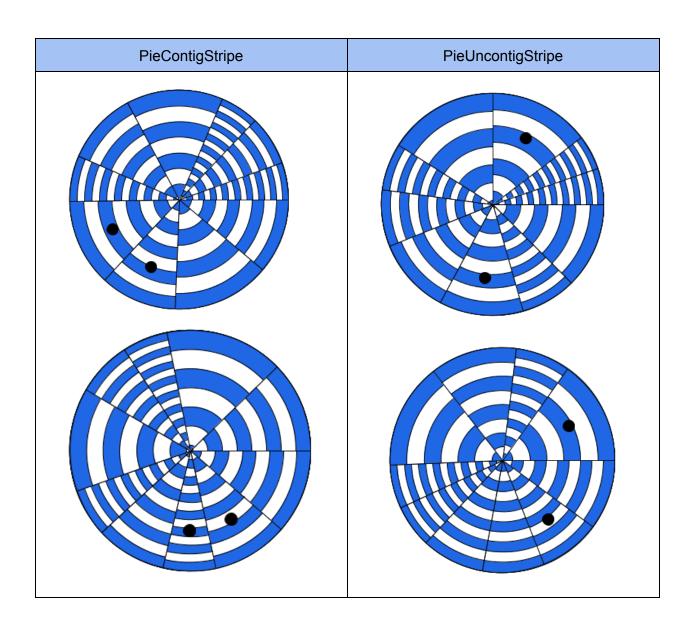
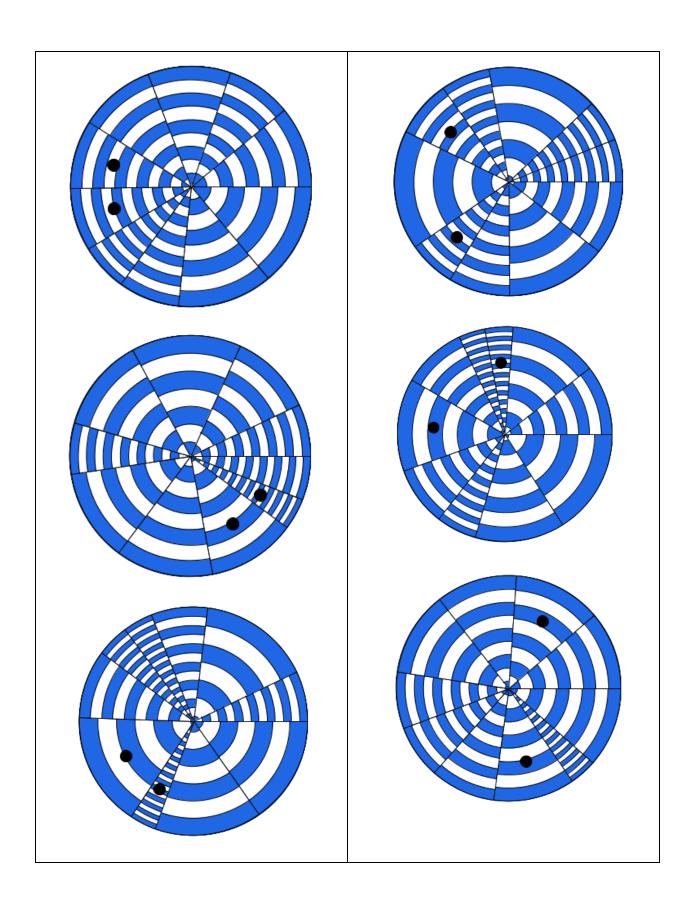
A5: Part A

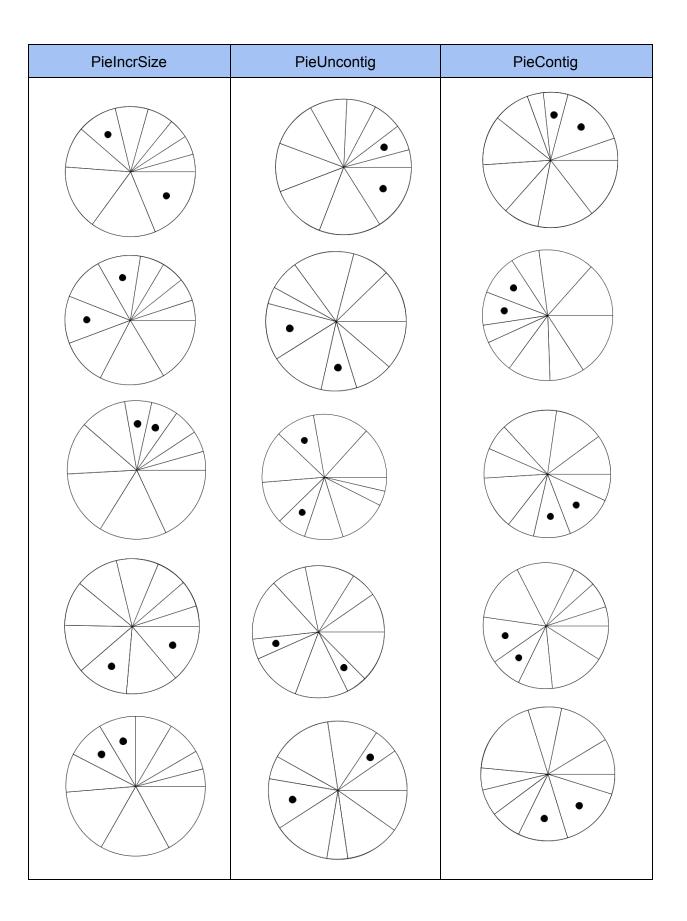
Emmett Moore, Ian Cross, Taylor Maykranz

Visualizations To Test:

- 1. "PieContigStripe": Pie Chart with marked values appearing in contiguous wedges, and all wedges are striped.
- 2. "PieUncontigStripe": Pie Chart with marked values NOT appearing in contiguous wedges, and all wedges are striped.
- 3. "PieIncrSize": Pie Chart with wedges sorted by value in ascending order, marked edges may be contiguous
- 4. "PieUncontig": Pie Chart with marked values NOT appearing in contiguous wedges
- 5. "PieContig": Pie Chart with marked values appearing in contiguous wedges







A Note regarding the stripes:

A wedge is filled with stripes, each stripe in the wedge is the same height as the other stripes within the same wedge. The height of the stripes in a particular wedge corresponds to the arc length of the wedge; the larger the arc length, the larger the stripe height of the according wedge.

Hypothesis:

- It will be the least challenging to provide an accurate estimate when the two marked wedges appear next to each other, and are striped. We feel that this will be true because the individual can count the number of stripes appearing in a wedge and subsequently estimate the percentage difference more easily.
- It will be the 2nd least challenging to provide an accurate estimate when the two marked wedges appear not next to each other, and are striped.
- It will be the 3rd least challenging to provide an accurate estimate when the wedges are organized according to value.
- It will be less challenging to provide an accurate estimate when the wedges are contiguous, as opposed to when the wedges are not contiguous.

Hypothesis of Ranking	
Rank	Visualization
1	PieContigStripe
2	PieUncontigStripe
3	PieIncrSize
4	PieContig
5	PieUncontig