

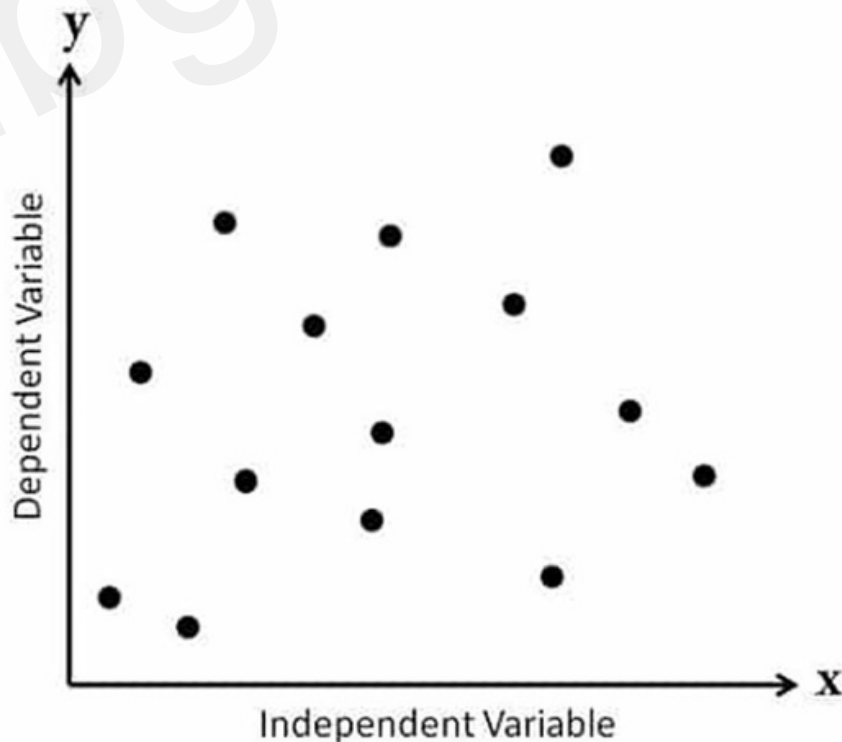
# Geography Practical

## Scatter Diagram

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A scatter diagram, also known as a scatter plot or scattergraph, is a graphical representation of data points in a Cartesian coordinate system.

It displays the relationship between two variables by plotting them as points on a graph, where one variable is plotted on the x-axis (horizontal) and the other variable on the y-axis (vertical).



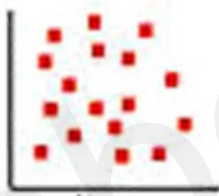
# Geography Practical

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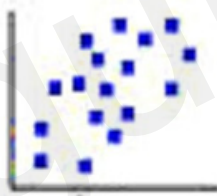
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Each point on the scatter diagram represents a single observation or data point, with its position determined by the values of the two variables being studied. The purpose of scatter diagrams is to visually illustrate the relationship or correlation between two variables.

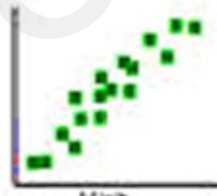
Degrees of correlation:



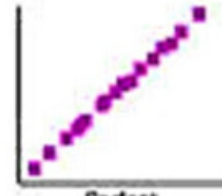
None



Low



High



Perfect

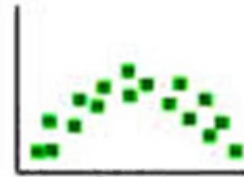
Types of correlation:



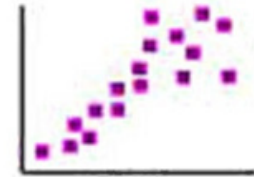
Positive



Negative



Curved



Partial

They help identify patterns, trends, and associations between variables, such as whether they have a positive, negative, or no correlation.

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Scatter diagrams can reveal the presence of outliers or unusual observations that may affect the relationship between variables.

The diagrams provide a quick and intuitive way to assess the strength and direction of the relationship between two variables.

Scatter diagrams are commonly used in various fields, including statistics, science, engineering, economics, and social sciences, to analyze and interpret data relationships effectively.

By examining the distribution of data points on the graph, researchers can make informed decisions and draw conclusions about the relationship between variables.