

Tips, Tricks and Time-Savers:

Features You May Not Yet Have Discovered

Presented by Dr. Neil W. Polhemus

Outline

- □ Setting and saving preferences.
 □ Recoding data.
 □ Making predictions from fitted models.
 □ Copying output to other applications.
- □ Overlaying graphs in the StatGallery.□ Using a "BY" variable to replicate an analysis.
- ☐ Using value labels.



#1: System Preferences

Accessed from the Edit menu.

Preferences									
General EDA Confidence Level Significant Digits C 3 C 4 C 5 6 C 7 C 8 C 9 C 10	Tests Crosstabs Text G ANOVA/Regression Forecasting System Options Use Six Sigma Menu Sort Variable Names 4-Digit Years Autosave Enabled 10 minutes Update Links on Each Value Stat Folios Disable Start-up Scripts Save copy of external data Help File Directory	When Starting Procedures When Starting Procedures Select Analysis Options Select Tables and Graphs StatLog Full audit trail Custom output							
For Save Results Temporary File Directory BROWSE									
OK Cancel Show XML Help									



1. System Preferences

Accessed from the Edit menu.

Preferences									
General EDA Confidence Level Significant Digits C 3 C 4 C 5 6 C 7 C 8 C 9 C 10	Tests Crosstabs Text G ANOVA/Regression Forecasting System Options Use Six Sigma Menu Sort Variable Names 4-Digit Years Autosave Enabled 10 minutes Update Links on Each Value Stat Folios Disable Start-up Scripts Save copy of external data Help File Directory	When Starting Procedures When Starting Procedures Select Analysis Options Select Tables and Graphs StatLog Full audit trail Custom output							
For Save Results Temporary File Directory BROWSE									
OK Cancel Show XML Help									

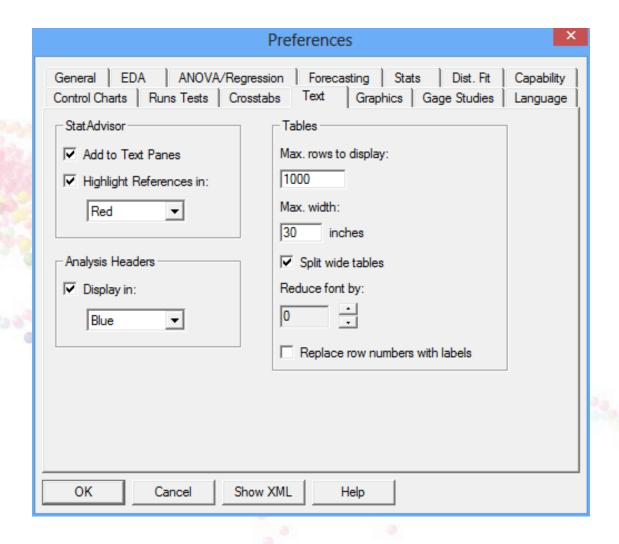


Summary Statistics

Preferences									
Control Charts Runs Tests General EDA ANOVA/	1,	hics Gage Studies Language Stats Dist. Fit Capability							
Summary Statistics									
✓ Average	Mean Absolute Dev.	Kurtosis							
✓ Median	☐ MAD	Std. Kurtosis							
Mode	Sbi	Sum							
Geometric Mean	Minimum	Sum of Squares							
☐ Harmonic Mean	✓ Maximum								
Trimmed Mean 5 %	▼ Range								
Winsorized Mean	✓ Lower Quartile								
☐ Variance	✓ Upper Quartile								
✓ Std. Deviation	✓ Interquartile Range								
✓ Coeff. of Variation	☐ 1/6 Sextile								
Gini Coefficient	5/6 Sextile								
Std. Error	Intersextile Range								
Geometric Std. Dev.	Skewness	All							
☐ Winsorized Sigma									
OK Cancel Show XML Help									



Text





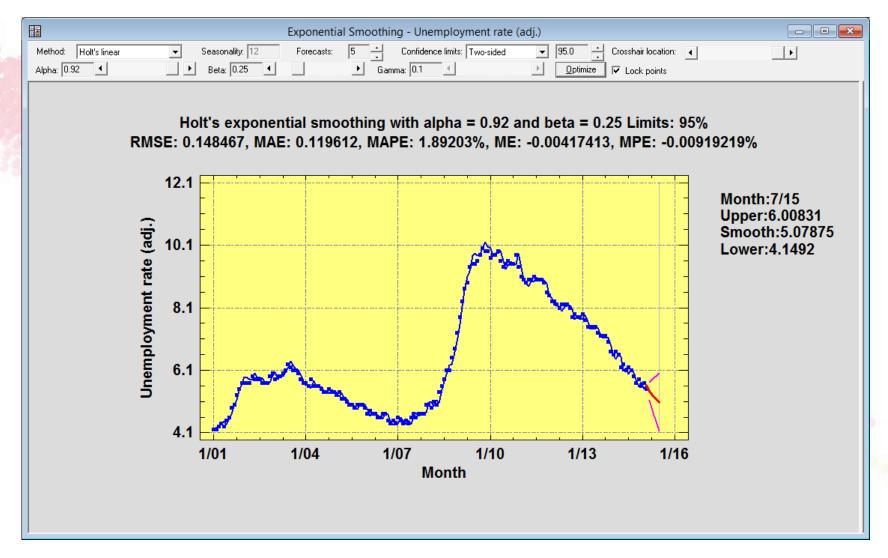
Graphics Preferences

- ☐ Statgraphics maintains a set of default attributes that are applied to newly created graphs.
- ☐ You may use the *Profile* tab on the Graphics Options dialog box to save and apply other sets of attributes.

☐ You can also import and export these settings to move them from one computer to another.

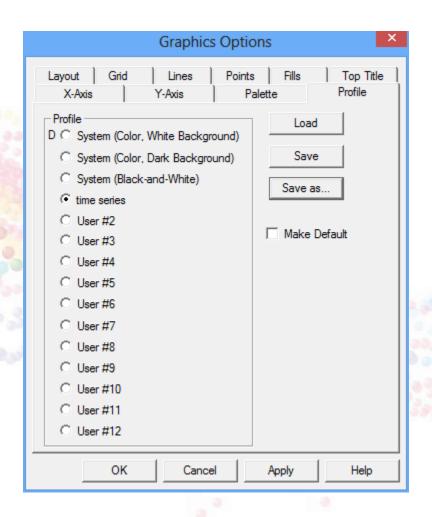


Example





Graphics Profiles





Saving Desired Tables and Graphs

 You may save the default tables and graphs for any procedure. (Use the Store button).

	Tables and Graphs	×
TABLES ✓ Analysis Summary □ Lack-of-Fit Test □ Forecasts	GRAPHS ✓ Plot of Fitted Model ✓ Observed versus Predicted ✓ Residuals versus X	OK Cancel All
 ✓ Comparison of Alternative Models ✓ Unusual Residuals 	Residuals versus Predicted Residuals versus Row Number	Store Help
☐ Influential Points		



Import/Export Settings

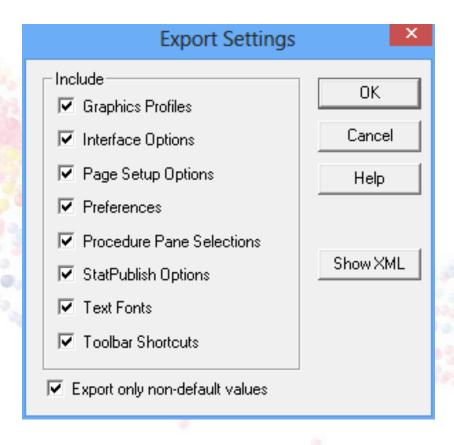
☐ Graphics profiles and other system settings may be imported and exported as a group.

☐ This lets you:

- Move settings from one computer to another.
- Establish an organizational standard and apply it to everyone's computer.

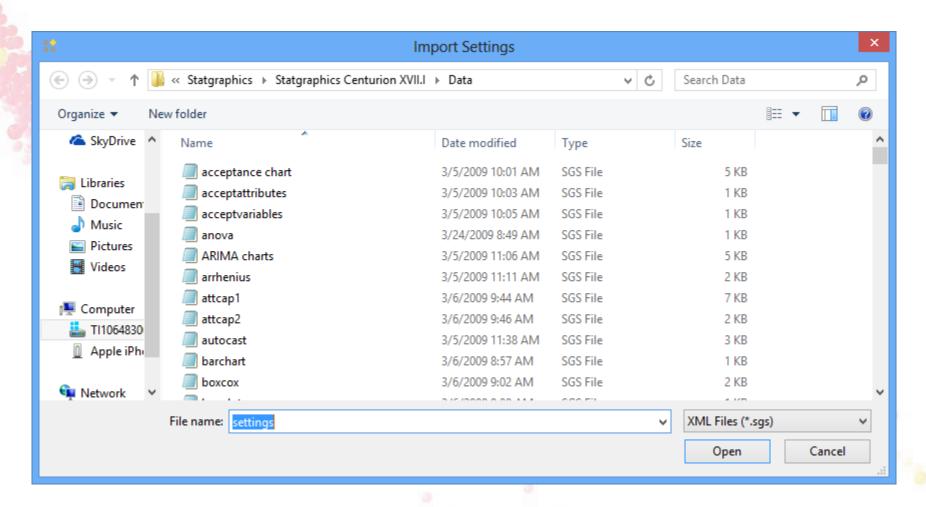


Export Settings





Import Settings





#2. Recoding Data

 The Statgraphics DataBook provides the ability to recode data in a column.

	Recode Data	X						
Lower Limit:	Upper Limit:	New Value:						
0	14.99	below spec						
15.00	25.00	OK						
25.01	100.00	above spec						
Limit Conditions		- Unmatched						
• Lower <= Value <=	Upper	• Leave as is						
C Lower <= Value < I	Jpper	C Set to Missing						
C Lower < Value <= I	Jpper							
○ Lower < Value < U	☐ Extrapolate							
OK	Cancel	Help						



#3. Predictions from Fitted Models

- Many procedures in Statgraphics create statistical models for data.
- ☐ Those procedures fit the models to a set of observations which is sometimes called a "training set".
- ☐ They can then make predictions for other observations that were not used to fit the model.
- ☐ This is done by adding rows in which values of the predictor variables are entered but the value of the dependent variable is left blank.

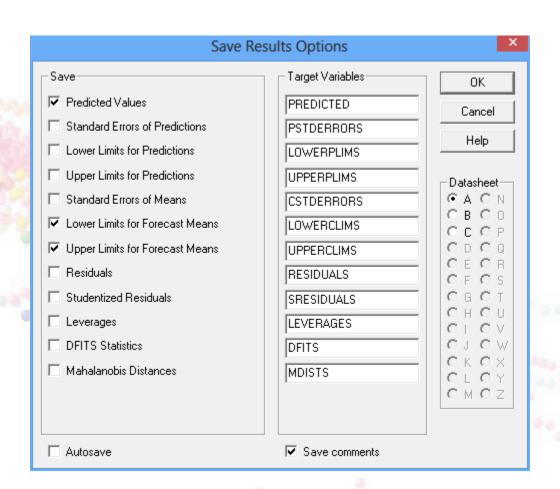


Example – Designed Experiment

	BLOCK	feed rate	catalyst	agitation	temperature	concentration	reacted
		liters/min	8	rpm	degrees	ક	8
1	1	12.5	1.5	110.0	160.0	4.5	65
2	1	10.0	1.0	100.0	140.0	6.0	56
3	1	15.0	1.0	100.0	140.0	3.0	53
4	1	10.0	2.0	100.0	140.0	3.0	63
5	1	15.0	2.0	100.0	140.0	6.0	65
6	1	10.0	1.0	120.0	140.0	3.0	53
7	1	15.0	1.0	120.0	140.0	6.0	55
8	1	10.0	2.0	120.0	140.0	6.0	67
9	1	15.0	2.0	120.0	140.0	3.0	61
10	1	12.5	1.5	110.0	160.0	4.5	67
11	1	10.0	1.0	100.0	180.0	3.0	69
12	1	15.0	1.0	100.0	180.0	6.0	45
13	1	10.0	2.0	100.0	180.0	6.0	78
14	1	15.0	2.0	100.0	180.0	3.0	93
15	1	10.0	1.0	120.0	180.0	6.0	49
16	1	15.0	1.0	120.0	180.0	3.0	60
17	1	10.0	2.0	120.0	180.0	3.0	95
18	1	15.0	2.0	120.0	180.0	6.0	82
19	1	12.5	1.5	110.0	160.0	4.5	63
20	1	14	1.8	115	155	5.5	
21							
22							
23							
24							



Save Results





#4. Copying Output to Other Applications

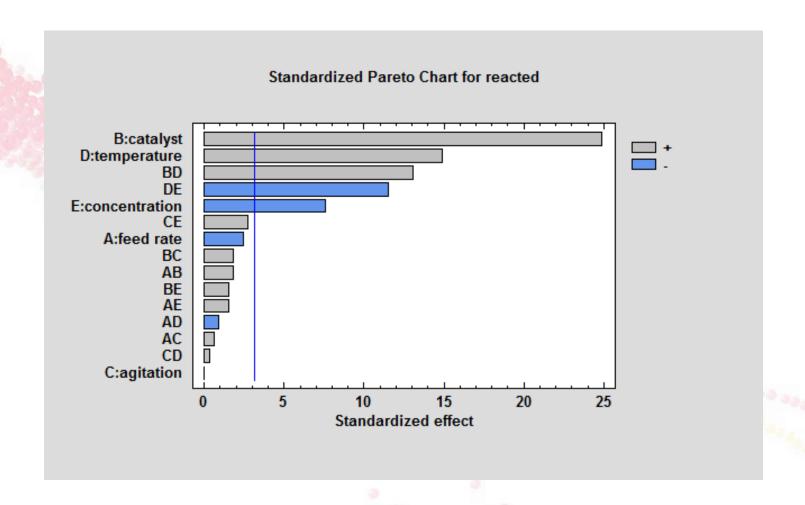
- > Tables
- > Graphs
- > Numerical results

Methods:

- Copy and paste
- □ Save graphs as image files
- Using the StatReporter



Copy and Paste



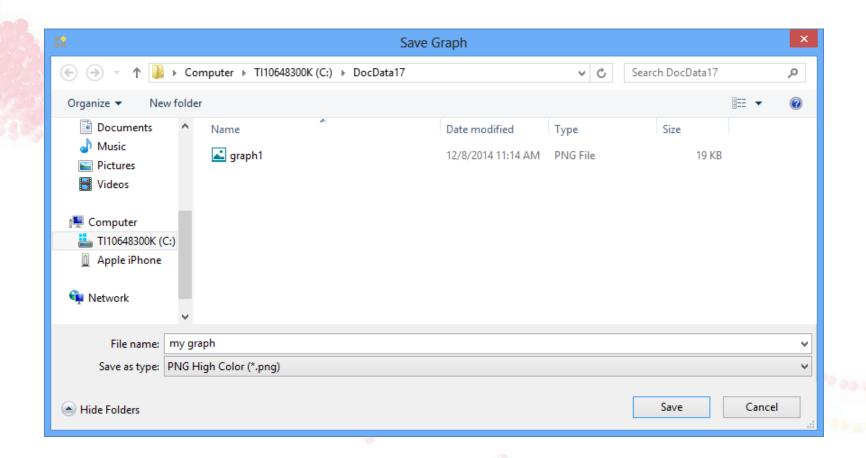


Copy and Paste

4	Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	1	J	K	l
		Observed	Fitted	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%	6 CL				
2	Row	Value	Value	for Forecast	for Forecast	for Mean	for Mean					
,	1	65	65.2105	59.8262	70.5948	64.0066	66.4145					
	2	56	55.9605	48.5571	63.3639	50.7385	61.1825					
	3	53	52.9605	45.5571	60.3639	47.7385	58.1825					
,	4	63	62.9605	55.5571	70.3639	57.7385	68.1825					
,	5	65	64.9605	57.5571	72.3639	59.7385	70.1825					
;	6	53	52.9605	45.5571	60.3639	47.7385	58.1825					
)	7	55	54.9605	47.5571	62.3639	49.7385	60.1825					
0	8	67	66.9605	59.5571	74.3639	61.7385	72.1825					
1	9	61	60.9605	53.5571	68.3639	55.7385	66.1825					
2	10	67	65.2105	59.8262	70.5948	64.0066	66.4145					
3	11	69	68.9605	61.5571	76.3639	63.7385	74.1825]	
4	12	45	44.9605	37.5571	52.3639	39.7385	50.1825					
5	13	78	77.9605	70.5571	85.3639	72.7385	83.1825					
6	14	93	92.9605	85.5571	100.364	87.7385	98.1825					
7	15	49	48.9605	41.5571	56.3639	43.7385	54.1825					
8	16	60	59.9605	52.5571	67.3639	54.7385	65.1825					
9	17	95	94.9605	87.5571	102.364	89.7385	100.183					
0	18	82	81.9605	74.5571	89.3639	76.7385	87.1825					

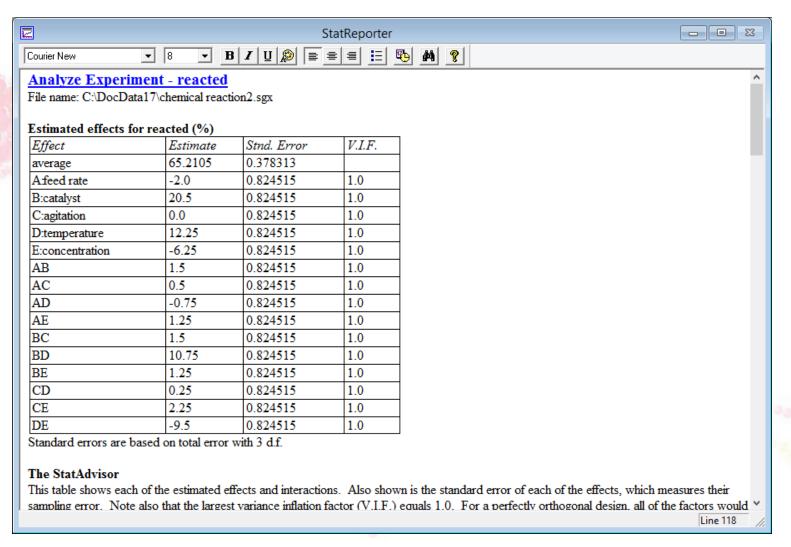


Image Files





Using the StatReporter





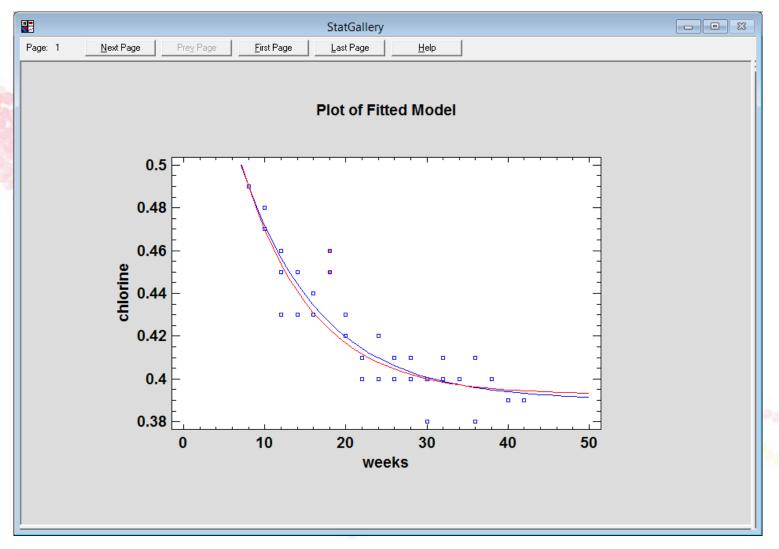
#5. The StatGallery

 Used to place more than one graph on a single printed page.

Also used to overlay a graph on top of another.

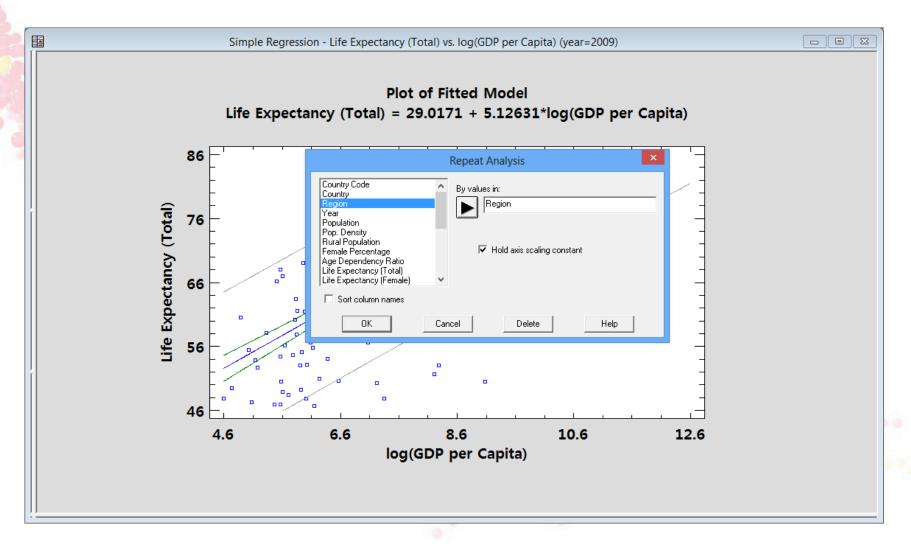


Example - Nonlinear Regression





#6. Repeat Analysis By...





#7. Value Labels

 Value labels are strings assigned to each value in a numeric data column.

 Allow entry of numeric values which are replaced by labels on output.

Very helpful for entering survey data.



Example

 Suppose you ask 500 people to taste a new type of ice cream and rate it as:

- Excellent
- Very good
- Good
- Mediocre
- Poor
- Horrible

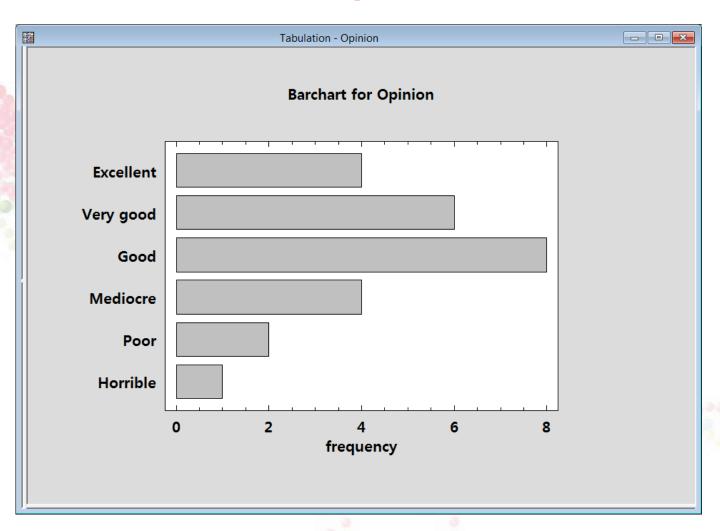


Column Definition

	Valu	ie Labels	×
Value:	Label:		OK
			Cancel
1 = Excellent 2 = Very good 3 = Good 4 = Mediocre 5 = Poor 6 = Horrible			Help
Add	Change	Delete	



Output





More Information

- Go to www.statgraphics.com
- Click on "Watch a Video".

- Complete the form and press "Go to Video".
- > Click on "Watch another video".

