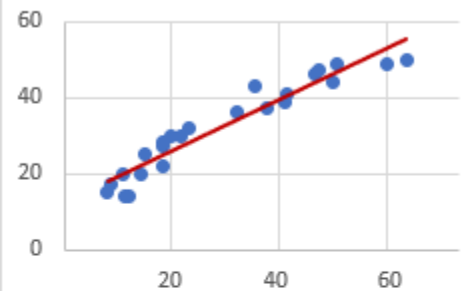


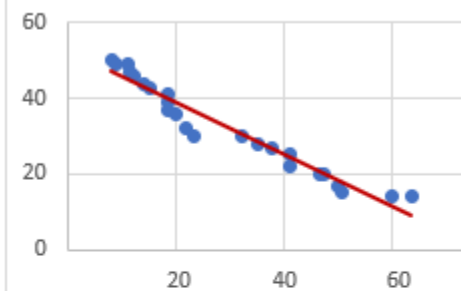
Scatter plot

- Relationship of two interval variables
- Correlation
  
- Weight x height
- Unemployment rate x purchase power

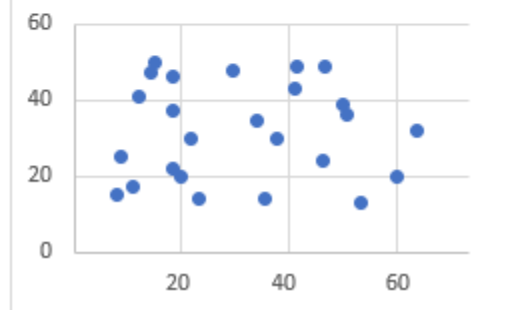
*Positive Correlation*



*Negative Correlation*



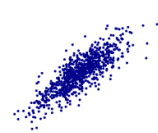
*No Correlation*



1



0.8



0.4



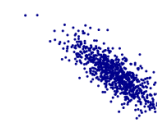
0



-0.4



-0.8



-1



1



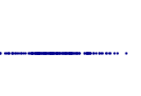
1



1



-1



-1



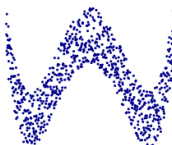
-1



-1



0



0



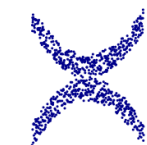
0



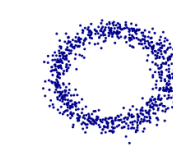
0



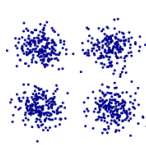
0



0



0



# Scatterplot

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Excel interface with the **Insert** tab selected. The **Charts** group is active, and the **Scatter** icon is highlighted with a red circle. A tooltip for the **Scatter** chart type is displayed, also with a red circle around the icon. The tooltip provides the following information:

**Scatter**

Use this chart type to:

- Compare at least two sets of values or pairs of data.
- Show relationships between sets of values

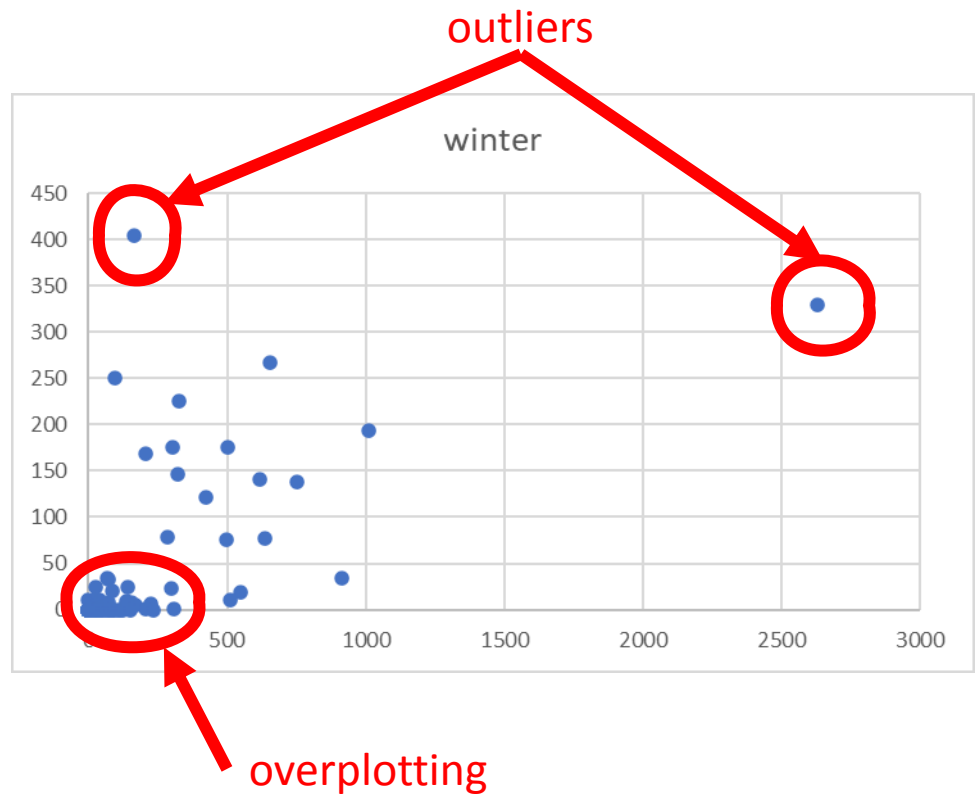
**Use it when:**

- The data represents separate measurements.

[More Scatter Charts...](#)

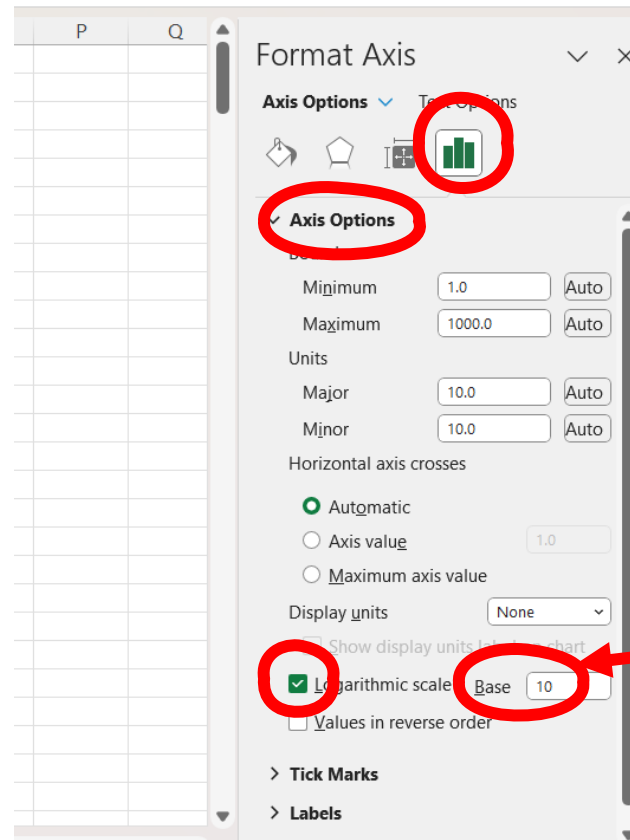
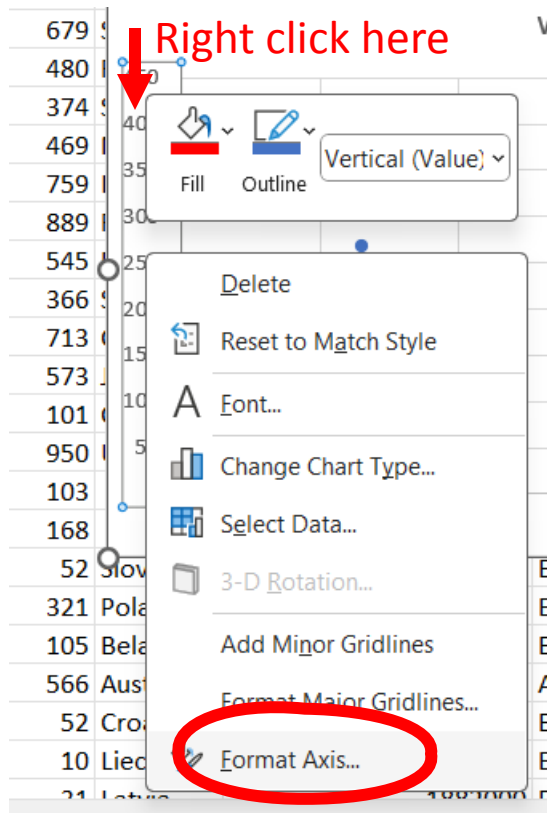
The background shows a spreadsheet with the following data:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Team		summer	winter	total	Country/D	Population
2	Norway	NOR	163	405	568	Norway	5514042
3	UnitedState	USA	2629	330	2959	UnitedStat	335591000
4	Germany	GER	655	267	922	Germany	84482267
5	Austria	AUT	96	250	346	Austria	9129652
5	Canada	CAN	326	225	551	Canada	40484600
7	SovietUnion	URS	1010	194	1204		
3	Sweden	SWE	503	176	679		
9	Finland	FIN	305	175	480		
0	Switzerland	SUI	206	168	374		
1	Netherlands	NLD	322	147	469		



# Log axis

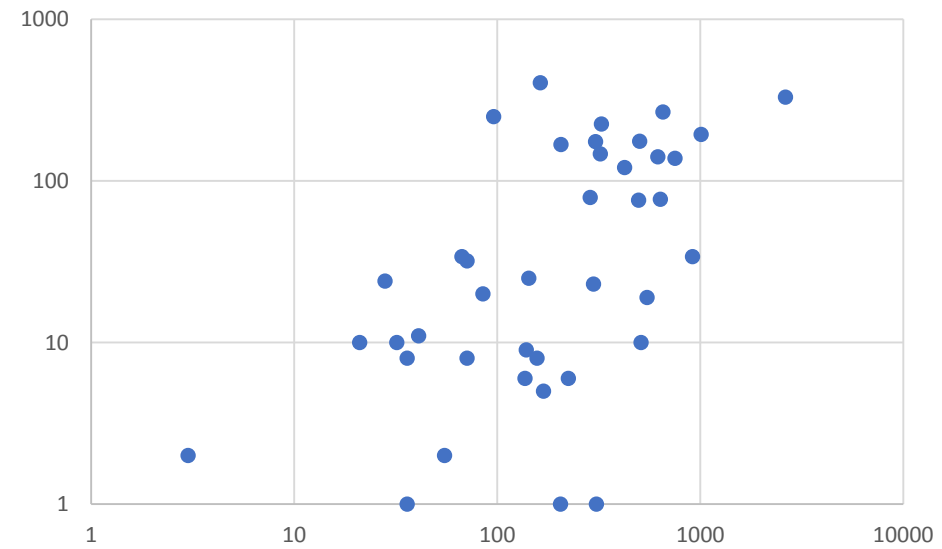
- Solution when there is a lot of small values and a few high values
  - Typical situation: population
- Problem: it does not work for 0 and negative numbers



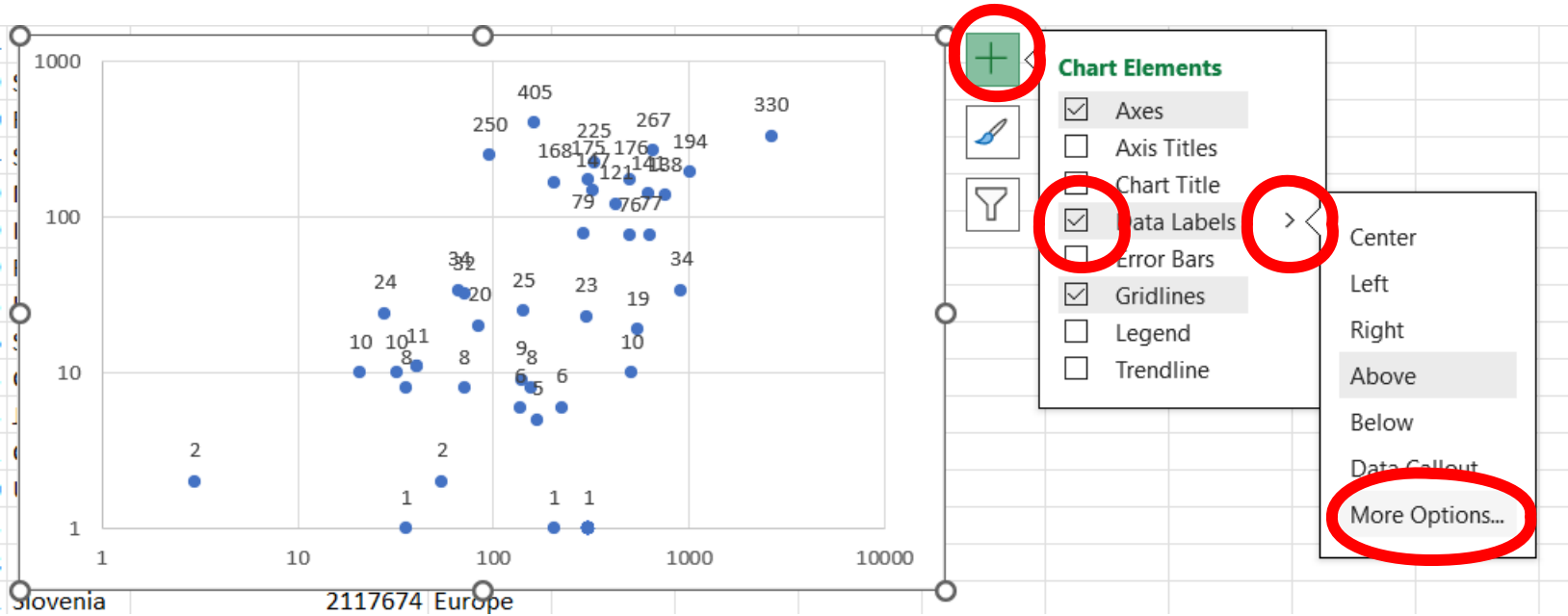
a quantity representing the power to which a fixed number (the base) must be raised to produce a given number (eg for 100 it is 2 because  $10^{\text{power}2}$  is 100)

Excel leaves the labels as not transformed, but it change look of axis

# Both axes logged



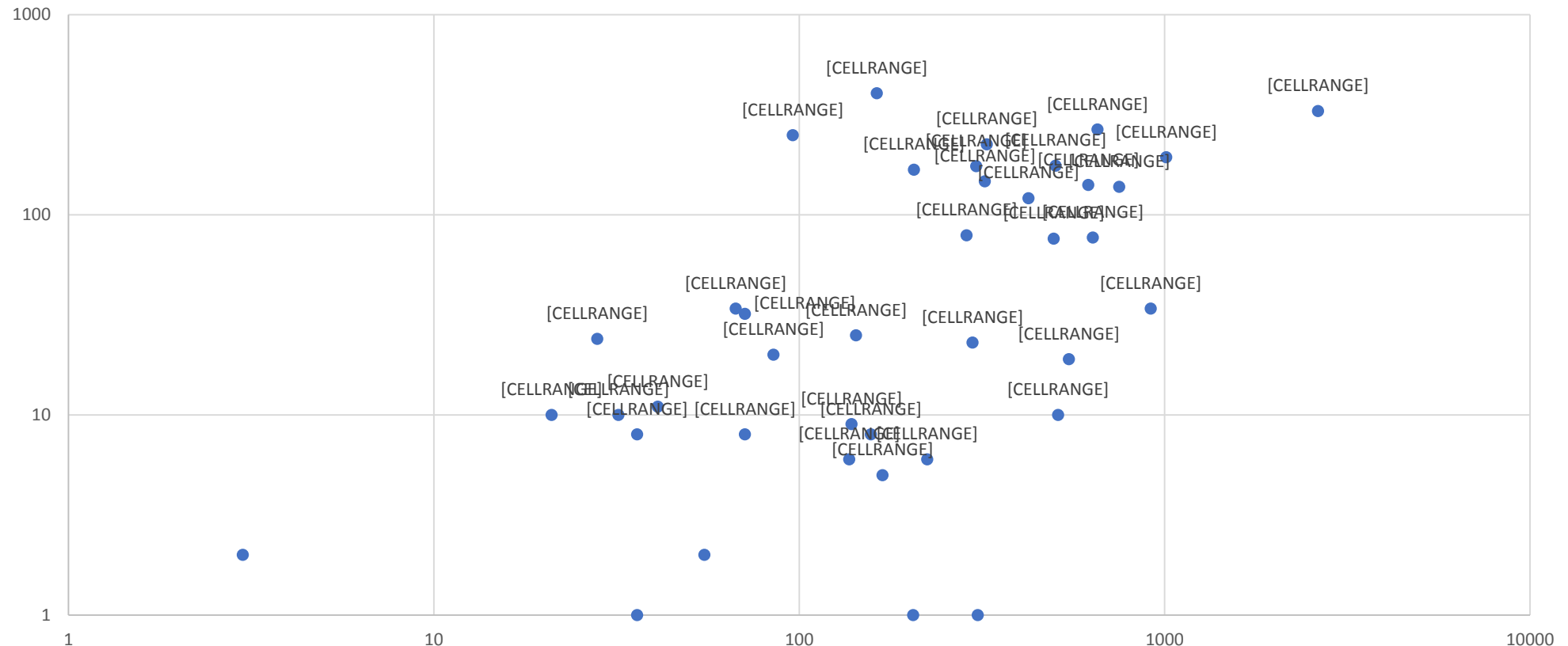
# Add point labels



The 'Format Data Labels' pane is shown on the right. The 'Label Options' section has 'Value From Cells' checked. The 'Data Label Range' dialog box is open, showing the range '=Sheet1!\$A\$2:\$A\$37'. A red circle highlights the 'Value From Cells' checkbox, and another red circle highlights the range input field. The 'Label Position' section has 'Above' selected.



- Overlays need to be managed manually
- Use short names or abbreviations

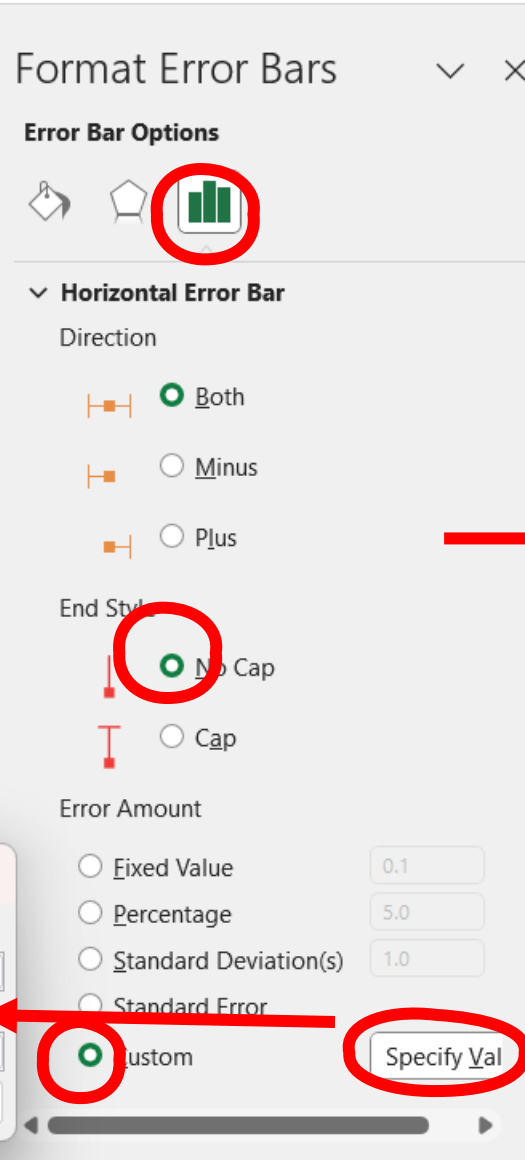
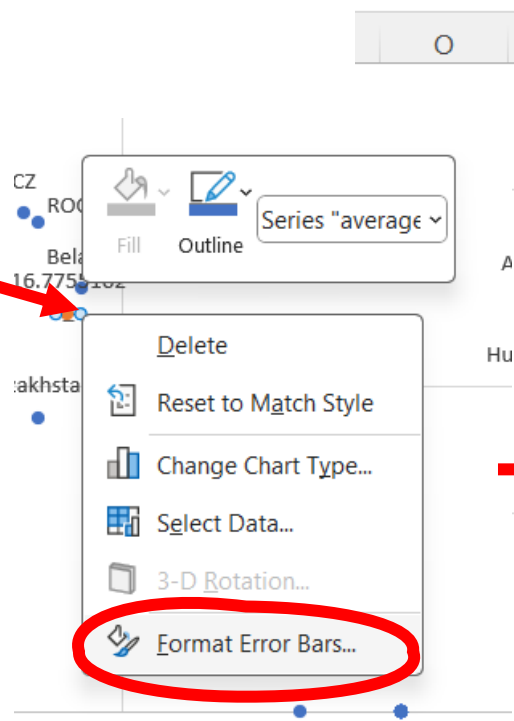


# Add lines

- Trend line
  - Linear
  - Exponential
  - logarithmic
- Quarters

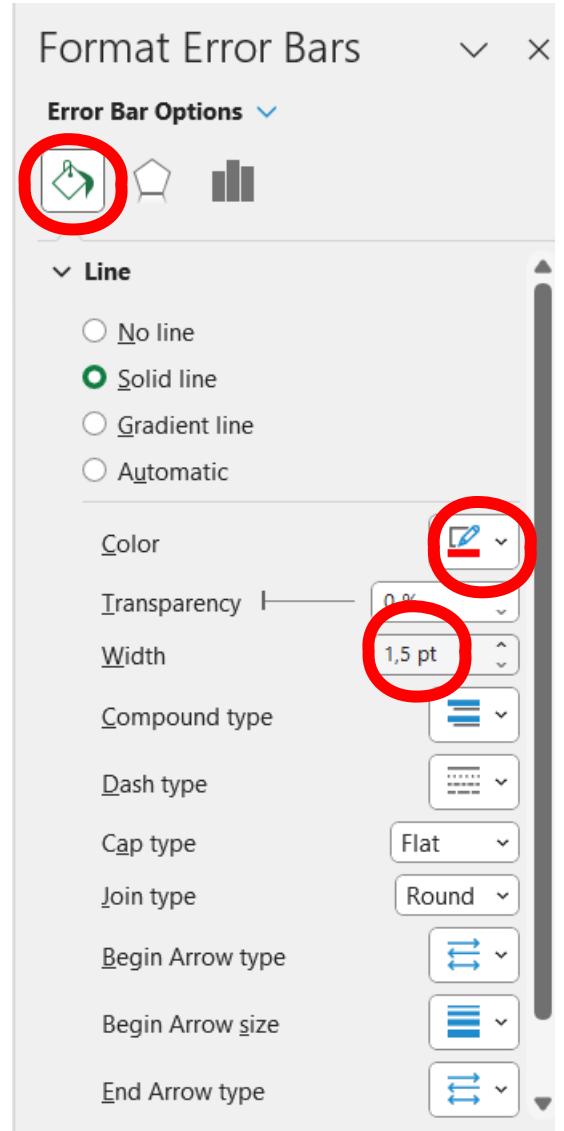
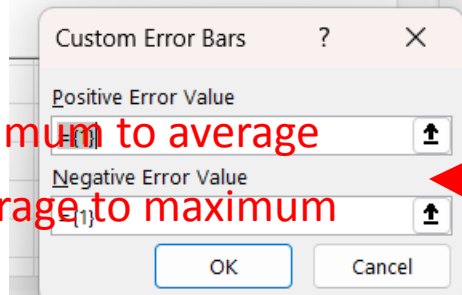


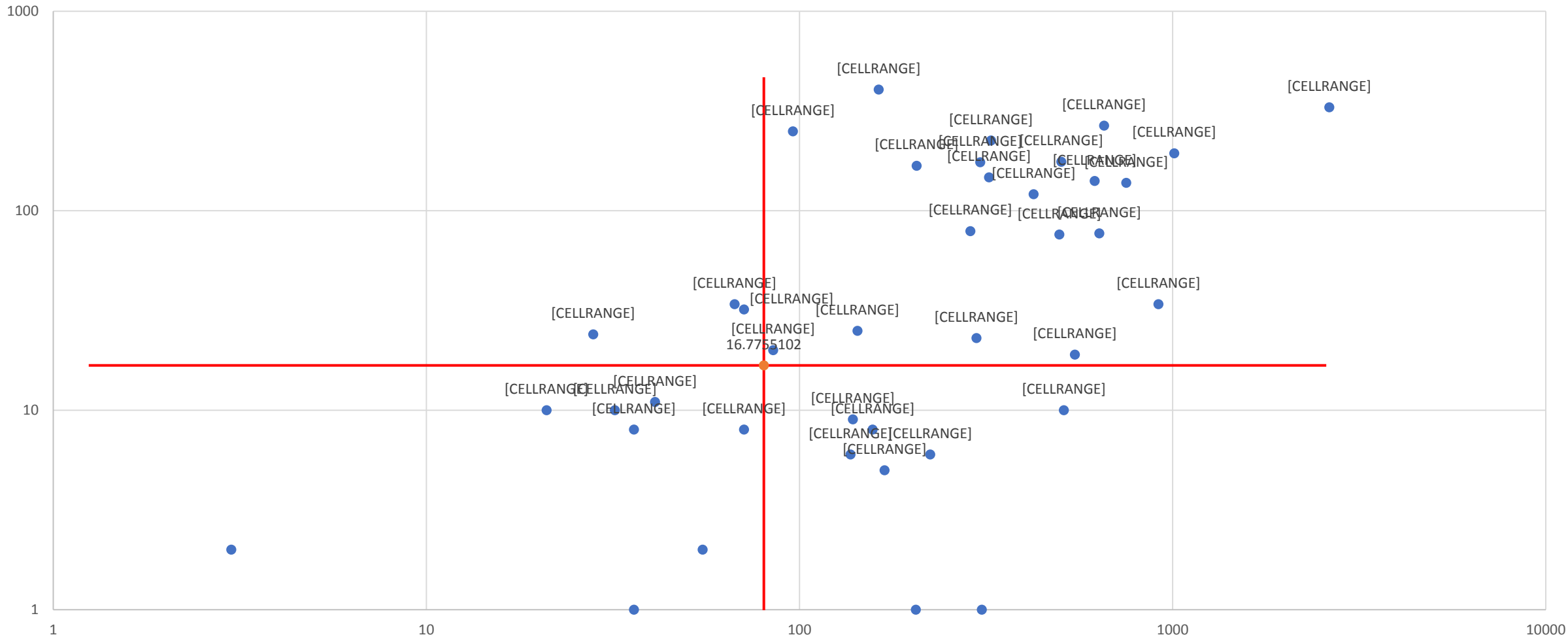
Right click here



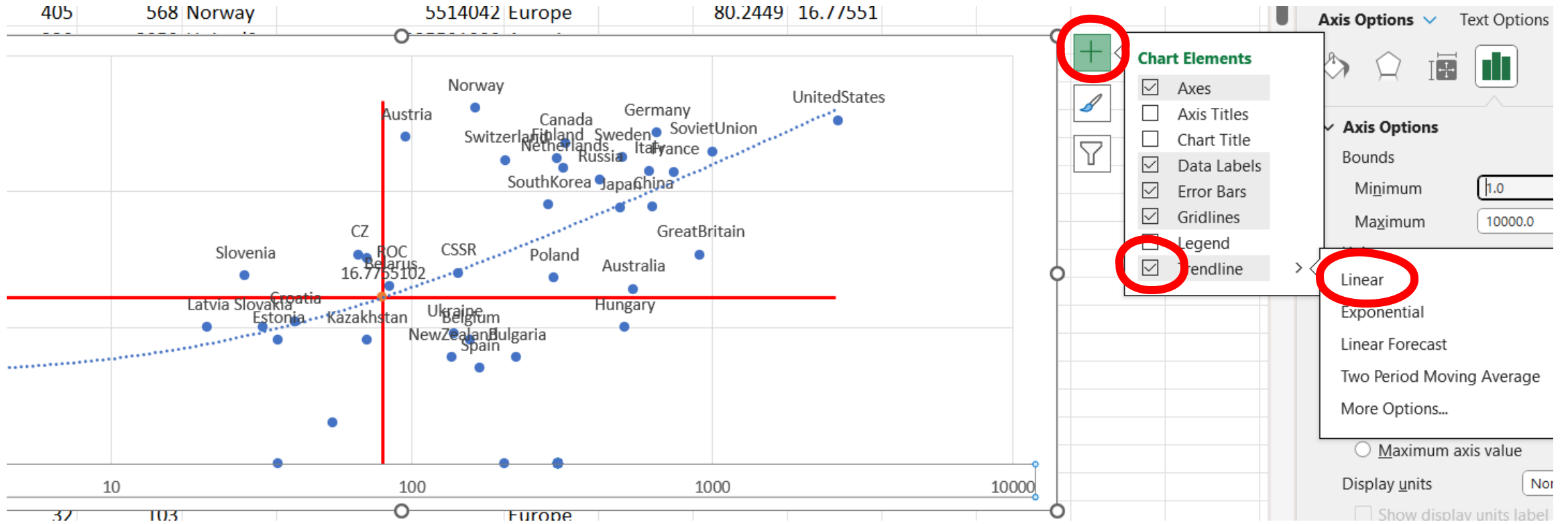
From minimum to average

From average to maximum





# Trend line



# Set of boxplots

