**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, the second one on expressiveness since all necessary information is concentrated, without any distracting factors.

- 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). In the second visualization both position and size (length of the bars) are also used.

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

support?

In the histogram and in the human body visualization, the use of the size as a visual variable allows us to easily understand the order of the frequency of the injuries and to estimate the difference between them (proportional). The position of the information in the human body visualization corresponds to that of the injuries of the human body, and that allows for a fast comprehension of the information. The position of the information in the histogram allows for easy comparison of the volume of different types of injuries.

**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 more informative when trying to convey percent changes instead of absolute differences. When values grow exponentially, logarithmic scales are more suitable since they reduce the range of values. Because of this, they are also useful in the presence of outliers, reducing their impact on the visualization and allowing for an easier understanding of the data.