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1. Plot types that show every data point are scatter plots, Cleveland dot-plots, and coplots
2. Plot types that show summarized or aggregated data are histograms, box plots, and Q-Q plots
3. A conditioning variable in the context of graphical data exploration is a variable upon which representation of the additional variables is predicated. An example is the variables in a coplot, where the variable assigned to the upper section of the plot is the conditioning variable that the variables in the lower section are sorted with.
4. Standard deviation, coefficient of variation, and IQR
5. COV: This measure captures the concept of spread between variables of different scales and standardizes the spread between them as percentages.  
IQR: This measure captures the concept of spread around the median value of the dataset. By showing the values between 25% and 75%, this measure can be used to identify outliers while giving a measure of dispersion away from the data center
6. Two important reasons to perform a graphical data exploration are to allow for the visualization of patterns within the data and properly match your chosen models with the data and determine if it's necessary to make changes. For visualization of patterns it would be most useful to use histograms to examine distribution of single variables or scatterplots, pairplots, or coplots to examine relationships between them. For model matching it would be helpful to use the multivariable plots such as scatter plots, line plots, coplots, and pairplots.