**Task 1**

- Which one focuses on *expressiveness*, and which one on *effectiveness*?

The first one is more focused on effectiveness because the spatial position intends for a quick understanding of the frequency and location of the injuries. It fully conveys the information with a vivid picture and adds a breakdown for each kind of injury. The bar chart focuses on expressiveness since all necessary information is concentrated, without any distracting factors. It’s simple and clear.

- What are the different marks and visual variables used in both visualizations?

On the first visualization the information is conveyed through position (location of the injury in the body) and size (number of injuries). The marks are circles. In the second visualization both position and size (length of the bars) are also used; the marks used are bars.

- How do the different marks and variables affect the tasks that the visualizations

support?

The circles positioned on the human body diagram effectively highlight where each category of injury occurs, making it easy to identify the most frequent injuries. However, comparing injuries with similar numbers at first glance can be challenging and requires looking at the labeled numbers on each circle.

The bar chart offers a clearer comparison between the number of different injury categories by placing bars in descending order. This visual arrangement allows for quick and easy comparisons, especially for categories with similar counts.

**Task 2d**

- What differences do you notice between the linear and the logarithmic scale?

In the logarithmic scale there is less fluctuation in the values and between the two variables. The ranges of values reduce.

- Can you think about cases where a logarithmic scale would be more informative than

a linear one?

Logarithmic scales are useful for data spanning several orders of magnitude, such as when most data points cluster together and a few are much further away. A logarithmic scale highlights differences within the clustered data and provides a clearer view of data distribution. Also, when values grow exponentially, logarithmic scales are more suitable since they reduce the range of values.