Assignment 9

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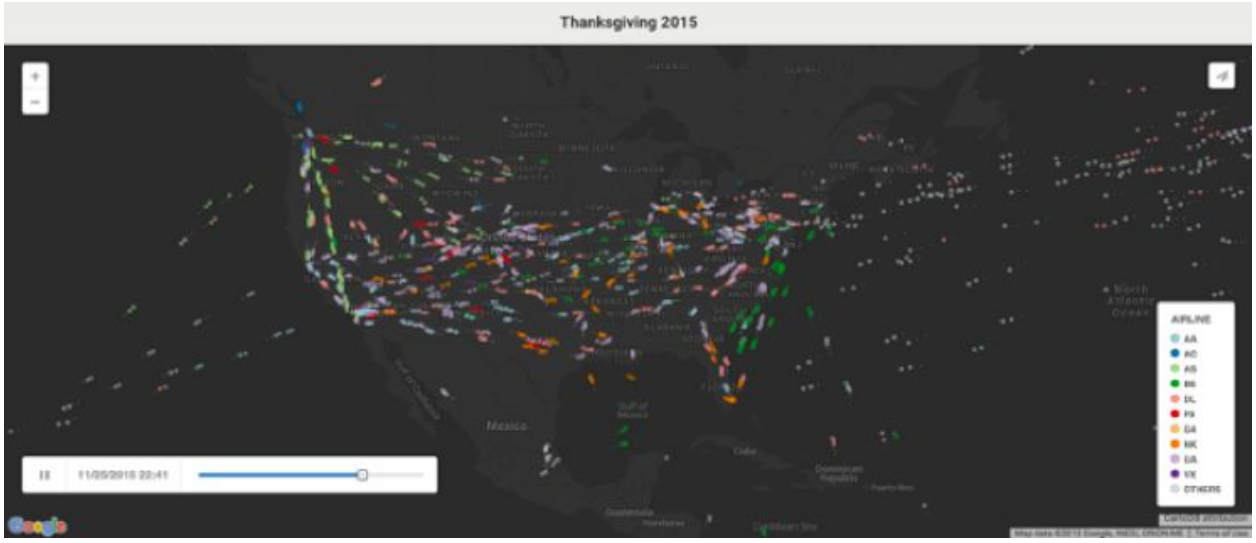
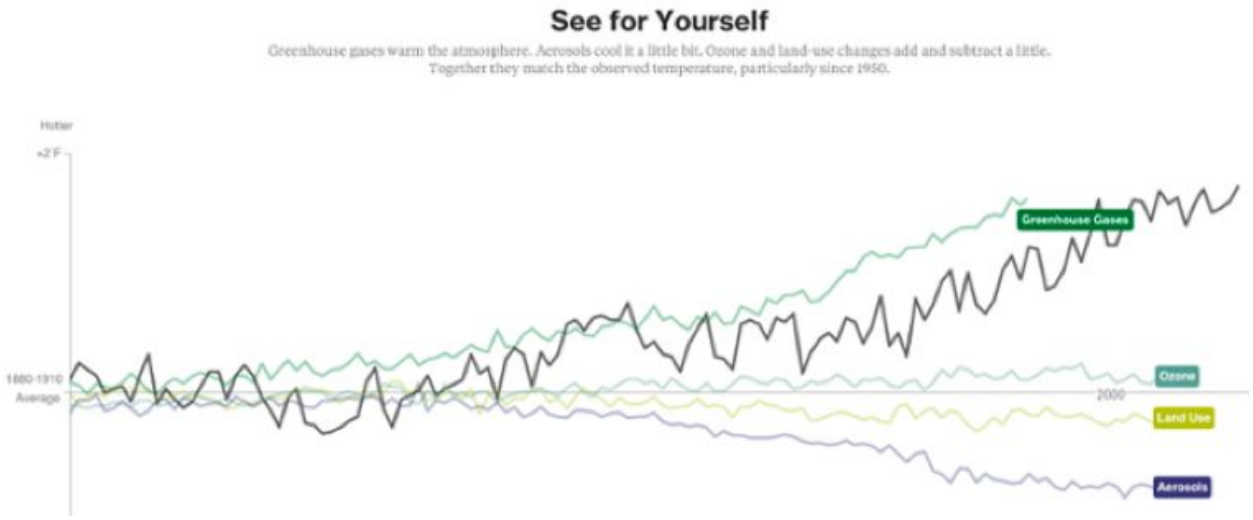
1) U.S. Thanksgiving on Google Flights

This data visualization presented flights as they flew to, from and across the United States before Thanksgiving in 2015. It uses color to present different airlines. We can tell where is the busiest area/airport and where those flights were going easily from the graph. With a time bar below, we can also easily tell which time is busier than the other. The graph is pretty explanatory. The only drawback is there are 11 airlines on this graph; it would be better if a user can select what airlines he wants to see at the same time. Based on the magic number seven, 11 items might be overwhelming.



2) What's Really Warming the World?

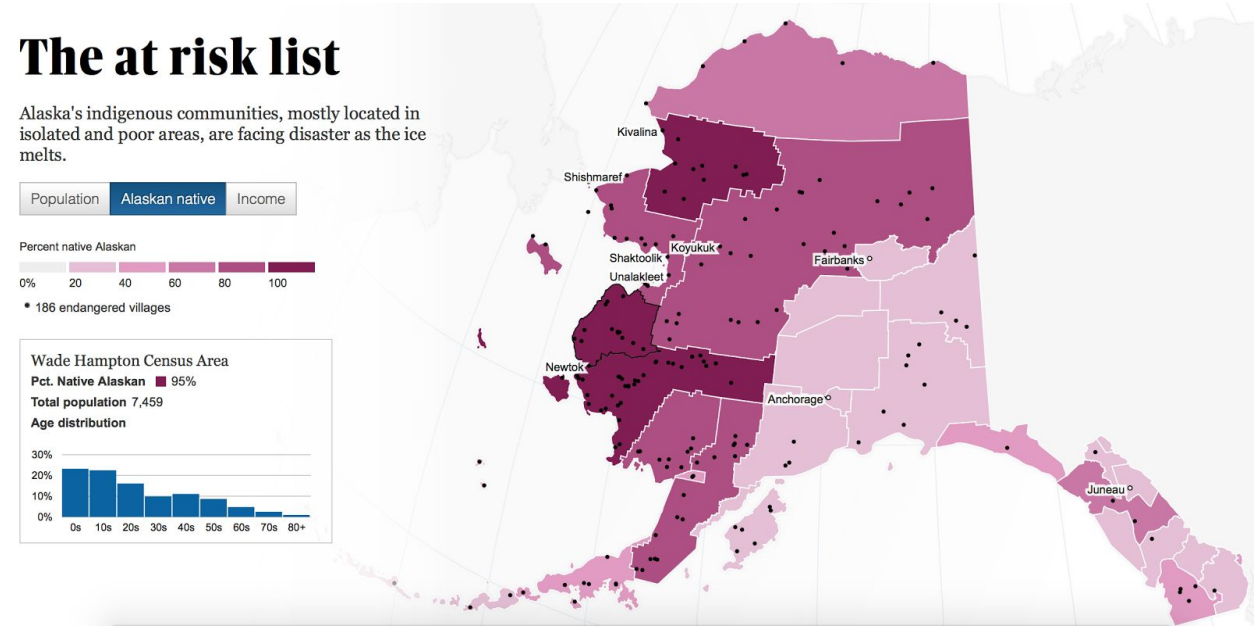
"Don't simply show the data; tell a story with it" With descriptions and animation, this is not only a graph but also a storyboard. Instead of showing all the data at the same time, this graph uses animation to show each item at one time and then put them together in the end. This method allows viewers focus on a single item and easily tell the difference.



3) U.S. Wind Map

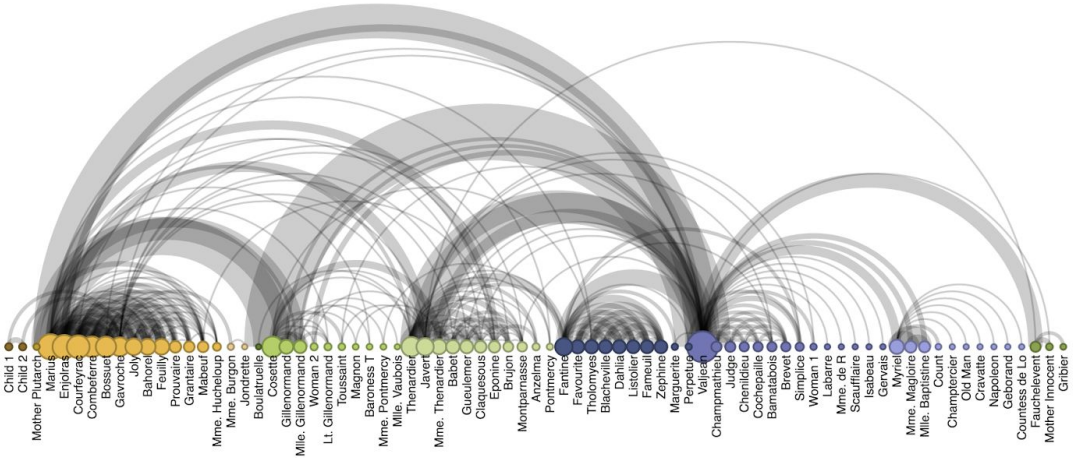
A great example of intuitive design: The graph uses animation to show the wind speeds and directions on a Map. The design is very self-explanatory and intuitive. Viewer can tell the direction, speed and intensity from the graph. By clicking the graph, a viewer is able to see the detail of an area. The graph nicely present these wind real-time information.

4) [The at risk list]



This graph is a very good illustration that combines and aggregates data in a clean and clickable format. Users can choose different data type (population, alaskan native and income) and different regions simply by clicking on the corresponding button and region and a new bar chart will be shown on the lower left. In this way, users don't have to browse through a series of different bar charts to compare data from different regions.

5) *Les Misérables*



This network represents character co-occurrence in the chapters of Victor Hugo's classic novel, Les Misérables. Node colors depict cluster memberships computed by a community-detection algorithm. The arc diagram uses a one-dimensional layout of nodes, with circular arcs to represent links. Even though an arc diagram may not convey the overall structure of the graph as

effectively as a two-dimensional layout, with a good ordering of nodes it is easy to identify cliques and bridges. Further, as with the indented tree, multivariate data can easily be displayed alongside nodes.