VISUALIZATION DISSECTION

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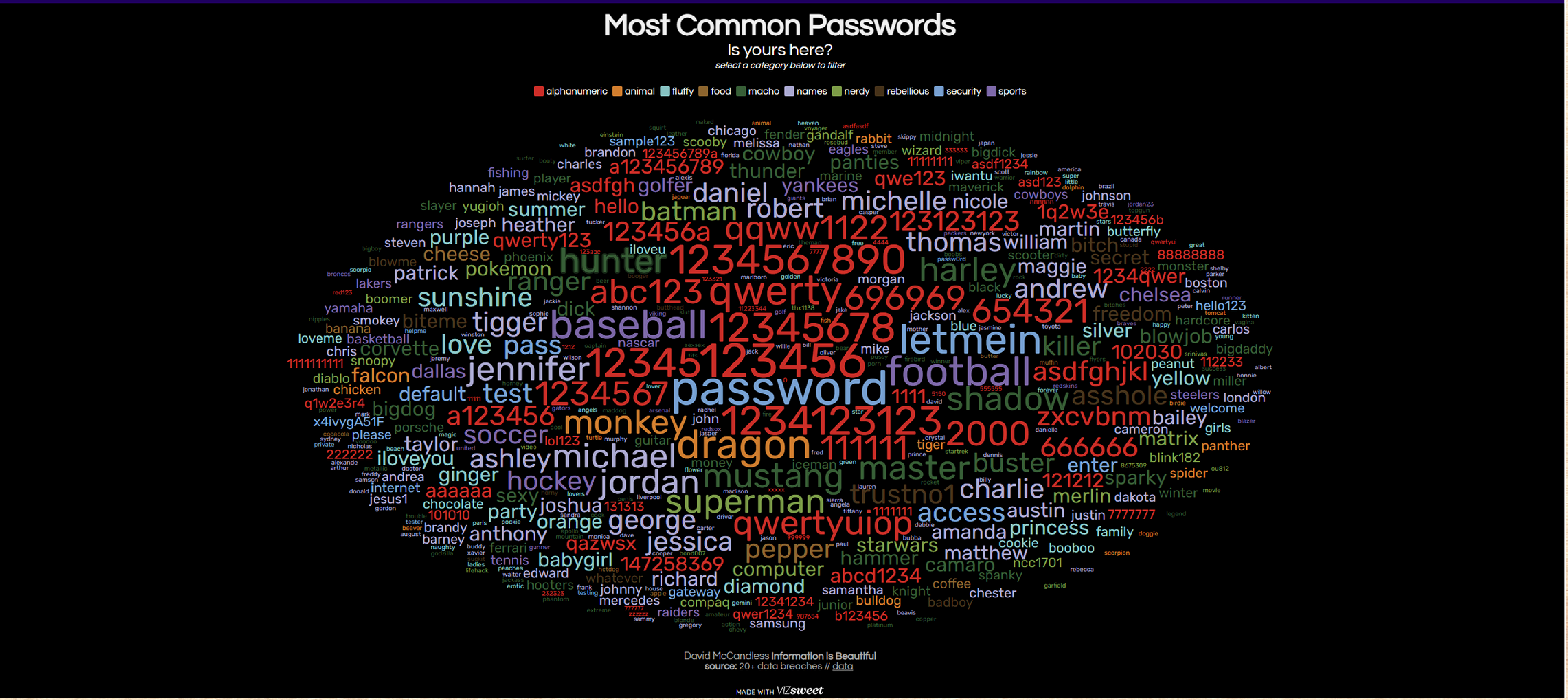
PART 1


Most Common Passwords
Is yours here?
select a category below to filter
alphanumeric animal fluffy food macho names nerdy rebellious security sports
David McCandless Information is Beautiful
source: 20+ data breaches // data
MADE WITH VIZsweet

PART 1: DISSECTION

idioms problem

1.Inappropriate use of colors and visuals:
Confusing use of colors makes it impossible to see the point.
2.Charts are disorganized:
The passwords in the chart are not arranged in any obvious logical order, which makes it difficult for users to quickly recognize patterns or trends. There is no use of any visual separators or organizational structures, such as lists, tables, or categories, which makes the information difficult to digest.
3.Information overload:
The list contains a large number of passwords but does not provide any filtering or searching capabilities, which can cause users to feel overwhelmed by the amount of information.
4.Lack of Context:
No contextual information is provided about how these passwords are being used, such as whether they are associated with a specific security event.
5.Inconsistent design:
The passwords in the list use different formats, such as some with periods and others with spaces, which may reflect inconsistencies in the data collection process.

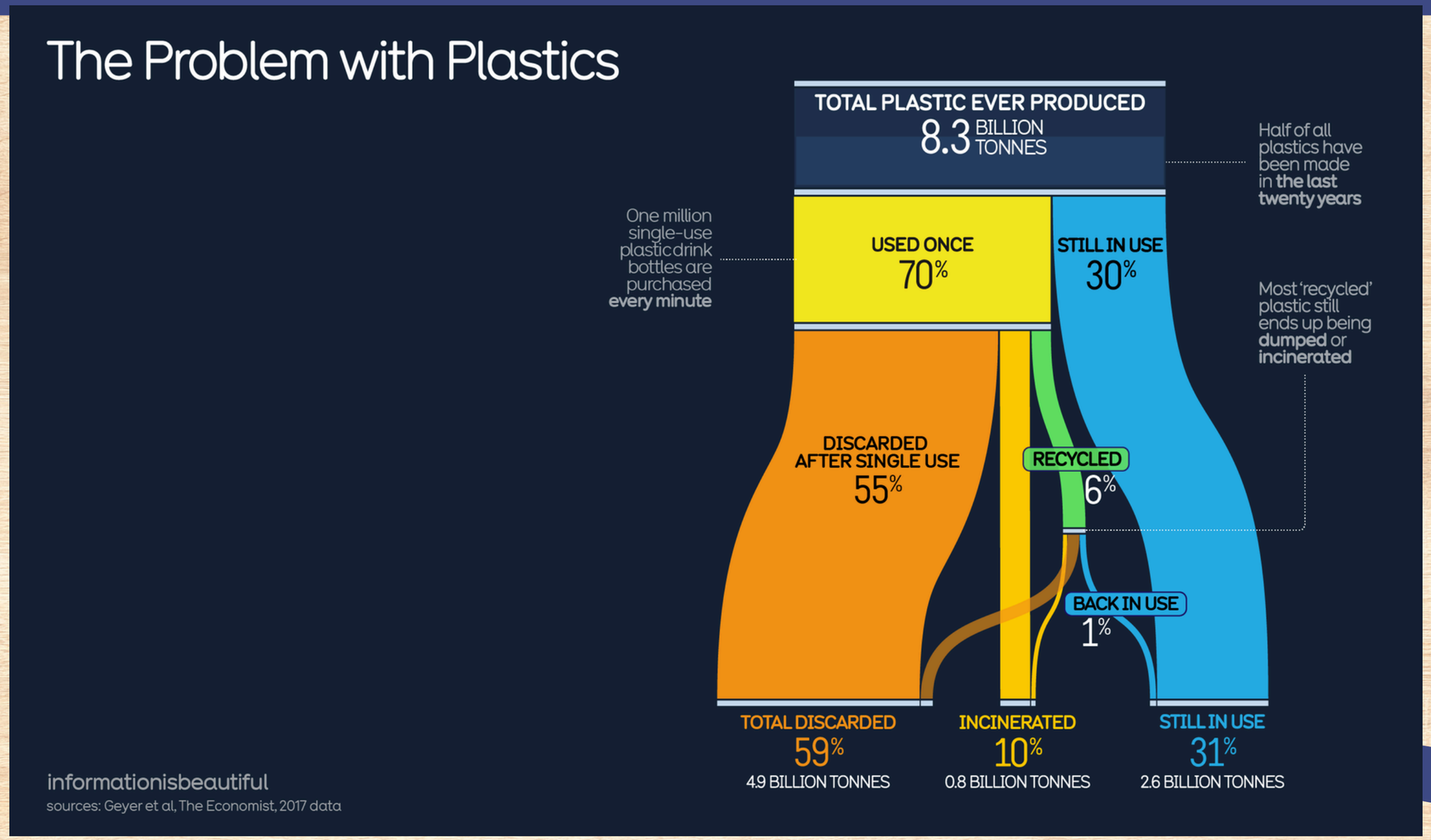
Data issues

1.Data accuracy and completeness:
The passwords in the charts do not provide the frequency of their occurrence, which makes it impossible to tell if they are indeed the most common.There may be misspelled or incomplete passwords in the charts
2.Poor choice of data scale:
The relative frequency or distribution of passwords is not provided, which prevents users from knowing which passwords are more common.The chart may contain passwords that are not as common, which can mislead the user about common passwords.
3.Missing data:
The list does not provide any information about the source of the passwords, such as the sites or user groups from which they were collected.

PART1 iMPROVEMENT

1. The use of color should help to distinguish different categories or emphasize certain data points
2. Emphasis should be given by the size of the text or pattern
3. Sources of data should be annotated in detail
4 Don't pile on data to confuse the viewer

PART2:


The Problem with Plastics
TOTAL PLASTIC EVER PRODUCED
8.3 BILLION TONNES
Half of all plastics have been made in the last twenty years
One million single-use plastic drink bottles are purchased every minute
USED ONCE
70%
STILL IN USE
30%
Most 'recycled' plastic still ends up being dumped or incinerated
DISCARDED AFTER SINGLE USE
55%
RECYCLED
6%
BACK IN USE
1%
TOTAL DISCARDED
59%
4.9 BILLION TONNES
INCINERATED
10%
0.8 BILLION TONNES
STILL IN USE
31%
2.6 BILLION TONNES
informationisbeautiful
sources: Geyer et al, The Economist, 2017 data

PART2:DATA ISSUES

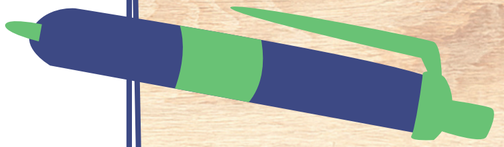
Data issues:

1. Poor choice of data scale:

- The chart refers to "one million plastic beverage bottles purchased every minute" but provides no contextual information on the global population or beverage consumption, which makes it difficult to understand the significance of this figure.
- Figures such as "490 million tons of plastic are discarded" and "55% of plastic is used only once" do not provide a time frame, making it unclear whether these figures are cumulative or annual.

2. Missing/inaccurate data:

- The chart refers to "830 million tons of plastic incinerated," but it is not clear how this figure relates to other data, such as how it relates to total plastic production.
- The data for "260 million tons of plastics still in use" does not specify the type or use of these plastics, which limits the usefulness of the data.



PART 2: iDiOMS iSSUES

idioms issues

1.Information overload:

- Charts contain a large number of data points that are not clearly organized, which may lead to a feeling of information overload for the user

2. Lack of Context.

- Charts do not provide enough contextual information, such as the environmental impact of plastic use or changes in recycling policies

3.Inconsistent design:

- Numbers and percentages in text descriptions are not formatted in a consistent way, which may affect the readability of the data

PART 2: iMPROVEMENT

1. **Provide contextual information**: Provide more context for each data point, such as global trends in plastics production and consumption, and the impact of plastics on the environment.
2. **Clarify timeframe**: Clarify the timeframe of each data point, whether annual or cumulative, so that users can better understand the scale of the data.
3. **Interactivity**: Add interactive elements such as tooltips, click-to-expand details or filters to improve the user experience.
4. **Highlight key information**: Use size, color, or position to highlight the most important data points for quick identification by users.