**Scale-Location**

It's also called Spread-Location plot. **This plot shows if residuals are spread equally along the ranges of predictors**. This is how you can check the assumption of equal variance (homoscedasticity). It's good if you see a horizontal line with equally (randomly) spread points.

**Residual Vs Fitted Plot**

When conducting a residual analysis, a "residuals versus fits plot" is the most frequently created plot. It is a scatter plot of residuals on the y axis and fitted values (estimated responses) on the x axis. The plot is **used to detect non-linearity, unequal error variances, and outliers**.

**Normal Q-Q Plot**

The normal distribution is symmetric, so it has no skew (the mean is equal to the median). On a Q-Q plot **normally distributed data appears as roughly a straight line** (although the ends of the Q-Q plot often start to deviate from the straight line).

**Leverage Vs Residuals -Cooks distance**

Residuals help to locate sample outliers whose responses do not follow the general trend of the rest of the data. Leverage, on the other hand, helps to locate sample outliers in terms of our independent variables.

It is **used to identify influential data points**. It depends on both the residual and leverage i.e it takes it account both the x value and y value of the observation.