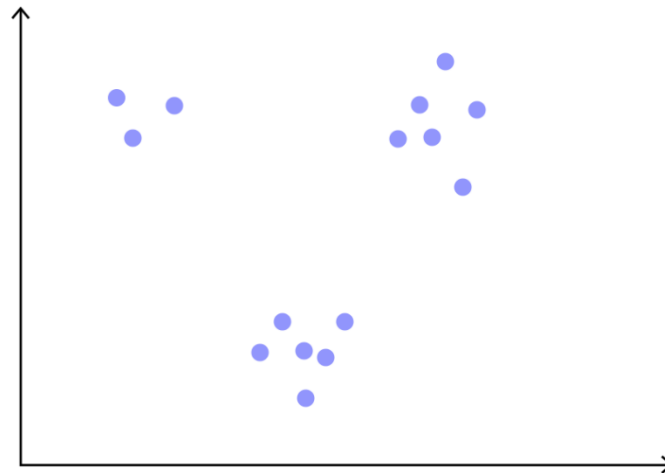


1. Each of the following is a list of example data attributes. Which list contains only *categorical* attributes?
 - a. Age in years; Dollar amount; Gender
 - b. Gender; Latitude and Longitude; Day of the week
 - c. Count of inventory; Department; Voltage
 - d. Gender; State (NSW, VIC, etc); Department; Country

2. For showing magnitude of a quantitative data attribute, which of the following visual channels would be most effective (according to Munzner)?
 - A. Length of a mark such as a bar
 - B. Colour saturation of uniform sized marks such as circles
 - C. Volume (e.g. of a 3D box)
 - D. Colour hue of uniform sized marks such as circles

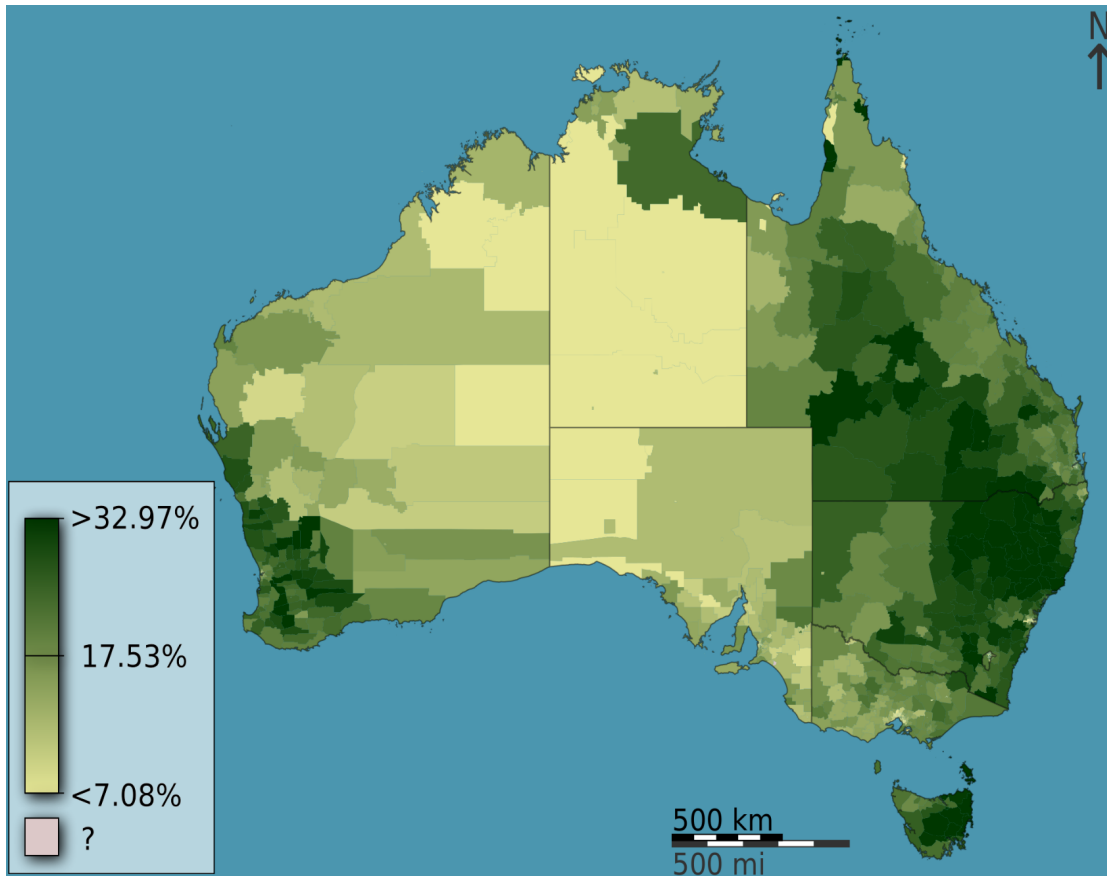
3. In the following scatter plot we tend to perceive three distinct groups of dots.



This is an example of which Gestalt Law:

- A. Continuity
 - B. Proximity
 - C. Closure
 - D. Symmetry

4. The following visualisation (Wikimedia, Toby Hudson) shows percentage of people in different regions of Australia who identify as Anglican. What is the visualisation technique called? In what ways is it effective/ineffective? What tasks does it support well? How could more tasks be supported through interaction?



5. The information visualisation below shows a breakdown of exports from Greece (Wikimedia). Name the visualisation. What analysis tasks does it support well? What analysis tasks are not well supported? How could it be improved with interaction?

