subtitle: "\*\*Vignette 2 of 10\*\*"

This is the second vignette in a series of ten.

Each variable in the data has a row and a column in the potential predictor matrix. A value `1` indicates that the column variable can be used to impute the row variable. For example, the `1` at entry `[bmi, age]` indicates that variable `age` can be potentially used to impute the incomplete variable `bmi`. Note that the diagonal is zero because a variable is not allowed to impute itself. The row of `age` contains all one indicating that all remaining three variables (bmi, hyp, chl) can potentially be used to impute missing values in age variable. However, since there are no missing values in age, there will be no imputation. However, it is important to note that `mice` gives you complete control over the predictor matrix, enabling you to choose your own predictor relations. This can be very useful, for example, when you have many variables or when you have clear ideas or prior knowledge about relations in the data at hand. You can use `mice()` to give you the initial potential predictor matrix, and change it afterwards, without running the algorithm. This can be done by typing

**Repeated analysis in mice** (font increased)