The timeline view, for example, would specify which parts of the scene graph represent each event drawn (events being nodes in the RDF graph). A timeline, it should be easy to add buoys showing the participants of each meeting. To allow such connections to be added without changing the view's storage model, the timeline view could store the names of the people connected to each node, and when the node is selected, the time at which the meeting occurred. This is entirely different from existing RDF visualization tools, which create a fixed 2D layout for a graph (sometimes shown in a distorted, hyperbolic-like view).

There are, however, two crucial differences. First, this is a tool for organizing a large amount of data, which is not always visualized. Second, the items shown are only those connected directly or through a short path to the item we are looking at. Even if we have hundreds of items, the view only shows those related to the current item. This is particularly useful when organizing large amounts of data, as it allows us to quickly see all the related items.

Related items are always near each other. By selecting a node, we can easily find all related items, and by selecting an item, we can quickly see all related nodes. This is particularly useful when organizing large amounts of data, as it allows us to quickly see all the related items.

In conclusion, the timeline view is a powerful tool for organizing large amounts of data. It allows us to quickly see all the related items, and by selecting an item, we can quickly see all related nodes. This is particularly useful when organizing large amounts of data, as it allows us to quickly see all the related items.