

CLINISYS

DATA VISUALIZATION DESIGN SYSTEM

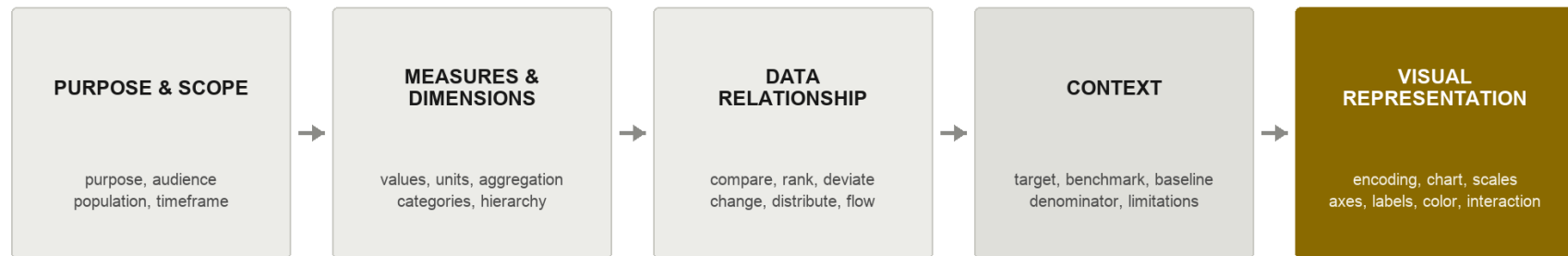
PURPOSE: A practical system for translating complete visualization requirements into consistent, accessible visual encodings that developers can reproduce using standard Power BI controls.

SYSTEM OVERVIEW

A system for representation - not a chart gallery

The requirements process defines what must be communicated. This system defines how that meaning is encoded, reviewed, and preserved through implementation.

THE REQUIREMENT DETERMINES THE REPRESENTATION



Interaction is a supporting requirement. Design determines interaction behavior as part of Visual Representation.

This system governs

- Chart selection by data relationship
- Visual hierarchy, axes, scales, labels, and reference marks
- Categorical, ordered, and semantic color
- Interactive behavior and visualization states
- DV accessibility and implementation QA

The application system governs

- Typography family and product type scale
- Page layout, spacing, and responsive grid
- Menus, buttons, filters, inputs, dialogs, and tooltips
- General accessibility patterns and focus treatment
- Product-wide component behavior

01 PRINCIPLES

Make meaning visible

Every choice should improve interpretation, preserve context, or support an intentional task.

Principle	Rule	Implementation signal
Data first	The data and intended relationship determine the encoding.	No chart form is selected before Purpose & Scope, Measures & Dimensions, Data Relationship, and Context are defined and signed off.
Truthful	Scales, baselines, aggregation, and missing data must not distort the message.	Zero baseline for bars; truncated line scales are explicit; uncertainty and limitations remain visible.
Focused	Reduce decoration and emphasize the evidence needed for the decision.	No chart border, gradients, 3D, shadows, or ornamental marks.
Comparable	Comparable views use comparable geometry and scales.	Shared measures keep consistent axes, units, category order, and semantic colors.
Contextual	A highlighted value remains interpretable against reference data.	Comparison data is muted - not removed - unless it is irrelevant.
Accessible	Meaning cannot depend on color, hover, or visual perception alone.	Direct labels, text alternatives, keyboard paths, and data equivalents are specified.

DATA-INK RULE If removing an element does not reduce comprehension, remove it. If emphasizing an element changes what the reader believes is important, the emphasis must be justified by the requirement.

Adapted from Material Design 2 data visualization guidance and City Intelligence Data Design Guidelines, especially pp. 5-10.

01 PRINCIPLES

Hierarchy is functional

Use position, contrast, and weight to guide reading in a predictable order.

Level	Element	Treatment
1	Finding / chart title	Descriptive conclusion when known; highest text emphasis.
2	Primary data	Strongest data color or weight; direct labels at meaningful points.
3	Reference / target	Visible but subordinate; semantic style only when meaning requires it.
4	Context data	Neutral or reduced-opacity marks; enough contrast to remain legible.
5	Axes, ticks, grid	Minimum needed to decode range and units; approximately 4-6 major intervals.
6	Source, freshness, caveats	Quiet text but never hidden; positioned consistently below the plot.

Do

- Write titles that state the comparison or finding
- Label lines or endpoints directly when space permits
- Use whitespace to separate title, plot, and source
- Keep context visible when highlighting a subset

Do not

- Repeat the same information in title, legend, and labels
- Use color as decoration or assign semantic red/green to categories
- Add chart borders, shadows, bevels, or 3D effects
- Let a Power BI default determine the visual hierarchy

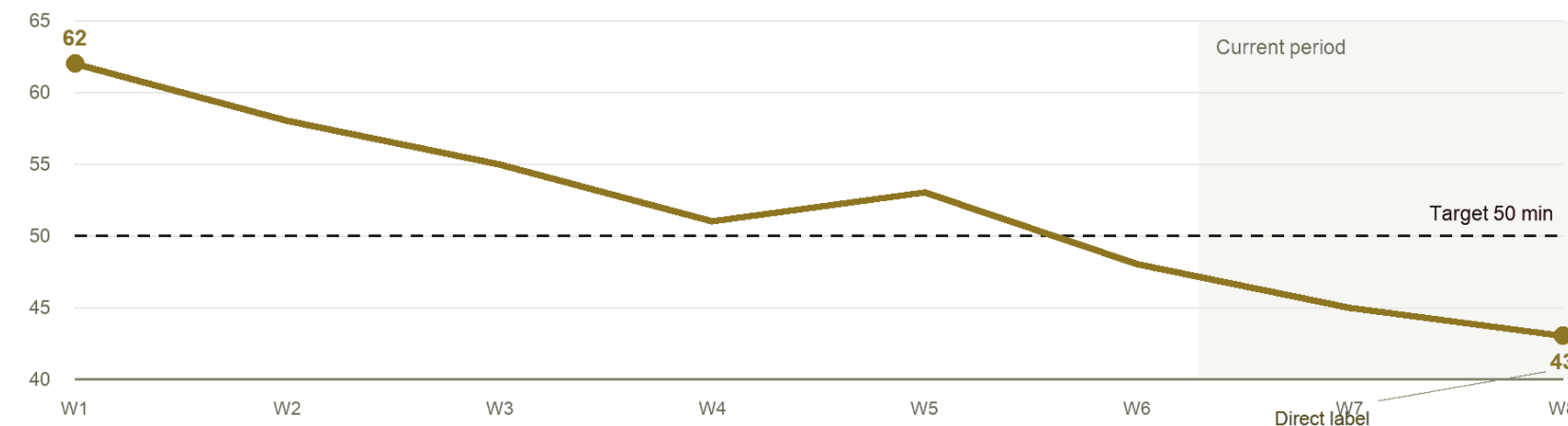
02 ANATOMY

Standard chart anatomy

A visualization is a coordinated set of information layers - not only a plot.

Median laboratory turnaround time is improving

Minutes from accession to verified result | Weekly median



Required by default

Title • plot • unit/scale • source • freshness where relevant

Conditional

Subtitle/context • axes • gridlines • direct labels • legend • reference line • threshold band • annotation • tooltip • caveat

Visual conventions adapted from Material Design 2 and City Intelligence guidance on chart hierarchy, labeling, gridlines, and contextual emphasis.

02 ANATOMY

Construction rules

Developers should be able to reproduce the design from rules, even when Power BI cannot match a Figma composition pixel-for-pixel.

Element	Use	Rule
Title	Always	State the subject; state the finding when the analysis supports it.
Subtitle	As needed	Define measure, unit, population, timeframe, or calculation context.
Axis	When position requires decoding	Show units once. Use natural intervals. Bars start at zero; line-scale exceptions are explicit.
Gridlines	As needed	Use only major intervals. Light neutral lines; zero or target may receive stronger treatment.
Labels	Prefer direct labels	Label the mark nearest the value. Avoid collisions and unnecessary decimals.
Legend	Only when direct labeling fails	Match reading order and series order; place close to the plot.
Reference	When comparison is meaningful	Differentiate target, benchmark, projection, or prior period by line style and label.
Tooltip	For details on demand	Never contain the only copy of a required value, definition, or warning.
Source/freshness	Always / conditional	Show source; show last updated when latency affects trust or interpretation.

03 COLOR

Color has a job

Use the smallest color vocabulary that communicates the required distinction.

Color role	Question it answers	Rule
Categorical	Which group?	Use distinct hues; do not imply order. Default to six or fewer.
Sequential	How much?	Light-to-dark perceptual progression for ordered magnitude.
Diverging	How far from a meaningful center?	Two directions around zero, target, or median; neutral midpoint.
Highlight	What is selected or narratively important?	One strong accent; comparison data moves to context neutral.
Semantic	Is this good, warning, bad, or informational?	Reserved meanings; never recycle semantic colors as arbitrary categories.
Structural	How is the chart decoded?	Text, axes, grid, background, and disabled/context roles.

DEFAULT When two or more series do not need separate identity, use one highlight color plus neutral context. More colors are not more informative.

03 COLOR

Categorical palette: 10 colors

This is the complete categorical palette. The sequence is fixed; do not reshuffle colors by chart or extend the palette.

10 colors - fixed system palette

C01 Cobalt #3366CC	C02 Orange #E67300	C03 Teal #009E8E	C04 Magenta #CC3377	C05 Violet #8E5BB7
C06 Olive #7A8B00	C07 Red #C83E4D	C08 Cyan #00A6C8	C09 Umber #9A6233	C10 Green #4D8B31

Method adapted from the City Intelligence guide's ordered categorical palette approach. Clinisys colors are newly specified for this artifact.

03 COLOR

Categorical assignment rules

Preserve identity across a view; optimize order for the viewing task.

Situation	Assignment
No established category meaning	Assign C01, C02, C03... in the system order.
Category has stable product meaning	Persist the same category-to-color mapping across charts, filters, and sessions.
One category is the focus	Use the selection/highlight accent for focus; use context neutral for all others.
Status or threshold	Use semantic status colors, never a categorical slot.
More than ten categories	Use grouping, filtering, small multiples, or a table; do not extend the categorical palette.
Seven to ten categories	Require direct labels or another redundant cue. Confirm mark size and color-vision simulation.
Unknown / other	Use a neutral category token; do not imply error or negative status.

Recommended

- Sort bars by value unless category order is meaningful
- Keep legends in visible series order
- Use larger filled marks for less distinct colors
- Validate on the actual chart background

Avoid

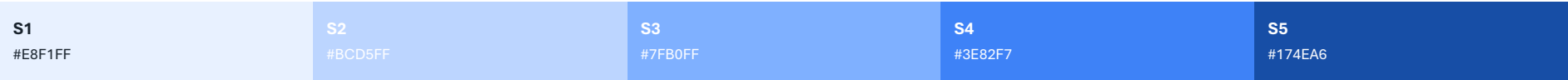
- Reassigning colors after filtering
- Encoding ordinal values with unrelated hues
- Using red and green as the only difference
- Thin multi-series lines that rely on color alone

03 COLOR

Sequential and diverging scales

Ordered data needs ordered lightness. Diverging data needs a meaningful midpoint.

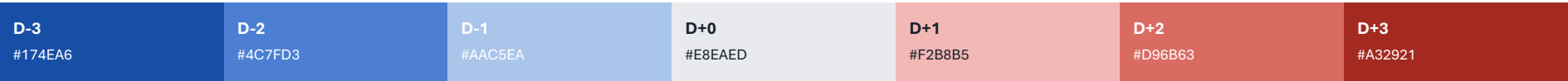
Sequential blue - primary ordered scale



Sequential teal - alternate when blue already identifies selection



Diverging blue <-> neutral <-> red



Use	Rule
Sequential	Low-to-high magnitude or density. Use 5 steps by default; use continuous gradients only when the visual supports precise scanning.
Diverging	Deviation around zero, a target, baseline, or explicitly defined midpoint. Center must have real analytic meaning.
Never	Rainbow scales, hue-only magnitude, or red-green divergence.

Method adapted from City Intelligence guidance on perceptually ordered single-hue and diverging scales, pp. 23-26.

03 COLOR

Highlight, status, and structure

Semantic colors are reserved. Structural neutrals carry most of the interface.

Token	Light	Dark	Use
selection	#2563EB	#78A7FF	Selected mark, active cross-highlight, focused series
context	#CBD5E1	#56606D	Comparison and de-emphasized marks
positive	#1B7F5C	#58C99C	Meets/above target only when that meaning is defined
warning	#A15C00	#F5B95C	Approaching threshold, caution, incomplete
negative	#B3261E	#FF8981	Fails/below threshold, error, critical
information	#2459A9	#8AB4F8	Informational reference or annotation
axis text	#5B6875	#C7D0D9	Axes, ticks, minor labels
grid light	#D9E1E8	#3D4752	Major gridlines
grid strong	#8793A0	#7E8995	Zero line or emphasized baseline
chart surface	#FFFFFF	#1B232B	Plot and chart background

THRESHOLD RULE: A threshold line describes a defined limit. It does not become red merely because it is important; use negative red only when crossing the limit is explicitly adverse.

03 COLOR

Light and dark behavior

Preserve semantic identity, then adjust lightness for contrast and perception on the target surface.

Light surface

C01 Cobalt #3366CC	C02 Orange #E67300	C03 Teal #009E8E	C04 Magenta #CC3377	C05 Violet #8E5BB7	C06 Olive #7A8B00
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Dark surface equivalents

C01 #78A7FF	C02 #FFB15C	C03 #55D6C2	C04 #F47FB5	C05 #B99AE6	C06 #B9C95B
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Rule	Light surface	Dark surface
Primary data	Medium/dark chroma	Lighter chroma; avoid neon saturation
Context	Cool gray #CBD5E1	Mid gray #56606D
Grid	Light gray #D9E1E8	Dark gray #3D4752
Labels	Ink #17212B / muted #5B6875	Near-white #F3F6F8 / muted #C7D0D9
Highlight area	Selection accent at 6-10% opacity	Selection accent at 12-16% opacity

Behavior adapted from City Intelligence guidance on contextual data, grids, labels, highlight areas, and light/dark application backgrounds, pp. 12-21.

04 CHART TYPES

Organize charts by relationship

Choose the representation that makes the intended comparison easiest to perceive.

Relationship	Primary	Secondary / conditional	Avoid / caution
Comparison / ranking	Bar, column, dot plot	Grouped bar, small multiples	Pie for close values; unsorted bars without meaningful order
Change over time	Line	Area, column, small multiples	Smoothed lines; many overlapping series
Part-to-whole	100% stacked bar	Stacked bar, donut (2-5 parts)	Multiple pies; comparing interior stacked segments
Deviation	Diverging bar	Variance line, bullet chart	Gauge without a meaningful range
Distribution	Histogram, box plot	Strip/dot plot	Bar chart of arbitrary bins without explanation
Relationship / correlation	Scatter	Bubble when size is meaningful	Connecting points unless sequence exists
Magnitude / KPI	Single value + context	Bullet/progress	Standalone number without timeframe, target, or comparison
Detailed lookup	Data table	Heatmap table	Chart when users need exact row-level values

04 CHART TYPES

Comparison, ranking, and deviation

Type	Use when	Do not use when	Construction
Bar	Comparing magnitude across categories; labels are long.	The main question is change over time.	Sort by value unless order is intrinsic. Start quantitative axis at zero.
Column	A short ordered sequence or compact category set.	Category labels require rotation or there are many categories.	Limit categories; preserve zero baseline.
Grouped bar	Two or occasionally three series must be compared within categories.	More than three series or exact comparison is difficult.	Keep group and legend order consistent; consider small multiples.
Dot plot	Space is tight or close values need comparison.	Audience is unfamiliar and labels cannot explain the encoding.	Use a visible axis and direct labels for emphasized points.
Diverging bar	Values vary above/below a meaningful center.	The center is arbitrary or categories are only positive magnitudes.	Align at zero/target; label direction and units.

POWER BI: Prefer native clustered/stacked bar and column visuals. Use small multiples or bookmarks only when the team can maintain them reliably in the GUI.

04 CHART TYPES

Change over time and part-to-whole

Type	Use when	Do not use when	Construction
Line	Showing trend, rate of change, or comparison across ordered time.	Intervals are irregular but displayed as equal; data is purely categorical.	Time runs left-to-right. Use points only for sparse/key values. Distinguish projections by line style.
Area	Magnitude over time matters and a filled baseline supports reading.	Multiple overlapping series or exact comparison is required.	Use zero baseline. Avoid opacity stacking that creates false colors.
Stacked bar	Comparing totals and a small number of components.	Interior segments must be compared precisely across categories.	Label totals; label segments when space permits; keep stack order stable.
100% stacked	Comparing composition or share across categories.	Absolute totals matter to the decision.	Every bar sums to 100%; label percentages; state sample/base where relevant.
Donut	One composition snapshot with 2-5 clearly different parts.	Close values, many parts, or multiple donuts must be compared.	Label directly; no 3D; use only when space and familiarity justify it.

04 CHART TYPES

Distribution, relationship, KPI, and table

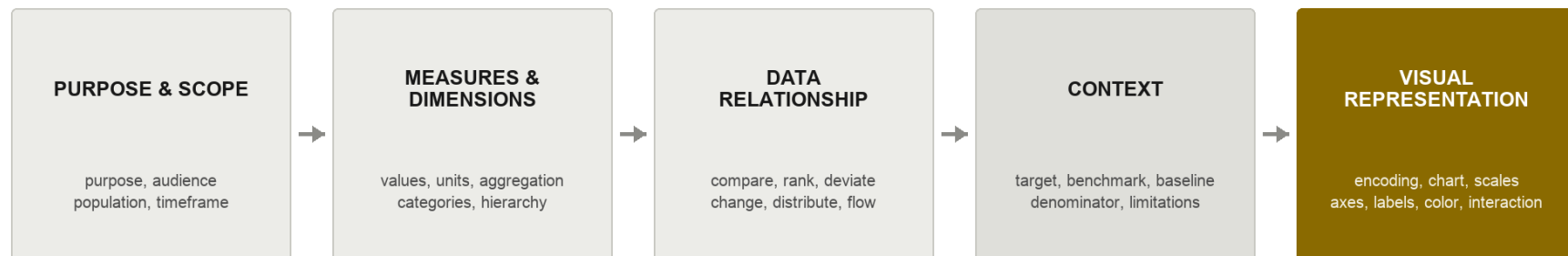
Type	Use when	Do not use when	Construction
Histogram	Understanding shape, spread, modes, or tails in a continuous measure.	Comparing a few category totals.	Equal-width bins by default; explain nonstandard bins; show unit and sample size.
Box plot	Comparing distributions across groups with compact summaries.	Audience cannot interpret quartiles and no explanation is possible.	Explain median, IQR, whiskers, and outliers; show sample size.
Scatter	Testing association between two measures or finding clusters/outliers.	One variable is categorical without a useful numeric mapping.	Label axes and units; do not imply causation; use transparency for overlap.
KPI	A single value answers the primary question and context is concise.	The value lacks timeframe, target, or comparison.	Pair value with unit, period, direction, and one meaningful comparator.
Table	Users need exact values, scanning, lookup, or export.	The primary task is seeing a trend or shape.	Right-align numbers; consistent precision; freeze headers; support sort/filter where needed.

05 CHART SELECTION

Purpose & Scope → Measures & Dimensions → Data Relationship → Context = Visual Representation

Chart selection begins only after the requirement is complete enough to describe the analytic relationship.

THE REQUIREMENT DETERMINES THE REPRESENTATION



Interaction is a supporting requirement. Design determines interaction behavior as part of Visual Representation.

Step	Required answer	Design consequence
Purpose & Scope	Who will use it, what must they decide, and for which population, timeframe, and default scope?	Defines purpose, audience, boundaries, and acceptable comparison.
Measures & Dimensions	Which measures, units, calculations, aggregations, dimensions, hierarchies, and granularity?	Defines quantitative encoding, grouping, ordering, scale, labels, faceting, and drill path.
Data Relationship	Which relationship must the visualization represent: comparison, deviation, ranking, distribution, change over time, part-to-whole, correlation, spatial, or flow?	Narrows to representations optimized for the required analytic task.
Context	Which targets, benchmarks, baselines, denominators, comparison groups, thresholds, sources, and limitations are required?	Defines reference marks, supporting context, caveats, and comparison validity.
Visual Representation	Which encoding preserves the relationship and context within Power BI constraints?	Design applies the Data Visualization Principles and Design System to select chart form, anatomy, scales, axes, labels, color, interaction behavior, and fallback.

05 CHART SELECTION

Decision matrix

Use this as a starting point - not a substitute for understanding the decision and data.

Dimensions	Measures	Relationship / question	Primary visualization
One category	One measure	Compare or rank categories	Ordered bar / dot plot
Category + series	One measure	Compare subgroups	Grouped bar; small multiples if >3 series
Time	One or more measures	Change, trend, rate	Line; column for discrete short periods
Category	Part + total	Composition	100% stacked for share; stacked for total + parts
Category	Positive/negative variance	Deviation from target	Diverging bar / bullet
Continuous measure	Frequency/count	Distribution	Histogram
Category	Continuous distribution	Compare distributions	Box plot / small-multiple histogram
Two measures	Optional size measure	Association / outliers	Scatter / bubble
Entity rows	Multiple measures	Exact lookup / audit	Data table
None	One KPI	Status against target/prior	KPI + comparator; bullet when range matters

05 CHART SELECTION

Power BI feasibility is a gate - not the rationale

The representation is chosen from the requirements, then tested against the platform and team capabilities.

Gate	Question	Action
1. Meaning	Does the chart accurately represent the defined relationship?	If no, choose another representation.
2. Native support	Can a standard Power BI visual reproduce the essential encoding?	If yes, specify native settings and continue.
3. GUI feasibility	Can the implementation team reproduce and maintain it with current GUI proficiency?	If no, simplify without changing meaning or escalate capability.
4. Equivalent fallback	Is there a simpler visual that preserves the same analytic task?	Document the fallback and the information tradeoff.
5. Review	Does the implemented visual preserve scale, hierarchy, comparison, labels, and context?	Approve only if informational equivalence is maintained.

NON-NEGOTIABLE: A technically buildable approximation is not acceptable when it changes interpretation. Feasibility may shape the solution; it does not justify a misleading one.

06 INTERACTION

Reveal complexity without losing context

Each interaction must have a purpose, visible state, and recovery path.

Interaction	Use	Required behavior
Hover / tooltip	Details on demand	Show category, value, unit, period, and relevant comparator; never hide essential caveats here.
Select	Establish a persistent focus	Selected mark uses selection token; unselected marks remain visible in context neutral.
Cross-highlight	Show contribution within related visuals	Preserve total and show highlighted subset; do not make the total appear to change.
Filter	Change the population or scope	Expose active filters, update titles/context, and provide clear/reset.
Drill down	Move through a defined hierarchy	Show current level and breadcrumb/back path; preserve filter context.
Drill through	Open a detail page for the selected entity	Carry selection and scope; provide return path.
Zoom / range	Inspect dense time or continuous data	Keep the selected range visible and provide reset.
Export	Support downstream analysis	Export respects current filters and includes units/definitions where feasible.

06 INTERACTION

States and feedback

A chart is incomplete until non-default states are specified.

State	Visual treatment	Message / behavior
Default	Full hierarchy and contextual data	Ready for interpretation.
Hover	Target mark gains outline/weight; no layout shift	Tooltip appears adjacent without covering the target when possible.
Selected	Selection color; others move to context neutral	Persistent until cleared or replaced; selection summary is visible.
Filtered	Visualization updates; active filter summary remains visible	Title/subtitle reflect changed scope.
Loading	Stable chart frame or restrained progress indicator	Do not show stale values as current without a stale label.
No data	Empty plot removed; concise explanation	Distinguish no records from filters excluding records.
Insufficient data	No misleading marks	Explain minimum sample rule or privacy suppression.
Error	Chart replaced by actionable error state	Explain what failed and whether retry is possible.
Stale	Values remain visible with explicit freshness warning	Show last successful refresh and source status.

07 ACCESSIBILITY

Accessibility is part of the encoding

Test the visualization as information, not only as a collection of UI components.

Requirement	Standard
Color independence	Color is never the only cue. Add direct labels, shape, line style, position, or text state.
Contrast	Text meets the product's WCAG target. Critical lines and data marks remain perceivable against the chart surface.
Text	Use the application type scale. Avoid compressed labels, angled labels, and truncation without an accessible full value.
Keyboard	Interactive marks and controls have a logical focus order, visible focus, and a way to clear selection.
Tooltip equivalence	Every tooltip value needed to understand the chart is available through focus or an adjacent accessible equivalent.
Screen reader	Provide chart title, concise insight/description, axis/series names, and a data table or downloadable equivalent.
Motion	Avoid unnecessary animation. Respect reduced-motion settings; transitions do not carry unique meaning.
Cognitive load	Limit simultaneous series, use plain labels, preserve stable mappings, and avoid unexplained abbreviations.
Zoom / reflow	Labels and controls remain usable at supported zoom levels; no essential data is clipped.

PALETTE THRESHOLD: When more than five categorical colors are used, require direct labeling or another redundant cue and test the actual visualization with color-vision simulation.

Color-accessibility method adapted from City Intelligence guidance, especially pp. 22-23 and 27; UI accessibility follows the Clinisys application design system.

07 ACCESSIBILITY

Review checklist

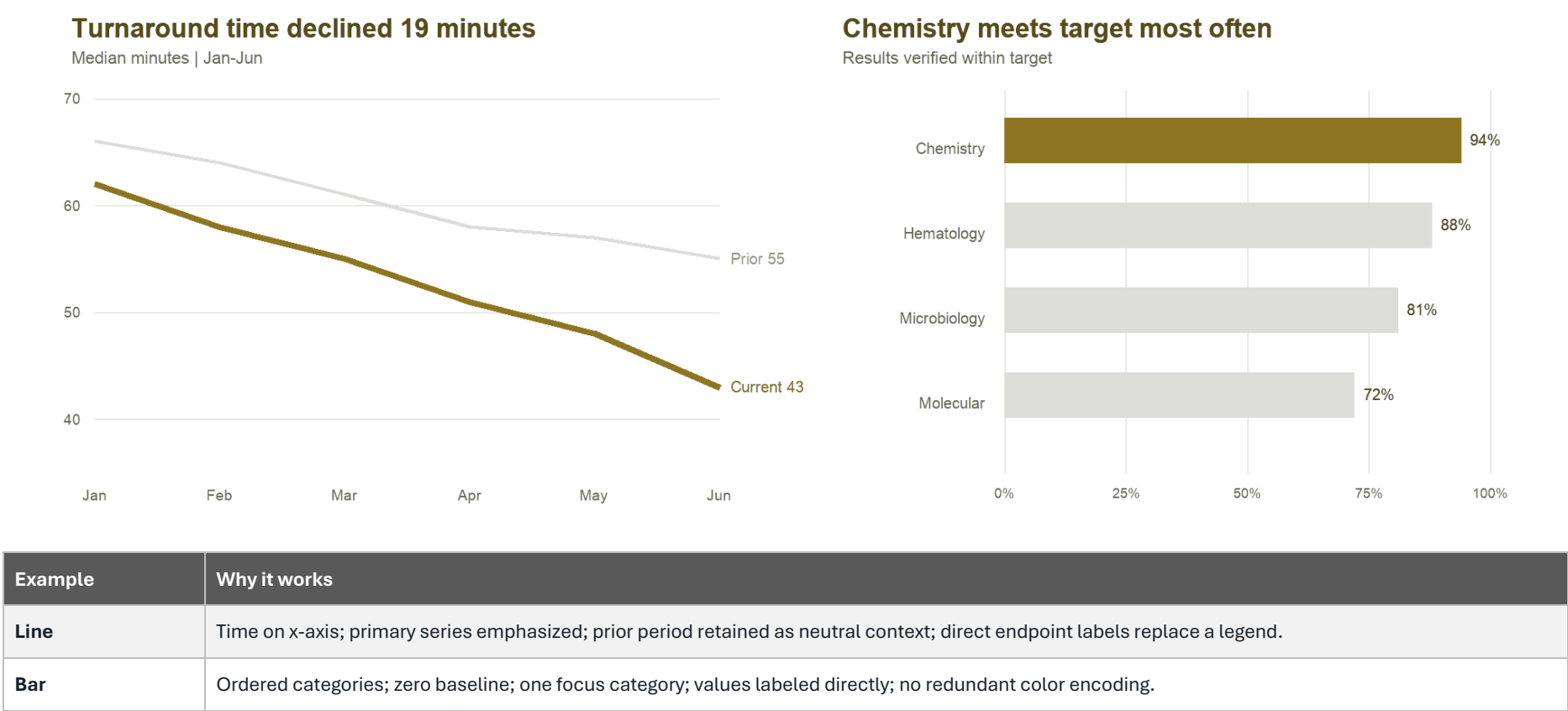
A visual passes only when meaning remains available across perception and input modes.

Check	Pass condition
Structure	Title describes subject; unit, timeframe, source, and freshness are present where needed.
Encoding	The relationship is clear without relying on legend translation or color alone.
Scale	Baseline and range are appropriate and any truncation is explicit.
Labels	Labels are legible, do not collide, and use consistent precision.
Contrast	Text, data marks, reference lines, and focus indicators meet the product target on the final surface.
Focus	Keyboard order follows reading order; every interactive target has visible focus and a clear action.
Equivalent	An accessible summary and data equivalent are available for complex charts.
States	No-data, insufficient-data, loading, error, filtered, selected, and stale states are understandable.
Simulation	Categorical palette is checked for common color-vision deficiencies in the chart's real mark sizes.

08 EXAMPLES

Comparison and change

Synthetic laboratory data demonstrates the rules; examples are not real Clinisys product data.



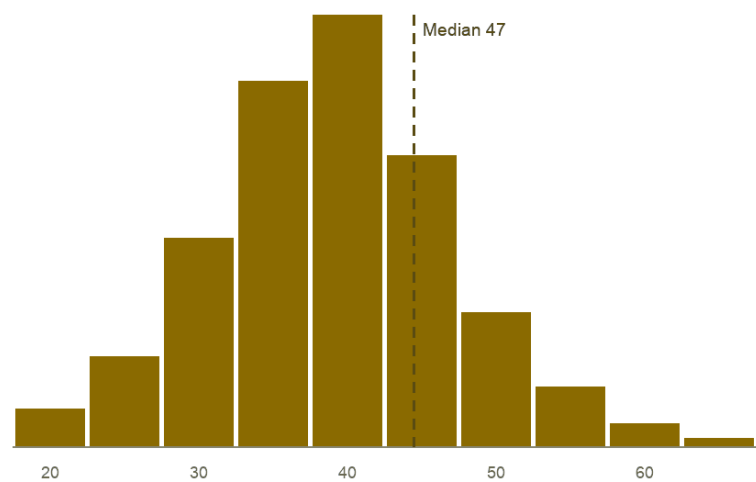
08 EXAMPLES

Distribution and relationship

Use the chart that exposes the analytic structure - not the chart that is easiest to decorate.

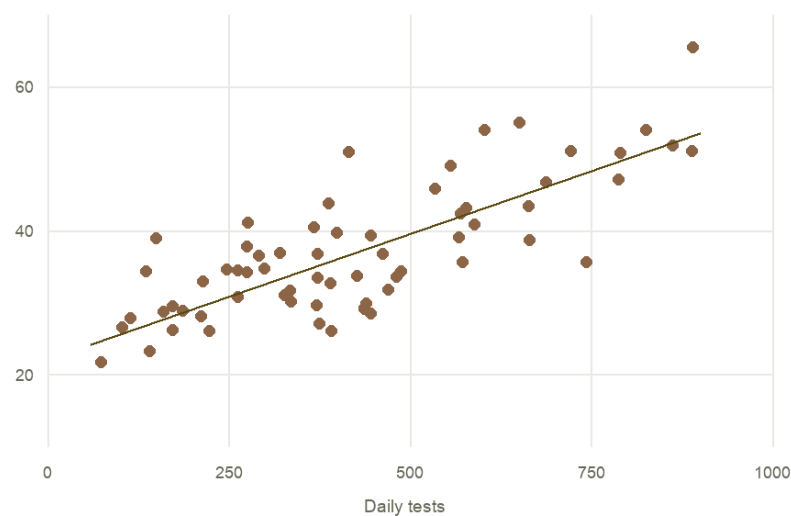
Most results complete in 40-55 minutes

Distribution of turnaround time



Higher volume is associated with longer TAT

Daily tests vs median minutes



Example	Why it works
Histogram	Equal-width bins show shape and spread; median is a labeled reference rather than a separate decorative series.
Scatter	Two quantitative axes reveal association and outliers; trend line is subordinate and the title avoids causal language.

08 EXAMPLES

From requirement to implementation

Turnaround-time requests can produce different charts because the relationship - not the topic - determines the representation.

Requirement	Relationship	Representation	Power BI construction
Compare median TAT by laboratory	Comparison / ranking	Ordered horizontal bar	Native clustered bar; sort descending; direct value labels; zero baseline.
Show whether TAT is improving	Change over time	Line with target	Native line; weekly date axis; target as constant line; endpoint labels.
Find unusual variation	Distribution	Histogram or box plot	Use binned column chart if custom visual is unavailable; document bin logic.
Test volume vs TAT	Association	Scatter	Native scatter; volume x, median TAT y; tooltip for laboratory/date; no causal title.
Show share within target	Part-to-whole	100% stacked bar	Native 100% stacked bar; pass/fail labels; status colors reserved.

FALLBACK DISCIPLINE When the preferred representation is not maintainable, document the native fallback and the tradeoff. Do not silently change the analytic question to fit a convenient visual.

IMPLEMENTATION

Power BI handoff specification

A design handoff should name the rule, the expected setting, and the accepted fallback.

Specification area	Minimum handoff detail
Requirement	Purpose & scope; measures & dimensions; data relationship; context; sign-off; and decision supported.
Visual	Native visual type; orientation; sort; series order; small-multiple behavior.
Scale	Axis start/end policy, interval logic, units, precision, zero/target/reference treatment.
Color	Token names and category mapping; selected/context behavior; status meaning.
Labels	Required/optional labels, direct-label positions, legend fallback, null formatting.
Interaction	Tooltip fields, filter behavior, cross-highlight/cross-filter choice, drill path, reset.
States	No data, insufficient data, loading, error, stale data, and filtered title behavior.
Accessibility	Alt summary, keyboard/focus expectations, data equivalent, contrast checks.
Fallback	Approved native alternative and the information it preserves/loses.

IMPLEMENTATION

Review for informational equivalence

The build does not need to mimic every decorative detail; it must preserve the data meaning and interaction intent.

Review dimension	Approve when	Decline when
Relationship	The primary comparison remains immediately perceptible.	The visual changes the task or obscures the intended relationship.
Scale	Baseline, range, units, and intervals match the specification.	Truncation, auto-scaling, or dual axes alter the apparent magnitude.
Hierarchy	Primary data, context, reference, and annotations retain their order.	Default colors/weights make context appear primary or hide critical context.
Identity	Category and semantic colors remain stable.	Filtering or legend order reassigns identities.
Labels	Values, precision, definitions, source, and freshness are correct.	Required values are omitted, rounded misleadingly, or available only on hover.
Interaction	Filters, selection, drill, and reset behave as specified.	Cross-filtering removes context or the user cannot recover the default state.
Accessibility	Meaning is available without color/hover and through supported input modes.	Color or pointer-only behavior is required to interpret the chart.

REFERENCES

Source and adaptation notes

This system synthesizes external conventions with the user's Clinisys requirements and implementation context.

Primary references

Source	How it informed this artifact
Material Design 2 - Data visualization	Principles for clear hierarchy, chart conventions, style, types, interaction, and communicating dense information. Adapted to Clinisys rather than reproduced.
Greater London Authority, City Intelligence Data Design Guidelines v2.0 (Mike Brondbjerg, 2019)	Color methodology: ordered categorical use, context/highlight neutrals, label/grid roles, perceptual sequential/diverging scales, color-vision testing, and light/dark context.
Clinisys DV Requirements framework (user-described project method)	The governing framework: Purpose & Scope → Measures & Dimensions → Data Relationship → Context = Visual Representation. Interaction is a supporting requirement; Design determines its behavior.
Clinisys application design system	Authority for typography, spacing, UI components, and product-wide interaction/accessibility patterns; not reproduced here.

Links

Material Design 2: <https://m2.material.io/design/communication/data-visualization.html>