-humanities/>

Email: publ@ics.events, conf@ics.events

Printed online from the original layout under the imprint at:

1, Vlachou, Nicosia, The Republic of Cyprus

The picture on JDAH cover was painted by Antonio Donizeti da Cruz, Brazil.