Live Session 9

- 1. Welcome/Intro (including polls)
- 2. HW Review
- 3. Time Series Practice
- 4. Review for Final Part 1
- 5. Assignments for next 2 weeks
- 6. Wrap up and Feedback

HW Review — Control Charts

Improve

Control

Description:

Develop potential solutions, select best solution, pilot solutions, measure results, document new process.

Key Concepts:

Discover y = f(x)

Project:

Implement a solution, run a pilot, evaluate the results, complete a hypothesis test.

Tools:

Affinity diagram

Fishbone cause/effect diagram

Pareto

Control charts

Hypothesis testing

Process map

Solution selection matrix

Description:

Implement process changes and controls. Verify expected performance was achieved, monitor performance to sustain new levels.

Key Concepts:

Xbar/R and ImR control charts, Different control charts applicable to different processes, time series forecasting methods predict future performance.

Project:

Utilize an appropriate control chart and /or time series forecasting method

Tools:

Control charts

Time series analysis

Operational definitions

Process map

Sigma Quality Level (SQL)

Week 8 Week 9

Time Series Data

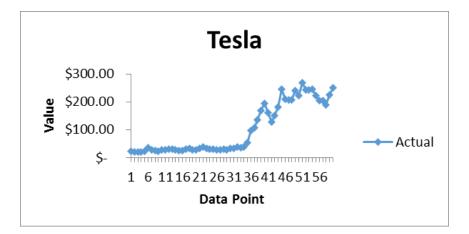
- We manipulate the y as input variable, essentially y=f(y)
- Work with limited existing data to better predict future through manipulation
- Look for autocorrelation, which indicates manipulation is required
- Autocorrelation: relationship between neighboring points

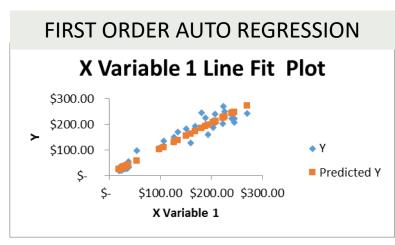
Autocorrelation: How Can We Tell?

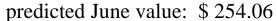
- Test residuals by lagging, moving one time period
- Residual = $e = y_{actual} y_{predicted}$
- Lagged residual plot = (e_1, e_2) , (e_2, e_3) , (e_3, e_4) ... (e_{n-1}, e_n)
- Plot residuals, look for pattern

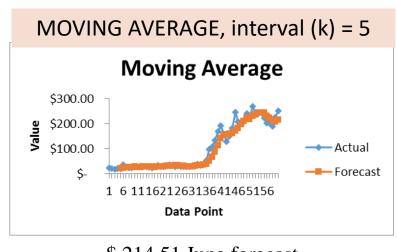
Time Series Models

- First-order autoregressive model, a.k.a. AR(1)
- Moving average forecast model
- Exponential smoothing model

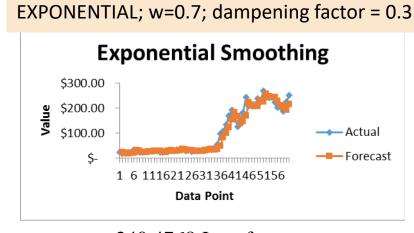






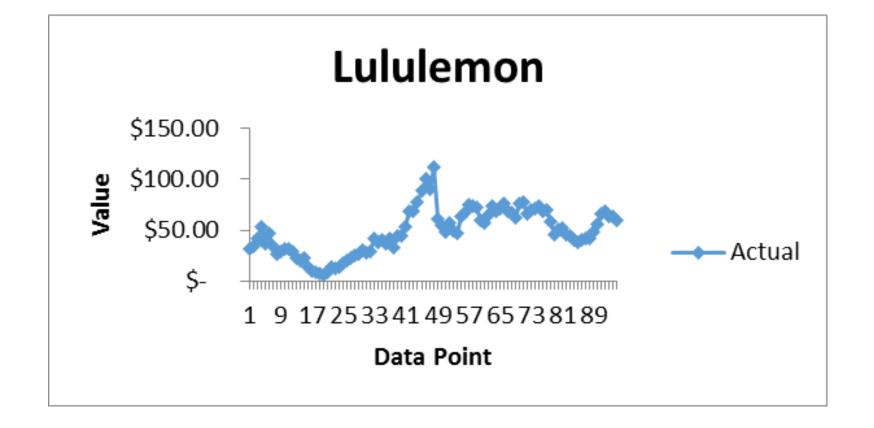


\$ 214.51 June forecast

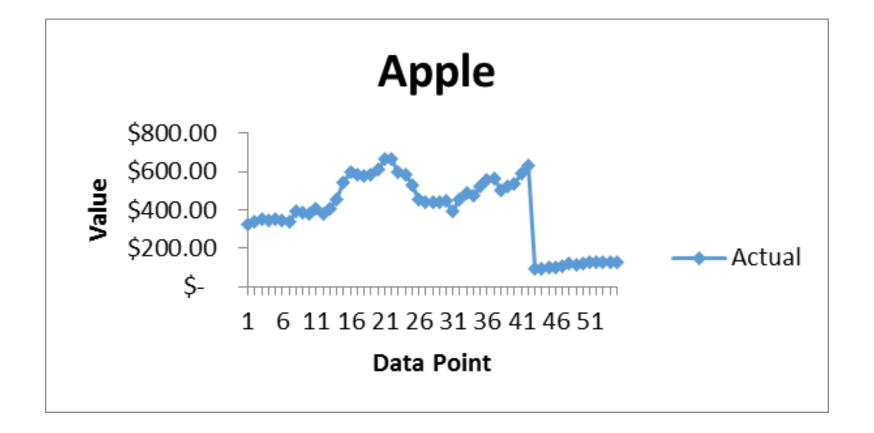


240.4768 June forecast

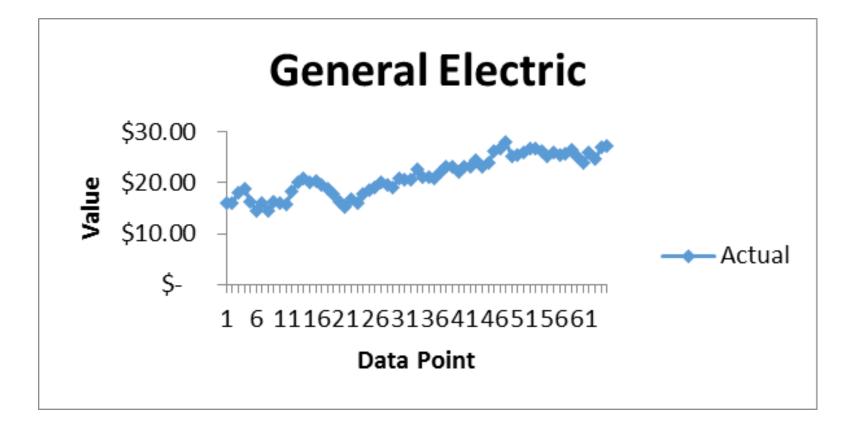
- 1. What do you see when plotting the data?
- 2. Which model do you think will be the best fit?
- 3. Compare your data, which model do you choose?
- 4. June 1 was \$256.29, which model predicts best?



- 1. What do you see when plotting the data?
- 2. Which model do you think will be the best fit?
- 3. Compare your data, which model do you choose?
- 4. June 1 was \$61.52, which model predicts best?



- 1. What do you see when plotting the data?
- 2. Which model do you think will be the best fit?
- 3. Compare your data, which model do you choose?
- 4. June 1 was \$127.80, which model predicts best?



- 1. What do you see when plotting the data?
- 2. Which model do you think will be the best fit?
- 3. Compare your data, which model do you choose?
- 4. June 1 was \$27.24, which model predicts best?

Define

- 1. What does *DMAIC* stand for?
- 2. What is the difference/relationship between standard deviation and variance? How are they related?
- 3. Give me an example of a measure of location, a.k.a. measure of central tendency.
- 4. Give me an example of measure of dispersion.
- 5. What is the difference between discrete data and continuous data?
- 6. Fishing line sold per year: Is that continuous or discrete data?
- 7. Name two things you can learn from plotted data.

Measure

- 1. How could you visually display variation?
- 2. Sample size is a function of what three things?
- 3. In order to determine SQL (sigma quality level) for your process, what do you need to determine first?
- 4. What is the difference between repeatability and reproducibility?
- 5. If you want to increase your level of confidence, what do you need to do to your sample size?

Analyze

- 1. "If p is low, H_0 must go." Lower than what?
- 2. What data would be considered inappropriate for a regression model?
- 3. What does variation do to cycle time?
- 4. What is the difference between R and R²?
- 5. What is a type 1 error?
- 6. What is a confidence interval?
- 7. When would you calculate the *t*-test statistic vs. the *Z* test statistic?
- 8. What is a residual?

Analyze (cont.)

- 9. The correlation coefficient can take on any value in what range?
- 10. If your R value is equal to zero, what does that mean?
- 11. Name three models that can aid in the analysis of time series data.
- 12. What is it called when you have correlation between successive values of a time series?
- 13. When the variability in your *y* increases, the correlation coefficient gets closer to what number?
- 14. What if the seasons contribute to the variation in your time series data?
- 15. What might you do to account for that in your predictive model?

Improve

- 1. List two ways that regression can be useful.
- 2. What does a Pareto show you?
- 3. How can you tell if a particular input variable is significant enough to include in your regression equation?

Control

- 1. Name two ways you can tell if your process is in control.
- 2. What can a range chart tell you?
- 3. What kind of control chart would be most appropriate to use when you are measuring data from a service center, counting the lost calls per day?
- 4. What type of control chart is appropriate for continuous data?
- 5. When the normal functioning of a process is disturbed by some unpredictable event, what kind of variation is added to the common cause variation found in a control chart?

Next two weeks

1. Project Next Steps – Analyze/Improve/Control Phases

Plan pilot or implementation of solutions Write up final project and storyboard

2. Coursework BLT's:

9.9 Test Your Knowledge: Time Series Models

9.10* Relate Time Series to Your Project

There are no BLT's in week 10 materials

3. Assignments:

Homework #6: (worth 2 points)

Three days after live session 9

Assignments and Deliverables folder on 2SU

• Complete Time Series problems - **Excel data file**

Upcoming assignments:

Process Improvement Project

4 days after Live Session 10

Final Exam

Conducted during Live Session 11