Question 1

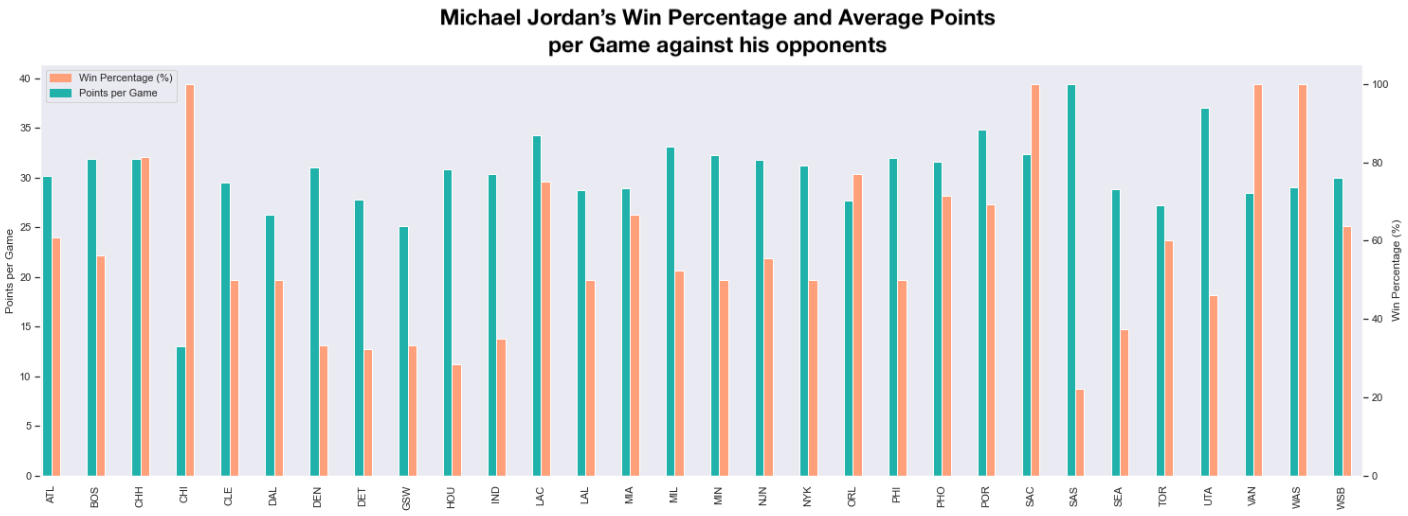
a) The "why" of this visualization is to show (visually) whether streaming platforms are truly worth buying/subscribing to, and if subscribing to multiple streaming services is a good idea.			
b) The dataset type is tabular, and the availability is static, as there is no constant feed of data being utilized. Items are representative of show categories, and values represent the quantity of each category the service contains.			
Graph Name	**Total Shows and Movies**	**Release Year**	**Show and Movie Ratings**
Plot Type	Bar Chart	Line Plot	Box Plot(s)
Marks	Lines which represent values in streaming units.	Points, Line	Lines which represent the "whiskers" of the boxplot.
Channel	Color represents the streaming service, height/length represents the # of units	Color, Position (Horizontal and Vertical)	Position, color, area, and shape. Position represents the lines of the extremes of boxplot, color represents the streaming services, area represents the IQR (interquartile range), and shape represents the stream service.
Keys	Service	Service platform, Year	Rating, Streaming Service
Values	Number of shows and movies (units)	Number of shows and movies released and year	Number of Units
Data Encoding	Rectilinear axis orientation, separate and aligned. Map (Color to streaming service)	Rectilinear axis orientation, map (color to streaming service)	Separate, align, rectilinear axis orientation
Manipulate Method	Select (the bar displays	Select (line or	Select (Plot displays

	service and value), Change (due to the sort button on the y-axis)	points)	rating, service, and units)
Facet Method	Juxtapose	Superimpose(d) because the lines are overlapping/layered.	Juxtapose
Does the plot obey the effectiveness principle with respect to the channel rankings framework?	Yes, we think the graph obeys the effectiveness principle - the colors contrast well against the background and each other.	Yes, the plot obeys the effectiveness principle; the colors are appropriate. However, it would be more effective if the axes are flipped.	Yes, we think the graph obeys effectiveness principle- it does a fairly good job of displaying the data and detailed statistics.

Question 2

a) The visualization we chose was a bar chart, with two y-axes, and we chose it for a few reasons. Primarily, analyzing favorite and least favorite opponents lends itself to looking at scoring against a team, and winning percentage against that team. Our visualization presents both, in a manner that is clear to read. I think interactivity is definitely possible (and probably preferred) to implement; we can display win % and average points per game against a particular opponent if you hover over a bar (or pair of bars).

NOTE: If the image below is hard to view, use the link (might take a little time to load):
https://drive.google.com/file/d/14qgzp5NGKZrVgL2aQV-WHSyd9AOEfdwL/view?usp=sharing



b) Network Graph

i) The visualization that we came up with to represent passing statistics is a network graph/chart. The dataset provided is in a JSON format, with player numbers (kit_number) and name; we're also given passes received and "sent" data between two players. Hence, the visualization that makes the most sense is a network graph. We have nodes that represent players, and the nodes represent passes received and sent. We would add interactivity to this- when the user hovers over a link between two nodes, it shows the passes received and passes "sent" between two players as a Tooltip. This enhances the user experience by showing the detail of how much passing actually occurs, as opposed to just knowing that there were passes exchanged between two players. Moreover, if the user hovers over a node, Tooltip shows the name of the player who is represented by that node.

NOTE: If the image below is hard to view, use the link (might take a little time to load):
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vau0jJ35shnANvocEXSgAu_oh1_nIO9m/view?usp=sharing