



✓ **Congratulations! You passed!**
TO PASS: 80% or higher

Keep Learning

GRADE
100%

Module 1 Quiz

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE

100%

1. True/False: You have 3 data points: 29%, 33%, 31%. It is appropriate to adjust the y-axis to start at 25% because the numbers are so close to each other.

1 / 1 point

☐ True

☒ False

✓ **Correct**

The fact that the numbers are so close to each other is exactly why we'd want to see them compared with the y-axis starting at 0.

2. Although most authors view pie charts as to-be-avoided at all costs, others do see them as effective. Select the one scenario where both pro- and anti-pie chart writers will agree that pie charts should not be used.

1 / 1 point

☐ A pie chart with 2 slices.

☐ To put the audience in a positive frame of mind.

☐ When Communicating part-to-whole relationship.

☒ When there are 5 or more categories that are to be compared.

✓ **Correct**

Too many categories to compare is best perceived in a bar graph visualization.

3. According to your readings, a functionalist perspective of data visualization is _____.

1 / 1 point

☐ When a visualization is exciting to look at.

☐ When a visualization uses many colors.

☒ When a visualization effectively represents the data so that it can be understood quickly and easily.

☐ When a visualization is comprehensive and can answer every question in one view.

✓ **Correct**

The author of the article, *Good Visualizations Should Be Boring*, defines functionalist perspective as saying, "the purpose of visualization is to most effectively represent that data so that it can be understood by the audience both most quickly and easily."

4. What's the one thing definitively wrong with this visualization:

1 / 1 point



☐ Branding visualizations should be avoided at all costs.

☒ The y-axis doesn't start at zero.

☐ The numbers are wrong.

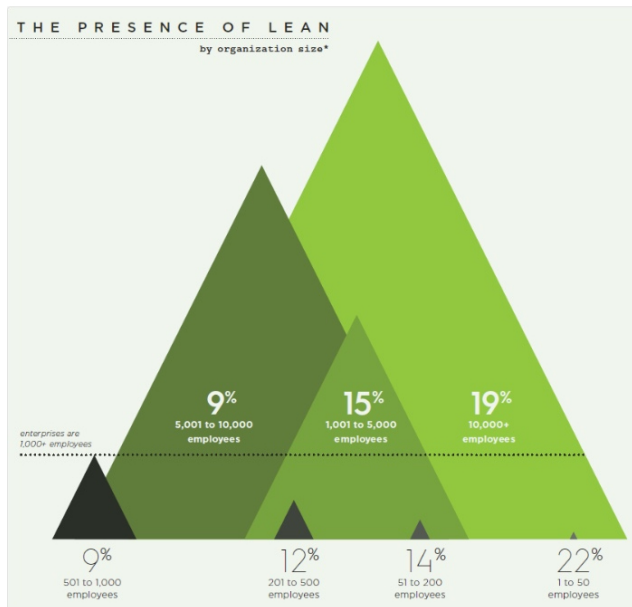
☐ "Then" should be yellow; "now" should be green.

✓ Correct

This one is labeled as definitively wrong, while the other options are either not definitely, problematic, or unknown.

5. This visualization has several issues with its design. Identify the only one of the following that is not an issue with this visualization.

1 / 1 point



- ☐ It's very difficult to interpret.
- ☐ The bar heights do not match the percentages.
- ☒ There is too much text.
- ☐ The reference line is not clear.

✓ Correct

There are so many things wrong with this visualization, but this is not one of them.

6. According to your readings, if you have a lot of categories in time series data, what is the best approach for your visualization from the following options:

1 / 1 point

- ☐ A stream graph (a type of stacked area graph displaced around a central axis)
- ☐ Stacked area graphs
- ☒ Trellis plot
- ☐ Line graphs with totals above

✓ Correct

Based on the reading, [Stacked Area Graphs Are Not Your Friend](#), using a trellis plot is the best approach, although in certain circumstances the other options, except stacked area graphs, might be okay.

7. True/False: It is more helpful to the reader to eliminate the axis altogether where appropriate and label individual data elements on the visualization itself.

1 / 1 point

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

✓ Correct

Counterintuitive, but it's easier for people to read a visualization if it's labeled directly; and since it's labeled directly at least one of the axis can be eliminated.

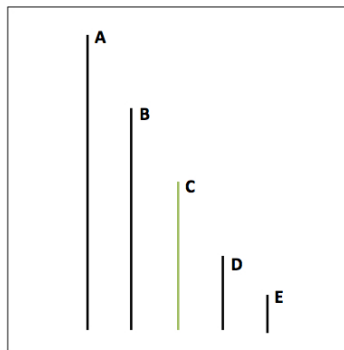
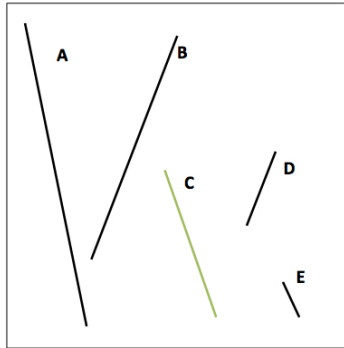
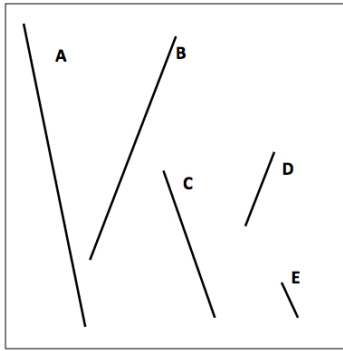
8. A 3D chart should be used only in the following circumstances:

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Only when you need to compare values across categories.
- ☒ Only when you need to plot three-dimensional data.
- ☐ Whenever possible as long as you ensure that elements are well labeled.
- ☐ Whenever you want to add visual elements to your visualization that pop.

✓ Correct

But for the most part, you basically never want to use a 3D chart.



- ☐ Line A
- ☐ Line B
- ☐ Line E
- ☒ Line C
- ☐ Line D

✓ Correct

Line length is a "pop-out" effect (pre-attentive attribute) that the human brain can quickly process.

10. When doing a presentation for a large group of people, the best visualization to show differences between categories of data is one of the following:

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Pie chart
- ☒ Bar graph
- ☐ Cross-tabulation or table
- ☐ Radar chart

✓ Correct

Bar graphs are so widely used, more people understand them.

11. A scatterplot is useful for showing _____.

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Dimension on one axis and measures on the other axis.
- ☐ Spatial information.
- ☐ Data that are at different time periods.
- ☒ Two different measures.

✓ Correct

If you have two measures, your first instinct should be a scatterplot.

12. Pick the one time that you should not use a table.

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Always avoid tables bigger than 2 x 2
- ☒ When you are presenting to a large, live meeting.
- ☐ At a committee meeting where people can spend time focusing on the visual.
- ☐ On a website which people will access on their own time.

✓ Correct

Tables are great, but it does make it hard for people to concentrate on both your talking and understanding the table. So try to avoid it.

13. Humans have developed perceptual and cognitive capabilities that initially tend to favor _____?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Precision and completeness
- ☐ Accuracy
- ☒ Speed

✓ Correct

Fast visual processing and pattern detection were important to our ancestors because quick detection and reaction times could mean the difference between life and death, even if there were some false alarms. The ability to rapidly detect patterns without conscious effort is part of the reason that data visualization is so powerful, but the design also needs to support the viewers' ability to make accurate interpretations of what they are seeing.

14. True/False: Data in a visualization must never be sorted based on the importance of the category of the data.

1 / 1 point

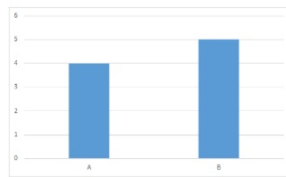
- ☐ True
- ☒ False

✓ Correct

It's actually the best way to sort the data.

15. Suppose you have a bar graph that has values of 4 and 5. If you start the axis at 0 and increment by 1, then the visual increase between the bars showing 5 and 4 is 25%. See example A:

1 / 1 point



What would the visual increase be between the bars representing 4 and 5 if you started the axis at 3 and incremented by one? See example B:



- ☒ 100%
- ☐ 60%
- ☐ 12.5%
- ☐ 125%

✓ Correct

The calculation for the answer is $4 - 3 = 1$ and $5 - 3 = 2$, so $(2 - 1)/1 = 100\%$ or double.

16. Which most closely describes the process of visual encoding?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Transposition
- ☐ Transcending
- ☒ Translation

✓ Correct

Visual encoding translates data into a "visual vocabulary and language" that the human brain is naturally good at perceiving and interpreting.

17. System 1 refers to which type of thinking and responding?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Fast, intuitive, and emotional
- ☐ Slow, deliberate, and logical
- ☐ Moderate, methodical, and qualitative

✓ Correct

System 1 is involved in immediate perception and can be associated with pop-out effects (sometimes called pre-attentive attributes). This is an important aspect of how people operate, but these initial perceptions and impressions need to be followed up with more deliberate thinking of System 2.

18. If you had to figure out the sum of all line lengths, that would involve?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Systems 1 and 2
- ☐ Only System 1
- ☐ Only System 2

✓ Correct

While you might be able to detect the line with the average length in a collection, figuring out the sum of all the line lengths, however, takes the kind of conscious and concerted effort embodied by System 2.