**Link to map:** https://m24mendez.github.io/assignment7/

**Question 1: What data field in our layer is being used for color info and how do you know? 5 points**

The data field is “value”. We know this because it is the input to the getColorFor function and the different colors are assigned based on the magnitude of the “value” data field.

**Question 2: How would you rewrite the top part of the getColorFor function so that there is an intermediate, light-blue tier with a break at 3? 5 points.**

function getColorFor(value) {

return value >= 9 ? '#2166ac':

value >= 6 ? '#549ec9':

value >= 3 ? '#9ecae1':

value >= 1 ? '#bedaea':

value >= -1 ? '#fee0d2':

value >= -3 ? '#fc9272':

value >= -6 ? '#fddbc7':

value >= -9 ? '#ef8a62':

'#b2182b';

}

Here we added a new class to have a light-blue tier that breaks at 3. Highlighted in yellow.

**Question 3: Reflect briefly on what elements work well here and which might confuse audiences. How might you improve this map? 5 points.**

The colors and the proportional symbol give a great idea of the polls situation even without looking at the pop up. The pop up also gives another piece of information that is easy to understand. Finally, the time slider gives a great view of the changes in support across time. The circles however could use some legend or something that points out what they mean. As creators of the map we know they are electoral votes but it is not evident for the audience. Maybe key states in the race could be highlighted and also we could maybe have the name or initials of the states so that someone that is not an expert on US geography can quickly assess the states.

**Question 4: Is scaling radius by a direct value bad for symbol mapping? Why/why not? Will resulting symbols be proportional to their values? 5 points.**

Yes, scaling the radius of symbols directly by data values is generally not advisable because it results in symbols whose areas are not proportional to their values. This can mislead viewers about the true differences in data magnitudes. Direct scaling makes larger values appear disproportionately more significant than they are.