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Determine the Task

1. Visualization #1  
   The data being encoded in this visualization is categorical and visual encoding is based on area. The data being show is the size of the counties that were won by the respective republican and democratic candidates. The information the visualization is conveying is that since a larger area of the country voted for Donald Trump. However, it seems like it is trying to imply that a larger percentage of the population voted for Trump. Therefore, it should be harder to impeach him.
2. Visualization #2  
   The data being encoded in this visualization is ordinal as there is no longer just red or blue but shades of both. The visual encoding is based on area once again, however now there is color saturation as well. The data being show is the area of the counties again, but is also showing the portion of votes that went to each candidate (i.e. more blue means more democratic). What the visualization is conveying is that a larger area of the US tended to vote more red than blue. What is seems to be implying is that a larger population of the country voted red than blue. However, as there is no reference to population of these counties this is misleading.
3. Visualization #3  
   The data being encoded is categorical, the red and blue colors of the circles, and ordinal, the size of the circles. The data being shown is the number of votes for Clinton and Trump in the 2016 election. The visualization is conveying the number of votes received by different candidates in different areas. One thing that it doesn’t convey is what the number of votes is relative too. Such as, does a large blue circle represent the number of votes Clinton got or the number of votes Clinton got more than the number of votes Trump got.
4. Visualization #4  
   The data being encoded is ordinal, the size of the circles, and categorical as the left side is Trump and the right side is Clinton. The data being shown is the number of votes in each country for each respective presidential candidate. The information that is being conveyed here is the magnitude of the votes for each candidate
5. Visualization #5  
   The data being encoded number of votes in each area of the country. It is categorical, as the dots are either red or blue. It conveys the density of which candidate that different regions of the country voted for.
6. Visualization #6  
   The data being encoded is the number of electoral votes per state and which candidate the state voted for. The data is categorical, the colors of the states representing which candidate was voted for, and quantitative, the number of electoral votes from those states. This visualization conveys, who won the election and by how many electoral votes.
7. Visualization #7  
   The data being encoded is the number of electoral votes each state has, the states are represented by hexagons for each vote, it seems like the colors of the hexagons are representing which candidate was voted for by each electoral vote. However, as there is no legend the color definitions would assumed. The number of electoral votes is quantitative while the colors would be categorical. The visualization conveys how many electoral votes went to each candidate.