

Summary

- In this module we have given the use of scatter diagram. It is usually used to see the relationship between the two variables.
- Where there is a cause-effect relationship, the degree of scatter in the diagram may be affected by several factors
- To illustrate the relationship, below are a few examples of scatter diagrams indicating the relationships between paired data.
- Relation between the two variables is known as correlation. Correlation can be positive or negative, simple or multiple or partial, linear or non linear.
- It is also very useful in analysis and future prediction of the data.
- Linearity has four parameters viz., correlation, slope, Direction and Y intercept.
- When there is linear relationship, we may have positive correlation or negative correlation. In positive correlation, it may be perfectly positive or high positive or low positive correlation.
- When there is negative correlation, it may be perfectly negative or highly negative or low negative correlation.
- The construction of scatter diagram contains mainly 4 steps. In first step we draw L form and make scale units. In the second step we take independent variable along X axis. In third step, we take dependent variable along Y axis and in the last step we plot the points.