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Module 2 Quiz

Quiz, 14 questions

12/14 points (85.71%)

Congratulations! You passed!

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Question 1

Correct

1 / 1
point

1. Question 1

The following element would be an example of accessing the reader's short-term memory.



A map of China that highlights internet access penetration by grouping the data by regions or types of location.

Correct

The map with broad groups is the perfect way for people to remember information.



Any network diagram.



A bar graph that contrasts measure of interest with others.



A table that uses percentages instead of values.

Question 2

Correct

1 / 1
point

2. Question 2

True/False: If you appeal to a reader's iconic memory, it will not be useful for appealing to a reader's short or long-term memory.



True



False

Correct

Appealing to iconic memory is a way to draw a reader's attention. They are mutually exclusive.

Question 3

Correct

1 / 1

point

3. Question 3

True/False: Eliminate all text to eliminate clutter.



False

Correct

Text is essential to addressing cognitive load even if there's a little bit of clutter.



True

Question 4

Correct

1 / 1

point

4. Question 4

Of the following, which would be best for reducing cognitive load on a 7 category bar graph?



One color, no axis and no data labels.



One color for each (7 colors) but no data labels or axis.



Two colors with one identifying the interesting element but no text of anywhere.



One color, no axis, but data labels.

Correct

One color for each (7 colors) but no data labels or axis would work in a pinch, but is not good from a cognitive load perspective. This answer is the only one that has an acceptable level of detail and reduces cognitive load.

Question 5

Correct

1 / 1
point

5. Question 5

A scatterplot that has two colors identifying categories of data is a good example of this type of Gestalt perception:



Enclosure



Similarity

Correct

Scatterplots can also use proximity, but the key to the question is "categories of data." These must be differentiated in some way.



Closure



Proximity

Question 6

Correct

1 / 1
point

6. Question 6

Suppose you want your audience to see how income per GDP for a set of countries has changed over the past 50 years so you do a line graph. What Gestalt principle are you applying here?



Similarity



Proximity



Connection

Correct

Even though it seems trivial, a line graph uses the connection principle between points to allow time series to be shown.



Closure

Question 7

Correct

1 / 1

point

7. Question 7

True/False: It is always superior to use many colors than using shades of gray and one additional color.



True



False

Correct

There are times when many colors are acceptable, but contrasting gray with one other color is better most of the time.

Question 8

Correct

1 / 1

point

8. Question 8

Which of these would be a poor application of a strategic use of contrast?



Using a bright blue for the important element but much lighter shade for other elements.



One bright color contrasted with gray.



Using different colors for each category and highlighting the important element with black.

Correct

Black is just another color for a category and will add nothing other than an extra color to a visual.



Bolding text in a table.

Question 9

Correct

1 / 1

point

9. Question 9

Visualizing data in three dimensions with a bar chart is appropriate only in the following circumstance.



It's something that everyone else in my company does.



Whenever you feel that the graph might look prettier or visually appealing.



When data are expressed in such a way that visualizations must be done in three dimensions because graphing in two dimensions would be inappropriate.

Correct

Even though apps like Microsoft Excel offer 3D graphing capabilities, there are very few circumstances where you will need 3D graphs. It's better to stay away from them altogether.



Always, because that's the trend in visualization best practices.

Question 10

Correct

1 / 1

point

10. Question 10

True/False: Eliminating clutter is more important than having a visual that is understandable because cluttered visuals have too much useless information.



False

Correct

Although it is true that cluttered visuals are problematic. However, an uncluttered visual that's not understandable is worse than having a cluttered but understandable visual.



True

Question 11

Correct

1 / 1
point

11. Question 11

Providing a reference line with shading on one side allows to highlight a group of values in a visualization. Which Gestalt principle is this?



Proximity



Symmetry



Closure



Enclosure

Correct

This is the definition of the Gestalt principle of enclosure.

Question 12

Incorrect

0 / 1
point

12. Question 12

Suppose you must include a table with numbers in a visualization to a large audience. What's the one thing listed below that you should not do to it?



Put a contrasting color in each box.



Make the values in the table large enough for people to read.



Leave it uncolored.

This should not be selected

Please revisit the lesson ***Pre-Attentive Attributes of Visualizations***.



Highlight the insight with one color and leave the others uncolored.

Question 13

Correct

1 / 1
point

13. Question 13

True/False: Sorting your data so that the values are in order is essential to any decluttering of visualizations.



True

Correct

This is the bare minimum task that should be done to help declutter a visualization. You can do other things, but always do this with your data.



False

Question 14

Incorrect

0 / 1
point

14. Question 14

One of your audience members in a small committee is color blind and you have decided to stick with only black and white in your visualizations. Which is the best way to provide a pre-attentive attribute in a scatterplot that has two categories?



Change the intensity of one category by making it more gray and less black.



Make one category a square and one a triangle.

This should not be selected

Please revisit the lesson ***Pre-Attentive Attributes of Visualizations***.



Make one category bigger than the other.



Use circles and fill one category and leave the other unfilled.