

| 1 point | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. Which c | of the following visualization types would be best for accessing iconic memory? |
| | A table that uses percentages instead of values. |
| | A map of China that highlights internet access penetration by showing each municipality and village. |
| | Any network diagram. |
| | A simple bar graph that contrasts measure of interest with other similar measures. |
| 1 point | |
| 2. True/Fa memor | lse: If you appeal to a reader's iconic memory, it will not be useful for appealing to a reader's short or long-term y. |
| | False |
| | True |
| 1 point 3. True/Fa | lse: Eliminate all text to eliminate clutter. |
| | True |
| | False Control of the |
| 1 point | |
| 4. Of the f | ollowing, which would be best for reducing cognitive load on a 7 category bar graph? |
| | One color for each (7 colors) but no data labels or axis. |
| | One color, no axis, but data labels. |
| | One color, no axis and no data labels. |
| | Two colors with one identifying the interesting element but no text of anywhere. |
| 1 point | |
| 5. A scatte | erplot that has two colors identifying categories of data is a good example of this type of Gestalt perception: |

https://www.coursera.org/learn/dataviz-design/exam/HnLaH/module-2-quiz

Enclosure

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| | dule 2 Quiz 14 questions Similarity |
|--------------|--|
| | Closure |
| 1 | |
| poin | t |
| | se you want your audience to see how income per GDP for a set of countries has changed over the past 50 years so o a line graph. What Gestalt principle are you applying here? |
| | Closure |
| | Connection |
| | Similarity |
| | Proximity |
| 1 | |
| poin | t |
| 7. True/F | alse: It is always superior to use many colors than using shades of gray and one additional color. |
| | False |
| | True |
| | |
| | |
| 1 poin | nt l |
| 3. Mhich | of these would be a poor application of a strategic use of contrast? |
| /VIIICIT | Using different colors for each category and highlighting the important element with black. |
| | |
| | One bright color contrasted with gray. |
| | Using a bright blue for the important element but much lighter shade for other elements. |
| | Bolding text in a table. |
| | |
| 1 poin | ıt . |
| 9. | |
| Visuali | zing data in three dimensions with a bar chart is appropriate only in the following circumstance. |
| | zing data in three dimensions with a bar chare is appropriate only in the following circumstance. |
| | It's something that everyone else in my company does. |
| | |
| | It's something that everyone else in my company does. Always, because that's the trend in visualization best practices. When data are expressed in such a way that visualizations must be done in three dimensions because graphing in |
| | It's something that everyone else in my company does. |

1

| ← | point Module 2 Quiz 1Quiz, 14 questions True/False: Eliminating of too much useless inform |
|----------|---|
| | True |
| | |

ng clutter is more important than having a visual that is understandable because cluttered visuals have False 1 point Providing a reference line with shading on one side allows to highlight a group of values in a visualization. Which Gestalt principle is this? Enclosure Proximity Symmetry Closure point Suppose you must include a table with numbers in a visualization to a large audience. What's the one thing listed below that you should not do to it? Put a contrasting color in each box. Highlight the insight with one color and leave the others uncolored. Make the values in the table large enough for people to read. Leave it uncolored. point True/False: Sorting your data so that the values are in order is essential to any decluttering of visualizations. False

13.

True

1 point

14.

One of your audience members in a small committee is color blind and you have decided to stick with only black and white in your visualizations. Which is the best way to provide a pre-attentive attribute in a scatterplot that has two categories?

| Make one category bigger than the other. |
|---|
| Change the intensity of one category by making it more gray and less black. |
| Make one category a square and one a triangle. |

Use circles and fill one category and leave the other unfilled.



Module 2 Quiz

Quiz, 14 questions I, **YU HUI CHOU**, understand that submitting work that isn't my own may result in permanent failure of this course or deactivation of my Coursera account.

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