



Meet
Minitab® 16

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1

Getting Started

Objectives

In this chapter, you:

- Learn how to use *Meet Minitab*, page 1-1
- Start Minitab, page 1-3
- Open and examine a worksheet, page 1-4

Overview

Meet Minitab introduces you to the most commonly used features in Minitab. Throughout the book, you use functions, create graphs, and generate statistics. The contents of *Meet Minitab* relate to the actions you need to perform in your own Minitab sessions. You use a sampling of Minitab's features to see the range of features and statistics that Minitab provides.

Most statistical analyses require a series of steps, often directed by background knowledge or by the subject area you are investigating. Chapters 2 through 5 illustrate the analysis steps in a typical Minitab session:

- Exploring data with graphs
- Conducting statistical analyses and procedures
- Assessing quality
- Designing an experiment

Chapters 6 through 9 provide information on:

- Using shortcuts to automate future analyses
- Generating a report
- Preparing worksheets
- Customizing Minitab to fit your needs

Chapter 10, *Getting Help*, includes information on getting answers and using Minitab Help features. Chapter 11, *Reference*, provides an overview of the Minitab environment and a discussion about the types and forms of data that Minitab uses.

You can work through *Meet Minitab* in two ways:

- From beginning to end, following the story of a fictional online bookstore through a common workflow
- By selecting a specific chapter to familiarize yourself with a particular area of Minitab

Meet Minitab introduces dialog boxes and windows when you need them to perform a step in the analysis. As you work, look for these icons for additional information:



Provides notes and tips



Suggests related topics in Minitab Help and StatGuide

Typographical Conventions in this Book

[Enter]	Denotes a key, such as the [Enter] key.
[Alt]+[D]	Denotes holding down the first key and pressing the second key. For example, while holding down the [Alt] key, press the [D] key.
File ▶ Exit	Denotes a menu command, in this case choose Exit from the File menu. Here is another example: Stat ▶ Tables ▶ Tally Individual Variables means open the Stat menu, then open the Tables submenu, and finally choose Tally Individual Variables .
Click OK	Bold text clarifies dialog box items and buttons and Minitab commands.
Enter <i>Pulse1</i> .	Italic text specifies text you need to enter.

The Story

An online book retail company has three regional shipping centers that distribute orders to consumers. Each shipping center uses a different computer system to enter and process order information. To integrate all orders and use the most efficient method company wide, the company wants to use the same computer system at all three shipping centers.

Throughout this book, you analyze data from the shipping centers as you learn to use Minitab. You create graphs and conduct statistical analyses to determine which computer system is the most efficient and results in the shortest delivery time.

After you identify the most efficient computer system, you focus on the data from this center. First, you create control charts to see whether the center's shipping process is in control. Then, you conduct a capability analysis to see whether the process is operating within specification limits. Finally, you conduct a designed experiment to further improve the shipping center's processes.

Additionally, you learn about session commands, generating a report, preparing a worksheet, and customizing Minitab.

Starting Minitab

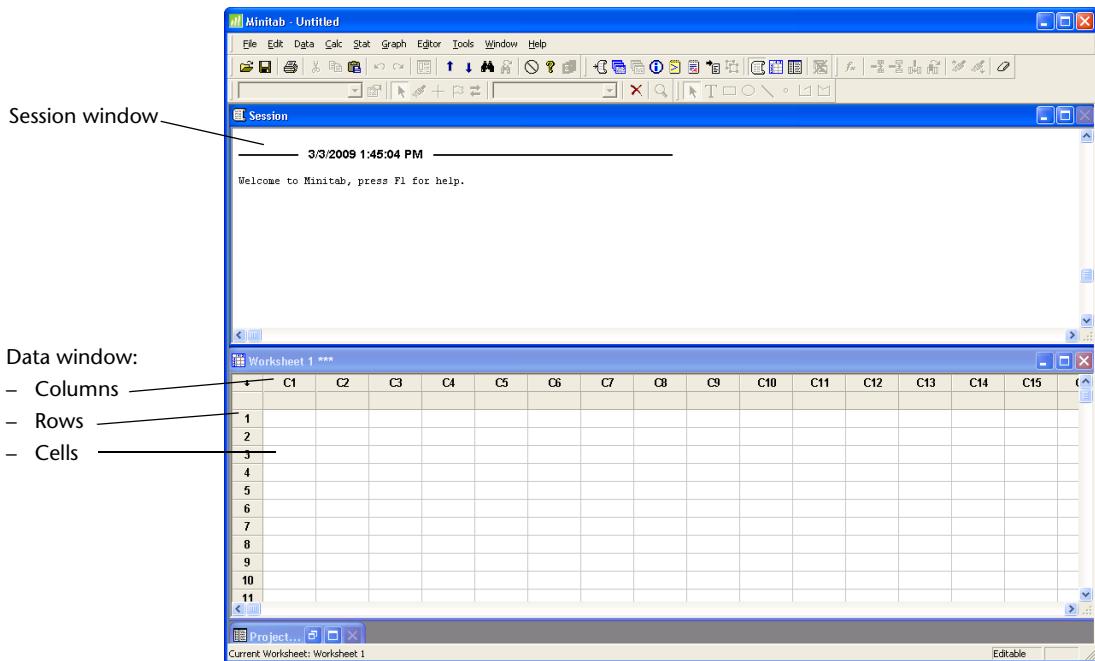
Before you begin your analysis, start Minitab and examine the layout of the windows.

Start Minitab

- 1 From the Windows Taskbar, choose **Start > Programs > Minitab > Minitab 16 Statistical Software**.

Minitab opens with two main windows visible:

- The Session window displays the results of your analysis in text format. Also, in this window, you can enter commands instead of using Minitab's menus.
- The Data window contains an open worksheet, which is similar in appearance to a spreadsheet. You can open multiple worksheets—each in a different Data window.



For more information on the Minitab environment, see *The Minitab Environment* on page 11-2.

Opening a Worksheet

You can open a new, empty worksheet at any time. You can also open one or more files that contain data. When you open a file, you copy the contents of the file into the current Minitab project. Any changes you make to the worksheet while in the project will not affect the original file.

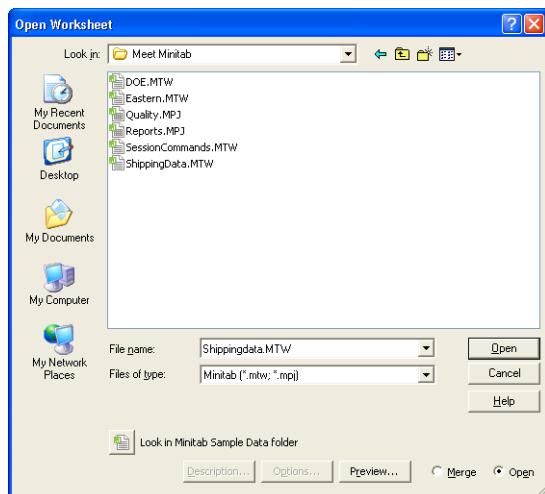
The data for the three shipping centers are stored in the worksheet `ShippingData.MTW`.



In some cases, you will need to prepare your worksheet before you begin an analysis. For information on setting up a worksheet, see Chapter 8, *Preparing a Worksheet*.

Open a worksheet

- Choose File > Open Worksheet.
- Click Look in Minitab Sample Data folder, near the bottom of the dialog box.
- In the Sample Data folder, double-click Meet Minitab.
You can change the default folder for opening and saving Minitab files by choosing Tools > Options > General.
- Choose ShippingData.MTW, then click Open. If you get a message box, check Do not display this message again, then click OK. To restore this message for every time you open a worksheet, return to Minitab's default settings. See Restoring Minitab's Default Settings on page 9-6.



Examine worksheet

The data are arranged in columns, which are also called *variables*. The column number and name are at the top of each column. Each row in the worksheet represents a case, which is information on a single book order.

	Column with date/time data	Column with numeric data	Column with text data
Column name	C1-T Center	C4 Days	C6 Distance
Row number	C2-D Order	C3-D Arrival	C5-T Status
1	Eastern 3/3/2009 8:34	3/7/2009 15:21 4.28264	On time 255
2	Eastern 3/3/2009 8:35	3/6/2009 17:05 3.35417	On time 196
3	Eastern 3/3/2009 8:38	*	* Back order 299
4	Eastern 3/3/2009 8:40	3/7/2009 15:52 4.30000	On time 205
5	Eastern 3/3/2009 8:42	3/9/2009 14:48 6.25417	Late 250
6	Eastern 3/3/2009 8:43	3/8/2009 15:45 5.29306	On time 93
7	Eastern 3/3/2009 8:50	3/7/2009 10:02 4.05000	On time 189
8	Eastern 3/3/2009 8:55	3/8/2009 16:30 5.31597	On time 335

Minitab accepts three types of data: numeric, text, and date/time. This worksheet contains each type.

The data include:

- Shipping center name
- Order date
- Delivery date

- Number of delivery days
- Delivery status (“On time” indicates that the book shipment was received on time; “Back order” indicates that the book is not currently in stock; “Late” indicates that the book shipment was received six or more days after ordered)
- Distance from shipping center to delivery location



For more information about data types, see *Minitab Data* on page 11-5.

What's Next

Now that you have a worksheet open, you are ready to start using Minitab. In the next chapter, you use graphs to check the data for normality and examine the relationships between variables.



2

Graphing Data

Objectives

In this chapter, you:

- Create and interpret an individual value plot, page 2-2
- Create a histogram with groups, page 2-4
- Edit a histogram, page 2-5
- Arrange multiple histograms on the same page, page 2-6
- Access Help, page 2-8
- Create and interpret scatterplots, page 2-9
- Edit a scatterplot, page 2-10
- Arrange multiple graphs on the same page, page 2-12
- Print graphs, page 2-13
- Save a project, page 2-13

Overview

Before conducting a statistical analysis, you can use graphs to explore data and assess relationships among the variables. Also, graphs are useful to summarize findings and to ease interpretation of statistical results.

You can access Minitab's graphs from the Graph and Stat menus. Built-in graphs, which help you to interpret results and assess the validity of statistical assumptions, are also available with many statistical commands.

Graph features in Minitab include:

- A pictorial gallery from which to choose a graph type
- Flexibility in customizing graphs, from subsetting of data to specifying titles and footnotes

- Ability to change most graph elements, such as fonts, symbols, lines, placement of tick marks, and data display, after the graph is created
- Ability to automatically update graphs

This chapter explores the shipping center data you opened in the previous chapter, using graphs to compare means, explore variability, check normality, and examine the relationship between variables.



For more information on Minitab graphs, go to *Graphs* in the Minitab Help index and then double-click the *Overview* entry for details on Minitab graphs. To access the Help index, choose **Help > Help**, then click the **Index** tab.

Exploring the Data

Before conducting a statistical analysis, you should first create graphs that display important characteristics of the data.

For the shipping center data, you want to know the mean delivery time for each shipping center and how variable the data are within each shipping center. You also want to determine if the shipping center data follow a normal distribution so you that you can use standard statistical methods for testing the equality of means.

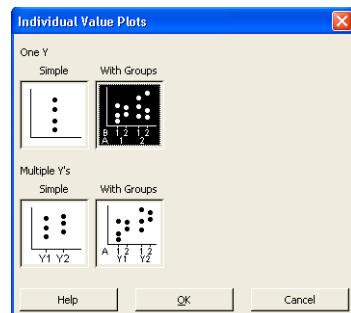
Create an individual value plot

You suspect that delivery time is different for the three shipping centers. Create an individual value plot to compare the shipping center data.

- 1 If not continuing from the previous chapter, choose **File > Open Worksheet**. If continuing from the previous chapter, go to step 4.
- 2 Click **Look in Minitab Sample Data folder**, near the bottom of the dialog box.
- 3 In the Sample Data folder, double-click Meet Minitab, then choose **ShippingData.MTW**. Click **Open**.
- 4 Choose **Graph > Individual Value Plot**.

For most graphs, Minitab displays a pictorial gallery. Your gallery choice determines the available graph creation options.

- 5 Under **One Y**, choose **With Groups**, then click **OK**.

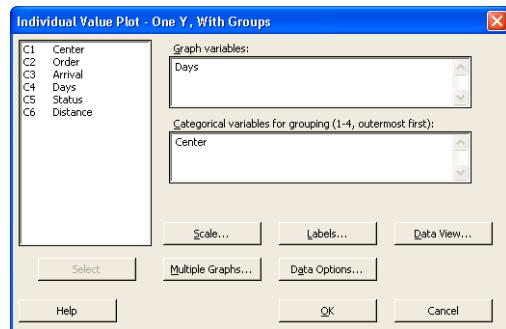


6 In Graph variables, enter Days.

7 In Categorical variables for grouping (1-4, outermost first), enter Center.

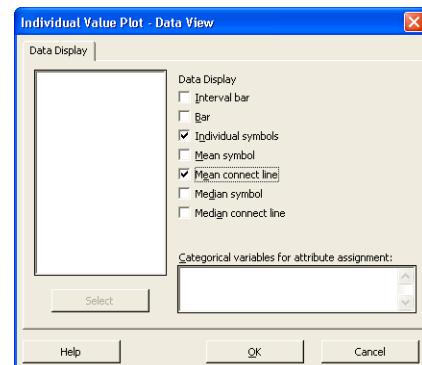
To create a graph, you only need to complete the main dialog box. However, you can click any button to open dialog boxes to customize your graph.

The list box on the left shows the variables from the worksheet that are available for the analysis. The boxes on the right display the variables that you select for the analysis.



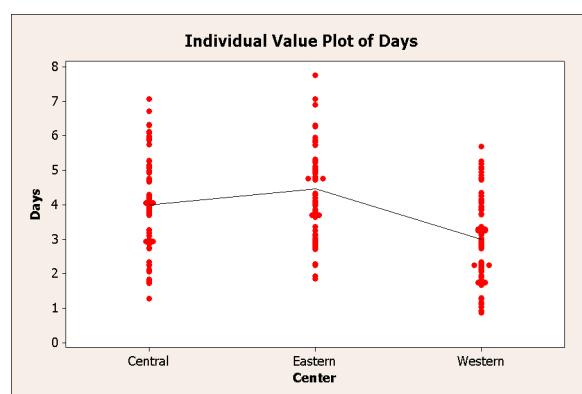
8 Click Data View. Check Mean connect line.

9 Click OK in each dialog box.



To select variables in most Minitab dialog boxes, you can: double-click the variables in the variables list box; highlight the variables in the list box, then choose **Select**; or type the variables' names or column numbers.

Graph window output



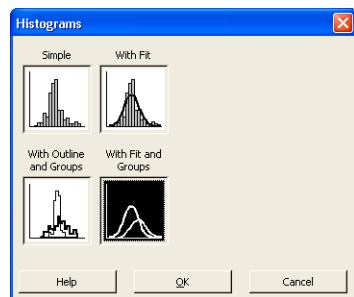
Interpret results

The individual value plots show that each center has a different mean delivery time. The Western center has a lower shipping time than the Central and Eastern centers. The variation within each shipping center seems about the same.

Create a grouped histogram

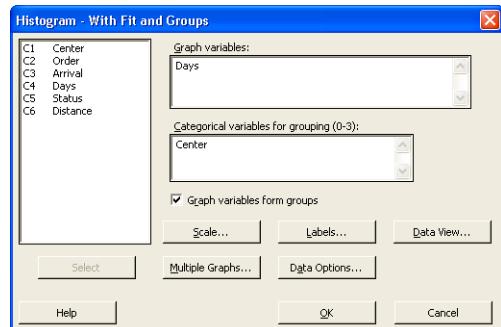
Another way to compare the three shipping centers is to create a grouped histogram, which displays the histograms for each center on the same graph. The grouped histogram will show how much the data from each shipping center overlap.

- 1 Choose Graph > Histogram.
- 2 Choose With Fit And Groups, then click OK.

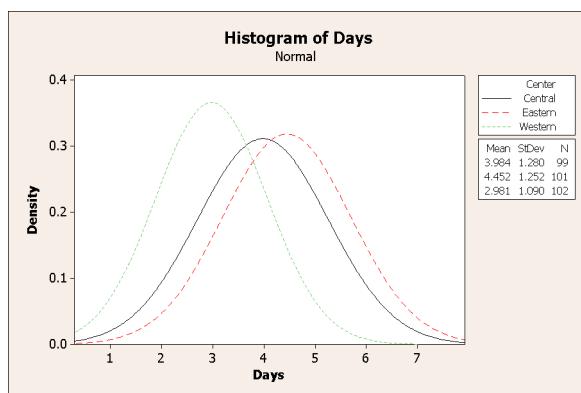


- 3 In Graph variables, enter Days.
- 4 In Categorical variables for grouping (0-3), enter Center.

5 Click OK.



Graph window output



Interpret results

As you saw in the individual value plot, the means for each center are different. The mean delivery times are:

Central—3.984 days

Eastern—4.452 days

Western—2.981 days

The grouped histogram shows that the Central and Eastern centers are similar in mean delivery time and spread of delivery time. In contrast, the Western center mean delivery time is shorter and less spread out. Chapter 3, *Analyzing Data*, shows how to detect statistically significant differences among means using analysis of variance.



If your data change, Minitab can automatically update graphs. For more information, go to *Updating graphs* in the Minitab Help index.

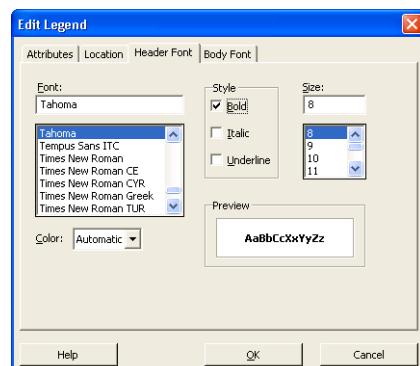
Edit histogram

Editing graphs in Minitab is easy. You can edit virtually any graph element. For the histogram you just created, you want to:

- Make the header text in the legend (the table with the center information) bold
- Modify the title

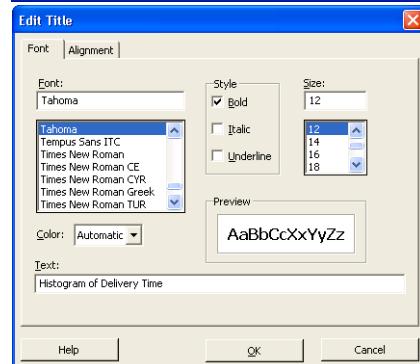
Change the legend table header font

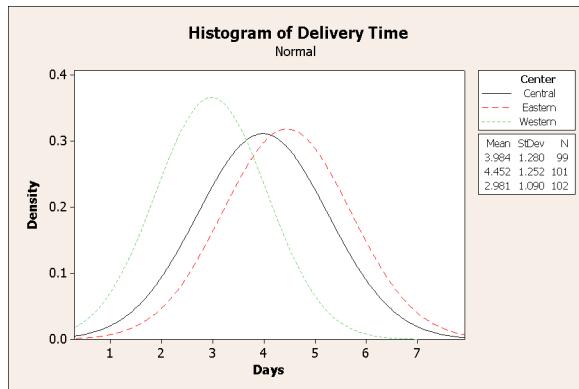
- 1 Double-click the legend.
- 2 Click the Header Font tab.
- 3 Under Style, check Bold.
- 4 Click OK.



Change the title

- 1 Double-click the title (*Histogram of Days*).
- 2 In Text, type *Histogram of Delivery Time*.
- 3 Click OK.



Graph window output**Interpret results**

The histogram now features a bold font for the legend heading and a more descriptive title.



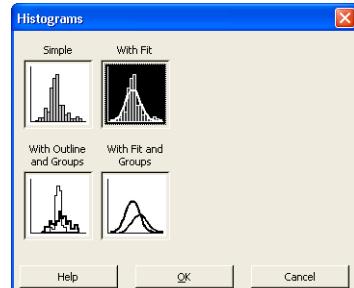
- In addition to editing individual graphs, you can change the default settings for future graphs.
- To affect general graph settings, such as font attributes, graph size, and line types, choose **Tools > Options > Graphics**.
 - To affect graph-specific settings, such as the scale type on histograms or the method for calculating the plotted points on probability plots, choose **Tools > Options > Individual Graphs**.

The next time you open an affected dialog box, your preferences are reflected.

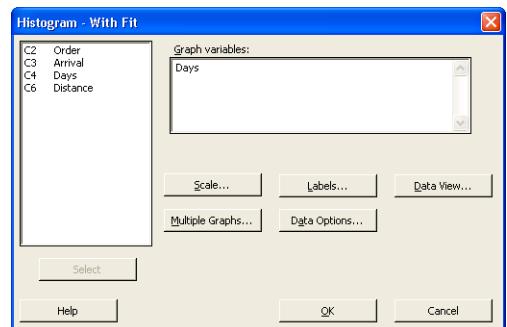
Create a paneled histogram

To determine if the shipping center data follow a normal distribution, create a paneled histogram of the time lapse between order and delivery date.

- 1 Choose **Graph > Histogram**.
- 2 Choose **With Fit**, then click **OK**.



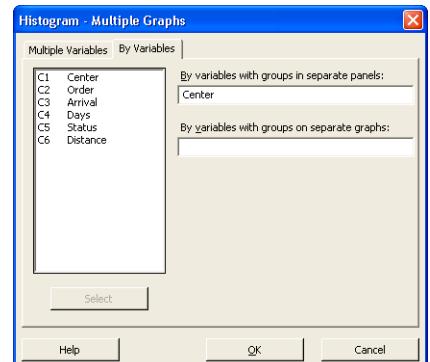
3 In Graph variables, enter *Days*.



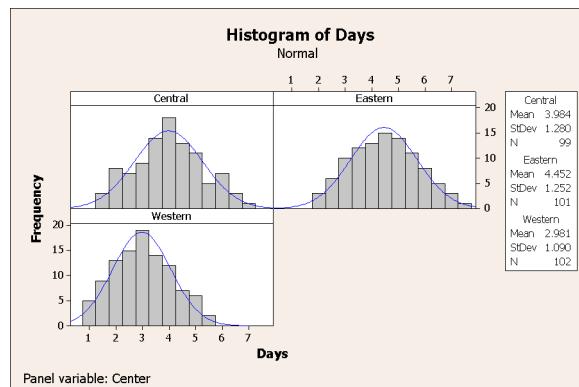
4 Click **Multiple Graphs**, then click the **By Variables** tab.

5 In **By variables with groups in separate panels**, enter *Center*.

6 Click **OK** in each dialog box.



Graph window output



Interpret results

The delivery times for each center are approximately normally distributed as shown by the distribution curves exhibiting the same pattern.



If you have fewer than 50 observations, you may want to use a normal probability plot (**Graph > Probability Plot**) to assess normality.

Examining Relationships Between Two Variables

Graphs can help identify whether associations are present among variables and the strength of any associations. Knowing the relationship among variables can help to guide further analyses and determine which variables are important to analyze.

Because each shipping center serves a small regional delivery area, you suspect that distance to delivery site does not greatly affect delivery time. To verify this suspicion and eliminate distance as a potentially important factor, examine the relationship between delivery time and delivery distance.

Access Help

To find out which graph shows the relationship between two variables, use Minitab Help.

- 1 Choose **Help > Help**.
- 2 Click the **Index** tab.
- 3 In **Type in the keyword to find**, type *Graphs* and then double-click the *Overview* entry to access the Help topic.
- 4 In the Help topic, under the heading **Types of graphs**, click **Examine relationships between pairs of variables**.

 **Graphing Data Overview**
[see also](#)

Minitab provides a flexible suite of graphs to support a variety of analysis needs. Many customization options are available when you create a graph and many more are available after you create it.

Types of graphs

Use the following chart to select a graph from the Graph menu that fits your needs:

To ...	Use ...
Examine relationships between pairs of variables	Scatterplot , Matrix Plot , or Marginal Plot
Examine and compare distributions	Histogram , Dotplot , Stem-and-Leaf , Probability Plot , Empirical CDF , Probability Distribution Plot , or Boxplot
Compare summaries or individual values of a variable	Boxplot , Interval Plot , Individual Value Plot , Line Plot , Bar Chart , or Pie Chart
Assess distributions of counts	Bar Chart or Pie Chart
Plot a series of data over time	Time Series Plot , Area Graph , or Scatterplot
Examine relationships among three variables	Contour Plot , 3D Scatterplot , or 3D Surface Plot

In addition to the graphs available from the Graph menu, Minitab offers analysis-specific graphs on the Stat menu, such as control charts. Minitab also has [built-in graphs](#) as part of many statistical analyses. [Character graphs](#) are available, but do not appear on a menu by default (with the exception of Stem-and-Leaf). To add character graphs to a menu, use [Tools > Customize > Command](#).

Examining Relationships Between Pairs of Variables

Use these graphs to explore relationships between one or more pairs of variables. For example, you can assess:

- The relationship between soil pH and the growth of plants
- The relationships between the viscosity, age, and temperature of oil and acceleration and wear in race-car engines

Graph **Uses**

Scatterplot
 Use a [scatterplot](#) to assess the relationship between two variables. The values of the two variables serve as the x- and y-coordinates for plotting each observation. Display options include fitted lowess and regression lines.

Matrix Plot
 Use a [matrix plot](#) to assess the relationships among several pairs of variables at once. A matrix plot is an array of individual scatterplots. Display options include fitted lowess and regression lines.

Marginal Plot
 Use a [marginal plot](#) to assess the distributions of two variables as well as the relationship between them. A marginal plot is a scatterplot with [histograms](#), [boxplots](#), or [dotplots](#) in the margins.

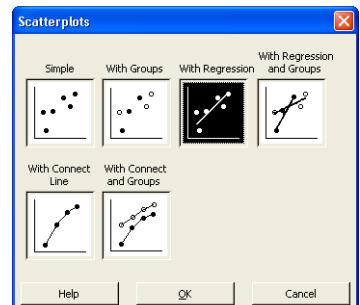
This Help topic suggests that a scatterplot is the best choice to see the relationship between delivery time and delivery distance.



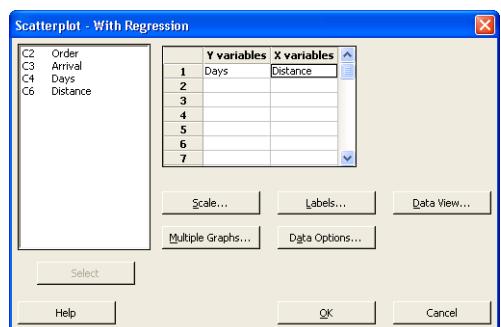
For help on any Minitab dialog box, click **Help** in the lower left corner of the dialog box or press [F1]. For more information on Minitab Help, see Chapter 10, *Getting Help*.

Create a scatterplot

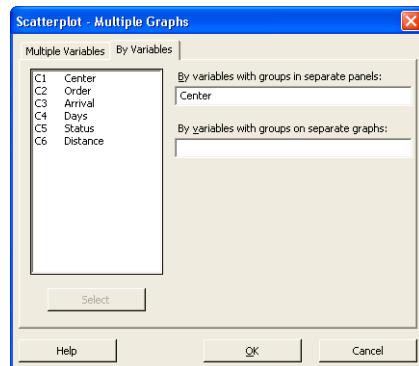
- 1 Choose **Graph > Scatterplot**.
- 2 Choose **With Regression**, then click **OK**.



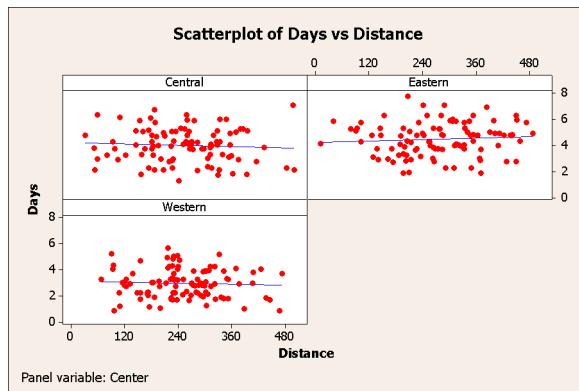
- 3 Under **Y variables**, enter *Days*.
Under **X variables**, enter *Distance*.



- 4 Click Multiple Graphs, then click the By Variables tab.
- 5 In By variables with groups in separate panels, enter *Center*.
- 6 Click OK in each dialog box.



Graph window output



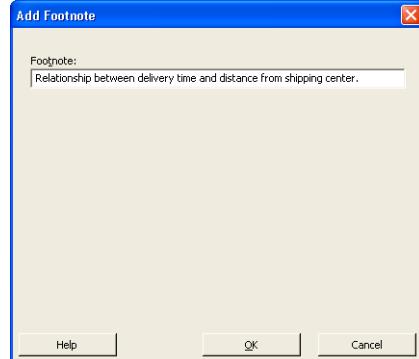
Interpret results

The points on the scatterplot exhibit no apparent pattern at any of the three centers. The regression line for each center is relatively flat, suggesting that the proximity of a delivery location to a shipping center does not affect the delivery time.

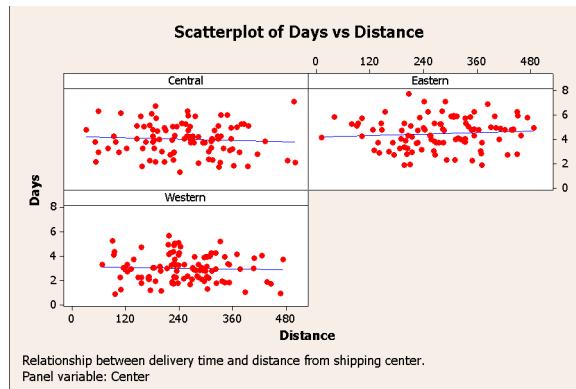
Edit scatterplot

To help your colleagues quickly interpret the scatterplot, you want to add a footnote to the plot.

- 1 Click the scatterplot to make it active.
- 2 Choose Editor > Add > Footnote.
- 3 In Footnote, type *Relationship between delivery time and distance from shipping center*.
- 4 Click OK.



Graph
window
output



Interpret results

The scatterplot now features a footnote that provides a brief interpretation of the results.

Using Graph Layout and Printing

Use Minitab's graph layout tool to place multiple graphs on the same page. You can add annotations to the layout and edit the individual graphs within the layout.

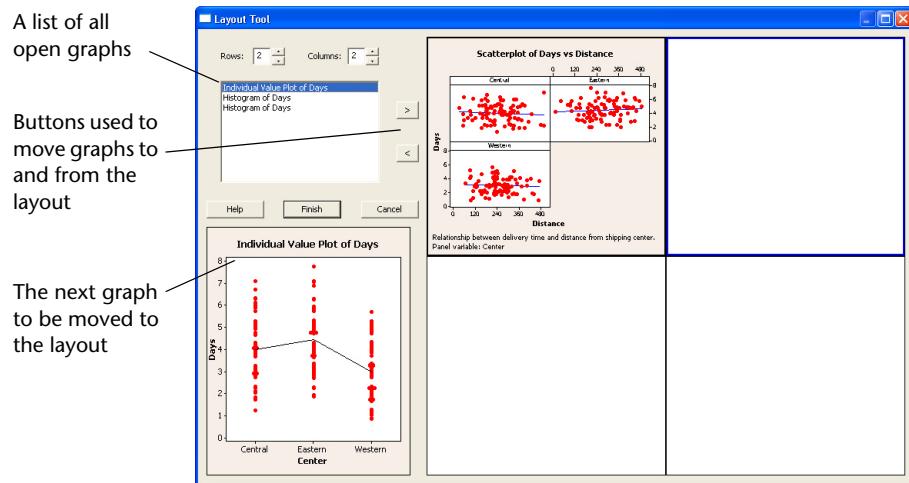
To show your supervisor the preliminary results of the graphical analysis of the shipping data, display all four graphs on one page.



When you issue a Minitab command that you previously used in the same session, Minitab remembers the dialog box settings. To set a dialog box back to its defaults, press [F3].

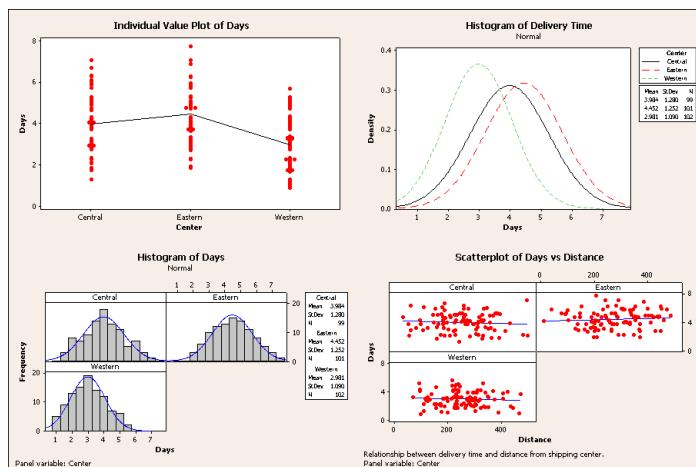
Create graph layout

- 1 With the scatterplot active, choose **Editor > Layout Tool**. The active graph, the scatterplot, is already included in the layout.



- 2 Click the scatterplot and drag it to the bottom right corner of the layout.
- 3 Click to place the individual value plot in the upper-left corner of the layout.
- 4 Click to place the grouped histogram in the upper-right corner.
- 5 Click to place the paneled histogram in the lower-left corner.
- 6 Click **Finish**.

Graph window output



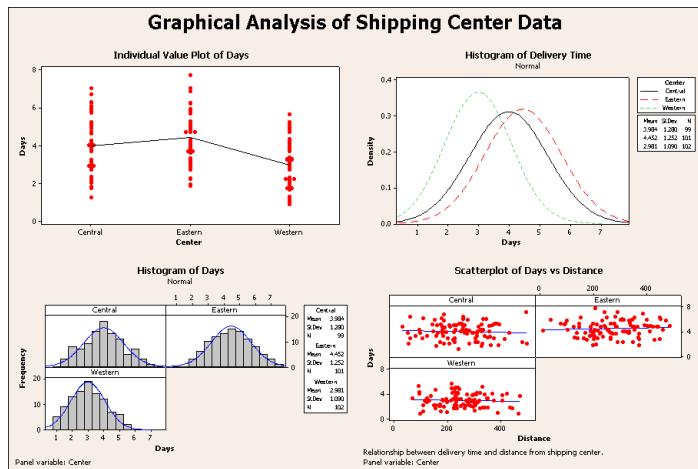
If the worksheet data change after you create a layout, Minitab does not automatically update the graphs in the layout. You must re-create the layout with the updated individual graphs.

Annotate the layout

You want to add a descriptive title to the layout.

- 1 Choose **Editor > Add > Title**.
- 2 In **Title**, type *Graphical Analysis of Shipping Center Data*. Click **OK**.

Graph window output



Print graph layout

You can print an individual graph or a layout just as you would any other Minitab window.

- 1 Click the Graph window to make it active, then choose **File > Print Graph**.
- 2 Click **OK**.

Saving Projects

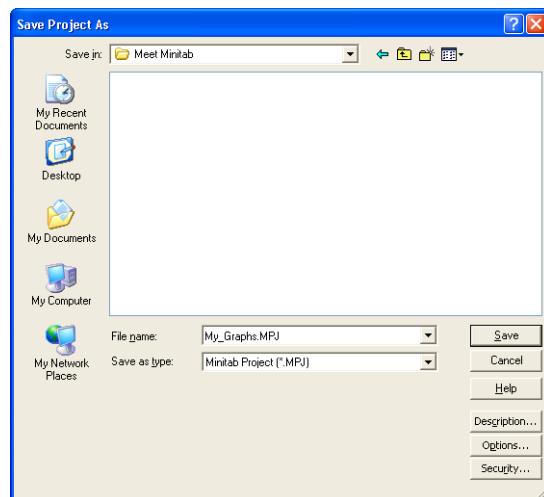
Minitab data are saved in worksheets. You can also save Minitab projects which can contain multiple worksheets. A Minitab project contains all your work, including the data, Session window output, graphs, history of your session, ReportPad contents, and dialog box settings. When you open a project, you can resume working where you left off.

It is a good practice to save your work to a location outside the Program Files folder. While working through this book, files are saved to a Meet Minitab folder in the My Documents folder. You can save files to a location of your choice (outside the Program Files folder).

**Save a
Minitab
project**

Save all of your work in a Minitab project.

- 1 Choose **File > Save Project As**.
- 2 Navigate to the folder in which you want to save your files.
- 3 In **File name**, type *My_Graphs.MPJ*. Minitab automatically adds the extension .MPJ to the file name when you save the project.
- 4 Click **Save**.



If you close a project before saving it, Minitab prompts you to save the project.

What's Next

The graphical output indicates that the three shipping centers have different delivery times for book orders. In the next chapter, you display descriptive statistics and perform an analysis of variance (ANOVA) to test whether the differences among the shipping centers are statistically significant.



3

Analyzing Data

Objectives

In this chapter, you:

- Display and interpret descriptive statistics, page 3-2
- Perform and interpret a one-way ANOVA, page 3-4
- Display and interpret built-in graphs, page 3-4
- Access the StatGuide, page 3-8
- Use the Project Manager, page 3-8

Overview

The field of statistics provides principles and methodologies for collecting, summarizing, analyzing, and interpreting data, and for drawing conclusions from analysis results. Statistics can be used to describe data and to make inferences, both of which can guide decisions and improve processes and products.

Minitab provides:

- Many statistical methods organized by category, such as regression, ANOVA, quality tools, and time series
- Built-in graphs to help you understand the data and validate results
- The ability to display and store statistics and diagnostic measures

This chapter introduces Minitab's statistical commands, built-in graphs, StatGuide, and Project Manager. You want to assess the number of late and back orders, and test whether the difference in delivery time among the three shipping centers is statistically significant.



For more information on Minitab's statistical features, go to *Stat menu* in the Minitab Help index.

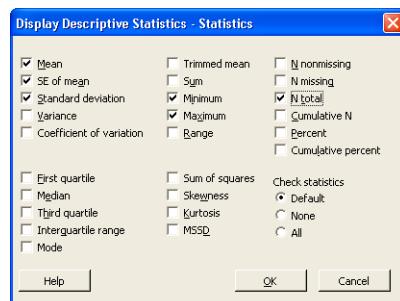
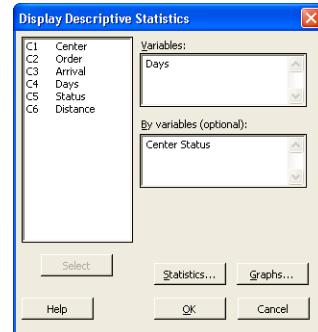
Displaying Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistics summarize and describe the prominent features of data.

Use Display Descriptive Statistics to find out how many book orders were delivered on time, how many were late, and the number that were initially back ordered for each shipping center.

Display descriptive statistics

- 1 If continuing from the previous chapter, choose **File ▶ New**, then choose **Minitab Project**. Click **OK**. Otherwise, just start Minitab.
- 2 Choose **File ▶ Open Worksheet**.
- 3 Click **Look in Minitab Sample Data folder**, near the bottom of the dialog box.
- 4 In the Sample Data folder, double-click **Meet Minitab**, then choose **ShippingData.MTW**. Click **Open**. This worksheet is the same one you used in Chapter 2, *Graphing Data*.
- 5 Choose **Stat ▶ Basic Statistics ▶ Display Descriptive Statistics**.
- 6 In **Variables**, enter *Days*.
- 7 In **By variables (optional)**, enter *Center Status*.
- 8 Click **Statistics**.
- 9 Uncheck **First quartile**, **Median**, **Third quartile**, **N nonmissing**, and **N missing**.
- 10 Check **N total**.
- 11 Click **OK** in each dialog box.



Changes made in the Statistics subdialog box affect the current session only. To change the default settings for future sessions, use **Tools ▶ Options ▶ Individual Commands ▶ Display Descriptive Statistics**. When you open the Statistics subdialog box again, it reflects your preferences.

**Session
window
output**

Descriptive Statistics: Days

Results for Center = Central

Variable	Status	Count	Total				
			Mean	SE Mean	StDev	Minimum	Maximum
Days	Back order	6	*	*	*	*	*
	Late	6	6.431	0.157	0.385	6.078	7.070
	On time	93	3.826	0.119	1.149	1.267	5.983

Results for Center = Eastern

Variable	Status	Count	Total				
			Mean	SE Mean	StDev	Minimum	Maximum
Days	Back order	8	*	*	*	*	*
	Late	9	6.678	0.180	0.541	6.254	7.748
	On time	92	4.234	0.112	1.077	1.860	5.953

Results for Center = Western

Variable	Status	Count	Total				
			Mean	SE Mean	StDev	Minimum	Maximum
Days	Back order	3	*	*	*	*	*
	On time	102	2.981	0.108	1.090	0.871	5.681



The Session window displays text output, which you can edit, add to the ReportPad, and print. The ReportPad is discussed in Chapter 7, *Generating a Report*.

Interpret results

The Session window presents each center's results separately. Within each center, you can find the number of back, late, and on-time orders in the Total Count column.

- The Eastern shipping center has the most back orders (8) and late orders (9).
- The Central shipping center has the next greatest number of back orders (6) and late orders (6).
- The Western shipping center has the smallest number of back orders (3) and no late orders.

You can also review the Session window output for the mean, standard error of the mean, standard deviation, minimum, and maximum of order status for each center. These statistics are not given for back orders because no delivery information exists for these orders.

Performing an ANOVA

One of the most commonly used methods in statistical decisions is hypothesis testing. Minitab offers many hypothesis testing options, including t-tests and analysis of variance. Generally, a hypothesis test assumes an initial claim to be true, then tests this claim using sample data.

Hypothesis tests include two hypotheses: the null hypothesis (denoted by H_0) and the alternative hypothesis (denoted by H_1). The null hypothesis is the initial claim and is often specified using previous research or common knowledge. The alternative hypothesis is what you may believe to be true.

Based on the graphical analysis you performed in the previous chapter and the descriptive analysis above, you suspect that the difference in the average number of delivery days (response) across shipping centers (factor) is statistically significant. To verify this, perform a one-way ANOVA, which tests the equality of two or more means categorized by a single factor. Also, conduct a Tukey's multiple comparison test to see which shipping center means are different.

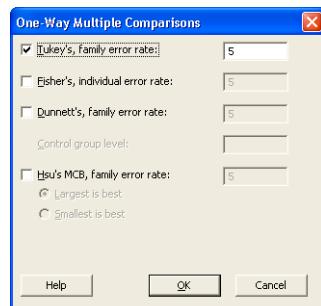
Perform an ANOVA

- 1 Choose Stat > ANOVA > One-Way.
- 2 In Response, enter *Days*. In Factor, enter *Center*.

In many dialog boxes for statistical commands, you can choose frequently used or required options. Use the subdialog box buttons to choose other options.



- 3 Click Comparisons.
- 4 Check Tukey's, family error rate, then click OK.



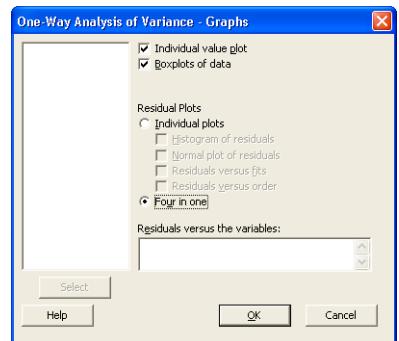
5 Click Graphs.

For many statistical commands, Minitab includes built-in graphs that help you interpret the results and assess the validity of statistical assumptions.

6 Check Individual value plot and Boxplots of data.

7 Under Residual Plots, choose Four in one.

8 Click OK in each dialog box.

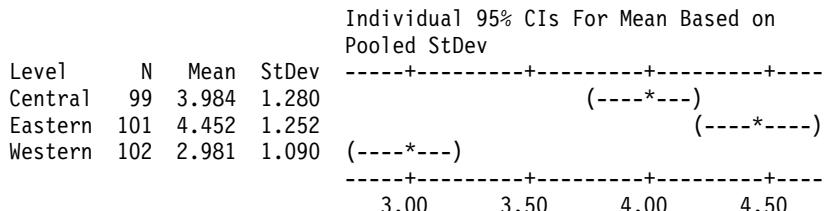


Session window output

One-way ANOVA: Days versus Center

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Center	2	114.63	57.32	39.19	0.000
Error	299	437.28	1.46		
Total	301	551.92			

S = 1.209 R-Sq = 20.77% R-Sq(adj) = 20.24%



Pooled StDev = 1.209

Grouping Information Using Tukey Method

Center	N	Mean	Grouping
Eastern	101	4.452	A
Central	99	3.984	B
Western	102	2.981	C

Means that do not share a letter are significantly different.

Tukey 95% Simultaneous Confidence Intervals
All Pairwise Comparisons among Levels of Center

Individual confidence level = 98.01%

Center = Central subtracted from:

Center	Lower	Center	Upper				
Eastern	0.068	0.468	0.868		(---*---		
Western	-1.402	-1.003	-0.603	(---*---			

Center = Eastern subtracted from:

Center	Lower	Center	Upper				
Western	-1.868	-1.471	-1.073	(---*---			

Interpret results

The decision-making process for a hypothesis test can be based on the probability value (p-value) for the given test.

- If the p-value is less than or equal to a predetermined level of significance (α -level), then you reject the null hypothesis and claim support for the alternative hypothesis.
- If the p-value is greater than the α -level, you fail to reject the null hypothesis and cannot claim support for the alternative hypothesis.

In the ANOVA table, the p-value (0.000) provides sufficient evidence that the average delivery time is different for at least one of the shipping centers from the others when α is 0.05. In the individual 95% confidence intervals table, notice that none of the intervals overlap, which supports the theory that the means are statistically different. However, you need to interpret the multiple comparison results to see where the differences exist among the shipping center averages.

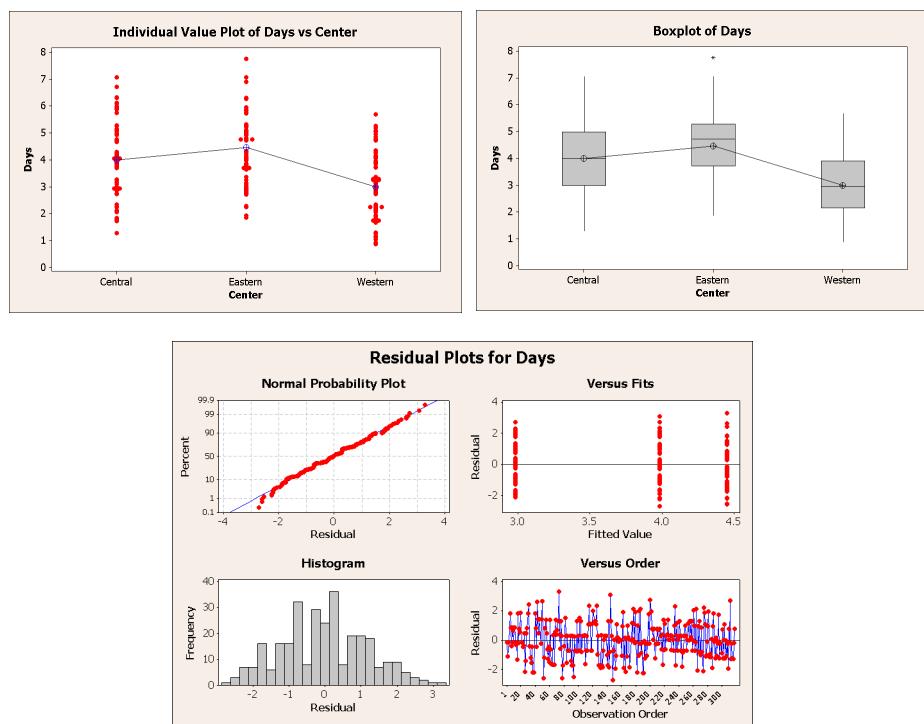
Tukey's test provides grouping information and two sets of multiple comparison intervals. In the grouping table, factor levels within the same group are not significantly different from each other. Each shipping center is in a different group. Therefore, all levels means have significantly different average delivery times.

The Tukey confidence intervals show:

- Central shipping center mean subtracted from Eastern and Western shipping center means
- Eastern shipping center mean subtracted from Western center mean

The first interval in the first set of the Tukey output is 0.068 to 0.868. That is, the mean delivery time of the Eastern center minus that of the Central center is somewhere between 0.068 and 0.868 days. The Eastern center's deliveries take longer than the Central center's deliveries. You similarly interpret the other Tukey test results. The means for all shipping centers differ significantly because all of the confidence intervals exclude zero. Therefore, all the shipping centers have significantly different average delivery times. The Western shipping center has the fastest mean delivery time (2.981 days).

Graph window output



Interpret results

The individual value plots and boxplots indicate that the delivery time varies by shipping center, which is consistent with the graphs from the previous chapter. The boxplot for the Eastern shipping center indicates the presence of one outlier (indicated by *), which is an order with an unusually long delivery time.

Use residual plots, available with many statistical commands, to check statistical assumptions:

- Normal probability plot—to detect nonnormality. An approximately straight line indicates that the residuals are normally distributed.
- Histogram of the residuals—to detect multiple peaks, outliers, and nonnormality. The histogram should be approximately symmetric and bell-shaped.

- Residuals versus the fitted values—to detect nonconstant variance, missing higher-order terms, and outliers. The residuals should be scattered randomly around zero.
- Residuals versus order—to detect time-dependence of residuals. The residuals should exhibit no clear pattern.

For the shipping data, the four-in-one residual plots indicate no violations of statistical assumptions. The one-way ANOVA model fits the data reasonably well.



In Minitab, you can display each of the residual plots on a separate page. You can also create a plot of the residuals versus the variables.

Access StatGuide

You want more information on how to interpret a one-way ANOVA, particularly Tukey's multiple comparison test. Minitab StatGuide provides detailed information about the Session and Graph window output for most statistical commands.

- 1 Place your cursor anywhere in the one-way ANOVA Session window output.
- 2 Click  on the Standard toolbar.
- 3 You want to learn more about Tukey's multiple comparison method. In the Contents pane, click **Tukey's method**.
- 4 If you like, use   to browse through the one-way ANOVA topics.
- 5 In the StatGuide window, click  to close it.



For more information about using the StatGuide, see *StatGuide* on page 10-8.

Save project

Save all your work in a Minitab project.

- 1 Choose **File > Save Project As**.
- 2 Navigate to the folder in which you want to save your files.
- 3 In **File name**, type *My_Stats.MPJ*.
- 4 Click **Save**.

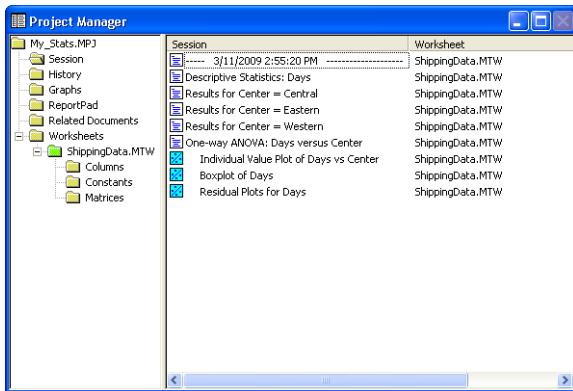
Using Minitab's Project Manager

Now you have a Minitab project that contains a worksheet, several graphs, and Session window output from your analyses. The Project Manager helps you navigate, view, and manipulate parts of your Minitab project.

Use the Project Manager to view the statistical analyses you just conducted.

Open Project Manager

- 1 To access the Project Manager, click  on the Project Manager toolbar or press [Ctrl]+[I].



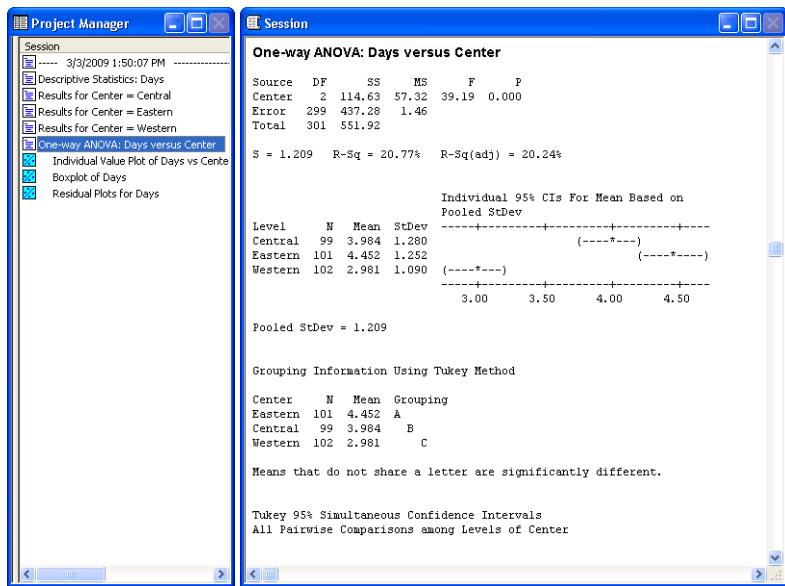
You can easily view the Session window output and graphs by choosing from the list in the right pane. You can also use the icons on the Project Manager toolbar to access different output.

For more information, see *Project Manager* on page 11-3.

View Session window output

You want to review the one-way ANOVA output. To become familiar with the Project Manager toolbar, use the Show Session Folder icon  on the toolbar, which opens the Session window.

- 1 Click  on the Project Manager toolbar.
- 2 Double-click **One-way ANOVA: Days versus Center** in the left pane.

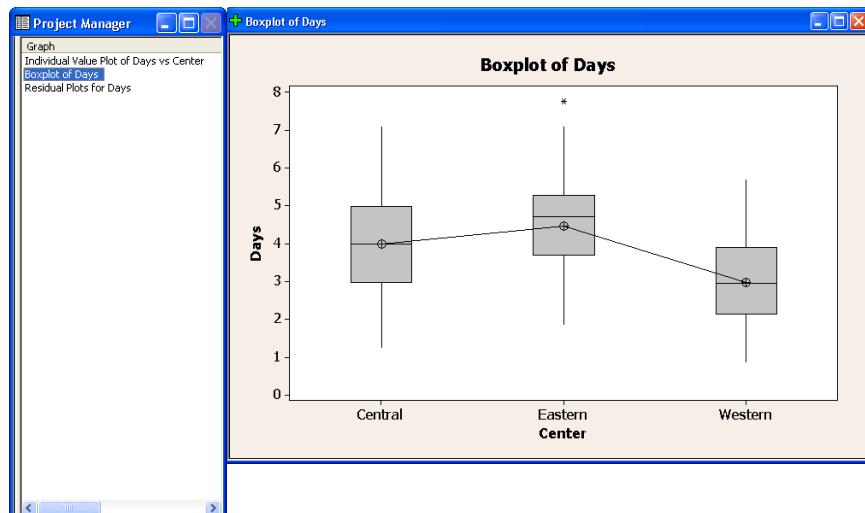


The Project Manager displays the one-way ANOVA Session window output in the right pane.

View graphs

You also want to view the boxplot again. Use the Show Graphs icon on the toolbar.

- 1 Click on the Project Manager toolbar.
- 2 In the left pane, double-click Boxplot of Days in the left pane.



The Project Manager displays the boxplot in the Graph window in the right pane.

What's Next

The descriptive statistics and ANOVA results indicate that the Western center has the fewest late and back orders and the shortest delivery time. In the next chapter, you create a control chart and conduct a capability analysis to investigate whether the Western shipping center's process is stable over time and is capable of operating within specifications.



4

Assessing Quality

Objectives

In this chapter, you:

- Set options for control charts, page 4-2
- Create and interpret control charts, page 4-3
- Update a control chart, page 4-5
- View subgroup information, page 4-7
- Add a reference line to a control chart, page 4-7
- Conduct and interpret a capability analysis, page 4-9

Overview

Quality is the degree to which products or services meet the needs of customers. Common objectives for quality professionals include reducing defect rates, manufacturing products within specifications, and standardizing delivery time.

Minitab offers a wide array of methods to help you evaluate quality in an objective, quantitative way: control charts, quality planning tools, and measurement systems analysis (gage studies), process capability, and reliability/survival analysis. This chapter discusses control charts and process capability.

Features of Minitab control charts include:

- The ability to choose how to estimate parameters and control limits, as well as display tests for special causes and historical stages.
- Customizable attributes, such as adding a reference line, changing the scale, and modifying titles. As with other Minitab graphs, you can customize control charts when and after you create them.

Features of process capability commands include:

- The ability to analyze many data distribution types, such as normal, exponential, Weibull, gamma, Poisson, and binomial.
- An array of charts that can be used to verify that the process is in control and that the data follow the chosen distribution.

The graphical and statistical analyses conducted in the previous chapter show that the Western shipping center has the fastest delivery time. In this chapter, you determine whether the center's process is stable (in control) and capable of operating within specifications.

Evaluating Process Stability

Use control charts to track process stability over time and to detect the presence of special causes, which are unusual occurrences that are not a normal part of the process.

Minitab plots a process statistic—such as a subgroup mean, individual observation, weighted statistic, or number of defects—versus a sample number or time. Minitab draws the:

- Center line at the average of the statistic
- Upper control limit (UCL) at 3 standard deviations above the center line
- Lower control limit (LCL) at 3 standard deviations below the center line

For all control charts, you can modify Minitab's default chart specifications. For example, you can define the estimation method for the process standard deviation, specify the tests for special causes, and display process stages by defining historical stages.



For additional information on Minitab's control charts, go to *Control Charts* in the Minitab Help index.

Set options for control charts

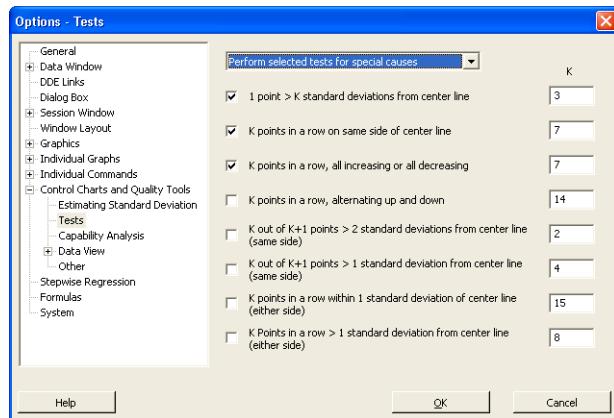
Before you create a control chart for the book shipping data, you want to specify options different from Minitab's defaults for testing the randomness of the data for all control charts.

The Automotive Industry Action Group (AIAG) suggests using the following guidelines to test for special causes:

- Test 1: 1 point > 3 standard deviations from center line
- Test 2: 9 points in a row on the same side of center line
- Test 3: 6 points in a row, all increasing or all decreasing

Also, in accordance with AIAG guidelines, for all future control charts, you want to use a value of 7 for tests 2 and 3. You can easily do this by setting options for your control charts analysis. When you set options, affected dialog boxes automatically reflect your preferences.

- 1** Choose Tools ► Options ► Control Charts and Quality Tools ► Tests.
- 2** Check the first three tests.
- 3** Under K for the second test, change the value to 7.
- 4** Under K for the third test, change the value to 7.
- 5** Click OK.



If you set options, you can restore Minitab's default settings at any time. For more information, see *Restoring Minitab's Default Settings* on page 9-6.

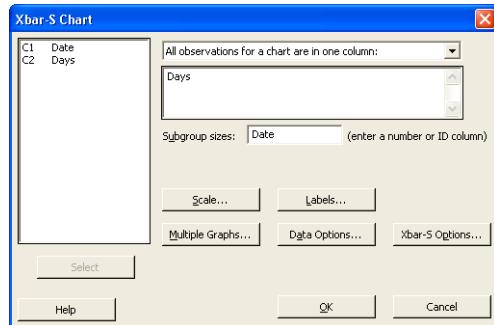
Create \bar{X} and S chart

Now you are ready to create a control chart to see whether the delivery process is stable over time. You randomly select 10 samples for 20 days to examine changes in the mean and variability of delivery time. Create an \bar{X} and S chart with which you can monitor the process mean and variability simultaneously. Use \bar{X} and S charts when you have subgroups of size 9 or more.

- 1** If continuing from the previous chapter, choose File ► New, then choose **Minitab Project**. Click OK. Otherwise, just start Minitab.
- 2** Choose File ► Open Project.
- 3** Navigate to C:\Program Files\Minitab\Minitab 16\English\Sample Data\Meet Minitab. (Adjust this if you chose to install Minitab to a location other than the default.)
- 4** Choose Quality.MPJ. Click Open.
- 5** Choose Stat ► Control Charts ► Variables Charts for Subgroups ► Xbar-S.

To create a control chart, you only need to complete the main dialog box. However, you can click any button to select options for customizing your chart.

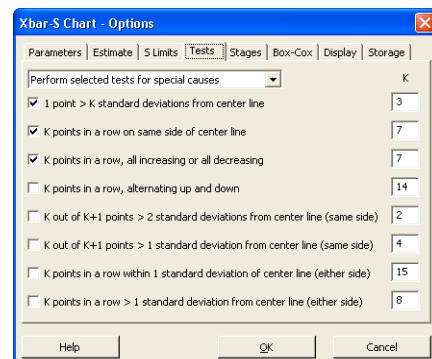
- 6 Choose All observations for a chart are in one column, then enter Days.
- 7 In Subgroup sizes, enter Date.



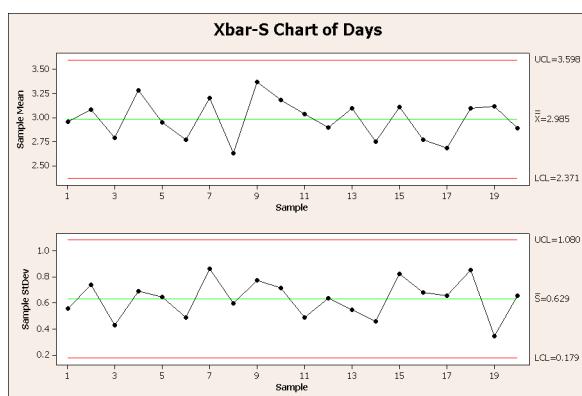
- 8 Click Xbar-S Options, then click the Tests tab. Notice this dialog box reflects the tests and test values you specified earlier. (See Set options for control charts on page 4-2.)

You can click any tab to open dialog boxes to customize your control chart. Available tabs depend on whatever is appropriate for the chart type. Parameters, Estimate, Display, and Storage are available for all control charts. Stages, Tests, S Limits, and Box-Cox are available for most charts. Other options are available for specific charts.

- 9 Click OK in each dialog box.



Graph window output



Interpret \bar{X} and S chart

The data points for the Western shipping center fall within the bounds of the control limits, and do not display any nonrandom patterns. Therefore, the process mean and process standard deviation appear to be in control (stable). The mean (\bar{X}), is 2.985, and the average standard deviation (\bar{S}) is 0.629.

Update control chart

Graph updating allows you to update a graph when the data change without re-creating the graph. Graph updating is available for all graphs in the Graph menu (except Stem-and-Leaf) and all control charts.

After creating the \bar{X} and S chart, the Western shipping center manager gives you more data collected on 3/23/2009. Add the data to the worksheet and update the control chart.

Add the data to the worksheet

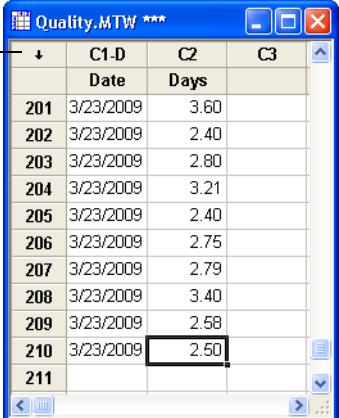
You need to add both date/time data to C1 and numeric data to C2.

- 1 Click the Data window to make it active.
- 2 Place your cursor in any cell in C1, then press [End] to go to the bottom of the worksheet.
- 3 To add the date 3/23/2009 to rows 201–210:
 - First, type 3/23/2009 in row 201 in C1.
 - Then, select the cell containing 3/23/2009, place the cursor over the Autofill handle in the lower-right corner of the highlighted cell. When the mouse is over the handle, a cross symbol (+) appears. Press [Ctrl] and drag the cursor to row 210 to fill the cells with the repeated date value. When you hold [Ctrl] down, a superscript cross appears above the Autofill cross symbol (+), indicating that repeated, rather than sequential, values will be added to the cells.
- 4 Add the following data to C2, starting in row 201:

3.60 2.40 2.80 3.21 2.40 2.75 2.79 3.40 2.58 2.50

	C1-D	C2	C3
	Date	Days	
195	3/22/2009	2.50	
196	3/22/2009	2.85	
197	3/22/2009	2.69	
198	3/22/2009	1.83	
199	3/22/2009	3.59	
200	3/22/2009	2.82	
201	3/23/2009	2.50	
202			
203			
204			

If the data entry arrow is facing downward, pressing [Enter] moves the cursor to the next cell down.



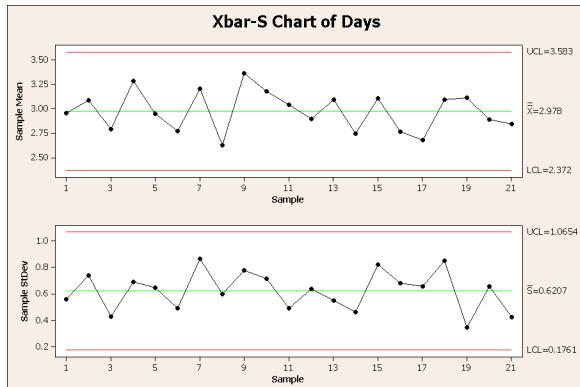
	C1-D	C2	C3
	Date	Days	
201	3/23/2009	3.60	
202	3/23/2009	2.40	
203	3/23/2009	2.80	
204	3/23/2009	3.21	
205	3/23/2009	2.40	
206	3/23/2009	2.75	
207	3/23/2009	2.79	
208	3/23/2009	3.40	
209	3/23/2009	2.58	
210	3/23/2009	2.50	
211			

- Verify that you entered the data correctly.

Update the control chart

- Right-click the \bar{X} and S chart and choose **Update Graph Now**.

Graph window output



The \bar{X} and S chart now includes the new subgroup. The mean ($\bar{X} = 2.978$) and standard deviation ($\bar{S} = 0.6207$) have changed slightly, but the process still appears to be in control.



- To update all graphs and control charts automatically:
- Choose **Tools > Options > Graphics > Other Graphics Options**.
 - Check **On creation, set graph to update automatically when data change**.

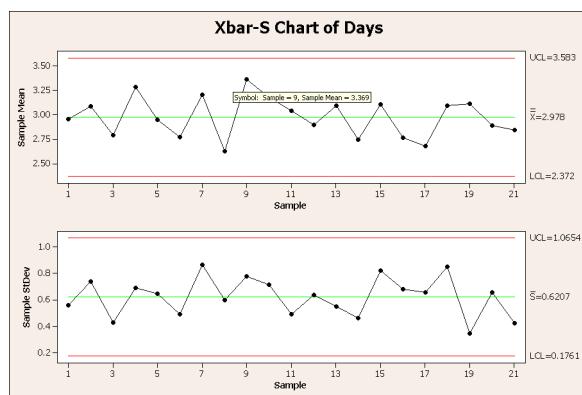
View subgroup information

Graph window output

As with any Minitab graph, when you move your mouse over the points in a control chart, you see various information about the data.

You want to find out the mean of sample 9, the subgroup with the largest mean.

- Move your mouse over the data point for sample 9.



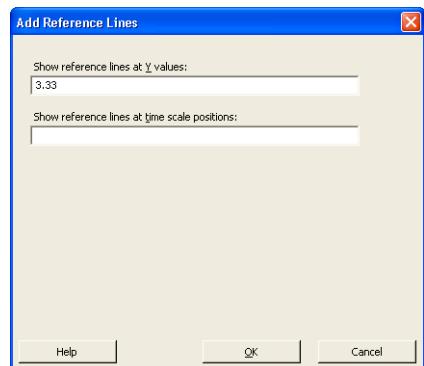
Interpret results

The data tip shows that sample 9 has a mean delivery time of 3.369 days.

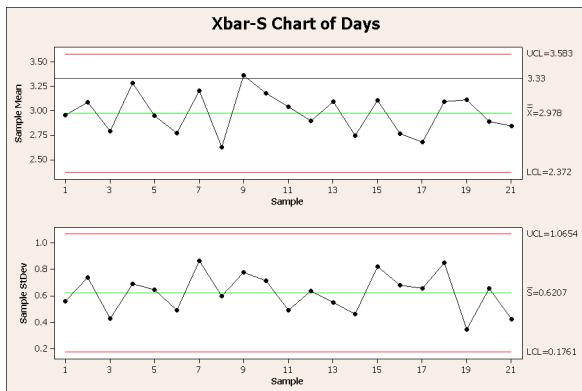
Add reference line

A goal for the online bookstore is for all customers to receive their orders in 3.33 days (80 hours) on average, so you want to compare the average delivery time for the Western shipping center to this target. You can show the target level on the \bar{X} chart by adding a reference line.

- Right-click the \bar{X} chart (the top chart), and choose Add > Reference Lines.
- In Show reference lines at Y values, type 3.33.
- Click OK.



*Graph
window
output*



Interpret results

The center line (\bar{X}) is well below the reference line, indicating that, on average, the Western shipping center delivers books faster than the target of 3.33 days. Only subgroup 9 has a delivery time that falls above the reference line (> 3.33).

Evaluating Process Capability

After you determine that a process is in statistical control, you want to know whether the process is capable—does it meet specifications and produce “good” parts or results? You determine capability by comparing the spread of the process variation to the width of the specification limits. If the process is not in control before you assess its capability, you may get incorrect estimates of process capability.

In Minitab, you can assess process capability graphically by drawing capability histograms and capability plots. These graphs help you assess the distribution of the data and verify that the process is in control. Capability indices, or statistics, are a simple way of assessing process capability. Because process information is reduced to a single number, you can use capability statistics to compare the capability of one process to another. Minitab offers capability analysis for many distribution types, including normal, exponential, Weibull, gamma, Poisson, and binomial.



For more information on process capability, go to *Process Capability* in the Minitab Help index.

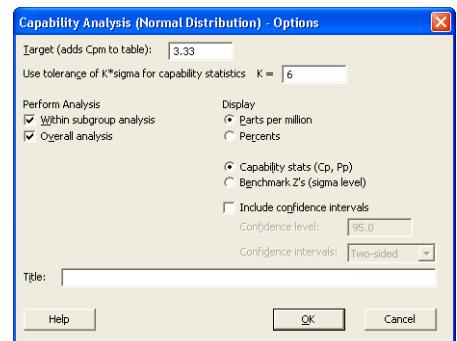
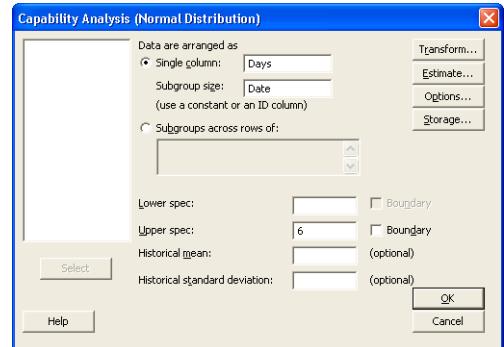
Conduct capability analysis

Now that you know the delivery process is in control, conduct a capability analysis to determine whether the book delivery process is within specification limits and results in acceptable delivery times. The target value of the delivery process is 3.33 days. The upper specification limit (USL) is 6 (an order that is received after 6 days is considered late); no lower specification limit (LSL) is identified. The distribution is approximately normal, so you can use a normal capability analysis.

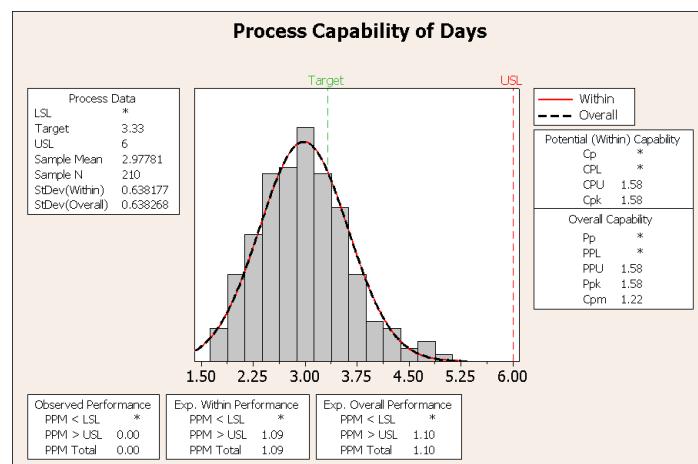
- 1 Choose Stat > Quality Tools > Capability Analysis > Normal.
- 2 Under Data are arranged as, choose Single column. Enter Days.
- 3 In Subgroup size, enter Date.
- 4 In Upper spec, type 6.
- 5 Click Options. In Target (adds Cpm to table), type 3.33.

As with other Minitab commands, you can modify a capability analysis either by specifying information in the main dialog box or by clicking one of the subdialog box buttons.

- 6 Click OK in each dialog box.



Graph window output



Interpret results

All the potential and overall capability statistics are larger than 1.33 (a generally accepted minimum value), indicating the Western shipping center's process is capable and, therefore, delivers orders in an acceptable amount of time.

The Cpm value (the ratio of the specification spread, USL – LSL, to the square root of the mean squared deviation from the target value) is 1.22, which indicates that the process does not meet the target value. The \bar{X} chart with the reference line shows that the process average fell below the target value, indicating favorable results. You conclude that customers, on average, are getting their orders sooner than the goal of 3.33 days.



For more information on how to interpret capability analyses, go to the Capability Analysis topics in the StatGuide.

Save project

Save all of your work in a Minitab project.

- 1 Choose **File > Save Project As**.
- 2 Navigate to the folder in which you want to save your files.
- 3 In **File name**, type *My_Quality.MPJ*.
- 4 Click **Save**.

What's Next

The quality analysis indicates that the Western shipping center's process is in control and is capable of meeting specification limits. In the next chapter, you design an experiment and analyze the results to investigate ways to further improve the order and delivery process at the Western shipping center.



5

Designing an Experiment

Objectives

In this chapter, you:

- Become familiar with designed experiments in Minitab, page 5-1
- Create a factorial design, page 5-2
- View a design and enter data in the worksheet, page 5-5
- Analyze a design and interpret results, page 5-6
- Create and interpret main effects and interaction plots, page 5-9

Overview

Design of experiments (DOE) capabilities provide a method for simultaneously investigating the effects of multiple variables on an output variable (response). These experiments consist of a series of runs, or tests, in which purposeful changes are made to input variables or factors, and data are collected at each run. Quality professionals use DOE to identify the process conditions and product components that influence quality and then determine the input variable (factor) settings that maximize results.

Minitab offers four types of designed experiments: factorial, response surface, mixture, and Taguchi (robust). The steps you follow in Minitab to create, analyze, and graph an experimental design are similar for all design types. After you conduct the experiment and enter the results, Minitab provides several analytical and graphing tools to help you understand the results. While this chapter demonstrates the typical steps for creating and analyzing a factorial design, you can apply these steps to any design you create in Minitab.

Features of Minitab DOE commands include:

- Catalogs of experimental designs from which you can choose, to make creating a design easier
- Automatic creation and storage of your design once you have specified its properties
- Ability to display and store diagnostic statistics, to help you interpret the results
- Graphs that assist you in interpreting and presenting the results

In this chapter, you want to further improve the amount of time it takes to get orders to customers from the Western shipping center. After evaluating many potentially important factors, you decide to investigate two factors that may decrease the time to prepare an order for shipment: the order processing system and packing procedure.

The Western center is experimenting with a new order processing system and you want to determine if it will speed up order preparation. The center also has two different packing procedures and you want to investigate which one is more efficient. You decide to conduct a factorial experiment to find out which combination of factors results in the shortest time to prepare an order for shipment. The results of this experiment will help you make decisions about the order processing system and packing procedures used in the shipping center.



For more information on the types of designs that Minitab offers, go to *DOE* in the Minitab Help index.

Creating an Experimental Design

Before you can enter or analyze measurement data in Minitab, you must first create an experimental design and store it in the worksheet. Depending on the requirements of your experiment, you can choose from a variety of designs. Minitab helps you select a design by providing a list of all the available designs. Once you have chosen the design and its features, Minitab automatically creates the design and stores it in the worksheet for you.

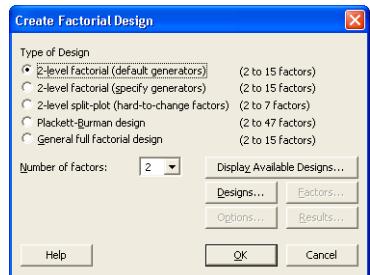
Select design

You want to create a factorial design to examine the relationship between two factors, order processing system and packing procedure, and the time it takes to prepare an order for shipping.

- 1 If continuing from the previous chapter, choose **File > New**, then choose **Minitab Project**. Click **OK**. Otherwise, just start Minitab.

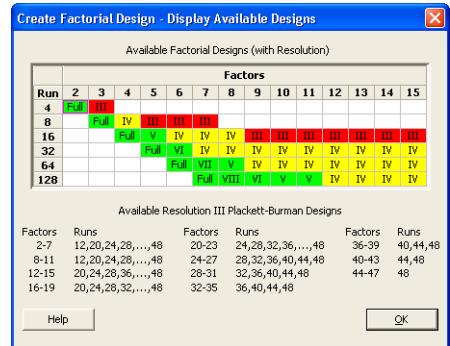
2 Choose Stat ▶ DOE ▶ Factorial ▶ Create Factorial Design.

When you create a design in Minitab, initially only two buttons are enabled, **Display Available Designs** and **Designs**. The other buttons are enabled after you complete the **Designs** subdialog box.



3 Click Display Available Designs.

For most design types, Minitab displays all the possible designs and number of required runs in the **Display Available Designs** dialog box.



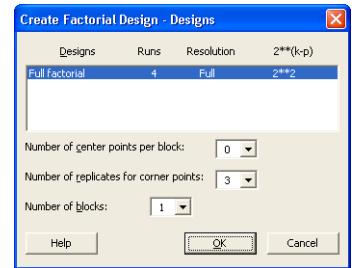
4 Click OK to return to the main dialog box.

5 Under Type of Design, choose 2-level factorial (default generators).

6 In Number of factors, choose 2.

7 Click Designs.

The box at the top shows all available designs for the design type and the number of factors you chose. In this example, because you are conducting a factorial design with two factors, you have only one option: a full factorial design with four runs. A two-level design with two factors has 2^2 (or four) possible factor combinations.



8 In Number of replicates for corner points, choose 3.

9 Click OK to return to the main dialog box. Notice that Minitab enables the remaining buttons.

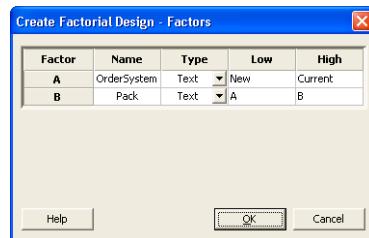
Name factors and set factor levels

Minitab enters the names and levels you enter for each factor into the worksheet and uses the names as the labels for the factors on the analysis output and graphs. If you do not enter factor levels, Minitab sets the low level at -1 and the high level at 1.

1 Click Factors.

2 Click the first row of the **Name** column to change the name of the first factor. Then, use the arrow keys to navigate within the table, moving across rows or down columns. In the row for:

- Factor A, type *OrderSystem* in **Name**, *New* in **Low**, and *Current* in **High**. Under **Type**, choose **Text**.
 - Factor B, type *Pack* in **Name**, *A* in **Low**, and *B* in **High**. Under **Type**, choose **Text**.
- 3** Click **OK** to return to the main dialog box.



Randomize and store design

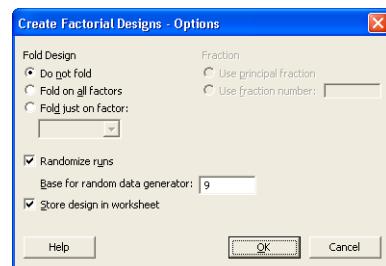
By default, Minitab randomizes the run order of all design types, except Taguchi designs. Randomization helps to ensure that the model meets certain statistical assumptions and can also help reduce the effects of factors not included in the study.

Setting the base for the random data generator ensures you obtain the same run order every time you create the design. While you usually would not do this in practice, setting the base gives the same run order that is used in this example.

1 Click Options.

2 In Base for random data generator, type 9.

3 Make sure Store design in worksheet is checked. Click OK in each dialog box.



Viewing the Design

Every time you create a design, Minitab stores design information and factors in worksheet columns. Open the Data window to see the structure of a typical design. You can also open the worksheet DOE.MTW in the Meet Minitab data folder, which includes the design and the response data.

View design

- 1 Choose Window ► Worksheet 1.

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5-T	C6-T	C7
	StdOrder	RunOrder	CenterPT	Blocks	OrderSystem	Pack	
1	2	1	1	1	Current	A	
2	11	2	1	1	New	B	
3	4	3	1	1	Current	B	
4	3	4	1	1	New	B	
5	1	5	1	1	New	A	
6	12	6	1	1	Current	B	
7	10	7	1	1	Current	A	
8	7	8	1	1	New	B	
9	6	9	1	1	Current	A	
10	8	10	1	1	Current	B	
11	5	11	1	1	New	A	
12	9	12	1	1	New	A	

The RunOrder column (C2), which is randomly determined, indicates the order in which you should collect data. If you do not randomize a design, the StdOrder and RunOrder columns are the same.

In this example, because you did not add center points or block the design, Minitab sets all the values in C3 and C4 to 1. The factors are stored in columns C5 and C6, labeled OrderSystem and Pack. Because you entered the factor levels in the **Factors** subdialog box, you see the actual levels in the worksheet.



You can use **Stat ▶ DOE ▶ Display Design** to switch back and forth between a random and standard order display, and between a coded and uncoded display in the worksheet.

To change the factor settings or names, use **Stat ▶ DOE ▶ Modify Design**. If you only need to change the factor names, you can type them directly in the Data window.

Entering Data

After you conduct the experiment and collect the data, you can enter the data into the worksheet. The characteristic you measure is called a response.

In this example, you measure the number of hours needed to prepare an order for shipment. You obtained the following data from the experiment:

14.72 9.62 13.81 7.97 12.52 13.78 14.64 9.41 13.89 13.89 12.57 14.06

Enter data into worksheet

- 1 In the Data window, click the column name cell of C7 and type *Hours*.
- 2 Type the observed hours listed above into the Hours column of the Data window.

You can enter data in any columns except in those containing design information. You can also enter multiple responses for an experiment, one per column.

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5-T	C6-T	C7	Hours
StdOrder	RunOrder	CenterPt	Blocks	OrderSystem	Pack			
1	2	1	1	1 Current	A			14.72
2	11	2	1	1 New	B			9.62
3	4	3	1	1 Current	B			13.81
4	3	4	1	1 New	B			7.97
5	1	5	1	1 New	A			12.52
6	12	6	1	1 Current	B			13.78
7	10	7	1	1 Current	A			14.64
8	7	8	1	1 New	B			9.41
9	6	9	1	1 Current	A			13.89
10	8	10	1	1 Current	B			13.89
11	5	11	1	1 New	A			12.57
12	9	12	1	1 New	A			14.06



Print a data collection form by choosing **File > Print Worksheet** and making sure **Print Grid Lines** is checked. Use this form to record measurements while you conduct the experiment.

Analyzing the Design

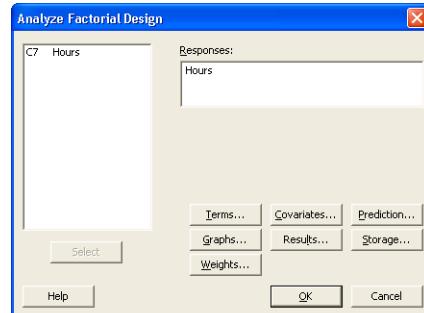
Now that you have created a design and collected the response data, you can fit a model to the data and generate graphs to evaluate the effects. Use the results from the fitted model and graphs to see which factors are important for reducing the number of hours needed to prepare an order for shipment.

Fit a model

Because you have created and stored a factorial design, Minitab enables the **DOE > Factorial** menu commands **Analyze Factorial Design** and **Factorial Plots**. At this point, you can fit a model or generate plots, depending on the design. In this example, you fit the model first.

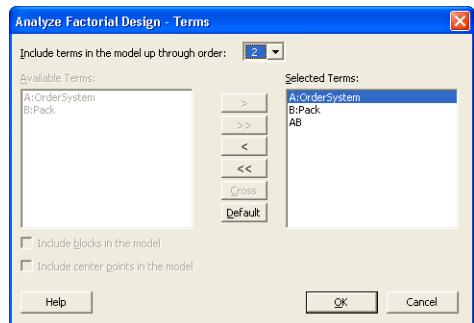
- 1 Choose **Stat > DOE > Factorial > Analyze Factorial Design**.
- 2 In Responses, enter *Hours*.

You must enter a response column before you can open the subdialog boxes.



- 3 Click Terms.** Check to make sure that A: OrderSystem, B: Pack and AB are in the Selected Terms box.

When analyzing a design, always use the **Terms** subdialog box to select the terms to include in the model. You can add or remove factors and interactions by using the arrow buttons. Use the check boxes to include blocks and center points in the model.



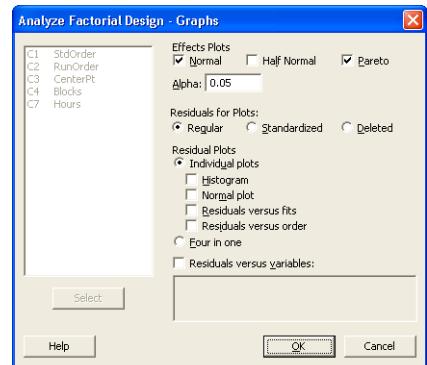
- 4 Click OK.**

- 5 Click Graphs.**

- 6 Under Effects Plots, check Normal and Pareto.**

Effects plots are only available in factorial designs. Residual plots, helpful in checking model assumptions, can be displayed for all design types.

- 7 Click OK in each dialog box.**



Identify important effects

You can use both the Session window output and the two effects plots to determine which effects are important to your process. First, look at the Session window output.

Session window output

Factorial Fit: Hours versus OrderSystem, Pack

Estimated Effects and Coefficients for Hours (coded units)

Term	Effect	Coef	SE Coef	T	P	
Constant		12.573	0.1929	65.20	0.000	
OrderSystem		3.097	1.548	8.03	0.000	
Pack		-2.320	-1.160	0.1929	-6.01	0.000
OrderSystem*Pack		1.730	0.865	0.1929	4.49	0.002

S = 0.668069 PRESS = 8.0337
R-Sq = 93.79% R-Sq(pred) = 86.02% R-Sq(adj) = 91.46%

Analysis of Variance for Hours (coded units)

Source	DF	Seq SS	Adj SS	Adj MS	F	P
Main Effects	2	44.9152	44.9152	22.4576	50.32	0.000
OrderSystem	1	28.7680	28.7680	28.7680	64.46	0.000
Pack	1	16.1472	16.1472	16.1472	36.18	0.000
2-Way Interactions	1	8.9787	8.9787	8.9787	20.12	0.002
OrderSystem*Pack	1	8.9787	8.9787	8.9787	20.12	0.002
Residual Error	8	3.5705	3.5705	0.4463		
Pure Error	8	3.5705	3.5705	0.4463		
Total	11	57.4645				

Estimated Coefficients for Hours using data in uncoded units

Term	Coef
Constant	12.5733
OrderSystem	1.54833
Pack	-1.16000
OrderSystem*Pack	0.865000

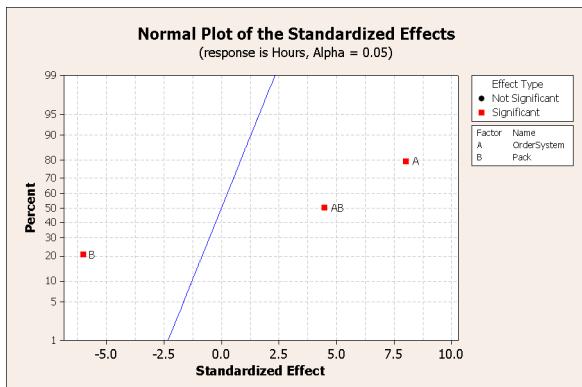
You fit the full model, which includes the two main effects and the two-way interaction. Use the p-values (P) in the Estimated Effects and Coefficients table to determine which effects are significant. Using $\alpha = 0.05$, the main effects for order processing system (OrderSystem) and packing procedure (Pack) and the OrderSystem*Pack interaction are statistically significant; that is, their p-values are less than 0.05.

Interpret effects plots

Next, evaluate the normal probability plot and the Pareto chart of the standardized effects to see which effects influence the response, Hours.

- To make the normal probability plot the active window, choose **Window** ➤ **Effects Plot for Hours**.

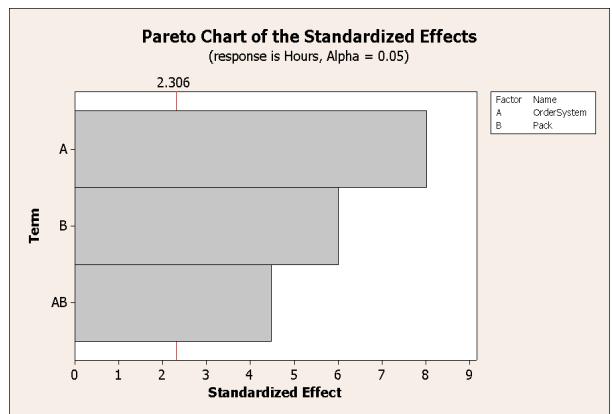
Significant terms are identified by a square symbol. OrderSystem (A), Pack (B), and OrderSystem*Pack (A*B) are significant ($\alpha = 0.05$).



- To make the Pareto chart the active window, choose **Window** ➤ **Effects Pareto for Hours**.

Minitab displays the absolute value of the effects on the Pareto chart. Any effects that extend beyond the reference line are significant at the default level of 0.05.

OrderSystem (A), Pack (B) and OrderSystem*Pack (A*B) are all significant ($\alpha = 0.05$).



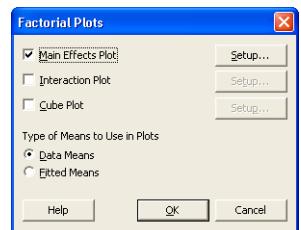
Drawing Conclusions

Display factorial plots

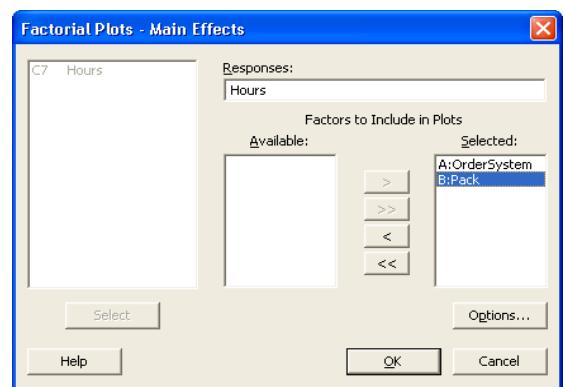
Minitab provides design-specific graphs you can use to interpret your results.

In this example, you generate two factorial plots that enable you to visualize the effects—a main effects plot and an interaction plot.

- 1 Choose Stat > DOE > Factorial > Factorial Plots.
- 2 Check Main Effects Plot, then click Setup.



- 3 In Responses, enter Hours.
- 4 Select the terms you want to plot:
 - Click A:OrderSystem under Available. Then click **>** to move A:OrderSystem factor to Selected.
 - Repeat these actions to move B:Pack to Selected. Click OK.



- 5 Check Interaction Plot, then click Setup.
- 6 Repeat steps 3 and 4.

- 7 Click OK in each dialog box.

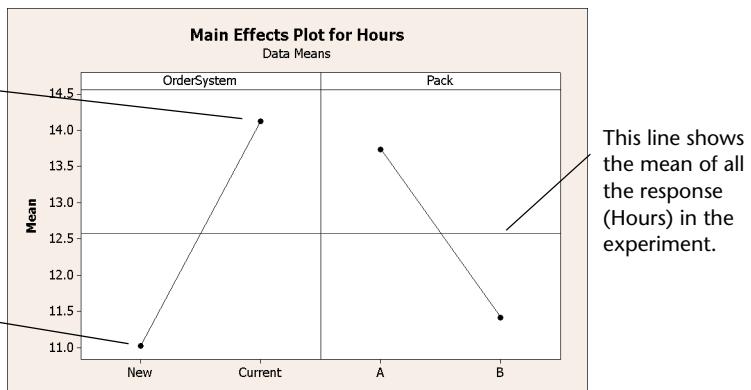
Evaluate plots

Examine the plot that shows the effect of using the new versus current order processing system, or using packing procedure A versus B. These one-factor effects are called main effects.

- 1 Choose **Window > Main Effects Plot for Hours** to make the main effects plot active.

This point shows the mean of all runs using the current order processing system.

This point shows the mean of all runs using the new order processing system.



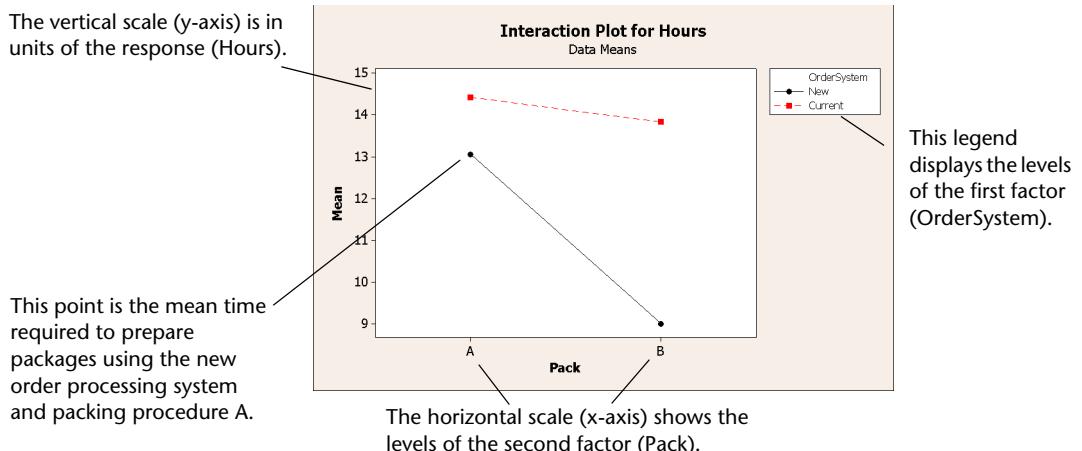
This line shows the mean of all the response (Hours) in the experiment.

The order processing system and packing procedure have a similar effect on order preparation time. That is, the line connecting the mean responses for the new and current order processing system has a slope similar to slope of the line connecting the mean response for packing procedure A and packing procedure B. The plot also indicates that orders using:

- The new order processing system took less time than orders that used the current order processing system.
- Packing procedures B took less time than orders that used packing procedure A

If there were no significant interactions between the factors, a main effects plot would adequately describe where you can get the biggest payoff for changes to your process. Because the interaction in this example is significant, you should next examine the interaction plot. A significant interaction between two factors can affect the interpretation of the main effects.

- 2** Choose Window ▶ Interaction Plot for Hours to make the interaction plot active.



An interaction plot shows the impact that changing the settings of one factor has on another factor. Because an interaction can magnify or diminish main effects, evaluating interactions is extremely important.

The plot shows that book orders processed with the new order processing system and packing procedure B took the fewest hours to prepare (about 9 hours). Orders processed with the current order processing system and packing procedure A took the longest to prepare (about 14.5 hours). Because the slope of the line for the new order processing system is steeper, you conclude that the packing procedure has a greater effect when the new order processing system is used versus the current order processing system.

Based on the results of the experiment, you recommend that the Western shipping center use the new order processing system and packing procedure B to speed up the book shipping process.

Save Project

- 1 Choose File ▶ Save Project As.
- 2 Navigate to the folder in which you want to save your files.
- 3 In File name, enter My_DOE.MPJ.
- 4 Click Save.

What's Next

The factorial experiment indicates you can decrease the time it takes to prepare orders at the Western shipping center by using the new order processing system and packing procedure B. In the next chapter, you learn how to use command language and create and run Execs to quickly rerun an analysis when new data are collected.



6

Using Session Commands

Objectives

In this chapter, you:

- Enable and type session commands, page 6-2
- Conduct an analysis using session commands, page 6-3
- Rerun a series of session commands with Command Line Editor, page 6-5
- Create and run an Exec, page 6-7

Overview

Each menu command has a corresponding session command. Session commands consist of a main command and, in most cases, one or more subcommands. Commands are usually easy-to-remember words, such as PLOT, CHART, or SORT. Both main commands and subcommands can be followed by a series of arguments, which can be columns, constants, or matrices, text strings, or numbers.

Session commands can be:

- Typed into the Session window or the Command Line Editor.
- Copied from the History folder to the Command Line Editor. (When you use menu commands, Minitab generates and stores the corresponding session commands in the History folder.)
- Copied and saved in a file called an Exec, which can be reexecuted and shared with others or used in future sessions.

Use session commands to quickly rerun an analysis in current or future sessions or as an alternative to menu commands. Some users find session commands quicker to use than menu commands once they become familiar with them.

The Western shipping center continuously collects and analyzes shipping time when new data are available. In Chapter 4, *Assessing Quality*, you conducted a capability analysis on data from March. In this chapter, you conduct a capability analysis on data from April using session commands.



To learn more about session commands, choose **Help > Help**, then click **Session Commands** under **References**.

Enabling and Typing Commands

One way to use session commands is to directly type the commands and subcommands at the command prompt in the Session window. However, Minitab does not display the command prompt by default. To enter commands directly into the Session window, you must enable this prompt.

Enable session commands

- 1 If continuing from the previous chapter, choose **File > New**, then choose **Minitab Project** and click **OK**. Otherwise, just start Minitab.
- 2 Choose **File > Open Worksheet**.
- 3 Click **Look in Minitab Sample Data folder**, near the bottom of the dialog box.
- 4 In the Sample Data folder, double-click **Meet Minitab**, then choose **SessionCommands.MTW**. Click **Open**.
- 5 Click the Session window to make it active.
- 6 Choose **Editor > Enable Commands**. A check appears next to the menu item.

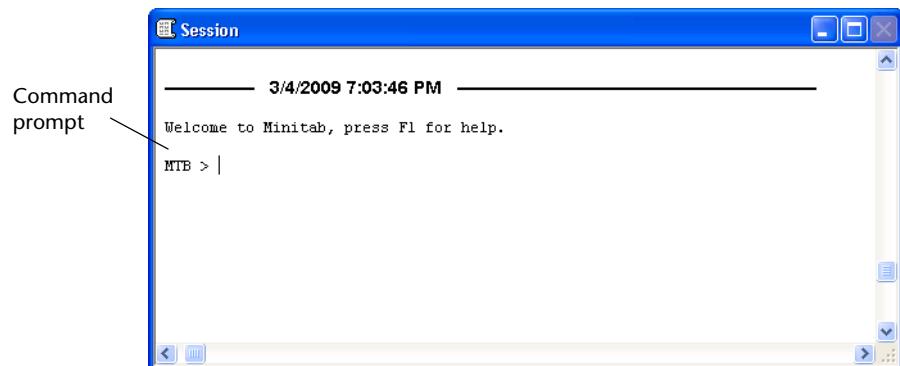


To change the default options and enable session commands for all future sessions:

- 1 Choose **Tools > Options > Session Window > Submitting Commands**.
- 2 Under **Command Language**, click **Enable**.

**Examine
Session
window**

With the command prompt enabled, you can now type session commands in the Session window.



When you execute a command from a menu and session commands are enabled, the corresponding session command appears in the Session window along with your text output. This technique provides a convenient way to learn session commands.

**Conduct an
analysis with
session
commands**

In Chapter 4, *Assessing Quality*, you conducted a capability analysis to determine whether shipping times were within specifications (less than six delivery days). To perform this analysis, you used **Stat > Quality Tools > Capability Analysis > Normal**. Then, using two different dialog boxes, you entered several variables and values.

To continue evaluating shipping times at the Western shipping center, you plan to repeat this analysis at regular intervals. When you collect new data, you can re-create this chart using just a few session commands, instead of filling out multiple dialog boxes. Analyze the April shipping data using session commands.

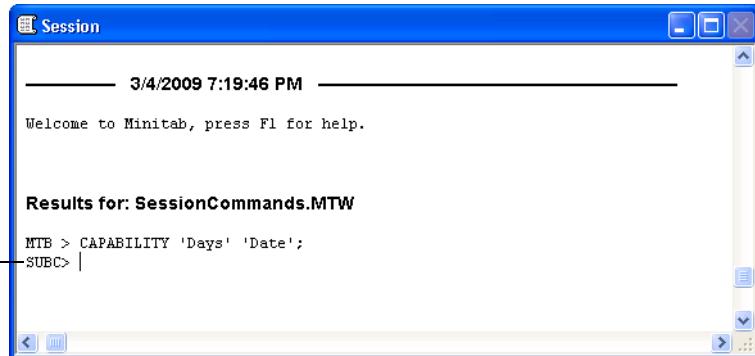
1 In the Session window, at the MTB > prompt, type:

CAPABILITY 'Days' 'Date';

2 Press [Enter].

The semicolon indicates that you want to type a subcommand.

Notice that the MTB > prompt becomes SUBC>, allowing you to add subcommands for the various options used in the earlier capability analysis.



- 3 At the SUBC> prompt, type:

USPEC 6;

- 4 Press [Enter].

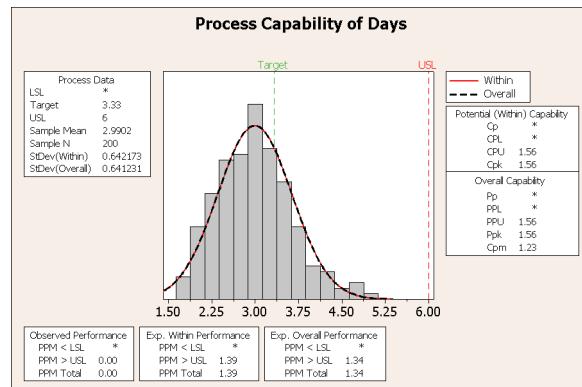
- 5 At the SUBC> prompt, type:

TARGET 3.33.

- 6 Press [Enter].

The period indicates the end of a command sequence.

Minitab displays the capability analysis for the April shipping data.



For more information on session commands, including command and subcommand syntax, type *Help* at the command prompt followed by the first four letters of the command name. For general information on syntax notation, go to **Help > Help**, then click **Session Commands** under **References**. Go to *Notation for session commands* in the Session Command Help index.

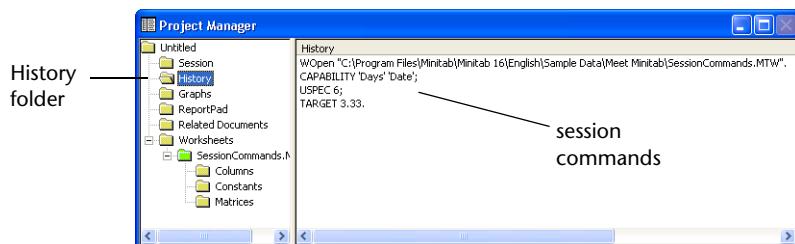
Rerunning a Series of Commands

Minitab generates corresponding session commands for most of the menu commands you used, and stores them in the Project Manager's History folder. Rather than repeat all the previous steps of your analysis using the menus, you can simply rerun these commands by selecting them in the History folder and choosing **Edit > Command Line Editor**.

Session commands for the capability analysis you just conducted are stored in the History folder. Use the History folder and the Command Line Editor to re-create the capability analysis.

Open History folder

- 1 Choose Window > Project Manager.
- 2 Click the History folder.

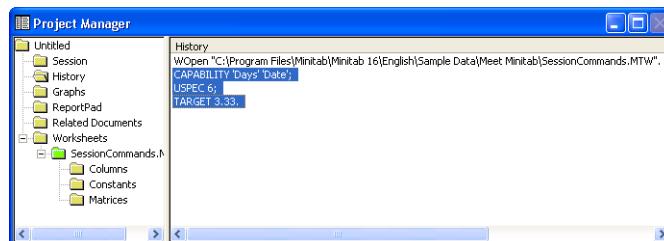


The right pane of the Project Manager contains all the session commands generated during a Minitab session. These commands are stored regardless of whether the command prompt is enabled.

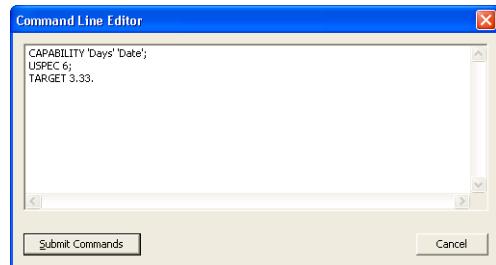
When you select any portion of the session commands in the History folder, those commands automatically appear in the Command Line Editor when you open it.

Reexecute a series of commands

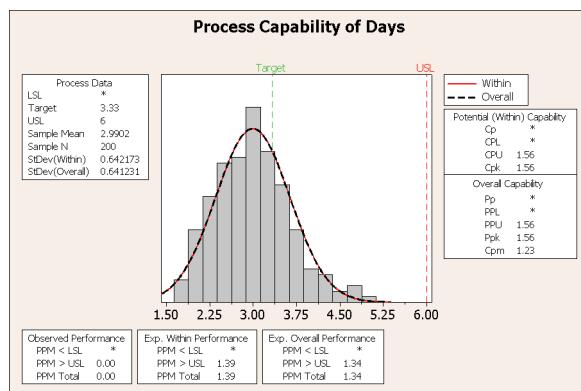
- 1 To highlight the capability analysis session commands, click CAPABILITY 'Days' 'Date'; then press [Shift] and click TARGET 3.33.



- 2 Choose **Edit > Command Line Editor**.
- 3 Click **Submit Commands**.



Graph window output



You have re-created the capability analysis in just a few simple steps.



If you edit a graph or a control chart, Minitab does not automatically generate session commands for the changes made. However, you can generate the session commands, including all editing changes, by using:

- **Editor > Copy Command Language**, which copies the commands to the Clipboard.
- **Editor > Duplicate Graph**, which re-creates the graph and stores the session commands in the History folder.

For more information on **Copy Command Language** and **Duplicate Graph**, go to *Editor menu* and choose the *Graph window* subentry in the Minitab Help index.

Repeating Analyses with Execs

An Exec is a text file containing a series of Minitab commands. To repeat an analysis without using menu commands or typing session commands, save the commands as an Exec and then run the Exec.

The commands stored in the History folder that you used to rerun the above series of commands with the **Command Line Editor** can also be saved as an Exec and executed at any time.

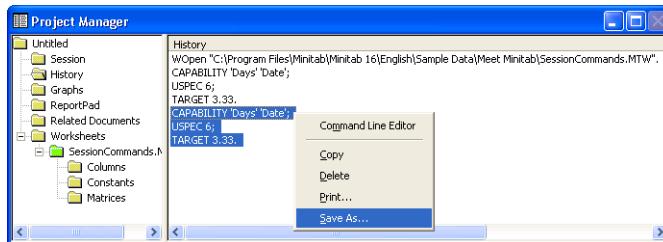


For more information about Execs and other more complex macros, choose **Help > Help**, then click **Macros** under **References**.

Create an Exec from the History folder

Save the capability analysis session commands as an Exec. You can use this Exec to continuously analyze the shipping data.

- 1 Choose **Window > Project Manager**.
- 2 Click the **History** folder.
- 3 To select the capability analysis session commands, click **CAPABILITY 'Days' 'Date'**, then press [Shift] and click **TARGET 3.33**.
- 4 Right-click the selected text and choose **Save As**.

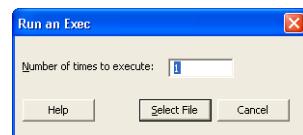


- 5 Navigate to the folder in which you want to save your files.
- 6 In **File name**, type *ShippingGraphs*.
- 7 In **Save as type**, choose **Exec Files (*.MTB)**. Click **Save**.

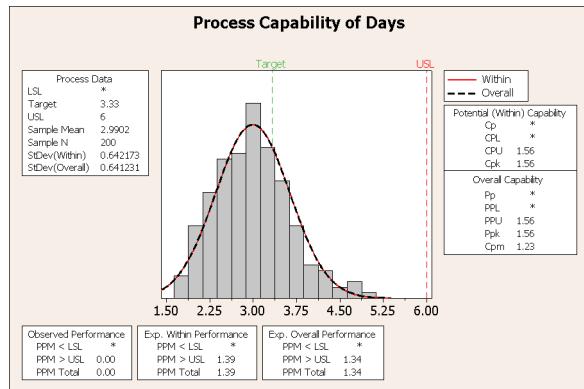
Reexecute commands

You can repeat this analysis at any time by running the Exec.

- 1 Choose **File > Other Files > Run an Exec**.
- 2 Click **Select File**.
- 3 Select the file *ShippingGraphs.MTB*, then click **Open**.



*Graph
window
output*



Minitab executes the commands in the Exec to generate the capability analysis. Because you can run the Exec using any worksheet (as long as the column names match), you can share this file with other Minitab users who need to do the same analysis. For example, the Western shipping center may want to share the capability analysis Exec with the Central and Eastern shipping centers so they can conduct the same analysis on their own shipping data. If you want to use the Exec with a different worksheet or with different column, edit the Exec using a text editor such as Notepad.

Save project

Save all of your work in a Minitab project.

- 1 Choose File ▶ Save Project As.
- 2 In File name, type *My_SessionCommands.MPJ*.
- 3 Click Save.

What's Next

You learned how to use session commands as an alternative to menu commands and as a way to quickly rerun an analysis. In the next chapter, you create a report to show the results of your analysis to your colleagues.



7

Generating a Report

Objectives

In this chapter, you:

- Add a graph to the ReportPad, page 7-2
- Add Session window output to the ReportPad, page 7-3
- Edit in the ReportPad, page 7-5
- Save and view a report, page 7-6
- Copy the ReportPad contents to a word processor, page 7-7
- Edit a Minitab graph in another application, page 7-7
- Send output to Microsoft PowerPoint, page 7-10

Overview

Minitab has several tools to help you create reports:

- ReportPad in the Project Manager, to which you can add Minitab-generated results throughout your sessions
- Copy to Word Processor, which enables you to easily copy content from the ReportPad to a word processor
- Embedded Graph Editor, for editing graphs with Minitab after you have copied them to other applications
- Send To Microsoft Word or PowerPoint, which enables you to send Session window output and graphs directly to Word or PowerPoint

To show your colleagues the shipping data analysis results, you want to prepare a report that includes various elements from your Minitab sessions.

Using the ReportPad

Throughout *Meet Minitab*, you performed several analyses and you want to share the results with colleagues. Minitab's Project Manager contains a folder, called the ReportPad, in which you can create simple reports.

The ReportPad acts as a simple text editor (like Notepad), from which you can quickly print or save in RTF (rich text) or HTML (Web) format. In ReportPad, you can:

- Store Minitab results and graphs in a single document
- Add comments and headings
- Rearrange your output
- Change font sizes
- Print entire output from an analysis
- Create Web-ready reports

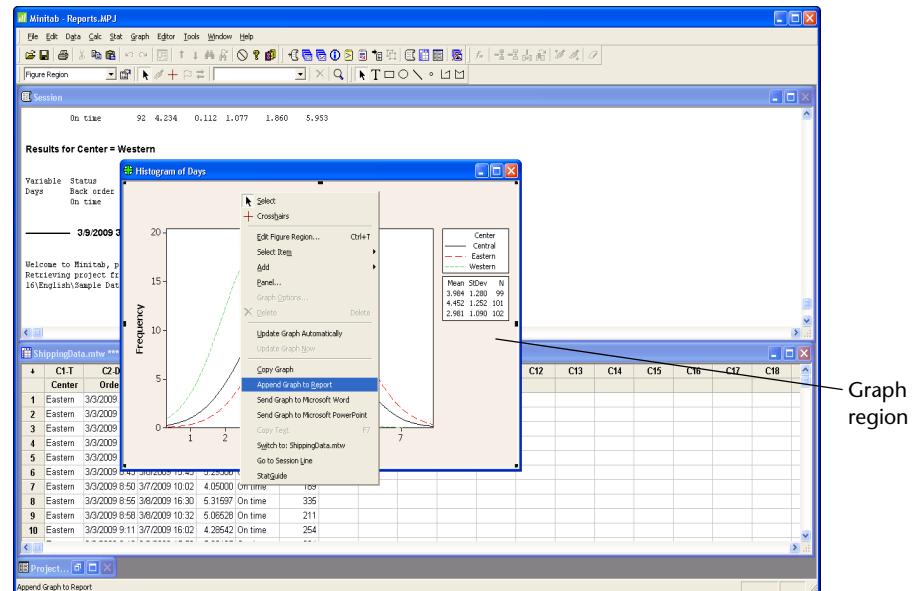
Add graph to ReportPad

You can add components to ReportPad by right-clicking on a graph or Session window output, then choosing **Append to Report**. In addition, text and graphs from other applications can be copied and pasted into Minitab's ReportPad.

Add the histogram with fits and groups you created in Chapter 2, *Graphing Data*, to the ReportPad.

- 1 If continuing from the previous chapter, choose **File > New**, then choose **Minitab Project**. Click **OK**. Otherwise, just start Minitab.
- 2 Choose **File > Open Project**.
- 3 Navigate to C:\Program Files\Minitab\Minitab 16\English\Sample Data\Meet Minitab. (Adjust this if you chose to install Minitab to a location other than the default.)
- 4 Choose **Reports.MPJ**. Click **Open**.
- 5 Choose **Window > Histogram of Days**.

- 6** Right-click anywhere in the graph region, then choose **Append Graph to Report**.



- 7** Choose **Window > Project Manager**.

- 8** Click the **ReportPad** folder. The histogram has been added to the ReportPad.

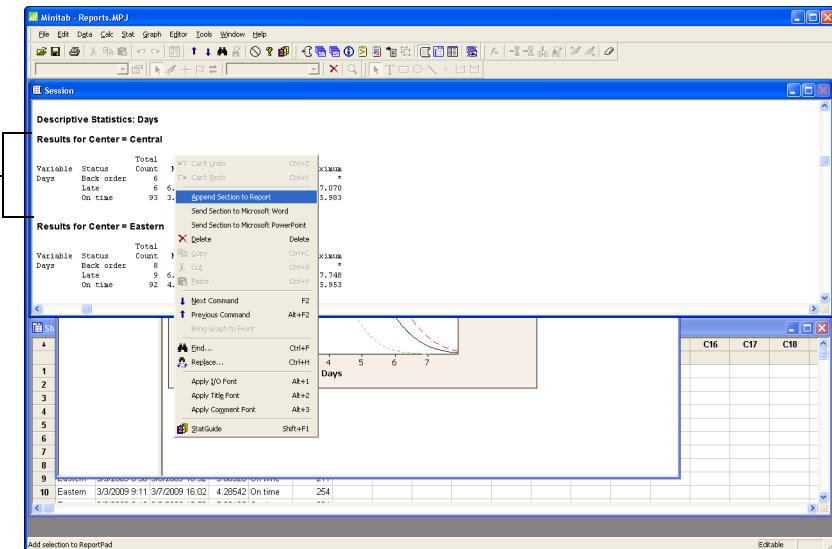
Add Session window output to ReportPad

You also can add Session window output to the ReportPad. In Chapter 3, *Analyzing Data*, you displayed descriptive statistics for the three regional shipping centers. Add the output for the three centers to the ReportPad.

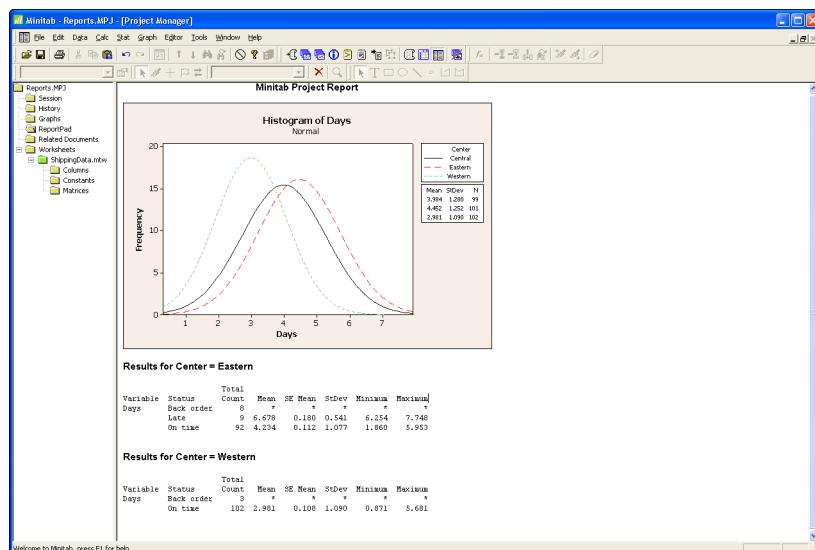
- 1** Choose **Window > Session**.

- 2 In the Session window, click in the output for *Results for Center = Central*. Then right-click and choose **Append Section to Report**. The section of output Minitab appends is delineated by the output titles (which are in bold text).

If you right-click in this area and choose **Append Section to Report**, the results for the Central shipping center are added to the ReportPad.



- 3 Repeat the steps above for the *Results for Center = Eastern* and *Results for Center = Western*.
- 4 Choose **Window ▶ Project Manager**, then click the **ReportPad** folder. Click to maximize the window to see more of your report.





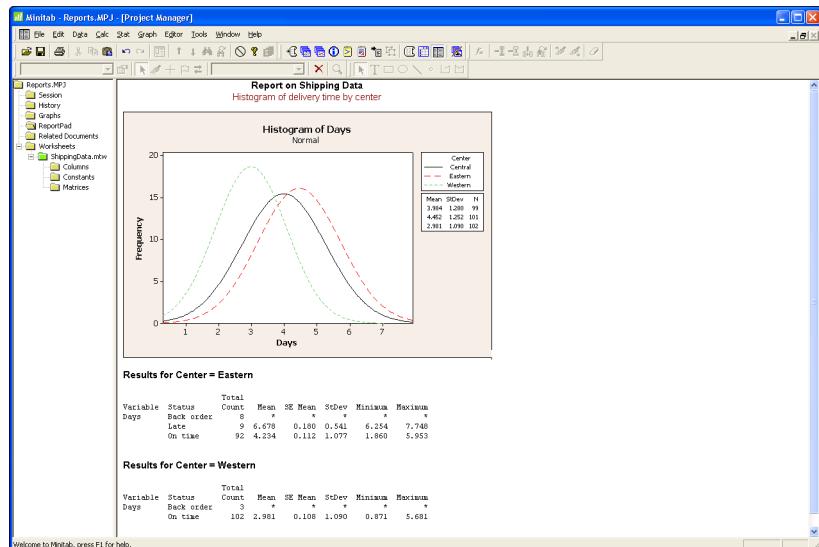
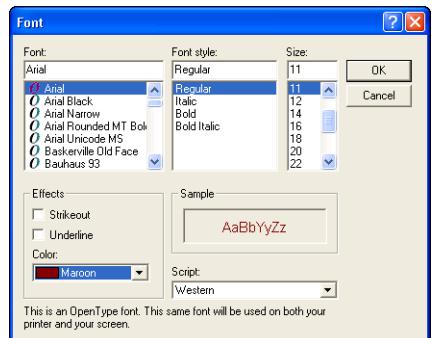
To add multiple sections of Session window output to the ReportPad:

- 1 Highlight the Session window output.
- 2 Right-click in the Session window.
- 3 Choose **Append Selected Lines to Report**.

Edit in ReportPad

Customize the report by replacing the default title and adding a short comment to the graphical output.

- 1 Highlight the default title (**Minitab Project Report**). Type *Report on Shipping Data*. Press [Enter].
- 2 Below *Report on Shipping Data*, type *Histogram of delivery time by center*.
- 3 Highlight the text *Histogram of delivery time by center*. Right-click the highlighted text and choose **Font**.
- 4 From **Font**, choose **Arial**. From **Font style**, choose **Regular**. From **Size**, choose **11**. From **Color**, choose **Maroon**.
- 5 Click **OK**.



You now have a simple report that illustrates some of your results. If you save a Minitab project, you can add additional comments and formatting at any time because Minitab saves the ReportPad contents as part of the project.



All graphs and Session window output remain fully editable after they are appended to the ReportPad. To edit a graph in the ReportPad, double-click the graph to activate Minitab's embedded graph editing tools.

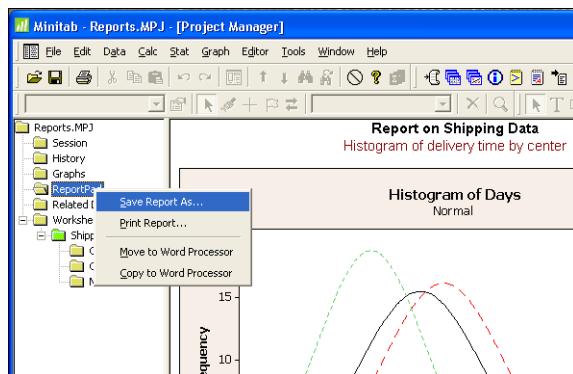
Saving a Report

You can save the contents of the ReportPad (as well as Session window output and worksheets) either as Rich Text Format (RTF) or Web Page (HTML) so you can open them in other applications.

Save as RTF file

Save your report as an RTF file to send electronically to colleagues or to open in other applications.

- 1 In the Project Manager, right-click the **ReportPad** folder and choose **Save Report As...**
- 2 Navigate to the folder in which you want to save your files.
- 3 In **File name**, type *ShippingReport*.
- 4 In **Save as type**, choose **Rich Text Format (*.RTF)**. Click **Save**.



Copying a Report to a Word Processor

Word processors provide formatting options not available in ReportPad, such as adding callouts to highlight important findings and laying graphs side by side.

Two tools in ReportPad, Move to Word Processor and Copy to Word Processor, enable you to transfer the contents of the ReportPad to your word processor without copying and pasting:

- Move to Word Processor transfers the ReportPad contents to a word processor and deletes the contents of the ReportPad.
- Copy to Word Processor transfers the ReportPad contents into a word processor while leaving the original contents in the ReportPad.



You can also directly add output to Microsoft Word by right-clicking on Session window output or a graph and choosing **Send Section To Microsoft Word** or **Send Graph to Microsoft Word**.

Copy report to a word processor

- 1 In the Project Manager, right-click the **ReportPad** folder.
- 2 Choose **Copy to Word Processor**.
- 3 In **File name**, type *Shipping Report*. You do not need to choose a file type, because Rich Text Format (*.RTF) is the only option available.
- 4 Click **Save**.

Minitab automatically opens your default word processor and loads the RTF file you just saved.

You can now edit your Minitab content in the word processor.

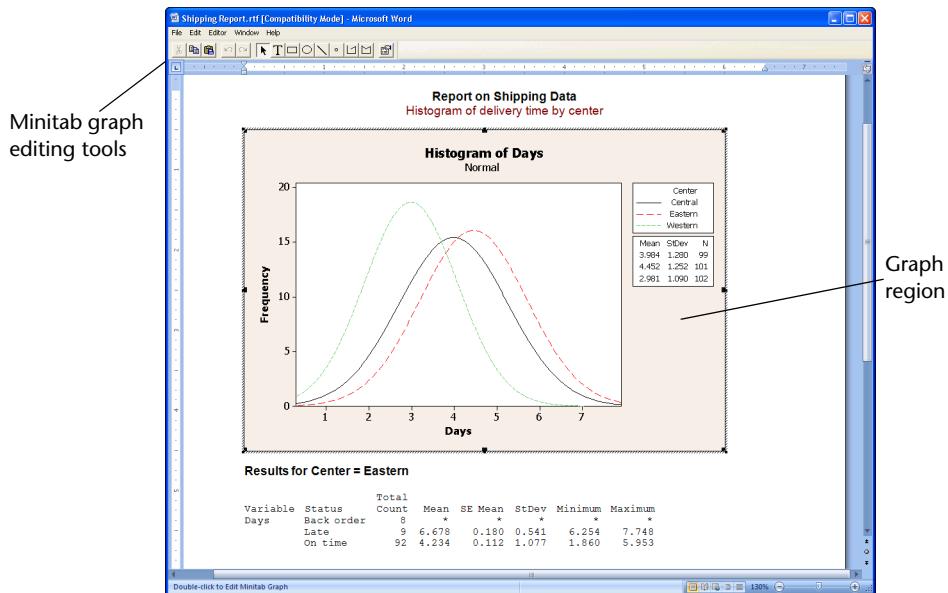
Using Embedded Graph Editing Tools

When you copy graphs to a word processor or other application, either with copy/paste or with Copy to Word Processor, you can use the Embedded Graph Editor to access all Minitab's graph editing tools.

Edit Minitab graph in a word processor

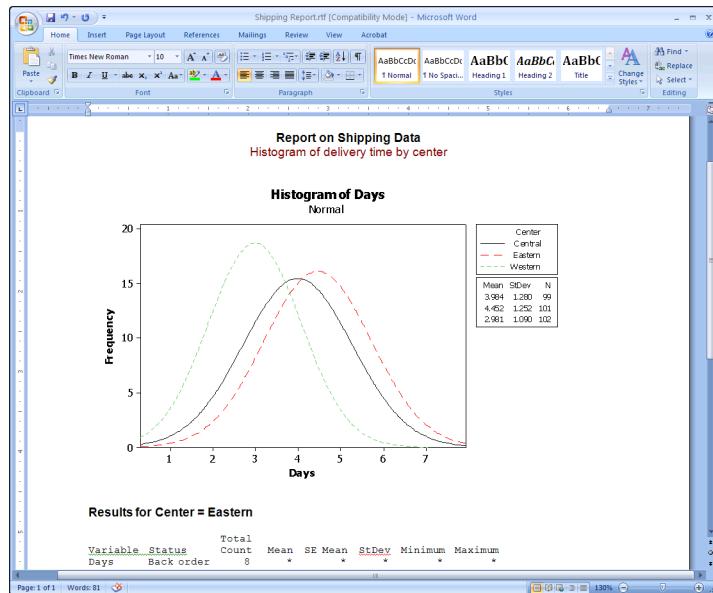
To blend the graph into the report background and create a better visual effect, use the Embedded Graph Editor tools to change the fill pattern, borders, and fill lines of the graph without returning to Minitab.

- 1 In the word processor, double-click the histogram. Notice that you now have several toolbars with editing tools.



The graph is in edit mode; you can double-click a graph item to edit it as you would in Minitab.

- 2 Double-click in the graph region of the histogram.
- 3 Under **Fill Pattern**, choose **Custom**.
- 4 From **Type**, choose **N**.
- 5 Under **Borders and Fill Lines**, choose **Custom**.
- 6 From **Type**, choose **None**. Click **OK**.
- 7 Click outside of the graph to end edit mode.



For more information about Minitab's Embedded Graph Editor, go to *Embedded graph editor* in the Minitab Help index.

Save project

Save all of your work in a Minitab project.

- 1 In Minitab, Choose **File > Save Project As**.
- 2 In **File name**, type *My_Reports.MPJ*.
- 3 Click **Save**.

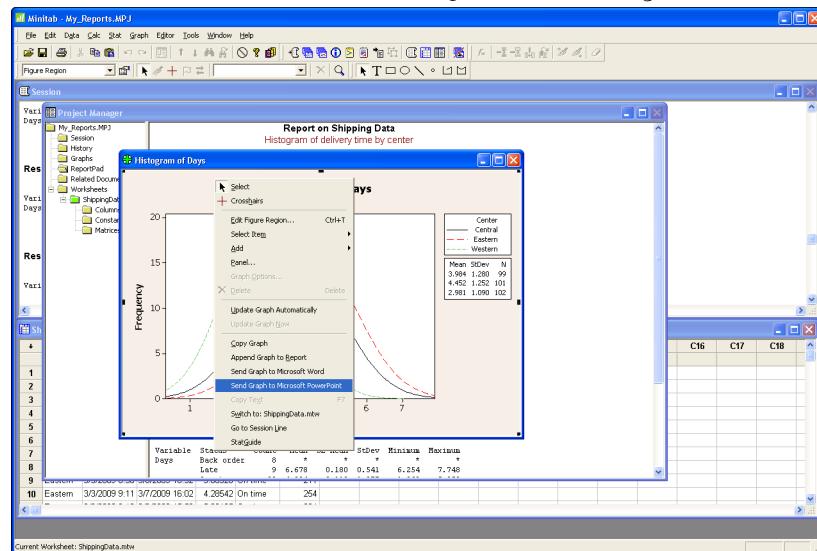
Sending Output to Microsoft PowerPoint

You can also create reports or presentations by sending graphs and Session window output directly to Microsoft Word or PowerPoint.

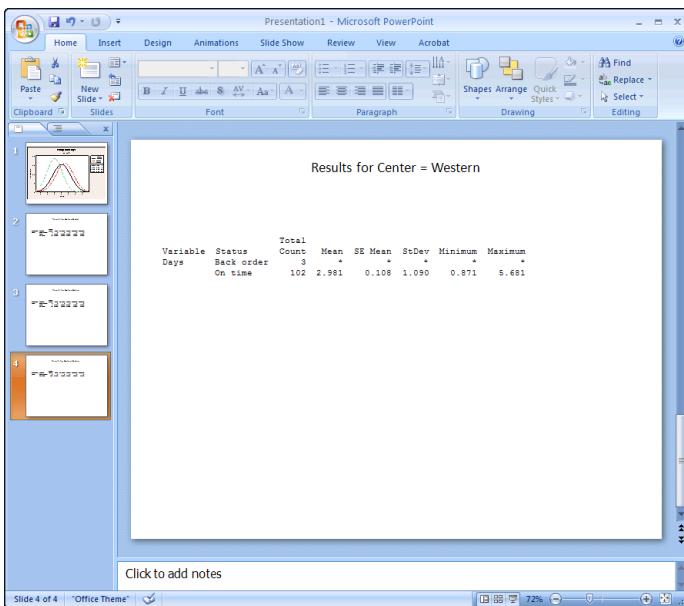
Add the histogram and descriptive statistics results to PowerPoint.

Send
output to
PowerPoint

- 1 Choose Window ▶ Histogram of Days.
 - 2 Right-click anywhere in the graph region, then choose Send Graph to Microsoft PowerPoint. A new PowerPoint file will open with the histogram on the first slide.



- 3 In Minitab, choose **Window > Session**.
 - 4 In the Session window, click in the output for *Results for Center = Central*. Then right-click and choose **Send Section to Microsoft PowerPoint**.
 - 5 Repeat step 4 for *Results for Center = Eastern* and *Results for Center = Western*.



A new Microsoft PowerPoint document contains the histogram and each part of the Session window output on separate slides. You can edit the PowerPoint document to change titles or font sizes and add text.



To add multiple sections of Session window output to the Word or PowerPoint:

- 1 Highlight the Session window output.
- 2 Right-click in the Session window.
- 3 Choose **Send Selected Lines to Microsoft Word** or **Send Selected Lines to Microsoft PowerPoint**.



When you send a graph to Word or PowerPoint, Minitab's Embedded Graph Editor is not available.

What's Next

In the next chapter, you learn to prepare a Minitab worksheet. You combine data from multiple sources and place them in Minitab. Also, to prepare the data and simplify the analysis, you edit the data and reorganize columns and rows.



8

Preparing a Worksheet

Objectives

In this chapter, you:

- Open a worksheet, page 8-2
- Merge data from an Excel spreadsheet into a Minitab worksheet, page 8-3
- Merge data from a text file into a worksheet, page 8-4
- View worksheet information, page 8-5
- Replace missing value, page 8-6
- Stack columns of data, page 8-6
- Code data, page 8-8
- Add column names, page 8-8
- Insert and name a new data column, page 8-9
- Use the Calculator to assign a formula to a column, page 8-9

Overview

In many cases, you use worksheets that were already set up for you, as you have throughout *Meet Minitab*. Sometimes, however, you must combine data from different sources and place them in a Minitab worksheet before beginning an analysis. Minitab can use data from:

- Previously saved Minitab worksheet files
- Text files

- Microsoft Excel documents

To place these data in Minitab, you can:

- Type directly into Minitab
- Copy and paste from other applications
- Open from a variety of file types, including Excel or text files

After your data are in Minitab, you may need to edit cells and reorganize columns and rows to get the data ready for analysis. Common manipulations include stacking, subsetting, specifying column names, and editing data values.

This chapter shows how to place data from different sources into Minitab and how *ShippingData.MTW*, used in chapters 2 and 3, was prepared for analysis.

Getting Data from Different Sources

For the initial *Meet Minitab* analyses, the worksheet *ShippingData.MTW*, which contains data from three shipping centers, was already set up. However, the three shipping centers originally stored the book order data in different ways:

- Eastern—in a Minitab worksheet
- Central—in a Microsoft Excel file
- Western—in a text file

To analyze all the book order data, you must combine the data from all three shipping centers into a single Minitab worksheet.

Open a worksheet

Begin with data from the Eastern shipping center, which are stored in a Minitab worksheet called *Eastern.MTW*.

- 1 If continuing from the previous chapter, choose **File ▶ New**, then choose **Minitab Project** and click **OK**. Otherwise, just start Minitab.
- 2 Choose **File ▶ Open Worksheet**.
- 3 Click **Look in Minitab Sample Data folder**, near the bottom of the dialog box.
- 4 In the Sample Data folder, double-click *Meet Minitab*, then choose *Eastern.MTW*. Click **Open**.



Minitab can open a variety of file types. To see the file types, click **Files of type** in the Open Worksheet dialog box.

Merge data from Excel

The Central shipping center stored data in an Excel spreadsheet.

To combine the Central book order data with the Eastern data, merge the data in the Excel spreadsheet with the data in the current Minitab worksheet.

- 1 Choose File ► Open Worksheet.
 - 2 From Files of type, choose Excel (*.xls; *.xlsx).
 - 3 Choose Central.XLS.
 - 4 Choose Merge.
 - 5 Click Open.



Examine worksheet

Choosing **Merge** adds the Excel data to your current worksheet. Minitab places the data in cells to the right of the current worksheet data in columns C5–C8. If you had not chosen **Merge**, Minitab would have placed the data in a separate worksheet.

Original data				Merged data				
	C1.D	C2.D	C3.T	C4	C5.D	C6.D	C7.T	C8
	Order	Arrival	Status	Distance	Order_1	Arrival_1	Status_1	Distance_1
1	3/3/2009 8:34	3/7/2009 15:21	On time	255	3/3/2009 8:46 AM	3/6/2009 4:56 PM	On time	307
2	3/3/2009 8:35	3/6/2009 17:05	On time	196	3/3/2009 8:52 AM	3/6/2009 3:12 PM	On time	340
3	3/3/2009 8:38		* Back order	299	3/3/2009 8:55 AM	3/7/2009 3:10 PM	On time	327
4	3/3/2009 8:40	3/7/2009 15:52	On time	205	3/3/2009 8:58 AM	3/6/2009 2:59 PM	On time	81
5	3/3/2009 8:42	3/9/2009 14:48	Late	250	3/3/2009 9:04 AM	3/8/2009 10:12 AM	On time	235
6	3/3/2009 8:43	3/8/2009 15:45	On time	93	3/3/2009 9:06 AM	3/9/2009 4:13 PM	Late	259
7	3/3/2009 8:50	3/7/2009 10:02	On time	189	3/3/2009 9:08 AM	3/8/2009 11:17 AM	On time	328
8	3/3/2009 8:55	3/8/2009 16:30	On time	335	3/3/2009 9:09 AM	3/8/2009 10:14 AM	On time	226
9	3/3/2009 8:58	3/8/2009 10:32	On time	211	3/3/2009 9:11 AM	3/6/2009 3:46 PM	On time	312
10	3/3/2009 9:11	3/7/2009 16:02	On time	254	3/3/2009 9:14 AM	3/6/2009 3:17 PM	On time	184



Minitab also provides a Merge Worksheets menu command that provides additional options to merge two or more open worksheets. For more information on Merge, go to *Merge worksheets* in the Minitab Help index.

Merge data from a text file

The Western shipping center stored data in a simple text file that you can open using Notepad or WordPad. To combine the Western book order data with the Eastern and Central data, merge the data in the text file with the data in the current Minitab worksheet.

- 1 Choose File ► Open Worksheet
- 2 From Files of type, choose Text (*.txt).
- 3 Choose Western.TXT.
- 4 Choose Merge.
- 5 Click Open.

Examine worksheet

Choosing **Merge** adds the data from the text file to the current worksheet. Minitab places the data in cells to the right of the current worksheet data in columns C9–C12. If you had not chosen **Merge**, Minitab would have placed the data in a separate worksheet,

	C5-D	C6-D	C7-T	C8	C9-D	C10-D	C11-T	C12
Order_1	Arrival_1	Status_1	Distance_1	Order_2	Arrival_2	Status_2	Distance_2	
1	3/3/2009 8:46 AM	3/5/2009 4:56 PM	On time	307	3/3/2009 8:22	3/6/2009 15:00	On time	252
2	3/3/2009 8:52 AM	3/6/2009 3:12 PM	On time	340	3/3/2009 8:30	3/5/2009 16:30	On time	259
3	3/3/2009 8:55 AM	3/7/2009 3:10 PM	On time	327	3/3/2009 8:42	3/6/2009 17:30	On time	227
4	3/3/2009 8:58 AM	3/6/2009 2:59 PM	On time	81	3/3/2009 8:45	3/4/2009 15:45	On time	303
5	3/3/2009 9:04 AM	3/8/2009 10:12 AM	On time	235	3/3/2009 8:47	3/7/2009 17:02	On time	95
6	3/3/2009 9:06 AM	3/8/2009 4:13 PM	Late	259	3/3/2009 9:02	3/5/2009 16:35	On time	302
7	3/3/2009 9:08 AM	3/8/2009 11:17 AM	On time	328	3/3/2009 9:04	3/7/2009 11:02	On time	94
8	3/3/2009 9:09 AM	3/8/2009 10:14 AM	On time	226	3/3/2009 9:05	3/5/2009 16:57	On time	281
9	3/3/2009 9:11 AM	3/6/2009 3:46 PM	On time	312	3/3/2009 9:05	3/6/2009 15:40	On time	284
10	3/3/2009 9:14 AM	3/6/2009 3:17 PM	On time	184	3/3/2009 9:22	3/6/2009 17:25	On time	350

Before opening a text file in Minitab, you can see what the data will look like in the worksheet by choosing **Preview** in the Open Worksheet dialog box.



Not all text files are in a format that can be easily imported. Minitab provides several tools for interpreting text file formats. For more information, go to *Text files* in the Minitab Help index.

Preparing the Worksheet for Analysis

With the data in a single worksheet, you are almost ready to begin the analysis. However, you must modify the worksheet by:

- Replacing a missing value
- Stacking data
- Replacing data

- Adding column names
- Adding a new column
- Creating a column of calculated values



Show worksheet information

For a complete list of data manipulations available in Minitab, go to *Data menu* in the Minitab Help index.

To view a summary of your worksheet columns, use on the Project Manager toolbar. This button will open the Project Manager's Columns subfolder in the Worksheets folder. This summary is especially useful in identifying unequal column lengths or columns that contain missing values.

- 1 Click on the Project Manager toolbar or press [Ctrl]+[Alt]+[I].

Name	Id	Count	Missing	Type	Description
Order	C1	109	0	D	
Arrival	C2	109	8	D	
Status	C3	109	0	T	
Distance	C4	109	0	N	
Order_1	C5	105	0	D	
Arrival_1	C6	105	6	D	
Status_1	C7	105	0	T	
Distance_1	C8	105	0	N	
Order_2	C9	105	0	D	
Arrival_2	C10	104	2	D	
Status_2	C11	105	0	T	
Distance_2	C12	105	0	N	

The Columns subfolder contains details on the current worksheet. Within each center, the count should be the same for all columns. Notice that the counts for the Eastern data (C1–C4) are 109 for all columns, and the counts for the Central data (C5–C8) are 105 for all columns. However, for the Western center, C10 has a count of 104 unlike the other columns, which have a count of 105.

- 2 Click again to return to your previous view.



For more information on the Project Manager toolbar, go to *Project Manager Toolbar* in the Minitab Help index.

Examine worksheet

Examine C10 to see what value is missing. Notice that the last row of the column is empty. When you copy and paste data from a text or Excel file into a worksheet, Minitab interprets empty numeric or data/time cells as missing values, which appear as asterisks (*) by default. However, if the last row of a column of data in a text file contains an empty cell, Minitab leaves the cell empty when you paste the data into the worksheet, as you can see in column C10.

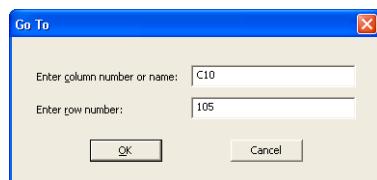
	C8	C9-D	C10-D	C11-T	C12
	Distance_1	Order_2	Arrival_2	Status_2	Distance_2
97	261	3/3/2009 16:08	3/6/2009 11:56	On time	286
98	221	3/3/2009 16:10	3/9/2009 8:30	On time	217
99	274	3/3/2009 16:12	3/5/2009 8:21	On time	265
100	182	3/3/2009 16:15	3/6/2009 10:05	On time	199
101	182	3/3/2009 16:18	3/5/2009 10:12	On time	324
102	191	3/3/2009 16:20	3/5/2009 9:20	On time	228
103	98	3/3/2009 16:26	3/6/2009 11:34	On time	278
104	346	3/3/2009 16:32	3/7/2009 9:57	On time	473
105	32	3/3/2009 16:39		Back order	279
106					

Empty cell

Replace missing value

For Minitab to perform the correct analysis, you must type the missing value symbol in the empty cell of the last row.

- 1 Click the Data window to make it active, then choose **Editor > Go To....**
- 2 In **Enter column number or name**, type **C10**.
- 3 In **Enter row number**, type **105**. Click **OK**.
- 4 In row 105 of column C10, type an asterisk (*). Press [Enter].



Stack data

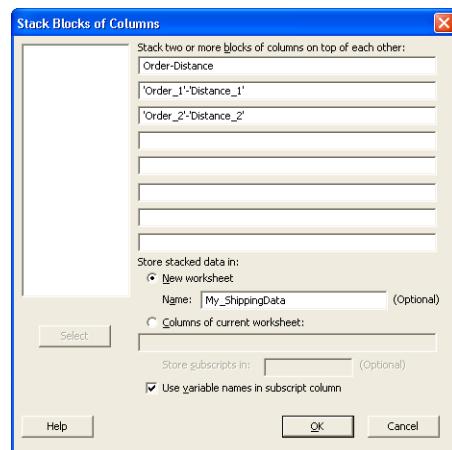
Now that the data are assembled in a single Minitab worksheet, notice the similar variables for each shipping center. Some Minitab commands allow data from different groups to remain unstacked in separate columns. Others require groups to be stacked, with a column of group levels. However, all analyses can be performed with stacked data.

To analyze the data, you need to rearrange these variables into stacked columns. You can move data within the worksheet by copying and pasting or use Data menu items to rearrange blocks of data.

- 1 Choose Data > Stack > Blocks of Columns.
- 2 From the list of variables, highlight *Order*, *Arrival*, *Status*, and *Distance*. Click Select to move the variables into the first row of Stack two or more blocks of columns on top of each other. Move to the next row.
- 3 Repeat step 2 for the order, arrival, status, and distance columns for the Central and Western shipping centers.
- 4 Under Store stacked data in, choose New worksheet. In Name, type *My_ShippingData*.
- 5 Check Use variable names in subscript column.
- 6 Click OK.

Examine worksheet

The variables for the shipping centers are all in the same columns, with Order (Eastern center), Order_1 (Central center), and Order_2 (Western center) acting as labels or subscripts to indicate from which shipping center the data originated.



Subscripts column

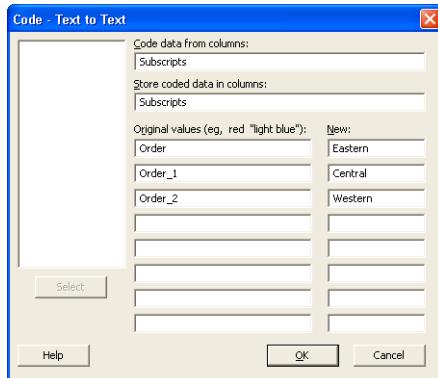
Data entry arrow

	C1-T	C2-D	C3-D	C4-T	C5	C6
1	Order	3/3/2009 8:34	3/7/2009 15:21	On time	255	
2	Order	3/3/2009 8:35	3/6/2009 17:05	On time	196	
3	Order	3/3/2009 8:38		* Back order	299	
4	Order	3/3/2009 8:40	3/7/2009 15:52	On time	205	
5	Order	3/3/2009 8:42	3/8/2009 14:48	Late	250	
6	Order	3/3/2009 8:43	3/8/2009 15:45	On time	93	
7	Order	3/3/2009 8:50	3/7/2009 10:02	On time	189	
8	Order	3/3/2009 8:55	3/8/2009 16:30	On time	335	
9	Order	3/3/2009 8:58	3/8/2009 10:32	On time	211	
10	Order	3/3/2009 9:11	3/7/2009 16:02	On time	254	

Code data

The labels in the Subscripts column do not adequately indicate which center the data are from. Code the labels with more meaningful names.

- 1 Choose Data ▶ Code ▶ Text to Text.
- 2 In **Code data from columns**, enter *Subscripts*.
- 3 In **Store coded data in columns**, enter *Subscripts*.
- 4 In the first row under **Original values**, type *Order*. In the first row under **New**, type *Eastern*.
- 5 In the second row under **Original values**, type *Order_1*. In the second row under **New**, type *Central*.
- 6 In the third row under **Original values**, type *Order_2*. In the third row under **New**, type *Western*.
- 7 Click **OK**.



The shipping center labels in the subscripts column are now Eastern, Central, and Western.

Add column names

Add column names to the stacked data.

- 1 Click the data entry arrow in the upper left corner of the Data window to make it point to the right.
- 2 Click in the name cell of C1. To replace the label *Subscripts*, type *Center*, then press [Enter].
- 3 Repeat for the rest of the names:
 - In C2, type *Order*.
 - In C3, type *Arrival*.
 - In C4, type *Status*.
 - In C5, type *Distance*.

Calculate difference values

Before saving your new worksheet and performing analyses, you need to calculate the number of days that elapsed between order and delivery dates. You can use Minitab's Calculator to assign a formula to a column that calculates these values. If you change or add data, the calculated values will update automatically.

Insert and name a column

Insert a column named *Days* between *Arrival* and *Status*.

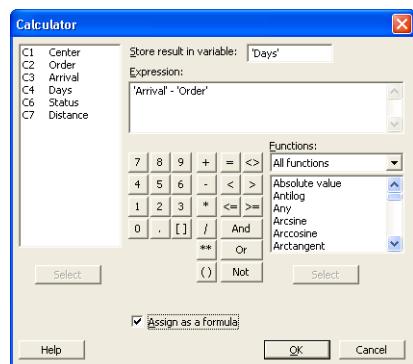
- 1 Click any cell in C4 to make it active.
- 2 Right-click and choose **Insert Columns**.
- 3 Click in the name cell of C4. Type *Days*, then press [Enter].

Use Calculator to assign a formula to a column

Use Minitab's Calculator to perform basic arithmetic or mathematical functions. Minitab stores the results in a column or constant. You can assign the formula to the column so the calculated values update automatically if the data change.

Compute the delivery time and store the values in the Days column.

- 1 Choose **Calc > Calculator**.
- 2 In **Store result in variable**, enter *Days*.
- 3 In **Expression**, enter *Arrival - Order*.
- 4 Check **Assign as a formula**.
- 5 Click **OK**.



For more information on formulas in columns, go to *Formulas* in the Minitab Help index. For more information on Minitab's Calculator and the available operations and functions, go to *Calculator* in the Minitab Help index.

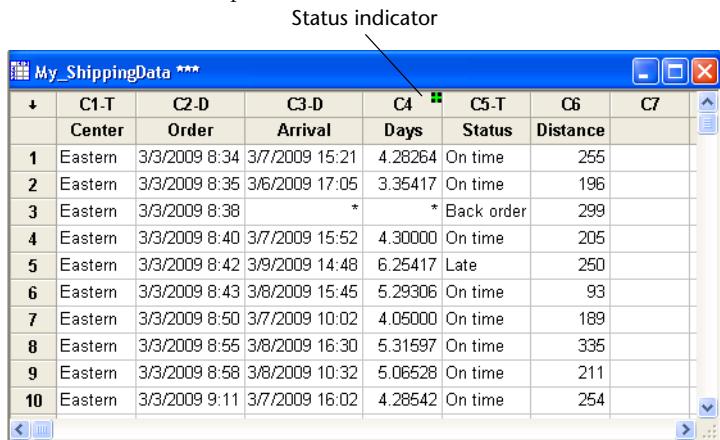


You can also add a formula to a column by selecting the column and choosing **Editor > Formulas > Assign Formula To Column**.

Examine worksheet

The Days column contains the newly calculated values that represent delivery time. These values are expressed in numbers of days. When you assign a formula to a column, an indicator appears in the upper right corner of the column heading on the worksheet. This indicator tells you whether the formula is properly defined and

whether the data need to be updated by re-calculating the values. The green plus sign  indicates the data are up-to-date.



	C1-T Center	C2-D Order	C3-D Arrival	C4 Days	C5-T Status	C6 Distance	C7
1	Eastern	3/3/2009 8:34	3/7/2009 15:21	4.28264	On time	255	
2	Eastern	3/3/2009 8:35	3/6/2009 17:05	3.35417	On time	196	
3	Eastern	3/3/2009 8:38		*	* Back order	299	
4	Eastern	3/3/2009 8:40	3/7/2009 15:52	4.30000	On time	205	
5	Eastern	3/3/2009 8:42	3/9/2009 14:48	6.25417	Late	250	
6	Eastern	3/3/2009 8:43	3/8/2009 15:45	5.29306	On time	93	
7	Eastern	3/3/2009 8:50	3/7/2009 10:02	4.05000	On time	189	
8	Eastern	3/3/2009 8:55	3/8/2009 16:30	5.31597	On time	335	
9	Eastern	3/3/2009 8:58	3/8/2009 10:32	5.06528	On time	211	
10	Eastern	3/3/2009 9:11	3/7/2009 16:02	4.28542	On time	254	

Status indicator



Place your cursor over the status indicator to view the formula assigned to the column.
Double-click the status indicator to edit the formula.

Update worksheet

Suppose you learn that the arrival date for a shipment in the Central shipping center is incorrect. You can correct the date in the worksheet and Minitab will automatically update the Days column.

Update the arrival date in row 127 from 3/6/2009 to 3/7/2009.

- In row 127 of the worksheet, edit the day in the date in the Arrival column by double-clicking the cell to put it in edit mode. Change 3/6/2009 to 3/7/2009.
- Press [Enter].

Examine worksheet

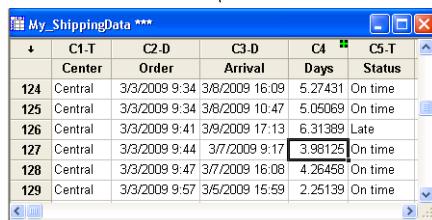
Minitab automatically updates the value in the Days column from 2.98125 to 3.98125.

Original worksheet



	C1-T Center	C2-D Order	C3-D Arrival	C4 Days	C5-T Status
124	Central	3/3/2009 9:34	3/8/2009 16:09	5.27431	On time
125	Central	3/3/2009 9:34	3/8/2009 10:47	5.05069	On time
126	Central	3/3/2009 9:41	3/9/2009 17:13	6.31389	Late
127	Central	3/3/2009 9:44	3/6/2009 9:17	2.98125	On time
128	Central	3/3/2009 9:47	3/7/2009 16:08	4.26458	On time
129	Central	3/3/2009 9:57	3/5/2009 15:59	2.25139	On time

Updated worksheet



	C1-T Center	C2-D Order	C3-D Arrival	C4 Days	C5-T Status
124	Central	3/3/2009 9:34	3/8/2009 16:09	5.27431	On time
125	Central	3/3/2009 9:34	3/8/2009 10:47	5.05069	On time
126	Central	3/3/2009 9:41	3/9/2009 17:13	6.31389	Late
127	Central	3/3/2009 9:44	3/7/2009 9:17	3.98125	On time
128	Central	3/3/2009 9:47	3/7/2009 16:08	4.26458	On time
129	Central	3/3/2009 9:57	3/5/2009 15:59	2.25139	On time

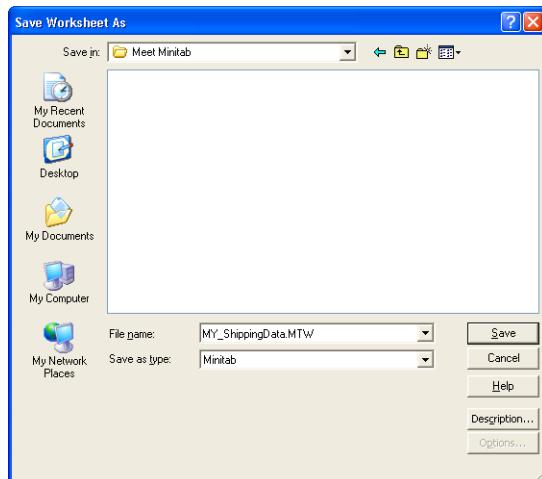


You can also choose to update the calculated values manually. First, choose **Editor > Formulas > Calculate All Formulas Automatically** to uncheck this option. When the status indicator is yellow, indicating formulas are out of date, you can choose **Editor > Formulas > Calculate All Formulas Now** to update all formulas in the project. This command is active only if formulas are out of date and **Calculate All Formulas Automatically** is not checked in the Editor menu.

**Save
worksheet**

Save all of your work in a Minitab worksheet.

- 1 Choose **File > Save Current Worksheet As.**
- 2 Navigate to the folder in which you want to save your files.
- 3 In **File name**, type *My_ShippingData*.
- 4 From **Save as type**, choose **Minitab**.
- 5 Click **Save**.



What's Next

The shipping center data from several sources are in Minitab and are set up properly for analysis. In the next chapter, you adjust the Minitab defaults to expedite future shipping data analyses.



9

Customizing Minitab

Objectives

In this chapter, you:

- Change default options for graphs, page 9-2
- Create a new toolbar, page 9-3
- Add commands to a custom toolbar, page 9-4
- Assign shortcut keys for a menu command, page 9-5
- Restore your Minitab default settings using Manage Profiles, page 9-7

Overview

Minitab has several tools for changing default options or creating custom tools such as individualized toolbars or keyboard shortcuts.

Use **Tools > Options** to change defaults for:

- Program settings (memory usage, initial directory, window layout, and dialog box)
- Data and Session windows
- Statistical commands
- Graphs

Use **Tools > Customize** to:

- Assign a shortcut key to a menu item
- Set options for how Minitab displays toolbars
- Create custom icons for menu items or toolbar buttons

Now that you have completed your first book shipment analysis and generated a report, you decide to use **Tools > Options** and **Tools > Customize** to tailor the Minitab environment to make future analyses quicker and easier.

Setting Options

You can change many options during a Minitab session, such as changing graph display settings or enabling the session command prompt. However, when you exit Minitab, these options revert back to the defaults for future Minitab sessions.

If you want a setting to be your default for all Minitab sessions, use **Tools > Options**. Settings that you change remain active until you change them again.

Because you are planning to do similar analyses on the shipping data during the next few months, you want to change your default preferences.

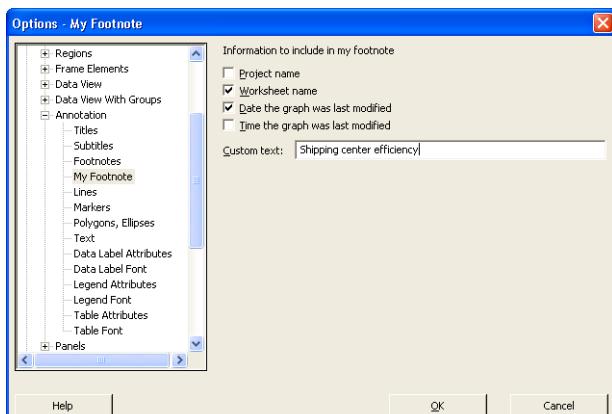


If you change options, you can restore Minitab's default settings at any time. For more information, see *Restoring Minitab's Default Settings* on page 9-6.

Add automatic footnote

Because you will create the same graphs with similar data in the future, you need a way to distinguish the results of each analysis. You decide to add an automatic footnote to your graphs to include the worksheet name, last modification date, and some information on the data used.

- 1 If continuing from the previous chapter, choose **File > New**, then choose **Minitab Project** and click **OK**. Otherwise, just start Minitab.
- 2 Choose **File > Open Worksheet**.
- 3 Click **Look in Minitab Sample Data folder**, near the bottom of the dialog box.
- 4 In the Sample Data folder, double-click **Meet Minitab**, then choose **ShippingData.MTW**. Click **Open**.
- 5 Choose **Tools > Options > Graphics > Annotation > My Footnote**.
- 6 Under **Information to include in my footnote**, check **Worksheet name** and **Date the graph was last modified**.
- 7 In **Custom text**, type *Shipping center efficiency*. Click **OK**.

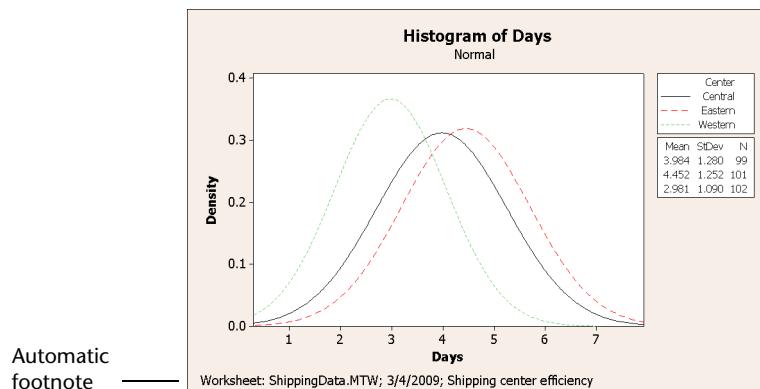


With these settings, every time you create a graph, Minitab adds the automatic footnote.

Create a histogram to view footnote

To see an example of the automatic footnote, create a histogram.

- 1 Choose Graph ▶ Histogram.
- 2 Choose With Fit and Groups, then click OK.
- 3 In Graph variables, enter *Days*.
- 4 In Categorical variables for grouping (0-3), enter *Center*.
- 5 Click OK.



Creating a Custom Toolbar

In addition to saving time by changing the default options settings for individual commands, you also can save time in future Minitab sessions by using Tools ▶ Customize.

Use **Customize** to create new menus and toolbars that contain only the commands you choose to add, and to assign keyboard shortcuts to commands that you access frequently.

Create a toolbar

During some analyses, you return to the same menu items many times. Combining these items on a single custom toolbar can simplify future analysis.

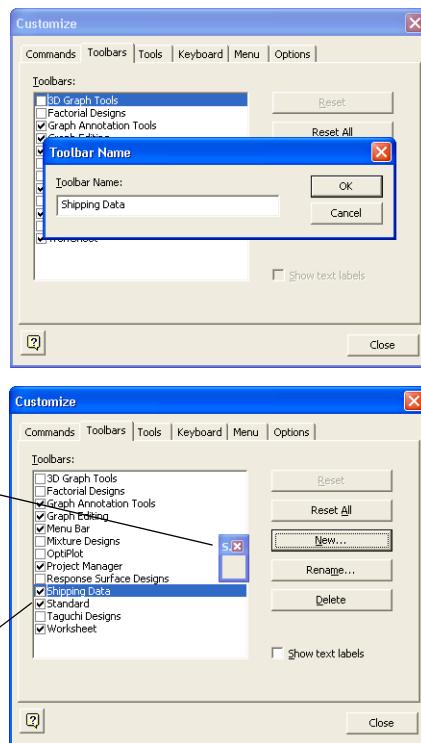
Create a custom toolbar that includes some of the commands used in the shipping center analysis.

- 1 Choose Tools > Customize.
- 2 Click the Toolbars tab.
- 3 Click New.
- 4 In Toolbar Name, type *Shipping Data*.
Click OK.

A new blank toolbar labeled *Shipping Data* appears under Toolbars, and the new toolbar name appears in the toolbar list.

Blank toolbar

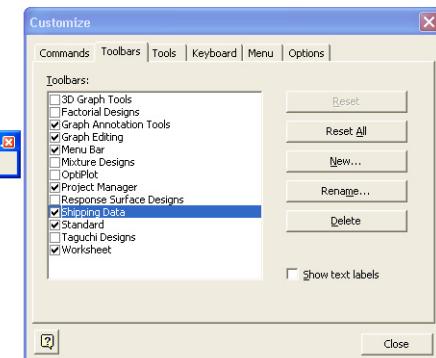
New toolbar name



Add commands to the toolbar

Add commands to the blank toolbar. In the shipping center analysis, you used **Graph** > **Histogram** and **Graph** > **Scatterplot**, so you want to add these commands to a toolbar.

- 1 Click and drag the blank toolbar off the Customize dialog box.

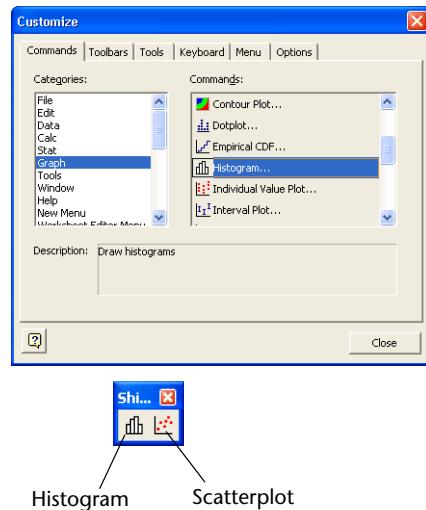


- 2 Click the **Commands** tab.
- 3 Under **Categories**, choose **Graph**.
- 4 Under **Commands**, choose **Histogram**.
Under **Categories** is a list of all Minitab menus. When you select one of these menus, a list of corresponding menu items appears under **Commands**.
- 5 Click and drag **Histogram** to the new toolbar.
- 6 Under **Commands**, choose **Scatterplot**.
- 7 Click and drag **Scatterplot** to the new toolbar.
- 8 Click **Close**.

You can add any number of commands until you have a custom toolbar that includes all your frequently used commands. To access the new toolbar items quickly from the keyboard, assign keyboard shortcuts.



You also can create a custom menu. For more information on **Tools > Customize**, go to **Customize** in the Minitab Help index.



Assigning Shortcut Keys

Minitab already contains many shortcut keys for frequently used functions such as Copy ([Ctrl]+[C]), Paste ([Ctrl]+[V]), and Save As ([Ctrl]+[S]). Shortcut keys enable you to quickly bypass the menus and open dialog boxes.

To assign shortcut keys, use **Tools > Customize > Keyboard**.

Assign a shortcut key

Because you often create histograms for your shipping data analysis, you want to assign a shortcut key for this command.

- 1 Choose Tools > Customize.
- 2 Click the Keyboard tab.
- 3 From Category, choose Graph.
- 4 Under Commands, choose Histogram.
- 5 Click in Press New Shortcut Key.
- 6 Press [Ctrl]+[Shift]+[H].

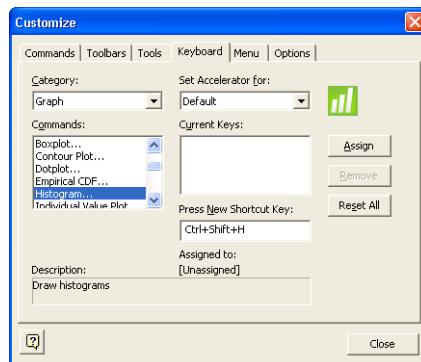
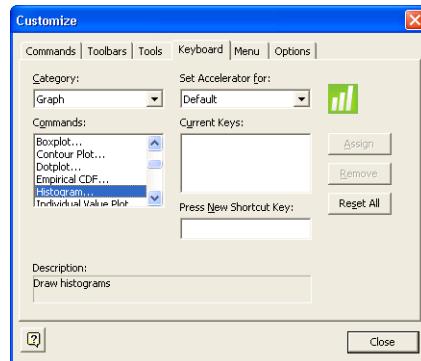
Under **Press New Shortcut Key**, the **Assigned to** text displays the current status of the selected key combination. In this case, the text reads **[Unassigned]**. Keys or key combinations that are already assigned to a command are indicated here. Any existing combination that conflicts with your choice must be removed from its command before it can be assigned to a new command.

- 7 Click **Assign**. The new shortcut key appears under **Current Keys**.
- 8 Click Close.

You can now access the Histogram gallery by pressing [Ctrl]+[Shift]+[H].



For a list of Minitab's default shortcut keys, choose **Help > Keyboard Map** or go to *Shortcut keys* in the Minitab Help index.



Restoring Minitab's Default Settings

Any settings you change using Tools > Options and Tools > Customize, as well as any changes you have made to date/time data settings or value order settings, are stored in a profile. You can activate and deactivate this profile (and remove all these settings) using Tools > Manage Profiles. You also can export and share this profile with other users who are doing a similar analysis.

All settings that you have adjusted while working through *Meet Minitab* are already stored in your active profile. Deactivate the current profile to restore Minitab's

default settings and change the name of the profile to use for future shipping center analyses.



For more information on managing profiles, go to *Manage Profiles* in the Minitab Help index.

Restore defaults

- 1 Choose Tools ▶ Manage Profiles.
- 2 Click to move *MyProfile* from Active profiles to Available profiles.
- 3 Double-click *MyProfile* in Available profiles, then type *ShippingCenterAnalysis*.
- 4 Click OK.

The default settings are now restored. Minitab creates a new active profile to store any changes you make after this point.

To activate the settings you adjusted during your *Meet Minitab* sessions, move the current active profile to Available profiles, move *ShippingCenterAnalysis* to Active profiles, then click OK.



You also can reset Minitab's defaults by double-clicking the shortcut named *Restore Minitab Defaults English* located in the English folder under the main Minitab 16 folder installed on your hard drive. Export any profiles you want to keep before running this program.

Save project

Save all of your work in a Minitab project.

- 1 Choose File ▶ Save Project As.
- 2 Navigate to the folder in which you want to save your files.
- 3 In File name, type *My_Customize.MPJ*.
- 4 Click Save.

What's Next

Your analysis is complete, but what do you do if you have questions or want more information about a topic? The next chapter suggests ways to get answers to your Minitab questions and provides details about how to use Minitab Help and StatGuide.



10

Getting Help

Objectives

In this chapter, you:

- Get answers and find information, page 10-2
- Use Minitab Help, page 10-6
- Use Minitab StatGuide, page 10-8
- Use Session Command Help, page 10-10

Overview

If you find yourself with unanswered questions or discover that you need more details about a topic, Minitab can help.

From assistance with completing a dialog box, to guidance for statistical interpretations, to instructions for using session commands in your analysis, Minitab's easy-to-use online documentation and Internet resources can help you find the answers you need.

This chapter discusses using Help, StatGuide, and Session Command Help to explore Minitab and suggests ways to find answers to your Minitab questions.

Getting Answers and Information

Meet Minitab focused on only a few of Minitab's commonly used features. For details about other commands, functions, and statistical concepts, explore Minitab's documentation and online resources.

Resource	Description	Access
Help	Documentation on Minitab features and concepts. Includes information on: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Menus and dialog boxes■ Methods and formulas■ Session commands■ Macros	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Click Help in any dialog box.■ Click  on the toolbar.■ Press [F1] at any time.■ Choose Help > Help. <p>See <i>Help</i> on page 10-6 for more information.</p>
Using Help	General information on navigating Minitab Help.	Choose Help > Help , then click Using Help under Basics .
StatGuide	Statistical guidance that focuses on interpretation of sample results.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Right-click in the Session window or a Graph window, then choose StatGuide.■ Right-click in the Session or Graph folder of the Project Manager, then choose StatGuide.■ Click  on the toolbar.■ Press [Shift]+[F1].■ Choose Help > StatGuide. <p>See <i>StatGuide</i> on page 10-8 for more information.</p>
Minitab Statistical Glossary	This comprehensive glossary covers all areas of Minitab statistics. Each definition contains practical, easy-to-understand information.	Choose Help > Glossary .
Tutorials	Tutorials show you how to use different analyses in your own Minitab sessions, and include easy-to-understand data requirements and step-by-step examples.	Choose Help > Tutorials .

Resource	Description	Access
Session Command Help	Documentation on Minitab session commands, which you can use interactively or to create a macro.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Choose Help > Help, then click Session Commands under References. ■ At the MTB > prompt in the Session window, type HELP. ■ To access information on a specific session command, at the MTB > prompt in the Session window, type HELP followed by a command.
		See <i>Session Command Help</i> on page 10-10 for more information.
Macros Help	Support for writing and executing Minitab macros, with commands stored in text files.	Choose Help > Help , then click Macros under References .
What's New	Information about new features in Minitab 16.	Go to www.minitab.com .
ReadMe	Late-breaking information on this release of Minitab, including details on changes to the software or documentation.	Go to www.minitab.com .

Please send comments about Minitab's online and print documentation to doc_comments@minitab.com.

Minitab Help Overview

The components of Minitab's online documentation—as well as other related information—are summarized on a single page. From this page, you can proceed to detailed assistance, instructions, and support topics. This overview organizes links to Help topics according to Minitab's menu structure.

Finding information

To display the overview page:

- Choose **Help > Help**.
- Press [F1].
- Click  on the Standard toolbar.

The links provided under the headings shown below make finding information quick and easy:

- **Basics**—how to use Help, guidelines and tutorials for getting started with Minitab, and descriptions of Minitab windows
- **References**—examples of commands, glossary of terms and abbreviations, instructions for using session commands and macros, and the methods and formulas used by Minitab
- **Service and Support**—how to register Minitab, ways to communicate with Technical Support, and descriptions of Minitab's documentation, Internet resources, and other products

Use these links to access basic facts, reference material, and service and support information.

The screenshot shows the 'Minitab Help' window. On the left, there's a sidebar with sections like Basics, References, and Service and Support, each containing several links. The main area is divided into several menu sections: File Menu, Edit Menu, Data Menu, Calc Menu, Stat Menu, Graph Menu, Editor Menu, Tools Menu, Window Menu, and Help Menu. Each section lists a few items under it.

File Menu	Edit Menu	Data Menu
• Open and save files • Print files • And more...	• Undo and redo actions • Cut, copy, and paste • And more...	• Subset and merge worksheets • Stack columns • And more...

Calc Menu	Stat Menu	Graph Menu
• Calculate statistics • Generate data from a distribution • And more...	• Regression and ANOVA • Control charts and quality tools • And more...	• Scatterplots • Bar charts • And more...

Editor Menu	Tools Menu	Window Menu
• Graph, Data, and Session window editing • Modify active window • And more...	• Change Minitab defaults • Create and modify toolbars and menus • And more...	• Arrange windows • Select active window • And more...

Help Menu
• Searchable Help • StatGuide and more...

Click a menu link to view Help topics for all commands on that menu.



For more information about the Minitab Help environment, choose **Help > Help**, then click **Using Help** under **Basics**.

Help

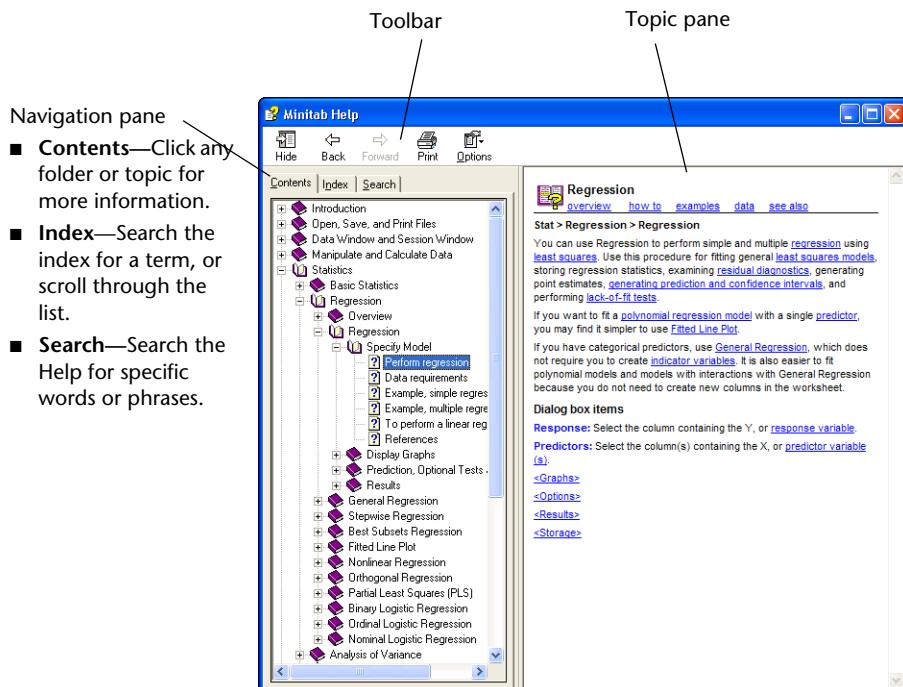
Minitab Help is a comprehensive, convenient source of information that includes menu and dialog box instructions, overviews, examples, guidance for setting up your data, and methods and formulas. You can explore Minitab's statistical features and discover new methods for routine tasks. Help also provides guidance on using Minitab's statistics, quality control, reliability and survival analysis, and design of experiments tools.

Additionally, in Help, you can learn about the Minitab environment; using session commands; writing macros and Execs; Minitab's input, output, and data manipulation capabilities; and working with data and graphs.

Finding information

Most Help topics appear in a window that consists of three areas:

- **Toolbar**—contains buttons for hiding and showing the navigation pane, returning to a previous topic, printing one or more topics, and tools for working within the Help environment
- **Navigation pane**—provides three tabs for exploring the table of contents and index, and searching for words or phrases
- **Topic pane**—displays the selected Help topic

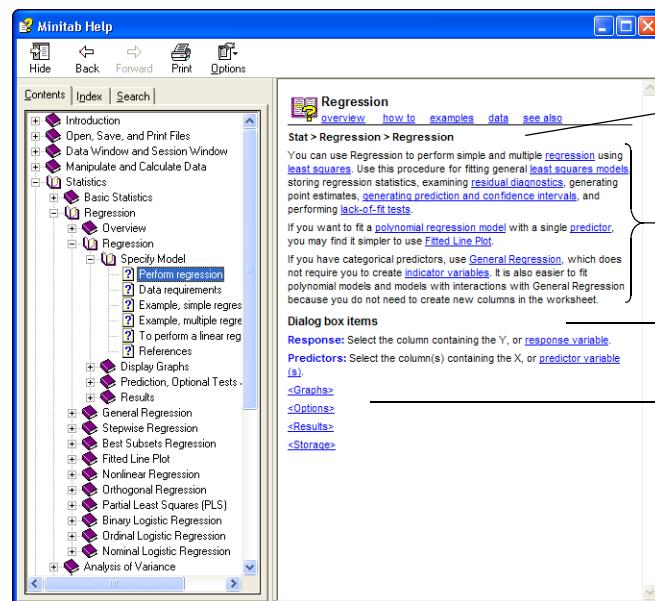


Command-specific information

You can access command-specific assistance from within Minitab dialog boxes by clicking **Help** in the dialog box or pressing [F1]. Help suggests ways to complete the dialog box and encourages a thorough understanding of the task by supplying links to related topics and associated commands.

Most main dialog box topics contain the following links:

- **Overview** of subject area, including information such as why a certain method is useful and how to choose which method to use
- **How to** instructions on completing the dialog box
- **Example** of using the command, including output and interpretation
- **Data** requirements that explain how you should arrange the data in the worksheet and what data types you can analyze with that command
- **See also** links to related topics and commands, including methods and formulas



StatGuide

The Minitab StatGuide explains how to interpret statistical tables and graphs in a practical, easy-to-understand way. Unlike Help, which provides guidance for using Minitab, the StatGuide focuses on the interpretation of Minitab results, using preselected examples to explain the output.

StatGuide topics include information such as:

- Real-life data analysis situations
- Brief summaries of statistical capabilities
- Emphasis on important components of the output

Finding information

After you issue a command, you can learn more about the output by examining StatGuide's example output and interpretation. The StatGuide provides a direct path to command-specific guidance:

- Right-click in the Session window output or on a graph, then choose **StatGuide**.
- Click in the Session window output or on a graph, then click  on the toolbar or press [Shift]+[F1].
- In the Project Manager, click the name of the Session window output or graph, then click  on the toolbar or press [Shift]+[F1]. You can also right-click the Session window or graph output name, then choose **StatGuide**.

You can also access the StatGuide by choosing **Help ▶ StatGuide**. To locate specific words or phrases, choose **Help ▶ StatGuide**, then click the **Search** tab.

Command-specific information

Each topic in the StatGuide provides interpretation for a part of the Session window output or graph and includes the following sections:

- The first section directly below the main heading contains general guidance on interpreting the output or graph.
- The Example Output section contains the output or graph.
- The Interpretation section contains specific interpretation for the output or graph shown in the topic.

The screenshot shows the Minitab StatGuide application window. On the left is a tree-view Contents pane listing topics under Minitab StatGuide, Regression, ANOVA, and One-Way. The One-Way node is expanded, showing Summar, Analysis of variance table, Analysis of variance table stats, Individual statistics and confidence intervals, Individual confidence intervals, Multiple comparisons, Tukey's method, Fisher's least significant differ, Dunnett's comparisons with a control, Hu's multiple comparisons with a control, Graphs, Individual value plots, Boxplots of data, Histogram of residuals, Normal probability plot of residuals, Residuals versus fit, Residuals versus order, Residuals versus the variables, Four-in-one residual plot, More, and One-Way (Unstacked). The main pane displays the 'One-Way ANOVA' topic. It includes a 'Topics' button in the top right, a descriptive text about 95% confidence intervals, an 'Example Output' section with a table of means and standard deviations for Blend 1 through Blend 4, and an 'Interpretation' section with a note about non-overlapping confidence intervals suggesting different population means. A legend at the bottom indicates that asterisks represent sample means.

Lists available topics for each command and shows your location within the StatGuide.

Browse all StatGuide topics for a command.

Display a list of all StatGuide topics for a command.

Read a description of the data used in the example output.

View in-depth content for more information about the analysis.

Session Command Help

In addition to using Minitab's menus and dialog boxes, you can also conduct analyses, generate graphs, and manipulate data using session commands. Each Minitab menu command has a corresponding session command, which consists of a main command and, usually, one or more subcommands. Session commands are especially useful because they can be used to create macros, which are session commands stored in a text file. Macros can help automate repeated tasks. See **Help ▶ Help**, then click **Macros** under **References** for more information about how to write Execs and macros.

Finding information

To access Minitab Session Command Help, choose **Help ▶ Help**, then click **Session Commands** under **References**.

The Session Command Help environment is similar to Minitab Help. The toolbar, navigation pane, and topic pane provide the necessary tools for learning and using session commands.

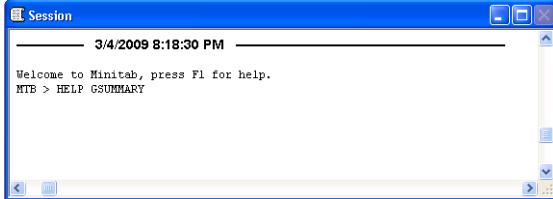
 Session Command Help The functionality of Minitab is accessible through interactive windows and menus, or through a command language called session commands. You can use session commands as an alternative to using menu commands, or as a way to build macros for repetitive functions. Instructions Using Session Commands – How to use the commands, rules to follow, command syntax, subcommands, and arguments Using Macro Commands – How to use the commands, the different types, rules to follow, formats and capabilities Command Listings Alphabetical Command List – All commands, session and macro, listed alphabetically Session Commands by Function – Session commands listed by function Macro Commands by Function – Macro commands listed by function	<p>View these topics for instructions on how to use session commands and macros.</p>
	<p>View these topics for lists of commands and macros.</p>



To learn more about session commands, go to Chapter 6, *Using Session Commands*.

Command-specific information

To access information for a specific session command, at the MTB > command prompt, type *HELP* followed by the command name. Press [Enter].



Most session command topics contain links to:

- **Example** of using the command, including output.
- **See also** links to related topics.

GSUMMARY

[example](#) [see also](#)

Note: GSUMMARY replaces %DESCRIBE.

Stat > Basic Statistics > Graphical Summary

Command Syntax

GSUMMARY C...C

- BY** Lists the columns that contain the grouping variable
- CONFIDENCE K** Specifies a confidence level K for the confidence interval
- SMCONF C C** Stores the confidence interval for the median in C and C
- SSCONF C C** Stores the confidence interval for the standard deviation in C and C

Displays a graphical summary for each variable.
You can use the optional graphics subcommands [INCLUDE](#), [EXCLUDE](#), and [FREQUENCY](#) with GSUMMARY.

Subcommands

BY	Lists the columns that contain the group variables (such as a column named Temp containing the values Low, Medium, and High). Columns listed with BY may contain numeric or text data. When you include the BY subcommand, GSUMMARY creates a summary for each group listed in the BY column(s). When you omit the BY subcommand, GSUMMARY creates a summary for whole columns rather than for subgroups. See Graph Limits for additional information.
CONFIDENCE	Specifies a confidence level for the confidence interval. K can be any number between 1 and 100. For example, if you enter K = 90, Minitab calculates a 90% confidence interval. If you do not specify a confidence level, Minitab gives a 95% confidence interval.
SMCONF C C	Stores the confidence interval for the median in C and C.
SSCONF C C	Stores the confidence interval for the standard deviation in C and C.

What's Next

In the next chapter, learn more about the Minitab environment and the types and forms of data that Minitab uses. The chapter also includes a list of quick-reference tables of actions and analyses available in Minitab.



11

Reference

Objectives

In this chapter, you find information about:

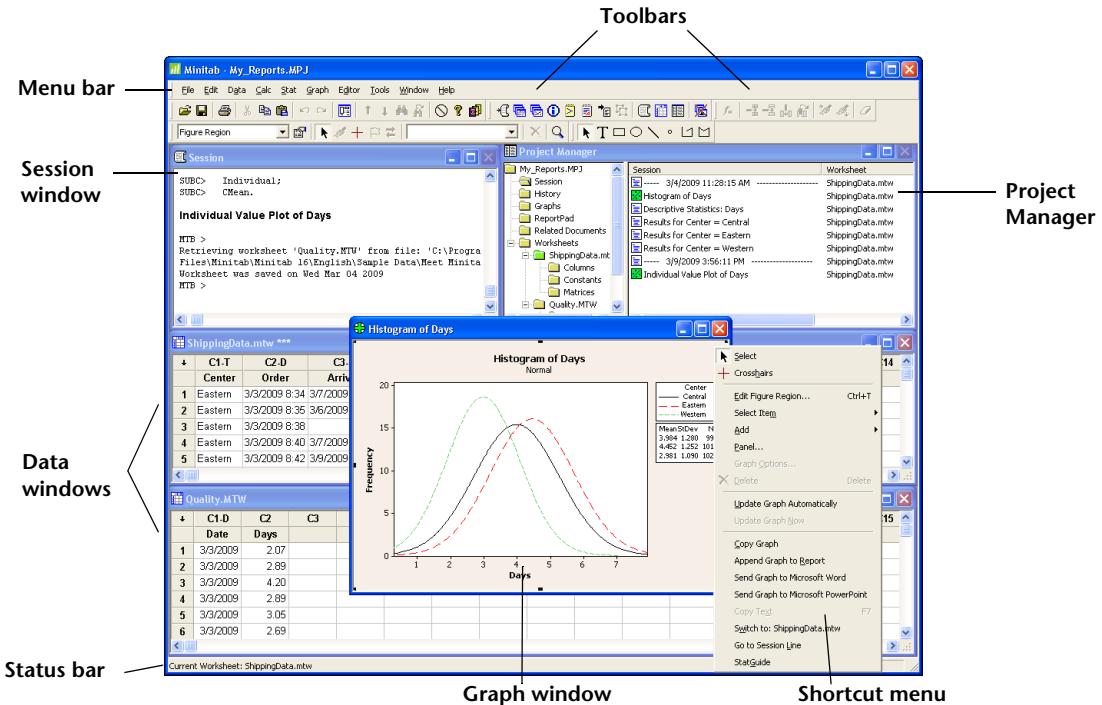
- Minitab environment, page 11-2
- Minitab data, page 11-5

Overview

Previous *Meet Minitab* chapters introduced you to Minitab and some of its features and commands. This chapter provides in-depth information about the Minitab environment and data, as well as quick-reference tables to help you to perform the actions and statistics you need in your own analysis.

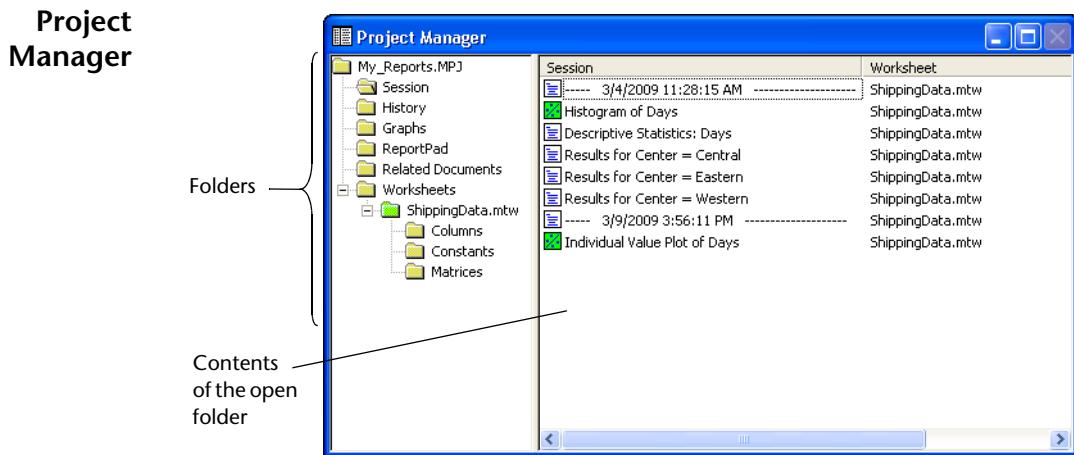
The Minitab Environment

As you perform your data analysis, you will work with many different Minitab windows and tools. Here is a brief overview of the Minitab environment:



Minitab windows

- The **Session window** displays text output such as tables of statistics. You can display columns, constants, and matrices in this window by choosing **Data > Display Data**.
- **Data windows** contain columns and rows of cells in which you enter, edit, and view the data for each worksheet.
- **Graph windows** display graphs. You can have up to 200 Graph windows open at a time.



The Project Manager contains folders that allow you to navigate, view, and manipulate various parts of your project. By right-clicking either the folders or the folder contents, you can access a variety of menus that allow you to manage Session window output, graphs, worksheets, command language, and related project areas.

This folder...	Contains...	Use to...
Session	A list of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ All Session window output by command■ All graphs	Manage Session window output. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Jump to Session window output■ Copy, delete, rename, or print Session window output or graphs■ Append Session window output or graphs to the ReportPad
History	All commands you have used	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Repeat complex command sequences■ Use commands to create Execs and macros
Graph	A list of all graphs in your project	Manage your graphs. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Arrange, rename, tile, or remove your graphs■ Append graphs to the ReportPad

This folder...	Contains...	Use to...
ReportPad	A basic word processing tool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Create, arrange, or edit reports of project work ■ Move ReportPad contents to a more powerful word processing program for further editing and layout
Related Documents	A list of program files, documents, or Internet URLs that are related to your Minitab project	Quickly access project-related, non-Minitab files for easy reference
Worksheets	The Columns , Constants , and Matrices , and Design folders for each open worksheet	<p>View summaries of worksheet information, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Column counts, missing values, and column descriptions ■ Constants ■ Matrices ■ Design summary

Menus and tools

Minitab provides:

- A **menu bar** for choosing commands.
- A **Standard toolbar** with buttons for commonly used functions—the buttons change depending on which Minitab window is active.
- A **Project Manager toolbar** with shortcuts to Project Manager folders.
- A **Worksheet toolbar** with buttons to insert or clear cells, rows, and columns, to move columns, and to move to the next or previous brushed row.
- A **status bar** which displays explanatory text when you are pointing to a menu item or toolbar button.
- **Shortcut menus** which appear when you right-click in any Minitab window or any folder in the Project Manager. The menu displays the most commonly-used functions for that window or folder.
- Graph editing toolbars (**Graph Editing**, **Graph Annotation Tools**, and **3D Graph Tools**) with buttons for adding and changing graph elements.
- DOE toolbars (**Factorial Designs**, **Response Surface Designs**, **Mixture Designs**, **Taguchi Designs**, and **OptiPlot**) with buttons for DOE functions.

- DMAIC toolbar which organizes the statistical tools used to implement Six Sigma according to the DMAIC roadmap (Define , Measure, Analyze , Improve , and Control).



The Graph Editing, DOE, and DMAIC toolbars are not visible at start-up, but can be opened by choosing **Tools > Toolbars** and clicking the toolbars you want to show.

Minitab Data

In Minitab, data are contained in a *worksheet*. The number of worksheets a project can have is limited only by your computer's memory.

Data types

A worksheet can contain three types of data:

- *Numeric* data –Numbers.
- *Text* data –Letters, numbers, spaces, and special characters. For example, *Test #4* or *North America*.
- *Date/time* data –Dates (such as Jan-1-2009, 1-Jan-2009, 3/17/09, or 17/03/09), times (such as 08:25:22 AM), or both (such as 3/17/09 08:25:22 AM or 17/03/09 08:25:22). Minitab internally stores dates and times as numbers, but displays them in the format you choose.

Forms of data

Data can be in one of three forms:

Form	Contains...	Referred to by...	Number available
Column	Numeric, text, or date/time data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ C + number, as in C1 or C22 ■ Column name, such as <i>Center</i> or <i>Arrival</i> 	Limited only by computer memory, up to a maximum of 4000
Stored Constant	A single number or text string (for example, <i>New York</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ K + number, as in K1 or K93 ■ Column name, such as <i>First</i> or <i>Counter</i> 	1000
Matrix	A rectangular block of cells containing numbers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ M + number, as in M1 or M44 ■ Column name, such as <i>Inverse</i> 	100

The Project Manager Worksheets folder contains a list of the columns, constants, and matrices in each project.

**Sample
data sets**

Minitab comes with a number of sample data sets. The data sets used in *Meet Minitab* are located in the Meet Minitab folder. You can easily access the sample data sets by clicking **Look in Minitab Sample Data folder** near the bottom of the Open Worksheet dialog box. For complete descriptions of most of these data sets, go to *Sample data sets* in the Minitab Help index.

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