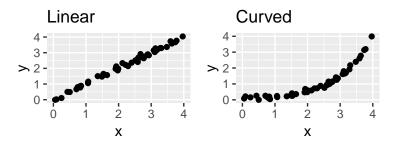
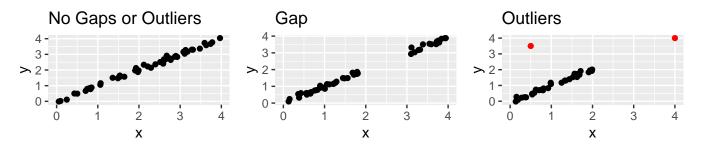
# Scatter Plots and Correlation: Summary

Describing the Relationship Between 2 Quantitative Variables A. Shape (linear or curved)



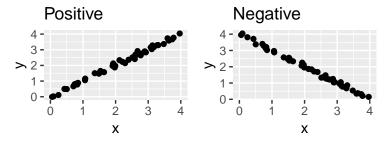
#### B. Are there any gaps or outliers?



### C. Direction (positive or negative association)

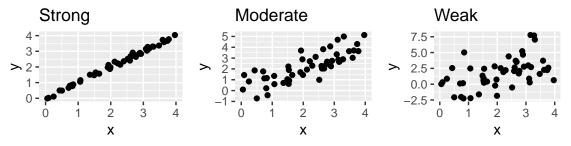
Positive association: as one variable increases, the other also tends to increase.

**Negative association**: as one variable increases, the other tends to decrease.



## D. Strength (weak, moderate, or strong)

The relationship is strong if the points fall close to the trend, and weak if they do not.



#### Correlation

The correlation is **only useful if the relationship is linear and there are no outliers**.

If those conditions are met, it summarizes:

- Strength:
  - Strong relationship if correlation is close to 1 or -1
  - Weak relationship if correlation is close to 0
- Direction:
  - Positive association if correlation is positive
  - Negative association if correlation is negative.

## Example of Calculation in R

Suppose we want to calculate the correlation between petal\_length and petal\_width in the following data set with measurements on 150 iris flowers:

```
head(iris)
```

```
sepal length sepal width petal length petal width species
##
## 1
               5.1
                            3.5
                                           1.4
                                                        0.2
                                                              setosa
## 2
               4.9
                            3.0
                                           1.4
                                                        0.2
                                                              setosa
               4.7
                            3.2
## 3
                                           1.3
                                                        0.2
                                                             setosa
## 4
               4.6
                            3.1
                                           1.5
                                                        0.2
                                                             setosa
## 5
               5.0
                            3.6
                                           1.4
                                                        0.2
                                                              setosa
               5.4
                                           1.7
## 6
                            3.9
                                                        0.4
                                                              setosa
```

We can do this with the following code:

```
iris %>%
  select(petal_length, petal_width) %>%
  cor()
```

```
## petal_length petal_width

## petal_length 1.0000000 0.9628654

## petal_width 0.9628654 1.0000000
```

The correlation between petal\_length and petal\_width is about 0.963. This indicates a strong, positive association between these variables. We'd need to check a scatter plot to be sure it was a useful summary of the relationship though!