

- Call 13: Describe the relationship between the Represent and Filter Stage
Filtering the data allows you to represent it in the most easily understandable way. If you do not filter data before representing, then the data may end up being too big and difficult to read.
- Call 12: Define & give an example of a secondary data source
An example of a secondary data source is a newspaper.
- Call 11: This chart type shows individual parts that make up a whole
A chart that shows the individual parts as a whole is known as a pie chart
- Call 10: List the advantages of filtering data before mining
You have to do less mining if you filter out the data first.
- Call 9: List the advantages of mining before filtering data
You will know more about the data, therefore making the filter stage easier.
- Call 8: This chart type allows you to comprehend the relationship between data sets
A chart that best allows comprehension of relationships between data is a bar chart
- Call 7: I can describe what happens in the Filter stage
In the filter stage, you clean up the data, and remove the parts that are not needed to answer the initial question.
- Call 6: I can describe what happens in the Mine stage
Figure out the minimum and maximum values for numeric data, figure out the frequency of other values, and identify the patterns that you see.
- Call 5: Describe the relationship between the Represent and the Acquire Stage
Acquire starts you with obtaining the data needed for later stages, while in represent, you put the data that you have obtained in a visual form that is easier to comprehend.
- Call 4: Describe the relationship between the Represent and the Critique Stage
Once you create your visualizations in the represent stage, you can then critique them, and see the areas where you can improve on.
- Call 3: I can describe what happens in the Represent stage
In the represent stage, you create the data visualizations from the data that you have gathered up to that point.
- Call 2: List the stages of visualizing data (covered in class)
 - Acquire: you obtain the data, and you ask questions about the data
 - Parsing: change the data into a form that can be used
 - Filter: remove parts of the data that are not needed
 - Mining: Find the min/max, find the frequency of values, and then finally identify any patterns
 - Represent: create your data visualizations for the data you have collected up to this point
 - Critique: Analyze your visualization, and check for any mistakes that may have came up throughout the process. This is also where you have the chance to improve any part of the visualization process.
- Call 1: The essential element/component needed for any data visualization project

The essential component that is needed for any data visualization project is simply the data set.