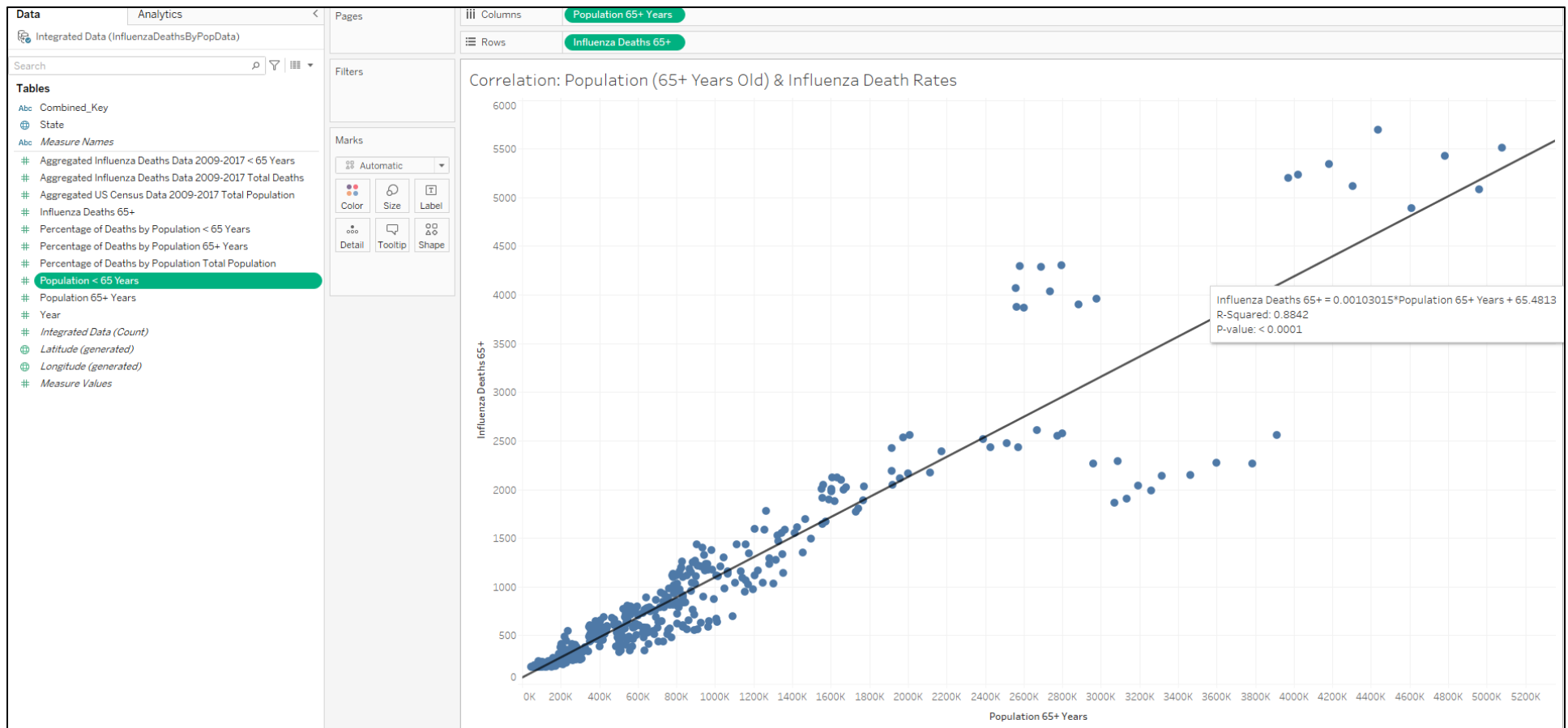


## PART 1-4: SCATTERPLOT



**Tableau Public Link:**

[https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/mindy.duong/viz/DataImmersionTask2\\_6Scatterplot/Scatterplot?publish=yes](https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/mindy.duong/viz/DataImmersionTask2_6Scatterplot/Scatterplot?publish=yes)

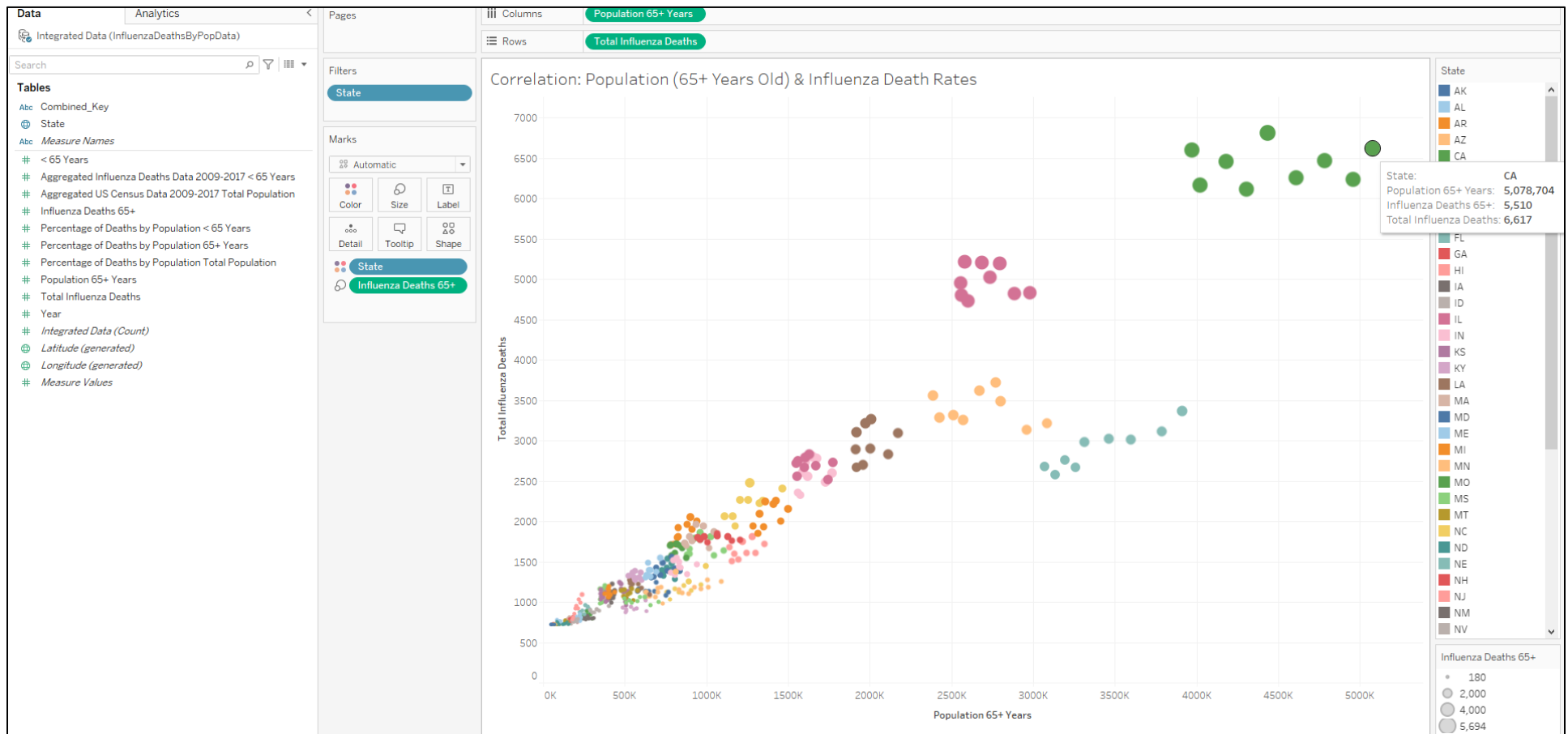
**Compare Tableau's r-squared value to the correlation coefficient you calculated in Exercise 1.8. After converting the r-squared value to the Pearson's correlation coefficient by taking the square root, they should be the same.**

They are indeed the same: 0.9.

**Are all the data values tightly clustered around the trend line or are there a few extreme values?**

They are tightly clustered on the bottom/left end, but start to deviate (i.e., have a few extreme values) as we go along.

## PART 2-8: BUBBLE CHART

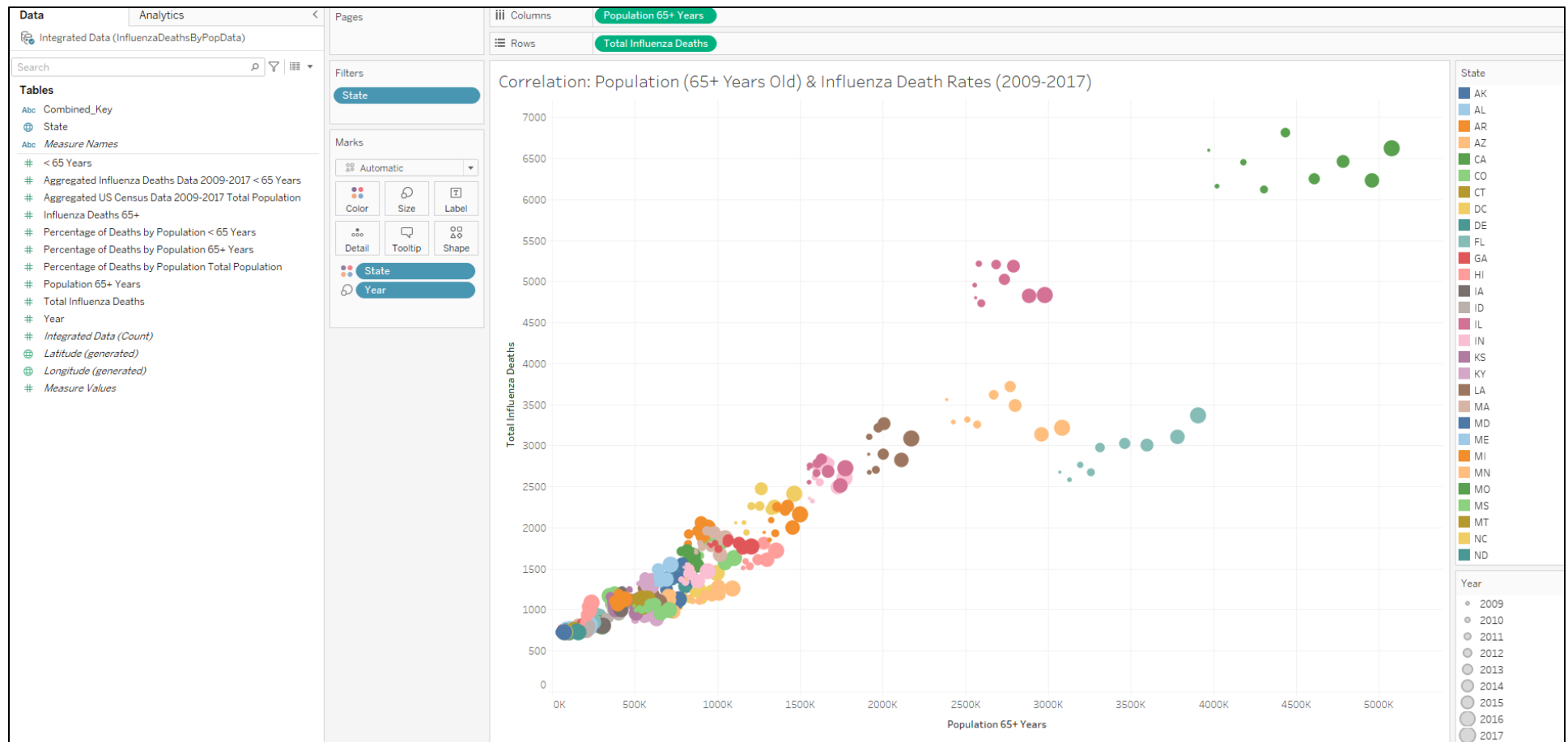


### Tableau Public Link:

[https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/mindy.duong/viz/DataImmersionTask2\\_6BubbleChartRedo/Sheet1?publish=yes](https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/mindy.duong/viz/DataImmersionTask2_6BubbleChartRedo/Sheet1?publish=yes)

### Notes:

In the above visualization, I chose *Total Influenza Deaths* for the circle sizes. I thought it would be beneficial to show how much of the total death rate are from those 65+ years old. For example, the detail in the screenshot shows that 83% of the total deaths for CA that year were from those 65+ years old.



### Tableau Public Link:

[https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/mindy.duong/viz/DataImmersionTask2\\_6BubbleChartYear/BubbleChartYear?publish=yes](https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/mindy.duong/viz/DataImmersionTask2_6BubbleChartYear/BubbleChartYear?publish=yes)

### Notes:

In the above visualization, I chose *Year* for the circle sizes. This provided a much more interesting visualization because it demonstrates that there are much more deaths in 2017 compared to 2009. It begs the question whether people are dying more each year from influenza, or if we are just getting better each year with the data collection process (i.e., deaths are consistent, but our collection process has improved).

## PART 9: CHECKLIST

Text	
Are the title and text descriptive enough?	Yes, the scatterplot's title and text are descriptive enough. As for the bubble chart, it is somewhat descriptive enough. For someone who isn't familiar with bubble chart, it may not mean anything to them regarding the title and respective legends.
Are there text labels?	No, there are no text labels on the data points.
Does the text portray any redundant information that could be gotten rid of?	No, there are no redundant information.
Color	
What does the color scheme signify?	In the scatterplot, the (one) color signifies the data point between the population and mortality rate. In the bubble chart, the colors signify the US states, including DC.
Are there more than five colors?	There are two colors on the scatterplot: blue for the data points, and gray for the trend line. There are 51 colors used in the bubble chart to identify the different states and DC.
Does the color scheme make sense? Are colors analogous, complementary, monochromatic, or intuitive?	The scatterplot is basically monochromatic, but the bubble chart is randomized based on the default colors chosen by Tableau.
If color is used to draw attention to important information, is the darkest color representing the most important information?	No, the colors aren't used to draw attention to any important information.
Other	
Are different sizes used? If so, is there meaning behind the sizes?	In the scatterplot, no. In the bubble chart, yes, the bigger the data point, the more influenza deaths of those 65+ years old.
Are there groupings in the data that can be portrayed through color, size, or position?	In the scatterplot, no. In the bubble chart, yes, data is portrayed by color and size.
Is there (enough) whitespace?	Yes, there is enough white space in both charts.
Is the visualization accessible?	The scatterplot is, but the bubble chart isn't as there are so many different colors used. Though, since the bubble chart also utilizes sizing, those color-blind may still be able to make some sense of the chart.
Does the visualization teach you something?	Yes, it reinforces the hypothesis of those 65+ years are at a higher risk than those younger than 65.
My Additional Questions from Last Task	
Is there a link to the source of the data for more information?	No, I did not include it in this visualization.
Is it interactive, and is the interaction beneficial or arbitrary?	Yes, you can hover over each category to focus on it; I don't think it's necessarily beneficial or arbitrary since this is just the default interaction, plus there's not that much on either visualization.
Does the visualization serve its purpose?	Yes, it's reinforcing the hypothesis that those 65+ years and older are indeed at a higher risk for influenza deaths.

Do the graph, chart, maps, and/or pictures add value to the visualization, or are they distracting?

No, I didn't add any additional pictures or maps this time, so there shouldn't be any distractions.