

SAS/QC[®] 12.1

User's Guide



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SAS/QC® 12.1 User's Guide

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Contents

Chapter 1.	What's New in SAS/QC 12.1	1
Chapter 2.	Components of SAS/QC Software	5
Chapter 3.	SAS/QC Graphics	17
Chapter 4.	The ANOM Procedure	37
Chapter 5.	The CAPABILITY Procedure	197
Chapter 6.	The CUSUM Procedure	565
Chapter 7.	The FACTEX Procedure	635
Chapter 8.	The ISHIKAWA Procedure	723
Chapter 9.	The MACONTROL Procedure	807
Chapter 10.	Introduction to Multivariate Process Monitoring Procedures	919
Chapter 11.	The MVPDIAGNOSE Procedure	923
Chapter 12.	The MVPMODEL Procedure	947
Chapter 13.	The MVPMONITOR Procedure	981
Chapter 14.	The OPTEX Procedure	1017
Chapter 15.	The PARETO Procedure	1089
Chapter 16.	The RELIABILITY Procedure	1211
Chapter 17.	The SHEWHART Procedure	1401
Appendix A.	The GAGE Application	2221
Appendix B.	The RELIABILITY Graphical Interface	2251
Appendix C.	Functions	2257
Appendix D.	Special Fonts in SAS/QC Software	2285

Subject Index	2289
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Syntax Index	2316
---------------------	-------------

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The final responsibility for the SAS System lies with SAS Institute alone. We hope that you will always let us know your opinions about the SAS System and its documentation. It is through your participation that SAS software is continuously improved.

Using This Book

Contents

Overview

The *SAS/QC User's Guide* provides complete documentation, including introductory examples, syntax, computational details, and advanced examples for the procedures in SAS/QC 12.1. In general, this book can be used for all current releases of SAS/QC software, and it replaces and updates the information provided by *SAS/QC 9.3 User's Guide*.

Point-and-click interfaces for basic statistical quality improvement methods and design of experiments are also included in SAS/QC software. The SQC Menu System for statistical quality control applications is described in *SAS/QC Software: SQC Menu System, Version 6, First Edition*. The ADX Interface for the design and analysis of experiments is described in *Getting Started with the SAS ADX Interface for Design of Experiments*.

NOTE: For SAS/QC 12.1 you must enter the follow statements before invoking the SQC Menu System to ensure its proper operation:

```
ods graphics off;  
ods html close;  
ods listing;
```

Organization

This book is organized as follows.

Chapter 1, “[What's New in SAS/QC 12.1](#),” provides information about the changes and enhancements to SAS/QC software in SAS/QC 12.1.

Chapter 2, “[Components of SAS/QC Software](#),” gives an overview of the tools provided by SAS/QC software and their uses.

The majority of SAS/QC procedures produce graphs as an important part of their output. Chapter 3, “[SAS/QC Graphics](#),” describes the different approaches available for producing this graphical output.

Each of the remaining chapters describes one SAS/QC procedure. These chapters appear in alphabetical order by procedure name. The following list summarizes the types of information provided for each procedure:

Overview	provides a general description of what the procedure does.
Getting Started	illustrates simple uses of the procedure using tutorial examples.
Syntax	constitutes the major reference section for the syntax of the procedure. First, the statement syntax is summarized. Next, functional summary tables list the options classified by function. Finally, a dictionary of options, listed in alphabetical order, provides details on each option.
Details	describes features of the procedure, including equations, computational methods, and input and output data sets.
Examples	provides examples that illustrate common and advanced applications of the procedure.
References	lists books and journal articles relevant to the procedure.

Several of the SAS/QC procedures are quite large and support several statements that are described independently within the procedure chapter. For example, the chapter describing the CAPABILITY procedure contains a major section for each plot statement (such as the HISTOGRAM statement) supported by the procedure. Each plot statement section contains its own “Overview,” “Getting Started,” “Syntax,” “Details,” and “Examples” subsections.

Typographical Conventions

SAS/QC User's Guide uses various type styles, as explained in the following list:

roman	is the standard type style used for most text.
UPPERCASE ROMAN	is used for SAS statements, options, and other SAS language elements when they appear in the text. However, you can enter these elements in your own SAS programs in lowercase, uppercase, or a mixture of the two.
UPPERCASE BOLD	is used in the “Syntax” sections’ initial lists of SAS statements and options.
<i>oblique</i>	is used for user-supplied values for options in the syntax definitions. In the text, these values are written in <i>italic</i> .
helvetica	is used for the names of variables and data sets when they appear in the text.
bold	is used to refer to matrices and vectors.

<i>italic</i>	is used for terms that are defined in the text, for emphasis, and for references to publications.
monospace	is used for example code. In most cases, this book uses lowercase type for SAS code.

Conventions for Examples

Most of the output shown in this book is produced with the following SAS System options:

```
options linesize=80 pagesize=200 nonumber nodate;
```

The HTMLBLUE style is used to create the HTML output and graphs that appear in the online documentation. A style template controls stylistic elements such as colors, fonts, and presentation attributes. The style template is specified in the ODS HTML statement as follows:

```
ods html style=htmlblue;
```

See Chapter 21, “Statistical Graphics Using ODS” (*SAS/STAT User’s Guide*), for more information about styles.

If you run the examples, you might get slightly different output. This is a function of the SAS System options used and the precision used by your computer for floating-point calculations.

The following GOPTIONS statement is used to create traditional graphics output (see Chapter 3, “SAS/QC Graphics”).

```
filename GSASFILE 'file-specification';
options gsfname = GSASFILE
        gsfmode = replace
        fileonly
        dev      = png
        htext    = 2.6pct
        htitle   = 3.5pct
        hsize    = 6.4in
        border
        horigin  = 0in
        vorigin  = 0in ;
```

Accessing the SAS/QC Sample Library

The SAS/QC sample library includes many examples that illustrate the use of SAS/QC software, including the examples used in this documentation. To access these sample programs, select the **Help** pull-down menu and then select **SAS Help and Documentation**. From the **Contents** list, choose **Learning to Use SAS** and **Sample SAS Programs**. Choose **SAS/QC** to bring up a list of sample programs.

Online Documentation

This documentation is available online with the SAS System. If you are using the SAS windowing environment with pull-down menus, you can select **SAS Help and Documentation** from the **Help** menu. Under the **Contents** tab select **SAS Products**, then **SAS/QC**, and select *SAS/QC User's Guide* from the list of available topics.

Alternatively, you can type **help QC** in the command line. Note that you can use the online facility to search the documentation. You can also access the documentation from the SAS Web site. Go to **support.sas.com** and select **Documentation** for more detail.

Chapter 1

What's New in SAS/QC 12.1

Contents

Overview	1
Production Status for the MVP Procedures	1
CAPABILITY Procedure Enhancements	2
PARETO Procedure Enhancements	3
RELIABILITY Procedure Enhancements	3
References	4

Overview

SAS/QC 12.1 includes three new procedures for multivariate process monitoring, as well as enhancements to the CAPABILITY, PARETO, and RELIABILITY procedures.

In previous years, SAS/QC[®] software was updated only with new releases of Base SAS[®] software, but this is no longer the case. This means that SAS/QC software can be released to customers when enhancements are ready, and the goal is to update SAS/QC every 12 to 18 months. To mark this newfound independence, the release numbering scheme for SAS/QC is changing with this release. This new numbering scheme will be maintained when new versions of Base SAS and SAS/QC ship at the same time. For example, when Base SAS 9.4 is released, SAS/QC 13.1 will be released.

Production Status for the MVP Procedures

The **MVPMODEL**, **MVPMONITOR**, and **MVPDIAGNOSE** procedures, referred to collectively as the *MVP procedures*, are used together for multivariate process monitoring. The MVPMODEL and MVPMONITOR procedures were introduced as experimental procedures in SAS/QC 9.3 and are production for SAS/QC 12.1. The MVPDIAGNOSE procedure is new in SAS/QC 12.1.

The MVPMODEL procedure provides computational and graphical tools for building a principal component model from multivariate process data in which the measured variables are continuous and correlated. It implements principal component analysis (PCA) techniques that evolved in the field of chemometrics for monitoring hundreds or even thousands of correlated process variables; see Kourti and MacGregor (1995, 1996) for an introduction. A principal component model reduces the dimensionality of the data by projecting the process measurements to a low-dimensional subspace that is defined by a small number of principal components. This subspace is known as the *model hyperplane*.

The principal component model and other output from PROC MVPMODEL serve as input to the MVPMONITOR and MVPDIAGNOSE procedures.

The MVPMONITOR procedure creates control charts for multivariate process data by using the principal component model that is produced by the MVPMODEL procedure. Multivariate control charts detect unusual variation that would not be uncovered by individually monitoring the process variables with univariate control charts, such as Shewhart charts. PROC MVPMONITOR creates two types of multivariate control chart. T^2 charts detect unusual variation within the model hyperplane, whereas squared prediction error (SPE) charts detect unusual variation from the hyperplane.

The MVPDIAGNOSE procedure produces principal component score plots and process variable contribution plots that are used to investigate the causes of unusual variation in a process.

See Chapter 10, “[Introduction to Multivariate Process Monitoring Procedures](#),” for a thorough description of how the MVP procedures work together.

CAPABILITY Procedure Enhancements

The CAPABILITY procedure supports several new options. The [CDFPLOT](#), [COMPHISTOGRAM](#), [HISTOGRAM](#), [PPPLOT](#), [PROBPLOT](#), and [QQPLOT](#) statements support the following new options for specifying titles and footnotes in graphs that are produced by using ODS Graphics:

- [ODSFOOTNOTE=](#) adds a footnote to the graph.
- [ODSFOOTNOTE2=](#) adds a secondary footnote to the graph.
- [ODSTITLE=](#) specifies the graph title.
- [ODSTITLE2=](#) specifies a secondary graph title.

You can use these options to specify your own graph titles and footnotes without modifying ODS graph templates or using the ODS Graphics Editor.

The [CDFPLOT](#), [COMPHISTOGRAM](#), [HISTOGRAM](#), [PROBPLOT](#), and [QQPLOT](#) statements support the following new options for displaying reference lines at the values of computed statistics:

- [STATREF=](#) specifies keywords that identify the statistics.
- [CSTATREF=](#) specifies the colors of the reference lines.
- [LSTATREF=](#) specifies the line types of the reference lines.
- [STATREFLABELS=](#) specifies labels for the reference lines.
- [STATREFSUBCHAR=](#) specifies a substitution character for incorporating statistic values into reference line labels.

For example, specifying [STATREF=MEAN](#) in a [HISTOGRAM](#) statement produces a histogram that has a vertical reference line at the mean of the data.

The COMPHISTOGRAM and HISTOGRAM statements support the new **CLIPCURVES** option, which clips fitted distribution curves that extend above the highest histogram bar. This eliminates compression of the histogram bars caused by extremely high fitted curve peaks.

The **OUTPUT** statement supports the following new options:

- **CIPCTLDF=** computes distribution-free confidence limits for percentiles that you request by specifying the **PCTLPTS=** option.
- **CIPCTLNORMAL=** computes confidence limits that assume normality for percentiles that you request by specifying the **PCTLPTS=** option.
- **PCTLGROUP=** controls how variables that you request by specifying the **PCTLPTS=** option are grouped in the **OUTPUT** data set.

In addition, the **CHREF=**, **CVREF=**, **LHREF=**, and **LVREF=** options have been enhanced. These options now accept lists of values so that different reference lines in a single graph can be displayed by using different colors and line types. They are available in the **CDFPLOT**, **COMPHISTOGRAM**, **HISTOGRAM**, **PPLOT**, **PROBPLOT**, and **QQPLOT** statements.

PARETO Procedure Enhancements

The **HBAR** and **VBAR** statements now support the **CHARTTYPE=** option, which enables you to create variations on the traditional Pareto chart, as described by Wilkinson (2006). These statements also support the following new options for specifying titles and footnotes in graphs that are produced by using ODS Graphics:

- **ODSFOOTNOTE=** adds a footnote to the graph.
- **ODSFOOTNOTE2=** adds a secondary footnote to the graph.
- **ODSTITLE=** specifies the graph title.
- **ODSTITLE2=** specifies a secondary graph title.

These options enable you to specify your own graph titles without modifying ODS graph templates or using the ODS Graphics Editor.

RELIABILITY Procedure Enhancements

The **RELIABILITY** procedure now supports the following statements that provide further analysis of regression models that are fit by using a **MODEL** statement:

- The **EFFECTPLOT** statement produces a display of the fitted model and provides options for changing and enhancing the displays.

- The **ESTIMATE** statement provides a mechanism for obtaining custom hypothesis tests.
- The **LSMEANS** statement computes and compares least squares means of fixed effects.
- The **LSMESTIMATE** statement provides a mechanism for obtaining custom hypothesis tests among least squares means.
- The **SLICE** statement provides a general mechanism for performing a partitioned analysis of the least squares means for an interaction.
- The **STORE** statement saves the context and results of the statistical analysis to an item store.
- The **TEST** statement performs F tests for model effects that test Type I, Type II, or Type III hypotheses.

These statements are common to many SAS/STAT[®] procedures and are fully documented in Chapter 19, “Shared Concepts and Topics” (*SAS/STAT User's Guide*).

PROC RELIABILITY also provides the following new features:

- confidence bands for mean and intensity functions for recurrent events
- two-sample log-rank-type test for recurrent events
- trend tests for recurrent events parametric models
- Duane plots
- profile likelihood confidence intervals for survival function

References

- Kourti, T. and MacGregor, J. F. (1995), “Process Analysis, Monitoring and Diagnosis, Using Multivariate Projection Methods,” *Chemometrics and Intelligent Laboratory Systems*, 28, 3–21.
- Kourti, T. and MacGregor, J. F. (1996), “Multivariate SPC Methods for Process and Product Monitoring,” *Journal of Quality Technology*, 28, 409–428.
- Wilkinson, L. (2006), “Revising the Pareto Chart,” *The American Statistician*, 60, 332–334.

Chapter 2

Components of SAS/QC Software

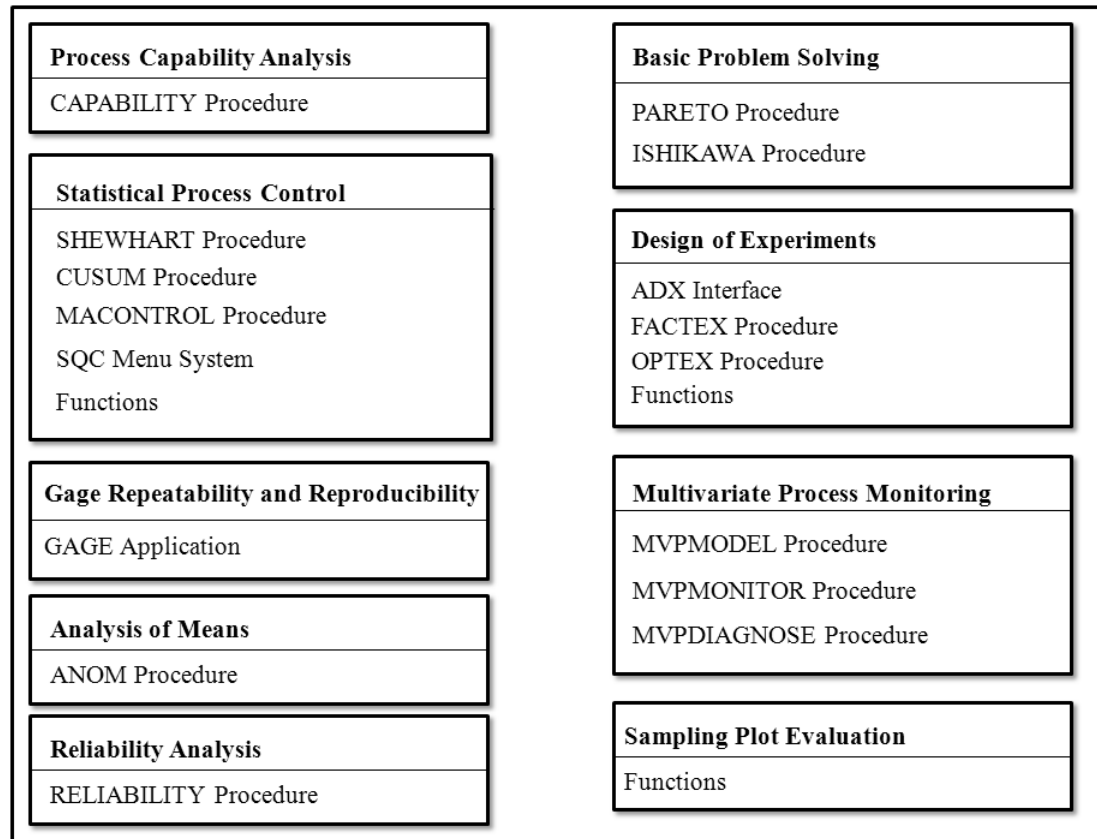
Contents

Overview	5
ADX Interface for Design of Experiments	7
SQC Menu System for Statistical Quality Control	8
Procedures for Design of Experiments	9
Procedures for Control Chart Analysis	10
Procedure for Process Capability Analysis	11
Procedures for Basic Quality Problem Solving	12
Procedure for Reliability Analysis	13
Procedure for Analysis of Means	14
Procedures for Multivariate Process Monitoring	15

Overview

SAS/QC software, a component of the SAS System, provides a comprehensive set of tools for statistical quality improvement. You can use these tools to

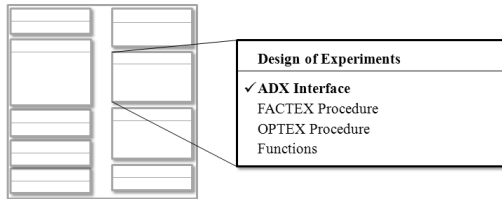
- organize quality improvement efforts
- design industrial experiments for product and process improvement
- apply Taguchi methods for quality engineering
- establish statistical control of a process
- maintain statistical control and reduce variation
- analyze process capability
- develop and evaluate acceptance sampling plans

Figure 2.1 Components of SAS/QC Software

There are two types of tools in SAS/QC software: interfaces and procedures.

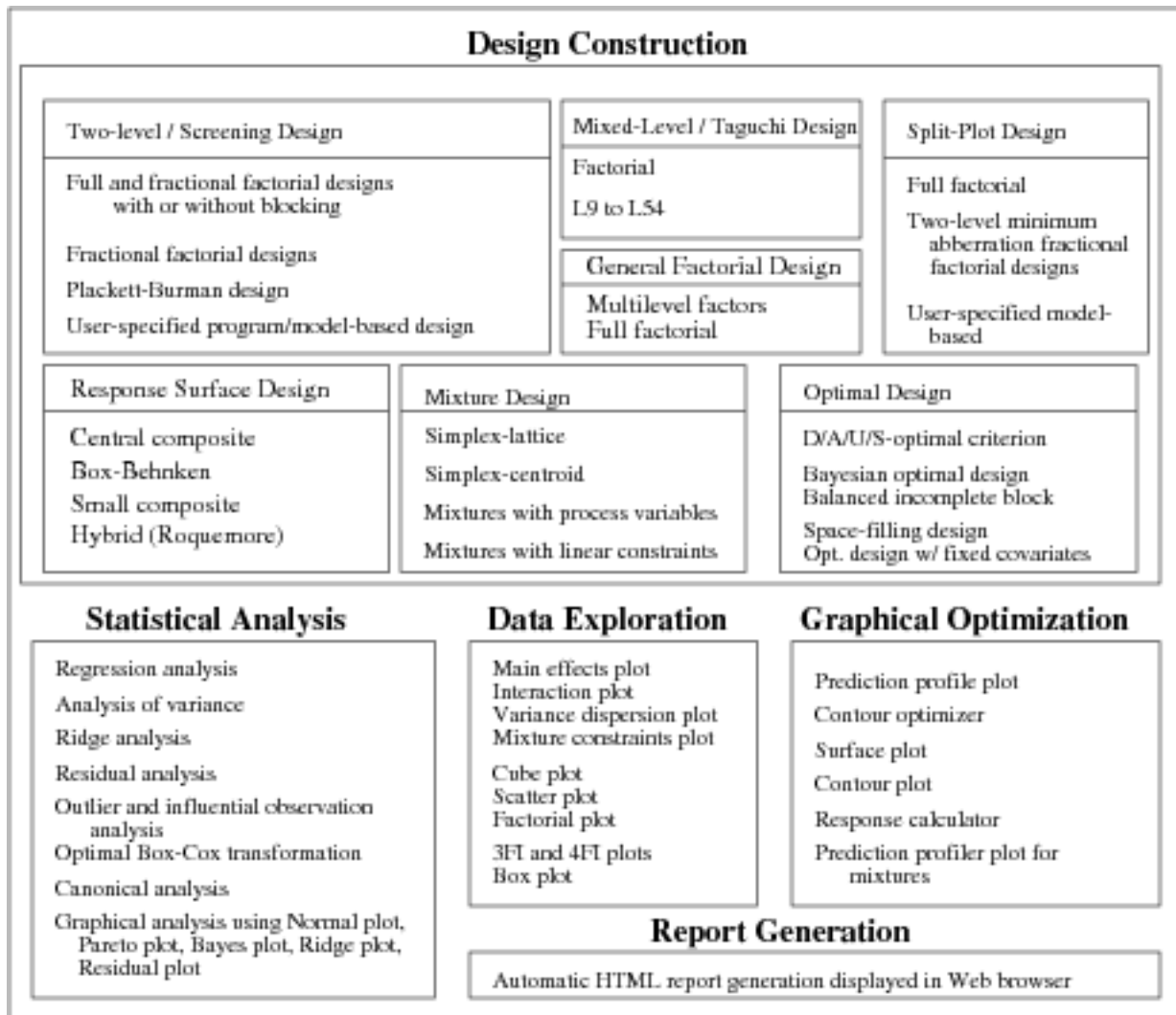
- The interfaces are complete, full-screen-oriented environments for statistical quality-improvement applications. Unlike with the procedures, using the interfaces requires no knowledge of SAS programming. These include the SQC menu system and the ADX interfaces for statistical quality-control applications.
- The procedures in SAS/QC software offer greater flexibility and power than the interface. To use a procedure, you must have a basic knowledge of the SAS language and the syntax of the procedure.

ADX Interface for Design of Experiments



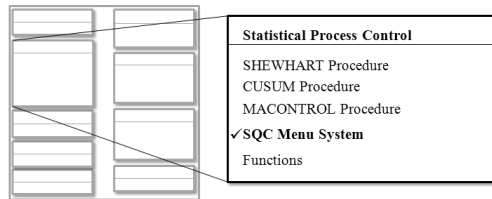
The ADX Interface provides a solution for engineers and researchers who require a point-and-click interface for designing and analyzing experimental designs.

Figure 2.2 General Design and Analysis Facilities



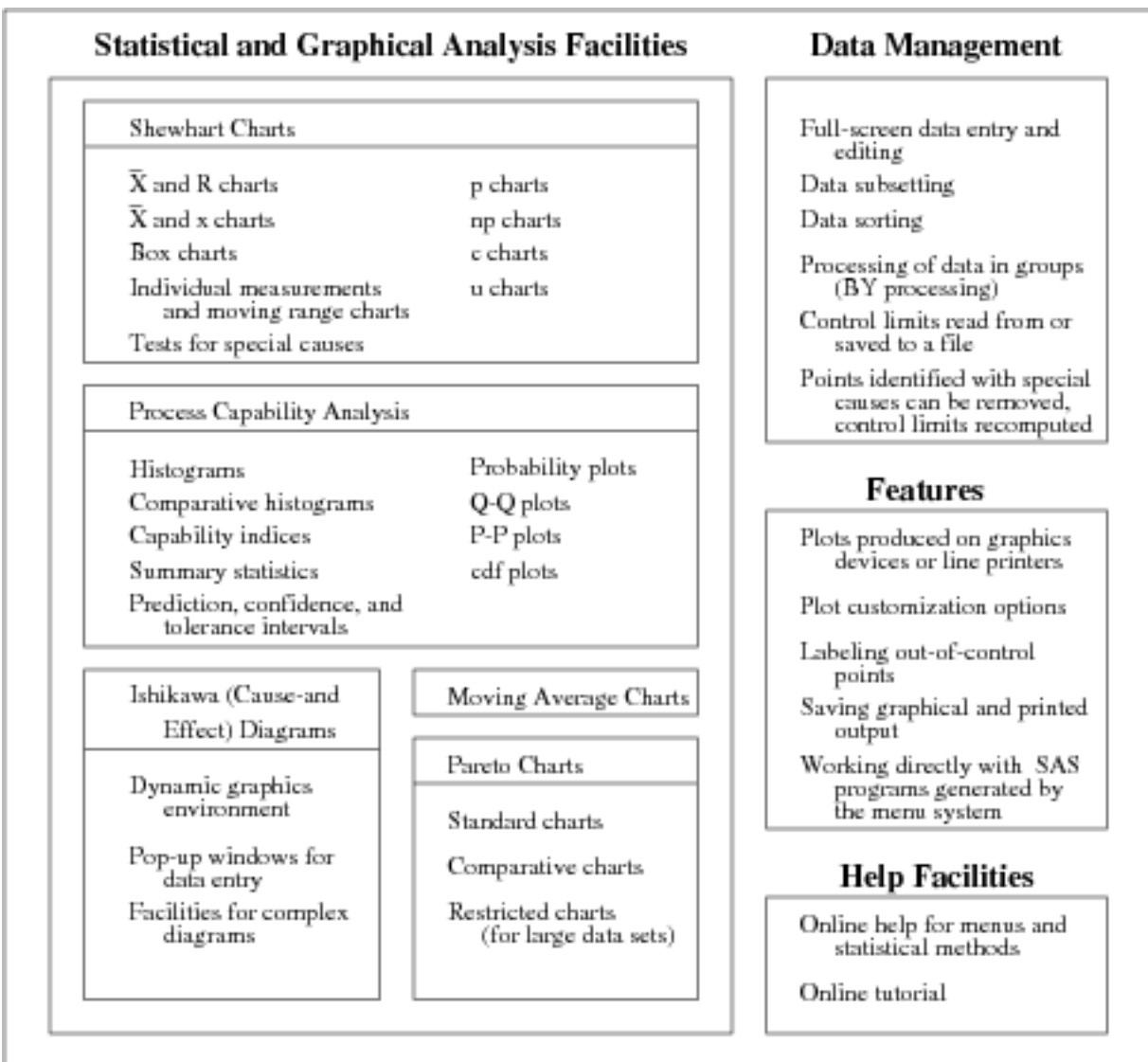
NOTE: For more information about the ADX Interface, see *Getting Started with the SAS ADX Interface for Design of Experiments*

SQC Menu System for Statistical Quality Control



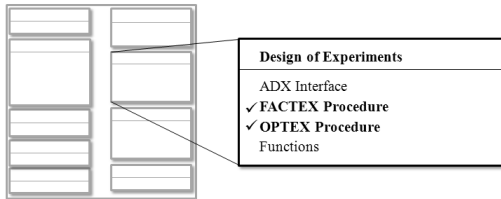
The SQC Menu System provides facilities for standard statistical quality-control applications and is intended for quality analysts and quality-control managers, rather than for statisticians.

Figure 2.3 Overview of the SQC Menu System



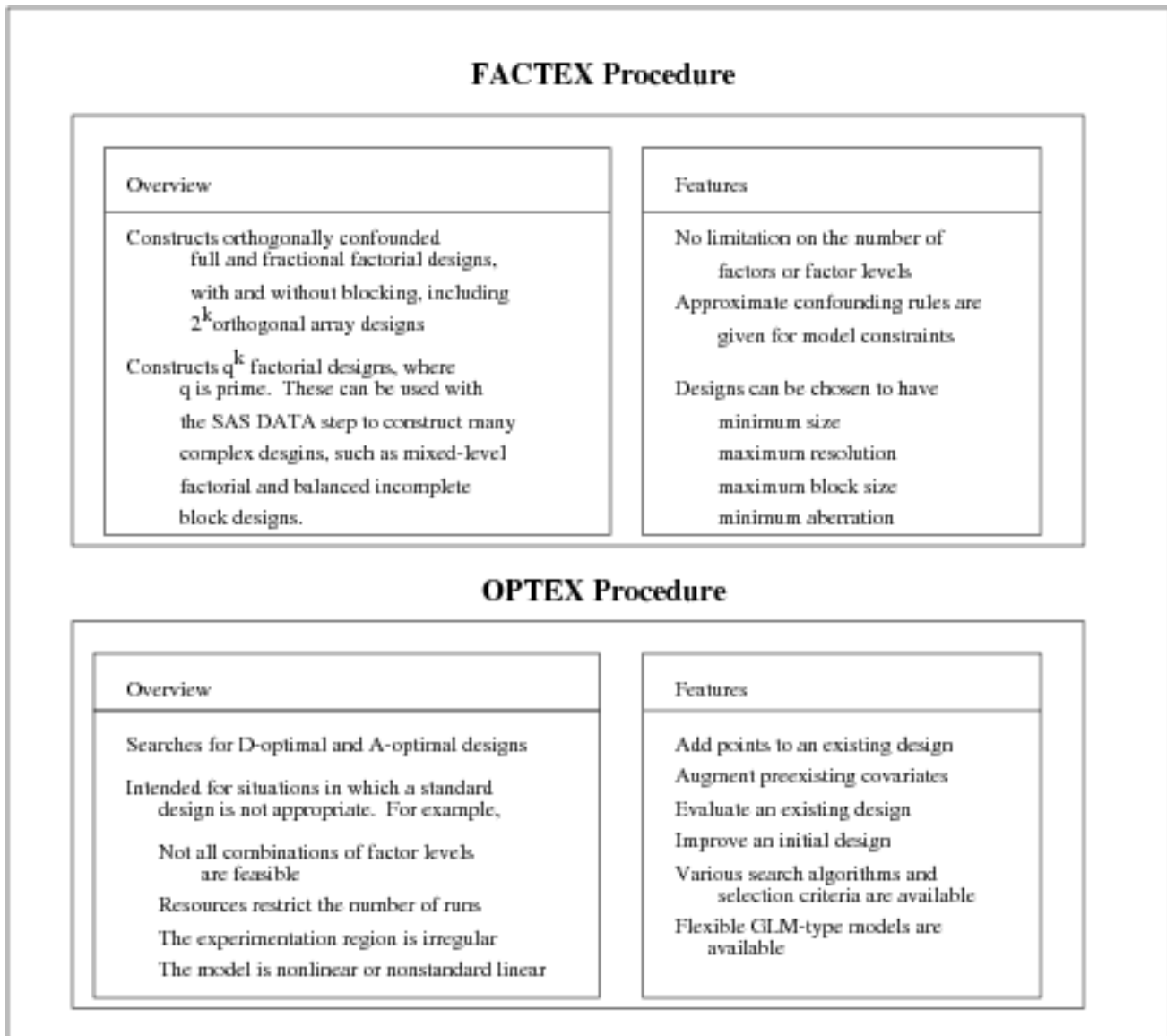
NOTE: The SQC Menu System is documented in *SAS/QC Software: SQC Menu System for Quality Improvement, Version 6, Second Edition*.

Procedures for Design of Experiments

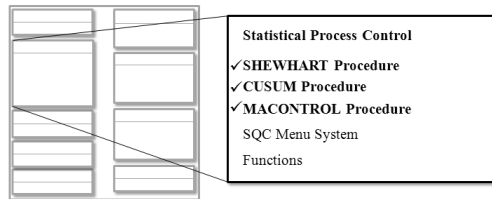


The FACTEX procedure constructs factorial experimental designs, which are useful for studying the effects of various factors on a response. The OPTEX procedure searches for optimal designs in situations in which standard designs are not available.

Figure 2.4 Overview of the Experimental Design Procedures

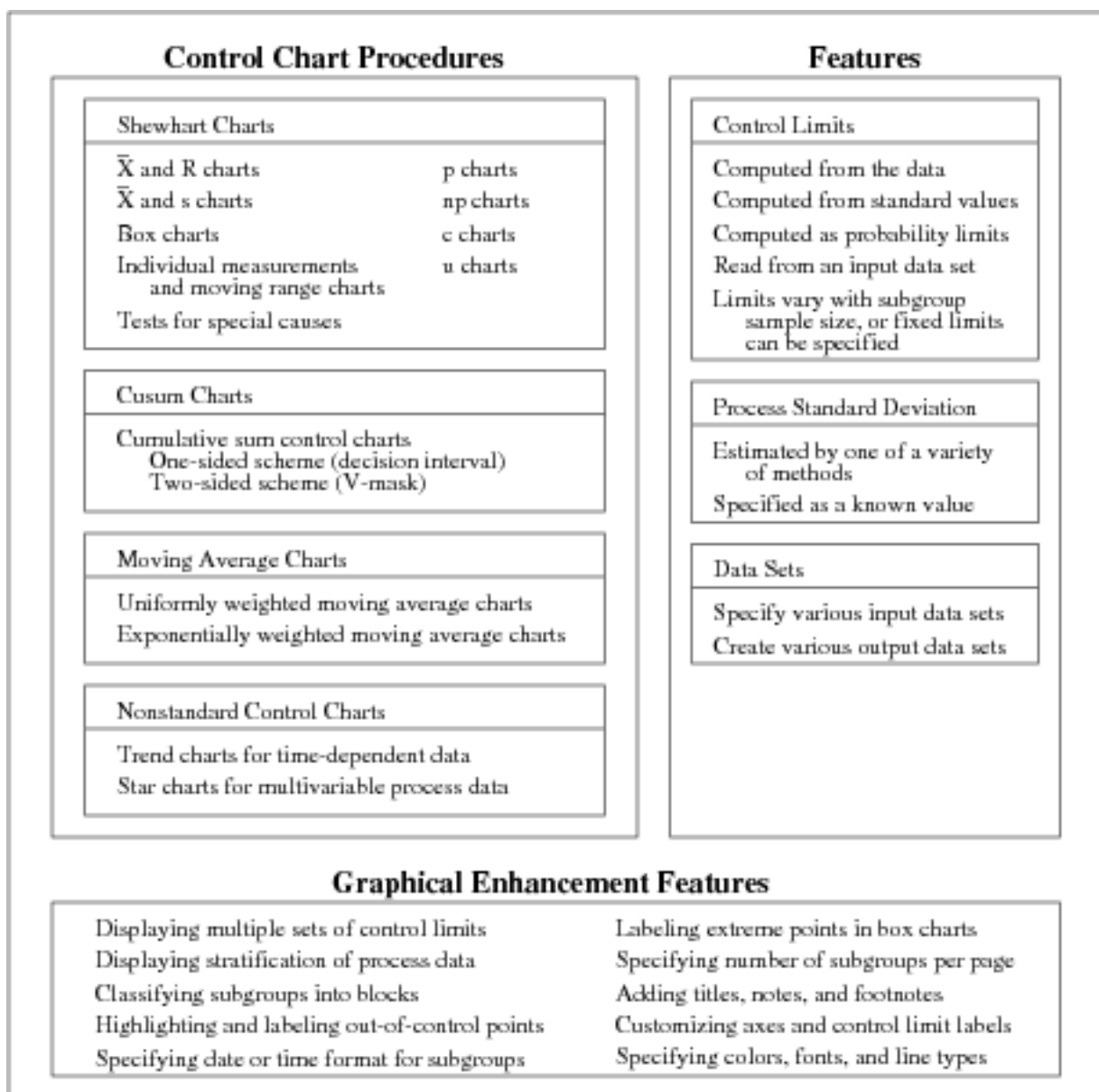


Procedures for Control Chart Analysis

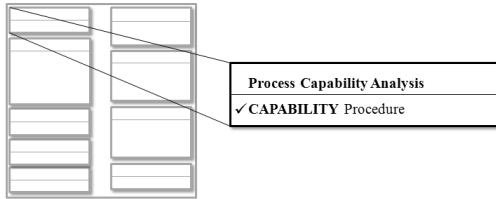


The SHEWHART procedure creates all commonly encountered Shewhart charts for variables and attributes. The CUSUM procedure creates cumulative sum control charts. The MACONTROL procedure creates moving average charts.

Figure 2.5 Overview of Control Chart Analysis Procedures

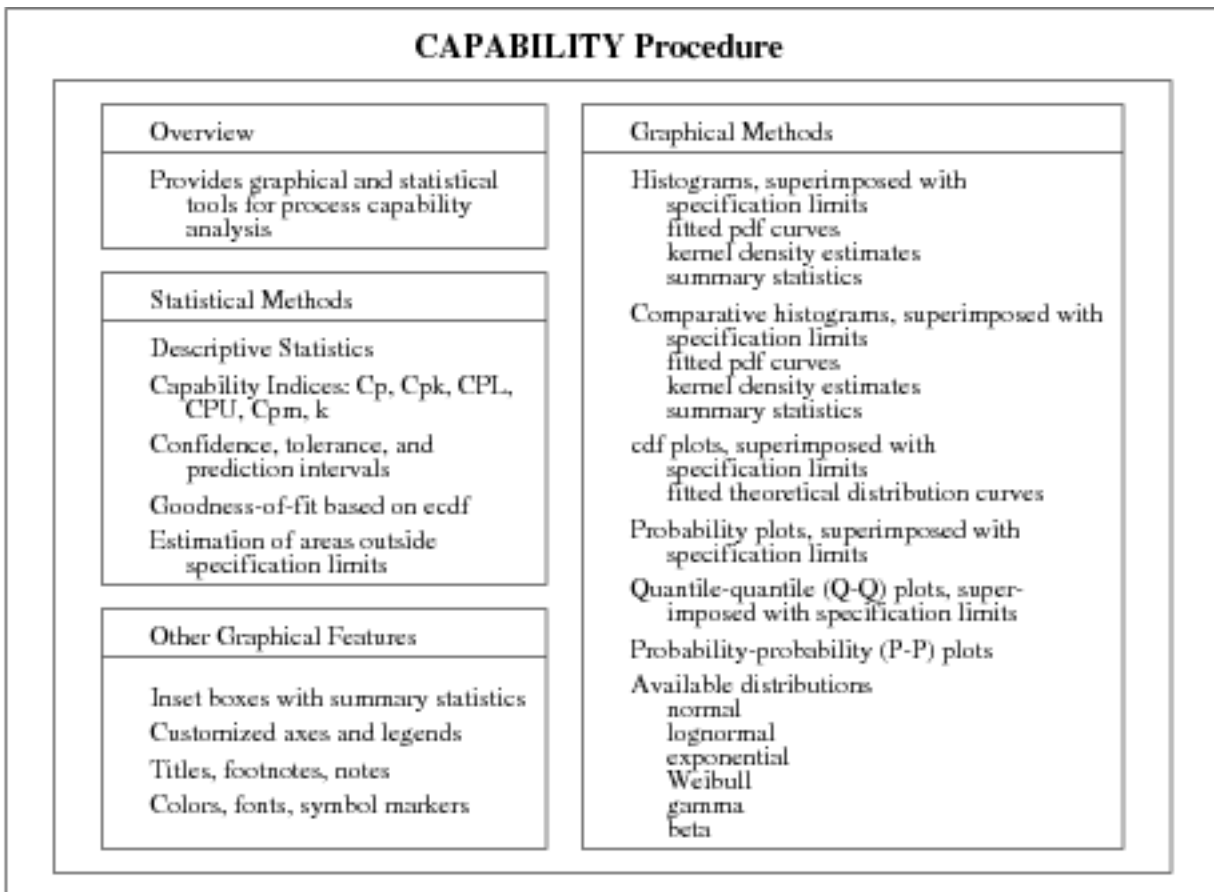


Procedure for Process Capability Analysis

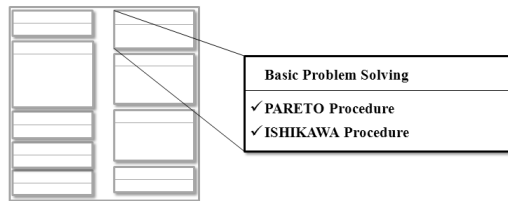


The CAPABILITY procedure compares the distribution of output from an in-control process to the specification limits of the process to determine the consistency with which the specification limits can be met.

Figure 2.6 Overview of Process Capability Analysis Procedure

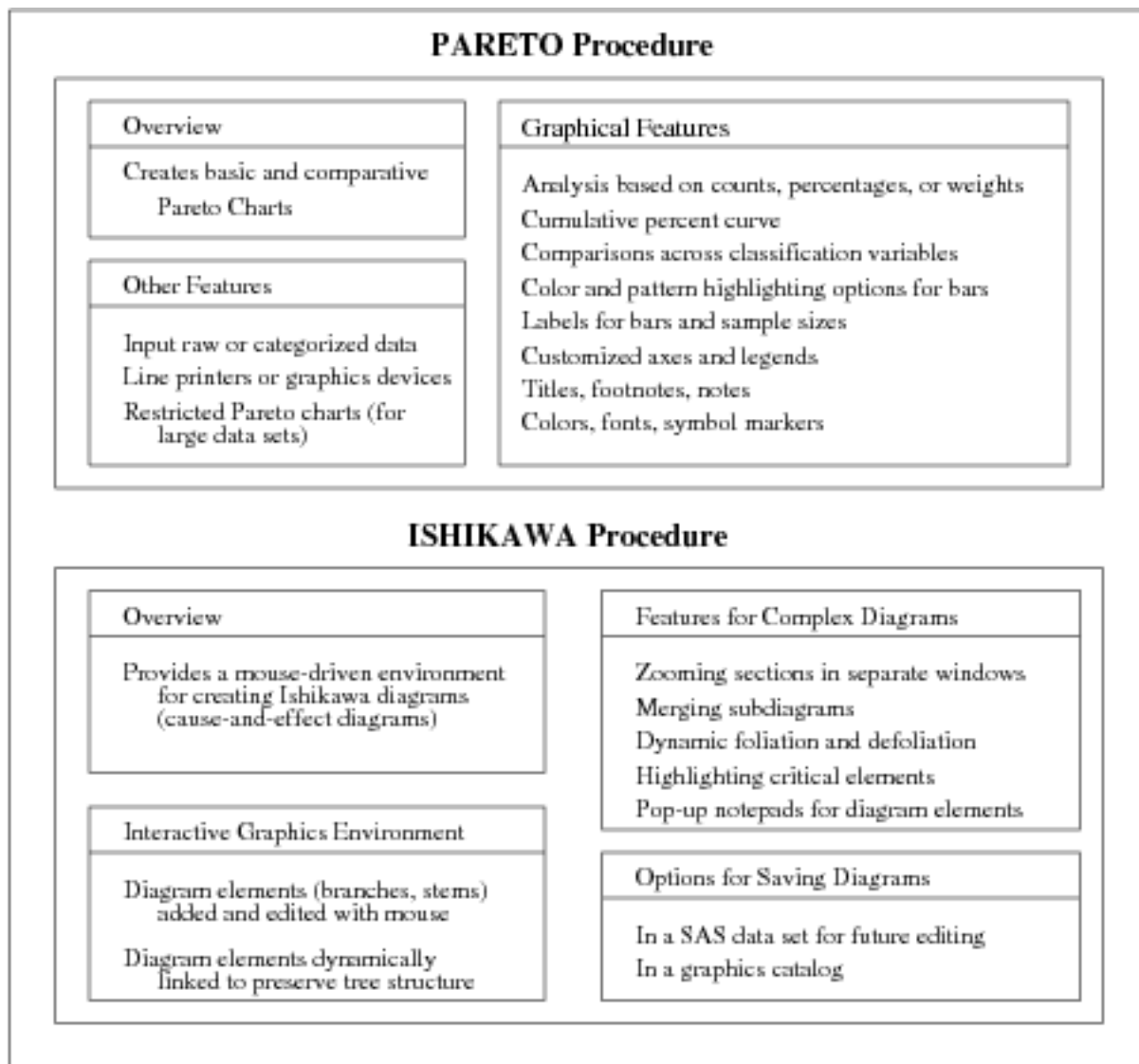


Procedures for Basic Quality Problem Solving

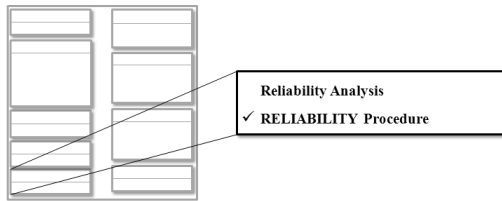


The PARETO procedure creates charts that display the relative frequency of problems in a process or operation. The ISHIKAWA procedure creates a cause-and-effect or fishbone diagram, which displays factors that affect a quality characteristic or problem.

Figure 2.7 Overview of Quality Problem-Solving Procedures

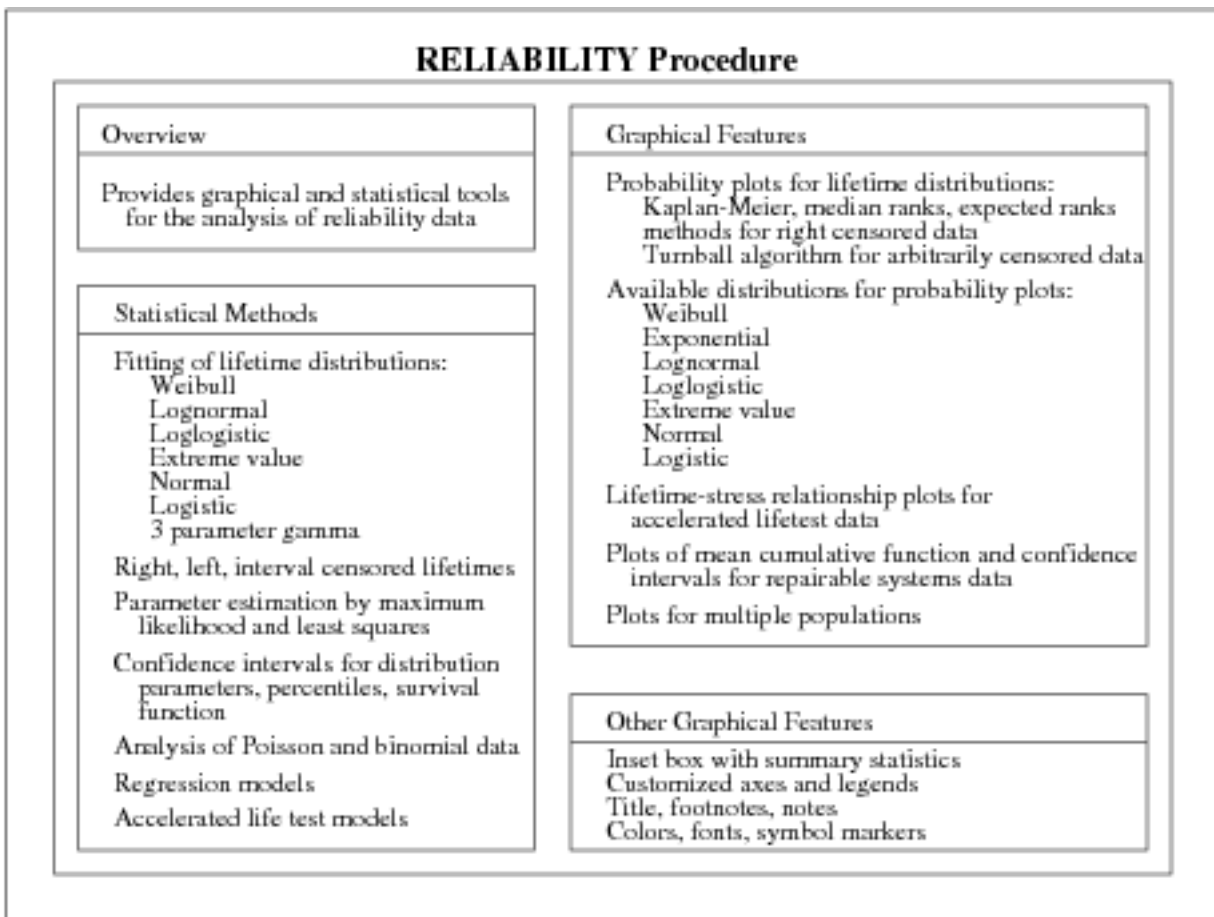


Procedure for Reliability Analysis

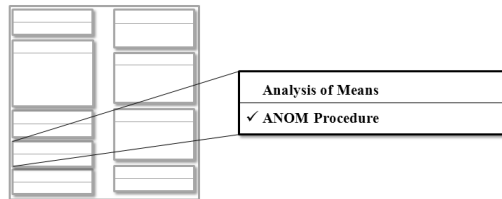


The RELIABILITY procedure provides tools for reliability and survival data analysis and for recurrence data analysis.

Figure 2.8 Overview of Reliability Analysis Procedure

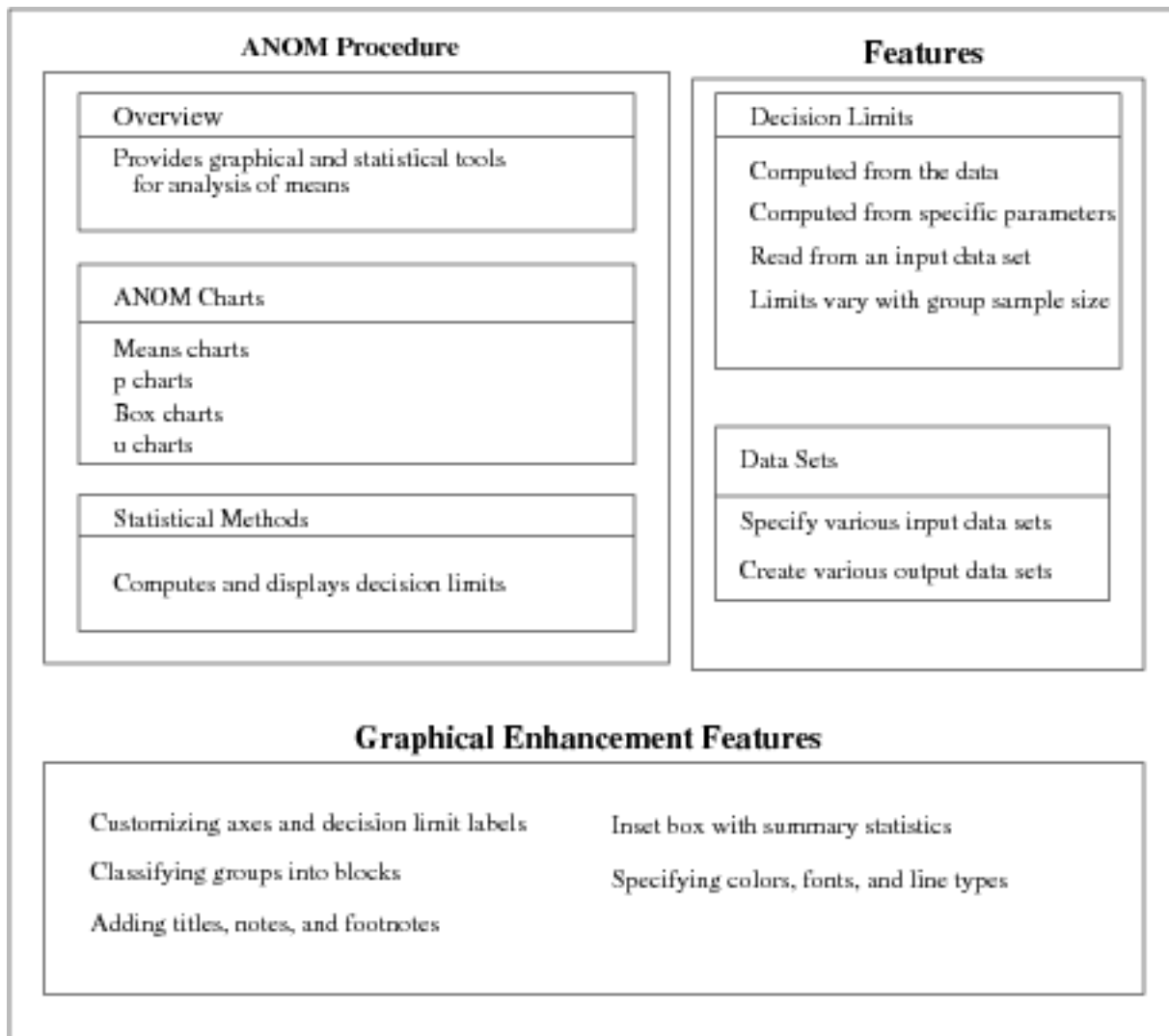


Procedure for Analysis of Means

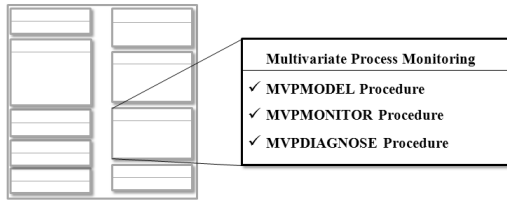


The ANOM procedure provides tools for simultaneously comparing a group of k treatment means with their overall mean at a specified significance level α . The procedure creates ANOM charts for various types of response data, including continuous measurements, proportions, and rates.

Figure 2.9 Overview of Analysis of Means Procedure

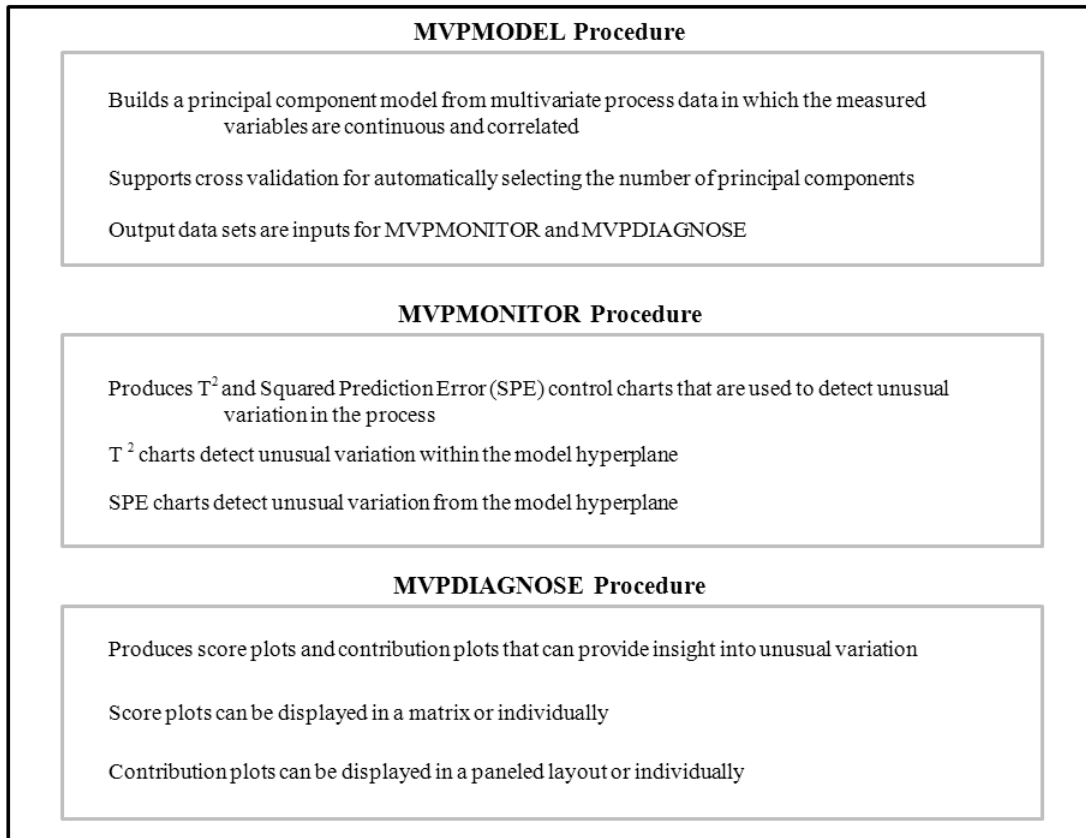


Procedures for Multivariate Process Monitoring



The MVPMODEL procedure builds a principal component model from multivariate process data. The MVPMONITOR procedure creates multivariate control charts that are used to detect unusual variation in the process. The MVPDIAGNOSE procedure produces plots that can be used to investigate unusual variation.

Figure 2.10 Overview of Multivariate Process Monitoring Procedures



Chapter 3

SAS/QC Graphics

Contents

Overview	17
Which Graphics Approach Should You Use?	18
Traditional Graphics	19
ODS Graphics	25
Legacy Line Printer Displays	34

This chapter describes the alternatives available for producing graphical output with the SAS/QC procedures. The statements you use to produce graphical output and the options you specify to control its appearance are described in the chapters of *SAS/QC User's Guide* devoted to the various procedures.

Overview

The following SAS/QC procedures produce graphical output:

- ANOM
- CAPABILITY
- CUSUM
- ISHIKAWA
- MACONTROL
- MVPDIAGNOSE
- MVPMODEL
- MVPMONITOR
- PARETO
- RELIABILITY
- SHEWHART

The ISHIKAWA procedure (Chapter 8, “[The ISHIKAWA Procedure](#),”) provides an interactive environment for creating Ishikawa diagrams. This discussion applies to the other procedures, which generate graphical displays when you specify appropriate statements and options.

SAS/QC procedures can produce two types of graphical output¹:

- traditional graphics
- ODS Statistical Graphics output

Traditional graphics are saved in a graphics catalogs with entry type GRSEG, and their appearance is controlled by global statements such as the GOPTIONS, AXIS, and SYMBOL statements, which are described in *SAS/GRAPH: Reference*. In addition, SAS/QC procedures provide numerous options for controlling the appearance of traditional graphics. You must have a SAS/GRAPH[®] license to produce traditional graphics.

Beginning with SAS 9.2, SAS/QC procedures can use ODS Statistical Graphics to create graphs. ODS Statistical Graphics (or ODS Graphics for short) is an extension to the Output Delivery System (ODS). Graphs are produced in standard image file formats (such as PNG) instead of graphics catalogs, and the details of their appearance and layout are controlled by ODS styles and templates rather than global statements and procedure options. Graphical output produced by SAS/QC procedures using ODS Graphics is consistent in appearance with graphical output produced by statistical procedures using ODS Graphics.

When ODS Graphics is enabled (for example, with the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement) SAS/QC procedures produce ODS Graphics output. Otherwise, they produce traditional graphics by default. **NOTE:** The MVPDIAGNOSE, MVPMODEL, and MVPMONITOR procedures do not support traditional graphics.

Which Graphics Approach Should You Use?

Beginning with SAS 9.2, SAS/QC procedures can produce ODS Graphics output as an alternative to traditional graphics. Also beginning with SAS 9.2, the default appearance of traditional graphics is determined by the ODS style that is in effect for the ODS destination that you are using. You can prevent the ODS style from affecting the appearance of traditional graphics by specifying the NOGSTYLE system option. Therefore, you have three alternatives for producing graphical output with SAS/QC procedures:

- traditional graphics without ODS styles
- traditional graphics using ODS styles
- ODS Graphics

¹Some SAS/QC procedures can also produce legacy line printer charts. See “[Legacy Line Printer Displays](#)” on page 34.

The appropriate approach depends on your objective, as follows:

- If you are working with a SAS program written prior to SAS 9.2, and your priority is to preserve the appearance of traditional graphics produced with SAS/QC procedures, you should specify the NOGSTYLE system option.
- If you are writing a new SAS program, consider using traditional graphics with ODS style-dependent defaults to take advantage of their improved appearance while retaining control over every detail of your graphs with procedure options.
- If you are writing a new SAS program, consider using ODS Graphics for the highest-quality graphics output and consistency with output from SAS/STAT procedures and other procedures that are enabled to use ODS Graphics.

The next two sections provide more details and examples of these approaches.

Traditional Graphics

The following SAS/QC procedures support traditional graphics:

- ANOM
- CAPABILITY
- CUSUM
- MACONTROL
- PARETO
- RELIABILITY
- SHEWHART

These procedures support global SAS statements (such as GOPTIONS, AXIS, and SYMBOL statements) used to control the appearance of traditional graphics. Each procedure also supports a rich set of options providing detailed control of features specific to its graphs.

Prior to SAS 9.2 the default appearance of SAS/QC graphs was primitive. To produce attractive graphical output, careful selection of colors, fonts, and other attributes specified with global statements and procedure options was required. Beginning with SAS 9.2, the default appearance of traditional graphs is determined by the ODS style that is in effect.

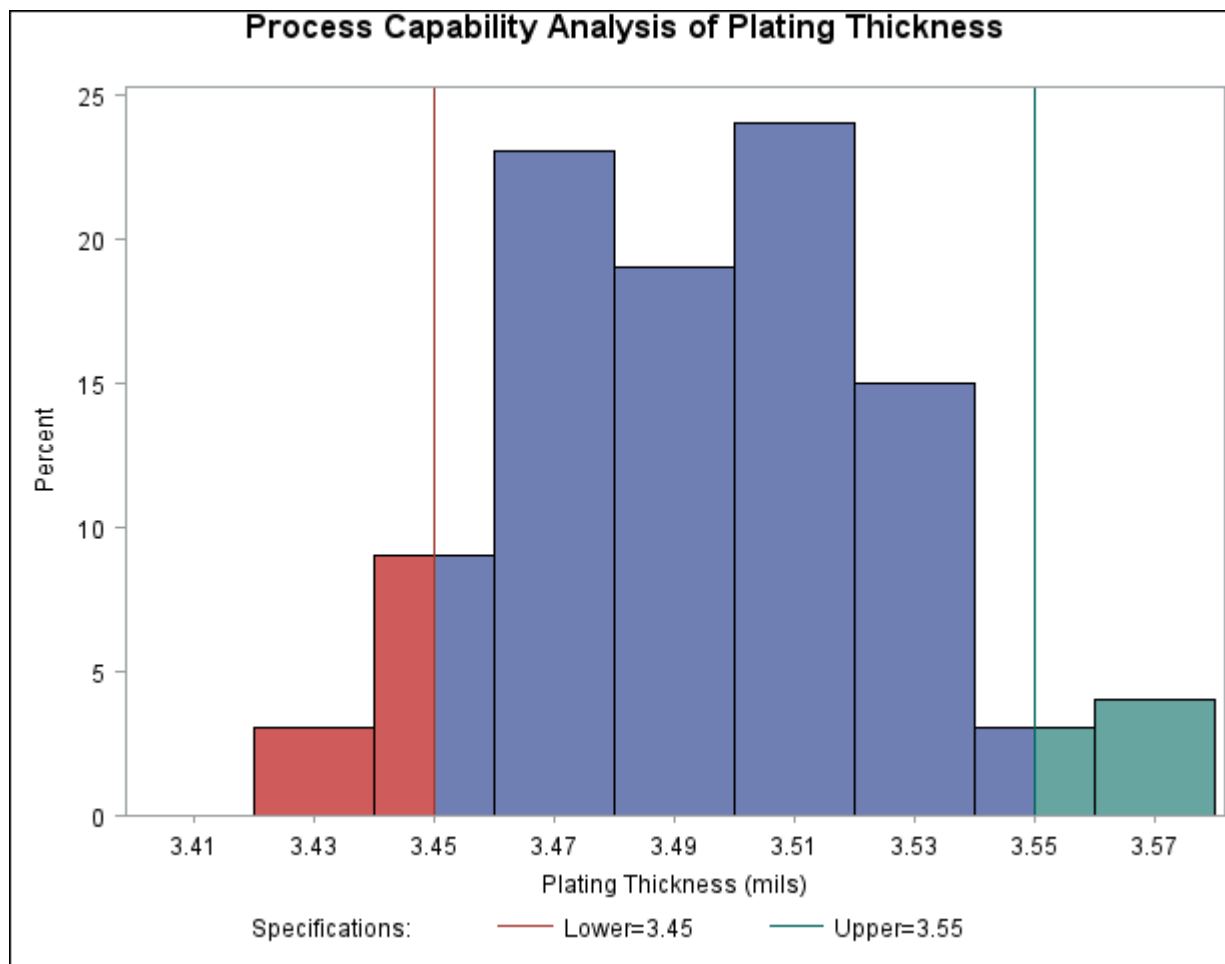
An example taken from the “Getting Started: HISTOGRAM Statement” on page 310 section of Chapter 5, “The CAPABILITY Procedure,” demonstrates the alternatives for producing SAS/QC graphics. The following statements create a data set named Trans containing measurements of the thickness of copper plating on 100 printed circuit boards:

```
data Trans;
  input Thickness @@;
  label Thickness='Plating Thickness (mils)';
  datalines;
3.468 3.428 3.509 3.516 3.461 3.492 3.478 3.556 3.482 3.512
3.490 3.467 3.498 3.519 3.504 3.469 3.497 3.495 3.518 3.523
3.458 3.478 3.443 3.500 3.449 3.525 3.461 3.489 3.514 3.470
3.561 3.506 3.444 3.479 3.524 3.531 3.501 3.495 3.443 3.458
3.481 3.497 3.461 3.513 3.528 3.496 3.533 3.450 3.516 3.476
3.512 3.550 3.441 3.541 3.569 3.531 3.468 3.564 3.522 3.520
3.505 3.523 3.475 3.470 3.457 3.536 3.528 3.477 3.536 3.491
3.510 3.461 3.431 3.502 3.491 3.506 3.439 3.513 3.496 3.539
3.469 3.481 3.515 3.535 3.460 3.575 3.488 3.515 3.484 3.482
3.517 3.483 3.467 3.467 3.502 3.471 3.516 3.474 3.500 3.466
;
```

The following statements produce a histogram of the variable Thickness using traditional graphics whose default appearance is determined by the ODS style.

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Process Capability Analysis of Plating Thickness';
proc capability data=Trans noprint;
  spec lsl=3.45 usl=3.55 cleft cright;
  histogram Thickness;
run;
```

The SPEC statement LSL= and USL= options specify the lower specification limit (LSL) and upper specification limit (USL) for Thickness. The CLEFT and CRIGHT options request that histogram bars (and portions of bars) below the LSL and above the USL be filled with contrasting colors. Figure 3.1 shows the resulting histogram.

Figure 3.1 Traditional Graphics with Default Appearance Determined by ODS Style

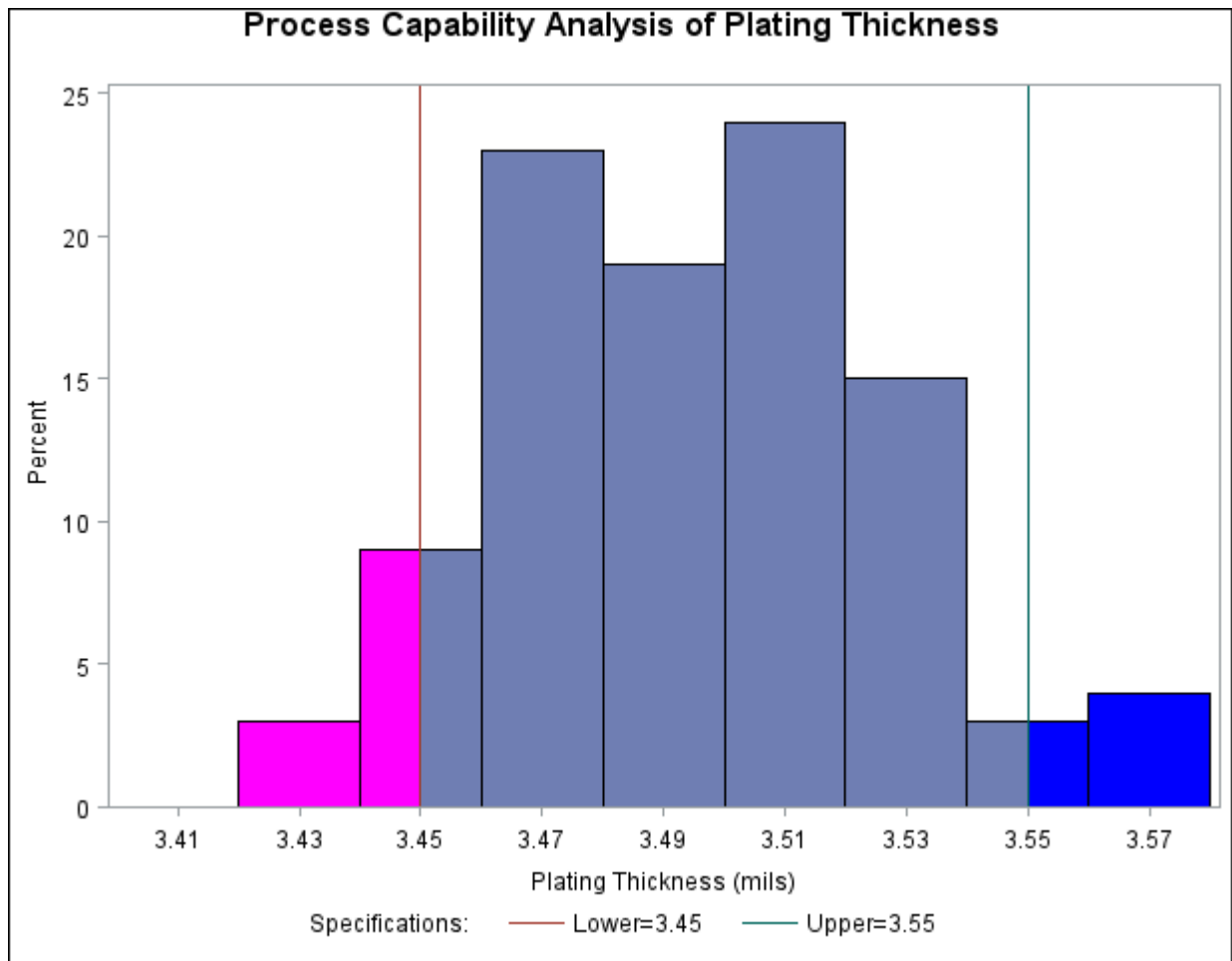
The attributes determining the appearance of the graph elements—including text fonts and heights, line styles and thicknesses, and fill colors—all come from the ODS style associated with the output destination. In this case the HTMLBLUE style is in effect.

Prior to SAS 9.2, in order to fill histogram bars outside the specification limits with contrasting colors, it was necessary to specify CLEFT= and CRIGHT= colors explicitly. SAS/QC procedures now support options such as CLEFT and CRIGHT that enable optional graph features *without* explicitly specifying colors.

In SAS 9.2, you can still specify colors “on top of” the ODS style, as the following statements demonstrate:

```
proc capability data=Trans noprint;
  spec lsl=3.45 usl=3.55 cleft=magenta cright=blue;
  histogram Thickness;
run;
```

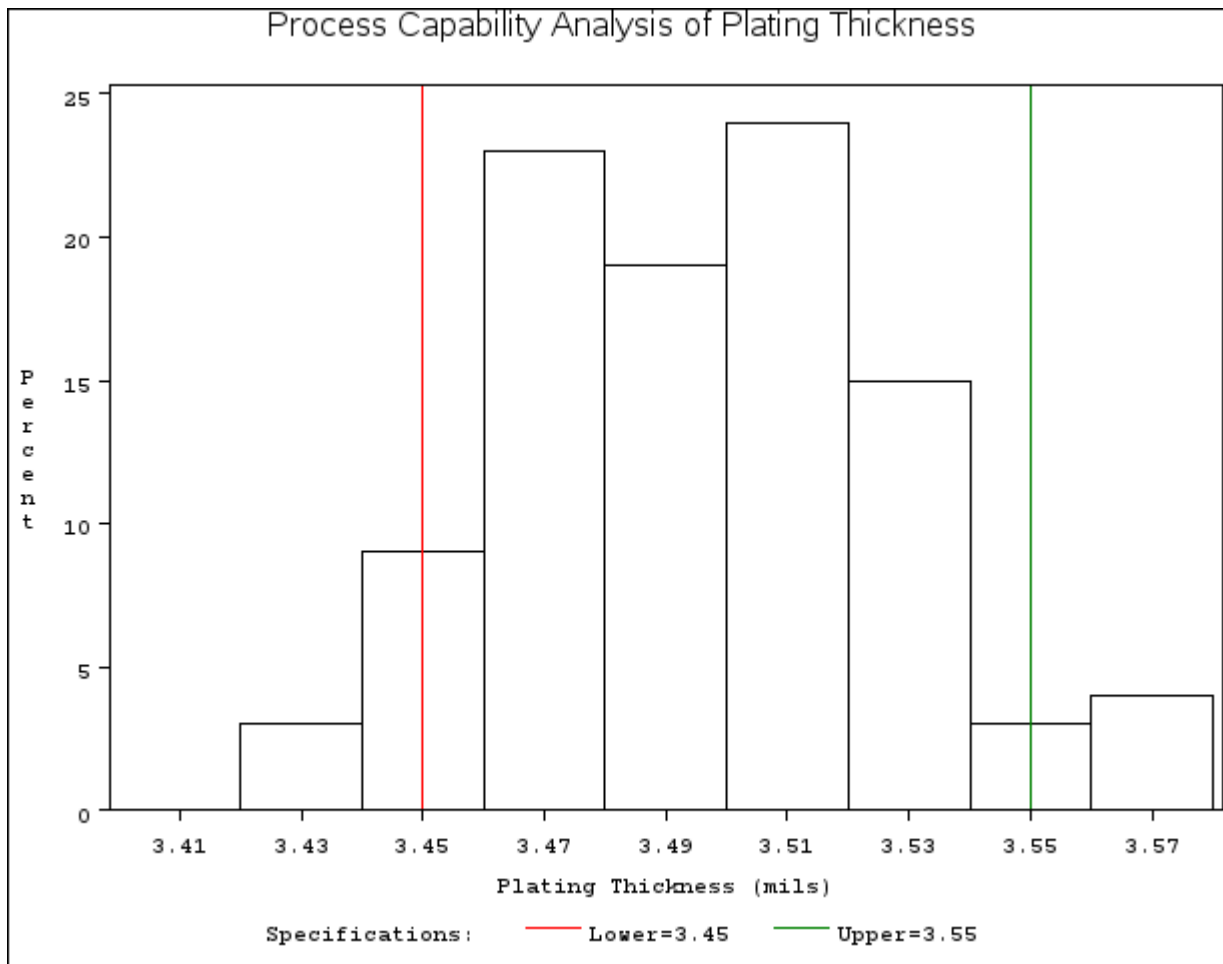
The colors explicitly specified with the CLEFT= and CRIGHT= options replace the CLEFT and CRIGHT colors used in [Figure 3.1](#). The resulting histogram is shown in [Figure 3.2](#).

Figure 3.2 Traditional Graphics Using ODS Style and Appearance Options

Graphical attributes, such as colors or fonts, specified with global graphics statements or procedure options take precedence over default attributes from the ODS style. To avoid using style-based defaults or to revert to the defaults used prior to SAS 9.2, you can specify the NOGSTYLE system option:

```
options nogstyle;
proc capability data=Trans noprint;
  spec lsl=3.45 usl=3.55;
  histogram Thickness;
run;
```

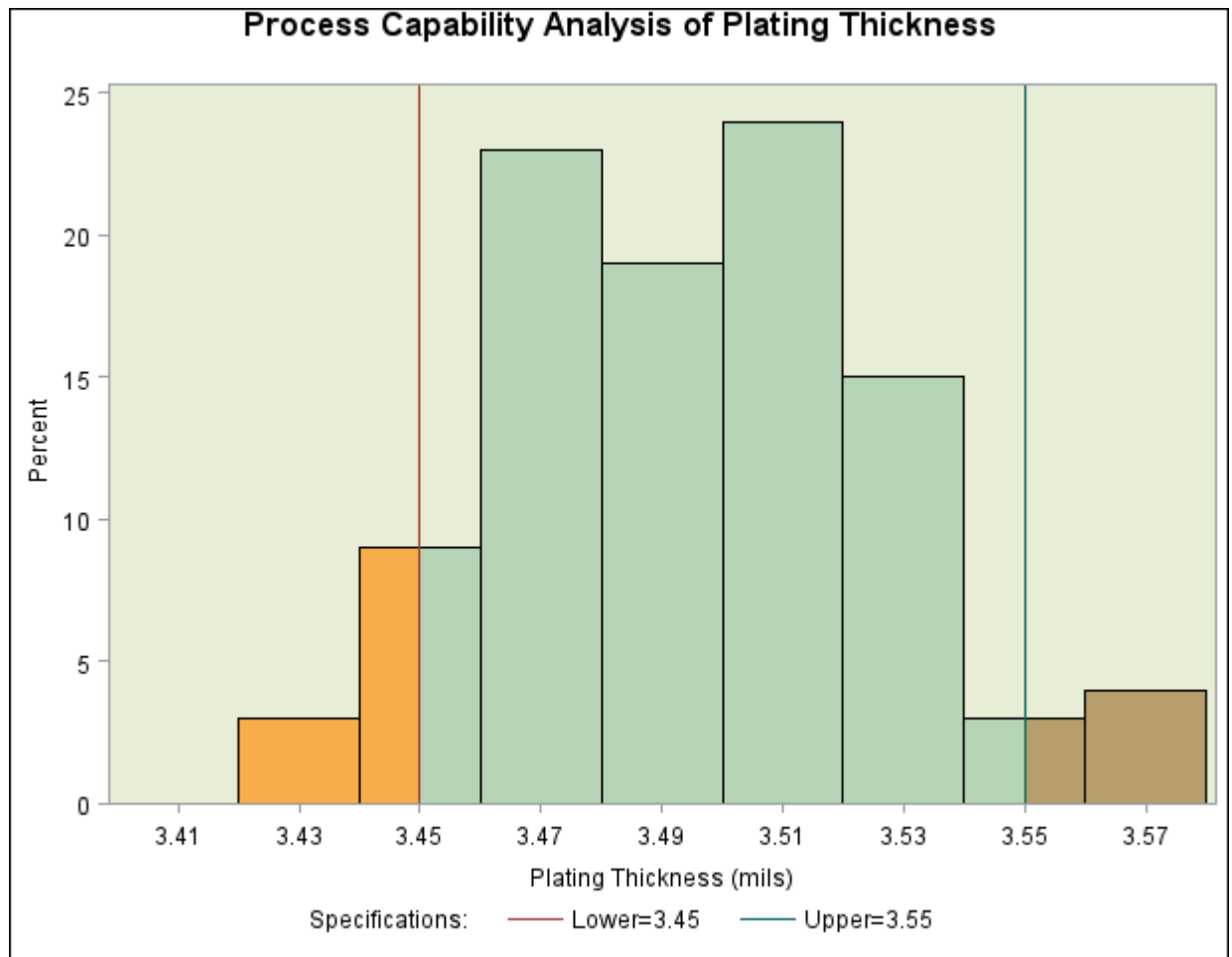
The appearance of the resulting histogram, shown in [Figure 3.3](#), is very similar to that of a histogram produced by the same CAPABILITY procedure statements in SAS 9.1.

Figure 3.3 Traditional Graphics with NOGSTYLE

When you specify the NOGSTYLE option, traditional graphics output remains unaffected by ODS styles until the default behavior is restored with the GSTYLE option:

```
options gstyle;
proc capability data=Trans noprint;
  spec lsl=3.45 usl=3.55 cleft=CXf7AE4A cright=CXB59E6B;
  histogram Thickness / cframe = ywh
                        cfill  = CXB5D3B5;
run;
```

The preceding statements produce the histogram shown in [Figure 3.4](#). Here, the default attributes provided by the HTMLBLUE style are overridden by the CLEFT=, CRIGHT=, CFRAME=, and CFILL= options.

Figure 3.4 Traditional Graphics Using ODS Style and Attribute Options

ODS Graphics

The following SAS/QC procedures support ODS Graphics:

- ANOM
- CAPABILITY
- CUSUM
- MACONTROL
- MVPDIAGNOSE
- MVPMODEL
- MVPMONITOR
- PARETO
- RELIABILITY
- SHEWHART

ODS Graphics provides the highest quality graphical output available from SAS/QC procedures. It is unaffected by global graphics statements, procedure options for controlling traditional graphics, and the GSTYLE system option. See Chapter 21, “Statistical Graphics Using ODS” (*SAS/STAT User’s Guide*), for a thorough discussion of ODS Graphics. **NOTE:** In SAS/QC 12.1 the ANOM, CUSUM, MACONTROL, MVPMONIOR, and SHEWHART procedures do not support the creation of graphs that are editable with the ODS Graphics Editor.

The following statements produce a histogram of the variable Thickness, which is discussed in the previous section. Here, the ODS GRAPHICS statement is specified to request ODS Graphics.

```
ods listing style=htmlblue;  
ods graphics on;  
proc capability data=Trans noprint;  
    spec lsl = 3.45 usl = 3.55 cleft cright;  
    histogram Thickness;  
run;
```

Figure 3.5 shows the ODS Graphics version of the histogram. Note that fonts, colors, and other attributes are determined by the HTMLBLUE style. Options for specifying these attributes (as used, for example, in the statements that produced Figure 3.4) are not applicable with ODS Graphics and are ignored when you use the ODS GRAPHICS statement.

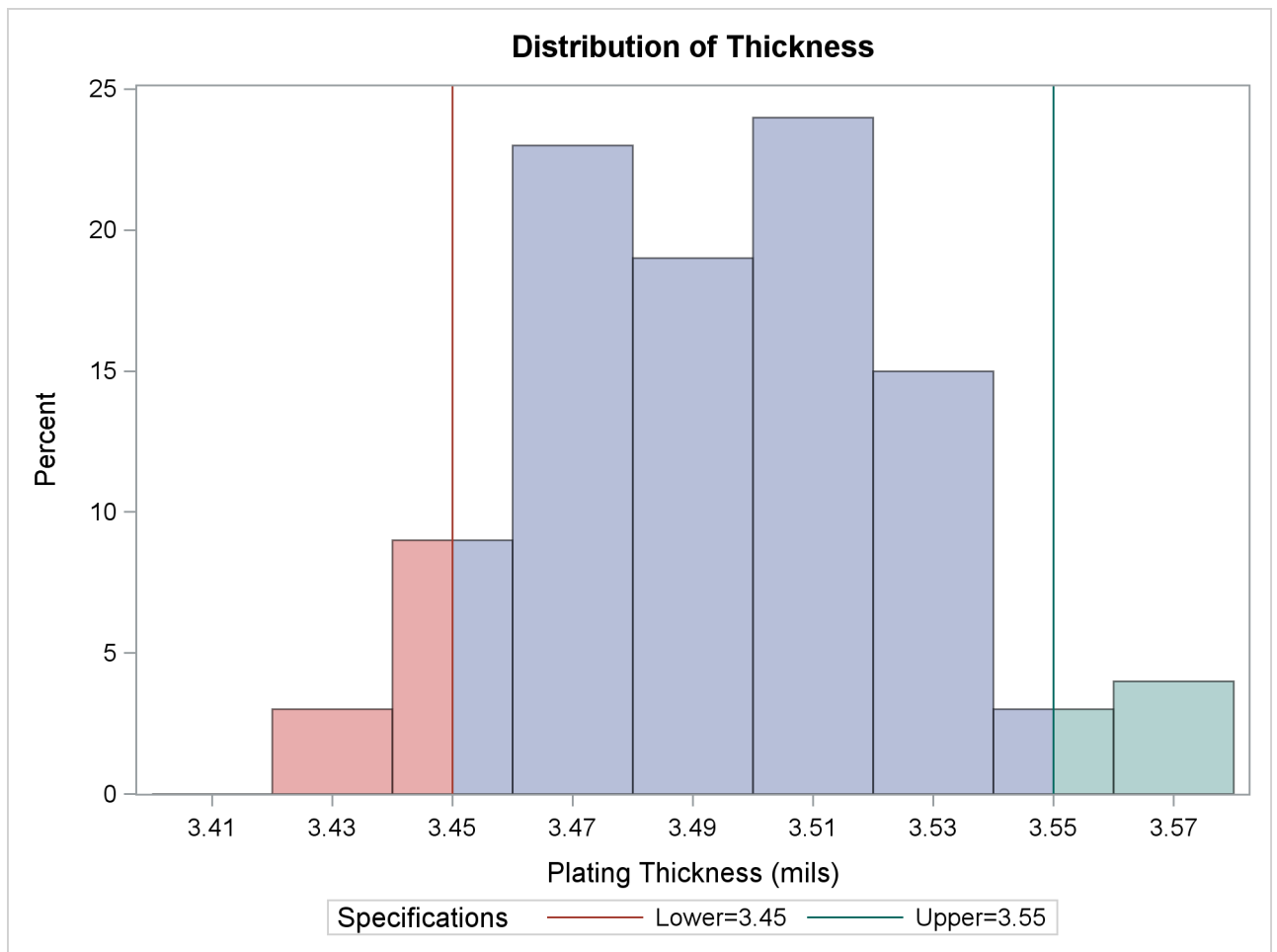
Figure 3.5 ODS Graphics Using HTMLBLUE Style

Figure 3.6 through Figure 3.13 show examples of ODS Graphics output produced by SAS/QC procedures. These graphs were all created with the HTMLBLUE style.

Figure 3.6 ANOM Chart

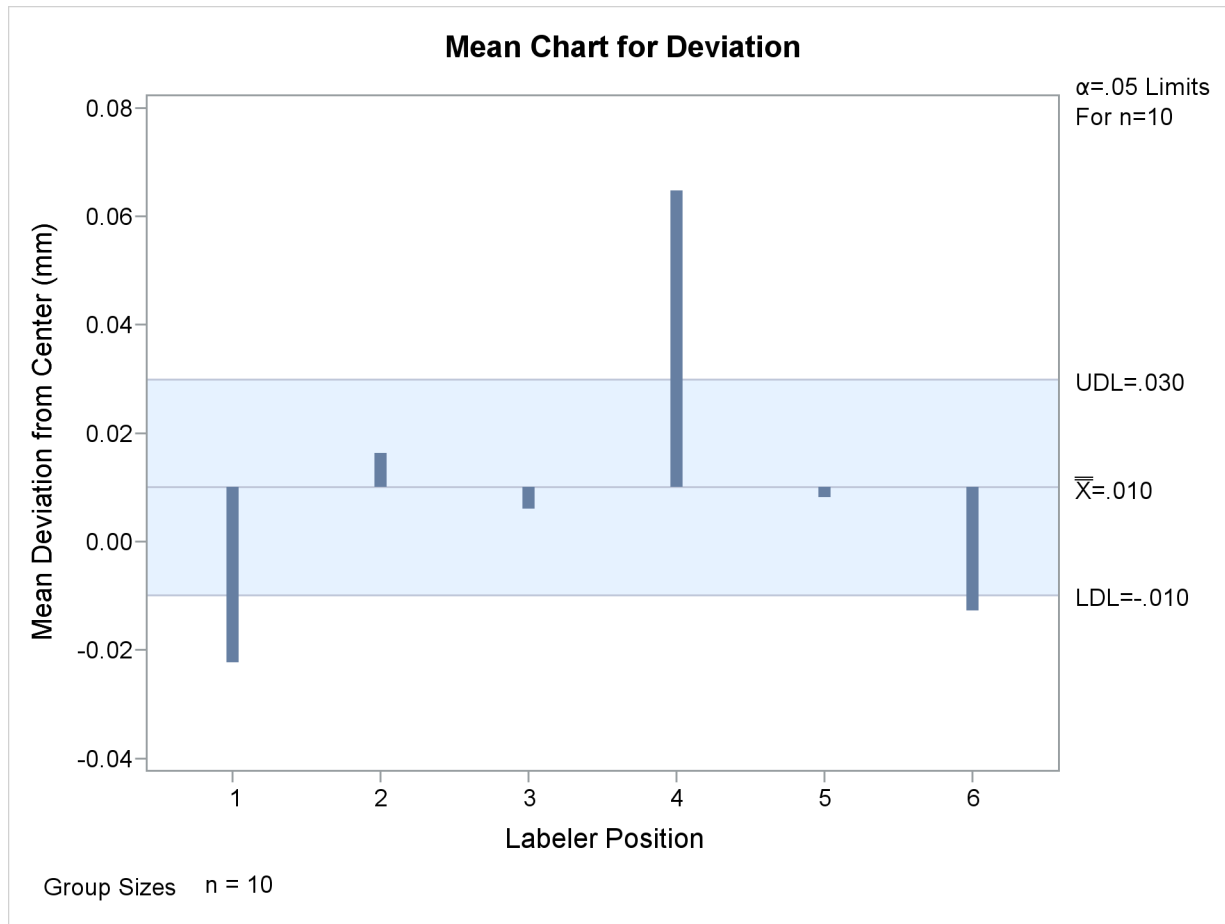


Figure 3.7 Box Chart (SHEWHART)

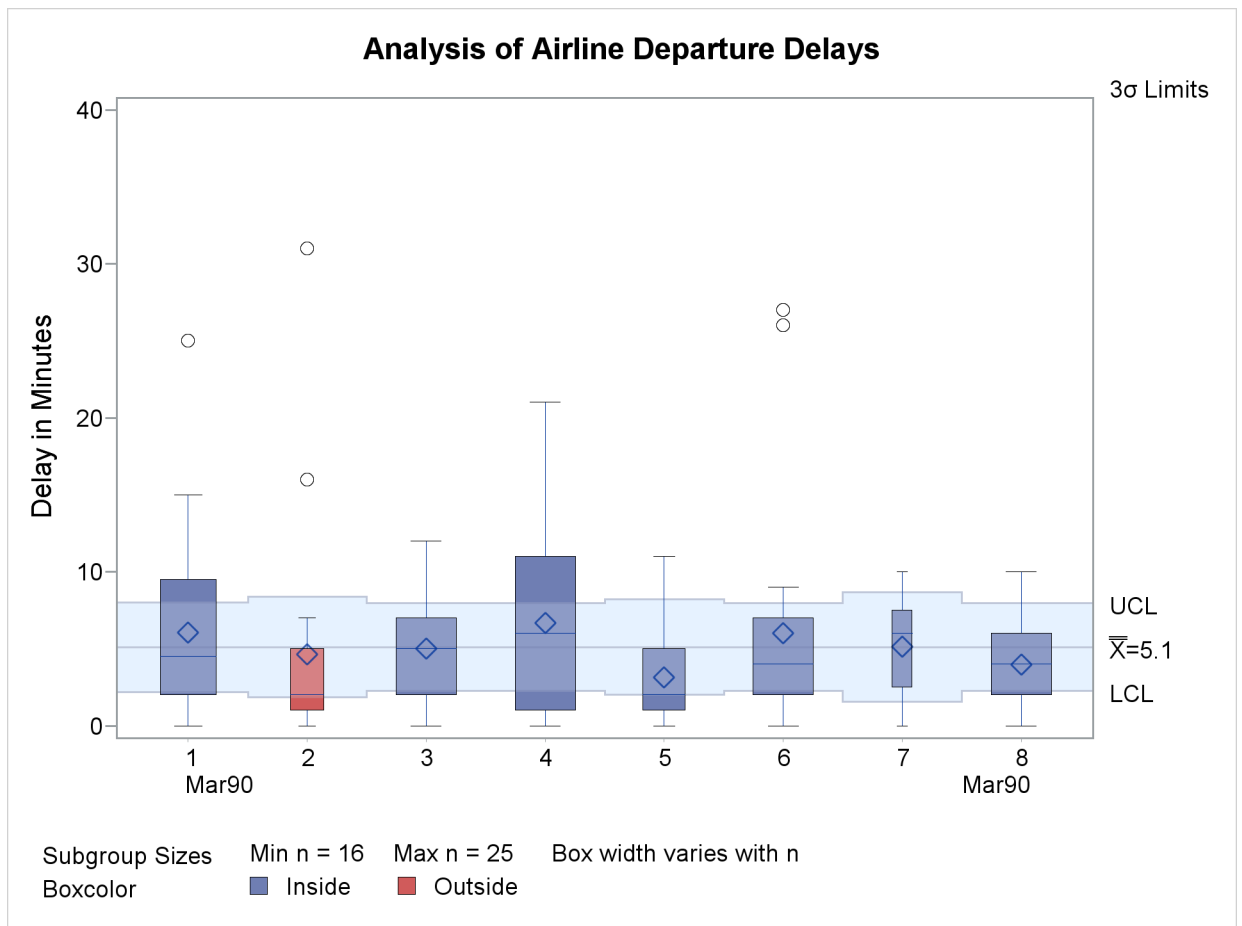


Figure 3.8 Comparative Histogram (CAPABILITY)

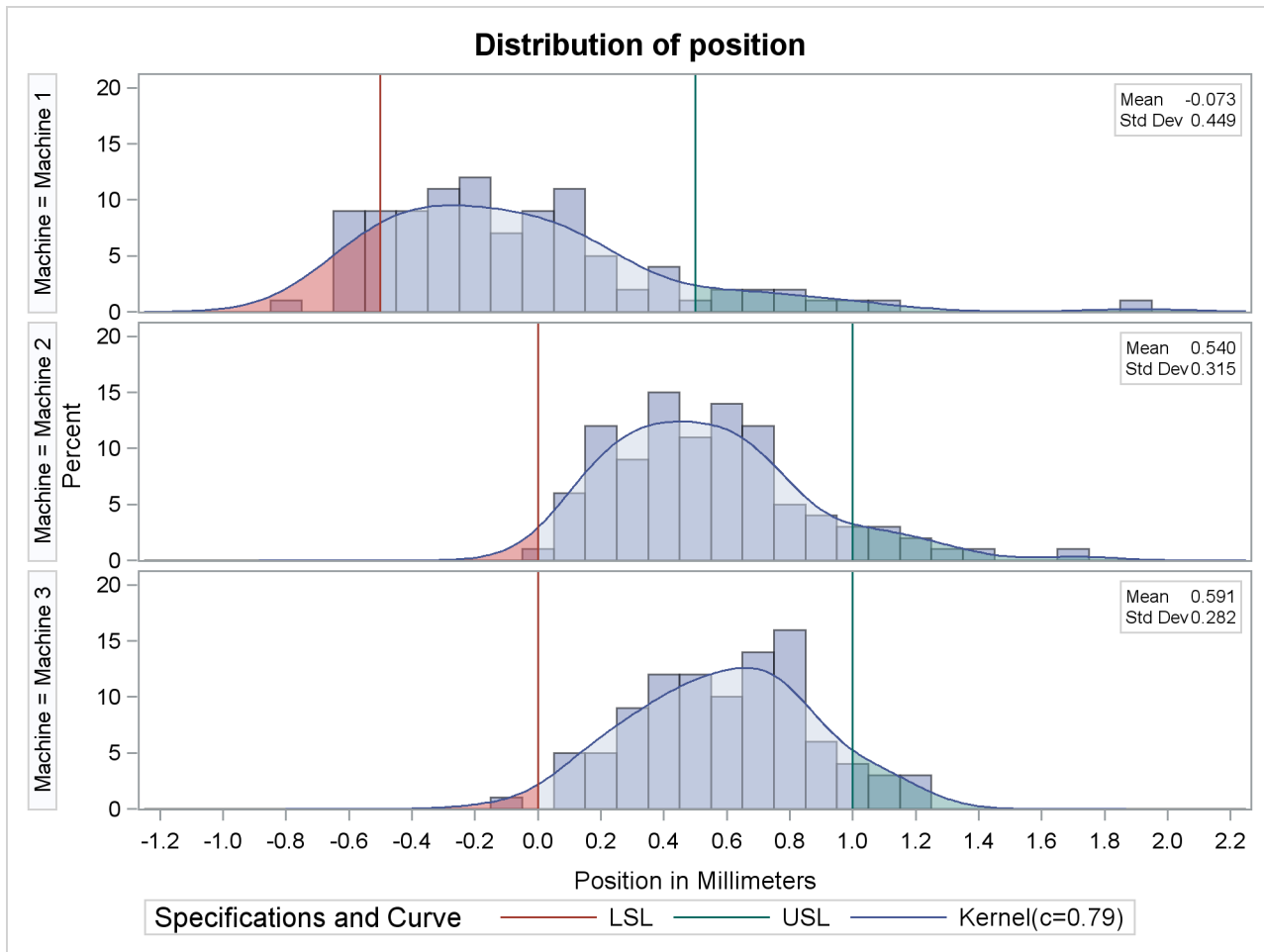


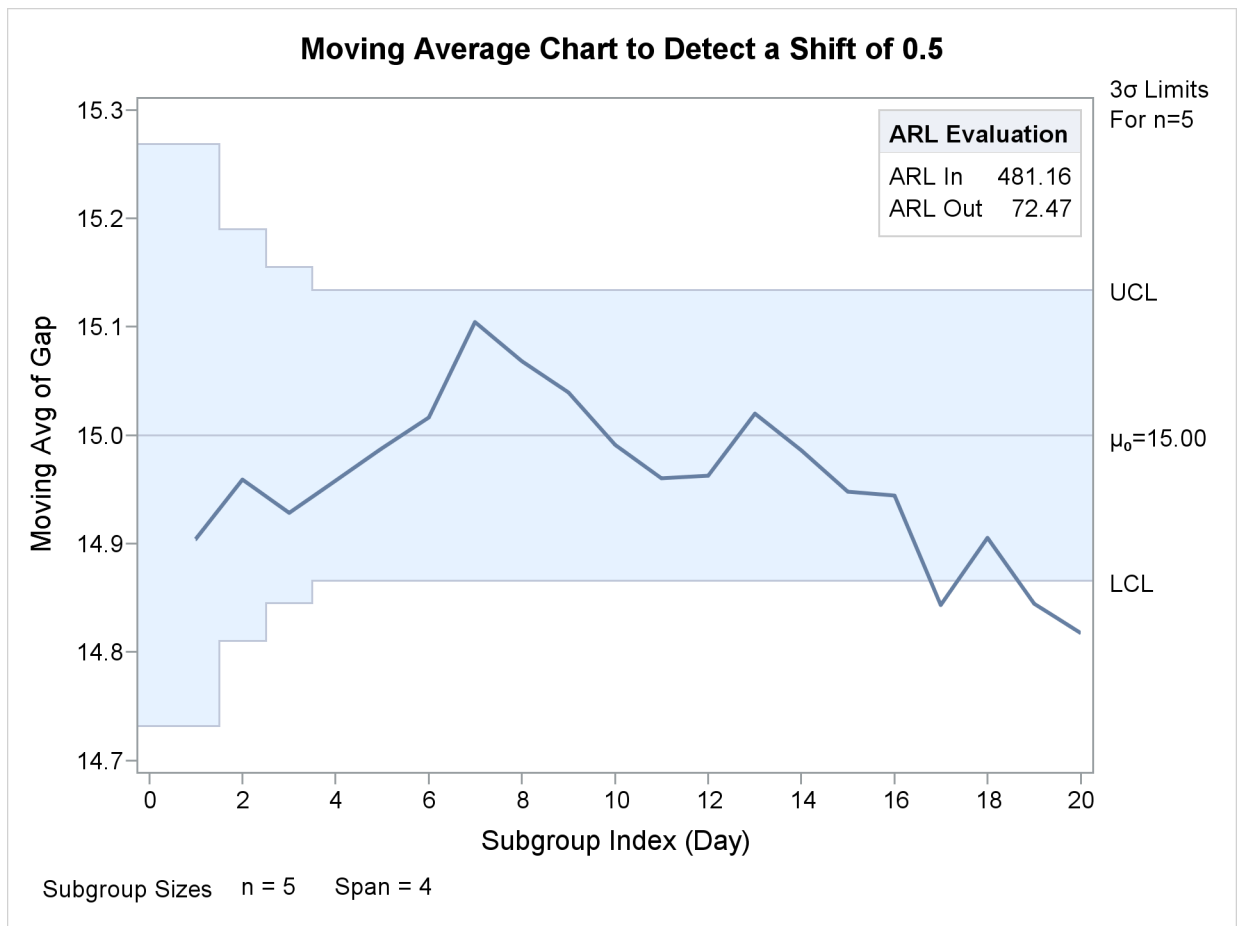
Figure 3.9 Moving Average Chart (MACONTROL)

Figure 3.10 Pareto Chart

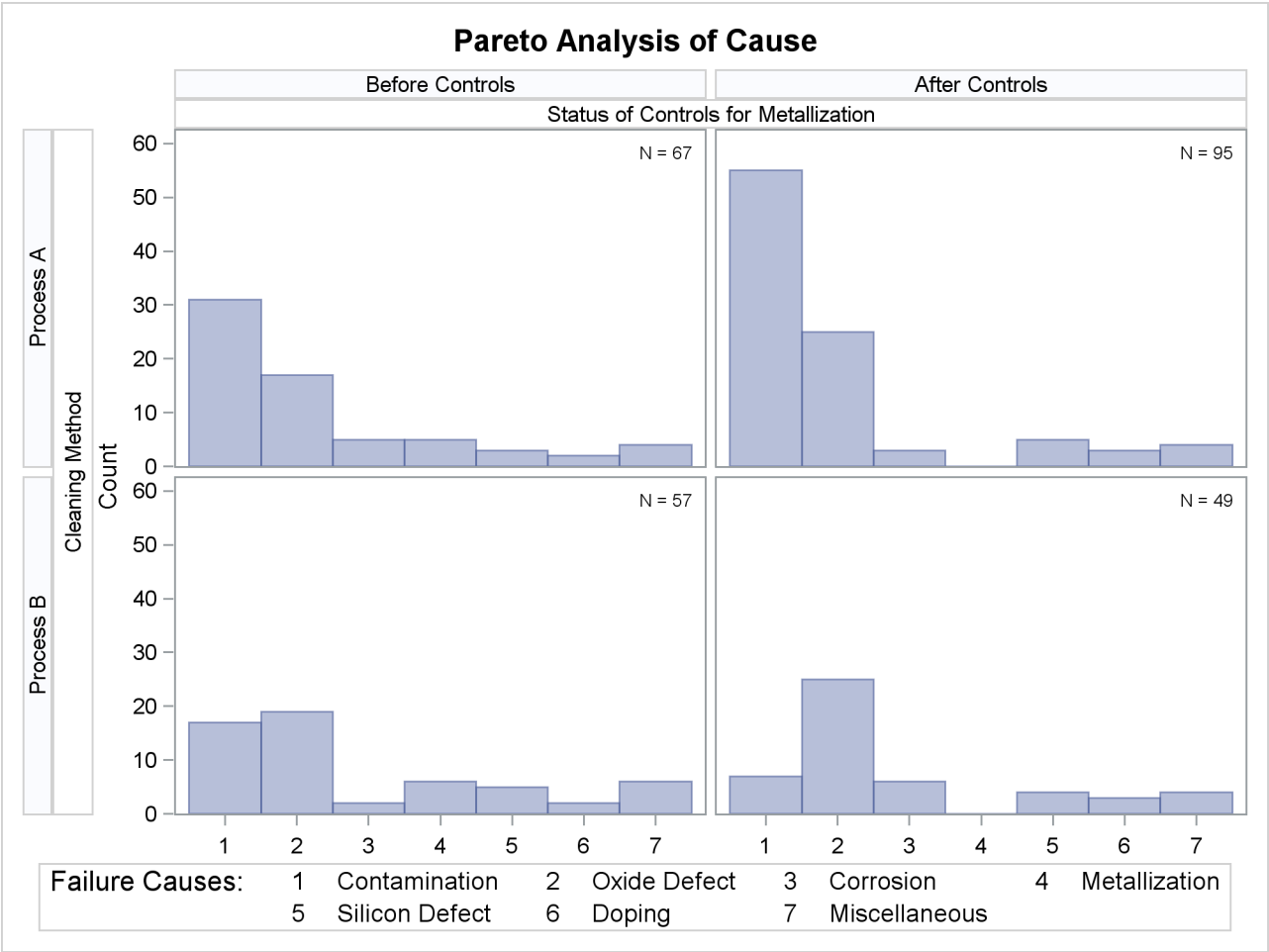


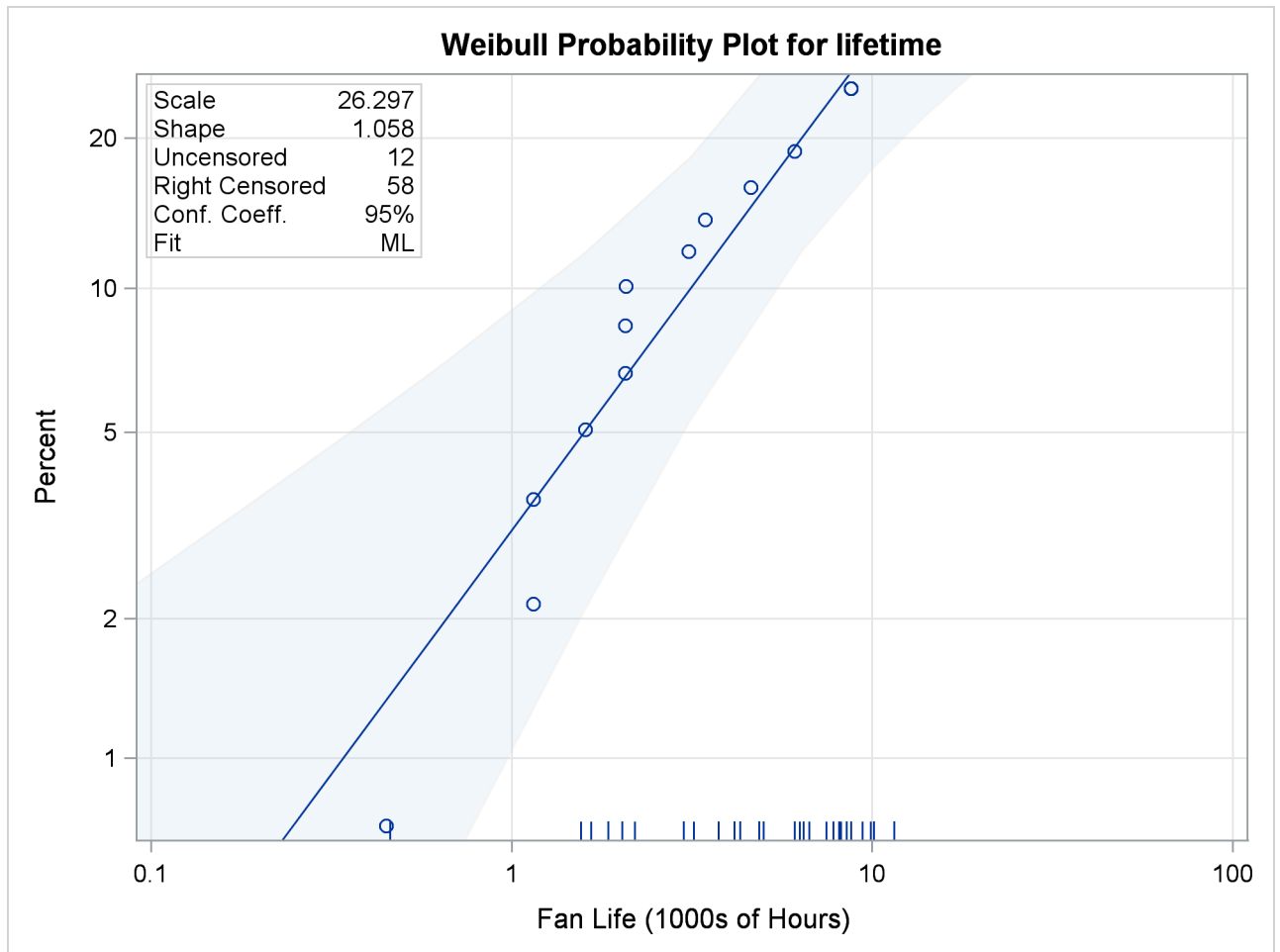
Figure 3.11 Probability Plot (RELIABILITY)

Figure 3.12 Q-Q Plot (CAPABILITY)

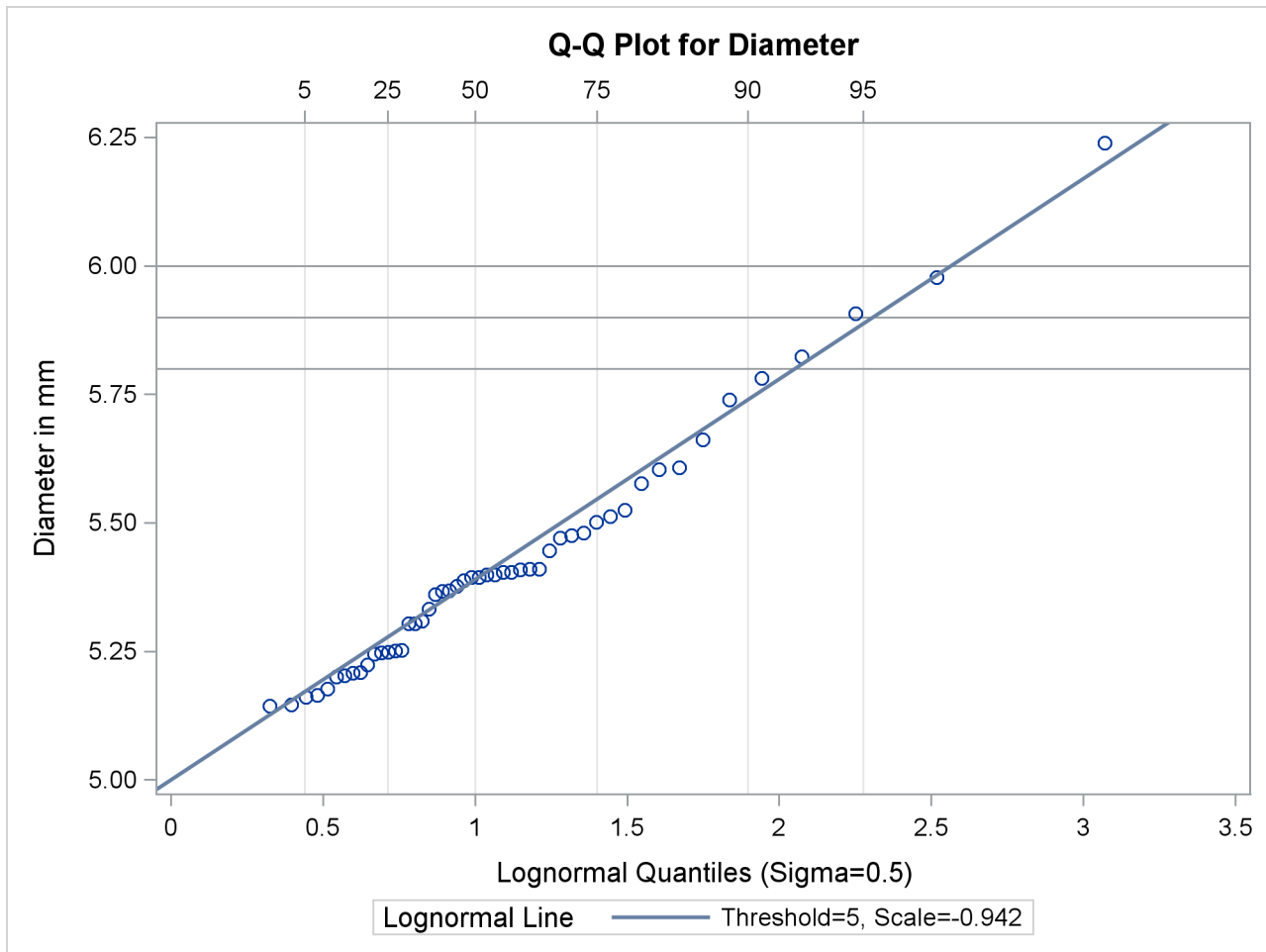
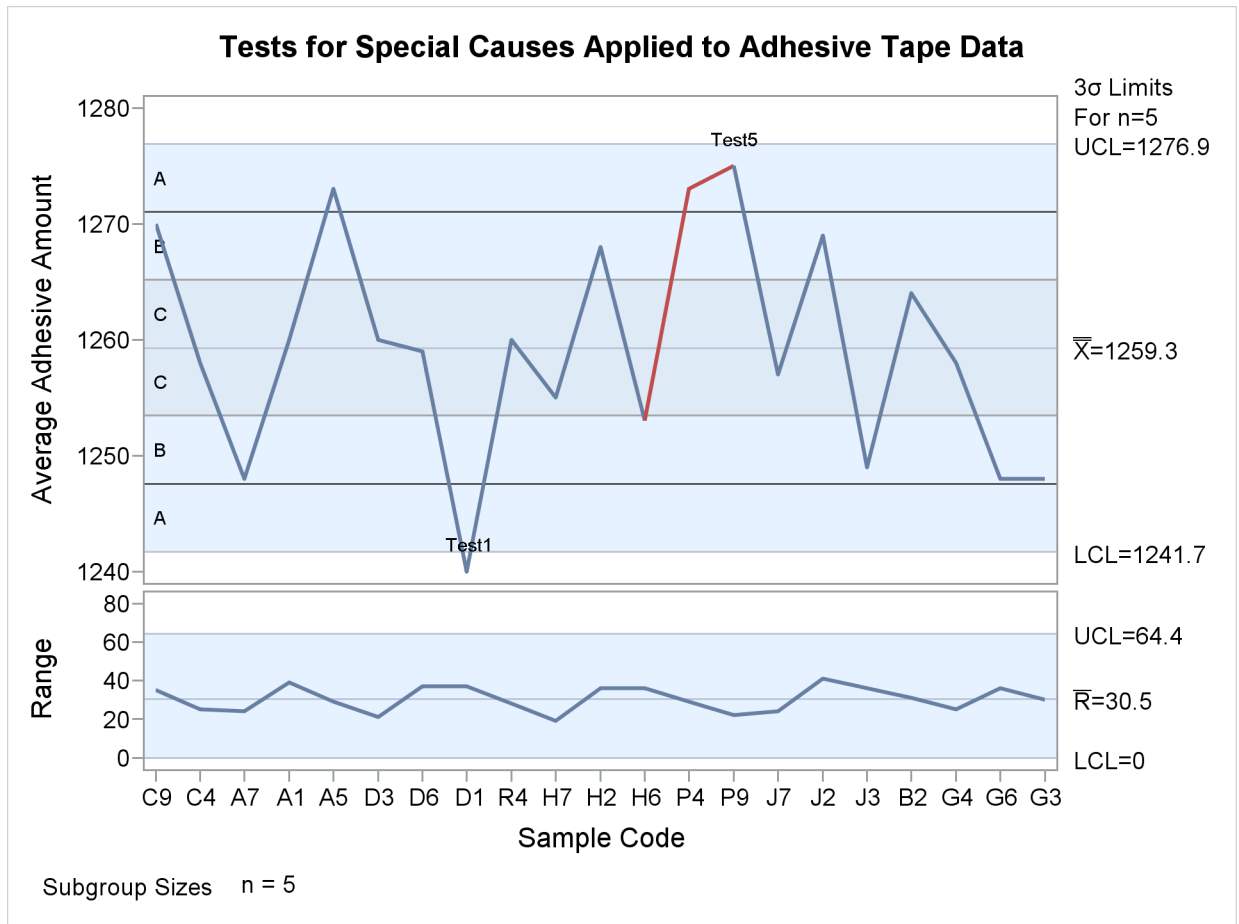


Figure 3.13 \bar{X} and R Chart (SHEWHART)

Legacy Line Printer Displays

The following SAS/QC procedures continue to support legacy line printer charts and plots, drawn with characters, which are produced in the SAS output listing:

- CAPABILITY
- CUSUM
- MACONTROL
- PARETO
- SHEWHART

Beginning with SAS 7, these procedures produce high-resolution graphics by default, and you must specify the LINEPRINTER option in the PROC statement to create line printer charts, as illustrated by the following statements.

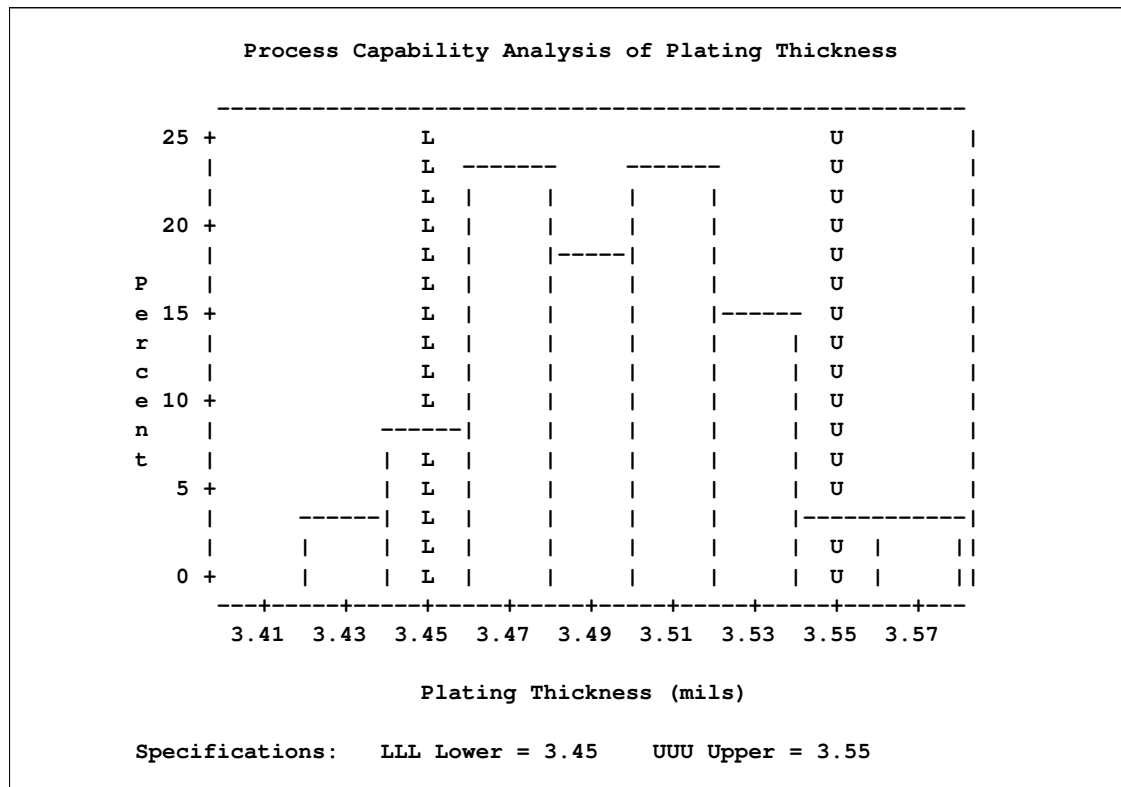

```

title 'Process Capability Analysis of Plating Thickness';
proc capability data=Trans noprint lineprinter;
  spec lsl=3.45 usl=3.55;
  histogram Thickness;
run;

```

The resulting histogram is shown in [Figure 3.14](#).

Figure 3.14 Legacy Line Printer Display



In SAS/QC, some charts and plots are not supported with the LINEPRINTER option. For example, line printer displays are not available with the CAPABILITY procedure's COMPHISTOGRAM statement or the PARETO procedure's HBAR statement.

Chapter 4

The ANOM Procedure

Contents

PROC ANOM and General Statements	40
Overview: ANOM Procedure	40
Uses of Analysis of Means	40
Terminology	41
History	42
Using the ANOM Procedure	42
Syntax: ANOM Procedure	43
BY Statement	43
ID Statement	44
Graphical Enhancement Statements	44
PROC ANOM Statement	44
BOXCHART Statement: ANOM Procedure	46
Overview: BOXCHART Statement	46
Getting Started: BOXCHART Statement	47
Creating ANOM Boxcharts from Response Values	47
Creating ANOM Boxcharts from Group Summary Data	50
Saving Summary Statistics for Groups	53
Saving Decision Limits	55
Syntax: BOXCHART Statement	57
Summary of Options	58
Details: BOXCHART Statement	65
Constructing ANOM Boxcharts	65
Output Data Sets	68
ODS Tables	72
ODS Graphics	72
Input Data Sets	73
Axis Labels	78
Missing Values	78
Examples: BOXCHART Statement	79
Example 4.1: ANOM Boxcharts with Unequal Group Sizes	79
PCHART Statement: ANOM Procedure	81
Overview: PCHART Statement	81
Getting Started: PCHART Statement	81
Creating ANOM Charts for Proportions from Group Counts	82
Creating ANOM Charts for Proportions from Group Summary Data	85
Saving Group Proportions	87

Saving Decision Limits	88
Syntax: PCHART Statement	90
Summary of Options	91
Details: PCHART Statement	99
Constructing ANOM Charts for Proportions	99
Output Data Sets	101
ODS Tables	103
ODS Graphics	103
Input Data Sets	104
Axis Labels	107
Missing Values	107
Examples: PCHART Statement	108
Example 4.2: ANOM p Charts with Angled Axis Labels	108
UCHAR Statement: ANOM Procedure	110
Overview: UCHAR Statement	110
Getting Started: UCHAR Statement	111
Creating ANOM Charts for Rates from Group Counts	111
Saving Decision Limits	114
Syntax: UCHAR Statement	115
Summary of Options	116
Details: UCHAR Statement	124
Constructing ANOM Charts for Rates	124
Output Data Sets	126
ODS Tables	128
ODS Graphics	128
Input Data Sets	129
Axis Labels	132
Missing Values	132
Examples: UCHAR Statement	132
Example 4.3: ANOM u Charts with Angled Axis Labels	132
XCHAR Statement: ANOM Procedure	134
Overview: XCHAR Statement	134
Getting Started: XCHAR Statement	135
Creating ANOM Charts for Means from Response Values	135
Creating ANOM Charts for Means from Group Summary Data	137
Saving Summary Statistics for Groups	140
Saving Decision Limits	141
Syntax: XCHAR Statement	143
Summary of Options	144
Details: XCHAR Statement	151
Constructing ANOM Charts for Means	151
Constructing ANOM Charts for Two-Way Layouts	153
Output Data Sets	155
ODS Tables	158

ODS Graphics	158
Input Data Sets	159
Axis Labels	162
Missing Values	162
Examples: XCHART Statement	163
Example 4.4: ANOM Charts with Unequal Group Sizes	163
Example 4.5: ANOM for a Two-Way Classification	164
Example 4.6: ANOM Charts Using LIMITS= Data Set	169
Example 4.7: ANOM for Cell Means in Presence of Interaction	170
INSET Statement: ANOM Procedure	176
Overview: INSET Statement	176
Getting Started: INSET Statement	176
Displaying Summary Statistics on an ANOM Chart	176
Formatting Values and Customizing Labels	178
Adding a Header and Positioning the Inset	180
Syntax: INSET Statement	181
Summary of INSET Keywords	182
Summary of Options	183
Dictionary of Options	184
Details: INSET Statement	187
Positioning the Inset Using Compass Points	187
Positioning the Inset in the Margins	188
Positioning the Inset Using Coordinates	189
Dictionary of ANOM Chart Statement Options	192
References	195

PROC ANOM and General Statements

Overview: ANOM Procedure

Analysis of means (ANOM) is a graphical and statistical method for simultaneously comparing k treatment means with their overall mean at a specified significance level α . You can use the ANOM procedure to create ANOM charts for various types of response data, including continuous measurements, proportions, and rates.

In addition, you can use the ANOM procedure to do the following:

- create charts from either response values or summarized data
- analyze multiple response variables
- specify decision limits in terms of the significance level (α)
- compute decision limits from the data and automatically adjust decision limits for unequal sample sizes
- save chart statistics and decision limits in output data sets
- tabulate chart statistics and decision limits.

See Chapter 3, “SAS/QC Graphics,” for a detailed discussion of the alternatives available for producing charts with SAS/QC procedures.

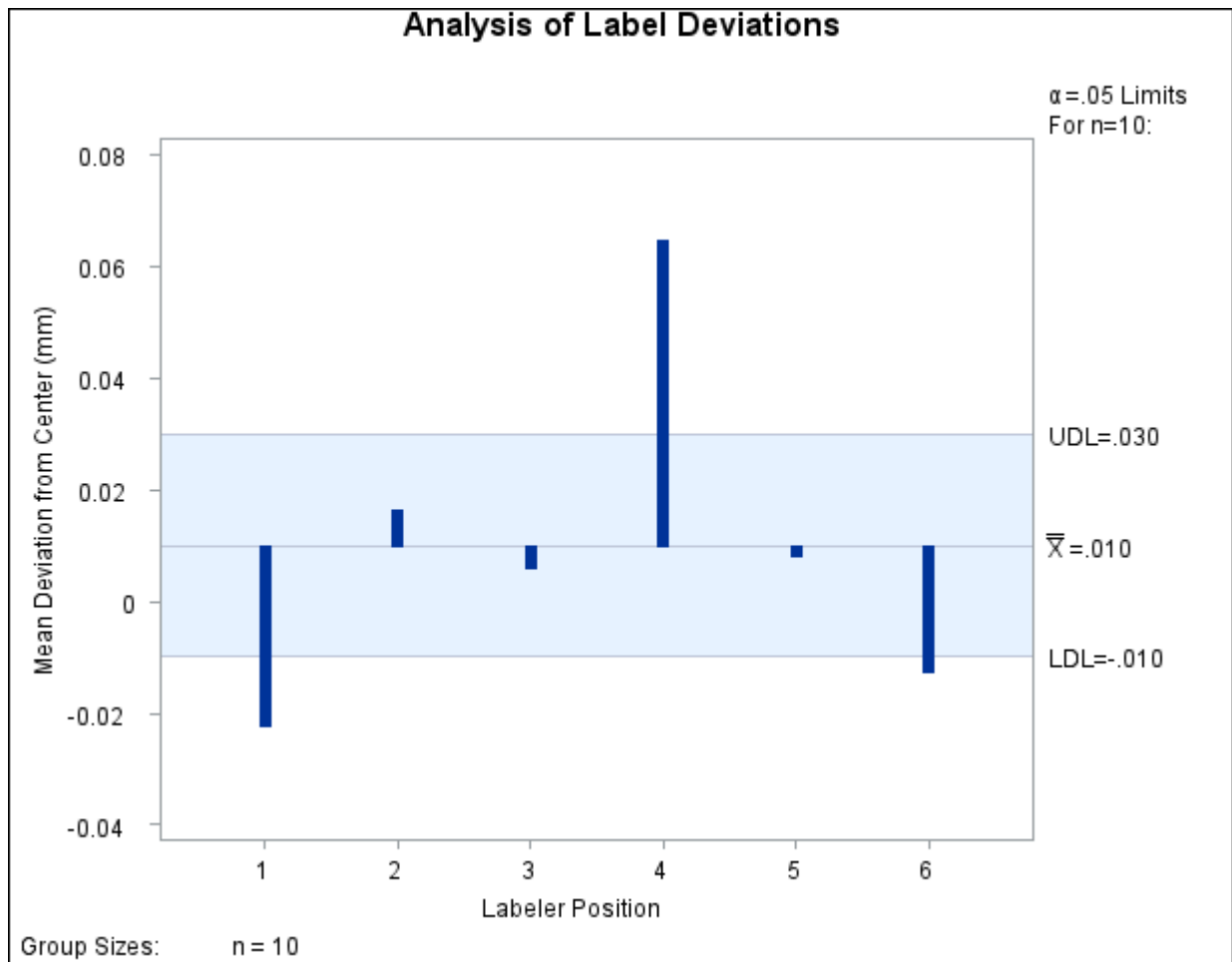
Uses of Analysis of Means

Many statistical quality improvement applications involve a comparison of treatment means to determine which are significantly different from the overall average. For example, a manufacturing engineer might run an experiment to investigate which of six positions on a machine are producing different output, in the sense that the average measurement for each position differs from the overall average. Likewise, a health care system administrator might ask which clinics in the system have a higher or lower rate of admissions than the average for all clinics.

Questions of this type can be answered with *analysis of means*, which is an alternative to one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) for a fixed effects model. However, unlike ANOVA, which simply determines whether there is a statistically significant difference in the treatment means, ANOM identifies the means that are significantly different from the overall mean. As a statistical technique, ANOM is a method for making multiple comparisons that is sometimes referred to as a “multiple comparison with the weighted mean.” Analysis of means lends itself to quality improvement applications because it has a simple graphical representation that is similar to a Shewhart chart and requires little training to interpret. This representation is also useful for assessing practical significance.

Figure 4.1 illustrates a typical ANOM chart. The central line represents the overall average. The treatment means, plotted as deviations from the overall average are compared with upper and lower decision limits to identify which are significantly different from the overall mean (in this case, the means corresponding to the first, fourth, and sixth positions).

Figure 4.1 Typical ANOM Chart



Although the term “analysis of means” suggests that the method is intended for means of continuous response measurements, the method is also applicable to means of attributes data, including proportions and rates.

Analysis of means was introduced as a tool for statistical quality control by Ellis Ott in 1967, and it became popular during the early 1980s, when it was applied to experimental data in manufacturing. In this setting, measurements are taken at a number of treatment levels (factor levels). During the 1990s, the use of ANOM spread to service industry applications and, in particular, health care quality improvement. In these settings, data (such as utilization rates) are observed for a number of groups (such as hospitals or clinics).

Terminology

In order to accommodate the growing variety of modern applications for analysis of means, the term *group* is used instead of treatment level throughout the documentation for the ANOM procedure. Likewise, the term *group-variable* is used to refer to the variable in the input data set that classifies the observations into treatment levels. In the ANOM procedure, a *group-variable* plays the same role as a CLASS variable in the GLM and ANOVA procedures, and it is syntactically the same as a *subgroup-variable* in the SHEWHART procedure.

The nomenclature for ANOM charts is the same as that for Shewhart charts: \bar{X} charts for means, p charts for proportions, and u charts for rates. Consequently, the syntax for the ANOM procedure is patterned after the syntax for the SHEWHART procedure. However, there are some important differences between ANOM charts and Shewhart charts:

- Analysis of means is formally a test of hypothesis, whereas a Shewhart chart is used to distinguish between special and common causes of variation.
- In an ANOM chart, the horizontal axis corresponds to the *group-variable*, and it identifies the groups, which can be displayed in any order. In a Shewhart chart, the horizontal axis corresponds to the *subgroup-variable*, and it identifies the order in which the subgroup measurements were taken.
- An ANOM chart displays response summary statistics for a set of groups (treatments) at a specific time. A Shewhart chart displays subgroup summary statistics for a specific process where the subgroups are made up of measurements taken over successive points in time.
- In an ANOM chart, the decision limits are determined by a specified significance level (α), which is the probability that under the null hypothesis of no treatment differences, at least one of the response summary statistics will exceed the decision limits. In a Shewhart chart, control limits are typically computed as 3σ limits.

History

Analysis of means compares the absolute deviations of group means from their overall mean, an approach that was initially studied by Laplace in 1827. Halperin et al. derived a version of this method in the form of a multiple significance test in 1955. Ott developed a graphical representation for the test and introduced the term “analysis of means” in 1967. Refer to Ott (1967) and Ott (1975).

P. R. Nelson (1982a) and L. S. Nelson (1983) provided exact critical values for ANOM when the groups have equal sample sizes. P. R. Nelson (1991) developed a method for computing exact critical values for ANOM when the group sample sizes are not equal. Refer to Nelson, Coffin, and Copeland (2003) for more information on the use of ANOM in engineering experimentation.

Using the ANOM Procedure

The PROC ANOM statement invokes the ANOM procedure and it optionally identifies various data sets.

To create an ANOM chart, you specify a chart statement (after the PROC ANOM statement) that specifies the type of ANOM chart you want to create and the variables in the input data set that you want to analyze. For example, the following statements request a basic ANOM chart for treatment means:

```
proc anom data=Values;
    xchart Weight*Treatment;
run;
```

Here, the DATA= option specifies an input data set (Values) that contains the *response* measurement variable (Weight) and the *group-variable* (Treatment). You can use options in the PROC ANOM statement to

- specify input data sets containing variables to be analyzed, decision limits, and annotation information
- specify a graphics catalog for saving graphical output

NOTE: If you are learning to use the ANOM procedure, you should read both this section and the “Getting Started” subsection in the section for the chart statement that corresponds to the chart you want to create.

Syntax: ANOM Procedure

The following are the primary statements that control the ANOM procedure:

```

PROC ANOM < options > ;
BOXCHART (responses) * group-variable < (block-variables) >
           < =symbol-variable > < / options > ;
PCHART (responses) * group-variable
           < (block-variables) >
           < =symbol-variable > < / options > ;
UCHART (responses) * group-variable
           < (block-variables) >
           < =symbol-variable > < / options > ;
XCHART (responses) * group-variable < (block-variables) >
           < =symbol-variable > < / options > ;
INSET keyword-list < / options > ;

```

The PROC ANOM statement invokes the procedure and specifies the input data set. The chart statements create different types of charts. You can specify one or more of each of the chart statements. For details, read the section on the chart statement that corresponds to the type of chart that you want to produce.

BY Statement

BY variables ;

You can specify a BY statement with PROC ANOM to obtain separate analyses of observations in groups that are defined by the BY variables. When a BY statement appears, the procedure expects the input data set to be sorted in order of the BY variables. If you specify more than one BY statement, only the last one specified is used.

If your input data set is not sorted in ascending order, use one of the following alternatives:

- Sort the data by using the SORT procedure with a similar BY statement.
- Specify the NOTSORTED or DESCENDING option in the BY statement for the ANOM procedure. The NOTSORTED option does not mean that the data are unsorted but rather that the data are arranged in groups (according to values of the BY variables) and that these groups are not necessarily in alphabetical or increasing numeric order.

- Create an index on the BY variables by using the DATASETS procedure (in Base SAS software).

For more information about BY-group processing, see the discussion in *SAS Language Reference: Concepts*. For more information about the DATASETS procedure, see the discussion in the *Base SAS Procedures Guide*.

ID Statement

In addition, you can optionally specify the following statement:

ID *variables* ;

The ID statement specifies variables used to identify observations. The ID variables must be variables in the DATA= or SUMMARY= input data sets.

The ID variables are used in the following ways:

- If you create an OUTSUMMARY= or OUTTABLE= data set, the ID variables are included. If the input data set is a DATA= data set, only the values of the ID variables from the first observation in each group are passed to the output data set.
- If you specify the TABLEID or TABLEALL options in a chart statement, the table produced is augmented by a column for each of the ID variables. Only the values of the ID variables from the first observation in each group are tabulated.
- If you specify the BOXSTYLE= SCHEMATICID option or the BOXSTYLE= SCHEMATICIDFAR option in the BOXCHART statement, the value of the first variable listed in the ID statement is used to label each extreme observation.

Graphical Enhancement Statements

You can use TITLE, FOOTNOTE, and NOTE statements to enhance graphical and printed output. You can also use AXIS, LEGEND, and SYMBOL statements to enhance traditional graphics. For details, refer to *SAS/GRAPH: Reference* and see the chapter for the chart statement that you are using.

PROC ANOM Statement

The syntax for the PROC ANOM statement is as follows:

PROC ANOM *options* ;

The PROC ANOM statement starts the ANOM procedure and optionally identifies various data sets. The following options can appear in the PROC ANOM statement. The marginal note *Traditional Graphics* identifies options that apply only when producing traditional graphics.

ANNOTATE=SAS-data-set**ANNO=SAS-data-set**

specifies an input data set containing ANNOTATE= variables as described in *SAS/GRAPH: Traditional Graphics Reference*. You can use this data set to add features to ANOM charts produced as traditional graphics. Features provided in this data set are displayed on every chart produced in the current run of the ANOM procedure.

BOX=SAS-data-set

names an input data set that contains group summary statistics, decision limits, and outlier values in “strung out” form, with more than one observation per group. Each observation corresponds to one feature of one group’s box-and-whisker plot. Typically, this data set is created as an OUTBOX= data set in a previous run of the ANOM procedure with a BOX-CHART statement. The BOX= data set is the only kind of summary data set you can use to produce schematic box-and-whisker plots. The BOXCHART statement is the only chart statement you can use with a BOX= input data set.

DATA=SAS-data-set

names an input data set that contains response values (typically, measurements or counts) as observations. Note that the DATA= data set may need sorting. If the values of the *group-variable* are numeric, you must sort the data set so that these values are in increasing order (within BY groups). Use PROC SORT if the data are not already sorted.

The DATA= data set may contain more than one observation for each value of the *group-variable*. This happens, for example, when you produce a chart for means and ranges with the XCHART statement.

You cannot use a DATA= data set together with a SUMMARY= or a TABLE= data set. If you do not specify one of these three input data sets, the ANOM procedure uses the most recently created data set as a DATA= data set. For more information, see the “DATA= Data Set” subsection in the section for the chart statement you are using.

GOUT=graphics-catalog

specifies the graphics catalog for traditional graphics output from the ANOM procedure. This *Traditional Graphics* is useful if you want to save the output.

SUMMARY=SAS-data-set

names an input data set that contains group summary statistics. For example, you can read sample sizes, means, and standard deviations for the groups to create an ANOM chart. Typically, this data set is created as an OUTSUMMARY= data set in a previous run of the ANOM procedure, but it can also be created using a SAS summarization procedure such as PROC MEANS.

Note that the SUMMARY= data sets may need sorting. If the values of the *group-variable* are numeric, you need to sort the data set so that these values are in increasing order (within BY groups). Use PROC SORT if the data are not already sorted. The SUMMARY= data set can contain only one observation for each value for the *group-variable*.

You cannot use a SUMMARY= data set with a DATA= or a TABLE= data set. If you do not specify one of these three input data sets, the ANOM procedure uses the most recently created data set as a DATA= data set. For more information, see the “SUMMARY= Data Set” subsection in the section for the chart statement you are using.

LIMITS=SAS-data-set

names an input data set that contains preestablished decision limits or the parameters from which decision limits can be computed. Each observation in a LIMITS= data set provides decision limit information for a *response*. Typically, this data set is created as an OUTLIMITS= data set in a previous run of the ANOM procedure.

If you omit the LIMITS= option, then decision limits are computed from the data in the DATA= or SUMMARY= input data sets. For details about the variables needed in a LIMITS= data set, see the “LIMITS= Data Set” subsection in the section for the chart statement you are using.

TABLE=SAS-data-set

names an input data set that contains group summary statistics and decision limits. Each observation in a TABLE= data set provides information for a particular group and *response*. Typically, this data set is created as an OUTTABLE= data set in a previous run of the ANOM procedure.

You cannot use a TABLE= data set with a DATA= or a SUMMARY= data set. If you do not specify one of these three input data sets, the ANOM procedure uses the most recently created data set as a DATA= data set. For more information, see the “TABLE= Data Set” subsection in the section for the chart statement that you are using.

BOXCHART Statement: ANOM Procedure

Overview: BOXCHART Statement

The BOXCHART statement creates an ANOM chart for group (treatment level) means of response values superimposed with box-and-whisker plots of the measurements in each group. Throughout this chapter, a chart of this type is referred to as an *ANOM boxchart*. You can use options in the BOXCHART statement to

- compute decision limits from the data based on a specified parameters, such as the significance level (α)
- tabulate group sample sizes, group means, decision limits, and other information
- save decision limits in an output data set
- save group sample sizes and group means in an output data set
- read decision limits and decision limit parameters from a data set
- display distinct sets of decision limits for different sets of groups
- specify one of several methods for calculating quantile statistics (percentiles)
- control the style of the box-and-whisker plots

- add block legends and symbol markers to identify special groups
- clip extreme points to make the chart more readable
- display vertical and horizontal reference lines
- control axis values and labels
- control layout and appearance of the chart

You have two alternatives for producing ANOM boxcharts with the BOXCHART statement:

- ODS Graphics output is produced if ODS Graphics is enabled, for example by specifying the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement prior to the PROC statement.
- Otherwise, traditional graphics are produced if SAS/GRAPH[®] is licensed.

See Chapter 3, “SAS/QC Graphics,” for more information about producing these different kinds of graphs.

Getting Started: BOXCHART Statement

This section introduces the BOXCHART statement with simple examples that illustrate the most commonly used options. Complete syntax for the BOXCHART statement is presented in the section “Syntax: BOXCHART Statement” on page 57, and advanced examples are given in the section “Examples: BOXCHART Statement” on page 79.

Creating ANOM Boxcharts from Response Values

A manufacturing engineer carries out a study to determine the source of excessive variation in the positioning of labels on shampoo bottles.¹ A labeling machine removes bottles from the line, attaches the labels, and returns the bottles to the line. There are six positions on the machine, and the engineer suspects that one or more of the position heads might be faulty. *See ANMBX1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

A sample of 60 bottles, 10 per position, is run through the machine. For each bottle, the deviation of each label is measured in millimeters, and the machine position is recorded. The following statements create a SAS data set named LabelDeviations, which contains the deviation measurements for the 60 bottles:

```
data LabelDeviations;
  input Position @;
  do i = 1 to 5;
    input Deviation @;
    output;
  end;
  drop i;
  datalines;
1 -0.0239 -0.0285 -0.0300 -0.0043 -0.0362
```

¹This example is based on a case study described by Hansen (1990).

```

1  -0.0422  -0.0014  -0.0647   0.0094  -0.0016
2  -0.0201  -0.0273   0.0227  -0.0332   0.0366
2   0.0438   0.0556   0.0098   0.0564   0.0182
3  -0.0073   0.0285  -0.0440  -0.0221  -0.0139
3   0.0486   0.0357   0.0235   0.0134  -0.0020
4   0.0669   0.1073   0.0597   0.0609   0.0755
4   0.0362   0.0561   0.0899   0.0418   0.0530
5   0.0368   0.0036   0.0374   0.0116  -0.0074
5   0.0250  -0.0080   0.0302  -0.0015  -0.0464
6   0.0049  -0.0384  -0.0204  -0.0049  -0.0120
6   0.0071  -0.0308   0.0017  -0.0285  -0.0070
;

```

A partial listing of LabelDeviations is shown in Figure 4.2.

Figure 4.2 Listing of the Data Set LabelDeviations

The Data Set LabelDeviations	
Position	Deviation
1	-0.0239
1	-0.0285
1	-0.0300
1	-0.0043
1	-0.0362
1	-0.0422
1	-0.0014
1	-0.0647
1	0.0094
1	-0.0016

The data set LabelDeviations is said to be in “strung-out” form, since each observation contains the position and the deviation measurement for a single bottle. The first 10 observations contain the measurements for the first position, the second 10 observations contain the measurements for the second position, and so on. Because the variable Position classifies the observations into groups (treatment levels), it is referred to as the *group-variable*. The variable Deviation contains the deviation measurements and is referred to as the *response variable* (or *response* for short).

The following statements create the ANOM boxchart shown in Figure 4.3:

```

ods graphics off;
title 'Analysis of Label Deviations';
proc anom data=LabelDeviations;
    boxchart Deviation*Position / alpha = 0.05;
    label Deviation = 'Mean Deviation from Center (mm)';
    label Position  = 'Labeler Position';
run;

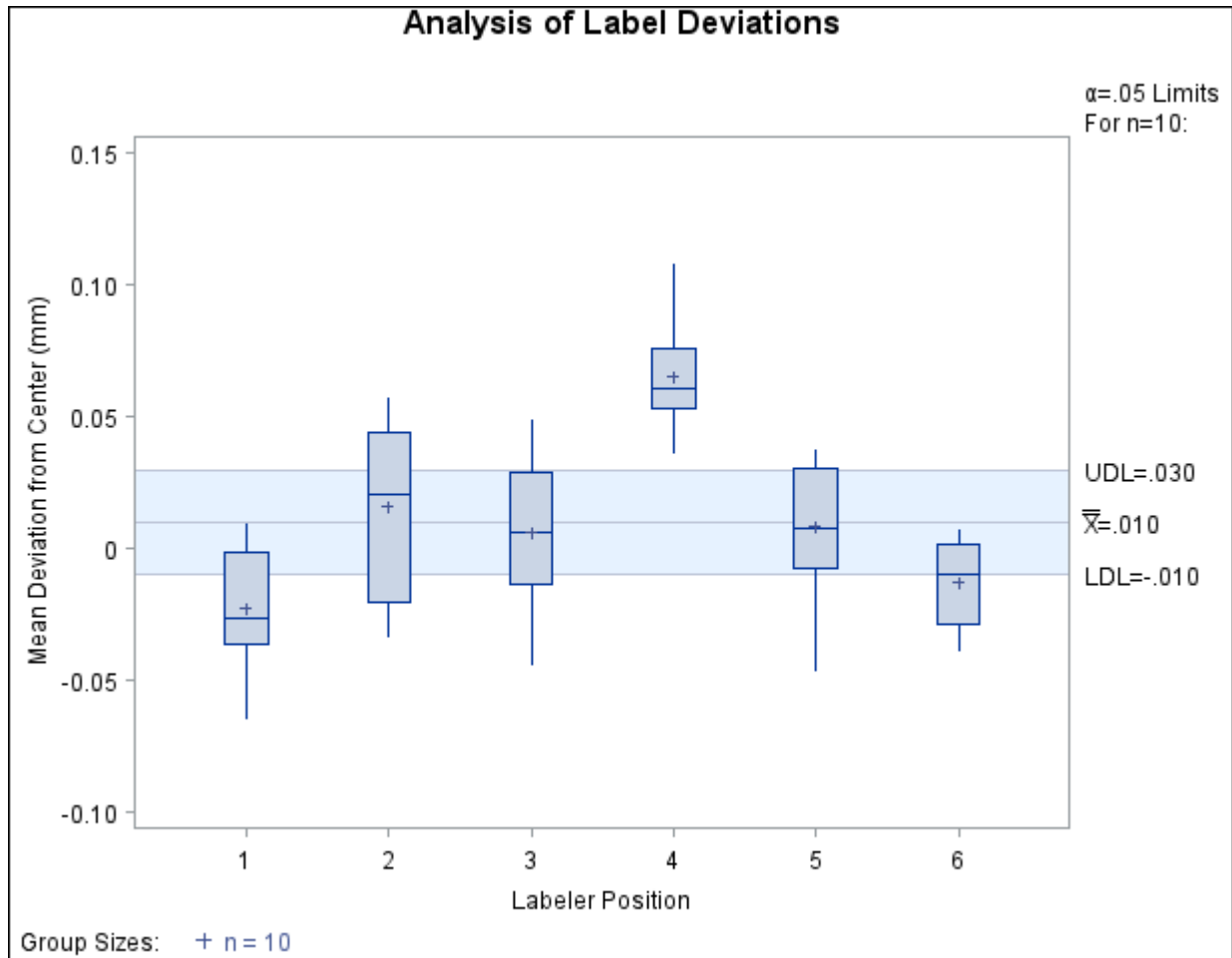
```

This example illustrates the basic form of the BOXCHART statement. After the keyword BOXCHART, you specify the *response* to analyze (in this case, Deviation) followed by an asterisk and the *group-variable* (Position). Options are specified after the slash (/) in the BOXCHART statement. A complete list of options is presented in the section “Syntax: BOXCHART Statement” on page 57.

The input data set is specified with the DATA= option in the PROC ANOM statement when it contains raw measurements for the *response*.

Each point on the ANOM chart represents the average (mean) of the response measurements for a particular sample.

Figure 4.3 ANOM Chart for Means of Labeler Position Data



The average for Position 1 is below the lower decision limit (LDL), and the average for Position 6 is slightly below the lower decision limit. The average for Position 4 exceeds the upper decision limit (UDL). The conclusion is that Positions 1, 4, and 6 are operating differently.

By default, the decision limits shown correspond to a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$; the formulas for the limits are given in the section “[Decision Limits](#)” on page 66. You can also read decision limits from an input data set.

For computational details, see “[Constructing ANOM Boxcharts](#)” on page 65. For details on reading raw measurements, see “[DATA= Data Set](#)” on page 74.

Creating ANOM Boxcharts from Group Summary Data

See ANMBXGRP in the SAS/QC Sample Library The previous example illustrates how you can create ANOM charts for means using measurement data. However, in many applications, the data are provided as group summary statistics. This example illustrates how you can use the BOXCHART statement with data of this type.

The following data set (Labels) provides the data from the preceding example in summarized form:

```
data Labels;
  input Position DeviationL Deviation1 DeviationX
        DeviationM Deviation3 DeviationH DeviationS;
  DeviationN = 10;
  datalines;
1  -0.0647  -0.0362  -0.02234  -0.02620  -0.0016  0.0094  0.02281
2  -0.0332  -0.0201   0.01625   0.02045   0.0438  0.0564  0.03347
3  -0.0440  -0.0139   0.00604   0.00570   0.0285  0.0486  0.02885
4   0.0362   0.0530   0.06473   0.06030   0.0755  0.1073  0.02150
5  -0.0464  -0.0074   0.00813   0.00760   0.0302  0.0374  0.02593
6  -0.0384  -0.0285  -0.01283  -0.00950   0.0017  0.0071  0.01599
;
```

A listing of Labels is shown in [Figure 4.4](#). There is exactly one observation for each group (note that the groups are still indexed by Position). There are eight summary variables in Labels.

- DeviationL contains the group minimums (low values).
- Deviation1 contains the 25th percentile (first quartile) of each group.
- DeviationX contains the group means.
- DeviationM contains the group medians.
- Deviation3 contains the 75th percentile (third quartile) of each group.
- DeviationH contains the group maximums (high values).
- DeviationS contains the group standard deviations.
- DeviationN contains the group sample sizes (these are all 10 in this case).

Figure 4.4 The Summary Data Set Labels

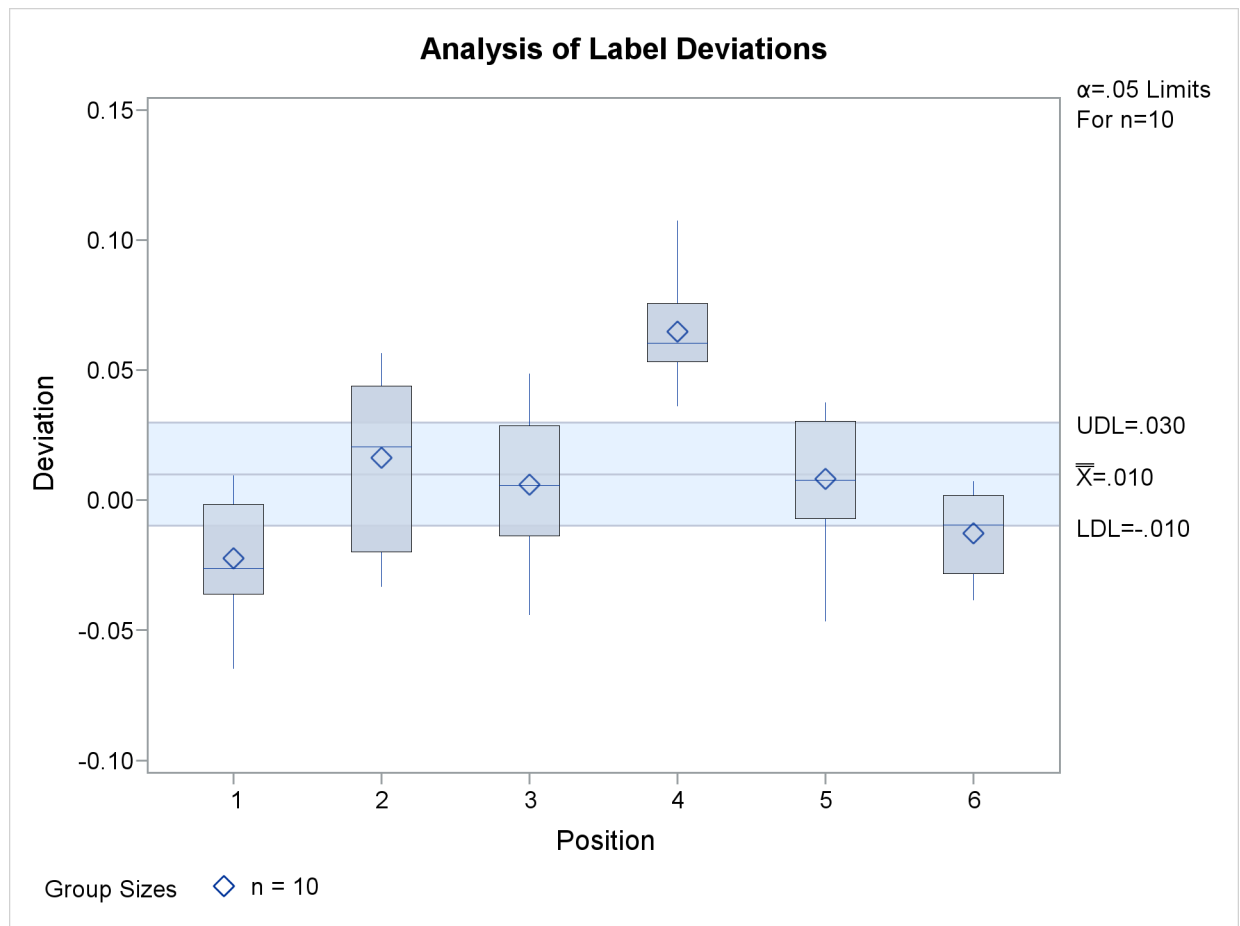
The Data Set Labels								
	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
P	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
o	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v
s	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
i	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
t	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
i	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
o	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
n	L	1	X	M	3	H	S	N
1	-0.0647	-0.0362	-0.02234	-0.02620	-0.0016	0.0094	0.02281	10
2	-0.0332	-0.0201	0.01625	0.02045	0.0438	0.0564	0.03347	10
3	-0.0440	-0.0139	0.00604	0.00570	0.0285	0.0486	0.02885	10
4	0.0362	0.0530	0.06473	0.06030	0.0755	0.1073	0.02150	10
5	-0.0464	-0.0074	0.00813	0.00760	0.0302	0.0374	0.02593	10
6	-0.0384	-0.0285	-0.01283	-0.00950	0.0017	0.0071	0.01599	10

You can read this data set by specifying it as a SUMMARY= data set in the PROC ANOM statement, as follows:

```
ods graphics on;
title 'Analysis of Label Deviations';
proc anom summary=Labels;
    boxchart Deviation*Position / odstitle=title1;
run;
```

The ODS GRAPHICS ON statement specified before the PROC ANOM statement enables ODS Graphics, so the boxchart is created by using ODS Graphics instead of traditional graphics. The resulting ANOM boxchart is shown in [Figure 4.5](#).

Note that Deviation is *not* the name of a SAS variable in the data set but is, instead, the common prefix for the names of the eight summary variables. The suffix characters *L*, *1*, *X*, *M*, *3*, *H*, *S*, and *N* indicate the contents of the variable. For example, the suffix characters *1* and *3* indicate first and third quartiles. Thus, you can specify three group summary variables in a SUMMARY= data set with a single name (Deviation), which is referred to as the *response*. The name Position specified after the asterisk is the name of the *group-variable*.

Figure 4.5 ANOM Chart for Means in Data Set Labels

In general, a SUMMARY= input data set used with the BOXCHART statement must contain the following variables:

- group variable
- group minimum variable
- group first quartile variable
- group mean variable
- group median variable
- group third quartile variable
- group maximum variable
- group standard deviation variable
- group sample size variable

Furthermore, the names of the summary variables must begin with the *response* name specified in the BOXCHART statement and end with the appropriate suffix characters. If the names do not follow this convention, you can use the RENAME option in the PROC ANOM statement to rename the variables for the duration of the ANOM procedure step. If a label is associated with the group mean variable, it is used to label the vertical axis.

In summary, the interpretation of *response* depends on the input data set.

- If raw data are read using the DATA= option (as in the previous example), *response* is the name of the SAS variable containing the response measurements.
- If summary data are read using the SUMMARY= option (as in this example), *response* is the common prefix for the names of the variables containing the summary statistics.

For more information, see “SUMMARY= Data Set” on page 76.

Saving Summary Statistics for Groups

In this example, the BOXCHART statement is used to create a data set containing group summary statistics that can be read later by the ANOM procedure (as in the preceding example). The following statements read measurements from the data set LabelDeviations and create a summary data set named LabelSummary: *See ANMBXSUM in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
proc anom data=LabelDeviations;
    boxchart Deviation*Position / outsummary=LabelSummary
                                nochart;
run;
```

The OUTSUMMARY= option names the output data set, and the NOCHART option suppresses the display of the chart, which would be identical to [Figure 4.3](#).

[Figure 4.6](#) contains a listing of LabelSummary.

Figure 4.6 The Summary Data Set LabelSummary

The Data Set LabelSummary								
	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
P	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
o	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v
s	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
i	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
	L	1	X	M	3	H	S	N
1	-0.0647	-0.0362	-0.02234	-0.02620	-0.0016	0.0094	0.022807	10
2	-0.0332	-0.0201	0.01625	0.02045	0.0438	0.0564	0.033473	10
3	-0.0440	-0.0139	0.00604	0.00570	0.0285	0.0486	0.028849	10
4	0.0362	0.0530	0.06473	0.06030	0.0755	0.1073	0.021495	10
5	-0.0464	-0.0074	0.00813	0.00760	0.0302	0.0374	0.025928	10
6	-0.0384	-0.0285	-0.01283	-0.00950	0.0017	0.0071	0.015986	10

There are nine variables in the data set LabelSummary.

- Position identifies the group.
- DeviationL contains the group minimums.
- Deviation1 contains the first quartile for each group.
- DeviationX contains the group means.
- DeviationM contains the group medians.
- Deviation3 contains the third quartile for each group.
- DeviationH contains the group maximums.
- DeviationS contains the group standard deviations.
- DeviationN contains the group sizes.

Note that the summary statistic variables are named by adding the suffix characters *L*, *1*, *X*, *M*, *3*, *H*, *S*, and *N* to the *response* Deviation specified in the BOXCHART statement. In other words, the variable naming convention for OUTSUMMARY= data sets is the same as that for SUMMARY= data sets.

For more information, see “OUTSUMMARY= Data Set” on page 70.

Saving Decision Limits

You can save the decision limits for an ANOM chart, together with the parameters used to compute the limits, in a SAS data set. *See ANMBXLIM in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

The following statements read measurements from the data set LabelDeviations (see “[Creating ANOM Boxcharts from Response Values](#)” on page 47.) and save the decision limits displayed in [Figure 4.3](#) in a data set named LabelLimits:

```
proc anom data=LabelDeviations;
  boxchart Deviation*Position / outlimits=LabelLimits
                                nochart;
run;
```

The OUTLIMITS= option names the data set containing the decision limits, and the NOCHART option suppresses the display of the chart. The data set LabelLimits is listed in [Figure 4.7](#).

Figure 4.7 The Data Set LabelLimits Containing Decision Limit Information

Decision Limits for Labler Position Deviations					
<u>_VAR_</u>	<u>_GROUP_</u>	<u>_TYPE_</u>	<u>_LIMITN_</u>	<u>_ALPHA_</u>	<u>_LDLX_</u>
Deviation	Position	ESTIMATE	10	0.05	-.009875811
<u>_MEAN_</u>	<u>_UDLX_</u>	<u>_MSE_</u>	<u>_DFE_</u>	<u>_LIMITK_</u>	
.009996667	0.029869	.000643787	54	6	

The data set LabelLimits contains one observation with the limits for *response* Deviation. The values of _LDLX_ and _UDLX_ are the lower and upper decision limits for the means, and the value of _MEAN_ is the weighted average of the group means, which is represented by the central line.

The values of _MEAN_, _MSE_, _DFE_, _LIMITK_, _LIMITN_, and _ALPHA_ are the parameters used to compute the decision limits. The value of _MSE_ is the mean square error, and the value of _DFE_ is the associated degrees of freedom. The value of _LIMITK_ is the group size (k), the value of _LIMITN_ is the nominal sample size associated with the decision limits, and the value of _ALPHA_ is the value of the significance level (α). The variables _VAR_ and _GROUP_ are bookkeeping variables that save the *response* and *group-variable*. The variable _TYPE_ is a bookkeeping variable that indicates whether the values of _MEAN_ and _MSE_ are estimates computed from the data or standard (known) values specified with procedure options. In most applications, the value of _TYPE_ will be ‘ESTIMATE.’

You can create an output data set containing both decision limits and group summary statistics with the OUTTABLE= option, as illustrated by the following statements: *See ANMBXTAB in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
proc anom data=LabelDeviations;
  boxchart Deviation*Position / outtable=LabelTab
                                nochart;
run;
```

The data set LabelTab is listed in [Figure 4.8](#).

Figure 4.8 The Data Set LabelTab

Summary Statistics and Decision Limits							
<u>_VAR_</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>_ALPHA_</u>	<u>_LIMITN_</u>	<u>_SUBN_</u>	<u>_LDLX_</u>	<u>_SUBX_</u>	<u>_MEAN_</u>
Deviation	1	0.05	10	10	-.009875811	-0.02234	.009996667
Deviation	2	0.05	10	10	-.009875811	0.01625	.009996667
Deviation	3	0.05	10	10	-.009875811	0.00604	.009996667
Deviation	4	0.05	10	10	-.009875811	0.06473	.009996667
Deviation	5	0.05	10	10	-.009875811	0.00813	.009996667
Deviation	6	0.05	10	10	-.009875811	-0.01283	.009996667
<u>_UDLX_</u>	<u>_EXLIM_</u>	<u>_SUBMIN_</u>	<u>_SUBQ1_</u>	<u>_SUBMED_</u>	<u>_SUBQ3_</u>	<u>_SUBMAX_</u>	
0.029869	LOWER	-0.0647	-0.0362	-0.02620	-0.0016	0.0094	
0.029869		-0.0332	-0.0201	0.02045	0.0438	0.0564	
0.029869		-0.0440	-0.0139	0.00570	0.0285	0.0486	
0.029869	UPPER	0.0362	0.0530	0.06030	0.0755	0.1073	
0.029869		-0.0464	-0.0074	0.00760	0.0302	0.0374	
0.029869	LOWER	-0.0384	-0.0285	-0.00950	0.0017	0.0071	

This data set contains one observation for each group sample. The variable _SUBMIN_ contains the group minimums, and the variable _SUBQ1_ contains the first quartile for each group. The variables _SUBX_ and _SUBMED_ contain the group means and medians. The variable _SUBQ3_ contains the third quartiles, _SUBMAX_ contains the group maximums, and _SUBN_ contains the group sample sizes. The variables _LDLX_ and _UDLX_ contain the lower and upper decision limits, and the variable _MEAN_ contains the central line. The variables _VAR_ and Position contain the *response* name and values of the *group-variable*, respectively. For more information, see “OUTTABLE= Data Set” on page 71.

An OUTTABLE= data set can be read later as a TABLE= data set. For example, the following statements read LabelTab and display an ANOM boxchart (not shown here) identical to the chart in Figure 4.3:

```

title 'Analysis of Label Deviations';
proc anom table=LabelTab;
  xchart Deviation*Position;
  label _SUBX_ = 'Mean Deviation from Center (mm)';
run;

```

Because the ANOM procedure simply displays the information in a TABLE= data set, you can use TABLE= data sets to create specialized ANOM boxcharts.

For more information, see “TABLE= Data Set” on page 77.

Syntax: BOXCHART Statement

The basic syntax for the BOXCHART statement is as follows:

BOXCHART *response* * *group-variable* ;

The general form of this syntax is as follows:

BOXCHART (*responses*) * *group-variable* < (*block-variables*) >
<=*symbol-variable*> < *options* > ;

You can use any number of BOXCHART statements in the ANOM procedure. The components of the BOXCHART statement are described as follows.

responses

identify one or more responses to be analyzed. The specification of *response* depends on the input data set specified in the PROC ANOM statement.

- If response values (raw data) are read from a DATA= data set, *response* must be the name of the variable containing the values. For an example, see [“Creating ANOM Boxcharts from Response Values”](#) on page 47.
- If summary data are read from a SUMMARY= data set, *response* must be the common prefix of the summary variables in the SUMMARY= data set. For an example, see [“Creating ANOM Boxcharts from Group Summary Data”](#) on page 50.
- If summary data and decision limits are read from a TABLE= data set, *response* must be the value of the variable _VAR_ in the TABLE= data set. For an example, see [“Saving Decision Limits”](#) on page 55.

A *response* is required. If you specify more than one response, enclose the list in parentheses. For example, the following statements request distinct ANOM charts for the means of Weight, Length, and Width:

```
proc anom data=Measures;
  xchart (Weight Length Width)*Day;
run;
```

group-variable

is the variable that identifies groups in the data. The *group-variable* is required. In the preceding BOXCHART statement, Day is the group variable.

block-variables

are optional variables that group the data into blocks of consecutive groups. The blocks are labeled in a legend, and each *block-variable* provides one level of labels in the legend.

symbol-variable

is an optional variable whose levels (unique values) determine the symbol marker used to plot the means. Distinct symbol markers are displayed for points corresponding to the various levels of the *symbol-variable*. You can specify the symbol markers with SYMBOLn statements.

options

enhance the appearance of the chart, request additional analyses, save results in data sets, and so on. The section “[Summary of Options](#)” lists all options by function.

Summary of Options

The following tables list the BOXCHART statement options by function. Options unique to the ANOM procedure are listed in [Table 4.1](#), and are described in detail in “[Dictionary of ANOM Chart Statement Options](#)” on page 192. Options that are common to both the ANOM and SHEWHART procedures are listed in [Table 4.2](#), and are described in detail in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

Table 4.1 BOXCHART Statement Special Options

Option	Description
Options for Specifying Parameters for Decision Limits	
ALPHA=	specifies the probability of a Type I error
DFE=	specifies the degrees of freedom associated with the root mean square error
LIMITK=	specifies number of groups for decision limits
LIMITN=	specifies either nominal sample size for fixed decision limits or varying limits
MEAN=	specifies the mean
MSE=	specifies the mean square error
NOREADLIMITS	computes decision limits for each <i>response</i> from the data rather than a LIMITS= data set
READINDEXES=	reads multiple sets of decision limits for each <i>response</i> from a LIMITS= data set
TYPE=	identifies parameters as estimates or standard values and specifies value of <code>_TYPE_</code> in the OUTLIMITS= data set
Options for Displaying Decision Limits	
CINFILL=	specifies color for area inside decision limits
CLIMITS=	specifies color of decision limits, central line, and related labels
LDLLABEL=	specifies label for lower decision limit
LIMLABSUBCHAR=	specifies a substitution character for labels provided as quoted strings; the character is replaced with the value of the decision limit
LLIMITS=	specifies line type for decision limits
NDECIMAL=	specifies number of digits to right of decimal place in default labels for decision limits and central line
NOCTL	suppresses display of central line
NOLDL	suppresses display of lower decision limit
NOLIMITLABEL	suppresses labels for decision limits and central line
NOLIMITS	suppresses display of decision limits

Table 4.1 *continued*

Option	Description
NOLIMITSFRAME	suppresses default frame around decision limit information when multiple sets of decision limits are read from a LIMITS= data set
NOLIMITSLEGEND	suppresses legend for decision limits
NOUDL	suppresses display of upper decision limit
UDLLABEL=	specifies label for upper decision limit
WLIMITS=	specifies width for decision limits and central line
XSymbOL=	specifies label for central line
Output Data Set Option	
OUTSUMMARY=	creates output data set containing group summary statistics

Table 4.2 BOXCHART Statement General Options

Option	Description
Options for Controlling Box Appearance	
BOXCONNECT=	connects group means, medians, maximum values, minimum values, or quartiles in box-and-whisker plots
BOXSTYLE=	specifies style of box-and-whisker plots
BOXWIDTH=	specifies width of box-and-whisker plots
BOXWIDTHSCALE=	specifies that widths of box-and-whisker plots vary proportionately to group sample size
CBOXES=	specifies color for outlines of box-and-whisker plots
CBOXFILL=	specifies fill color for interior of box-and-whisker plots
IDCOLOR=	specifies outlier symbol color in schematic box-and-whisker plots
IDCTEXT=	specifies text color to label outliers or response variable values
IDFONT=	specifies text font to label outliers or response variable values
IDHEIGHT=	specifies text height to label outliers or response variable values
IDSYMBOL=	specifies outlier symbol in schematic box-and-whisker plots
LBOXES=	specifies line types for outlines of box-and-whisker plots
NOTCHES	specifies that box-and-whisker plots are to be notched
PCTLDEF=	specifies percentile definition used for box-and-whisker plots
SERIFS	adds serifs to the whiskers of skeletal box-and-whisker plots
Options for Plotting and Labeling Points	
ALLLABEL=	labels every point on ANOM boxchart
CLABEL=	specifies color for labels

Table 4.2 continued

Option	Description
CCONNECT=	specifies color for line segments that connect points on chart
CFRAMELAB=	specifies fill color for frame around labeled points
COUT=	specifies color for portions of line segments that connect points outside decision limits
LABELANGLE=	specifies angle at which labels are drawn
LABELFONT=	specifies software font for labels
LABELHEIGHT=	specifies height of labels
OUTLABEL=	labels points outside decision limits
SYMBOLLEGEND=	specifies LEGEND statement for levels of <i>symbol-variable</i>
SYMBOLORDER=	specifies order in which symbols are assigned for levels of <i>symbol-variable</i>
TURNALL/TURNOUT	turns point labels so that they are strung out vertically
Axis and Axis Label Options	
CAXIS=	specifies color for axis lines and tick marks
CFRAME=	specifies fill colors for frame for plot area
CTEXT=	specifies color for tick mark values and axis labels
DISCRETE	produces horizontal axis for discrete numeric group values
HAXIS=	specifies major tick mark values for horizontal axis
HEIGHT=	specifies height of axis label and axis legend text
HMINOR=	specifies number of minor tick marks between major tick marks on horizontal axis
HOFFSET=	specifies length of offset at both ends of horizontal axis
NOHLABEL	suppresses label for horizontal axis
NOTICKREP	specifies that only the first occurrence of repeated, adjacent group values is to be labeled on horizontal axis
NOVANGLE	requests vertical axis labels that are strung out vertically
SKIPHLABELS=	specifies thinning factor for tick mark labels on horizontal axis
TURNHLABELS	requests horizontal axis labels that are strung out vertically
VAXIS=	specifies major tick mark values for vertical axis of ANOM boxchart
VFORMAT=	specifies format for vertical axis tick mark labels
VMINOR=	specifies number of minor tick marks between major tick marks on vertical axis
VOFFSET=	specifies length of offset at both ends of vertical axis
VZERO	forces origin to be included in vertical axis for ANOM boxchart
WAXIS=	specifies width of axis lines

Table 4.2 *continued*

Option	Description
Plot Layout Options	
ALLN	plots means for all groups
BILEVEL	creates ANOM boxchart using half-screens and half-pages
EXCHART	creates ANOM boxchart for a response only when a group mean exceeds the decision limits
INTERVAL=	natural time interval between consecutive group positions when time, date, or datetime format is associated with a numeric group variable
MAXPANELS=	maximum number of pages or screens for chart
NMARKERS	requests special markers for points corresponding to sample sizes not equal to nominal sample size for fixed decision limits
NOCHART	suppresses creation of chart
NOFRAME	suppresses frame for plot area
NOLEGEND	suppresses legend for group sample sizes
NPANELPOS=	specifies number of group positions per panel on each chart
REPEAT	repeats last group position on panel as first group position of next panel
TOTPANELS=	specifies number of pages or screens to be used to display chart
ZEROSTD	displays ANOM boxchart regardless of whether root mean square error is zero
Reference Line Options	
CHREF=	specifies color for lines requested by HREF= option
CVREF=	specifies color for lines requested by VREF= option
HREF=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on ANOM boxchart
HREFDATA=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on ANOM boxchart
HREFLABELS=	specifies labels for HREF= lines
HREFLABPOS=	specifies position of HREFLABELS= labels
LHREF=	specifies line type for HREF= lines
LVREF=	specifies line type for VREF= lines
NOBYREF	specifies that reference line information in a data set applies uniformly to charts created for all BY groups
VREF=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to vertical axis on ANOM boxchart
VREFLABELS=	specifies labels for VREF= lines
VREFLABPOS=	specifies position of VREFLABELS= labels

Table 4.2 *continued*

Option	Description
Grid Options	
CGRID=	specifies color for grid requested with GRID or END-GRID option
ENDGRID	adds grid after last plotted point
GRID	adds grid to control chart
LENDGRID=	specifies line type for grid requested with the ENDGRID option
LGRID=	specifies line type for grid requested with the GRID option
WGRID=	specifies width of grid lines
Clipping Options	
CCLIP=	specifies color for plot symbol for clipped points
CLIPFACTOR=	determines extent to which extreme points are clipped
CLIPLEGEND=	specifies text for clipping legend
CLIPLEGPOS=	specifies position of clipping legend
CLIPSUBCHAR=	specifies substitution character for CLIPLEGEND= text
CLIPSYMBOL=	specifies plot symbol for clipped points
CLIPSYMBOLHT=	specifies symbol marker height for clipped points
Graphical Enhancement Options	
ANNOTATE=	specifies annotate data set that adds features to ANOM boxchart
DESCRIPTION=	specifies description of ANOM boxchart's GRSEG catalog entry
FONT=	specifies software font for labels and legends on chart
NAME=	specifies name of ANOM boxchart's GRSEG catalog entry
PAGENUM=	specifies the form of the label used in pagination
PAGENUMPOS=	specifies the position of the page number requested with the PAGENUM= option
Options for Producing Graphs Using ODS Styles	
BLOCKVAR=	specifies one or more variables whose values define colors for filling background of <i>block-variable</i> legend
BOXES=	specifies variables whose values define colors box outlines
BOXFILL=	specifies variables whose values define colors for filling boxes
CFRAMELAB	draws a frame around labeled points
CPHASEBOX	requests boxes enclosing all plotted points for a phase
CPHASEBOXCONNECT	requests lines connecting adjacent enclosing boxes
CPHASEBOXFILL	fills boxes enclosing all plotted points for a phase
CPHASEMEANCONNECT	requests lines connecting phase average value points

Table 4.2 continued

Option	Description
Options for ODS Graphics	
BLOCKREFTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
BOXTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the box fill transparency for box-and-whisker charts
INFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the decision limit infill transparency
NOBLOCKREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOBLOCKREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOBOXFILLLEGEND	suppresses legend for levels of a BOXFILL= variable
NOFILLLEGEND	suppresses legend for levels of a BOXFILL= variable
NOPHASEREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOPHASEREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOTRANSPARENCY	disables transparency in ODS Graphics output
ODSFOOTNOTE=	specifies a graph footnote
ODSLEGENDEXPAND	specifies that legend entries contain all levels observed in the data
ODSTITLE=	specifies a graph title
OVERLAYURL=	specifies URLs to associate with overlay points
PHASEBOXLABELS	draws phase labels as titles along the top of phase boxes
PHASEPOS=	specifies vertical position of phase legend
PHASEREFLEVEL=	associates phase and block reference lines with either innermost or the outermost level
PHASEREFTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
REFFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
SIMULATEQCFONT	draws central line labels using a simulated software font
URL=	specifies a variable whose values are URLs to be associated with groups
WBOXES=	specifies width of box outlines for box-and-whisker charts
Input Data Set Options	
MISSBREAK	specifies that observations with missing values are not to be processed
Output Data Set Options	
OUTBOX=	creates output data set containing group summary statistics, decision limits, and outlier values
OUTINDEX=	specifies value of _INDEX_ in the OUTLIMITS= data set
OUTLIMITS=	creates output data set containing decision limits
OUTTABLE=	creates output data set containing group summary statistics and decision limits

Table 4.2 continued

Option	Description
Tabulation Options	
NOTE: specifying (EXCEPTIONS) after a tabulation option creates a table for exceptional points only.	
TABLE	creates a basic table of group means, group sample sizes, and decision limits
TABLEALL	is equivalent to the options TABLE, TABLECENTRAL, TABLEID, TABLELEGEND, TABLEOUTLIM, and TABLETESTS
TABLECENTRAL	augments basic table with values of central lines
TABLEID	augments basic table with columns for ID variables
TABLEOUTLIM	augments basic table with columns indicating decision limits exceeded
Block Variable Legend Options	
BLOCKLABELPOS=	specifies position of label for <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKLABTYPE=	specifies text size of <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKPOS=	specifies vertical position of <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKREP	repeats identical consecutive labels in <i>block-variable</i> legend
CBLOCKLAB=	specifies fill colors for frames enclosing variable labels in <i>block-variable</i> legend
CBLOCKVAR=	specifies one or more variables whose values are colors for filling background of <i>block-variable</i> legend
Phase Options	
CPHASELEG=	specifies text color for <i>phase</i> legend
NOPHASEFRAME	suppresses default frame for <i>phase</i> legend
OUTPHASE=	specifies value of <code>_PHASE_</code> in the OUTSUMMARY= data set
PHASEBREAK	disconnects last point in a <i>phase</i> from first point in next <i>phase</i>
PHASELABTYPE=	specifies text size of <i>phase</i> legend
PHASELEGEND	displays <i>phase</i> labels in a legend across top of chart
PHASELIMITS	labels decision limits for each phase, provided they are constant within that phase
PHASEREF	delineates <i>phases</i> with vertical reference lines
READPHASES=	specifies <i>phases</i> to be read from an input data set
Overlay Options	
CCOVERLAY=	specifies colors for overlay line segments
COVERLAY=	specifies colors for overlay plots
COVERLAYCLIP=	specifies color for clipped points on overlays
LOVERLAY=	specifies line types for overlay line segments
NOOVERLAYLEGEND	suppresses legend for overlay plots
OVERLAY=	specifies variables to overlay on chart
OVERLAYCLIPSYM=	specifies symbol for clipped points on overlays
OVERLAYCLIPSYMHT=	specifies symbol height for clipped points on overlays

Table 4.2 continued

Option	Description
OVERLAYHTML=	specifies links to associate with overlay points
OVERLAYID=	specifies labels for overlay points
OVERLAYLEGLAB=	specifies label for overlay legend
OVERLAYSYM=	specifies symbols for overlays
OVERLAYSYMHT=	specifies symbol heights for overlays
WOVERLAY=	specifies widths of overlay line segments
Options for Interactive ANOM Charts	
HTML=	specifies a variable whose values create links to be associated with groups
HTML_LEGEND=	specifies a variable whose values create links to be associated with symbols in the symbol legend
WEBOUT=	creates an OUTTABLE= data set with additional graphics coordinate data

Details: BOXCHART Statement

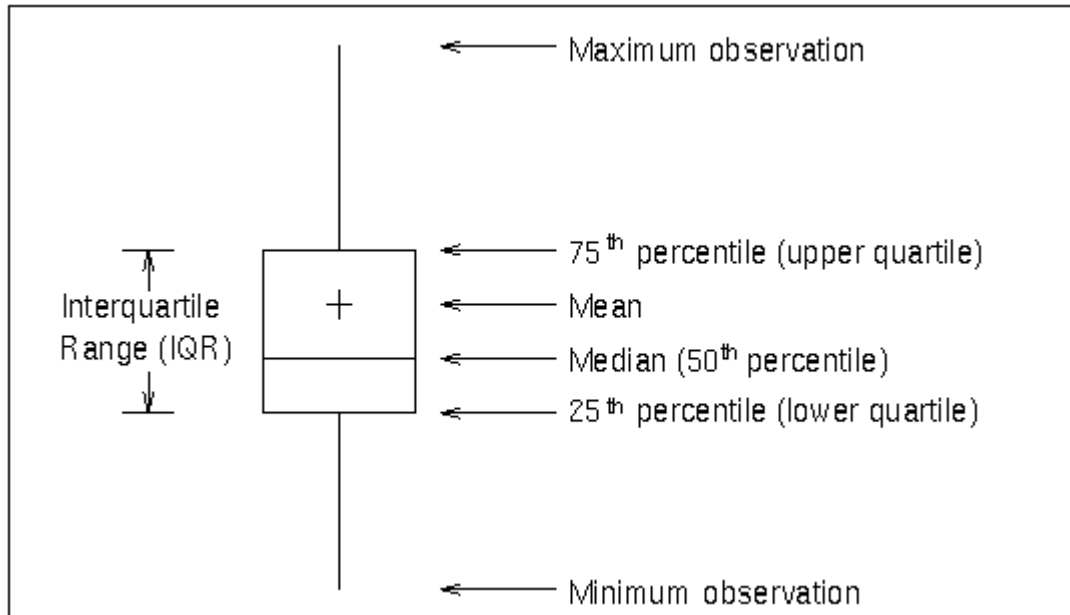
Constructing ANOM Boxcharts

The following notation is used in this section:

X_{ij}	j th response in the i th group
k	number of groups
n_i	sample size of i th group
N	total sample size = $n_1 + \cdots + n_k$
μ_i	expected value of a response in the i th group
σ	standard deviation of response
\bar{X}_i	average response in i th group
$\bar{\bar{X}}$	weighted average of k group means
s_i^2	sample variance of the responses in the i th group
$\hat{\sigma}^2$	mean square error (MSE)
ν	degrees of freedom associated with the mean square error
α	significance level
$h(\alpha; k, n, \nu)$	critical value for analysis of means when the sample sizes n_i are equal ($n_i \equiv n$)
$h(\alpha; k, n_1, \dots, n_k, \nu)$	critical value for analysis of means when the sample sizes n_i are not equal

Elements of Box-and-Whisker Plots

A box-and-whisker plot is displayed for the measurements in each group on the ANOM boxchart. Figure 4.9 illustrates the elements of each plot.

Figure 4.9 Box-and-Whisker Plot

The skeletal style of the box-and-whisker plot shown in [Figure 4.9](#) is the default. You can specify alternative styles with the `BOXSTYLE=` option; see the entry for the `BOXSTYLE=` option in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

Central Line

By default, the central line on an ANOM chart for means represents the weighted average of the group means, which is computed as

$$\bar{\bar{X}} = \frac{n_1 \bar{X}_1 + \cdots + n_k \bar{X}_k}{n_1 + \cdots + n_k}$$

You can specify a value for $\bar{\bar{X}}$ with the `MEAN=` option in the `BOXCHART` statement or with the variable `_MEAN_` in a `LIMITS=` data set.

Decision Limits

In the analysis of means for continuous data, it is assumed that the responses in the i th group are at least approximately normally distributed with a constant variance:

$$X_{ij} \sim N(\mu_i, \sigma^2), \quad j = 1, \dots, n_i$$

When the group sizes are constant ($n_i \equiv n$), then $\nu = N - k = k(n - 1)$ and the decision limits are computed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{lower decision limit (LDL)} &= \bar{\bar{X}} - h(\alpha; k, n, v) \sqrt{\text{MSE}} \sqrt{\frac{k-1}{N}} \\ \text{upper decision limit (UDL)} &= \bar{\bar{X}} + h(\alpha; k, n, v) \sqrt{\text{MSE}} \sqrt{\frac{k-1}{N}}\end{aligned}$$

Here the mean square error (MSE) is computed as follows:

$$\text{MSE} = \widehat{\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{j=1}^k s_j^2$$

For details concerning the function $h(\alpha; k, n, v)$, see Nelson (1981, 1982a, 1993).

When the group sizes n_i are not constant (the unbalanced case), $v = N - k$ and the decision limits for the i th group are computed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{lower decision limit (LDL)} &= \bar{\bar{X}} - h(\alpha; k, n_1, \dots, n_k, v) \sqrt{\text{MSE}} \sqrt{\frac{N - n_i}{N n_i}} \\ \text{upper decision limit (UDL)} &= \bar{\bar{X}} + h(\alpha; k, n_1, \dots, n_k, v) \sqrt{\text{MSE}} \sqrt{\frac{N - n_i}{N n_i}}\end{aligned}$$

Here the mean square error (MSE) is computed as follows:

$$\text{MSE} = \widehat{\sigma^2} = \frac{(n_1 - 1)s_1^2 + \dots + (n_k - 1)s_k^2}{n_1 + \dots + n_k - k}$$

This requires that v be positive. A chart is not produced if $v > 0$ but MSE is equal to zero (unless you specify the ZEROSTD option). For details concerning the function $h(\alpha; k, n_1, \dots, n_k, v)$, see Fritsch and Hsu (1997), Nelson (1982b, 1991), and Soong and Hsu (1997).

You can specify parameters for the limits as follows:

- Specify α with the ALPHA= option or with the variable _ALPHA_ in a LIMITS= data set. By default, $\alpha = 0.05$.
- Specify a constant nominal sample size $n_i \equiv n$ for the decision limits in the balanced case with the LIMITN= option or with the variable _LIMITN_ in a LIMITS= data set. By default, n is the observed sample size in the balanced case.
- Specify k with the LIMITK= option or with the variable _LIMITK_ in a LIMITS= data set. By default, k is the number of groups.

- Specify $\bar{\bar{X}}$ with the MEAN= option or with the variable `_MEAN_` in a LIMITS= data set. By default, $\bar{\bar{X}}$ is the weighted average of the responses.
- Specify $\widehat{\sigma^2}$ with the MSE= option or with the variable `_MSE_` in a LIMITS= data set. By default, $\widehat{\sigma^2}$ is computed as indicated above.
- Specify ν with the DFE= option or with the variable `_DFE_` in a LIMITS= data set. By default, ν is determined as indicated above.

Output Data Sets

OUTBOX= Data Set

The OUTBOX= data set saves group summary statistics, decision limits, and outlier values. The following variables can be saved:

- the *group-variable*
- the variable `_VAR_`, containing the analysis variable name
- the variable `_TYPE_`, identifying features of box-and-whisker plots
- the variable `_VALUE_`, containing values of box-and-whisker plot features
- the variable `_ID_`, containing labels for outliers
- the variable `_HTML_`, containing links associated with box-and-whisker plot features

`_ID_` is included in the OUTBOX= data set only if one of the keywords SCHEMATICID or SCHEMATICIDFAR is specified with the BOXSTYLE= option. `_HTML_` is present only if the HTML= or HTML2= option is specified.

Each observation in an OUTBOX= data set records the value of a single feature of one group's box-and-whisker plot, such as its mean. The `_TYPE_` variable identifies the feature whose value is recorded in `_VALUE_`. The following table lists valid `_TYPE_` variable values:

Table 4.3 Valid _TYPE_ Values in an OUTBOX= Data Set

TYPE Value	Description
N	group size
ALPHA	significance level
LIMITN	nominal sample size associated with decision limits
LDLX	lower decision limit for group mean
UDLX	upper decision limit for group mean
RESPMEAN	overall response variable mean
MIN	group minimum value
Q1	group first quartile
MEDIAN	group median
MEAN	group mean
Q3	group third quartile
MAX	group maximum value
LOW	low outlier value
HIGH	high outlier value
LOWHISKR	low whisker value, if different from MIN
HIWHISKR	high whisker value, if different from MAX
FARLOW	low far outlier value
FARHIGH	high far outlier value

Additionally, the following variables, if specified, are included:

- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

OUTLIMITS= Data Set

The OUTLIMITS= data set saves decision limits and decision limit parameters. The following variables can be saved:

Table 4.4 OUTLIMITS= Data Set

Variable	Description
ALPHA	significance level
DFE	degrees of freedom for mean square error
GROUP	<i>group-variable</i> specified in the BOXCHART statement
INDEX	optional identifier for the decision limits specified with the OUTINDEX= option
LDLX	lower decision limit for group means
LIMITK	number of groups
LIMITN	sample size associated with the decision limits
MEAN	weighted average of group means ($\bar{\bar{X}}$)
MSE	mean square error
TYPE	type (estimate or standard value) of _MEAN_ and _MSE_
UDLX	upper decision limit for group means
VAR	<i>response</i> specified in the BOXCHART statement

Notes:

1. In the unbalanced case, the special missing value *V* is assigned to the variables _LIMITN_, _LDLX_, and _UDLX_.
2. Optional BY variables are saved in the OUTLIMITS= data set.

The OUTLIMITS= data set contains one observation for each *response* specified in the BOXCHART statement. For an example, see “[Saving Decision Limits](#)” on page 55.

OUTSUMMARY= Data Set

The OUTSUMMARY= data set saves group summary statistics. The following variables can be saved:

- the *group-variable*
- a group minimum variable named by *response* suffixed with *L*
- a group first-quartile variable named by *response* suffixed with *1*
- a group mean variable named by *response* suffixed with *X*
- a group median variable named by *response* suffixed with *M*
- a group third-quartile variable named by *response* suffixed with *3*
- a group maximum variable named by *response* suffixed with *H*
- a group standard deviation variable named by *response* suffixed with *S*
- a group sample size variable named by *response* suffixed with *N*

Given a *response* name that contains 32 characters, the procedure first shortens the name to its first 16 characters and its last 15 characters, and then it adds the suffix.

Group summary variables are created for each *response* specified in the BOXCHART statement. For example, consider the following statements:

```
proc anom data=Steel;
  xchart (Width Diameter)*Lot / outsummary=Summary;
run;
```

The data set Summary contains variables named Lot, WidthL, Width1, WidthX, WidthM, Width3, WidthH, WidthS, WidthN, DiameterL, Diameter1, DiameterX, DiameterM, Diameter3, DiameterH, DiameterS, and DiameterN. Additionally, the following variables, if specified, are included:

- BY variables
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- ID variables
- _PHASE_ (if the OUTPHASE= option is specified)

For an example of an OUTSUMMARY= data set, see “[Saving Summary Statistics for Groups](#)” on page 53.

OUTTABLE= Data Set

The OUTTABLE= data set saves group summary statistics, decision limits, and related information. The following variables can be saved:

Variable	Description
ALPHA	significance level
EXLIM	decision limit exceeded (if any)
<i>group</i>	values of the group variable
LDLX	lower decision limit for group mean
LIMITN	nominal sample size associated with the decision limits
MEAN	central line
SUBMAX	group maximum
SUBMED	group median
SUBMIN	group minimum
SUBN	group sample size
SUBQ1	group first quartile
SUBQ3	group third quartile
SUBX	group mean
UDLX	upper decision limit for group mean
VAR	<i>response</i> specified in the BOXCHART statement

In addition, the following variables, if specified, are included:

- BY variables
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- ID variables
- `_PHASE_` (if the `READPHASES=` option is specified)

NOTE: The variable `_EXLIM_` is a character variable of length 8. The variable `_PHASE_` is a character variable of length 48. The variable `_VAR_` is a character variable whose length is no greater than 32. All other variables are numeric.

For an example, see “[Saving Decision Limits](#)” on page 55.

ODS Tables

The following table summarizes the ODS tables that you can request with the `BOXCHART` statement.

Table 4.5 ODS Tables Produced with the `BOXCHART` Statement

Table Name	Description	Options
BOXCHART	ANOM chart summary statistics	TABLE, TABLEALL, TABLEC, TABLEID, TABLEOUT

ODS Graphics

Before you create ODS Graphics output, ODS Graphics must be enabled (for example, by using the `ODS GRAPHICS ON` statement). For more information about enabling and disabling ODS Graphics, see the section “Enabling and Disabling ODS Graphics” (Chapter 21, *SAS/STAT User’s Guide*). **NOTE:** In SAS/QC 12.1 the ANOM procedure does not support the creation of graphs that are editable with the ODS Graphics Editor.

The appearance of a graph produced with ODS Graphics is determined by the style associated with the ODS destination where the graph is produced. `BOXCHART` options used to control the appearance of traditional graphics are ignored for ODS Graphics output. [Options for Producing Graphs Using ODS Styles](#) lists options that can be used to control the appearance of graphs produced with ODS Graphics or with traditional graphics using ODS styles. [Options for ODS Graphics](#) lists options to be used exclusively with ODS Graphics. Detailed descriptions of these options are provided in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

When ODS Graphics is in effect, the `BOXCHART` statement assigns a name to the graph it creates. You can use this name to reference the graph when using ODS. The name is listed in [Table 4.6](#).

Table 4.6 ODS Graphics Produced by the BOXCHART Statement

ODS Graph Name	Plot Description
BoxChart	ANOM boxchart

See Chapter 3, “SAS/QC Graphics,” for more information about ODS Graphics and other methods for producing charts.

Input Data Sets

BOX= Data Set

You can read summary statistics, decision limits, and outlier values from a BOX= data set specified in the PROC ANOM statement. This enables you to reuse an OUTBOX= data set created in a previous run of the ANOM procedure to display a box chart.

A BOX= data set must contain the following variables:

- the group variable
- `_VAR_`, containing the analysis variable name
- `_TYPE_`, identifying features of box-and-whisker plots
- `_VALUE_`, containing values of those features

Each observation in a BOX= data set records the value of a single feature of one group’s box-and-whisker plot, such as its mean. The `_TYPE_` variable identifies the feature whose value is recorded in a given observation. The following table lists valid `_TYPE_` variable values:

Table 4.7 Valid `_TYPE_` Values in a BOX= Data Set

<code>_TYPE_</code> Value	Description
N	group size
ALPHA	significance level
LIMITN	nominal sample size associated with decision limits
LDLX	lower decision limit for group mean
UDLX	upper decision limit for group mean
RESPMEAN	overall response variable mean
MIN	group minimum value
Q1	group first quartile
MEDIAN	group median
MEAN	group mean
Q3	group third quartile
MAX	group maximum value
LOW	low outlier value
HIGH	high outlier value
LOWHISKR	low whisker value, if different from MIN
HIWHISKR	high whisker value, if different from MAX
FARLOW	low far outlier value
FARHIGH	high far outlier value

The features identified by `_TYPE_` values N, LDLX, UDLX, RESPMEAN, MIN, Q1, MEDIAN, MEAN, Q3, and MAX are required for each group.

Other variables that can be read from a `BOX=` data set include:

- the variable `_ID_`, containing labels for outliers
- the variable `_HTML_`, containing links to be associated with features on box plots
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

When you specify one of the keywords `SCHEMATICID` or `SCHEMATICIDFAR` with the `BOXSTYLE=` option, values of `_ID_` are used as outlier labels. If `_ID_` does not exist in the `BOX=` data set, the values of the first variable listed in the `ID` statement are used.

DATA= Data Set

You can read raw data (response values) from a `DATA=` data set specified in the `PROC ANOM` statement. Each *response* specified in the `BOXCHART` statement must be a SAS variable in the `DATA=` data set. This variable provides measurements that must be grouped into group samples indexed by the *group-variable*. The *group-variable*, which is specified in the `BOXCHART` statement, must also be a SAS variable in the `DATA=` data set. Each observation in a `DATA=` data set must contain a value for each *response* and a value for the *group-variable*. If the *i*th group contains n_i items, there should be n_i consecutive observations for which the value of the *group-variable* is the index of the *i*th group. For example, if each group contains five items and there are 10 groups, the `DATA=` data set should contain 50 observations.

Other variables that can be read from a `DATA=` data set include

- `_PHASE_` (if the `READPHASES=` option is specified)
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

By default, the ANOM procedure reads all of the observations in a `DATA=` data set. However, if the data set includes the variable `_PHASE_`, you can read selected groups of observations (referred to as *phases*) with the `READPHASES=` option.

For an example of a `DATA=` data set, see “[Creating ANOM Boxcharts from Response Values](#)” on page 47.

LIMITS= Data Set

You can read preestablished decision limits (or parameters from which the decision limits can be calculated) from a LIMITS= data set specified in the PROC ANOM statement. For example, the following statements read decision limit information from the data set Conlims:

```
proc anom data=Info limits=Conlims;
    xchart Weight*Batch;
run;
```

The LIMITS= data set can be an OUTLIMITS= data set that was created in a previous run of the ANOM procedure. Such data sets always contain the variables required for a LIMITS= data set; see [Table 4.4](#). The LIMITS= data set can also be created directly using a DATA step. When you create a LIMITS= data set, you must provide one of the following:

- the variables `_LDLX_`, `_MEAN_`, and `_UDLX_`, which specify the decision limits directly
- the variables `_MEAN_`, `_MSE_`, and `_DFE_`, which are used to calculate the decision limits according to the equations in the section “[Decision Limits](#)” on page 66.

In addition, note the following:

- The variables `_VAR_` and `_GROUP_` are required. These must be character variables whose lengths are no greater than 32.
- `_DFE_` is optional. The default is $\nu = N - k$, and in the case of equal group sizes, $\nu = k(n - 1)$.
- `_MSE_` is optional if `_LDLX_` and `_UDLX_` are specified; otherwise it is required.
- `_LDLX_` and `_UDLX_` must be specified together; otherwise their values are computed.
- `_ALPHA_` is optional but is recommended in order to maintain a complete set of decision limit information. The default value is 0.05.
- `_LIMITK_` is optional. The default value is k , the number of groups. A group must have at least one nonmissing value ($n_i \geq 1$) and there must be at least one group with $n_i \geq 2$. If specified, `_LIMITK_` overrides the value of k .
- `_LIMITN_` is optional. The default value is the common group size (n), in the balanced case $n_i \equiv n$. If specified, `_LIMITN_` overrides the value of n .
- The variable `_TYPE_` is optional, but is recommended to maintain a complete set of decision limit information. The variable `_TYPE_` must be a character variable of length 8. Valid values are ‘ESTIMATE,’ ‘STANDARD,’ ‘STDMEAN,’ and ‘STDRMS.’ The default is ‘ESTIMATE.’
- The variable `_INDEX_` is required if you specify the `READINDEX=` option; this must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 48.
- BY variables are required if specified with a BY statement.

SUMMARY= Data Set

You can read group summary statistics from a SUMMARY= data set specified in the PROC ANOM statement. This enables you to reuse OUTSUMMARY= data sets that have been created in previous runs of the ANOM procedure or to read output data sets created with SAS summarization procedures, such as PROC MEANS.

A SUMMARY= data set used with the BOXCHART statement must contain the following:

- the *group-variable*
- a group minimum variable for each *response*
- a group first-quartile variable for each *response*
- a group mean variable for each *response*
- a group median variable for each *response*
- a group third-quartile variable for each *response*
- a group maximum variable for each *response*
- a group standard deviation variable for each *response*
- a group sample size variable for each *response*

The names of the group summary statistics variables must be the *response* name concatenated with the following special suffix characters:

Group Summary Statistic	Suffix Character
group minimum	L
group first-quartile	1
group median	M
group mean	X
group third-quartile	3
group maximum	H
group standard deviation	S
group sample size	N

For example, consider the following statements:

```
proc anom summary=Summary;
  xchart (Weight Yieldstrength)*Batch;
run;
```

The data set Summary must include the variables Batch, WeightL, Weight1, WeightX, WeightM, Weight3, WeightH, WeightS, WeightN, YieldstrengthL, Yieldstrength1, YieldstrengthX, YieldstrengthM, Yieldstrength3, YieldstrengthH, YieldstrengthS, and YieldstrengthN. Note that if you specify a *response* name that contains 32 characters, the names of the summary variables must be formed from the first 16 characters and the last 15 characters of the *response* name, suffixed with the appropriate character.

Other variables that can be read from a SUMMARY= data set include

- `_PHASE_` (if the `READPHASES=` option is specified)
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

By default, the ANOM procedure reads all of the observations in a `SUMMARY=` data set. However, if the data set includes the variable `_PHASE_`, you can read selected groups of observations (referred to as *phases*) by specifying the `READPHASES=` option.

For an example of a `SUMMARY=` data set, see “[Creating ANOM Boxcharts from Group Summary Data](#)” on page 50.

TABLE= Data Set

You can read summary statistics and decision limits from a `TABLE=` data set specified in the PROC ANOM statement. This enables you to reuse an `OUTTABLE=` data set created in a previous run of the ANOM procedure. Because the ANOM procedure simply displays the information in a `TABLE=` data set, you can use `TABLE=` data sets to create specialized ANOM charts.

The following table lists the variables required in a `TABLE=` data set used with the BOXCHART statement:

Table 4.8 Variables Required in a `TABLE=` Data Set

Variable	Description
<i>group-variable</i>	values of the <i>group-variable</i>
<code>_LDLX_</code>	lower decision limit for mean
<code>_LIMITN_</code>	nominal sample size associated with the decision limits
<code>_MEAN_</code>	central line
<code>_SUBMAX_</code>	group maximum
<code>_SUBMED_</code>	group median
<code>_SUBMIN_</code>	group minimum
<code>_SUBN_</code>	group sample size
<code>_SUBQ1_</code>	group first quartile
<code>_SUBQ3_</code>	group third quartile
<code>_SUBX_</code>	group mean
<code>_UDLX_</code>	upper decision limit for mean

Other variables that can be read from a `TABLE=` data set include

- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

- `_PHASE_` (if the `READPHASES=` option is specified). This variable must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 48.
- `_VAR_`. This variable is required if more than one *response* is specified or if the data set contains information for more than one *response*. This variable must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 32.

For an example of a `TABLE=` data set, see “[Saving Decision Limits](#)” on page 55.

Axis Labels

You can specify axis labels by assigning labels to particular variables in the input data set, as summarized in the following table:

Axis	Input Data Set	Variable
Horizontal	all	<i>group-variable</i>
Vertical	<code>DATA=</code>	<i>response</i>
Vertical	<code>SUMMARY=</code>	group mean variable
Vertical	<code>TABLE=</code>	<code>_SUBX_</code>

Missing Values

An observation read from a `DATA=`, `SUMMARY=`, or `TABLE=` data set is not analyzed if the value of the group variable is missing. For a particular response variable, an observation read from a `DATA=` data set is not analyzed if the value of the response variable is missing. Missing values of response variables generally lead to unequal group sample sizes. For a particular response variable, an observation read from a `SUMMARY=` or `TABLE=` data set is not analyzed if the values of any of the corresponding summary variables are missing.

Examples: BOXCHART Statement

This section provides an advanced example of the BOXCHART statement.

Example 4.1: ANOM Boxcharts with Unequal Group Sizes

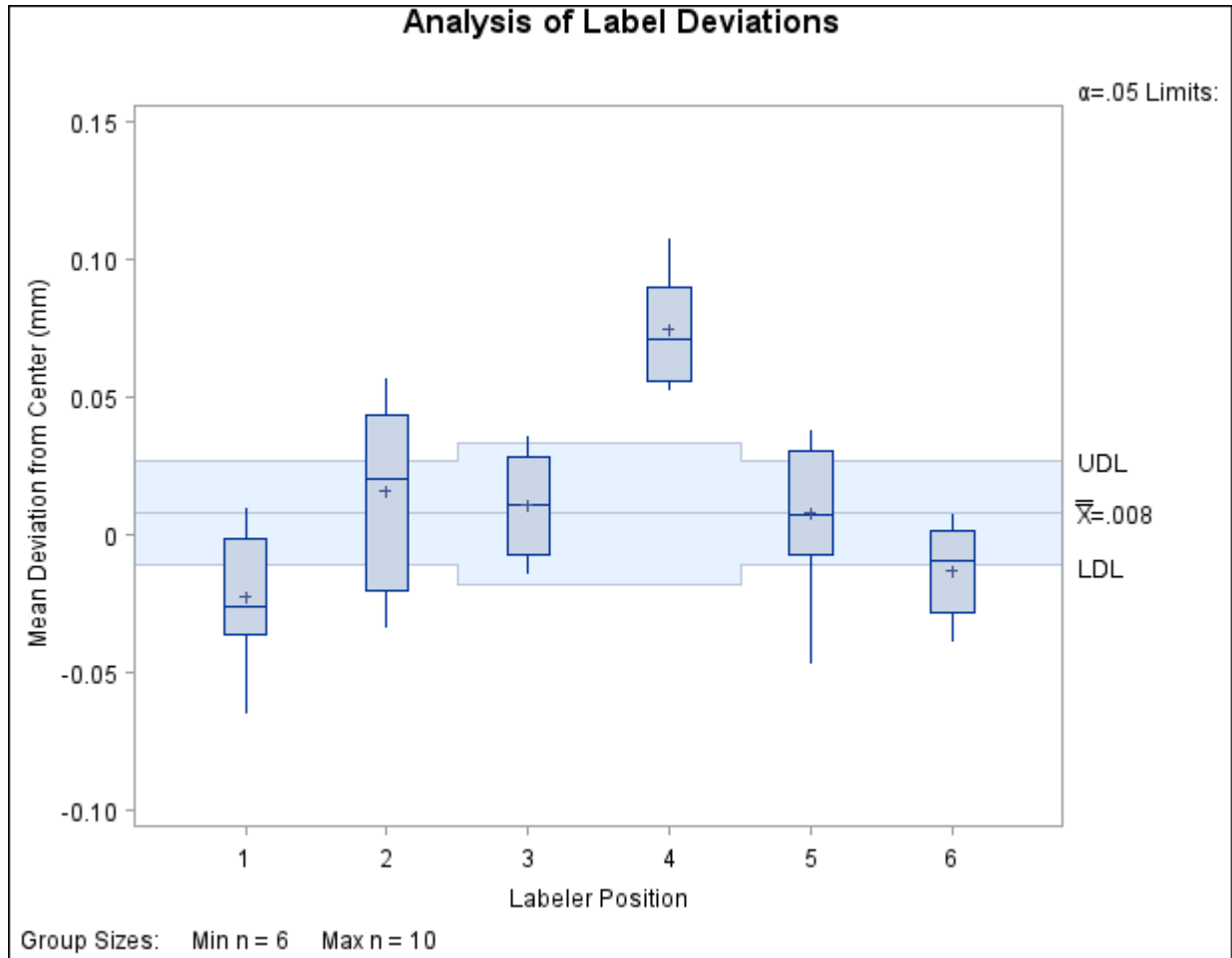
Consider the example described in “Creating ANOM Boxcharts from Response Values” on page 47. *See ANMBXEX1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*. Suppose that four of the 10 measurements were missing for the third and fourth labeler positions. The following statements create a SAS data set named LabelDev2, which contains the resulting deviation measurements:

```
data LabelDev2;
  input Position @;
  do i = 1 to 5;
    input Deviation @;
    output;
  end;
  drop i;
  datalines;
1 -0.0239 -0.0285 -0.0300 -0.0043 -0.0362
1 -0.0422 -0.0014 -0.0647  0.0094 -0.0016
2 -0.0201 -0.0273  0.0227 -0.0332  0.0366
2  0.0438  0.0556  0.0098  0.0564  0.0182
3 -0.0073  0.0285      .      .      -0.0139
3      .      0.0357  0.0235      .      -0.0020
4  0.0669  0.1073      .      .      0.0755
4      .      0.0561  0.0899      .      0.0530
5  0.0368  0.0036  0.0374  0.0116 -0.0074
5  0.0250 -0.0080  0.0302 -0.0015 -0.0464
6  0.0049 -0.0384 -0.0204 -0.0049 -0.0120
6  0.0071 -0.0308  0.0017 -0.0285 -0.0070
;
```

The following statements create the ANOM chart shown in [Output 4.1.1](#):

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Analysis of Label Deviations';
proc anom data=LabelDev2;
  boxchart Deviation*Position;
  label Deviation = 'Mean Deviation from Center (mm)';
  label Position = 'Labeler Position';
run;
```

Output 4.1.1 ANOM Chart with Unequal Group Sizes



Note that the decision limits are automatically adjusted for the varying group sizes. The legend reports the minimum and maximum group sizes.

PCHART Statement: ANOM Procedure

Overview: PCHART Statement

The PCHART statement creates ANOM charts for group (treatment level) proportions, also referred to as ANOM *p* charts.

You can use options in the PCHART statement to

- compute decision limits from the data based on specified parameters, such as the significance level (α)
- tabulate group sample sizes, group proportions, decision limits, and other information
- save decision limits in an output data set
- save group sample sizes and group proportions in an output data set
- read decision limits and decision limit parameters from a data set
- display distinct sets of decision limits for different sets of groups on the same chart
- add block legends and symbol markers to identify special groups
- superimpose stars at points to represent related multivariate factors
- clip extreme points to make the chart more readable
- display vertical and horizontal reference lines
- control axis values and labels
- control layout and appearance of the chart

You have two alternatives for producing ANOM *p* charts with the PCHART statement:

- ODS Graphics output is produced if ODS Graphics is enabled, for example by specifying the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement prior to the PROC statement.
- Otherwise, traditional graphics are produced if SAS/GRAPH[®] is licensed.

See Chapter 3, “SAS/QC Graphics,” for more information about producing these different kinds of graphs.

Getting Started: PCHART Statement

This section introduces the PCHART statement with simple examples that illustrate commonly used options. Complete syntax for the PCHART statement is presented in the section “Syntax: PCHART Statement” on page 90.

Creating ANOM Charts for Proportions from Group Counts

See ANMPI in the SAS/QC Sample Library A health care system administrator uses ANOM to compare cesarean section rates for a set of medical groups. For more background concerning this application, refer to Rodriguez (1996).

The following statements create a SAS data set named Csection, which contains the number of c-sections and the total number of deliveries for each medical group over a one-year period.

```
data Csection;
  length ID $ 2;
  input ID Csections Total @@;
  label ID = 'Medical Group Identification Number';
  datalines;
1A 150 923 1K 45 298 1B 34 170 1D 18 132
3I 20 106 3M 12 105 1E 10 77 1N 19 74
1Q 7 69 3H 11 65 1R 11 49 1H 9 48
3J 7 20 1C 8 43 3B 6 43 1M 4 29
3C 5 28 1O 4 27 1J 6 22 1T 3 22
3E 4 18 1G 4 15 3D 4 13 3G 1 11
1L 2 10 1I 1 8 1P 0 3 1F 0 3
1S 1 3
;
```

A partial listing of CSECTION is shown in Figure 4.10.

Figure 4.10 The Data Set Csection

Cesarean Section Data		
ID	Csections	Total
1A	150	923
1K	45	298
1B	34	170
1D	18	132
3I	20	106
3M	12	105
1E	10	77
1N	19	74
1Q	7	69
3H	11	65

The variable ID identifies the medical groups and is referred to as the *group-variable*. The variable Csections provides the number of c-sections, and is referred to as the *response variable* (or *response* for short). The variable Total provides the total number of deliveries.

The following statements create the *p* chart shown in [Figure 4.11](#):

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Analysis of C-Sections';
proc anom data=Csection;
    pchart Csections*ID / groupn    = Total
                        hoffset    = 2
                        nolegend
                        turnhlabels;
    label Csections = 'Proportion of Cesarean Sections';
run;
```

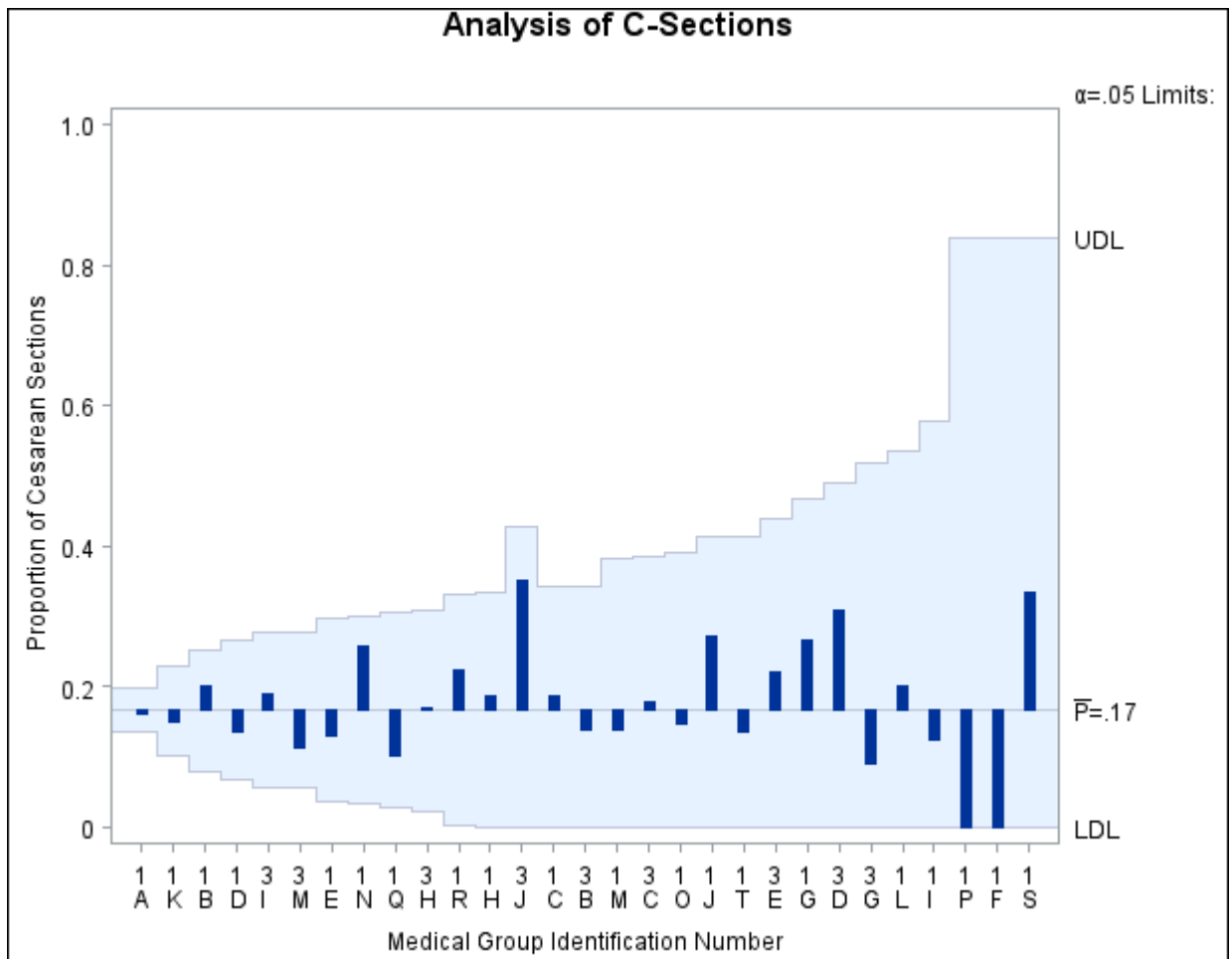
This example illustrates the basic form of the PCHART statement. After the keyword PCHART, you specify the *response* to analyze (in this case, Csections, followed by an asterisk and the *group-variable* ID).

The input data set is specified with the DATA= option in the PROC ANOM statement. The GROUPN= option specifies the sample size in each group and is required with a DATA= input data set. The GROUPN= option specifies one of the following:

- a constant group sample size
- a variable in the input data set whose values provide the group sample sizes (in this case, Total)

The TURNHLABELS option turns the horizontal axis labels since the default labeling skips labels if the characters exceed the space allotted. See [Axis and Axis Label Options](#). To angle the axis labels, see [Example 4.2](#).

Options such as GROUPN= and TURNHLABELS are specified after the slash (/) in the PCHART statement. A complete list of options is presented in the section “[Syntax: PCHART Statement](#)” on page 90.

Figure 4.11 ANOM p Chart for Cesarean Sections

Each point on the p chart represents the proportion of c-sections for a particular group. For instance, the value plotted for group 1A is $150/923 = 0.163$.

Since all the points fall within the decision limits, it can be concluded that the variation in proportions of c-sections across medical groups is strictly due to chance.

By default, the decision limits shown correspond to a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$. This means that, assuming all groups have the same proportion of c-sections, there is a 0.05 probability that one or more of the decision limits would be exceeded purely by chance. The formulas for the limits are given in “[Decision Limits](#)” on page 99. Note that the decision limits vary with the number of deliveries in each group, and the widest limits correspond to the group with the smallest number of deliveries.

For more details on reading group counts, see “[DATA= Data Set](#)” on page 104.

Creating ANOM Charts for Proportions from Group Summary Data

The previous example illustrates how you can create ANOM charts for proportions using count data. *See ANMPGRP in the SAS/QC Sample Library* However, in many applications, the group data are provided in summarized form as proportions or percentages. This example illustrates how you can use the PCHART statement with data of this type.

The following data set provides the data from the preceding example in summarized form:

```
data CsectProp;
  length ID $ 2;
  input ID CsectionsP CsectionsN @@;
  datalines;
1A 0.163 923 1K 0.151 298 1B 0.200 170 1D 0.136 132
3I 0.189 106 3M 0.114 105 1E 0.130 77 1N 0.257 74
1Q 0.101 69 3H 0.169 65 1R 0.224 49 1H 0.188 48
3J 0.350 20 1C 0.186 43 3B 0.140 43 1M 0.138 29
3C 0.179 28 1O 0.148 27 1J 0.273 22 1T 0.136 22
3E 0.222 18 1G 0.267 15 3D 0.308 13 3G 0.091 11
1L 0.200 10 1I 0.125 8 1P 0.000 3 1F 0.000 3
1S 0.333 3
;
```

A partial listing of CsectProp is shown in [Figure 4.12](#). The groups are still indexed by ID. The variable CsectionsP contains the proportions of c-sections, and the variable CsectionsN contains the group sample sizes.

Figure 4.12 The Data Set CsectProp

Proportions of Cesarean Sections		
ID	Csections P	Csections N
1A	0.163	923
1K	0.151	298
1B	0.200	170
1D	0.136	132
3I	0.189	106
3M	0.114	105
1E	0.130	77
1N	0.257	74
1Q	0.101	69
3H	0.169	65

You can analyze this data set by specifying it as a SUMMARY= data set in the PROC ANOM statement.

Note that Csections is *not* the name of a SAS variable in the data set but is, instead, the common prefix for the names of the two SAS variables CsectionsP and CsectionsN. The suffix characters *P* and *N* indicate *proportion* and *sample size*, respectively. Thus, you can specify two group variables in a SUMMARY= data set with a single name Csections, which is referred to as the *response*. The name ID specified after the asterisk is the name of the *group-variable*.

A SUMMARY= data set used with the PCHART statement must contain the following variables:

- group variable
- group proportion variable
- group sample size variable

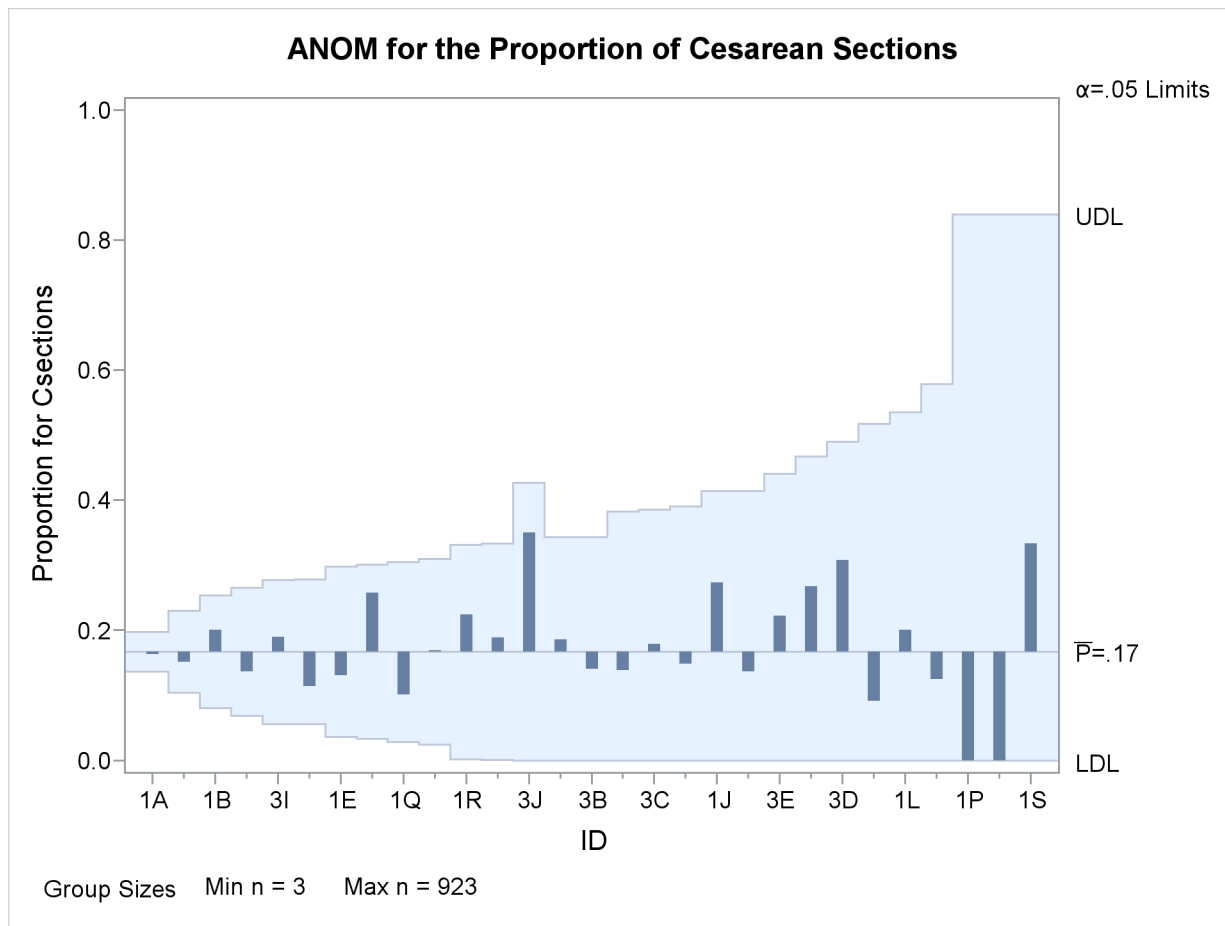
Furthermore, the names of the group proportion and sample size variables must begin with the *response* name specified in the PCHART statement and end with the special suffix characters *P* and *N*, respectively.

For more information, see “[SUMMARY= Data Set](#)” on page 105.

The following statements create a *p* Chart for C-Sections using the SUMMARY= data set CsectProp:

```
title 'ANOM for the Proportion of Cesarean Sections';
ods graphics on;
proc anom summary=CsectProp;
    pchart Csections*ID / odstitle = title1;
run;
```

The ODS GRAPHICS ON statement specified before the PROC ANOM statement enables ODS Graphics, so the *p* chart is created using ODS Graphics instead of traditional graphics. The resulting ANOM *p* chart is shown in [Figure 4.13](#).

Figure 4.13 ANOM p Chart from Group Proportions

Saving Group Proportions

In this example, the PCHART statement is used to create a summary data set that can later be read by the ANOM procedure (as in the preceding example). The following statements read the data set CSection (see “Creating ANOM Charts for Proportions from Group Counts” on page 82) and create a summary data set named CSummary: *See ANMPSUM in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
proc anom data=Csection;
  pchart Csections*ID / groupn      = Total
                        outsummary = CSummary
                        nochart;
run;
```

The OUTSUMMARY= option names the output data set, and the NOCHART option suppresses the display of the chart, which would be identical to the chart in Figure 4.11. Figure 4.14 contains a partial listing of CSummary.

Figure 4.14 The Data Set CSummary

Group Proportions and Decision Limit Information		
ID	Csections P	Csections N
1A	0.16251	923
1K	0.15101	298
1B	0.20000	170
1D	0.13636	132
3I	0.18868	106
3M	0.11429	105
1E	0.12987	77
1N	0.25676	74
1Q	0.10145	69
3H	0.16923	65

There are three variables in the data set CSummary:

- ID identifies the groups.
- CSectionsP contains the group proportions.
- CSectionsN contains the group sample sizes.

Note that the variables containing the group proportions and group sample sizes are named by adding the suffix characters *P* and *N* to the *response* CSections specified in the PCHART statement. In other words, the variable naming convention for OUTSUMMARY= data sets is the same as that for SUMMARY= data sets. For more information, see “[OUTSUMMARY= Data Set](#)” on page 101.

Saving Decision Limits

*See ANMPLIM in the
SAS/QC Sample Library*

You can save the decision limits for an ANOM *p* chart in a SAS data set.

The following statements read the number of c-sections per group from the data set CSection (see “[Creating ANOM Charts for Proportions from Group Counts](#)” on page 82) and save the decision limits displayed in [Figure 4.11](#) in a data set named CSectionLim:

```
proc anom data=Csection;
  pchart Csections*ID / groupn      = Total
                        outlimits = CsectionLim
                        nochart;
run;
```

The OUTLIMITS= option names the data set containing the decision limits, and the NOCHART option suppresses the display of the chart. The data set CSectionLim is listed in [Figure 4.15](#).

Figure 4.15 The Data Set CSectionLim with Decision Limits

Decision Limits for the Proportion of Cesarean Sections								
VAR	_GROUP_	_TYPE_	_LIMITN_	_ALPHA_	_LDLP_	_P_	_UDLP_	_LIMITK_
Csections	ID	ESTIMATE	V	0.05	V	0.16680	V	29

The data set CSectionLim contains one observation with the limits for the *response* CSections. The variables _LDLP_ and _UDLP_ contain the lower and upper decision limits, and the variable _P_ contains the central line. The value of _LIMITN_ is the nominal sample size associated with the decision limits, the value of _LIMITK_ is the number of groups, and the value of _ALPHA_ is the significance level associated with the decision limits. The variables _VAR_ and _GROUP_ are bookkeeping variables that save the *response* and *group-variable*. The variable _TYPE_ is a bookkeeping variable that indicates whether the value of _P_ is an estimate or a known (standard) value. Typically, the value of _TYPE_ is 'ESTIMATE.'

For more information, see the section “[OUTLIMITS= Data Set](#)” on page 101.

You can create an output data set containing both decision limits and summary statistics with the `OUTTABLE=` option, as illustrated by the following statements: *See ANMPTAB in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
proc anom data=Csection;
  pchart Csections*ID / groupn    = Total
                        outtable = CsectionTab
                        nochart;
run;
```

A partial listing of the data set CSectionTab is shown in [Figure 4.16](#).

Figure 4.16 The Data Set CSectionTab

Proportions and Decision Limits for Cesarean Sections									
VAR	ID	_ALPHA_	_LIMITN_	_SUBN_	_LDLP_	_SUBP_	_P_	_UDLP_	_EXLIM
Csections	1A	0.05	923	923	0.13658	0.16251	0.16680	0.19703	
Csections	1K	0.05	298	298	0.10355	0.15101	0.16680	0.23006	
Csections	1B	0.05	170	170	0.08059	0.20000	0.16680	0.25302	
Csections	1D	0.05	132	132	0.06814	0.13636	0.16680	0.26547	
Csections	3I	0.05	106	106	0.05608	0.18868	0.16680	0.27752	
Csections	3M	0.05	105	105	0.05553	0.11429	0.16680	0.27807	
Csections	1E	0.05	77	77	0.03609	0.12987	0.16680	0.29752	
Csections	1N	0.05	74	74	0.03338	0.25676	0.16680	0.30023	
Csections	1Q	0.05	69	69	0.02849	0.10145	0.16680	0.30512	
Csections	3H	0.05	65	65	0.02417	0.16923	0.16680	0.30943	

This data set contains one observation for each group sample. The variables _SUBP_ and _SUBN_ contain the group proportions and group sample sizes. The variables _LDLP_ and _UDLP_ contain the lower and upper decision limits, and the variable _P_ contains the central line. The variables _VAR_ and ID contain the *response* name and values of the *group-variable*, respectively. For more information, see “[OUTTABLE= Data Set](#)” on page 102.

An OUTTABLE= data set can be read later as a TABLE= data set. For example, the following statements read the information in CSectionTab and display an ANOM p chart (not shown here) identical to the chart in [Figure 4.11](#):

```
title 'Analysis of C-Sections';
proc anom table=CSectionTab;
  pchart CSections*id;
  label _subp_ = 'Proportion of Cesarean Sections';
run;
```

Because the ANOM procedure simply displays the information in a TABLE= data set, you can use TABLE= data sets to create specialized ANOM charts. For more information, see “[TABLE= Data Set](#)” on page 106.

Syntax: PCHART Statement

The basic syntax for the PCHART statement is as follows:

PCHART *response* * *group-variable* ;

The general form of this syntax is as follows:

PCHART *responses* * *group-variable* < (*block-variables*) >
 <=*symbol-variable* | =*'character'*> < *options* > ;

You can use any number of PCHART statements in the ANOM procedure. The components of the PCHART statement are described as follows.

response

responses

identify one or more responses to be analyzed. The specification of *response* depends on the input data set specified in the PROC ANOM statement.

- If response counts are read from a DATA= data set, *response* must be the name of the variable containing the counts. For an example, see “[Creating ANOM Charts for Proportions from Group Summary Data](#)” on page 85.
- If response proportions are read from a SUMMARY= data set, *response* must be the common prefix of the summary variables in the SUMMARY= data set. For an example, see “[Creating ANOM Charts for Proportions from Group Summary Data](#)” on page 85.
- If response proportions and decision limits are read from a TABLE= data set, *response* must be the value of the variable _VAR_ in the TABLE= data set. For an example, see “[Saving Decision Limits](#)” on page 88.

A *response* is required. If you specify more than one response, enclose the list in parentheses. For example, the following statements request distinct ANOM p charts for the responses Rejects and Reworks:


```
proc anom data=Measures;
  pchart (Rejects Reworks)*Sample / groupn=100;
run;
```

Note that when data are read from a DATA= data set, the GROUPN= option, which specifies group sample sizes, is required.

group-variable

is the variable that identifies groups in the data. The *group-variable* is required. In the preceding PCHART statement, Sample is the group variable.

block-variables

are optional variables that identify sets of consecutive groups on the chart. The blocks are labeled in a legend, and each *block-variable* provides one level of labels in the legend.

symbol-variable

is an optional variable whose levels (unique values) determine the symbol marker used to plot proportions. Distinct symbol markers are displayed for points corresponding to the various levels of the *symbol-variable*. You can specify the symbol markers with SYMBOLn statements.

options

control the analysis, enhance the appearance of the chart, save results in data sets, and so on. The section “[Summary of Options](#)” lists all options by function.

Summary of Options

The following tables list the PCHART statement options by function. Options unique to the ANOM procedure are listed in [Table 4.9](#), and are described in detail in “[Dictionary of ANOM Chart Statement Options](#)” on page 192. Options that are common to both the ANOM and SHEWHART procedures are listed in [Table 4.10](#), and are described in detail in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

Table 4.9 PCHART Statement Special Options

Option	Description
Options for Specifying Decision Limits	
ALPHA=	specifies significance level
LIMITK=	specifies number of groups for decision limits
LIMITN=	specifies either nominal sample size for fixed decision limits or varying limits
NOREADLIMITS	computes decision limits for each <i>response</i> from the data rather than a LIMITS= data set
P=	specifies the weighted average of group proportions
READINDEXES=	reads multiple sets of decision limits for each <i>response</i> from a LIMITS= data set
TYPE=	identifies parameters as estimates or standard values and specifies value of _TYPE_ in the OUTLIMITS= data set

Table 4.9 continued

Option	Description
Options for Displaying Decision Limits	
CINFILL=	specifies color for area inside decision limits
CLIMITS=	specifies color of decision limits, central line, and related labels
LDLLABEL=	specifies label for lower decision limit
LIMLABSUBCHAR=	specifies a substitution character for labels provided as quoted strings; the character is replaced with the value of the decision limit
LLIMITS=	specifies line type for decision limits
NDECIMAL=	specifies number of digits to right of decimal place in default labels for decision limits and central line
NOCTL	suppresses display of central line
NOLDL	suppresses display of lower decision limit
NOLIMIT0	suppresses display of lower decision limit if it is 0
NOLIMIT1	suppresses display of upper decision limit if it is 1 (100%)
NOLIMITLABEL	suppresses labels for decision limits and central line
NOLIMITS	suppresses display of decision limits
NOLIMITSFRAME	suppresses default frame around decision limit information when multiple sets of decision limits are read from a LIMITS= data set
NOLIMITSLEGEND	suppresses legend for decision limits
NOUDL	suppresses display of upper decision limit
PSYMBOL=	specifies label for central line
UDLLABEL=	specifies label for upper decision limit
WLIMITS=	specifies width for decision limits and central line
Input Data Set Option	
GROUPN=	specifies group sample sizes as constant number n or as values of variable in a DATA= data set
Output Data Set Option	
OUTSUMMARY=	creates output data set containing group summary statistics

Table 4.10 PCHART Statement General Options

Option	Description
Options for Plotting and Labeling Points	
ALLLABEL=	labels every point on ANOM p chart
CLABEL=	specifies color for labels
CCONNECT=	specifies color for line segments that connect points on chart
CFRAMELAB=	specifies fill color for frame around labeled points
CNEEDLES=	specifies color for needles that connect points to central line

Table 4.10 *continued*

Option	Description
COUT=	specifies color for portions of line segments that connect points outside decision limits
COUTFILL=	specifies color for shading areas between the connected points and decision limits outside the limits
LABELANGLE=	specifies angle at which labels are drawn
LABELFONT=	specifies software font for labels
LABELHEIGHT=	specifies height of labels
NONEEDLES	suppresses vertical needles connecting points to central line
OUTLABEL=	labels points outside decision limits
SYMBOLLEGEND=	specifies LEGEND statement for levels of <i>symbol-variable</i>
SYMBOLORDER=	specifies order in which symbols are assigned for levels of <i>symbol-variable</i>
TURNALL/TURNOUT	turns point labels so that they are strung out vertically
WNEEDLES=	specifies width of needles
Axis and Axis Label Options	
CAXIS=	specifies color for axis lines and tick marks
CFRAME=	specifies fill colors for frame for plot area
CTEXT=	specifies color for tick mark values and axis labels
DISCRETE	produces horizontal axis for discrete numeric group values
HAXIS=	specifies major tick mark values for horizontal axis
HEIGHT=	specifies height of axis label and axis legend text
HMINOR=	specifies number of minor tick marks between major tick marks on horizontal axis
HOFFSET=	specifies length of offset at both ends of horizontal axis
INTSTART=	specifies first major tick mark value for numeric horizontal axis with date, time, or datetime format
NOHLABEL	suppresses label for horizontal axis
NOTICKREP	specifies that only the first occurrence of repeated, adjacent group values is to be labeled on horizontal axis
NOTRUNC	suppresses vertical axis truncation at zero applied by default
NOVANGLE	requests vertical axis labels that are strung out vertically
SKIPHLABELS=	specifies thinning factor for tick mark labels on horizontal axis
TURNHLABELS	requests horizontal axis labels that are strung out vertically
VAXIS=	specifies major tick mark values for vertical axis of ANOM <i>p</i> chart
VFORMAT=	specifies format for vertical axis tick mark labels
VMINOR=	specifies number of minor tick marks between major tick marks on vertical axis

Table 4.10 *continued*

Option	Description
VOFFSET=	specifies length of offset at both ends of vertical axis
VZERO	forces origin to be included in vertical axis for ANOM p chart
WAXIS=	specifies width of axis lines
YSCALE=	scales vertical axis in percent units (rather than proportions)
Plot Layout Options	
ALLN	plots means for all groups
BILEVEL	creates ANOM p chart using half-screens and half-pages
EXCHART	creates ANOM p chart for a response only when a group mean exceeds the decision limits
INTERVAL=	natural time interval between consecutive group positions when time, date, or datetime format is associated with a numeric group variable
MAXPANELS=	maximum number of pages or screens for chart
NMARKERS	requests special markers for points corresponding to sample sizes not equal to nominal sample size for fixed decision limits
NOCHART	suppresses creation of chart
NOFRAME	suppresses frame for plot area
NOLEGEND	suppresses legend for group sample sizes
NPANELPOS=	specifies number of group positions per panel on each chart
REPEAT	repeats last group position on panel as first group position of next panel
TOTPANELS=	specifies number of pages or screens to be used to display chart
ZEROSTD	displays ANOM p chart regardless of whether root mean square error is zero
Reference Line Options	
CHREF=	specifies color for lines requested by HREF= option
CVREF=	specifies color for lines requested by VREF= option
HREF=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on ANOM p chart
HREFDATA=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on ANOM p chart
HREFLABELS=	specifies labels for HREF= lines
HREFLABPOS=	specifies position of HREFLABELS= labels
LHREF=	specifies line type for HREF= lines
LVREF=	specifies line type for VREF= lines
NOBYREF	specifies that reference line information in a data set applies uniformly to charts created for all BY groups

Table 4.10 *continued*

Option	Description
VREF=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to vertical axis on ANOM <i>p</i> chart
VREFLABELS=	specifies labels for VREF= lines
VREFLABPOS=	specifies position of VREFLABELS= labels
Grid Options	
CGRID=	specifies color for grid requested with GRID or ENDGRID option
ENDGRID	adds grid after last plotted point
GRID	adds grid to control chart
LENDGRID=	specifies line type for grid requested with the ENDGRID option
LGRID=	specifies line type for grid requested with the GRID option
WGRID=	specifies width of grid lines
Clipping Options	
CCLIP=	specifies color for plot symbol for clipped points
CLIPFACTOR=	determines extent to which extreme points are clipped
CLIPLEGEND=	specifies text for clipping legend
CLIPLEGPOS=	specifies position of clipping legend
CLIPSUBCHAR=	specifies substitution character for CLIPLEGEND= text
CLIPSYMBOL=	specifies plot symbol for clipped points
CLIPSYMBOLHT=	specifies symbol marker height for clipped points
Graphical Enhancement Options	
ANNOTATE=	specifies annotate data set that adds features to ANOM <i>p</i> chart
DESCRIPTION=	specifies description of ANOM <i>p</i> chart's GRSEG catalog entry
FONT=	specifies software font for labels and legends on chart
NAME=	specifies name of ANOM <i>p</i> chart's GRSEG catalog entry
PAGENUM=	specifies the form of the label used in pagination
PAGENUMPOS=	specifies the position of the page number requested with the PAGENUM= option
Options for Producing Graphs Using ODS Styles	
BLOCKVAR=	specifies one or more variables whose values define colors for filling background of <i>block-variable</i> legend
CFRAMELAB	draws a frame around labeled points
COUT	draw portions of line segments that connect points outside decision limits in a contrasting color
CSTAROUT	specifies that portions of stars exceeding inner or outer circles are drawn using a different color

Table 4.10 *continued*

Option	Description
OUTFILL	shades areas between decision limits and connected points lying outside the limits
STARFILL=	specifies a variable identifying groups of stars filled with different colors
STARS=	specifies a variable identifying groups of stars whose outlines are drawn with different colors
Options for ODS Graphics	
BLOCKREFTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
INFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the decision limit infill transparency
MARKERS	plots group points with markers
NOBLOCKREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOBLOCKREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOFILLLEGEND	suppresses legend for levels of a STARFILL= variable
NOPHASEREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOPHASEREFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOREFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOSTARFILLLEGEND	suppresses legend for levels of a STARFILL= variable
NOTRANSPARENCY	disables transparency in ODS Graphics output
ODSFOOTNOTE=	specifies a graph footnote
ODSLEGENDEXPAND	specifies that legend entries contain all levels observed in the data
ODSTITLE=	specifies a graph title
OUTFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies decision limit outfill transparency
OVERLAYURL=	specifies URLs to associate with overlay points
PHASEPOS=	specifies vertical position of phase legend
PHASEREFLEVEL=	associates phase and block reference lines with either innermost or the outermost level
PHASEREFTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
REFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
SIMULATEQCFONT	draws central line labels using a simulated software font
STARTRANSPARENCY=	specifies star fill transparency
URL=	specifies a variable whose values are URLs to be associated with groups
Input Data Set Option	
DATAUNIT=	specifies that input values are proportions or percentages rather than counts
Output Data Set Options	
OUTINDEX=	specifies value of <code>_INDEX_</code> in the <code>OUTLIMITS=</code> data set
OUTLIMITS=	creates output data set containing decision limits

Table 4.10 *continued*

Option	Description
OUTTABLE=	creates output data set containing group summary statistics and decision limits
Tabulation Options	
NOTE: specifying (EXCEPTIONS) after a tabulation option creates a table for exceptional points only.	
TABLE	creates a basic table of group means, group sample sizes, and decision limits
TABLEALL	is equivalent to the options TABLE, TABLECENTRAL, TABLEID, TABLELEGEND, TABLEOUTLIM, and TABLETESTS
TABLECENTRAL	augments basic table with values of central lines
TABLEID	augments basic table with columns for ID variables
TABLEOUTLIM	augments basic table with columns indicating decision limits exceeded
Block Variable Legend Options	
BLOCKLABELPOS=	specifies position of label for <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKLABTYPE=	specifies text size of <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKPOS=	specifies vertical position of <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKREP	repeats identical consecutive labels in <i>block-variable</i> legend
CBLOCKLAB=	specifies fill colors for frames enclosing variable labels in <i>block-variable</i> legend
CBLOCKVAR=	specifies one or more variables whose values are colors for filling background of <i>block-variable</i> legend
Phase Options	
CPHASELEG=	specifies text color for <i>phase</i> legend
NOPHASEFRAME	suppresses default frame for <i>phase</i> legend
OUTPHASE=	specifies value of <code>_PHASE_</code> in the OUTHISTORY= data set
PHASEBREAK	disconnects last point in a <i>phase</i> from first point in next <i>phase</i>
PHASELABTYPE=	specifies text size of <i>phase</i> legend
PHASELEGEND	displays <i>phase</i> labels in a legend across top of chart
PHASELIMITS	labels decision limits for each phase, provided they are constant within that phase
PHASEREF	delineates <i>phases</i> with vertical reference lines
READPHASES=	specifies <i>phases</i> to be read from an input data set
Star Options	
CSTARCIRCLES=	specifies color for STARCIRCLES= circles
CSTARFILL=	specifies color for filling stars
CSTAROUT=	specifies outline color for stars exceeding inner or outer circles
CSTARS=	specifies color for outlines of stars

Table 4.10 *continued*

Option	Description
LSTARCIRCLES=	specifies line types for STARCIRCLES= circles
LSTARS=	specifies line types for outlines of STARVERTICES= stars
STARBDRADIUS=	specifies radius of outer bound circle for vertices of stars
STARCIRCLES=	specifies reference circles for stars
STARINRADIUS=	specifies inner radius of stars
STARLABEL=	specifies vertices to be labeled
STARLEGEND=	specifies style of legend for star vertices
STARLEGENDLAB=	specifies label for STARLEGEND= legend
STAROUTRADIUS=	specifies outer radius of stars
STARSPCS=	specifies method used to standardize vertex variables
STARSTART=	specifies angle for first vertex
STARTYPE=	specifies graphical style of star
STARVERTICES=	superimposes star at each point on ANOM <i>p</i> chart
WSTARCIRCLES=	specifies width of STARCIRCLES= circles
WSTARS=	specifies width of STARVERTICES= stars
Overlay Options	
CCOVERLAY=	specifies colors for overlay line segments
COVERLAY=	specifies colors for overlay plots
COVERLAYCLIP=	specifies color for clipped points on overlays
LOVERLAY=	specifies line types for overlay line segments
NOOVERLAYLEGEND	suppresses legend for overlay plots
OVERLAY=	specifies variables to overlay on chart
OVERLAYCLIPSYM=	specifies symbol for clipped points on overlays
OVERLAYCLIPSYMHT=	specifies symbol height for clipped points on overlays
OVERLAYHTML=	specifies links to associate with overlay points
OVERLAYID=	specifies labels for overlay points
OVERLAYLEGLAB=	specifies label for overlay legend
OVERLAYSYM=	specifies symbols for overlays
OVERLAYSYMHT=	specifies symbol heights for overlays
WOVERLAY=	specifies widths of overlay line segments
Options for Interactive ANOM Charts	
HTML=	specifies a variable whose values create links to be associated with groups
HTML_LEGEND=	specifies a variable whose values create links to be associated with symbols in the symbol legend
WEBOUT=	creates an OUTTABLE= data set with additional graphics coordinate data

Details: PCHART Statement

Constructing ANOM Charts for Proportions

The following notation is used in this section:

X_i	response number (count) in the i th group
k	number of groups
n_i	sample size of the i th group
N	total sample size = $n_1 + \cdots + n_k$
p_i	proportion in the i th group, where $p_i = X_i/n_i$
\bar{p}	weighted average of proportions across groups:
$\bar{p} = \frac{n_1 p_1 + \cdots + n_k p_k}{N} = \frac{X_1 + \cdots + X_k}{N}$	
α	significance level
$h(\alpha; k, n, \infty)$	critical value for ANOM for normal data in the balanced case ($n_i \equiv n$)
$h(\alpha; k, n_1, \dots, n_k, \infty)$	critical value for ANOM for normal data in the unbalanced case

Plotted Points

Each point on an ANOM p chart represents the response proportion ($p_i = X_i/n_i$) for a group.

Central Line

By default, the central line on an ANOM p chart is computed as \bar{p} , the weighted average of the group proportions. You can specify \bar{p} with the `P=` option or with the variable `_P_` in a `LIMITS=` data set.

Decision Limits

For the i th group, the response counts are assumed to have the binomial distribution $B(n_i, p_i)$. The ANOM method for proportions tests the null hypothesis that $p_1 = p_2 = \cdots = p_k$, that is, that the proportions are the same, against the alternative that at least one of the p_i 's is different from the average of the k proportions.

The decision limits are computed using the normal approximation to the binomial distribution, which is appropriate when the sample sizes for the groups are large; refer to Ramig (1983). A commonly recommended check for this assumption is that $n_i p_i > 5$ and $n_i (1 - p_i) > 5$ for all the groups. The critical values in the ANOM method for normally distributed data are adapted to the binomial case by using infinite degrees of freedom for the variance.

When the sample sizes are constant across groups ($n_i \equiv n$), the decision limits are computed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{lower decision limit (LDL)} &= \max \left(\bar{p} - h(\alpha; k, n, \infty) \sqrt{\bar{p}(1 - \bar{p})} \sqrt{\frac{k-1}{N}}, 0 \right) \\ \text{upper decision limit (UDL)} &= \min \left(\bar{p} + h(\alpha; k, n, \infty) \sqrt{\bar{p}(1 - \bar{p})} \sqrt{\frac{k-1}{N}}, 1 \right)\end{aligned}$$

For the theoretical derivation of the decision limits, refer to Nelson (1982a).

When the sample sizes (n_i) are different across groups (the unbalanced case), the decision limits are computed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{lower decision limit (LDL)} &= \max \left(\bar{p} - h(\alpha; k, n_1, \dots, n_k, \infty) \sqrt{\bar{p}(1 - \bar{p})} \sqrt{\frac{N - n_i}{N n_i}}, 0 \right) \\ \text{upper decision limit (UDL)} &= \min \left(\bar{p} + h(\alpha; k, n_1, \dots, n_k, \infty) \sqrt{\bar{p}(1 - \bar{p})} \sqrt{\frac{N - n_i}{N n_i}}, 1 \right)\end{aligned}$$

Note that the decision limits for the i th group depend on n_i . If the sample sizes are constant across groups ($n_i \equiv n$), the decision limits in the unbalanced case reduce to the formulas given for the balanced case since $n_i = n$ and $N = kn$ so

$$\sqrt{\frac{N - n_i}{N n_i}} = \sqrt{\frac{kn - n}{N n}} = \sqrt{\frac{k-1}{N}}$$

For the derivation of the decision limits for unequal sample sizes, refer to Nelson (1991).

Exact critical values $h(\alpha; k, n, \infty)$ were first tabulated by L. S. Nelson (1983). Refer to Nelson (1993) for derivation of critical values.

You can specify parameters for the limits as follows:

- Specify α with the ALPHA= option or with the variable _ALPHA_ in a LIMITS= data set. By default, $\alpha = 0.05$.
- Specify a constant nominal sample size $n_i \equiv n$ for the decision limits with the LIMITN= option or with the variable _LIMITN_ in a LIMITS= data set. By default, n is the observed sample size in the balanced case.
- Specify \bar{p} with the P= option or with the variable _P_ in a LIMITS= data set. By default, \bar{p} is the weighted average of the group proportions.

Output Data Sets

OUTLIMITS= Data Set

The OUTLIMITS= data set saves decision limits and decision limit parameters. The following variables can be saved:

Table 4.11 OUTLIMITS= Data Set

Variable	Description
<u>_ALPHA_</u>	significance level (α)
<u>_GROUP_</u>	<i>group-variable</i> specified in the PCHART statement
<u>_INDEX_</u>	optional identifier for the decision limits specified with the OUTINDEX= option
<u>_LDLP_</u>	lower decision limit for proportions
<u>_LIMITK_</u>	number of groups
<u>_LIMITN_</u>	nominal sample size associated with the decision limits
<u>_P_</u>	average proportion of nonconforming items (\bar{p})
<u>_TYPE_</u>	type (standard or estimate) of <u>_P_</u>
<u>_UDLP_</u>	upper decision limit for proportions
<u>_VAR_</u>	<i>response</i> specified in the PCHART statement

Notes:

1. If the decision limits vary with group sample size, the special missing value V is assigned to the variables _LIMITN_, _LDLP_, and _UDLP_.
2. A group must have at least one nonmissing value ($n_i \geq 1$), and there must be at least one group with $n_i \geq 2$.
3. Optional BY variables are saved in the OUTLIMITS= data set.

The OUTLIMITS= data set contains one observation for each *response* specified in the PCHART statement. For an example, see “[Saving Decision Limits](#)” on page 88.

OUTSUMMARY= Data Set

The OUTSUMMARY= data set saves group summary statistics. The following variables are saved:

- the *group-variable*
- a group proportion variable named by *response* suffixed with P
- a group sample size variable named by *response* suffixed with N

Given a *response* name that contains 32 characters, the procedure first shortens the name to its first 16 characters and its last 15 characters, and then it adds the suffix.

Group summary variables are created for each *response* specified in the PCHART statement. For example, consider the following statements:

```
proc anom data=Input;
  pchart (Rework Rejected)*Batch / outsummary=Summary
                                groupn =30;
run;
```

The data set Summary contains variables named Batch, ReworkP, ReworkN, RejectedP, and RejectedN.

Additionally, the following variables, if specified, are included:

- BY variables
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- ID variables
- `_PHASE_` (if the OUTPHASE= option is specified)

For an example of an OUTSUMMARY= data set, see “[Saving Group Proportions](#)” on page 87.

Note that an OUTSUMMARY= data set created with the PCHART statement can be reused as a SUMMARY= data set.

OUTTABLE= Data Set

The OUTTABLE= data set saves group summary statistics, decision limits, and related information. The variables shown in the following table are saved:

Variable	Description
<code>_ALPHA_</code>	significance level (α)
<code>_EXLIM_</code>	decision limit exceeded on p chart
<code>group</code>	values of the group variable
<code>_LDLP_</code>	lower decision limit for proportions
<code>_LIMITN_</code>	nominal sample size associated with the decision limits
<code>_SUBP_</code>	group proportion
<code>_SUBN_</code>	group sample size
<code>_UDLP_</code>	upper decision limit for proportions
<code>_VAR_</code>	<i>response</i> specified in the PCHART statement

In addition, the following variables, if specified, are included:

- BY variables
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- ID variables
- `_PHASE_` (if the `READPHASES=` option is specified)

NOTE: The variable `_EXLIM_` is a character variable of length 8. The variable `_PHASE_` is a character variable of length 48. The variable `_VAR_` is a character variable whose length is no greater than 32. All other variables are numeric.

For an example, see “[Saving Decision Limits](#)” on page 88.

ODS Tables

The following table summarizes the ODS tables that you can request with the PCHART statement.

Table 4.12 ODS Tables Produced with the PCHART Statement

Table Name	Description	Options
PCHART	<i>p</i> chart summary statistics	TABLE, TABLEALL, TABLEC, TABLEID, TABLEOUT

ODS Graphics

Before you create ODS Graphics output, ODS Graphics must be enabled (for example, by using the `ODS GRAPHICS ON` statement). For more information about enabling and disabling ODS Graphics, see the section “Enabling and Disabling ODS Graphics” (Chapter 21, *SAS/STAT User’s Guide*). **NOTE:** In SAS/QC 12.1 the ANOM procedure does not support the creation of graphs that are editable with the ODS Graphics Editor.

The appearance of a graph produced with ODS Graphics is determined by the style associated with the ODS destination where the graph is produced. PCHART options used to control the appearance of traditional graphics are ignored for ODS Graphics output. [Options for Producing Graphs Using ODS Styles](#) lists options that can be used to control the appearance of graphs produced with ODS Graphics or with traditional graphics using ODS styles. [Options for ODS Graphics](#) lists options to be used exclusively with ODS Graphics. Detailed descriptions of these options are provided in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

When ODS Graphics is in effect, the PCHART statement assigns a name to the graph it creates. You can use this name to reference the graph when using ODS. The name is listed in [Table 4.13](#).

Table 4.13 ODS Graphics Produced by the PCHART Statement

ODS Graph Name	Plot Description
PChart	ANOM <i>p</i> chart

See Chapter 3, “[SAS/QC Graphics](#),” for more information about ODS Graphics and other methods for producing charts.

Input Data Sets

DATA= Data Set

You can read count data from a DATA= data set specified in the PROC ANOM statement. Each *response* specified in the PCHART statement must be a SAS variable in the DATA= data set. This variable provides counts for group samples indexed by the values of the *group-variable*. The *group-variable*, which is specified in the PCHART statement, must also be a SAS variable in the DATA= data set. Each observation in a DATA= data set must contain a count for each *response* and a value for the *group-variable*. The data set must contain one observation for each group. Note that you can specify the DATAUNIT= option in the PCHART statement to read proportions or percentages instead of counts. Other variables that can be read from a DATA= data set include

- _PHASE_ (if the READPHASES= option is specified)
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

When you use a DATA= data set with the PCHART statement, the GROUPN= option (which specifies the group sample size) is required.

For an example of a DATA= data set, see “[Creating ANOM Charts for Proportions from Group Counts](#)” on page 82.

LIMITS= Data Set

You can read preestablished decision limits (or parameters from which the decision limits can be calculated) from a LIMITS= data set specified in the PROC ANOM statement. For example, the following statements read decision limit information from the data set Conlims:

```
proc anom data=Info limits=Conlims;
  pchart Rejects*Batch / groupn= 100;
run;
```

The LIMITS= data set can be an OUTLIMITS= data set that was created in a previous run of the ANOM procedure. Such data sets always contain the variables required for a LIMITS= data set. The LIMITS= data set can also be created directly using a DATA step. When you create a LIMITS= data set, you must provide one of the following:

- the variables _LDLP_, _P_, and _UDLP_, which specify the decision limits directly
- the variable _P_, without providing _LDLP_ and _UDLP_. The value of _P_ is used to calculate the decision limits according to the equations in the section “[Decision Limits](#)” on page 99.

In addition, note the following:

- The variables `_VAR_` and `_GROUP_` are always required. These must be character variables whose lengths are no greater than 32.
- `_LDLP_` and `_UDLP_` must be specified together; otherwise their values are computed.
- `_ALPHA_` is optional but is recommended in order to maintain a complete set of decision limit information. The default value is 0.05.
- `_LIMITK_` is optional. The default value is k , the number of groups. A group must have at least one nonmissing value ($n_i \geq 1$) and there must be at least one group with $n_i \geq 2$. If specified, `_LIMITK_` overrides the value of k .
- `_LIMITN_` is optional. The default value is the common group size (n), in the balanced case $n_i \equiv n$. If specified, `_LIMITN_` overrides the value of n .
- The variable `_TYPE_` is optional, but is recommended to maintain a complete set of decision limit information. The variable `_TYPE_` must be a character variable of length 8. Valid values are 'ESTIMATE,' 'STANDARD,' 'STDMEAN,' and 'STDRMS.' The default is 'ESTIMATE.'
- The variable `_INDEX_` is required if you specify the `READINDEX=` option; this must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 48.
- BY variables are required if specified with a BY statement.

SUMMARY= Data Set

You can read group summary statistics from a `SUMMARY=` data set specified in the `PROC ANOM` statement. This enables you to reuse `OUTSUMMARY=` data sets that have been created in previous runs of the `ANOM` procedure or to create your own `SUMMARY=` data set.

A `SUMMARY=` data set used with the `PCHART` statement must contain the following:

- the *group-variable*
- a group proportion variable for each *response*
- a group sample size variable for each *response*

The names of the proportion sample size variables must be the *response* name concatenated with the special suffix characters *P* and *N*, respectively.

For example, consider the following statements:

```
proc anom summary=Summary;
  pchart (Rework Rejected)*Batch / groupn=50;
run;
```

The data set Summary must include the variables Batch, ReworkP, ReworkN, RejectedP, and RejectedN.

Note that if you specify a *response* name that contains 32 characters, the names of the summary variables must be formed from the first 16 characters and the last 15 characters of the *response* name, suffixed with the appropriate character.

Other variables that can be read from a SUMMARY= data set include

- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified)
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

For an example of a SUMMARY= data set, see “[Creating ANOM Charts for Proportions from Group Summary Data](#)” on page 85.

TABLE= Data Set

You can read summary statistics and decision limits from a TABLE= data set specified in the PROC ANOM statement. This enables you to reuse an OUTTABLE= data set created in a previous run of the ANOM procedure. Because the ANOM procedure simply displays the information read from a TABLE= data set, you can use TABLE= data sets to create specialized ANOM charts.

The following table lists the variables required in a TABLE= data set used with the PCHART statement:

Table 4.14 Variables Required in a TABLE= Data Set

Variable	Description
<i>group-variable</i>	values of the <i>group-variable</i>
<code>_LDLP_</code>	lower decision limit for proportions
<code>_LIMITN_</code>	nominal sample size associated with the decision limits
<code>_P_</code>	average proportion of nonconforming items
<code>_SUBN_</code>	group sample size
<code>_SUBP_</code>	group proportion of nonconforming items
<code>_UDLP_</code>	upper decision limit for proportions

Other variables that can be read from a TABLE= data set include

- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

- `_PHASE_` (if the `READPHASES=` option is specified). This variable must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 48.
- `_VAR_`. This variable is required if more than one *response* is specified or if the data set contains information for more than one *response*. This variable must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 32.

For an example of a `TABLE=` data set, see “[Saving Decision Limits](#)” on page 88.

Axis Labels

You can specify axis labels by assigning labels to particular variables in the input data set, as summarized in the following table:

Axis	Input Data Set	Variable
Horizontal	<code>all</code>	<i>group-variable</i>
Vertical	<code>DATA=</code>	<i>response</i>
Vertical	<code>SUMMARY=</code>	group proportion variable
Vertical	<code>TABLE=</code>	<code>_SUBP_</code>

For example, the following sets of statements specify the label *Proportion Nonconforming* for the vertical axis of the *p* chart:

```
proc anom data=Circuits;
  pchart Fail*Batch / groupn=50;
  label Fail = 'Proportion Nonconforming';
run;

proc anom summary=Cirhist;
  pchart Fail*Batch ;
  label Failp = 'Proportion Nonconforming';
run;

proc anom table=Cirtable;
  pchart Fail*batch ;
  label _SUBP_ = 'Proportion Nonconforming';
run;
```

In this example, the label assignments are in effect only for the duration of the procedure step, and they temporarily override any permanent labels associated with the variables.

Missing Values

An observation read from a `DATA=`, `SUMMARY=`, or `TABLE=` data set is not analyzed if the value of the group variable is missing. For a particular response variable, an observation read from a `DATA=` data set is not analyzed if the value of the response variable is missing. Missing values of response variables generally lead to unequal group sample sizes. For a particular response variable, an observation read from a `SUMMARY=` or `TABLE=` data set is not analyzed if the values of any of the corresponding summary variables are missing.

Examples: PCHART Statement

This section provides advanced examples of the PCHART statement.

Example 4.2: ANOM p Charts with Angled Axis Labels

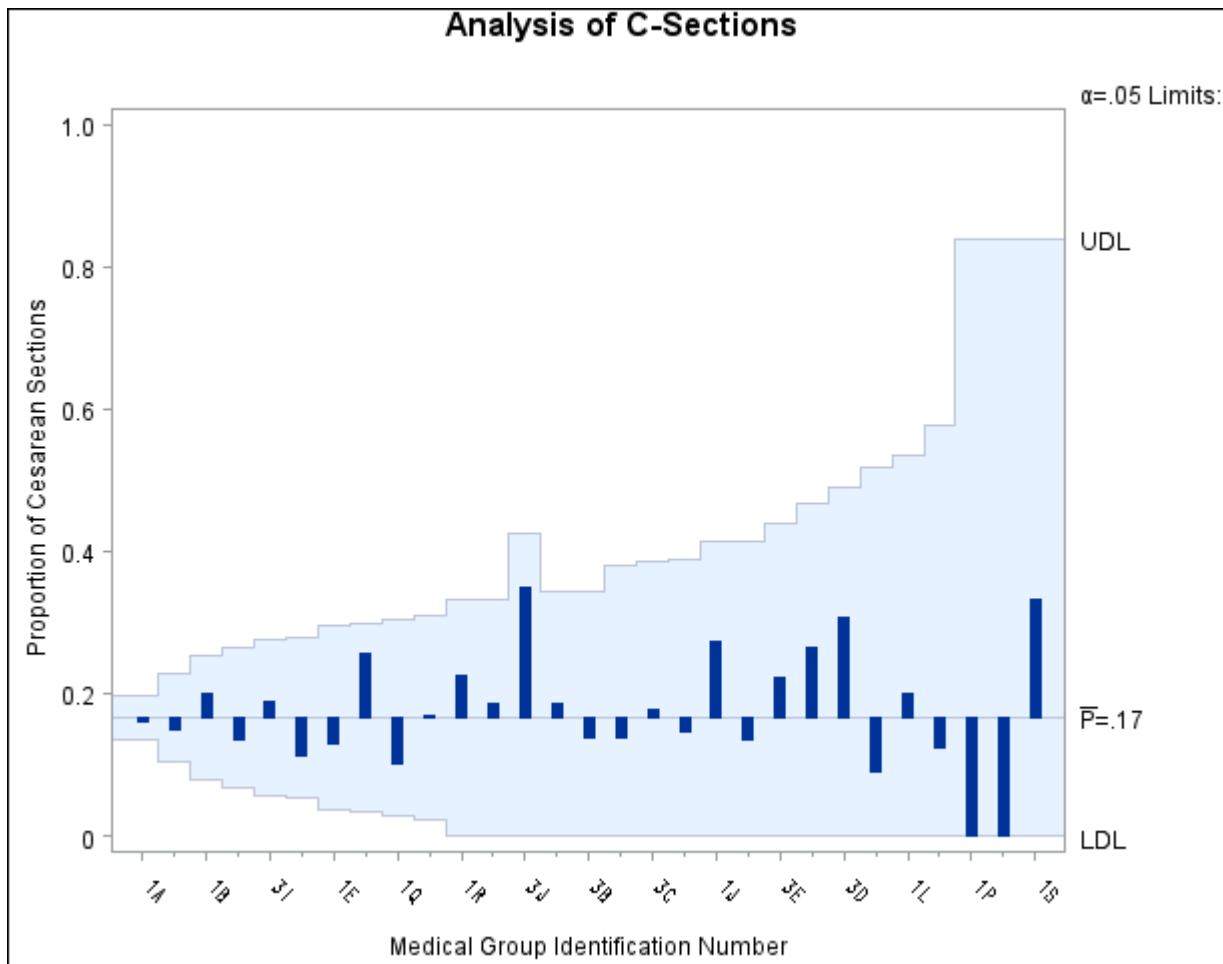
See ANMPEX1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library

Consider the example described in the section “Creating ANOM Charts for Proportions from Group Counts” on page 82. In the example, the option TURNHLABELS was used to vertically display the horizontal axis labels. You can also use an AXIS statement to create an angled display of the horizontal or vertical axis labels. The following statements create the p CHART shown in Output 4.2.1:

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Analysis of C-Sections';
proc anom data=Csection;
  pchart Csections*ID / groupn    = Total
                        nolegend
                        haxis      = axis1;
  axis1 value          = (a=-45 h=2.0pct);
  label Csections     = 'Proportion of Cesarean Sections';
run;
```

The angle is specified with the a= option in the AXIS1 statement. Valid angle values are between -90 and 90. The height of the labels is specified with the h= option in the AXIS1 statement. See [Axis and Axis Label Options](#).

Output 4.2.1 ANOM p Chart for C-Sections with Angled Axis Labels



UCHART Statement: ANOM Procedure

Overview: UCHART Statement

The UCHART statement creates ANOM charts for group (treatment level) rates, also referred to as ANOM *u* charts. The rate plotted on a *u* chart is the number or *count* of events occurring in a group divided by a measure of the opportunity for an event to occur.

You can use options in the UCHART statement to

- compute decision limits from the data based on specified parameters, such as the significance level (α)
- tabulate group summary statistics and decision limits
- save decision limits in an output data set
- save group summary statistics in an output data set
- read decision limits and decision limit parameters from a data set
- display distinct sets of decision limits for different sets of groups on the same chart
- add block legends and symbol markers to identify special groups
- superimpose stars at points to represent related multivariate factors
- clip extreme points to make the chart more readable
- display vertical and horizontal reference lines
- control axis values and labels
- control layout and appearance of the chart

You have two alternatives for producing ANOM *u* charts with the UCHART statement:

- ODS Graphics output is produced if ODS Graphics is enabled, for example by specifying the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement prior to the PROC statement.
- Otherwise, traditional graphics are produced if SAS/GRAPH[®] is licensed.

See Chapter 3, “SAS/QC Graphics,” for more information about producing these different kinds of graphs.

Getting Started: UCHART Statement

This section introduces the UCHART statement with simple examples that illustrate commonly used options. Complete syntax for the UCHART statement is presented in the section “[Syntax: UCHART Statement](#)” on page 115.

Creating ANOM Charts for Rates from Group Counts

A health care system administrator uses ANOM to compare medical/surgical admissions rates for set of clinics. For more background concerning this application, refer to Rodriguez (1996). *See ANMUI in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

The following statements create a SAS data set named MSAdmits, which contains the number of admissions and the number of member-months for each clinic during a one-year period.

```
data MSAdmits;
  length ID $ 2;
  input ID Count MemberMonths @@;
  KMemberYrs = MemberMonths/12000;
  label ID = 'Medical Group Id Number';
  datalines;
1A 1882 697204 1K 600 224715 1B 438 154720
1D 318 82254 3M 183 76450 3I 220 73529
1N 121 60169 3H 105 52886 1Q 124 52595
1E 171 51229 3B 88 34775 1C 100 31959
1H 112 28782 3C 84 27478 1R 69 26494
1T 21 25096 1M 130 24723 1O 61 24526
3D 66 22359 1J 54 19101 3J 30 16089
3G 36 13851 3E 26 10587 1G 28 10351
1I 25 6041 1L 20 5138 1S 7 2723
1F 7 2424 1P 2 2030
;
proc sort data=MSAdmits;
  by ID;
run;
```

A partial listing of MSAdmits is shown in [Figure 4.17](#).

Figure 4.17 The Data Set MSAdmits

Medical/Surgical Admissions			
ID	Count	Member Months	KMember Yrs
1A	1882	697204	58.1003
1B	438	154720	12.8933
1C	100	31959	2.6633
1D	318	82254	6.8545
1E	171	51229	4.2691
1F	7	2424	0.2020
1G	28	10351	0.8626
1H	112	28782	2.3985
1I	25	6041	0.5034
1J	54	19101	1.5918

There is a single observation per clinic. The variable ID identifies the clinics and is referred to as the *group-variable*. The variable Count provides the number of admissions for each clinic, which is referred to as the *response variable* (or *response* for short). The variable MemberMonths, which provides the number of member-months for each clinic, is divided by 1200 to compute the variable KMemberYrs, the number of 1000-member-years, which serves as the measure of opportunity for an admission to occur.

The following example illustrates the basic form of the UCHART statement. After the keyword UCHART, you specify the *response* to analyze (in this case, Count), followed by an asterisk and the *group-variable* (ID).

The following statements create the *u* chart shown in Figure 4.18:

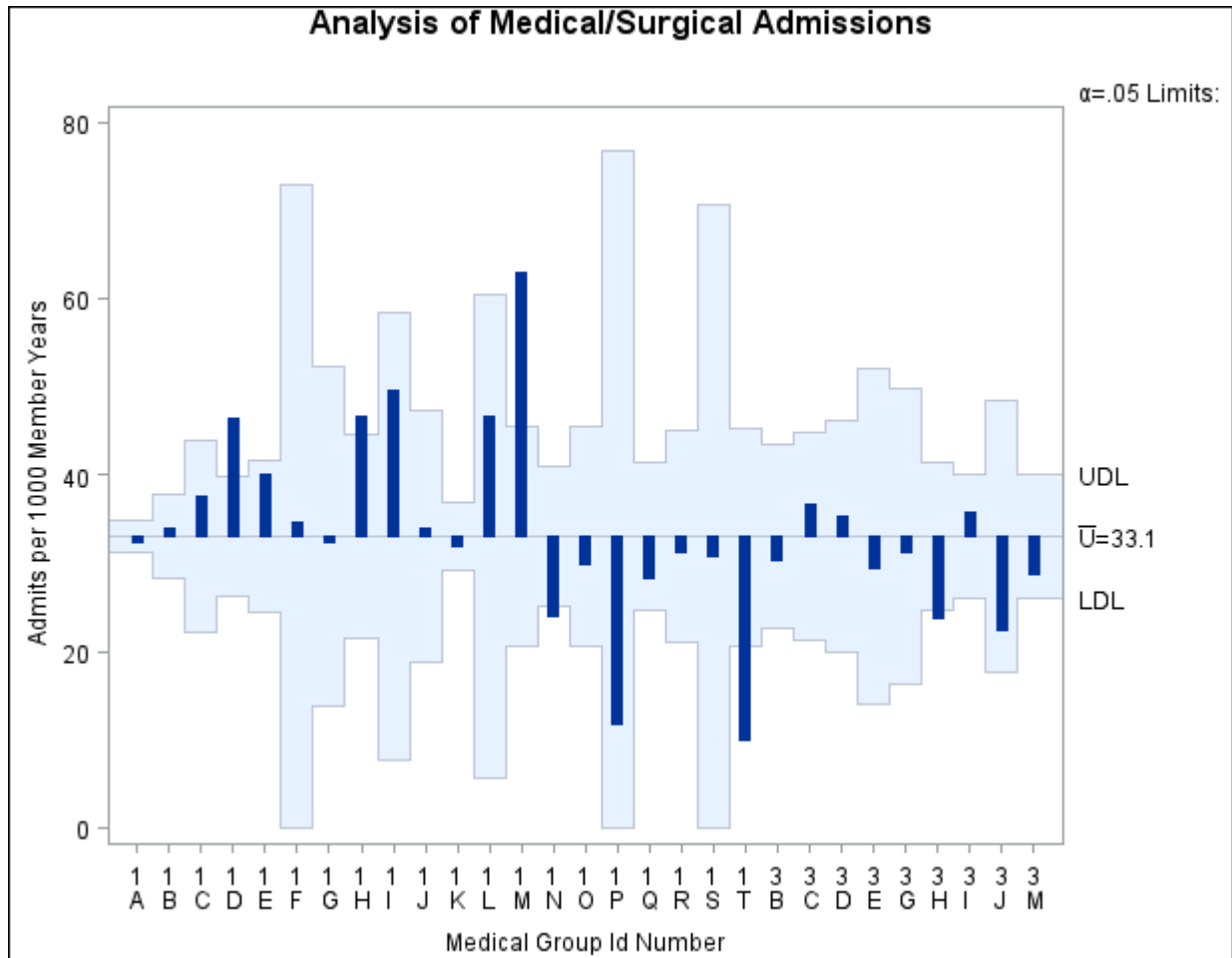
```
ods graphics off;
title 'Analysis of Medical/Surgical Admissions';
proc anom data=MSAdmits;
    uchart Count*ID / groupn = KMemberYrs
        turnhlabels
        nolegend;
    label Count = 'Admits per 1000 Member Years';
run;
```

The TURNHLABELS option is used to vertically display the horizontal axis labels. The GROUPN= option specifies the number of “occurrence opportunity” units in each group and is required if the input data set is a DATA= data set. In this example, 1000 member years represent one unit of opportunity. The number of units per group can be thought of as the group “sample size.” You can use the GROUPN= option to specify one of the following:

- a constant number of units, which applies to all the groups
- an input variable name, which provides the number of units for each group (KMemberYrs in this example)

Options such as GROUPN= are specified after the slash (/) in the UCHART statement. A complete list of options is presented in the section “[Syntax: UCHART Statement](#)” on page 115.

Figure 4.18 μ Chart Example



The input data set is specified with the DATA= option in the PROC ANOM statement.

Each point on the μ chart represents the rate of occurrence, computed as the count divided by the number of opportunity units. The points are displayed in the sort order for the *group-variable* ID. The chart shows that Clinics 1D, 1H, and 1M have significantly higher admissions rates, and Clinics 1N, 1T, and 3H have significantly lower admissions rates.

By default, the decision limits correspond to a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$. This means that, assuming all clinics have the same rate of admissions, there is a 0.05 probability that one or more of the decision limits would be exceeded purely by chance. The formulas for the limits are given in the section “[Decision Limits](#)” on page 124. Note that the decision limits vary with the number of 1000-member-years for each clinic.

For more details on reading count data, see “[DATA= Data Set](#)” on page 129.

Saving Decision Limits

See ANMULIM in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

You can save the decision limits for an ANOM *u* chart in a SAS data set.

The following statements read the data set MSAdmits (see “Creating ANOM Charts for Rates from Group Counts” on page 111) and save the decision limits displayed in Figure 4.18 in a data set named MSLimits:

```
proc anom data=MSAdmits;
    uchart Count*ID / groupn    = KMemberYrs
                      outlimits = MSLimits
                      nochart;

run;
```

The GROUPN= option specifies the number of opportunity units for each group. The OUTLIMITS= option names the data set containing the decision limits, and the NOCHART option suppresses the display of the chart. The data set MSLimits is listed in Figure 4.19.

Figure 4.19 Data Set MSLimits Containing Decision Limits

Decision Limits for Medical/Surgical Admissions Rates								
VAR	_GROUP_	_TYPE_	_LIMITN_	_ALPHA_	_LDLU_	_U_	_UDLU_	_LIMIT
Count	ID	ESTIMATE	V	0.05	V	33.0789	V	29

The data set MSLimits contains one observation with the limits for *response* Count. The variables _LDLU_ and _UDLU_ contain the lower and upper decision limits, and the variable _U_ contains the central line. The value of _LIMITN_ is the nominal number of units associated with the decision limits (which are varying in this case), the value of _LIMITK_ is the number of groups, and the value of _ALPHA_ is the significance level of the decision limits. The variables _VAR_ and _GROUP_ are bookkeeping variables that save the *response* and *group-variable*. The variable _TYPE_ is a bookkeeping variable that indicates whether the value of _U_ is an estimate or standard (known) value. Typically, the value of _TYPE_ is ‘ESTIMATE.’ For more information, see “OUTLIMITS= Data Set” on page 126.

Alternatively, you can use the OUTTABLE= option to create an output data set that saves both the decision limits and the group statistics, as illustrated by the following statements:

```
proc anom data=MSAdmits;
    uchart Count*ID / groupn    = KMemberYrs
                      outtable  = MSTable
                      nochart;

run;
```

The a partial listing of the data set MSTable is shown in Figure 4.20.

Figure 4.20 Data Set MSTable

Rates and Decision Limits for Medical/Surgical Admissions									
VAR	ID	_ALPHA_	_LIMITN_	_SUBN_	_LDLU_	_SUBU_	_U_	_UDLU_	_EXLIM_
Count	1A	0.05	58.1003	58.1003	31.2135	32.3922	33.0789	34.9443	
Count	1B	0.05	12.8933	12.8933	28.2837	33.9710	33.0789	37.8741	
Count	1C	0.05	2.6633	2.6633	22.1550	37.5481	33.0789	44.0028	
Count	1D	0.05	6.8545	6.8545	26.3640	46.3929	33.0789	39.7938	UPPER
Count	1E	0.05	4.2691	4.2691	24.4964	40.0554	33.0789	41.6615	
Count	1F	0.05	0.2020	0.2020	0.0000	34.6535	33.0789	73.0631	
Count	1G	0.05	0.8626	0.8626	13.7710	32.4606	33.0789	52.3868	
Count	1H	0.05	2.3985	2.3985	21.5579	46.6959	33.0789	44.5999	UPPER
Count	1I	0.05	0.5034	0.5034	7.7757	49.6607	33.0789	58.3822	
Count	1J	0.05	1.5918	1.5918	18.8992	33.9249	33.0789	47.2587	

This data set contains one observation for each group. The variables `_SUBU_` and `_SUBN_` contain the rate of occurrence and the number of opportunity units for each group. The variables `_LDLU_` and `_UDLU_` contain the lower and upper decision limits, and the variable `_U_` contains the central line. The variables `_VAR_` and `ID` contain the *response* name and values of the *group-variable*, respectively. For more information, see “[OUTTABLE= Data Set](#)” on page 127.

An OUTTABLE= data set can be read later as a TABLE= data set by the ANOM procedure. For example, the following statements read MSTable and display a *u* chart (not shown here) identical to the chart in [Figure 4.18](#): *See ANMUTAB in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```

title 'Analysis of Medical/Surgical Admissions';
proc anom table=MSTable;
    uchart Count*id ;
    label _subu_ = 'Admits per 1000 Member Years';
run;

```

Because the ANOM procedure simply displays the information in a TABLE= data set, you can use TABLE= data sets to create specialized ANOM charts. For more information, see the section “[TABLE= Data Set](#)” on page 131.

Syntax: UCHART Statement

The basic syntax for the UCHART statement is as follows:

UCHART *response* * *group-variable* ;

The general form of this syntax is as follows:

UCHART *responses* * *group-variable* < (*block-variables*) >
 <=*symbol-variable* | =*'character'*> < *options* > ;

You can use any number of UCHART statements in the ANOM procedure. The components of the UCHART statement are described as follows.

response**responses**

identify one or more responses to be analyzed. The specification of *response* depends on the input data set specified in the PROC ANOM statement.

- If counts are read from a DATA= data set, *response* must be the name of the variable containing the counts. For an example, see “[Creating ANOM Charts for Rates from Group Counts](#)” on page 111.
- If rates and numbers of opportunity units are read from a SUMMARY= data set, *response* must be the common prefix of the appropriate variables in the SUMMARY= data set.
- If rates, numbers of opportunity units, and decision limits are read from a TABLE= data set, *response* must be the value of the variable `_VAR_` in the TABLE= data set.

A *response* is required. If you specify more than one response, enclose the list in parentheses. For example, the following statements request distinct ANOM *u* charts for Defects and Flaws:

```
proc anom data=Measures;
    uchart (Defects Flaws)*Sample / groupn=30;
run;
```

Note that when data are read from a DATA= data set with the UCHART statement, the GROUPN= option (which specifies the number of opportunity units per group) is required.

group-variable

is the variable that identifies groups in the data. The *group-variable* is required. In the preceding UCHART statement, `sample` is the group variable.

block-variables

are optional variables that identify sets of consecutive groups on the chart. The blocks are labeled in a legend, and each *block-variable* provides one level of labels in the legend.

symbol-variable

is an optional variable whose levels (unique values) determine the symbol marker used to plot the rates. Distinct symbol markers are displayed for points corresponding to the various levels of the *symbol-variable*. You can specify the symbol markers with SYMBOL n statements.

options

enhance the appearance of the chart, request additional analyses, save results in data sets, and so on. “[Summary of Options](#)” on page 116 lists all options by function.

Summary of Options

The following tables list the UCHART statement options by function. Options unique to the ANOM procedure are listed in [Table 4.15](#), and are described in detail in “[Dictionary of ANOM Chart Statement Options](#)” on page 192. Options that are common to both the ANOM and SHEWHART procedures are listed in [Table 4.16](#), and are described in detail in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

Table 4.15 UCHART Statement Special Options

Option	Description
Options for Specifying Decision Limits	
ALPHA=	specifies significance level
LIMITK=	specifies number of groups for decision limits
LIMITN=	specifies either nominal sample size for fixed decision limits or varying limits
NOREADLIMITS	computes decision limits for each <i>response</i> from the data rather than a LIMITS= data set
READINDEXES=	reads multiple sets of decision limits for each <i>response</i> from a LIMITS= data set
TYPE=	identifies parameters as estimates or standard values and specifies value of <code>_TYPE_</code> in the OUTLIMITS= data set
U=	specifies the weighted average of group rates
Options for Displaying Decision Limits	
CINFILL=	specifies color for area inside decision limits
CLIMITS=	specifies color of decision limits, central line, and related labels
LDLLABEL=	specifies label for lower decision limit
LIMLABSUBCHAR=	specifies a substitution character for labels provided as quoted strings; the character is replaced with the value of the decision limit
LLIMITS=	specifies line type for decision limits
NDECIMAL=	specifies number of digits to right of decimal place in default labels for decision limits and central line
NOCTL	suppresses display of central line
NOLDL	suppresses display of lower decision limit
NOLIMIT0	suppresses display of lower decision limit if it is 0
NOLIMITLABEL	suppresses labels for decision limits and central line
NOLIMITS	suppresses display of decision limits
NOLIMITSFRAME	suppresses default frame around decision limit information when multiple sets of decision limits are read from a LIMITS= data set
NOLIMITSLEGEND	suppresses legend for decision limits
NOUDL	suppresses display of upper decision limit
UDLLABEL=	specifies label for upper decision limit
USYMBOL=	specifies label for central line
WLIMITS=	specifies width for decision limits and central line
Input Data Set Option	
GROUPN=	specifies group sample sizes as constant number <i>n</i> or as values of variable in a DATA= data set
Output Data Set Option	
OUTSUMMARY=	creates output data set containing group summary statistics

Table 4.16 UCHART Statement General Options

Option	Description
Options for Plotting and Labeling Points	
ALLLABEL=	labels every point on ANOM u chart
CLABEL=	specifies color for labels
CCONNECT=	specifies color for line segments that connect points on chart
CFRAMELAB=	specifies fill color for frame around labeled points
CNEEDLES=	specifies color for needles that connect points to central line
COUT=	specifies color for portions of line segments that connect points outside decision limits
COUTFILL=	specifies color for shading areas between the connected points and decision limits outside the limits
LABELANGLE=	specifies angle at which labels are drawn
LABELFONT=	specifies software font for labels
LABELHEIGHT=	specifies height of labels
NONEEDLES	suppresses vertical needles connecting points to central line
OUTLABEL=	labels points outside decision limits
SYMBOLLEGEND=	specifies LEGEND statement for levels of <i>symbol-variable</i>
SYMBOLORDER=	specifies order in which symbols are assigned for levels of <i>symbol-variable</i>
TURNALL/TURNOUT	turns point labels so that they are strung out vertically
WNEEDLES=	specifies width of needles
Axis and Axis Label Options	
CAXIS=	specifies color for axis lines and tick marks
CFRAME=	specifies fill colors for frame for plot area
CTEXT=	specifies color for tick mark values and axis labels
DISCRETE	produces horizontal axis for discrete numeric group values
HAXIS=	specifies major tick mark values for horizontal axis
HEIGHT=	specifies height of axis label and axis legend text
HMINOR=	specifies number of minor tick marks between major tick marks on horizontal axis
HOFFSET=	specifies length of offset at both ends of horizontal axis
INTSTART=	specifies first major tick mark value for numeric horizontal axis with date, time, or datetime format
NOHLABEL	suppresses label for horizontal axis
NOTICKREP	specifies that only the first occurrence of repeated, adjacent group values is to be labeled on horizontal axis
NOTRUNC	suppresses vertical axis truncation at zero applied by default
NOVANGLE	requests vertical axis labels that are strung out vertically

Table 4.16 *continued*

Option	Description
SKIPHLABELS=	specifies thinning factor for tick mark labels on horizontal axis
TURNHLABELS	requests horizontal axis labels that are strung out vertically
VAXIS=	specifies major tick mark values for vertical axis of ANOM u chart
VFORMAT=	specifies format for vertical axis tick mark labels
VMINOR=	specifies number of minor tick marks between major tick marks on vertical axis
VOFFSET=	specifies length of offset at both ends of vertical axis
VZERO	forces origin to be included in vertical axis for ANOM u chart
WAXIS=	specifies width of axis lines
Plot Layout Options	
ALLN	plots means for all groups
BILEVEL	creates ANOM u chart using half-screens and half-pages
EXCHART	creates ANOM u chart for a response only when a group mean exceeds the decision limits
INTERVAL=	natural time interval between consecutive group positions when time, date, or datetime format is associated with a numeric group variable
MAXPANELS=	maximum number of pages or screens for chart
NMARKERS	requests special markers for points corresponding to sample sizes not equal to nominal sample size for fixed decision limits
NOCHART	suppresses creation of chart
NOFRAME	suppresses frame for plot area
NOLEGEND	suppresses legend for group sample sizes
NPANELPOS=	specifies number of group positions per panel on each chart
REPEAT	repeats last group position on panel as first group position of next panel
TOTPANELS=	specifies number of pages or screens to be used to display chart
ZEROSTD	displays ANOM u chart regardless of whether root mean square error is zero
Reference Line Options	
CHREF=	specifies color for lines requested by HREF= option
CVREF=	specifies color for lines requested by VREF= option
HREF=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on ANOM u chart
HREFDATA=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on ANOM u chart
HREFLABELS=	specifies labels for HREF= lines
HREFLABPOS=	specifies position of HREFLABELS= labels

Table 4.16 continued

Option	Description
LHREF=	specifies line type for HREF= lines
LVREF=	specifies line type for VREF= lines
NOBYREF	specifies that reference line information in a data set applies uniformly to charts created for all BY groups
VREF=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to vertical axis on ANOM u chart
VREFLABELS=	specifies labels for VREF= lines
VREFLABPOS=	specifies position of VREFLABELS= labels
Grid Options	
CGRID=	specifies color for grid requested with GRID or ENDGRID option
ENDGRID	adds grid after last plotted point
GRID	adds grid to control chart
LENDGRID=	specifies line type for grid requested with the ENDGRID option
LGRID=	specifies line type for grid requested with the GRID option
WGRID=	specifies width of grid lines
Clipping Options	
CCLIP=	specifies color for plot symbol for clipped points
CLIPFACTOR=	determines extent to which extreme points are clipped
CLIPLEGEND=	specifies text for clipping legend
CLIPLEGPOS=	specifies position of clipping legend
CLIPSUBCHAR=	specifies substitution character for CLIPLEGEND= text
CLIPSYMBOL=	specifies plot symbol for clipped points
CLIPSYMBOLHT=	specifies symbol marker height for clipped points
Graphical Enhancement Options	
ANNOTATE=	specifies annotate data set that adds features to ANOM u chart
DESCRIPTION=	specifies description of ANOM u chart's GRSEG catalog entry
FONT=	specifies software font for labels and legends on chart
NAME=	specifies name of ANOM u chart's GRSEG catalog entry
PAGENUM=	specifies the form of the label used in pagination
PAGENUMPOS=	specifies the position of the page number requested with the PAGENUM= option
Options for Producing Graphs Using ODS Styles	
BLOCKVAR=	specifies one or more variables whose values define colors for filling background of <i>block-variable</i> legend
CFRAMELAB	draws a frame around labeled points
COUT	draw portions of line segments that connect points outside decision limits in a contrasting color
CSTAROUT	specifies that portions of stars exceeding inner or outer circles are drawn using a different color

Table 4.16 *continued*

Option	Description
OUTFILL	shades areas between decision limits and connected points lying outside the limits
STARFILL=	specifies a variable identifying groups of stars filled with different colors
STARS=	specifies a variable identifying groups of stars whose outlines are drawn with different colors
Options for ODS Graphics	
BLOCKREFTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
INFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the decision limit infill transparency
MARKERS	plots group points with markers
NOBLOCKREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOBLOCKREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOFILLLEGEND	suppresses legend for levels of a STARFILL= variable
NOPHASEREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOPHASEREFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOREFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOSTARFILLLEGEND	suppresses legend for levels of a STARFILL= variable
NOTRANSPARENCY	disables transparency in ODS Graphics output
ODSFOOTNOTE=	specifies a graph footnote
ODSLEGENDEXPAND	specifies that legend entries contain all levels observed in the data
ODSTITLE=	specifies a graph title
OUTFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies decision limit outfill transparency
OVERLAYURL=	specifies URLs to associate with overlay points
PHASEPOS=	specifies vertical position of phase legend
PHASEREFLEVEL=	associates phase and block reference lines with either innermost or the outermost level
PHASEREFTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
REFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
SIMULATEQCFONT	draws central line labels using a simulated software font
STARTRANSPARENCY=	specifies star fill transparency
URL=	specifies a variable whose values are URLs to be associated with groups
Output Data Set Options	
OUTINDEX=	specifies value of <code>_INDEX_</code> in the OUTLIMITS= data set
OUTLIMITS=	creates output data set containing decision limits
OUTTABLE=	creates output data set containing group summary statistics and decision limits

Table 4.16 continued

Option	Description
Tabulation Options	
NOTE: specifying (EXCEPTIONS) after a tabulation option creates a table for exceptional points only.	
TABLE	creates a basic table of group means, group sample sizes, and decision limits
TABLEALL	is equivalent to the options TABLE, TABLECENTRAL, TABLEID, TABLELEGEND, TABLEOUTLIM, and TABLETESTS
TABLECENTRAL	augments basic table with values of central lines
TABLEID	augments basic table with columns for ID variables
TABLEOUTLIM	augments basic table with columns indicating decision limits exceeded
Block Variable Legend Options	
BLOCKLABELPOS=	specifies position of label for <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKLABTYPE=	specifies text size of <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKPOS=	specifies vertical position of <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKREP	repeats identical consecutive labels in <i>block-variable</i> legend
CBLOCKLAB=	specifies fill colors for frames enclosing variable labels in <i>block-variable</i> legend
CBLOCKVAR=	specifies one or more variables whose values are colors for filling background of <i>block-variable</i> legend
Phase Options	
CPHASELEG=	specifies text color for <i>phase</i> legend
NOPHASEFRAME	suppresses default frame for <i>phase</i> legend
OUTPHASE=	specifies value of _PHASE_ in the OUTHISTORY= data set
PHASEBREAK	disconnects last point in a <i>phase</i> from first point in next <i>phase</i>
PHASELABTYPE=	specifies text size of <i>phase</i> legend
PHASELEGEND	displays <i>phase</i> labels in a legend across top of chart
PHASELIMITS	labels decision limits for each phase, provided they are constant within that phase
PHASEREF	delineates <i>phases</i> with vertical reference lines
READPHASES=	specifies <i>phases</i> to be read from an input data set
Star Options	
CSTARCIRCLES=	specifies color for STARCIRCLES= circles
CSTARFILL=	specifies color for filling stars
CSTAROUT=	specifies outline color for stars exceeding inner or outer circles
CSTARS=	specifies color for outlines of stars
LSTARCIRCLES=	specifies line types for STARCIRCLES= circles
LSTARS=	specifies line types for outlines of STARVERTICES= stars
STARBDRADIUS=	specifies radius of outer bound circle for vertices of stars
STARCIRCLES=	specifies reference circles for stars

Table 4.16 *continued*

Option	Description
STARINRADIUS=	specifies inner radius of stars
STARLABEL=	specifies vertices to be labeled
STARLEGEND=	specifies style of legend for star vertices
STARLEGENDLAB=	specifies label for STARLEGEND= legend
STAROUTRADIUS=	specifies outer radius of stars
STARSPECS=	specifies method used to standardize vertex variables
STARSTART=	specifies angle for first vertex
STARTYPE=	specifies graphical style of star
STARVERTICES=	superimposes star at each point on ANOM <i>u</i> chart
WSTARCIRCLES=	specifies width of STARCIRCLES= circles
WSTARS=	specifies width of STARVERTICES= stars
Overlay Options	
CCOVERLAY=	specifies colors for overlay line segments
COVERLAY=	specifies colors for overlay plots
COVERLAYCLIP=	specifies color for clipped points on overlays
LOVERLAY=	specifies line types for overlay line segments
NOOVERLAYLEGEND	suppresses legend for overlay plots
OVERLAY=	specifies variables to overlay on chart
OVERLAYCLIPSYM=	specifies symbol for clipped points on overlays
OVERLAYCLIPSYMHT=	specifies symbol height for clipped points on overlays
OVERLAYHTML=	specifies links to associate with overlay points
OVERLAYID=	specifies labels for overlay points
OVERLAYLEGLAB=	specifies label for overlay legend
OVERLAYSYM=	specifies symbols for overlays
OVERLAYSYMHT=	specifies symbol heights for overlays
WOVERLAY=	specifies widths of overlay line segments
Options for Interactive ANOM Charts	
HTML=	specifies a variable whose values create links to be associated with groups
HTML_LEGEND=	specifies a variable whose values create links to be associated with symbols in the symbol legend
WEBOUT=	creates an OUTTABLE= data set with additional graphics coordinate data

Details: UCHART Statement

Constructing ANOM Charts for Rates

The following notation is used in this section:

c_i	count (number of occurrences) in the i th group
k	number of groups
n_i	number of occurrence opportunity units in the i th group
N	total sample size = $n_1 + \cdots + n_k$
u_i	occurrence rate in the i th group ($u_i = c_i/n_i$)
\bar{u}	average of occurrence rates taken across groups. The quantity \bar{u} is computed as a weighted average:

$$\bar{u} = \frac{n_1 u_1 + \cdots + n_k u_k}{N} = \frac{c_1 + \cdots + c_k}{N}$$

α	significance level
$h(\alpha; k, n, \infty)$	critical value for ANOM for normal data in the balanced case ($n_i \equiv n$)
$h(\alpha; k, n_1, \dots, n_k, \infty)$	critical value for ANOM for normal data in the unbalanced case

Plotted Points

Each point on a u chart indicates the rate of occurrence (u_i) in a group.

Central Line

In an ANOM chart for rates, the central line represents the weighted average of the group rates, which is denoted by \bar{u} .

Decision Limits

For the i th group, the occurrence counts are assumed to have a Poisson distribution with parameter λ_i . The ANOM method tests the null hypothesis that $\lambda_1 = \cdots = \lambda_k$, that is, that the rates are the same, against the alternative that at least one of the λ_i 's is different from the average of the k rates.

The decision limits are computed using the normal approximation to the Poisson distribution, which is appropriate when the sample sizes for the groups are large; see Ramig (1983). A commonly recommended check for this assumption is that $c_i > 5$ for all the groups. The critical values in the ANOM method for normally distributed data are adapted to the Poisson case by using infinite degrees of freedom for the variance.

When the number of opportunity units is constant ($n_i \equiv n$) across groups, the decision limits are computed as follow:

$$\text{lower decision limit (LDLU)} = \max \left(\bar{u} - h(\alpha; k, n, \infty) \sqrt{\bar{u}} \sqrt{\frac{k-1}{N}}, 0 \right)$$

$$\text{upper decision limit (UDLU)} = \bar{u} + h(\alpha; k, n, \infty) \sqrt{\bar{u}} \sqrt{\frac{k-1}{N}}$$

For the theoretical derivation of the decision limits, refer to Nelson (1982a).

When the number of opportunity units (n_i) is different across groups (the unbalanced case), the decision limits are computed as follows:

$$\text{lower decision limit (LDLU)} = \max \left(\bar{u} - h(\alpha; k, n_1, \dots, n_k, \infty) \sqrt{\bar{u}} \sqrt{\frac{N - n_i}{N n_i}}, 0 \right)$$

$$\text{upper decision limit (UDLU)} = \bar{u} + h(\alpha; k, n_1, \dots, n_k, \infty) \sqrt{\bar{u}} \sqrt{\frac{N - n_i}{N n_i}}$$

Note that the decision limits for the i th group depend on n_i . If the sample sizes are constant across groups ($n_i \equiv n$), the decision limits in the unbalanced case reduce to the formulas given for the balanced case, since $n_i \equiv n$ and $N = kn$, so

$$\sqrt{\frac{N - n_i}{N n_i}} = \sqrt{\frac{kn - n}{N n}} = \sqrt{\frac{k-1}{N}}$$

For the derivation of the decision limits for unequal sample sizes, refer to Nelson (1991).

Exact critical values were first tabulated by Nelson (1982a). Refer to Nelson (1993) for a derivation of the critical values $h(\alpha; k, n, \infty)$ and Nelson (1991) for a derivation of the critical values $h(\alpha; k, n_1, \dots, n_k, \infty)$. Note that the critical values in the unequal sample size case have not been tabulated.

You can specify parameters for the limits as follows:

- Specify α with the ALPHA= option or with the variable `_ALPHA_` in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify a nominal constant number of opportunity units $n_i \equiv n$ with the LIMITN= option or with the variable `_LIMITN_` in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify \bar{u} with the U= option or with the variable `_U_` in a LIMITS= data set.

Output Data Sets

OUTLIMITS= Data Set

The OUTLIMITS= data set saves decision limits and decision limit parameters. The following variables can be saved:

Table 4.17 OUTLIMITS= Data Set

Variable	Description
ALPHA	significance level (α)
GROUP	<i>group-variable</i> specified in the UCHART statement
INDEX	optional identifier for the decision limits specified with the OUTINDEX= option
LDLU	lower decision limit for occurrence rates
LIMITK	number of groups
LIMITN	number of opportunity units associated with the decision limits
TYPE	type (estimate or standard value) of _U_
U	value of central line of u chart (\bar{u})
UDLU	upper decision limit for occurrence rates
VAR	<i>response</i> specified in the UCHART statement

Notes:

1. If the decision limits vary with the number of opportunity units, the special missing value V is assigned to the variables _LDLU_, _UDLU_, and _LIMITN_.
2. Optional BY variables are saved in the OUTLIMITS= data set.

The OUTLIMITS= data set contains one observation for each *response* specified in the UCHART statement. For an example, see “[Saving Decision Limits](#)” on page 114.

OUTSUMMARY= Data Set

The OUTSUMMARY= data set saves group summary statistics. The following variables are saved:

- the *group-variable*
- a response rate variable, whose name is *response* suffixed with U
- a number of opportunity units variable, whose name is *response* suffixed with N

Given a *response* name that contains 32 characters, the procedure first shortens the name to its first 16 characters and its last 15 characters, and then it adds the suffix.

Group summary variables are created for each *response* specified in the UCHART statement. For example, consider the following statements:

```

proc anom data=Fabric;
    uchart (Flaws Ndefects)*Treatment / outsummary=Summary
                                groupn = 30;
run;

```

The data set summary contains the variables Treatment, FlawsU, FlawsN, NdefectsU, and NdefectsN.

Additionally, the following variables, if specified, are included:

- BY variables
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- ID variables
- _PHASE_ (if the OUTPHASE= option is specified)

OUTTABLE= Data Set

The OUTTABLE= data set saves group summary statistics, decision limits, and related information. The following variables are saved:

Variable	Description
ALPHA	significance level (α)
EXLIM	decision limit exceeded on u chart
<i>group</i>	values of the group variable
LDLU	lower decision limit for group rate
LIMITN	nominal number of opportunity units associated with the decision limits
SUBU	group rate
SUBN	number of opportunity units in group
UDLU	upper decision limit for group rate
VAR	<i>response</i> specified in the UCHART statement

In addition, the following variables, if specified, are included:

- BY variables
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- ID variables
- _PHASE_ (if the READPHASES= option is specified)

NOTE: The variable _EXLIM_ is a character variable of length 8. The variable _PHASE_ is a character variable of length 48. The variable _VAR_ is a character variable whose length is no greater than 32. All other variables are numeric.

ODS Tables

The following table summarizes the ODS tables that you can request with the UCHART statement.

Table 4.18 ODS Tables Produced with the UCHART Statement

Table Name	Description	Options
UCHART	ANOM u chart summary statistics	TABLE, TABLEALL, TABLEC, TABLEID, TABLEOUT

ODS Graphics

Before you create ODS Graphics output, ODS Graphics must be enabled (for example, by using the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement). For more information about enabling and disabling ODS Graphics, see the section “Enabling and Disabling ODS Graphics” (Chapter 21, *SAS/STAT User’s Guide*). **NOTE:** In SAS/QC 12.1 the ANOM procedure does not support the creation of graphs that are editable with the ODS Graphics Editor.

The appearance of a graph produced with ODS Graphics is determined by the style associated with the ODS destination where the graph is produced. UCHART options used to control the appearance of traditional graphics are ignored for ODS Graphics output. [Options for Producing Graphs Using ODS Styles](#) lists options that can be used to control the appearance of graphs produced with ODS Graphics or with traditional graphics using ODS styles. [Options for ODS Graphics](#) lists options to be used exclusively with ODS Graphics. Detailed descriptions of these options are provided in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

When ODS Graphics is in effect, the UCHART statement assigns a name to the graph it creates. You can use this name to reference the graph when using ODS. The name is listed in [Table 4.19](#).

Table 4.19 ODS Graphics Produced by the UCHART Statement

ODS Graph Name	Plot Description
UChart	ANOM u chart

See Chapter 3, “[SAS/QC Graphics](#),” for more information about ODS Graphics and other methods for producing charts.

Input Data Sets

DATA= Data Set

You can read response counts for groups from a DATA= data set specified in the PROC ANOM statement. Each *response* specified in the UCHART statement must be a SAS variable in the data set. This variable provides the count (number of occurrences) for groups indexed by the *group-variable*. The *group-variable*, specified in the UCHART statement, must also be a SAS variable in the DATA= data set. Each observation in a DATA= data set must contain a value for each *response* and a value for the *group-variable*. The data set should contain one observation per group. When you use a DATA= data set with the UCHART statement, the GROUPN= option (which specifies the number of inspection units per group) is required. Other variables that can be read from a DATA= data set include

- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified)
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

For an example of a DATA= data set, see “[Creating ANOM Charts for Rates from Group Counts](#)” on page 111.

LIMITS= Data Set

You can read decision limits (or parameters from which the decision limits can be calculated) from a LIMITS= data set specified in the PROC ANOM statement. For example, the following statements read decision limit information from the data set Conlims:

```
proc anom data=Info limits=Conlims;
    uchart Defects*Treatment / groupn = 30;
run;
```

The LIMITS= data set can be an OUTLIMITS= data set that was created in a previous run of the ANOM procedure. Such data sets always contain the variables required for a LIMITS= data set. The LIMITS= data set can also be created directly using a DATA step. When you create a LIMITS= data set, you must provide one of the following:

- the variables `_LDLU_`, `_U_`, and `_UDLU_`, which specify the decision limits
- the variable `_U_`, without providing the variables `_LDLU_` and `_UDLU_`, which is used to calculate the decision limits (see “[Decision Limits](#)” on page 124)

In addition, note the following:

- The variables `_VAR_` and `_GROUP_` are always required. These must be character variables whose lengths are no greater than 32.
- `_LDLU_` and `_UDLU_` must be specified together; otherwise their values are computed.
- `_ALPHA_` is optional but is recommended in order to maintain a complete set of decision limit information. The default value is 0.05.
- `_LIMITK_` is optional. The default value is k , the number of groups. A group must have at least one nonmissing value ($n_i \geq 1$) and there must be at least one group with $n_i \geq 2$. If specified, `_LIMITK_` overrides the value of k .
- `_LIMITN_` is optional. The default value is the common group size (n), in the balanced case $n_i \equiv n$. If specified, `_LIMITN_` overrides the value of n .
- The variable `_TYPE_` is optional, but is recommended to maintain a complete set of decision limit information. The variable `_TYPE_` must be a character variable of length 8. Valid values are 'ESTIMATE,' 'STANDARD,' 'STDMEAN,' and 'STDRMS.' The default is 'ESTIMATE.'
- The variable `_INDEX_` is required if you specify the `READINDEX=` option; this must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 48.
- BY variables are required if specified with a BY statement.

SUMMARY= Data Set

You can read group summary statistics from a `SUMMARY=` data set specified in the `PROC ANOM` statement. This enables you to reuse `OUTSUMMARY=` data sets that have been created in previous runs of the ANOM procedure or to read output data sets created with SAS summarization procedures.

A `SUMMARY=` data set used with the `UCHART` statement must contain the following variables:

- *group-variable*
- response rates for each *response*
- number of occurrence units for each *response*

The names of the variables containing the rates and number of occurrence units must be the *response* name concatenated with the special suffix characters *U* and *N*, respectively. For example, consider the following statements:

```
proc anom summary=Summary;
    uchart (Flaws Ndefects)*Treatment;
run;
```


The data set Summary must include the variables Treatment, FlawsU, FlawsN, NdefectsU, and NdefectsN.

Note that if you specify a *response* name that contains 32 characters, the names of the summary variables must be formed from the first 16 characters and the last 15 characters of the *response* name, suffixed with the appropriate character.

Other variables that can be read from a SUMMARY= data set include

- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified)
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

TABLE= Data Set

You can read group statistics and decision limits from a TABLE= data set specified in the PROC ANOM statement. This enables you to reuse an OUTTABLE= data set created in a previous run of the ANOM procedure or to create your own TABLE= data set. Because the ANOM procedure simply displays the information read from a TABLE= data set, you can use TABLE= data sets to create specialized ANOM charts.

The following table lists the variables required in a TABLE= data set used with the UCHART statement:

Table 4.20 Variables Required in a TABLE= Data Set

Variable	Description
<i>group-variable</i>	values of the <i>group-variable</i>
<code>_LDLU_</code>	lower decision limit for rate
<code>_LIMITN_</code>	nominal number of opportunity units associated with the decision limits
<code>_SUBN_</code>	number of opportunity units in group
<code>_SUBU_</code>	response rate for group
<code>_U_</code>	weighted average of group rates
<code>_UDLU_</code>	upper decision limit for rate

Other variables that can be read from a TABLE= data set include

- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables
- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified). This variable must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 48.
- `_VAR_`. This variable is required if more than one *response* is specified or if the data set contains information for more than one *response*. This variable must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 32.

For an example of a TABLE= data set, see “[Saving Decision Limits](#)” on page 114.

Axis Labels

You can specify axis labels by assigning labels to particular variables in the input data set, as summarized in the following table:

Axis	Input Data Set	Variable
Horizontal	all	<i>group-variable</i>
Vertical	DATA=	<i>response</i>
Vertical	SUMMARY=	group defects per unit variable
Vertical	TABLE=	<code>_SUBU_</code>

Missing Values

An observation read from a DATA=, SUMMARY=, or TABLE= data set is not analyzed if the value of the group variable is missing. For a particular response variable, an observation read from a DATA= data set is not analyzed if the value of the response variable is missing. For a particular response variable, an observation read from a SUMMARY= or TABLE= data set is not analyzed if the values of any of the corresponding summary variables are missing.

Examples: UCHART Statement

This section provides an advanced example of the UCHART statement.

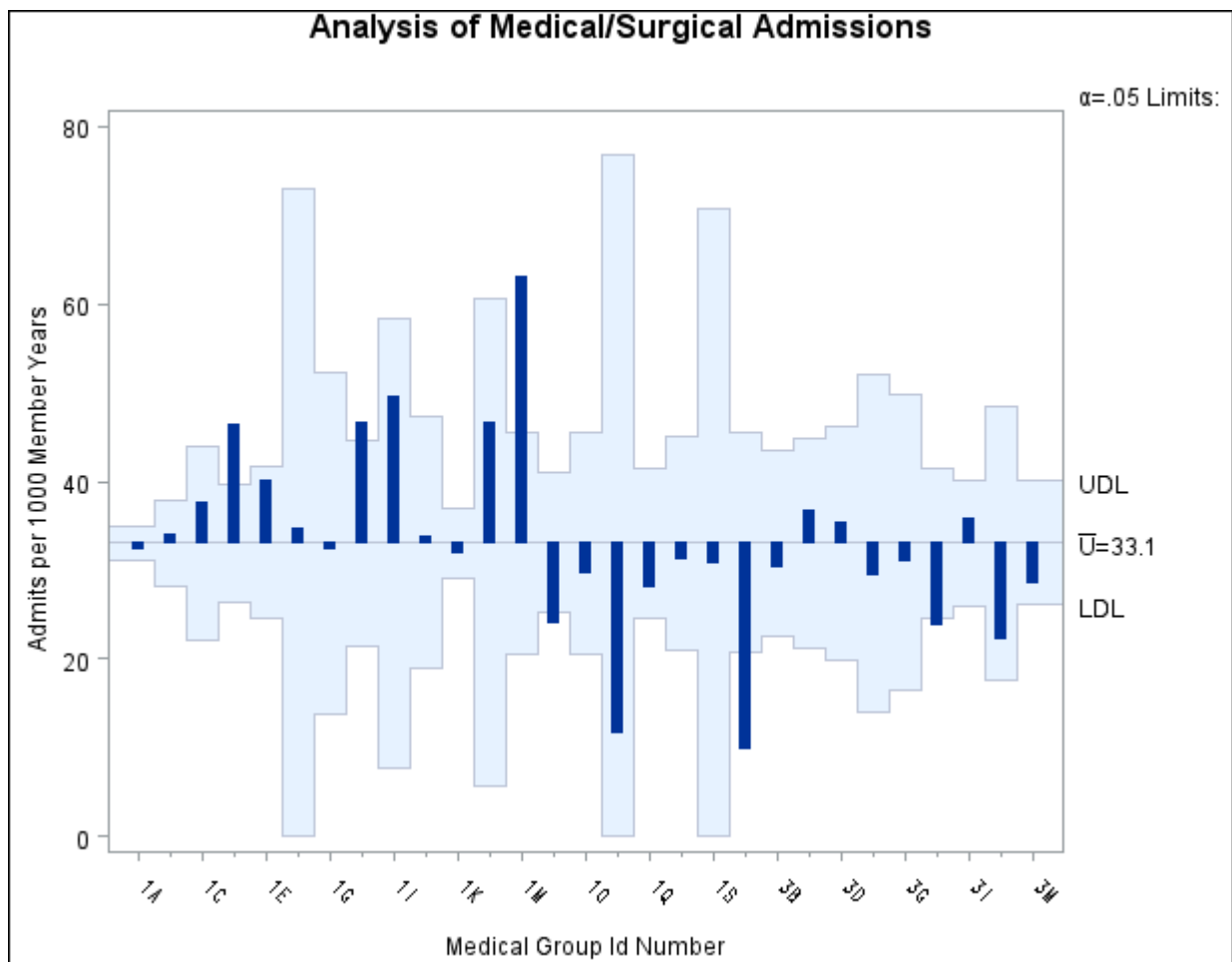
Example 4.3: ANOM u Charts with Angled Axis Labels

See ANMUEX1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library Consider the example described in “[Creating ANOM Charts for Rates from Group Counts](#)” on page 111. In the example, the option TURNHLABELS was used to vertically display the horizontal axis labels. You can also use an AXIS statement to create an angled display of the horizontal or vertical axes labels. The following statements create the u CHART shown in [Output 4.3.1](#):

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Analysis of Medical/Surgical Admissions';
proc anom data=MSAdmits;
    uchart Count*ID / groupn    = KMemberYrs
                        nolegend
                        haxis    = axis1;
    axis1 value = (a=-45 h=2.0pct);
    label Count = 'Admits per 1000 Member Years';
run;
```

The angle is specified with the A= option in the AXIS1 statement. Valid angle values are between -90 and 90. The height of the labels is specified with the H= option in the AXIS1 statement. See [Axis and Axis Label Options](#) in [Table 4.16](#) for a list of UCHART statement axis options and *SAS/GRAPH: Reference* for a complete description of the AXIS statement.

Output 4.3.1 ANOM \bar{u} Chart for C-Sections with Angled Axis Labels



XCHART Statement: ANOM Procedure

Overview: XCHART Statement

The XCHART statement creates an ANOM chart for group (treatment level) means of response values. You can use options in the XCHART statement to

- compute decision limits from the data based on specified parameters, such as the significance level (α)
- tabulate group sample sizes, group means, decision limits, and other information
- save decision limits in an output data set
- save group sample sizes and group means in an output data set
- read decision limits and decision limit parameters from a data set
- display distinct sets of decision limits for different sets of groups
- add block legends and symbol markers to identify special groups
- superimpose stars at points to represent related multivariate factors
- clip extreme points to make the chart more readable
- display vertical and horizontal reference lines
- control axis values and labels
- control layout and appearance of the chart

You have two alternatives for producing ANOM charts with the XCHART statement:

- ODS Graphics output is produced if ODS Graphics is enabled, for example by specifying the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement prior to the PROC statement.
- Otherwise, traditional graphics are produced if SAS/GRAPH[®] is licensed.

See Chapter 3, “[SAS/QC Graphics](#),” for more information about producing these different kinds of graphs.

Getting Started: XCHART Statement

This section introduces the XCHART statement with simple examples that illustrate the most commonly used options. Complete syntax for the XCHART statement is presented in the section “Syntax: XCHART Statement” on page 143, and advanced examples are given in the section “Examples: XCHART Statement” on page 163.

Creating ANOM Charts for Means from Response Values

A manufacturing engineer carries out a study to determine the source of excessive variation in the positioning of labels on shampoo bottles.² A labeling machine removes bottles from the line, attaches the labels, and returns the bottles to the line. There are six positions on the machine, and the engineer suspects that one or more of the position heads might be faulty. *See ANMX1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

A sample of 60 bottles, 10 per position, is run through the machine. For each bottle, the deviation of the label is measured in millimeters, and the machine position is recorded. The following statements create a SAS data set named LabelDeviations, which contains the deviation measurements for the 60 bottles:

```
data LabelDeviations;
  input Position @;
  do i = 1 to 5;
    input Deviation @;
    output;
  end;
  drop i;
  datalines;
1 -0.0239 -0.0285 -0.0300 -0.0043 -0.0362
1 -0.0422 -0.0014 -0.0647 0.0094 -0.0016
2 -0.0201 -0.0273 0.0227 -0.0332 0.0366
2 0.0438 0.0556 0.0098 0.0564 0.0182
3 -0.0073 0.0285 -0.0440 -0.0221 -0.0139
3 0.0486 0.0357 0.0235 0.0134 -0.0020
4 0.0669 0.1073 0.0597 0.0609 0.0755
4 0.0362 0.0561 0.0899 0.0418 0.0530
5 0.0368 0.0036 0.0374 0.0116 -0.0074
5 0.0250 -0.0080 0.0302 -0.0015 -0.0464
6 0.0049 -0.0384 -0.0204 -0.0049 -0.0120
6 0.0071 -0.0308 0.0017 -0.0285 -0.0070
;
```

A partial listing of LabelDeviations is shown in Figure 4.21.

²This example is based on a case study described by Hansen (1990).

Figure 4.21 Partial Listing of the Data Set LabelDeviations

The Data Set LabelDeviations	
Position	Deviation
1	-0.0239
1	-0.0285
1	-0.0300
1	-0.0043
1	-0.0362
1	-0.0422
1	-0.0014
1	-0.0647
1	0.0094
1	-0.0016
2	-0.0201
2	-0.0273
2	0.0227
2	-0.0332
2	0.0366
2	0.0438
2	0.0556
2	0.0098
2	0.0564
2	0.0182

The data set LabelDeviations is said to be in “strung-out” form, since each observation contains the position and the deviation measurement for a single bottle. The first 10 observations contain the measurements for the first position, the second 10 observations contain the measurements for the second position, and so on. Because the variable Position classifies the observations into groups (treatment levels), it is referred to as the *group-variable*. The input data set must be sorted by the group variable. The variable Deviation contains the deviation measurements and is referred to as the *response variable* (or *response* for short).

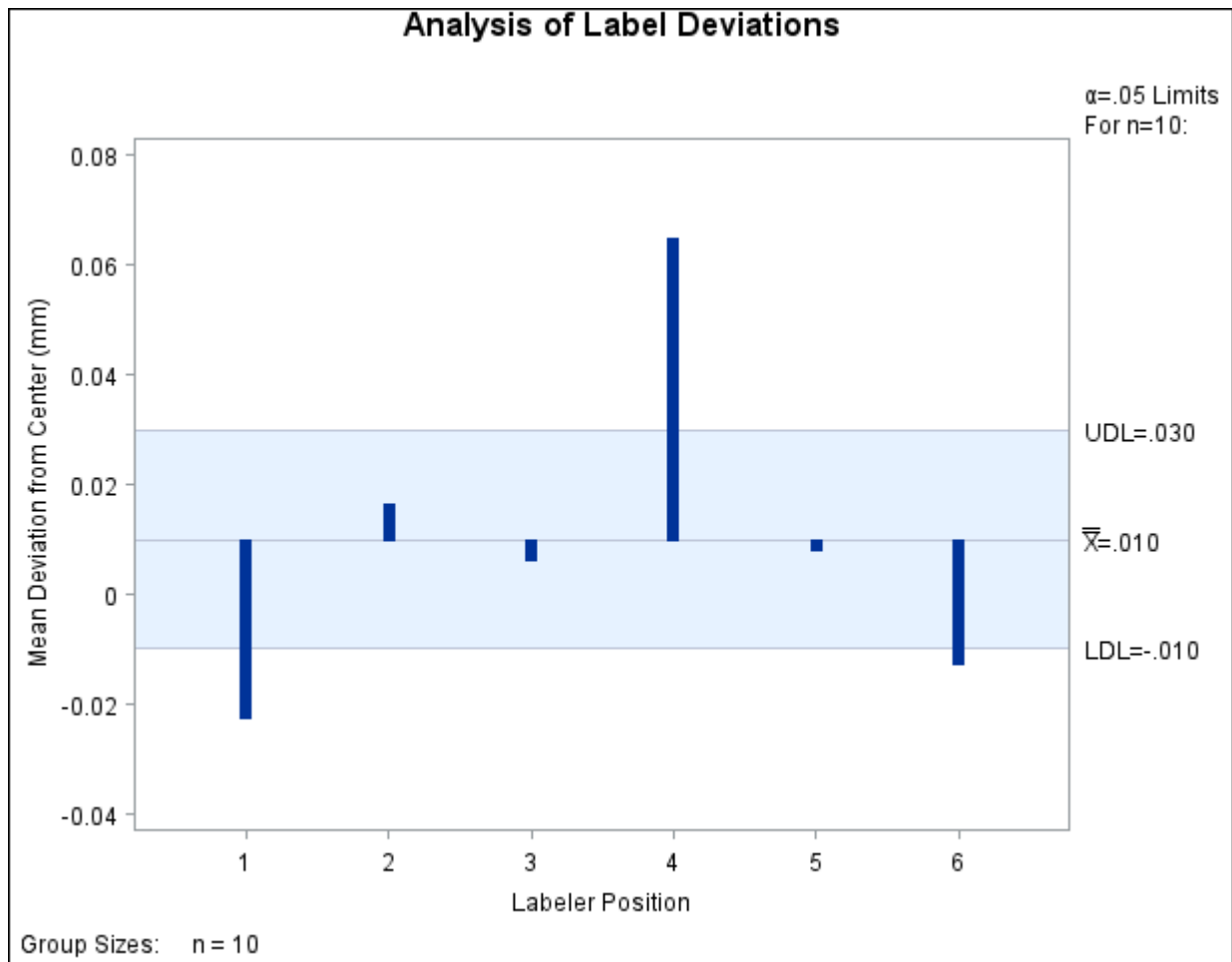
The following statements create the ANOM chart shown in Figure 4.22:

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Analysis of Label Deviations';
proc anom data=LabelDeviations;
  xchart Deviation*Position / alpha = 0.05;
  label Deviation = 'Mean Deviation from Center (mm)';
  label Position = 'Labeler Position';
run;
```

This example illustrates the basic form of the XCHART statement. After the keyword XCHART, you specify the *response* to analyze (in this case, Deviation) followed by an asterisk and the *group-variable* (Position). Options are specified after the slash (/) in the XCHART statement. A complete list of options is presented in the section “Syntax: XCHART Statement” on page 143.

The input data set is specified with the DATA= option in the PROC ANOM statement when it contains raw measurements for the *response*.

Each point on the ANOM chart represents the average (mean) of the response measurements for a particular sample.

Figure 4.22 ANOM Chart for Means of Labeler Position Data

The average for Position 1 is below the lower decision limit (LDL), and the average for Position 6 is slightly below the lower decision limit. The average for Position 4 exceeds the upper decision limit (UDL). The conclusion is that Positions 1, 4, and 6 are operating differently.

By default, the decision limits shown correspond to a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$; the formulas for the limits are given in the section “[Decision Limits](#)” on page 152. You can also read decision limits from an input data set.

For computational details, see “[Constructing ANOM Charts for Means](#)” on page 151. For details on reading raw measurements, see “[DATA= Data Set](#)” on page 159.

Creating ANOM Charts for Means from Group Summary Data

The previous example illustrates how you can create ANOM charts for means using measurement data. However, in many applications, the data are provided as group summary statistics. This example illustrates how you can use the XCHART statement with data of this type. *See ANMXGRP in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

The following data set (Labels) provides the data from the preceding example in summarized form:

```
data Labels;
  input Position DeviationX DeviationS;
  DeviationN = 10;
  datalines;
1  -0.02234  0.02281
2   0.01624  0.03348
3   0.00601  0.02885
4   0.06473  0.02149
5   0.00812  0.02592
6  -0.01281  0.01597
;
```

A listing of Labels is shown in Figure 4.23. There is exactly one observation for each group (note that the groups are still indexed by Position). The variable DeviationX contains the group means, the variable DeviationS contains the group standard deviations, and the variable DeviationN contains the group sample sizes (these are all 10).

Figure 4.23 The Summary Data Set Labels

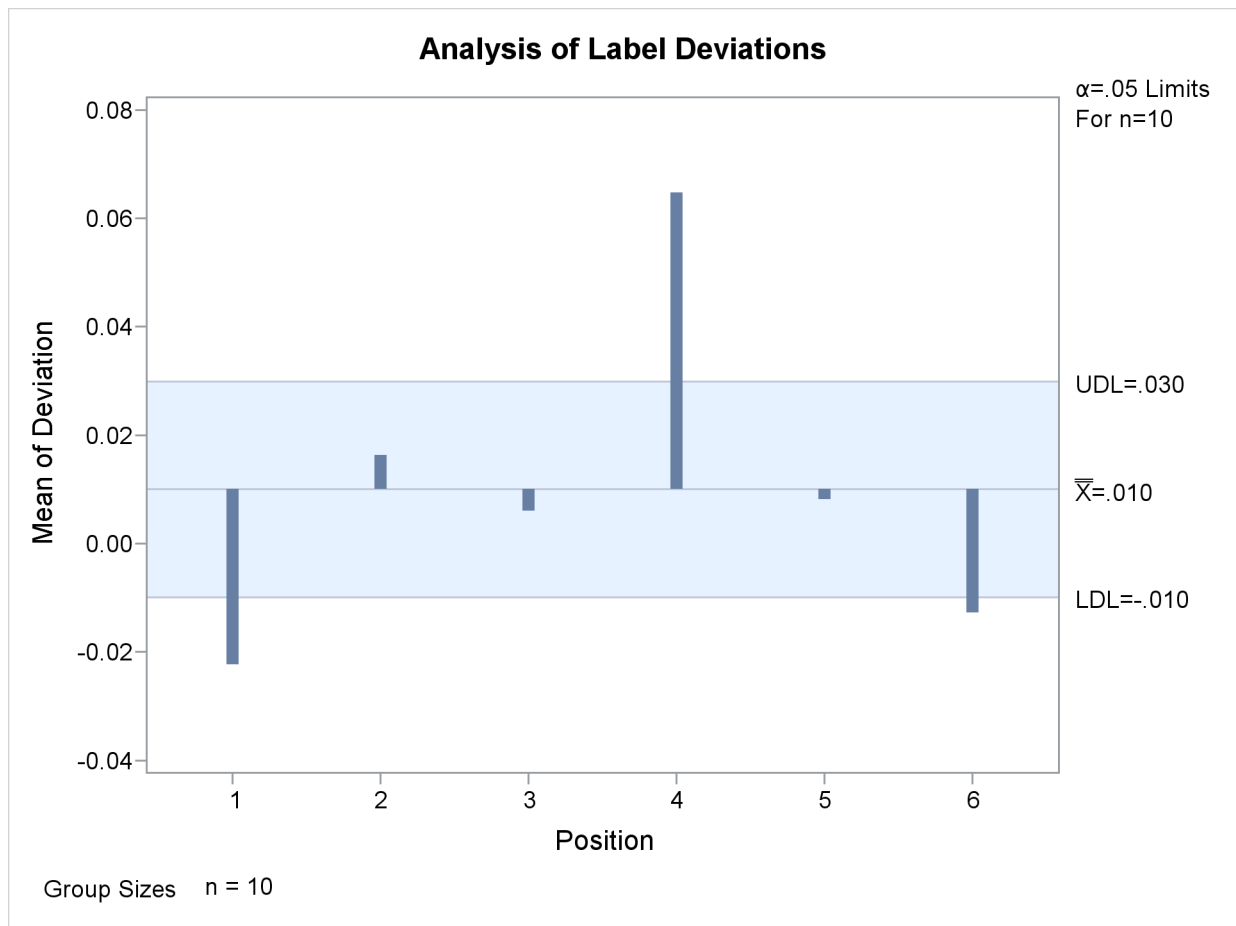
The Data Set Labels				
Position	Deviation X	Deviation S	Deviation N	
1	-0.02234	0.02281	10	
2	0.01624	0.03348	10	
3	0.00601	0.02885	10	
4	0.06473	0.02149	10	
5	0.00812	0.02592	10	
6	-0.01281	0.01597	10	

You can read this data set by specifying it as a SUMMARY= data set in the PROC ANOM statement, as follows:

```
title 'Analysis of Label Deviations';
ods graphics on;
proc anom summary=Labels;
  xchart Deviation*Position / odstitle=title1;
run;
```

The ODS GRAPHICS ON statement specified before the PROC ANOM statement enables ODS Graphics, so the ANOM chart is created using ODS Graphics instead of traditional graphics. The resulting chart is shown in Figure 4.24.

Note that Deviation is *not* the name of a SAS variable in the data set but is, instead, the common prefix for the names of the three SAS variables DeviationX, DeviationS, and DeviationN. The suffix characters X, S, and N indicate *mean*, *standard deviation*, and *sample size*, respectively. Thus, you can specify three group summary variables in a SUMMARY= data set with a single name (Deviation), which is referred to as the *response*. The name Position specified after the asterisk is the name of the *group-variable*.

Figure 4.24 ANOM Chart for Means in Data Set Labels

In general, a SUMMARY= input data set used with the XCHART statement must contain the following variables:

- group variable
- group mean variable
- group standard deviation variable
- group sample size variable

Furthermore, the names of the group mean, standard deviation, and sample size variables must begin with the *response* name specified in the XCHART statement and end with the special suffix characters *X*, *S*, and *N*, respectively. If the names do not follow this convention, you can use the RENAME option in the PROC ANOM statement to rename the variables for the duration of the ANOM procedure step. If a label is associated with the group mean variable, it is used to label the vertical axis.

In summary, the interpretation of *response* depends on the input data set.

- If raw data are read using the DATA= option (as in the previous example), *response* is the name of the SAS variable containing the response measurements.
- If summary data are read using the SUMMARY= option (as in this example), *response* is the common prefix for the names of the variables containing the summary statistics.

For more information, see the section “SUMMARY= Data Set” on page 160.

Saving Summary Statistics for Groups

See ANMXSUM in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

In this example, the XCHART statement is used to create a data set containing group summary statistics that can be read later by the ANOM procedure (as in the preceding example). The following statements read measurements from the data set LabelDeviations and create a summary data set named LabelSummary:

```
proc anom data=LabelDeviations;
    xchart Deviation*Position / outsummary=LabelSummary
                                nochart;
run;
```

The OUTSUMMARY= option names the output data set, and the NOCHART option suppresses the display of the chart, which would be identical to the chart in Figure 4.22.

Figure 4.25 contains a listing of LabelSummary.

Figure 4.25 The Summary Data Set LabelSummary

The Data Set LabelSummary				
Position	Deviation X	Deviation S	Deviation N	
1	-0.02234	0.022807	10	
2	0.01625	0.033473	10	
3	0.00604	0.028849	10	
4	0.06473	0.021495	10	
5	0.00813	0.025928	10	
6	-0.01283	0.015986	10	

There are four variables in the data set LabelSummary.

- Position identifies the group.
- DeviationX contains the group means.
- DeviationS contains the group standard deviations.
- DeviationN contains the group sizes.

Note that the summary statistic variables are named by adding the suffix characters *X*, *S*, and *N* to the *response* Deviation specified in the XCHART statement. In other words, the variable naming convention for OUTSUMMARY= data sets is the same as that for SUMMARY= data sets.

For more information, see the section “OUTSUMMARY= Data Set” on page 156.

Saving Decision Limits

You can save the decision limits for an ANOM chart, together with the parameters used to compute the limits, in a SAS data set. *See ANMXLIM in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

The following statements read measurements from the data set LabelDeviations (see the section “Creating ANOM Charts for Means from Response Values” on page 135) and save the decision limits displayed in Figure 4.22 in a data set named LabelLimits:

```
proc anom data=LabelDeviations;
    xchart Deviation*Position / outlimits=LabelLimits
                                nochart;
run;
```

The OUTLIMITS= option names the data set containing the decision limits, and the NOCHART option suppresses the display of the chart. The data set LabelLimits is listed in Figure 4.26.

Figure 4.26 The Data Set LabelLimits Containing Decision Limit Information

Decision Limits for Labler Position Deviations					
<u>_VAR_</u>	<u>_GROUP_</u>	<u>_TYPE_</u>	<u>_LIMITN_</u>	<u>_ALPHA_</u>	<u>_LDLX_</u>
Deviation	Position	ESTIMATE	10	0.05	-.009875811
<u>_MEAN_</u>	<u>_UDLX_</u>	<u>_MSE_</u>	<u>_DFE_</u>	<u>_LIMITK_</u>	
.009996667	0.029869	.000643787	54	6	

The data set LabelLimits contains one observation with the limits for *response* Deviation. The values of _LDLX_ and _UDLX_ are the lower and upper decision limits for the means, and the value of _MEAN_ is the weighted average of the group means, which is represented by the central line.

The values of _MEAN_, _MSE_, _DFE_, _LIMITN_, _LIMITK_, and _ALPHA_ are the parameters used to compute the decision limits as described in the section “Constructing ANOM Charts for Means” on page 151. The value of _MSE_ is the mean square error, and the value of _DFE_ is the associated degrees of freedom. The value of _LIMITN_ is the nominal sample size (*n*) associated with the decision limits, the value of _LIMITK_ is the number of groups (*k*), and the value of _ALPHA_ is the value of the significance level (α). The variables _VAR_ and _GROUP_ are bookkeeping variables that save the *response* and *group-variable*. The variable _TYPE_ is a bookkeeping variable that indicates whether the values of _MEAN_ and _MSE_ are estimates computed from the data or standard (known) values specified with procedure options. In most applications, the value of _TYPE_ will be ‘ESTIMATE.’

You can create an output data set containing both decision limits and group summary statistics with the OUTTABLE= option, as illustrated by the following statements: *See ANMXTAB in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
proc anom data=LabelDeviations;
  xchart Deviation*Position / outtable=LabelTab
                                nochart;
run;
```

The data set LabelTab is listed in [Figure 4.27](#).

Figure 4.27 The Data Set LabelTab

Summary Statistics and Decision Limits									
	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	o	A	I	S	L	S	M	U	E
	s	L	M	I	U	D	E	D	X
	i	P	I	B	L	B	A	L	I
	t	H	T	N	X	X	N	X	M
	n	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deviation	1	0.05	10	10	-.009875811	-0.02234	.009996667	0.029869	LOWER
Deviation	2	0.05	10	10	-.009875811	0.01625	.009996667	0.029869	
Deviation	3	0.05	10	10	-.009875811	0.00604	.009996667	0.029869	
Deviation	4	0.05	10	10	-.009875811	0.06473	.009996667	0.029869	UPPER
Deviation	5	0.05	10	10	-.009875811	0.00813	.009996667	0.029869	
Deviation	6	0.05	10	10	-.009875811	-0.01283	.009996667	0.029869	LOWER

This data set contains one observation for each group sample. The variables `_SUBX_` and `_SUBN_` contain the group means and sample sizes. The variables `_LDLX_` and `_UDLX_` contain the lower and upper decision limits, and the variable `_MEAN_` contains the central line. The variables `_VAR_` and `Position` contain the *response* name and values of the *group-variable*, respectively. For more information, see the section “[OUTTABLE= Data Set](#)” on page 157.

An `OUTTABLE=` data set can be read later as a `TABLE=` data set. For example, the following statements read LabelTab and display an ANOM chart (not shown here) identical to the chart in [Figure 4.22](#):

```
title 'Analysis of Label Deviations';
proc anom table=LabelTab;
  xchart Deviation*Position;
  label _SUBX_ = 'Mean Deviation from Center (mm)';
run;
```

Because the ANOM procedure simply displays the information in a `TABLE=` data set, you can use `TABLE=` data sets to create specialized ANOM charts.

For more information, see the section “[TABLE= Data Set](#)” on page 161.

Syntax: XCHART Statement

The basic syntax for the XCHART statement is as follows:

XCHART *response* * *group-variable* ;

The general form of this syntax is as follows:

XCHART *responses* * *group-variable* < (*block-variables*) >
<=*symbol-variable* / ='character'> <*options*> ;

You can use any number of XCHART statements in the ANOM procedure. The components of the XCHART statement are described as follows.

response

responses

identify one or more responses to be analyzed. The specification of *response* depends on the input data set specified in the PROC ANOM statement.

- If response values (raw data) are read from a DATA= data set, *response* must be the name of the variable containing the values. For an example, see the section “[Creating ANOM Charts for Means from Response Values](#)” on page 135.
- If summary data are read from a SUMMARY= data set, *response* must be the common prefix of the summary variables in the SUMMARY= data set. For an example, see the section “[Creating ANOM Charts for Means from Group Summary Data](#)” on page 137.
- If summary data and decision limits are read from a TABLE= data set, *response* must be the value of the variable _VAR_ in the TABLE= data set. For an example, see the section “[Saving Decision Limits](#)” on page 141.

A *response* is required. If you specify more than one response, enclose the list in parentheses. For example, the following statements request distinct ANOM charts for the means of Weight, Length, and Width:

```
proc anom data=Measures;
  xchart (Weight Length Width)*Day;
run;
```

group-variable

is the variable that identifies groups in the data. The *group-variable* is required. In the preceding XCHART statement, Day is the group variable.

block-variables

are optional variables that group the data into blocks of consecutive groups. The blocks are labeled in a legend, and each *block-variable* provides one level of labels in the legend.

symbol-variable

is an optional variable whose levels (unique values) determine the symbol marker used to plot the means. Distinct symbol markers are displayed for points corresponding to the various levels of the *symbol-variable*. You can specify the symbol markers with `SYMBOLn` statements.

options

enhance the appearance of the chart, request additional analyses, save results in data sets, and so on. The section “[Summary of Options](#)”, which follows, lists all options by function.

Summary of Options

The following tables list the XCHART statement options by function. Options unique to the ANOM procedure are listed in [Table 4.21](#), and are described in detail in “[Dictionary of ANOM Chart Statement Options](#)” on page 192. Options that are common to both the ANOM and SHEWHART procedures are listed in [Table 4.22](#), and are described in detail in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

Table 4.21 XCHART Statement Special Options

Option	Description
Options for Specifying Parameters for Decision Limits	
<code>ALPHA=</code>	specifies the probability of a Type I error
<code>DFE=</code>	specifies the degrees of freedom associated with the root mean square error
<code>LIMITK=</code>	specifies number of groups for decision limits
<code>LIMITN=</code>	specifies either nominal sample size for fixed decision limits or varying limits
<code>MEAN=</code>	specifies the mean
<code>MSE=</code>	specifies the mean square error
<code>NOREADLIMITS</code>	computes decision limits for each <i>response</i> from the data rather than a <code>LIMITS=</code> data set
<code>READINDEXES=</code>	reads multiple sets of decision limits for each <i>response</i> from a <code>LIMITS=</code> data set
<code>TYPE=</code>	identifies parameters as estimates or standard values and specifies value of <code>_TYPE_</code> in the <code>OUTLIMITS=</code> data set
Options for Displaying Decision Limits	
<code>CINFILL=</code>	specifies color for area inside decision limits
<code>CLIMITS=</code>	specifies color of decision limits, central line, and related labels
<code>LDLLABEL=</code>	specifies label for lower decision limit
<code>LIMLABSUBCHAR=</code>	specifies a substitution character for labels provided as quoted strings; the character is replaced with the value of the decision limit
<code>LLIMITS=</code>	specifies line type for decision limits
<code>NDECIMAL=</code>	specifies number of digits to right of decimal place in default labels for decision limits and central line
<code>NOCTL</code>	suppresses display of central line

Table 4.21 *continued*

Option	Description
NOLDL	suppresses display of lower decision limit
NOLIMITLABEL	suppresses labels for decision limits and central line
NOLIMITS	suppresses display of decision limits
NOLIMITSFRAME	suppresses default frame around decision limit information when multiple sets of decision limits are read from a LIMITS= data set
NOLIMITSLEGEND	suppresses legend for decision limits
NOUDL	suppresses display of upper decision limit
UDLLABEL=	specifies label for upper decision limit
WLIMITS=	specifies width for decision limits and central line
XSYMBOL=	specifies label for central line
Output Data Set Option	
OUTSUMMARY=	creates output data set containing group summary statistics

Table 4.22 XCHART Statement General Options

Option	Description
Options for Plotting and Labeling Points	
ALLLABEL=	labels every point on ANOM chart
CLABEL=	specifies color for labels
CCONNECT=	specifies color for line segments that connect points on chart
CFRAMELAB=	specifies fill color for frame around labeled points
CNEEDLES=	specifies color for needles that connect points to central line
COUT=	specifies color for portions of line segments that connect points outside decision limits
COUTFILL=	specifies color for shading areas between the connected points and decision limits outside the limits
LABELANGLE=	specifies angle at which labels are drawn
LABELFONT=	specifies software font for labels
LABELHEIGHT=	specifies height of labels
NONEEDLES	suppresses vertical needles connecting points to central line
OUTLABEL=	labels points outside decision limits
SYMBOLLEGEND=	specifies LEGEND statement for levels of <i>symbol-variable</i>
SYMBOLORDER=	specifies order in which symbols are assigned for levels of <i>symbol-variable</i>
TURNALL/TURNOUT	turns point labels so that they are strung out vertically
WNEEDLES=	specifies width of needles

Table 4.22 *continued*

Option	Description
Axis and Axis Label Options	
CAXIS=	specifies color for axis lines and tick marks
CFRAME=	specifies fill colors for frame for plot area
CTEXT=	specifies color for tick mark values and axis labels
DISCRETE	produces horizontal axis for discrete numeric group values
HAXIS=	specifies major tick mark values for horizontal axis
HEIGHT=	specifies height of axis label and axis legend text
HMINOR=	specifies number of minor tick marks between major tick marks on horizontal axis
HOFFSET=	specifies length of offset at both ends of horizontal axis
NOHLABEL	suppresses label for horizontal axis
NOTICKREP	specifies that only the first occurrence of repeated, adjacent group values is to be labeled on horizontal axis
NOVANGLE	requests vertical axis labels that are strung out vertically
SKIPHLABELS=	specifies thinning factor for tick mark labels on horizontal axis
TURNHLABELS	requests horizontal axis labels that are strung out vertically
VAXIS=	specifies major tick mark values for vertical axis of ANOM chart
VFORMAT=	specifies format for vertical axis tick mark labels
VMINOR=	specifies number of minor tick marks between major tick marks on vertical axis
VOFFSET=	specifies length of offset at both ends of vertical axis
VZERO	forces origin to be included in vertical axis for ANOM chart
WAXIS=	specifies width of axis lines
Plot Layout Options	
ALLN	plots means for all groups
BILEVEL	creates ANOM charts using half-screens and half-pages
EXCHART	creates ANOM chart for a response only when a group mean exceeds the decision limits
INTERVAL=	natural time interval between consecutive group positions when time, date, or datetime format is associated with a numeric group variable
MAXPANELS=	maximum number of pages or screens for chart
NMARKERS	requests special markers for points corresponding to sample sizes not equal to nominal sample size for fixed decision limits
NOCHART	suppresses creation of chart
NOFRAME	suppresses frame for plot area
NOLEGEND	suppresses legend for group sample sizes
NPANELPOS=	specifies number of group positions per panel on each chart

Table 4.22 *continued*

Option	Description
REPEAT	repeats last group position on panel as first group position of next panel
TOTPANELS=	specifies number of pages or screens to be used to display chart
ZEROSTD	displays ANOM chart regardless of whether root mean square error is zero
Reference Line Options	
CHREF=	specifies color for lines requested by HREF= option
CVREF=	specifies color for lines requested by VREF= option
HREF=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on ANOM chart
HREFDATA=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on ANOM chart
HREFLABELS=	specifies labels for HREF= lines
HREFLABPOS=	specifies position of HREFLABELS= labels
LHREF=	specifies line type for HREF= lines
LVREF=	specifies line type for VREF= lines
NOBYREF	specifies that reference line information in a data set applies uniformly to charts created for all BY groups
VREF=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to vertical axis on ANOM chart
VREFLABELS=	specifies labels for VREF= lines
VREFLABPOS=	specifies position of VREFLABELS= labels
Grid Options	
CGRID=	specifies color for grid requested with GRID or ENDGRID option
ENDGRID	adds grid after last plotted point
GRID	adds grid to control chart
LENDGRID=	specifies line type for grid requested with the ENDGRID option
LGRID=	specifies line type for grid requested with the GRID option
WGRID=	specifies width of grid lines
Clipping Options	
CCLIP=	specifies color for plot symbol for clipped points
CLIPFACTOR=	determines extent to which extreme points are clipped
CLIPLEGEND=	specifies text for clipping legend
CLIPLEGPOS=	specifies position of clipping legend
CLIPSUBCHAR=	specifies substitution character for CLIPLEGEND= text
CLIPSYMBOL=	specifies plot symbol for clipped points
CLIPSYMBOLHT=	specifies symbol marker height for clipped points

Table 4.22 continued

Option	Description
Graphical Enhancement Options	
ANNOTATE=	specifies annotate data set that adds features to ANOM chart
DESCRIPTION=	specifies description of ANOM chart's GRSEG catalog entry
FONT=	specifies software font for labels and legends on chart
NAME=	specifies name of ANOM chart's GRSEG catalog entry
PAGENUM=	specifies the form of the label used in pagination
PAGENUMPOS=	specifies the position of the page number requested with the PAGENUM= option
Options for Producing Graphs Using ODS Styles	
BLOCKVAR=	specifies one or more variables whose values define colors for filling background of <i>block-variable</i> legend
CFRAMELAB	draws a frame around labeled points
COUT	draw portions of line segments that connect points outside decision limits in a contrasting color
CSTAROUT	specifies that portions of stars exceeding inner or outer circles are drawn using a different color
OUTFILL	shades areas between decision limits and connected points lying outside the limits
STARFILL=	specifies a variable identifying groups of stars filled with different colors
STARS=	specifies a variable identifying groups of stars whose outlines are drawn with different colors
Options for ODS Graphics	
BLOCKREFTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
INFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the decision limit infill transparency
MARKERS	plots group points with markers
NOBLOCKREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOBLOCKREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOFILLLEGEND	suppresses legend for levels of a STARFILL= variable
NOPHASEREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOPHASEREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOSTARFILLLEGEND	suppresses legend for levels of a STARFILL= variable
NOTRANSPARENCY	disables transparency in ODS Graphics output
ODSFOOTNOTE=	specifies a graph footnote
ODSLEGENDEXPAND	specifies that legend entries contain all levels observed in the data
ODSTITLE=	specifies a graph title
OUTFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies decision limit outfill transparency
OVERLAYURL=	specifies URLs to associate with overlay points

Table 4.22 continued

Option	Description
PHASEPOS=	specifies vertical position of phase legend
PHASEREFLEVEL=	associates phase and block reference lines with either innermost or the outermost level
PHASEREFTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
REFFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
SIMULATEQCFONT	draws central line labels using a simulated software font
STARTRANSPARENCY=	specifies star fill transparency
URL=	specifies a variable whose values are URLs to be associated with groups
Input Data Set Options	
MISSBREAK	specifies that observations with missing values are not to be processed
Output Data Set Options	
OUTINDEX=	specifies value of <code>_INDEX_</code> in the <code>OUTLIMITS=</code> data set
OUTLIMITS=	creates output data set containing decision limits
OUTTABLE=	creates output data set containing group summary statistics and decision limits
Tabulation Options	
NOTE: specifying (EXCEPTIONS) after a tabulation option creates a table for exceptional points only.	
TABLE	creates a basic table of group means, group sample sizes, and decision limits
TABLEALL	is equivalent to the options TABLE, TABLECENTRAL, TABLEID, TABLELEGEND, TABLEOUTLIM, and TABLETESTS
TABLECENTRAL	augments basic table with values of central lines
TABLEID	augments basic table with columns for ID variables
TABLEOUTLIM	augments basic table with columns indicating decision limits exceeded
Block Variable Legend Options	
BLOCKLABELPOS=	specifies position of label for <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKLABTYPE=	specifies text size of <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKPOS=	specifies vertical position of <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKREP	repeats identical consecutive labels in <i>block-variable</i> legend
CBLOCKLAB=	specifies fill colors for frames enclosing variable labels in <i>block-variable</i> legend
CBLOCKVAR=	specifies one or more variables whose values are colors for filling background of <i>block-variable</i> legend
Phase Options	
CPHASELEG=	specifies text color for <i>phase</i> legend
NOPHASEFRAME	suppresses default frame for <i>phase</i> legend
OUTPHASE=	specifies value of <code>_PHASE_</code> in the <code>OUTHISTORY=</code> data set

Table 4.22 continued

Option	Description
PHASEBREAK	disconnects last point in a <i>phase</i> from first point in next <i>phase</i>
PHASELABTYPE=	specifies text size of <i>phase</i> legend
PHASELEGEND	displays <i>phase</i> labels in a legend across top of chart
PHASELIMITS	labels decision limits for each phase, provided they are constant within that phase
PHASEREF	delineates <i>phases</i> with vertical reference lines
READPHASES=	specifies <i>phases</i> to be read from an input data set
Star Options	
CSTARCIRCLES=	specifies color for STARCIRCLES= circles
CSTARFILL=	specifies color for filling stars
CSTAROUT=	specifies outline color for stars exceeding inner or outer circles
CSTARS=	specifies color for outlines of stars
LSTARCIRCLES=	specifies line types for STARCIRCLES= circles
LSTARS=	specifies line types for outlines of STARVERTICES= stars
STARBDRADIUS=	specifies radius of outer bound circle for vertices of stars
STARCIRCLES=	specifies reference circles for stars
STARINRADIUS=	specifies inner radius of stars
STARLABEL=	specifies vertices to be labeled
STARLEGEND=	specifies style of legend for star vertices
STARLEGENDLAB=	specifies label for STARLEGEND= legend
STAROUTRADIUS=	specifies outer radius of stars
STARSPECS=	specifies method used to standardize vertex variables
STARSTART=	specifies angle for first vertex
STARTYPE=	specifies graphical style of star
STARVERTICES=	superimposes star at each point on ANOM chart
WSTARCIRCLES=	specifies width of STARCIRCLES= circles
WSTARS=	specifies width of STARVERTICES= stars
Overlay Options	
CCOVERLAY=	specifies colors for overlay line segments
COVERLAY=	specifies colors for overlay plots
COVERLAYCLIP=	specifies color for clipped points on overlays
LOVERLAY=	specifies line types for overlay line segments
NOOVERLAYLEGEND	suppresses legend for overlay plots
OVERLAY=	specifies variables to overlay on chart
OVERLAYCLIPSYM=	specifies symbol for clipped points on overlays
OVERLAYCLIPSYMHT=	specifies symbol height for clipped points on overlays
OVERLAYHTML=	specifies links to associate with overlay points
OVERLAYID=	specifies labels for overlay points
OVERLAYLEGLAB=	specifies label for overlay legend
OVERLAYSYM=	specifies symbols for overlays
OVERLAYSYMHT=	specifies symbol heights for overlays
WOVERLAY=	specifies widths of overlay line segments

Table 4.22 *continued*

Option	Description
Options for Interactive ANOM Charts	
HTML=	specifies a variable whose values create links to be associated with groups
HTML_LEGEND=	specifies a variable whose values create links to be associated with symbols in the symbol legend
WEBOUT=	creates an OUTTABLE= data set with additional graphics coordinate data

Details: XCHART Statement

Constructing ANOM Charts for Means

The following notation is used in this section:

X_{ij}	j th response in the i th group
k	number of groups
n_i	sample size of i th group
N	total sample size = $n_1 + \cdots + n_k$
μ_i	expected value of a response in the i th group
σ	standard deviation of a response
\bar{X}_i	average response in the i th group
$\bar{\bar{X}}$	weighted average of k group means
s_i^2	sample variance of the responses in the i th group
$\widehat{\sigma^2}$	mean square error (MSE)
ν	degrees of freedom associated with the mean square error
α	significance level
$h(\alpha; k, n, \nu)$	critical value for analysis of means when the sample sizes n_i are equal ($n_i \equiv n$)
$h(\alpha; k, n_1, \dots, n_k, \nu)$	critical value for analysis of means when the sample sizes n_i are not equal

Plotted Points

Each point on an ANOM chart indicates the value of a group mean (\bar{X}_i).

Central Line

By default, the central line on an ANOM chart for means represents the weighted average of the group means, which is computed as

$$\bar{\bar{X}} = \frac{n_1 \bar{X}_1 + \cdots + n_k \bar{X}_k}{n_1 + \cdots + n_k}$$

You can specify a value for $\bar{\bar{X}}$ with the MEAN= option in the XCHART statement or with the variable _MEAN_ in a LIMITS= data set.

Decision Limits

In the analysis of means for continuous data, it is assumed that the responses in the i th group are at least approximately normally distributed with a constant variance:

$$X_{ij} \sim N(\mu_i, \sigma^2), \quad j = 1, \dots, n_i$$

When the group sizes are constant ($n_i \equiv n$), then $\nu = N - k = k(n - 1)$ and the decision limits are computed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{lower decision limit (LDL)} &= \bar{\bar{X}} - h(\alpha; k, n, \nu) \sqrt{\text{MSE}} \sqrt{\frac{k-1}{N}} \\ \text{upper decision limit (UDL)} &= \bar{\bar{X}} + h(\alpha; k, n, \nu) \sqrt{\text{MSE}} \sqrt{\frac{k-1}{N}} \end{aligned}$$

Here the mean square error (MSE) is computed as follows:

$$\text{MSE} = \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{j=1}^k s_j^2$$

For details concerning the function $h(\alpha; k, n, \nu)$, see Nelson (1982a, 1993).

When the group sizes are not constant (the unbalanced case), $\nu = N - k$ and the decision limits for the i th group are computed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{lower decision limit (LDL)} &= \bar{\bar{X}} - h(\alpha; k, n_1, \dots, n_k, \nu) \sqrt{\text{MSE}} \sqrt{\frac{N - n_i}{N n_i}} \\ \text{upper decision limit (UDL)} &= \bar{\bar{X}} + h(\alpha; k, n_1, \dots, n_k, \nu) \sqrt{\text{MSE}} \sqrt{\frac{N - n_i}{N n_i}} \end{aligned}$$

Here the mean square error (MSE) is computed as follows:

$$\text{MSE} = \widehat{\sigma^2} = \frac{(n_1 - 1)s_1^2 + \cdots + (n_k - 1)s_k^2}{n_1 + \cdots + n_k - k}$$

This requires that ν be positive. A chart is not produced if $\nu > 0$ but MSE is equal to zero (unless you specify the ZEROSTD option). For details concerning the function $h(\alpha; k, n_1, \dots, n_k, \nu)$, see Nelson (1991).

You can specify parameters for the limits as follows:

- Specify α with the ALPHA= option or with the variable _ALPHA_ in a LIMITS= data set. By default, $\alpha = 0.05$.
- Specify a constant nominal sample size $n_i \equiv n$ for the decision limits in the balanced case with the LIMITN= option or with the variable _LIMITN_ in a LIMITS= data set. By default, n is the observed sample size in the balanced case.
- Specify k with the LIMITK= option or with the variable _LIMITK_ in a LIMITS= data set. By default, k is the number of groups.
- Specify $\bar{\bar{X}}$ with the MEAN= option or with the variable _MEAN_ in a LIMITS= data set. By default, $\bar{\bar{X}}$ is the weighted average of the responses.
- Specify $\widehat{\sigma^2}$ with the MSE= option or with the variable _MSE_ in a LIMITS= data set. By default, $\widehat{\sigma^2}$ is computed as indicated above.
- Specify ν with the DFE= option or with the variable _DFE_ in a LIMITS= data set. By default, ν is determined as indicated above.

Constructing ANOM Charts for Two-Way Layouts

This section provides the computational details for constructing an ANOM chart for the l th factor in an experiment involving two factors ($l = 1$ or 2). It is assumed that there is no interaction effect. See [Example 4.5](#) for an illustration.

The following notation is used in this section:

X_{ijk}	k th response at the i th level of factor 1 and the j th level of factor 2, where $k = 1, 2, \dots, n_{ij}$
f_l	number of groups (levels) for the l th factor, $l = 1, 2$
n_{ij}	number of replicates in cell (i, j)
N	total sample size $= \sum_{i=1}^{f_1} \sum_{j=1}^{f_2} n_{ij}$
σ^2	variance of a response
$\bar{X}_{ij\cdot}$	average response in cell (i, j)
$\bar{X}_{i\cdot\cdot}$	average response for i th level of factor 1 $= \left(\sum_{j=1}^{f_2} n_{ij} \bar{X}_{ij\cdot} \right) / \left(\sum_{j=1}^{f_2} n_{ij} \right)$
$\bar{X}_{\cdot j\cdot}$	average response for j th level of factor 2 $= \left(\sum_{i=1}^{f_1} n_{ij} \bar{X}_{ij\cdot} \right) / \left(\sum_{i=1}^{f_1} n_{ij} \right)$
$\bar{\bar{X}}$	$\sum_{i=1}^{f_1} \sum_{j=1}^{f_2} n_{ij} \bar{X}_{ij\cdot} / N$
s_{ij}^2	sample variance of the responses for the i th level of factor 1 and the j th level of factor 2
$\widehat{\sigma^2}$	mean square error (MSE) in the two-way analysis of variance
ν	degrees of freedom associated with the mean square error in the two-way analysis of variance
α	significance level
$h(\alpha; f_l, n, \nu)$	critical value for analysis of means in a one-way layout for f_l groups (treatment levels) when the sample sizes for each level are constant ($\equiv n$) and ν is the degrees of freedom associated with the mean square error; see the section “ Constructing ANOM Charts for Means ” on page 151.

Plotted Points

The points on the ANOM chart for factor 1 represent $\bar{X}_{i\cdot\cdot}$, $i = 1, \dots, f_1$ and the points on the ANOM chart for factor 2 represent $\bar{X}_{\cdot j\cdot}$, $j = 1, \dots, f_2$.

Central Line

The central line on the ANOM chart for the l th factor is the overall weighted average $\bar{\bar{X}}$. Some authors use the notation \bar{X}_{\dots} for this average.

Decision Limits

It is assumed that

$$X_{ijk} = \mu + \alpha_i + \beta_j + \epsilon_{ijk}$$

where the quantities ϵ_{ijk} are independent and at least approximately normally distributed with

$$\epsilon_{ijk} \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

The correct decision limits for a given factor in a two-way layout are not computed by default when the l th factor is specified as the *group-variable* in the XCHART statement, since the mean square error and degrees of freedom are not adjusted for the two-way structure of the data. Consequently, $\widehat{\sigma^2}$ and ν must be precomputed and provided to the ANOM procedure, as illustrated in [Example 4.5](#).

In the case of a two-way layout with equal group sizes ($n_{ij} \equiv n$), the appropriate decision limits are:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{lower decision limit (LDL)} &= \bar{\bar{X}} - h(\alpha; f_l, n, \nu) \sqrt{\text{MSE}} \sqrt{\frac{f_l - 1}{N}} \\ \text{upper decision limit (UDL)} &= \bar{\bar{X}} + h(\alpha; f_l, n, \nu) \sqrt{\text{MSE}} \sqrt{\frac{f_l - 1}{N}}\end{aligned}$$

where the mean square error (MSE) is computed as in the ANOVA or GLM procedure:

$$\text{MSE} = \widehat{\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{f_1 f_2} \sum_{i=1}^{f_1} \sum_{j=1}^{f_2} s_{ij}^2$$

and the degrees of freedom for error is $\nu = f_1 f_2 (n - 1)$. For details concerning the function $h(\alpha; f_l, n, \nu)$, see Nelson (1982a, 1993).

You can provide the appropriate values of MSE and ν by

- specifying $\widehat{\sigma^2}$ with the MSE= option or with the variable _MSE_ in a LIMITS= data set
- specifying ν with the DFE= option or with the variable _DFE_ in a LIMITS= data set

In addition you can:

- Specify α with the ALPHA= option or with the variable _ALPHA_ in a LIMITS= data set. By default, $\alpha = 0.05$.
- Specify a constant nominal sample size $n_{ij} \equiv n$ for the decision limits in the balanced case with the LIMITN= option or with the variable _LIMITN_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify f_l with the LIMITK= option or with the variable _LIMITK_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify $\bar{\bar{X}}$ with the MEAN= option or with the variable _MEAN_ in a LIMITS= data set.

Output Data Sets

OUTLIMITS= Data Set

The OUTLIMITS= data set saves decision limits and decision limit parameters. The following variables can be saved:

Table 4.23 OUTLIMITS= Data Set

Variable	Description
ALPHA	significance level (α).
DFE	degrees of freedom for mean square error (ν).
GROUP	<i>group-variable</i> specified in the XCHART statement
INDEX	optional identifier for the decision limits specified with the OUTINDEX= option
LDLX	lower decision limit for group means
LIMITK	number of groups
LIMITN	group sample size associated with the decision limits
MEAN	weighted average of group means ($\bar{\bar{X}}$)
MSE	mean square error ($\widehat{\sigma^2}$).
TYPE	type (estimate or standard value) of _MEAN_ and _MSE_
UDLX	upper decision limit for group means
VAR	<i>response</i> specified in the XCHART statement

Notes:

1. In the unbalanced case, the special missing value V is assigned to the variables _LIMITN_, _LDLX_, and _UDLX_ to indicate that the decision limits vary with the group sample size.
2. Optional BY variables are saved in the OUTLIMITS= data set.

The OUTLIMITS= data set contains one observation for each *response* specified in the XCHART statement. For an example, see the section “[Saving Decision Limits](#)” on page 141.

OUTSUMMARY= Data Set

The OUTSUMMARY= data set saves group summary statistics. The following variables can be saved:

- the *group-variable*
- a group mean variable named by *response* suffixed with X
- a group sample size variable named by *response* suffixed with N
- a group standard deviation variable named by *response* suffixed with S

Given a *response* name that contains 32 characters, the procedure first shortens the name to its first 16 characters and its last 15 characters, and then it adds the suffix.

Group summary variables are created for each *response* specified in the XCHART statement. For example, consider the following statements:

```
proc anom data=Steel;
  xchart (Width Diameter)*Lot / outsummary=Summary;
run;
```

The data set Summary contains variables named Lot, WidthX, WidthS, WidthN, DiameterX, DiameterS, and DiameterN. Additionally, the following variables, if specified, are included:

- BY variables
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- ID variables
- `_PHASE_` (if the OUTPHASE= option is specified)

For an example of an OUTSUMMARY= data set, see the section “[Saving Summary Statistics for Groups](#)” on page 140.

OUTTABLE= Data Set

The OUTTABLE= data set saves group summary statistics, decision limits, and related information. The following variables can be saved:

Variable	Description
<code>_ALPHA_</code>	significance level (α)
<code>_EXLIM_</code>	decision limit exceeded (if any)
<code>group</code>	values of the group variable
<code>_LDLX_</code>	lower decision limit for group mean
<code>_LIMITN_</code>	nominal sample size associated with the decision limits
<code>_MEAN_</code>	central line
<code>_SUBN_</code>	group sample size
<code>_SUBX_</code>	group mean
<code>_UDLX_</code>	upper decision limit for group mean
<code>_VAR_</code>	<i>response</i> specified in the XCHART statement

In addition, the following variables, if specified, are included:

- BY variables
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- ID variables
- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified)

NOTE: The variable `_EXLIM_` is a character variable of length 8. The variable `_PHASE_` is a character variable of length 48. The variable `_VAR_` is a character variable whose length is no greater than 32. All other variables are numeric.

For an example, see the section “[Saving Decision Limits](#)” on page 141.

ODS Tables

The following table summarizes the ODS tables that you can request with the XCHART statement.

Table 4.24 ODS Tables Produced with the XCHART Statement

Table Name	Description	Options
XCHART	ANOM chart summary statistics	TABLE, TABLEALL, TABLEC, TABLEID, TABLEOUT,

ODS Graphics

Before you create ODS Graphics output, ODS Graphics must be enabled (for example, by using the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement). For more information about enabling and disabling ODS Graphics, see the section “Enabling and Disabling ODS Graphics” (Chapter 21, *SAS/STAT User’s Guide*). **NOTE:** In SAS/QC 12.1 the ANOM procedure does not support the creation of graphs that are editable with the ODS Graphics Editor.

The appearance of a graph produced with ODS Graphics is determined by the style associated with the ODS destination where the graph is produced. XCHART options used to control the appearance of traditional graphics are ignored for ODS Graphics output. [Options for Producing Graphs Using ODS Styles](#) lists options that can be used to control the appearance of graphs produced with ODS Graphics or with traditional graphics using ODS styles. [Options for ODS Graphics](#) lists options to be used exclusively with ODS Graphics. Detailed descriptions of these options are provided in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

When ODS Graphics is in effect, the XCHART statement assigns a name to the graph it creates. You can use this name to reference the graph when using ODS. The name is listed in [Table 4.25](#).

Table 4.25 ODS Graphics Produced by the XCHART Statement

ODS Graph Name	Plot Description
XChart	ANOM chart for means

See Chapter 3, “[SAS/QC Graphics](#),” for more information about ODS Graphics and other methods for producing charts.

Input Data Sets

DATA= Data Set

You can read raw data (response values) from a DATA= data set specified in the PROC ANOM statement. Each *response* specified in the XCHART statement must be a SAS variable in the DATA= data set. This variable provides measurements that must be grouped into group samples indexed by the *group-variable*. The *group-variable*, which is specified in the XCHART statement, must also be a SAS variable in the DATA= data set. Each observation in a DATA= data set must contain a value for each *response* and a value for the *group-variable*. If the i th group contains n_i items, there should be n_i consecutive observations for which the value of the *group-variable* is the index of the i th group. For example, if each group contains five items and there are 10 groups, the DATA= data set should contain 50 observations.

Other variables that can be read from a DATA= data set include

- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified)
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

By default, the ANOM procedure reads all of the observations in a DATA= data set. However, if the data set includes the variable `_PHASE_`, you can read selected groups of observations (referred to as *phases*) with the READPHASES= option.

For an example of a DATA= data set, see the section “[Creating ANOM Charts for Means from Response Values](#)” on page 135.

LIMITS= Data Set

You can read preestablished decision limits (or parameters from which the decision limits can be calculated) from a LIMITS= data set specified in the PROC ANOM statement. For example, the following statements read decision limit information from the data set Conlims:

```
proc anom data=Info limits=Conlims;
  xchart Weight*Batch;
run;
```

The LIMITS= data set can be an OUTLIMITS= data set that was created in a previous run of the ANOM procedure. Such data sets always contain the variables required for a LIMITS= data set; see [Table 4.23](#). The LIMITS= data set can also be created directly using a DATA step. When you create a LIMITS= data set, you must provide one of the following minimal combinations of variables:

- the variables `_LDLX_`, `_MEAN_`, and `_UDLX_`, which specify the decision limits directly
- the variables `_MEAN_` and `_MSE_`, with `_DFE_` recommended, which are used to calculate the decision limits according to the equations in the section “[Decision Limits](#)” on page 152

In addition, note the following:

- The variables `_VAR_` and `_GROUP_` are always required. These must be character variables whose lengths are no greater than 32.
- `_DFE_` is optional. The default is $\nu = N - k$, and in the case of equal group sizes, $\nu = k(n - 1)$.
- `_MSE_` is optional if `_LDLX_` and `_UDLX_` are specified; otherwise it is required.
- `_LDLX_` and `_UDLX_` must be specified together; otherwise their values are computed.
- `_ALPHA_` is optional but is recommended in order to maintain a complete set of decision limit information. The default value is 0.05.
- `_LIMITK_` is optional. The default value is k , the number of groups. A group must have at least one non-missing value ($n_i \geq 1$) and there must be at least one group with $n_i \geq 2$. If specified, `_LIMITK_` overrides the value of k .
- `_LIMITN_` is optional. The default value is the common group size (n), in the balanced case $n_i \equiv n$. If specified, `_LIMITN_` overrides the value of n .
- The variable `_TYPE_` is optional, but is recommended to maintain a complete set of decision limit information. The variable `_TYPE_` must be a character variable of length 8. Valid values are 'ESTIMATE,' 'STANDARD,' 'STDMEAN,' and 'STDRMS.' The default is 'ESTIMATE.'
- The variable `_INDEX_` is required if you specify the `READINDEX=` option; this must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 48.
- BY variables are required if specified with a BY statement.

SUMMARY= Data Set

You can read group summary statistics from a `SUMMARY=` data set specified in the `PROC ANOM` statement. This enables you to reuse `OUTSUMMARY=` data sets that have been created in previous runs of the ANOM procedure or to read output data sets created with SAS summarization procedures, such as `PROC MEANS`.

A `SUMMARY=` data set used with the `XCHART` statement must contain the following:

- the *group-variable*
- a group mean variable for each *response*
- a group sample size variable for each *response*
- a group standard deviation variable for each *response*

The names of the group mean, group range, and group sample size variables must be the *response* name concatenated with the suffix characters *X*, *S*, and *N*, respectively.

For example, consider the following statements:

```
proc anom summary=Summary;
  xchart (Weight Yieldstrength)*Batch;
run;
```

The data set `Summary` must include the variables `Batch`, `WeightX`, `WeightS`, `WeightN`, `YieldstrengthX`, `YieldstrengthS`, and `YieldstrengthN`. Note that if you specify a *response* name that contains 32 characters, the names of the summary variables must be formed from the first 16 characters and the last 15 characters of the *response* name, suffixed with the appropriate character.

Other variables that can be read from a `SUMMARY=` data set include

- `_PHASE_` (if the `READPHASES=` option is specified)
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

By default, the ANOM procedure reads all of the observations in a `SUMMARY=` data set. However, if the data set includes the variable `_PHASE_`, you can read selected groups of observations (referred to as *phases*) by specifying the `READPHASES=` option.

For an example of a `SUMMARY=` data set, see the section “[Creating ANOM Charts for Means from Group Summary Data](#)” on page 137.

TABLE= Data Set

You can read summary statistics and decision limits from a `TABLE=` data set specified in the PROC ANOM statement. This enables you to reuse an `OUTTABLE=` data set created in a previous run of the ANOM procedure. Because the ANOM procedure simply displays the information in a `TABLE=` data set, you can use `TABLE=` data sets to create specialized ANOM charts.

The following table lists the variables required in a `TABLE=` data set used with the XCHART statement:

Table 4.26 Variables Required in a `TABLE=` Data Set

Variable	Description
<i>group-variable</i>	values of the <i>group-variable</i>
<code>_LDLX_</code>	lower decision limit for mean
<code>_LIMITN_</code>	nominal sample size associated with the decision limits
<code>_MEAN_</code>	central line
<code>_SUBN_</code>	group sample size
<code>_SUBX_</code>	group mean
<code>_UDLX_</code>	upper decision limit for mean

Other variables that can be read from a `TABLE=` data set include

- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables
- `_PHASE_` (if the `READPHASES=` option is specified). This variable must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 48.
- `_VAR_`. This variable is required if more than one *response* is specified or if the data set contains information for more than one *response*. This variable must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 32.

For an example of a `TABLE=` data set, see the section “[Saving Decision Limits](#)” on page 141.

Axis Labels

You can specify axis labels by assigning labels to particular variables in the input data set, as summarized in the following table:

Axis	Input Data Set	Variable
Horizontal	all	<i>group-variable</i>
Vertical	<code>DATA=</code>	<i>response</i>
Vertical	<code>SUMMARY=</code>	group mean variable
Vertical	<code>TABLE=</code>	<code>_SUBX_</code>

Missing Values

An observation read from a `DATA=`, `SUMMARY=`, or `TABLE=` data set is not analyzed if the value of the group variable is missing. For a particular response variable, an observation read from a `DATA=` data set is not analyzed if the value of the response variable is missing. Missing values of response variables generally lead to unequal group sample sizes. For a particular response variable, an observation read from a `SUMMARY=` or `TABLE=` data set is not analyzed if the values of any of the corresponding summary variables are missing.

Examples: XCHART Statement

This section provides advanced examples of the XCHART statement.

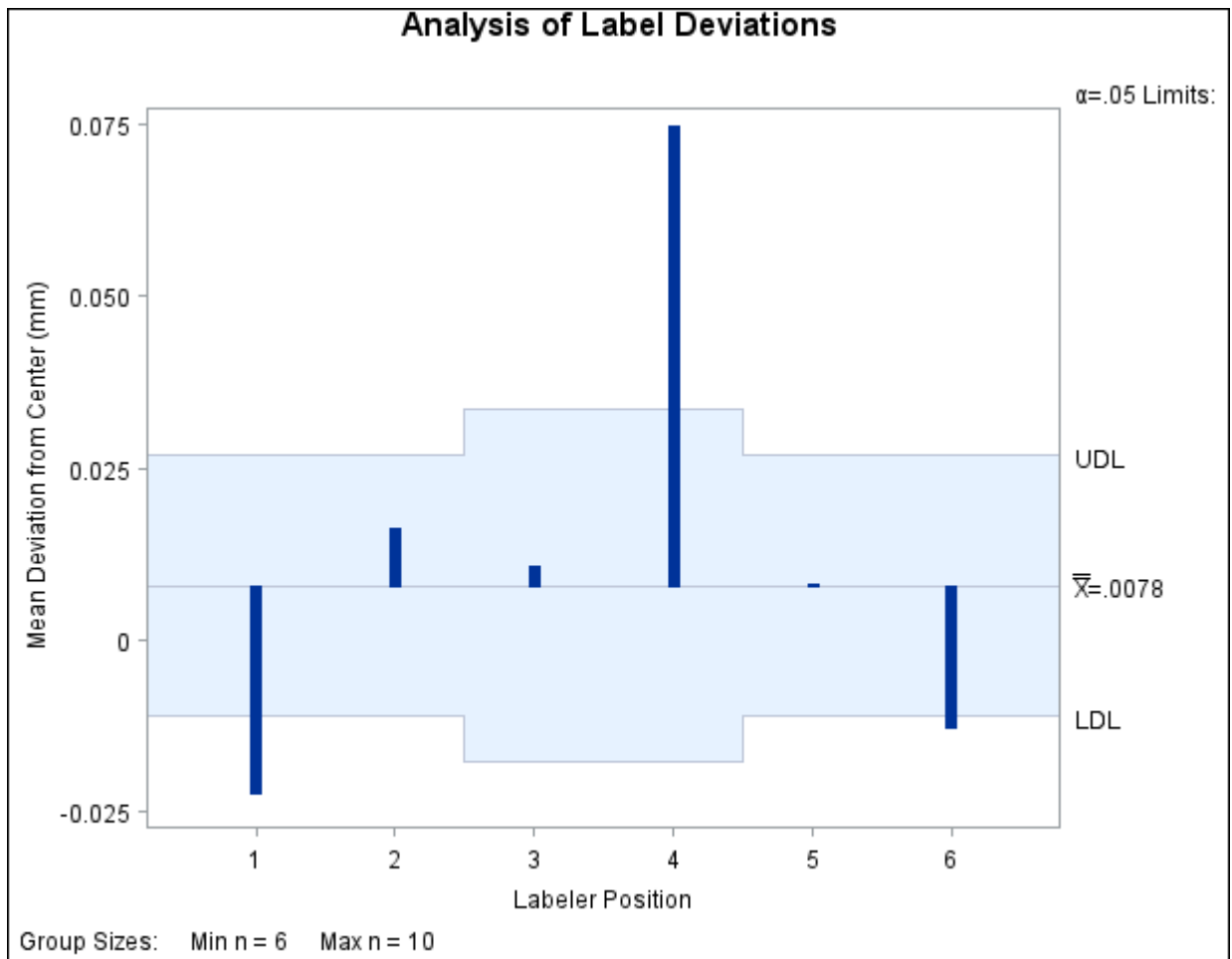
Example 4.4: ANOM Charts with Unequal Group Sizes

Consider the example described in “Creating ANOM Charts for Means from Response Values” on page 135. Suppose that four of the 10 measurements were missing for the third and fourth labeler positions. The following statements create a SAS data set named LabelDev2, which contains the resulting deviation measurements: *See ANMXEX1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
data LabelDev2;
  input Position @;
  do i = 1 to 5;
    input Deviation @;
    output;
  end;
  drop i;
  datalines;
1 -0.0239 -0.0285 -0.0300 -0.0043 -0.0362
1 -0.0422 -0.0014 -0.0647 0.0094 -0.0016
2 -0.0201 -0.0273 0.0227 -0.0332 0.0366
2 0.0438 0.0556 0.0098 0.0564 0.0182
3 -0.0073 0.0285 . . -0.0139
3 . 0.0357 0.0235 . -0.0020
4 0.0669 0.1073 . . 0.0755
4 . 0.0561 0.0899 . 0.0530
5 0.0368 0.0036 0.0374 0.0116 -0.0074
5 0.0250 -0.0080 0.0302 -0.0015 -0.0464
6 0.0049 -0.0384 -0.0204 -0.0049 -0.0120
6 0.0071 -0.0308 0.0017 -0.0285 -0.0070
;
```

The following statements create the ANOM chart shown in [Output 4.4.1](#):

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Analysis of Label Deviations';
proc anom data=LabelDev2;
  xchart Deviation*Position;
  label Deviation = 'Mean Deviation from Center (mm)';
  label Position = 'Labeler Position';
run;
```

Output 4.4.1 ANOM Chart with Unequal Group Sizes

Note that the decision limits are automatically adjusted for the varying group sizes. The legend reports the minimum and maximum group sizes.

Example 4.5: ANOM for a Two-Way Classification

See ANMXEX2 in the SAS/QC Sample Library

A chemical engineer is interested in the effects of two factors, position and depth, on the concentration of a cleaning solution; refer to Ramig (1983) for details concerning the use of ANOM in a two-way classification such as this. The engineer is interested in the following questions:

1. Are there significant group or interaction effects due to position or depth?
2. Assuming a main effect is significant, which levels are significantly different from the overall mean and in which direction?

There are five positions and three depths. The engineer runs a two-way factorial experiment with two replications per cell. The following statements create a data set named *Cleaning*, which provides the concentration measurements for the $5 \times 3 \times 2 = 30$ observations.

```

data cleaning;
  do position = 1 to 5;
    do depth = 1 to 3;
      do rep = 1 to 2;
        input concentration @@;
        output;
      end;
    end;
  end;
datalines;
15 16 15 14 19 5
15 16 14 14 0 8
19 15 16 16 11 8
18 16 19 15 8 14
15 12 19 15 8 11
;
;

```

In order to test for main effects and an interaction effect, the following statements use the GLM procedure:

```

ods graphics off;
proc glm data=cleaning;
  class position depth;
  model concentration = position depth position*depth;
run;

```

The results are shown in [Output 4.5.1](#):

Output 4.5.1 GLM Results

Analysis of Label Deviations					
The GLM Procedure					
Dependent Variable: concentration					
Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	14	390.4666667	27.8904762	2.21	0.0694
Error	15	189.0000000	12.6000000		
Corrected Total	29	579.4666667			
R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	concentration Mean		
0.673838	26.22893	3.549648	13.53333		

Output 4.5.1 continued

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
position	4	50.4666667	12.6166667	1.00	0.4374
depth	2	281.6666667	140.8333333	11.18	0.0011
position*depth	8	58.3333333	7.2916667	0.58	0.7802

The results in [Output 4.5.1](#) show no significant interaction effect³ and a significant main effect due to depth. Since no interaction effect is present, you can use analysis of means to evaluate the effect of each factor as if two separate experiments had been run to determine the effect of each factor. In other words, the analysis of means is done twice, once for each factor. However, each analysis must be based on the mean square error ($\widehat{\sigma^2} = 12.6$) and the degrees of freedom for error ($\nu = 15$) from the two-way analysis of variance. These values must be specified since the ANOM procedure assumes a one-way layout by default for computing the decision limits.

The following statements create the ANOM chart for the effect of position shown in [Output 4.5.2](#):

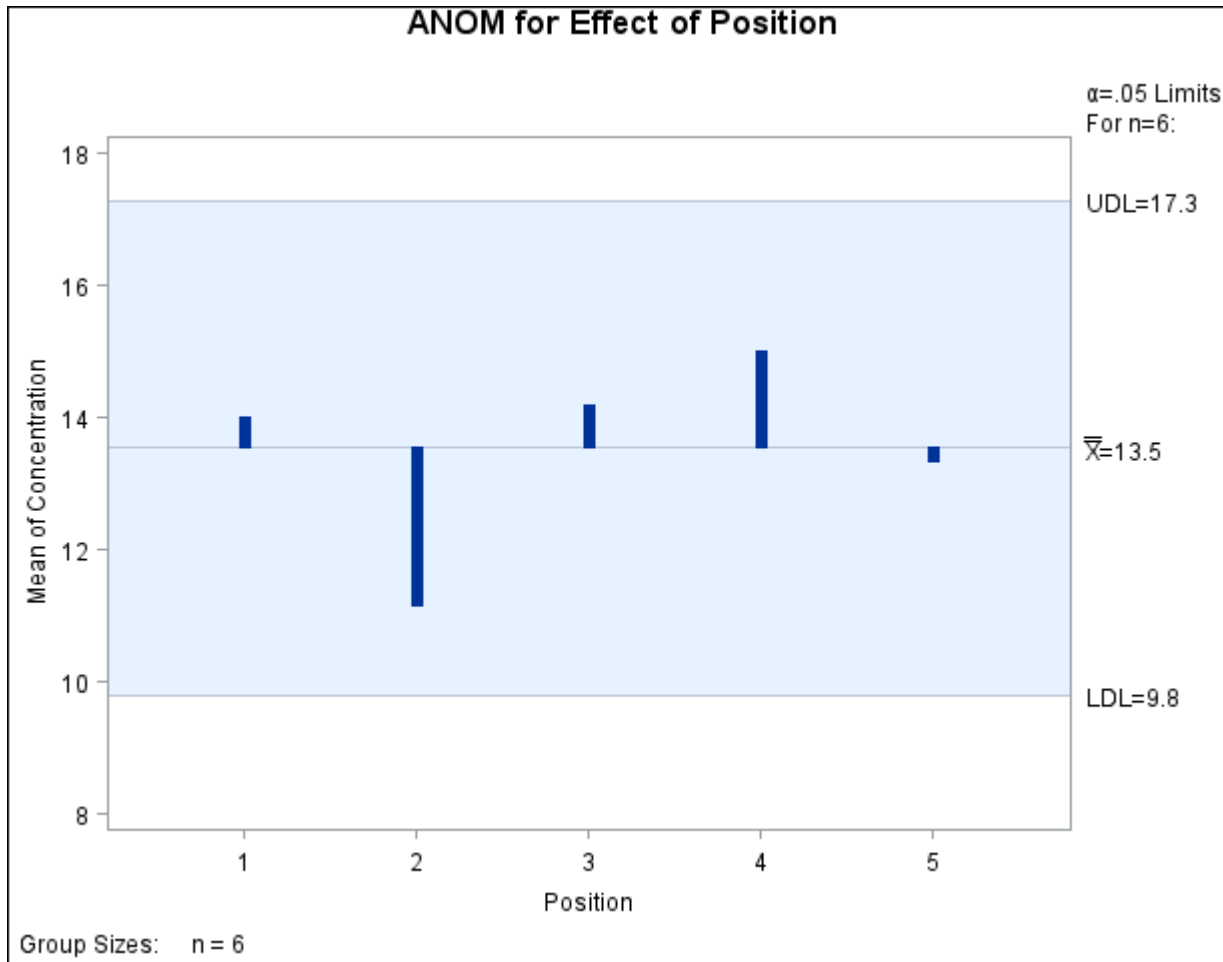
```

title "ANOM for Effect of Position";
proc anom data=cleaning;
  xchart concentration * position / mse      = 12.6
                                   dfe       = 15
                                   outtable = posmain;

  label position      = 'Position'
        concentration = 'Mean of Concentration';
run;
```

The MSE= and DFE= options are used to specify $\widehat{\sigma^2}$ and ν respectively. See the section “[Constructing ANOM Charts for Two-Way Layouts](#)” on page 153 for how the specified values are used to compute the decision limits. The OUTTABLE= option stores the output data set PosMain, which can be used to create a combined chart for the two factors.

³See [Example 4.7](#) for an example that discusses the use of ANOM for the cell means when an interaction effect is present.

Output 4.5.2 ANOM for Effect of Position

Each point on the ANOM chart represents the average response for a particular level of position. In this case, all of the points are between the upper decision limit (UDL) and the lower decision limit (LDL). This is not surprising considering the fact that the main effect of Position was not significant in the ANOVA.

In order to create the ANOM chart for the effect of depth, the response must be sorted by depth.

```
proc sort data=cleaning out=cleaning2;
  by depth;
run;
```

Note that for the previous chart, the measurements were sorted by Position in the original data set.

The following statements create the chart for depth:

```

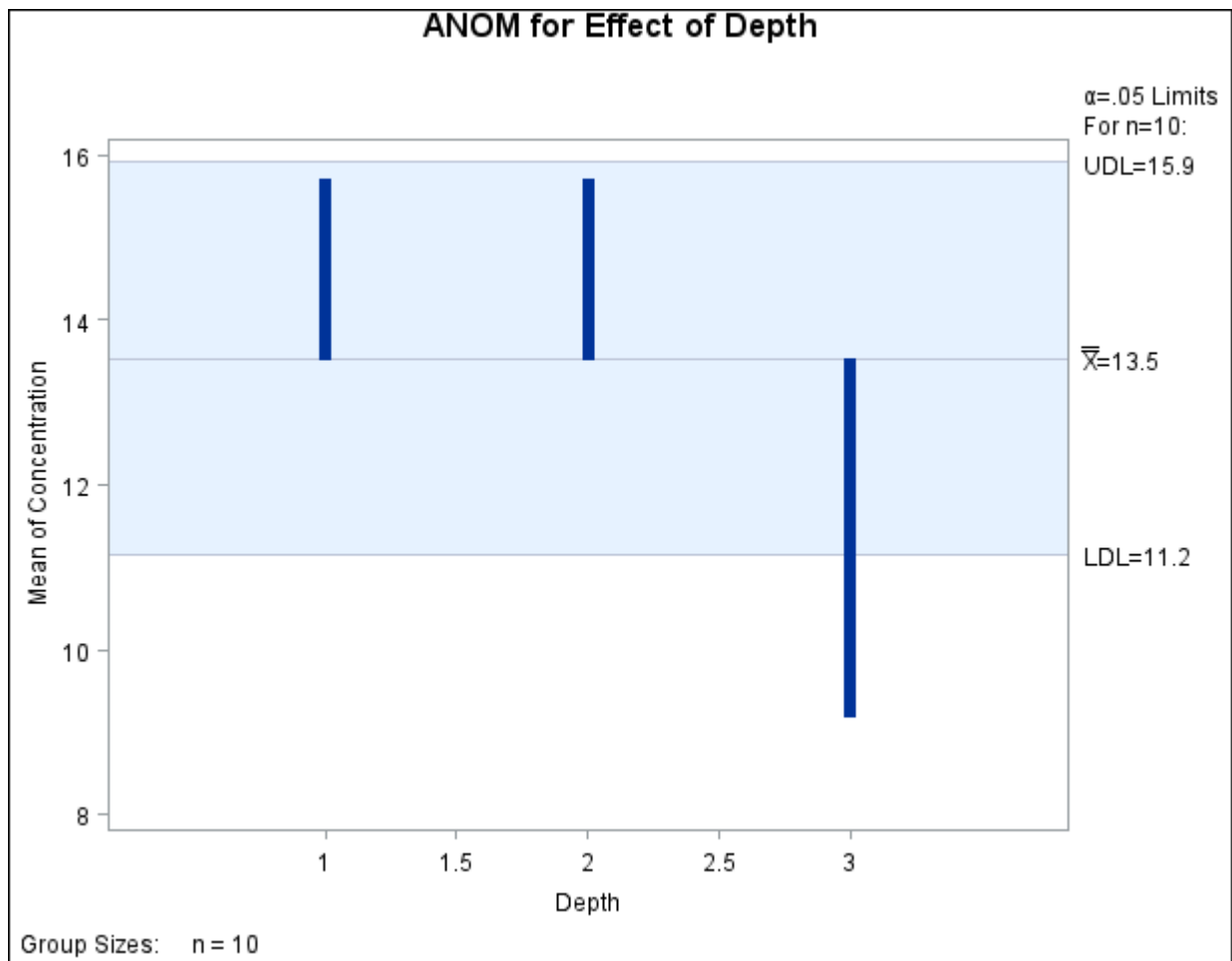
title "ANOM for Effect of Depth";
proc anom data=cleaning2;
  xchart concentration * depth / mse      = 12.6
                                dfe      = 15
                                outtable = depmain;

  label depth      = 'Depth'
        concentration = 'Mean of Concentration';
run;

```

This produces the chart shown in [Output 4.5.3](#): The OUTTABLE= option stores the output data set depmain, which can be used to create a combined chart for the two factors.

Output 4.5.3 ANOM for Effect of Depth



Since the average concentration for Depth 3 is less than the lower decision limit, you can conclude that the average response for Depth 3 is significantly less than the overall mean.

Example 4.6: ANOM Charts Using LIMITS= Data Set

In [Example 4.5](#), statistics from a two-way ANOVA were passed to the ANOM procedure using options in order to compute the decision limits for the factor effects. This example shows how you can pass the statistics in a LIMITS= data set using the variables `_MSE_` and `_DFE_`. *See ANMXEX4 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

The GLM output in [Output 4.5.1](#) provides the statistics. The following statements save the results from PROC GLM in the data sets `MyFit`, `MyMeans`, and `MyOverAll`:

```
ods select FitStatistics ModelANOVA OverAllANOVA;
ods output FitStatistics = MyFit
           ModelANOVA    = MyLimits
           OverAllANOVA  = MyOverAll;

proc glm data=cleaning;
  class position depth;
  model concentration = position depth position*depth;
run;
```

The results of PROC GLM are identical to the results in [Output 4.5.1](#).

The following statements create a LIMITS= data set to be used to create an ANOM chart for the effect of Position:

```
data ANOMParms;
  keep _var_ _group_ _alpha_ _mean_;
  length _var_ _group_ $ 14;
  set MyFit (rename=(Dependent=_var_ DepMean =_mean_));
  _group_ = 'position';
  _alpha_ = 0.05;
run;

data ANOMParms;
  merge ANOMParms
        MyLimits (where=(source='position')
                  keep = source DF);
  _limitk_ = DF+1;
  drop source DF;
  merge MyOverAll (where=(source='Error')
                  keep = source df ms
                  rename=( df = _dfe_ ms = _mse_));
  drop source;
  merge MyOverAll (where=(source='Corrected Total')
                  keep = source DF);
  _limitn_ = (DF+1)/_limitk_;
  drop source DF;
run;
```

The data set `ANOMParms` contains a complete set of parameters, as shown in [Output 4.6.1](#). Note these are the same values specified in the options for [Example 4.5](#).

Output 4.6.1 Data Set ANOMParms

Parameters for ANOM for Effect of Position							
var	_group_	_mean_	_alpha_	_limitk_	_dfe_	_mse_	_limitn_
concentration	position	13.53333	0.05	5	15	12.6000000	6

The following statements read the parameters in ANOMParms to create an ANOM chart for the effect of position:

```

title "ANOM for Effect of Position";
proc anom data=cleaning limits=ANOMParms;
  xchart concentration * position /outtable = postable;
  label position      = 'Position'
        concentration = 'Mean of Concentration';
run;

```

The chart produced is identical to the one in [Output 4.5.2](#). Note that the procedure creates a TABLE= input data set postable. You can use postable to create a combined chart for the two factors position and depth.

You can create a LIMITS= data set ANOMParmsB for the factor depth by using the above code and substituting 'depth' for the _group_ variable. You can use the OUTTABLE= statement to store the TABLE= input data set for depth as deptable. The resulting data set ANOMParmsB is shown in [Output 4.6.2](#):

Output 4.6.2 Data Set ANOMParmsB

ANOM for Effect of Position								
O b s	v a r	g	m	a	l	d	m	i
		r	e	p	i	f	s	m
		o	a	h	t	e	e	i
		u	n	a	k			n
		p						
1	concentration	depth	13.53333	0.05	3	15	12.6000000	10

Example 4.7: ANOM for Cell Means in Presence of Interaction

See ANMXEX6 in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

This example illustrates the use of analysis of means in an experiment with two factors where an interaction effect is present. The following data set cleaninginteract is a modified version of the data set Cleaning, which includes an interaction effect for position and depth.

Consider the following data set `cleaninginteract`:

```
data cleaninginteract;
  do position = 1 to 5;
    do depth = 1 to 3;
      do rep = 1 to 2;
        input concentration @@;
        output;
      end;
    end;
  end;
datalines;
15 16 15 14 19 5
15 16 14 14 0 1
19 15 16 16 11 8
18 16 24 23 8 14
15 12 23 24 8 11
;
```

The following statements use PROC GLM to test for an interaction:

```
ods graphics off;
proc glm data=cleaninginteract;
  class position depth;
  model concentration = position depth position*depth;
run;
```

The analysis of variance results in [Output 4.7.1](#) indicate a significant interaction between position and depth.

Output 4.7.1 GLM Results

ANOM for Effect of Position					
The GLM Procedure					
Dependent Variable: concentration					
Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	14	885.666667	63.261905	6.66	0.0004
Error	15	142.500000	9.500000		
Corrected Total	29	1028.166667			
R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	concentration Mean		
0.861404	21.75676	3.082207	14.16667		

Output 4.7.1 *continued*

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
position	4	169.0000000	42.2500000	4.45	0.0144
depth	2	515.4666667	257.7333333	27.13	<.0001
position*depth	8	201.2000000	25.1500000	2.65	0.0496

Since an interaction effect is present, an appropriate way to analyze the data is to create an ANOM chart for the cell means.

In order to create the chart you first need to compute the cell means and a new *group* variable which designates the cells. The following statements use PROC MEANS for this purpose.

```
proc means data=cleaninginteract n mean std;
  class position depth;
  var concentration;
  types position*depth;
  output out=cellmeans mean=concentrationX std=concentrationS;
run;
data cellmeans; set cellmeans;
  rename _FREQ_ = concentrationN;
  pos = put(position, z1.);
  dep = put(depth, z1.);
  cell = cat('P',pos, 'D', dep);
  drop _TYPE_ pos dep;
run;
```

The cell means are stored in the data set cellmeans shown in [Output 4.7.2](#):

Output 4.7.2 Data Set cellmeans

ANOM for Effect of Position					
The MEANS Procedure					
Analysis Variable : concentration					
position	depth	N Obs	N	Mean	Std Dev
1	1	2	2	15.5000000	0.7071068
	2	2	2	14.5000000	0.7071068
	3	2	2	12.0000000	9.8994949
2	1	2	2	15.5000000	0.7071068
	2	2	2	14.0000000	0
	3	2	2	0.5000000	0.7071068
3	1	2	2	17.0000000	2.8284271
	2	2	2	16.0000000	0
	3	2	2	9.5000000	2.1213203
4	1	2	2	17.0000000	1.4142136
	2	2	2	23.5000000	0.7071068
	3	2	2	11.0000000	4.2426407
5	1	2	2	13.5000000	2.1213203
	2	2	2	23.5000000	0.7071068
	3	2	2	9.5000000	2.1213203

Output 4.7.2 *continued*

ANOM for Effect of Position					
position	depth	concentration N	concentration X	concentration S	cell
1	1	2	15.5	0.70711	P1D1
1	2	2	14.5	0.70711	P1D2
1	3	2	12.0	9.89949	P1D3
2	1	2	15.5	0.70711	P2D1
2	2	2	14.0	0.00000	P2D2
2	3	2	0.5	0.70711	P2D3
3	1	2	17.0	2.82843	P3D1
3	2	2	16.0	0.00000	P3D2
3	3	2	9.5	2.12132	P3D3
4	1	2	17.0	1.41421	P4D1
4	2	2	23.5	0.70711	P4D2
4	3	2	11.0	4.24264	P4D3
5	1	2	13.5	2.12132	P5D1
5	2	2	23.5	0.70711	P5D2
5	3	2	9.5	2.12132	P5D3

The data set `cellmeans` has the structure of a SUMMARY= input data set for the ANOM procedure. For details concerning a SUMMARY= data set, see the section “[Creating ANOM Charts for Means from Group Summary Data](#)” on page 137.

The following statements use `cellmeans` to create the ANOM chart for the cell means using SUMMARY= option:

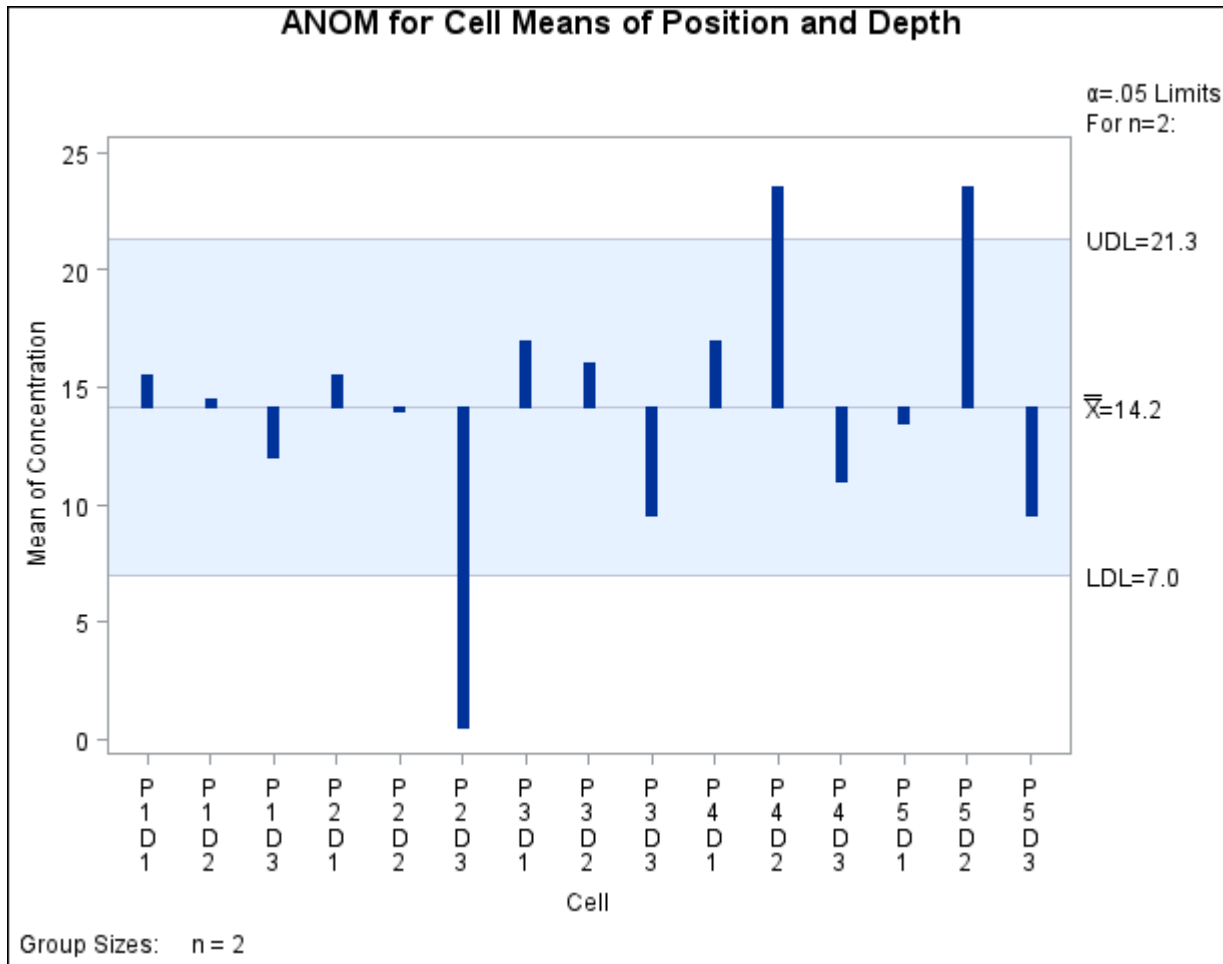
```

title "ANOM for Cell Means of Position and Depth";
proc ANOM summary = cellmeans;
  xchart concentration * cell / turnhlabels;
  label concentrationX = 'Mean of Concentration';
  label cell          = 'Cell';
run;

```

The chart is shown in [Output 4.7.3](#):

Output 4.7.3 ANOM for Cell Means of Position and Depth



The chart shows that the cell means for P2D3, P4D2, and P5D2 are significantly different from the average concentration level.

INSET Statement: ANOM Procedure

Overview: INSET Statement

The INSET statement enables you to enhance an ANOM chart by adding a box or table (referred to as an *inset*) of summary statistics directly to the graph. An inset can display statistics calculated by the ANOM procedure or arbitrary values provided in a SAS data set.

Note that an INSET statement by itself does not produce a display but must be used in conjunction with a chart statement.

You can use options in the INSET statement to

- specify the position of the inset
- specify a header for the inset table
- specify graphical enhancements, such as background colors, text colors, text height, text font, and drop shadows

Getting Started: INSET Statement

This section introduces the INSET statement with examples that illustrate commonly used options. Complete syntax for the INSET statement is presented in the section “[Syntax: INSET Statement](#)” on page 181.

Displaying Summary Statistics on an ANOM Chart

See ANMIN1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library A manufacturing engineer carries out a study to determine the source of excessive variation in the positioning of labels on shampoo bottles.⁴ A labeling machine removes bottles from the line, attaches the labels, and returns the bottles to the line. There are six positions on the machine, and the engineer suspects that one or more of the position heads might be faulty.

A sample of 60 bottles, 10 per position, is run through the machine. For each bottle, the deviation of each label is measured in millimeters, and the machine position is recorded. The following statements create a SAS data set named `LabelDeviations`, which contains the deviation measurements for the 60 bottles:

⁴This example is based on a case study described by Hansen (1990).

```

data LabelDeviations;
  input Position @;
  do i = 1 to 5;
    input Deviation @;
    output;
  end;
  drop i;
  datalines;
1 -0.02386 -0.02853 -0.03001 -0.00428 -0.03623
1 -0.04222 -0.00144 -0.06466 0.00944 -0.00163
2 -0.02014 -0.02725 0.02268 -0.03323 0.03661
2 0.04378 0.05562 0.00977 0.05641 0.01816
3 -0.00728 0.02849 -0.04404 -0.02214 -0.01394
3 0.04855 0.03566 0.02345 0.01339 -0.00203
4 0.06694 0.10729 0.05974 0.06089 0.07551
4 0.03620 0.05614 0.08985 0.04175 0.05298
5 0.03677 0.00361 0.03736 0.01164 -0.00741
5 0.02495 -0.00803 0.03021 -0.00149 -0.04640
6 0.00493 -0.03839 -0.02037 -0.00487 -0.01202
6 0.00710 -0.03075 0.00167 -0.02845 -0.00697
;

```

The following statements generate an ANOM chart from the LabelDeviations data. An INSET statement is used to display the mean square error (MSE) and the number of groups outside of the decision limits (NOUT) on the chart:

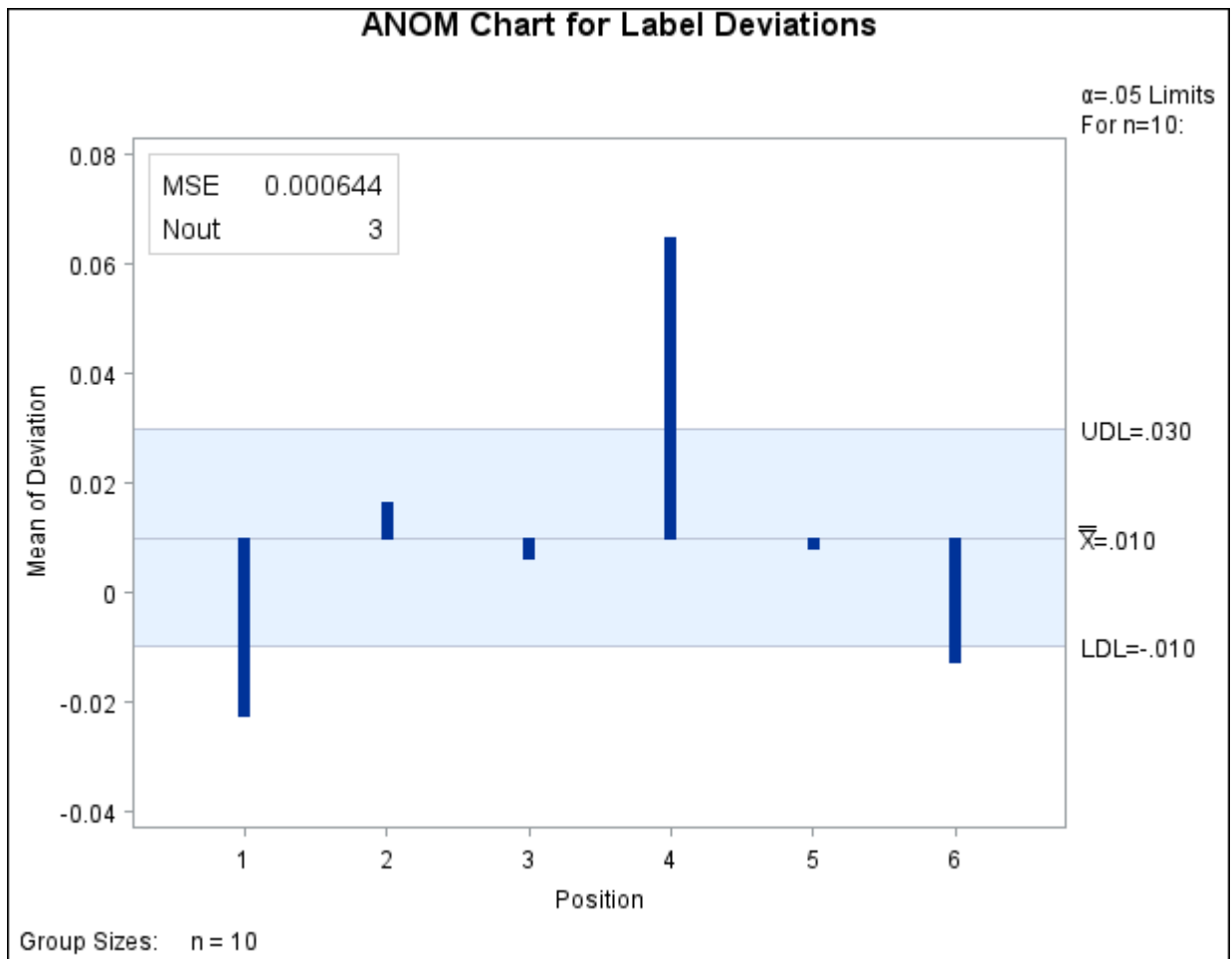
```

ods graphics off;
title 'ANOM Chart for Label Deviations';
proc anom data=LabelDeviations;
  xchart Deviation*Position;
  inset mse nout /
    height = 3;
run;

```

The resulting ANOM chart is displayed in [Figure 4.28](#). The INSET statement immediately follows the chart statement that creates the graphical display (in this case, the XCHART statement). Specify the keywords for inset statistics (such as ALPHA) immediately after the word INSET. The inset statistics appear in the order in which you specify the keywords. The HEIGHT= option on the INSET statement specifies the text height used to display the statistics in the inset.

A complete list of keywords that you can use with the INSET statement is provided in “[Summary of INSET Keywords](#)” on page 182. Note that the set of keywords available for a particular display may depend on both the chart statement that precedes the INSET statement and the options that you specify in the chart statement.

Figure 4.28 An ANOM Chart with an Inset

The following examples illustrate options commonly used for enhancing the appearance of an inset.

Formatting Values and Customizing Labels

See ANMIN2 in the SAS/QC Sample Library By default, each inset statistic is identified with an appropriate label, and each numeric value is printed using an appropriate format. However, you may want to provide your own labels and formats. For example, in Figure 4.28 the default format used for the MSE prints an excessive number of decimal places. In the inset produced by the following statements, the unwanted decimal places are eliminated and the default MSE label is replaced by one specified by the user:

```
ods graphics on;
title 'ANOM Chart for Label Deviations';
proc anom data=LabelDeviations;
  xchart Deviation*Position / odstitle=title;
  inset mse='Mean Square Error' (7.5) nout;
run;
```

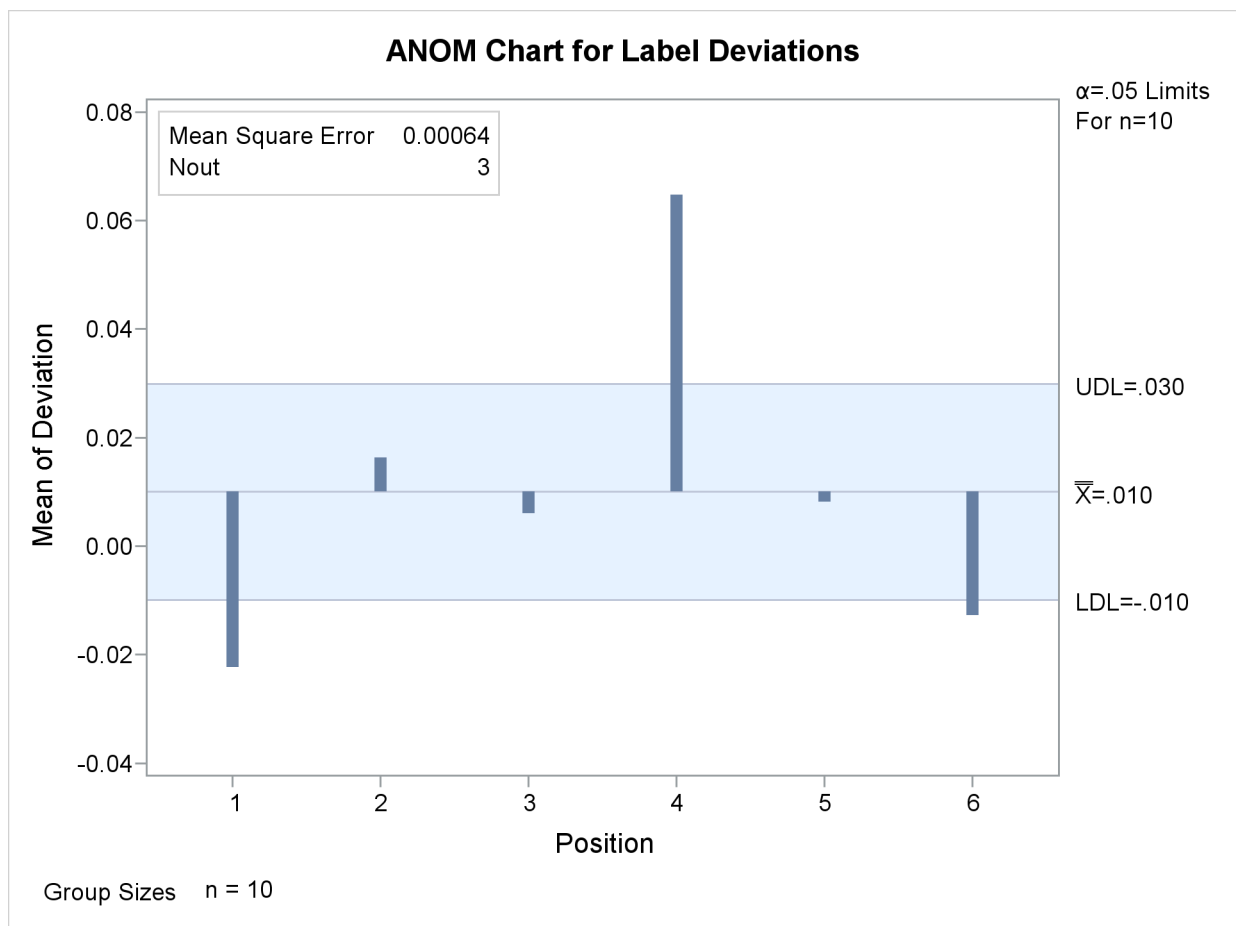
The ODS GRAPHICS ON statement specified before the PROC ANOM statement enables ODS Graphics, so the chart is created using ODS Graphics instead of traditional graphics.

The resulting ANOM chart is displayed in [Figure 4.29](#). You can provide your own label by specifying the keyword for that statistic followed by an equal sign (=) and the label in quotes. The label can have up to 24 characters.

The format 7.5 specified in parentheses after the MSE keyword displays the statistic with a field width of seven and five decimal places. In general, you can specify any numeric SAS format in parentheses after an inset keyword. You can also specify a format to be used for all the statistics in the INSET statement with the FORMAT= option (see [Figure 4.30](#)). For more information about SAS formats, refer to *SAS Formats and Informats: Reference*.

Note that if you specify both a label and a format for a statistic, the label must appear before the format.

Figure 4.29 Formatting Values and Customizing Labels in an Inset



Adding a Header and Positioning the Inset

See ANMIN3 in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

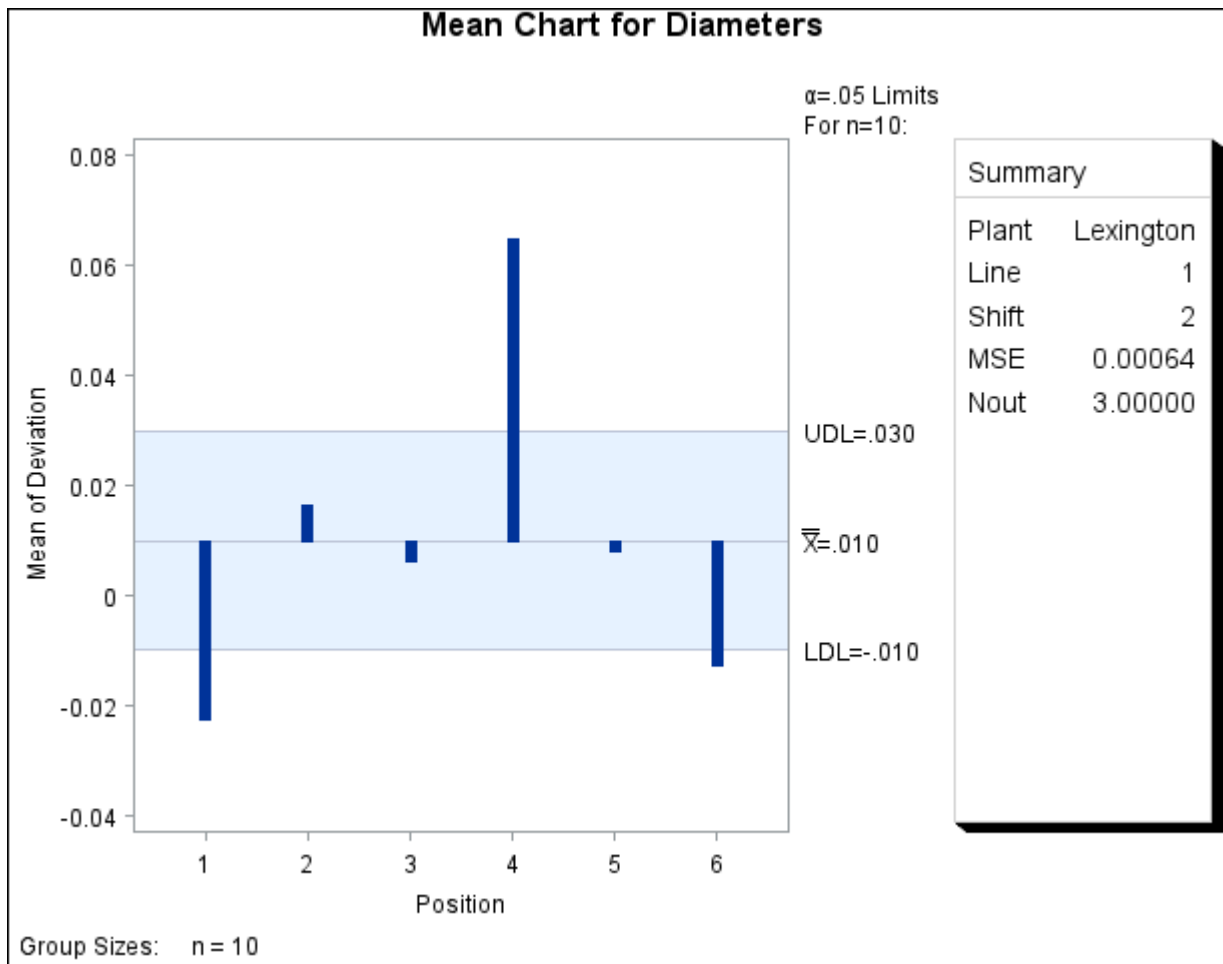
In the previous examples, the insets are displayed in the upper left corners of the plots, the default position for insets added to ANOM charts. You can control the inset position with the POSITION= option. In addition, you can display a header at the top of the inset with the HEADER= option. The following statements create a data set to be used with the INSET DATA= keyword and the chart shown in Figure 4.30:

```
data Location;
  length _LABEL_ $ 10 _VALUE_ $ 12;
  input _LABEL_ _VALUE_ &;
  datalines;
Plant      Lexington
Line       1
Shift      2
;

ods graphics off;
title 'Mean Chart for Diameters';
proc anom data=LabelDeviations;
  xchart Deviation*Position;
  inset data=Location mse nout /
    format      = 8.5
    position    = rm
    cshadow     = black
    height      = 3
    header      = 'Summary';
run;
```

The header (in this case, *Summary*) can be up to 40 characters. POSITION=RM is specified to position the inset in the right margin. For more information about positioning, see “[Details: INSET Statement](#)” on page 187. The CSHADOW= option is used to display a drop shadow on this inset. The *options*, such as HEADER=, POSITION=, and CSHADOW=, are specified after the slash (/) in the INSET statement. For more details on INSET statement options, see “[Dictionary of Options](#)” on page 184.

Note that the contents of the data set Location appear before other statistics in the inset. The position of the DATA= keyword in the keyword list determines the position of the data set’s contents in the inset. The FORMAT= option applies format 8.5 to the statistics listed in the INSET statement. Note that the format does not apply to the values from the Location data set. You can associate a format with the _VALUE_ variable in the data set to format those values.

Figure 4.30 Adding a Header and Repositioning the Inset

Syntax: INSET Statement

The syntax for the INSET statement is as follows:

INSET *keyword-list* *</ options>* ;

You can use any number of INSET statements in the ANOM procedure. Each INSET statement produces a separate inset and must follow one of the chart statements. The inset appears on every panel (page) produced by the last chart statement preceding it. The statistics are displayed in the order in which they are specified. The following statements produce an ANOM boxchart with two insets and an ANOM chart for means with one inset.

```
proc anom data=LabelDeviations;
  boxchart Deviation*Position;
    inset alpha mse dfe;
    inset ldl mean udl;
  xchart Deviation*Position;
    inset ngroups nmin nmax;
run;
```

The statistics displayed in an inset are computed for a specific response variable using observations for the current BY group. For example, in the following statements, there are two response variables (Weight and Diameter) and a BY variable (Location). If there are three different locations (levels of Location), then a total of six ANOM charts are produced. The statistics in each inset are computed for a particular variable and location. The labels in the inset are the same for each ANOM chart.

```
proc anom data=Axles;
  by Location;
  xchart (Weight Diameter)*Batch;
  inset alpha mse dfe;
run;
```

The components of the INSET statement are described as follows.

keyword-list

can include any of the *keywords* listed in “[Summary of INSET Keywords](#)” on page 182. By default, inset statistics are identified with appropriate labels, and numeric values are printed using appropriate formats. However, you can provide customized labels and formats. You provide the customized label by specifying the *keyword* for that statistic followed by an equal sign (=) and the label in quotes. Labels can have up to 24 characters. You provide the numeric format in parentheses after the *keyword*. Note that if you specify both a label and a format for a statistic, the label must appear before the format. For an example, see “[Formatting Values and Customizing Labels](#)” on page 178.

options

appear after the slash (/) and control the appearance of the inset. For example, the following INSET statement uses two appearance *options* (POSITION= and CTEXT=):

```
inset n nmin nmax / position=ne ctext=yellow;
```

The POSITION= option determines the location of the inset, and the CTEXT= option specifies the color of the text of the inset.

See “[Summary of Options](#)” on page 183 for a list of all available *options*, and “[Dictionary of Options](#)” on page 184 for detailed descriptions. Note the difference between *keywords* and *options*; *keywords* specify the information to be displayed in an inset, whereas *options* control the appearance of the inset.

Summary of INSET Keywords

All keywords available with the ANOM procedure’s INSET statement request a single statistic in an inset, except for the DATA= keyword. The DATA= keyword specifies a SAS data set containing (label, value) pairs to be displayed in an inset. The data set must contain the variables `_LABEL_` and `_VALUE_`. `_LABEL_` is a character variable whose values provide labels for inset entries. `_VALUE_` can be character or numeric, and provides values displayed in the inset. The label and value from each observation in the DATA= data set occupy one line in the inset. [Figure 4.30](#) shows an inset containing entries from a DATA= data set.

Table 4.27 Summary Statistics

Keyword	Description
ALPHA	significance level
DATA=	(label, value) pairs from <i>SAS-data-set</i>
DFE	degrees of freedom
LDL	lower decision limit
MEAN	weighted average of group means
MSE	mean square error
N	nominal group size
NGROUPS	number of groups
NHIGH	number of groups above upper decision limit
NLOW	number of groups below lower decision limit
NMAX	maximum group size
NMIN	minimum group size
NOBS	total number of observations
NOUT	total number of groups outside decision limits
RMSE	root mean square error
UDL	upper decision limit

You can use the keywords in [Table 4.28](#) only when producing ODS Graphics output. The labels for the statistics use Greek letters.

Table 4.28 Keywords Specific to ODS Graphics Output

Keyword	Description
UALPHA	probability of Type 1 error
UMU	weighted average of group means

Summary of Options

The following table lists the INSET statement options. For complete descriptions, see “[Dictionary of Options](#)” on page 184.

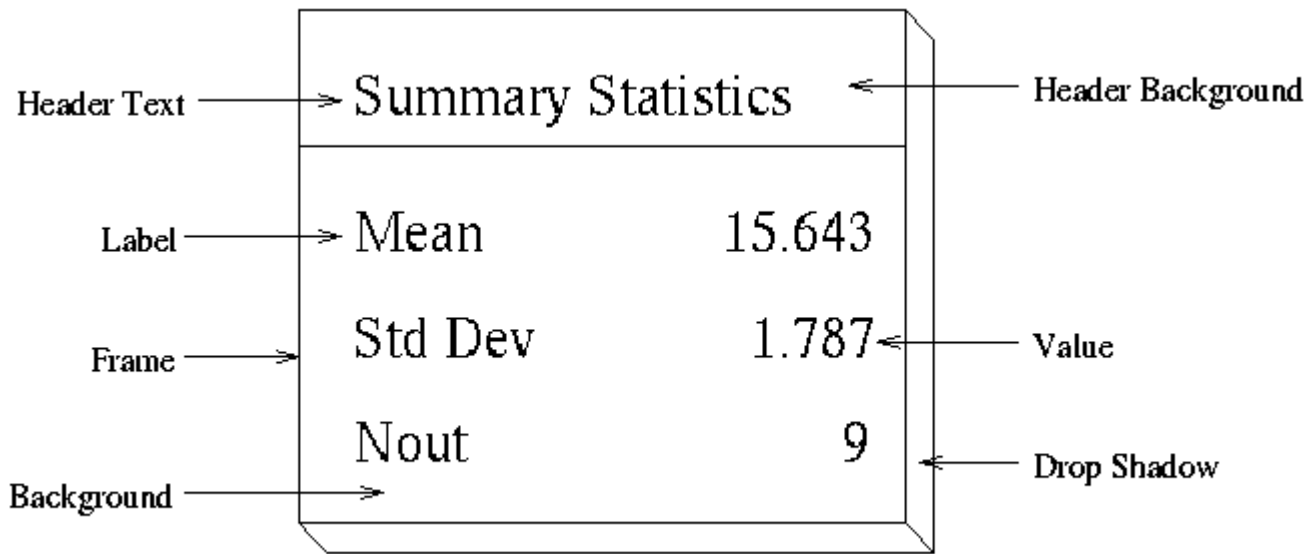
Table 4.29 INSET Options

Option	Description
CFILL= <i>color</i> BLANK	specifies color of inset background
CFILLH= <i>color</i>	specifies color of header background
CFRAME= <i>color</i>	specifies color of frame
CHEADER= <i>color</i>	specifies color of header text
CSHADOW= <i>color</i>	specifies color of drop shadow
CTEXT= <i>color</i>	specifies color of inset text
DATA	specifies data units for POSITION=(<i>x</i> , <i>y</i>) coordinates
FONT= <i>font</i>	specifies font of text
FORMAT= <i>format</i>	specifies format of values in inset
HEADER='string'	specifies header text
HEIGHT= <i>value</i>	specifies height of inset text
HTRANSPARENCY= <i>value</i>	specifies transparency of inset header background
NOFRAME	suppresses frame around inset
TRANSPARENCY= <i>value</i>	specifies transparency of inset background
POSITION= <i>position</i>	specifies position of inset
REFPOINT=BR BL TR TL	specifies reference point of inset positioned with POSITION=(<i>x</i> , <i>y</i>) coordinates

Dictionary of Options

The following entries provide detailed descriptions of options for the INSET statement. The marginal notes *Traditional Graphics* and *ODS Graphics* identify options that apply only to traditional graphics and ODS Graphics output, respectively. Terms used in this section are illustrated in Figure 4.31.

Figure 4.31 The Inset

**CFILL=***color* | **BLANK**

specifies the color of the background (including the header background if you do not specify the CFILLH= option). *Traditional Graphics*

If you do not specify the CFILL= option, then by default, the background is empty. This means that items that overlap the inset (such as needles representing group data or decision limits) show through the inset. If you specify any value for the CFILL= option, then overlapping items no longer show through the inset. Specify CFILL=BLANK to leave the background uncolored and also to prevent items from showing through the inset.

CFILLH=*color*

specifies the color of the header background. By default, if you do not specify a CFILLH= color, the CFILL= color is used. *Traditional Graphics*

CFRAME=*color*

specifies the color of the frame. By default, the frame is the same color as the axis of the plot. *Traditional Graphics*

CHEADER=*color*

specifies the color of the header text. By default, if you do not specify a CHEADER= color, the CTEXT= color is used. *Traditional Graphics*

CSHADOW=*color***CS=***color*

specifies the color of the drop shadow. See Figure 4.30 for an example. By default, if you do not specify the CSHADOW= option, a drop shadow is not displayed. *Traditional Graphics*

CTEXT=color**CT=color***Traditional Graphics*

specifies the color of the text. By default, the inset text color is the same as the other text on the plot.

DATA

specifies that data coordinates are to be used in positioning the inset with the POSITION= option. The DATA option is available only when you specify POSITION= (x, y), and it must be placed immediately after the coordinates (x, y). For details, see the entry for the POSITION= option or “Positioning the Inset Using Coordinates” on page 189. See Figure 4.33 for an example.

FONT=font*Traditional Graphics*

specifies the font of the text. By default, the font is SIMPLEX if the inset is located in the interior of the plot, and the font is the same as the other text displayed on the plot if the inset is located in the exterior of the plot.

FONT=SMALL*ODS Graphics*

changes the fonts used in the inset. By default, the font associated with the GraphLabelText style element is used for the inset header and that associated with the GraphValueText style element is used for text in the body of the inset. When you specify FONT=SMALL, the GraphValueText font is used in the header and the GraphDataText font is used in the inset body.

FORMAT=format

specifies a format for all the values displayed in an inset. If you specify a format for a particular statistic, then this format overrides the format you specified with the FORMAT= option.

HEADER= 'string'

specifies the header text. The *string* cannot exceed 40 characters. If you do not specify the HEADER= option, no header line appears in the inset.

HEIGHT=value*Traditional Graphics*

specifies the height of the text in screen percent units.

HEIGHT=SMALL*ODS Graphics*

reduces the size of the text in the inset. By default, the GraphLabelText style element determines the size of inset header text and the GraphValueText style element determines the size of text in the body of the inset. When you specify HEIGHT=SMALL, the GraphValueText size is used for the inset header and the GraphDataText size is used in the inset body.

HTRANSPARENCY=value*ODS Graphics*

specifies the inset header background transparency for ODS Graphics output. The *value* must be between 0 and 1, where 0 is completely opaque and 1 is completely transparent. The default inset header background transparency is 0.65.

NOFRAME

suppresses the frame drawn around the text.

POSITION=*position***POS=*position***

determines the position of the inset. The *position* can be a compass point keyword, a margin keyword, or a pair of coordinates (x, y). You can specify coordinates in axis percent units or axis data units. For more information, see “[Details: INSET Statement](#)” on page 187. By default, POSITION=NW, which positions the inset in the upper left (northwest) corner of the display.

REFPOINT=BR | BL | TR | TL**RP=BR | BL | TR | TL**

specifies the reference point for an inset that is positioned by a pair of coordinates with the POSITION= option. Use the REFPOINT= option with POSITION= coordinates. The REFPOINT= option specifies which corner of the inset frame you want positioned at coordinates (x, y). The keywords BL, BR, TL, and TR represent bottom left, bottom right, top left, and top right, respectively. See [Figure 4.34](#) for an example. The default is REFPOINT=BL.

If you specify the position of the inset as a compass point or margin keyword, the REFPOINT= option is ignored. For more information, see “[Positioning the Inset Using Coordinates](#)” on page 189.

TRANSPARENCY=*value*

specifies the inset background transparency for ODS Graphics output. The *value* must be between 0 and 1, where 0 is completely opaque and 1 is completely transparent. The default inset background transparency is 0.05. *ODS Graphics*

Details: INSET Statement

This section provides details on three different methods of positioning the inset using the POSITION= option. With the POSITION= option, you can specify

- compass points
- keywords for margin positions
- coordinates in data units or percent axis units

Positioning the Inset Using Compass Points

You can specify the eight compass points N, NE, E, SE, S, SW, W, and NW as keywords for the POSITION= option. The following statements create the display in [Figure 4.32](#), which demonstrates all eight compass positions. The default is NW. *See ANMIN4 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

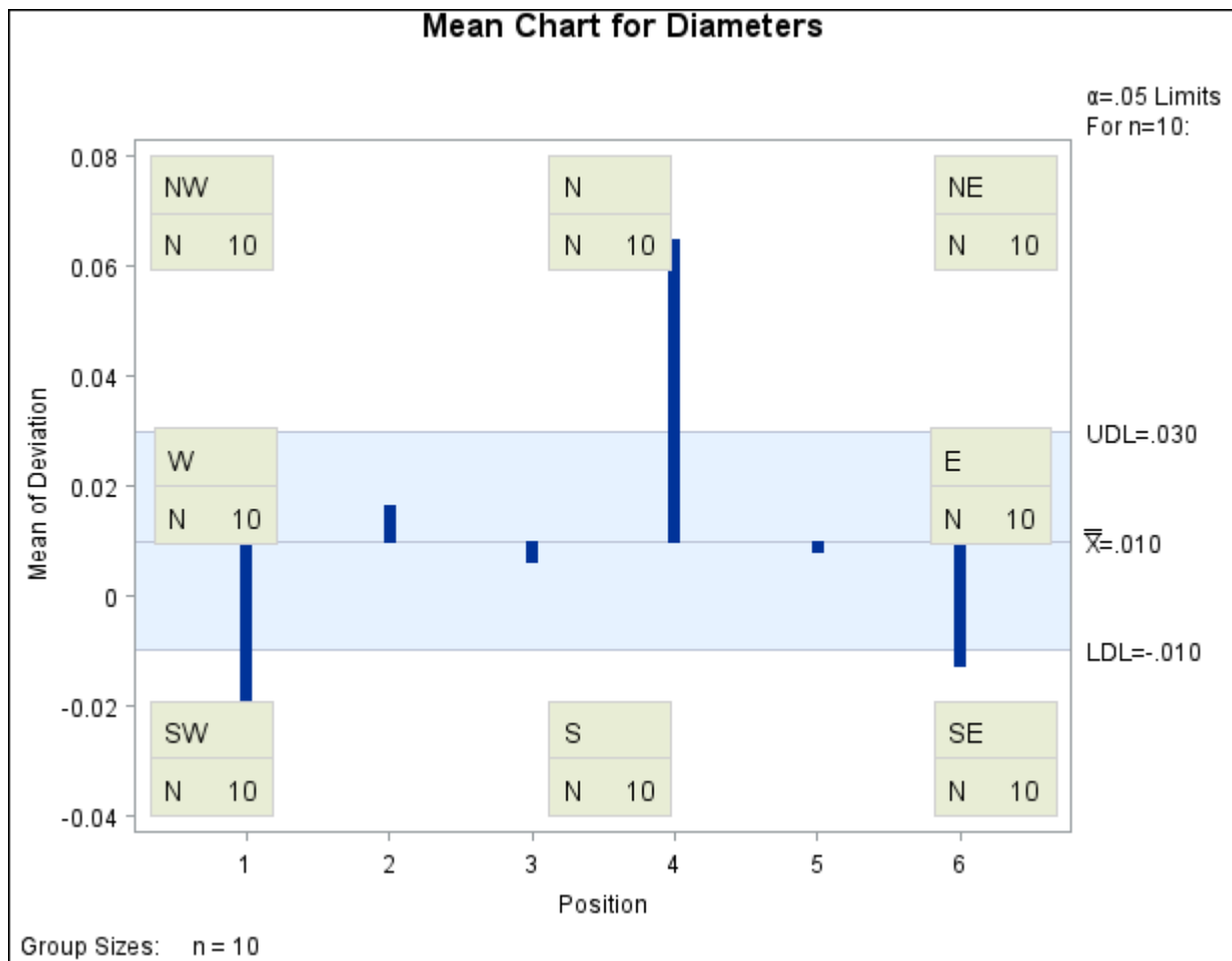
```
ods graphics off;
title 'Mean Chart for Diameters';
proc anom data=LabelDeviations;
  xchart Deviation*Position;
  inset n / height=3 cfill=ywh header='NW' pos=nw;
  inset n / height=3 cfill=ywh header='N ' pos=n ;
```

```

inset n / height=3 cfill=ywh header='NE' pos=ne;
inset n / height=3 cfill=ywh header='E ' pos=e ;
inset n / height=3 cfill=ywh header='SE' pos=se;
inset n / height=3 cfill=ywh header='S ' pos=s ;
inset n / height=3 cfill=ywh header='SW' pos=sw;
inset n / height=3 cfill=ywh header='W ' pos=w ;
run;

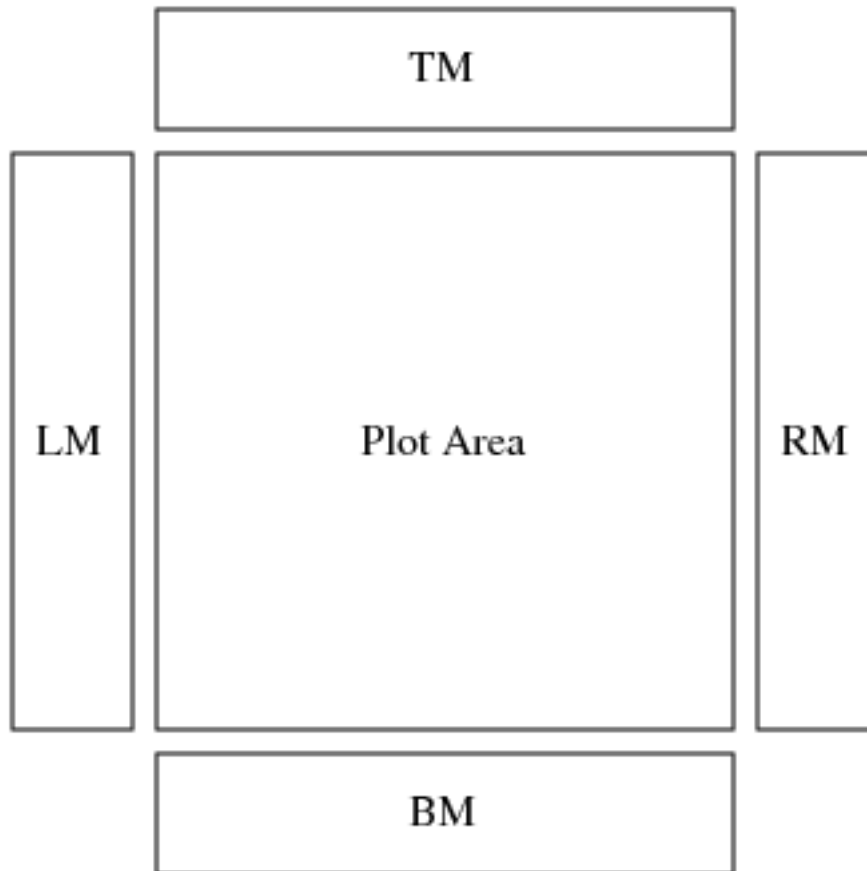
```

Figure 4.32 Insets Positioned Using Compass Points



Positioning the Inset in the Margins

Using the INSET statement you can also position an inset in one of the four margins surrounding the plot area using the margin keywords LM, RM, TM, or BM, as illustrated in Figure 4.7.4.

Output 4.7.4 Positioning Insets in the Margins

For an example of an inset placed in the right margin, see [Figure 4.30](#). Margin positions are recommended if a large number of statistics are listed in the INSET statement. If you attempt to display a lengthy inset in the interior of the plot, it is likely that the inset will collide with the data display.

Positioning the Inset Using Coordinates

You can also specify the position of the inset with coordinates: `POSITION= (x, y)`. The coordinates can be given in axis percent units (the default) or in axis data units.

See ANMIN5 in the SAS/QC Sample Library

Data Unit Coordinates

If you specify the `DATA` option immediately following the coordinates, the inset is positioned using axis data units. For example, the following statements place the bottom left corner of the inset at 2 on the horizontal axis and 0.04 on the vertical axis:

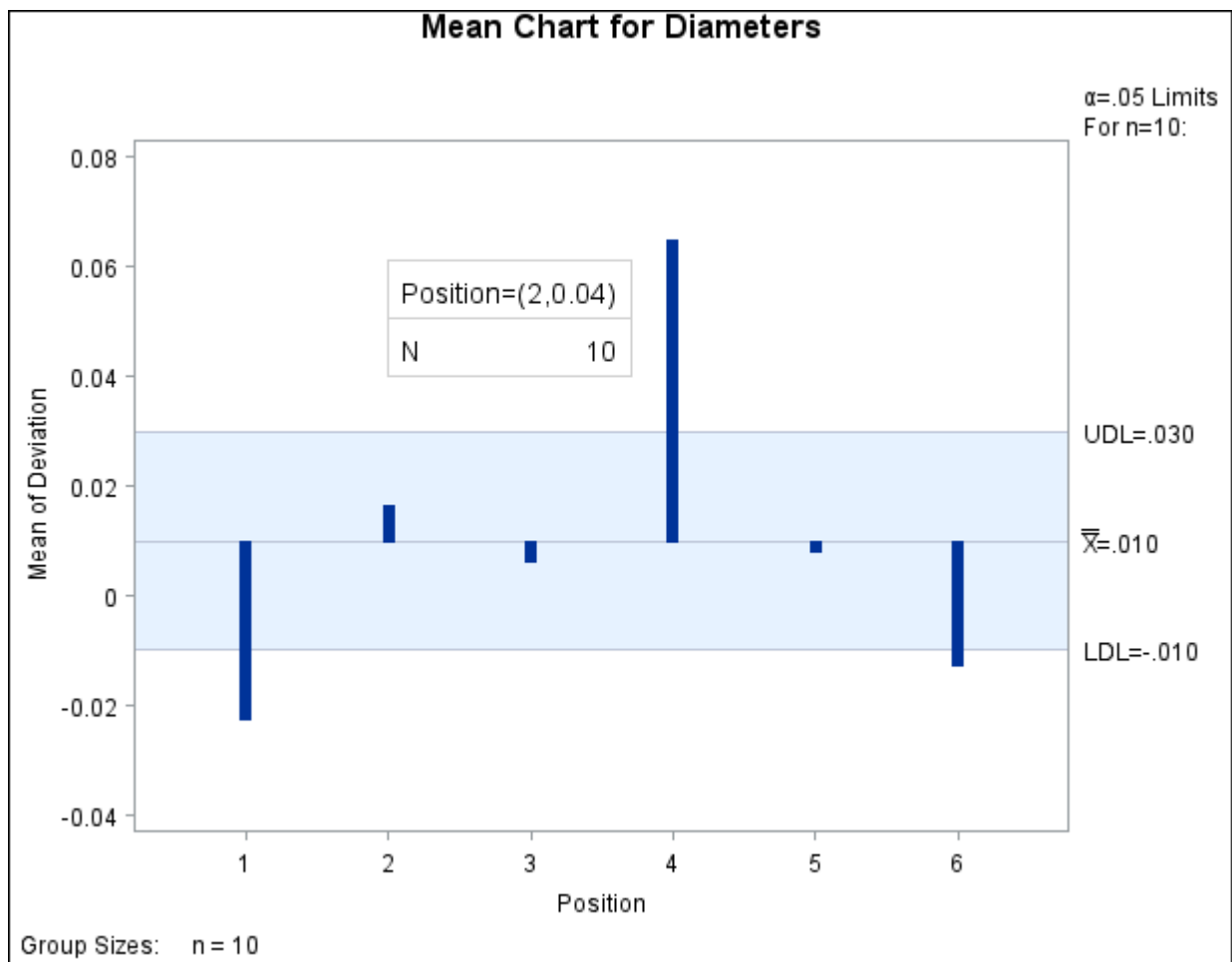
```

title 'Mean Chart for Diameters';
proc anom data=LabelDeviations;
  xchart Deviation*Position;
  inset n /
    header   = 'Position=(2,0.04) '
    height   = 3
    position = (2,0.04) data;
run;

```

The ANOM chart is displayed in [Figure 4.33](#). By default, the specified coordinates determine the position of the bottom left corner of the inset. You can change this reference point with the REFPOINT= option, as in the next example.

Figure 4.33 Inset Positioned Using Data Unit Coordinates



Axis Percent Unit Coordinates

If you do not use the DATA option, the inset is positioned using axis percent units. The coordinates of the bottom left corner of the display are (0,0), while the upper right corner is (100,100). For example, the following statements create an ANOM chart with two insets, both positioned using coordinates in axis percent units:

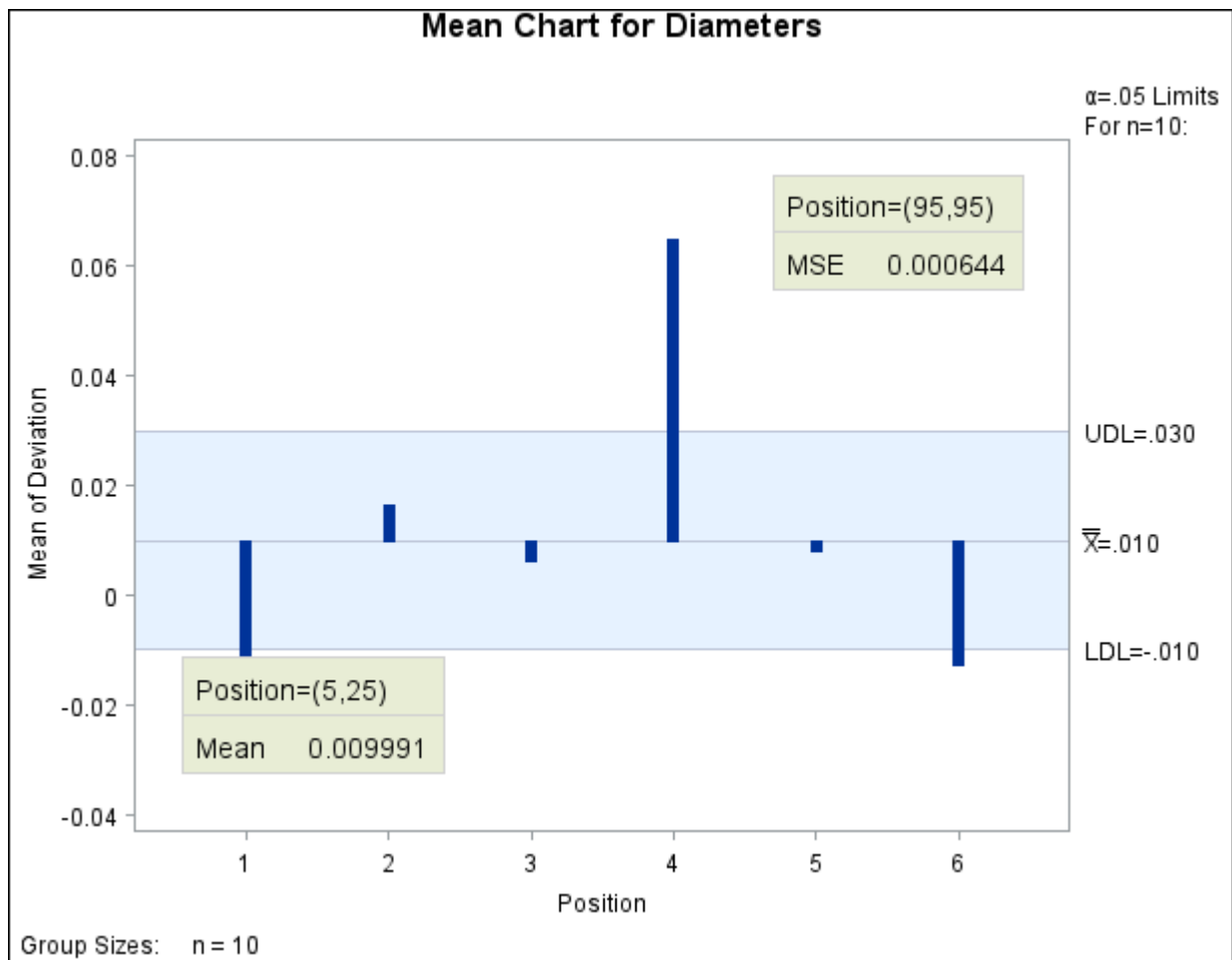
```

title 'Mean Chart for Diameters';
proc anom data=LabelDeviations;
  xchart Deviation*Position;
  inset mean / position = (5,25)
             header   = 'Position=(5,25) '
             height   = 3
             cfill    = ywh
             refpoint = tl;
  inset mse / position = (95,95)
             header   = 'Position=(95,95) '
             height   = 3
             cfill    = ywh
             refpoint = tr;
run;

```

The display is shown in Figure 4.34. Notice that the REFPOINT= option is used to determine which corner of the inset is to be placed at the coordinates specified with the POSITION= option. The first inset has REFPOINT=TL, so the top left corner of the inset is positioned 5% of the way across the horizontal axis and 25% of the way up the vertical axis. The second inset has REFPOINT=TR, so the top right corner of the inset is positioned 95% of the way across the horizontal axis and 95% of the way up the vertical axis. Note also that coordinates in axis percent units must be *between* 0 and 100.

Figure 4.34 Inset Positioned Using Axis Percent Unit Coordinates



Dictionary of ANOM Chart Statement Options

This chapter provides detailed descriptions of options that you can specify in the following chart statements:

- BOXCHART
- PCHART
- UCHART
- XCHART

Options that are common to the ANOM and SHEWHART procedures are listed in the “Summary of Options” section in the chapters for each chart statement. They are described in detail in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018

Options are specified after the slash (/) in a chart statement. For example, to place the label “Mean” on the center line of an ANOM chart, you can use the XSYMBOL= option as follows:

```
proc anom data=Measures;
  xchart Length*Sample / xsymbol='Mean';
run;
```

The options described in this chapter are listed alphabetically. For tables of options organized by function, see the “Summary of Options” sections in the chapters for the various chart statements.

Unless indicated otherwise, the options listed here are available with every chart statement. The marginal note *Traditional Graphics* identifies options that apply only to traditional graphics output.

ALPHA=*value*

specifies the probability of a Type I error.

CINFILL=*color* | **EMPTY** | **NONE**

specifies the color for the area inside the decision limits. By default, this area filled with an appropriate color from the ODS style. You can specify the keyword EMPTY or NONE to leave the area between the decision limits unfilled.

CLIMITS=*color*

Traditional Graphics

specifies the color for the decision limits, the central line, and related labels.

DFE=*n*

specifies the degrees of freedom *n* associated with the root mean square error.

GROUPN=*value*

GROUPN=*variable*

specifies the group sizes as a constant *value* or as the values of a variable in the DATA= data set. The GROUPN= option is available only in the PCHART and UCHART statements. You must specify GROUPN= in a PCHART or UCHART statement when your input data set is a DATA= data set.

If you specify multiple *responses* in a chart statement, the GROUPN= option is used with all of the *responses* listed.

LDLLABEL='label'

specifies a label for the lower decision limit in the ANOM chart. The label can be of length 16 or less. Enclose the label in quotes. The default label is of the form LDL=value if the decision limit has a fixed value; otherwise, the default label is LDL. A related option is UDLLABEL=.

LIMITK=k

specifies the number of groups for computing decision limits.

LIMITN=n

specifies either a nominal sample size for fixed decision limits or varying limits.

LIMLABSUBCHAR='c'

specifies a substitution character *c* for labels provided as quoted strings with the LDLLABEL=, UDLLABEL=, PSYMBOL=, USYMBOL=, and XSYMBOL= options. The substitution character must appear in the label. When the label is displayed on the chart, the character is replaced with the value of the corresponding decision limit or center line, provided that this value is constant across groups. Otherwise, the default label for a varying decision limit or center line is displayed.

LLIMITS=linetype

specifies the line type for decision limits.

Traditional Graphics

MEAN=value

specifies the (known) mean of the response. This value is used for each response specified in the chart statement.

MSE=value

specifies the mean square error.

NDECIMAL=

specifies the number of digits to the right of decimal place in default labels for decision limits and central line

NOCTL

suppresses display of the central line.

NOLDL

suppresses display of the lower decision limit.

NOLIMITLABEL

suppresses labels for the decision limits and central line.

NOLIMIT0

suppresses display of the lower decision limit if it is 0.

NOLIMIT1

suppresses display of the upper decision limit if it is 1 (100%).

NOLIMITS

suppresses display of the decision limits.

NOLIMITSFRAME

suppresses the default frame around decision limit information when multiple sets of decision limits are read from a LIMITS= data set.

NOLIMITSLEGEND

suppresses the decision limits legend.

NONEEDLES

suppresses the needles connecting points to the center line.

NOREADLIMITS

specifies that the decision limits for each *responde* listed in the chart statement are *not* to be read from the LIMITS= data set specified in the PROC ANOM statement. There are two basic methods of displaying decision limits: calculating decision limits from the data and reading decision limits from a LIMITS= data set. If you specify a LIMITS= data set but want the decision limits to be calculated from the data, specify the NOREADLIMITS option.

NOUDL

suppresses display of the upper decision limit.

OUTSUMMARY=SAS-data-set**OUT=SAS-data-set****OUTHISTORY=SAS-data-set**

creates an output data set that contains group summary statistics. You can use an OUTSUMMARY= data set as a SUMMARY= input data set in a subsequent run of the procedure. You cannot request an OUTSUMMARY= data set if the input data set is a TABLE= data set. See “Output Data Sets” in the chapter for the chart statement in which you are interested.

P=

specifies the weighted average of group proportions.

PSYMBOL='label'

specifies the label for the central line on an ANOM *p* chart.

READINDEXES=

reads multiple sets of decision limits for each *response* from a LIMITS= data set.

TYPE=

identifies parameters as estimates or standard values and specifies value of _TYPE_ in the OUTLIMITS= data set.

U=

specifies the weighted average of group rates.

UDLLABEL=

specifies the label for the upper decision limit.

USYMBOL='label'

specifies the label for the central line on an ANOM *u* chart.

WLIMITS=

specifies the width for the decision limits and central line.

Traditional Graphics

XSYMBOL='label'

specifies the label for the central line on an ANOM chart or ANOM boxchart.

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Chapter 5

The CAPABILITY Procedure

Contents

Introduction: CAPABILITY Procedure	201
Learning about the CAPABILITY Procedure	203
PROC CAPABILITY and General Statements	204
Overview: CAPABILITY Procedure	204
Getting Started: CAPABILITY Procedure	206
Computing Descriptive Statistics	206
Computing Capability Indices	208
Syntax: CAPABILITY Procedure	210
BY Statement	210
FREQ, WEIGHT, and ID Statements	211
Graphical Enhancement Statements	212
PROC CAPABILITY Statement	212
CLASS Statement	223
SPEC Statement	225
Details: CAPABILITY Procedure	228
Input Data Sets	229
Output Data Set	231
Descriptive Statistics	233
Signed Rank Statistic	236
Tests for Normality	236
Percentile Computations	239
Robust Estimators	241
Computing the Mode	244
Assumptions and Terminology for Capability Indices	244
Standard Capability Indices	245
Specialized Capability Indices	249
Missing Values	256
ODS Tables	256
Examples: CAPABILITY Procedure	258
Example 5.1: Reading Specification Limits	258
Example 5.2: Enhancing Reference Lines	262
Example 5.3: Displaying a Confidence Interval for Cpk	263
CDFPLOT Statement: CAPABILITY Procedure	265
Overview: CDFPLOT Statement	265
Getting Started: CDFPLOT Statement	266
Creating a Cumulative Distribution Plot	266

Syntax: CDFPLOT Statement	267
Summary of Options	268
Dictionary of Options	273
Details: CDFPLOT Statement	280
ODS Graphics	280
Examples: CDFPLOT Statement	281
Example 5.4: Fitting a Normal Distribution	281
Example 5.5: Using Reference Lines with CDF Plots	283
COMPHISTOGRAM Statement: CAPABILITY Procedure	285
Overview: COMPHISTOGRAM Statement	285
Getting Started: COMPHISTOGRAM Statement	286
Creating a One-Way Comparative Histogram	286
Adding Fitted Normal Curves to a Comparative Histogram	288
Syntax: COMPHISTOGRAM Statement	289
Summary of Options	291
Dictionary of Options	294
Details: COMPHISTOGRAM Statement	304
ODS Graphics	304
Examples: COMPHISTOGRAM Statement	305
Example 5.6: Adding Insets with Descriptive Statistics	305
Example 5.7: Creating a Two-Way Comparative Histogram	307
HISTOGRAM Statement: CAPABILITY Procedure	310
Overview: HISTOGRAM Statement	310
Getting Started: HISTOGRAM Statement	310
Creating a Histogram with Specification Limits	311
Adding a Normal Curve to the Histogram	312
Customizing a Histogram	315
Syntax: HISTOGRAM Statement	316
Summary of Options	318
Dictionary of Options	325
Details: HISTOGRAM Statement	346
Formulas for Fitted Curves	346
Kernel Density Estimates	358
Printed Output	359
Output Data Sets	367
ODS Tables	371
ODS Graphics	371
SYMBOL and PATTERN Statement Options	372
Examples: HISTOGRAM Statement	375
Example 5.8: Fitting a Beta Curve	375
Example 5.9: Fitting Lognormal, Weibull, and Gamma Curves	378
Example 5.10: Comparing Goodness-of-Fit Tests	383
Example 5.11: Computing Capability Indices for Nonnormal Distributions	385
Example 5.12: Computing Kernel Density Estimates	387

Example 5.13: Fitting a Three-Parameter Lognormal Curve	388
Example 5.14: Annotating a Folded Normal Curve	390
INSET Statement: CAPABILITY Procedure	397
Overview: INSET Statement	397
Getting Started: INSET Statement	397
Displaying Summary Statistics on a Histogram	398
Formatting Values and Customizing Labels	400
Adding a Header and Positioning the Inset	401
Syntax: INSET Statement	402
Summary of INSET Keywords	405
Summary of Options	414
Dictionary of Options	415
Details: INSET Statement	418
Positioning the Inset Using Compass Points	418
Positioning the Inset in the Margins	419
Positioning the Inset Using Coordinates	420
Examples: INSET Statement	423
Example 5.15: Inset for Goodness-of-Fit Statistics	423
Example 5.16: Inset for Areas Under a Fitted Curve	425
INTERVALS Statement: CAPABILITY Procedure	427
Overview: INTERVALS Statement	427
Getting Started: INTERVALS Statement	428
Computing Statistical Intervals	428
Computing One-Sided Lower Prediction Limits	431
Syntax: INTERVALS Statement	432
Summary of Options	432
Dictionary of Options	433
Details: INTERVALS Statement	435
Methods for Computing Statistical Intervals	435
OUTINTERVALS= Data Set	438
ODS Tables	439
OUTPUT Statement: CAPABILITY Procedure	439
Overview: OUTPUT Statement	439
Getting Started: OUTPUT Statement	439
Saving Summary Statistics in an Output Data Set	440
Saving Percentiles in an Output Data Set	441
Syntax: OUTPUT Statement	442
Details: OUTPUT Statement	449
OUT= Data Set	449
Examples: OUTPUT Statement	450
Example 5.17: Computing Nonstandard Capability Indices	450
Example 5.18: Approximate Confidence Limits for Cpk	452
PPLOT Statement: CAPABILITY Procedure	455
Overview: PPLOT Statement	455

Getting Started: PPLOT Statement	456
Creating a Normal Probability-Probability Plot	457
Syntax: PPLOT Statement	458
Summary of Options	459
Dictionary of Options	463
Details: PPLOT Statement	471
Construction and Interpretation of P-P Plots	471
Comparison of P-P Plots and Q-Q Plots	473
Summary of Theoretical Distributions	474
Specification of Symbol Markers	475
Specification of the Distribution Reference Line	475
ODS Graphics	476
PROBPLOT Statement: CAPABILITY Procedure	477
Overview: PROBPLOT Statement	477
Getting Started: PROBPLOT Statement	478
Creating a Normal Probability Plot	478
Creating Lognormal Probability Plots	479
Syntax: PROBPLOT Statement	483
Summary of Options	484
Dictionary of Options	488
Details: PROBPLOT Statement	501
Summary of Theoretical Distributions	501
SYMBOL Statement Options	503
ODS Graphics	504
Examples: PROBPLOT Statement	505
Example 5.19: Displaying a Normal Reference Line	505
Example 5.20: Displaying a Lognormal Reference Line	506
QQPLOT Statement: CAPABILITY Procedure	508
Overview: QQPLOT Statement	508
Getting Started: QQPLOT Statement	509
Creating a Normal Quantile-Quantile Plot	509
Adding a Distribution Reference Line	511
Syntax: QQPLOT Statement	512
Summary of Options	513
Dictionary of Options	518
Details: QQPLOT Statement	532
Construction of Quantile-Quantile and Probability Plots	532
Interpretation of Quantile-Quantile and Probability Plots	533
Summary of Theoretical Distributions	534
Graphical Estimation	535
SYMBOL Statement Options	538
ODS Graphics	538
Examples: QQPLOT Statement	539
Example 5.21: Interpreting a Normal Q-Q Plot of Nonnormal Data	539

Example 5.22: Estimating Parameters from Lognormal Plots	540
Example 5.23: Comparing Weibull Q-Q Plots	545
Example 5.24: Estimating Cpk from a Normal Q-Q Plot	549
Dictionary of Common Options: CAPABILITY Procedure	551
References	560

Introduction: CAPABILITY Procedure

A process capability analysis compares the distribution of output from an in-control process to its specification limits to determine the consistency with which the specifications can be met. The CAPABILITY procedure provides the following:

- process capability indices, such as C_p and C_{pk}
- descriptive statistics based on moments, including skewness and kurtosis. Other descriptive information provided includes quantiles or percentiles (such as the median), frequency tables, and details on extreme values.
- histograms and comparative histograms. Optionally, these can be superimposed with specification limits, fitted probability density curves for various distributions, and kernel density estimates.
- cumulative distribution function plots (cdf plots). Optionally, these can be superimposed with specification limits and probability distribution curves for various distributions.
- quantile-quantile plots (Q-Q plots), probability plots, and probability-probability plots (P-P plots). These plots facilitate the comparison of a data distribution with various theoretical distributions. Optionally, Q-Q plots and probability plots can be superimposed with specification limits.
- goodness-of-fit tests for a variety of distributions including the normal. The assumption of normality is critical to the interpretation of capability indices.
- statistical intervals (prediction, tolerance, and confidence intervals) for a normal population
- the ability to produce plots either as traditional graphics, ODS Graphics output, or legacy line printer plots. Traditional graphics can be saved, replayed, and annotated.
- the ability to inset summary statistics and capability indices in graphical output
- the ability to analyze data sets with a frequency variable
- the ability to read specification limits from a data set
- the ability to create output data sets containing summary statistics, capability indices, histogram intervals, parameters of fitted curves, and statistical intervals

You can use the PROC CAPABILITY statement, together with the VAR and SPEC statements, to compute summary statistics and process capability indices. See “Getting Started: CAPABILITY Procedure” on page 206 for introductory examples. In addition, you can use the statements summarized in Table 5.1 to request plots and specialized analyses:

Table 5.1 Statements for Plots and Specialized Analyses

Statement	Result
CDFPLOT	cumulative distribution function plot
COMPHISTOGRAM	comparative histogram
HISTOGRAM	histogram
INSET	inset table on plot
INTERVALS	statistical intervals
OUTPUT	output data set with summary statistics and capability indices
PPPLOT	probability-probability plot
PROBPLOT	probability plot
QQPLOT	quantile-quantile plot

You have three alternatives for producing plots with the CAPABILITY procedure:

- ODS Graphics output is produced if ODS Graphics is enabled, for example by specifying the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement prior to the PROC statement.
- Otherwise, traditional graphics are produced by default if SAS/GRAPH[®] is licensed.
- Legacy line printer charts are produced when you specify the LINEPRINTER option in the PROC statement.

See Chapter 3, “SAS/QC Graphics,” for more information about producing these different kinds of graphs.

You can use the INSET statement with any of the plot statements to enhance the plot with an inset table of summary statistics. The INSET statement is not applicable when you produce line printer plots.

Learning about the CAPABILITY Procedure

To learn about the CAPABILITY procedure, first select the appropriate statement [Table 5.1](#). Then refer to the corresponding “Getting Started” section for introductory examples:

- “Getting Started: CDFPLOT Statement” on page 266
- “Getting Started: COMPHISTOGRAM Statement” on page 286
- “Getting Started: HISTOGRAM Statement” on page 310
- “Getting Started: INSET Statement” on page 397
- “Getting Started: INTERVALS Statement” on page 428
- “Getting Started: OUTPUT Statement” on page 439
- “Getting Started: PPLOT Statement” on page 456
- “Getting Started: PROBLOT Statement” on page 478
- “Getting Started: QQPLOT Statement” on page 509

To broaden your knowledge of the procedure, read “[PROC CAPABILITY and General Statements](#)” on page 204 which summarizes the syntax for the entire procedure and describes the [PROC CAPABILITY](#) statement, the [VAR](#) statement, the [CLASS](#) statement, and the [SPEC](#) statement. Subsequent chapters describe the statements listed in [Table 5.1](#). In addition to introductory examples, each chapter provides syntax summaries, descriptions of options, computational details, and advanced examples. Although the chapters are self-contained, much of what you learn about one plot statement, including the syntax, is transferable to other plot statements.

PROC CAPABILITY and General Statements

Overview: CAPABILITY Procedure

This chapter describes several statements that are generally used with the CAPABILITY procedure:

- The PROC CAPABILITY statement is required to invoke the CAPABILITY procedure. You can use this statement by itself to compute summary statistics.
- The VAR statement, which is optional, specifies the variables in the input data set that are to be analyzed. These are called the analysis or *process* variables. By default, all of the numeric variables are analyzed.
- The CLASS statement, which is optional, specifies one or two variables that group the data into classification levels. A separate analysis is carried out for each combination of levels, and you can use the CLASS statement with plot statements (such as HISTOGRAM) to create comparative displays.¹
- The SPEC statement, which is optional, provides specification limits for the variables that are to be analyzed. When you use a SPEC statement, the procedure computes process capability indices in addition to summary statistics. Furthermore, the specification limits are displayed in plots created with plot statements that are described in subsequent chapters.

You can use the PROC CAPABILITY statement to request a variety of statistics for summarizing the data distribution of each analysis variable:

- sample moments
- basic measures of location and variability
- confidence intervals for the mean, standard deviation, and variance
- tests for location
- tests for normality
- trimmed and Winsorized means
- robust estimates of scale
- quantiles and related confidence intervals
- extreme observations and extreme values
- frequency counts for observations
- missing values

¹You can use the COMPHISTOGRAM statement to create comparative histograms without applying classification levels to the overall analysis.

You can use the **PROC CAPABILITY** and **SPEC** statements together to request a variety of statistics for process capability analysis:

- percents of measurements within and outside specification limits
- confidence intervals for the probabilities of exceeding the specification limits
- standard capability indices and related confidence intervals
- tests of normality in conjunction with capability indices
- specialized capability indices

In addition, you can use options in the **PROC CAPABILITY** statement to

- specify the input data set to be analyzed
- specify an input data set containing specification limits
- specify a graphics catalog for saving traditional graphics output
- specify rounding units for variable values
- specify the definition used to calculate percentiles
- specify the divisor used to calculate variances and standard deviations
- request legacy line printer plots and define special printing characters used for features
- suppress tables

You can use options in the **SPEC** statement to

- provide lower and upper specification limits and target values
- control the appearance of specification lines on plots
- control the appearance of the areas under a histogram outside the specification limits

Getting Started: CAPABILITY Procedure

This section introduces the PROC CAPABILITY, VAR, and SPEC statements with examples that illustrate the most commonly used options.

Computing Descriptive Statistics

See CAPPROC in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

The fluid weights of 100 drink cans are measured in ounces. The filling process is assumed to be in statistical control. The measurements are saved in a SAS data set named Cans.

```
data Cans;
  label Weight = "Fluid Weight (ounces)";
  input Weight @@;
  datalines;
12.07 12.02 12.00 12.01 11.98 11.96 12.04 12.05 12.01 11.97
12.03 12.03 12.00 12.04 11.96 12.02 12.06 12.00 12.02 11.91
12.05 11.98 11.91 12.01 12.06 12.02 12.05 11.90 12.07 11.98
12.02 12.11 12.00 11.99 11.95 11.98 12.05 12.00 12.10 12.04
12.06 12.04 11.99 12.06 11.99 12.07 11.96 11.97 12.00 11.97
12.09 11.99 11.95 11.99 11.99 11.96 11.94 12.03 12.09 12.03
11.99 12.00 12.05 12.04 12.05 12.01 11.97 11.93 12.00 11.97
12.13 12.07 12.00 11.96 11.99 11.97 12.05 11.94 11.99 12.02
11.95 11.99 11.91 12.06 12.03 12.06 12.05 12.04 12.03 11.98
12.05 12.05 12.11 11.96 12.00 11.96 11.96 12.00 12.01 11.98
;
```

You can use the PROC CAPABILITY and VAR statements to compute summary statistics for the weights.

```
title 'Process Capability Analysis of Fluid Weight';
proc capability data=Cans normaltest;
  var Weight;
run;
```

The input data set is specified with the DATA= option. The NORMALTEST option requests tests for normality. The VAR statement specifies the variables to analyze. If you omit the VAR statement, all numeric variables in the input data set are analyzed.

The descriptive statistics² for Weight are shown in Figure 5.1. For instance, the average weight (labeled *Mean*) is 12.0093. The Shapiro-Wilk test statistic labeled *W* is 0.987876, and the probability of a more extreme value of *W* (labeled *Pr < W*) is 0.499. Compared to the usual cutoff value of 0.05, this probability (referred to as a *p*-value) indicates that the weights are normally distributed.

²In SAS 7, the *Moments* table was reorganized. Tables for *Basic Statistical Measures*, *Tests for Location*, and *Tests for Normality* have been added.

Figure 5.1 Descriptive Statistics

Process Capability Analysis of Fluid Weight			
The CAPABILITY Procedure			
Variable: Weight (Fluid Weight (ounces))			
Moments			
N	100	Sum Weights	100
Mean	12.0093	Sum Observations	1200.93
Std Deviation	0.04695269	Variance	0.00220456
Skewness	0.05928405	Kurtosis	-0.1717404
Uncorrected SS	14422.5469	Corrected SS	0.218251
Coeff Variation	0.39096946	Std Error Mean	0.00469527
Basic Statistical Measures			
Location		Variability	
Mean	12.00930	Std Deviation	0.04695
Median	12.00000	Variance	0.00220
Mode	12.00000	Range	0.23000
		Interquartile Range	0.07000
Tests for Location: Mu0=0			
Test	-Statistic-	-----p Value-----	
Student's t	t 2557.745	Pr > t	<.0001
Sign	M 50	Pr >= M	<.0001
Signed Rank	S 2525	Pr >= S	<.0001
Tests for Normality			
Test	--Statistic--	-----p Value-----	
Shapiro-Wilk	W 0.987876	Pr < W	0.4991
Kolmogorov-Smirnov	D 0.088506	Pr > D	0.0522
Cramer-von Mises	W-Sq 0.079055	Pr > W-Sq	0.2179
Anderson-Darling	A-Sq 0.457672	Pr > A-Sq	>0.2500

Figure 5.1 continued

Quantiles (Definition 5)	
Quantile	Estimate
100% Max	12.130
99%	12.120
95%	12.090
90%	12.065
75% Q3	12.050
50% Median	12.000
25% Q1	11.980
10%	11.955
5%	11.935
1%	11.905
0% Min	11.900

Extreme Observations			
-----Lowest-----		----Highest----	
Value	Obs	Value	Obs
11.90	28	12.09	59
11.91	83	12.10	39
11.91	23	12.11	32
11.91	20	12.11	93
11.93	68	12.13	71

Computing Capability Indices

See CAPPROC in the SAS/QC Sample Library This example is a continuation of the previous example and shows how you can provide specification limits with a SPEC statement to request capability indices in addition to descriptive statistics.

```
proc capability data=Cans normaltest freq;
  spec lsl=11.95 target=12 usl=12.05;
  var Weight;
run;
```

The options LSL=, TARGET=, and USL= specify the lower specification limit, target value, and upper specification limit for the weights. These statements produce the output shown in [Figure 5.2](#) in addition to the output shown in [Figure 5.1](#).

Figure 5.2 Capability Indices and Frequency Table

Process Capability Analysis of Fluid Weight							
The CAPABILITY Procedure							
Variable: Weight (Fluid Weight (ounces))							
Specification Limits							
-----Limit-----			-----Percent-----				
Lower (LSL)	11.95000		% < LSL	7.00000			
Target	12.00000		% Between	77.00000			
Upper (USL)	12.05000		% > USL	16.00000			
Process Capability Indices							
Index	Value	95% Confidence Limits					
Cp	0.354967	0.305565	0.404288				
CPL	0.420991	0.332644	0.508117				
CPU	0.288943	0.211699	0.365112				
Cpk	0.288943	0.212210	0.365677				
Cpm	0.348203	0.301472	0.398228				
Frequency Counts							
Percents				Percents			
Value	Count	Cell	Cum	Value	Count	Cell	Cum
11.90	1	1.0	1.0	12.02	6	6.0	62.0
11.91	3	3.0	4.0	12.03	6	6.0	68.0
11.93	1	1.0	5.0	12.04	6	6.0	74.0
11.94	2	2.0	7.0	12.05	10	10.0	84.0
11.95	3	3.0	10.0	12.06	6	6.0	90.0
11.96	8	8.0	18.0	12.07	4	4.0	94.0
11.97	6	6.0	24.0	12.09	2	2.0	96.0
11.98	6	6.0	30.0	12.10	1	1.0	97.0
11.99	10	10.0	40.0	12.11	2	2.0	99.0
12.00	11	11.0	51.0	12.13	1	1.0	100.0
12.01	5	5.0	56.0				

In Figure 5.2, the table labeled *Specification Limits* lists the specification limits and target value, together with the percents of observations outside and between the limits. The table labeled *Process Capability Indices* lists estimates for the standard process capability indices ³ C_p , CPL , CPU , C_{pk} , and C_{pm} , along with 95% confidence limits. The index C_{pm} is not computed unless you specify a TARGET= value. See “Standard Capability Indices” on page 245 for formulas used to compute the indices.

If you specify more than one variable in the VAR statement, you can provide corresponding specification limits and target values by specifying lists of values for the LSL=, USL=, and TARGET=

³In SAS 6.12 and earlier releases, the capability index k was also included in this table; this index is now provided in the table labeled *Specialized Capability Indices*, which you can request with the SPECIALINDICES option.

options. As an alternative to the SPEC statement, you can read specification limits and target values from a data set specified with the SPEC= option in the PROC CAPABILITY statement. This is illustrated in [Example 5.1](#).

The FREQ option in the PROC CAPABILITY statement requests the table labeled *Frequency Counts* in [Figure 5.2](#).

Syntax: CAPABILITY Procedure

The following are the primary statements that control the CAPABILITY procedure:

```
PROC CAPABILITY <options> ;
  VAR variables ;
  CLASS variable-1 <variable-2> </options> ;
  SPEC <options> ;
  CDFPLOT <variables> </options> ;
  COMPHISTOGRAM <variables> / CLASS= (class-variables) <options> ;
  HISTOGRAM <variables> </options> ;
  PPLOT <variables> </options> ;
  PROBPLOT <variables> </options> ;
  QQPLOT <variables> </options> ;
  INSET keyword-list </options> ;
  INTERVALS <variables> </options> ;
  OUTPUT <OUT= SAS-data-set> <keyword1=names ... keywordk=names> ;
```

The PROC CAPABILITY statement invokes the procedure. The VAR statement specifies the numeric variables to be analyzed, and it is required if the OUTPUT statement is used to save summary statistics and capability indices in an output data set. If you do not use the VAR statement, all numeric variables in the data set are analyzed. The SPEC statement provides specification limits.

The plot statements (CDFPLOT, COMPHISTOGRAM, HISTOGRAM, PPLOT, PROBPLOT, and QQPLOT) create graphical displays, and the INSET statement enhances these displays by adding a table of summary statistics directly on the graph. The INTERVALS statement computes statistical intervals. You can specify one or more of each of the plot statements, the INSET statement, the INTERVALS statement, and the OUTPUT statement. If you use a VAR statement, the variables listed in a plot statement must be a subset of the variables listed in the VAR statement.

BY Statement

```
BY variables ;
```

You can specify a BY statement with PROC CAPABILITY to obtain separate analyses of observations in groups that are defined by the BY variables. When a BY statement appears, the procedure expects the input data set to be sorted in order of the BY variables. If you specify more than one BY statement, only the last one specified is used.

If your input data set is not sorted in ascending order, use one of the following alternatives:

- Sort the data by using the SORT procedure with a similar BY statement.

- Specify the NOTSORTED or DESCENDING option in the BY statement for the CAPABILITY procedure. The NOTSORTED option does not mean that the data are unsorted but rather that the data are arranged in groups (according to values of the BY variables) and that these groups are not necessarily in alphabetical or increasing numeric order.
- Create an index on the BY variables by using the DATASETS procedure (in Base SAS software).

For more information about BY-group processing, see the discussion in *SAS Language Reference: Concepts*. For more information about the DATASETS procedure, see the discussion in the *Base SAS Procedures Guide*.

FREQ, WEIGHT, and ID Statements

In addition, you can optionally specify one of each of the following statements:

FREQ *variable* ;

WEIGHT *variable* ;

ID *variable* ;

The FREQ statement names a variable that provides frequencies for each observation in the input data set. If n is the value of the FREQ variable for a given observation, then that observation is used n times. If the value of the FREQ variable is missing or is less than one, the observation is not used in the analysis. If the value is not an integer, only the integer portion is used.

The WEIGHT statement names a variable that provides weights for each observation in the input data set. The CAPABILITY procedure uses the values w_i of the WEIGHT variable to modify the computation of a number of summary statistics by assuming that the variance of the i th value X_i of the analysis variable is equal to σ^2/w_i , where σ is an unknown parameter. This assumption is rarely applicable in process capability analysis, and the purpose of the WEIGHT statement is simply to make the CAPABILITY procedure consistent with other data summarization procedures, such as the UNIVARIATE procedure.

The values of the WEIGHT variable do not have to be integers and are typically positive. By default, observations with non-positive or missing values of the WEIGHT variable are handled as follows⁴:

- If the value is zero, the observation is counted in the total number of observations.
- If the value is negative, it is converted to zero, and the observation is counted in the total number of observations.
- If the value is missing, the observation is excluded from the analysis.

To exclude observations that contain negative and zero weights from the analysis, specify the option EXCLNPWGT in the PROC statement. Note that most SAS/STAT[®] procedures, such as PROC GLM, exclude negative and zero weights by default.

When you specify a WEIGHT variable, the procedure uses its values, w_i , to compute weighted versions of the statistics⁵ provided in the *Moments* table. For example, the procedure computes a

⁴In SAS 6.12 and earlier releases, observations were used in the analysis if and only if the WEIGHT variable value was greater than zero.

⁵In SAS 6.12 and earlier releases, weighted skewness and kurtosis were not computed.

weighted mean \bar{X}_w and a weighted variance s_w^2 as $\bar{X}_w = \frac{\sum_i w_i x_i}{\sum_i w_i}$ and $s_w^2 = \frac{1}{d} \sum_i w_i (x_i - \bar{X}_w)^2$ where x_i is the i th variable value. The divisor d is controlled by the VARDEF= option in the PROC CAPABILITY statement.

When you use both the WEIGHT and SPEC statements, capability indices are computed using \bar{X}_w and s_w in place of \bar{X} and s . Again, note that weighted capability indices are seldom needed in practice.

When you specify a WEIGHT statement, the procedure also computes a weighted standard error and a weighted version of Student's t test. This test is the only test of location that is provided when weights are specified.

The WEIGHT statement does not affect the determination of the mode, extreme values, extreme observations, or the number of missing values of the analysis variables. However, the weights w_i are used to compute weighted percentiles⁶.

The WEIGHT variable has no effect on the calculation of extreme values, and it has no effect on graphical displays produced with the plot statements.

Graphical Enhancement Statements

You can use TITLE, FOOTNOTE, and NOTE statements to enhance printed output. If you are creating traditional graphics, you can also use AXIS, LEGEND, PATTERN, and SYMBOL statements to enhance your plots. For details, see SAS/GRAPH documentation and the chapter for the plot statement that you are using.

PROC CAPABILITY Statement

The syntax for the PROC CAPABILITY statement is as follows:

PROC CAPABILITY <options> ;

The following section lists all *options*. See the section “[Dictionary of Options](#)” on page 214 for detailed information.

Summary of Options

Table 5.2 lists all the PROC CAPABILITY *options* by function.

Table 5.2 PROC CAPABILITY Statement Options

Option	Description
Input Data Set Options	
ANNOTATE=	specifies input data set containing annotation information
DATA=	specifies input data set
EXCLNPWGT	specifies that non-positive weights are to be excluded
NOBYSPECS	specifies that specification limits in SPEC= data set are to be applied to all BY groups
SPEC=	specifies input data set with specification limits

⁶In SAS 6.12 and earlier releases, the weights did not affect the computation of percentiles.

Table 5.2 continued

Option	Description
Plotting and Graphics Options	
FORMCHAR(<i>index</i>)=	defines characters used for features on legacy line printer plots
GOUT=	specifies catalog for saving traditional graphics output
LINEPRINTER	requests legacy line printer plots
Computational Options	
PCTLDEF=	specifies definition used to calculate percentiles
ROUND=	specifies units used to round variable values
VARDEF=	specifies divisor used to calculate variances and standard deviations
Data Summary Options	
ALL	requests all tables
FREQ	requests frequency table
MODES	requests table of modes
NEXTROBS=	requests table of n lowest, n highest observations
NEXTRVAL=	requests table of n lowest, n highest values
Output Options	
NOPRINT	suppresses printed output
OUTTABLE=	creates an output data set containing univariate statistics and capability indices in tabular form
Hypothesis Testing Options	
MU0=	specifies mean for null hypothesis in tests for location
LOCCOUNT	requests table of counts used in sign test and signed rank test
NORMALTEST	performs tests for normality
Robust Estimation Options	
ROBUSTSCALE	requests table of robust measures of scale
TRIMMED=(<i>trimmed-options</i>)	requests table of trimmed means
WINSORIZED=(<i>Winsorized-options</i>)	requests table of Winsorized means
TRIMMED-Options	
ALPHA=	specifies confidence level
TYPE=	specifies type of confidence limit
WINSORIZED-Options	
ALPHA=	specifies confidence level
TYPE=	specifies type of confidence limit
Capability Index Options	
CPMA=	(obsolete) specifies a for $C_{pm}(a)$
CHECKINDICES	requests test of normality in conjunction with standard indices
SPECIALINDICES	requests table of specialized indices including Boyles' C_{pm} , C_{jkp} , C_{pmk} , $C_{pm}(a)$, and Wright's C_s
CHECKINDICES-Options	
ALPHA=	specifies cutoff probability for p -values for test for normality used in conjunction with process capability indices

Table 5.2 continued

Option	Description
TEST=	specifies test for normality (Shapiro-Wilk, Kolmogorov-Smirnov, Anderson-Darling, Cramér-von Mises, or no test)
Confidence Limit Options	
ALPHA=	specifies level for all confidence limits
CIBASIC	requests confidence limits for the mean, standard deviation, variance
CIINDICES	specifies level and type of confidence limits for capability indices
CIPCTLDF	requests distribution-free confidence limits for percentiles
CIPCTLNORMAL	requests confidence limits for percentiles assuming normality
CIPROBEX	requests confidence limits for the probability of exceeding specifications
CIBASIC-Options	
ALPHA=	specifies confidence level
TYPE=	specifies type of confidence limit
CIINDICES-Options	
ALPHA=	specifies confidence level
TYPE=	specifies type of confidence limit
CIPCTLDF-Options	
ALPHA=	specifies confidence level
TYPE=	specifies type of confidence limit
CIPCTLNORMAL-Options	
ALPHA=	specifies confidence level
TYPE=	specifies type of confidence limit
CIPROBEX-Options	
ALPHA=	specifies confidence level
TYPE=	specifies type of confidence limit

Dictionary of Options

The following entries provide detailed descriptions of the *options* in the PROC CAPABILITY statement. The marginal notes *Traditional Graphics* and *Line Printer* identify options that apply to traditional graphics and line printer plots, respectively.

ALL

requests all of the tables generated by the FREQ, MODES, NEXTRVAL=5, CIBASIC, CIPCTLDF, and CIPCTLNORMAL options. If a WEIGHT statement is not used, the ALL option also requests the tables generated by the LOCCOUNT, NORMALTEST, ROBUSTSCALE, TRIMMED=.25, and WINSORIZED=.25 options. PROC CAPABILITY uses any values that you specify with the ALPHA=, MUO=, NEXTRVAL=, CIBASIC, CIPCTLDF, CIPCTLNORMAL, TRIMMED=, or WINSORIZED= options in conjunction with the ALL option.

ALPHA=*value*

specifies the default confidence level for all confidence limits computed by the CAPABILITY procedure⁷. The coverage percent for the confidence limits is $(1 - \text{value})100$. For example, ALPHA=0.10 results in 90% confidence limits. The default *value* is 0.05.

Note that specialized ALPHA= options are available for a number of confidence interval options. For example, you can specify CIBASIC(ALPHA=0.10) to request a table of *Basic Confidence Limits* at the 90% level. The default values of these options default to the value of the general ALPHA= option.

ANNOTATE=*SAS-data-set***ANNO=***SAS-data-set*

specifies an input data set containing annotate variables as described in SAS/GRAPH documentation. You can use this data set to add features to traditional graphics. Use this data set only when creating traditional graphics; it is ignored when the LINEPRINTER option is specified and when ODS Graphics is in effect. Features provided in this data set are added to every plot produced in the current run of the procedure. *Traditional Graphics*

CHECKINDICES<(TEST = SW | KS | AD | CVM | NONE > <ALPHA=*value*>)

specifies the test of normality used in conjunction with process capability indices that are displayed in the *Process Capability Indices* table. If the *p*-value for the test is less than the cutoff probability value specified with the ALPHA= option⁸, a warning is added to the table, as illustrated in [Figure 5.3](#). See “Tests for Normality” on page 236 for details concerning the test.

```
proc capability data=Process;
var p2;
specs lsl=10
      usl=275;
run;
```

⁷In SAS 6.12 and earlier releases, the level for confidence limits for capability indices was specified with the GAMMA= option in the SPEC statement. This option still works but is considered obsolete.

⁸In SAS 6.12 and earlier releases, this value was specified with the ALPHA= option in the SPEC statement. This option still works but is considered obsolete.

Figure 5.3 Warning Message Printed with Capability Indices

Process Capability Analysis of Fluid Weight			
The CAPABILITY Procedure			
Variable: P2			
Process Capability Indices			
Index	Value	95% Confidence Limits	
Cp	0.541072	0.388938	0.692946
CPL	0.642426	0.417087	0.862984
CPU	0.439718	0.257339	0.617184
Cpk	0.439718	0.259310	0.620126
Warning: Normality is rejected for alpha = 0.05 using the Shapiro-Wilk test			

ALPHA=value

specifies the cutoff probability for p -values for a test for normality used in conjunction with process capability indices. The *value* must be between zero and 0.5. The default value is 0.05.

TEST = SW | KS | AD | CVM | NONE

specifies the test of normality used in conjunction with process capability indices that are displayed in the *Process Capability Indices* table. The tests available are Shapiro-Wilk (SW), Kolmogorov-Smirnov (KS), Anderson-Darling (AD), and Cramér-von Mises (CVM). The default test is the Shapiro-Wilk test if the sample size is less than or equal to 2000 and the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test if the sample size is greater than 2000.

CIBASIC(<TYPE=keyword> <ALPHA=value>)>

requests confidence limits for the mean, standard deviation, and variance based on the assumption that the data are normally distributed. With large sample sizes, this assumption is not required for confidence limits for the mean.

ALPHA=value

specifies the confidence level. The coverage percent for the confidence limits is $(1 - \text{value})100$. For example, ALPHA=0.10 requests 90% confidence limits. The default value is 0.05.

TYPE=keyword

specifies the type of confidence limit, where *keyword* is LOWER, UPPER, or TWOSIDED. The default value is TWOSIDED.

CIINDICES(<TYPE=keyword> <ALPHA=value>)

specifies the type and level of the confidence limits for standard capability indices displayed in the table labeled *Process Capability Indices*.

ALPHA=*value*

specifies the confidence level. The coverage percent for the confidence limits is $(1 - \text{value})100$. For example, ALPHA=0.10 requests 90% confidence limits. The default value is 0.05.

TYPE=*keyword*

specifies the type of confidence limit, where *keyword* is LOWER, UPPER, or TWOSIDED. The default value is TWOSIDED.

CIPCTLDF<(TYPE=*keyword* >< ALPHA=*value* >)**CIQUANTDF**<(TYPE=*keyword* >< ALPHA=*value* >)

requests confidence limits for quantiles computed using a distribution-free method. In other words, no specific parametric distribution (such as the normal) is assumed for the data. Order statistics are used to compute the confidence limits as described in Section 5.2 of Hahn and Meeker (1991). This option is not available if you specify a WEIGHT statement.

ALPHA=*value*

specifies the confidence level. The coverage percent for the confidence limits is $(1 - \text{value})100$. For example, ALPHA=0.10 requests 90% confidence limits. The default value is 0.05.

TYPE=*keyword*

specifies the type of confidence limit, where *keyword* is LOWER, UPPER, SYMMETRIC, or ASYMMETRIC. The default value is SYMMETRIC.

CIPCTLNORMAL<(TYPE=*keyword* >< ALPHA=*value* >)**CIQUANTNORMAL**<(TYPE=*keyword* > < ALPHA=*value* >)

requests confidence limits for quantiles based on the assumption that the data are normally distributed. The computational method is described in Section 4.4.1 of Hahn and Meeker (1991) and uses the noncentral t distribution as given by Odeh and Owen (1980). This option is not available if you specify a WEIGHT statement.

ALPHA=*value*

specifies the confidence level. The coverage percent for the confidence limits is $(1 - \text{value})100$. For example, ALPHA=0.10 requests 90% confidence limits. The default value is 0.05.

TYPE=*keyword*

specifies the type of confidence limit, where *keyword* is LOWER, UPPER, or TWOSIDED. The default value is TWOSIDED.

CIPROBEX<(TYPE=*keyword* >< ALPHA=*value* >)

requests confidence limits for $Pr[X \leq \text{LSL}]$ and $Pr[X \geq \text{USL}]$, where X is the analysis variable, LSL is the lower specification limit, and USL is the upper specification limit. The computational method, which assumes that X is normally distributed, is described in Section 4.5 of Hahn and Meeker (1991) and uses the noncentral t distribution as given by Odeh and Owen (1980). This option is not available if you specify a WEIGHT statement.

ALPHA=*value*

specifies the confidence level. The coverage percent for the confidence limits is $(1 - \text{value})100$. For example, ALPHA=0.10 requests 90% confidence limits. The default value is 0.05.

TYPE=*keyword*

specifies the type of confidence limit, where *keyword* is LOWER, UPPER, or TWOSIDED. The default value is TWOSIDED.

CPMA=*value*

specifies the *value* of the parameter a for the capability index $C_{pm}(a)$. This option has been superseded by the SPECIALINDICES(CPMA=) option.

DATA=*SAS-data-set*

specifies the input data set containing the observations to be analyzed. If the DATA= option is omitted, the procedure uses the most recently created SAS data set.

DEF=*index*

is an alias for the PCTLDEF= option. See the entry for the PCTLDEF= option.

EXCLNPWGT

excludes observations with non-positive weight values (zero or nonnegative) for the analysis. By default, PROC CAPABILITY treats observations with negative weights like those with zero weights and counts them in the total number of observations. This option is applicable only if you specify a WEIGHT statement.

FORMCHAR(*index*)=*'string'*

Line Printer

defines characters used for features on legacy line printer plots, where *index* is a number ranging from 1 to 11, and *string* is a character or hexadecimal string. The *index* identifies which features are controlled with the *string* characters, as discussed in the table that follows. If you specify the FORMCHAR= option omitting the *index*, the *string* controls all 11 features.

By default, the form character list specified with the SAS system option FORMCHAR= is used; otherwise, the default is FORMCHAR=' |---|+|--'. If you print to a PC screen or your device supports the ASCII symbol set (1 or 2), the following is recommended:

```
formchar='B3,C4,DA,C2,BF,C3,C5,B4,C0,C1,D9'X
```

As an example, suppose you want to plot the data values of the empirical cumulative distribution function with asterisks (*). You can change the appropriate character by using the following:

```
formchar(2)='*'
```

Note that the FORMCHAR= option in the PROC CAPABILITY statement enables you to temporarily override the values of the SAS system option with the same name. The values of the SAS system option are not altered by using the FORMCHAR= option in PROC CAPABILITY statement.

The features associated with values of *index* are as follows:

Value of <i>index</i>	Description of Character	Chart Feature
1	vertical bar	frame, ecdf line, HREF= lines
2	horizontal bar	frame, ecdf line, VREF= lines
3	box character (upper left)	frame, ecdf line, histogram bars
4	box character (upper middle)	histogram bars, tick marks (horizontal axis)
5	box character (upper right)	frame, histogram bars
6	box character (middle left)	histogram bars
7	box character (middle middle)	not used
8	box character (middle right)	histogram bars, tick marks (vertical axis)
9	box character (lower left)	frame
10	box character (lower middle)	histogram bars
11	box character (lower right)	frame, ecdf line

FREQ

requests a frequency table in the printed output that contains the variable values, frequencies, percentages, and cumulative percentages. See [Figure 5.2](#) for an example.

GOUT=graphics-catalog

specifies a graphics catalog in which to save traditional graphics output.

Traditional Graphics

LINEPRINTER

requests that legacy line printer plots be produced by the CDFPLOT, HISTOGRAM, PROB- PLOT, PPLOT, and QQPLOT statements. By default, these statements create traditional graphics output.⁹ The **CLASS** and **COMPHISTOGRAM** statements cannot be used when the LINEPRINTER option is specified.

Line Printer

LOCCOUNT

requests a table with the number of observations greater than, not equal to, and less than the value of MUO=. PROC CAPABILITY uses these values to construct the sign test and signed rank test. This option is not available if you specify a WEIGHT statement.

MODES**MODE**

requests a table of all possible modes. By default, when the data contains multiple modes, PROC CAPABILITY displays the lowest mode in the table of basic statistical measures. When all values are unique, PROC CAPABILITY does not produce a table of modes.

⁹In SAS 6.12 and previous releases of SAS/QC software, line printer plots were created by default and the GRAPHICS option was required in the PROC CAPABILITY statement to produce traditional graphics output.

MU0=*value(s)*

LOCATION=*value(s)*

specifies the value of the mean or location parameter (μ_o) in the null hypothesis for the tests summarized in the table labeled *Tests for Location: Mu0=value*. If you specify a single value, PROC CAPABILITY tests the same null hypothesis for all analysis variables. If you specify multiple values, a VAR statement is required, and PROC CAPABILITY tests a different null hypothesis for each analysis variable by matching the VAR variables with the values in the corresponding order. The default value is 0.

NEXTROBS=*n*

specifies the number of extreme observations in the table labeled *Extreme Observations*. The table lists the *n* lowest observations and the *n* highest observations. The default value is 5. The value of *n* must be an integer between 0 and half the number of observations. You can specify NEXTROBS=0 to suppress the table.

NEXTRVAL=*n*

requests the table labeled *Extreme Values* and specifies the number of extreme values in the table. The table lists the *n* lowest unique values and the *n* highest unique values. The value of *n* must be an integer between 0 and half the maximum number of observations. By default, *n* = 0 and no table is displayed.

NOBYSPECS

specifies that specification limits in SPEC= data set be applied to all BY groups. If you use a BY statement and specify a SPEC= data set that does not contain the BY variables, you must specify the NOBYSPECS option.

NOPRINT

suppresses the tables of descriptive statistics and capability indices which are created by the PROC CAPABILITY statement. The NOPRINT option does not suppress the tables created by the INTERVALS or plot statements. You can use the NOPRINT options in these statements to suppress the creation of their tables.

NORMALTEST

NORMAL

requests a table of *Tests for Normality* for each of the analysis variables. The table provides test statistics and *p*-values for the Shapiro-Wilk test (provided the sample size is less than or equal to 2000), the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, the Anderson-Darling test, and the Cramér-von Mises test. See “[Tests for Normality](#)” on page 236 for details. If specification limits are provided, the NORMALTEST option is assumed.

OUTTABLE=*SAS-data-set*

specifies an output data set that contains univariate statistics and capability indices arranged in tabular form. See “[OUTTABLE= Data Set](#)” on page 231 for details.

PCTLDEF=*index*

DEF=*index*

specifies one of five definitions used to calculate percentiles. The value of *index* can be 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5. See “[Percentile Computations](#)” on page 239 for details. By default, PCTLDEF=5.

ROBUSTSCALE

requests a table of robust measures of scale. These measures include the interquartile range, Gini's mean difference, the median absolute deviation about the median (*MAD*), and two statistics proposed by Rousseeuw and Croux (1993), Q_n , and S_n . This option is not available if you specify a **WEIGHT** statement.

ROUND=value-list

specifies units used to round variable values. The **ROUND=** option reduces the number of unique values for each variable and hence reduces the memory required for temporary storage. *Values* must be greater than 0 for rounding to occur.

If you use only one value, the procedure uses this unit for all variables. If you use a list of values, you must also use a **VAR** statement. The procedure then uses the roundoff values for variables in the order given in the **VAR** statement. For example, the following statements specify a roundoff value of 1 for **Yieldstrength** and a roundoff value of 0.5 for **TENSTREN**.

```
proc capability round=1 0.5;
    var Yieldstrength tenstren;
run;
```

When a variable value is midway between the two nearest rounded points, the value is rounded to the nearest even multiple of the roundoff value. For example, with a roundoff value of 1, the variable values of -2.5 , -2.2 , and -1.5 are rounded to -2 ; the values of -0.5 , 0.2 , and 0.5 are rounded to 0 ; and the values of 0.6 , 1.2 , and 1.4 are rounded to 1 .

SPECIALINDICES

requests a table of specialized process capability indices. These indices include k , Boyles' modified C_{pm} (also denoted as C_{pm+}), C_{jpk} , $C_{pm}(a)$, $C_p(5.15)$, $C_{pk}(5.15)$, C_{pmk} , Wright's C_s , Boyles' S_{jpk} , C_{pp} , C_{pp}'' , C_{pg} , C_{pq} , C_p^W , C_{pk}^W , C_{pm}^W , C_{pc} , and Vännmann's $C_p(u, v)$ and $C_p(v)$.

You can provide values for the parameters a for $C_{pm}(a)$, u and v for $C_p(u, v)$ and $C_p(v)$, and for the γ multiplier for C_s by specifying the following options in parentheses after the **SPECIALINDICES** option.

CPMA=value

specifies the *value* of the parameter a for the capability index $C_{pm}(a)$ described in Section 3.7 of Kotz and Johnson (1993). The *value* must be positive. The default *value* is 0.5. The existing **CPMA=** option in the **PROC CAPABILITY** statement is considered obsolete but still works.

CPU=value

specifies the *value* of the parameter u for Vännmann's capability index $C_p(u, v)$. The *value* must be greater than or equal to zero. The default *value* is zero.

CPV=value

specifies the *value* of the parameter v for Vännmann's capability indices $C_p(u, v)$ and $C_p(v)$. The *value* must be greater than or equal to zero. The default *value* is 4.

CSGAMMA=value

specifies the *value* of the γ multiplier suggested by Chen and Kotz (1996) for Wright's capability index C_s . The *value* must be greater than zero. The default *value* is 1.

SPEC=SAS-data-set**SPECS=SAS-data-set**

specifies an input data set containing specification limits for each of the variables in the VAR statement. This option is an alternative to the SPEC statement, which also provides specification limits. See “SPEC= Data Set” on page 229 for details on SPEC= data sets, and [Example 5.1](#) for an example. If you use both the SPEC= option and a SPEC statement, the SPEC= option is ignored.

TRIMMED=values(s) <(TYPE=keyword > <ALPHA=value >)

requests a table of trimmed means, where each *value* specifies the number or the proportion of trimmed observations. If the *value* is the number n of trimmed observations, n must be between 0 and half the number of nonmissing observations. If the *value* is a proportion p between 0 and 0.5, the number of observations trimmed is the smallest integer greater than or equal to np , where n is the number of observations. To obtain confidence limits for the mean and the student t -test, you must use the default value of VARDEF= which is DF. The TRIMMED= option is not available if you specify a WEIGHT statement.

ALPHA=value

specifies the confidence level. The coverage percent is $(1 - \text{value})100$. For example, ALPHA=0.10 requests a 90% confidence limit. The default value is 0.05.

TYPE=keyword

specifies the type of confidence limit, where *keyword* is LOWER, UPPER, or TWOSIDED. The default value is TWOSIDED.

VARDEF=DF | N | WDF | WEIGHT | WGT

specifies the divisor used in calculating variances and standard deviations. The values and associated divisors are shown in the following table. By default, VARDEF=DF.

Value	Divisor	Formula
DF	degrees of freedom	$n - 1$
N	number of observations	n
WEIGHT WGT	sum of weight	$\sum_i w_i$
WDF	sum of weights minus one	$(\sum_i w_i) - 1$

WINSORIZED=values(s) <(<TYPE=keyword > <ALPHA=value >)>**WINSOR=values(s) <(<TYPE=keyword > <ALPHA=value >)>**

requests a table of winsorized means, where each *value* specifies the number or the proportion of winsorized observations. If the *value* is the number n of winsorized observations, n must be between 0 and half the number of nonmissing observations. If the *value* is a proportion p between 0 and 0.5, the number of observations winsorized is the smallest integer greater than or equal to np , where n is the number of observations. To obtain confidence limits for the mean and the student t -test, you must use the default value of VARDEF= which is DF. The WINSORIZED= option is not available if you specify a WEIGHT statement.

ALPHA=*value*

specifies the confidence level. The coverage percent is $(1 - \text{value})100$. For example, ALPHA=0.10 results in a 90% confidence limit. The default value is 0.05.

TYPE=*keyword*

specifies the type of confidence limit, where *keyword* is LOWER, UPPER, or TWOSIDED. The default value is TWOSIDED.

CLASS Statement

```
CLASS variable-1 <(v-options)> <variable-2 <(v-options)> >
    </ KEYLEVEL= value1 | (value1 value2)> ;
```

The CLASS statement specifies one or two variables used to group the data into classification levels. Variables in a CLASS statement are referred to as *CLASS variables*. CLASS variables can be numeric or character. Class variables can have floating point values, but they typically have a few discrete values that define levels of the variable. You do not have to sort the data by CLASS variables. PROC CAPABILITY uses the formatted values of the CLASS variables to determine the classification levels.

NOTE: You cannot specify a COMPHISTOGRAM statement together with a CLASS statement.

You can specify the following *v-options* enclosed in parentheses after a CLASS variable:

MISSING

specifies that missing values for the CLASS variable are to be treated as valid classification levels. Special missing values that represent numeric values ('.A' through '.Z' and '._') are each considered as a separate value. If you omit MISSING, PROC CAPABILITY excludes the observations with a missing CLASS variable value from the analysis. Enclose this option in parentheses after the CLASS variable.

ORDER=DATA | FORMATTED | FREQ | INTERNAL

specifies the display order for the CLASS variable values. The default value is INTERNAL. You can specify the following values with the ORDER= option:

DATA orders values according to their order in the input data set. When you use a plot statement, PROC CAPABILITY displays the rows (columns) of the comparative plot from top to bottom (left to right) in the order that the CLASS variable values first appear in the input data set.

FORMATTED orders values by their ascending formatted values. This order might depend on your operating environment. When you use a plot statement, PROC CAPABILITY displays the rows (columns) of the comparative plot from top to bottom (left to right) in increasing order of the formatted CLASS variable values. For example, suppose a numeric CLASS variable DAY (with values 1, 2, and 3) has a user-defined format that assigns Wednesday to the value 1, Thursday to the value 2, and Friday to the value 3. The rows of the comparative plot will appear in alphabetical order (Friday, Thursday, Wednesday) from top to bottom.

If there are two or more distinct internal values with the same formatted value, then PROC CAPABILITY determines the order by the internal

value that occurs first in the input data set. For numeric variables without an explicit format, the levels are ordered by their internal values.

FREQ orders values by descending frequency count so that levels with the most observations are listed first. If two or more values have the same frequency count, PROC CAPABILITY uses the formatted values to determine the order.

When you use a plot statement, PROC CAPABILITY displays the rows (columns) of the comparative plot from top to bottom (left to right) in order of decreasing frequency count for the CLASS variable values.

INTERNAL orders values by their unformatted values, which yields the same order as PROC SORT. This order may depend on your operating environment.

When you use a plot statement, PROC CAPABILITY displays the rows (columns) of the comparative plot from top to bottom (left to right) in increasing order of the internal (unformatted) values of the CLASS variable. The first CLASS variable is used to label the rows of the comparative plots (top to bottom). The second CLASS variable is used to label the columns of the comparative plots (left to right). For example, suppose a numeric CLASS variable DAY (with values 1, 2, and 3) has a user-defined format that assigns Wednesday to the value 1, Thursday to the value 2, and Friday to the value 3. The rows of the comparative plot will appear in day-of-the-week order (Wednesday, Thursday, Friday) from top to bottom.

You can specify the following options after the slash (/) in the CLASS statement.

KEYLEVEL=value | (value1 value2)

specifies the *key cells* in comparative plots. For each plot, PROC CAPABILITY first determines the horizontal axis scaling for the key cell, and then extends the axis using the established tick interval to accommodate the data ranges for the remaining cells, if necessary. Thus, the choice of the key cell determines the uniform horizontal axis that PROC CAPABILITY uses for all cells.

If you specify only one CLASS variable and use a plot statement, KEYLEVEL=value identifies the key cell as the level for which the CLASS variable is equal to value. By default, PROC CAPABILITY sorts the levels in the order determined by the ORDER= option, and the key cell is the first occurrence of a level in this order. The cells display in order from top to bottom or left to right. Consequently, the key cell appears at the top (or left). When you specify a different key cell with the KEYLEVEL= option, this cell appears at the top (or left).

If you specify two CLASS variables, use KEYLEVEL= (value1 value2) to identify the key cell as the level for which CLASS variable *n* is equal to *valuen*. By default, PROC CAPABILITY sorts the levels of the first CLASS variable in the order that is determined by its ORDER= option. Then, within each of these levels, it sorts the levels of the second CLASS variable in the order that is determined by its ORDER= option. The default key cell is the first occurrence of a combination of levels for the two variables in this order. The cells display in the order of the first CLASS variable from top to bottom and in the order of the second CLASS variable from left to right. Consequently, the default key cell appears at the upper left corner. When you specify a different key cell with the KEYLEVEL= option, this cell appears at the upper left corner.

The length of the KEYLEVEL= value cannot exceed 16 characters and you must specify a formatted value.

The KEYLEVEL= option has no effect unless you specify a plot statement.

NOKEYMOVE

specifies that the location of the key cell in a comparative plot be unchanged by the CLASS statement KEYLEVEL= option. By default, the key cell is positioned as the first cell in a comparative plot.

The NOKEYMOVE option has no effect unless you specify a plot statement.

SPEC Statement

The syntax for the SPEC statement is as follows:

SPEC < *options* > ;

You can use at most one SPEC statement in the CAPABILITY procedure. When you provide specification limits and target values in a SPEC statement, the tabular output produced by the PROC CAPABILITY statement includes process capability indices as well as summary statistics. You can use the SPEC statement in conjunction with the [CDFPLOT](#), [COMPHISTOGRAM](#), [HISTOGRAM](#), [PROBPLOT](#), and [QQPLOT](#) statements to add specification limit and target lines to the plots produced with these statements.

options

control features of the specification limits and target values. The section “[Summary of Options](#)”, which follows, lists all options by function. The section “[Dictionary of Options](#)” on page 226 describes each option in more detail.

Summary of Options

The following tables list the SPEC statement options by function. For complete descriptions see the section “[Dictionary of Options](#)” on page 226.

Table 5.3 SPEC Statement Options

Option	Description
Lower Specification Limit Options	
CLEFT=	color used to fill area left of lower specification limit (histograms only)
CLSL=	color of lower specification limit line
LLSL=	line type of lower specification limit line
LSL=	lower specification limit values
LSLSYMBOL=	character used for lower specification limit line in line printer plots
PLEFT=	pattern type used to fill area left of lower specification limit (histograms only)
WLSL=	width of lower specification limit line
Target Options	
CTARGET=	color of target line
LTARGET=	line type of target line

Table 5.3 continued

Option	Description
TARGET=	target value
TARGETSYMBOL=	character used for target in line printer plots
WTARGET=	width of target line
Upper Specification Limit Options	
CRIGHT=	color used to fill area right of upper specification limit (histograms only)
CUSL=	color of upper specification limit line
LUSL=	line type of upper specification limit line
PRIGHT=	pattern type used to fill area right of upper specification limit (histograms only)
USL=	upper specification limit values
USLSYMBOL=	character used for upper specification limit in line printer plots
WUSL=	width of upper specification limit line

Dictionary of Options

The following entries provide detailed descriptions of options for the SPEC statement. The marginal notes *Traditional Graphics*, *ODS Graphics*, and *Line Printer* identify options that can be used with traditional graphics, ODS Graphics output, and line printer plots, respectively.

CLEFT=color**CLEFT**

Traditional Graphics
ODS Graphics

determines the color used to fill the area under a histogram to the left of the lower specification limit. You can specify the CLEFT option without an argument to fill this area with an appropriate color from the ODS style. If you are producing ODS Graphics output, an explicit color specification is ignored. This option is applicable only when the SPEC statement is used in conjunction with a HISTOGRAM or COMPHISTOGRAM statement. See [Output 5.2.1](#) for an example. The CLEFT= option also applies to the area under a fitted curve; for an example, see [Output 5.8.1](#).

CLSL=color

Traditional Graphics

specifies the color of the lower specification line displayed in plots created with the CDFPLOT, COMPHISTOGRAM, HISTOGRAM, PROBPLOT, and QQPLOT statements.

CRIGHT=color**CRIGHT**

Traditional Graphics
ODS Graphics

determines the color used to fill the area under a histogram to the right of the upper specification limit. You can specify the CRIGHT option without an argument to fill this area with an appropriate color from the ODS style. If you are producing ODS Graphics output, an explicit color specification is ignored. This option is applicable only when the SPEC statement is used in conjunction with a HISTOGRAM or COMPHISTOGRAM statement. See [Output 5.2.1](#) for an example. The CRIGHT= option also applies to the area under a fitted curve; for an example, see [Output 5.8.1](#).

CTARGET=*color*

specifies the color of the target line displayed in plots created with the CDFPLOT, COMPHISTOGRAM, HISTOGRAM, PROBPLOT, and QQPLOT statements. *Traditional Graphics*

CUSL=*color*

specifies the color of the upper specification line displayed in plots created with the CDFPLOT, COMPHISTOGRAM, HISTOGRAM, PROBPLOT, and QQPLOT statements. *Traditional Graphics*

LLSL=*linetype*

specifies the line type for the lower specification line displayed in plots created with the CDFPLOT, COMPHISTOGRAM, HISTOGRAM, PROBPLOT, and QQPLOT statements. *Traditional Graphics*
See [Output 5.2.1](#) for an example. The default is 1, which produces a solid line.

LSL=*value-list*

specifies the lower specification limits for the variables listed in the VAR statement, or for all numeric variables in the input data set if no VAR statement is used. If you specify only one lower limit, it is used for all of the variables; otherwise, the number of limits must match the number of variables. See the section “[Computing Capability Indices](#)” on page 208 for an example.

LSLSYMBOL=*'character'*

specifies the character used to display the lower specification line in line printer plots created with the CDFPLOT, HISTOGRAM, PROBPLOT, and QQPLOT statements. *Line Printer*
The default character is 'L'.

LTARGET=*linetype*

specifies the line type for the target line in plots created with the CDFPLOT, COMPHISTOGRAM, HISTOGRAM, PROBPLOT, and QQPLOT statements. *Traditional Graphics*
See [Output 5.2.1](#) for an example. The default is 1, which produces a solid line.

LUSL=*linetype*

specifies the line type for the upper specification line displayed in plots created with the CDFPLOT, COMPHISTOGRAM, HISTOGRAM, PROBPLOT, and QQPLOT statements. *Traditional Graphics*
See [Output 5.2.1](#) for an example. The default is 1, which produces a solid line.

PLEFT=*pattern*

specifies the pattern used to fill the area under a histogram to the left of the lower specification limit. This option is applicable only when the SPEC statement is used in conjunction with a HISTOGRAM or COMPHISTOGRAM statement. For an example, see [Output 5.2.1](#). The PLEFT= option also applies to the area under a fitted curve; for an example, see [Output 5.8.1](#). The default pattern is a solid fill. *Traditional Graphics*

PRIGHT=*pattern*

specifies the pattern used to fill the area under a histogram to the right of the upper specification limit. This option is applicable only when the SPEC statement is used in conjunction with a HISTOGRAM or COMPHISTOGRAM statement. For an example, see [Output 5.2.1](#). The PRIGHT= option also applies to the area under a fitted curve; for an example, see [Output 5.8.1](#). The default pattern is a solid fill. *Traditional Graphics*

TARGET=value-list

specifies target values for the variables listed in the VAR statement, or for all numeric variables in the input data set if no VAR statement is used. If you specify only one target value, it is used for all of the variables; otherwise, the number of values must match the number of variables. See the section “[Computing Capability Indices](#)” on page 208 for an example.

TARGETSYMBOL='character'**TARGETSYM='character'**

Line Printer specifies the character used to display the target line in line printer plots created with the CDFPLOT, HISTOGRAM, PROBPLOT, and QQPLOT statements. The default character is 'T'.

USL=value-list

specifies the upper specification limits for the variables listed in the VAR statement, or for all numeric variables in the input data set if no VAR statement is used. If you specify only one upper limit, it is used for all of the variables; otherwise, the number of limits must match the number of variables. See the section “[Computing Capability Indices](#)” on page 208 for an example.

USLSYMBOL='character'

Line Printer specifies the character used to display the upper specification line in line printer plots created with the CDFPLOT, HISTOGRAM, PROBPLOT, and QQPLOT statements. The default character is 'U'.

WLSL=n

Traditional Graphics specifies the width in pixels of the lower specification line in plots created with the CDFPLOT, COMPHISTOGRAM, HISTOGRAM, PROBPLOT, and QQPLOT statements. See [Output 5.2.1](#) for an illustration. The default is 1.

WTARGET=n

Traditional Graphics specifies the width in pixels of the target line in plots created with the CDFPLOT, COMPHISTOGRAM, HISTOGRAM, PROBPLOT, and QQPLOT statements. See [Output 5.2.1](#) for an illustration. The default is 1.

WUSL=n

Traditional Graphics specifies the width in pixels of the upper specification line in plots created with the CDFPLOT, COMPHISTOGRAM, HISTOGRAM, PROBPLOT, and QQPLOT statements. See [Output 5.2.1](#) for an illustration. The default is 1.

Details: CAPABILITY Procedure

This section provides details on the following topics:

- input data sets specified with the DATA= option, the SPEC= option, and the ANNOTATE= option
- the output data set specified with the OUTTABLE= option
- descriptive statistics

- the tests for normality requested with the NORMALTEST option
- percentile definitions controlled using the PCTLDEF= option
- robust estimators
- computing the mode
- assumptions and terminology for capability indices
- standard capability indices
- specialized capability indices

Input Data Sets

DATA= Data Set

The DATA= data set contains a set of variables that represent measurements from a process. The CAPABILITY procedure must have a DATA= data set. If you do not specify one with the DATA= option in the PROC CAPABILITY statement, the procedure uses the last data set created.

SPEC= Data Set

The SPEC= option in the PROC CAPABILITY statement identifies a SPEC= data set, which contains specification limits. This option is an alternative to using the SPEC statement. If you use both the SPEC= option and a SPEC statement, the SPEC= option is ignored. The SPEC= option is especially useful when:

- the number of variables is large
- the same specification limits are referred to in more than one analysis
- a BY statement is used
- batch processing is used

The following variables are read from a SPEC= data set:

Variable	Description
LSL	lower specification limit
TARGET	target value
USL	upper specification limit
VAR	name of the variable

You may omit either _LSL_ or _USL_ but not both. _TARGET_ is optional. If the SPEC= data set contains both _LSL_ and _USL_, you can assign missing values to _LSL_ or _USL_ to indicate one-sided specifications. You can assign missing values to _TARGET_ when the variable does not use a target value. _LSL_, _USL_, and _TARGET_ must be numeric variables. _VAR_ must be a character variable.

You can include the following optional variables in a SPEC= data set to control the appearance of specification limits on charts:

Variable	Description
CLEFT	color used to fill area left of LSL (histograms only)
CLSL	color of LSL line
CRIGHT	color used to fill area right of USL (histograms only)
CTARGET	color of target line
CUSL	color of USL line
LLSL	line type of LSL line
LSLSYM	character used for LSL line in line printer plots
LTARGET	line type of target line
LUSL	line type of USL line
PLEFT	pattern type used to fill area left of LSL (histograms only)
PRIGHT	pattern type used to fill area right of USL (histograms only)
TARGETSYM	character used for target in line printer plots
USLSYM	character used for USL line in line printer plots
WLSL	width of LSL line
WTARGET	width of target line
WUSL	width of USL line

If you are using the HISTOGRAM statement to create “clickable” histograms in HTML, you can also provide the following variables in a SPEC= data set:

Variable	Description
LOURL	URL associated with area to left of lower specification limit
HIURL	URL associated with area to right of upper specification limit
URL	URL associated with area between specification limits

These are character variables whose values are Uniform Resource Locators (URLs) linked to areas on a histogram. When you view the ODS HTML output with a browser, you can click on an area, and the browser will bring up the page specified by the corresponding URL.

If you use a BY statement, the SPEC= data set must also contain the BY variables. The SPEC= data set must be sorted in the same order as the DATA= data set. Within a BY group, specification limits for each variable plotted are read from the first observation where _VAR_ matches the variable name.

See the section “[Examples: CAPABILITY Procedure](#)” on page 258 for an example of reading specification limits from a SPEC= data set.

ANNOTATE= Data Sets

In the CAPABILITY procedure, you can add features to traditional graphics plots by specifying ANNOTATE= data sets either in the PROC CAPABILITY statement or in individual plot statements. Depending on where you specify an ANNOTATE= data set, however, the information is used for all plots or only for plots produced by a given statement.

Information contained in the ANNOTATE= data set specified in the PROC CAPABILITY statement

is used for all plots produced in a given PROC step; this is a “global” ANNOTATE= data set. By using this global data set, you can keep information common to all plots in one data set.

Information contained in the ANNOTATE= data set specified in a plot statement is used for plots produced by that statement; this is a “local” ANNOTATE= data set. By using this data set, you can add statement-specific features to plots. For example, you can add different features to plots produced by the HISTOGRAM and QQPLOT statements by specifying an ANNOTATE= data set in each plot statement.

In addition, you can specify an ANNOTATE= data set in the PROC CAPABILITY statement and in plot statements. This enables you to add some features to all plots (those given in the data set specified in the PROC statement) and also add statement-specific features to plots (those given in the data set specified in the plot statement).

For complete details on the structure and content of Annotate type data sets, see SAS/GRAPH documentation.

Output Data Set

OUTTABLE= Data Set

The OUTTABLE= data set saves univariate statistics and capability indices. The following variables can be saved:

Table 5.4 OUTTABLE= Data Set

Variable	Description
CP	capability index C_p
CPLCL	lower confidence limit for C_p
CPUCL	upper confidence limit for C_p
CPK	capability index C_{pk}
CPKLCL	lower confidence limit for C_{pk}
CPKUCL	upper confidence limit for C_{pk}
CPL	capability index CPL
CPLLCL	lower confidence limit for CPL
CPLUCL	upper confidence limit for CPL
CPM	capability index C_{pm}
CPMLCL	lower confidence limit for C_{pm}
CPMUCL	upper confidence limit for C_{pm}
CPU	capability index CPU
CPULCL	lower confidence limit for CPU
CPUUCL	upper confidence limit for CPU
CSS	corrected sum of squares
CV	coefficient of variation
GINI	Gini's mean difference
K	capability index K
KURT	kurtosis
LSL	lower specification limit
MAD	median absolute difference about the median
MAX	maximum
MEAN	mean

Table 5.4 (continued)

Variable	Description
MEDIAN	median
MIN	minimum
MODE	mode
MSIGN	sign statistic
NMISS	number of missing observations
NOBS	number of nonmissing observations
P1	1st percentile
P5	5th percentile
P10	10th percentile
P90	90th percentile
P95	95th percentile
P99	99th percentile
PCTGTR	percentage of observations greater than upper specification limit
PCTLSS	percentage of observations less than lower specification limit
PROBM	p-value of sign statistic
PROBN	p-value of test for normality
PROBS	p-value of signed rank test
PROBT	p-value of t statistic
Q1	25th percentile (lower quartile)
Q3	75th percentile (upper quartile)
QN	Q_n (see “Robust Estimates of Scale” on page 243)
QRANGE	interquartile range (upper quartile minus lower quartile)
RANGE	range
SGNRNK	centered sign rank
SKEW	skewness
SN	S_n (see “Robust Estimates of Scale” on page 243)
STD	standard deviation
STDGINI	Gini’s standard deviation
STDMAD	MAD standard deviation
STDMEAN	standard error of the mean
STDQN	Q_n standard deviation
STDQRANGE	interquartile range standard deviation
STDSN	S_n standard deviation
SUMWGT	sum of the weights
SUM	sum
TARGET	target value
USL	upper specification limit
USS	uncorrected sum of squares
VARI	variance
VAR	variable name

NOTE: The variables _CP_, _CPLCL_, _CPUCL_, _CPK_, _CPKLCL_, _CPKUCL_, _CPL_, _CPLLCL_, _CPLUCL_, _CPM_, _CPMLCL_, _CPMUCL_, _CPU_, _CPULCL_, _CPUUCL_, _K_, _LSL_, _PCTGTR_, _PCTLSS_, _TARGET_, and _USL_ are included if you provide specification limits.

The OUTTABLE= data set and the OUT= data set¹⁰ contain essentially the same information. However, the structure of the OUTTABLE= data set may be more appropriate when you are computing summary statistics or capability indices for more than one process variable in the same invocation of the CAPABILITY procedure. Each observation in the OUTTABLE= data set corresponds to a different process variable, and the variables in the data set correspond to summary statistics and indices.

For example, suppose you have ten process variables (P1-P10). The following statements create an OUTTABLE= data set named Table, which contains summary statistics and capability indices for each of these variables: *See CAPTAB1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
proc capability data=Process outtable=Table noprint;
  var P1-P10;
  specs lsl=5 10 65 35 35 5 25 25 60 15
        usl=175 275 300 450 550 200 275 425 500 525;
run;
```

The following statements create the table shown in Figure 5.4, which contains the mean, standard deviation, lower and upper specification limits, and capability index C_{pk} for each process variable:

```
proc print data=Table label noobs;
  var _VAR_ _MEAN_ _STD_ _LSL_ _USL_ _CPK_;
  label _VAR_='Process';
run;
```

Figure 5.4 Tabulating Results for Multiple Process Variables

Process Capability Analysis of Fluid Weight					
Process	Mean	Standard Deviation	Lower Specification Limit	Upper Specification Limit	Capability Index CPK
P1	90.76	57.024	5	175	0.49242
P2	167.32	81.628	10	275	0.43972
P3	224.56	96.525	65	300	0.26052
P4	258.08	145.218	35	450	0.44053
P5	283.48	157.033	35	550	0.52745
P6	107.48	52.437	5	200	0.58814
P7	153.20	90.031	25	275	0.45096
P8	217.08	130.031	25	425	0.49239
P9	280.68	140.943	60	500	0.51870
P10	243.24	178.799	15	525	0.42551

Descriptive Statistics

This section provides computational details for the descriptive statistics which are computed with the PROC CAPABILITY statement. These statistics can also be saved in the OUT= data set by specifying the keywords listed in Table 5.52 in the OUTPUT statement.

¹⁰See “OUTPUT Statement: CAPABILITY Procedure” on page 439 for details on the OUT= data set.

Standard algorithms (Fisher 1973) are used to compute the moment statistics. The computational methods used by the CAPABILITY procedure are consistent with those used by other SAS procedures for calculating descriptive statistics. For details on statistics also calculated by Base SAS software, see *Base SAS Procedures Guide*.

The following sections give specific details on several statistics calculated by the CAPABILITY procedure.

Mean

The sample mean is calculated as

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i}$$

where n is the number of nonmissing values for a variable, x_i is the i th value of the variable, and w_i is the weight associated with the i th value of the variable. If there is no WEIGHT= variable, the formula reduces to $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$.

Sum

The sum is calculated as $\sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i$, where n is the number of nonmissing values for a variable, x_i is the i th value of the variable, and w_i is the weight associated with the i th value of the variable. If there is no WEIGHT= variable, the formula reduces to $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i$.

Sum of the Weights

The sum of the weights is calculated as $\sum_{i=1}^n w_i$, where n is the number of nonmissing values for a variable and w_i is the weight associated with the i th value of the variable. If there is no WEIGHT= variable, the sum of the weights is n .

Variance

The variance is calculated as

$$\frac{1}{d} \sum_{i=1}^n w_i (x_i - \bar{X}_w)^2$$

where n is the number of nonmissing values for a variable, x_i is the i th value of the variable, \bar{X}_w is the weighted mean, w_i is the weight associated with the i th value of the variable, and d is the divisor controlled by the VARDEF= option in the PROC CAPABILITY statement. If there is no WEIGHT= variable, the formula reduces to

$$\frac{1}{d} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{X}_w)^2$$

Standard Deviation

The standard deviation is calculated as

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{d} \sum_{i=1}^n w_i (x_i - \bar{X}_w)^2}$$

where n is the number of nonmissing values for a variable, x_i is the i th value of the variable, \bar{X}_w is the weighted mean, w_i is the weight associated with the i th value of the variable, and d is the divisor controlled by the VARDEF= option in the PROC CAPABILITY statement. If there is no WEIGHT= variable, the formula reduces to

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{d} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{X}_w)^2}$$

Skewness

The sample skewness is calculated as

$$\frac{n}{(n-1)(n-2)} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{x_i - \bar{X}}{s} \right)^3$$

where n is the number of nonmissing values for a variable and must be greater than 2, x_i is the i th value of the variable, \bar{X} is the sample average, and s is the sample standard deviation.

The sample skewness can be positive or negative; it measures the asymmetry of the data distribution and estimates the theoretical skewness $\sqrt{\beta_1} = \mu_3 \mu_2^{-\frac{3}{2}}$, where μ_2 and μ_3 are the second and third central moments. Observations that are normally distributed should have a skewness near zero.

Kurtosis

The sample kurtosis is calculated as

$$\frac{n(n+1)}{(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{x_i - \bar{X}}{s} \right)^4 - \frac{3(n-1)^2}{(n-2)(n-3)}$$

where $n > 3$. The sample kurtosis measures the heaviness of the tails of the data distribution. It estimates the adjusted theoretical kurtosis denoted as $\beta_2 - 3$, where $\beta_2 = \frac{\mu_4}{\mu_2^2}$, and μ_4 is the fourth central moment. Observations that are normally distributed should have a kurtosis near zero.

Coefficient of Variation (CV)

The coefficient of variation is calculated as

$$CV = \frac{100 \times s}{\bar{X}}$$

Signed Rank Statistic

The signed rank statistic S is computed as

$$S = \sum_{i: x_i > \mu_0} r_i^+ - \frac{n(n+1)}{4}$$

where r_i^+ is the rank of $|x_i - \mu_0|$ after discarding values of $x_i = \mu_0$, and n is the number of x_i values not equal to μ_0 . Average ranks are used for tied values.

If $n \leq 20$, the significance of S is computed from the exact distribution of S , where the distribution is a convolution of scaled binomial distributions. When $n > 20$, the significance of S is computed by treating

$$S \sqrt{\frac{n-1}{nV - S^2}}$$

as a Student t variate with $n - 1$ degrees of freedom. V is computed as

$$V = \frac{1}{24}n(n+1)(2n+1) - \frac{1}{48} \sum t_i(t_i+1)(t_i-1)$$

where the sum is over groups tied in absolute value and where t_i is the number of values in the i th group (Iman 1974, Conover 1980). The null hypothesis tested is that the mean (or median) is μ_0 , assuming that the distribution is symmetric. Refer to Lehmann (1998).

Tests for Normality

You can use the NORMALTEST option in the PROC CAPABILITY statement to request several tests of the hypothesis that the analysis variable values are a random sample from a normal distribution. These tests, which are summarized in the table labeled *Tests for Normality*, include the following:

- Shapiro-Wilk test
- Kolmogorov-Smirnov test
- Anderson-Darling test
- Cramér-von Mises test

Tests for normality are particularly important in process capability analysis because the commonly used capability indices are difficult to interpret unless the data are at least approximately normally distributed. Furthermore, the confidence limits for capability indices displayed in the table labeled *Process Capability Indices* require the assumption of normality. Consequently, the tests of normality are always computed when you specify the SPEC statement, and a note is added to the table when the hypothesis of normality is rejected. You can specify the particular test and the significance level with the CHECKINDICES option.

Shapiro-Wilk Test

If the sample size is 2000 or less,¹¹ the procedure computes the Shapiro-Wilk statistic W (also denoted as W_n to emphasize its dependence on the sample size n). The statistic W_n is the ratio of the best estimator of the variance (based on the square of a linear combination of the order statistics) to the usual corrected sum of squares estimator of the variance. When n is greater than three, the coefficients to compute the linear combination of the order statistics are approximated by the method of Royston (1992). The statistic W_n is always greater than zero and less than or equal to one ($0 < W \leq 1$).

Small values of W lead to rejection of the null hypothesis. The method for computing the p -value (the probability of obtaining a W statistic less than or equal to the observed value) depends on n . For $n = 3$, the probability distribution of W is known and is used to determine the p -value. For $n > 4$, a normalizing transformation is computed:

$$Z_n = \begin{cases} (-\log(\gamma - \log(1 - W_n)) - \mu)/\sigma & \text{if } 4 \leq n \leq 11 \\ (\log(1 - W_n) - \mu)/\sigma & \text{if } 12 \leq n \leq 2000 \end{cases}$$

The values of σ , γ , and μ are functions of n obtained from simulation results. Large values of Z_n indicate departure from normality, and since the statistic Z_n has an approximately standard normal distribution, this distribution is used to determine the p -values for $n > 4$.

EDF Tests for Normality

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov, Anderson-Darling and Cramér-von Mises tests for normality are based on the empirical distribution function (EDF) and are often referred to as EDF tests. EDF tests for a variety of non-normal distributions are available in the HISTOGRAM statement; see the section “EDF Goodness-of-Fit Tests” on page 362 for details. For a thorough discussion of these tests, refer to D’Agostino and Stephens (1986).

The empirical distribution function is defined for a set of n independent observations X_1, \dots, X_n with a common distribution function $F(x)$. Under the null hypothesis, $F(x)$ is the normal distribution. Denote the observations ordered from smallest to largest as $X_{(1)}, \dots, X_{(n)}$. The empirical distribution function, $F_n(x)$, is defined as

$$F_n(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < X_{(1)} \\ \frac{i}{n}, & X_{(i)} \leq x < X_{(i+1)}, i = 1, \dots, n-1 \\ 1, & X_{(n)} \leq x \end{cases}$$

Note that $F_n(x)$ is a step function that takes a step of height $\frac{1}{n}$ at each observation. This function estimates the distribution function $F(x)$. At any value x , $F_n(x)$ is the proportion of observations less than or equal to x , while $F(x)$ is the probability of an observation less than or equal to x . EDF statistics measure the discrepancy between $F_n(x)$ and $F(x)$.

The EDF tests make use of the probability integral transformation $U = F(X)$. If $F(X)$ is the distribution function of X , the random variable U is uniformly distributed between 0 and 1. Given

¹¹In SAS 6.12 and earlier releases, the CAPABILITY procedure performed a Shapiro-Wilk test for sample sizes of 2000 or smaller, and a Kolmogorov-Smirnov test otherwise. The computed value of W was used to interpolate linearly within the range of simulated critical values given in Shapiro and Wilk (1965). In SAS 7, minor improvements were made to the algorithm for the Shapiro-Wilk test, as described in this section.

n observations $X_{(1)}, \dots, X_{(n)}$, the values $U_{(i)} = F(X_{(i)})$ are computed. These values are used to compute the EDF test statistics, as described in the next three sections. The CAPABILITY procedures compute the associated p -values by interpolating internal tables of probability levels similar to those given by D'Agostino and Stephens (1986).

Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic (D) is defined as

$$D = \sup_x |F_n(x) - F(x)|$$

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic belongs to the supremum class of EDF statistics. This class of statistics is based on the largest vertical difference between $F(x)$ and $F_n(x)$.

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic is computed as the maximum of D^+ and D^- , where D^+ is the largest vertical distance between the EDF and the distribution function when the EDF is greater than the distribution function, and D^- is the largest vertical distance when the EDF is less than the distribution function.

$$\begin{aligned} D^+ &= \max_i \left(\frac{i}{n} - U_{(i)} \right) \\ D^- &= \max_i \left(U_{(i)} - \frac{i-1}{n} \right) \\ D &= \max(D^+, D^-) \end{aligned}$$

PROC CAPABILITY uses a modified Kolmogorov D statistic to test the data against a normal distribution with mean and variance equal to the sample mean and variance.

Anderson-Darling Test

The Anderson-Darling statistic and the Cramér-von Mises statistic belong to the quadratic class of EDF statistics. This class of statistics is based on the squared difference $(F_n(x) - F(x))^2$. Quadratic statistics have the following general form:

$$Q = n \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (F_n(x) - F(x))^2 \psi(x) dF(x)$$

The function $\psi(x)$ weights the squared difference $(F_n(x) - F(x))^2$.

The Anderson-Darling statistic (A^2) is defined as

$$A^2 = n \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (F_n(x) - F(x))^2 [F(x)(1 - F(x))]^{-1} dF(x)$$

Here the weight function is $\psi(x) = [F(x)(1 - F(x))]^{-1}$.

The Anderson-Darling statistic is computed as

$$A^2 = -n - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n [(2i-1) \log U_{(i)} + (2n+1-2i) \log (1 - U_{(i)})]$$

Cramér-von Mises Test

The Cramér-von Mises statistic (W^2) is defined as

$$W^2 = n \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (F_n(x) - F(x))^2 dF(x)$$

Here the weight function is $\psi(x) = 1$.

The Cramér-von Mises statistic is computed as

$$W^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(U_{(i)} - \frac{2i-1}{2n} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{12n}$$

Percentile Computations

The CAPABILITY procedure automatically computes the 1st, 5th, 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, 90th, 95th, and 99th percentiles (quantiles), as well as the minimum and maximum of each analysis variable. To compute percentiles other than these default percentiles, use the PCTLPTS= and PCTLPRE= options in the OUTPUT statement.

You can specify one of five definitions for computing the percentiles with the PCTLDEF= option. Let n be the number of nonmissing values for a variable, and let x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n represent the ordered values of the variable. Let the t th percentile be y , set $p = \frac{t}{100}$, and let

$$\begin{aligned} np &= j + g && \text{when PCTLDEF=1, 2, 3, or 5} \\ (n+1)p &= j + g && \text{when PCTLDEF=4} \end{aligned}$$

where j is the integer part of np , and g is the fractional part of np . Then the PCTLDEF= option defines the t th percentile, y , as described in the following table:

PCTLDEF=	Description	Formula
1	weighted average at x_{np}	$y = (1 - g)x_j + gx_{j+1}$ where x_0 is taken to be x_1
2	observation numbered closest to np	$y = x_i$ if $g \neq \frac{1}{2}$ $y = x_j$ if $g = \frac{1}{2}$ and j is even $y = x_{j+1}$ if $g = \frac{1}{2}$ and j is odd where i is the integer part of $np + \frac{1}{2}$
3	empirical distribution function	$y = x_j$ if $g = 0$ $y = x_{j+1}$ if $g > 0$
4	weighted average aimed at $x_{(n+1)p}$	$y = (1 - g)x_j + gx_{j+1}$ where x_{n+1} is taken to be x_n
5	empirical distribution function with averaging	$y = \frac{1}{2}(x_j + x_{j+1})$ if $g = 0$ $y = x_{j+1}$ if $g > 0$

Weighted Percentiles

When you use a WEIGHT statement, the percentiles are computed differently. The 100 p th weighted percentile y is computed from the empirical distribution function with averaging

$$y = \begin{cases} x_1 & \text{if } w_1 > pW \\ \frac{1}{2}(x_i + x_{i+1}) & \text{if } \sum_{j=1}^i w_j = pW \\ x_{i+1} & \text{if } \sum_{j=1}^i w_j < pW < \sum_{j=1}^{i+1} w_j \end{cases}$$

where w_i is the weight associated with x_i , and where $W = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i$ is the sum of the weights.

Note that the PCTLDEF= option is not applicable when a WEIGHT statement is used. However, in this case, if all the weights are identical, the weighted percentiles are the same as the percentiles that would be computed without a WEIGHT statement and with PCTLDEF=5.

Confidence Limits for Percentiles

You can use the CIPCTLNORMAL option to request confidence limits for percentiles which assume the data are normally distributed. These limits are described in Section 4.4.1 of Hahn and Meeker (1991). When $0.0 < p < 0.5$, the two-sided $100(1 - \alpha)\%$ confidence limits for the 100 p -th percentile are

$$\begin{aligned} \text{lower limit} &= \bar{X} - g'(\alpha/2; 1 - p, n)s \\ \text{upper limit} &= \bar{X} - g'(1 - \alpha/2; p, n)s \end{aligned}$$

where n is the sample size. When $0.5 \leq p < 1.0$, the two-sided $100(1 - \alpha)\%$ confidence limits for the 100 p -th percentile are

$$\begin{aligned} \text{lower limit} &= \bar{X} + g'(\alpha/2; 1 - p, n)s \\ \text{upper limit} &= \bar{X} + g'(1 - \alpha/2; p, n)s \end{aligned}$$

One-sided $100(1 - \alpha)\%$ confidence bounds are computed by replacing $\alpha/2$ by α in the appropriate preceding equation. The factor $g'(\gamma, p, n)$ is related to the noncentral t distribution and is described in Owen and Hua (1977) and Odeh and Owen (1980).

You can use the CIPCTLDF option to request confidence limits for percentiles which are distribution free (in particular, it is not necessary to assume that the data are normally distributed). These limits are described in Section 5.2 of Hahn and Meeker (1991). The two-sided $100(1 - \alpha)\%$ confidence limits for the 100 p -th percentile are

$$\begin{aligned} \text{lower limit} &= X_{(l)} \\ \text{upper limit} &= X_{(u)} \end{aligned}$$

where $X_{(j)}$ is the j th order statistic when the data values are arranged in increasing order:

$$X_{(1)} \leq X_{(2)} \leq \dots \leq X_{(n)}$$

The lower rank l and upper rank u are integers that are symmetric (or nearly symmetric) around $[np] + 1$ where $[np]$ is the integer part of np , and where n is the sample size. Furthermore, l and u

are chosen so that $X_{(l)}$ and $X_{(u)}$ are as close to $X_{[n+1]p}$ as possible while satisfying the coverage probability requirement

$$Q(u-1; n, p) - Q(l-1; n, p) \geq 1 - \alpha$$

where $Q(k; n, p)$ is the cumulative binomial probability

$$Q(k; n, p) = \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{n}{i} p^i (1-p)^{n-i}$$

In some cases, the coverage requirement cannot be met, particularly when n is small and p is near 0 or 1. To relax the requirement of symmetry, you can specify CIPCTLDF(TYPE = ASYMMETRIC). This option requests symmetric limits when the coverage requirement can be met, and asymmetric limits otherwise.

If you specify CIPCTLDF(TYPE = LOWER), a one-sided $100(1 - \alpha)\%$ lower confidence bound is computed as X_l , where l is the largest integer that satisfies the inequality

$$1 - Q(l-1; n, p) \geq 1 - \alpha$$

with $0 < l \leq n$. Likewise, if you specify CIPCTLDF(TYPE = UPPER), a one-sided $100(1 - \alpha)\%$ lower confidence bound is computed as X_l , where l is the largest integer that satisfies the inequality

$$Q(u-1; n, p) \geq 1 - \alpha$$

where $0 < u \leq n$.

Note that confidence limits for percentiles are not computed when a WEIGHT statement is specified.

Robust Estimators

The CAPABILITY procedure provides several methods for computing robust estimates of location and scale, which are insensitive to outliers in the data.

Winsorized Means

The k -times Winsorized mean is a robust estimator of location which is computed as

$$\bar{x}_{wk} = \frac{1}{n} \left((k+1)x_{(k+1)} + \sum_{i=k+2}^{n-k-1} x_{(i)} + (k+1)x_{(n-k)} \right)$$

where n is the number of observations, and $x_{(i)}$ is the i th order statistic when the observations are arranged in increasing order:

$$x_{(1)} \leq x_{(2)} \leq \dots \leq x_{(n)}$$

The Winsorized mean is the mean computed after replacing the k smallest observations with the $(k+1)$ st smallest observation, and the k largest observations with the $(k+1)$ st largest observation.

For data from a symmetric distribution, the Winsorized mean is an unbiased estimate of the population mean. However, the Winsorized mean does not have a normal distribution even if the data are normally distributed.

The Winsorized sum of squared deviations is defined as

$$s_{wk}^2 = (k+1)(x_{(k+1)} - \bar{x}_{wk})^2 + \sum_{i=k+2}^{n-k-1} (x_{(i)} - \bar{x}_{wk})^2 + (k+1)(x_{(n-k)} - \bar{x}_{wk})^2$$

A Winsorized t test is given by

$$t_{wk} = \frac{\bar{x}_{wk} - \mu_0}{\text{STDERR}(\bar{x}_{wk})}$$

where the standard error of the Winsorized mean is

$$\text{STDERR}(\bar{x}_{wk}) = \frac{n-1}{n-2k-1} \frac{s_{wk}}{\sqrt{n(n-1)}}$$

When the data are from a symmetric distribution, the distribution of t_{wk} is approximated by a Student's t distribution with $n-2k-1$ degrees of freedom. Refer to Tukey and McLaughlin (1963) and Dixon and Tukey (1968).

A $100(1-\alpha)\%$ Winsorized confidence interval for the mean has upper and lower limits

$$\bar{x}_{wk} \pm t_{1-\alpha/2} \text{STDERR}(\bar{x}_{wk})$$

where $t_{1-\alpha/2}$ is the $(1-\alpha)/2$ 100th percentile of the Student's t distribution with $n-2k-1$ degrees of freedom.

Trimmed Means

The k -times trimmed mean is a robust estimator of location which is computed as

$$\bar{x}_{tk} = \frac{1}{n-2k} \sum_{i=k+1}^{n-k} x_{(i)}$$

where n is the number of observations, and $x_{(i)}$ is the i th order statistic when the observations are arranged in increasing order:

$$x_{(1)} \leq x_{(2)} \leq \dots \leq x_{(n)}$$

The trimmed mean is the mean computed after the k smallest observations and the k largest observations in the sample are deleted.

For data from a symmetric distribution, the trimmed mean is an unbiased estimate of the population mean. However, the trimmed mean does not have a normal distribution even if the data are normally distributed.

A robust estimate of the variance of the trimmed mean t_{tk} can be obtained from the Winsorized sum of squared deviations; refer to Tukey and McLaughlin (1963). the corresponding trimmed t test is given by

$$t_{tk} = \frac{\bar{x}_{tk} - \mu_0}{\text{STDERR}(\bar{x}_{tk})}$$

where the standard error of the trimmed mean is

$$\text{STDERR}(\bar{x}_{tk}) = \frac{s_{tk}}{\sqrt{(n-2k)(n-2k-1)}}$$

and s_{wk} is the square root of the Winsorized sum of squared deviations.

When the data are from a symmetric distribution, the distribution of t_{tk} is approximated by a Student's t distribution with $n - 2k - 1$ degrees of freedom. Refer to Tukey and McLaughlin (1963) and Dixon and Tukey (1968).

A $100(1 - \alpha)\%$ trimmed confidence interval for the mean has upper and lower limits

$$\bar{x}_{tk} \pm t_{1-\alpha/2} \text{STDERR}(\bar{x}_{tk})$$

where $t_{1-\alpha/2}$ is the $(1 - \alpha)/2$ 100th percentile of the Student's t distribution with $n - 2k - 1$ degrees of freedom.

Robust Estimates of Scale

The sample standard deviation, which is the most commonly used estimator of scale, is sensitive to outliers. Robust scale estimators, on the other hand, remain bounded when a single data value is replaced by an arbitrarily large or small value. The CAPABILITY procedure computes several robust measures of scale, including the interquartile range G , the median absolute deviation about the median (MAD), Q_n , and S_n . In addition, the procedure computes estimates of the normal standard deviation σ derived from each of these measures.

The interquartile range (IQR) is simply the difference between the upper and lower quartiles. For a normal population, σ can be estimated as $\text{IQR}/1.34898$.

Gini's mean difference is computed as

$$G = \frac{1}{\binom{n}{2}} \sum_{i < j} |x_i - x_j|$$

For a normal population, the expected value of G is $2\sigma/\sqrt{\pi}$. Thus $G\sqrt{\pi}/2$ is a robust estimator of σ when the data are from a normal sample. For the normal distribution, this estimator has high efficiency relative to the usual sample standard deviation, and it is also less sensitive to the presence of outliers.

A very robust scale estimator is the MAD, the median absolute deviation from the median (Hampel 1974), which is computed as

$$\text{MAD} = \text{med}_i(|x_i - \text{med}_j(x_j)|)$$

where the inner median, $\text{med}_j(x_j)$, is the median of the n observations, and the outer median (taken over i) is the median of the n absolute values of the deviations about the inner median. For a normal population, 1.4826MAD is an estimator of σ .

The MAD has low efficiency for normal distributions, and it may not always be appropriate for symmetric distributions. Rousseeuw and Croux (1993) proposed two statistics as alternatives to the MAD. The first is

$$S_n = 1.1926 \text{ med}_i(\text{med}_j(|x_i - x_j|))$$

where the outer median (taken over i) is the median of the n medians of $|x_i - x_j|$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$. To reduce small-sample bias, $c_{sn}S_n$ is used to estimate σ , where c_{sn} is a correction factor; refer to Croux and Rousseeuw (1992).

The second statistic is

$$Q_n = 2.2219 \{ |x_i - x_j|; i < j \}_{(k)}$$

where

$$k = \binom{h}{2}$$

and $h = [n/2] + 1$. In other words, Q_n is 2.2219 times the k th order statistic of the $\binom{n}{2}$ distances between the data points. The bias-corrected statistic $c_{qn}Q_n$ is used to estimate σ , where c_{qn} is a correction factor; refer to Croux and Rousseeuw (1992).

Computing the Mode

The mode is the value that occurs most often in a set of observations. The CAPABILITY procedure counts repetitions of the actual values (or the rounded values, if you specify the ROUND= option). If a tie occurs for the most frequent value, the procedure reports the lowest mode in the table labeled *Basic Statistical Measures*. To list all possible modes, specify the MODES option in the PROC CAPABILITY statement. When no repetitions occur in the data, the procedure does not report the mode. The WEIGHT statement has no effect on the mode.

Assumptions and Terminology for Capability Indices

One of the fundamental assumptions in process capability analysis is that the process must be in statistical control. Without statistical control, the process is not predictable, the concept of a process distribution does not apply, and quantities related to the distribution, such as probabilities, percentiles, and capability indices, cannot be meaningfully estimated. Additionally, all of the standard process capability indices described in the next section require that the process distribution be normal, or at least approximately normal.

In many industries, statistical control is routinely checked with a Shewhart chart (such as an \bar{X} and R chart) before capability indices such as

$$C_{pk} = \min \left(\frac{USL - \mu}{3\sigma}, \frac{LSL - \mu}{3\sigma} \right)$$

are computed. The control chart analysis yields estimates for the process mean μ and standard deviation σ , which are based on subgrouped data and can be used to estimate C_{pk} . In particular, σ can be estimated by

$$s_R = \bar{R}/d_2$$

rather than the ungrouped sample standard deviation

$$s = \frac{1}{n-1} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

You can use the SHEWHART procedure to carry out the control chart analysis and to compute capability indices based on s_R . On the other hand, the CAPABILITY procedure computes indices based on s .

Some industry manuals distinguish these two approaches. For instance, the ASQC/AIAG manual *Fundamental Process Control* uses the notation C_{pk} for the estimate based on s_R , and it uses the notation P_{pk} for the estimate based on s . However, assuming that the process is in control and only common cause variation is present, both s_R and s are estimates of the same parameter σ , and so there is fundamentally no difference in the two approaches².

Once control has been established, attention should focus on the distribution of the process measurements, and at this point there is no practical or statistical advantage to working with subgrouped measurements. In fact, the use of s is closely associated with a wide variety of methods that are highly useful for process capability analysis, including tests for normality, graphical displays such as histograms and probability plots, and confidence intervals for parameters and capability indices.

Standard Capability Indices

This section provides computational details for the standard process capability indices computed by the CAPABILITY procedure: C_p , CPL , CPU , C_{pk} , and C_{pm} .

The Index C_p

The process capability index C_p , sometimes called the “process potential index,” the “process capability ratio,” or the “inherent capability index,” is estimated as

$$\hat{C}_p = \frac{USL - LSL}{6s}$$

where USL is the upper specification limit, LSL is the lower specification limit, and s is the sample standard deviation. If you do not specify both the upper and the lower specification limits in the SPEC statement or the SPEC= data set, then C_p is assigned a missing value.

The interpretation of C_p can depend on the application, on past experience, and on local practice. However, broad guidelines for interpretation have been proposed by several authors. Ekvall and Juran (1974) classify C_p values as

- “not adequate” if $C_p < 1$
- “adequate” if $1 \leq C_p \leq 1.33$, but requiring close control as C_p approaches 1
- “more than adequate” if $C_p > 1.33$

Montgomery (1996) recommends minimum values of C_p as

- 1.33 for existing processes
- 1.50 for new processes or for existing processes when the variable is critical (for example, related to safety or strength)
- 1.67 for new processes when the variable is critical

²Statistically, s is a more efficient estimator of σ than s_R .

Exact $100(1 - \alpha)\%$ lower and upper confidence limits for C_p (denoted by LCL and UCL) are computed using percentiles of the chi-square distribution, as indicated by the following equations:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{lower limit} &= \hat{C}_p \sqrt{\chi_{\alpha/2, n-1}^2 / (n-1)} \\ \text{upper limit} &= \hat{C}_p \sqrt{\chi_{1-\alpha/2, n-1}^2 / (n-1)}\end{aligned}$$

Here, $\chi_{\alpha, \nu}^2$ denotes the lower 100α th percentile of the chi-square distribution with ν degrees of freedom. Refer to Chou, Owen, and Borrego (1990) and Kushler and Hurley (1992).

You can specify α with the ALPHA= option in the PROC CAPABILITY statement or with the CIINDICES(ALPHA=value) in the PROC CAPABILITY statement. The default value is 0.05. You can save these limits in the OUT= data set by specifying the keywords CPLCL and CPUCL in the OUTPUT statement. In addition, you can display these limits on plots produced by the CAPABILITY procedure by specifying the keywords in the INSET statement.

The Index CPL

The process capability index CPL is estimated as

$$\widehat{CPL} = \frac{\bar{X} - LSL}{3s}$$

where \bar{X} is the sample mean, LSL is the lower specification limit, and s is the sample standard deviation. If you do not specify the lower specification limit in the SPEC statement or the SPEC= data set, then CPL is assigned a missing value.

Montgomery (1996) refers to CPL as the “process capability ratio” in the case of one-sided lower specifications and recommends minimum values as follows:

- 1.25 for existing processes
- 1.45 for new processes or for existing processes when the variable is critical
- 1.60 for new processes when the variable is critical

Exact $100(1 - \alpha)\%$ lower and upper confidence limits for CPL are computed using a generalization of the method of Chou, Owen, and Borrego (1990), who point out that the $100(1 - \alpha)$ lower confidence limit for CPL (denoted by CPLLCL) satisfies the equation

$$\Pr\{T_{n-1}(\delta = 3\sqrt{n}) \text{ CPLLCL} \leq 3\text{CPL}\sqrt{n}\} = 1 - \alpha$$

where $T_{n-1}(\delta)$ has a non-central t distribution with $n - 1$ degrees of freedom and noncentrality parameter δ . You can specify α with the ALPHA= option in the PROC CAPABILITY statement. The default value is 0.05. The confidence limits can be saved in an output data set by specifying the keywords CPLLCL and CPLUCL in the OUTPUT statement. In addition, you can display these limits on plots produced by the CAPABILITY procedure by specifying these keywords in the INSET statement.

The Index CPU

The process capability index CPU is estimated as

$$\widehat{CPU} = \frac{USL - \bar{X}}{3s}$$

where USL is the upper specification limit, \bar{X} is the sample mean, and s is the sample standard deviation. If you do not specify the upper specification limit in the SPEC statement or the SPEC= data set, then CPU is assigned a missing value.

Montgomery (1996) refers to CPU as the “process capability ratio” in the case of one-sided upper specifications and recommends minimum values that are the same as those specified previously for CPL .

Exact $100(1 - \alpha)\%$ lower and upper confidence limits for CPU are computed using a generalization of the method of Chou, Owen, and Borrego (1990), who point out that the $100(1 - \alpha)$ lower confidence limit for CPU (denoted by $CPULCL$) satisfies the equation

$$\Pr\{T_{n-1}(\delta = 3\sqrt{n} \text{ CPULCL} \geq 3CPU\sqrt{n}\} = 1 - \alpha$$

where $T_{n-1}(\delta)$ has a non-central t distribution with $n - 1$ degrees of freedom and noncentrality parameter δ . You can specify α with the ALPHA= option in the PROC CAPABILITY statement. The default value is 0.05. The confidence limits can be saved in an output data set by specifying the keywords CPULCL and CPUUCL in the OUTPUT statement. In addition, you can display these limits on plots produced by the CAPABILITY procedure by specifying these keywords in the INSET statement.

The Index Cpk

The process capability index C_{pk} is defined as

$$C_{pk} = \frac{1}{3\sigma} \min(USL - \mu, \mu - LSL) = \min(CPU, CPL)$$

Note that the indices C_{pk} , C_p , and k are related as $C_{pk} = C_p(1 - k)$. The CAPABILITY procedure estimates C_{pk} as

$$\widehat{C}_{pk} = \frac{1}{3s} \times \min(USL - \bar{X}, \bar{X} - LSL) = \min(CPU, CPL)$$

where USL is the upper specification limit, LSL is the lower specification limit, \bar{X} is the sample mean, and s is the sample standard deviation.

If you specify only the upper limit in the SPEC statement or the SPEC= data set, then C_{pk} is computed as CPU , and if you specify only the lower limit in the SPEC statement or the SPEC= data set, then C_{pk} is computed as CPL .

Bissell (1990) derived approximate two-sided 95% confidence limits for C_{pk} by assuming that the distribution of \widehat{C}_{pk} is normal. Using Bissell’s approach, $100(1 - \alpha)\%$ lower and upper confidence limits can be computed as

$$\begin{aligned}\text{lower limit} &= \hat{C}_{pk} \left[1 - \Phi^{-1}(1 - \alpha/2) \sqrt{\frac{1}{9n\hat{C}_{pk}^2} + \frac{1}{2(n-1)}} \right] \\ \text{upper limit} &= \hat{C}_{pk} \left[1 + \Phi^{-1}(1 - \alpha/2) \sqrt{\frac{1}{9n\hat{C}_{pk}^2} + \frac{1}{2(n-1)}} \right]\end{aligned}$$

where Φ denotes the cumulative standard normal distribution function. Kushler and Hurley (1992) concluded that Bissell's method gives reasonably accurate results.

You can specify α with the ALPHA= option in the PROC CAPABILITY statement. The default value is 0.05. These limits can be saved in an output data set by specifying the keywords CPKLCL and CPKUCL in the OUTPUT statement. In addition, you can display these limits on plots produced by the CAPABILITY procedure by specifying these same keywords in the INSET statement.

The Index C_{pm}

The process capability index C_{pm} is intended to account for deviation from the target T in addition to variability from the mean. This index is often defined as

$$C_{pm} = \frac{USL - LSL}{6\sqrt{\sigma^2 + (\mu - T)^2}}$$

A closely related version of C_{pm} is the index

$$C_{pm}^* = \frac{\min(USL - T, T - LSL)}{3\sqrt{\sigma^2 + (\mu - T)^2}} = \frac{d - |T - m|}{3\sqrt{\sigma^2 + (\mu - T)^2}}$$

where $d = (USL - LSL)/2$ and $m = (USL + LSL)/2$. If $T = m$, then $C_{pm} = C_{pm}^*$. However, if $T \neq m$, then both indices suffer from problems of interpretation, as pointed out by Kotz and Johnson (1993), and their use should be avoided in this case.

The CAPABILITY procedure computes an estimator of C_{pm} as

$$\hat{C}_{pm} = \frac{\min(USL - T, T - LSL)}{3\sqrt{s^2 + (\bar{X} - T)^2}}$$

where s is the sample standard deviation.

If you specify only a single specification limit SL in the SPEC statement or the SPEC= data set, then C_{pm} is estimated as

$$\hat{C}_{pm} = \frac{|T - SL|}{3\sqrt{s^2 + (\bar{X} - T)^2}}$$

Boyles (1991) proposed a slightly modified point estimate for C_{pm} computed as

$$\tilde{C}_{pm} = \frac{(USL - LSL)/2}{3\sqrt{(\frac{n-1}{n})s^2 + (\bar{X} - T)^2}}$$

Boyles also suggested approximate two-sided $100(1 - \alpha)\%$ confidence limits for C_{pm} , which are computed as

$$\begin{aligned}\text{lower limit} &= \tilde{C}_{pm} \sqrt{\chi_{\alpha/2, \nu}^2 / \nu} \\ \text{upper limit} &= \tilde{C}_{pm} \sqrt{\chi_{1-\alpha/2, \nu}^2 / \nu}\end{aligned}$$

Here $\chi_{\alpha, \nu}^2$ denotes the lower 100α th percentile of the chi-square distribution with ν degrees of freedom, where ν equals

$$\frac{n(1 + (\frac{\bar{X} - T}{s})^2)}{1 + 2(\frac{\bar{X} - T}{s})^2}$$

You can specify α with the ALPHA= option in the PROC CAPABILITY statement. The default value is 0.05. These confidence limits can be saved in an output data set by specifying the keywords CPMLCL and CPMUCL in the OUTPUT statement. In addition, you can display these limits on plots produced by the CAPABILITY procedure by specifying these keywords in the INSET statement.

Specialized Capability Indices

This section describes a number of specialized capability indices which you can request with the SPECIALINDICES option in the PROC CAPABILITY statement.

The Index k

The process capability index k (also denoted by K) is computed as

$$k = \frac{2|m - \bar{X}|}{USL - LSL}$$

where $m = \frac{1}{2}(USL + LSL)$ is the midpoint of the specification limits, \bar{X} is the sample mean, USL is the upper specification limit, and LSL is the lower specification limit.

The formula for k used here is given by Kane (1986). Note that k is sometimes computed without taking the absolute value of $m - \bar{X}$ in the numerator. See Wadsworth, Stephens, and Godfrey (1986).

If you do not specify the upper and lower limits in the SPEC statement or the SPEC= data set, then k is assigned a missing value.

Boyles' Index C_{pm}^+

Boyles (1992) proposed the process capability index C_{pm}^+ which is defined as

$$C_{pm}^+ = \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{E_{X < T} [(X - T)^2]}{(T - LSL)^2} + \frac{E_{X > T} [(X - T)^2]}{(USL - T)^2} \right]^{-1/2}$$

He proposed this index as a modification of C_{pm} for use when $\mu \neq T$. The quantities

$$E_{X < T} [(X - T)^2] = E [(X - T)^2 | X < T] Pr [X < T]$$

and

$$E_{X > T} [(X - T)^2] = E [(X - T)^2 | X > T] Pr [X > T]$$

are referred to as semivariances. Kotz and Johnson (1993) point out that if $T = (LSL + USL)/2$, then $C_{pm}^+ = C_{pm}$.

Kotz and Johnson (1993) suggest that a natural estimator for C_{pm}^+ is

$$\hat{C}_{pm}^+ = \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{1}{n} \left\{ \frac{\sum_{X_i < T} (X_i - T)^2}{(T - LSL)^2} + \frac{\sum_{X_i > T} (X_i - T)^2}{(USL - T)^2} \right\}^{-1/2} \right]$$

Note that this index is not defined when either of the specification limits is equal to the target T . Refer to Section 3.5 of Kotz and Johnson (1993) for further details.

The Index C_{jkp}

Johnson, Kotz, and Pearn (1994) introduced a so-called “flexible” process capability index which takes into account possible differences in variability above and below the target T . They defined this index as

$$C_{jkp} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} \min \left(\frac{USL - T}{\sqrt{E_{X > T} [(X - T)^2]}}, \frac{T - LSL}{\sqrt{E_{X < T} [(X - T)^2]}} \right)$$

where $d = (USL - LSL)/2$.

A natural estimator of this index is

$$\hat{C}_{jkp} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} \min \left(\frac{USL - T}{\sqrt{\sum_{X_i > T} (X_i - T)^2 / n}}, \frac{T - LSL}{\sqrt{\sum_{X_i < T} (X_i - T)^2 / n}} \right)$$

For further details, refer to Section 4.4 of Kotz and Johnson (1993).

The Indices $C_{pm}(a)$

The class of capability indices $C_{pm}(a)$, indexed by the parameter a ($a > 0$) allows flexibility in choosing between the relative importance of variability and deviation of the mean from the target value T .

The class defined as

$$C_{pm}(a) = (1 - a\zeta^2)C_p$$

where $\zeta = (\mu - T)/\sigma$. The motivation for this definition is that if $|\zeta|$ is small, then

$$C_{pm} \approx (1 - \frac{1}{2}\zeta^2)C_p$$

A natural estimator of $C_{pm}(a)$ is

$$\frac{d}{3s} \hat{C}_{pm}(a) = \left\{ 1 - a \left(\frac{\bar{X} - T}{s} \right)^2 \right\}$$

where $d = (USL - LSL)/2$. You can specify the value of a with the SPECIALINDICES(CPMA=) option in the PROC CAPABILITY statement. By default, $a = 0.5$.

This index is not recommended for situation in which the target T is not equal to the midpoint of the specification limits.

For additional details, refer to Section 3.7 of Kotz and Johnson (1993).

The Index $C_{p(5.15)}$

Johnson *et al.* (1992) suggest the class of process capability indices defined as

$$C_{p(\theta)} = \frac{USL - LSL}{\theta\sigma}$$

where θ is chosen so that the proportion of conforming items is robust with respect to the shape of the process distribution. In particular, Kotz and Johnson (1993) recommend use of

$$C_{p(5.15)} = \frac{USL - LSL}{5.15\sigma}$$

which is estimated as

$$\hat{C}_{p(5.15)} = \frac{USL - LSL}{5.15s}$$

For details, refer to Section 4.3.2 of Kotz and Johnson (1993).

The Index $C_{pk(5.15)}$

Similarly, Kotz and Johnson (1993) recommend use of the robust capability index

$$C_{pk(5.15)} = \frac{d - |\mu - (USL + LSL)/2|}{2.575\sigma}$$

where $d = (USL - LSL)/2$. This index is estimated as

$$\hat{C}_{pk(5.15)} = \frac{d - |\bar{X} - (USL + LSL)/2|}{2.575s}$$

For details, refer to Section 4.3.2 of Kotz and Johnson (1993).

The Index C_{pmk}

Pearn, Kotz, and Johnson (1992) proposed the index C_{pmk}

$$C_{pmk} = \frac{(\text{USL} - \text{LSL})/2 - |\mu - m|}{3\sqrt{\sigma^2 + (\mu - T)^2}}$$

where $m = (\text{LCL} + \text{UCL})/2$. A natural estimator for C_{pmk} is

$$\hat{C}_{pmk} = \frac{(\text{USL} - \text{LSL})/2 - |\bar{X} - m|}{3\sqrt{(\frac{n-1}{n})s^2 + (\bar{X} - T)^2}}$$

where $m = (\text{USL} + \text{LSL})/2$.

For further details, refer to Section 3.6 of Kotz and Johnson (1993).

Wright's Index C_s

Wright (1995) defines the capability index

$$C_s = \frac{\min(\text{USL} - \mu, \mu - \text{LSL})}{3\sqrt{\sigma^2 + (\mu - T)^2 + \mu_3/\sigma}}$$

where $\mu_3 = E(X - \mu)^3$.

A natural estimator of C_s is

$$\hat{C}_s = \frac{(\text{USL} - \text{LSL})/2 - |\bar{X} - m|}{3\sqrt{(\frac{n-1}{n})s^2 + (\bar{X} - T)^2 + |c_4s^2b_3|}}$$

where c_4 is an unbiasing constant for the sample standard deviation, and b_3 is a measure of skewness. Wright (1995) shows that C_s compares favorably with C_{pmk} even when skewness is not present, and he advocates the use of C_s for monitoring near-normal processes when loss of capability typically leads to asymmetry.

Chen and Kotz (1996) proposed a modification to Wright's C_s index which introduces a multiplier, $\gamma > 0$, and is estimated as

$$\hat{C}_s = \frac{(\text{USL} - \text{LSL})/2 - |\bar{X} - m|}{3\sqrt{(\frac{n-1}{n})s^2 + (\bar{X} - T)^2 + \gamma|c_4s^2b_3|}}$$

If you specify a value for γ with the SPECIALINDICES(CSGAMMA=) option, the index C_s is computed with this modification. Otherwise it is computed using Wright's original definition.

The Index S_{jkp}

Boyles (1994) proposed a smooth version of C_{jkp} defined as

$$S_{jkp} = S \left(\frac{\text{USL} - T}{\sqrt{2E_{X>T}[(X - T)^2]}}, \frac{T - \text{LSL}}{\sqrt{2E_{X<T}[(X - T)^2]}} \right)$$

The CAPABILITY procedure estimates S_{jkp} as

$$\hat{S}_{jkp} = S \left(\frac{USL - T}{\sqrt{2 \sum_{X_i > T} (X_i - T)^2 / n}}, \frac{T - LSL}{\sqrt{2 \sum_{X_i < T} (X_i - T)^2 / n}} \right)$$

where $S(x, y) = \Phi^{-1}[\{\Phi(x) + \Phi(y)\}/2]/3$.

The Index C_{pp}

Chen (1998) devised a process incapability index based on the C_{pm}^* index. The first term measures *inaccuracy* and the second measures *imprecision*. The C_{pp} index is estimated as

$$\hat{C}_{pp} = \left(\frac{\bar{X} - T}{d^*/3} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{s}{d^*/3} \right)^2$$

where $d^* = \min(USL - T, T - LSL)$.

The Index C_{pp}''

The index C_{pp} does not handle asymmetric tolerances well, as discussed by Kotz and Lovelace (1998). To address that shortcoming, Chen (1998) defined the index C_{pp}'' , which is estimated by

$$\hat{C}_{pp}'' = \left(\frac{\hat{A}}{d^*/3} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{s}{d^*/3} \right)^2$$

where

$$\hat{A} = \max \left\{ \frac{(\bar{X} - T)d}{T - LSL}, \frac{(T - \bar{X})d}{USL - T} \right\}$$

and $d = (USL - LSL)/2$.

The Index C_{pg}

Marcucci and Beazley (1988) defined the index

$$C_{pg} = \frac{1}{C_{pm}^2}$$

which is estimated as

$$\hat{C}_{pg} = \frac{1}{\hat{C}_{pm}^2}$$

The Index C_{pq}

Gupta and Kotz (1997) introduced the index C_{pq} , which is estimated by

$$\hat{C}_{pq} = \hat{C}_p \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\bar{X} - T}{s} \right)^2 \right]$$

The Index C_p^W

Bai and Choi (1997) defined the index

$$C_p^W = \frac{C_p}{\sqrt{1 + |1 - 2P_x|}}$$

where $P_x = \Pr(X \leq \mu)$. It is estimated by

$$\hat{C}_p^W = \frac{\hat{C}_p}{\sqrt{1 + |1 - 2\hat{P}_x|}}$$

where \hat{P}_x is the fraction of observations less than or equal to \bar{X} . For more information about C_p^W , see Kotz and Lovelace (1998).

The Index C_{pk}^W

Bai and Choi (1997) also proposed the index

$$C_{pk}^W = \min \left\{ \frac{USL - \mu}{3\sigma\sqrt{2P_x}}, \frac{\mu - LSL}{3\sigma\sqrt{2(1 - P_x)}} \right\}$$

It is estimated by

$$\hat{C}_{pk}^W = \min \left\{ \frac{USL - \bar{X}}{3s\sqrt{2\hat{P}_x}}, \frac{\bar{X} - LSL}{3s\sqrt{2(1 - \hat{P}_x)}} \right\}$$

where \hat{P}_x is the fraction of observations less than or equal to \bar{X} . For more information about C_{pk}^W , see Kotz and Lovelace (1998).

The Index C_{pm}^W

The index C_{pm}^W , also introduced by Bai and Choi (1997), is defined as

$$C_{pm}^W = \frac{C_{pm}}{\sqrt{1 + |1 - 2P_T|}}$$

where $P_T = \Pr(X \leq T)$. It is estimated by

$$\hat{C}_{pm}^W = \frac{\hat{C}_{pm}}{\sqrt{1 + |1 - 2\hat{P}_T|}}$$

where \hat{P}_T is the fraction of observations less than or equal to T . For more information about C_{pm}^W , see Kotz and Lovelace (1998).

The Index C_{pc}

Luceño (1996) proposed the index

$$C_{pc} = \frac{USL - LSL}{6\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}E|X - M|}$$

where $M = (USL + LSL)/2$. It is estimated by

$$\hat{C}_{pc} = \frac{USL - LSL}{6\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}c}$$

where

$$c = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i - M|$$

Vännmann's Index $C_p(u, v)$

Vännmann (1995) introduced the generalized index $C_p(u, v)$, which reduces to the following capability indices given appropriate choices of u and v :

- $C_p(0, 0) = C_p$
- $C_p(0, 1) = C_{pk}$
- $C_p(1, 0) = C_{pm}$

- $C_p(1, 1) = C_{pmk}$

$C_p(u, v)$ is defined as

$$C_p(u, v) = \frac{d - u|\mu - M|}{3\sqrt{\sigma^2 + v(\mu - T)^2}}$$

and estimated by

$$\hat{C}_p(u, v) = \frac{d - u|\bar{X} - M|}{3\sqrt{(\frac{n-1}{n})s^2 + v(\bar{X} - T)^2}}$$

You can specify u with the SPECIALINDICES(CPU=) option and v with the SPECIALINDICES(CPV=) option. By default, $u = 0$ and $v = 4$.

Vännmann's Index $C_p(v)$

Vännmann (1997) also proposed the index $C_p(v)$, which is equivalent to $C_p(u, v)$ with $u = 1$. It is estimated as

$$\hat{C}_p(v) = \frac{d - |\bar{X} - M|}{3\sqrt{(\frac{n-1}{n})s^2 + v(\bar{X} - T)^2}}$$

You can specify v with the SPECIALINDICES(CPV=) option. By default, $v = 4$.

Missing Values

If a variable for which statistics are calculated has a missing value, that value is ignored in the calculation of statistics, and the missing values are tabulated separately. A missing value for one such variable does not affect the treatment of other variables in the same observation.

If the WEIGHT variable has a missing value, the observation is excluded from the analysis³. If the FREQ variable has a missing value, the observation is excluded from the analysis. If a variable in a BY or ID statement has a missing value, the procedure treats it as it would treat any other value of a BY or ID variable.

ODS Tables

This section describes the ODS tables produced by the CAPABILITY procedure.

Table 5.5 summarizes the ODS tables that you can request with options in the PROC CAPABILITY statement.

³In SAS 6.12 and earlier releases, the observation was included in the analysis, and the missing WEIGHT variable value was taken to be zero.

Table 5.5 ODS Tables Produced with the PROC CAPABILITY Statement

Table Name	Description	Option
BasicIntervals	confidence intervals for mean, standard deviation, variance	CIBASIC
BasicMeasures	measures of location and variability	default
ExtremeObs	extreme observations	default
ExtremeValues	extreme values	NEXTRVAL=
Frequencies	frequencies	FREQ
LocationCounts	counts used for sign test and signed rank test	LOCCOUNTS
MissingValues	missing values	default
Modes	modes	MODES
Moments	sample moments	default
Quantiles	quantiles	default
RobustScale	robust measures of scale	ROBUSTSCALE
TestsForLocation	tests for location	default
TestsForNormality	tests for normality	NORMALTEST
TrimmedMeans	trimmed means	TRIMMED=
WinsorizedMeans	Winsorized means	WINSORIZED=

Table 5.6 summarizes the ODS tables related to capability indices that you can request with options in the PROC CAPABILITY statement when you provide specification limits with a SPEC statement or with a SPEC= data set.

Table 5.6 ODS Tables Related to Specification Limits

Table Name	Description	Option
CIProbExSpecs	confidence limits for probabilities of exceeding specifications	CIPROBEX
Indices	standard capability indices	default
SpecialIndices	specialized capability indices	SPECIALINDICES
Specifications	percents outside specification limits based on empirical	default

Table 5.7 summarizes the ODS tables related to fitted distributions that you can request with options in the HISTOGRAM statement.

Table 5.7 ODS Tables Produced with the HISTOGRAM Statement

Table Name	Description	Option
Bins	histogram bins	MIDPERCENTS suboption with any distribution option, such as NORMAL(MIDPERCENTS)
FitIndices	capability indices computed from fitted distribution	INDICES suboption with any distribution option, such as LOGNORMAL(INDICES)
FitQuantiles	quantiles of fitted distribution	any distribution option such as NORMAL
GoodnessOfFit	goodness-of-fit tests for fitted distribution	any distribution option such as NORMAL
ParameterEstimates	parameter estimates for fitted distribution	any distribution option such as NORMAL
Specifications	percents outside specification limits based on empirical and fitted distributions	any distribution option such as NORMAL

The following table summarizes the ODS tables that you can request with options in the INTERVALS statement.

Table 5.8 ODS Tables Produced with the INTERVALS Statement

Table Name	Description	Option
Intervals1	prediction interval for future observations	METHODS=1
Intervals2	prediction interval for mean	METHODS=2
Intervals3	tolerance interval for proportion of population	METHODS=3
Intervals4	confidence limits for mean	METHODS=4
Intervals5	prediction interval for standard deviation	METHODS=5
Intervals6	confidence limits for standard deviation	METHODS=6

Examples: CAPABILITY Procedure

This section provides a more advanced example of the PROC CAPABILITY statement.

Example 5.1: Reading Specification Limits

See CAPSPEC2 in the SAS/QC Sample Library You can specify specification limits either in the SPEC statement or in a SPEC= data set. In “Computing Capability Indices” on page 208, limits were specified in a SPEC statement. This example illustrates how to create a SPEC= data set to read specification limits with the SPEC= option in the PROC CAPABILITY statement.

Consider the drink can data presented in “Computing Descriptive Statistics” on page 206. Suppose, in addition to the fluid weight of each drink can, the weight of the can itself is stored in a variable named Cweight, and both variables are saved in a data set called Can2. A partial listing of Can2 follows:

```
proc print data=Can2 (obs=5);
run;
```

Output 5.1.1 The Data Set Can2

Process Capability Analysis of Fluid Weight			
Obs	Weight	Cweight	
1	12.07	1.07	
2	12.02	0.86	
3	12.00	1.06	
4	12.01	1.08	
5	11.98	1.02	

The following DATA step creates a data set named Limits containing specification limits for the fluid weight and the can weight. Limits has 4 variables (_VAR_, _LSL_, _USL_, and _TARGET_) and 2 observations. The first observation contains the specification limit information for the variable Weight, and the second contains the specification limit information for the variable Cweight.

```
data Limits;
  length _var_ $8;
  _var_   = 'Weight';
  _lsl_   = 11.95;
  _target_ = 12;
  _usl_   = 12.05;
  output;
  _var_   = 'Cweight';
  _lsl_   = 0.90;
  _target_ = 1;
  _usl_   = 1.10;
  output;
run;
```

The following statements read the specification information from the Limits data set into the CAPABILITY procedure by using the SPEC= option. These statements print summary statistics, capability indices, and specification limit information for Weight and Cweight. [Figure 5.1](#) and [Figure 5.2](#) display the output for Weight. [Output 5.1.2](#) displays the output for Cweight.

```
title 'Process Capability Analysis of Drink Can Data';
proc capability data=Can2 specs=Limits;
  var Cweight;
run;
```

Output 5.1.2 Printed Output for Variable Cweight

Process Capability Analysis of Drink Can Data			
The CAPABILITY Procedure			
Variable: Cweight (Can Weight (ounces))			
Moments			
N	100	Sum Weights	100
Mean	1.004	Sum Observations	100.4
Std Deviation	0.06330941	Variance	0.00400808
Skewness	-0.074821	Kurtosis	-0.5433858
Uncorrected SS	101.1984	Corrected SS	0.3968
Coeff Variation	6.30571767	Std Error Mean	0.00633094
Basic Statistical Measures			
Location		Variability	
Mean	1.004000	Std Deviation	0.06331
Median	1.000000	Variance	0.00401
Mode	1.040000	Range	0.29000
		Interquartile Range	0.08500
Note: The mode displayed is the smallest of 2 modes with a count of 8.			
Tests for Location: Mu0=0			
Test	-Statistic-		-----p Value-----
Student's t	t	158.5862	Pr > t <.0001
Sign	M	50	Pr >= M <.0001
Signed Rank	S	2525	Pr >= S <.0001
Tests for Normality			
Test	--Statistic--		-----p Value-----
Shapiro-Wilk	W	0.987310	Pr < W 0.4588
Kolmogorov-Smirnov	D	0.061410	Pr > D >0.1500
Cramer-von Mises	W-Sq	0.048175	Pr > W-Sq >0.2500
Anderson-Darling	A-Sq	0.361939	Pr > A-Sq >0.2500

Output 5.1.2 continued

Quantiles (Definition 5)

Quantile	Estimate
100% Max	1.150
99%	1.140
95%	1.105
90%	1.080
75% Q3	1.045
50% Median	1.000
25% Q1	0.960
10%	0.910
5%	0.900
1%	0.870
0% Min	0.860

Extreme Observations

----Lowest----		----Highest----	
Value	Obs	Value	Obs
0.86	2	1.11	42
0.88	89	1.12	28
0.88	64	1.12	34
0.90	68	1.13	48
0.90	59	1.15	52

Specification Limits

-----Limit-----		-----Percent-----	
Lower (LSL)	0.900000	% < LSL	3.00000
Target	1.000000	% Between	92.00000
Upper (USL)	1.100000	% > USL	5.00000

Process Capability Indices

Index	Value	95% Confidence Limits	
Cp	0.526515	0.453237	0.599670
CPL	0.547575	0.446607	0.647299
CPU	0.505454	0.408856	0.600808
Cpk	0.505454	0.409407	0.601501
Cpm	0.525467	0.454973	0.601113

Example 5.2: Enhancing Reference Lines

See CAPSPEC1 in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

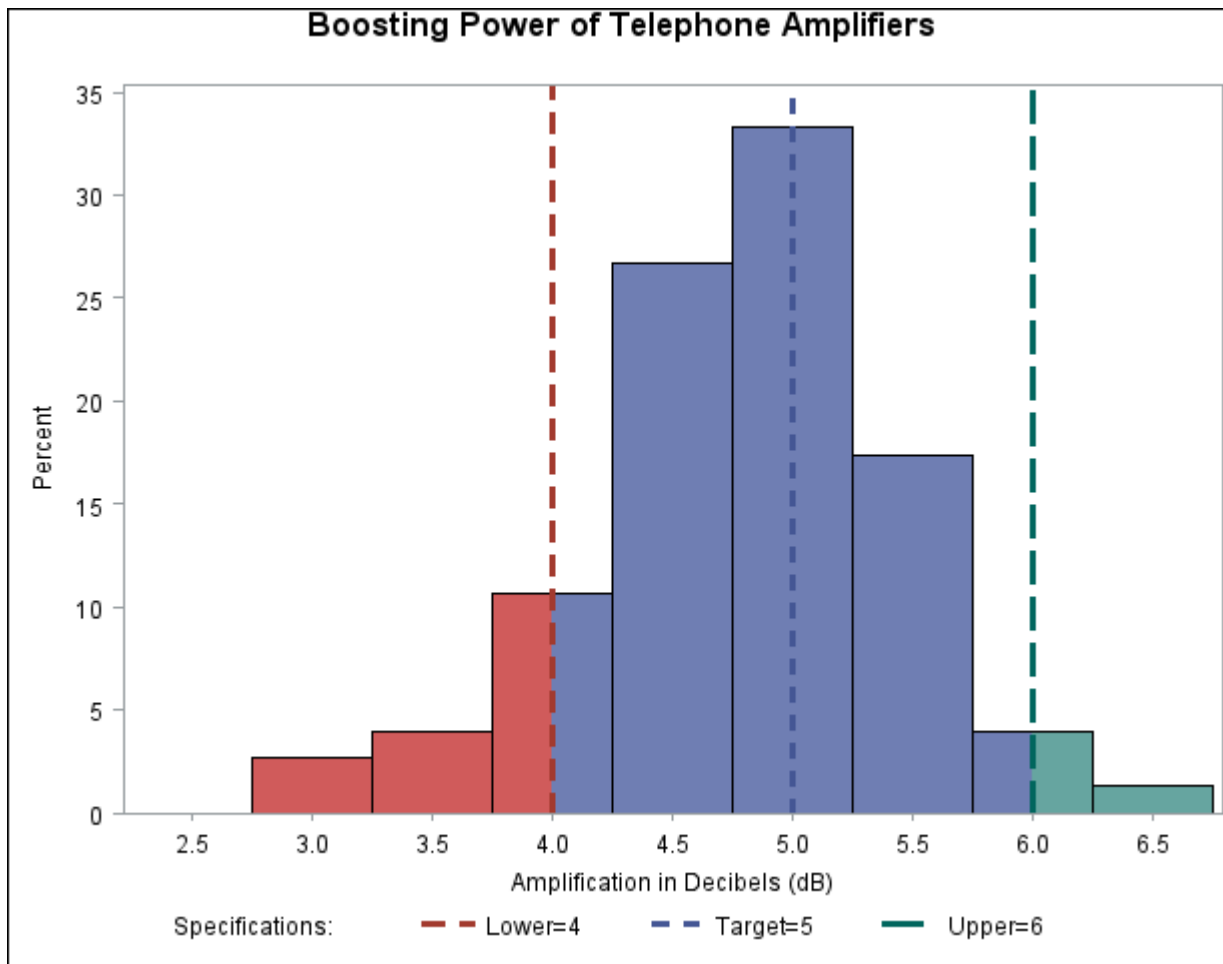
A telecommunications company manufactures amplifiers to be used in telephones. Each amplifier is designed to boost the input signal by 5 decibels (dB). Since it is difficult to make every amplifier's boosting power exactly 5 decibels, the company decides that amplifiers that boost the input signal between 4 and 6 decibels are acceptable. Therefore, the target value is 5 decibels, and the lower and upper specification limits are 4 and 6 decibels, respectively. The following data set contains the boosting powers of a sample of 75 amplifiers:

```
data Amps;
  label Decibels = 'Amplification in Decibels (dB)';
  input Decibels @@;
  datalines;
4.54 4.87 4.66 4.90 4.68 5.22 4.43 5.14 3.07 4.22
5.09 3.41 5.75 5.16 3.96 5.37 5.70 4.11 4.83 4.51
4.57 4.16 5.73 3.64 5.48 4.95 4.57 4.46 4.75 5.38
5.19 4.35 4.98 4.87 3.53 4.46 4.57 4.69 5.27 4.67
5.03 4.50 5.35 4.55 4.05 6.63 5.32 5.24 5.73 5.08
5.07 5.42 5.05 5.70 4.79 4.34 5.06 4.64 4.82 3.24
4.79 4.46 3.84 5.05 5.46 4.64 6.13 4.31 4.81 4.98
4.95 5.57 4.11 4.15 5.95
;
```

The SPEC statement provides several options to control the appearance of reference lines for the specification limits and the target value. The following statements use the data set Amps to create a histogram that demonstrates some of these options:

```
ods graphics off;
legend2 FRAME CFRAME=ligr CBORDER=black POSITION=center;
title 'Boosting Power of Telephone Amplifiers';
proc capability data=Amps;
  spec target = 5      lsl = 4      usl = 6
    ltarget = 2      lls1 = 3      lus1 = 4
    wtarget = 2      wls1 = 2      wus1 = 2
    cleft          cright;
  histogram Decibels / cbarline = black;
run;
```

The resulting histogram is shown in [Output 5.2.1](#). The LTARGET=, LLSL=, and LUSL= options control the line type of the reference lines for the target, lower specification limit, and upper specification limit, respectively. Likewise, the WTARGET=, WLSL=, and WUSL= options control the line widths. The CLEFT= option controls the color used to fill the area to the left of the lower specification limit. Similarly, the CRIGHT= option controls the color used to fill the area to the right of the upper specification limit.

Output 5.2.1 Controlling the Appearance of Specification Limits**Example 5.3: Displaying a Confidence Interval for C_{pk}**

In this example, the capability index C_{pk} is computed for the amplification data in Amps. To examine the accuracy of this estimate, the following statements calculate a 90% confidence interval for C_{pk} , then display the interval on a histogram (shown in [Output 5.3.1](#)) with the INSET statement:

```

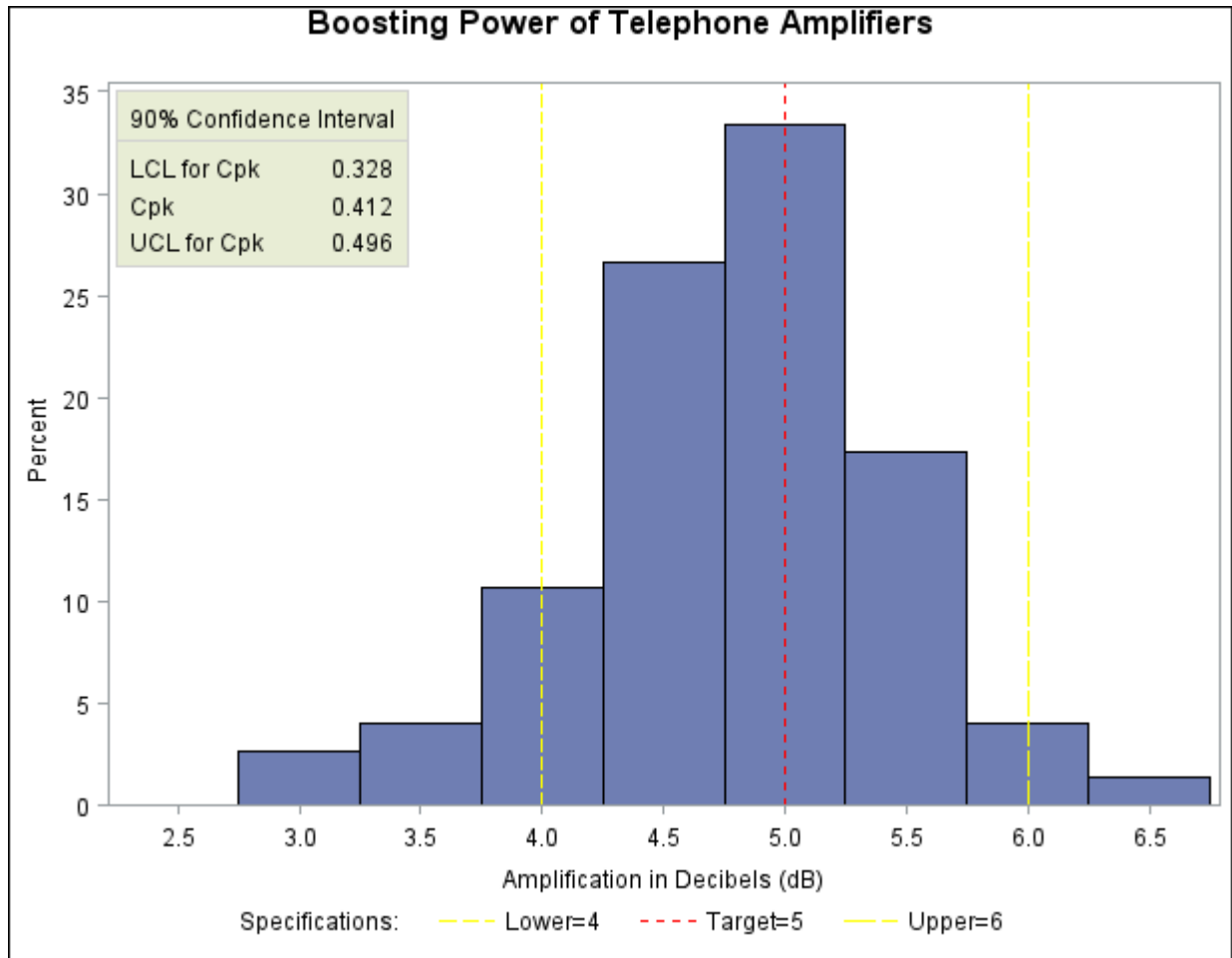
title 'Boosting Power of Telephone Amplifiers';
legend2 FRAME CFRAME=ligr CBORDER=black POSITION=center;
proc capability data=Amps noprint alpha=0.10;
  var Decibels;
  spec target = 5    lsl = 4    usl = 6
      ltarget = 2    llsl = 3    lusl = 4
      ctargt = red   cls1 = yellow   cusl = yellow;
  histogram Decibels;
  inset cpklcl cpk cpkucl / header = '90% Confidence Interval'
                          cfill = ywh
                          format = 6.3;
run;

```

*See CAPSPEC3 in the
SAS/QC Sample Library*

The ALPHA= option in the PROC CAPABILITY statement controls the level of the confidence interval. In this case, the 90% confidence interval on C_{pk} is wide (from 0.328 to 0.496), indicating that the process may need adjustments in order to improve process variability. Confidence limits for capability indices can be displayed using the INSET statement (as shown in [Output 5.3.1](#)) or saved in an output data set by using the OUTPUT statement. For formulas and details about capability indices, see the section “[Specialized Capability Indices](#)” on page 249. For more information about the INSET statement, see “[INSET Statement: CAPABILITY Procedure](#)” on page 397.

Output 5.3.1 Confidence Interval on C_{pk}



The following statements can be used to produce a table of process capability indices including the index C_{pk} :

```
ods select indices;
proc capability data=Amps alpha=0.10;
  spec target = 5 ls1 = 4 us1 = 6
    ltarget = 2 llsl = 3 lus1 = 4;
  var Decibels;
run;
```

Output 5.3.2 Process Capability Indices

Boosting Power of Telephone Amplifiers			
The CAPABILITY Procedure			
Variable: Decibels (Amplification in Decibels (dB))			
Process Capability Indices			
Index	Value	90% Confidence Limits	
Cp	0.508962	0.439538	0.576922
CPL	0.411920	0.326620	0.495136
CPU	0.606004	0.501261	0.708127
Cpk	0.411920	0.327599	0.496241
Cpm	0.488674	0.425292	0.556732

CDFPLOT Statement: CAPABILITY Procedure

Overview: CDFPLOT Statement

The CDFPLOT statement plots the observed cumulative distribution function (*cdf*) of a variable, defined as

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_N(x) &= \text{percent of nonmissing values } \leq x \\
 &= \frac{\text{number of values } \leq x}{N} \times 100\%
 \end{aligned}$$

where N is the number of nonmissing observations. The *cdf* is an increasing step function that has a vertical jump of $\frac{1}{N}$ at each value of x equal to an observed value. The *cdf* is also referred to as the empirical cumulative distribution function (*ecdf*).

You can use options in the CDFPLOT statement to do the following:

- superimpose specification limits
- superimpose fitted theoretical distributions
- specify graphical enhancements (such as color or text height)

You can also create a comparative *cdf* plot by using the CDFPLOT statement in conjunction with a CLASS statement.

You have three alternatives for producing cdf plots with the CDFPLOT statement:

- ODS Graphics output is produced if ODS Graphics is enabled, for example by specifying the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement prior to the PROC statement.
- Otherwise, traditional graphics are produced by default if SAS/GRAPH® is licensed.
- Legacy line printer charts are produced when you specify the LINEPRINTER option in the PROC statement.

See Chapter 3, “SAS/QC Graphics,” for more information about producing these different kinds of graphs.

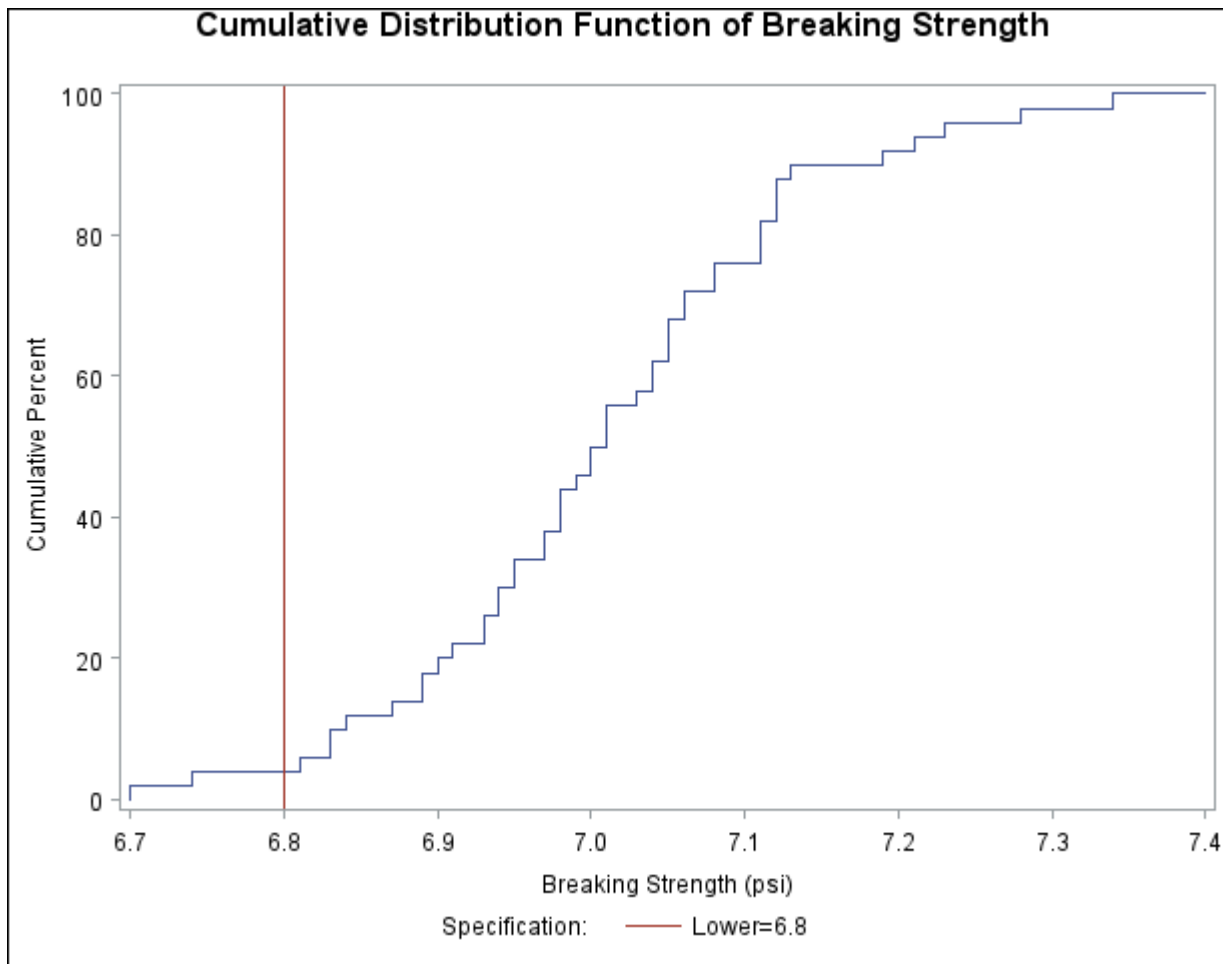
Getting Started: CDFPLOT Statement

Creating a Cumulative Distribution Plot

See CAPCDF1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library This section introduces the CDFPLOT statement with a simple example. A company that produces fiber optic cord is interested in the breaking strength of the cord. The following statements create a data set named Cord, which contains 50 breaking strengths measured in pounds per square inch (psi), and they display the cdf plot in [Figure 5.5](#). The plot shows a symmetric distribution with observations concentrated 6.9 and 7.1. The plot also shows that only a small percentage (< 5%) of the observations are below the lower specification limit of 6.8.

```
data Cord;
  label Strength="Breaking Strength (psi)";
  input Strength @@;
  datalines;
6.94 6.97 7.11 6.95 7.12 6.70 7.13 7.34 6.90 6.83
7.06 6.89 7.28 6.93 7.05 7.00 7.04 7.21 7.08 7.01
7.05 7.11 7.03 6.98 7.04 7.08 6.87 6.81 7.11 6.74
6.95 7.05 6.98 6.94 7.06 7.12 7.19 7.12 7.01 6.84
6.91 6.89 7.23 6.98 6.93 6.83 6.99 7.00 6.97 7.01
;

ods graphics off;
title 'Cumulative Distribution Function of Breaking Strength';
proc capability data=Cord noprint;
  spec lsl=6.8;
  cdf Strength;
run;
```


Figure 5.5 Cumulative Distribution Function

Syntax: CDFPLOT Statement

The syntax for the CDFPLOT statement is as follows:

```
CDFPLOT < variables > < / options > ;
```

You can specify the keyword CDF as an alias for CDFPLOT. You can specify any number of CDFPLOT statements after a PROC CAPABILITY statement. The components of the CDFPLOT statement are described as follows:

variables

specify variables for which to create cdf plots. If you specify a VAR statement, the variables must also be listed in the VAR statement. Otherwise, the variables can be any numeric variables in the input data set. If you do not specify variables in a CDFPLOT statement, then a cdf plot is created for each variable listed in the VAR statement, or for each numeric variable in the input data set if you do not use a VAR statement.

For example, suppose a data set named `steel` contains exactly three numeric variables, `length`, `width` and `height`. The following statements create a cdf plot for each of the three variables:

```
proc capability data=steel;
  cdfplot;
run;
```

The following statements create a cdf plot for `length` and a cdf plot for `width`:

```
proc capability data=steel;
  var length width;
  cdfplot;
run;
```

The following statements create a cdf plot for `width`:

```
proc capability data=steel;
  var length width;
  cdfplot width;
run;
```

By default, the horizontal axis of a cdf plot is labeled with the variable name. If you specify a label for a variable, however, the label is used. The default vertical axis label is *Cumulative Percent*, and the axis is scaled in percent of observations.

If you specify a `SPEC` statement or a `SPEC=` data set in addition to the `CDFPLOT` statement, then the specification limits for each variable are displayed as reference lines and are identified in a legend.

options

add features to plots. All options appear after the slash (/) in the `CDFPLOT` statement. In the following example, the `NORMAL` option superimposes a normal cdf on the plot, and the `CTEXT=` option specifies the color of the text.

```
proc capability data=steel;
  cdfplot length / normal ctext=yellow;
run;
```

Summary of Options

The following tables list all options by function. The section “[Dictionary of Options](#)” on page 273 describes each option in detail.

Distribution Options

You can use the options listed in [Table 5.9](#) to superimpose a fitted theoretical distribution function on your cdf plot.

Table 5.9 Options for Specifying a Theoretical Distribution

Option	Description
BETA(<i>beta-options</i>)	plots beta distribution with threshold parameter θ , scale parameter σ , and shape parameters α and β
EXPONENTIAL(<i>exponential-options</i>)	plots exponential distribution with threshold parameter θ and scale parameter σ
GAMMA(<i>gamma-options</i>)	plots gamma distribution with threshold parameter θ , scale parameter σ , and shape parameter α
GUMBEL(<i>Gumbel-options</i>)	plots Gumbel distribution with location parameter μ and scale parameter σ
IGAUSS(<i>iGauss-options</i>)	plots inverse Gaussian distribution with mean μ and shape parameter λ
LOGNORMAL(<i>lognormal-options</i>)	plots lognormal distribution with threshold parameter θ , scale parameter ζ , and shape parameter σ ,
NORMAL(<i>normal-options</i>)	plots normal distribution with mean μ and standard deviation σ
PARETO(<i>Pareto-options</i>)	plots generalized Pareto distribution with threshold parameter θ , scale parameter σ , and shape parameter α
POWER(<i>power-options</i>)	plots power function distribution with threshold parameter θ , scale parameter σ , and shape parameter α
RAYLEIGH(<i>Rayleigh-options</i>)	plots Rayleigh distribution with threshold parameter θ and scale parameter σ
WEIBULL(<i>Weibull-options</i>)	plots Weibull distribution function with threshold parameter θ , scale parameter σ , and shape parameter c

Table 5.10 summarizes options that specify distribution parameters and control the display of the theoretical distribution curve. You can specify these options in parentheses after the distribution option. For example, the following statements use the NORMAL option to superimpose a normal distribution:

```
proc capability;
  cdfplot / normal(mu=10 sigma=0.5 color=red);
run;
```

The COLOR= option specifies the color for the curve, and the *normal-options* MU= and SIGMA= specify the parameters $\mu = 10$ and $\sigma = 0.5$ for the distribution function. If you do not specify these parameters, maximum likelihood estimates are computed.

Table 5.10 Distribution Options

Option	Description
Options Used with All Distributions	
COLOR=	specifies color of theoretical distribution function
L=	specifies line type of theoretical distribution function
SYMBOL=	specifies <i>character</i> used to plot theoretical distribution function on line printer plots
W=	specifies width of theoretical distribution function
Beta-Options	
ALPHA=	specifies first shape parameter α for beta distribution function
BETA=	specifies second shape parameter β for beta distribution function
SIGMA=	specifies scale parameter σ for beta distribution function
THETA=	specifies lower threshold parameter θ for beta distribution function
Exponential-Options	
SIGMA=	specifies scale parameter σ for exponential distribution function
THETA=	specifies threshold parameter θ for exponential distribution function
Gamma-Options	
ALPHA=	specifies shape parameter α for gamma distribution function
ALPHADELTA=	specifies change in successive estimates of α at which the Newton-Raphson approximation of $\hat{\alpha}$ terminates
ALPHAINITIAL=	specifies initial value for α in the Newton-Raphson approximation of $\hat{\alpha}$
MAXITER=	specifies maximum number of iterations in the Newton-Raphson approximation of $\hat{\alpha}$
SIGMA=	specifies scale parameter σ for gamma distribution function
THETA=	specifies threshold parameter θ for gamma distribution function
Gumbel-Options	
MU=	specifies location parameter μ for Gumbel distribution function
SIGMA=	specifies scale parameter σ for Gumbel distribution function
IGauss-Options	
LAMBDA=	specifies shape parameter λ for inverse Gaussian distribution function
MU=	specifies mean μ for inverse Gaussian distribution function
Lognormal-Options	
SIGMA=	specifies shape parameter σ for lognormal distribution function
THETA=	specifies threshold parameter θ for lognormal distribution function
ZETA=	specifies scale parameter ζ for lognormal distribution function
Normal-Options	
MU=	specifies mean μ for normal distribution function
SIGMA=	specifies standard deviation σ for normal distribution function
Pareto-Options	
ALPHA=	specifies shape parameter α for generalized Pareto distribution function
SIGMA=	specifies scale parameter σ for generalized Pareto distribution function

Table 5.10 (continued)

Option	Description
THETA=	specifies threshold parameter θ for generalized Pareto distribution function
Power-Options	
ALPHA=	specifies shape parameter α for power function distribution
SIGMA=	specifies scale parameter σ for power function distribution
THETA=	specifies threshold parameter θ for power function distribution
Rayleigh-Options	
SIGMA=	specifies scale parameter σ for Rayleigh distribution function
THETA=	specifies threshold parameter θ for Rayleigh distribution function
Weibull-Options	
C=	specifies shape parameter c for Weibull distribution function
CDELTA=	specifies change in successive estimates of c at which the Newton-Raphson approximation of \hat{c} terminates
CINITIAL=	specifies initial value for c in the Newton-Raphson approximation of \hat{c}
MAXITER=	specifies maximum number of iterations in the Newton-Raphson approximation of \hat{c}
SIGMA=	specifies scale parameter σ for Weibull distribution function
THETA=	specifies threshold parameter θ for Weibull distribution function

General Options**Table 5.11** General CDFPLOT Statement Options

Option	Description
General Plot Layout Options	
CONTENTS=	specifies table of contents entry for cdf plot grouping
HREF=	specifies reference lines perpendicular to the horizontal axis
HREFLABELS=	specifies labels for HREF= lines
NOCDFLEGEND	suppresses legend for superimposed theoretical cdf
NOECDP	suppresses plot of empirical (observed) distribution function
NOFRAME	suppresses frame around plotting area
NOLEGEND	suppresses legend
NOSPECLEGEND	suppresses specifications legend
VREF=	specifies reference lines perpendicular to the vertical axis
VREFLABELS=	specifies labels for VREF= lines
VSCALE=	specifies scale for vertical axis
Graphics Options	
ANNOTATE=	specifies annotate data set
CAXIS=	specifies color for axis
CFRAME=	specifies color for frame
CHREF=	specifies colors for HREF= lines
CSTATREF=	specifies colors for STATREF= lines
CTEXT=	specifies color for text

Table 5.11 (continued)

Option	Description
CVREF=	specifies colors for VREF= lines
DESCRIPTION=	specifies description for graphics catalog member
FONT=	specifies text font
HAXIS=	specifies AXIS statement for horizontal axis
HEIGHT=	specifies height of text used outside framed areas
HMINOR=	specifies number of horizontal axis minor tick marks
HREFLABPOS=	specifies position for HREF= line labels
INFONT=	specifies software font for text inside framed areas
INHEIGHT=	specifies height of text inside framed areas
LHREF=	specifies line styles for HREF= lines
LSTATREF=	specifies line styles for STATREF= lines
LVREF=	specifies line styles for VREF= lines
NAME=	specifies name for plot in graphics catalog
NOHLABEL	suppresses label for horizontal axis
NOVLABEL	suppresses label for vertical axis
NOVTICK	suppresses tick marks and tick mark labels for vertical axis
STATREF=	specifies reference lines at values of summary statistics
STATREFLABELS=	specifies labels for STATREF= lines
STATREFSUBCHAR=	specifies substitution character for displaying statistic values in STATREFLABELS= labels
TURNVLABELS	turns and vertically strings out characters in labels for vertical axis
VAXIS=	specifies AXIS statement for vertical axis
VAXISLABEL=	specifies label for vertical axis
VMINOR=	specifies number of vertical axis minor tick marks
VREFLABPOS=	specifies position for VREF= line labels
WAXIS=	specifies line thickness for axes and frame
Options for ODS Graphics Output	
ODSFOOTNOTE=	specifies footnote displayed on cdf plot
ODSFOOTNOTE2=	specifies secondary footnote displayed on cdf plot
ODSTITLE=	specifies title displayed on cdf plot
ODSTITLE2=	specifies secondary title displayed on cdf plot
Options for Comparative Plots	
ANNOKEY	applies annotation requested in ANNOTATE= data set to key cell only
CFRAMESIDE=	specifies color for filling row label frames
CFRAMETOP=	specifies color for filling column label frames
CPROP=	specifies color for proportion of frequency bar
CTEXTSIDE=	specifies color for row labels
CTEXTTOP=	specifies color for column labels
INTERTILE=	specifies distance between tiles in comparative plot
NCOLS=	specifies number of columns in comparative plot
NROWS=	specifies number of rows in comparative plot
OVERLAY	overlays plots for different class levels (ODS Graphics only)

Table 5.11 (continued)

Option	Description
Options for Line Printer Charts	
CDFSMBOL=	specifies character for plotted points
HREFCHAR=	specifies line character for HREF= lines
VREFCHAR=	specifies line character for VREF= lines

Dictionary of Options

The following entries provide detailed descriptions of the options specific to the CDFPLOT statement. The marginal notes *Traditional Graphics* and *Line Printer* identify options that can be used only with traditional graphics and line printer plots, respectively. See “[Dictionary of Common Options: CAPABILITY Procedure](#)” on page 551 for detailed descriptions of options common to all the plot statements.

ALPHA=value

specifies the shape parameter α for distribution functions requested with the [BETA](#), [GAMMA](#), [PARETO](#), and [POWER](#) options. Enclose the ALPHA= option in parentheses after the distribution keyword. If you do not specify a value for α , the procedure calculates a maximum likelihood estimate. For examples, see the entries for the distribution options.

BETA<(beta-options)>

displays a fitted beta distribution function on the cdf plot. The equation of the fitted cdf is

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } x \leq \theta \\ I_{\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma}}(\alpha, \beta) & \text{for } \theta < x < \theta + \sigma \\ 1 & \text{for } x \geq \theta + \sigma \end{cases}$$

where $I_y(\alpha, \beta)$ is the incomplete beta function, and

θ = lower threshold parameter (lower endpoint)

σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

α = shape parameter ($\alpha > 0$)

β = shape parameter ($\beta > 0$)

The beta distribution is bounded below by the parameter θ and above by the value $\theta + \sigma$. You can specify θ and σ by using the [THETA=](#) and [SIGMA=](#) *beta-options*, as illustrated in the following statements, which fit a beta distribution bounded between 50 and 75. The default values for θ and σ are 0 and 1, respectively.

```
proc capability;
  cdfplot / beta(theta=50 sigma=25);
run;
```

The beta distribution has two shape parameters, α and β . If these parameters are known, you can specify their values with the [ALPHA=](#) and [BETA=](#) *beta-options*. If you do not specify values for α and β , the procedure calculates maximum likelihood estimates.

The BETA option can appear only once in a CDFPLOT statement. See [Table 5.10](#) for a list of secondary options you can specify with the BETA distribution option.

BETA=value

B=value

specifies the second shape parameter β for beta distribution functions requested by the BETA option. Enclose the BETA= option in parentheses after the BETA keyword. If you do not specify a value for β , the procedure calculates a maximum likelihood estimate. For examples, see the preceding entry for the BETA option.

C=value

specifies the shape parameter c for Weibull distribution functions requested with the WEIBULL option. Enclose the C= option in parentheses after the WEIBULL keyword. If you do not specify a value for c , the procedure calculates a maximum likelihood estimate. You can specify the SHAPE= option as an alias for the C= option.

CDFSMBOL='character'

Line Printer

specifies the character used to plot the points on cdf line printer plots. The default is the plus sign (+). Use the SYMBOL statement to control the plotting symbol in graphical output.

EXPONENTIAL<(exponential-options)>

EXP<(exponential-options)>

displays a fitted exponential distribution function on the cdf plot. The equation of the fitted cdf is

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } x \leq \theta \\ 1 - \exp\left(-\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma}\right) & \text{for } x > \theta \end{cases}$$

where

θ = threshold parameter

σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

The parameter θ must be less than or equal to the minimum data value. You can specify θ with the **THETA= exponential-option**. The default value for θ is 0. You can specify σ with the **SIGMA= exponential-option**. By default, a maximum likelihood estimate is computed for σ . For example, the following statements fit an exponential distribution with $\theta = 10$ and a maximum likelihood estimate for σ :

```
proc capability;
  cdfplot / exponential(theta=10 l=2 color=green);
run;
```

The exponential curve is green and has a line type of 2.

The EXPONENTIAL option can appear only once in a CDFPLOT statement. See [Table 5.10](#) for a list of secondary options you can specify with the EXPONENTIAL option.

GAMMA<(gamma-options)>

displays a fitted gamma distribution function on the cdf plot. The equation of the fitted cdf is

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } x \leq \theta \\ \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\sigma} \int_{\theta}^x \left(\frac{t-\theta}{\sigma}\right)^{\alpha-1} \exp\left(-\frac{t-\theta}{\sigma}\right) dt & \text{for } x > \theta \end{cases}$$

where

θ = threshold parameter

σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

α = shape parameter ($\alpha > 0$)

The parameter θ for the gamma distribution must be less than the minimum data value. You can specify θ with the **THETA=** *gamma-option*. The default value for θ is 0. In addition, the gamma distribution has a shape parameter α and a scale parameter σ . You can specify these parameters with the **ALPHA=** and **SIGMA=** *gamma-options*. By default, maximum likelihood estimates are computed for α and σ . For example, the following statements fit a gamma distribution function with $\theta = 4$ and maximum likelihood estimates for α and σ :

```
proc capability;
  cdfplot / gamma(theta=4);
run;
```

Note that the maximum likelihood estimate of α is calculated iteratively using the Newton-Raphson approximation. The *gamma-options* **ALPHADELTA=**, **ALPHAINITIAL=**, and **MAXITER=** control the approximation.

The GAMMA option can appear only once in a CDFPLOT statement. See Table 5.10 for a list of secondary options you can specify with the GAMMA option.

GUMBEL< (*Gumbel-options*) >

displays a fitted Gumbel distribution (also known as Type 1 extreme value distribution) function on the cdf plot. The equation of the fitted cdf is

$$F(x) = \exp\left(-e^{-(x-\mu)/\sigma}\right)$$

where

μ = location parameter

σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

You can specify known values for μ and σ with the **MU=** and **SIGMA=** *Gumbel-options*. By default, maximum likelihood estimates are computed for μ and σ .

The GUMBEL option can appear only once in a CDFPLOT statement. See Table 5.10 for a list of secondary options you can specify with the GUMBEL option.

IGAUSS< (*iGauss-options*) >

displays a fitted inverse Gaussian distribution function on the cdf plot. The equation of the fitted cdf is

$$F(x) = \Phi\left\{\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{x}}\left(\frac{x}{\mu} - 1\right)\right\} + e^{2\lambda/\mu}\Phi\left\{-\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{x}}\left(\frac{x}{\mu} + 1\right)\right\}$$

where $\Phi(\cdot)$ is the standard normal cumulative distribution function, and

μ = mean parameter ($\mu > 0$)

λ = shape parameter ($\lambda > 0$)

You can specify known values for μ and λ with the **MU=** and **LAMBDA=** *iGauss-options*. By default, maximum likelihood estimates are computed for μ and λ .

The IGAUSS option can appear only once in a CDFPLOT statement. See Table 5.10 for a list of secondary options you can specify with the IGAUSS option.

LAMBDA=value

specifies the shape parameter λ for distribution functions requested with the **IGAUSS** option. Enclose the LAMBDA= option in parentheses after the IGAUSS distribution keyword. If you do not specify a value for λ , the procedure calculates a maximum likelihood estimate.

LEGEND=name | NONE

Traditional Graphics

specifies the name of a LEGEND statement describing the legend for specification limit reference lines and superimposed distribution functions. Specifying LEGEND=NONE, which suppresses all legend information, is equivalent to specifying the NOLEGEND option.

LOGNORMAL<(lognormal-options)>

displays a fitted lognormal distribution function on the cdf plot. The equation of the fitted cdf is

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } x \leq \theta \\ \Phi\left(\frac{\log(x-\theta)-\zeta}{\sigma}\right) & \text{for } x > \theta \end{cases}$$

where $\Phi(\cdot)$ is the standard normal cumulative distribution function, and

θ = threshold parameter

ζ = scale parameter

σ = shape parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

The parameter θ for the lognormal distribution must be less than the minimum data value. You can specify θ with the **THETA=** *lognormal-option*. The default value for θ is 0. In addition, the lognormal distribution has a shape parameter σ and a scale parameter ζ . You can specify these parameters with the **SIGMA=** and **ZETA=** *lognormal-options*. By default, maximum likelihood estimates are computed for σ and ζ . For example, the following statements fit a lognormal distribution function with $\theta = 10$ and maximum likelihood estimates for σ and ζ :

```
proc capability;
  cdfplot / lognormal(theta = 10);
run;
```

The LOGNORMAL option can appear only once in a CDFPLOT statement. See Table 5.10 for a list of secondary options you can specify with the LOGNORMAL option.

MU=value

specifies the parameter μ for distribution functions requested with the **GUMBEL**, **IGAUSS**, and **NORMAL** options. Enclose the MU= option in parentheses after the distribution keyword. For the normal and inverse Gaussian distributions, the default value of μ is the sample mean. If you do not specify a value for μ for the Gumbel distribution, the procedure calculates a maximum likelihood estimate.

NOCDFLEGEND

suppresses the legend for the superimposed theoretical cumulative distribution function.

NOECDF

suppresses the observed distribution function (the empirical cumulative distribution function) of the variable, which is drawn by default. This option enables you to create theoretical cdf plots without displaying the data distribution. The NOECDF option can be used only with a theoretical distribution (such as the NORMAL option).

NOLEGEND

suppresses legends for specification limits, theoretical distribution functions, and hidden observations. Specifying the NOLEGEND option is equivalent to specifying LEGEND=NONE.

NORMAL<(normal-options)>

displays a fitted normal distribution function on the cdf plot. The equation of the fitted cdf is

$$F(x) = \Phi\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right) \quad \text{for } -\infty < x < \infty$$

where $\Phi(\cdot)$ is the standard normal cumulative distribution function, and

μ = mean

σ = standard deviation ($\sigma > 0$)

You can specify known values for μ and σ with the **MU=** and **SIGMA=** *normal-options*, as shown in the following statements:

```
proc capability;
  cdfplot / normal(mu=14 sigma=.05);
run;
```

By default, the sample mean and sample standard deviation are calculated for μ and σ . The NORMAL option can appear only once in a CDFPLOT statement. For an example, see [Output 5.4.1](#). See [Table 5.10](#) for a list of secondary options you can specify with the NORMAL option.

NOSPECLEGEND**NOSPECL**

suppresses the portion of the legend for specification limit reference lines.

PARETO<(Pareto-options)>

displays a fitted generalized Pareto distribution function on the cdf plot. The equation of the fitted cdf is

$$F(x) = 1 - \left(1 - \frac{\alpha(x - \theta)}{\sigma}\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}$$

where

θ = threshold parameter

σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

α = shape parameter

The parameter θ for the generalized Pareto distribution must be less than the minimum data value. You can specify θ with the **THETA=** *Pareto-option*. The default value for θ is 0. In addition, the generalized Pareto distribution has a shape parameter α and a scale parameter σ . You can specify these parameters with the **ALPHA=** and **SIGMA=** *Pareto-options*. By default, maximum likelihood estimates are computed for α and σ .

The PARETO option can appear only once in a CDFPLOT statement. See Table 5.10 for a list of secondary options you can specify with the PARETO option.

POWER<(power-options)>

displays a fitted power function distribution on the cdf plot. The equation of the fitted cdf is

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } x \leq \theta \\ \left(\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma}\right)^\alpha & \text{for } \theta < x < \theta + \sigma \\ 1 & \text{for } x \geq \theta + \sigma \end{cases}$$

where

θ = lower threshold parameter (lower endpoint)
 σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)
 α = shape parameter ($\alpha > 0$)

The power function distribution is bounded below by the parameter θ and above by the value $\theta + \sigma$. You can specify θ and σ by using the **THETA=** and **SIGMA=** *power-options*. The default values for θ and σ are 0 and 1, respectively.

You can specify a value for the shape parameter, α , with the **ALPHA=** *power-option*. If you do not specify a value for α , the procedure calculates a maximum likelihood estimate.

The power function distribution is a special case of the beta distribution with its second shape parameter, $\beta = 1$.

The POWER option can appear only once in a CDFPLOT statement. See Table 5.10 for a list of secondary options you can specify with the POWER option.

RAYLEIGH<(Rayleigh-options)>

displays a fitted Rayleigh distribution function on the cdf plot. The equation of the fitted cdf is

$$F(x) = 1 - e^{-(x-\theta)^2/(2\sigma^2)}$$

where

θ = threshold parameter
 σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

The parameter θ for the Rayleigh distribution must be less than the minimum data value. You can specify θ with the **THETA=** *Rayleigh-option*. The default value for θ is 0. You can specify σ with the **SIGMA=** *Rayleigh-option*. By default, a maximum likelihood estimate is computed for σ .

The RAYLEIGH option can appear only once in a CDFPLOT statement. See Table 5.10 for a list of secondary options you can specify with the RAYLEIGH option.

SIGMA=value

specifies the parameter σ for distribution functions requested by the **BETA**, **EXPONENTIAL**, **GAMMA**, **GUMBEL**, **LOGNORMAL**, **NORMAL**, **PARETO**, **POWER**, **RAYLEIGH**, and **WEIBULL** options. Enclose the SIGMA= option in parentheses after the distribution keyword. The following table summarizes the use of the SIGMA= option:

Distribution Option	SIGMA= Specifies	Default Value	Alias
BETA POWER	scale parameter σ	1	SCALE=
EXPONENTIAL GAMMA WEIBULL	scale parameter σ	maximum likelihood estimate	SCALE=
GUMBEL PARETO RAYLEIGH	scale parameter σ	maximum likelihood estimate	
LOGNORMAL	shape parameter σ	maximum likelihood estimate	SHAPE=
NORMAL	scale parameter σ	standard deviation	

SYMBOL='character'

specifies the *character* used to plot the theoretical distribution function on line printer plots. *Line Printer*
Enclose the SYMBOL= option in parentheses after the distribution option. The default character is the first letter of the distribution option keyword.

THETA=value**THRESHOLD=value**

specifies the lower threshold parameter θ for theoretical cumulative distribution functions requested with the **BETA**, **EXPONENTIAL**, **GAMMA**, **LOGNORMAL**, **PARETO**, **POWER**, **RAYLEIGH**, and **WEIBULL** options. Enclose the THETA= option in parentheses after the distribution keyword. The default *value* is 0.

VSCALE=PERCENT | PROPORTION

specifies the scale of the vertical axis. The value PERCENT scales the data in units of percent of observations per data unit. The value PROPORTION scales the data in units of proportion of observations per data unit. The default is PERCENT.

WEIBULL<(Weibull-options)>

displays a fitted Weibull distribution function on the cdf plot. The equation of the fitted cdf is

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } x \leq \theta \\ 1 - \exp\left(-\left(\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma}\right)^c\right) & \text{for } x > \theta \end{cases}$$

where

θ = threshold parameter

σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

c = shape parameter ($c > 0$)

The parameter θ must be less than the minimum data value. You can specify θ with the `THETA= Weibull-option`. The default value for θ is 0. In addition, the Weibull distribution has a shape parameter c and a scale parameter σ . You can specify these parameters with the `SIGMA=` and `C= Weibull-options`. By default, maximum likelihood estimates are computed for c and σ . For example, the following statements fit a Weibull distribution function with $\theta = 15$ and maximum likelihood estimates for σ and c :

```
proc capability;
  cdfplot / weibull(theta=15);
run;
```

Note that the maximum likelihood estimate of c is calculated iteratively using the Newton-Raphson approximation. The *Weibull-options* `CDELTA=`, `CINITIAL=`, and `MAXITER=` control the approximation.

The `WEIBULL` option can appear only once in a `CDFPLOT` statement. See [Table 5.10](#) for a list of secondary options you can specify with the `WEIBULL` option.

ZETA=value

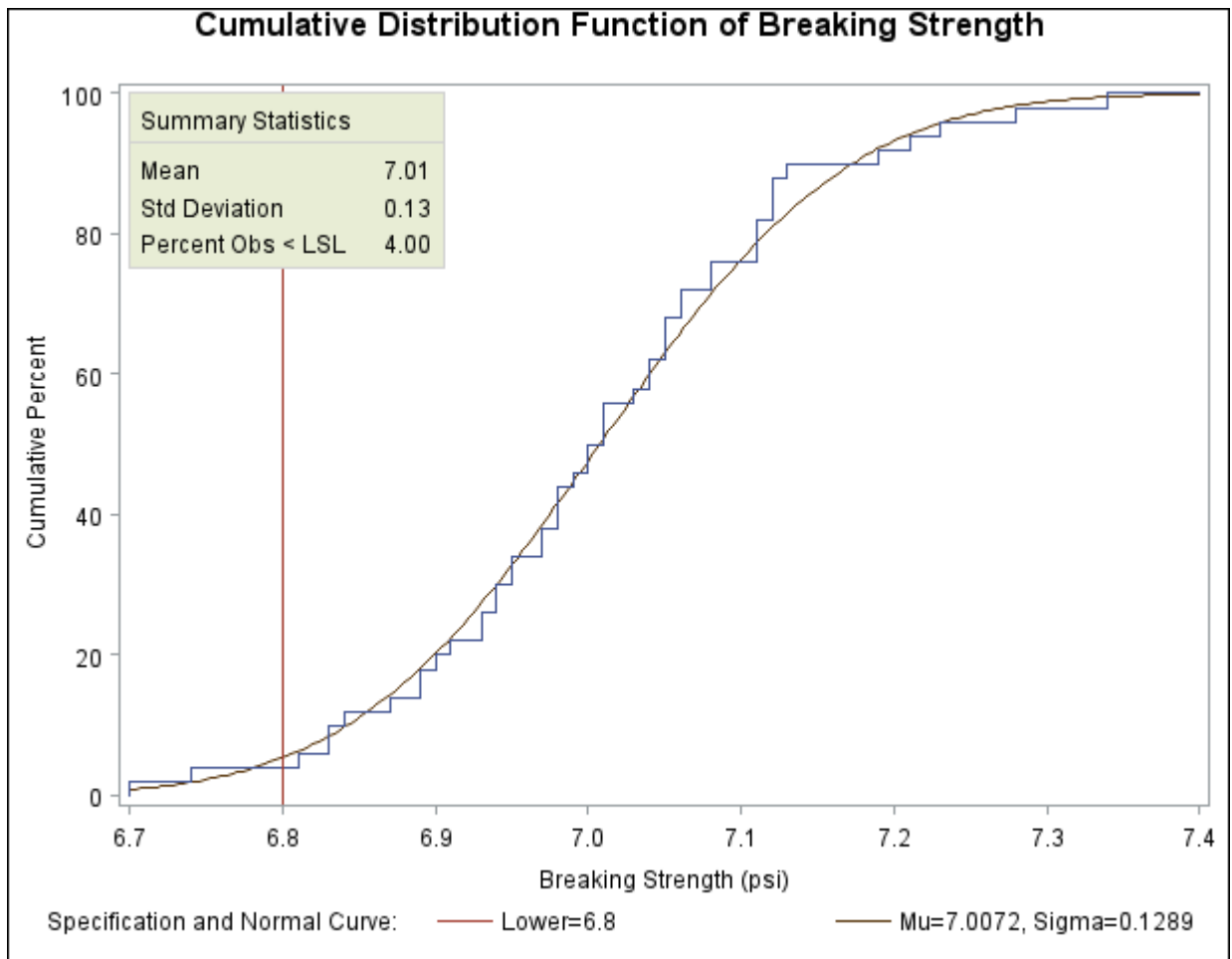
specifies a value for the scale parameter ζ for a lognormal distribution function requested with the `LOGNORMAL` option. Enclose the `ZETA=` option in parentheses after the `LOGNORMAL` keyword. If you do not specify a *value* for ζ , a maximum likelihood estimate is computed. You can specify the `SCALE=` option as an alias for the `ZETA=` option.

Details: CDFPLOT Statement

ODS Graphics

Before you create ODS Graphics output, ODS Graphics must be enabled (for example, by using the `ODS GRAPHICS ON` statement). For more information about enabling and disabling ODS Graphics, see the section “Enabling and Disabling ODS Graphics” (Chapter 21, *SAS/STAT User’s Guide*).

The appearance of a graph produced with ODS Graphics is determined by the style associated with the ODS destination where the graph is produced. `CDFPLOT` options used to control the appearance of traditional graphics are ignored for ODS Graphics output.

Output 5.4.1 Superimposed Normal Distribution Function

The NORMAL option requests the fitted curve. The INSET statement requests an inset containing the mean, the standard deviation, and the percent of observations below the lower specification limit. For more information about the INSET statement, see “[INSET Statement: CAPABILITY Procedure](#)” on page 397. The SPEC statement requests a lower specification limit at 6.8. For more information about the SPEC statement, see “[SPEC Statement](#)” on page 225.

The agreement between the empirical and the normal distribution functions in [Output 5.4.1](#) is evidence that the normal distribution is an appropriate model for the distribution of breaking strengths.

The CAPABILITY procedure provides a variety of other tools for assessing goodness of fit. Goodness-of-fit tests (see “[Printed Output](#)” on page 359) provide a quantitative assessment of a proposed distribution. Probability and Q-Q plots, created with the PROBLOT (“[PROBLOT Statement: CAPABILITY Procedure](#)” on page 477), QQPLOT (“[QQPLOT Statement: CAPABILITY Procedure](#)” on page 508), and PPLOT (“[PPLOT Statement: CAPABILITY Procedure](#)” on page 455) statements, provide effective graphical diagnostics.

Example 5.5: Using Reference Lines with CDF Plots

Customer requirements dictate that the breaking strengths in the previous example have upper and lower specification limits of 7.2 and 6.8 psi, respectively. Moreover, less than 5% of the cords can have breaking strengths outside the limits. *See CAPCDF1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

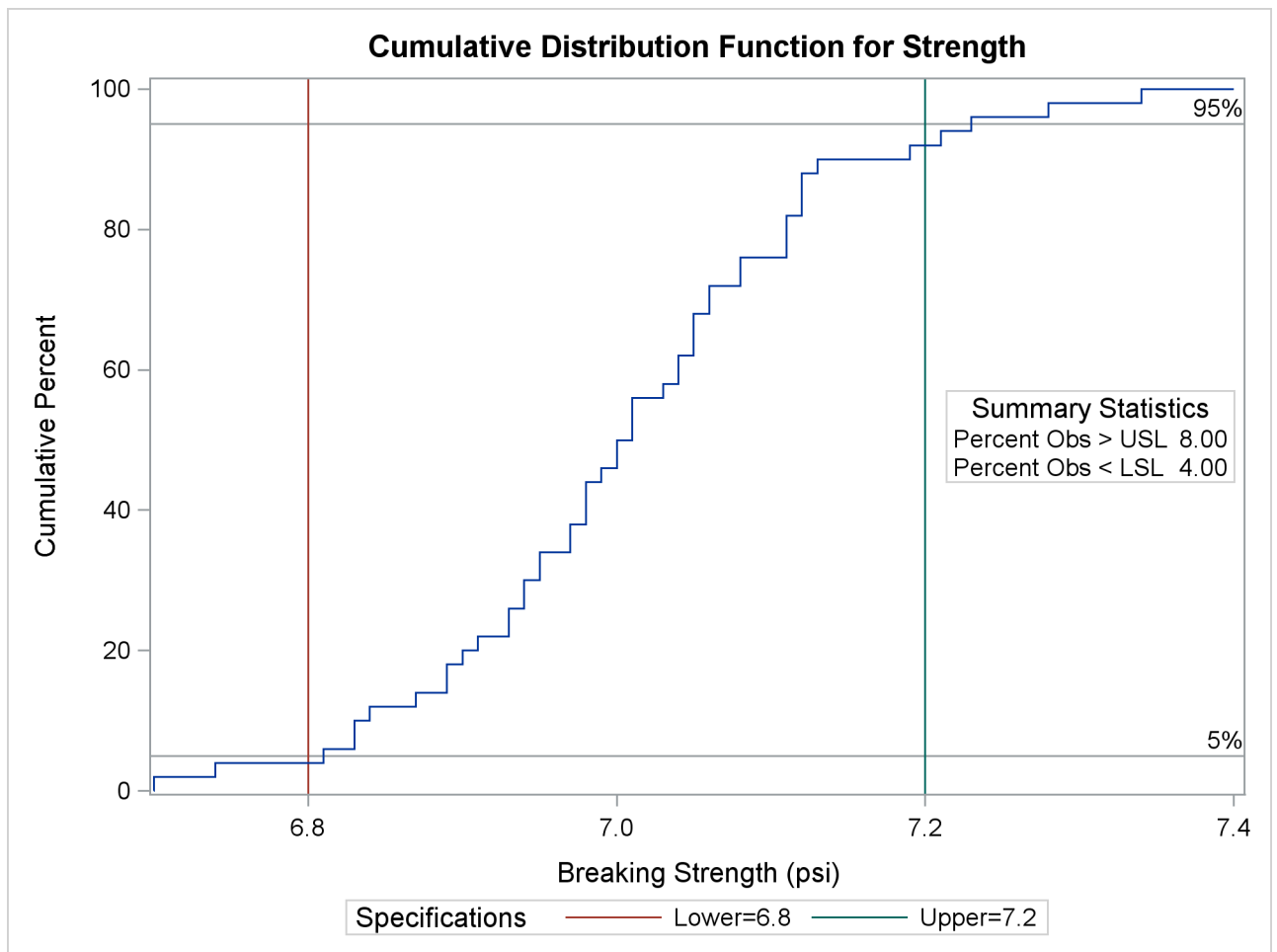
The following statements create a cdf plot with reference lines at the 5% and 95% cumulative percent levels:

```
ods graphics on;
proc capability data=Cord noprint;
  spec lsl=6.8 usl=7.2;
  cdf Strength / vref          = 5 95
                        vreflabels = '5%' '95%' ;
  inset pctgtr pctlss / format = 5.2
                        pos      = e
                        header   = "Summary Statistics";
run;
```

The ODS GRAPHICS ON statement specified before the PROC CAPABILITY statement enables ODS Graphics, so the cdf plot is created by using ODS Graphics instead of traditional graphics.

The INSET statement requests an inset with the percentages of measurements above the upper limit and below the lower limit. For more information about the INSET statement, see [“INSET Statement: CAPABILITY Procedure”](#) on page 397.

In [Output 5.5.1](#), the empirical cdf is below the intersection between the lower specification limit line and the 5% line, so less than 5% of the measurements are below the lower limit. The ecdf, however, is *also* below the intersection between the upper specification limit line and the 95% line, implying that *more* than 5% of the measurements are greater than the upper limit. Thus, the goal of having less than 5% of the measurements above the upper specification limit has not been met.

Output 5.5.1 Reference Lines with a Cumulative Distribution Function Plot

COMPHISTOGRAM Statement: CAPABILITY Procedure

Overview: COMPHISTOGRAM Statement

Comparative histograms are useful for comparing the distribution of a process variable across levels of classification variables. You can use the COMPHISTOGRAM statement to create one-way and two-way comparative histograms. When used with a single classification variable, the COMPHISTOGRAM statement displays an array of component histograms (stacked or side-by-side), one for each level of the classification variable. When used with two classification variables, the COMPHISTOGRAM statement displays a matrix of component histograms, one for each combination of levels of the classification variables.

In quality improvement applications, typical uses of comparative histograms include

- comparing the capability of a process before and after an improvement
- comparing process capabilities of two or more suppliers
- exploring stratification in process data due to different lots, machines, manufacturing methods, and so forth
- studying the evolution of process capability over successive time periods

You can use options in the COMPHISTOGRAM statement to

- specify the midpoints or endpoints for histogram intervals
- specify the number of rows and/or columns of component histograms
- display specification limits on the component histograms
- display density curves for fitted normal distributions
- display kernel density estimates
- request graphical enhancements
- inset summary statistics and process capability indices on the component histograms

You have two alternatives for producing comparative histograms with the COMPHISTOGRAM statement:

- ODS Graphics output is produced if ODS Graphics is enabled, for example by specifying the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement prior to the PROC statement.
- Otherwise, traditional graphics are produced if SAS/GRAPH[®] is licensed.

See Chapter 3, “SAS/QC Graphics,” for more information about producing these different kinds of graphs.

NOTE: You cannot use the COMPHISTOGRAM statement together with the CLASS statement.

Getting Started: COMPHISTOGRAM Statement

This section introduces the COMPHISTOGRAM statement with examples that illustrate commonly used options. Complete syntax for the COMPHISTOGRAM statement is presented in the section “Syntax: COMPHISTOGRAM Statement” on page 289, and advanced examples are given in the section “Examples: COMPHISTOGRAM Statement” on page 305.

Creating a One-Way Comparative Histogram

See CAPCMH1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library The effective channel length (in microns) is measured for 1225 field effect transistors. The channel lengths are saved as values of the variable Length in a SAS data set named Channel:

```
data Channel;
  length Lot $ 16;
  input Length @@;
  select;
    when (_n_ <= 425) Lot='Lot 1';
    when (_n_ >= 926) Lot='Lot 3';
    otherwise Lot='Lot 2';
  end;
  datalines;
0.91 1.01 0.95 1.13 1.12 0.86 0.96 1.17 1.36 1.10
0.98 1.27 1.13 0.92 1.15 1.26 1.14 0.88 1.03 1.00
0.98 0.94 1.09 0.92 1.10 0.95 1.05 1.05 1.11 1.15
1.11 0.98 0.78 1.09 0.94 1.05 0.89 1.16 0.88 1.19
1.01 1.08 1.19 0.94 0.92 1.27 0.90 0.88 1.38 1.02

... more lines ...

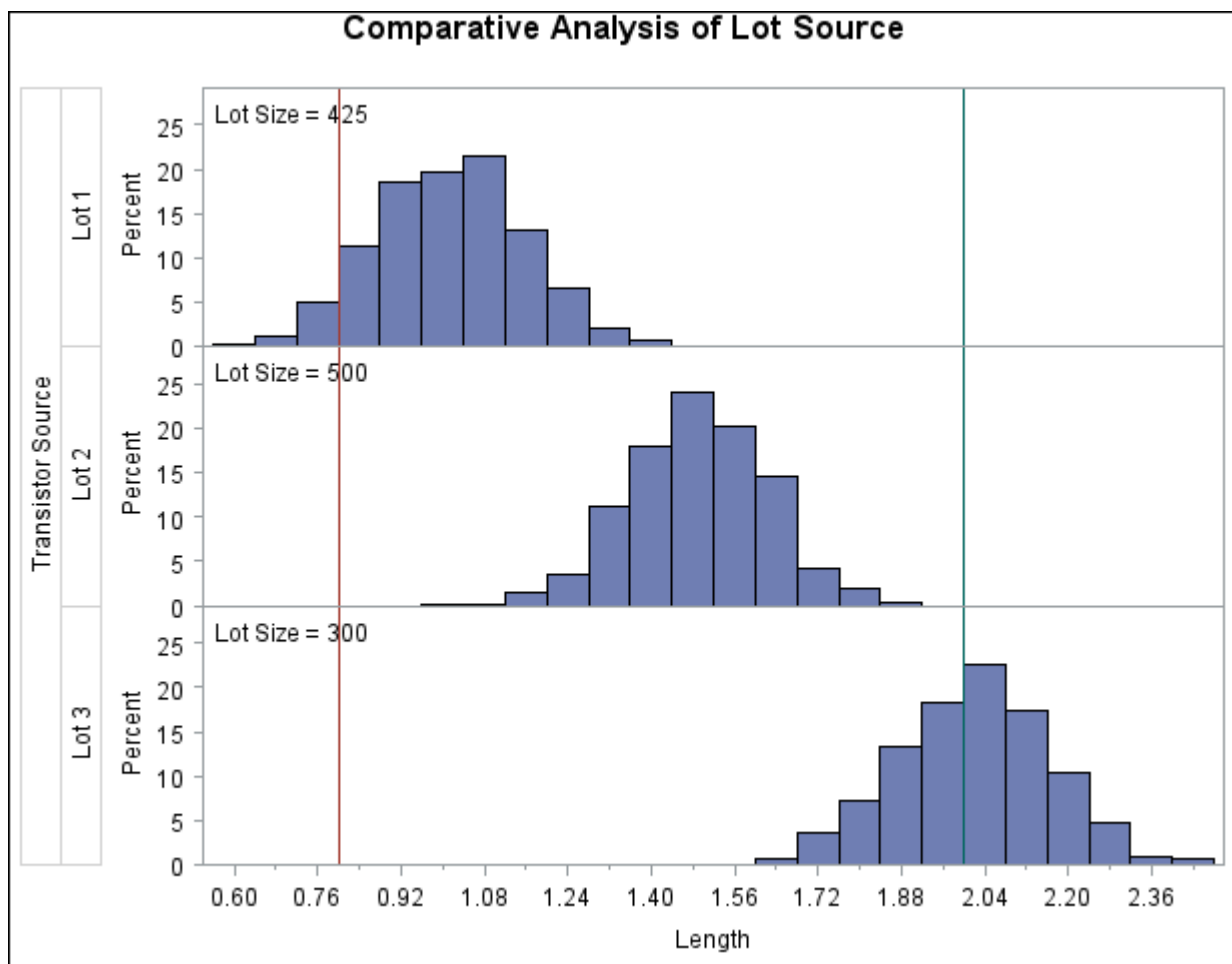
1.80 2.35 2.23 1.96 2.16 2.08 2.06 2.03 2.18 1.83
2.13 2.05 1.90 2.07 2.15 1.96 2.15 1.89 2.15 2.04
1.95 1.93 2.22 1.74 1.91
;
```

The data set Channel is also used in [Example 5.12](#), where a kernel density estimate is superimposed on the histogram of channel lengths. The display in [Output 5.12.1](#) reveals that there are three distinct peaks in the process distribution. To investigate whether these peaks (modes) in the histogram are related to the lot source, you can create a comparative histogram that uses Lot as a classification variable. The following statements create the comparative histogram shown in [Figure 5.6](#):

```
ods graphics off;
title "Comparative Analysis of Lot Source";
proc capability data=Channel noprint;
  specs lsl = 0.8 usl = 2.0;
  comphist Length / class      = Lot
                        nrows   = 3
                        nlegend  = 'Lot Size'
                        nlegendpos = nw;
  label Lot = 'Transistor Source';
run;
```

The COMPHISTOGRAM statement requests a comparative histogram for the process variable Length. The CLASS= option requests a component histogram for each level (distinct value) of the classification variable Lot. The option NROWS=3 stacks the histograms three to a page. The NLEGEND= option adds a sample size legend to each component histogram, and the option NLEGENDPOS=NW positions each legend in the northwest corner. The SPEC statement provides the specification limits displayed as vertical reference lines. See the section “[Dictionary of Options](#)” on page 294 for descriptions of these options, and see the section “[SPEC Statement](#)” on page 225 for details of the SPEC statement.

Figure 5.6 Comparison by Lot Source



Adding Fitted Normal Curves to a Comparative Histogram

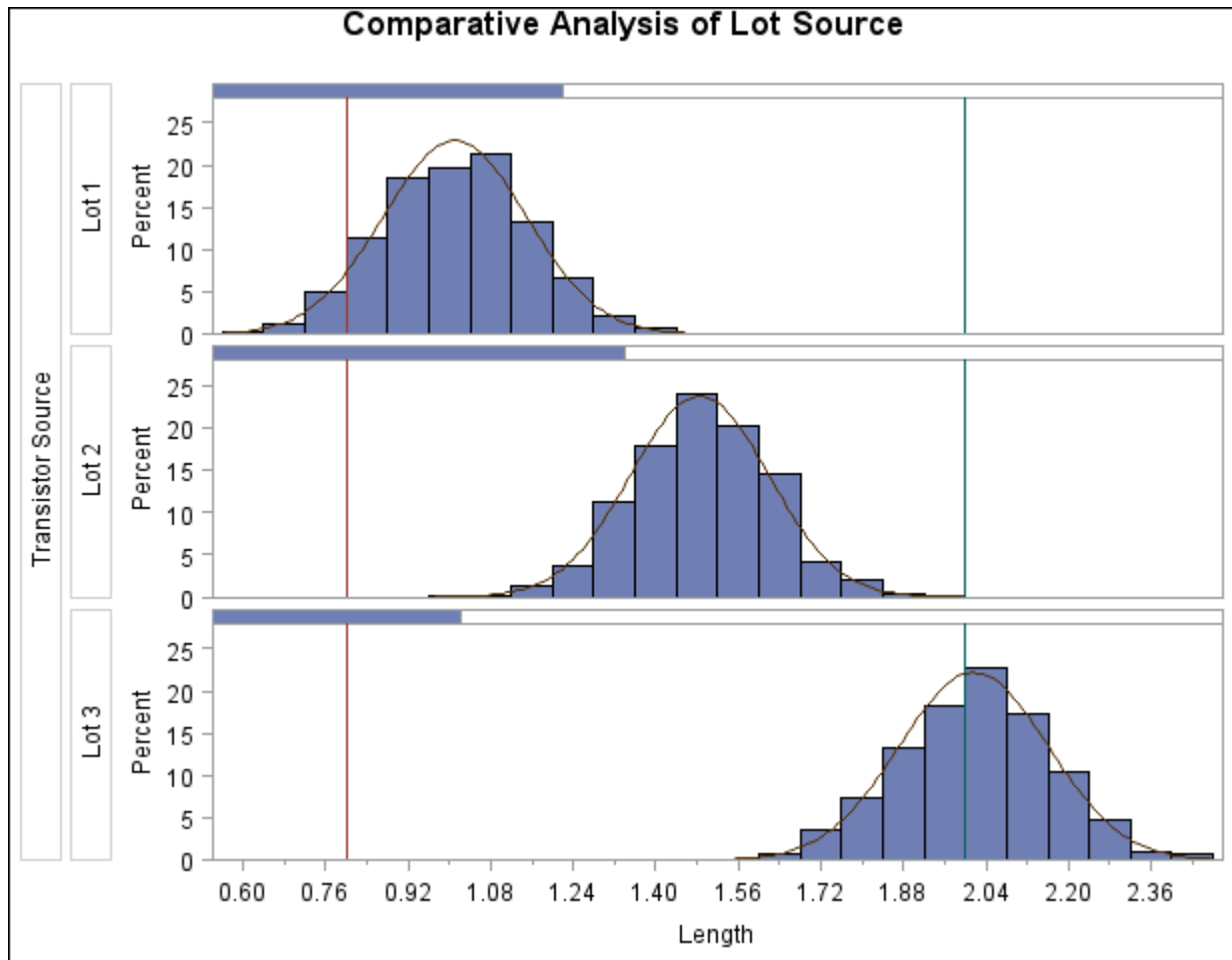
See CAPCMHI in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

In Figure 5.6, it appears that each lot produces transistors with channel lengths that are normally distributed. The following statements use the NORMAL option to fit a normal distribution to the data for each lot (the observations corresponding to a specific level of the classification variable are referred to as a *cell*). The normal parameters μ and σ are estimated from the data for each lot, and the curves are superimposed on each component histogram.

```
title "Comparative Analysis of Lot Source";
proc capability data=Channel noprint;
  specs lsl = 0.8 usl = 2.0;
  comphist Length / class      = Lot
                        nrows   = 3
                        intertile = 1
                        cprop
                        normal;
  label Lot = 'Transistor Source';
run;
```

The comparative histogram is displayed in Figure 5.7.

Figure 5.7 Fitting Normal Curves



Specifying INTERTILE=1 inserts a space of one percent screen unit between the framed areas, which are referred to as *tiles*. The shaded bars, added with the CPROP= option, represent the relative frequency of observations in each cell. See “[Dictionary of Options](#)” on page 294 for details concerning these options.

Syntax: COMPHISTOGRAM Statement

The syntax for the COMPHISTOGRAM statement is as follows:

COMPHISTOGRAM < *variables* > / **CLASS**=(*class-variables*) < *options* > ;

You can specify the keyword COMPHIST as an alias for COMPHISTOGRAM. You can use any number of COMPHISTOGRAM statements after a PROC CAPABILITY statement.

To create a comparative histogram, you must specify at least one *variable* and either one or two *class-variables* (also referred to as *classification variables*).⁴ The COMPHISTOGRAM statement displays a component histogram of the values of the *variable* for each level of the *class-variables*. The observations in a given level are referred to as a *cell*.

The components of the COMPHISTOGRAM statement are described as follows:

variables

are the process variables for which comparative histograms are to be created. If you specify a VAR statement, the variables must also be listed in the VAR statement. Otherwise, variables can be any numeric variables in the input data set that are not also listed as *class-variables*. If you do not specify variables in a COMPHISTOGRAM statement or a VAR statement, then by default a comparative histogram is created for each numeric variable in the DATA= data set that is not used as a class-variable. If you use a VAR statement and do not specify variables in the COMPHISTOGRAM statement, then by default a comparative histogram is created for each variable listed in the VAR statement.

For example, suppose a data set named `steel` contains two process variables named `length` and `width`, a numeric classification variable named `lot`, and a character classification variable named `day`. The following statements create two comparative histograms, one for `length` and one for `Width`:

```
proc capability data=steel;
  comphist / class = lot;
run;
```

Likewise, the following statements create comparative histograms for `length` and `width`:

```
proc capability data=steel;
  var length width;
  comphist / class = day;
run;
```

⁴In SAS 6.12 and in previous releases of SAS/QC software, the keyword GRAPHICS was required in the PROC CAPABILITY statement since the COMPHISTOGRAM statement creates plots only for graphical output.

The following statements create three comparative histograms (for length, width, and lot):

```
proc capability data=steel;
  comphist / class = day;
run;
```

The following statements create a comparative histogram for Width only:

```
proc capability data=steel;
  var length width;
  comphist width / class=lot;
run;
```

class-variables

are one or two required classification variables. For example, the following statements create a one-way comparative histogram for width by using the classification variable lot:

```
proc capability data=steel;
  comphist width / class=lot;
run;
```

The following statements create a two-way comparative histogram for width classified by lot and day:

```
proc capability data=steel;
  comphist width / class=(lot day);
run;
```

Note that the parentheses surrounding the *class-variables* are needed only if two classification variables are specified. See [Output 5.6.1](#) and [Output 5.7.1](#) for further examples.

options

control the features of the comparative histogram. All options are specified after the slash (/) in the COMPHIST statement. In the following example, the CLASS= option specifies the classification variable, the NORMAL option fits a normal density curve in each cell, and the CTEXT= option specifies the color of the text:

```
proc capability data=steel;
  comphist length / class = lot
                    normal
                    ctext = yellow;
run;
```


Summary of Options

The following tables list the COMPHIST statement options by function. For complete descriptions, see “Dictionary of Options” on page 294.

Distribution Options

Table 5.13 lists the options for requesting that a fitted normal distribution or a kernel density estimate be overlaid on the comparative histogram.

Table 5.13 Density Estimation Options

Option	Description
<code>KERNEL(kernel-options)</code>	fits kernel density estimates
<code>NORMAL(normal-options)</code>	fits normal distribution with mean μ and standard deviation σ

You can specify the secondary options listed in Table 5.14 in parentheses after the `KERNEL` option to control features of kernel density estimates.

Table 5.14 Kernel-Options

Option	Description
<code>C=</code>	specifies standardized bandwidth parameter c for kernel density estimate
<code>COLOR=</code>	specifies color of the kernel density curve
<code>FILL</code>	fills area under kernel density curve
<code>K=</code>	specifies NORMAL, TRIANGULAR, or QUADRATIC kernel
<code>L=</code>	specifies line type used for kernel density curve
<code>LOWER=</code>	specifies lower bound for kernel density curve
<code>UPPER=</code>	specifies upper bound for kernel density curve
<code>W=</code>	specifies line width for kernel density curve

You can specify the secondary options listed in Table 5.15 in parentheses after the `NORMAL` option to control features of fitted normal distributions.

Table 5.15 Normal-Options

Option	Description
<code>COLOR=</code>	specifies color of normal curve
<code>FILL</code>	fills area under normal curve
<code>L=</code>	specifies line type of normal curve
<code>MU=</code>	specifies mean μ for fitted normal curve
<code>SIGMA=</code>	specifies standard deviation σ for fitted normal curve
<code>W=</code>	specifies width of normal curve

For example, the following statements use the NORMAL option to fit a normal curve in each cell of the comparative histogram:

```
proc capability;
    comphistogram / class = machine
                    normal(color=red l=2);
run;
```

The COLOR= *normal-option* draws the curve in red, and the L= *normal-option* specifies a line style of 2 (a dashed line) for the curve. In this example, maximum likelihood estimates are computed for the normal parameters μ and σ for each cell since these parameters are not specified.

General Options

Table 5.16 General COMPHISTOGRAM Statement Options

Option	Description
Classification Options	
CLASS=	specifies classification variables
CLASSKEY=	specifies key cell
MISSING1	requests that missing values of first CLASS= variable be treated as a level of that CLASS= variable
MISSING2	requests that missing values of second CLASS= variable be treated as a level of that CLASS= variable
ORDER1=	specifies display order for values of the first CLASS= variable
ORDER2=	specifies display order for values of the second CLASS= variable
Layout Options	
BARLABEL=	produces labels above histogram bars
BARWIDTH=	specifies width for the bars
CLIPSPEC=	clips histogram bars at specification limits if there are no observations beyond the limits
ENDPOINTS=	labels interval endpoints and specifies how they are determined
HOFFSET=	specifies offset for horizontal axis
INTERTILE=	specifies distance between tiles
MAXNBIN=	specifies maximum number of bins displayed
MAXSIGMAS=	limits number of bins displayed to range of <i>value</i> standard deviations above and below mean of data in key cell
MIDPOINTS=	specifies how midpoints are determined
NCOLS=	specifies number of columns in comparative histogram
NOBARS	suppresses histogram bars
NOFRAME	suppresses frame around plotting area
NOKEYMOVE	suppresses rearrangement of cells that occurs by default with the CLASSKEY= option
NOPLOT	suppresses plot
NROWS=	specifies number of rows in comparative histogram
RTINCLUDE	includes right endpoint in interval
WBARLINE=	specifies line thickness for bar outlines
Axis and Legend Options	
GRID	adds grid corresponding to vertical axis

Table 5.16 (continued)

Option	Description
LGRID=	specifies line style for grid requested with GRID option
NLEGEND	specifies form of the legend displayed inside tiles
NLEGENDPOS=	specifies position of legend displayed inside tiles
NOHLABEL	suppresses label for horizontal axis
NOVLABEL	suppresses label for vertical axis
NOVTICK	suppresses tick marks and tick mark labels for vertical axis
TILELEGLABEL=	specifies label displayed when _CTILE_ and _TILELG_ variables are provided in the CLASSSPEC= data set
TURNVLABELS	turns and strings out vertically characters in vertical axis labels
VAXIS=	specifies tick mark values for vertical axis
VAXISLABEL=	specifies label for vertical axis
VOFFSET=	specifies length of offset at upper end of vertical axis
VSCALE=	specifies scale for vertical axis
WAXIS=	specifies line thickness for axes and frame
WGRID=	specifies line thickness for grid
Reference Line Options	
FRONTREF	draws reference lines in front of histogram bars
HREF=	specifies reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis
HREFLABELS=	specifies labels for HREF= lines
HREFLABPOS=	specifies vertical position of labels for HREF= lines
LHREF=	specifies line style for HREF= lines
LVREF=	specifies line style for VREF= lines
VREF=	specifies reference lines perpendicular to vertical axis
VREFLABELS=	specifies labels for VREF= lines
VREFLABPOS=	specifies horizontal position of labels for VREF= lines
Text Enhancement Options	
FONT=	specifies software font for text
HEIGHT=	specifies height of text used outside framed areas
INFONT=	specifies software font for text inside framed areas
INHEIGHT=	specifies height of text inside framed areas
Color and Pattern Options	
CAXIS=	specifies color for axis
CBARLINE=	specifies color for outline of the bars
CFILL=	specifies color for filling bars
CFRAME=	specifies color for frame
CFRAMENLEG=	specifies the color for the frame requested by the NLEGEND option
CFRAMESIDE=	specifies color for filling frame for row labels
CFRAMETOP=	specifies color for filling frame for column labels
CGRID=	specifies color for grid lines
CHREF=	specifies color for HREF= lines
CPROP=	specifies color for proportion of frequency bar
CTEXT=	specifies color for text
CTEXTSIDE=	specifies color for row labels

Table 5.16 (continued)

Option	Description
CTEXTTOP=	specifies color for column labels
CVREF=	specifies color for VREF= lines
PFILL=	specifies pattern used to fill bars
Input and Output Data Set Options	
ANNOKEY	applies annotation requested in ANNOTATE= data set to key cell only
ANNOTATE=	annotate data set
CLASSSPEC=	data set with specification limit information for each cell
OUTHISTOGRAM=	information on histogram intervals
Graphics Catalog Options	
DESCRIPTION=	specifies description for graphics catalog member
NAME=	specifies name for plot in graphics catalog

Dictionary of Options

The following entries describe in detail the options specific to the COMPHISTOGRAM statement. The marginal note *Traditional Graphics* identifies options that can be used only with traditional graphics output. See “[Dictionary of Common Options: CAPABILITY Procedure](#)” on page 551 for detailed descriptions of options common to all the plot statements.

BARLABEL=COUNT | PERCENT | PROPORTION

Traditional Graphics

displays labels above the histogram bars. If you specify BARLABEL=COUNT, the label shows the number of observations associated with a given bar. BARLABEL=PERCENT shows the percent of observations represented by that bar. If you specify BARLABEL=PROPORTION, the label displays the proportion of observations associated with the bar.

BARWIDTH=value

Traditional Graphics

specifies the width of the histogram bars in screen percent units.

C=value-list | MISE

specifies the standardized bandwidth parameter c for kernel density estimates requested with the KERNEL option. You can specify up to five *values* to display multiple estimates in each cell. You can also specify the keyword MISE to request the bandwidth parameter that minimizes the estimated mean integrated square error (MISE). For example, consider the following statements (for more information, see “[Kernel Density Estimates](#)” on page 358):

```
proc capability;
    comphist length / class=batch kernel(c = 0.5 1.0 mise);
run;
```

The KERNEL option displays three density estimates. The first two have standardized bandwidths of 0.5 and 1.0, respectively. The third has a bandwidth parameter that minimizes the MISE. You can also use the C= and K= options (K= specifies kernel type) to display multiple estimates. For example, consider the following statements:

```

proc capability;
  comphist length / class = batch
                    kernel(c = 0.75 k = normal triangular);
run;

```

Here two estimates are displayed. The first uses a normal kernel and bandwidth parameter of 0.75, and the second uses a triangular kernel and a bandwidth parameter of 0.75. In general, if more kernel types are specified than bandwidth parameters, the last bandwidth parameter in the list will be repeated for the remaining estimates. Likewise, if more bandwidth parameters are specified than kernel types, the last kernel type will be repeated for the remaining estimates. The default is MISE.

CBARLINE=*color*

specifies the color of the outline of the histogram bars. This option overrides the C= option in the SYMBOL1 statement. *Traditional Graphics*

CFILL=*color*

specifies a color used to fill the bars of the histograms (or the areas under a fitted curve if you also specify the FILL option). See the entry for the FILL option for additional details. See [Output 5.6.1](#) and [Example 5.7](#) for examples. Refer to *SAS/GRAPH: Reference* for a list of colors. By default, bars and curve areas are not filled. *Traditional Graphics*

CFRAMENLEG=*color* | **EMPTY**

CFRAMENLEG

specifies that the legend requested with the NLEGEND option (or the variable _TILELB_ in a CLASSSPEC= data set) is to be framed and that the frame is to be filled with the color indicated. If you specify CFRAMENLEG=EMPTY, a frame is drawn but not filled with a color. *Traditional Graphics*

CGRID=*color*

specifies the color for grid lines requested with the GRID option. By default, grid lines are the same color as the axes. If you use CGRID=, you do not need to specify the GRID option. *Traditional Graphics*

CLASS=*variable*

CLASS=(*variable1 variable2*)

specifies that a comparative histogram is to be created using the levels of the *variables* (also referred to as *class-variables* or *classification variables*).

If you specify a single *variable*, a one-way comparative histogram is created. The observations in the input data set are sorted by the formatted values (levels) of the variable. A separate histogram is created for the process variable values in each level, and these component histograms are arranged in an array to form the comparative histogram. Uniform horizontal and vertical axes are used to facilitate comparisons. For an example, see [Figure 5.6](#).

If you specify two *classification variables*, a two-way comparative histogram is created. The observations in the input data set are cross-classified according to the values (levels) of these variables. A separate histogram is created for the process variable values in each cell of the cross-classification, and these component histograms are arranged in a matrix to form the comparative histogram. The levels of *variable1* are used to label the rows of the matrix, and

the levels of *variable2* are used to label the columns of the matrix. Uniform horizontal and vertical axes are used to facilitate comparisons. For an example, see [Output 5.7.1](#).

Classification variables can be numeric or character. Formatted values are used to determine the levels. You can specify whether missing values are to be treated as a level with the MISSING1 and MISSING2 options.

If a label is associated with a classification variable, the label is displayed on the comparative histogram. The variable label is displayed parallel to the column (or row) labels. For an example, see [Figure 5.6](#).

CLASSKEY=*'value'*

CLASSKEY=(*'value1' 'value2'*)

specifies the *key cell* in a comparative histogram requested with the CLASS= option. The bin size and midpoints are first determined for the key cell, and then the midpoint list is extended to accommodate the data ranges for the remaining cells. Thus, the choice of the key cell determines the uniform horizontal axis used for all cells.

If you specify CLASS=*variable*, you can specify CLASSKEY=*'value'* to identify the key cell as the level for which *variable* is equal to *value*. You must specify a formatted *value*. By default, the levels are sorted in the order determined by the ORDER1= option, and the key cell is the level that occurs first in this order. The cells are displayed in this order from top to bottom (or left to right), and, consequently, the key cell is displayed at the top or at the left. If you specify a different key cell with the CLASSKEY= option, this cell is displayed at the top or at the left unless you also specify the NOKEYMOVE option.

If you specify CLASS=(*variable1 variable2*), you can specify CLASSKEY=(*'value1' 'value2'*) to identify the key cell as the level for which *variable1* is equal to *value1* and *variable2* is equal to *value2*. Here, *value1* and *value2* must be formatted values, and they must be enclosed in quotes. For an example of the CLASSKEY= option with a two-way comparative histogram, see [Output 5.7.1](#). By default, the levels of *variable1* are sorted in the order determined by the ORDER1= option, and within each of these levels, the levels of *variable2* are sorted in the order determined by the ORDER2= option. The default key cell is the combination of levels of *variable1* and *variable2* that occurs first in this order. The cells are displayed in order of *variable1* from top to bottom and in order of *variable2* from left to right. Consequently, the default key cell is displayed in the upper left corner. If you specify a different key cell with the CLASSKEY= option, this cell is displayed in the upper left corner unless you also specify the NOKEYMOVE option.

CLASSSPEC=*SAS-data-set*

CLASSSPEC=*SAS-data-set*

specifies a data set that provides distinct specification limits for each cell, as well as a color, legend, and label for the corresponding tile. The following table lists the variables that are read from a CLASSSPEC= data set:

Variable Name	Description
BY variables	subsets the data set
Classification variables	specifies the structure of the comparative histogram
VAR	specifies name of process variable (must be character variable of length 8)
LSL	specifies lower specification limit for tile
TARGET	specifies target value for tile
USL	specifies upper specification limit for tile
CTILE	specifies background color for tiles (must be character variable of length 8)
TILELG	specifies text displayed in color tile legend at bottom of comparative histogram (character variable of length not greater than 16)
TILELB	specifies text displayed in corner of each tile (character variable of length not greater than 16)

If you specify a CLASSSPEC= data set, you cannot use the SPEC statement or a SPEC= data set. If you use a BY statement, the CLASSSPEC= data set must contain one observation for each unique combination of process and classification variables within each BY group. See [Example 5.6](#) for an example of a CLASSSPEC= data set.

Also note that

- you can suppress the background color for a tile by assigning the value 'EMPTY' or a blank value to the variable _CTILE_
- you can use the NLEGENDPOS= option to specify the corner of the tile in which the _TILELB_ label is displayed. You can frame the label with the CFRAMENLEG= option.
- you cannot use the variable _TILELG_ unless you specify the variable _CTILE_
- the variable _TILELB_ takes precedence over the NLEGEND option

CLIPSPEC=CLIP | NOFILL

specifies that histogram bars are clipped at the upper and lower specification limit lines when there are no observations outside the specification limits. The bar intersecting the lower specification limit is clipped if there are no observations less than the lower limit; the bar intersecting the upper specification limit is clipped if there are no observations greater than the upper limit. If you specify CLIPSPEC=CLIP, the histogram bar is truncated at the specification limit. If you specify CLIPSPEC=NOFILL, the portion of a filled histogram bar outside the specification limit is left unfilled. Specifying CLIPSPEC=NOFILL when histogram bars are not filled has no effect. *Traditional Graphics*

ENDPOINTS=value-list | KEY | UNIFORM

specifies that histogram interval endpoints, rather than midpoints, are aligned with horizontal axis tick marks, and specifies how the endpoints are determined. The method you specify is used for all process variables analyzed with the COMPHISTOGRAM statement.

If you specify ENDPOINTS=value-list, the values must be listed in increasing order and must be evenly spaced. The difference between consecutive endpoints is used as the width of the

histogram bars. The first value is the lower bound of the first histogram bin and the last value is the upper bound of the last bin. Thus, the number of values in the list is one greater than the number of bins it specifies. If the range of the *values* does not cover the range of the data as well as any specification limits (LSL and USL) that are given, the list is extended in either direction as necessary.

If you specify `ENDPOINTS=KEY`, the procedure first determines the endpoints for the data in the key cell. The initial number of endpoints is based on the number of observations in the key cell by using the method of Terrell and Scott (1985). The endpoint list for the key cell is then extended in either direction as necessary until it spans the data in the remaining cells. If the key cell contains no observations, the method of determining bins reverts to `ENDPOINTS=UNIFORM`.

If you specify `ENDPOINTS=UNIFORM`, the procedure determines the endpoints by using all the observations as if there were no cells. In other words, the number of endpoints is computed from the total sample size by using the method of Terrell and Scott (1985).

FILL

fills areas under a fitted density curve with colors and patterns. Enclose the `FILL` option in parentheses after the keyword `NORMAL` or `KERNEL`. Depending on the area to be filled (outside or between the specification limits), you can specify the color and pattern with options in the `SPEC` statement and the `COMPHISTOGRAM` statement, as summarized in the following table:

Area Under Curve	Statement	Option
between specification limits	COMPHIST	CFILL= <i>color</i>
	COMPHIST	PFILL= <i>pattern</i>
left of lower specification limit	SPEC	CLEFT= <i>color</i>
	SPEC	PLEFT= <i>pattern</i>
right of upper specification limit	SPEC	CRIGHT= <i>color</i>
	SPEC	PRIGHT= <i>pattern</i>

If you do not display specification limits, you can use the `CFILL=` and `PFILL=` options to specify the color and pattern for the entire area under the curve. Solid fills are used by default if patterns are not specified. You can specify the `FILL` option with only one fitted curve. For an example, see [Output 5.6.1](#). Refer to *SAS/GRAPH: Reference* for a list of available patterns and colors. If you do not specify the `FILL` option but you do specify the options in the preceding table, the colors and patterns are applied to the corresponding areas under the histogram.

FRONTREF

Traditional Graphics

draws reference lines requested with the `HREF=` and `VREF=` options in front of the histogram bars. By default, reference lines are drawn behind the histogram bars and can be obscured by them.

GRID

adds a grid to the comparative histogram. Grid lines are horizontal lines positioned at major tick marks on the vertical axis.

HOFFSET=value

specifies the offset in percent screen units at both ends of the horizontal axis. Specify HOFFSET=0 to eliminate the default offset. *Traditional Graphics*

INTERTILE=value

specifies the distance in horizontal percent screen units between tiles. For an example, see [Figure 5.7](#). By default, the tiles are contiguous.

K=NORMAL | TRIANGULAR | QUADRATIC

specifies the type of kernel (normal, triangular, or quadratic) used to compute kernel density estimates requested with the KERNEL option. Enclose the K= option in parentheses after the keyword KERNEL. You can specify a single type or a list of types. If you specify more estimates than types, the last kernel type in the list is used for the remaining estimates. By default, a normal kernel is used.

KERNEL<(kernel-options)>

requests a kernel density estimate for each cell of the comparative histogram. You can specify the *kernel-options* described in the following table:

Option	Description
FILL	specifies that the area under the curve is to be filled
COLOR=	specifies the color of the curve
L=	specifies the line style for the curve
W=	specifies the width of the curve
K=	specifies the type of kernel
C=	specifies the smoothing parameter
LOWER=	specifies the lower bound for the curve
UPPER=	specifies the upper bound for the curve

See [Output 5.6.1](#) for an example. By default, the estimate is based on the AMISE method. For more information, see “[Kernel Density Estimates](#)” on page 358.

LOWER=value

specifies the lower bound for a kernel density estimate curve. Enclose the LOWER= option in parentheses after the KERNEL option. You can specify a single lower bound or a list of lower bounds. By default, a kernel density estimate curve has no lower bound.

LGRID=n

specifies the line type for the grid requested with the GRID option. If you use the LGRID= *Traditional Graphics* option, you do not need to specify the GRID option. The default is 1, which produces a solid line.

MAXNBIN=n

specifies the maximum number of bins to be displayed. This option is useful in situations where the scales or ranges of the data distributions differ greatly from cell to cell. By default, the bin size and midpoints are determined for the key cell, and then the midpoint list is extended to accommodate the data ranges for the remaining cells. However, if the cell scales differ considerably, the resulting number of bins may be so great that each cell histogram is scaled into a narrow region. By limiting the number of bins with the MAXNBIN= option, you can narrow the window about the data distribution in the key cell. Note that the MAXNBIN= option provides an alternative to the MAXSIGMAS= option.

MAXSIGMAS=*value*

limits the number of bins to be displayed to a range of *value* standard deviations (of the data in the key cell) above and below the mean of the data in the key cell. This option is useful in situations where the scales or ranges of the data distributions differ greatly from cell to cell. By default, the bin size and midpoints are determined for the key cell, and then the midpoint list is extended to accommodate the data ranges for the remaining cells. If the cell scales differ considerably, however, the resulting number of bins may be so great that each cell histogram is scaled into a narrow region. By limiting the number of bins with the MAXSIGMAS= option, you narrow the window about the data distribution in the key cell. Note that the MAXSIGMAS= option provides an alternative to the MAXNBIN= option.

MIDPOINTS=*value-list* | KEY | UNIFORM

specifies how midpoints are determined for the bins in the comparative histogram. The method you specify is used for all process variables analyzed with the COMPHISTOGRAM statement.

If you specify MIDPOINTS=*value-list*, the *values* must be listed in increasing order and must be evenly spaced. The difference between consecutive midpoints is used as the width of the histogram bars. If the range of the *values* does not cover the range of the data as well as any specification limits (LSL and USL) that are given, the list is extended in either direction as necessary. See [Example 5.6](#) for an illustration.

If you specify MIDPOINTS=KEY, the procedure first determines the midpoints for the data in the key cell. The initial number of midpoints is based on the number of observations in the key cell by using the method of Terrell and Scott (1985). The midpoint list for the key cell is then extended in either direction as necessary until it spans the data in the remaining cells.

If you specify MIDPOINTS=UNIFORM, the procedure determines the midpoints using all the observations as if there were no cells. In other words, the number of midpoints is computed from the total sample size by using the method of Terrell and Scott (1985).

By default, MIDPOINTS=KEY. However, if the key cell contains no observations, the default is MIDPOINTS=UNIFORM.

MISSING1

specifies that missing values of the first CLASS= variable are to be treated as a level of the CLASS= variable. If the first CLASS= variable is a character variable, a missing value is defined as a blank internal (unformatted) value. If the process variable is numeric, a missing value is defined as any of the SAS System missing values. If you do not specify MISSING1, observations for which the first CLASS= variable is missing are excluded from the analysis.

MISSING2

specifies that missing values of the second CLASS= variable are to be treated as a level of the CLASS= variable. If the second CLASS= variable is a character variable, a missing value is defined as a blank internal (unformatted) value. If the process variable is numeric, a missing value is defined as any of the SAS System missing values. If you do not specify MISSING2, observations for which the second CLASS= variable is missing are excluded from the analysis.

MU=value

specifies the parameter μ for the normal density curves requested with the NORMAL option. Enclose the MU= option in parentheses after the NORMAL option. The default value is the sample mean of the observations in the cell.

NLEGEND<='label'>

specifies the form of a legend that is displayed inside each tile and indicates the sample size *Traditional Graphics* of the cell. The following two forms are available:

- If you specify the NLEGEND option, the form is $N = n$ where n is the cell sample size.
- If you specify the NLEGEND='label' option, the form is $label = n$ where n is the cell sample size. The label can be up to 16 characters and must be enclosed in quotes. For instance, you might specify NLEGEND='Number of Parts' to request a label of the form *Number of Parts = n*.

See [Figure 5.6](#) for an example. You can use the CFRAMENLEG= option to frame the sample size legend. The variable _TILELB_ in a CLASSSPEC= data set overrides the NLEGEND option. By default, no legend is displayed.

NLEGENDPOS=NW | NE

specifies the position of the legend requested with the NLEGEND option or the variable *Traditional Graphics* _TILELB_ in a CLASSSPEC= data set. If NLEGENDPOS=NW, the legend is displayed in the northwest corner of the tile; if NLEGENDPOS=NE, the legend is displayed in the northeast corner of the tile. See [Figure 5.6](#) for an illustration. The default is NE.

NOBARS

suppresses the display of the bars in a comparative histogram.

NOCHART

suppresses the creation of a comparative histogram. This is an alias for NOPLOT.

NOKEYMOVE

suppresses the rearrangement of cells that occurs by default when you use the CLASSKEY= option to specify the key cell. For details, see the entry for the CLASSKEY= option.

NOPLOT

suppresses the creation of a comparative histogram. This option is useful when you are using the COMPHISTOGRAM statement solely to create an output data set.

NORMAL<(normal-options)>

displays a normal density curve for each cell of the comparative histogram. The equation of the normal density curve is

$$p(x) = \frac{h\nu}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right) \quad \text{for } -\infty < x < \infty$$

where

μ = mean

σ = standard deviation ($\sigma > 0$)

h = width of histogram interval
 v = vertical scaling factor
 and

$$v = \begin{cases} n & \text{the sample size, for VSCALE=COUNT} \\ 100 & \text{for VSCALE=PERCENT} \\ 1 & \text{for VSCALE=PROPORTION} \end{cases}$$

If you specify values for μ and σ with the MU= and SIGMA= *normal-options*, the same curve is displayed for each cell. By default, a distinct curve is displayed for each cell based on the sample mean and standard deviation for that cell. For example, the following statements display a distinct curve for each level of the variable Supplier:

```
proc capability noprint;
  comphist width / class=supplier normal(color=red l=2);
run;
```

The curves are drawn in red with a line style of 2 (a dashed line). See Figure 5.7 for another illustration. Table 5.15 lists options that can be specified in parentheses after the NORMAL option.

ORDER1=INTERNAL | FORMATTED | DATA | FREQ

specifies the display order for the values of the first CLASS= variable.

The levels of the first CLASS= variable are always constructed using the *formatted* values of the variable, and the formatted values are always used to label the rows (columns) of a comparative histogram. You can use the ORDER1= option to determine the order of the rows (columns) corresponding to these values, as follows:

- **If you specify ORDER1=INTERNAL**, the rows (columns) are displayed from top to bottom (left to right) in increasing order of the internal (unformatted) values of the first CLASS= variable. If there are two or more distinct internal values with the same formatted value, then the order is determined by the internal value that occurs first in the input data set.

For example, suppose that you specify a numeric CLASS= variable called Day (with values 1, 2, and 3). Suppose also that a format (created with the FORMAT procedure) is associated with Day and that the formatted values are as follows: 1 = 'Wednesday', 2 = 'Thursday', and 3 = 'Friday'. If you specify ORDER1=INTERNAL, the rows of the comparative histogram will appear in day-of-the-week order (*Wednesday, Thursday, Friday*) from top to bottom.

- **If you specify ORDER1=FORMATTED**, the rows (columns) are displayed from top to bottom (left to right) in increasing order of the formatted values of the first CLASS= variable. In the preceding illustration, if you specify ORDER1=FORMATTED, the rows will appear in alphabetical order (*Friday, Thursday, Wednesday*) from top to bottom.
- **If you specify ORDER1=DATA**, the rows (columns) are displayed from top to bottom (left to right) in the order in which the values of the first CLASS= variable first appear in the input data set.

- If you specify **ORDER1=FREQ**, the rows (columns) are displayed from top to bottom (left to right) in order of *decreasing* frequency count. If two or more classes have the same frequency count, the order is determined by the formatted values.

By default, ORDER1=INTERNAL.

ORDER2=INTERNAL | FORMATTED | DATA | FREQ

specifies the display order for the values of the second CLASS= variable.

The levels of the second CLASS= variable are always constructed using the *formatted* values of the variable, and the formatted values are always used to label the columns of a two-way comparative histogram. You can use the ORDER2= option to determine the order of the columns.

The layout of a two-way comparative histogram is determined by using the ORDER1= option to obtain the order of the rows from top to bottom (recall that ORDER1=INTERNAL by default). Then the ORDER2= option is applied to the observations corresponding to the first row to obtain the order of the columns from left to right. If any columns remain unordered (that is, the categories are *unbalanced*), the ORDER2= option is applied to the observations in the second row, and so on, until all the columns have been ordered.

The values of the ORDER2= option are interpreted as described for the ORDER1= option. By default, ORDER2=INTERNAL.

OUTHISTOGRAM=SAS-data-set

creates a SAS data set that saves the midpoints or endpoints of the histogram intervals, the observed percent of observations in each interval, and (optionally) the percent of observations in each interval estimated from a fitted normal distribution. By default, interval midpoint values are saved in the variable `_MIDPT_`. If the ENDPOINTS= option is specified, intervals are identified by endpoint values instead. If RTINCLUDE is specified, the `_MAXPT_` variable contains upper endpoint values. Otherwise, lower endpoint values are saved in the `_MINPT_` variable.

PFILL=pattern

specifies a pattern used to fill the bars of the histograms (or the areas under a fitted curve *Traditional Graphics* if you also specify the FILL option). See the entries for the CFILL= and FILL options for additional details. Refer to *SAS/GRAPH: Reference* for a list of pattern values. By default, the bars and curve areas are not filled.

RTINCLUDE

includes the right endpoint of each histogram interval in that interval. The left endpoint is included by default.

SIGMA=value

specifies the parameter σ for normal density curves requested with the NORMAL option. Enclose the SIGMA= option in parentheses after the NORMAL option. The default value is the sample standard deviation of the observations in the cell.

TILELEGLABEL='label'

specifies a label displayed to the left of the legend that is created when you provide `_CTILE_` *Traditional Graphics* and `_TILELG_` variables in a CLASSSPEC= data set. The *label* can be up to 16 characters and must be enclosed in quotes. The default *label* is *Tiles:*.

UPPER=value

specifies the upper bound for a kernel density estimate curve. Enclose the UPPER= option in parentheses after the KERNEL option. You can specify a single upper bound or a list of upper bounds. By default, a kernel density estimate curve has no upper bound.

VOFFSET=value

Traditional Graphics

specifies the offset in percent screen units at the upper end of the vertical axis.

VSCALE=PERCENT | COUNT | PROPORTION

specifies the scale of the vertical axis. The value COUNT scales the data in units of the number of observations per data unit. The value PERCENT scales the data in units of percent of observations per data unit. The value PROPORTION scales the data in units of proportion of observations per data unit. The default is PERCENT.

WBARLINE=n

Traditional Graphics

specifies the width of bar outlines. By default, $n = 1$.

WGRID=n

Traditional Graphics

specifies the width of the grid lines requested with the GRID option. By default, grid lines are the same width as the axes. If you use the WGRID= option, you do not need to specify the GRID option.

Details: COMPHISTOGRAM Statement

ODS Graphics

Before you create ODS Graphics output, ODS Graphics must be enabled (for example, by using the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement). For more information about enabling and disabling ODS Graphics, see the section “Enabling and Disabling ODS Graphics” (Chapter 21, *SAS/STAT User's Guide*).

The appearance of a graph produced with ODS Graphics is determined by the style associated with the ODS destination where the graph is produced. COMPHISTOGRAM options used to control the appearance of traditional graphics are ignored for ODS Graphics output.

When ODS Graphics is in effect, the COMPHISTOGRAM statement assigns a name to the graph it creates. You can use this name to reference the graph when using ODS. The name is listed in [Table 5.17](#).

Table 5.17 ODS Graphics Produced by the COMPHISTOGRAM Statement

ODS Graph Name	Plot Description
Histogram	comparative histogram

See Chapter 3, “[SAS/QC Graphics](#),” for more information about ODS Graphics and other methods for producing charts.

Examples: COMPHISTOGRAM Statement

This section provides advanced examples of comparative histograms.

Example 5.6: Adding Insets with Descriptive Statistics

Three similar machines are used to attach a part to an assembly. One hundred assemblies are sampled from the output of each machine, and a part position is measured in millimeters. The following statements save the measurements in a SAS data set named Machines: *See CAPCMH2 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
data Machines;
  input position @@;
  label position='Position in Millimeters';
  if      (_n_ <= 100) then Machine = 'Machine 1';
  else if (_n_ <= 200) then Machine = 'Machine 2';
  else      Machine = 'Machine 3';
  datalines;
-0.17 -0.19 -0.24 -0.24 -0.12  0.07 -0.61  0.22  1.91 -0.08
-0.59  0.05 -0.38  0.82 -0.14  0.32  0.12 -0.02  0.26  0.19
-0.07  0.13 -0.49  0.07  0.65  0.94 -0.51 -0.61 -0.57 -0.51
  0.01 -0.51  0.07 -0.16 -0.32 -0.42 -0.42 -0.34 -0.34 -0.35
-0.49  0.11 -0.42  0.76  0.02 -0.59 -0.28  1.12 -0.02 -0.60
-0.64  0.13 -0.32 -0.77 -0.02 -0.07 -0.49 -0.53 -0.22  0.61
-0.23  0.02  0.53  0.23 -0.44 -0.05  0.37 -0.42  0.70 -0.35

... more lines ...

  0.58  0.46  0.58  0.92  0.70  0.81  0.07  0.33  0.82  0.62
  0.48  0.41  0.78  0.58  0.43  0.07  0.27  0.49  0.79  0.92
  0.79  0.66  0.22  0.71  0.53  0.57  0.90  0.48  1.17  1.03
;
```

Distinct specification limits for the three machines are provided in a data set named speclims.

```
data speclims;
  input Machine $9. _lsl_ _usl_;
  _var_ = 'position';
  datalines;
Machine 1 -0.5 0.5
Machine 2  0.0 1.0
Machine 3  0.0 1.0
;
```

The following statements create a comparative histogram for the measurements in Machines that displays the specification limits in speclims.

```
ods graphics on;
proc capability data=Machines noprint;
  spec cleft cright;
  comphist position / class      = Machine
                      nrows      = 3
                      intertile  = 1
                      midpoints  = -1.2 to 2.2 by 0.1
```

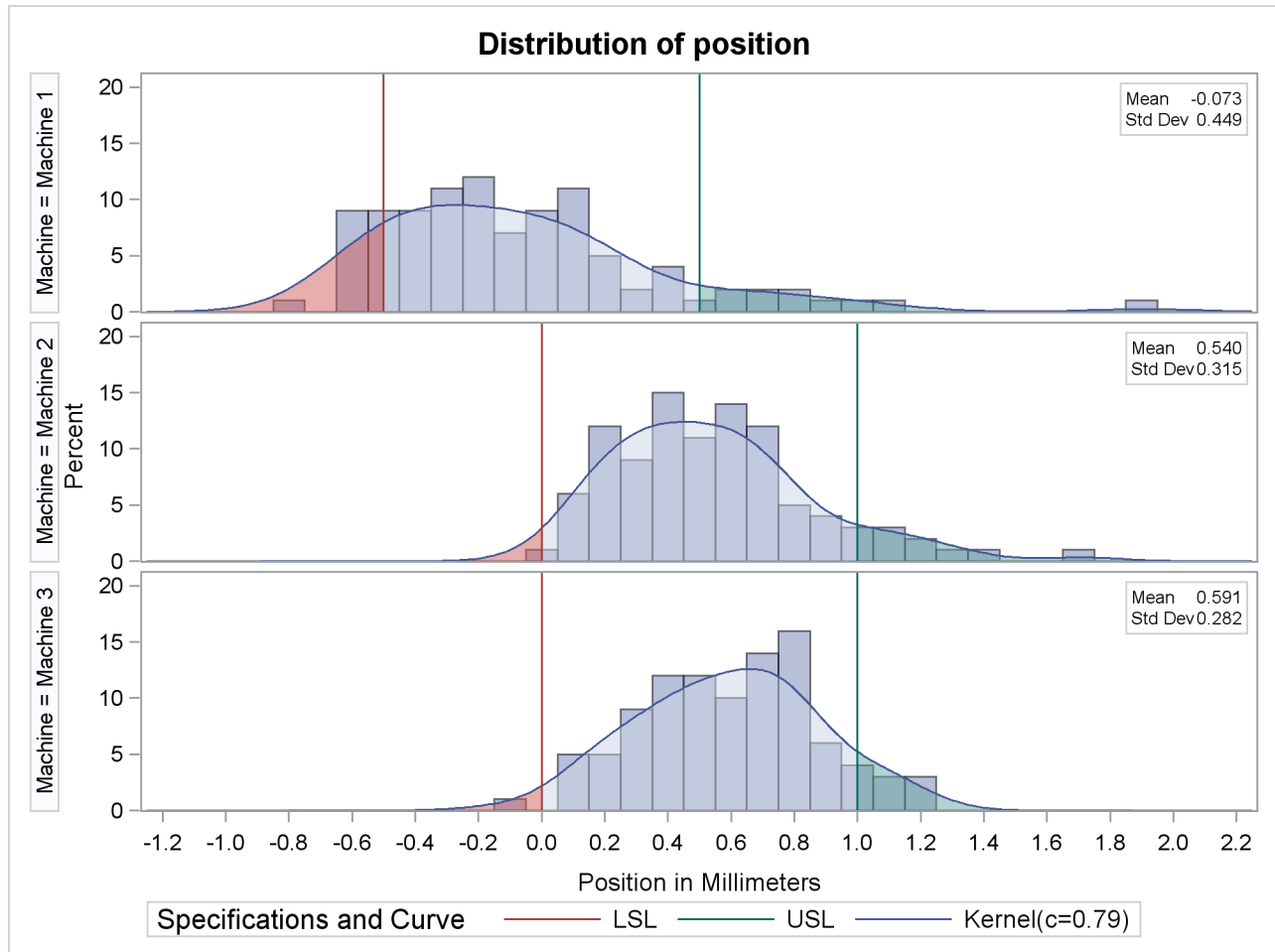
```

kernel(fill)
classspecs = speclims;
inset mean std="Std Dev" / pos = ne format = 6.3;
run;

```

The ODS GRAPHICS ON statement specified before the PROC CAPABILITY statement enables ODS Graphics, so the comparative histogram is created using ODS Graphics instead of traditional graphics. The display is shown in [Output 5.6.1](#).

Output 5.6.1 Comparative Histogram



The INSET statement is used to inset the sample mean and standard deviation for each machine in the corresponding tile. The MIDPOINTS= option specifies the midpoints of the histogram bins. Kernel density estimates are displayed using the KERNEL option. The curve areas outside the specification limits are filled using the CLEFT and CRIGHT options in the SPEC statement, and the area between the limits is filled using the CFILL= option in COMPHISTOGRAM statement.

Example 5.7: Creating a Two-Way Comparative Histogram

Two suppliers (A and B) provide disk drives for a computer manufacturer. The manufacturer measures the disk drive opening width to compare the process capabilities of the suppliers and determine whether there has been an improvement from 1992 to 1993. *See CAPCMH3 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

The following statements save the measurements in a data set named Disk. There are two classification variables, Supplier and Year, and a format is associated with Year.

```
proc format ;
    value mytime    1 = '1992'
                   2 = '1993' ;

data disk;
    input @1 supplier $10. year width;
    label width = 'Opening Width (inches)';
    format year mytime.;
    datalines;
Supplier A    1    1.8932
Supplier A    1    1.8952
.             .    .
.             .    .
Supplier B    1    1.8980
Supplier B    1    1.8986
Supplier A    2    1.8978
Supplier A    2    1.8966
.             .    .
.             .    .
Supplier B    2    1.8967
Supplier B    2    1.8997
;
```

The following statements create the comparative histogram in [Output 5.7.1](#):

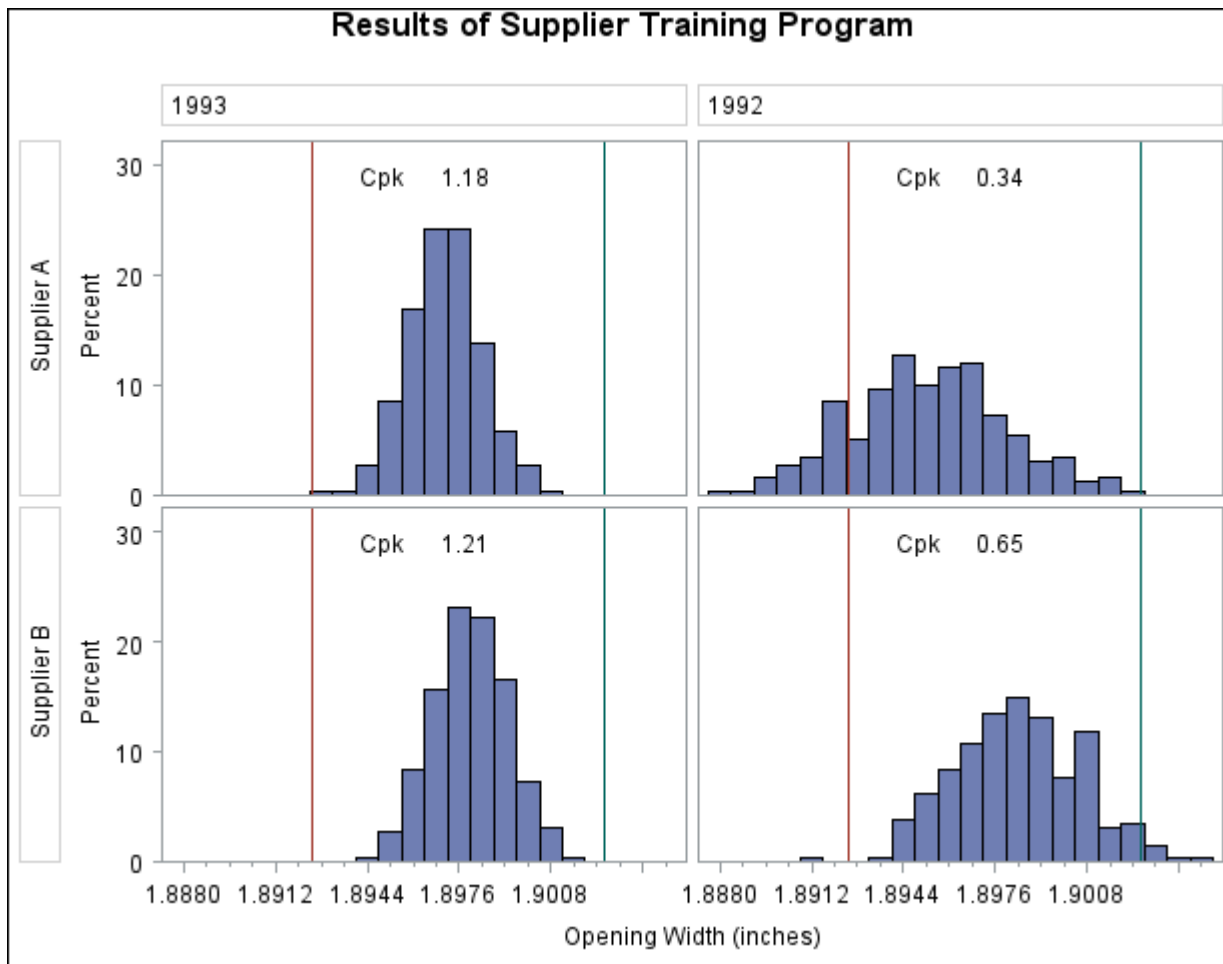
```
* Define a format for time periods;
proc format ;
    value mytime
        1 = '1992'
        2 = '1993'
        3 = 'Target for 1994'
    ;
* Simulate the data;
data Disk;
    keep Supplier Year Width;
    length Supplier $ 16;
    label Width = 'Opening Width (inches)';
    format Year mytime. ;
    Year = 1;
    Supplier = 'Supplier A';
    avg      = 1.895 ;
    std      = 0.0027 ;
    do i = 1 to 260;
        Width = avg + std * rannor(15535); output;
```

```

end;
Supplier = 'Supplier B';
avg      = 1.8983 ;
std      = 0.0024 ;
do i = 1 to 260;
    Width = avg + std * rannor(15535); output;
end;
Year = 2;
Supplier = 'Supplier A';
avg      = 1.8970 ;
std      = 0.0013 ;
do i = 1 to 260;
    Width = avg + std * rannor(15535); output;
end;
Supplier = 'Supplier B';
avg      = 1.8980 ;
std      = 0.0013 ;
do i = 1 to 260;
    Width = avg + std * rannor(15535); output;
end;
run;

ods graphics off;
title "Results of Supplier Training Program";
proc capability data=Disk noprint;
    specs  lsl = 1.8925
           usl = 1.9027;
    comphist Width / class      = ( Supplier Year )
                           classkey = ('Supplier A' '1993')
                           intertile = 1.0
                           vaxis      = 0 10 20 30
                           ncols      = 2
                           nrows      = 2;
    inset cpk (4.2) / noframe pos = n;
run;

```

Output 5.7.1 Two-Way Comparative Histogram

The `CLASSKEY=` option specifies the key cell as the observations for which Supplier is equal to 'SUPPLIER A' and Year is equal to 2. This cell determines the binning for the other cells, and (since the `NOKEYMOVE` option is not specified) the columns are interchanged so that this cell is displayed in the upper left corner. Note that if the `CLASSKEY=` option were not specified, the default key cell would be the observations for which Supplier is equal to 'SUPPLIER A' and Year is equal to 1. If the `CLASSKEY=` option were not specified (or if the `NOKEYMOVE` option were specified), the column labeled 1992 would be displayed to the left of the column labeled 1993. See the entry for the [CLASSKEY= option](#) on page 296 for details.

The `VAXIS=` option specifies the tick mark labels for the vertical axis, while `NROWS=2` and `NCOLS=2` specify a 2×2 arrangement for the tiles. The `INSET` statement is used to display the capability index C_{pk} for each cell. [Output 5.7.1](#) provides evidence that both suppliers have reduced variability from 1992 to 1993.

HISTOGRAM Statement: CAPABILITY Procedure

Overview: HISTOGRAM Statement

Histograms are typically used in process capability analysis to compare the distribution of measurements from an in-control process with its specification limits. In addition to creating histograms, you can use the HISTOGRAM statement to do the following:

- specify the midpoints or endpoints for histogram intervals
- display specification limits on histograms
- display density curves for fitted theoretical distributions on histograms
- request goodness-of-fit tests for fitted distributions
- display kernel density estimates on histograms
- inset summary statistics and process capability indices on histograms
- save histogram intervals and parameters of fitted distributions in output data sets
- create hanging histograms
- request graphical enhancements
- create comparative histograms by using the HISTOGRAM statement together with a CLASS statement

You have three alternatives for producing histograms with the HISTOGRAM statement:

- ODS Graphics output is produced if ODS Graphics is enabled, for example by specifying the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement prior to the PROC statement.
- Otherwise, traditional graphics are produced by default if SAS/GRAPH[®] is licensed.
- Legacy line printer charts are produced when you specify the LINEPRINTER option in the PROC statement.

See Chapter 3, “SAS/QC Graphics,” for more information about producing these different kinds of graphs.

Getting Started: HISTOGRAM Statement

This section introduces the HISTOGRAM statement with examples that illustrate commonly used options. Complete syntax for the HISTOGRAM statement is presented in the section “Syntax: HISTOGRAM Statement” on page 316, and advanced examples are given in the section “Examples: HISTOGRAM Statement” on page 375.

Creating a Histogram with Specification Limits

A semiconductor manufacturer produces printed circuit boards that are sampled to determine whether the thickness of their copper plating lies between a lower specification limit of 3.45 mils and an upper specification limit of 3.55 mils. The plating process is assumed to be in statistical control. The plating thicknesses of 100 boards are saved in a data set named Trans, created by the following statements: *See CAPHST1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

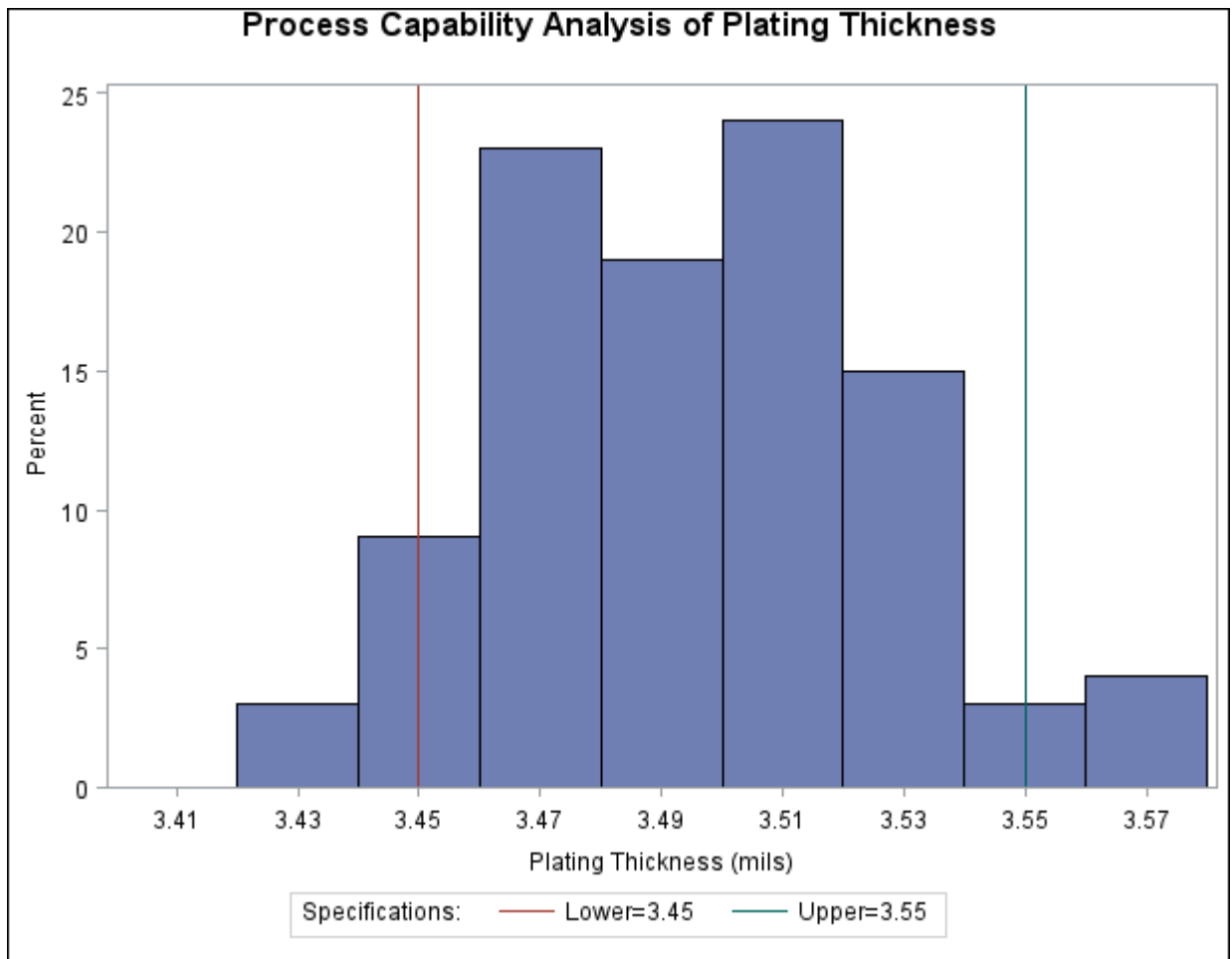
```
data Trans;
  input Thick @@;
  label Thick='Plating Thickness (mils)';
  datalines;
3.468 3.428 3.509 3.516 3.461 3.492 3.478 3.556 3.482 3.512
3.490 3.467 3.498 3.519 3.504 3.469 3.497 3.495 3.518 3.523
3.458 3.478 3.443 3.500 3.449 3.525 3.461 3.489 3.514 3.470
3.561 3.506 3.444 3.479 3.524 3.531 3.501 3.495 3.443 3.458
3.481 3.497 3.461 3.513 3.528 3.496 3.533 3.450 3.516 3.476
3.512 3.550 3.441 3.541 3.569 3.531 3.468 3.564 3.522 3.520
3.505 3.523 3.475 3.470 3.457 3.536 3.528 3.477 3.536 3.491
3.510 3.461 3.431 3.502 3.491 3.506 3.439 3.513 3.496 3.539
3.469 3.481 3.515 3.535 3.460 3.575 3.488 3.515 3.484 3.482
3.517 3.483 3.467 3.467 3.502 3.471 3.516 3.474 3.500 3.466
;
```

The following statements create the histogram shown in [Figure 5.8](#):

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Process Capability Analysis of Plating Thickness';
legend2 frame;
proc capability data=Trans noprint;
  spec lsl = 3.45 usl = 3.55;
  histogram Thick / legend = legend2;
run;
```

A histogram is created for each variable listed after the keyword HISTOGRAM. The SPEC statement, which is optional, provides the specification limits that are displayed on the histogram. For more information about the SPEC statement, see “[SPEC Statement](#)” on page 225.

The NOPRINT option suppresses printed output with summary statistics for the variable Thick that would be displayed by default. See “[Computing Descriptive Statistics](#)” on page 206 for an example of this output.

Figure 5.8 Histogram Created with Traditional Graphics

Adding a Normal Curve to the Histogram

See CAPHST1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library This example is a continuation of the preceding example.

The following statements fit a normal distribution from the thickness measurements and superimpose the fitted density curve on the histogram:

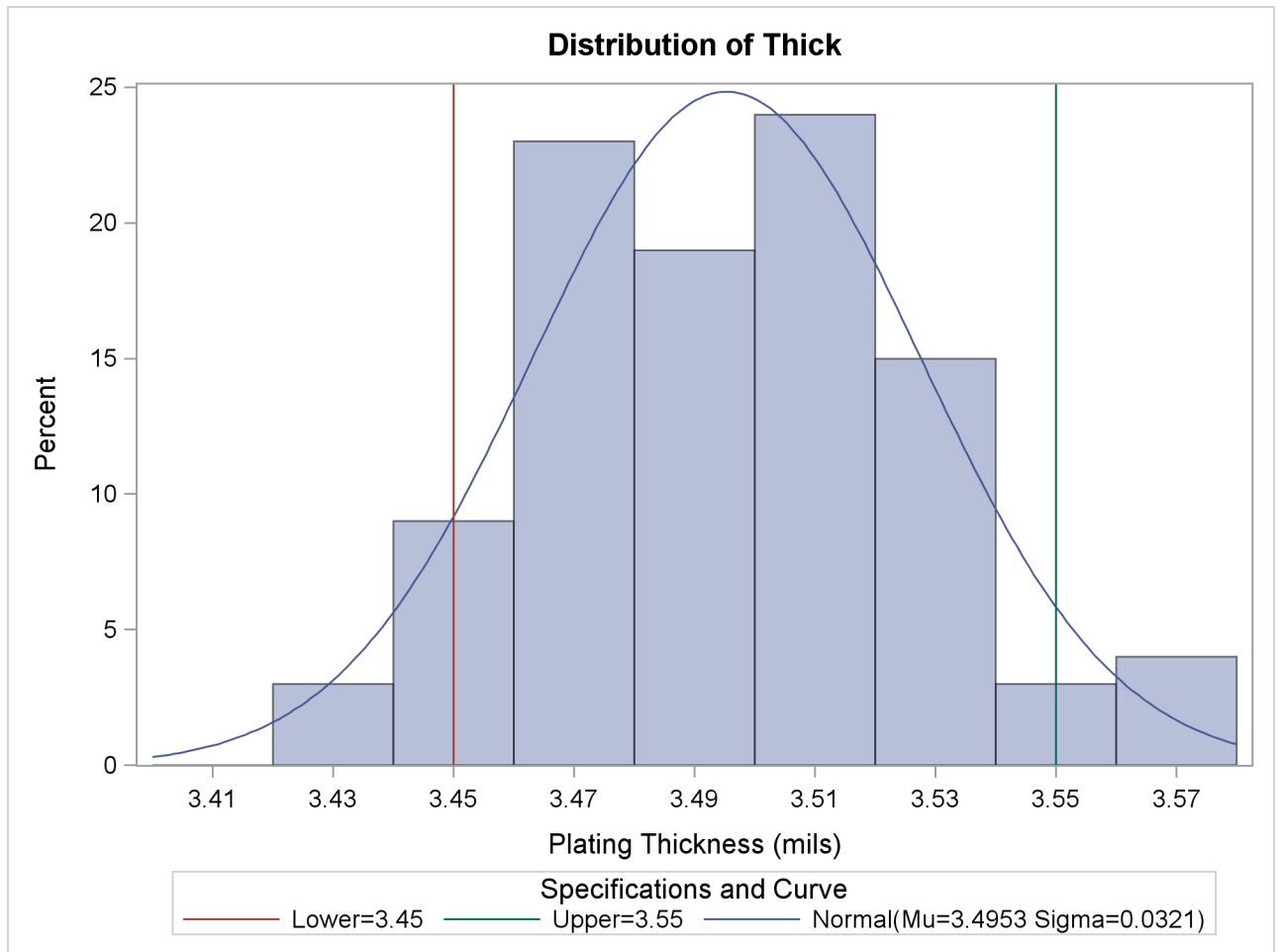
```
ods graphics on;
proc capability data=Trans;
  spec lsl = 3.45 usl = 3.55;
  histogram / normal;
run;
```

The ODS GRAPHICS ON statement specified before the PROC CAPABILITY statement enables ODS Graphics, so the histogram is created using ODS Graphics instead of traditional graphics.

The NORMAL option summarizes the fitted distribution in the printed output shown in [Figure 5.9](#), and it specifies that the normal curve be displayed on the histogram shown in [Figure 5.10](#).

Figure 5.9 Summary for Fitted Normal Distribution

Process Capability Analysis of Plating Thickness				
The CAPABILITY Procedure				
Fitted Normal Distribution for Thick (Plating Thickness (mils))				
Parameters for Normal Distribution				
Parameter	Symbol	Estimate		
Mean	Mu	3.49533		
Std Dev	Sigma	0.032117		
Goodness-of-Fit Tests for Normal Distribution				
Test	----Statistic----		DF	-----p Value-----
Kolmogorov-Smirnov	D	0.05563823		Pr > D >0.150
Cramer-von Mises	W-Sq	0.04307548		Pr > W-Sq >0.250
Anderson-Darling	A-Sq	0.27840748		Pr > A-Sq >0.250
Chi-Square	Chi-Sq	6.96953022	5	Pr > Chi-Sq 0.223
Percent Outside Specifications for Normal Distribution				
Lower Limit		Upper Limit		
LSL	3.450000	USL	3.550000	
Obs Pct < LSL	8.000000	Obs Pct > USL	5.000000	
Est Pct < LSL	7.906248	Est Pct > USL	4.435722	
Quantiles for Normal Distribution				
Percent	-----Quantile-----			
	Observed	Estimated		
1.0	3.42950	3.42061		
5.0	3.44300	3.44250		
10.0	3.45750	3.45417		
25.0	3.46950	3.47367		
50.0	3.49600	3.49533		
75.0	3.51650	3.51699		
90.0	3.53550	3.53649		
95.0	3.55300	3.54816		
99.0	3.57200	3.57005		

Figure 5.10 Histogram Superimposed with Normal Curve

The printed output includes the following:

- parameters for the normal curve. The normal parameters μ and σ are estimated by the sample mean ($\hat{\mu} = 3.49533$) and the sample standard deviation ($\hat{\sigma} = 0.032117$).
- goodness-of-fit tests based on the empirical distribution function (EDF): the Anderson-Darling, Cramer-von Mises, and Kolmogorov-Smirnov tests. The p -values for these tests are greater than the usual cutoff values of 0.05 and 0.10, indicating that the thicknesses are normally distributed.
- a chi-square goodness-of-fit test. The p -value of 0.223 for this test indicates that the thicknesses are normally distributed. In general EDF tests (when available) are preferable to chi-square tests. See the section “EDF Goodness-of-Fit Tests” on page 362 for details.
- observed and estimated percentages outside the specification limits
- observed and estimated quantiles

For details, including formulas for the goodness-of-fit tests, see “Printed Output” on page 359. Note that the NOPRINT option in the PROC CAPABILITY statement suppresses only the printed output

with summary statistics for the variable Thick. To suppress the printed output in [Figure 5.9](#), specify the NOPRINT option enclosed in parentheses after the NORMAL option as in “[Customizing a Histogram](#)” on page 315.

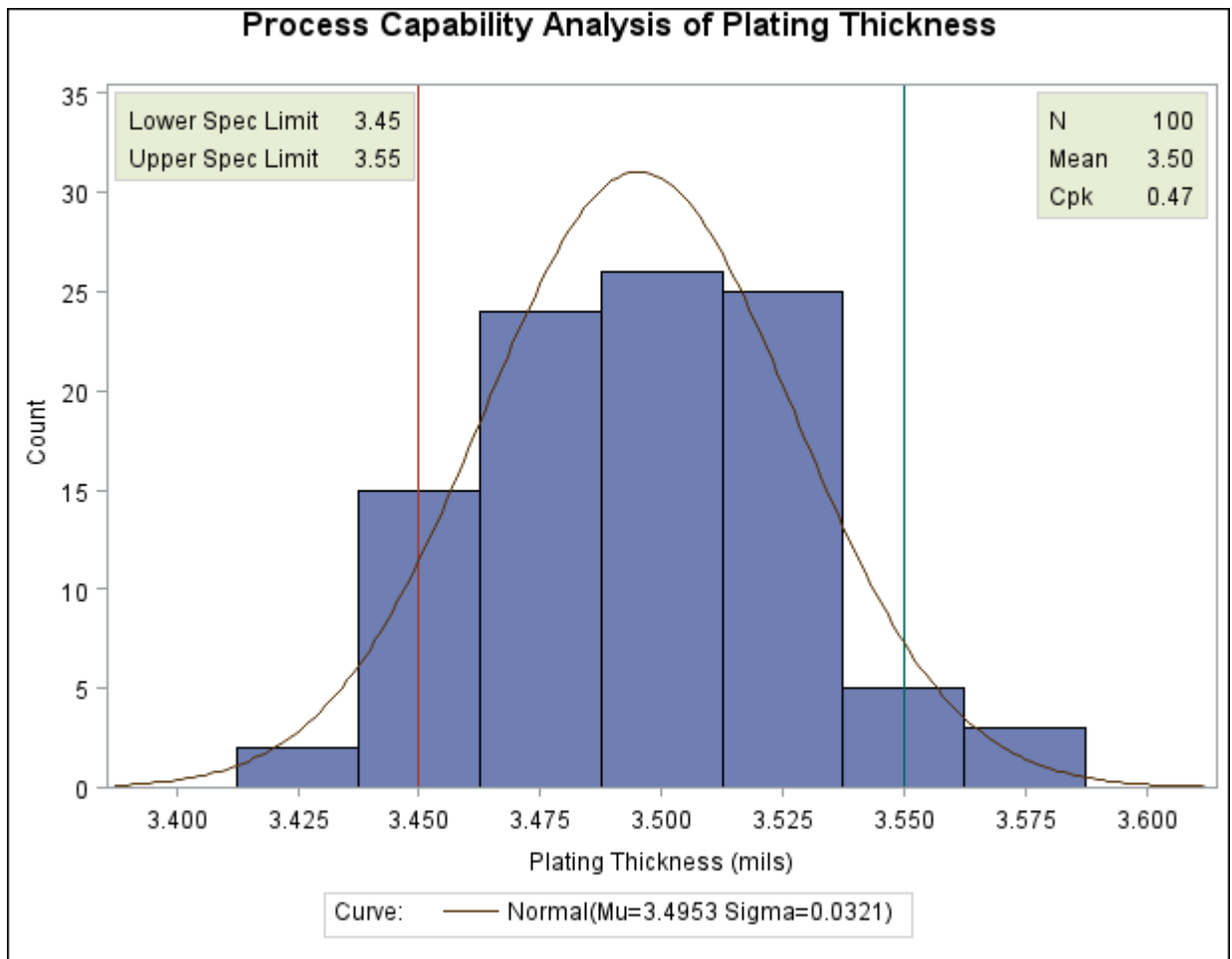
The NORMAL option is one of many options that you can specify in the HISTOGRAM statement. See the section “[Syntax: HISTOGRAM Statement](#)” on page 316 for a complete list of options or the section “[Dictionary of Options](#)” on page 325 for detailed descriptions of options.

Customizing a Histogram

This example is a continuation of the preceding example. The following statements show how you can use HISTOGRAM statement options and INSET statements to customize a histogram: *See CAPHST1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Process Capability Analysis of Plating Thickness';
legend2 frame;
proc capability data=Trans noprint;
  spec lsl = 3.45 usl = 3.55;
  histogram Thick / normal
                    midpoints = 3.4 to 3.6 by 0.025
                    vscale     = count
                    legend     = legend2
                    nospeclegend ;
  inset lsl usl      / cfill = ywh;
  inset n mean (5.2) cpk (5.2) / cfill = ywh;
run;
```

The histogram is displayed in [Figure 5.11](#).

Figure 5.11 Customizing the Appearance of the Histogram

The MIDPOINTS= option specifies a list of values to use as bin midpoints. The VSCALE=COUNT option requests a vertical axis scaled in counts rather than percents. The INSET statements inset the specification limits and summary statistics. The NOSPECLEGEND option suppress the default legend for the specification limits that is shown in Figure 5.8.

For more information about HISTOGRAM statement options, see the section “Dictionary of Options” on page 325. For details on the INSET statement, see “INSET Statement: CAPABILITY Procedure” on page 397.

Syntax: HISTOGRAM Statement

The syntax for the HISTOGRAM statement is as follows:

HISTOGRAM < variables > < / options > ;

You can specify the keyword HIST as an alias for HISTOGRAM. You can use any number of HISTOGRAM statements after a PROC CAPABILITY statement. The components of the HISTOGRAM statement are described as follows.

variables

are the process variables for which histograms are to be created. If you specify a VAR statement, the variables must also be listed in the VAR statement. Otherwise, the variables can be any numeric variables in the input data set. If you do not specify variables in a VAR statement or in the HISTOGRAM statement, then by default, a histogram is created for each numeric variable in the DATA= data set. If you use a VAR statement and do not specify any variables in the HISTOGRAM statement, then by default, a histogram is created for each variable listed in the VAR statement.

For example, suppose a data set named `steel` contains exactly two numeric variables named `length` and `width`. The following statements create two histograms, one for `length` and one for `width`:

```
proc capability data=steel;
    histogram;
run;
```

The following statements also create histograms for `length` and `width`:

```
proc capability data=steel;
    var length width;
    histogram;
run;
```

The following statements create a histogram for `length` only:

```
proc capability data=steel;
    var length width;
    histogram length;
run;
```

options

add features to the histogram. Specify all options after the slash (/) in the HISTOGRAM statement.

For example, in the following statements, the `NORMAL` option displays a fitted normal curve on the histogram, the `MIDPOINTS=` option specifies midpoints for the histogram, and the `CTEXT=` option specifies the color of the text:

```
proc capability data=steel;
    histogram length / normal
                        midpoints = 5.6 5.8 6.0 6.2 6.4
                        ctext      = yellow;
run;
```

Summary of Options

The following tables list the HISTOGRAM statement options by function. For detailed descriptions, see “Dictionary of Options” on page 325.

Parametric Density Estimation Options

Table 5.18 lists options that display a parametric density estimate on the histogram.

Table 5.18 Parametric Distribution Options

Option	Description
BETA(<i>beta-options</i>)	fits beta distribution with threshold parameter θ , scale parameter σ , and shape parameters α and β
EXPONENTIAL(<i>exponential-options</i>)	fits exponential distribution with threshold parameter θ and scale parameter σ
GAMMA(<i>gamma-options</i>)	fits gamma distribution with threshold parameter θ , scale parameter σ , and shape parameter α
GUMBEL(<i>Gumbel-options</i>)	plots Gumbel distribution with location parameter μ and scale parameter σ
IGAUSS(<i>iGauss-options</i>)	plots inverse Gaussian distribution with mean μ and shape parameter λ
LOGNORMAL(<i>lognormal-options</i>)	fits lognormal distribution with threshold parameter θ , scale parameter ζ , and shape parameter σ
NORMAL(<i>normal-options</i>)	fits normal distribution with mean μ and standard deviation σ
PARETO(<i>Pareto-options</i>)	plots Pareto distribution with threshold parameter θ , scale parameter σ , and shape parameter α
POWER(<i>power-options</i>)	plots power function distribution with threshold parameter θ , scale parameter σ , and shape parameter α
RAYLEIGH(<i>Rayleigh-options</i>)	plots Rayleigh distribution with threshold parameter θ and scale parameter σ
SB(<i>SB-options</i>)	fits Johnson S_B distribution with threshold parameter θ , scale parameter σ , and shape parameters δ and γ
SU(<i>SU-options</i>)	fits Johnson S_U distribution with location parameter θ , scale parameter σ , and shape parameters δ and γ
WEIBULL(<i>Weibull-options</i>)	fits Weibull distribution with threshold parameter θ , scale parameter σ , and shape parameter c

Table 5.19 lists secondary options that specify parameters for fitted parametric distributions and that control the display of fitted curves. Specify these secondary options in parentheses after the distri-

bution keyword. For example, the following statements fit a normal curve by using the **NORMAL** option:

```
proc capability;
  histogram / normal(color=red mu=10 sigma=0.5);
run;
```

The **COLOR=** *normal-option* draws the curve in red, and the **MU=** and **SIGMA=** *normal-options* specify the parameters $\mu = 10$ and $\sigma = 0.5$ for the curve. Note that the sample mean and sample standard deviation are used to estimate μ and σ , respectively, when the **MU=** and **SIGMA=** options are not specified.

You can specify lists of values for distribution parameters to display more than one fitted curve from the same distribution family on a histogram. Option values are matched by list position. You can specify the value *EST* in a list of distribution parameter values to use an estimate of the parameter.

For example, the following code displays two normal curves on a histogram:

```
proc capability;
  histogram / normal(color=(red blue) mu=10 est sigma=0.5 est);
run;
```

The first curve is red, with $\mu = 10$ and $\sigma = 0.5$. The second curve is blue, with μ equal to the sample mean and σ equal to the sample standard deviation.

See the section “[Formulas for Fitted Curves](#)” on page 346 for detailed information about the families of parametric distributions that you can fit with the HISTOGRAM statement.

Table 5.19 Distribution Options

Option	Description
Options Used with All Parametric Distributions	
COLOR=	specifies color of fitted density curve
FILL	fills area under fitted density curve
INDICES	calculates capability indices based on fitted distribution
L=	specifies line type of fitted curve
MIDPERCENTS	prints table of midpoints of histogram intervals
NOPRINT	suppresses printed output summarizing fitted curve
PERCENTS=	lists percents for which quantiles calculated from data and quantiles estimated from fitted curve are tabulated
SYMBOL=	specifies character used for fitted density curve in line printer plots
W=	specifies width of fitted density curve
Beta-Options	
ALPHA=	specifies first shape parameter α for fitted beta curve
BETA=	specifies second shape parameter β for fitted beta curve
SIGMA=	specifies scale parameter σ for fitted beta curve
THETA=	specifies lower threshold parameter θ for fitted beta curve
Exponential-Options	
SIGMA=	specifies scale parameter σ for fitted exponential curve
THETA=	specifies threshold parameter θ for fitted exponential curve

Table 5.19 (continued)

Option	Description
Gamma-Options	
ALPHA=	specifies shape parameter α for fitted gamma curve
ALPHADELTA=	specifies change in successive estimates of α at which the Newton-Raphson approximation of $\hat{\alpha}$ terminates
ALPHAINITIAL=	specifies initial value for α in Newton-Raphson approximation of $\hat{\alpha}$
MAXITER=	specifies maximum number of iterations in Newton-Raphson approximation of $\hat{\alpha}$
SIGMA=	specifies scale parameter σ for fitted gamma curve
THETA=	specifies threshold parameter θ for fitted gamma curve
Gumbel-Options	
EDFNSAMPLES=	specifies number of samples for EDF goodness-of-fit simulation
EDFSEED=	specifies seed value for EDF goodness-of-fit simulation
MU=	specifies location parameter μ for fitted Gumbel curve
SIGMA=	specifies scale parameter σ for fitted Gumbel curve
IGauss-Options	
EDFNSAMPLES=	specifies number of samples for EDF goodness-of-fit simulation
EDFSEED=	specifies seed value for EDF goodness-of-fit simulation
LAMBDA=	specifies shape parameter λ for fitted inverse Gaussian curve
MU=	specifies mean μ for fitted inverse Gaussian curve
Lognormal-Options	
SIGMA=	specifies shape parameter σ for fitted lognormal curve
THETA=	specifies threshold parameter θ for fitted lognormal curve
ZETA=	specifies scale parameter ζ for fitted lognormal curve
Normal-Options	
MU=	specifies mean μ for fitted normal curve
SIGMA=	specifies standard deviation σ for fitted normal curve
Pareto-Options	
ALPHA=	specifies shape parameter α for fitted Pareto curve
EDFNSAMPLES=	specifies number of samples for EDF goodness-of-fit simulation
EDFSEED=	specifies seed value for EDF goodness-of-fit simulation
SIGMA=	specifies scale parameter σ for fitted Pareto curve
THETA=	specifies threshold parameter θ for fitted Pareto curve
Power-Options	
ALPHA=	specifies shape parameter α for fitted power function curve
SIGMA=	specifies scale parameter σ for fitted power function curve
THETA=	specifies threshold parameter θ for fitted power function curve
Rayleigh-Options	
EDFNSAMPLES=	specifies number of samples for EDF goodness-of-fit simulation
EDFSEED=	specifies seed value for EDF goodness-of-fit simulation
SIGMA=	specifies scale parameter σ for fitted Rayleigh curve
THETA=	specifies threshold parameter θ for fitted Rayleigh curve
S_B-Options	
DELTA=	specifies first shape parameter δ for fitted S_B curve

Table 5.19 (continued)

Option	Description
FITINTERVAL=	specifies z -value for method of percentiles
FITMETHOD=	specifies method of parameter estimation
FITTOLERANCE=	specifies tolerance for method of percentiles
GAMMA=	specifies second shape parameter γ for fitted S_B curve
SIGMA=	specifies scale parameter σ for fitted S_B curve
THETA=	specifies lower threshold parameter θ for fitted S_B curve
S_U-Options	
DELTA=	specifies first shape parameter δ for fitted S_U curve
FITINTERVAL=	specifies z -value for method of percentiles
FITMETHOD=	specifies method of parameter estimation
FITTOLERANCE=	specifies tolerance for method of percentiles
GAMMA=	specifies second shape parameter γ for fitted S_U curve
SIGMA=	specifies scale parameter σ for fitted S_U curve
THETA=	specifies location parameter θ for fitted S_U curve
Weibull-Options	
C=	specifies shape parameter c for fitted Weibull curve
CDELTA=	specifies change in successive estimates of c at which the Newton-Raphson approximation of \hat{c} terminates
CINITIAL=	specifies initial value for c in Newton-Raphson approximation of \hat{c}
MAXITER=	specifies maximum number of iterations in Newton-Raphson approximation of \hat{c}
SIGMA=	specifies scale parameter σ for fitted Weibull curve
THETA=	specifies threshold parameter θ for fitted Weibull curve

Nonparametric Density Estimation Options**Table 5.20** Kernel Density Estimation Options

Option	Description
KERNEL(<i>kernel-options</i>)	fits kernel density estimates

Specify the options listed in Table 5.21 in parentheses after the keyword **KERNEL** to control features of kernel density estimates requested with the **KERNEL** option.

Table 5.21 Kernel-Options

Option	Description
C=	specifies standardized bandwidth parameter c for fitted kernel density estimate
COLOR=	specifies color of the fitted kernel density curve
FILL	fills area under fitted kernel density curve
K=	specifies type of kernel function
L=	specifies line type used for fitted kernel density curve
LOWER=	specifies lower bound for fitted kernel density curve
SYMBOL=	specifies character used for fitted kernel density curve in line printer plots
UPPER=	specifies upper bound for fitted kernel density curve
W=	specifies line width for fitted kernel density curve

General Options

Table 5.22 summarizes general options for the HISTOGRAM statement, including options for enhancing charts and producing output data sets.

Table 5.22 General HISTOGRAM Statement Options

Option	Description
Options to Create Output Data Sets	
OUTFIT=	requests information about fitted curves
OUTHISTOGRAM=	requests information about histogram intervals
OUTKERNEL=	creates a data set containing kernel density estimates
General Histogram Layout Options	
CLIPCURVES	scales vertical axis without considering fitted curves
CONTENTS=	specifies table of contents entry for histogram grouping
CURVELEGEND=	specifies LEGEND statement for curves
ENDPOINTS=	lists endpoints for histogram intervals
HANGING	constructs hanging histogram
HREF=	specifies reference lines perpendicular to the horizontal axis
HREFLABELS=	specifies labels for HREF= lines
MIDPERCENTS	prints table of histogram intervals
MIDPOINTS=	lists midpoints for histogram intervals
NENDPOINTS=	specifies number of histogram interval endpoints
NMIDPOINTS=	specifies number of histogram interval midpoints
NOBARS	suppresses histogram bars
NOCURVELEGEND	suppresses legend for curves
NOFRAME	suppresses frame around plotting area
NOLEGEND	suppresses legend
NOPLOT	suppresses plot
NOSPECLEGEND	suppresses specifications legend
NOTABCONTENTS	suppresses table of contents entries for tables produced by HISTOGRAM statement

Table 5.22 (continued)

Option	Description
RTINCLUDE	includes right endpoint in interval
SPECLEGEND=	specifies LEGEND statement for specification limits
VREF=	specifies reference lines perpendicular to the vertical axis
VREFLABELS=	specifies labels for VREF= lines
VSCALE=	specifies scale for vertical axis
Options to Enhance Graphical Output	
ANNOTATE=	specifies annotate data set
BARLABEL=	produces labels above histogram bars
BARWIDTH=	specifies width for the bars
BMCFILL=	specifies fill color for box-and-whisker plot in bottom margin
BMCFRAME=	specifies fill color bottom margin plot frame
BMCOLOR=	specifies color for bottom margin plot
BMMARGIN=	specifies height of margin for bottom margin plot
BMLOT=	requests a plot in bottom margin of histogram
CAXIS=	specifies color for axis
CBARLINE=	specifies color for outlines of histogram bars
CFILL=	specifies color for filling under curve
CFRAME=	specifies color for frame
CGRID=	specifies color for grid lines
CHREF=	specifies colors for HREF= lines
CLIPREF	draws reference lines behind histogram bars
CLIPSPEC=	clips histogram bars at specification limits
CSTATREF=	specifies colors for STATREF= lines
CTEXT=	specifies color for text
CVREF=	specifies colors for VREF= lines
DESCRIPTION=	specifies description for plot in graphics catalog
FONT=	specifies software font for text
FRONTREF	draws reference lines in front of histogram bars
GRID	creates a grid
HAXIS=	specifies AXIS statement for horizontal axis
HEIGHT=	specifies height of text used outside framed areas
HMINOR=	specifies number of horizontal minor tick marks
HOFFSET=	specifies offset for horizontal axis
HREFLABPOS=	specifies vertical position of labels for HREF= lines
INFONT=	specifies software font for text inside framed areas
INHEIGHT=	specifies height of text inside framed areas
INTERBAR=	specifies space between histogram bars
LEGEND=	identifies LEGEND statement
LGRID=	specifies a line type for grid lines
LHREF=	specifies line styles for HREF= lines
LSTATREF=	specifies line styles for STATREF= lines
LVREF=	specifies line styles for VREF= lines
MAXNBIN=	specifies maximum number of bins to display

Table 5.22 (continued)

Option	Description
MAXSIGMAS=	limits the number of bins that display to within a specified number of standard deviations above and below mean of data in key cell
MIDPOINTS=	specifies midpoints for histogram intervals
NAME=	specifies name for plot in graphics catalog
NOHLABEL	suppresses label for horizontal axis
NOVLABEL	suppresses label for vertical axis
NOVTICK	suppresses tick marks and tick mark labels for vertical axis
PFILL=	specifies pattern for filling under curve
STATREF=	specifies reference lines at values of summary statistics
STATREFLABELS=	specifies labels for STATREF= lines
STATREFSUBCHAR=	specifies substitution character for displaying statistic values in STATREFLABELS= labels
TURNVLABELS	turns and vertically strings out characters in labels for vertical axis
VAXIS=	specifies AXIS statement or values for vertical axis
VAXISLABEL=	specifies label for vertical axis
VMINOR=	specifies number of vertical minor tick marks
VOFFSET=	specifies length of offset at upper end of vertical axis
VREFLABPOS=	specifies horizontal position of labels for VREF= lines
WAXIS=	specifies line thickness for axes and frame
WBARLINE=	specifies line thickness for bar outlines
WGRID=	specifies line thickness for grid
Options for ODS Graphics Output	
ODSFOOTNOTE=	specifies footnote displayed on histogram
ODSFOOTNOTE2=	specifies secondary footnote displayed on histogram
ODSTITLE=	specifies title displayed on histogram
ODSTITLE2=	specifies secondary title displayed on histogram
Options for Comparative Plots	
ANNOKEY	applies annotation requested in ANNOTATE= data set to key cell only
CFRAMESIDE=	specifies color for filling frame for row labels
CFRAMETOP=	specifies color for filling frame for column labels
CPROP=	specifies color for proportion of frequency bar
CTEXTSIDE=	specifies color for row labels of comparative histograms
CTEXTTOP=	specifies color for column labels of comparative histograms
INTERTILE=	specifies distance between tiles
NCOLS=	specifies number of columns in comparative histogram
NROWS=	specifies number of rows in comparative histogram
Options to Enhance Line Printer Plots	
HREFCHAR=	specifies line character for HREF= lines
VREFCHAR=	specifies line character for VREF= lines

Dictionary of Options

The following entries provide detailed descriptions of options specific to the HISTOGRAM statement. The marginal notes *Traditional Graphics*, *ODS Graphics*, and *Line Printer* identify options that apply to traditional graphics, ODS Graphics output, and line printers plots, respectively. See “[Dictionary of Common Options: CAPABILITY Procedure](#)” on page 551 for detailed descriptions of options common to all the plot statements.

ALPHA=*value-list*

specifies the shape parameter α for fitted curves requested with the [BETA](#), [GAMMA](#), [PARETO](#), and [POWER](#) options. Enclose the ALPHA= option in parentheses after the distribution keyword. If you do not specify a value for α , the procedure calculates a maximum likelihood estimate. See [Example 5.8](#). You can specify A= as an alias for ALPHA= if you use it as a *beta-option*. You can specify SHAPE= as an alias for ALPHA= if you use it as a *gamma-option*.

BARLABEL=COUNT | PERCENT | PROPORTION

displays labels above the histogram bars. If you specify BARLABEL=COUNT, the label *Traditional Graphics* shows the number of observations associated with a given bar. BARLABEL=PERCENT shows the percent of observations represented by that bar. If you specify BARLABEL=PROPORTION, the label displays the proportion of observations associated with the bar.

BARWIDTH=*value*

specifies the width of the histogram bars in screen percent units.

Traditional Graphics

BETA<(beta-options)>

displays a fitted beta density curve on the histogram. The curve equation is

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{(x-\theta)^{\alpha-1}(\sigma+\theta-x)^{\beta-1}}{B(\alpha,\beta)\sigma^{(\alpha+\beta-1)}}hv & \text{for } \theta < x < \theta + \sigma \\ 0 & \text{for } x \leq \theta \text{ or } x \geq \theta + \sigma \end{cases}$$

where $B(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}$ and

θ = lower threshold parameter (lower endpoint parameter)

σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

α = shape parameter ($\alpha > 0$)

β = shape parameter ($\beta > 0$)

h = width of histogram interval

v = vertical scaling factor

and

$$v = \begin{cases} n & \text{the sample size, for VSCALE=COUNT} \\ 100 & \text{for VSCALE=PERCENT} \\ 1 & \text{for VSCALE=PROPORTION} \end{cases}$$

The beta distribution is bounded below by the parameter θ and above by the value $\theta + \sigma$. You can specify θ and σ by using the THETA= and SIGMA= *beta-options*. The following statements fit a beta distribution bounded between 50 and 75 by using maximum likelihood estimates for α and β :

```
proc capability;
    histogram length / beta(theta=50 sigma=25);
run;
```

In general, the default values for THETA= and SIGMA= are 0 and 1, respectively. You can specify THETA=EST and SIGMA=EST to request maximum likelihood estimates for θ and σ .

The beta distribution has two shape parameters, α and β . If these parameters are known, you can specify their values with the ALPHA= and BETA= *beta-options*. If you do not specify values, the procedure calculates maximum likelihood estimates for α and β .

The BETA option can appear only once in a HISTOGRAM statement. [Table 5.19](#) lists secondary options you can specify with the BETA option. See [Example 5.8](#). Also see “[Formulas for Fitted Curves](#)” on page 346.

BETA=*value-list*

B=*value-list*

specifies the second shape parameter β for beta density curves requested with the BETA option. Enclose the BETA= option in parentheses after the BETA option. If you do not specify a value for β , the procedure calculates a maximum likelihood estimate. See [Example 5.8](#).

BMCFILL=*color*

Traditional Graphics

specifies the fill color for a box-and-whisker plot in a bottom margin requested with the BMLOT= option. By default, the box-and-whisker plot is not filled.

BMCFRAME=*color*

Traditional Graphics

specifies the color for filling the frame of a bottom margin plot requested with the BMLOT= option. By default, this area is not filled.

BMCOLOR=*color*

Traditional Graphics

specifies the color of a carpet plot, or the outline color of a box-and-whisker plot, in a bottom margin plot requested with the BMLOT= option.

BMMARGIN=*height*

Traditional Graphics

specifies the height in screen percentage units of a bottom margin plot requested with the BMLOT= option. By default, a bottom margin plot occupies 15 percent of the vertical display space.

BMLOT=CARPET | DOTLOT | SKELETAL | SCHEMATIC

Traditional Graphics

produces a carpet plot, dot plot, or box-and-whisker plot along the bottom margin of a histogram. A carpet plot or dot plot shows the distribution of individual observations along the histogram's horizontal axis. A carpet plot represents each observation with a vertical line. A dot plot marks each observation with a symbol. A box-and-whisker plot gives a summary of the data distribution that a histogram alone does not provide. The left and right edges of the box are located at the first and third quartiles. A central vertical line is drawn at the median and a symbol is plotted inside the box at the mean. If you specify the SKELETAL keyword, a box-and-whisker plot is produced with whiskers extending to the minimum and maximum values. If you specify SCHEMATIC, a *schematic* box-and-whisker plot is produced. In a schematic box-and-whisker plot, the whiskers extend to the smallest value within the *lower*

fence and the largest value within the *upper fence*. Fences are defined in terms of the interquartile range (IQR). The lower fence is 1.5 IQR below the first quartile and the upper fence is 1.5 IQR above the third quartile. Each observation outside the fences is plotted with a symbol.

C=value-list

specifies the shape parameter c for Weibull density curves requested with the WEIBULL option. Enclose the C= option in parentheses after the WEIBULL option. If you do not specify a value for c , the procedure calculates a maximum likelihood estimate. See [Example 5.9](#). You can specify the SHAPE= option as an alias for the C= option.

C=value-list | MISE

specifies the standardized bandwidth parameter c for kernel density estimates requested with the KERNEL option. Enclose the C= option in parentheses after the KERNEL option. You can specify up to five values to request multiple estimates. You can also specify the C=MISE option, which produces the estimate with a bandwidth that minimizes the approximate mean integrated square error (MISE). For example, the following statements compute three density estimates:

```
proc capability;
  histogram length / kernel(c=0.5 1.0 mise);
run;
```

The first two estimates have standardized bandwidths of 0.5 and 1.0, respectively, and the third has a bandwidth that minimizes the approximate MISE.

You can also use the C= option with the K= option, which specifies the kernel function, to compute multiple estimates. If you specify more kernel functions than bandwidths, the last bandwidth in the list is repeated for the remaining estimates. Likewise, if you specify more bandwidths than kernel functions, the last kernel function is repeated for the remaining estimates. For example, the following statements compute three density estimates:

```
proc capability;
  histogram length / kernel(c=1 2 3 k=normal quadratic);
run;
```

The first uses a normal kernel and a bandwidth of 1, the second uses a quadratic kernel and a bandwidth of 2, and the third uses a quadratic kernel and a bandwidth of 3. See [Example 5.12](#).

If you do not specify a value for c , the bandwidth that minimizes the approximate MISE is used for all the estimates.

CBARLINE=color

specifies the color of the outline of histogram bars. This option overrides the C= option in the *Traditional Graphics* SYMBOL1 statement.

CFILL=color

specifies a color used to fill the bars of the histogram (or the area under a fitted curve if you also specify the FILL option). See the entries for the FILL and PFILL= options for additional details. See [Figure 5.11](#) and [Output 5.8.1](#). Refer to *SAS/GRAPH: Reference* for a list of colors. By default, bars are filled with an appropriate color from the ODS style. *Traditional Graphics*

CGRID=*color**Traditional Graphics*

specifies the color for grid lines requested with the GRID option. By default, grid lines are the same color as the axes. If you use CGRID=, you do not need to specify the GRID option.

CLIPCURVES

scales the vertical axis without taking fitted curves into consideration. Curves that extend above the tallest histogram bar may be clipped. You can use this option to avoid compression of the histogram bars due to extremely high fitted curve peaks.

CLIPREF*Traditional Graphics*

draws reference lines requested with the HREF= and VREF= options behind the histogram bars. By default, reference lines are drawn in front of the histogram bars.

CLIPSPEC=CLIP | NOFILL*Traditional Graphics*

specifies that histogram bars are clipped at the upper and lower specification limit lines when there are no observations outside the specification limits. The bar intersecting the lower specification limit is clipped if there are no observations less than the lower limit; the bar intersecting the upper specification limit is clipped if there are no observations greater than the upper limit. If you specify CLIPSPEC=CLIP, the histogram bar is truncated at the specification limit. If you specify CLIPSPEC=NOFILL, the portion of a filled histogram bar outside the specification limit is left unfilled. Specifying CLIPSPEC=NOFILL when histogram bars are not filled has no effect.

CURVELEGEND=*name* | **NONE**

specifies the name of a LEGEND statement describing the legend for specification limits and fitted curves. Specifying CURVELEGEND=NONE suppresses the legend for fitted curves; this is equivalent to specifying the NOCURVELEGEND option.

DELTA=*value-list*

specifies the first shape parameter δ for Johnson S_B and Johnson S_U density curves requested with the SB and SU options. Enclose the DELTA= option in parentheses after the SB or SU option. If you do not specify a value for δ , the procedure calculates an estimate.

EDFNSAMPLES=*value*

specifies the number of simulation samples used to compute p -values for EDF goodness-of-fit statistics for density curves requested with the GUMBEL, IGAUSS, PARETO, and RAYLEIGH options. Enclose the EDFNSAMPLES= option in parentheses after the distribution option. The default value is 500.

EDFSEED=*value*

specifies an integer value used to start the pseudo-random number generator when creating simulation samples for computing EDF goodness-of-fit statistic p -values for density curves requested with the GUMBEL, IGAUSS, PARETO, and RAYLEIGH options. Enclose the EDFSEED= option in parentheses after the distribution option. By default, the procedure uses a random number seed generated from reading the time of day from the computer's clock.

ENDPOINTS**ENDPOINTS=***value-list*

specifies that histogram interval endpoints, rather than midpoints, are aligned with horizontal axis tick marks. If you specify ENDPOINTS, the number of histogram intervals is based on the number of observations by using the method of Terrell and Scott (1985). If you specify ENDPOINTS=*value-list*, the *values* must be listed in increasing order and must be evenly spaced. All observations in the input data set, as well as any specification limits, must lie between the first and last values specified. The same *value-list* is used for all variables.

EXPONENTIAL<(*exponential-options*)>**EXP**<(*exponential-options*)>

displays a fitted exponential density curve on the histogram. The curve equation is

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{hv}{\sigma} \exp\left(-\left(\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma}\right)\right) & \text{for } x \geq \theta \\ 0 & \text{for } x < \theta \end{cases}$$

where

θ = threshold parameter

σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

h = width of histogram interval

v = vertical scaling factor

and

$$v = \begin{cases} n & \text{the sample size, for VSCALE=COUNT} \\ 100 & \text{for VSCALE=PERCENT} \\ 1 & \text{for VSCALE=PROPORTION} \end{cases}$$

The parameter θ must be less than or equal to the minimum data value. You can specify θ with the THETA= *exponential-option*. The default value for θ is zero. If you specify THETA=EST, a maximum likelihood estimate is computed for θ . You can specify σ with the SIGMA= *exponential-option*. By default, a maximum likelihood estimate is computed for σ . For example, the following statements fit an exponential curve with $\theta = 10$ and with a maximum likelihood estimate for σ :

```
proc capability;
    histogram / exponential(theta=10 l=2 color=red);
run;
```

The curve is red and has a line type of 2. The EXPONENTIAL option can appear only once in a HISTOGRAM statement. Table 5.19 lists secondary options you can specify with the EXPONENTIAL option. See “Formulas for Fitted Curves” on page 346.

FILL

fills areas under a parametric density curve or kernel density estimate with colors and patterns. *Traditional Graphics*
Enclose the FILL option in parentheses after a curve option or the KERNEL option, as in the *ODS Graphics*
following statements:


```
proc capability;
    histogram length / normal(fill) cfill=green pfill=solid;
run;
```

Depending on the area to be filled (outside or between the specification limits), you can specify the color and pattern with options in the SPEC statement and HISTOGRAM statement, as summarized in the following table:

Area Under Curve	Statement	Option
between specification limits	HISTOGRAM	CFILL=
	HISTOGRAM	PFILL=
left of lower specification limit	SPEC	CLEFT=
	SPEC	PLEFT=
right of upper specification limit	SPEC	CRIGHT=
	SPEC	PRIGHT=

If you do not display specification limits, the CFILL= and PFILL= options specify the color and pattern for the entire area under the curve. Solid fills are used by default if patterns are not specified. You can specify the FILL option with only one fitted curve. For an example, see [Output 5.8.1](#). Refer to *SAS/GRAPH: Reference* for a list of available patterns and colors. If you do not specify the FILL option but specify the options in the preceding table, the colors and patterns are applied to the corresponding areas under the histogram.

FRONTREF

Traditional Graphics

draws reference lines requested with the HREF= and VREF= options in front of the histogram bars. When the NOGSTYLE system option is specified, reference lines are drawn behind the histogram bars by default, and can be obscured by them.

GAMMA<(gamma-options)>

displays a fitted gamma density curve on the histogram. The curve equation is

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{hv}{\Gamma(\alpha)\sigma} \left(\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma}\right)^{\alpha-1} \exp\left(-\left(\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma}\right)\right) & \text{for } x > \theta \\ 0 & \text{for } x \leq \theta \end{cases}$$

where

θ = threshold parameter

σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

α = shape parameter ($\alpha > 0$)

h = width of histogram interval

v = vertical scaling factor

and

$$v = \begin{cases} n & \text{the sample size, for VSCALE=COUNT} \\ 100 & \text{for VSCALE=PERCENT} \\ 1 & \text{for VSCALE=PROPORTION} \end{cases}$$

The parameter θ for the gamma distribution must be less than the minimum data value. You can specify θ with the THETA= *gamma-option*. The default value for θ is 0. If you specify

THETA=EST, a maximum likelihood estimate is computed for θ . In addition, the gamma distribution has a shape parameter α and a scale parameter σ . You can specify these parameters with the ALPHA= and SIGMA= *gamma-options*. By default, maximum likelihood estimates are computed for α and σ . For example, the following statements fit a gamma curve with $\theta = 4$ and with maximum likelihood estimates for α and σ :

```
proc capability;
    histogram length / gamma(theta=4);
run;
```

Note that the maximum likelihood estimate of α is calculated iteratively using the Newton-Raphson approximation. The ALPHADELTA=, ALPHAINITIAL=, and MAXITER= *gamma-options* control the approximation.

The GAMMA option can appear only once in a HISTOGRAM statement. Table 5.19 lists secondary options you can specify with the GAMMA option. See Example 5.9 and “Formulas for Fitted Curves” on page 346.

GAMMA=value-list

specifies the second shape parameter γ for Johnson S_B and Johnson S_U density curves requested with the SB and SU options. Enclose the GAMMA= option in parentheses after the SB or SU option. If you do not specify a value for γ , the procedure calculates an estimate.

GRID

adds a grid to the histogram. Grid lines are horizontal lines positioned at major tick marks on the vertical axis. *Traditional Graphics*
ODS Graphics

GUMBEL<(Gumbel-options)>

displays a fitted Gumbel (also known as Type 1 extreme value distribution) density curve on the histogram. The curve equation is

$$p(x) = \frac{hv}{\sigma} e^{-(x-\mu)/\sigma} \exp\left(-e^{-(x-\mu)/\sigma}\right)$$

where

μ = location parameter

σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

h = width of histogram interval

v = vertical scaling factor

and

$$v = \begin{cases} n & \text{the sample size, for VSCALE=COUNT} \\ 100 & \text{for VSCALE=PERCENT} \\ 1 & \text{for VSCALE=PROPORTION} \end{cases}$$

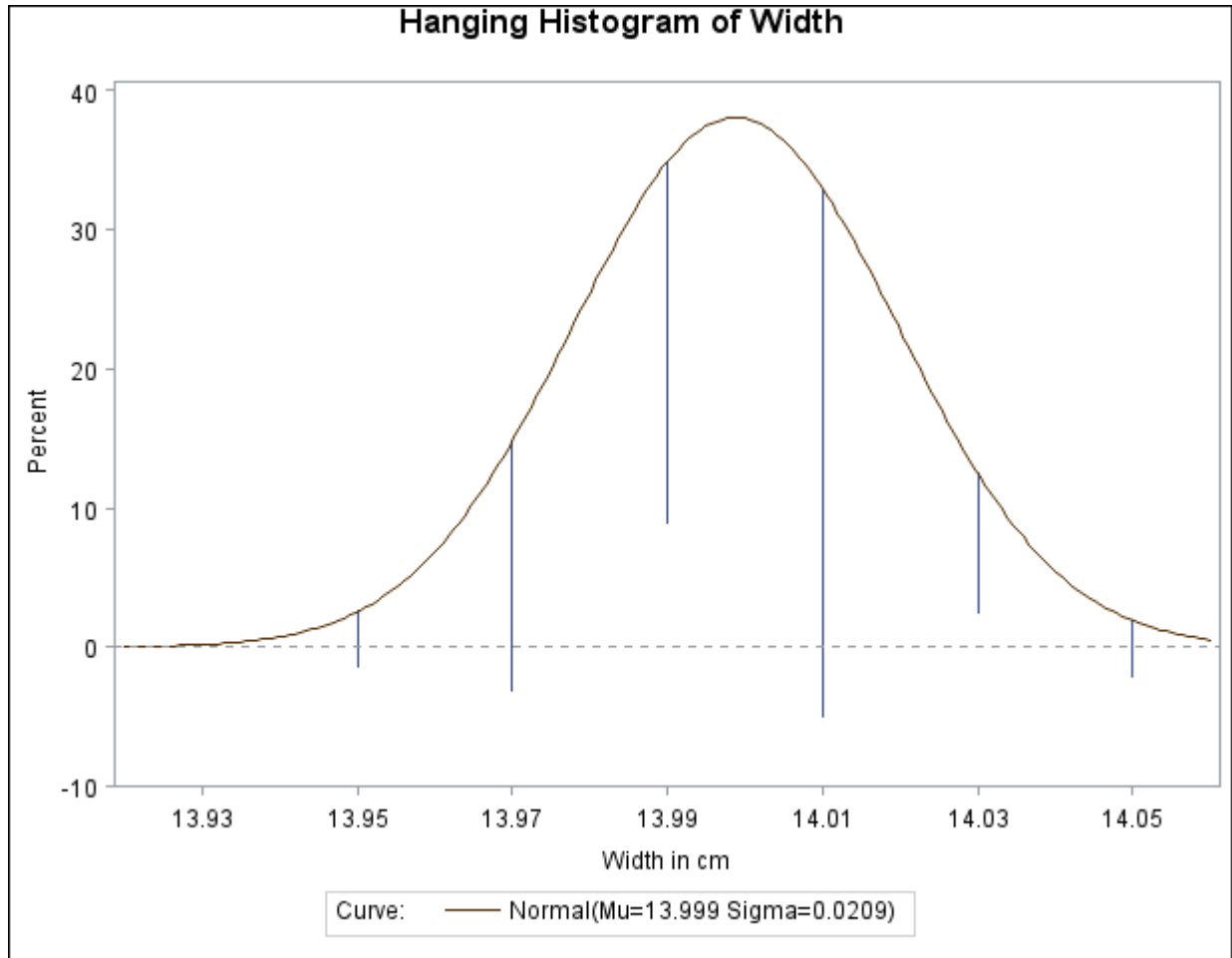
You can specify values for μ and σ with the MU= and SIGMA= *Gumbel-options*. By default, maximum likelihood estimates are computed for μ and σ .

The GUMBEL option can appear only once in a HISTOGRAM statement. Table 5.19 lists secondary options you can specify with the GUMBEL option. See “Formulas for Fitted Curves” on page 346.

HANGING**HANG**

requests a hanging histogram, as illustrated in Figure 5.12.

Figure 5.12 Hanging Histogram



You can use the HANGING option with only one fitted density curve. A hanging histogram aligns the tops of the histogram bars (displayed as lines) with the fitted curve. The lines are positioned at the midpoints of the histogram bins. A hanging histogram is a goodness-of-fit diagnostic in the sense that the closer the lines are to the horizontal axis, the better the fit. Hanging histograms are discussed by Tukey (1977), Wainer (1974), and Velleman and Hoaglin (1981).

HOFFSET=value

Traditional Graphics

specifies the offset in percent screen units at both ends of the horizontal axis. Specify HOFFSET=0 to eliminate the default offset.

IGAUSS<(iGauss-options)>

displays a fitted inverse Gaussian density curve on the histogram. The curve equation is

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} hv \left(\frac{\lambda}{2\pi x^3} \right)^{1/2} \exp\left(-\frac{\lambda}{2\mu^2 x}(x - \mu)^2\right) & \text{for } x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{for } x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

where $\Phi(\cdot)$ is the standard normal cumulative distribution function, and

μ = mean parameter ($\mu > 0$)

λ = shape parameter ($\lambda > 0$)

h = width of histogram interval

v = vertical scaling factor

and

$$v = \begin{cases} n & \text{the sample size, for VSCALE=COUNT} \\ 100 & \text{for VSCALE=PERCENT} \\ 1 & \text{for VSCALE=PROPORTION} \end{cases}$$

You can specify values for μ and λ with the **MU=** and **LAMBDA=** *iGauss*-options. By default, the sample mean is used for μ and a maximum likelihood estimate is computed for λ .

The IGAUSS option can appear only once in a HISTOGRAM statement. Table 5.19 lists secondary options you can specify with the IGAUSS option. See “Formulas for Fitted Curves” on page 346.

INDICES

requests capability indices based on the fitted distribution. Enclose the keyword INDICES in parentheses after the distribution keyword. See “Indices Using Fitted Curves” on page 365 for computational details and see Output 5.11.2.

INTERBAR=value

specifies the horizontal space in percent screen units between histogram bars. By default, the *Traditional Graphics* bars are contiguous.

K=NORMAL | QUADRATIC | TRIANGULAR

specifies the kernel function (normal, quadratic, or triangular) used to compute a kernel density estimate. Enclose the K= option in parentheses after the KERNEL option, as in the following statements:

```
proc capability;
  histogram length / kernel(k=quadratic);
run;
```

You can specify kernel functions for up to five estimates. You can also use the K= option together with the C= option, which specifies standardized bandwidths. If you specify more kernel functions than bandwidths, the last bandwidth in the list is repeated for the remaining estimates. Likewise, if you specify more bandwidths than kernel functions, the last kernel function is repeated for the remaining estimates. For example, the following statements compute three estimates with bandwidths of 0.5, 1.0, and 1.5:

```
proc capability;
  histogram length / kernel(c=0.5 1.0 1.5 k=normal quadratic);
run;
```

The first estimate uses a normal kernel, and the last two estimates use a quadratic kernel. By default, a normal kernel is used.

KERNEL< (*kernel-options*) >

superimposes up to five kernel density estimates on the histogram. You can specify the *kernel-options* described in the following table:

Option	Description
C=	specifies the smoothing parameter
COLOR=	specifies the color of the curve
FILL	specifies that the area under the curve is to be filled
K=	specifies the type of kernel function
L=	specifies the line style for the curve
LOWER=	specifies the lower bound for the curve
SYMBOL=	specifies the character used for the kernel density curve in line printer plots
UPPER=	specifies the upper bound for the curve
W=	specifies the width of the curve

You can request multiple kernel density estimates on the same histogram by specifying a list of values for either the C= or K= option. For more information, see the entries for these options. Also see [Output 5.6.1](#) and “[Kernel Density Estimates](#)” on page 358. By default, kernel density estimates are computed using the AMISE method.

LAMBDA=*value*

specifies the shape parameter λ for fitted curves requested with the **IGAUSS** option. Enclose the LAMBDA= option in parentheses after the IGAUSS distribution keyword. If you do not specify a value for λ , the procedure calculates a maximum likelihood estimate.

LEGEND=*name* | **NONE**

Traditional Graphics

specifies the name of a LEGEND statement describing the legend for specification limit reference lines and fitted curves. Specifying LEGEND=NONE suppresses all legend information and is equivalent to specifying the NOLEGEND option.

LGRID=*n*

Traditional Graphics

specifies the line type for the grid requested with the GRID option. If you use the LGRID= option, you do not need to specify the GRID option. The default is 1, which produces a solid line.

LOGNORMAL< (*lognormal-options*) >

displays a fitted lognormal density curve on the histogram. The curve equation is

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{hv}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}(x-\theta)} \exp\left(-\frac{(\log(x-\theta)-\xi)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) & \text{for } x > \theta \\ 0 & \text{for } x \leq \theta \end{cases}$$

where

θ = threshold parameter

ξ = scale parameter

σ = shape parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

h = width of histogram interval

v = vertical scaling factor

and

$$v = \begin{cases} n & \text{the sample size, for VSCALE=COUNT} \\ 100 & \text{for VSCALE=PERCENT} \\ 1 & \text{for VSCALE=PROPORTION} \end{cases}$$

Note that the lognormal distribution is also referred to as the S_L distribution in the Johnson system of distributions.

The parameter θ for the lognormal distribution must be less than the minimum data value. You can specify θ with the THETA= *lognormal-option*. The default value for θ is zero. If you specify THETA=EST, a maximum likelihood estimate is computed for θ . You can specify the parameters σ and ζ with the SIGMA= and ZETA= *lognormal-options*. By default, maximum likelihood estimates are computed for σ and ζ . For example, the following statements fit a lognormal distribution function with a default value of $\theta = 0$ and with maximum likelihood estimates for σ and ζ :

```
proc capability;
  histogram length / lognormal;
run;
```

The LOGNORMAL option can appear only once in a HISTOGRAM statement. [Table 5.19](#) lists secondary options that you can specify with the LOGNORMAL option. See [Example 5.9](#) and “[Formulas for Fitted Curves](#)” on page 346.

LOWER=value-list

specifies lower bounds for kernel density estimates requested with the KERNEL option. Enclose the LOWER= option in parentheses after the KERNEL option. You can specify up to five lower bounds for multiple kernel density estimates. If you specify more kernel estimates than lower bounds, the last lower bound is repeated for the remaining estimates.

MAXNBIN=n

specifies the maximum number of bins to be displayed in a comparative histogram. This option is useful in situations where the scales or ranges of the data distributions differ greatly from cell to cell. By default, the bin size and midpoints are determined for the key cell, and then the midpoint list is extended to accommodate the data ranges for the remaining cells. However, if the cell scales differ considerably, the resulting number of bins may be so great that each cell histogram is scaled into a narrow region. By limiting the number of bins with the MAXNBIN= option, you can narrow the window about the data distribution in the key cell. Note that the MAXNBIN= option provides an alternative to the MAXSIGMAS= option.

MAXSIGMAS=value

limits the number of bins to be displayed to a range of *value* standard deviations (of the data in the key cell) above and below the mean of the data in the key cell. This option is useful in situations where the scales or ranges of the data distributions differ greatly from cell to cell. By default, the bin size and midpoints are determined for the key cell, and then the midpoint list is extended to accommodate the data ranges for the remaining cells. If the cell scales differ considerably, however, the resulting number of bins may be so great that each cell histogram is scaled into a narrow region. By limiting the number of bins with the MAXSIGMAS= option, you narrow the window about the data distribution in the key cell. Note that the MAXSIGMAS= option provides an alternative to the MAXNBIN= option.

MIDPERCENTS

requests a table listing the midpoints and percent of observations in each histogram interval. For example, the following statements create the table in [Figure 5.13](#):

```
proc capability;
    histogram Length / midpercents;
run;
```

Figure 5.13 Table of Midpoints and Observed Percentages

The CAPABILITY Procedure		
Histogram Bins for Length		
Bin	Observed	
Midpoint	Percent	
10.02	12.000	
10.08	32.000	
10.14	28.000	
10.20	18.000	
10.26	6.000	
10.32	4.000	

If you specify the MIDPERCENTS option in parentheses after a density estimate option, a table listing the midpoints, observed percent of observations, and the estimated percent of the population in each interval (estimated from the fitted distribution) is printed.

The following statements create the table shown in [Figure 5.14](#):

```
proc capability;
    histogram Length / gamma(theta=3 midpercents);
run;
```

Figure 5.14 Table of Observed and Expected Percentages

The CAPABILITY Procedure			
Fitted Gamma Distribution for Length (Attachment Point Offset in mm)			
Histogram Bin Percents for Gamma Distribution			
Bin	-----Percent-----		
Midpoint	Observed	Estimated	
10.02	12.000	11.480	
10.08	32.000	26.182	
10.14	28.000	31.354	
10.20	18.000	19.916	
10.26	6.000	6.766	
10.32	4.000	1.238	

MIDPOINTS=*value-list* | **KEY** | **UNIFORM**

specifies how to determine the midpoints for the histogram intervals, where *values-list* determines the width of the histogram bars as the difference between consecutive midpoints. The procedure uses the same values for all variables. See [Output 5.9.1](#).

The range of midpoints, extended at each end by half of the bar width, must cover the range of the data as well as any specification limits. For example, if you specify

```
midpoints=2 to 10 by 0.5
```

then all of the observations and specification limits should fall between 1.75 and 10.25. (Otherwise, a default list of midpoints is used.) You must use evenly spaced midpoints listed in increasing order.

KEY determines the midpoints for the data in the key cell. The initial number of midpoints is based on the number of observations in the key cell that use the method of Terrell and Scott (1985). The procedure extends the midpoint list for the key cell in either direction as necessary until it spans the data in the remaining cells.

UNIFORM determines the midpoints by using all the observations as if there were no cells. In other words, the number of midpoints is based on the total sample size by using the method of Terrell and Scott (1985).

Neither **KEY** nor **UNIFORM** apply unless you use the **CLASS** statement. By default, if you use a **CLASS** statement, **MIDPOINTS=KEY**. However, if the key cell is empty then **MIDPOINTS=UNIFORM**. Otherwise, the procedure computes the midpoints by using the algorithm described in Terrell and Scott (1985). The default midpoints are primarily applicable to continuous data that are approximately normally distributed.

If you produce traditional graphics and use the **MIDPOINTS=** and **HAXIS=** options, you can use the **ORDER=** option in the **AXIS** statement you specified with the **HAXIS=** option. However, for the tick mark labels to coincide with the histogram interval midpoints, the range of the **ORDER=** list must encompass the range of the **MIDPOINTS=** list, as illustrated in the following statements:

```
proc capability;
  histogram length / midpoints=20 to 80 by 10
                    haxis=axis1;
  axis1 length=6 in order=10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90;
run;
```

MIDPTAXIS=*name*

is an alias for the **HAXIS=** option described earlier in this section.

Traditional Graphics

MU=*value-list*

specifies the parameter μ for fitted curves requested with the **GUMBEL**, **IGAUSS**, and **NORMAL** options. Enclose the **MU=** option in parentheses after the distribution keyword. For the normal and inverse Gaussian distributions, the default value of μ is the sample mean. If you do not specify a value for μ for the Gumbel distribution, the procedure calculates a maximum likelihood estimate.

NENDPOINTS=*n*

specifies the number of histogram interval endpoints and causes the endpoints, rather than interval midpoints, to be aligned with horizontal axis tick marks.

NMIDPOINTS=*n*

specifies the number of histogram intervals.

NOBARS

suppresses drawing of histogram bars. This option is useful when you want to display fitted curves only.

NOCURVELEGEND**NOCURVEL**

suppresses the portion of the legend for fitted curves. If you use the INSET statement to display information about the fitted curve on the histogram, you can use the NOCURVELEGEND option to prevent the information about the fitted curve from being repeated in a legend at the bottom of the histogram. See [Output 5.15.1](#).

NOLEGEND

suppresses legends for specification limits, fitted curves, distribution lines, and hidden observations. See [Example 5.13](#). Specifying the NOLEGEND option is equivalent to specifying LEGEND=NONE.

NO PLOT

suppresses the creation of a plot. Use the NO PLOT option when you want only to print summary statistics for a fitted density or create either an OUTFIT= or an OUTHISTOGRAM= data set. See [Example 5.11](#).

NOPRINT

suppresses printed output summarizing the fitted curve. Enclose the NOPRINT option in parentheses following the distribution option. See “[Customizing a Histogram](#)” on page 315 for an example.

NORMAL<(normal-options)>

displays a fitted normal density curve on the histogram. The curve equation is

$$p(x) = \frac{hv}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right) \quad \text{for } -\infty < x < \infty$$

where

μ = mean

σ = standard deviation ($\sigma > 0$)

h = width of histogram interval

v = vertical scaling factor

and

$$v = \begin{cases} n & \text{the sample size, for VSCALE=COUNT} \\ 100 & \text{for VSCALE=PERCENT} \\ 1 & \text{for VSCALE=PROPORTION} \end{cases}$$

Note that the normal distribution is also referred to as the S_N distribution in the Johnson system of distributions.

You can specify values for μ and σ with the MU= and SIGMA= *normal-options*, as shown in the following statements:

```
proc capability;
  histogram length / normal(mu=14 sigma=0.05);
run;
```

By default, the sample mean and sample standard deviation are used for μ and σ . The NORMAL option can appear only once in a HISTOGRAM statement. Table 5.19 lists secondary options that you can specify with the NORMAL option. See Figure 5.10 and “Formulas for Fitted Curves” on page 346.

NOSPECLEGEND

NOSPECL

suppresses the portion of the legend for specification limit reference lines. See Figure 5.11.

NOTABCONTENTS

suppresses the table of contents entries for tables produced by the HISTOGRAM statement. See the section “ODS Tables” on page 371 for descriptions of the tables produced by the HISTOGRAM statement.

OUTFIT=SAS-data-set

creates a SAS data set that contains parameter estimates for fitted curves and related goodness-of-fit information. See “Output Data Sets” on page 367.

OUTHISTOGRAM=SAS-data-set

OUTHIST=SAS-data-set

creates a SAS data set that contains information about histogram intervals. Specifically, the data set contains the midpoints of the histogram intervals, the observed percent of observations in each interval, and the estimated percent of observations in each interval (estimated from each of the specified fitted curves). See “Output Data Sets” on page 367.

OUTKERNEL=SAS-data-set

creates a SAS data set containing information about kernel density estimates requested with the KERNEL option. See “OUTKERNEL= Output Data Set” on page 370 for details.

PARETO<(Pareto-options)>

displays a fitted generalized Pareto density curve on the histogram. The curve equation is

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{hv}{\sigma} (1 - \alpha(x - \theta)/\sigma)^{1/\alpha-1} & \text{if } \alpha \neq 0 \\ \frac{hv}{\sigma} \exp(-(x - \theta)/\sigma) & \text{if } \alpha = 0 \end{cases}$$

where

θ = threshold parameter

σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

α = shape parameter

h = width of histogram interval

v = vertical scaling factor
and

$$v = \begin{cases} n & \text{the sample size, for VSCALE=COUNT} \\ 100 & \text{for VSCALE=PERCENT} \\ 1 & \text{for VSCALE=PROPORTION} \end{cases}$$

The parameter θ must be less than the minimum data value. You can specify θ with the **THETA=** *Pareto-option*. The default value for θ is zero. If you specify **THETA=EST**, a maximum likelihood estimate is computed for θ . In addition, the generalized Pareto distribution has a shape parameter α and a scale parameter σ . You can specify these parameters with the **ALPHA=** and **SIGMA=** *Pareto-options*. By default, maximum likelihood estimates are computed for α and σ .

The **PARETO** option can appear only once in a **HISTOGRAM** statement. Table 5.19 lists secondary options you can specify with the **PARETO** option. See “Formulas for Fitted Curves” on page 346.

PCTAXIS=*name|value-list*
is an alias for the **VAXIS=** option.

PERCENTS=*value-list*

PERCENT=*value-list*

specifies a list of percents for which quantiles calculated from the data and quantiles estimated from the fitted curve are tabulated. The percents must be between 0 and 100. Enclose the **PERCENTS=** option in parentheses after the curve option. The default percents are 1, 5, 10, 25, 50, 75, 90, 95, and 99.

For example, the following statements create the table shown in Figure 5.15:

```
proc capability;
    histogram Length / lognormal (percent=1 3 5 95 97 99);
run;
```

Figure 5.15 Estimated and Observed Quantiles for the Lognormal Curve

The CAPABILITY Procedure			
Fitted Lognormal Distribution for Length (Attachment Point Offset in mm)			
Quantiles for Lognormal Distribution			
Percent	-----Quantile-----		
	Observed	Estimated	
1.0	10.0180	9.95696	
3.0	10.0180	9.98937	
5.0	10.0310	10.00658	
95.0	10.2780	10.24963	
97.0	10.2930	10.26729	
99.0	10.3220	10.30071	

PFILL=pattern

specifies a pattern used to fill the bars of the histograms (or the areas under a fitted curve *Traditional Graphics* if you also specify the FILL option). See the entries for the CFILL= and FILL options for additional details. Refer to *SAS/GRAPH: Reference* for a list of pattern values. By default, the bars and curve areas are not filled.

POWER<(power-options)>

displays a fitted power function density curve on the histogram. The curve equation is

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} hv \frac{\alpha}{\sigma} \left(\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma} \right)^{\alpha-1} & \text{for } \theta < x < \theta + \sigma \\ 0 & \text{for } x \leq \theta \text{ or } x \geq \theta + \sigma \end{cases}$$

where

θ = threshold parameter

σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

α = shape parameter

h = width of histogram interval

v = vertical scaling factor

and

$$v = \begin{cases} n & \text{the sample size, for VSCALE=COUNT} \\ 100 & \text{for VSCALE=PERCENT} \\ 1 & \text{for VSCALE=PROPORTION} \end{cases}$$

The parameter θ must be less than or equal to the minimum data value. You can specify θ and σ with the **THETA=** and the **SIGMA=** *power-options*. The default values for θ and σ are 0 and 1, respectively. You can specify THETA=EST and SIGMA=EST to request maximum likelihood estimates for θ and σ .

In addition, the generalized Pareto distribution has a shape parameter α . You can specify α with the **ALPHA=** *power-option*. By default, a maximum likelihood estimate is computed for α .

The POWER option can appear only once in a HISTOGRAM statement. [Table 5.19](#) lists secondary options you can specify with the POWER option. See “[Formulas for Fitted Curves](#)” on page 346.

RAYLEIGH<(Rayleigh-options)>

displays a fitted Rayleigh density curve on the histogram. The curve equation is

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} hv \frac{x-\theta}{\sigma^2} e^{-(x-\theta)^2/(2\sigma^2)} & \text{for } x \geq \theta \\ 0 & \text{for } x < \theta \end{cases}$$

where

θ = threshold parameter

σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

h = width of histogram interval

v = vertical scaling factor

and

$$v = \begin{cases} n & \text{the sample size, for VSCALE=COUNT} \\ 100 & \text{for VSCALE=PERCENT} \\ 1 & \text{for VSCALE=PROPORTION} \end{cases}$$

The parameter θ must be less than or equal to the minimum data value. You can specify θ with the `THETA=Rayleigh-option`. The default value for θ is zero. If you specify `THETA=EST`, a maximum likelihood estimate is computed for θ . You can specify σ with the `SIGMA=Rayleigh-option`. By default, a maximum likelihood estimate is computed for σ .

The `RAYLEIGH` option can appear only once in a `HISTOGRAM` statement. Table 5.19 lists secondary options you can specify with the `RAYLEIGH` option. See “Formulas for Fitted Curves” on page 346.

RTINCLUDE

includes the right endpoint of each histogram interval in that interval. By default, the left endpoint is included in the histogram interval.

SB<(S_B-options)>

displays a fitted Johnson S_B density curve on the histogram. The curve equation is

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\delta h v}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\left(\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma} \right) \left(1 - \frac{x-\theta}{\sigma} \right) \right]^{-1} \times \\ \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\gamma + \delta \log \left(\frac{x-\theta}{\theta+\sigma-x} \right) \right)^2 \right] & \text{for } \theta < x < \theta + \sigma \\ 0 & \text{for } x \leq \theta \text{ or } x \geq \theta + \sigma \end{cases}$$

where

θ = threshold parameter ($-\infty < \theta < \infty$)

σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

δ = shape parameter ($\delta > 0$)

γ = shape parameter ($-\infty < \gamma < \infty$)

h = width of histogram interval

v = vertical scaling factor

and

$$v = \begin{cases} n & \text{the sample size, for VSCALE=COUNT} \\ 100 & \text{for VSCALE=PERCENT} \\ 1 & \text{for VSCALE=PROPORTION} \end{cases}$$

The S_B distribution is bounded below by the parameter θ and above by the value $\theta + \sigma$. The parameter θ must be less than the minimum data value. You can specify θ with the `THETA=SB-option`, or you can request that θ be estimated with the `THETA=EST SB-option`. The default value for θ is zero. The sum $\theta + \sigma$ must be greater than the maximum data value. The default value for σ is one. You can specify σ with the `SIGMA=SB-option`, or you can request that σ be estimated with the `SIGMA=EST SB-option`. You can specify δ with the `DELTA=SB-option`, and you can specify γ with the `GAMMA=SB-option`. Note that the S_B -options are given in parentheses after the `SB` option.

By default, the method of percentiles is used to estimate the parameters of the S_B distribution. Alternatively, you can request the method of moments or the method of maximum likelihood with the `FITMETHOD=MOMENTS` or `FITMETHOD=MLE` options, respectively. Consider the following example:

```

proc capability;
  histogram length / sb;
  histogram length / sb( theta=est sigma=est );
  histogram length / sb( theta=0.5 sigma=8.4
                        delta=0.8 gamma=-0.6 );
run;

```

The first HISTOGRAM statement fits an S_B distribution with default values of $\theta = 0$ and $\sigma = 1$ and with percentile-based estimates for δ and γ . The second HISTOGRAM statement estimates all four parameters with the method of percentiles. The third HISTOGRAM statement displays an S_B curve with specified values for all four parameters.

The SB option can appear only once in a HISTOGRAM statement. Table 5.19 lists secondary options you can specify with the SB option.

SIGMA=*value-list*

specifies the parameter σ for fitted curves requested with the BETA, EXPONENTIAL, GAMMA, GUMBEL, LOGNORMAL, NORMAL, PARETO, POWER, RAYLEIGH, SB, SU, and WEIBULL options. Enclose the SIGMA= option in parentheses after the distribution keyword. The following table summarizes the use of the SIGMA= option.

Distribution Keyword	SIGMA= Specifies	Default Value	Alias
BETA	scale parameter σ	1	SCALE=
EXPONENTIAL	scale parameter σ	maximum likelihood estimate	SCALE=
GAMMA	scale parameter σ	maximum likelihood estimate	SCALE=
GUMBEL	scale parameter σ	maximum likelihood estimate	
LOGNORMAL	shape parameter σ	maximum likelihood estimate	SHAPE=
NORMAL	scale parameter σ	standard deviation	
PARETO	scale parameter σ	maximum likelihood estimate	
POWER	scale parameter σ	1	SCALE=
RAYLEIGH	scale parameter σ	maximum likelihood estimate	
SB	scale parameter σ	1	SCALE=
SU	scale parameter σ	percentile-based estimate	SCALE=
WEIBULL	scale parameter σ	maximum likelihood estimate	SCALE=

If you specify SIGMA=EST, an estimate is computed for σ . For syntax examples, see the entries for the distribution options.

SPECLEGEND=*name* | **NONE**

specifies the name of a LEGEND statement describing the legend for specification limits and fitted curves. Specifying SPECLEGEND=NONE, which suppresses the portion of the legend for specification limit references lines, is equivalent to specifying the NOSPECLEGEND option.

SU<(*SU-options*)>

displays a fitted Johnson S_U density curve on the histogram. The curve equation is

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\delta h v}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + ((x-\theta)/\sigma)^2}} \times \\ \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\gamma + \delta \sinh^{-1} \left(\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma} \right) \right)^2 \right] & \text{for } x > \theta \\ 0 & \text{for } x \leq \theta \end{cases}$$

where

θ = location parameter ($-\infty < \theta < \infty$)

σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

δ = shape parameter ($\delta > 0$)

γ = shape parameter ($-\infty < \gamma < \infty$)

h = width of histogram interval

v = vertical scaling factor

and

$$v = \begin{cases} n & \text{the sample size, for VSCALE=COUNT} \\ 100 & \text{for VSCALE=PERCENT} \\ 1 & \text{for VSCALE=PROPORTION} \end{cases}$$

You can specify the parameters with the THETA=, SIGMA=, DELTA=, and GAMMA= S_U -options, which are enclosed in parentheses after the SU option. If you do not specify these parameters, they are estimated.

By default, the method of percentiles is used to estimate the parameters of the S_U distribution. Alternatively, you can request the method of moments or the method of maximum likelihood with the FITMETHOD = MOMENTS or FITMETHOD = MLE options, respectively. Consider the following example:

```
proc capability;
  histogram length / su;
  histogram length / su( theta=0.5 sigma=8.4
                        delta=0.8 gamma=-0.6 );
run;
```

The first HISTOGRAM statement estimates all four parameters with the method of percentiles. The second HISTOGRAM statement displays an S_U curve with specified values for all four parameters.

The SU option can appear only once in a HISTOGRAM statement. [Table 5.19](#) lists secondary options you can specify with the SU option.

SYMBOL='character'

Line Printer

specifies the *character* used for the density curve or kernel density curve in line printer plots. Enclose the SYMBOL= option in parentheses after the distribution option or the KERNEL option. The default character is the first letter of the distribution keyword or '1' for the first kernel density estimate, '2' for the second kernel density estimate, and so on. If you use the SYMBOL= option with the KERNEL option, you can specify a list of up to five characters in parentheses for multiple kernel density estimates. If there are more estimates than characters, the last character specified is used for the remaining estimates.

THETA=*value-list***THRESHOLD=***value-list*

specifies the lower threshold parameter θ for curves requested with the **BETA**, **EXPONENTIAL**, **GAMMA**, **LOGNORMAL**, **PAIRETO**, **POWER**, **RAYLEIGH**, **SB**, and **WEIBULL** options, and the location parameter θ for curves requested with the **SU** option. Enclose the **THETA=** option in parentheses after the curve option. See [Example 5.8](#). The default *value* is zero. If you specify **THETA=EST**, an estimate is computed for θ .

UPPER=*value-list*

specifies upper bounds for kernel density estimates requested with the **KERNEL** option. Enclose the **UPPER=** option in parentheses after the **KERNEL** option. You can specify up to five upper bounds for multiple kernel density estimates. If you specify more kernel estimates than upper bounds, the last upper bound is repeated for the remaining estimates.

VOFFSET=*value*

specifies the offset in percent screen units at the upper end of the vertical axis.

*Traditional Graphics***VSCALE=****COUNT** | **PERCENT** | **PROPORTION**

specifies the scale of the vertical axis. The value **COUNT** scales the data in units of the number of observations per data unit. The value **PERCENT** scales the data in units of percent of observations per data unit. The value **PROPORTION** scales the data in units of proportion of observations per data unit. See [Figure 5.11](#) for an illustration of **VSCALE=COUNT**. The default is **PERCENT**.

WBARLINE=*n*

specifies the width of bar outlines. By default, $n = 1$.

*Traditional Graphics***WEIBULL**< (*Weibull-options*) >

displays a fitted Weibull density curve on the histogram. The curve equation is

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{chv}{\sigma} \left(\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma}\right)^{c-1} \exp\left(-\left(\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma}\right)^c\right) & \text{for } x > \theta \\ 0 & \text{for } x \leq \theta \end{cases}$$

where

θ = threshold parameter

σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

c = shape parameter ($c > 0$)

h = width of histogram interval

v = vertical scaling factor

and

$$v = \begin{cases} n & \text{the sample size, for VSCALE=COUNT} \\ 100 & \text{for VSCALE=PERCENT} \\ 1 & \text{for VSCALE=PROPORTION} \end{cases}$$

The parameter θ must be less than the minimum data value. You can specify θ with the **THETA=** *Weibull-option*. The default value for θ is zero. If you specify **THETA=EST**, a maximum likelihood estimate is computed for θ . You can specify σ and c with the **SIGMA=** and **C=** *Weibull-options*. By default, maximum likelihood estimates are computed for c and σ . For example, the following statements fit a Weibull distribution with $\theta = 15$ and with maximum likelihood estimates for σ and c :

```
proc capability;
    histogram length / weibull(theta=15);
run;
```

Note that the maximum likelihood estimate of c is calculated iteratively using the Newton-Raphson approximation. The CDELTA=, CINITIAL=, and MAXITER= *Weibull-options* control the approximation.

The WEIBULL option can appear only once in a HISTOGRAM statement. Table 5.19 lists secondary options that you can specify with the WEIBULL option. See Example 5.9 and “Formulas for Fitted Curves” on page 346.

WGRID= n

Traditional Graphics

specifies the width of the grid lines requested with the GRID option. By default, grid lines are the same width as the axes. If you use the WGRID= option, you do not need to specify the GRID option.

ZETA=*value-list*

specifies a value for the scale parameter ζ for lognormal density curves requested with the LOGNORMAL option. Enclose the ZETA= option in parentheses after the LOGNORMAL option. By default, the procedure calculates a maximum likelihood estimate for ζ . You can specify the SCALE= option as an alias for the ZETA= option.

Details: HISTOGRAM Statement

This section provides details on the following topics:

- formulas for fitted distributions
- formulas for kernel density estimates
- printed output
- OUTFIT=, OUTHISTOGRAM=, and OUTKERNEL= data sets
- graphical enhancements to histograms

Formulas for Fitted Curves

The following sections provide information about the families of parametric distributions that you can fit with the HISTOGRAM statement. Properties of these distributions are discussed by Johnson, Kotz, and Balakrishnan (1994) and Johnson, Kotz, and Balakrishnan (1995).

Beta Distribution

The fitted density function is

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{(x-\theta)^{\alpha-1}(\sigma+\theta-x)^{\beta-1}}{B(\alpha,\beta)\sigma^{\alpha+\beta-1}}hv & \text{for } \theta < x < \theta + \sigma \\ 0 & \text{for } x \leq \theta \text{ or } x \geq \theta + \sigma \end{cases}$$

where $B(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}$ and

θ = lower threshold parameter (lower endpoint parameter)

σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

α = shape parameter ($\alpha > 0$)

β = shape parameter ($\beta > 0$)

h = width of histogram interval

v = vertical scaling factor, and

$$v = \begin{cases} n & \text{the sample size, for VSCALE=COUNT} \\ 100 & \text{for VSCALE=PERCENT} \\ 1 & \text{for VSCALE=PROPORTION} \end{cases}$$

NOTE: This notation is consistent with that of other distributions that you can fit with the HISTOGRAM statement. However, many texts, including Johnson, Kotz, and Balakrishnan (1995), write the beta density function as

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{(x-a)^{p-1}(b-x)^{q-1}}{B(p,q)(b-a)^{p+q-1}} & \text{for } a < x < b \\ 0 & \text{for } x \leq a \text{ or } x \geq b \end{cases}$$

The two notations are related as follows:

$$\sigma = b - a$$

$$\theta = a$$

$$\alpha = p$$

$$\beta = q$$

The range of the beta distribution is bounded below by a threshold parameter $\theta = a$ and above by $\theta + \sigma = b$. If you specify a fitted beta curve by using the BETA option, θ must be less than the minimum data value, and $\theta + \sigma$ must be greater than the maximum data value. You can specify θ and σ with the THETA= and SIGMA= *beta-options* in parentheses after the keyword BETA. By default, $\sigma = 1$ and $\theta = 0$. If you specify THETA=EST and SIGMA=EST, maximum likelihood estimates are computed for θ and σ .

In addition, you can specify α and β with the ALPHA= and BETA= *beta-options*, respectively. By default, the procedure calculates maximum likelihood estimates for α and β . For example, to fit a beta density curve to a set of data bounded below by 32 and above by 212 with maximum likelihood estimates for α and β , use the following statement:

```
histogram length / beta(theta=32 sigma=180);
```

The beta distributions are also referred to as Pearson Type I or II distributions. These include the *power-function* distribution ($\beta = 1$), the *arc-sine* distribution ($\alpha = \beta = \frac{1}{2}$), and the *generalized arc-sine* distributions ($\alpha + \beta = 1$, $\beta \neq \frac{1}{2}$).

You can use the DATA step function BETAINV to compute beta quantiles and the DATA step function PROBBETA to compute beta probabilities.

Exponential Distribution

The fitted density function is

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{hv}{\sigma} \exp(-(\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma})) & \text{for } x \geq \theta \\ 0 & \text{for } x < \theta \end{cases}$$

where

θ = threshold parameter

σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

h = width of histogram interval

v = vertical scaling factor, and

$$v = \begin{cases} n & \text{the sample size, for VSCALE=COUNT} \\ 100 & \text{for VSCALE=PERCENT} \\ 1 & \text{for VSCALE=PROPORTION} \end{cases}$$

The threshold parameter θ must be less than or equal to the minimum data value. You can specify θ with the THRESHOLD= *exponential-option*. By default, $\theta = 0$. If you specify THETA=EST, a maximum likelihood estimate is computed for θ . In addition, you can specify σ with the SCALE= *exponential-option*. By default, the procedure calculates a maximum likelihood estimate for σ . Note that some authors define the scale parameter as $\frac{1}{\sigma}$.

The exponential distribution is a special case of both the gamma distribution (with $\alpha = 1$) and the Weibull distribution (with $c = 1$). A related distribution is the *extreme value* distribution. If $Y = \exp(-X)$ has an exponential distribution, then X has an extreme value distribution.

Gamma Distribution

The fitted density function is

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{hv}{\Gamma(\alpha)\sigma} (\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma})^{\alpha-1} \exp(-(\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma})) & \text{for } x > \theta \\ 0 & \text{for } x \leq \theta \end{cases}$$

where

θ = threshold parameter

σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

α = shape parameter ($\alpha > 0$)

h = width of histogram interval
 v = vertical scaling factor, and

$$v = \begin{cases} n & \text{the sample size, for VSCALE=COUNT} \\ 100 & \text{for VSCALE=PERCENT} \\ 1 & \text{for VSCALE=PROPORTION} \end{cases}$$

The threshold parameter θ must be less than the minimum data value. You can specify θ with the THRESHOLD= *gamma-option*. By default, $\theta = 0$. If you specify THETA=EST, a maximum likelihood estimate is computed for θ . In addition, you can specify σ and α with the SCALE= and ALPHA= *gamma-options*. By default, the procedure calculates maximum likelihood estimates for σ and α .

The gamma distributions are also referred to as Pearson Type III distributions, and they include the chi-square, exponential, and Erlang distributions. The probability density function for the chi-square distribution is

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\Gamma(\frac{v}{2})} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{\frac{v}{2}-1} \exp(-\frac{x}{2}) & \text{for } x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{for } x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

Notice that this is a gamma distribution with $\alpha = \frac{v}{2}$, $\sigma = 2$, and $\theta = 0$. The exponential distribution is a gamma distribution with $\alpha = 1$, and the Erlang distribution is a gamma distribution with α being a positive integer. A related distribution is the Rayleigh distribution. If $R = \frac{\max(X_1, \dots, X_n)}{\min(X_1, \dots, X_n)}$ where the X_i 's are independent χ_v^2 variables, then $\log R$ is distributed with a χ_v distribution having a probability density function of

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \left[2^{\frac{v}{2}-1} \Gamma(\frac{v}{2})\right]^{-1} x^{v-1} \exp(-\frac{x^2}{2}) & \text{for } x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{for } x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

If $v = 2$, the preceding distribution is referred to as the Rayleigh distribution.

You can use the DATA step function GAMINV to compute gamma quantiles and the DATA step function PROBGAM to compute gamma probabilities.

Gumbel Distribution

The fitted density function is

$$p(x) = \frac{hv}{\sigma} e^{-(x-\mu)/\sigma} \exp\left(-e^{-(x-\mu)/\sigma}\right)$$

where

μ = location parameter
 σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)
 h = width of histogram interval
 v = vertical scaling factor, and

$$v = \begin{cases} n & \text{the sample size, for VSCALE=COUNT} \\ 100 & \text{for VSCALE=PERCENT} \\ 1 & \text{for VSCALE=PROPORTION} \end{cases}$$

You can specify μ and σ with the MU= and SIGMA= *Gumbel-options*, respectively. By default, the procedure calculates maximum likelihood estimates for these parameters.

NOTE: The Gumbel distribution is also referred to as Type 1 extreme value distribution.

NOTE: The random variable X has Gumbel (Type 1 extreme value) distribution if and only if e^X has Weibull distribution and $\exp((X - \mu)/\sigma)$ has standard exponential distribution.

Inverse Gaussian Distribution

The fitted density function is

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} hv \left(\frac{\lambda}{2\pi x^3} \right)^{1/2} \exp \left(-\frac{\lambda}{2\mu^2 x} (x - \mu)^2 \right) & \text{for } x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{for } x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

where

μ = location parameter ($\mu > 0$)

λ = shape parameter ($\lambda > 0$)

h = width of histogram interval

v = vertical scaling factor, and

$$v = \begin{cases} n & \text{the sample size, for VSCALE=COUNT} \\ 100 & \text{for VSCALE=PERCENT} \\ 1 & \text{for VSCALE=PROPORTION} \end{cases}$$

The location parameter μ has to be greater than zero. You can specify μ with the MU= *iGauss-option*. In addition, you can specify shape parameter λ with the LAMBDA= *iGauss-option*. By default, the procedure uses the sample mean for μ and calculates a maximum likelihood estimate for λ .

NOTE: The special case where $\mu = 1$ and $\lambda = \phi$ corresponds to the Wald distribution.

Lognormal Distribution

The fitted density function is

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{hv}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}(x-\theta)} \exp \left(-\frac{(\log(x-\theta)-\xi)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right) & \text{for } x > \theta \\ 0 & \text{for } x \leq \theta \end{cases}$$

where

θ = threshold parameter

ξ = scale parameter ($-\infty < \xi < \infty$)

σ = shape parameter ($\sigma > 0$)
 h = width of histogram interval
 v = vertical scaling factor, and

$$v = \begin{cases} n & \text{the sample size, for VSCALE=COUNT} \\ 100 & \text{for VSCALE=PERCENT} \\ 1 & \text{for VSCALE=PROPORTION} \end{cases}$$

The threshold parameter θ must be less than the minimum data value. You can specify θ with the THRESHOLD= *lognormal-option*. By default, $\theta = 0$. If you specify THETA=EST, a maximum likelihood estimate is computed for θ . You can specify ζ and σ with the SCALE= and SHAPE= *lognormal-options*, respectively. By default, the procedure calculates maximum likelihood estimates for these parameters.

NOTE: The lognormal distribution is also referred to as the S_L distribution in the Johnson system of distributions.

NOTE: This book uses σ to denote the shape parameter of the lognormal distribution, whereas σ is used to denote the scale parameter of the beta, exponential, gamma, Gumbel, inverse Gaussian, normal, generalized Pareto, power function, Rayleigh, and Weibull distributions. The use of σ to denote the lognormal shape parameter is based on the fact that $\frac{1}{\sigma}(\log(X - \theta) - \zeta)$ has a standard normal distribution if X is lognormally distributed.

Normal Distribution

The fitted density function is

$$p(x) = \frac{hv}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right) \quad \text{for } -\infty < x < \infty$$

where

μ = mean
 σ = standard deviation ($\sigma > 0$)
 h = width of histogram interval
 v = vertical scaling factor, and

$$v = \begin{cases} n & \text{the sample size, for VSCALE=COUNT} \\ 100 & \text{for VSCALE=PERCENT} \\ 1 & \text{for VSCALE=PROPORTION} \end{cases}$$

You can specify μ and σ with the MU= and SIGMA= *normal-options*, respectively. By default, the procedure estimates μ with the sample mean and σ with the sample standard deviation.

You can use the DATA step function PROBIT to compute normal quantiles and the DATA step function PROBNORM to compute probabilities.

NOTE: The normal distribution is also referred to as the S_N distribution in the Johnson system of distributions.

Generalized Pareto Distribution

The fitted density function is

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{hv}{\sigma} (1 - \alpha(x - \theta)/\sigma)^{1/\alpha-1} & \text{if } \alpha \neq 0 \\ \frac{hv}{\sigma} \exp(-(x - \theta)/\sigma) & \text{if } \alpha = 0 \end{cases}$$

where

θ = threshold parameter

σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

α = shape parameter

h = width of histogram interval

v = vertical scaling factor, and

$$v = \begin{cases} n & \text{the sample size, for VSCALE=COUNT} \\ 100 & \text{for VSCALE=PERCENT} \\ 1 & \text{for VSCALE=PROPORTION} \end{cases}$$

The support of the distribution is $x > \theta$ for $\alpha \leq 0$ and $\theta < x < \sigma/\alpha$ for $\alpha > 0$.

NOTE: Special cases of the generalized Pareto distribution with $\alpha = 0$ and $\alpha = 1$ correspond respectively to the exponential distribution with mean σ and uniform distribution on the interval $(0, \sigma)$.

The threshold parameter θ must be less than the minimum data value. You can specify θ with the **THETA=** *Pareto-option*. By default, $\theta = 0$. You can also specify α and σ with the **ALPHA=** and **SIGMA=** *Pareto-options*, respectively. By default, the procedure calculates maximum likelihood estimates for these parameters.

NOTE: Maximum likelihood estimation of the parameters works well if $\alpha < \frac{1}{2}$, but not otherwise. In this case the estimators are asymptotically normal and asymptotically efficient. The asymptotic normal distribution of the maximum likelihood estimates has mean (α, σ) and variance-covariance matrix

$$\frac{1}{n} \begin{pmatrix} (1 - \alpha)^2 & \sigma(1 - \alpha) \\ \sigma(1 - \alpha) & 2\sigma^2(1 - \alpha) \end{pmatrix}.$$

NOTE: If no local minimum found in the space

$$\{\alpha < 0, \sigma > 0\} \cup \{0 < \alpha \leq 1, \sigma/\alpha > \max(X_i)\},$$

there is no maximum likelihood estimator. More details on how to find maximum likelihood estimators and suggested algorithm can be found in Grimshaw(1993).

Power Function Distribution

The fitted density function is

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} hv \frac{\alpha}{\sigma} \left(\frac{x - \theta}{\sigma} \right)^{\alpha-1} & \text{for } \theta < x < \theta + \sigma \\ 0 & \text{for } x \leq \theta \text{ or } x \geq \theta + \sigma \end{cases}$$

where

θ = lower threshold parameter (lower endpoint parameter)

σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

α = shape parameter ($\alpha > 0$)

h = width of histogram interval

v = vertical scaling factor, and

$$v = \begin{cases} n & \text{the sample size, for VSCALE=COUNT} \\ 100 & \text{for VSCALE=PERCENT} \\ 1 & \text{for VSCALE=PROPORTION} \end{cases}$$

NOTE: This notation is consistent with that of other distributions that you can fit with the HISTOGRAM statement. However, many texts, including Johnson, Kotz, and Balakrishnan (1995), write the density function of power function distribution as

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{p}{b-a} \left(\frac{x-a}{b-a}\right)^{p-1} & \text{for } a < x < b \\ 0 & \text{for } x \leq a \text{ or } x \geq b \end{cases}$$

The two parameterizations are related as follows:

$$\sigma = b - a$$

$$\theta = a$$

$$\alpha = p$$

NOTE: The family of power function distributions is a subclass of beta distribution with density function

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} h v \frac{(x-\theta)^{\alpha-1} (\sigma+\theta-x)^{\beta-1}}{B(\alpha, \beta) \sigma^{\alpha+\beta-1}} & \text{for } \theta < x < \theta + \sigma \\ 0 & \text{for } x \leq \theta \text{ or } x \geq \theta + \sigma \end{cases}$$

where $B(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}$ with parameter $\beta = 1$. Therefore, all properties and estimation procedures of beta distribution apply.

The range of the power function distribution is bounded below by a threshold parameter $\theta = a$ and above by $\theta + \sigma = b$. If you specify a fitted power function curve by using the POWER option, θ must be less than the minimum data value and $\theta + \sigma$ must be greater than the maximum data value. You can specify θ and σ with the **THETA=** and **SIGMA=** *power-options* in parentheses after the keyword POWER. By default, $\sigma = 1$ and $\theta = 0$. If you specify THETA=EST and SIGMA=EST, maximum likelihood estimates are computed for θ and σ . However, three-parameter maximum likelihood estimation does not always converge.

In addition, you can specify α with the **ALPHA=** *power-option*. By default, the procedure calculates a maximum likelihood estimate for α . For example, to fit a power function density curve to a set of data bounded below by 32 and above by 212 with maximum likelihood estimate for α , use the following statement:

```
histogram Length / power(theta=32 sigma=180);
```

Rayleigh Distribution

The fitted density function is

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} hv \frac{x-\theta}{\sigma^2} e^{-(x-\theta)^2/(2\sigma^2)} & \text{for } x \geq \theta \\ 0 & \text{for } x < \theta \end{cases}$$

where

θ = lower threshold parameter (lower endpoint parameter)

σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

h = width of histogram interval

v = vertical scaling factor, and

$$v = \begin{cases} n & \text{the sample size, for VSCALE=COUNT} \\ 100 & \text{for VSCALE=PERCENT} \\ 1 & \text{for VSCALE=PROPORTION} \end{cases}$$

NOTE: The Rayleigh distribution is a Weibull distribution with density function

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} hv \frac{k}{\lambda} \left(\frac{x-\theta}{\lambda} \right)^{k-1} \exp\left(-\left(\frac{x-\theta}{\lambda}\right)^k\right) & \text{for } x \geq \theta \\ 0 & \text{for } x < \theta \end{cases}$$

and with shape parameter $k = 2$ and scale parameter $\lambda = \sqrt{2}\sigma$.

The threshold parameter θ must be less than the minimum data value. You can specify θ with the **THETA=** *Rayleigh-option*. By default, $\theta = 0$. In addition you can specify σ with the **SIGMA=** *Rayleigh-option*. By default, the procedure calculates maximum likelihood estimate for σ .

For example, to fit a Rayleigh density curve to a set of data bounded below by 32 with maximum likelihood estimate for σ , use the following statement:

```
histogram Length / rayleigh(theta=32);
```

Johnson S_B Distribution

The fitted density function is

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\delta hv}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\left(\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma} \right) \left(1 - \frac{x-\theta}{\sigma} \right) \right]^{-1} \times \\ \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\gamma + \delta \log \left(\frac{x-\theta}{\theta+\sigma-x} \right) \right)^2 \right] & \text{for } \theta < x < \theta + \sigma \\ 0 & \text{for } x \leq \theta \text{ or } x \geq \theta + \sigma \end{cases}$$

where

θ = threshold parameter ($-\infty < \theta < \infty$)

σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)
 δ = shape parameter ($\delta > 0$)
 γ = shape parameter ($-\infty < \gamma < \infty$)
 h = width of histogram interval
 v = vertical scaling factor, and

$$v = \begin{cases} n & \text{the sample size, for VSCALE=COUNT} \\ 100 & \text{for VSCALE=PERCENT} \\ 1 & \text{for VSCALE=PROPORTION} \end{cases}$$

The S_B distribution is bounded below by the parameter θ and above by the value $\theta + \sigma$. The parameter θ must be less than the minimum data value. You can specify θ with the THETA= S_B -option, or you can request that θ be estimated with the THETA = EST S_B -option. The default value for θ is zero. The sum $\theta + \sigma$ must be greater than the maximum data value. The default value for σ is one. You can specify σ with the SIGMA= S_B -option, or you can request that σ be estimated with the SIGMA = EST S_B -option.

By default, the method of percentiles given by Slifker and Shapiro (1980) is used to estimate the parameters. This method is based on four data percentiles, denoted by x_{-3z} , x_{-z} , x_z , and x_{3z} , which correspond to the four equally spaced percentiles of a standard normal distribution, denoted by $-3z$, $-z$, z , and $3z$, under the transformation

$$z = \gamma + \delta \log \left(\frac{x - \theta}{\theta + \sigma - x} \right)$$

The default value of z is 0.524. The results of the fit are dependent on the choice of z , and you can specify other values with the FITINTERVAL= option (specified in parentheses after the SB option). If you use the method of percentiles, you should select a value of z that corresponds to percentiles which are critical to your application.

The following values are computed from the data percentiles:

$$\begin{aligned} m &= x_{3z} - x_z \\ n &= x_{-z} - x_{-3z} \\ p &= x_z - x_{-z} \end{aligned}$$

It was demonstrated by Slifker and Shapiro (1980) that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{mn}{p^2} &> 1 \quad \text{for any } S_U \text{ distribution} \\ \frac{mn}{p^2} &< 1 \quad \text{for any } S_B \text{ distribution} \\ \frac{mn}{p^2} &= 1 \quad \text{for any } S_L \text{ (lognormal) distribution} \end{aligned}$$

A tolerance interval around one is used to discriminate among the three families with this ratio criterion. You can specify the tolerance with the FITTOLERANCE= option (specified in parentheses after the SB option). The default tolerance is 0.01. Assuming that the criterion satisfies the inequality

$$\frac{mn}{p^2} < 1 - \text{tolerance}$$

the parameters of the S_B distribution are computed using the explicit formulas derived by Slifker and Shapiro (1980).

If you specify FITMETHOD = MOMENTS (in parentheses after the SB option) the method of moments is used to estimate the parameters. If you specify FITMETHOD = MLE (in parentheses after the SB option) the method of maximum likelihood is used to estimate the parameters. Note that maximum likelihood estimates may not always exist. Refer to Bowman and Shenton (1983) for discussion of methods for fitting Johnson distributions.

Johnson S_U Distribution

The fitted density function is

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\delta h v}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + ((x-\theta)/\sigma)^2}} \times \\ \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\gamma + \delta \sinh^{-1} \left(\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma} \right) \right)^2 \right] & \text{for } x > \theta \\ 0 & \text{for } x \leq \theta \end{cases}$$

where

θ = location parameter ($-\infty < \theta < \infty$)

σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

δ = shape parameter ($\delta > 0$)

γ = shape parameter ($-\infty < \gamma < \infty$)

h = width of histogram interval

v = vertical scaling factor, and

$$v = \begin{cases} n & \text{the sample size, for VSCALE=COUNT} \\ 100 & \text{for VSCALE=PERCENT} \\ 1 & \text{for VSCALE=PROPORTION} \end{cases}$$

You can specify the parameters with the THETA=, SIGMA=, DELTA=, and GAMMA= S_U -options, which are enclosed in parentheses after the SU option. If you do not specify these parameters, they are estimated.

By default, the method of percentiles given by Slifker and Shapiro (1980) is used to estimate the parameters. This method is based on four data percentiles, denoted by x_{-3z} , x_{-z} , x_z , and x_{3z} , which correspond to the four equally spaced percentiles of a standard normal distribution, denoted by $-3z$, $-z$, z , and $3z$, under the transformation

$$z = \gamma + \delta \sinh^{-1} \left(\frac{x - \theta}{\sigma} \right)$$

The default value of z is 0.524. The results of the fit are dependent on the choice of z , and you can specify other values with the FITINTERVAL= option (specified in parentheses after the SU option). If you use the method of percentiles, you should select a value of z that corresponds to percentiles which are critical to your application.

The following values are computed from the data percentiles:

$$\begin{aligned} m &= x_{3z} - x_z \\ n &= x_{-z} - x_{-3z} \\ p &= x_z - x_{-z} \end{aligned}$$

It was demonstrated by Slifker and Shapiro (1980) that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{mn}{p^2} &> 1 \quad \text{for any } S_U \text{ distribution} \\ \frac{mn}{p^2} &< 1 \quad \text{for any } S_B \text{ distribution} \\ \frac{mn}{p^2} &= 1 \quad \text{for any } S_L \text{ (lognormal) distribution} \end{aligned}$$

A tolerance interval around one is used to discriminate among the three families with this ratio criterion. You can specify the tolerance with the FITTOLERANCE= option (specified in parentheses after the SU option). The default tolerance is 0.01. Assuming that the criterion satisfies the inequality

$$\frac{mn}{p^2} > 1 + \text{tolerance}$$

the parameters of the S_U distribution are computed using the explicit formulas derived by Slifker and Shapiro (1980).

If you specify FITMETHOD = MOMENTS (in parentheses after the SU option) the method of moments is used to estimate the parameters. If you specify FITMETHOD = MLE (in parentheses after the SU option) the method of maximum likelihood is used to estimate the parameters. Note that maximum likelihood estimates may not always exist. Refer to Bowman and Shenton (1983) for discussion of methods for fitting Johnson distributions.

Weibull Distribution

The fitted density function is

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{chv}{\sigma} \left(\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma}\right)^{c-1} \exp\left(-\left(\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma}\right)^c\right) & \text{for } x > \theta \\ 0 & \text{for } x \leq \theta \end{cases}$$

where

θ = threshold parameter

σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

c = shape parameter ($c > 0$)

h = width of histogram interval

v = vertical scaling factor, and

$$v = \begin{cases} n & \text{the sample size, for VSCALE=COUNT} \\ 100 & \text{for VSCALE=PERCENT} \\ 1 & \text{for VSCALE=PROPORTION} \end{cases}$$

The threshold parameter θ must be less than the minimum data value. You can specify θ with the THRESHOLD= *Weibull-option*. By default, $\theta = 0$. If you specify THETA=EST, a maximum likelihood estimate is computed for θ . You can specify σ and c with the SCALE= and SHAPE= *Weibull-options*, respectively. By default, the procedure calculates maximum likelihood estimates for σ and c .

The exponential distribution is a special case of the Weibull distribution where $c = 1$.

Kernel Density Estimates

You can use the **KERNEL** option to superimpose kernel density estimates on histograms. Smoothing the data distribution with a kernel density estimate can be more effective than using a histogram to examine features that might be obscured by the choice of histogram bins or sampling variation. A kernel density estimate can also be more effective than a parametric curve fit when the process distribution is multimodal. See [Example 5.12](#).

The general form of the kernel density estimator is

$$\hat{f}_\lambda(x) = \frac{1}{n\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^n K_0\left(\frac{x - x_i}{\lambda}\right)$$

where $K_0(\cdot)$ is a kernel function, λ is the bandwidth, n is the sample size, and x_i is the i th observation.

The **KERNEL** option provides three kernel functions (K_0): normal, quadratic, and triangular. You can specify the function with the **K=kernel-option** in parentheses after the **KERNEL** option. Values for the **K=** option are **NORMAL**, **QUADRATIC**, and **TRIANGULAR** (with aliases of **N**, **Q**, and **T**, respectively). By default, a normal kernel is used. The formulas for the kernel functions are

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{Normal} & K_0(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp(-\frac{1}{2}t^2) \quad \text{for } -\infty < t < \infty \\ \text{Quadratic} & K_0(t) = \frac{3}{4}(1 - t^2) \quad \text{for } |t| \leq 1 \\ \text{Triangular} & K_0(t) = 1 - |t| \quad \text{for } |t| \leq 1 \end{array}$$

The value of λ , referred to as the bandwidth parameter, determines the degree of smoothness in the estimated density function. You specify λ indirectly by specifying a standardized bandwidth c with the **C=kernel-option**. If Q is the interquartile range, and n is the sample size, then c is related to λ by the formula

$$\lambda = cQn^{-\frac{1}{5}}$$

For a specific kernel function, the discrepancy between the density estimator $\hat{f}_\lambda(x)$ and the true density $f(x)$ is measured by the mean integrated square error (MISE):

$$\text{MISE}(\lambda) = \int_x \{E(\hat{f}_\lambda(x)) - f(x)\}^2 dx + \int_x \text{var}(\hat{f}_\lambda(x)) dx$$

The MISE is the sum of the integrated squared bias and the variance. An approximate mean integrated square error (AMISE) is

$$\text{AMISE}(\lambda) = \frac{1}{4}\lambda^4 \left(\int_t t^2 K(t) dt \right)^2 \int_x (f''(x))^2 dx + \frac{1}{n\lambda} \int_t K(t)^2 dt$$

A bandwidth that minimizes AMISE can be derived by treating $f(x)$ as the normal density having parameters μ and σ estimated by the sample mean and standard deviation. If you do not specify a bandwidth parameter or if you specify **C=MISE**, the bandwidth that minimizes AMISE is used. The value of AMISE can be used to compare different density estimates. For each estimate, the

bandwidth parameter c , the kernel function type, and the value of AMISE are reported in the SAS log.

The general kernel density estimates assume that the domain of the density to estimate can take on all values on a real line. However, sometimes the domain of a density is an interval bounded on one or both sides. For example, if a variable Y is a measurement of only positive values, then the kernel density curve should be bounded so that it is zero for negative Y values.

The CAPABILITY procedure uses a reflection technique to create the bounded kernel density curve, as described in Silverman (1986, pp 30-31). It adds the reflections of kernel density that are outside the boundary to the bounded kernel estimates. The general form of the bounded kernel density estimator is computed by replacing $K_0\left(\frac{x-x_i}{\lambda}\right)$ in the original equation with

$$\left\{ K_0\left(\frac{x-x_i}{\lambda}\right) + K_0\left(\frac{(x-x_l)+(x_i-x_l)}{\lambda}\right) + K_0\left(\frac{(x_u-x)+(x_u-x_i)}{\lambda}\right) \right\}$$

where x_l is the lower bound and x_u is the upper bound.

Without a lower bound, $x_l = \infty$ and $K_0\left(\frac{(x-x_l)+(x_i-x_l)}{\lambda}\right)$ equals zero. Similarly, without an upper bound, $x_u = \infty$ and $K_0\left(\frac{(x_u-x)+(x_u-x_i)}{\lambda}\right)$ equals zero.

When C=MISE is used with a bounded kernel density, the CAPABILITY procedure uses a bandwidth that minimizes the AMISE for its corresponding unbounded kernel.

Printed Output

If you request a fitted parametric distribution, printed output summarizing the fit is produced in addition to the graphical display. Figure 5.16 shows the printed output for a fitted lognormal distribution requested by the following statements:

```
ods graphics off;
proc capability data=Hang;
  spec target=14 lsl=13.95 usl=14.05;
  hist / lognormal(color=black indices midpercents);
run;
```

Figure 5.16 Sample Summary of Fitted Distribution

The CAPABILITY Procedure		
Fitted Lognormal Distribution for Width (Width in cm)		
Parameters for Lognormal Distribution		
Parameter	Symbol	Estimate
Threshold	Theta	0
Scale	Zeta	2.638966
Shape	Sigma	0.001497
Mean		13.99873
Std Dev		0.020952

Figure 5.16 continued

Goodness-of-Fit Tests for Lognormal Distribution				
Test	----Statistic-----		DF	-----p Value-----
Kolmogorov-Smirnov	D	0.09148348		Pr > D >0.150
Cramer-von Mises	W-Sq	0.05040427		Pr > W-Sq >0.500
Anderson-Darling	A-Sq	0.33476355		Pr > A-Sq >0.500
Chi-Square	Chi-Sq	2.87938822	3	Pr > Chi-Sq 0.411

Percent Outside Specifications for Lognormal Distribution				
Lower Limit		Upper Limit		
LSL	13.950000	USL	14.050000	
Obs Pct < LSL	2.000000	Obs Pct > USL	0	
Est Pct < LSL	0.992170	Est Pct > USL	0.728125	

Capability Indices Based on Lognormal Distribution		
Cp	0.795463	
CPL	0.776822	
CPU	0.814021	
Cpk	0.776822	
Cpm	0.792237	

Histogram Bin Percents for Lognormal Distribution			
Bin	-----Percent-----		
Midpoint	Observed	Estimated	
13.95	4.000	2.963	
13.97	18.000	15.354	
13.99	26.000	33.872	
14.01	38.000	32.055	
14.03	10.000	13.050	
14.05	4.000	2.281	

Figure 5.16 continued

Quantiles for Lognormal Distribution		
Percent	-----Quantile-----	
	Observed	Estimated
1.0	13.9440	13.9501
5.0	13.9656	13.9643
10.0	13.9710	13.9719
25.0	13.9860	13.9846
50.0	14.0018	13.9987
75.0	14.0129	14.0129
90.0	14.0218	14.0256
95.0	14.0241	14.0332
99.0	14.0470	14.0475

The summary is organized into the following parts:

- Parameters
- Chi-Square Goodness-of-Fit Test
- EDF Goodness-of-Fit Tests
- Specifications
- Indices Using the Fitted Curve
- Histogram Intervals
- Quantiles

These parts are described in the sections that follow.

Parameters

This section lists the parameters for the fitted curve as well as the estimated mean and estimated standard deviation. See “[Formulas for Fitted Curves](#)” on page 346.

Chi-Square Goodness-of-Fit Test

The chi-square goodness-of-fit statistic for a fitted parametric distribution is computed as follows:

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i}$$

where

O_i = observed value in i th histogram interval

E_i = expected value in i th histogram interval

m = number of histogram intervals

p = number of estimated parameters

The degrees of freedom for the chi-square test is equal to $m - p - 1$. You can save the observed and expected interval values in the OUTFIT= data set discussed in “Output Data Sets” on page 367.

Note that empty intervals are not combined, and the range of intervals used to compute χ^2 begins with the first interval containing observations and ends with the final interval containing observations.

EDF Goodness-of-Fit Tests

When you fit a parametric distribution, the HISTOGRAM statement provides a series of goodness-of-fit tests based on the empirical distribution function (EDF). The EDF tests offer advantages over the chi-square goodness-of-fit test, including improved power and invariance with respect to the histogram midpoints. For a thorough discussion, refer to D’Agostino and Stephens (1986).

The empirical distribution function is defined for a set of n independent observations X_1, \dots, X_n with a common distribution function $F(x)$. Denote the observations ordered from smallest to largest as $X_{(1)}, \dots, X_{(n)}$. The empirical distribution function, $F_n(x)$, is defined as

$$\begin{aligned} F_n(x) &= 0, & x < X_{(1)} \\ F_n(x) &= \frac{i}{n}, & X_{(i)} \leq x < X_{(i+1)} \quad i = 1, \dots, n-1 \\ F_n(x) &= 1, & X_{(n)} \leq x \end{aligned}$$

Note that $F_n(x)$ is a step function that takes a step of height $\frac{1}{n}$ at each observation. This function estimates the distribution function $F(x)$. At any value x , $F_n(x)$ is the proportion of observations less than or equal to x , while $F(x)$ is the probability of an observation less than or equal to x . EDF statistics measure the discrepancy between $F_n(x)$ and $F(x)$.

The computational formulas for the EDF statistics make use of the probability integral transformation $U = F(X)$. If $F(X)$ is the distribution function of X , the random variable U is uniformly distributed between 0 and 1.

Given n observations $X_{(1)}, \dots, X_{(n)}$, the values $U_{(i)} = F(X_{(i)})$ are computed by applying the transformation, as shown in the following sections.

The HISTOGRAM statement provides three EDF tests:

- Kolmogorov-Smirnov
- Anderson-Darling
- Cramér-von Mises

These tests are based on various measures of the discrepancy between the empirical distribution function $F_n(x)$ and the proposed parametric cumulative distribution function $F(x)$.

The following sections provide formal definitions of the EDF statistics.

Kolmogorov-Smirnov Statistic The Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic (D) is defined as

$$D = \sup_x |F_n(x) - F(x)|$$

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic belongs to the supremum class of EDF statistics. This class of statistics is based on the largest vertical difference between $F(x)$ and $F_n(x)$.

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic is computed as the maximum of D^+ and D^- , where D^+ is the largest vertical distance between the EDF and the distribution function when the EDF is greater than the distribution function, and D^- is the largest vertical distance when the EDF is less than the distribution function.

$$\begin{aligned} D^+ &= \max_i \left(\frac{i}{n} - U_{(i)} \right) \\ D^- &= \max_i \left(U_{(i)} - \frac{i-1}{n} \right) \\ D &= \max(D^+, D^-) \end{aligned}$$

Anderson-Darling Statistic The Anderson-Darling statistic and the Cramér-von Mises statistic belong to the quadratic class of EDF statistics. This class of statistics is based on the squared difference $(F_n(x) - F(x))^2$. Quadratic statistics have the following general form:

$$Q = n \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (F_n(x) - F(x))^2 \psi(x) dF(x)$$

The function $\psi(x)$ weights the squared difference $(F_n(x) - F(x))^2$.

The Anderson-Darling statistic (A^2) is defined as

$$A^2 = n \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (F_n(x) - F(x))^2 [F(x)(1 - F(x))]^{-1} dF(x)$$

Here the weight function is $\psi(x) = [F(x)(1 - F(x))]^{-1}$.

The Anderson-Darling statistic is computed as

$$A^2 = -n - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n [(2i-1) \log U_{(i)} + (2n+1-2i) \log (1 - U_{(i)})]$$

Cramér-von Mises Statistic The Cramér-von Mises statistic (W^2) is defined as

$$W^2 = n \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (F_n(x) - F(x))^2 dF(x)$$

Here the weight function is $\psi(x) = 1$.

The Cramér-von Mises statistic is computed as

$$W^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(U_{(i)} - \frac{2i-1}{2n} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{12n}$$

Probability Values for EDF Tests Once the EDF test statistics are computed, the associated probability values (p -values) must be calculated.

For the Gumbel, inverse Gaussian, generalized Pareto, and Rayleigh distributions, the procedure computes associated probability values (p -values) by resampling from the estimated distribution. It generates k random samples of size n , where k is specified by the **EDFNSAMPLES=** option and n is the number of observations in the original data. EDF test statistics are computed for each sample, and the p -value is the proportion of samples whose EDF statistic is greater than or equal to the statistic computed for the original data. You can use the **EDFSEED=** option to specify a seed value for generating the sample values.

For the beta, exponential, gamma, lognormal, normal, power function, and Weibull distributions, the CAPABILITY procedure uses internal tables of probability levels similar to those given by D'Agostino and Stephens (1986). If the value is between two probability levels, then linear interpolation is used to estimate the probability value. The probability value depends upon the parameters that are known and the parameters that are estimated for the distribution you are fitting. Table 5.23 summarizes different combinations of estimated parameters for which EDF tests are available.

Table 5.23 Availability of EDF Tests

Distribution	Threshold	Parameters Scale	Shape	Tests Available
Beta	θ known	σ known	α, β known	all
	θ known	σ known	$\alpha, \beta < 5$ unknown	all
Exponential	θ known,	σ known		all
	θ known	σ unknown		all
	θ unknown	σ known		all
	θ unknown	σ unknown		all
Gamma	θ known	σ known	α known	all
	θ known	σ unknown	α known	all
	θ known	σ known	α unknown	all
	θ known	σ unknown	$\alpha > 1$ unknown	all
	θ unknown	σ known	$\alpha > 1$ known	all
	θ unknown	σ unknown	$\alpha > 1$ known	all
	θ unknown	σ known	$\alpha > 1$ unknown	all
	θ unknown	σ unknown	$\alpha > 1$ unknown	all
Lognormal	θ known	ζ known	σ known	all
	θ known	ζ known	σ unknown	A^2 and W^2
	θ known	ζ unknown	σ known	A^2 and W^2
	θ known	ζ unknown	σ unknown	all
	θ unknown	ζ known	$\sigma < 3$ known	all
	θ unknown	ζ known	$\sigma < 3$ unknown	all
	θ unknown	ζ unknown	$\sigma < 3$ known	all
	θ unknown	ζ unknown	$\sigma < 3$ unknown	all
Normal	θ known	σ known		all
	θ known	σ unknown		A^2 and W^2
	θ unknown	σ known		A^2 and W^2

Table 5.23 (continued)

Distribution	Threshold	Parameters		Tests Available
		Scale	Shape	
	θ unknown	σ unknown		all
Weibull	θ known	σ known	c known	all
	θ known	σ unknown	c known	A^2 and W^2
	θ known	σ known	c unknown	A^2 and W^2
	θ known	σ unknown	c unknown	A^2 and W^2
	θ unknown	σ known	$c > 2$ known	all
	θ unknown	σ unknown	$c > 2$ known	all
	θ unknown	σ known	$c > 2$ unknown	all
	θ unknown	σ unknown	$c > 2$ unknown	all

Specifications

This section is included in the summary only if you provide specification limits, and it tabulates the limits as well as the observed percentages and estimated percentages outside the limits.

The estimated percentages are computed only if fitted distributions are requested and are based on the probability that an observed value exceeds the specification limits, assuming the fitted distribution. The observed percentages are the percents of observations outside the specification limits.

Indices Using Fitted Curves

This section is included in the summary only if you specify the INDICES option in parentheses after a distribution option, as in the statements that produce Figure 5.16. Standard process capability indices, such as C_p and C_{pk} , are not appropriate if the data are not normally distributed. The INDICES option computes generalizations of the standard indices by using the fact that for the normal distribution, 3σ is both the distance from the lower 0.135 percentile to the median (or mean) and the distance from the median (or mean) to the upper 99.865 percentile. These percentiles are estimated from the fitted distribution, and the appropriate percentile-to-median distances are substituted for 3σ in the standard formulas.

Writing T for the target, LSL and USL for the lower and upper specification limits, and P_α for the 100α th percentile, the generalized capability indices are as follows:

$$CPL = \frac{P_{0.5} - LSL}{P_{0.5} - P_{0.00135}}$$

$$CPU = \frac{USL - P_{0.5}}{P_{0.99865} - P_{0.5}}$$

$$C_p = \frac{USL - LSL}{P_{0.99865} - P_{0.00135}}$$

$$C_{pk} = \min \left(\frac{P_{0.5} - \text{LSL}}{P_{0.5} - P_{0.00135}}, \frac{\text{USL} - P_{0.5}}{P_{0.99865} - P_{0.5}} \right)$$

$$K = 2 \times \frac{\left| \frac{1}{2}(\text{USL} + \text{LSL}) - P_{0.5} \right|}{\text{USL} - \text{LSL}}$$

$$C_{pm} = \frac{\min \left(\frac{T - \text{LSL}}{P_{0.5} - P_{0.00135}}, \frac{\text{USL} - T}{P_{0.99865} - P_{0.5}} \right)}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\mu - T}{\sigma} \right)^2}}$$

If the data are normally distributed, these formulas reduce to the formulas for the standard capability indices, which are given in the section “[Standard Capability Indices](#)” on page 245.

The following guidelines apply to the use of generalized capability indices requested with the INDICES option:

- When you choose the family of parametric distributions for the fitted curve, consider whether an appropriate family can be derived from assumptions about the process.
- Whenever possible, examine the data distribution with a histogram, probability plot, or quantile-quantile plot.
- Apply goodness-of-fit tests to assess how well the parametric distribution models the data.
- Consider whether a generalized index has a meaningful practical interpretation in your application.

At the time of this writing, there is ongoing research concerning the application of generalized capability indices, and it is important to note that other approaches can be used with nonnormal data:

- Transform the data to normality, then compute and report standard capability indices on the transformed scale.
- Report the proportion of nonconforming output estimated from the fitted distribution.
- If it is not possible to adequately model the data distribution with a parametric density, smooth the data distribution with a kernel density estimate and simply report the proportion of nonconforming output.

Refer to Rodriguez and Bynum (1992) for additional discussion.

Histogram Intervals

This section is included in the summary only if you specify the MIDPERCENTS option in parentheses after the distribution option, as in the statements that produce Figure 5.16. This table lists the interval midpoints along with the observed and estimated percentages of the observations that lie in the interval. The estimated percentages are based on the fitted distribution.

In addition, you can specify the MIDPERCENTS option to request a table of interval midpoints with the observed percent of observations that lie in the interval. See the entry for the MIDPERCENTS option on page 336.

Quantiles

This table lists observed and estimated quantiles. You can use the PERCENTS= option to specify the list of quantiles to appear in this list. The list in Figure 5.16 is the default list. See the entry for the PERCENTS= option on page 340.

Output Data Sets

You can create two output data sets with the HISTOGRAM statement: the OUTFIT= data set and the OUTHISTOGRAM= data set. These data sets are described in the following sections.

OUTFIT= Data Set

The OUTFIT= data set contains the parameters of fitted density curves, information about chi-square and EDF goodness-of-fit tests, specification limit information, and capability indices based on the fitted distribution. Since you can specify multiple HISTOGRAM statements with the CAPABILITY procedure, you can create several OUTFIT= data sets. For each variable plotted with the HISTOGRAM statement, the OUTFIT= data set contains one observation for each fitted distribution requested in the HISTOGRAM statement. If you use a BY statement, the OUTFIT= data set contains several observations for each BY group (one observation for each variable and fitted density combination). ID variables are not saved in the OUTFIT= data set.

The OUTFIT= data set contains the variables listed in Table 5.24. By default, an OUTFIT= data set contains _MIDPT1_ and _MIDPTN_ variables, whose values identify histogram intervals by their midpoints. When the ENDPOINTS= or NENDPOINTS option is specified, intervals are identified by endpoint values instead. If the RTINCLUDE option is specified, the variables _MAXPT1_ and _MAXPTN_ contain upper endpoint values. Otherwise, the variables _MINPT1_ and _MINPTN_ contain lower endpoint values.

Table 5.24 Variables in the OUTFIT= Data Set

Variable	Description
ADASQ	Anderson-Darling EDF goodness-of-fit statistic
ADP	p -value for Anderson-Darling EDF goodness-of-fit test
CHISQ	chi-square goodness-of-fit statistic
CP	generalized capability index C_p based on the fitted curve
CPK	generalized capability index C_{pk} based on the fitted curve
CPL	generalized capability index CPL based on the fitted curve
CPM	generalized capability index C_{pm} based on the fitted curve
CPU	generalized capability index CPU based on the fitted curve
CURVE	name of fitted distribution (abbreviated to 8 characters)

Table 5.24 (continued)

Variable	Description
CVMWSQ	Cramer-von Mises EDF goodness-of-fit statistic
CVMP	p -value for Cramer-von Mises EDF goodness-of-fit test
DF	degrees of freedom for chi-square goodness-of-fit test
ESTGTR	estimated percent of population greater than upper specification limit
ESTLSS	estimated percent of population less than lower specification limit
ESTSTD	estimated standard deviation
EXPECT	estimated mean
K	generalized capability index K based on the fitted curve
KSD	Kolmogorov-Smirnov EDF goodness-of-fit statistic
KSP	p -value for Kolmogorov-Smirnov EDF goodness-of-fit test
LOCATN	location parameter for fitted distribution. For the Gumbel, inverse Gaussian, and normal distributions, this is either the value of μ specified with the MU= option or the value estimated by the procedure. For all other distributions, this is either the value specified or estimated according to the THETA= option, or zero.
LSL	lower specification limit
MAXPT1	upper endpoint of first interval used to calculate the value of the chi-square statistic.
MAXPTN	upper endpoint of last interval used to calculate the value of the chi-square statistic.
MIDPT1	midpoint of first interval used to calculate the value of the chi-square statistic. This is the leftmost interval that contains at least one value of the variable.
MIDPTN	midpoint of last interval used to calculate the value of the chi-square statistic. This is the rightmost interval that contains at least one value of the variable.
MINPT1	lower endpoint of first interval used to calculate the value of the chi-square statistic.
MINPTN	lower endpoint of last interval used to calculate the value of the chi-square statistic.
OBSGTR	observed percent of data greater than upper specification limit
OBSLSS	observed percent of data less than the lower specification limit
PCHISQ	p -value for chi-square goodness-of-fit test
SCALE	value of scale parameter for fitted distribution. For the lognormal distribution, this is the value of ζ specified or estimated according to the ZETA= option. For all other distributions, this is the value specified or estimated according to the SIGMA= option.

Table 5.24 (continued)

Variable	Description
<code>_SHAPE1_</code>	value of shape parameter for fitted distribution. For the beta, gamma, generalized Pareto, and power function distributions, this is the value of α , either specified with the ALPHA= option or estimated by the procedure. For the lognormal distribution, this is the value of σ , either specified with the SIGMA= option or estimated by the procedure. For the Weibull distribution, this is the value of c , either specified with the C= option or estimated by the procedure. For the Johnson S_B and S_U distributions, this is the value of δ , either specified with the DELTA= option or estimated by the procedure. For distributions without a shape parameter (Gumbel, normal, exponential, and Rayleigh distributions), <code>_SHAPE1_</code> is set to missing.
<code>_SHAPE2_</code>	value of shape parameter for fitted distribution. For the beta distribution, this is the value of β , either specified with the BETA= option or estimated by the procedure. For the Johnson S_B and S_U distributions, this is the value of γ , either specified with the GAMMA= option or estimated by the procedure. For all other distributions, <code>_SHAPE2_</code> is set to missing.
<code>_TARGET_</code>	target value
<code>_USL_</code>	upper specification limit
<code>_VAR_</code>	variable name
<code>_WIDTH_</code>	width of histogram interval

OUTHISTOGRAM= Data Set

The OUTHISTOGRAM= data set contains information about histogram intervals. Since you can specify multiple HISTOGRAM statements with the CAPABILITY procedure, you can create multiple OUTHISTOGRAM= data sets.

The data set contains a group of observations for each variable plotted with the HISTOGRAM statement. The group contains an observation for each interval of the histogram, beginning with the leftmost interval that contains a value of the variable and ending with the rightmost interval that contains a value of the variable. These intervals will not necessarily coincide with the intervals displayed in the histogram since the histogram may be padded with empty intervals at either end. If you superimpose one or more fitted curves on the histogram, the OUTHISTOGRAM= data set contains multiple groups of observations for each variable (one group for each curve). If you use a BY statement, the OUTHISTOGRAM= data set contains groups of observations for each BY group. ID variables are not saved in the OUTHISTOGRAM= data set.

The OUTHISTOGRAM= data set contains the variables listed in Table 5.25. By default, an OUTHISTOGRAM= data set contains the `_MIDPT_` variable, whose values identify histogram intervals by their midpoints. When the **ENDPOINTS=** or **NENDPOINTS** option is specified, intervals are identified by endpoint values instead. If the **RTINCLUDE** option is specified, the `_MAXPT_` variable contains an interval's upper endpoint value. Otherwise, the `_MINPT_` variable contains the interval's lower endpoint value.

Table 5.25 Variables in the OUTHISTOGRAM= Data Set

Variable	Description
COUNT	number of variable values in histogram interval
CURVE	name of fitted distribution (if requested in HISTOGRAM statement)
EXPPCT	estimated percent of population in histogram interval determined from optional fitted distribution
MAXPT	upper endpoint of histogram interval
MIDPT	midpoint of histogram interval
MINPT	lower endpoint of histogram interval
OBSPCT	percent of variable values in histogram interval
VAR	variable name

OUTKERNEL= Output Data Set

An OUTKERNEL= data set contains information about kernel density estimates requested with the **KERNEL** option. Because you can specify multiple HISTOGRAM statements with the CAPABILITY procedure, you can create multiple OUTKERNEL= data sets.

An OUTKERNEL= data set contains a group of observations for each kernel density estimate requested with the HISTOGRAM statement. These observations span a range of analysis variable values recorded in the _VALUE_ variable. The procedure determines the increment between values, and therefore the number of observations in the group. The variable _DENSITY_ contains the kernel density calculated for the corresponding analysis variable value.

When a density curve is overlaid on a histogram, the curve is scaled so that the area under the curve equals the total area of the histogram bars. The scaled density values are saved in the variable _COUNT_, _PERCENT_, or _PROPORTION_, depending on the histogram's vertical axis scale, determined by the VSCALE= option. Only one of these variables appears in a given OUTKERNEL= data set.

Table 5.26 lists the variables in an OUTKERNEL= data set.

Table 5.26 Variables in the OUTKERNEL= Data Set

Variable	Description
C	standardized bandwidth parameter
COUNT	kernel density scaled for VSCALE=COUNT
DENSITY	kernel density
PERCENT	kernel density scaled for VSCALE=PERCENT (default)
PROPORTION	kernel density scaled for VSCALE=PROPORTION
TYPE	kernel function
VALUE	variable value at which kernel function is calculated
VAR	variable name

ODS Tables

The following table summarizes the ODS tables related to fitted distributions that you can request with the HISTOGRAM statement.

Table 5.27 ODS Tables Produced with the HISTOGRAM Statement

Table Name	Description	Option
Bins	histogram bins	MIDPERCENTS suboption with any distribution option, such as NORMAL(MIDPERCENTS)
FitIndices	capability indices computed from fitted distribution	INDICES suboption with any distribution option, such as LOGNORMAL(INDICES)
FitQuantiles	quantiles of fitted distribution	any distribution option such as NORMAL
GoodnessOfFit	goodness-of-fit tests for fitted distribution	any distribution option such as NORMAL
ParameterEstimates	parameter estimates for fitted distribution	any distribution option such as NORMAL
Specifications	percents outside specification limits based on empirical and fitted distributions	any distribution option such as NORMAL

ODS Graphics

Before you create ODS Graphics output, ODS Graphics must be enabled (for example, by using the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement). For more information about enabling and disabling ODS Graphics, see the section “Enabling and Disabling ODS Graphics” (Chapter 21, *SAS/STAT User’s Guide*).

The appearance of a graph produced with ODS Graphics is determined by the style associated with the ODS destination where the graph is produced. HISTOGRAM options used to control the appearance of traditional graphics are ignored for ODS Graphics output.

When ODS Graphics is in effect, the HISTOGRAM statement assigns a name to the graph it creates. You can use this name to reference the graph when using ODS. The name is listed in [Table 5.28](#).

Table 5.28 ODS Graphics Produced by the HISTOGRAM Statement

ODS Graph Name	Plot Description
Histogram	histogram

See Chapter 3, “[SAS/QC Graphics](#),” for more information about ODS Graphics and other methods for producing charts.

SYMBOL and PATTERN Statement Options

In earlier releases of SAS/QC software, graphical features (such as colors and line types) of specification lines, histogram bars, and fitted curves were controlled with options in SYMBOL and PATTERN statements when producing traditional graphics. These options are still supported, although they have been superseded by options in the HISTOGRAM and SPEC statements. The following tables summarize the two sets of options. **NOTE:** These statements have no effect on ODS Graphics output.

Table 5.29 Graphical Enhancement of Histogram Outlines and Specification Lines

Feature	Statement and Options	Alternative Statement and Options
Outline of Histogram Bars color width	HISTOGRAM Statement CBARLINE= <i>color</i>	SYMBOL1 Statement C= <i>color</i> W= <i>value</i>
Target Reference Line position color line type width	SPEC Statement TARGET= <i>value</i> CTARGET= <i>color</i> LTARGET= <i>linetype</i> WTARGET= <i>value</i>	SYMBOL1 Statement C= <i>color</i> L= <i>linetype</i> W= <i>value</i>
Lower Specification Line position color line type width	SPEC Statement LSL= <i>value</i> CLSL= <i>color</i> LLSL= <i>linetype</i> WLSL= <i>value</i>	SYMBOL2 Statement C= <i>color</i> L= <i>linetype</i> W= <i>value</i>
Upper Specification Line position color line type width	SPEC Statement USL= <i>value</i> CUSL= <i>color</i> LUSL= <i>linetype</i> WUSL= <i>value</i>	SYMBOL3 Statement C= <i>color</i> L= <i>linetype</i> W= <i>value</i>

Table 5.30 Graphical Enhancement of Areas Under Histograms and Curves

Area Under Histogram or Curve	Statement and Options	Alternative Statement and Options
Histogram or Curve pattern color	HISTOGRAM Statement PFILL= <i>pattern</i> CFILL= <i>color</i>	PATTERN1 Statement V= <i>pattern</i> C= <i>color</i>
Left of Lower Specification Limit pattern color	SPEC Statement PLEFT= <i>pattern</i> CLEFT= <i>color</i>	PATTERN2 Statement V= <i>pattern</i> C= <i>color</i>
Right of Upper Specification Limit pattern color	SPEC Statement PRIGHT= <i>pattern</i> CRIGHT= <i>color</i>	PATTERN3 Statement V= <i>pattern</i> C= <i>color</i>

Table 5.31 Graphical Enhancement of Fitted Curves

Feature	Statement and Options	Alternative Statement and Options
Normal Curve color line type width	Normal-options COLOR= <i>color</i> L= <i>linetype</i> W= <i>value</i>	SYMBOL4 Statement C= <i>color</i> L= <i>linetype</i> W= <i>value</i>
Lognormal Curve color line type width	Lognormal-options COLOR= <i>color</i> L= <i>linetype</i> W= <i>value</i>	SYMBOL5 Statement C= <i>color</i> L= <i>linetype</i> W= <i>value</i>
Exponential Curve color line type width	Exponential-options COLOR= <i>color</i> L= <i>linetype</i> W= <i>value</i>	SYMBOL6 Statement C= <i>color</i> L= <i>linetype</i> W= <i>value</i>
Weibull Curve color line type width	Weibull-options COLOR= <i>color</i> L= <i>linetype</i> W= <i>value</i>	SYMBOL7 Statement C= <i>color</i> L= <i>linetype</i> W= <i>value</i>
Gamma Curve color line type width	Gamma-options COLOR= <i>color</i> L= <i>linetype</i> W= <i>value</i>	SYMBOL8 Statement C= <i>color</i> L= <i>linetype</i> W= <i>value</i>
Beta Curve color line type width	Beta-options COLOR= <i>color</i> L= <i>linetype</i> W= <i>value</i>	SYMBOL9 Statement C= <i>color</i> L= <i>linetype</i> W= <i>value</i>
Johnson S_B Curve	S_B -options	SYMBOL10 Statement

Table 5.31 (continued)

Feature	Statement and Options	Alternative Statement and Options
color	COLOR= <i>color</i>	C= <i>color</i>
line type	L= <i>linetype</i>	L= <i>linetype</i>
width	W= <i>value</i>	W= <i>value</i>
Johnson S_U Curve	S_U -options	SYMBOL11 Statement
color	COLOR= <i>color</i>	C= <i>color</i>
line type	L= <i>linetype</i>	L= <i>linetype</i>
width	W= <i>value</i>	W= <i>value</i>
Rayleigh Curve	Rayleigh-options	SYMBOL12 Statement
color	COLOR= <i>color</i>	C= <i>color</i>
line type	L= <i>linetype</i>	L= <i>linetype</i>
width	W= <i>value</i>	W= <i>value</i>
Generalized Pareto Curve	Pareto-options	SYMBOL13 Statement
color	COLOR= <i>color</i>	C= <i>color</i>
line type	L= <i>linetype</i>	L= <i>linetype</i>
width	W= <i>value</i>	W= <i>value</i>
Gumbel Curve	Gumbel-options	SYMBOL14 Statement
color	COLOR= <i>color</i>	C= <i>color</i>
line type	L= <i>linetype</i>	L= <i>linetype</i>
width	W= <i>value</i>	W= <i>value</i>
Power Function Curve	Power-options	SYMBOL15 Statement
color	COLOR= <i>color</i>	C= <i>color</i>
line type	L= <i>linetype</i>	L= <i>linetype</i>
width	W= <i>value</i>	W= <i>value</i>
Inverse Gaussian Curve	IGauss-options	SYMBOL16 Statement
color	COLOR= <i>color</i>	C= <i>color</i>
line type	L= <i>linetype</i>	L= <i>linetype</i>
width	W= <i>value</i>	W= <i>value</i>

Examples: HISTOGRAM Statement

This section provides advanced examples of the HISTOGRAM statement.

Example 5.8: Fitting a Beta Curve

You can use a beta distribution to model the distribution of a quantity that is known to vary between lower and upper bounds. In this example, a manufacturing company uses a robotic arm to attach hinges on metal sheets. The attachment point should be offset 10.1 mm from the left edge of the sheet. The actual offset varies between 10.0 and 10.5 mm due to variation in the arm. Offsets for 50 attachment points are saved in the following data set: *See CAPBTA2 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

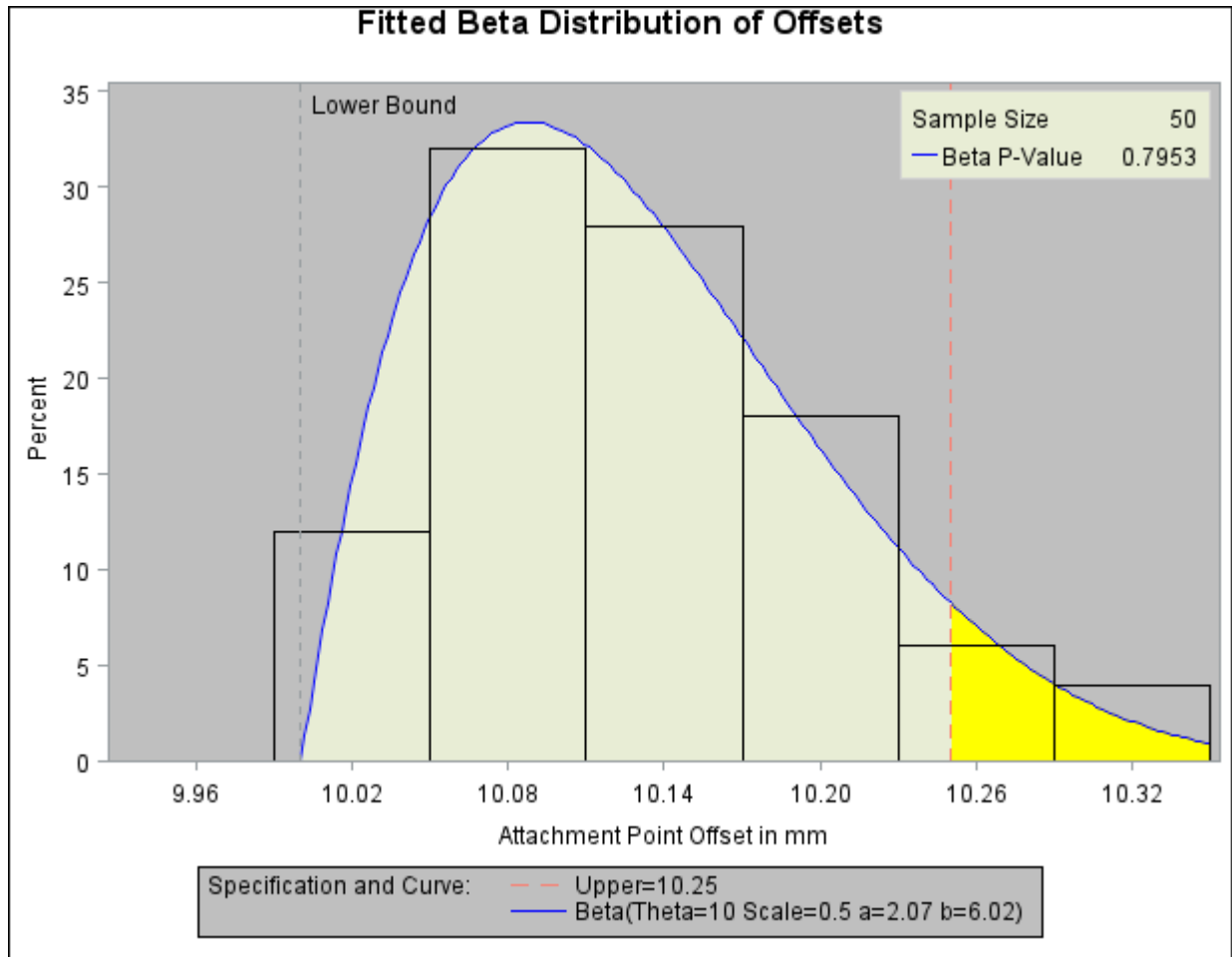
```
title ;
data Measures;
  input Length @@;
  label Length = 'Attachment Point Offset in mm';
  datalines;
10.147 10.070 10.032 10.042 10.102
10.034 10.143 10.278 10.114 10.127
10.122 10.018 10.271 10.293 10.136
10.240 10.205 10.186 10.186 10.080
10.158 10.114 10.018 10.201 10.065
10.061 10.133 10.153 10.201 10.109
10.122 10.139 10.090 10.136 10.066
10.074 10.175 10.052 10.059 10.077
10.211 10.122 10.031 10.322 10.187
10.094 10.067 10.094 10.051 10.174
;
```

The following statements create a histogram with a fitted beta density curve:

```
ods graphics off;
legend2 frame cframe=ligr cborder=black position=center;
title1 'Fitted Beta Distribution of Offsets';
proc capability data=Measures;
  specs usl=10.25 lusl=20 cusl=salmon cright=yellow pright=solid;
  histogram Length /
    beta(theta=10 scale=0.5 color=blue fill)
    cfill      = ywh
    cframe     = ligr
    href       = 10
    hreflabel  = 'Lower Bound'
    lhref      = 2
    legend     = legend2
    vaxis      = axis1;
  axis1 label=(a=90 r=0);
  inset n = 'Sample Size'
        beta(pchisq = 'P-Value') / pos=ne cfill=ywh;
run;
```

The histogram is shown in [Output 5.8.1](#). The `THETA=` *beta-option* specifies the lower threshold. The `SCALE=` *beta-option* specifies the range between the lower threshold and the upper threshold (in this case, 0.5 mm). Note that in general, the default `THETA=` and `SCALE=` values are zero and one, respectively.

Output 5.8.1 Superimposing a Histogram with a Fitted Beta Curve



The `FILL` *beta-option* specifies that the area under the curve is to be filled with the `CFILL=` color. (If `FILL` were omitted, the `CFILL=` color would be used to fill the histogram bars instead.) The `CRIGHT=` option in the `SPEC` statement specifies the color under the curve to the right of the upper specification limit. If the `CRIGHT=` option were not specified, the entire area under the curve would be filled with the `CFILL=` color. When a lower specification limit is available, you can use the `CLEFT=` option in the `SPEC` statement to specify the color under the curve to the left of this limit.

The `HREF=` option draws a reference line at the lower bound, and the `HREFLABEL=` option adds the label *Lower Bound*. The option `LHREF=2` specifies a dashed line type. The `INSET` statement adds an inset with the sample size and the *p*-value for a chi-square goodness-of-fit test.

In addition to displaying the beta curve, the `BETA` option summarizes the curve fit, as shown in [Output 5.8.2](#). The output tabulates the parameters for the curve, the chi-square goodness-of-fit test whose *p*-value is shown in [Output 5.8.1](#), the observed and estimated percents above the upper

specification limit, and the observed and estimated quantiles. For instance, based on the beta model, the percent of offsets greater than the upper specification limit is 6.6%. For computational details, see the section “[Formulas for Fitted Curves](#)” on page 346.

Output 5.8.2 Summary of Fitted Beta Distribution

Fitted Beta Distribution of Offsets				
The CAPABILITY Procedure				
Fitted Beta Distribution for Length (Attachment Point Offset in mm)				
Parameters for Beta Distribution				
Parameter	Symbol	Estimate		
Threshold	Theta	10		
Scale	Sigma	0.5		
Shape	Alpha	2.06832		
Shape	Beta	6.022479		
Mean		10.12782		
Std Dev		0.072339		
Goodness-of-Fit Tests for Beta Distribution				
Test	----Statistic----	DF	-----p Value-----	
Chi-Square	Chi-Sq 1.02463588	3	Pr > Chi-Sq	0.795
Percent Outside Specifications for Beta Distribution				
Upper Limit				
USL		10.250000		
Obs Pct > USL		8.000000		
Est Pct > USL		6.618103		
Quantiles for Beta Distribution				
	-----Quantile-----			
Percent	Observed	Estimated		
1.0	10.0180	10.0124		
5.0	10.0310	10.0285		
10.0	10.0380	10.0416		
25.0	10.0670	10.0718		
50.0	10.1220	10.1174		
75.0	10.1750	10.1735		
90.0	10.2255	10.2292		
95.0	10.2780	10.2630		
99.0	10.3220	10.3237		

Example 5.9: Fitting Lognormal, Weibull, and Gamma Curves

See CAPCURV in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

To find an appropriate model for a process distribution, you should consider curves from several distribution families. As shown in this example, you can use the HISTOGRAM statement to fit more than one type of distribution and display the density curves on the same histogram.

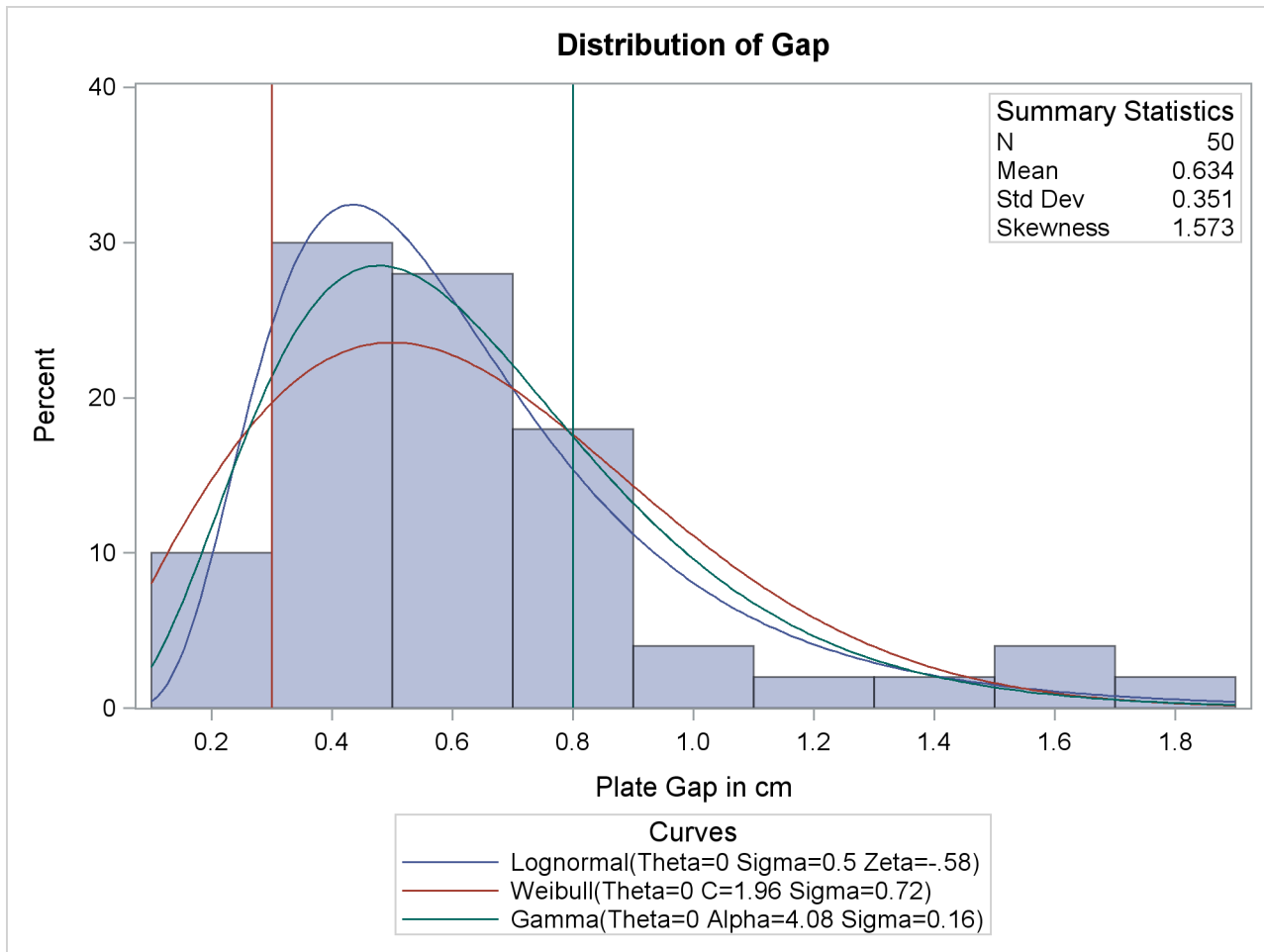
The gap between two plates is measured (in cm) for each of 50 welded assemblies selected at random from the output of a welding process assumed to be in statistical control. The lower and upper specification limits for the gap are 0.3 cm and 0.8 cm, respectively. The measurements are saved in a data set named Plates.

```
data Plates;
  label Gap='Plate Gap in cm';
  input Gap @@;
  datalines;
0.746 0.357 0.376 0.327 0.485 1.741 0.241 0.777 0.768 0.409
0.252 0.512 0.534 1.656 0.742 0.378 0.714 1.121 0.597 0.231
0.541 0.805 0.682 0.418 0.506 0.501 0.247 0.922 0.880 0.344
0.519 1.302 0.275 0.601 0.388 0.450 0.845 0.319 0.486 0.529
1.547 0.690 0.676 0.314 0.736 0.643 0.483 0.352 0.636 1.080
;
```

The following statements fit three distributions (lognormal, Weibull, and gamma) and display their density curves on a single histogram:

```
ods graphics on;
proc capability data=Plates;
  var Gap;
  specs lsl = 0.3 usl = 0.8;
  histogram /
    midpoints=0.2 to 1.8 by 0.2
    lognormal
    weibull
    gamma
    nospeclegend;
  inset n mean(5.3) std='Std Dev'(5.3) skewness(5.3)
    / pos = ne header = 'Summary Statistics';
run;
```

The LOGNORMAL, WEIBULL, and GAMMA options superimpose fitted curves on the histogram in [Output 5.9.1](#). Note that a threshold parameter $\theta = 0$ is assumed for each curve. In applications where the threshold is not zero, you can specify θ with the THETA= option.

Output 5.9.1 Superimposing a Histogram with Fitted Curves

The LOGNORMAL, WEIBULL, and GAMMA options also produce the summaries for the fitted distributions shown in [Output 5.9.2](#), [Output 5.9.3](#), and [Output 5.9.4](#).

Output 5.9.2 Summary of Fitted Lognormal Distribution

The CAPABILITY Procedure		
Fitted Lognormal Distribution for Gap (Plate Gap in cm)		
Parameters for Lognormal Distribution		
Parameter	Symbol	Estimate
Threshold	Theta	0
Scale	Zeta	-0.58375
Shape	Sigma	0.499546
Mean		0.631932
Std Dev		0.336436

Output 5.9.2 continued

Goodness-of-Fit Tests for Lognormal Distribution				
Test	----Statistic-----		DF	-----p Value-----
Kolmogorov-Smirnov	D	0.06441431		Pr > D >0.150
Cramer-von Mises	W-Sq	0.02823022		Pr > W-Sq >0.500
Anderson-Darling	A-Sq	0.24308402		Pr > A-Sq >0.500
Chi-Square	Chi-Sq	7.51762213	6	Pr > Chi-Sq 0.276

Percent Outside Specifications for Lognormal Distribution			
Lower Limit		Upper Limit	
LSL	0.300000	USL	0.800000
Obs Pct < LSL	10.000000	Obs Pct > USL	20.000000
Est Pct < LSL	10.719540	Est Pct > USL	23.519008

Quantiles for Lognormal Distribution			
Percent	-----Quantile-----		
	Observed	Estimated	
1.0	0.23100	0.17449	
5.0	0.24700	0.24526	
10.0	0.29450	0.29407	
25.0	0.37800	0.39825	
50.0	0.53150	0.55780	
75.0	0.74600	0.78129	
90.0	1.10050	1.05807	
95.0	1.54700	1.26862	
99.0	1.74100	1.78313	

Output 5.9.2 provides four goodness-of-fit tests for the lognormal distribution: the chi-square test and three tests based on the EDF (Anderson-Darling, Cramer-von Mises, and Kolmogorov-Smirnov). See “Chi-Square Goodness-of-Fit Test” on page 361 and “EDF Goodness-of-Fit Tests” on page 362 for more information. The EDF tests are superior to the chi-square test because they are not dependent on the set of midpoints used for the histogram.

At the $\alpha = 0.10$ significance level, all four tests support the conclusion that the two-parameter lognormal distribution with scale parameter $\hat{\zeta} = -0.58$, and shape parameter $\hat{\sigma} = 0.50$ provides a good model for the distribution of plate gaps.

Output 5.9.3 Summary of Fitted Weibull Distribution

The CAPABILITY Procedure				
Fitted Weibull Distribution for Gap (Plate Gap in cm)				
Parameters for Weibull Distribution				
Parameter	Symbol	Estimate		
Threshold	Theta	0		
Scale	Sigma	0.719208		
Shape	C	1.961159		
Mean		0.637641		
Std Dev		0.339248		
Goodness-of-Fit Tests for Weibull Distribution				
Test	----Statistic----		DF	-----p Value-----
Cramer-von Mises	W-Sq	0.1593728		Pr > W-Sq 0.016
Anderson-Darling	A-Sq	1.1569354		Pr > A-Sq <0.010
Chi-Square	Chi-Sq	15.0252997	6	Pr > Chi-Sq 0.020
Percent Outside Specifications for Weibull Distribution				
Lower Limit		Upper Limit		
LSL	0.300000	USL	0.800000	
Obs Pct < LSL	10.000000	Obs Pct > USL	20.000000	
Est Pct < LSL	16.473319	Est Pct > USL	29.165543	
Quantiles for Weibull Distribution				
Percent	-----Quantile-----			
	Observed	Estimated		
1.0	0.23100	0.06889		
5.0	0.24700	0.15817		
10.0	0.29450	0.22831		
25.0	0.37800	0.38102		
50.0	0.53150	0.59661		
75.0	0.74600	0.84955		
90.0	1.10050	1.10040		
95.0	1.54700	1.25842		
99.0	1.74100	1.56691		

Output 5.9.3 provides two EDF goodness-of-fit tests for the Weibull distribution: the Anderson-Darling and the Cramer-von Mises tests. (See Table 5.23 for a complete list of the EDF tests available in the HISTOGRAM statement.) The probability values for the chi-square and EDF tests are all less than 0.10, indicating that the data do not support a Weibull model.

Output 5.9.4 Summary of Fitted Gamma Distribution

The CAPABILITY Procedure				
Fitted Gamma Distribution for Gap (Plate Gap in cm)				
Parameters for Gamma Distribution				
Parameter	Symbol	Estimate		
Threshold	Theta	0		
Scale	Sigma	0.155198		
Shape	Alpha	4.082646		
Mean		0.63362		
Std Dev		0.313587		
Goodness-of-Fit Tests for Gamma Distribution				
Test	----Statistic----		DF	-----p Value-----
Kolmogorov-Smirnov	D	0.0969533		Pr > D >0.250
Cramer-von Mises	W-Sq	0.0739847		Pr > W-Sq >0.250
Anderson-Darling	A-Sq	0.5810661		Pr > A-Sq 0.137
Chi-Square	Chi-Sq	12.3075959	6	Pr > Chi-Sq 0.055
Percent Outside Specifications for Gamma Distribution				
Lower Limit		Upper Limit		
LSL	0.300000	USL	0.800000	
Obs Pct < LSL	10.000000	Obs Pct > USL	20.000000	
Est Pct < LSL	12.111039	Est Pct > USL	25.696522	
Quantiles for Gamma Distribution				
Percent	-----Quantile-----			
	Observed	Estimated		
1.0	0.23100	0.13326		
5.0	0.24700	0.21951		
10.0	0.29450	0.27938		
25.0	0.37800	0.40404		
50.0	0.53150	0.58271		
75.0	0.74600	0.80804		
90.0	1.10050	1.05392		
95.0	1.54700	1.22160		
99.0	1.74100	1.57939		

Output 5.9.4 provides four goodness-of-fit tests for the gamma distribution. The probability value for the chi-square test is less than 0.10, indicating that the data do not support a gamma model.

Based on this analysis, the fitted lognormal distribution is the best model for the distribution of plate gaps. You can use this distribution to calculate useful quantities. For instance, you can compute the probability that the gap of a randomly sampled plate exceeds the upper specification limit, as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\Pr[\text{gap} > \text{USL}] &= \Pr\left[Z > \frac{1}{\sigma}(\log(\text{USL} - \theta) - \zeta)\right] \\ &= 1 - \Phi\left[\frac{1}{\sigma}(\log(\text{USL} - \theta) - \zeta)\right]\end{aligned}$$

where Z has a standard normal distribution, and $\Phi(\cdot)$ is the standard normal cumulative distribution function. Note that $\Phi(\cdot)$ can be computed with the DATA step function PROBNORM. In this example, $\text{USL} = 0.8$ and $\Pr[\text{gap} > 0.8] = 0.2352$. This value is expressed as a percent (*Est Pct > USL*) in [Output 5.9.2](#).

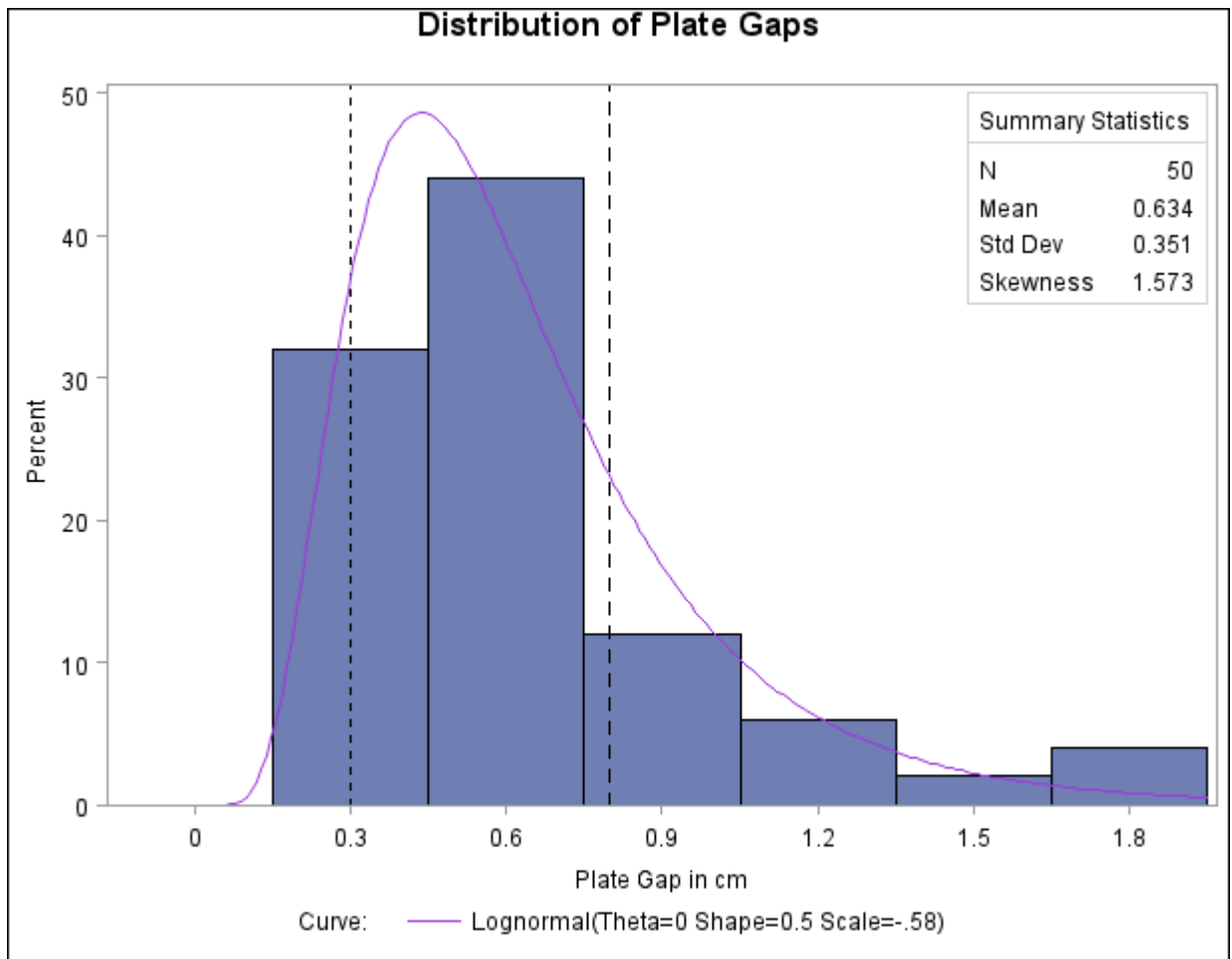
Example 5.10: Comparing Goodness-of-Fit Tests

A weakness of the chi-square goodness-of-fit test is its dependence on the choice of histogram midpoints. An advantage of the EDF tests is that they give the same results regardless of the midpoints, as illustrated in this example. *See CAPGOF in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

In [Example 5.9](#), the option MIDPOINTS=0.2 TO 1.8 BY 0.2 was used to specify the histogram midpoints for Gap. The following statements refit the lognormal distribution by using default midpoints (0.3 to 1.8 by 0.3).

```
ods graphics off;
title1 'Distribution of Plate Gaps';
proc capability data=Plates noprint;
  var Gap;
  specs  lsl = 0.3  lls1 = 2  cls1=black
         usl = 0.8  lus1 = 20 cus1=black;
  histogram /
    lognormal
    nospeclegend
    vaxis = axis1;
  inset n mean(5.3) std='Std Dev'(5.3) skewness(5.3)
    / pos = ne header = 'Summary Statistics';
  axis1 label=(a=90 r=0);
run;
```

The histogram is shown in [Output 5.10.1](#).

Output 5.10.1 Lognormal Curve Fit with Default Midpoints

A summary of the lognormal fit is shown in [Output 5.10.2](#). The p -value for the chi-square goodness-of-fit test is 0.082. Since this value is less than 0.10 (a typical cutoff level), the conclusion is that the lognormal distribution is not an appropriate model for the data. This is the *opposite* conclusion drawn from the chi-square test in [Example 5.9](#), which is based on a different set of midpoints and has a p -value of 0.2756 (see [Output 5.9.2](#)). Moreover, the results of the EDF goodness-of-fit tests are the same since these tests do not depend on the midpoints. When available, the EDF tests provide more powerful alternatives to the chi-square test. For a thorough discussion of EDF tests, refer to D'Agostino and Stephens (1986).

Output 5.10.2 Printed Output for the Lognormal Curve

Distribution of Plate Gaps				
The CAPABILITY Procedure				
Fitted Lognormal Distribution for Gap (Plate Gap in cm)				
Parameters for Lognormal Distribution				
Parameter	Symbol	Estimate		
Threshold	Theta	0		
Scale	Zeta	-0.58375		
Shape	Sigma	0.499546		
Mean		0.631932		
Std Dev		0.336436		
Goodness-of-Fit Tests for Lognormal Distribution				
Test	----Statistic----		DF	-----p Value-----
Kolmogorov-Smirnov	D	0.06441431		Pr > D >0.150
Cramer-von Mises	W-Sq	0.02823022		Pr > W-Sq >0.500
Anderson-Darling	A-Sq	0.24308402		Pr > A-Sq >0.500
Chi-Square	Chi-Sq	6.69789360	3	Pr > Chi-Sq 0.082

Example 5.11: Computing Capability Indices for Nonnormal Distributions

Standard capability indices such as C_{pk} are generally considered meaningful only if the process output has a normal (or reasonably normal) distribution. In practice, however, many processes have nonnormal distributions. This example, which is a continuation of [Example 5.9](#) and [Example 5.10](#), shows how you can use the HISTOGRAM statement to compute generalized capability indices based on fitted nonnormal distributions. *See CAPIND in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

The following statements produce printed output that is partially listed in [Output 5.11.1](#) and [Output 5.11.2](#):

```
ods graphics off;
proc capability data=Plates checkindices(alpha=0.05);
  specs lsl=0.3 usl= 0.8;
  histogram Gap / lognormal(indices) noplot;
run;
```

The PROC CAPABILITY statement computes the standard capability indices that are shown in [Output 5.11.1](#).

Output 5.11.1 Standard Capability Indices for Variable Gap

Distribution of Plate Gaps			
The CAPABILITY Procedure			
Variable: Gap (Plate Gap in cm)			
Process Capability Indices			
Index	Value	95% Confidence Limits	
Cp	0.237112	0.190279	0.283853
CPL	0.316422	0.203760	0.426833
CPU	0.157803	0.059572	0.254586
Cpk	0.157803	0.060270	0.255336
Warning: Normality is rejected for alpha = 0.05 using the Shapiro-Wilk test			

The **CHECKINDICES** option in the PROC statement requests a goodness-of-fit test for normality in conjunction with the indices and displays the warning that normality is rejected at the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$.

Example 5.9 concluded that the fitted lognormal distribution summarized in **Output 5.9.2** is a good model, so one might consider computing generalized capability indices based on this distribution. These indices are requested with the **INDICES** option and are shown in **Output 5.11.2**. Formulas and recommendations for these indices are given in “**Indices Using Fitted Curves**” on page 365.

Output 5.11.2 Fitted Lognormal Distribution Information

Capability Indices Based on Lognormal Distribution	
Cp	0.210804
CPL	0.595156
CPU	0.124927
Cpk	0.124927

Example 5.12: Computing Kernel Density Estimates

This example illustrates the use of kernel density estimates to visualize a nonnormal data distribution. *See CAPKERN1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

The effective channel length (in microns) is measured for 1225 field effect transistors. The channel lengths are saved as values of the variable Length in a SAS data set named Channel:

```
data Channel;
  length Lot $ 16;
  input Length @@;
  select;
    when (_n_ <= 425) Lot='Lot 1';
    when (_n_ >= 926) Lot='Lot 3';
    otherwise Lot='Lot 2';
  end;
  datalines;
0.91 1.01 0.95 1.13 1.12 0.86 0.96 1.17 1.36 1.10
0.98 1.27 1.13 0.92 1.15 1.26 1.14 0.88 1.03 1.00
0.98 0.94 1.09 0.92 1.10 0.95 1.05 1.05 1.11 1.15
1.11 0.98 0.78 1.09 0.94 1.05 0.89 1.16 0.88 1.19
1.01 1.08 1.19 0.94 0.92 1.27 0.90 0.88 1.38 1.02

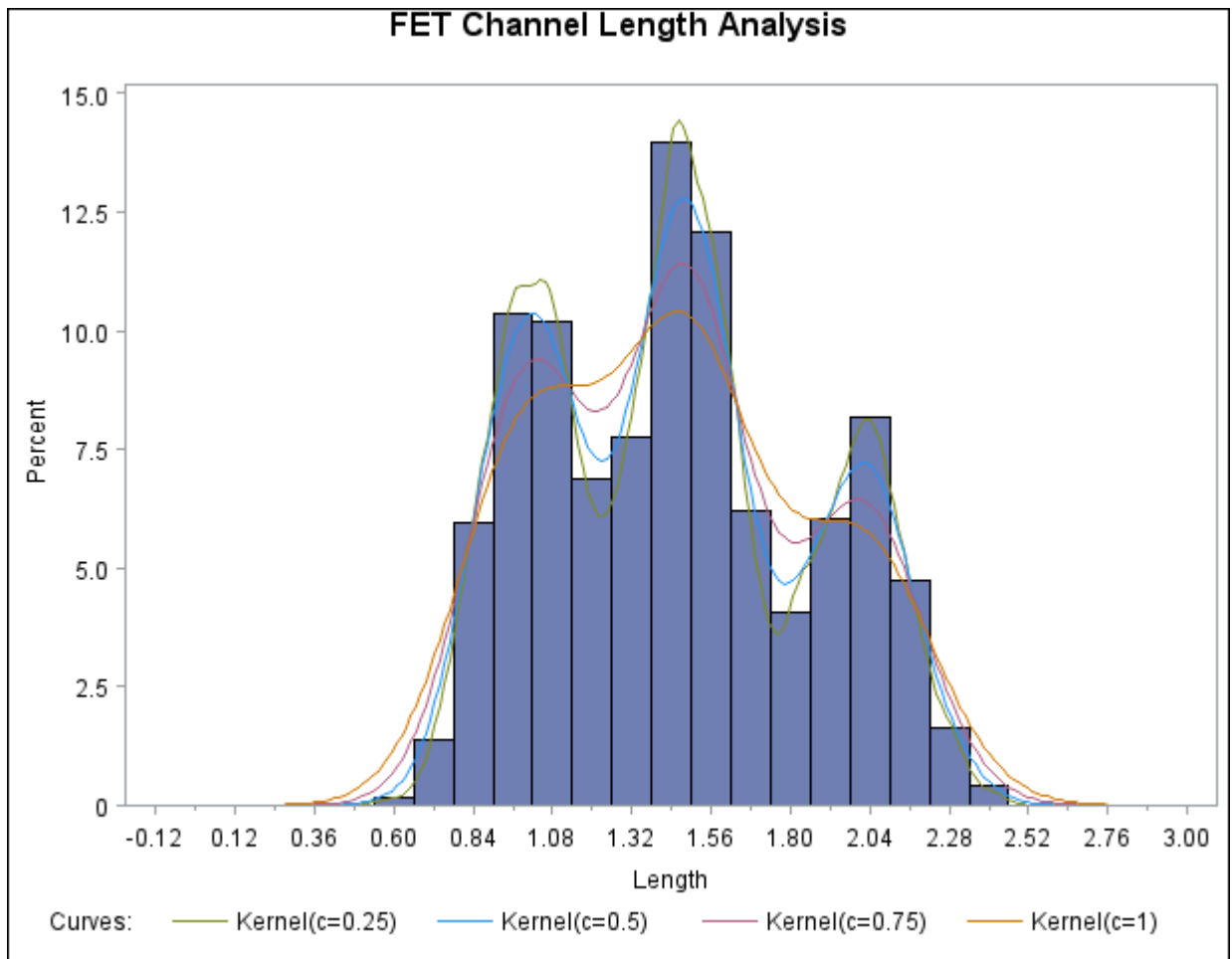
... more lines ...

1.80 2.35 2.23 1.96 2.16 2.08 2.06 2.03 2.18 1.83
2.13 2.05 1.90 2.07 2.15 1.96 2.15 1.89 2.15 2.04
1.95 1.93 2.22 1.74 1.91
;
```

When you use kernel density estimates to explore a data distribution, you should try several choices for the bandwidth parameter c since this determines the smoothness and closeness of the fit. You can specify a list of $C=$ values with the **KERNEL** option to request multiple density estimates, as shown in the following statements:

```
ods graphics off;
title "FET Channel Length Analysis";
proc capability data=Channel noprint;
  histogram Length / kernel(c = 0.25 0.50 0.75 1.00);
run;
```

The display, shown in [Output 5.12.1](#), demonstrates the effect of c . In general, larger values of c yield smoother density estimates, and smaller values yield estimates that more closely fit the data distribution.

Output 5.12.1 Multiple Kernel Density Estimates

Output 5.12.1 reveals strong trimodality in the data, which are explored further in “Creating a One-Way Comparative Histogram” on page 286.

Example 5.13: Fitting a Three-Parameter Lognormal Curve

See CAPL3A in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

If you request a lognormal fit with the LOGNORMAL option, a *two-parameter* lognormal distribution is assumed. This means that the shape parameter σ and the scale parameter ζ are unknown (unless specified) and that the threshold θ is known (it is either specified with the THETA= option or assumed to be zero).

If it is necessary to estimate θ in addition to ζ and σ , the distribution is referred to as a *three-parameter* lognormal distribution. The equation for this distribution is the same as the equation given in section “Lognormal Distribution” on page 350 but the method of maximum likelihood must be modified. This example shows how you can request a three-parameter lognormal distribution.

A manufacturing process (assumed to be in statistical control) produces a plastic laminate whose strength must exceed a minimum of 25 psi. Samples are tested, and a lognormal distribution is observed for the strengths. It is important to estimate θ to determine whether the process is capable of meeting the strength requirement. The strengths for 49 samples are saved in the following data set:

```
data Plastic;
  label Strength='Strength in psi';
  input Strength @@;
  datalines;
30.26 31.23 71.96 47.39 33.93 76.15 42.21
81.37 78.48 72.65 61.63 34.90 24.83 68.93
43.27 41.76 57.24 23.80 34.03 33.38 21.87
31.29 32.48 51.54 44.06 42.66 47.98 33.73
25.80 29.95 60.89 55.33 39.44 34.50 73.51
43.41 54.67 99.43 50.76 48.81 31.86 33.88
35.57 60.41 54.92 35.66 59.30 41.96 45.32
;
```

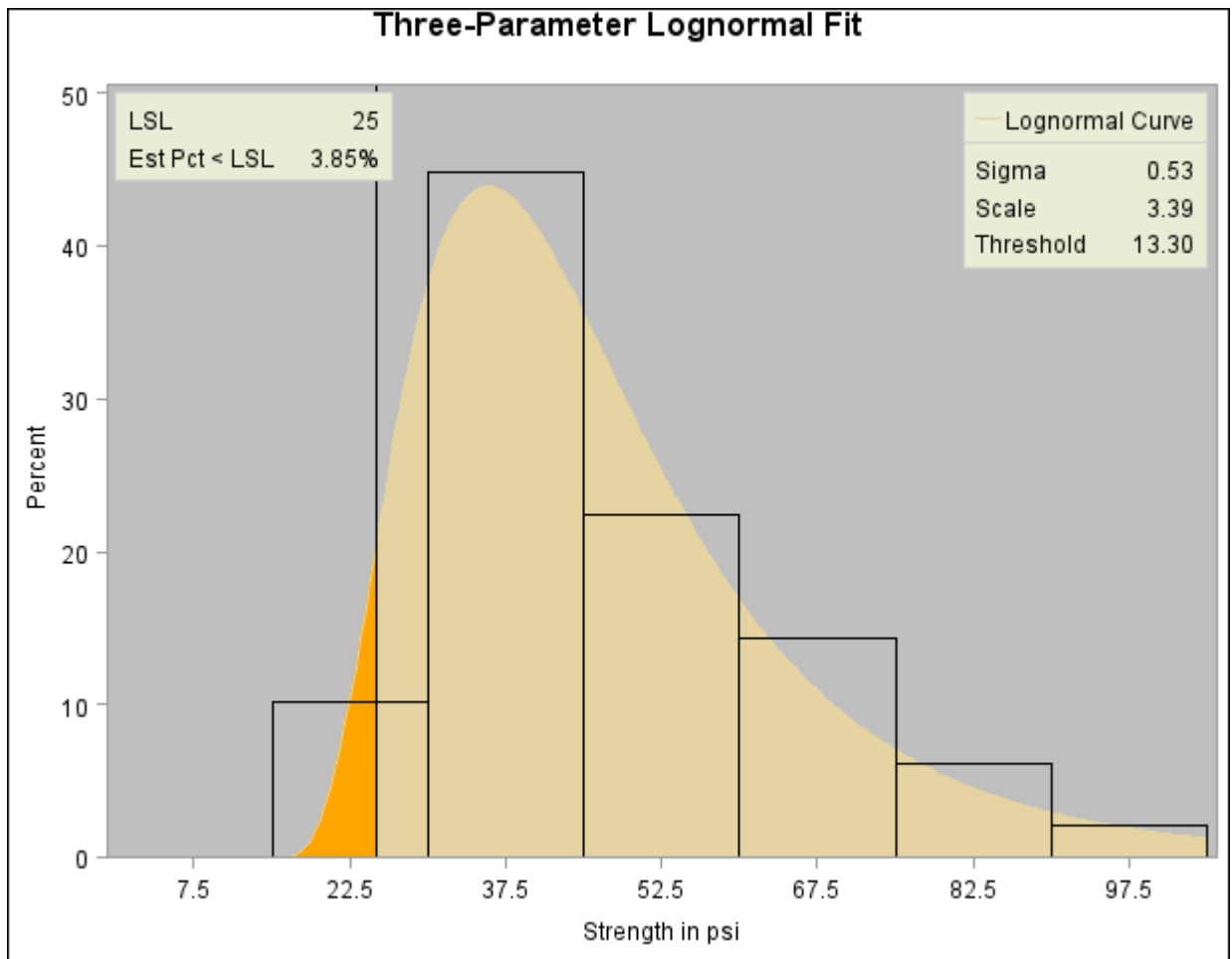
The following statements use the LOGNORMAL option in the HISTOGRAM statement to display the fitted three-parameter lognormal curve shown in [Output 5.13.1](#):

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Three-Parameter Lognormal Fit';
proc capability data=Plastic noprint;
  spec lsl=25 cleft=orange clsl=black;
  histogram Strength / lognormal(fill color = paoy
                                theta = est)
                        cfill = paoy
                        cframe = ligr
                        nolegend;
  inset lsl='LSL' lslpct / cfill = ywh pos=nw;
  inset lognormal      / format=6.2 pos=ne cfill = ywh;
run;
```

Specifying THETA=EST requests a *local* maximum likelihood estimate (LMLE) for θ , as described by Cohen (1951). This estimate is then used to compute maximum likelihood estimates for σ and ζ . The sample program CAPL3A illustrates a similar computational method implemented as a SAS/IML program.

Note that you can specify THETA=EST as a *Weibull-option* to fit a three-parameter Weibull distribution.

*See CAPW3A in the
SAS/QC Sample Library*

Output 5.13.1 Three-Parameter Lognormal Fit

Example 5.14: Annotating a Folded Normal Curve

See FNORM2 in the SAS/QC Sample Library This example shows how to display a fitted curve that is not supported by the HISTOGRAM statement.

The offset of an attachment point is measured (in mm) for a number of manufactured assemblies, and the measurements are saved in a data set named **Assembly**.

```
data Assembly;
  label Offset = 'Offset (in mm)';
  input Offset @@;
  datalines;
11.11 13.07 11.42 3.92 11.08 5.40 11.22 14.69 6.27 9.76
9.18 5.07 3.51 16.65 14.10 9.69 16.61 5.67 2.89 8.13
9.97 3.28 13.03 13.78 3.13 9.53 4.58 7.94 13.51 11.43
11.98 3.90 7.67 4.32 12.69 6.17 11.48 2.82 20.42 1.01
3.18 6.02 6.63 1.72 2.42 11.32 16.49 1.22 9.13 3.34
1.29 1.70 0.65 2.62 2.04 11.08 18.85 11.94 8.34 2.07
0.31 8.91 13.62 14.94 4.83 16.84 7.09 3.37 0.49 15.19
```

```

5.16  4.14  1.92 12.70  1.97  2.10  9.38  3.18  4.18  7.22
15.84 10.85  2.35  1.93  9.19  1.39 11.40 12.20 16.07  9.23
0.05  2.15  1.95  4.39  0.48 10.16  4.81  8.28  5.68 22.81
0.23  0.38 12.71  0.06 10.11 18.38  5.53  9.36  9.32  3.63
12.93 10.39  2.05 15.49  8.12  9.52  7.77 10.70  6.37  1.91
8.60 22.22  1.74  5.84 12.90 13.06  5.08  2.09  6.41  1.40
15.60  2.36  3.97  6.17  0.62  8.56  9.36 10.19  7.16  2.37
12.91  0.95  0.89  3.82  7.86  5.33 12.92  2.64  7.92 14.06
;

```

The assembly process is in statistical control, and it is decided to fit a *folded normal distribution* to the offset measurements. A variable X has a folded normal distribution if $X = |Y|$, where Y is distributed as $N(\mu, \sigma)$. The fitted density is

$$h(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \left[\exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) + \exp\left(-\frac{(x+\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) \right], \quad x \geq 0$$

You can use SAS/IML software to compute preliminary estimates of μ and σ based on a method of moments given by Elandt (1961). These estimates are computed by solving equation (19) of Elandt (1961), which is given by

$$f(\theta) = \frac{\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-\theta^2/2} - \theta[1 - 2\Phi(\theta)]\right)^2}{1 + \theta^2} = A$$

where $\Phi(\cdot)$ is the standard normal distribution function, and

$$A = \frac{\bar{x}^2}{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}$$

Then the estimates of σ and μ are given by

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\sigma}_0 &= \sqrt{\frac{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{1 + \hat{\theta}^2}} \\ \hat{\mu}_0 &= \hat{\theta} \cdot \hat{\sigma}_0\end{aligned}$$

Begin by using the MEANS procedure to compute the first and second moments and using the DATA step to compute the constant A .

```

proc means data = Assembly noprint;
  var Offset;
  output out=Stat mean=m1 var=var n=n min = min;
run;

* Compute constant A from equation (19) of Elandt (1961) ;
data Stat;
  keep m2 a min;
  set Stat;
  a = (m1*m1);
  m2 = ((n-1)/n)*var + a;
  a = a/m2;
run;

```

Next, use the SAS/IML subroutine NLPDD to solve equation (19) by minimizing $(f(\theta) - A)^2$, and compute $\hat{\mu}_0$ and $\hat{\sigma}_0$.

```

proc iml;
  use Stat;
  read all var {m2} into m2;
  read all var {a} into a;
  read all var {min} into min;

  * f(t) is the function in equation (19) of Elandt (1961) ;
  start f(t) global(a);
    y = .39894*exp(-0.5*t*t);
    y = (2*y-(t*(1-2*probnorm(t))))**2/(1+t*t);
    y = (y-a)**2;
    return(y);
  finish;

  * Minimize (f(t)-A)**2 and estimate mu and sigma ;
  if ( min < 0 ) then do;
    print "Warning: Observations are not all nonnegative.";
    print "      The folded normal is inappropriate.";
    stop;
  end;
  if ( a < 0.637 ) then do;
    print "Warning: the folded normal may be inappropriate";
  end;
  opt = { 0 0 };
  con = { 1e-6 };
  x0 = { 2.0 };
  tc = { . . . . . 1e-12 . . . . . };
  call nlpdd(rc,etheta0,"f",x0,opt,con,tc);
  esig0 = sqrt(m2/(1+etheta0*etheta0));
  emu0 = etheta0*esig0;

  create Prelim var {emu0 esig0 etheta0};
  append;
  close Prelim;

  * Define the log likelihood of the folded normal ;
  start g(p) global(x);
    y = 0.0;
    do i = 1 to nrow(x);
      z = exp( (-0.5/p[2])*(x[i]-p[1])*(x[i]-p[1]) );
      z = z + exp( (-0.5/p[2])*(x[i]+p[1])*(x[i]+p[1]) );
      y = y + log(z);
    end;
    y = y - nrow(x)*log( sqrt( p[2] ) );
    return(y);
  finish;

  * Maximize the log likelihood with subroutine NLPDD ;
  use Assembly;
  read all var {Offset} into x;
  esig0sq = esig0*esig0;
  x0 = emu0||esig0sq;
  opt = { 1 0 };
  con = { . 0.0, . . };
  call nlpdd(rc,xr,"g",x0,opt,con);

```

```

emu      = xr[1];
esig     = sqrt(xr[2]);
etheta   = emu/esig;
create Parmest var{emu esig etheta};
append;
close Parmest;
quit;

title 'The Data Set Prelim';
proc print data=Prelim noobs;
run;

```

The preliminary estimates are saved in the data set Prelim, as shown in [Output 5.14.1](#).

Output 5.14.1 Preliminary Estimates of μ , σ , and θ

The Data Set Prelim		
EMU0	ESIG0	ETHETA0
6.51735	6.54953	0.99509

Now, using $\hat{\mu}_0$ and $\hat{\sigma}_0$ as initial estimates, call the NLPDD subroutine to maximize the log likelihood, $l(\mu, \sigma)$, of the folded normal distribution, where, up to a constant,

$$l(\mu, \sigma) = -n \log \sigma + \sum_{i=1}^n \log \left[\exp \left(-\frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right) + \exp \left(-\frac{(x_i + \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right) \right]$$

```

* Define the log likelihood of the folded normal ;
start g(p) global(x);
  y = 0.0;
  do i = 1 to nrow(x);
    z = exp( (-0.5/p[2])*(x[i]-p[1])*(x[i]-p[1]) );
    z = z + exp( (-0.5/p[2])*(x[i]+p[1])*(x[i]+p[1]) );
    y = y + log(z);
  end;
  y = y - nrow(x)*log( sqrt( p[2] ) );
  return(y);
finish;

* Maximize the log likelihood with subroutine NLPDD ;
use assembly;
read all var {offset} into x;
esig0sq = esig0*esig0;
x0      = emu0||esig0sq;
opt      = { 1 0 };
con      = { . 0.0, . . };
call nlpdd(rc,xr,"g",x0,opt,con);
emu      = xr[1];
esig     = sqrt(xr[2]);
etheta   = emu/esig;

```

```

create parmemst var{emu esig etheta};
append;
close parmemst;
quit;

title 'The Data Set PARMEST';
proc print data=Parmest noobs;
    var emu esig etheta;
run;

```

The data set Parmest saves the maximum likelihood estimates $\hat{\mu}$ and $\hat{\sigma}$ (as well as $\hat{\mu}/\hat{\sigma}$), as shown in [Output 5.14.2](#).

Output 5.14.2 Final Estimates of μ , σ , and θ

The Data Set PARMEST		
EMU	ESIG	ETHETA
6.66761	6.39650	1.04239

To annotate the curve on a histogram, begin by computing the width and endpoints of the histogram intervals. The following statements save these values in an OUTFIT= data set called OUT. Note that a plot is not produced at this point.

```

ods graphics off;
proc capability data = Assembly noprint;
    histogram Offset / outfit = Out normal(noprint) noplot;
run;

title 'OUTFIT= Data Set Out';
proc print data=Out noobs round;
    var _var_ _curve_ _locatn_ _scale_ _chisq_ _df_ _pchisq_
        _midpt1_ _width_ _midptn_ _expect_ _eststd_ _adasq_
        _adp_ _cvmwsq_ _cvmp_ _ksd_ _ksp_;
run;

```

[Output 5.14.3](#) provides a partial listing of the data set Out. The width and endpoints of the histogram bars are saved as values of the variables `_WIDTH_`, `_MIDPT1_`, and `_MIDPTN_`. See “[Output Data Sets](#)” on page 367.

Output 5.14.3 The OUTFIT= Data Set Out

OUTFIT= Data Set Out									
VAR	_CURVE_	_LOCATN_	_SCALE_	_CHISQ_	_DF_	_PCHISQ_	_MIDPT1_	_WIDTH_	
Offset	NORMAL	7.62	5.24	31.17	5	0	1.5	3	
MIDPTN	_EXPECT_	_ESTSTD_	_ADASQ_	_ADP_	_CVMWSQ_	_CVMP_	_KSD_	_KSP_	
22.5	7.62	5.24	1.9	0.01	0.28	0.01	0.09	0.01	

The following statements create an annotate data set named Anno, which contains the coordinates of the fitted curve:

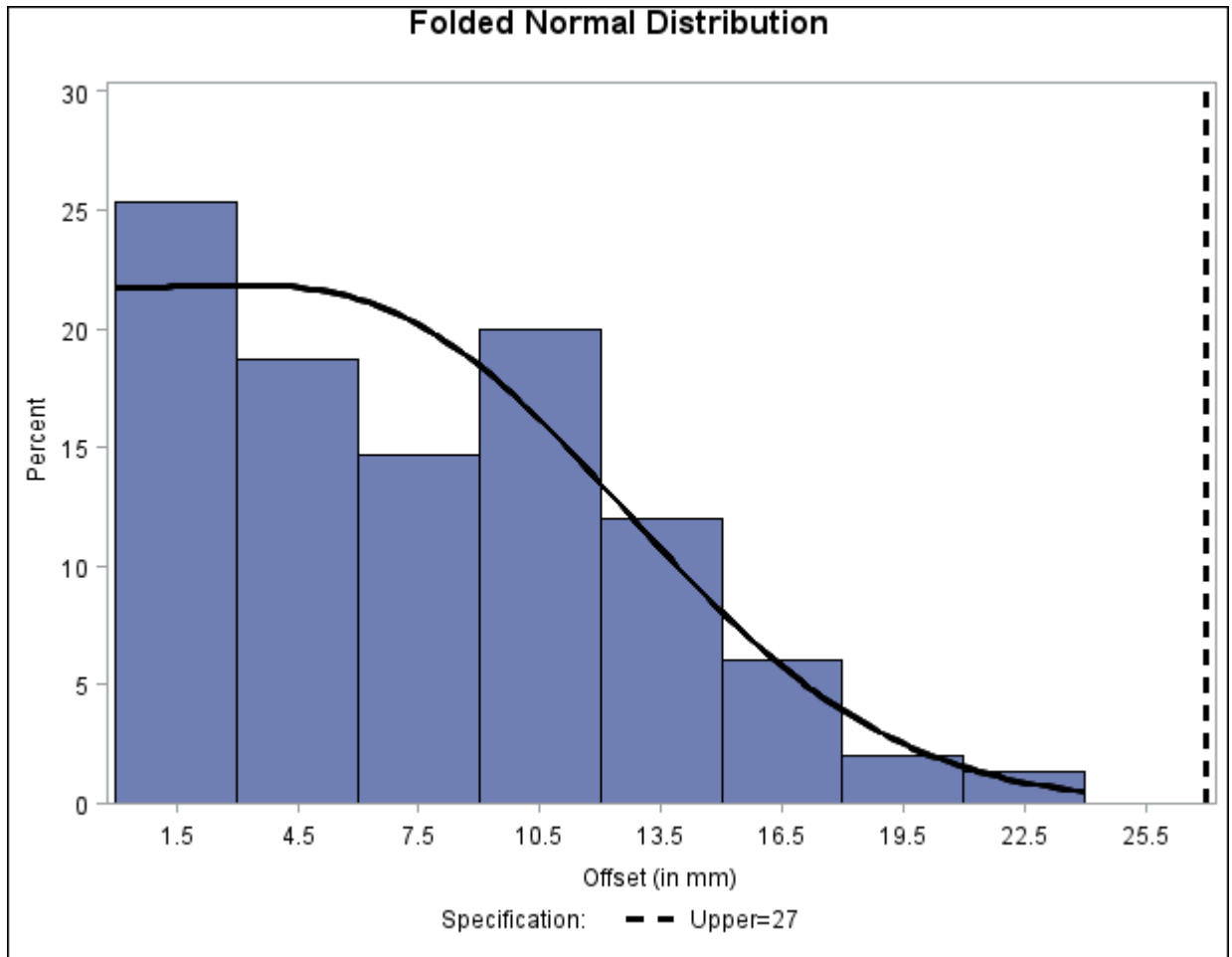
```
data Anno;
  merge Parmest Out;
  length function color $ 8;

  function = 'point';
  color    = 'black';
  size     = 2;
  xsys     = '2';
  ysys     = '2';
  when     = 'a';
  constant = 39.894*_width_;;
  left     = _midptl_ - .5*_width_;
  right    = _midptn_ + .5*_width_;
  inc      = (right-left)/100;
  do x = left to right by inc;
    z1 = (x-emu)/esig;
    z2 = (x+emu)/esig;
    y = (constant/esig)*(exp(-0.5*z1*z1)+exp(-0.5*z2*z2));
    output;
    function = 'draw';
  end;
run;
```

The following statements read the ANNOTATE= data set and display the histogram and fitted curve, as shown in [Output 5.14.4](#):

```
ods graphics off;
title "Folded Normal Distribution";
proc capability data=Assembly noprint;
  spec usl=27 cysl=black lusl=2 wusl=2;
  histogram Offset / annotate = Anno;
run;
```

Output 5.14.4 Histogram with Annotated Folded Normal Curve



INSET Statement: CAPABILITY Procedure

Overview: INSET Statement

Graphical displays such as histograms and probability plots are commonly used for process capability analysis. You can use the INSET statement to enhance these plots by adding a box or table (referred to as an *inset*) of summary statistics directly to the graph. An inset typically displays statistics calculated by the CAPABILITY procedure but can also display values provided in a SAS data set. A typical application of the INSET statement is to augment a histogram with the sample size, mean, standard deviation, and process capability index C_{pk} .

Note that the INSET statement by itself does not produce a display and must be used with the CDFPLOT, COMPHISTOGRAM, HISTOGRAM, PPLOT, PROBPLOT, or QQPLOT statement.
5

You can use options in the INSET statement to

- specify the position of the inset
- specify a header for the inset table
- specify graphical enhancements, such as background colors, text colors, text height, text font, and drop shadows

The INSET statement is not applicable when you produce line printer plots by specifying the LINEPRINTER option in the PROC CAPABILITY statement.

Getting Started: INSET Statement

This section introduces the INSET statement with examples that illustrate commonly used options. Complete syntax for the INSET statement is presented in the section “Syntax: INSET Statement” on page 402, and advanced examples are given in the section “Examples: INSET Statement” on page 423.

⁵In SAS 6.12 and in previous releases of SAS/QC software, the keyword GRAPHICS was required in the PROC CAPABILITY statement since the INSET statement only applies to graphical output.

Displaying Summary Statistics on a Histogram

See CAPINS1 in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

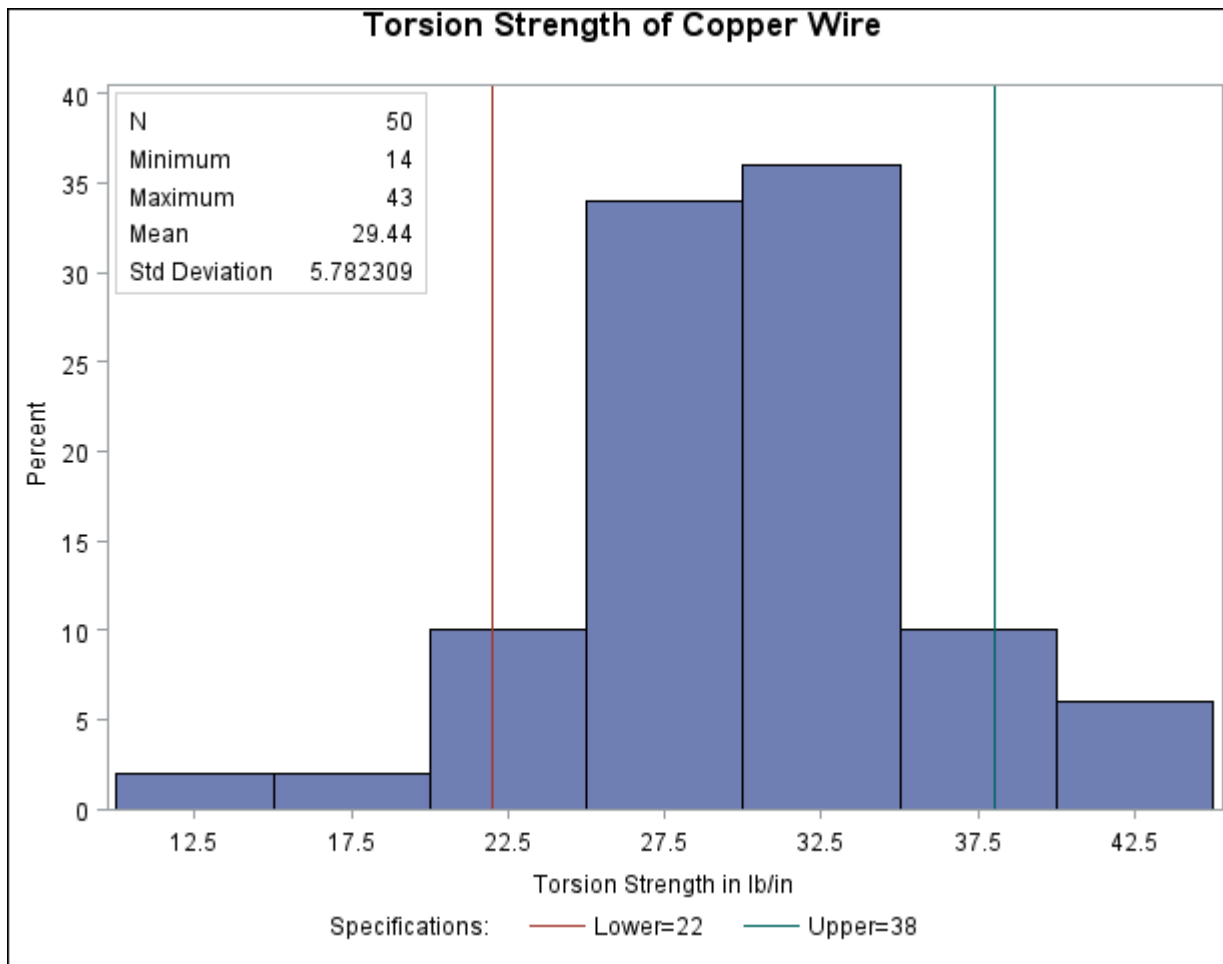
In a plant producing copper wire, an important quality characteristic is the torsion strength, measured as the twisting force in pounds per inch necessary to break the wire. The following statements create the SAS data set Wire, which contains the torsion strengths (Strength) for 50 different wire samples:

```
data Wire;
  label Strength='Torsion Strength in lb/in';
  input Strength @@;
  datalines;
25 25 36 31 26 36 29 37 37 20
34 27 21 35 30 41 33 21 26 26
19 25 14 32 30 29 31 26 22 24
34 33 28 26 43 30 40 32 32 31
25 26 27 34 33 27 33 29 30 31
;
```

A histogram is used to examine the data distribution. For a more complete report, the sample size, minimum value, maximum value, mean, and standard deviation are displayed on the histogram. The following statements illustrate how to inset these statistics:

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Torsion Strength of Copper Wire';
proc capability data=Wire noprint;
  spec lsl=22 usl=38;
  histogram Strength;
  inset n min max mean std;
run;
```

The resulting histogram is displayed in [Figure 5.17](#). The INSET statement immediately follows the plot statement that creates the graphical display (in this case, the HISTOGRAM statement). Specify the keywords for inset statistics (such as N, MIN, MAX, MEAN, and STD) immediately after the word INSET. The inset statistics appear in the order in which you specify the keywords.

Figure 5.17 A Histogram with an Inset

A complete list of keywords that you can use with the INSET statement is provided in “[Summary of INSET Keywords](#)” on page 405. Note that the set of keywords available for a particular display depends on both the plot statement that precedes the INSET statement and the options that you specify in the plot statement.

The following examples illustrate options commonly used for enhancing the appearance of an inset.

Formatting Values and Customizing Labels

See *CAPINS1* in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

By default, each inset statistic is identified with an appropriate label, and each numeric value is printed using an appropriate format. However, you may want to provide your own labels and formats. For example, in [Figure 5.17](#) the default format for the standard deviation prints an excessive number of decimal places. The following statements correct this problem, as well as customizing some of the labels displayed in the inset:

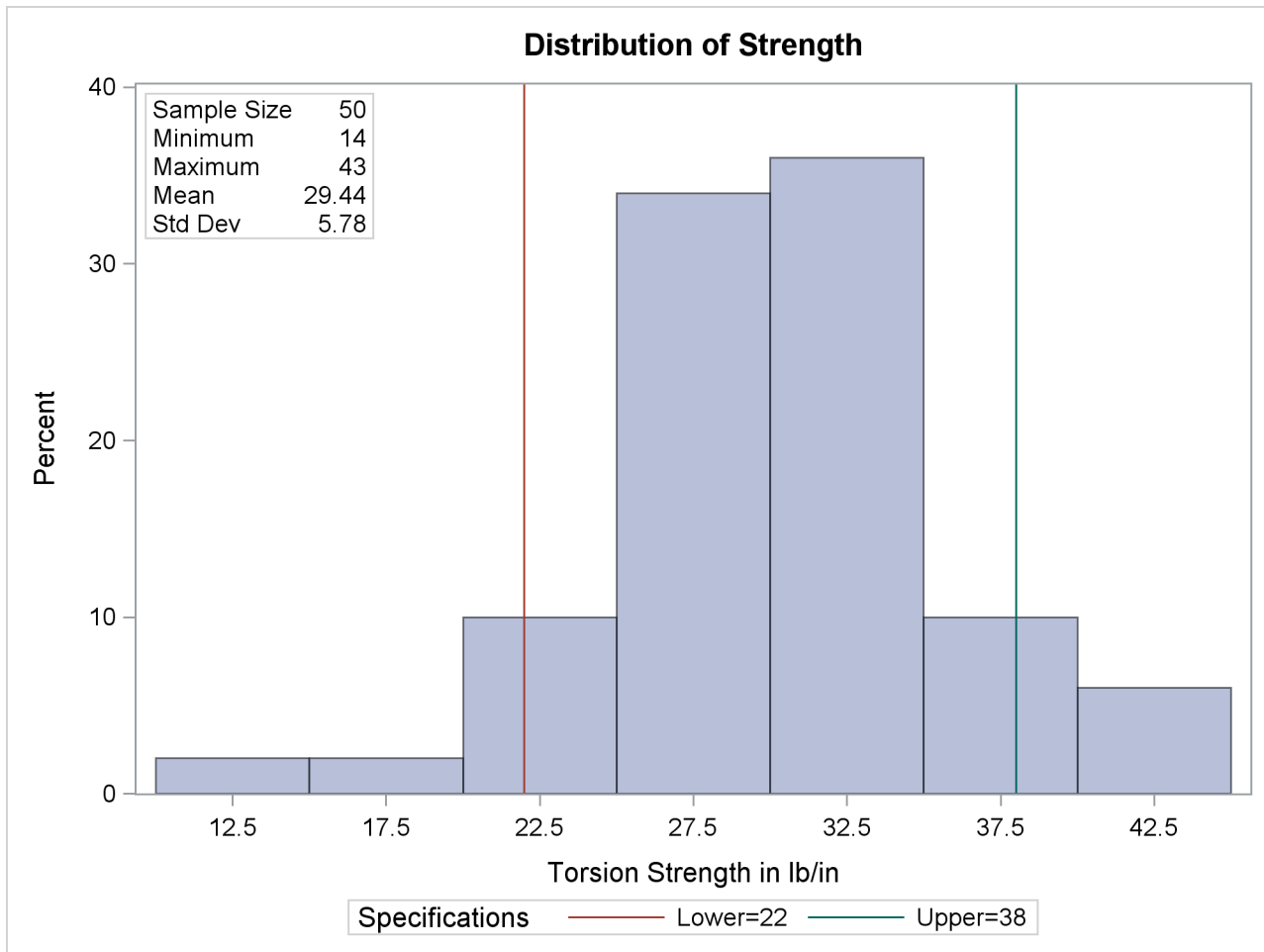
```
ods graphics on;
proc capability data=Wire noprint;
    spec lsl=22 usl=38;
    histogram Strength;
    inset n='Sample Size' min max mean std='Std Dev' (5.2);
run;
```

The ODS GRAPHICS ON statement specified before the PROC CAPABILITY statement enables ODS Graphics, so the histogram is created using ODS Graphics instead of traditional graphics.

The resulting histogram is displayed in [Figure 5.18](#). You can provide your own label by specifying the keyword for that statistic followed by an equal sign (=) and the label in quotes. The label can have up to 24 characters.

The format 5.2 specified in parentheses after the keyword STD displays the standard deviation with a field width of five and two decimal places. In general, you can specify any numeric SAS format in parentheses after an inset keyword. You can also specify a format to be used for all the statistics in the INSET statement with the FORMAT= option (see the next section, “[Adding a Header and Positioning the Inset](#)” on page 401). For more information about SAS formats, refer to *SAS Formats and Informats: Reference*.

Note that if you specify both a label and a format for a statistic, the label must appear before the format, as with the keyword STD in the previous statements.

Figure 5.18 Formatting Values and Customizing Labels in an Inset

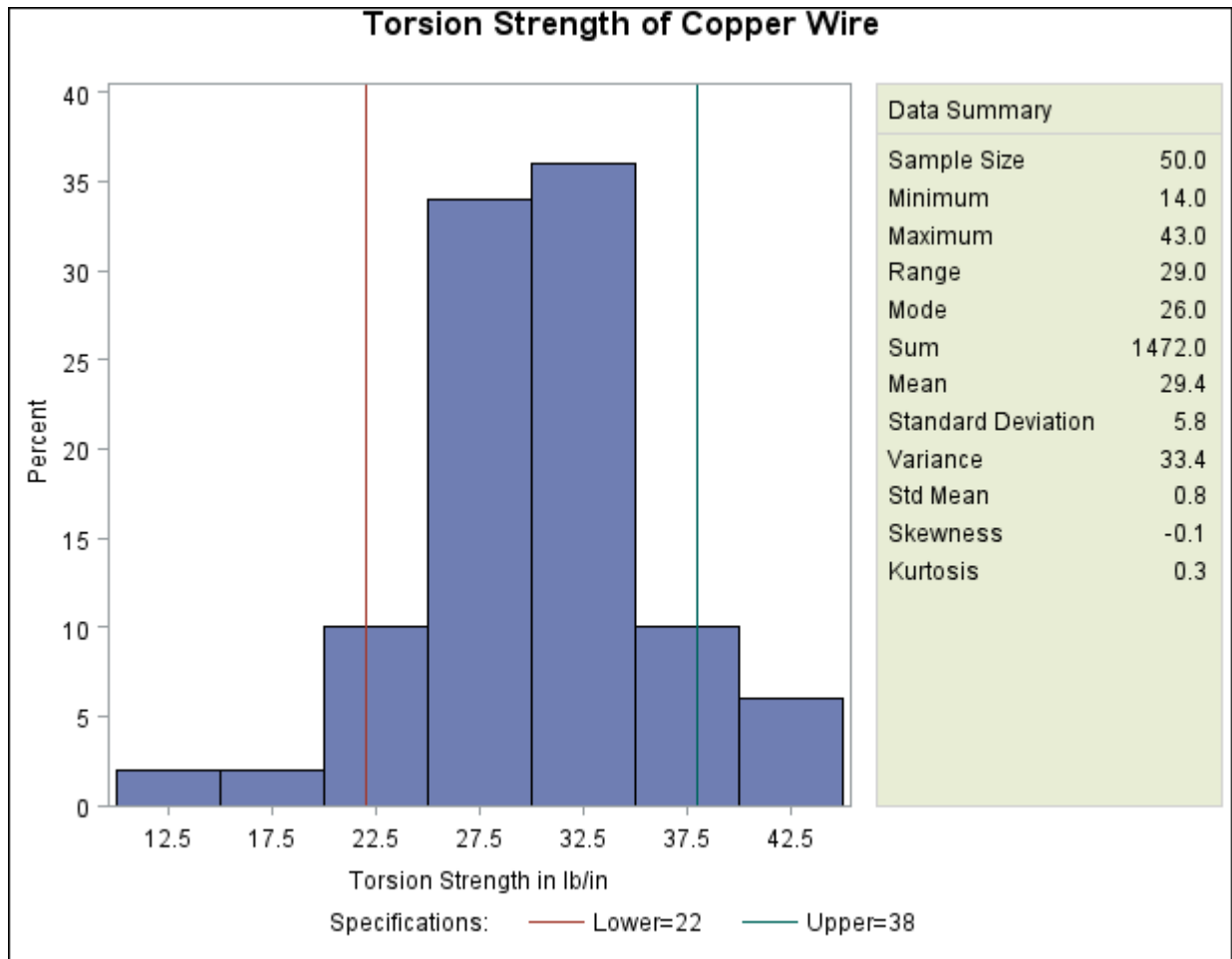
Adding a Header and Positioning the Inset

In the previous examples, the inset is displayed in the upper left corner of the plot, the default position for insets added to histograms. You can control the inset position with the `POSITION=` option. In addition, you can display a header at the top of the inset with the `HEADER=` option. The following statements create the chart shown in Figure 5.19: *See CAPINS1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Torsion Strength of Copper Wire';
proc capability data=Wire noprint;
  spec lsl=22 usl=38;
  histogram Strength;
  inset n='Sample Size' min max range mode sum mean
        std='Standard Deviation' var stdmean skewness
        kurtosis / format = 6.1
        pos      = rm
        header = 'Data Summary' cfill = ywh;
run;
```

The header (in this case, *Data Summary*) can be up to 40 characters. Note that a long list of inset statistics is requested. Consequently, POSITION=RM is specified to position the inset in the right margin. For more information about positioning, see “[Details: INSET Statement](#)” on page 418. Also note that the FORMAT= option is used to format all inset statistics. The options, such as HEADER=, POSITION=, and FORMAT=, are specified after the slash (/) in the INSET statement. For more details on INSET statement options, see “[Dictionary of Options](#)” on page 415.

Figure 5.19 Adding a Header and Repositioning the Inset



Syntax: INSET Statement

The syntax for the INSET statement is as follows:

```
INSET keyword-list </ options > ;
```

You can use any number of INSET statements in the CAPABILITY procedure. Each INSET statement produces an inset and must follow one of the plot statements: [CDFPLOT](#), [COMPHIS-TOGRAM](#), [HISTOGRAM](#), [PPPLOT](#), [PROBPLOT](#), or [QQPLOT](#). The inset appears in all displays produced by the plot statement that immediately precedes it. The statistics are displayed in the

order in which they are specified. For example, the following statements produce a cumulative distribution plot with two insets and a histogram with one inset:

```
proc capability data=Wire;
  cdfplot Strength;
    inset mean std min max n;
    inset p1 p5 p10;
  histogram Strength;
    inset var skewness kurtosis;
run;
```

The statistics displayed in an inset are computed for a specific process variable from observations for the current BY group. For example, in the following statements, there are two process variables (Strength and Diameter) and a BY variable (Batch). If there are three different batches (levels of Batch), then a total of six histograms are produced. The statistics in each inset are computed for a particular variable and batch. The labels in the inset are the same for each histogram.

```
proc capability data=Wire2;
  by Batch;
  histogram Strength Diameter / normal;
  inset mean std min max normal(mu sigma);
run;
```

The components of the INSET statement are described as follows.

keyword-list

can include any of the keywords listed in “[Summary of INSET Keywords](#)” on page 405. Some keywords allow *secondary keywords* to be specified in parentheses immediately after the *primary keyword*. Also, some inset statistics are available only if you request plot statements and options for which those statistics are calculated. For example, consider the following statements:

```
proc capability data=Wire;
  histogram Strength / normal;
  inset mean std normal(ad adpval);
run;
```

The keywords MEAN and STD display the sample mean and standard deviation of Strength. The primary keyword NORMAL with the secondary keywords AD and ADPVAL display the Anderson-Darling goodness-of-fit test statistic and *p*-value in the inset as well. The statistics specified with the NORMAL keyword are available only because a normal distribution has been fit to the data by using the NORMAL option in the HISTOGRAM statement. See the section “[Summary of INSET Keywords](#)”, which follows, for a list of available keywords.

Typically, you specify keywords, to display statistics computed by the CAPABILITY procedure. However, you can also specify the keyword `DATA=` followed by the name of a SAS data set to display customized statistics. This data set must contain two variables:

- a character variable named `_LABEL_` whose values provide labels for inset entries.
- a variable named `_VALUE_`, which can be either character or numeric, and whose values provide values for inset entries.

The label and value from each observation in the `DATA=` data set occupy one line in the inset. The position of the `DATA=` keyword in the keyword list determines the position of its lines in the inset.

By default, inset statistics are identified with appropriate labels, and numeric values are printed using appropriate formats. However, you can provide customized labels and formats. You provide the customized label by specifying the keyword for that statistic followed by an equal sign (=) and the label in quotes. Labels can have up to 24 characters. You provide the numeric format in parentheses after the keyword. Note that if you specify both a label and a format for a statistic, the label must appear before the format. For an example, see [“Formatting Values and Customizing Labels”](#) on page 400.

options

appear after the slash (/) and control the appearance of the inset. For example, the following `INSET` statement uses two appearance options (`POSITION=` and `CTEXT=`):

```
inset mean std min max / position=ne ctext=yellow;
```

The `POSITION=` option determines the location of the inset, and the `CTEXT=` option specifies the color of the text of the inset.

See [“Summary of Options”](#) on page 414 for a list of all available options, and [“Dictionary of Options”](#) on page 415 for detailed descriptions. Note the difference between keywords and options; keywords specify the information to be displayed in an inset, whereas options control the appearance of the inset.

Summary of INSET Keywords

Summary Statistics and Process Capability Indices

Table 5.32 Summary Statistics

Keyword	Description
CSS	corrected sum of squares
CV	coefficient of variation
KURTOSIS KURT	kurtosis
MAX	largest value
MEAN	sample mean
MIN	smallest value
MODE	most frequent value
N	sample size
NEXCL	number of observations excluded by MAXNBIN= or MAXSIGMAS= option
NMISS	number of missing values
NOBS	number of observations
RANGE	range
SKEWNESS SKEW	skewness
STD STDDEV	standard deviation
STDMEAN STDERR	standard error of the mean
SUM	sum of the observations
SUMWGT	sum of the weights
USS	uncorrected sum of squares
VAR	variance

Table 5.33 Percentile Statistics

Keyword	Description
P1	1st percentile
P5	5th percentile
P10	10th percentile
Q1 P25	lower quartile (25th percentile)
MEDIAN Q2 P50	median (50th percentile)
Q3 P75	upper quartile (75th percentile)
P90	90th percentile
P95	95th percentile
P99	99th percentile
QRANGE	interquartile range (Q3 - Q1)

Table 5.34 lists keywords for distribution-free confidence limits for percentiles requested with the CIPCTLDF option.

Table 5.34 Keywords for Distribution-Free Confidence Limits for Percentiles

Keyword	Description
P1_LCL_DF	1st percentile lower confidence limit
P1_UCL_DF	1st percentile upper confidence limit
P5_LCL_DF	5th percentile lower confidence limit
P5_UCL_DF	5th percentile upper confidence limit
P10_LCL_DF	10th percentile lower confidence limit
P10_UCL_DF	10th percentile upper confidence limit
Q1_LCL_DF P25_LCL_DF	lower quartile (25th percentile) lower confidence limit
Q1_UCL_DF P25_UCL_DF	lower quartile (25th percentile) upper confidence limit
MEDIAN_LCL_DF Q2_LCL_DF P50_LCL_DF	median (50th percentile) lower confidence limit
MEDIAN_UCL_DF Q2_UCL_DF P50_UCL_DF	median (50th percentile) upper confidence limit
Q3_LCL_DF P75_LCL_DF	upper quartile (75th percentile) lower confidence limit
Q3_UCL_DF	
P75_UCL_DF	upper quartile (75th percentile) upper confidence limit
P90_LCL_DF	90th percentile lower confidence limit
P90_UCL_DF	90th percentile upper confidence limit
P95_LCL_DF	95th percentile lower confidence limit
P95_UCL_DF	95th percentile upper confidence limit
P99_LCL_DF	99th percentile lower confidence limit
P99_UCL_DF	99th percentile upper confidence limit

Table 5.35 lists keywords for percentile confidence limits computed assuming normality requested with the `CIPCTLNORMAL` option.

Table 5.35 Keywords Percentile Confidence Limits Assuming Normality

Keyword	Description
P1_LCL	1st percentile lower confidence limit
P1_UCL	1st percentile upper confidence limit
P5_LCL	5th percentile lower confidence limit
P5_UCL	5th percentile upper confidence limit
P10_LCL	10th percentile lower confidence limit
P10_UCL	10th percentile upper confidence limit
Q1_LCL P25_LCL	lower quartile (25th percentile) lower confidence limit
Q1_UCL P25_UCL	lower quartile (25th percentile) upper confidence limit
MEDIAN_LCL Q2_LCL P50_LCL	median (50th percentile) lower confidence limit
MEDIAN_UCL Q2_UCL P50_UCL	median (50th percentile) upper confidence limit
Q3_LCL P75_LCL	upper quartile (75th percentile) lower confidence limit
Q3_UCL P75_UCL	upper quartile (75th percentile) upper confidence limit
P90_LCL	90th percentile lower confidence limit
P90_UCL	90th percentile upper confidence limit
P95_LCL	95th percentile lower confidence limit
P95_UCL	95th percentile upper confidence limit
P99_LCL	99th percentile lower confidence limit
P99_UCL	99th percentile upper confidence limit

Table 5.36 Robust Statistics

Keyword	Description
GINI	Gini's mean difference
MAD	median absolute difference about the median
QN	Q_n , alternative to MAD
SN	S_n , alternative to MAD
STD_GINI	Gini's standard deviation
STD_MAD	MAD standard deviation
STD_QN	Q_n standard deviation
STD_QRANGE	interquartile range standard deviation
STD_SN	S_n standard deviation

Table 5.37 Hypothesis Testing

Keyword	Description
MSIGN	sign statistic
NORMALTEST	test statistic for normality
PNORMAL	probability value for the test of normality
SIGNRANK	signed rank statistic
PROBM	probability of greater absolute value for the sign statistic
PROBN	probability value for the test of normality
PROBS	probability value for the signed rank test
PROBT	probability value for the Student's t test
T	statistics for Student's t test

Table 5.38 Input Data Set

Keyword	Description
DATA=	(label, value) pairs from input data set

Table 5.39 Capability Indices and Confidence Limits

Keyword	Description
CP	capability index C_p
CPLCL	lower confidence limit for C_p
CPUCL	upper confidence limit for C_p
CPK	capability index C_{pk}
CPKLCL	lower confidence limit for C_{pk}
CPKUCL	upper confidence limit for C_{pk}
CPL	capability index CPL
CPM	capability index C_{pm}
CPMLCL	lower confidence limit for C_{pm}
CPMUCL	upper confidence interval for C_{pm}
CPU	capability index CPU
K	capability index K

Table 5.40 Specification Limits and Related Information

Keyword	Description
LSL	lower specification limit
USL	upper specification limit
TARGET	target value
PCTGTR	percent of nonmissing observations that exceed the upper specification limit
PCTLSS	percent of nonmissing observations that are less than the lower specification limit
PCTBET	percent of nonmissing observations between the upper and lower specification limits (inclusive)

Statistics Available with Parametric Density Estimates

You can request parametric density estimates with all plot statements in the CAPABILITY procedure (CDFPLOT, COMPHISTOGRAM, HISTOGRAM, PPLOT, PROBPLOT, and QQPLOT). You can display parameters and statistics associated with these estimates in an inset by specifying a distribution keyword followed by secondary keywords in parentheses. For example, the following statements create a histogram for Strength with a fitted exponential density curve:

```
proc capability data=Wire;
    histogram Strength / exp;
    inset exp(sigma theta);
run;
```

The secondary keywords SIGMA and THETA for the EXP distribution keyword request an inset displaying the values of the exponential scale parameter σ and threshold parameter θ . You must request the distribution option in the plot statement to display the corresponding distribution statistics in an inset. Specifying a distribution keyword with no secondary keywords produces an inset displaying the full set of parameters for that distribution. See [Output 5.15.1](#) for an example of an inset with statistics from a fitted normal curve.

The following table describes the available distribution keywords. Note that some keywords are not available with all plot statements.

Table 5.41 Density Estimation Primary Keywords

Keyword	Distribution	Plot Statement Availability
BETA	beta	all but COMPHISTOGRAM
EXPONENTIAL	exponential	all but COMPHISTOGRAM
GAMMA	gamma	all but COMPHISTOGRAM
GUMBEL	Gumbel	all but COMPHISTOGRAM
IGAUSS	inverse Gaussian	CDFPLOT, HISTOGRAM, PPLOT
LOGNORMAL	lognormal	all but COMPHISTOGRAM
NORMAL	normal	all
PAIRETO	generalized Pareto	all but COMPHISTOGRAM
POWER	power function	all but COMPHISTOGRAM
RAYLEIGH	Rayleigh	all but COMPHISTOGRAM
SB	Johnson S_B	HISTOGRAM
SU	Johnson S_U	HISTOGRAM
WEIBULL	Weibull	all but COMPHISTOGRAM
WEIBULL2	2-parameter Weibull	PROBPLOT, QQPLOT

Table 5.42 lists the secondary keywords available with each distribution keyword listed in Table 5.41. In many cases, aliases can be used (for example, ALPHA in place of SHAPE1).

Table 5.42 Density Estimation Secondary Keywords

Secondary Keyword	Alias	Description
Secondary Keywords Available with the BETA Keyword		
ALPHA	SHAPE1	first shape parameter α
BETA	SHAPE2	second shape parameter β
SIGMA	SCALE	scale parameter σ
THETA	THRESHOLD	lower threshold parameter θ
MEAN		mean of the fitted distribution
STD		standard deviation of the fitted distribution
Secondary Keywords Available with the EXPONENTIAL Keyword		
SIGMA	SCALE	scale parameter σ
THETA	THRESHOLD	threshold parameter θ
MEAN		mean of the fitted distribution
STD		standard deviation of the fitted distribution
Secondary Keywords Available with the GAMMA Keyword		
ALPHA	SHAPE	shape parameter α
SIGMA	SCALE	scale parameter σ
THETA	THRESHOLD	threshold parameter θ
MEAN		mean of the fitted distribution
STD		standard deviation of the fitted distribution
Secondary Keywords Available with the GUMBEL Keyword		
MU		location parameter μ
SIGMA	SCALE	scale parameter σ
MEAN		mean of the fitted distribution

Table 5.42 (continued)

Secondary Keyword	Alias	Description
STD		standard deviation of the fitted distribution
Secondary Keywords Available with the IGAUSS Keyword		
MU		mean parameter μ
LAMBDA		shape parameter λ
MEAN		mean of the fitted distribution
STD		standard deviation of the fitted distribution
Secondary Keywords Available with the LOGNORMAL Keyword		
SIGMA	SHAPE	shape parameter σ
THETA	THRESHOLD	threshold parameter θ
ZETA	SCALE	scale parameter ζ
MEAN		mean of the fitted distribution
STD		standard deviation of the fitted distribution
Secondary Keywords Available with the NORMAL Keyword		
MU	MEAN	mean parameter μ
SIGMA	STD	scale parameter σ
Secondary Keywords Available with the PARETO Keyword		
ALPHA		shape parameter α
SIGMA	SCALE	scale parameter σ
THETA	THRESHOLD	threshold parameter θ
MEAN		mean of the fitted distribution
STD		standard deviation of the fitted distribution
Secondary Keywords Available with the POWER Keyword		
ALPHA		shape parameter α
SIGMA	SCALE	scale parameter σ
THETA	THRESHOLD	threshold parameter θ
MEAN		mean of the fitted distribution
STD		standard deviation of the fitted distribution
Secondary Keywords Available with the RAYLEIGH Keyword		
SIGMA	SCALE	scale parameter σ
THETA	THRESHOLD	threshold parameter θ
MEAN		mean of the fitted distribution
STD		standard deviation of the fitted distribution
Secondary Keywords Available with the SB Keyword		
DELTA	SHAPE1	shape parameter δ
GAMMA	SHAPE2	shape parameter γ
SIGMA	SCALE	scale parameter σ
THETA	THRESHOLD	threshold parameter θ
MEAN		mean of the fitted distribution
STD		standard deviation of the fitted distribution
Secondary Keywords Available with the SU Keyword		
DELTA	SHAPE1	shape parameter δ
GAMMA	SHAPE2	shape parameter γ
SIGMA	SCALE	scale parameter σ

Table 5.42 (continued)

Secondary Keyword	Alias	Description
THETA		location parameter θ
MEAN		mean of the fitted distribution
STD		standard deviation of the fitted distribution
Secondary Keywords Available with the WEIBULL Keyword		
C	SHAPE	shape parameter c
SIGMA	SCALE	scale parameter σ
THETA	THRESHOLD	threshold parameter θ
MEAN		mean of the fitted distribution
STD		standard deviation of the fitted distribution
Secondary Keywords Available with the WEIBULL2 Keyword		
C	SHAPE	shape parameter c
SIGMA	SCALE	scale parameter σ
THETA	THRESHOLD	known lower threshold θ_0
MEAN		mean of the fitted distribution
STD		standard deviation of the fitted distribution

The secondary keywords listed in Table 5.43 can be used with any distribution keyword but *only* with the HISTOGRAM and COMPHISTOGRAM plot statements.

Table 5.43 Statistics Computed from Any Parametric Density Estimate

Secondary Keyword	Description
CP	capability index C_p
CPK	capability index C_{pk}
CPL	capability index C_{PL}
CPM	capability index C_{pm}
CPU	capability index C_{PU}
ESTPCTLSS	estimated percentage less than the lower specification limit
ESTPCTGTR	estimated percentage greater than the upper specification limit
K	capability index K

The secondary keywords listed in Table 5.44 can be used with any distribution keyword but *only* with the HISTOGRAM plot statement (see Example 5.15).

Table 5.44 Goodness-of-Fit Statistics for Fitted Curves

Secondary Keyword	Description
CHISQ	chi-square statistic
DF	degrees of freedom for the chi-square test
PCHISQ	probability value for the chi-square test
AD	Anderson-Darling EDF test statistic
ADPVAL	Anderson-Darling EDF test p -value
CVM	Cramér-von Mises EDF test statistic
CVMPVAL	Cramér-von Mises EDF test p -value
KSD	Kolmogorov-Smirnov EDF test statistic
KSDPVAL	Kolmogorov-Smirnov EDF test p -value

Table 5.45 lists primary keywords available only with the HISTOGRAM and COMPHISTOGRAM plot statements. These keywords display fill areas on a histogram. If you fit a parametric density on a histogram and request that the area under the curve be filled, these keywords display the percentage of the distribution area that lies below the lower specification limit, between the specification limits, or above the upper specification limit. If you do not fill the area beneath a parametric density estimate, these keywords display the observed proportion of observations (that is, the area in the bars of the histogram).

You should use these options with the FILL, CFILL=, and PFILL= options in the HISTOGRAM and COMPHISTOGRAM statements and with the CLEFT=, CRIGHT=, PLEFT=, and PRIGHT= options in the SPEC statements. See [Output 5.16.1](#) for an example.

Table 5.45 Curve Area Keywords

Keyword	Alias	Description
BETWEENPCT	BETPCT	area between the specification limits
LSLPCT		area below the lower specification limit
USLPCT		area above the upper specification limit

Statistics Available with Nonparametric Kernel Density Estimates

You can request nonparametric kernel density estimates with the HISTOGRAM and COMPHISTOGRAM plot statements. You can display statistics associated with these estimates by specifying a kernel density keyword followed by secondary keywords in parentheses. For example, the following statements create a histogram for Strength with a fitted kernel density estimate:

```
proc capability data=Wire;
  histogram Strength / kernel;
  inset kernel(c amise);
run;
```

The secondary keywords C and AMISE for the KERNEL keyword display the values of the standardized bandwidth c and the approximate mean integrated square error.

Note that you can specify more than one kernel density estimate on a single histogram. If you specify multiple kernel density estimates, you can request inset statistics for all of the estimates with the **KERNEL** keyword, or you can display inset statistics for up to five individual curves with **KERNEL n** keywords, as in the following example:

```
proc capability data=Wire;
    histogram Strength / kernel(c = 1 2 3);
    inset kernel2(c) kernel3(c);
run;
```

Three kernel density estimates are displayed on the histogram, but the inset displays the value of c only for the second and third estimates.

Table 5.46 lists the kernel density keywords. Table 5.47 lists the available secondary keywords.

Table 5.46 Kernel Density Estimate Primary Keywords

Keyword	Description
KERNEL	displays statistics for all kernel estimates
KERNELn	displays statistics for only the n th kernel density estimate $n = 1, 2, 3, 4, \text{ or } 5$

Table 5.47 Secondary Keywords Available with the **KERNEL** Keyword

Secondary Keyword	Description
TYPE	kernel type: normal, quadratic, or triangular
BANDWIDTH	bandwidth λ for the density estimate
BWIDTH	alias for BANDWIDTH
C	standardized bandwidth c for the density estimate: $c = \frac{\lambda}{Q} n^{\frac{1}{5}}$ where n = sample size, λ = bandwidth, and Q = interquartile range
AMISE	approximate mean integrated square error (MISE) for the kernel density

Summary of Options

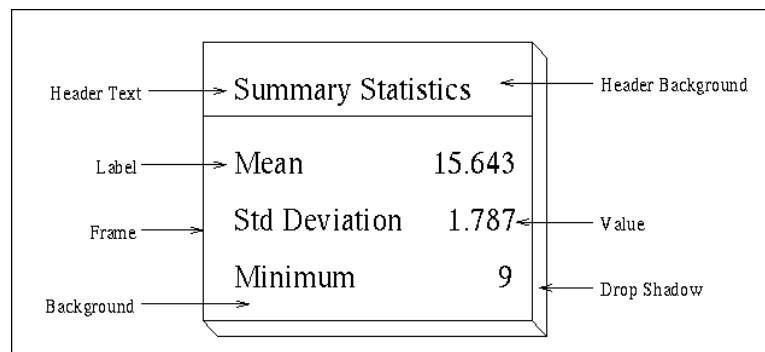
The following table lists the **INSET** statement options. For complete descriptions, see the section “Dictionary of Options”, which follows this section.

Table 5.48 INSET Options

Option	Description
CFILL=	specifies color of inset background
CFILLH=	specifies color of header background
CFRAME=	specifies color of frame
CHEADER=	specifies color of header text
CSHADOW=	specifies color of drop shadow
CTEXT=	specifies color of inset text
DATA	specifies data units for POSITION=(<i>x</i> , <i>y</i>) coordinates
FONT=	specifies font of text
FORMAT=	specifies format of values in inset
GUTTER=	specifies gutter width for inset in top or bottom margin
HEADER=	specifies header text
HEIGHT=	specifies height of inset text
NCOLS=	specifies number of columns for inset in top or bottom margin
NOFRAME	suppresses frame around inset
POSITION=	specifies position of inset
REFPOINT=	specifies reference point of inset positioned with POSITION=(<i>x</i> , <i>y</i>) coordinates

Dictionary of Options

The following entries provide detailed descriptions of options for the INSET statement. The marginal notes *Traditional Graphics* and *ODS Graphics* identify options that apply only to traditional graphics and ODS Graphics output, respectively. Terms used in this section are illustrated in Figure 5.20.

Figure 5.20 The Inset

CFILL=*color* | **BLANK***Traditional Graphics*

specifies the color of the background (including the header background if you do not specify the CFILLH= option). See [Output 5.15.1](#) for an example.

If you do not specify the CFILL= option, then by default, the background is empty. This means that items that overlap the inset (such as curves, histogram bars, or specification limits) show through the inset. If you specify any value for the CFILL= option, then overlapping items no longer show through the inset. Specify CFILL=BLANK to leave the background uncolored and also to prevent items from showing through the inset.

CFILLH=*color**Traditional Graphics*

specifies the color of the header background. By default, if you do not specify a CFILLH= color, the CFILL= color is used.

CFRAME=*color**Traditional Graphics*

specifies the color of the frame. By default, the frame is the same color as the axis of the plot.

CHEADER=*color**Traditional Graphics*

specifies the color of the header text. By default, if you do not specify a CHEADER= color, the CTEXT= color is used.

CSHADOW=*color***CS=***color**Traditional Graphics*

specifies the color of the drop shadow. See [Output 5.16.1](#) for an example. By default, if you do not specify the CSHADOW= option, a drop shadow is not displayed.

CTEXT=*color***CT=***color**Traditional Graphics*

specifies the color of the text. By default, the inset text color is the same as the other text on the plot.

DATA

specifies that data coordinates are to be used in positioning the inset with the POSITION= option. The DATA option is available only when you specify POSITION= (x, y), and it must be placed immediately after the coordinates (x, y). For details, see the entry for the POSITION= option or “[Positioning the Inset Using Coordinates](#)” on page 420. See [Figure 5.23](#) for an example.

FONT=*font**Traditional Graphics*

specifies the font of the text. By default, the font is SIMPLEX if the inset is located in the interior of the plot, and the font is the same as the other text displayed on the plot if the inset is located in the exterior of the plot.

FORMAT=*format*

specifies a format for all the values displayed in an inset. If you specify a format for a particular statistic, then this format overrides the format you specified with the FORMAT= option. See [Figure 5.19](#) or [Output 5.15.1](#) for an example.

GUTTER=value

specifies the gutter width in percent screen units for an inset located in the top or bottom margin. The gutter is the space between columns of (label, value) pairs in an inset. The default value is four. *ODS Graphics*

HEADER= 'string'

specifies the header text. The *string* cannot exceed 40 characters. If you do not specify the HEADER= option, no header line appears in the inset. If all the keywords listed in the INSET statement are secondary keywords corresponding to a fitted curve on a histogram, a default header is displayed that indicates the distribution and identifies the curve. See [Figure 5.19](#) for an example of a specified header and [Output 5.15.1](#) for an example of the default header for a fitted normal curve.

HEIGHT=value

specifies the height of the text. *Traditional Graphics*

NCOLS=n

specifies the number of columns of (label, value) pairs displayed in an inset located in the top or bottom margin. The default value is three. *ODS Graphics*

NOFRAME

suppresses the frame drawn around the text.

POSITION=position**POS=position**

determines the position of the inset. The *position* can be a compass point keyword, a margin keyword, or a pair of coordinates (x, y). You can specify coordinates in axis percent units or axis data units. For more information, see “[Details: INSET Statement](#)” on page 418. By default, POSITION=NW, which positions the inset in the upper left (northwest) corner of the display.

NOTE: In this release of the CAPABILITY procedure, you cannot specify coordinates with the POSITION= option when producing ODS Graphics output.

REFPOINT=BR | BL | TR | TL**RP=BR | BL | TR | TL**

specifies the reference point for an inset that is positioned by a pair of coordinates with the POSITION= option. Use the REFPOINT= option with POSITION= coordinates. The REFPOINT= option specifies which corner of the inset frame you want positioned at coordinates (x, y). The keywords BL, BR, TL, and TR represent bottom left, bottom right, top left, and top right, respectively. See [Figure 5.24](#) for an example. The default is REFPOINT=BL. *Traditional Graphics*

If you specify the position of the inset as a compass point or margin keyword, the REFPOINT= option is ignored. For more information, see “[Positioning the Inset Using Coordinates](#)” on page 420.

Details: INSET Statement

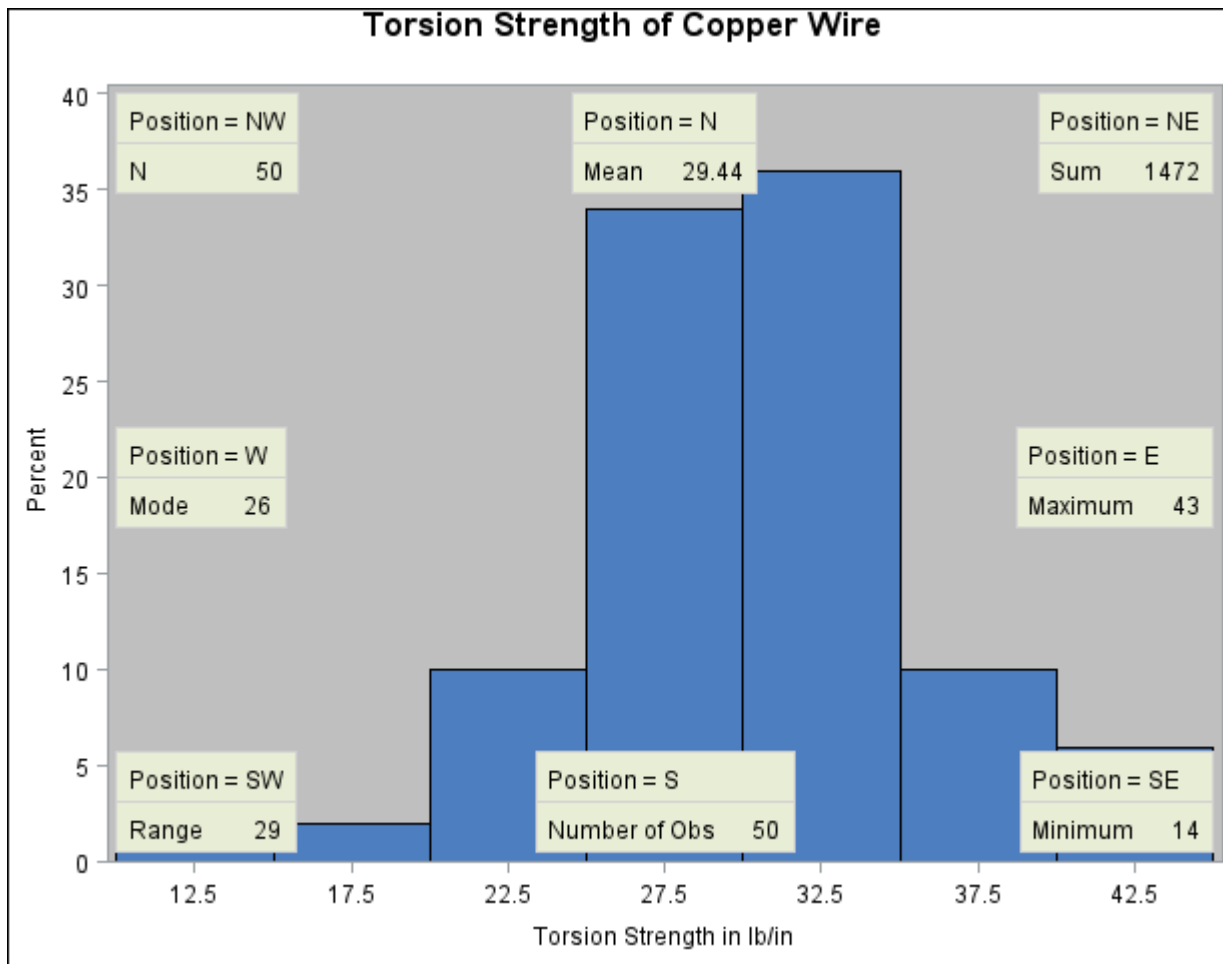
This section provides details on three different methods of positioning the inset with the POSITION= option. With the POSITION= option, you can specify

- compass points
- keywords for margin positions
- coordinates in data units or percent axis units

Positioning the Inset Using Compass Points

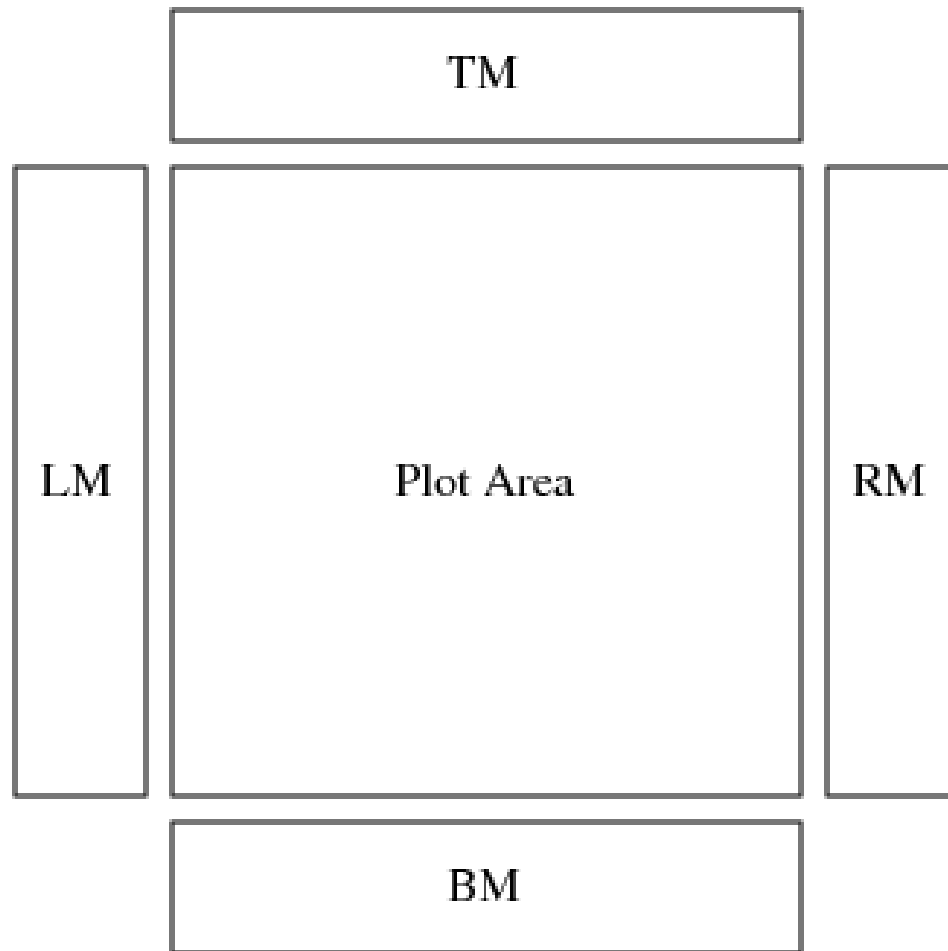
See CAPINS2 in the SAS/QC Sample Library You can specify the eight compass points N, NE, E, SE, S, SW, W, and NW as keywords for the POSITION= option. The following statements create the display in [Figure 5.21](#), which demonstrates all eight compass positions. The default is NW.

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Torsion Strength of Copper Wire';
proc capability data=Wire;
  histogram Strength / cfill = bigb
                    cframe = ligr;
  inset n          / cfill=ywh header='Position = NW' pos=nw;
  inset mean       / cfill=ywh header='Position = N ' pos=n ;
  inset sum        / cfill=ywh header='Position = NE' pos=ne;
  inset max        / cfill=ywh header='Position = E ' pos=e ;
  inset min        / cfill=ywh header='Position = SE' pos=se;
  inset nobs       / cfill=ywh header='Position = S ' pos=s ;
  inset range      / cfill=ywh header='Position = SW' pos=sw;
  inset mode       / cfill=ywh header='Position = W ' pos=w ;
run;
```


Figure 5.21 Insets Positioned Using Compass Points

Positioning the Inset in the Margins

You can also position the inset in one of the four margins surrounding the plot area using the margin keywords LM, RM, TM, or BM, as illustrated in [Figure 5.22](#).

Figure 5.22 Positioning Insets in the Margins

For an example of an inset placed in the right margin, see [Figure 5.19](#). Margin positions are recommended if a large number of statistics are listed in the INSET statement. If you attempt to display a lengthy inset in the interior of the plot, it is likely that the inset will collide with the data display.

Positioning the Inset Using Coordinates

You can also specify the position of the inset with coordinates: `POSITION= (x, y)`. The coordinates can be given in axis percent units (the default) or in axis data units.

NOTE: In this release of the CAPABILITY procedure, you cannot position insets by using coordinates when producing ODS Graphics output.

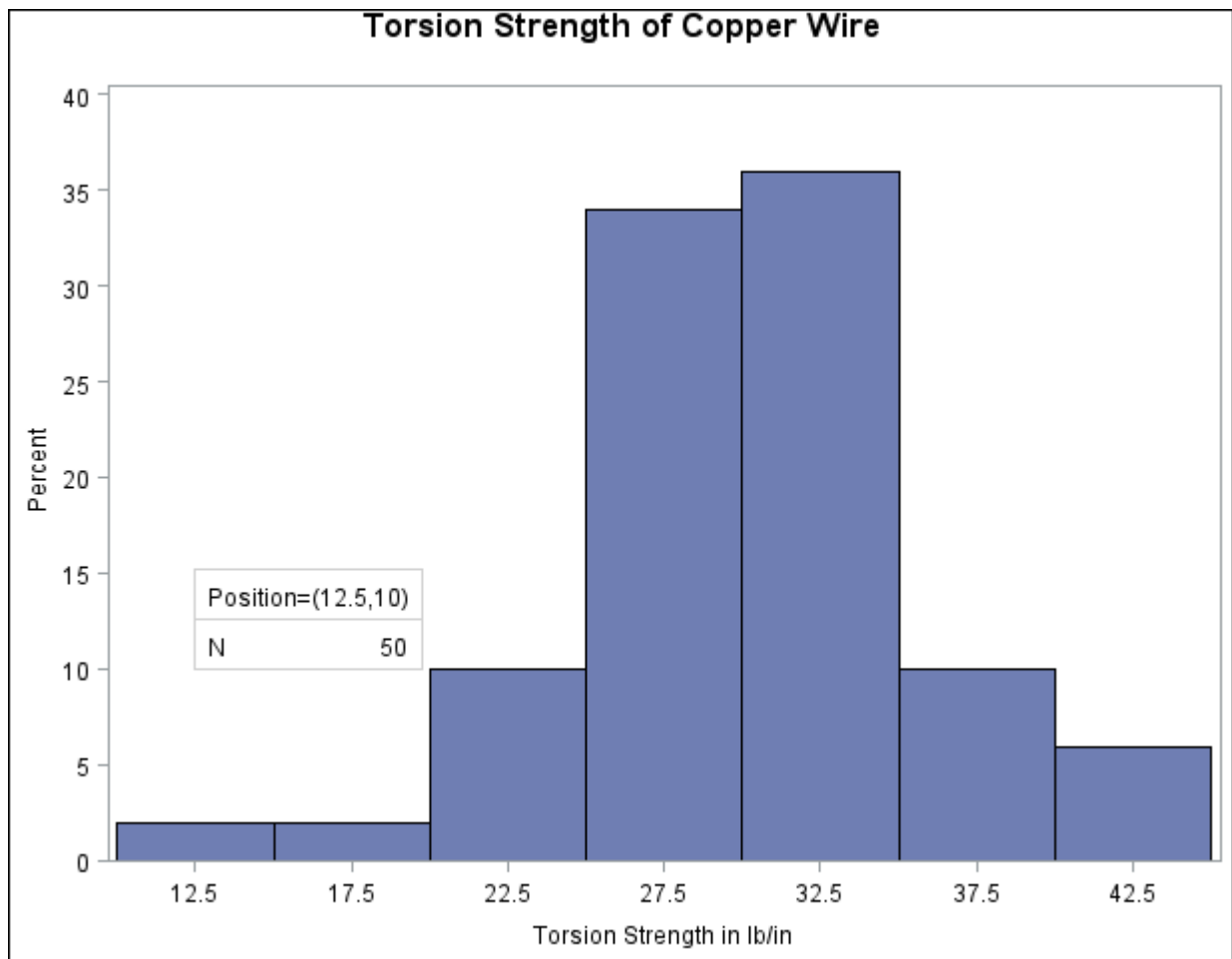
Data Unit Coordinates

If you specify the DATA option immediately following the coordinates, the inset is positioned using axis data units. For example, the following statements place the bottom left corner of the inset at 12.5 on the horizontal axis and 10 on the vertical axis: *See CAPINS2 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
title 'Torsion Strength of Copper Wire';
proc capability data=Wire;
  histogram Strength;
  inset n / header = 'Position=(12.5,10) '
           position = (12.5,10) data;
run;
```

The histogram is displayed in [Figure 5.23](#). By default, the specified coordinates determine the position of the bottom left corner of the inset. You can change this reference point with the REFPOINT= option, as in the next example.

Figure 5.23 Inset Positioned Using Data Unit Coordinates



Axis Percent Unit Coordinates

See CAPINS2 in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

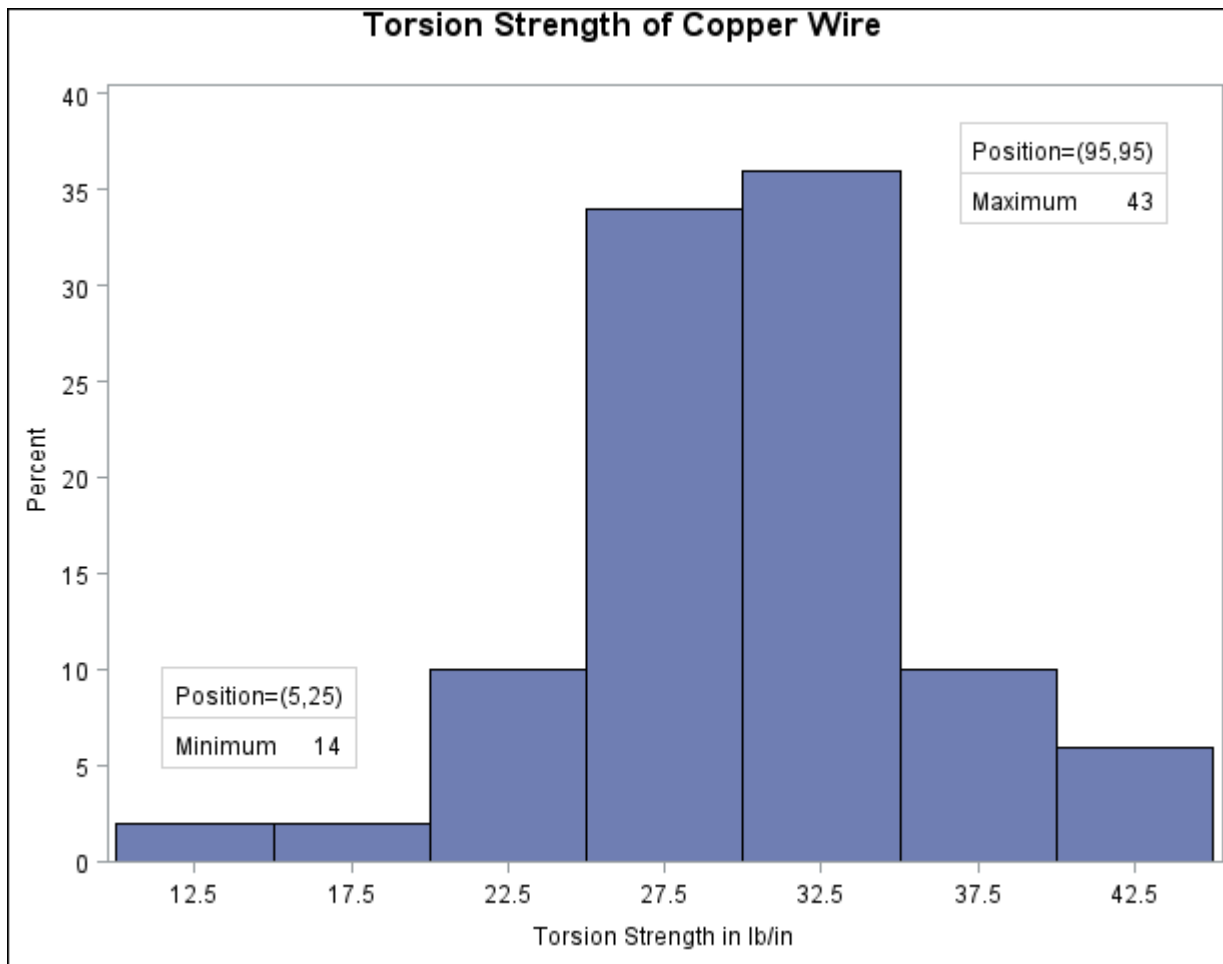
If you do not use the DATA option, the inset is positioned using axis percent units. The coordinates of the bottom left corner of the display are (0, 0), while the upper right corner is (100, 100). For example, the following statements create a histogram with two insets, both positioned using coordinates in axis percent units:

```

title 'Torsion Strength of Copper Wire';
proc capability data=Wire;
  histogram Strength;
  inset min / position = (5,25)
            header   = 'Position=(5,25) '
            refpoint = tl;
  inset max / position = (95,95)
            header   = 'Position=(95,95) '
            refpoint = tr;
run;

```

The display is shown in [Figure 5.24](#). Notice that the REFPOINT= option is used to determine which corner of the inset is to be placed at the coordinates specified with the POSITION= option. The first inset has REFPOINT=TL, so the top left corner of the inset is positioned 5% of the way across the horizontal axis and 25% of the way up the vertical axis. The second inset has REFPOINT=TR, so the top right corner of the inset is positioned 95% of the way across the horizontal axis and 95% of the way up the vertical axis. Note also that coordinates in axis percent units must be *between* 0 and 100.

Figure 5.24 Inset Positioned Using Axis Percent Unit Coordinates

Examples: INSET Statement

This section provides advanced examples that use the INSET statement.

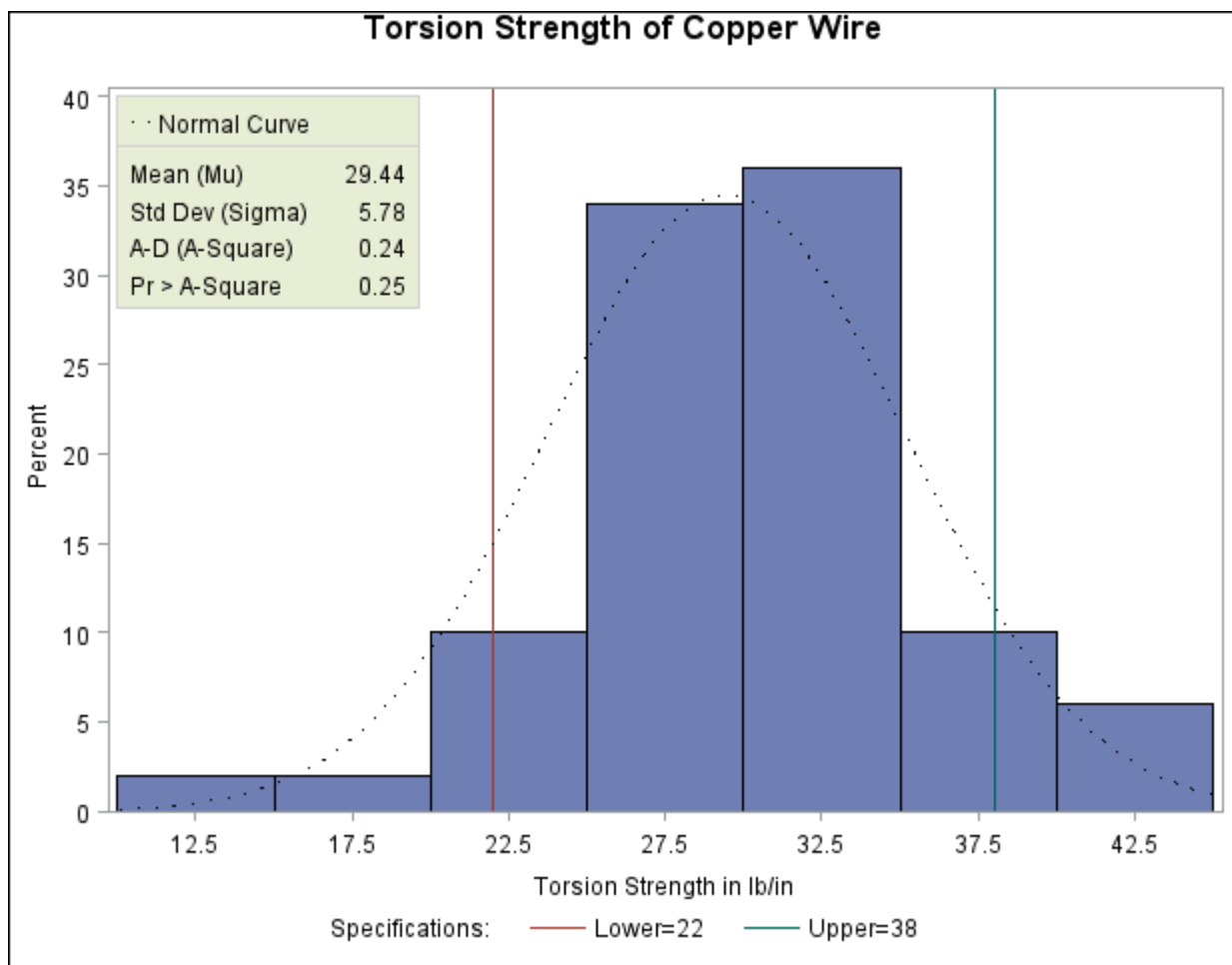
Example 5.15: Inset for Goodness-of-Fit Statistics

This example fits a normal curve to the torsion strength data used in the section “Getting Started: [INSET Statement](#)” on page 397. The following statements fit a normal curve and request an inset summarizing the fitted curve with the mean, the standard deviation, and the Anderson-Darling goodness-of-fit test: *See CAPINS3 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Torsion Strength of Copper Wire';
proc capability data=Wire noprint;
  spec lsl=22 usl=38;
  histogram Strength / normal(color=black noprint l=34)
    nocurvelegend;
  inset normal(mu sigma ad adpval) / cfill = ywh
    format = 7.2;
run;
```

The resulting histogram is displayed in [Output 5.15.1](#). The NOCURVELEGEND option in the HISTOGRAM statement suppresses the default legend for curve parameters.

Output 5.15.1 Inset Table with Normal Curve Information



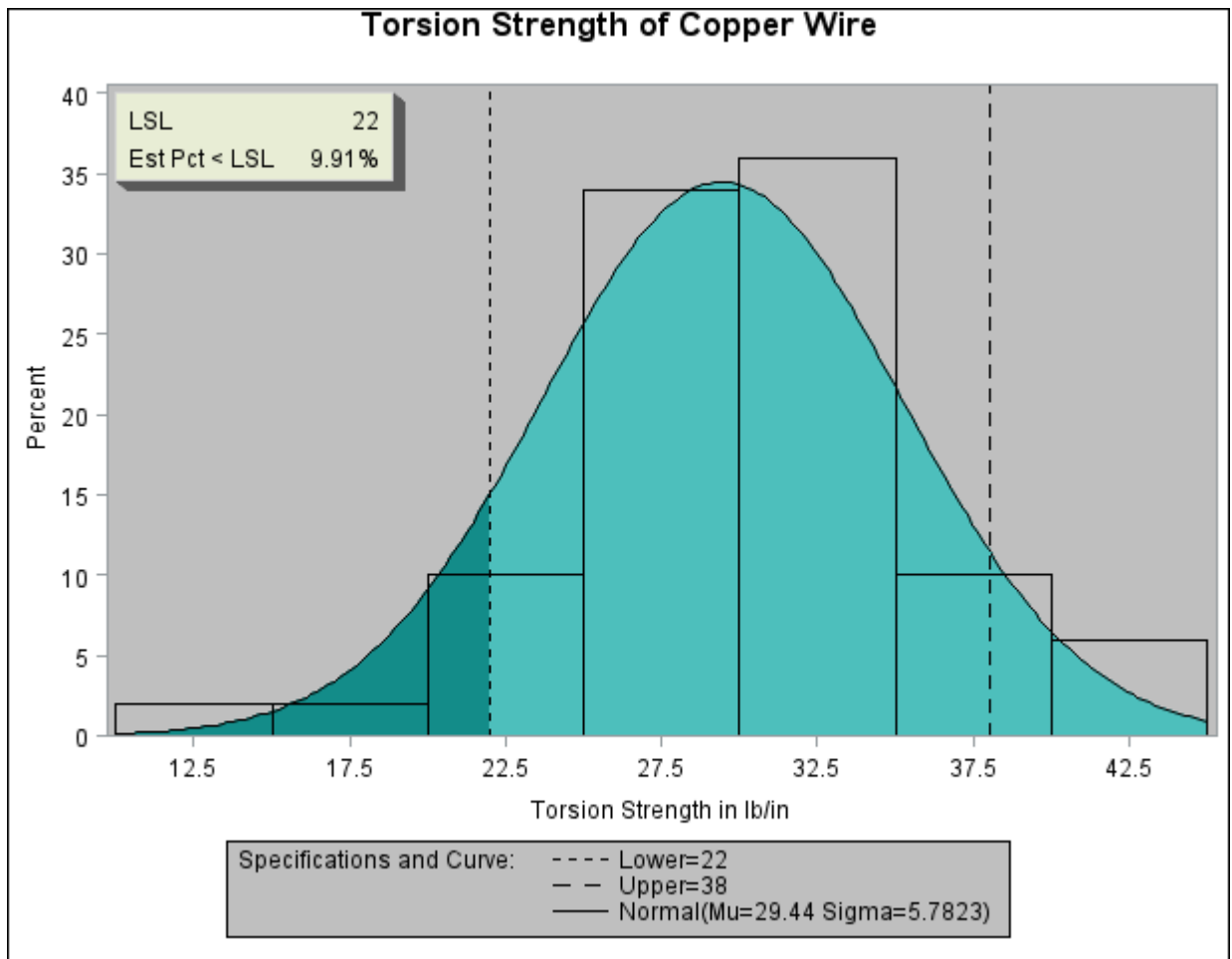
Example 5.16: Inset for Areas Under a Fitted Curve

You can use the INSET keywords LSLPCT, USLPCT, and BETWEENPCT to inset legends for areas under histogram bars or fitted curves. The following statements create a histogram with an inset legend for the shaded area under the fitted normal curve to the left of the lower specification limit: *See CAPINS4 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Torsion Strength of Copper Wire';
legend2 FRAME CFRAME=ligr CBORDER=black POSITION=center;
proc capability data=Wire noprint;
    spec lsl=22 lls1=2  cls1=black cleft=vibg
        usl=38 lus1=20 cus1=black;
    histogram Strength /  cframe = ligr
                        cfill  = bibg
                        legend = legend2
                        normal(color=black noprint fill);
    inset  lsl='LSL' lslpct / cfill=ywh cshadow=dagr;
run;
```

The histogram is displayed in [Output 5.16.1](#). The LSLPCT keyword in the INSET statement requests a legend for the area under the curve to the left of the lower specification limit. The CLEFT= option is used to fill the area under the normal curve to the left of the line, and the CFILL= color is used to fill the remaining area. If the FILL normal-option were not specified, the CLEFT= and CFILL= colors would be applied to the corresponding areas under the histogram, not the normal curve, and the inset box would reflect the area under the histogram bars.

You can use the USLPCT keyword in the INSET statement to request a legend for the area to the right of an upper specification limit, and you can use the BETWEENPCT keyword to request a legend for the area between the lower and upper limits. By default, the legend requested with each of the keywords LSLPCT, USLPCT, and BETWEENPCT displays a rectangle that matches the color of the corresponding area. You can substitute a customized label for each rectangle by specifying the keyword followed by an equal sign (=) and the label in quotes.

Output 5.16.1 Displaying Areas Under the Normal Curve

INTERVALS Statement: CAPABILITY Procedure

Overview: INTERVALS Statement

The INTERVALS statement tabulates various statistical intervals for selected process variables. The types of intervals you can request include

- approximate simultaneous prediction intervals for future observations
- prediction intervals for the mean of future observations
- approximate statistical tolerance intervals that contain at least a specified proportion of the population
- confidence intervals for the population mean
- prediction intervals for the standard deviation of future observations
- confidence intervals for the population standard deviation

These intervals are computed assuming the data are sampled from a normal population. See Hahn and Meeker (1991) for a detailed discussion of these intervals.

You can use options in the INTERVALS statement to

- specify which intervals to compute
- provide probability or confidence levels for intervals
- suppress printing of output tables
- create an output data set containing interval information
- specify interval type (one-sided lower, one-sided upper, or two-sided)

Getting Started: INTERVALS Statement

This section introduces the INTERVALS statement with simple examples that illustrate commonly used options. Complete syntax for the INTERVALS statement is presented in the section “[Syntax: INTERVALS Statement](#)” on page 432.

Computing Statistical Intervals

See CAPINT1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library The following statements create the data set Cans, which contains measurements (in ounces) of the fluid weights of 100 drink cans. The filling process is assumed to be in statistical control.

```
data Cans;
  label Weight = "Fluid Weight (ounces)";
  input Weight @@;
  datalines;
12.07 12.02 12.00 12.01 11.98 11.96 12.04 12.05 12.01 11.97
12.03 12.03 12.00 12.04 11.96 12.02 12.06 12.00 12.02 11.91
12.05 11.98 11.91 12.01 12.06 12.02 12.05 11.90 12.07 11.98
12.02 12.11 12.00 11.99 11.95 11.98 12.05 12.00 12.10 12.04
12.06 12.04 11.99 12.06 11.99 12.07 11.96 11.97 12.00 11.97
12.09 11.99 11.95 11.99 11.99 11.96 11.94 12.03 12.09 12.03
11.99 12.00 12.05 12.04 12.05 12.01 11.97 11.93 12.00 11.97
12.13 12.07 12.00 11.96 11.99 11.97 12.05 11.94 11.99 12.02
11.95 11.99 11.91 12.06 12.03 12.06 12.05 12.04 12.03 11.98
12.05 12.05 12.11 11.96 12.00 11.96 11.96 12.00 12.01 11.98
;
```

Note that this data set is introduced in “[Computing Descriptive Statistics](#)” on page 206 of “[PROC CAPABILITY and General Statements](#)” on page 204. The analysis in that section provides evidence that the weight measurements are normally distributed.

By default, the INTERVALS statement computes and prints the six intervals described in the entry for the [METHODS=](#) option. The following statements tabulate these intervals for the variable Weight:

```
title 'Statistical Intervals for Fluid Weight';
proc capability data=Cans noprint;
  intervals Weight;
run;
```

The intervals are displayed in [Figure 5.27](#).

Figure 5.25 Statistical Intervals for Weight

Statistical Intervals for Fluid Weight			
The CAPABILITY Procedure			
Two-Sided Statistical Intervals for Weight Assuming Normality			
Approximate Prediction Interval Containing All of k Future Observations			
Confidence	k	Prediction Limits	
99.00%	1	11.89	12.13
99.00%	2	11.87	12.14
99.00%	3	11.87	12.15
95.00%	1	11.92	12.10
95.00%	2	11.90	12.12
95.00%	3	11.89	12.12
90.00%	1	11.93	12.09
90.00%	2	11.92	12.10
90.00%	3	11.91	12.11
Prediction Interval Containing the Mean of k Future Observations			
Confidence	k	Prediction Limits	
99.00%	1	11.89	12.13
99.00%	2	11.92	12.10
99.00%	3	11.94	12.08
95.00%	1	11.92	12.10
95.00%	2	11.94	12.08
95.00%	3	11.95	12.06
90.00%	1	11.93	12.09
90.00%	2	11.95	12.06
90.00%	3	11.96	12.05

Figure 5.25 continued

Approximate Tolerance Interval
Containing At Least Proportion
p of the Population

Confidence	p	Tolerance Limits	
99.00%	0.900	11.92	12.10
99.00%	0.950	11.90	12.12
99.00%	0.990	11.86	12.15
95.00%	0.900	11.92	12.10
95.00%	0.950	11.90	12.11
95.00%	0.990	11.87	12.15
90.00%	0.900	11.92	12.09
90.00%	0.950	11.91	12.11
90.00%	0.990	11.88	12.14

Confidence Limits Containing
the Mean

Confidence	Confidence Limits	
99.00%	11.997	12.022
95.00%	12.000	12.019
90.00%	12.002	12.017

Prediction Interval Containing
the Standard Deviation of
k Future Observations

Confidence	k	Prediction Limits	
99.00%	2	0.0003	0.1348
99.00%	3	0.0033	0.1110
95.00%	2	0.0015	0.1069
95.00%	3	0.0075	0.0919
90.00%	2	0.0030	0.0932
90.00%	3	0.0106	0.0825

Confidence Limits Containing
the Standard Deviation

Confidence	Confidence Limits	
99.00%	0.040	0.057
95.00%	0.041	0.055
90.00%	0.042	0.053

Computing One-Sided Lower Prediction Limits

You can specify options after the slash (/) in the INTERVALS statement to control the computation and printing of intervals. The following statements produce a table of one-sided lower prediction limits for the mean, which is displayed in [Figure 5.26](#): *See CAPINT1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
title 'Statistical Intervals for Fluid Weight';
proc capability data=Cans noprint;
  intervals Weight / methods = 1 2
                    type     = lower;
run;
```

The METHODS= option specifies which intervals to compute, and the TYPE= option requests one-sided lower limits. All the options available in the INTERVALS statement are listed in “[Summary of Options](#)” on page 432 and are described in “[Dictionary of Options](#)” on page 433.

Figure 5.26 One-Sided Lower Prediction Limits for the Mean

Statistical Intervals for Fluid Weight		
The CAPABILITY Procedure		
One-Sided Lower Statistical Intervals for Weight Assuming Normality		
Approximate Prediction Limit For All of k Future Observations		
Confidence	k	Lower Limit
99.00%	1	11.90
99.00%	2	11.89
99.00%	3	11.88
95.00%	1	11.93
95.00%	2	11.92
95.00%	3	11.91
90.00%	1	11.95
90.00%	2	11.93
90.00%	3	11.92

Figure 5.26 *continued*

Prediction Limit For the Mean of k Future Observations		
Confidence	k	Lower Limit
99.00%	1	11.90
99.00%	2	11.93
99.00%	3	11.94
95.00%	1	11.93
95.00%	2	11.95
95.00%	3	11.96
90.00%	1	11.95
90.00%	2	11.97
90.00%	3	11.97

Syntax: INTERVALS Statement

The syntax for the INTERVALS statement is as follows:

INTERVALS < *variables* > < / *options* > ;

You can specify INTERVAL as an alias for INTERVALS. You can use any number of INTERVALS statements in the CAPABILITY procedure. The components of the INTERVALS statement are described as follows.

variables

gives a list of variables for which to compute intervals. If you specify a VAR statement, the variables must also be listed in the VAR statement. Otherwise, the variables can be any numeric variable in the input data set. If you do not specify a list of variables, then by default the INTERVALS statement computes intervals for all variables in the VAR statement (or all numeric variables in the input data set if you do not use a VAR statement).

options

alter the defaults for computing and printing intervals and for creating output data sets.

Summary of Options

The following tables list the INTERVALS statement options by function. For complete descriptions, see “[Dictionary of Options](#)” on page 433.

Table 5.49 INTERVAL Statement Options

Option	Description
ALPHA=	specifies probability or confidence levels associated with the intervals
K=	specifies values of k for prediction intervals
METHODS=	specifies which intervals are computed
NOPRINT	suppresses the output tables
OUTINTERVALS=	specifies an output data set containing interval information
P=	specifies values of p for tolerance intervals
TYPE=	specifies the type of intervals (one-sided lower, one-sided upper, or two-sided)

Dictionary of Options

The following entries provide detailed descriptions of options in the INTERVALS statement.

ALPHA=*value-list*

specifies values of α , the probability or confidence associated with the interval. For example, the following statements tabulate the default intervals at probability or confidence levels of $\alpha = 0.05$, $\alpha = 0.10$, $\alpha = 0.15$, and $\alpha = 0.20$:

```
proc capability data=steel;
    intervals width / alpha = 0.05 0.10 0.15 0.20;
run;
```

Note that some references use $\gamma = 1 - \alpha$ to denote probability or confidence levels. Values for the ALPHA= option must be between 0.00001 to 0.99999. By default, values of 0.01, 0.05, and 0.10 are used.

K=*value-list*

specifies values of k for prediction intervals. Default values of 1, 2, and 3 are used for the prediction interval for k future observations and for the prediction interval for the mean of k future observations. Default values of 2 and 3 are used for the prediction interval for the standard deviation of k future observations. The values must be integers.

METHODS=*indices*

METHOD=*indices*

specifies which intervals are computed. The indices can range from 1 to 6, and they correspond to the intervals described in [Table 5.50](#).

Table 5.50 Intervals Computed for METHOD=Index

Index	Statistical Interval
1	approximate simultaneous prediction interval for k future observations
2	prediction interval for the mean of k future observations
3	approximate statistical tolerance interval that contains at least proportion p of the population
4	confidence interval for the population mean
5	prediction interval for the standard deviation of k future observations
6	confidence interval for the population standard deviation

For example, the following statements tabulate confidence limits for the population mean (METHOD=4) and confidence limits for the population standard deviation (METHOD=6):

```
proc capability data=steel;
    intervals width / methods=4 6;
run;
```

Formulas for the intervals are given in “[Methods for Computing Statistical Intervals](#)” on page 435. By default, the procedure computes all six intervals.

NOPRINT

suppresses the tables produced by default. This option is useful when you only want to save the interval information in an OUTINTERVALS= data set.

OUTINTERVALS=SAS-data-set**OUTINTERVAL=SAS-data-set****OUTINT=SAS-data-set**

specifies an output SAS data set containing the intervals and related information. For example, the following statements create a data set named ints containing intervals for the variable width:

```
proc capability data=steel;
    intervals width / outintervals=ints;
run;
```

See “[OUTINTERVALS= Data Set](#)” on page 438 for details.

P=value-list

specifies values of p for the tolerance intervals. These values must be between 0.00001 to 0.99999. Note that the P= option applies only to the tolerance intervals (METHODS=3). By default, values of 0.90, 0.95, and 0.99 are used.

TYPE=LOWER | UPPER | TWOSIDED

determines whether the intervals computed are one-sided lower, one-sided upper, or two-sided intervals, respectively. See “[Computing One-Sided Lower Prediction Limits](#)” on page 431 for an example. The default interval type is TWOSIDED.

Details: INTERVALS Statement

This section provides details on the following topics:

- formulas for statistical intervals
- OUTINTERVALS= data sets

Methods for Computing Statistical Intervals

The formulas for statistical intervals given in this section use the following notation:

Notation	Definition
n	number of nonmissing values for a variable
\bar{X}	mean of variable
s	standard deviation of variable
z_α	100 α th percentile of the standard normal distribution
$t_\alpha(\nu)$	100 α th percentile of the central t distribution with ν degrees of freedom
$t'_\alpha(\delta, \nu)$	100 α th percentile of the noncentral t distribution with noncentrality parameter δ and ν degrees of freedom
$F_\alpha(\nu_1, \nu_2)$	100 α th percentile of the F distribution with ν_1 degrees of freedom in the numerator and ν_2 degrees of freedom in the denominator
$\chi^2_\alpha(\nu)$	100 α th percentile of the χ^2 distribution with ν degrees of freedom.

The values of the variable are assumed to be independent and normally distributed. The intervals are computed using the degrees of freedom as the divisor for the standard deviation s . This divisor corresponds to the default of VARDEF=DF in the PROC CAPABILITY statement. If you specify another value for the VARDEF= option, intervals are not computed.

You select the intervals to be computed with the METHODS= option. The next six sections give computational details for each of the METHODS= options.

METHODS=1

This requests an approximate simultaneous prediction interval for k future observations. Two-sided intervals are computed using the conservative approximations

$$\text{Lower Limit} = \bar{X} - t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2k}}(n-1)s\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\text{Upper Limit} = \bar{X} + t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2k}}(n-1)s\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}}$$

One-sided limits are computed using the conservative approximation

$$\text{Lower Limit} = \bar{X} - t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{k}}(n-1)s\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\text{Upper Limit} = \bar{X} + t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{k}}(n-1)s\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}}$$

Hahn (1970c) states that these approximations are satisfactory except for combinations of small n , large k , and large α . Refer also to Hahn (1969, 1970a) and Hahn and Meeker (1991).

METHODS=2

This requests a prediction interval for the mean of k future observations. Two-sided intervals are computed as

$$\text{Lower Limit} = \bar{X} - t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)s\sqrt{\frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\text{Upper Limit} = \bar{X} + t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)s\sqrt{\frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{n}}$$

One-sided limits are computed as

$$\text{Lower Limit} = \bar{X} - t_{1-\alpha}(n-1)s\sqrt{\frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\text{Upper Limit} = \bar{X} + t_{1-\alpha}(n-1)s\sqrt{\frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{n}}$$

METHODS=3

This requests an approximate statistical tolerance interval that contains at least proportion p of the population. Two-sided intervals are approximated by

$$\text{Lower Limit} = \bar{X} - g(p; n; 1 - \alpha)s$$

$$\text{Upper Limit} = \bar{X} + g(p; n; 1 - \alpha)s$$

$$\text{where } g(p; n; 1 - \alpha) = z_{\frac{1+p}{2}}\left(1 + \frac{1}{2n}\right)\sqrt{\frac{n-1}{\chi_{\alpha}^2(n-1)}}.$$

Exact one-sided limits are computed as

$$\text{Lower Limit} = \bar{X} - g'(p; n; 1 - \alpha)s$$

$$\text{Upper Limit} = \bar{X} + g'(p; n; 1 - \alpha)s$$

$$\text{where } g'(p; n; 1 - \alpha) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}t'_{1-\alpha}(z_p\sqrt{n}, n-1).$$

In some cases (for example, if $z_p\sqrt{n}$ is large), $g'(p; n; 1 - \alpha)$ is approximated by

$$\frac{1}{a} \left(z_p + \sqrt{z_p^2 - ab} \right)$$

where $a = 1 - \frac{z_{1-\alpha}^2}{2(n-1)}$ and $b = z_p^2 - \frac{z_{1-\alpha}^2}{n}$.

Hahn (1970b) states that this approximation is “poor for very small n , especially for large p and large $1 - \alpha$, and is not advised for $n < 8$.” Refer also to Hahn and Meeker (1991).

METHODS=4

This requests a confidence interval for the population mean. Two-sided intervals are computed as

$$\text{Lower Limit} = \bar{X} - t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\text{Upper Limit} = \bar{X} + t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

One-sided limits are computed as

$$\text{Lower Limit} = \bar{X} - t_{1-\alpha}(n-1) \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\text{Upper Limit} = \bar{X} + t_{1-\alpha}(n-1) \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

METHODS=5

This requests a prediction interval for the standard deviation of k future observations. Two-sided intervals are computed as

$$\text{Lower Limit} = s \left(F_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1, k-1) \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{Upper Limit} = s \left(F_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(k-1, n-1) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

One-sided limits are computed as

$$\text{Lower Limit} = s \left(F_{1-\alpha}(n-1, k-1) \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{Upper Limit} = s \left(F_{1-\alpha}(k-1, n-1) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

METHODS=6

This requests a confidence interval for the population standard deviation. Two-sided intervals are computed as

$$\text{Lower Limit} = s \sqrt{\frac{n-1}{\chi^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)}}$$

$$\text{Upper Limit} = s \sqrt{\frac{n-1}{\chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)}}$$

One-sided limits are computed as

$$\text{Lower Limit} = s \sqrt{\frac{n-1}{\chi^2_{1-\alpha}(n-1)}}$$

$$\text{Upper Limit} = s \sqrt{\frac{n-1}{\chi^2_{\alpha}(n-1)}}$$

OUTINTERVALS= Data Set

Each INTERVALS statement can create an output data set specified with the OUTINTERVALS= option. The OUTINTERVALS= data set contains statistical intervals and related parameters.

The number of observations in the OUTINTERVALS= data set depends on the number of variables analyzed, the number of tests specified, and the results of the tests. The OUTINTERVALS= data set is constructed as follows:

- The OUTINTERVALS= data set contains a group of observations for each variable analyzed.
- Each group contains one or more observations for each interval you specify with the METHODS= option. The actual number depends upon the number of combinations of the ALPHA=, K=, and P= values.

The following variables are saved in the OUTINTERVALS= data set:

Variable	Description
ALPHA	value of α associated with the intervals
K	value of K= for the prediction intervals
LOWER	lower endpoint of interval
METHOD	interval index (1–6)
P	value of P= for the tolerance intervals
TYPE	type of interval (ONESIDED or TWOSIDED)
UPPER	upper endpoint of interval
VAR	variable name

If you use a BY statement, the BY variables are also saved in the OUTINTERVALS= data set.

ODS Tables

The following table summarizes the ODS tables that you can request with the INTERVALS statement.

Table 5.51 ODS Tables Produced with the INTERVALS Statement

Table Name	Description	Option
Intervals1	prediction interval for future observations	METHODS=1
Intervals2	prediction interval for mean	METHODS=2
Intervals3	tolerance interval for proportion of population	METHODS=3
Intervals4	confidence limits for mean	METHODS=4
Intervals5	prediction interval for standard deviation	METHODS=5
Intervals6	confidence limits for standard deviation	METHODS=6

OUTPUT Statement: CAPABILITY Procedure

Overview: OUTPUT Statement

You can use the OUTPUT statement to save summary statistics in a SAS data set. This information can then be used to create customized reports or to save historical information about a process.

You can use options in the OUTPUT statement to

- specify the statistics to save in the output data set
- specify the name of the output data set
- compute and save percentiles not automatically computed by the CAPABILITY procedure

Getting Started: OUTPUT Statement

This section introduces the OUTPUT statement with simple examples that illustrate commonly used options. Complete syntax for the OUTPUT statement is presented in the section “[Syntax: OUTPUT Statement](#)” on page 442, and advanced examples are given in the section “[Examples: OUTPUT Statement](#)” on page 450.

Saving Summary Statistics in an Output Data Set

See CAPOUT1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library An automobile manufacturer producing seat belts saves summary information in an output data set with the CAPABILITY procedure. The following statements create the data set Belts, which contains the breaking strengths (Strength) and widths (Width) of a sample of 50 belts:

```
data Belts;
  label Strength = 'Breaking Strength (lb/in)'
        Width    = 'Width in Inches';
  input Strength Width @@;
  datalines;
1243.51 3.036 1221.95 2.995 1131.67 2.983 1129.70 3.019
1198.08 3.106 1273.31 2.947 1250.24 3.018 1225.47 2.980
1126.78 2.965 1174.62 3.033 1250.79 2.941 1216.75 3.037
1285.30 2.893 1214.14 3.035 1270.24 2.957 1249.55 2.958
1166.02 3.067 1278.85 3.037 1280.74 2.984 1201.96 3.002
1101.73 2.961 1165.79 3.075 1186.19 3.058 1124.46 2.929
1213.62 2.984 1213.93 3.029 1289.59 2.956 1208.27 3.029
1247.48 3.027 1284.34 3.073 1209.09 3.004 1146.78 3.061
1224.03 2.915 1200.43 2.974 1183.42 3.033 1195.66 2.995
1258.31 2.958 1136.05 3.022 1177.44 3.090 1246.13 3.022
1183.67 3.045 1206.50 3.024 1195.69 3.005 1223.49 2.971
1147.47 2.944 1171.76 3.005 1207.28 3.065 1131.33 2.984
1215.92 3.003 1202.17 3.058
;
```

The following statements produce two output data sets containing summary statistics:

```
proc capability data=Belts;
  var Strength Width;
  output out=Means mean=smean wmean;
  output out=Strstats mean=smean std=sstd min=smin max=smax;
run;

proc print data=Means;
run;

proc print data=Strstats;
run;
```

Note that if you specify an OUTPUT statement, you must also specify a VAR statement. You can use multiple OUTPUT statements with a single procedure statement. Each OUTPUT statement creates a new data set. The OUT= option specifies the name of the output data set. In this case, two data sets, Means and Strstats, are created. See [Figure 5.27](#) for a listing of Means and [Figure 5.28](#) for a listing of Strstats.

Summary statistics are saved in an output data set by specifying *keyword=names* after the OUT= option. In the preceding statements, the first OUTPUT statement specifies the keyword MEAN followed by the names smean and wmean. The second OUTPUT statement specifies the keywords MEAN, STD, MIN, and MAX, for which the names smean, sstd, smin, and smax are given.

The keyword specifies the statistic to be saved in the output data set, and the names determine the names for the new variables. The first name listed after a keyword contains that statistic for the first variable listed in the VAR statement; the second name contains that statistic for the second variable in the VAR statement, and so on.

Thus, the data set Means contains the mean of Strength in a variable named smean and the mean of Width in a variable named wmean. The data set Strstats contains the mean, standard deviation, minimum value, and maximum value of Strength in the variables smean, sstd, smin, and smax, respectively.

Figure 5.27 Listing of the Output Data Set Means

Statistical Intervals for Fluid Weight			
Obs	smean	wmean	
1	1205.75	3.00584	

Figure 5.28 Listing of the Output Data Set Strstats

Statistical Intervals for Fluid Weight				
Obs	smean	sstd	smax	smin
1	1205.75	48.3290	1289.59	1101.73

Saving Percentiles in an Output Data Set

The CAPABILITY procedure automatically computes the 1st, 5th, 10th, 25th, 75th, 90th, 95th, and 99th percentiles for each variable. You can save these percentiles in an output data set by specifying the appropriate keywords. For example, the following statements create an output data set named `pctlstr` containing the 5th and 95th percentiles of the variable Strength: *See CAPOUT1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
proc capability data=Belts noprint;
  var Strength Width;
  output out=pctlstr p5=p5str p95=p95str;
run;

proc print data=pctlstr;
run;
```

The output data set `pctlstr` is listed in [Figure 5.29](#).

Figure 5.29 Listing of the Output Data Set `pctlstr`

Statistical Intervals for Fluid Weight			
Obs	p95str	p5str	
1	1284.34	1126.78	

You can use the PCTLPTS=, PCTLPRE=, and PCTLNAME= options to save percentiles not automatically computed by the CAPABILITY procedure. For example, the following statements create an output data set named `pctls` containing the 20th and 40th percentiles of the variables `Strength` and `Width`:

```
proc capability data=Belts noprint;
  var Strength Width;
  output out=pctls pctlpts = 20 40
          pctlpre = S W
          pctlname = pct20 pct40;
run;
proc print data=pctls;
run;
```

The PCTLPTS= option specifies the percentiles to compute (in this case, the 20th and 40th percentiles). The PCTLPRE= and PCTLNAME= options build the names for the variables containing the percentiles. The PCTLPRE= option gives prefixes for the new variables, and the PCTLNAME= option gives a suffix to add to the prefix. Note that if you use the PCTLPTS= specification, you must also use the PCTLPRE= specification. For details on these options, see the section “[Syntax: OUTPUT Statement](#)” on page 442.

The preceding OUTPUT statement saves the 20th and 40th percentiles of `Strength` and `Width` in the variables `spct20`, `wpct20`, `spct40`, and `wpct40`. The output data set `pctls` is listed in [Figure 5.30](#).

Figure 5.30 Listing of the Output Data Set `pctls`

Statistical Intervals for Fluid Weight				
Obs	Spct20	Wpct20	Spct40	Wpct40
1	1165.91	2.9595	1199.26	2.995

Syntax: OUTPUT Statement

The syntax for the OUTPUT statement is as follows:

```
OUTPUT <OUT=SAS-data-set> <keyword1=names ... keywordk=names> <percentile-
options> ;
```

You can use any number of OUTPUT statements in the CAPABILITY procedure. Each OUTPUT statement creates a new data set containing the statistics specified in that statement. When you use the OUTPUT statement, you must also use the VAR statement. In addition, the OUTPUT statement must contain at least one of the following:

- a specification of the form *keyword=names*
- the PCTLPTS= and PCTLPRE= options

You can use the OUT= option to specify the name of the output data set:

OUT=SAS-data-set

specifies the name of the output data set. To create a permanent SAS data set, specify a two-level name. See *SAS Statements: Reference* for more information on permanent SAS data sets. For example, the previous statements create an output data set named Summary. If the OUT= option is omitted, then by default the new data set is named using the DATAn convention.

A *keyword=names* specification selects a statistic to be included in the output data set and gives names to the new variables that contain the statistics. Specify a *keyword* for each desired statistic, an equal sign, and the *names* of the variables to contain the statistic.

In the output data set, the first variable listed after a keyword in the OUTPUT statement contains the statistic for the first variable listed in the VAR statement; the second variable contains the statistic for the second variable in the VAR statement, and so on. The list of *names* following the equal sign can be shorter than the list of variables in the VAR statement. In this case, the procedure uses the *names* in the order in which the variables are listed in the VAR statement. Consider the following example:

```
proc capability noprint;
  var length width height;
  output out=summary mean=mlength mwidth;
run;
```

The variables mlength and mwidth contain the means for length and width. The mean for height is computed by the procedure but is not saved in the output data set.

Table 5.52 lists all keywords available in the OUTPUT statement grouped by type. Formulas for selected statistics are given in the section “[Details: CAPABILITY Procedure](#)” on page 228.

Table 5.52 OUTPUT Statement Statistic Keywords

Keyword	Description
Descriptive Statistics	
CSS	sum of squares corrected for the mean
CV	percent coefficient of variation
KURTOSIS KURT	kurtosis
MAX	largest (maximum) value
MEAN	mean
MIN	smallest (minimum) value
MODE	most frequent value (if not unique, the smallest mode)
N	number of observations on which calculations are based
NMISS	number of missing values
NOBS	number of observations
RANGE	range
SKEWNESS SKEW	skewness
STD STDDEV	standard deviation
STDMEAN STDERR	standard error of the mean
SUM	sum
SUMWGT	sum of weights
USS	uncorrected sum of squares

Table 5.52 (continued)

Keyword	Description
VAR	variance
Quantile Statistics	
MEDIAN P50 Q2	median (50th percentile)
P1	1st percentile
P5	5th percentile
P10	10th percentile
P90	90th percentile
P95	95th percentile
P99	99th percentile
Q1 P25	lower quartile (25th percentile)
Q3 P75	upper quartile (75th percentile)
QRANGE	interquartile range (Q3 – Q1)
Robust Statistics	
GINI	Gini's mean difference
MAD	median absolute difference
QN	2nd variation of median absolute difference
SN	1st variation of median absolute difference
STD_GINI	standard deviation for Gini's mean difference
STD_MAD	standard deviation for median absolute difference
STD_QN	standard deviation for the second variation of the median absolute difference
STD_QRANGE	estimate of the standard deviation, based on interquartile range
STD_SN	standard deviation for the first variation of the median absolute difference
Hypothesis Test Statistics	
MSIGN	sign statistic
NORMAL	test statistic for normality. If the sample size is less than or equal to 2000, this is the Shapiro-Wilk W statistic. Otherwise, it is the Kolmogorov D statistic.
PNORMAL PROBN	p -value for normality test
PROBM	probability of a greater absolute value for the sign statistic
PROBS	probability of a greater absolute value for the signed rank statistic
PROBT	two-tailed p -value for Student's t statistic with $n - 1$ degrees of freedom
SIGNRANK	signed rank statistic
T	Student's t statistic to test the null hypothesis that the population mean is equal to μ_0
Specification Limits and Related Statistics	
LSL	lower specification limit
PCTGTR	percent of nonmissing observations greater than the upper specification limit

Table 5.52 (continued)

Keyword	Description
PCTLSS	percent of nonmissing observations less than the lower specification limit
TARGET	target value
USL	upper specification limit
Capability Indices and Related Statistics	
CP	capability index C_p
CPLCL	lower confidence limit for C_p
CPUCL	upper confidence limit for C_p
CPK	capability index C_{pk} (also denoted CPK)
CPKLCL	lower confidence limit for C_{pk}
CPKUCL	upper confidence limit for C_{pk}
CPL	capability index CPL
CPLLCL	lower confidence limit for CPL
CPLUCL	upper confidence limit for CPL
CPM	capability index C_{pm}
CPMLCL	lower confidence limit for C_{pm}
CPMUCL	upper confidence limit for C_{pm}
CPU	capability index CPU
CPULCL	lower confidence limit for CPU
CPUUCL	upper confidence limit for CPU
K	capability index k (also denoted K)

The CAPABILITY procedure automatically computes the 1st, 5th, 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, 90th, 95th, and 99th percentiles for the data. You can save these statistics in an output data set by using *keyword=names* specifications. You can request additional percentiles by using the **PCTLPTS=** option. The following *percentile-options* are related to these additional percentiles:

CIPCTLDF=(*cipctl-options*)

CIQUANTDF=(*cipctl-options*)

requests distribution-free confidence limits for percentiles that are requested with the **PCTLPTS=** option. In other words, no specific parametric distribution such as the normal is assumed for the data. PROC CAPABILITY uses order statistics (ranks) to compute the confidence limits as described by Hahn and Meeker (1991). This option does not apply if you use a WEIGHT statement. You can specify the following *cipctl-options*:

ALPHA= α

specifies the level of significance α for $100(1 - \alpha)\%$ confidence intervals. The value α must be between 0 and 1; the default value is 0.05, which results in 95% confidence intervals. The default value is the value of ALPHA= given in the PROC statement.

LOWERPRE=*prefixes*

specifies one or more prefixes that are used to create names for variables that contain the lower confidence limits. To save lower confidence limits for more than one analysis

variable, specify a list of prefixes. The order of the prefixes corresponds to the order of the analysis variables in the VAR statement.

LOWERNAME=*suffixes*

specifies one or more suffixes that are used to create names for variables that contain the lower confidence limits. PROC CAPABILITY creates a variable name by combining the LOWERPRE= value and suffix name. Because the suffixes are associated with the requested percentiles, list the suffixes in the same order as the PCTLPTS= percentiles.

TYPE=*keyword*

specifies the type of confidence limit, where *keyword* is LOWER, UPPER, SYMMETRIC, or ASYMMETRIC. The default value is SYMMETRIC.

UPPERPRE=*prefixes*

specifies one or more prefixes that are used to create names for variables that contain the upper confidence limits. To save upper confidence limits for more than one analysis variable, specify a list of prefixes. The order of the prefixes corresponds to the order of the analysis variables in the VAR statement.

UPPERNAME=*suffixes*

specifies one or more suffixes that are used to create names for variables that contain the upper confidence limits. PROC CAPABILITY creates a variable name by combining the UPPERPRE= value and suffix name. Because the suffixes are associated with the requested percentiles, list the suffixes in the same order as the PCTLPTS= percentiles.

NOTE: See the entries for the PCTLPTS=, PCTLPRE=, and PCTLNAME= options for a detailed description of how variable names are created using prefixes, percentile values, and suffixes.

CIPCTLNORMAL=(*cipctl-options*)

CIQUANTNORMAL=(*cipctl-options*)

requests confidence limits based on the assumption that the data are normally distributed for percentiles that are requested with the PCTLPTS= option. The computational method is described in Section 4.4.1 of Hahn and Meeker (1991) and uses the noncentral t distribution as given by Odeh and Owen (1980). This option does not apply if you use a WEIGHT statement. You can specify the following *cipctl-options*:

ALPHA= α

specifies the level of significance α for $100(1 - \alpha)\%$ confidence intervals. The value α must be between 0 and 1; the default value is 0.05, which results in 95% confidence intervals. The default value is the value of ALPHA= given in the PROC statement.

LOWERPRE=*prefixes*

specifies one or more prefixes that are used to create names for variables that contain the lower confidence limits. To save lower confidence limits for more than one analysis variable, specify a list of prefixes. The order of the prefixes corresponds to the order of the analysis variables in the VAR statement.

LOWERNAME=*suffixes*

specifies one or more suffixes that are used to create names for variables that contain the lower confidence limits. PROC CAPABILITY creates a variable name by combining the LOWERPRE= value and suffix name. Because the suffixes are associated with the requested percentiles, list the suffixes in the same order as the PCTLPTS= percentiles.

TYPE=*keyword*

specifies the type of confidence limit, where *keyword* is LOWER, UPPER, or TWOSIDED. The default is TWOSIDED.

UPPERPRE=*prefixes*

specifies one or more prefixes that are used to create names for variables that contain the upper confidence limits. To save upper confidence limits for more than one analysis variable, specify a list of prefixes. The order of the prefixes corresponds to the order of the analysis variables in the VAR statement.

UPPERNAME=*suffixes*

specifies one or more suffixes that are used to create names for variables that contain the upper confidence limits. PROC CAPABILITY creates a variable name by combining the UPPERPRE= value and suffix name. Because the suffixes are associated with the requested percentiles, list the suffixes in the same order as the PCTLPTS= percentiles.

NOTE: See the entries for the PCTLPTS=, PCTLPRE=, and PCTLNAME= options for a detailed description of how variable names are created using prefixes, percentile values, and suffixes.

PCTLGROUP=BYSTAT | BYVAR

specifies the order in which variables that you request with the PCTLPTS= option are added to the OUT= data set when the VAR statement lists more than one analysis variable. By default (or if you specify PCTLGROUP=BYSTAT), all variables that are associated with a percentile value are created consecutively. If you specify PCTLGROUP=BYVAR, all variables that are associated with an analysis variable are created consecutively.

Consider the following statements:

```
proc univariate data=Score;
  var PreTest PostTest;
  output out=ByStat pctlpts=20 40 pctlpre=Pre_ Post_;
  output out=ByVar pctlgroup=byvar pctlpts=20 40 pctlpre=Pre_ Post_;
run;
```

The order of variables in the data set ByStat is Pre_20, Post_20, Pre_40, Post_40. The order of variables in the data set ByVar is Pre_20, Pre_40, Post_20, Post_40.

PCTLNAME=*suffixes*

provides name suffixes for the new variables created by the PCTLPTS= option. These suffixes are appended to the prefixes you specify with the PCTLPRE= option, replacing the percentile values that are used as suffixes by default. List the suffixes in the same order in which you specify the percentiles. If you specify n suffixes with the PCTLNAME= option and m percentile values with the PCTLPTS= option, where $m > n$, the suffixes are used to name the first n percentiles, and the default names are used for the remaining $m - n$ percentiles. For example, consider the following statements:

```

proc capability;
  var length width height;
  output pctlpts = 20 40
        pctlpre = pl pw ph
        pctlname = twenty;
run;

```

The value “twenty” in the PCTLNAME= option is used for only the first percentile in the PCTLPTS= list. This suffix is appended to the values in the PCTLPRE= option to generate the new variable names pltwenty, pwtwenty, and phtwenty, which contain the 20th percentiles for length, width, and height, respectively. Since a second PCTLNAME= suffix is not specified, variable names for the 40th percentiles for length, width, and height are generated using the prefixes and percentile values. Thus, the output data set contains the variables pltwenty, pl40, pwtwenty, pw40, phtwenty, and ph40.

PCTLNDEC=*value*

specifies the number of decimal places in percentile values that are incorporated into percentile variable names. The default value is 1. For example, the following statements create two output data sets, each containing one percentile variable. The variable in data set short is named pwid85_1, while the one in data set long is named pwid85_125.

```

proc capability;
  var width;
  output out=short pctlpts=85.125 pctlpre=pwid;
  output out=long pctlpts=85.125 pctlpre=pwid pctlndec=3;
run;

```

PCTLPRE=*prefixes*

specifies prefixes used to create variable names for percentiles requested with the PCTLPTS= option. The PCTLPRE= and PCTLPTS= options must be used together.

The procedure generates new variable names by using the prefix and the percentile values. If the specified percentile is an integer, the variable name is simply the prefix followed by the value. For noninteger percentiles, an underscore replaces the decimal point in the variable name, and decimal values are truncated to one decimal place. For example, the following statements create the variables pwid20, pwid33_3, pwid66_6, and pwid80 for the 20th, 33.33rd, 66.67th, and 80th percentiles of width, respectively:

```

proc capability noprint;
  var width;
  output pctlpts=20 33.33 66.67 80 pctlpre=pwid;
run;

```

If you request percentiles for more than one variable, you should list prefixes in the same order in which the variables appear in the VAR statement. For example, the following statements compute the 80th and 87.5th percentiles for length and width and save the new variables plength80, plength87_5, pwidth80, and pwidth87_5 in the output data set:

```
proc capability noprint;
  var length width;
  output pctlpts=80 87.5 pctlpre=plength pwidth;
run;
```

PCTLPTS=percentiles

specifies *percentiles* that are not automatically computed by the procedure. The CAPABILITY procedure automatically computes the 1st, 5th, 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, 90th, 95th, and 99th percentiles for the data. These can be saved in an output data set by using keyword=names specifications. The PCTLPTS= option generates additional percentiles and outputs them to a data set; these additional percentiles are not printed.

If you use the PCTLPTS= option, you must also use the PCTLPRE= option to provide a prefix for the new variable names. For example, to create variables that contain the 20th, 40th, 60th, and 80th percentiles of length, use the following statements:

```
proc capability noprint;
  var length;
  output pctlpts=20 40 60 80 pctlpre=plen;
run;
```

This creates the variables plen20, plen40, plen60, and plen80, whose values are the corresponding percentiles of length. In addition to specifying name prefixes with the PCTLPRE= option, you can also use the PCTLNAME= option to create name suffixes for the new variables created by the PCTLPTS= option.

Details: OUTPUT Statement

OUT= Data Set

The CAPABILITY procedure creates an OUT= data set for each OUTPUT statement. The new data set contains an observation for each combination of levels of the variables in the BY statement, or a single observation if you do not specify a BY statement. Thus, the number of observations in the new data set corresponds to the number of groups for which statistics are calculated. The variables in the new data set are as follows:

- variables in the BY statement. The values of these variables match the values in the corresponding BY group in the DATA= data set.
- variables in the ID statement. The values of these variables match those for the first observation in each BY group, or for the first observation in the data set if you do not specify a BY statement.
- variables created by selecting statistics in the OUTPUT statement. The values of the statistics are computed using all the nonmissing data, or statistics are computed for each BY group if you use a BY statement.

- variables created by requesting new percentiles with the PCTLPTS= option. The names of these new variables depend on the values of the PCTLPRE= and PCTLNAME= options.

If the output data set contains a percentile variable or a quartile variable, the percentile definition assigned with the PCTLDEF= option in the PROC CAPABILITY statement is recorded on the output data set label.

The values of variables requested with the statistics keywords CP, CPK, CPL, CPM, CPU, K, PCTGTR, and PCTLSS are missing unless you identify specification limits in a SPEC statement or in a SPEC= data set.

As an alternative to OUT= data sets, you can create an OUTTABLE= data set. The structure of the OUTTABLE= data set may be more appropriate when you are computing summary statistics and capability indices for multiple process variables. See “OUTTABLE= Data Set” on page 231.

Examples: OUTPUT Statement

This section provides additional examples of the OUTPUT statement.

Example 5.17: Computing Nonstandard Capability Indices

See CPCPMK in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

In recent years, a number of process capability indices that have been proposed in the research literature are gradually being introduced in applications. As shown in this example, you can compute such indices in the DATA step after using the OUTPUT statement in the CAPABILITY procedure to save various summary statistics.

Hardness measurements (in scaled units) for 50 titanium samples are saved as values of the variable Hardness in the following SAS data set:

```
data Titanium;
  label Hardness = 'Hardness Measurement';
  input Hardness @@;
  datalines;
1.38 1.49 1.43 1.60 1.59
1.34 1.44 1.64 1.83 1.57
1.45 1.74 1.61 1.39 1.63
1.73 1.61 1.35 1.51 1.47
1.46 1.41 1.56 1.40 1.58
1.43 1.53 1.53 1.58 1.62
1.58 1.46 1.26 1.57 1.41
1.53 1.36 1.63 1.36 1.66
1.49 1.55 1.67 1.41 1.39
1.75 1.37 1.36 1.86 1.49
;
```

The target value for hardness is 1.6, and the lower and upper specification limits are 0.8 and 2.4, respectively. The samples are produced by an in-control process, and the measurements are assumed to be normally distributed.

The following statements use the OUTPUT statement to save various descriptive statistics and an estimate of the index C_{pm} in a data set named Indices:

```
proc capability data=Titanium noprint;
  var Hardness;
  specs lsl=0.8 target=1.6 usl=2.4;
  output out=Indices
    n          = n
    mean       = avg
    std        = std
    var        = var
    lsl        = lsl
    target     = t
    usl        = usl
    pnormal    = pnormal
    cpm        = cpm ;
run;
```

In addition to C_{pm} , you want to report an estimate for the index C_{pmk} , which is defined as follows:

$$C_{pmk} = \frac{d - |\mu - m|}{3\sqrt{\sigma^2 + (\mu - T)^2}}$$

where $d = (\text{USL} - \text{LSL})/2$, $m = (\text{USL} + \text{LSL})/2$, and μ and σ are the mean and standard deviation of the normal distribution. Refer to Section 3.6 of Kotz and Johnson (1993). A natural estimator for C_{pmk} is

$$\hat{C}_{pmk} = \frac{d - |\bar{X} - m|}{3\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - T)^2}}$$

The following statements compute this estimate:

```
data Indices;
  set Indices;
  d    = 0.5*( USL - LSL );
  m    = 0.5*( USL + LSL );
  num  = d - abs( avg - m );
  den  = 3 * sqrt( (n-1)*var/n + (avg-t)*(avg-t) );
  cpmk = num/den;
run;

title "Capability Analysis of Titanium Hardness";
proc print data=Indices noobs;
  var n avg std lsl t usl cpm cpmk pnormal;
run;
```

The results are listed in [Output 5.17.1](#).

Output 5.17.1 Computation of C_{pmk}

Capability Analysis of Titanium Hardness								
n	avg	std	lsl	t	usl	cpm	cpmk	pnormal
50	1.5212	0.13295	0.8	1.6	2.4	1.72545	1.56713	0.25111

Note that the p -value for the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test of normality is 0.25111, indicating that the assumption of normality is justified.

The following statements also compute an estimate of the index C_{pm} by using the SPECIALINDICES option:

```
proc capability data=Titanium specialindices;
  var Hardness;
  specs lsl=0.8 target=1.6 usl=2.4;
run;
```

Output 5.17.2 Computation of C_{pmk} by Using the SPECIALINDICES Option

Capability Analysis of Titanium Hardness				
The CAPABILITY Procedure				
Variable: Hardness (Hardness Measurement)				
Process Capability Indices				
Index	Value	95% Confidence Limits		
Cp	2.005745	1.609575	2.401129	
CPL	1.808179	1.438675	2.175864	
CPU	2.203311	1.757916	2.646912	
Cpk	1.808179	1.438454	2.177904	
Cpm	1.725446	1.410047	2.066027	

Example 5.18: Approximate Confidence Limits for Cpk

See CPKCON3 in the SAS/QC Sample Library This example illustrates how you can use the OUTPUT statement to compute confidence limits for the capability index C_{pk} .

You can request the approximate confidence limits given by Bissell (1990) with the keywords CPKLCL and CPKUCL in the OUTPUT statement. However, this is not the only method that has been proposed for computing confidence limits for C_{pk} . Zhang, Stenback, and Wardrop (1990), referred to here as ZSW, proposed approximate confidence limits of the form

$$\hat{C}_{pk} \pm k\hat{\sigma}_{pk}$$

where $\hat{\sigma}_{pk}$ is an estimator of the standard deviation of \hat{C}_{pk} . Equation (8) of ZSW provides an approximation to the variance of \hat{C}_{pk} from which one can obtain 100 γ % confidence limits for C_{pk}

as

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LCL} &= \hat{C}_{pk} \left[1 - \Phi^{-1}((1 - \gamma)/2) \sqrt{\frac{n-1}{n-3} - \frac{(n-1)\Gamma^2((n-2)/2)}{2\Gamma^2((n-1)/2)}} \right] \\ \text{UCL} &= \hat{C}_{pk} \left[1 + \Phi^{-1}(1 - (1 - \gamma)/2) \sqrt{\frac{n-1}{n-3} - \frac{(n-1)\Gamma^2((n-2)/2)}{2\Gamma^2((n-1)/2)}} \right] \end{aligned}$$

This assumes that \hat{C}_{pk} is normally distributed. You can also compute approximate confidence limits based on equation (6) of ZSW, which provides an exact expression for the variance of \hat{C}_{pk} .

The following program uses the methods of Bissell (1990) and ZSW to compute approximate confidence limits for C_{pk} for the variable Hardness in the data set Titanium (see [Example 5.17](#)).

```
proc capability data=Titanium noprint;
  var Hardness;
  specs lsl=0.8 usl=2.4;
  output out=Summary
    n      = n
    mean   = mean
    std    = std
    lsl    = lsl
    usl    = usl
    cpk    = cpk
    cpklcl = cpklcl
    cpkucl = cpkucl
    cpl    = cpl
    cpu    = cpu ;

data Summary;
  set Summary;
  length Method $ 16;

  Method = "Bissell";
  lcl = cpklcl;
  ucl = cpkucl;
  output;

  * Assign confidence level;
  level = 0.95;
  aux   = probit( 1 - (1-level)/2 );

  Method = "ZSW Equation 6";
  zsw = log(0.5*n-0.5)
        + ( 2*(lgamma(0.5*n-1)-lgamma(0.5*n-0.5)) );
  zsw = sqrt((n-1)/(n-3)-exp(zsw));
  lcl = cpk*(1-aux*zsw);
  ucl = cpk*(1+aux*zsw);
```

```

output;

Method = "ZSW Equation 8";
ds = 3*(cpu+cpl)/2;
ms = 3*(cpl-cpu)/2;
f1 = (1/3)*sqrt((n-1)/2)*gamma((n-2)/2)*(1/gamma((n-1)/2));
f2 = sqrt(2/n)*(1/gamma(0.5))*exp(-n*0.5*ms*ms);
f3 = ms*(1-(2*probnorm(-sqrt(n)*ms)));
ex = f1*(ds-f2-f3);
sd = ((n-1)/(9*(n-3)))*(ds**2-(2*ds*(f2+f3))+ms**2+(1/n));
sd = sd-(ex*ex);
sd = sqrt(sd);
lcl = cpk-aux*sd;
ucl = cpk+aux*sd;
output;

run;

title "Approximate 95% Confidence Limits for Cpk";
proc print data = Summary noobs;
var Method lcl cpk ucl;
run;

```

The results are shown in [Output 5.18.1](#).

Output 5.18.1 Approximate Confidence Limits for C_{pk}

Approximate 95% Confidence Limits for Cpk			
Method	lcl	cpk	ucl
Bissell	1.43845	1.80818	2.17790
ZSW Equation 6	1.43596	1.80818	2.18040
ZSW Equation 8	1.42419	1.80818	2.19217

Note that there is fairly close agreement in the three methods.

You can display the confidence limits computed using Bissell's approach on plots produced by the CAPABILITY procedure by specifying the keywords CPKLCL and CPKUCL in the INSET statement.

The following statements also compute an estimate of the index C_{pk} along with approximate limits by using the SPECIALINDICES option:

```

proc capability data=Titanium specialindices;
var Hardness;
specs lsl=0.8 usl=2.4;
run;

```

Output 5.18.2 Approximate Confidence Limits for C_{pk} using the SPECIALINDICES option

Approximate 95% Confidence Limits for Cpk			
The CAPABILITY Procedure			
Variable: Hardness (Hardness Measurement)			
Process Capability Indices			
Index	Value	95% Confidence Limits	
Cp	2.005745	1.609575	2.401129
CPL	1.808179	1.438675	2.175864
CPU	2.203311	1.757916	2.646912
Cpk	1.808179	1.438454	2.177904

PPPLOT Statement: CAPABILITY Procedure

Overview: PPPLOT Statement

The PPPLOT statement creates a probability-probability plot (also referred to as a P-P plot or percent plot), which compares the empirical cumulative distribution function (ecdf) of a variable with a specified theoretical cumulative distribution function such as the normal. If the two distributions match, the points on the plot form a linear pattern that passes through the origin and has unit slope. Thus, you can use a P-P plot to determine how well a theoretical distribution models a set of measurements.

You can specify one of the following theoretical distributions with the PPPLOT statement:

- beta
- exponential
- gamma
- Gumbel
- inverse Gaussian

- lognormal
- normal
- generalized Pareto
- power function
- Rayleigh
- Weibull

You can use options in the PPLOT statement to do the following:

- specify or estimate parameters for the theoretical distribution
- request graphical enhancements

You can also create a comparative P-P plot by using the PPLOT statement in conjunction with a CLASS statement.

You have three alternatives for producing P-P plots with the PPLOT statement:

- ODS Graphics output is produced if ODS Graphics is enabled, for example by specifying the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement prior to the PROC statement.
- Otherwise, traditional graphics are produced by default if SAS/GRAPH[®] is licensed.
- Legacy line printer charts are produced when you specify the LINEPRINTER option in the PROC statement.

See Chapter 3, “SAS/QC Graphics,” for more information about producing these different kinds of graphs.

NOTE: Probability-probability plots should not be confused with probability plots, which compare a set of ordered measurements with *percentiles* from a specified distribution. You can create probability plots with the PROBLOT statement.

Getting Started: PPLOT Statement

The following example illustrates the basic syntax of the PPLOT statement. For complete details of the PPLOT statement, see the section “Syntax: PPLOT Statement” on page 458.

Creating a Normal Probability-Probability Plot

The distances between two holes cut into 50 steel sheets are measured and saved as values of the variable Distance in the following data set: ⁶ *See CAPPP1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

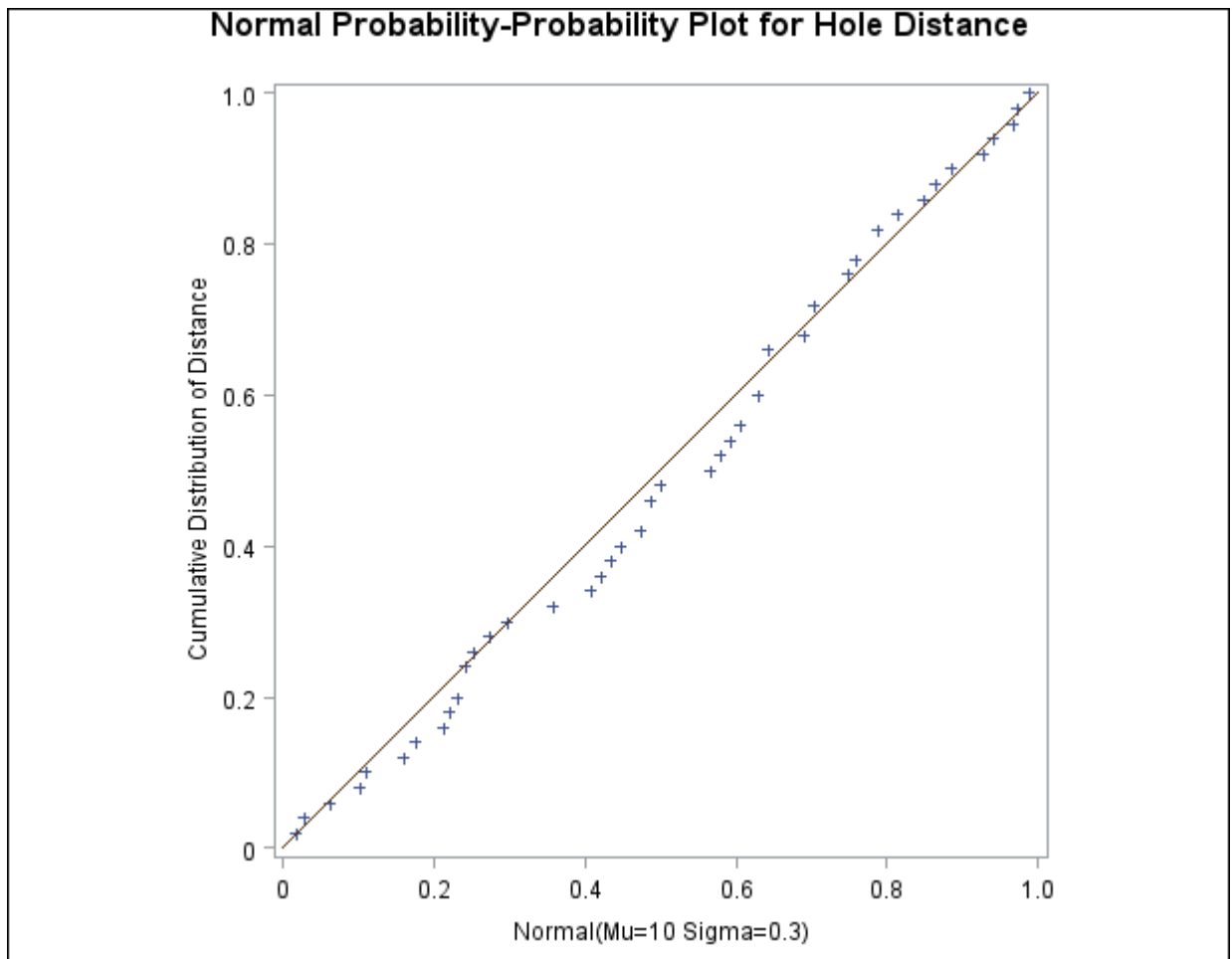
```
data Sheets;
  input Distance @@;
  label Distance='Hole Distance in cm';
  datalines;
  9.80 10.20 10.27 9.70 9.76
  10.11 10.24 10.20 10.24 9.63
  9.99 9.78 10.10 10.21 10.00
  9.96 9.79 10.08 9.79 10.06
  10.10 9.95 9.84 10.11 9.93
  10.56 10.47 9.42 10.44 10.16
  10.11 10.36 9.94 9.77 9.36
  9.89 9.62 10.05 9.72 9.82
  9.99 10.16 10.58 10.70 9.54
  10.31 10.07 10.33 9.98 10.15
  ;
```

The cutting process is in statistical control. As a preliminary step in a capability analysis of the process, it is decided to check whether the distances are normally distributed. The following statements create a P-P plot, shown in [Figure 5.31](#), which is based on the normal distribution with mean $\mu = 10$ and standard deviation $\sigma = 0.3$:

```
ods graphics off;
symbol v=plus;
title 'Normal Probability-Probability Plot for Hole Distance';
proc capability data=Sheets noprint;
  ppplot Distance / normal(mu=10 sigma=0.3)
                    square;
run;
```

The NORMAL option in the PPLOT statement requests a P-P plot based on the normal cumulative distribution function, and the MU= and SIGMA= *normal-options* specify μ and σ . Note that a P-P plot is always based on a *completely specified* distribution, in other words, a distribution with specific parameters. In this example, if you did not specify the MU= and SIGMA= *normal-options*, the sample mean and sample standard deviation would be used for μ and σ .

⁶These data are also used to create Q-Q plots in “QQPLOT Statement: CAPABILITY Procedure” on page 508.

Figure 5.31 Normal P-P Plot with Diagonal Reference Line

The linearity of the pattern in Figure 5.31 is evidence that the measurements are normally distributed with mean 10 and standard deviation 0.3. The SQUARE option displays the plot in a square format.

Syntax: PPLOT Statement

The syntax for the PPLOT statement is as follows:

PPLOT < variables> < / options> ;

You can specify the keyword PP as an alias for PPLOT, and you can use any number of PPLOT statements in the CAPABILITY procedure. The components of the PPLOT statement are described as follows.

variables

are the process variables for which to create P-P plots. If you specify a VAR statement, the variables must also be listed in the VAR statement. Otherwise, the variables can be any numeric variables in the input data set. If you do not specify a list of variables, then by

default, the procedure creates a P-P plot for each variable listed in the VAR statement or for each numeric variable in the input data set if you do not specify a VAR statement. For example, each of the following PPLOT statements produces two P-P plots, one for length and one for width:

```
proc capability data=measures;
  var length width;
  ppplot;
run;

proc capability data=measures;
  ppplot length width;
run;
```

options

specify the theoretical distribution for the plot or add features to the plot. If you specify more than one variable, the options apply equally to each variable. Specify all options after the slash (/) in the PPLOT statement. You can specify only one option naming a distribution, but you can specify any number of other options. The distributions available are the beta, exponential, gamma, Gumbel, inverse Gaussian, lognormal, normal, generalized Pareto, power function, Rayleigh, and Weibull. By default, the procedure produces a P-P plot based on the normal distribution.

In the following example, the NORMAL, MU= and SIGMA= options request a P-P plot based on the normal distribution with mean 10 and standard deviation 0.3. The SQUARE option displays the plot in a square frame, and the CTEXT= option specifies the text color.

```
proc capability data=measures;
  ppplot length width / normal(mu=10 sigma=0.3)
                        square
                        ctext=blue;
run;
```

Summary of Options

The following tables list the PPLOT statement options by function. For complete descriptions, see the section “[Dictionary of Options](#)” on page 463.

Distribution Options

Table 5.53 summarizes the options for requesting a specific theoretical distribution.

Table 5.53 Options for Specifying a Theoretical Distribution

Option	Description
BETA(<i>beta-options</i>)	specifies beta P-P plot
EXPONENTIAL(<i>exponential-options</i>)	specifies exponential P-P plot
GAMMA(<i>gamma-options</i>)	specifies gamma P-P plot
GUMBEL(<i>Gumbel-options</i>)	specifies Gumbel P-P plot
IGAUSS(<i>iGauss-options</i>)	specifies inverse Gaussian P-P plot
LOGNORMAL(<i>lognormal-options</i>)	specifies lognormal P-P plot
NORMAL(<i>normal-options</i>)	specifies normal P-P plot
PARETO(<i>Pareto-options</i>)	specifies generalized Pareto P-P plot
POWER(<i>power-options</i>)	specifies power function P-P plot
RAYLEIGH(<i>Rayleigh-options</i>)	specifies Rayleigh P-P plot
WEIBULL(<i>Weibull-options</i>)	specifies Weibull P-P plot

Table 5.54 summarizes options that specify distribution parameters and control the display of the diagonal distribution reference line. Specify these options in parentheses after the distribution option. For example, the following statements use the NORMAL option to request a normal P-P plot:

```
proc capability data=measures;
  ppplot length / normal(mu=10 sigma=0.3 color=red);
run;
```

The MU= and SIGMA= *normal-options* specify μ and σ for the normal distribution, and the COLOR= *normal-option* specifies the color for the line.

Table 5.54 Distribution Options

Option	Description
Distribution Reference Line Options	
COLOR=	specifies color of distribution reference line
L=	specifies line type of distribution reference line
NOLINE	suppresses the distribution reference line
SYMBOL=	specifies plotting character for line printer plots
W=	specifies width of distribution reference line
Beta-Options	
ALPHA=	specifies shape parameter α
BETA=	specifies shape parameter β
SIGMA=	specifies scale parameter σ
THETA=	specifies lower threshold parameter θ
Exponential-Options	
SIGMA=	specifies scale parameter σ
THETA=	specifies threshold parameter θ
Gamma-Options	
ALPHA=	specifies shape parameter α
SIGMA=	specifies scale parameter σ
THETA=	specifies threshold parameter θ

Table 5.54 (continued)

Option	Description
Gumbel-Options	
MU=	specifies location parameter μ
SIGMA=	specifies scale parameter σ
IGauss-Options	
LAMBDA=	specifies shape parameter λ
MU=	specifies mean μ
Lognormal-Options	
SIGMA=	specifies shape parameter σ
THETA=	specifies threshold parameter θ
ZETA=	specifies scale parameter ζ
Normal-Options	
MU=	specifies mean μ
SIGMA=	specifies standard deviation σ
Pareto-Options	
ALPHA=	specifies shape parameter α
SIGMA=	specifies scale parameter σ
THETA=	specifies threshold parameter θ
Power-Options	
ALPHA=	specifies shape parameter α
SIGMA=	specifies scale parameter σ
THETA=	specifies threshold parameter θ
Rayleigh-Options	
SIGMA=	specifies scale parameter σ
THETA=	specifies threshold parameter θ
Weibull-Options	
C=	specifies shape parameter c
SIGMA=	specifies scale parameter σ
THETA=	specifies threshold parameter θ

General Options

Table 5.55 lists options that control the appearance of the plots.

Table 5.55 General PPLOT Statement Options

Option	Description
General Plot Layout Options	
CONTENTS=	specifies table of contents entry for P-P plot grouping
HREF=	specifies reference lines perpendicular to the horizontal axis
HREFLABELS=	specifies line labels for HREF= lines
NOFRAME	suppresses frame around plotting area
SQUARE	displays P-P plot in square format
VREF=	specifies reference lines perpendicular to the vertical axis
VREFLABELS=	specifies line labels for VREF= lines

Table 5.55 (continued)

Option	Description
Graphics Options	
ANNOTATE=	provides an annotate data set
CAXIS=	specifies color for axis
CFRAME=	specifies color for frame
CHREF=	specifies colors for HREF= lines
CTEXT=	specifies color for text
CVREF=	specifies colors for VREF= lines
DESCRIPTION=	specifies description for plot in graphics catalog
FONT=	specifies software font for text
HAXIS=	specifies AXIS statement for horizontal axis
HEIGHT=	specifies height of text used outside framed areas
HMINOR=	specifies number of minor tick marks on horizontal axis
HREFLABPOS=	specifies position for HREF= line labels
INFONT=	specifies software font for text inside framed areas
INHEIGHT=	specifies height of text inside framed areas
LHREF=	specifies line styles for HREF= lines
LVREF=	specifies line styles for VREF= lines
NAME=	specifies name for plot in graphics catalog
NOHLABEL	suppresses label for horizontal axis
NOVLABEL	suppresses label for vertical axis
NOVTICK	suppresses tick marks and tick mark labels for vertical axis
TURNVLABELS	turns and vertically strings out characters in labels for vertical axis
VAXIS=	specifies AXIS statement for vertical axis
VAXISLABEL=	specifies label for vertical axis
VMINOR=	specifies number of minor tick marks on vertical axis
VREFLABPOS=	specifies position for VREF= line labels
WAXIS=	specifies line thickness for axes and frame
Options for ODS Graphics Output	
ODSFOOTNOTE=	specifies footnote displayed on P-P plot
ODSFOOTNOTE2=	specifies secondary footnote displayed on P-P plot
ODSTITLE=	specifies title displayed on P-P plot
ODSTITLE2=	specifies secondary title displayed on P-P plot
Options for Comparative Plots	
ANNOKEY	applies annotation requested in ANNOTATE= data set to key cell only
CFRAMESIDE=	specifies color for filling row label frames
CFRAMETOP=	specifies color for filling column label frames
CPROP=	specifies color for proportion of frequency bar
CTEXTSIDE=	specifies color for row labels
CTEXTTOP=	specifies color for column labels
INTERTILE=	specifies distance between tiles in comparative plot
NCOLS=	specifies number of columns in comparative plot
NROWS=	specifies number of rows in comparative plot

Table 5.55 (continued)

Option	Description
OVERLAY	overlays plots for different class levels (ODS Graphics only)
Options for Line Printer Charts	
HREFCHAR=	specifies line character for HREF= lines
NOOBSLEGEND	suppresses legend for hidden points
PPSYMBOL=	specifies character for plotted points
VREFCHAR=	specifies line character for VREF= lines

Dictionary of Options

The following entries provide detailed descriptions of the options specific to the PPLOT statement. The marginal note *Line Printer* identifies options that apply only to line printer plots. See “Dictionary of Common Options: CAPABILITY Procedure” on page 551 for detailed descriptions of options common to all the plot statements.

ALPHA=*value*

specifies the shape parameter α ($\alpha > 0$) for P-P plots requested with the **BETA**, **GAMMA**, **PARETO**, and **POWER** options. For examples, see the entries for the distribution options.

BETA<(*beta-options*)>

creates a beta P-P plot. To create the plot, the n nonmissing observations are ordered from smallest to largest:

$$x_{(1)} \leq x_{(2)} \leq \cdots \leq x_{(n)}$$

The y -coordinate of the i th point is the empirical cdf value $\frac{i}{n}$. The x -coordinate is the theoretical beta cdf value

$$B_{\alpha\beta} \left(\frac{x_{(i)} - \theta}{\sigma} \right) = \int_{\theta}^{x_{(i)}} \frac{(t - \theta)^{\alpha-1} (\theta + \sigma - t)^{\beta-1}}{B(\alpha, \beta) \sigma^{\alpha+\beta-1}} dt$$

where $B_{\alpha\beta}(\cdot)$ is the normalized incomplete beta function, $B(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}$, and

θ = lower threshold parameter

σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

α = first shape parameter ($\alpha > 0$)

β = second shape parameter ($\beta > 0$)

You can specify α , β , σ , and θ with the **ALPHA=**, **BETA=**, **SIGMA=**, and **THETA=** *beta-options*, as illustrated in the following example:

```
proc capability data=measures;
  ppplot width / beta(theta=1 sigma=2 alpha=3 beta=4);
run;
```

If you do not specify values for these parameters, then by default, $\theta = 0$, $\sigma = 1$, and maximum likelihood estimates are calculated for α and β .

IMPORTANT: If the default unit interval (0,1) does not adequately describe the range of your data, then you should specify `THETA= θ` and `SIGMA= σ` so that your data fall in the interval $(\theta, \theta + \sigma)$.

If the data are beta distributed with parameters α , β , σ , and θ , then the points on the plot for `ALPHA= α` , `BETA= β` , `SIGMA= σ` , and `THETA= θ` tend to fall on or near the diagonal line $y = x$, which is displayed by default. Agreement between the diagonal line and the point pattern is evidence that the specified beta distribution is a good fit. You can specify the `SCALE=` option as an alias for the `SIGMA=` option and the `THRESHOLD=` option as an alias for the `THETA=` option.

BETA=value

specifies the shape parameter β ($\beta > 0$) for P-P plots requested with the BETA distribution option. See the preceding entry for the BETA distribution option for an example.

C=value

specifies the shape parameter c ($c > 0$) for P-P plots requested with the `WEIBULL` option. See the entry for the `WEIBULL` option for examples.

EXPONENTIAL<(exponential-options)>

EXP<(exponential-options)>

creates an exponential P-P plot. To create the plot, the n nonmissing observations are ordered from smallest to largest:

$$x_{(1)} \leq x_{(2)} \leq \cdots \leq x_{(n)}$$

The y -coordinate of the i th point is the empirical cdf value $\frac{i}{n}$. The x -coordinate is the theoretical exponential cdf value

$$F(x_{(i)}) = 1 - \exp\left(-\frac{x_{(i)} - \theta}{\sigma}\right)$$

where

θ = threshold parameter

σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

You can specify σ and θ with the `SIGMA=` and `THETA=` *exponential-options*, as illustrated in the following example:

```
proc capability data=measures;
  ppplot width / exponential(theta=1 sigma=2);
run;
```

If you do not specify values for these parameters, then by default, $\theta = 0$ and a maximum likelihood estimate is calculated for σ .

IMPORTANT: Your data must be greater than or equal to the lower threshold θ . If the default $\theta = 0$ is not an adequate lower bound for your data, specify θ with the `THETA=` option.

If the data are exponentially distributed with parameters σ and θ , the points on the plot for `SIGMA= σ` and `THETA= θ` tend to fall on or near the diagonal line $y = x$, which is displayed

by default. Agreement between the diagonal line and the point pattern is evidence that the specified exponential distribution is a good fit. You can specify the `SCALE=` option as an alias for the `SIGMA=` option and the `THRESHOLD=` option as an alias for the `THETA=` option.

GAMMA< (*gamma-options*) >

creates a gamma P-P plot. To create the plot, the n nonmissing observations are ordered from smallest to largest:

$$x_{(1)} \leq x_{(2)} \leq \cdots \leq x_{(n)}$$

The y -coordinate of the i th point is the empirical cdf value $\frac{i}{n}$. The x -coordinate is the theoretical gamma cdf value

$$G_{\alpha} \left(\frac{x_{(i)} - \theta}{\sigma} \right) = \int_{\theta}^{x_{(i)}} \frac{1}{\sigma \Gamma(\alpha)} \left(\frac{t - \theta}{\sigma} \right)^{\alpha-1} \exp \left(-\frac{t - \theta}{\sigma} \right) dt$$

where $G_{\alpha}(\cdot)$ is the normalized incomplete gamma function, and

θ = threshold parameter

σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

α = shape parameter ($\alpha > 0$)

You can specify α , σ , and θ with the `ALPHA=`, `SIGMA=`, and `THETA=` *gamma-options*, as illustrated in the following example:

```
proc capability data=measures;
  ppplot width / gamma(alpha=1 sigma=2 theta=3);
run;
```

If you do not specify values for these parameters, then by default, $\theta = 0$ and maximum likelihood estimates are calculated for α and σ .

IMPORTANT: Your data must be greater than or equal to the lower threshold θ . If the default $\theta = 0$ is not an adequate lower bound for your data, specify θ with the `THETA=` option.

If the data are gamma distributed with parameters α , σ , and θ , the points on the plot for `ALPHA=` α , `SIGMA=` σ , and `THETA=` θ tend to fall on or near the diagonal line $y = x$, which is displayed by default. Agreement between the diagonal line and the point pattern is evidence that the specified gamma distribution is a good fit. You can specify the `SHAPE=` option as an alias for the `ALPHA=` option, the `SCALE=` option as an alias for the `SIGMA=` option, and the `THRESHOLD=` option as an alias for the `THETA=` option.

GUMBEL< (*Gumbel-options*) >

creates a Gumbel P-P plot. To create the plot, the n nonmissing observations are ordered from smallest to largest:

$$x_{(1)} \leq x_{(2)} \leq \cdots \leq x_{(n)}$$

The y -coordinate of the i th point is the empirical cdf value $\frac{i}{n}$. The x -coordinate is the theoretical Gumbel cdf value

$$F(x_{(i)}) = \exp \left(-e^{-(x_{(i)} - \mu)/\sigma} \right)$$

where

μ = location parameter

σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

You can specify μ and σ with the **MU=** and **SIGMA=** *Gumbel-options*. By default, maximum likelihood estimates are computed for μ and σ .

If the data are Gumbel distributed with parameters μ and σ , the points on the plot for **MU=** μ and **SIGMA=** σ tend to fall on or near the diagonal line $y = x$, which is displayed by default. Agreement between the diagonal line and the point pattern is evidence that the specified Gumbel distribution is a good fit.

IGAUSS<(iGauss-options)>

creates an inverse Gaussian P-P plot. To create the plot, the n nonmissing observations are ordered from smallest to largest:

$$x_{(1)} \leq x_{(2)} \leq \cdots \leq x_{(n)}$$

The y -coordinate of the i th point is the empirical cdf value $\frac{i}{n}$. The x -coordinate is the theoretical inverse Gaussian cdf value

$$F(x_{(i)}) = \Phi \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{x_{(i)}}} \left(\frac{x_{(i)}}{\mu} - 1 \right) \right\} + e^{2\lambda/\mu} \Phi \left\{ -\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{x_{(i)}}} \left(\frac{x_{(i)}}{\mu} + 1 \right) \right\}$$

where $\Phi(\cdot)$ is the standard normal cumulative distribution function, and

μ = mean parameter ($\mu > 0$)

λ = shape parameter ($\lambda > 0$)

You can specify known values for μ and λ with the **MU=** and **LAMBDA=** *iGauss-options*. By default, the sample mean is calculated for μ and a maximum likelihood estimate is computed for λ .

If the data are inverse Gaussian distributed with parameters μ and λ , the points on the plot for **MU=** μ and **LAMBDA=** λ tend to fall on or near the diagonal line $y = x$, which is displayed by default. Agreement between the diagonal line and the point pattern is evidence that the specified inverse Gaussian distribution is a good fit.

LAMBDA=value

specifies the shape parameter λ ($\lambda > 0$) for P-P plots requested with the **IGAUSS** option. Enclose the **LAMBDA=** option in parentheses after the **IGAUSS** distribution keyword. If you do not specify a value for λ , the procedure calculates a maximum likelihood estimate.

LOGNORMAL<(lognormal-options)>

LNORM<(lognormal-options)>

creates a lognormal P-P plot. To create the plot, the n nonmissing observations are ordered from smallest to largest:

$$x_{(1)} \leq x_{(2)} \leq \cdots \leq x_{(n)}$$

The y -coordinate of the i th point is the empirical cdf value $\frac{i}{n}$. The x -coordinate is the theoretical lognormal cdf value

$$\Phi\left(\frac{\log(x_{(i)} - \theta) - \zeta}{\sigma}\right)$$

where $\Phi(\cdot)$ is the cumulative standard normal distribution function, and

θ = threshold parameter

ζ = scale parameter

σ = shape parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

You can specify θ , ζ , and σ with the THETA=, ZETA=, and SIGMA= *lognormal-options*, as illustrated in the following example:

```
proc capability data=measures;
  ppplot width / lognormal(theta=1 zeta=2);
run;
```

If you do not specify values for these parameters, then by default, $\theta = 0$ and maximum likelihood estimates are calculated for σ and ζ .

IMPORTANT: Your data must be greater than the lower threshold θ . If the default $\theta = 0$ is not an adequate lower bound for your data, specify θ with the **THETA=** option.

If the data are lognormally distributed with parameters σ , θ , and ζ , the points on the plot for SIGMA= σ , THETA= θ , and ZETA= ζ tend to fall on or near the diagonal line $y = x$, which is displayed by default. Agreement between the diagonal line and the point pattern is evidence that the specified lognormal distribution is a good fit. You can specify the SHAPE= option as an alias for the **SIGMA=** option, the SCALE= option as an alias for the **ZETA=** option, and the THRESHOLD= option as an alias for the **THETA=** option.

MU=*value*

specifies the parameter μ for a P-P plot requested with the **GUMBEL**, **IGAUSS**, and **NORMAL** options. For examples, see [Figure 5.31](#), or [Figure 5.32](#) and [Figure 5.33](#). For the normal and inverse Gaussian distributions, the default value of μ is the sample mean. If you do not specify a value for μ for the Gumbel distribution, the procedure calculates a maximum likelihood estimate.

NOLINE

suppresses the diagonal reference line.

NOOBSLEGEND

NOOBSL

suppresses the legend that indicates the number of hidden observations.

Line Printer

NORMAL< (*normal-options*) >

NORM< (*normal-options*) >

creates a normal P-P plot. By default, if you do not specify a distribution option, the procedure displays a normal P-P plot. To create the plot, the n nonmissing observations are ordered from smallest to largest:

$$x_{(1)} \leq x_{(2)} \leq \cdots \leq x_{(n)}$$

The y -coordinate of the i th point is the empirical cdf value $\frac{i}{n}$. The x -coordinate is the theoretical normal cdf value

$$\Phi\left(\frac{x_{(i)}-\mu}{\sigma}\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{x_{(i)}} \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(t-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) dt$$

where $\Phi(\cdot)$ is the cumulative standard normal distribution function, and

μ = location parameter or mean

σ = scale parameter or standard deviation ($\sigma > 0$)

You can specify μ and σ with the **MU=** and **SIGMA=** *normal-options*, as illustrated in the following example:

```
proc capability data=measures;
  ppplot width / normal(mu=1 sigma=2);
run;
```

By default, the sample mean and sample standard deviation are used for μ and σ .

If the data are normally distributed with parameters μ and σ , the points on the plot for **MU=** μ and **SIGMA=** σ tend to fall on or near the diagonal line $y = x$, which is displayed by default. Agreement between the diagonal line and the point pattern is evidence that the specified normal distribution is a good fit. For an example, see [Figure 5.31](#).

PARETO< (*Pareto-options*)>

creates a generalized Pareto P-P plot. To create the plot, the n nonmissing observations are ordered from smallest to largest:

$$x_{(1)} \leq x_{(2)} \leq \cdots \leq x_{(n)}$$

The y -coordinate of the i th point is the empirical cdf value $\frac{i}{n}$. The x -coordinate is the theoretical generalized Pareto cdf value

$$F(x_{(i)}) = 1 - \left(1 - \frac{\alpha(x_{(i)} - \theta)}{\sigma}\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}$$

where

θ = threshold parameter

σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

α = shape parameter

The parameter θ for the generalized Pareto distribution must be less than the minimum data value. You can specify θ with the **THETA=** *Pareto-option*. The default value for θ is 0. In addition, the generalized Pareto distribution has a shape parameter α and a scale parameter σ . You can specify these parameters with the **ALPHA=** and **SIGMA=** *Pareto-options*. By default, maximum likelihood estimates are computed for α and σ .

If the data are generalized Pareto distributed with parameters θ , σ , and α , the points on the plot for **THETA=** θ , **SIGMA=** σ , and **ALPHA=** α tend to fall on or near the diagonal line $y = x$, which is displayed by default. Agreement between the diagonal line and the point pattern is evidence that the specified generalized Pareto distribution is a good fit.

POWER<(power-options)>

creates a power function P-P plot. To create the plot, the n nonmissing observations are ordered from smallest to largest:

$$x_{(1)} \leq x_{(2)} \leq \cdots \leq x_{(n)}$$

The y -coordinate of the i th point is the empirical cdf value $\frac{i}{n}$. The x -coordinate is the theoretical power function cdf value

$$F(x_{(i)}) = \left(\frac{x_{(i)} - \theta}{\sigma} \right)^\alpha$$

where

θ = lower threshold parameter (lower endpoint)

σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

α = shape parameter ($\alpha > 0$)

The power function distribution is bounded below by the parameter θ and above by the value $\theta + \sigma$. You can specify θ and σ by using the **THETA=** and **SIGMA=** *power-options*. The default values for θ and σ are 0 and 1, respectively.

You can specify a value for the shape parameter, α , with the **ALPHA=** *power-option*. If you do not specify a value for α , the procedure calculates a maximum likelihood estimate.

The power function distribution is a special case of the beta distribution with its second shape parameter, $\beta = 1$.

If the data are power function distributed with parameters θ , σ , and α , the points on the plot for **THETA=** θ , **SIGMA=** σ , and **ALPHA=** α tend to fall on or near the diagonal line $y = x$, which is displayed by default. Agreement between the diagonal line and the point pattern is evidence that the specified power function distribution is a good fit.

PPSYMBOL='character'

specifies the character used to plot the points in a line printer plot. The default is the plus sign *Line Printer* (+).

RAYLEIGH<(Rayleigh-options)>

creates a Rayleigh P-P plot. To create the plot, the n nonmissing observations are ordered from smallest to largest:

$$x_{(1)} \leq x_{(2)} \leq \cdots \leq x_{(n)}$$

The y -coordinate of the i th point is the empirical cdf value $\frac{i}{n}$. The x -coordinate is the theoretical Rayleigh cdf value

$$F(x_{(i)}) = 1 - e^{-(x_{(i)} - \theta)^2 / (2\sigma^2)}$$

where

θ = threshold parameter

σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

The parameter θ for the Rayleigh distribution must be less than the minimum data value. You can specify θ with the **THETA=** *Rayleigh-option*. The default value for θ is 0. You can

specify σ with the **SIGMA=** *Rayleigh-option*. By default, a maximum likelihood estimate is computed for σ .

If the data are Rayleigh distributed with parameters θ and σ , the points on the plot for **THETA=** θ and **SIGMA=** σ tend to fall on or near the diagonal line $y = x$, which is displayed by default. Agreement between the diagonal line and the point pattern is evidence that the specified Rayleigh distribution is a good fit.

SIGMA=*value*

specifies the parameter σ , where $\sigma > 0$. When used with the **BETA**, **EXPONENTIAL**, **GAMMA**, **GUMBEL**, **NORMAL**, **PARETO**, **POWER**, **RAYLEIGH**, and **WEIBULL** options, the **SIGMA=** option specifies the scale parameter. When used with the **LOGNORMAL** option, the **SIGMA=** option specifies the shape parameter. Enclose the **SIGMA=** option in parentheses after the distribution keyword. For an example of the **SIGMA=** option used with the **NORMAL** option, see Figure 5.31.

SQUARE

displays the P-P plot in a square frame. The default is a rectangular frame. See Figure 5.31 for an example.

SYMBOL='*character*'

Line Printer

specifies the character used for the diagonal reference line in line printer plots. The default character is the first letter of the distribution option keyword.

THETA=*value*

THRESHOLD=*value*

specifies the lower threshold parameter θ for plots requested with the **BETA**, **EXPONENTIAL**, **GAMMA**, **LOGNORMAL**, **PARETO**, **POWER**, **RAYLEIGH**, and **WEIBULL** options.

WEIBULL< (*Weibull-options*) >

WEIB< (*Weibull-options*) >

creates a Weibull P-P plot. To create the plot, the n nonmissing observations are ordered from smallest to largest:

$$x_{(1)} \leq x_{(2)} \leq \cdots \leq x_{(n)}$$

The y-coordinate of the i th point is the empirical cdf value $\frac{i}{n}$. The x-coordinate is the theoretical Weibull cdf value

$$F(x_{(i)}) = 1 - \exp\left(-\left(\frac{x_{(i)} - \theta}{\sigma}\right)^c\right)$$

where

θ = threshold parameter

σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

c = shape parameter ($c > 0$)

You can specify c , σ , and θ with the **C=**, **SIGMA=**, and **THETA=** *Weibull-options*, as illustrated in the following example:

```
proc capability data=measures;
  ppplot width / weibull(theta=1 sigma=2);
run;
```

If you do not specify values for these parameters, then by default $\theta = 0$ and maximum likelihood estimates are calculated for σ and c .

IMPORTANT: Your data must be greater than or equal to the lower threshold θ . If the default $\theta = 0$ is not an adequate lower bound for your data, you should specify θ with the THETA= option.

If the data are Weibull distributed with parameters c , σ , and θ , the points on the plot for $C=c$, $SIGMA=\sigma$, and $THETA=\theta$ tend to fall on or near the diagonal line $y = x$, which is displayed by default. Agreement between the diagonal line and the point pattern is evidence that the specified Weibull distribution is a good fit. You can specify the SHAPE= option as an alias for the C= option, the SCALE= option as an alias for the SIGMA= option, and the THRESHOLD= option as an alias for the THETA= option.

ZETA=value

specifies a value for the scale parameter ζ for lognormal P-P plots requested with the LOG-NORMAL option.

Details: PPLOT Statement

This section provides details on the following topics:

- construction and interpretation of P-P plots
- comparison of P-P plots with Q-Q plots
- distributions supported by the PPLOT statement
- graphical enhancements of P-P plots

Construction and Interpretation of P-P Plots

A P-P plot compares the empirical cumulative distribution function (ecdf) of a variable with a specified theoretical cumulative distribution function $F(\cdot)$. The ecdf, denoted by $F_n(x)$, is defined as the proportion of nonmissing observations less than or equal to x , so that $F_n(x_{(i)}) = \frac{i}{n}$.

To construct a P-P plot, the n nonmissing values are first sorted in increasing order:

$$x_{(1)} \leq x_{(2)} \leq \cdots \leq x_{(n)}$$

Then the i th ordered value $x_{(i)}$ is represented on the plot by the point whose x -coordinate is $F(x_{(i)})$ and whose y -coordinate is $\frac{i}{n}$.

Like Q-Q plots and probability plots, P-P plots can be used to determine how well a theoretical distribution models a data distribution. If the theoretical cdf reasonably models the ecdf in all respects, including location and scale, the point pattern on the P-P plot is linear through the origin and has unit slope.

See CAPPP2 in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

Unlike Q-Q and probability plots, P-P plots are not invariant to changes in location and scale. For example, the data in the section “[Getting Started: PPLOT Statement](#)” on page 456 are reasonably described by a normal distribution with mean 10 and standard deviation 0.3. It is instructive to display these data on normal P-P plots with a different mean and standard deviation, as created by the following statements:

```
ods graphics on;
proc capability data=Sheets noprint;
  ppplot Distance / normal(mu=9.5 sigma=0.3) square;
  ppplot Distance / normal(mu=10 sigma=0.5) square;
run;
```

The ODS GRAPHICS ON statement specified before the PROC CAPABILITY statement enables ODS Graphics, so the P-P plots are created using ODS Graphics instead of traditional graphics. The resulting plots are shown in [Figure 5.32](#) and [Figure 5.33](#).

Figure 5.32 Normal P-P Plot with Mean Specified Incorrectly

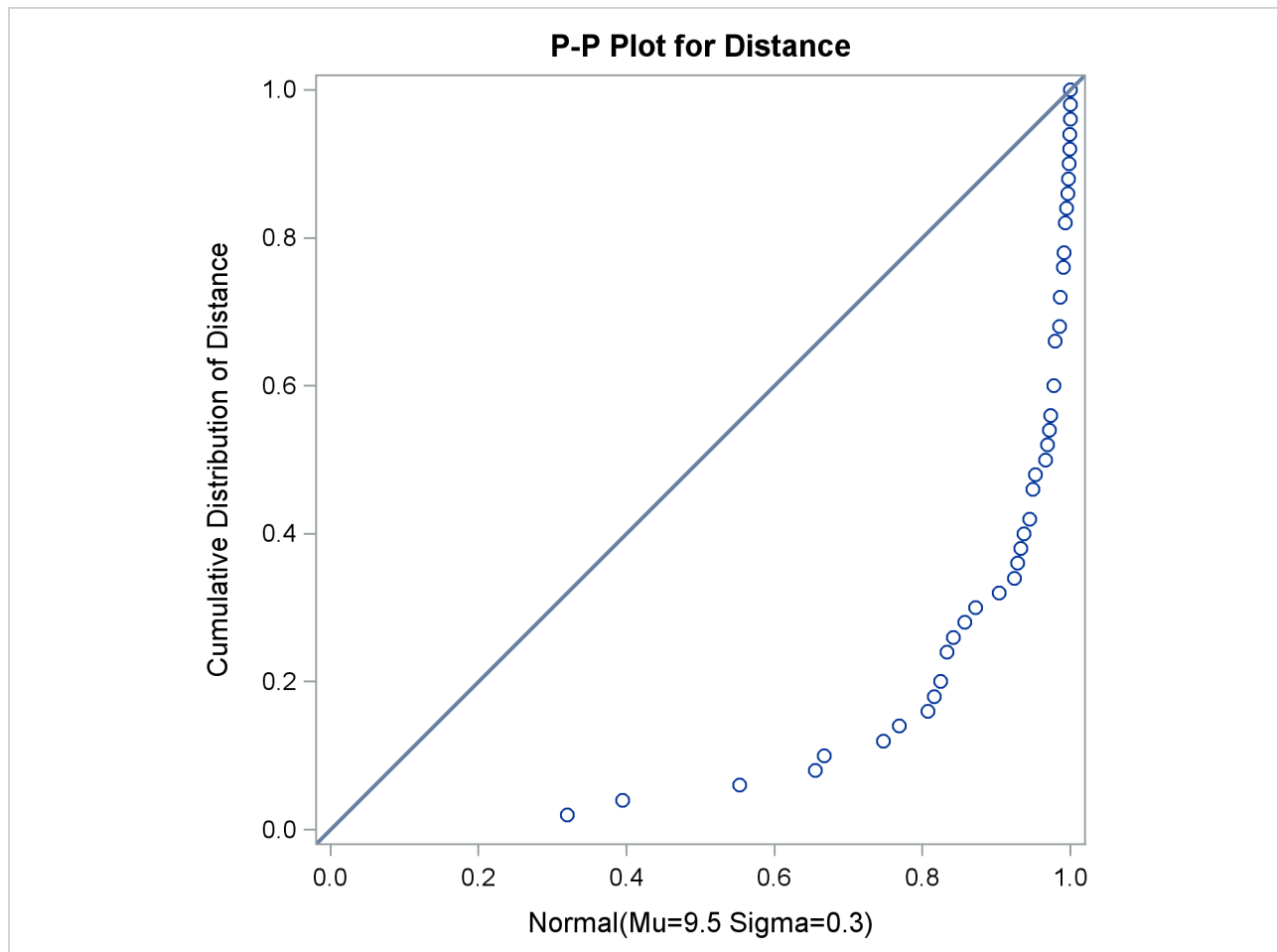
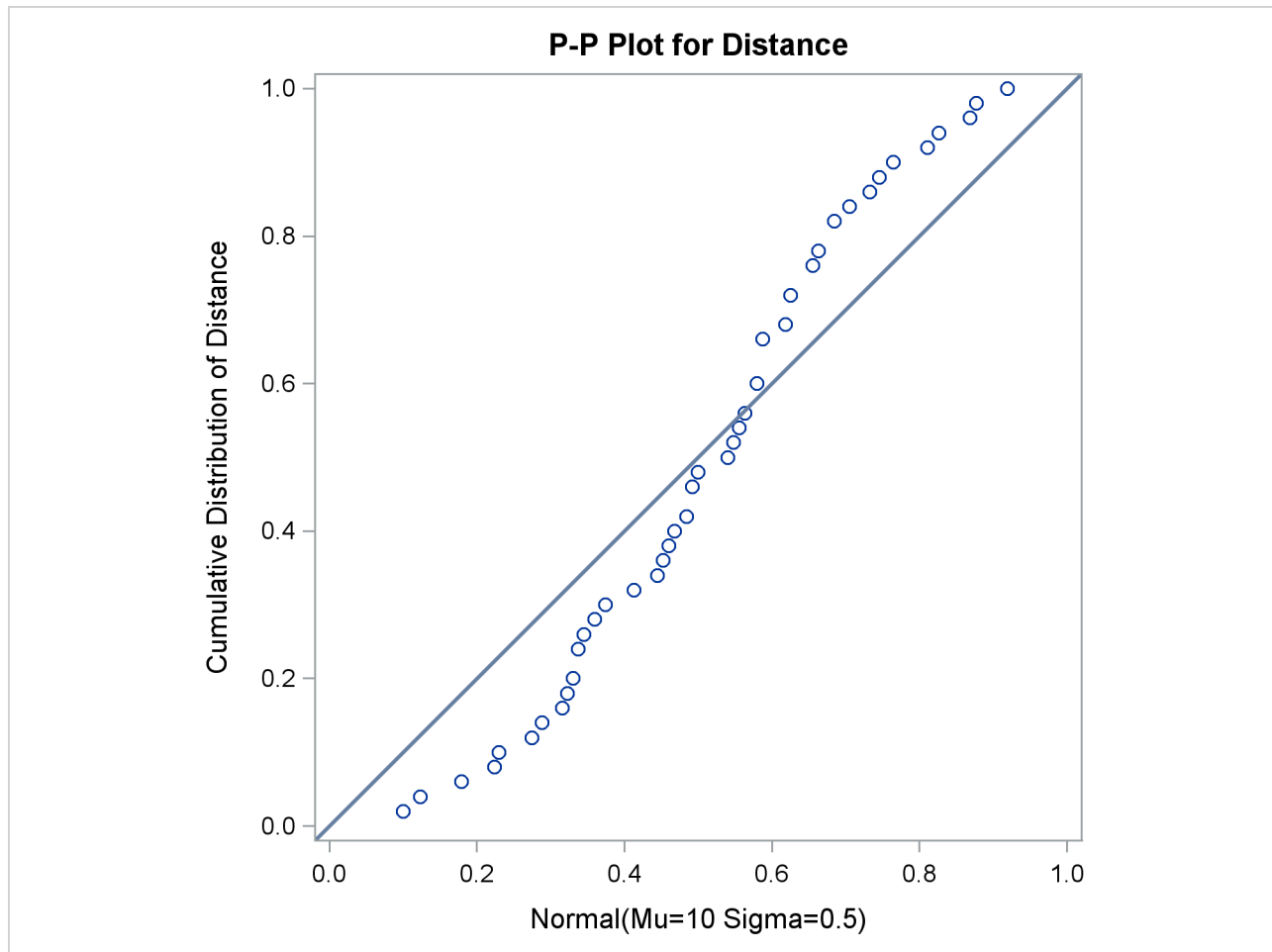


Figure 5.33 Normal P-P Plot with Standard Deviation Specified Incorrectly

Specifying a mean of 9.5 instead of 10 results in the plot shown in [Figure 5.32](#), while specifying a standard deviation of 0.5 instead of 0.3 results in the plot shown in [Figure 5.33](#). Both plots clearly reveal the model misspecification.

Comparison of P-P Plots and Q-Q Plots

A P-P plot compares the empirical cumulative distribution function of a data set with a specified theoretical cumulative distribution function $F(\cdot)$. A Q-Q plot compares the quantiles of a data distribution with the quantiles of a standardized theoretical distribution from a specified family of distributions. There are three important differences in the way P-P plots and Q-Q plots are constructed and interpreted:

- The construction of a Q-Q plot does not require that the location or scale parameters of $F(\cdot)$ be specified. The theoretical quantiles are computed from a standard distribution within the specified family. A linear point pattern indicates that the specified family reasonably describes the data distribution, and the location and scale parameters can be estimated visually as the intercept and slope of the linear pattern. In contrast, the construction of a P-P plot requires the location and scale parameters of $F(\cdot)$ to evaluate the cdf at the ordered data values.

- The linearity of the point pattern on a Q-Q plot is unaffected by changes in location or scale. On a P-P plot, changes in location or scale do not necessarily preserve linearity.
- On a Q-Q plot, the reference line representing a particular theoretical distribution depends on the location and scale parameters of that distribution, having intercept and slope equal to the location and scale parameters. On a P-P plot, the reference line for any distribution is always the diagonal line $y = x$.

Consequently, you should use a Q-Q plot if your objective is to compare the data distribution with a family of distributions that vary only in location and scale, particularly if you want to estimate the location and scale parameters from the plot.

An advantage of P-P plots is that they are discriminating in regions of high probability density, since in these regions the empirical and theoretical cumulative distributions change more rapidly than in regions of low probability density. For example, if you compare a data distribution with a particular normal distribution, differences in the middle of the two distributions are more apparent on a P-P plot than on a Q-Q plot.

For further details on P-P plots, refer to Gnanadesikan (1997) and Wilk and Gnanadesikan (1968).

Summary of Theoretical Distributions

You can use the PPLOT statement to request P-P plots based on the theoretical distributions summarized in the following table:

Table 5.56 Distributions and Parameters

Family	Distribution Function $F(x)$	Range	Parameters		
			Location	Scale	Shape
Beta	$\int_{\theta}^x \frac{(t-\theta)^{\alpha-1}(\theta+\sigma-t)^{\beta-1}}{B(\alpha,\beta)\sigma^{\alpha+\beta-1}} dt$	$\theta < x < \theta + \sigma$	θ	σ	α, β
Exponential	$1 - \exp\left(-\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma}\right)$	$x \geq \theta$	θ	σ	
Gamma	$\int_{\theta}^x \frac{1}{\sigma\Gamma(\alpha)} \left(\frac{t-\theta}{\sigma}\right)^{\alpha-1} \exp\left(-\frac{t-\theta}{\sigma}\right) dt$	$x > \theta$	θ	σ	α
Gumbel	$\exp\left(-e^{(x-\mu)/\sigma}\right)$	all x	μ	σ	
Inverse Gaussian	$\Phi\left\{\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{x}}\left(\frac{x}{\mu}-1\right)\right\} + e^{2\lambda/\mu}\Phi\left\{-\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{x}}\left(\frac{x}{\mu}+1\right)\right\}$	$x > 0$	μ		λ
Lognormal	$\int_{\theta}^x \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}(t-\theta)} \exp\left(-\frac{(\log(t-\theta)-\xi)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) dt$	$x > \theta$	θ	ξ	σ
Normal	$\int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(t-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) dt$	all x	μ	σ	
Generalized Pareto	$1 - \left(1 - \frac{\alpha(x-\theta)}{\sigma}\right)^{1/\alpha}$	all x	θ	σ	α

Table 5.56 (continued)

Family	Distribution Function $F(x)$	Range	Parameters		
			Location	Scale	Shape
Power Function	$\left(\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma}\right)^\alpha$	$\theta < x < \theta + \sigma$	θ	σ	α
Rayleigh	$1 - e^{-(x-\theta)^2/(2\sigma^2)}$	$x \geq \theta$	θ	σ	
Weibull	$1 - \exp\left(-\left(\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma}\right)^c\right)$	$x > \theta$	θ	σ	c

You can request these distributions with the **BETA**, **EXPONENTIAL**, **GAMMA**, **GUMBEL**, **IGAUSS**, **NORMAL**, **LOGNORMAL**, **PAIRETO**, **POWER**, **RAYLEIGH**, and **WEIBULL** options, respectively. If you do not specify a distribution option, a normal P-P plot is created.

To create a P-P plot, you must provide all of the parameters for the theoretical distribution. If you do not specify parameters, then default values or estimates are substituted, as summarized by the following table:

Table 5.57 Defaults for Parameters

Family	Default Values	Estimated Values
Beta	$\theta = 0, \sigma = 1$	maximum likelihood estimates for α and β
Exponential	$\theta = 0$	maximum likelihood estimate for σ
Gamma	$\theta = 0$	maximum likelihood estimates for σ and α
Gumbel	None	maximum likelihood estimates for μ and σ
Inverse Gaussian	None	sample estimate for μ , maximum likelihood estimate for λ
Lognormal	$\theta = 0$	maximum likelihood estimates for σ and ζ
Normal	None	sample estimates for μ and σ
Generalized Pareto	$\theta = 0$	maximum likelihood estimates for σ and α
Power Function	$\theta = 0, \sigma = 1$	maximum likelihood estimate for α
Rayleigh	$\theta = 0$	maximum likelihood estimate for σ
Weibull	$\theta = 0$	maximum likelihood estimates for σ and c

Specification of Symbol Markers

If you produce traditional graphics, you can use options in the **SYMBOL1** statement to specify the appearance of the symbol marker for the points. The **V=** option specifies the symbol, the **C=** option specifies the color, and the **H=** option specifies the height. Refer to *SAS/GRAPH: Reference* for details concerning these options. If you produce a line printer plot, you can use the **PPSYMBOL=** option in the **PPLOT** statement to specify the character used to plot the points.

Specification of the Distribution Reference Line

If you produce traditional graphics, you can control the color, type, and width of the diagonal distribution reference line by specifying the **COLOR=**, **L=**, and **W=** options in parentheses after the

distribution option in the PPLOT statement. Alternatively, you can control these features with the C=, L=, and W= options in the SYMBOL4 statement. Refer to *SAS/GRAPH: Reference* for details concerning these options. If you produce a line printer plot, you can specify the character used for the line with the SYMBOL= option enclosed in parentheses after the distribution option in the PPLOT statement.

ODS Graphics

Before you create ODS Graphics output, ODS Graphics must be enabled (for example, by using the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement). For more information about enabling and disabling ODS Graphics, see the section “Enabling and Disabling ODS Graphics” (Chapter 21, *SAS/STAT User’s Guide*).

The appearance of a graph produced with ODS Graphics is determined by the style associated with the ODS destination where the graph is produced. PPLOT options used to control the appearance of traditional graphics are ignored for ODS Graphics output.

When ODS Graphics is in effect, the PPLOT statement assigns a name to the graph it creates. You can use this name to reference the graph when using ODS. The name is listed in [Table 5.58](#).

Table 5.58 ODS Graphics Produced by the PPLOT Statement

ODS Graph Name	Plot Description
PPPlot	P-P plot

See Chapter 3, “[SAS/QC Graphics](#),” for more information about ODS Graphics and other methods for producing charts.

PROBPLOT Statement: CAPABILITY Procedure

Overview: PROBPLOT Statement

The PROBPLOT statement creates a probability plot, which compares ordered values of a variable with percentiles of a specified theoretical distribution such as the normal. If the data distribution matches the theoretical distribution, the points on the plot form a linear pattern. Thus, you can use a probability plot to determine how well a theoretical distribution models a set of measurements.

You can specify one of the following theoretical distributions with the PROBPLOT statement:

- beta
- exponential
- gamma
- Gumbel
- three-parameter lognormal
- normal
- generalized Pareto
- power function
- Rayleigh
- two-parameter Weibull
- three-parameter Weibull

You can use options in the PROBPLOT statement to do the following:

- specify or estimate shape parameters for the theoretical distribution
- display a reference line corresponding to specified or estimated location and scale parameters for the theoretical distribution
- request graphical enhancements

You can also create a comparative probability plot by using the PROBPLOT statement in conjunction with a CLASS statement.

You have three alternatives for producing probability plots the PROBPLOT statement:

- ODS Graphics output is produced if ODS Graphics is enabled, for example by specifying the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement prior to the PROC statement.

- Otherwise, traditional graphics are produced by default if SAS/GRAPH[®] is licensed.
- Legacy line printer charts are produced when you specify the LINEPRINTER option in the PROC statement.

See Chapter 3, “SAS/QC Graphics,” for more information about producing these different kinds of graphs.

NOTE: Probability plots are similar to Q-Q plots, which you can create with the QQPLOT statement (see “QQPLOT Statement: CAPABILITY Procedure” on page 508). Probability plots are preferable for graphical estimation of percentiles, whereas Q-Q plots are preferable for graphical estimation of distribution parameters and capability indices.

Getting Started: PROBPLOT Statement

The following examples illustrate the basic syntax of the PROBPLOT statement. For complete details of the PROBPLOT statement, see the section “Syntax: PROBPLOT Statement” on page 483. Advanced examples are provided on the section “Examples: PROBPLOT Statement” on page 505.

Creating a Normal Probability Plot

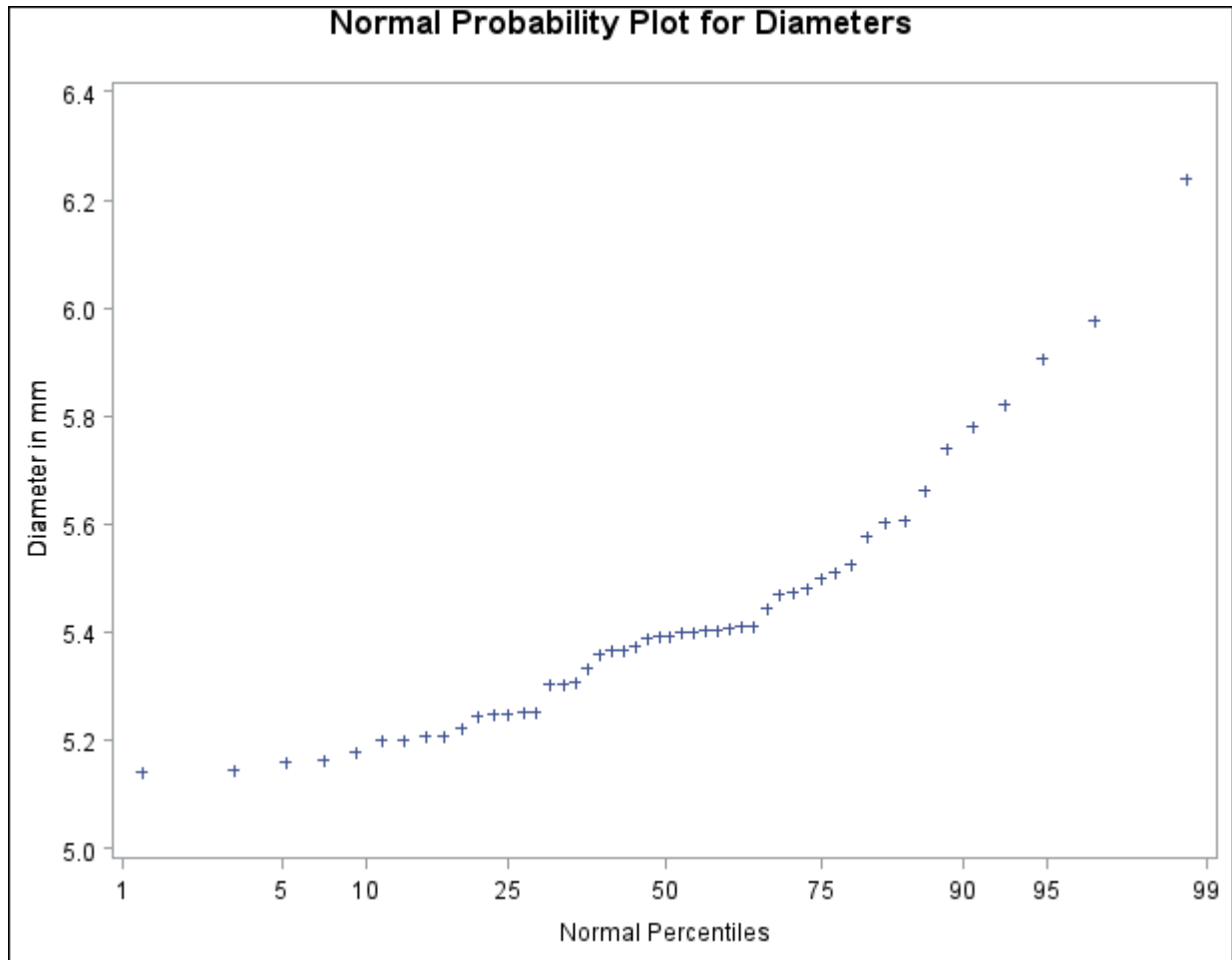
See CAPPROB1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library The diameters of 50 steel rods are measured and saved as values of the variable Diameter in the following data set:⁷

```
data Rods;
  input Diameter @@;
  label Diameter='Diameter in mm';
  datalines;
5.501 5.251 5.404 5.366 5.445
5.576 5.607 5.200 5.977 5.177
5.332 5.399 5.661 5.512 5.252
5.404 5.739 5.525 5.160 5.410
5.823 5.376 5.202 5.470 5.410
5.394 5.146 5.244 5.309 5.480
5.388 5.399 5.360 5.368 5.394
5.248 5.409 5.304 6.239 5.781
5.247 5.907 5.208 5.143 5.304
5.603 5.164 5.209 5.475 5.223
;
```

The process producing the rods is in statistical control, and as a preliminary step in a capability analysis of the process, you decide to check whether the diameters are normally distributed. The following statements create the normal probability plot shown in Figure 5.34:

```
ods graphics off;
symbol v=plus;
title 'Normal Probability Plot for Diameters';
proc capability data=Rods noprint;
  probplot Diameter;
run;
```

⁷This data set is analyzed using quantile-quantile plots in Example 5.21 and Example 5.22.

Figure 5.34 Normal Probability Plot Created with Traditional Graphics

Note that the PROBLOT statement creates a normal probability plot for Diameter by default.

The nonlinearity of the point pattern indicates a departure from normality. Since the point pattern is curved with slope increasing from left to right, a theoretical distribution that is skewed to the right, such as a lognormal distribution, should provide a better fit than the normal distribution. This possibility is explored in the next example.

Creating Lognormal Probability Plots

When you request a lognormal probability plot, you must specify the shape parameter σ for the lognormal distribution (see Table 5.62 for the equation). The value of σ must be positive, and typical values of σ range from 0.1 to 1.0. Alternatively, you can specify that σ is to be estimated from the data. *See CAPPROB3 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

The following statements illustrate the first approach by creating a series of three lognormal probability plots for the variable Diameter introduced in the preceding example:

```
ods graphics on;
proc capability data=Rods noprint;
  probplot Diameter / lognormal(sigma=0.2 0.5 0.8)
    href = 95
    square;
run;
```

The ODS GRAPHICS ON statement specifies that the probability plot be produced by using ODS Graphics. The LOGNORMAL option requests plots based on the lognormal family of distributions, and the SIGMA= option requests plots for σ equal to 0.2, 0.5, and 0.8. The SQUARE option displays the probability plot in a square format and the HREF= option requests a reference line at the 95th percentile.

The resulting plots are displayed in Figure 5.35, Figure 5.36, and Figure 5.37, respectively. The value $\sigma = 0.5$ in Figure 5.36 produces the most linear pattern.

Figure 5.35 Probability Plot Based on Lognormal Distribution with $\sigma = 0.2$

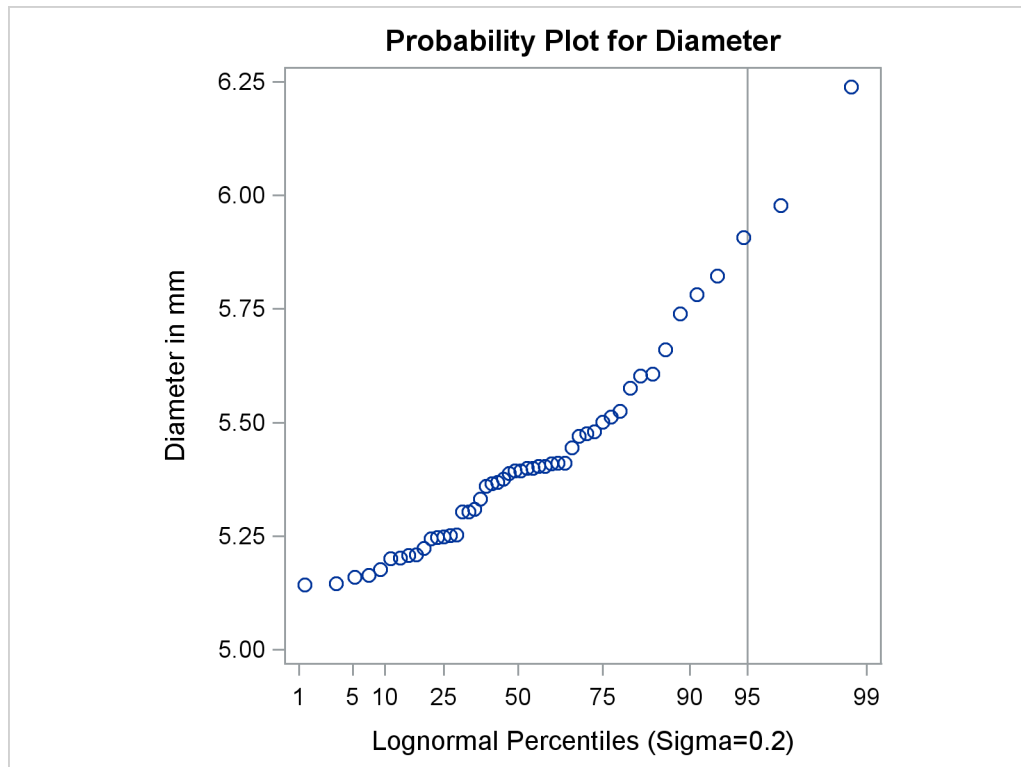
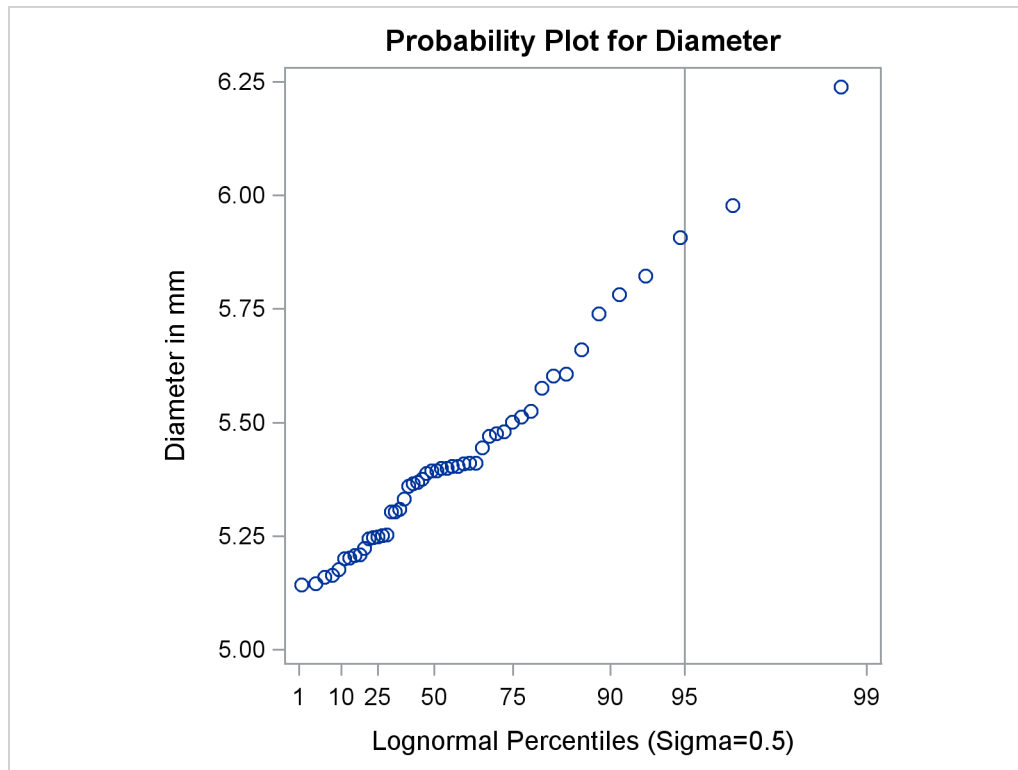
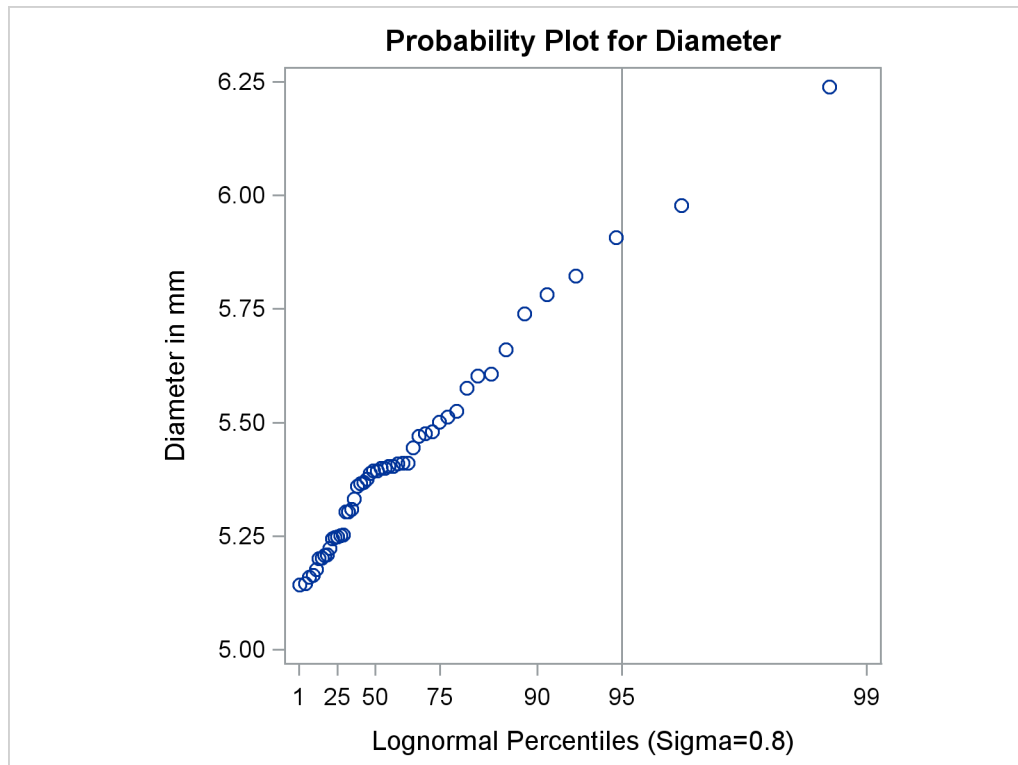


Figure 5.36 Probability Plot Based on Lognormal Distribution with $\sigma = 0.5$ **Figure 5.37** Probability Plot Based on Lognormal Distribution with $\sigma = 0.8$ 

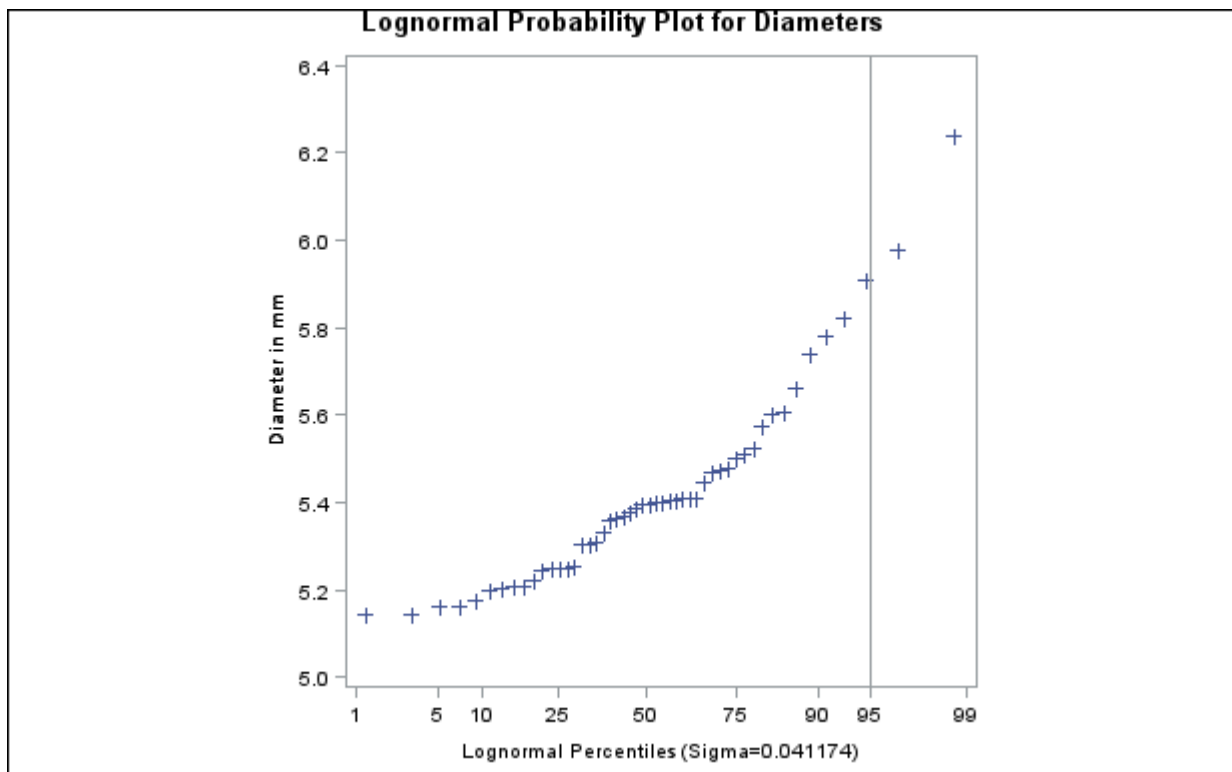
Based on Figure 5.36, the 95th percentile of the diameter distribution is approximately 5.9 mm, since this is the value corresponding to the intersection of the point pattern with the reference line.

The following statements illustrate how you can create a lognormal probability plot for Diameter using a local maximum likelihood estimate for σ .

```
ods graphics off;
symbol v=plus height=3.5pct;
title 'Lognormal Probability Plot for Diameters';
proc capability data=Rods noprint;
    probplot Diameter / lognormal(sigma=est)
        href = 95
        square;
run;
```

The plot is displayed in Figure 5.38. Note that the maximum likelihood estimate of σ (in this case 0.041) does not necessarily produce the most linear point pattern. This example is continued in Example 5.20.

Figure 5.38 Probability Plot Based on Lognormal Distribution with Estimated σ



Syntax: **PROBPLOT** Statement

The syntax for the **PROBPLOT** statement is as follows:

PROBPLOT < *variables* > < / *options* > ;

You can specify the keyword **PROB** as an alias for **PROBPLOT**, and you can use any number of **PROBPLOT** statements in the **CAPABILITY** procedure. The components of the **PROBPLOT** statement are described as follows.

variables

are the process variables for which to create probability plots. If you specify a **VAR** statement, the variables must also be listed in the **VAR** statement. Otherwise, the variables can be any numeric variables in the input data set. If you do not specify a list of variables, then by default the procedure creates a probability plot for each variable listed in the **VAR** statement, or for each numeric variable in the **DATA=** data set if you do not specify a **VAR** statement. For example, each of the following **PROBPLOT** statements produces two probability plots, one for length and one for width:

```
proc capability data=measures;
    var length width;
    probplot;
run;
```

```
proc capability data=measures;
    probplot length width;
run;
```

options

specify the theoretical distribution for the plot or add features to the plot. If you specify more than one variable, the options apply equally to each variable. Specify all options after the slash (/) in the **PROBPLOT** statement. You can specify only one option naming the distribution in each **PROBPLOT** statement, but you can specify any number of other options. The distributions available are the beta, exponential, gamma, Gumbel, lognormal, normal, generalized Pareto, power function, Rayleigh, two-parameter Weibull, and three-parameter Weibull. By default, the procedure produces a plot for the normal distribution.

In the following example, the **NORMAL** option requests a normal probability plot for each variable, while the **MU=** and **SIGMA=** *normal-options* request a distribution reference line corresponding to the normal distribution with $\mu = 10$ and $\sigma = 0.3$. The **SQUARE** option displays the plot in a square frame, and the **CTEXT=** option specifies the text color.

```
proc capability data=measures;
    probplot length1 length2 / normal(mu=10 sigma=0.3)
                                square
                                ctext=blue;
run;
```

Summary of Options

The following tables list the PROBPLOT statement options by function. For complete descriptions, see the section “[Dictionary of Options](#)” on page 488.

Distribution Options

Table 5.59 summarizes the options for requesting a specific theoretical distribution.

Table 5.59 Options for Specifying a Theoretical Distribution

Option	Description
BETA(<i>beta-options</i>)	specifies beta probability plot for shape parameters α , β specified with mandatory ALPHA= and BETA= <i>beta-options</i>
EXPONENTIAL(<i>exponential-options</i>)	specifies exponential probability plot
GAMMA(<i>gamma-options</i>)	specifies gamma probability plot for shape parameter α specified with mandatory ALPHA= <i>gamma-option</i>
GUMBEL(<i>Gumbel-options</i>)	specifies Gumbel probability plot
LOGNORMAL(<i>lognormal-options</i>)	specifies lognormal probability plot for shape parameter σ specified with mandatory SIGMA= <i>lognormal-option</i>
NORMAL(<i>normal-options</i>)	specifies normal probability plot
PARETO(<i>Pareto-options</i>)	specifies generalized Pareto probability plot for shape parameter α specified with mandatory ALPHA= <i>Pareto-option</i>
POWER(<i>power-options</i>)	specifies power function probability plot for shape parameter α specified with mandatory ALPHA= <i>power-option</i>
RAYLEIGH(<i>Rayleigh-options</i>)	specifies Rayleigh probability plot
WEIBULL(<i>Weibull-options</i>)	specifies three-parameter Weibull probability plot for shape parameter c specified with mandatory C= <i>Weibull-option</i>
WEIBULL2(<i>Weibull2-options</i>)	specifies two-parameter Weibull probability plot

Table 5.60 summarizes options that specify distribution parameters and control the display of a distribution reference line. Specify these options in parentheses after the distribution option. For example, the following statements use the **NORMAL** option to request a normal probability plot with a distribution reference line:

```
proc capability data=measures;
  probplot length / normal(mu=10 sigma=0.3 color=red);
run;
```

The **MU=** and **SIGMA=** *normal-options* display a distribution reference line that corresponds to the normal distribution with mean $\mu_0 = 10$ and standard deviation $\sigma_0 = 0.3$, and the **COLOR=** *normal-option* specifies the color for the line.

Table 5.60 Distribution Options

Option	Description
Distribution Reference Line Options	
COLOR=	specifies color of distribution reference line
L=	specifies line type of distribution reference line
SYMBOL=	specifies plotting character for line printer plots
W=	specifies width of distribution reference line
Beta-Options	
ALPHA=	specifies mandatory shape parameter α
BETA=	specifies mandatory shape parameter β
SIGMA=	specifies σ_0 for distribution reference line
THETA=	specifies θ_0 for distribution reference line
Exponential-Options	
SIGMA=	specifies σ_0 for distribution reference line
THETA=	specifies θ_0 for distribution reference line
Gamma-Options	
ALPHA=	specifies mandatory shape parameter α
SIGMA=	specifies σ_0 for distribution reference line
THETA=	specifies θ_0 for distribution reference line
Gumbel-Options	
MU=	specifies location parameter μ
SIGMA=	specifies scale parameter σ
Lognormal-Options	
SIGMA=	specifies mandatory shape parameter σ
SLOPE=	specifies slope of distribution reference line
THETA=	specifies θ_0 for distribution reference line
ZETA=	specifies ζ_0 for distribution reference line (slope is $\exp(\zeta_0)$)
Normal-Options	
MU=	specifies μ_0 for distribution reference line
SIGMA=	specifies σ_0 for distribution reference line
Pareto-Options	
ALPHA=	specifies mandatory shape parameter α
SIGMA=	specifies scale parameter σ
THETA=	specifies threshold parameter θ
Power-Options	
ALPHA=	specifies mandatory shape parameter α
SIGMA=	specifies scale parameter σ
THETA=	specifies threshold parameter θ

Table 5.60 (continued)

Option	Description
Rayleigh-Options	
SIGMA=	specifies scale parameter σ
THETA=	specifies threshold parameter θ
Weibull-Options	
C=	specifies mandatory shape parameter c
SIGMA=	specifies σ_0 for distribution reference line
THETA=	specifies θ_0 for distribution reference line
Weibull2-Options	
C=	specifies c_0 for distribution reference line (slope is $1/c_0$)
SIGMA=	specifies σ_0 for distribution reference line (intercept is $\log(\sigma_0)$)
SLOPE=	specifies slope of distribution reference line
THETA=	specifies known lower threshold θ_0

General Options

Table 5.61 lists options that control the appearance of the plots.

Table 5.61 General PROBPLOT Statement Options

Option	Description
General Plot Layout Options	
CONTENTS=	specifies table of contents entry for probability plot grouping
GRID	draws grid lines perpendicular to the percentile axis
HREF=	specifies reference lines perpendicular to the horizontal axis
HREFLABELS=	specifies line labels for HREF= lines
LEGEND=	identifies LEGEND statement
NADJ=	adjusts sample size (N) when computing percentiles
NOFRAME	suppresses frame around plotting area
NOLEGEND	suppresses legend
NOLINELEGEND	suppresses distribution reference line information in legend
NOSPECLEGEND	suppresses specifications information in legend
PCTLMINOR	requests minor tick marks for percentile axis
PCTLORDER=	specifies tick mark labels for percentile axis
RANKADJ=	adjusts ranks when computing percentiles
ROTATE	switches horizontal and vertical axes
SQUARE	displays plot in square format
VREF=	specifies reference lines perpendicular to the vertical axis
VREFLABELS=	specifies line labels for VREF= lines
Graphics Options	
ANNOTATE=	specifies annotate data set
CAXIS=	specifies color for axis
CFRAME=	specifies color for frame
CGRID=	specifies color for grid lines

Table 5.61 (continued)

Option	Description
CHREF=	specifies colors for HREF= lines
CTEXT=	specifies color for text
CSTATREF=	specifies colors for STATREF= lines
CVREF=	specifies colors for VREF= lines
DESCRIPTION=	specifies description for plot in graphics catalog
FONT=	specifies software font for text
HAXIS=	specifies AXIS statement for horizontal axis
HEIGHT=	specifies height of text used outside framed areas
HMINOR=	specifies number of horizontal minor tick marks
HREFLABPOS=	specifies position for HREF= line labels
INFONT=	specifies software font for text inside framed areas
INHEIGHT=	specifies height of text inside framed areas
LGRID=	specifies a line type for grid lines
LHREF=	specifies line styles for HREF= lines
LSTATREF=	specifies line styles for STATREF= lines
LVREF=	specifies line styles for VREF= lines
NAME=	specifies name for plot in graphics catalog
NOHLABEL	suppresses label for horizontal axis
NOVLABEL	suppresses label for vertical axis
NOVTICK	suppresses tick marks and tick mark labels for vertical axis
STATREF=	specifies reference lines at values of summary statistics
STATREFLABELS=	specifies labels for STATREF= lines
STATREFSUBCHAR=	specifies substitution character for displaying statistic values in STATREFLABELS= labels
TURNVLABELS	turns and vertically strings out characters in labels for vertical axis
VAXIS=	specifies AXIS statement for vertical axis
VAXISLABEL=	specifies label for vertical axis
VMINOR=	specifies number of vertical minor tick marks
VREFLABPOS=	specifies horizontal position of labels for VREF= lines
WAXIS=	specifies line thickness for axes and frame
WGRID=	specifies line thickness for grid
Options for ODS Graphics Output	
ODSFOOTNOTE=	specifies footnote displayed on probability plot
ODSFOOTNOTE2=	specifies secondary footnote displayed on probability plot
ODSTITLE=	specifies title displayed on probability plot
ODSTITLE2=	specifies secondary title displayed on probability plot
Options for Comparative Plots	
ANNOKEY	applies annotation to key cell only
CFRAMESIDE=	specifies color for filling frame for row labels
CFRAMETOP=	specifies color for filling frame for column labels
CPROP=	specifies color for proportion of frequency bar
CTEXTSIDE=	specifies color for row labels
CTEXTTOP=	specifies color for column labels

Table 5.61 (continued)

Option	Description
INTERTILE=	specifies distance between tiles
NCOLS=	specifies number of columns in comparative probability plot
NROWS=	specifies number of rows in comparative probability plot
OVERLAY	overlays plots for different class levels (ODS Graphics only)
Options to Enhance Line Printer Plots	
GRIDCHAR=	specifies character for GRID lines
HREFCHAR=	specifies character for HREF= lines
NOBSLEGEND	suppresses legend for hidden points
PROBSYMBOL=	specifies character for plotted points
VREFCHAR=	specifies character for VREF= lines

Dictionary of Options

The following entries provide detailed descriptions of options specific to the PROBPLOT statement. The marginal notes *Traditional Graphics*, *ODS Graphics*, and *Line Printer* identify options that apply to traditional graphics, ODS Graphics output, and line printer plots, respectively. See “[Dictionary of Common Options: CAPABILITY Procedure](#)” on page 551 for detailed descriptions of options common to all the plot statements.

ALPHA=*value-list*|EST

specifies values for a mandatory shape parameter α ($\alpha > 0$) for probability plots requested with the [BETA](#), [GAMMA](#), [PARETO](#), and [POWER](#) options. A plot is created for each value specified. For examples, see the entries for the distribution options. If you specify ALPHA=EST, a maximum likelihood estimate is computed for α .

BETA(ALPHA=*value-list*|EST BETA=*value-list*|EST <*beta-options*>)

creates a beta probability plot for each combination of the shape parameters α and β given by the mandatory [ALPHA=](#) and [BETA=](#) options. If you specify ALPHA=EST and BETA=EST, a plot is created based on maximum likelihood estimates for α and β . In the following examples, the first PROBPLOT statement produces one plot, the second statement produces four plots, the third statement produces six plots, and the fourth statement produces one plot:

```
proc capability data=measures;
  probplot width / beta(alpha=2 beta=2);
  probplot width / beta(alpha=2 3 beta=1 2);
  probplot width / beta(alpha=2 to 3 beta=1 to 2 by 0.5);
  probplot width / beta(alpha=est beta=est);
run;
```

To create the plot, the observations are ordered from smallest to largest, and the i th ordered observation is plotted against the quantile $B_{\alpha\beta}^{-1}\left(\frac{i-0.375}{n+0.25}\right)$, where $B_{\alpha\beta}^{-1}(\cdot)$ is the inverse normalized incomplete beta function, n is the number of nonmissing observations, and α and β are the shape parameters of the beta distribution. The horizontal axis is scaled in percentile units.

The point pattern on the plot for ALPHA= α and BETA= β tends to be linear with intercept θ and slope σ if the data are beta distributed with the specific density function

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{(x-\theta)^{\alpha-1}(\theta+\sigma-x)^{\beta-1}}{B(\alpha,\beta)\sigma^{(\alpha+\beta-1)}} & \text{for } \theta < x < \theta + \sigma \\ 0 & \text{for } x \leq \theta \text{ or } x \geq \theta + \sigma \end{cases}$$

where $B(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}$ and

θ = lower threshold parameter

σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

α = first shape parameter ($\alpha > 0$)

β = second shape parameter ($\beta > 0$)

The intercept and slope are based on the quantile scale for the horizontal axis, which is displayed on a Q-Q plot; see “[QQPLOT Statement: CAPABILITY Procedure](#)” on page 508.

To obtain graphical estimates of α and β , specify lists of values for the ALPHA= and BETA= options, and select the combination of α and β that most nearly linearizes the point pattern.

To assess the point pattern, you can add a diagonal distribution reference line corresponding to θ_0 and σ_0 with the *beta-options* THETA= θ_0 and SIGMA= σ_0 . Alternatively, you can add a line corresponding to estimated values of θ_0 and σ_0 with the *beta-options* THETA=EST and SIGMA=EST. Specify these options in parentheses, as in the following example:

```
proc capability data=measures;
  probplot width / beta(alpha=2 beta=3 theta=4 sigma=5);
run;
```

Agreement between the reference line and the point pattern indicates that the beta distribution with parameters α , β , θ_0 and σ_0 is a good fit. You can specify the SCALE= option as an alias for the SIGMA= option and the THRESHOLD= option as an alias for the THETA= option.

BETA=value-list|EST

specifies values for the shape parameter β ($\beta > 0$) for probability plots requested with the BETA distribution option. A plot is created for each value specified with the BETA= option. If you specify BETA=EST, a maximum likelihood estimate is computed for β . For examples, see the preceding entry for the BETA option.

C=value(-list)|EST

specifies the shape parameter c ($c > 0$) for probability plots requested with the WEIBULL and WEIBULL2 options. You must specify C= as a *Weibull-option* with the WEIBULL option; in this situation it accepts a list of values, or if you specify C=EST, a maximum likelihood estimate is computed for c . You can optionally specify C=value or C=EST as a *Weibull2-option* with the WEIBULL2 option to request a distribution reference line; in this situation, you must also specify SIGMA=value or SIGMA=EST.

For example, the first PROBPLOT statement below creates three three-parameter Weibull plots corresponding to the shape parameters $c = 1$, $c = 2$, and $c = 3$. The second PROBPLOT statement creates a single three-parameter Weibull plot corresponding to an estimated value of c . The third PROBPLOT statement creates a single two-parameter Weibull plot with a distribution reference line corresponding to $c_0 = 2$ and $\sigma_0 = 3$.


```
proc capability data=measures;
  probplot width / weibull(c=1 2 3);
  probplot width / weibull(c=est);
  probplot width / weibull2(c=2 sigma=3);
run;
```

CGRID=*color*

Traditional Graphics

specifies the color for the grid lines requested by the **GRID** option.

EXPONENTIAL<(exponential-options)>

EXP(<exponential-options>)

creates an exponential probability plot. To create the plot, the observations are ordered from smallest to largest, and the i th ordered observation is plotted against the quantile $-\log\left(1 - \frac{i-0.375}{n+0.25}\right)$, where n is the number of nonmissing observations. The horizontal axis is scaled in percentile units.

The point pattern on the plot tends to be linear with intercept θ and slope σ if the data are exponentially distributed with the specific density function

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma}\right) & \text{for } x \geq \theta \\ 0 & \text{for } x < \theta \end{cases}$$

where θ is a threshold parameter, and σ is a positive scale parameter.

The intercept and slope are based on the quantile scale for the horizontal axis, which is displayed on a Q-Q plot; see “[QQPLOT Statement: CAPABILITY Procedure](#)” on page 508.

To assess the point pattern, you can add a diagonal distribution reference line corresponding to θ_0 and σ_0 with the *exponential-options* **THETA**= θ_0 and **SIGMA**= σ_0 . Alternatively, you can add a line corresponding to estimated values of θ_0 and σ_0 with the *exponential-options* **THETA**=EST and **SIGMA**=EST. Specify these options in parentheses, as in the following example:

```
proc capability data=measures;
  probplot width / exponential(theta=4 sigma=5);
run;
```

Agreement between the reference line and the point pattern indicates that the exponential distribution with parameters θ_0 and σ_0 is a good fit. You can specify the **SCALE**= option as an alias for the **SIGMA**= option and the **THRESHOLD**= option as an alias for the **THETA**= option.

GAMMA(**ALPHA**=*value-list*|**EST** <*gamma-options*>)

creates a gamma probability plot for each value of the shape parameter α given by the mandatory **ALPHA**= option. If you specify **ALPHA**=EST, a plot is created based on a maximum likelihood estimate for α .

For example, the first **PROBPLOT** statement below creates three plots corresponding to $\alpha = 0.4$, $\alpha = 0.5$, and $\alpha = 0.6$. The second **PROBPLOT** statement creates a single plot.


```
proc capability data=measures;
  probplot width / gamma(alpha=0.4 to 0.6 by 0.2);
  probplot width / gamma(alpha=est);
run;
```

To create the plot, the observations are ordered from smallest to largest, and the i th ordered observation is plotted against the quantile $G_{\alpha}^{-1}\left(\frac{i-0.375}{n+0.25}\right)$, where $G_{\alpha}^{-1}(\cdot)$ is the inverse normalized incomplete gamma function, n is the number of nonmissing observations, and α is the shape parameter of the gamma distribution. The horizontal axis is scaled in percentile units.

The point pattern on the plot for $\text{ALPHA}=\alpha$ tends to be linear with intercept θ and slope σ if the data are gamma distributed with the specific density function

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sigma\Gamma(\alpha)} \left(\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma}\right)^{\alpha-1} \exp\left(-\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma}\right) & \text{for } x > \theta \\ 0 & \text{for } x \leq \theta \end{cases}$$

where

θ = threshold parameter

σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

α = shape parameter ($\alpha > 0$)

The intercept and slope are based on the quantile scale for the horizontal axis, which is displayed on a Q-Q plot; see “[QQPLOT Statement: CAPABILITY Procedure](#)” on page 508.

To obtain a graphical estimate of α , specify a list of values for the **ALPHA=** option, and select the value that most nearly linearizes the point pattern.

To assess the point pattern, you can add a diagonal distribution reference line corresponding to θ_0 and σ_0 with the *gamma-options* **THETA**= θ_0 and **SIGMA**= σ_0 . Alternatively, you can add a line corresponding to estimated values of θ_0 and σ_0 with the *gamma-options* **THETA**=EST and **SIGMA**=EST. Specify these options in parentheses, as in the following example:

```
proc capability data=measures;
  probplot width / gamma(alpha=2 theta=3 sigma=4);
run;
```

Agreement between the reference line and the point pattern indicates that the gamma distribution with parameters α , θ_0 and σ_0 is a good fit. You can specify the **SCALE=** option as an alias for the **SIGMA=** option and the **THRESHOLD=** option as an alias for the **THETA=** option.

GRID

draws reference lines perpendicular to the percentile axis at major tick marks.

GRIDCHAR='character'

specifies the character used for the lines requested by the **GRID** option for a line printer plot. *Line Printer*
The default is the vertical bar (|).

GUMBEL(< Gumbel-options >)

creates a Gumbel probability plot. To create the plot, the observations are ordered from smallest to largest, and the i th ordered observation is plotted against the quantile $-\log\left(-\log\left(\frac{i-0.375}{n+0.25}\right)\right)$, where n is the number of nonmissing observations. The horizontal axis is scaled in percentile units.

The point pattern on the plot tends to be linear with intercept μ and slope σ if the data are Gumbel distributed with the specific density function

$$p(x) = \frac{e^{-(x-\mu)/\sigma}}{\sigma} \exp\left(-e^{-(x-\mu)/\sigma}\right)$$

where μ is a location parameter and σ is a positive scale parameter.

The intercept and slope are based on the quantile scale for the horizontal axis, which is displayed on a Q-Q plot; see “[QQPLOT Statement: CAPABILITY Procedure](#)” on page 508.

To assess the point pattern, you can add a diagonal distribution reference line corresponding to μ_0 and σ_0 with the *Gumbel-options* **MU**= μ_0 and **SIGMA**= σ_0 . Alternatively, you can add a line corresponding to estimated values of μ_0 and σ_0 with the *Gumbel-options* **MU**=EST and **SIGMA**=EST. Specify these options in parentheses following the GUMBEL option.

Agreement between the reference line and the point pattern indicates that the Gumbel distribution with parameters μ_0 and σ_0 is a good fit.

LEGEND=name | NONE

Traditional Graphics

specifies the name of a LEGEND statement describing the legend for specification limit reference lines and fitted curves. Specifying LEGEND=NONE is equivalent to specifying the **NOLEGEND** option.

LGRID=linetype

Traditional Graphics

specifies the line type for the grid lines requested by the **GRID** option.

LOGNORMAL(SIGMA=value-list|EST < lognormal-options >)**LNORM(SIGMA=value-list|EST < lognormal-options >)**

creates a lognormal probability plot for each value of the shape parameter σ given by the mandatory **SIGMA**= option or its alias, the **SHAPE**= option. If you specify SIGMA=EST, a plot is created based on a maximum likelihood estimate for σ .

For example, the first PROBPLOT statement below produces two plots, and the second PROBPLOT statement produces a single plot:

```
proc capability data=measures;
  probplot width / lognormal(sigma=1.5 2.5 l=2);
  probplot width / lognormal(sigma=est);
run;
```

To create the plot, the observations are ordered from smallest to largest, and the i th ordered observation is plotted against the quantile $\exp\left(\sigma \Phi^{-1}\left(\frac{i-0.375}{n+0.25}\right)\right)$, where $\Phi^{-1}(\cdot)$ is the inverse standard cumulative normal distribution, n is the number of nonmissing observations, and σ is the shape parameter of the lognormal distribution. The horizontal axis is scaled in percentile units.

The point pattern on the plot for $\text{SIGMA}=\sigma$ tends to be linear with intercept θ and slope $\exp(\zeta)$ if the data are lognormally distributed with the specific density function

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}(x-\theta)} \exp\left(-\frac{(\log(x-\theta)-\zeta)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) & \text{for } x > \theta \\ 0 & \text{for } x \leq \theta \end{cases}$$

where

θ = threshold parameter

ζ = scale parameter

σ = shape parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

The intercept and slope are based on the quantile scale for the horizontal axis, which is displayed on a Q-Q plot; see “[QQPLOT Statement: CAPABILITY Procedure](#)” on page 508.

To obtain a graphical estimate of σ , specify a list of values for the **SIGMA=** option, and select the value that most nearly linearizes the point pattern.

To assess the point pattern, you can add a diagonal distribution reference line corresponding to θ_0 and ζ_0 with the *lognormal-options* **THETA**= θ_0 and **ZETA**= ζ_0 . Alternatively, you can add a line corresponding to estimated values of θ_0 and ζ_0 with the *lognormal-options* **THETA**=EST and **ZETA**=EST.

Specify these options in parentheses, as in the following example:

```
proc capability data=measures;
  probplot width / lognormal(sigma=2 theta=3 zeta=0);
run;
```

Agreement between the reference line and the point pattern indicates that the lognormal distribution with parameters σ , θ_0 , and ζ_0 is a good fit. See [Example 5.20](#) for an example.

You can specify the **THRESHOLD=** option as an alias for the **THETA=** option and the **SCALE=** option as an alias for the **ZETA=** option.

MU=value|EST

specifies the mean μ_0 for a probability plot requested with the **GUMBEL** and **NORMAL** options. If you specify **MU=EST**, μ_0 is equal to the sample mean for the normal distribution. For the Gumbel distribution, a maximum likelihood estimate is calculated. See [Example 5.19](#).

NADJ=value

specifies the adjustment value added to the sample size in the calculation of theoretical percentiles. The default is $\frac{1}{4}$, as recommended by Blom (1958). Also refer to Chambers et al. (1983) for additional information.

NOLEGEND

suppresses legends for specification limits, fitted curves, distribution lines, and hidden observations.

NOLINELEGEND

NOLINEL

suppresses the legend for the optional distribution reference line.

NOOBSLEGEND**NOOBSL**

Line Printer suppresses the legend that indicates the number of hidden observations.

NORMAL< (*normal-options*) >**NORM**< (*normal-options*) >

creates a normal probability plot. This is the default if you do not specify a distribution option. To create the plot, the observations are ordered from smallest to largest, and the i th ordered observation is plotted against the quantile $\Phi^{-1}\left(\frac{i-0.375}{n+0.25}\right)$, where $\Phi^{-1}(\cdot)$ is the inverse cumulative standard normal distribution, and n is the number of nonmissing observations. The horizontal axis is scaled in percentile units.

The point pattern on the plot tends to be linear with intercept μ and slope σ if the data are normally distributed with the specific

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) \quad \text{for all } x$$

where μ is the mean and σ is the standard deviation ($\sigma > 0$).

The intercept and slope are based on the quantile scale for the horizontal axis, which is displayed on a Q-Q plot; see “[QQPLOT Statement: CAPABILITY Procedure](#)” on page 508.

To assess the point pattern, you can add a diagonal distribution reference line corresponding to μ_0 and σ_0 with the *normal-options* MU= μ_0 and SIGMA= σ_0 . Alternatively, you can add a line corresponding to estimated values of μ_0 and σ_0 with the *normal-options* THETA=EST and SIGMA=EST; the estimates of μ_0 and σ_0 are the sample mean and sample standard deviation.

Specify these options in parentheses, as in the following example:

```
proc capability data=measures;
  probplot length / normal(mu=10 sigma=0.3);
  probplot length / normal(mu=est sigma=est);
run;
```

Agreement between the reference line and the point pattern indicates that the normal distribution with parameters μ_0 and σ_0 is a good fit.

NOSPECLEGEND**NOSPECL**

suppresses the legend for specification limit reference lines.

PARETO< (*Pareto-options*) >

creates a generalized Pareto probability plot for each value of the shape parameter α given by the mandatory ALPHA= option. If you specify ALPHA=EST, a plot is created based on a maximum likelihood estimate for α .

To create the plot, the observations are ordered from smallest to largest, and the i th ordered observation is plotted against the quantile $(1 - (1 - \frac{i-0.375}{n+0.25})^\alpha)/\alpha$ ($\alpha \neq 0$) or $-\log(1 - \frac{i-0.375}{n+0.25})$ ($\alpha = 0$), where n is the number of nonmissing observations and α is the shape parameter of the generalized Pareto distribution. The horizontal axis is scaled in percentile units.

The point pattern on the plot for $\text{ALPHA}=\alpha$ tends to be linear with intercept θ and slope σ if the data are generalized Pareto distributed with the specific density function

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sigma}(1 - \alpha(x - \theta)/\sigma)^{1/\alpha-1} & \text{if } \alpha \neq 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sigma} \exp(-(x - \theta)/\sigma) & \text{if } \alpha = 0 \end{cases}$$

where

θ = threshold parameter

σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

α = shape parameter ($\alpha > 0$)

The intercept and slope are based on the quantile scale for the horizontal axis, which is displayed on a Q-Q plot; see “[QQPLOT Statement: CAPABILITY Procedure](#)” on page 508.

To obtain a graphical estimate of α , specify a list of values for the **ALPHA=** option, and select the value that most nearly linearizes the point pattern.

To assess the point pattern, you can add a diagonal distribution reference line corresponding to θ_0 and σ_0 with the *Pareto-options* **THETA**= θ_0 and **SIGMA**= σ_0 . Alternatively, you can add a line corresponding to estimated values of θ_0 and σ_0 with the *Pareto-options* **THETA**=EST and **SIGMA**=EST. Specify these options in parentheses following the **PARETO** option.

Agreement between the reference line and the point pattern indicates that the generalized Pareto distribution with parameters α , θ_0 , and σ_0 is a good fit.

PCTLMINOR

requests minor tick marks for the percentile axis. See [Output 5.20.1](#) for an example.

Traditional Graphics

PCTLORDER=*value-list*

specifies the tick mark values labeled on the theoretical percentile axis. Since the values are percentiles, the labels must be between 0 and 100, exclusive. The values must be listed in increasing order and must cover the plotted percentile range. Otherwise, a default list is used. For example, consider the following:

```
proc capability data=measures;
  probplot length / pctlorder=1 10 25 50 75 90 99;
run;
```

Note that the **ORDER=** option in the **AXIS** statement is not supported by the **PROBPLOT** statement.

POWER(<power-options>)

creates a power function probability plot for each value of the shape parameter α given by the mandatory **ALPHA=** option. If you specify **ALPHA**=EST, a plot is created based on a maximum likelihood estimate for α .

To create the plot, the observations are ordered from smallest to largest, and the i th ordered observation is plotted against the quantile $B_{\alpha(1)}^{-1}\left(\frac{i-0.375}{n+0.25}\right)$, where $B_{\alpha(1)}^{-1}(\cdot)$ is the inverse normalized incomplete beta function, n is the number of nonmissing observations, α is one shape parameter of the beta distribution, and the second shape parameter, $\beta = 1$. The horizontal axis is scaled in percentile units.

The point pattern on the plot for ALPHA= α tends to be linear with intercept θ and slope σ if the data are power function distributed with the specific density function

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\alpha}{\sigma} \left(\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma} \right)^{\alpha-1} & \text{for } \theta < x < \theta + \sigma \\ 0 & \text{for } x \leq \theta \text{ or } x \geq \theta + \sigma \end{cases}$$

where

θ = threshold parameter

σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

α = shape parameter ($\alpha > 0$)

The intercept and slope are based on the quantile scale for the horizontal axis, which is displayed on a Q-Q plot; see “[QQPLOT Statement: CAPABILITY Procedure](#)” on page 508.

To obtain a graphical estimate of α , specify a list of values for the ALPHA= option, and select the value that most nearly linearizes the point pattern.

To assess the point pattern, you can add a diagonal distribution reference line corresponding to θ_0 and σ_0 with the *power-options* THETA= θ_0 and SIGMA= σ_0 . Alternatively, you can add a line corresponding to estimated values of θ_0 and σ_0 with the *power-options* THETA=EST and SIGMA=EST. Specify these options in parentheses following the POWER option.

Agreement between the reference line and the point pattern indicates that the power function distribution with parameters α , θ_0 , and σ_0 is a good fit.

PROBSYMBOL=*character*

Line Printer

specifies the character used to mark the points in a line printer plot. The default is the plus sign (+).

RANKADJ=*value*

specifies the adjustment value added to the ranks in the calculation of theoretical percentiles. The default is $-\frac{3}{8}$, as recommended by Blom (1958). Also refer to Chambers et al. (1983) for additional information.

RAYLEIGH(*< Rayleigh-options >*)

creates a Rayleigh probability plot. To create the plot, the observations are ordered from smallest to largest, and the i th ordered observation is plotted against the quantile $\sqrt{-2 \log \left(1 - \frac{i-0.375}{n+0.25} \right)}$, where n is the number of nonmissing observations. The horizontal axis is scaled in percentile units.

The point pattern on the plot tends to be linear with intercept θ and slope σ if the data are Rayleigh distributed with the specific density function

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x-\theta}{\sigma^2} \exp(-(x-\theta)^2/(2\sigma^2)) & \text{for } x \geq \theta \\ 0 & \text{for } x < \theta \end{cases}$$

where θ is a threshold parameter, and σ is a positive scale parameter.

The intercept and slope are based on the quantile scale for the horizontal axis, which is displayed on a Q-Q plot; see “[QQPLOT Statement: CAPABILITY Procedure](#)” on page 508.

To assess the point pattern, you can add a diagonal distribution reference line corresponding to θ_0 and σ_0 with the *Rayleigh-options* **THETA**= θ_0 and **SIGMA**= σ_0 . Alternatively, you can add a line corresponding to estimated values of θ_0 and σ_0 with the *Rayleigh-options* **THETA**=EST and **SIGMA**=EST. Specify these options in parentheses after the **RAYLEIGH** option.

Agreement between the reference line and the point pattern indicates that the Rayleigh distribution with parameters θ_0 and σ_0 is a good fit.

ROTATE

switches the horizontal and vertical axes so that the theoretical percentiles are plotted vertically while the data are plotted horizontally. Regardless of whether the plot has been rotated, horizontal axis options (such as **HAXIS**=) still refer to the horizontal axis, and vertical axis options (such as **VAXIS**=) still refer to the vertical axis. All other options that depend on axis placement adjust to the rotated axes.

SIGMA=value-list|EST

specifies the value of the parameter σ , where $\sigma > 0$. Alternatively, you can specify **SIGMA**=EST to request a maximum likelihood estimate for σ_0 . The interpretation and use of the **SIGMA**= option depend on the distribution option with which it is specified, as indicated by the following table.

Distribution Option	Use of the SIGMA = Option
BETA EXPONENTIAL GAMMA PAIRETO POWER RAYLEIGH WEIBULL	THETA = θ_0 and SIGMA = σ_0 request a distribution reference line corresponding to θ_0 and σ_0 .
GUMBEL	MU = μ_0 and SIGMA = σ_0 request a distribution reference line corresponding to μ_0 and σ_0 .
LOGNORMAL	SIGMA = $\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_n$ requests n probability plots with shape parameters $\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_n$. The SIGMA = option must be specified.
NORMAL	MU = μ_0 and SIGMA = σ_0 request a distribution reference line corresponding to μ_0 and σ_0 . SIGMA =EST requests a line with σ_0 equal to the sample standard deviation.
WEIBULL2	SIGMA = σ_0 and C = c_0 request a distribution reference line corresponding to σ_0 and c_0 .

In the following example, the first **PROBLOT** statement requests a normal plot with a distribution reference line corresponding to $\mu_0 = 5$ and $\sigma_0 = 2$, and the second **PROBLOT** statement requests a lognormal plot with shape parameter $\sigma = 3$:

```
proc capability data=measures;
  probplot length / normal(mu=5 sigma=2);
  probplot width  / lognormal(sigma=3);
run;
```


SLOPE=*value***|EST**

specifies the slope for a distribution reference line requested with the **LOGNORMAL** and **WEIBULL2** options. The intercept and slope are based on the quantile scale for the horizontal axis, which is displayed on a Q-Q plot; see “**QQPLOT Statement: CAPABILITY Procedure**” on page 508.

When you use the **SLOPE=** option with the **LOGNORMAL** option, you must also specify a threshold parameter value θ_0 with the **THETA=** *lognormal-option* to request the line. The **SLOPE=** option is an alternative to the **ZETA=** *lognormal-option* for specifying ζ_0 , since the slope is equal to $\exp(\zeta_0)$.

When you use the **SLOPE=** option with the **WEIBULL2** option, you must also specify a scale parameter value σ_0 with the **SIGMA=** *Weibull2-option* to request the line. The **SLOPE=** option is an alternative to the **C=** *Weibull2-option* for specifying c_0 , since the slope is equal to $1/c_0$. See “**Location and Scale Parameters**” on page 502.

For example, the first and second **PROBPLOT** statements below produce the same set of probability plots as the third and fourth **PROBPLOT** statements:

```
proc capability data=measures;
  probplot width / lognormal(sigma=2 theta=0 zeta=0);
  probplot width / weibull2(sigma=2 theta=0 c=0.25);
  probplot width / lognormal(sigma=2 theta=0 slope=1);
  probplot width / weibull2(sigma=2 theta=0 slope=4);
run;
```

SQUARE

Traditional Graphics
ODS Graphics

displays the probability plot in a square frame. For an example, see [Output 5.20.1](#). The default is a rectangular frame.

SYMBOL=*'character'*

Line Printer

specifies the character used to display the distribution reference line in a line printer plot. The default character is the first letter of the distribution option keyword.

THETA=*value***|EST****THRESHOLD=***value*

specifies the lower threshold parameter θ for probability plots requested with the **BETA**, **EXPONENTIAL**, **GAMMA**, **LOGNORMAL**, **PAIRETO**, **POWER**, **RAYLEIGH**, **WEIBULL**, and **WEIBULL2** options. When used with the **WEIBULL2** option, the **THETA=** option specifies the known lower threshold θ_0 , for which the default is 0. When used with the other distribution options, the **THETA=** option specifies θ_0 for a distribution reference line; alternatively in this situation, you can specify **THETA=EST** to request a maximum likelihood estimate for θ_0 . To request the line, you must also specify a scale parameter. See [Output 5.20.1](#) for an example of the **THETA=** option with a lognormal probability plot.

WEIBULL(C=*value-list***|EST** < *Weibull-options* >)**WEIB(C=***value-list* < *Weibull-options* >)

creates a three-parameter Weibull probability plot for each value of the shape parameter c given by the mandatory **C=** option or its alias, the **SHAPE=** option. If you specify **C=EST**, a plot is created based on a maximum likelihood estimate for c . In the following example, the

first *PROBPLOT* statement creates four plots, and the second *PROBPLOT* statement creates a single plot:

```
proc capability data=measures;
  probplot width / weibull(c=1.8 to 2.4 by 0.2 w=2);
  probplot width / weibull(c=est);
run;
```

To create the plot, the observations are ordered from smallest to largest, and the i th ordered observation is plotted against the quantile $\left(-\log\left(1 - \frac{i-0.375}{n+0.25}\right)\right)^{\frac{1}{c}}$, where n is the number of nonmissing observations, and c is the Weibull distribution shape parameter. The horizontal axis is scaled in percentile units.

The point pattern on the plot for $C=c$ tends to be linear with intercept θ and slope σ if the data are Weibull distributed with the specific density function

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{c}{\sigma} \left(\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma}\right)^{c-1} \exp\left(-\left(\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma}\right)^c\right) & \text{for } x > \theta \\ 0 & \text{for } x \leq \theta \end{cases}$$

where

θ = threshold parameter

σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

c = shape parameter ($c > 0$)

The intercept and slope are based on the quantile scale for the horizontal axis, which is displayed on a Q-Q plot; see “[QQPLOT Statement: CAPABILITY Procedure](#)” on page 508.

To obtain a graphical estimate of c , specify a list of values for the **C=** option, and select the value that most nearly linearizes the point pattern.

To assess the point pattern, you can add a diagonal distribution reference line corresponding to θ_0 and σ_0 with the *Weibull-options* **THETA**= θ_0 and **SIGMA**= σ_0 . Alternatively, you can add a line corresponding to estimated values of θ_0 and σ_0 with the *Weibull-options* **THETA**=**EST** and **SIGMA**=**EST**. Specify these options in parentheses, as in the following example:

```
proc capability data=measures;
  probplot width / weibull(c=2 theta=3 sigma=4);
run;
```

Agreement between the reference line and the point pattern indicates that the Weibull distribution with parameters c , θ_0 , and σ_0 is a good fit. You can specify the **SCALE=** option as an alias for the **SIGMA=** option and the **THRESHOLD=** option as an alias for the **THETA=** option.

WEIBULL2<(Weibull2-options)>

W2<(Weibull2-options)>

creates a two-parameter Weibull probability plot. You should use the **WEIBULL2** option when your data have a *known* lower threshold θ_0 . You can specify the threshold value θ_0 with the **THETA=** *Weibull2-option* or its alias, the **THRESHOLD=** *Weibull2-option*. The default is $\theta_0 = 0$.

To create the plot, the observations are ordered from smallest to largest, and the log of the shifted i th ordered observation $x_{(i)}$, denoted by $\log(x_{(i)} - \theta_0)$, is plotted against the quantile $\log\left(-\log\left(1 - \frac{i-0.375}{n+0.25}\right)\right)$, where n is the number of nonmissing observations. The horizontal axis is scaled in percentile units. Note that the **C=** shape parameter option is not mandatory with the WEIBULL2 option.

The point pattern on the plot for **THETA**= θ_0 tends to be linear with intercept $\log(\sigma)$ and slope $\frac{1}{c}$ if the data are Weibull distributed with the specific density function

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{c}{\sigma} \left(\frac{x-\theta_0}{\sigma}\right)^{c-1} \exp\left(-\left(\frac{x-\theta_0}{\sigma}\right)^c\right) & \text{for } x > \theta_0 \\ 0 & \text{for } x \leq \theta_0 \end{cases}$$

where

θ_0 = known lower threshold

σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

c = shape parameter ($c > 0$)

An advantage of the two-parameter Weibull plot over the three-parameter Weibull plot is that the parameters c and σ can be estimated from the slope and intercept of the point pattern. A disadvantage is that the two-parameter Weibull distribution applies only in situations where the threshold parameter is known.

To assess the point pattern, you can add a diagonal distribution reference line corresponding to σ_0 and c_0 with the *Weibull2-options* **SIGMA**= σ_0 and **C**= c_0 . Alternatively, you can add a distribution reference line corresponding to estimated values of σ_0 and c_0 with the *Weibull2-options* **SIGMA**=EST and **C**=EST. Specify these options in parentheses, as in the following example:

```
proc capability data=measures;
  probplot width / weibull2(theta=3 sigma=4 c=2);
run;
```

Agreement between the distribution reference line and the point pattern indicates that the Weibull distribution with parameters c_0 , θ_0 and σ_0 is a good fit. You can specify the **SCALE=** option as an alias for the **SIGMA=** option and the **SHAPE=** option as an alias for the **C=** option.

WGRID= n

Traditional Graphics

specifies the width of the grid lines requested with the **GRID** option. If you use the **WGRID=** option, you do not need to specify the **GRID** option.

ZETA=*value*|EST

specifies a value for the scale parameter ζ for lognormal probability plots requested with the **LOGNORMAL** option. Specify **THETA**= θ_0 and **ZETA**= ζ_0 to request a distribution reference line with intercept θ_0 and slope $\exp(\zeta_0)$. See [Output 5.20.1](#) for an example.

Details: PROBLOT Statement

This section provides details on the following topics:

- distributions supported by the PROBLOT statement
- SYMBOL statement options

Summary of Theoretical Distributions

You can use the PROBLOT statement to request probability plots based on the theoretical distributions summarized in [Table 5.62](#).

Table 5.62 Distributions and Parameters

Distribution	Density Function $p(x)$	Range	Parameters		
			Location	Scale	Shape
Beta	$\frac{(x-\theta)^{\alpha-1}(\theta+\sigma-x)^{\beta-1}}{B(\alpha,\beta)\sigma^{(\alpha+\beta-1)}}$	$\theta < x < \theta + \sigma$	θ	σ	α, β
Exponential	$\frac{1}{\sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma}\right)$	$x \geq \theta$	θ	σ	
Gamma	$\frac{1}{\sigma\Gamma(\alpha)} \left(\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma}\right)^{\alpha-1} \exp\left(-\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma}\right)$	$x > \theta$	θ	σ	α
Gumbel	$\frac{e^{-(x-\mu)/\sigma}}{\sigma} \exp\left(-e^{-(x-\mu)/\sigma}\right)$	all x	μ	σ	
Lognormal (3-parameter)	$\frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}(x-\theta)} \exp\left(-\frac{(\log(x-\theta)-\zeta)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$	$x > \theta$	θ	ζ	σ
Normal	$\frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$	all x	μ	σ	
Generalized Pareto	$\alpha \neq 0 \quad \frac{1}{\sigma}(1-\alpha(x-\theta)/\sigma)^{1/\alpha-1}$ $\alpha = 0 \quad \frac{1}{\sigma} \exp(-(x-\theta)/\sigma)$	$x > \theta$	θ	σ	α
Power Function	$\frac{\alpha}{\sigma} \left(\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma}\right)^{\alpha-1}$	$x > \theta$	θ	σ	α
Rayleigh	$\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma^2} \exp(-(x-\theta)^2/(2\sigma^2))$	$x \geq \theta$	θ	σ	
Weibull (3-parameter)	$\frac{c}{\sigma} \left(\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma}\right)^{c-1} \exp\left(-\left(\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma}\right)^c\right)$	$x > \theta$	θ	σ	c
Weibull (2-parameter)	$\frac{c}{\sigma} \left(\frac{x-\theta_0}{\sigma}\right)^{c-1} \exp\left(-\left(\frac{x-\theta_0}{\sigma}\right)^c\right)$	$x > \theta_0$ (known)	θ_0	σ	c

You can request these distributions with the **BETA**, **EXPONENTIAL**, **GAMMA**, **LOGNORMAL**, **NORMAL**, **WEIBULL**, and **WEIBULL2** options, respectively. If you do not specify a distribution option, a normal probability plot is created.

Shape Parameters

Some of the distribution options in the **PROBPLOT** statement require you to specify one or two shape parameters in parentheses after the distribution keyword. These are summarized in [Table 5.63](#).

Table 5.63 Shape Parameter Options for the **PROBPLOT** Statement

Distribution Keyword	Mandatory Shape Parameter Option	Range
BETA	ALPHA= α , BETA= β	$\alpha > 0, \beta > 0$
EXPONENTIAL	None	
GAMMA	ALPHA= α	$\alpha > 0$
GUMBEL	None	
LOGNORMAL	SIGMA= σ	$\sigma > 0$
NORMAL	None	
PARETO	ALPHA= α	$\alpha > 0$
POWER	ALPHA= α	$\alpha > 0$
RAYLEIGH	None	
WEIBULL	C= c	$c > 0$
WEIBULL2	None	

You can visually estimate the value of a shape parameter by specifying a list of values for the shape parameter option. The **PROBPLOT** statement produces a separate plot for each value. You can then use the value of the shape parameter producing the most nearly linear point pattern. Alternatively, you can request that the plot be created using an estimated shape parameter. For an example, see “[Creating Lognormal Probability Plots](#)” on page 479.

Location and Scale Parameters

If you specify the location and scale parameters for a distribution (or if you request estimates for these parameters), a diagonal distribution reference line is displayed on the plot. (An exception is the two-parameter Weibull distribution, for which a line is displayed when you specify or estimate the scale and shape parameters.) Agreement between this line and the point pattern indicates that the distribution with these parameters is a good fit. For illustrations, see [Example 5.19](#) and [Example 5.20](#).

The following table shows how the specified parameters determine the intercept⁸ and slope of the line:

⁸The intercept and slope are based on the quantile scale for the horizontal axis, which is displayed on a Q-Q plot; see “[QQPLOT Statement: CAPABILITY Procedure](#)” on page 508.

Table 5.64 Intercept and Slope of Distribution Reference Line

Distribution	Parameters			Linear Pattern	
	Location	Scale	Shape	Intercept	Slope
Beta	θ	σ	α, β	θ	σ
Exponential	θ	σ		θ	σ
Gamma	θ	σ	α	θ	σ
Gumbel	μ	σ		μ	σ
Lognormal	θ	ζ	σ	θ	$\exp(\zeta)$
Normal	μ	σ		μ	σ
Generalized Pareto	θ	σ	α	θ	σ
Power Function	θ	σ	α	θ	σ
Rayleigh	θ	σ		θ	σ
Weibull (3-parameter)	θ	σ	c	θ	σ
Weibull (2-parameter)	θ_0 (known)	σ	c	$\log(\sigma)$	$\frac{1}{c}$

For the **LOGNORMAL** and **WEIBULL2** options, you can specify the slope directly with the **SLOPE=** option. That is, for the **LOGNORMAL** option, specifying **THETA**= θ_0 and **SLOPE**= $\exp(\zeta_0)$ displays the same line as specifying **THETA**= θ_0 and **ZETA**= ζ_0 . For the **WEIBULL2** option, specifying **SIGMA**= σ_0 and **SLOPE**= $\frac{1}{c_0}$ displays the same line as specifying **SIGMA**= σ_0 and **C**= c_0 .

SYMBOL Statement Options

In earlier releases of SAS/QC software, graphical features of lower and upper specification lines and diagonal distribution reference lines were controlled with options in the **SYMBOL2**, **SYMBOL3**, and **SYMBOL4** statements, respectively. These options are still supported, although they have been superseded by options in the **PROBLOT** and **SPEC** statements. [Table 5.65](#) summarizes the two sets of options. **NOTE:** These statements have no effect on ODS Graphics output.

Table 5.65 SYMBOL Statement Options

Feature	Statement and Options	Alternative Statement and Options
Symbol markers	SYMBOL1 Statement	
character	VALUE= <i>special-symbol</i>	
color	COLOR= <i>color</i>	
font	FONT= <i>font</i>	
height	HEIGHT= <i>value</i>	
Lower specification line	SPEC Statement	SYMBOL2 Statement
position	LSL= <i>value</i>	
color	CLSL= <i>color</i>	COLOR= <i>color</i>
line type	LLSL= <i>linetype</i>	LINE= <i>linetype</i>
width	WLSL= <i>value</i>	WIDTH= <i>value</i>
Upper specification line	SPEC Statement	SYMBOL3 Statement
position	USL= <i>value</i>	
color	CUSL= <i>color</i>	COLOR= <i>color</i>
line type	LUSL= <i>linetype</i>	LINE= <i>linetype</i>
width	WUSL= <i>value</i>	WIDTH= <i>value</i>
Target reference line	SPEC Statement	
position	TARGET= <i>value</i>	
color	CTARGET= <i>color</i>	
line type	LTARGET= <i>linetype</i>	
width	WTARGET= <i>value</i>	
Distribution reference line	PROBPLOT Statement	SYMBOL4 Statement
color	COLOR= <i>color</i>	COLOR= <i>color</i>
line type	LINE= <i>linetype</i>	LINE= <i>linetype</i>
width	WIDTH= <i>value</i>	WIDTH= <i>value</i>

For an illustration of these options, see [Example 5.19](#).

ODS Graphics

Before you create ODS Graphics output, ODS Graphics must be enabled (for example, by using the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement). For more information about enabling and disabling ODS Graphics, see the section “Enabling and Disabling ODS Graphics” (Chapter 21, *SAS/STAT User’s Guide*).

The appearance of a graph produced with ODS Graphics is determined by the style associated with the ODS destination where the graph is produced. PROBPLOT options used to control the appearance of traditional graphics are ignored for ODS Graphics output.

When ODS Graphics is in effect, the PROBPLOT statement assigns a name to the graph it creates. You can use this name to reference the graph when using ODS. The name is listed in [Table 5.66](#).

Table 5.66 ODS Graphics Produced by the PROBPLOT Statement

ODS Graph Name	Plot Description
ProbPlot	probability plot

See Chapter 3, “SAS/QC Graphics,” for more information about ODS Graphics and other methods for producing charts.

Examples: PROBPLOT Statement

This section provides advanced examples of the PROBPLOT statement.

Example 5.19: Displaying a Normal Reference Line

Measurements of the distance between two holes cut into 50 steel sheets are saved as values of the variable Distance in the following data set: *See CAPPROB4 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

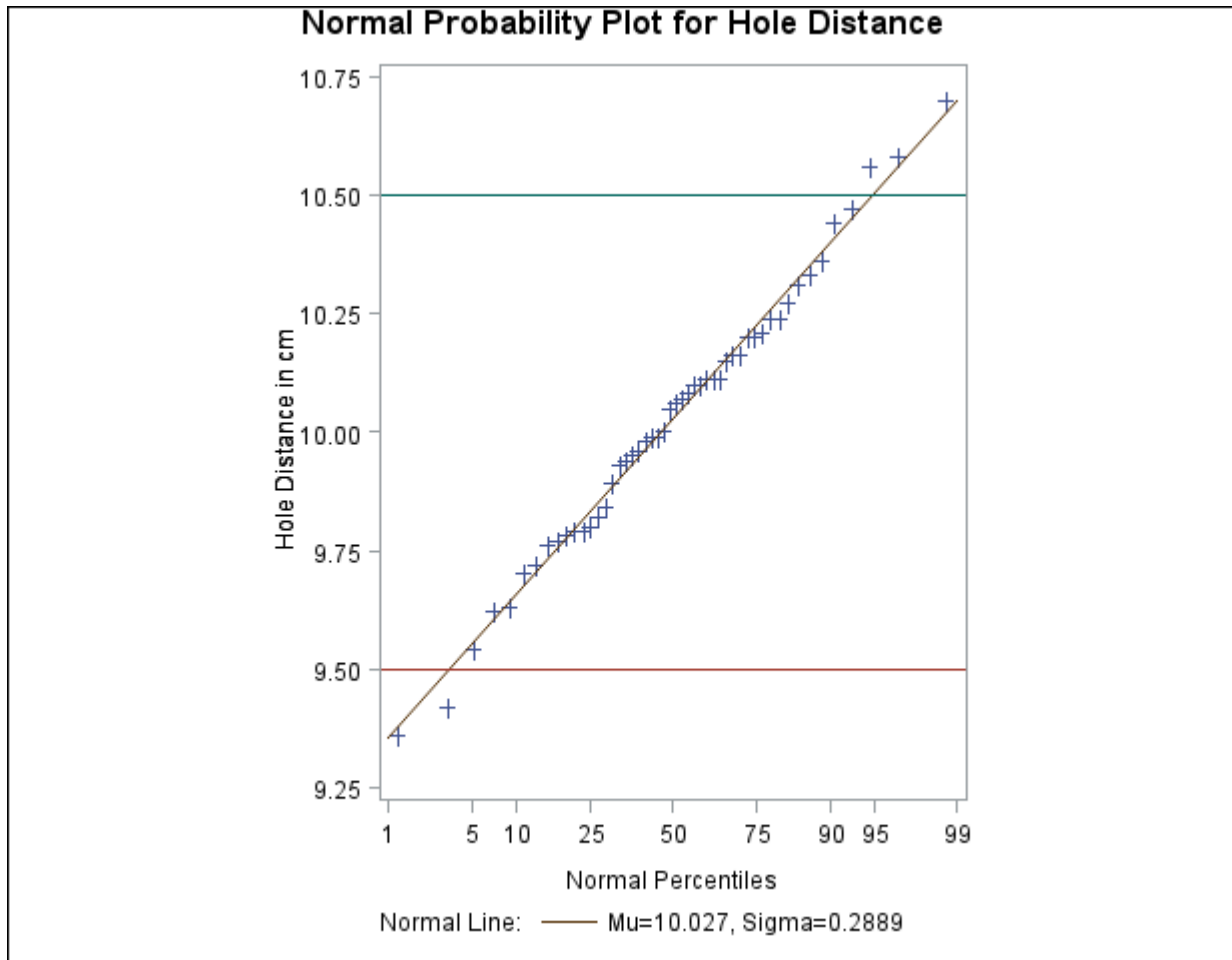
```
data Sheets;
  input Distance @@;
  label Distance='Hole Distance in cm';
  datalines;
  9.80 10.20 10.27  9.70  9.76
 10.11 10.24 10.20 10.24  9.63
  9.99  9.78 10.10 10.21 10.00
  9.96  9.79 10.08  9.79 10.06
 10.10  9.95  9.84 10.11  9.93
 10.56 10.47  9.42 10.44 10.16
 10.11 10.36  9.94  9.77  9.36
  9.89  9.62 10.05  9.72  9.82
  9.99 10.16 10.58 10.70  9.54
 10.31 10.07 10.33  9.98 10.15
  ;
```

The cutting process is in control, and you decide to check whether the process distribution is normal. The following statements create a normal probability plot for Distance with lower and upper specification lines at 9.5 cm and 10.5 cm:

```
ods graphics off;
symbol v=plus height=3.5pct;
title 'Normal Probability Plot for Hole Distance';
proc capability data=Sheets noprint;
  spec lsl=9.5 usl=10.5;
  probplot Distance / normal(mu=est sigma=est)
                      square
                      nospeclegend;
run;
```

The plot is shown in [Output 5.19.1](#). The MU= and SIGMA= *normal-options* request the diagonal reference line that corresponds to the normal distribution with estimated parameters $\hat{\mu} = 10.027$ and $\hat{\sigma} = 0.2889$. The LSL= and USL= SPEC statement options request the lower and upper specification lines. The SYMBOL statement specifies the symbol marker for the plotted points.

Output 5.19.1 Normal Reference Line



Example 5.20: Displaying a Lognormal Reference Line

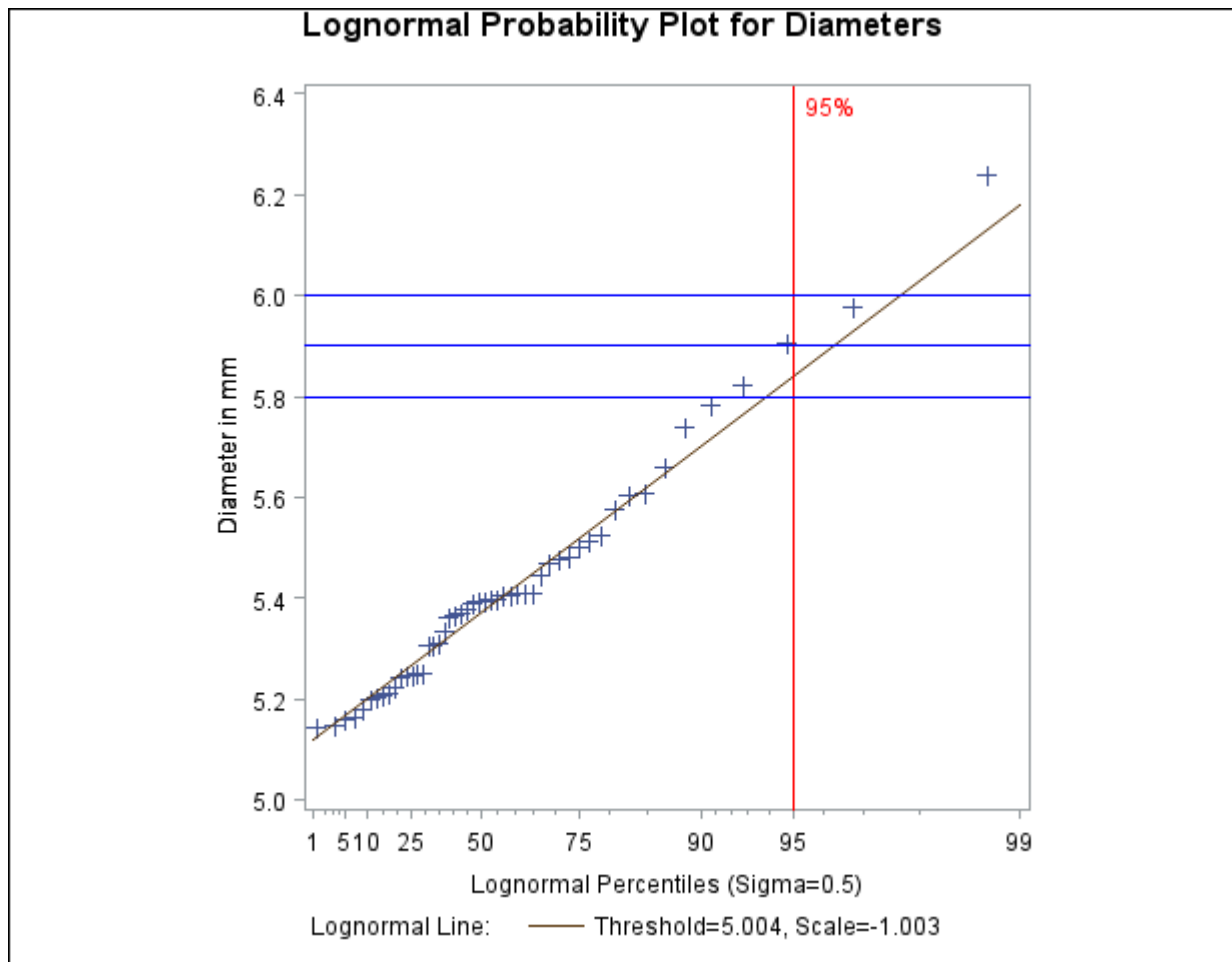
See CAPPROB3 in the SAS/QC Sample Library This example is a continuation of “Creating Lognormal Probability Plots” on page 479. [Figure 5.36](#) shows that a lognormal distribution with shape parameter $\sigma = 0.5$ is a good fit for the distribution of Diameter in the data set Rods.

The lognormal distribution involves two other parameters: a threshold parameter θ and a scale parameter ζ . See [Table 5.62](#) for the equation of the lognormal density function. The following statements illustrate how you can request a diagonal distribution reference line whose slope and intercept are determined by estimates of θ and ζ .


```
ods graphics off;
symbol v=plus height=3.5pct;
title 'Lognormal Probability Plot for Diameters';
proc capability data=Rods noprint;
  probplot Diameter / lognormal(sigma=0.5 theta=est zeta=est)
    square
    pctlminor
    href      = 95
    hreflabel = '95%'
    vref      = 5.8 to 6.0 by 0.1
    chref     = red
    cvref     = blue;
run;
```

The plot is shown in [Output 5.20.1](#).

Output 5.20.1 Lognormal Reference Line



The close agreement between the diagonal reference line and the point pattern indicates that the specific lognormal distribution with $\hat{\sigma} = 0.5$, $\hat{\theta} = 5.004$, and $\hat{\zeta} = -1.003$ is a good fit for the diameter measurements.

Specifying HREF=95 adds a reference line indicating the 95th percentile of the lognormal distribution. The HREFLABEL= option specifies a label for this line. The PCTLMINOR option displays minor tick marks on the percentile axis. The VREF= option adds reference lines indicating diameter values of 5.8, 5.9, and 6.0, and the CHREF= and CVREF= options specify colors for the horizontal and vertical reference lines.

Based on the intersection of the diagonal reference line with the HREF= line, the estimated 95th percentile of the diameter distribution is 5.85 mm.

Note that you could also construct a similar plot in which all three parameters are estimated by substituting SIGMA=EST for SIGMA=0.5 in the preceding statements.

QQPLOT Statement: CAPABILITY Procedure

Overview: QQPLOT Statement

The QQPLOT statement creates a quantile-quantile plot (Q-Q plot), which compares ordered values of a variable with quantiles of a specified theoretical distribution such as the normal. If the data distribution matches the theoretical distribution, the points on the plot form a linear pattern. Thus, you can use a Q-Q plot to determine how well a theoretical distribution models a set of measurements.

You can specify one of the following theoretical distributions with the QQPLOT statement:

- beta
- exponential
- gamma
- Gumbel
- three-parameter lognormal
- normal
- generalized Pareto
- power function
- Rayleigh
- two-parameter Weibull
- three-parameter Weibull

You can use options in the QQPLOT statement to do the following:

- specify or estimate parameters for the theoretical distribution
- display a reference line corresponding to specific location and scale parameters for the theoretical distribution
- request graphical enhancements

You can also create a comparative Q-Q plot by using the QQPLOT statement in conjunction with a CLASS statement.

You have three alternatives for producing Q-Q plots with the QQPLOT statement:

- ODS Graphics output is produced if ODS Graphics is enabled, for example by specifying the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement prior to the PROC statement.
- Otherwise, traditional graphics are produced by default if SAS/GRAPH[®] is licensed.
- Legacy line printer charts are produced when you specify the LINEPRINTER option in the PROC statement.

See Chapter 3, “SAS/QC Graphics,” for more information about producing these different kinds of graphs.

NOTE: Q-Q plots are similar to probability plots, which you can create with the PROBPLOT statement (see “PROBPLOT Statement: CAPABILITY Procedure” on page 477). Q-Q plots are preferable for graphical estimation of distribution parameters and capability indices, whereas probability plots are preferable for graphical estimation of percentiles.

Getting Started: QQPLOT Statement

The following examples illustrate the basic syntax of the QQPLOT statement. For complete details of the QQPLOT statement, see the section “Syntax: QQPLOT Statement” on page 512. Advanced examples are provided on the section “Examples: QQPLOT Statement” on page 539.

Creating a Normal Quantile-Quantile Plot

Measurements of the distance between two holes cut into 50 steel sheets are saved as values of the variable Distance in the following data set: *See CAPQQ1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
data Sheets;
  input Distance @@;
  label Distance='Hole Distance in cm';
  datalines;
  9.80 10.20 10.27 9.70 9.76
  10.11 10.24 10.20 10.24 9.63
  9.99 9.78 10.10 10.21 10.00
  9.96 9.79 10.08 9.79 10.06
```

```

10.10  9.95  9.84 10.11  9.93
10.56 10.47  9.42 10.44 10.16
10.11 10.36  9.94  9.77  9.36
 9.89  9.62 10.05  9.72  9.82
 9.99 10.16 10.58 10.70  9.54
10.31 10.07 10.33  9.98 10.15

```

```
;
```

The cutting process is in control, and you decide to check whether the process distribution is normal. The following statements create a Q-Q plot for Distance, shown in [Figure 5.39](#), with lower and upper specification lines at 9.5 cm and 10.5 cm:⁹

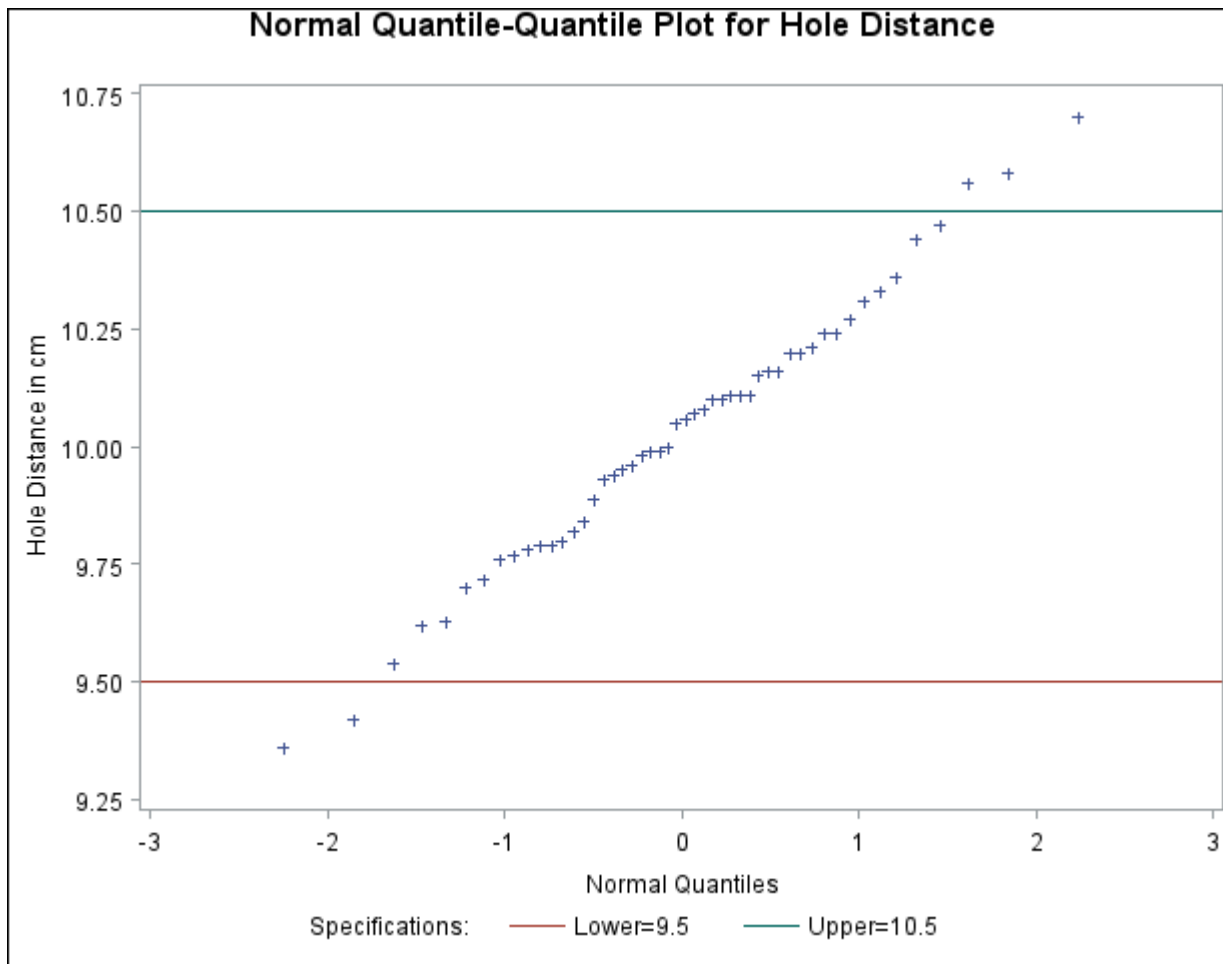
```

ods graphics off;
symbol v=plus;
title 'Normal Quantile-Quantile Plot for Hole Distance';
proc capability data=Sheets noprint;
    spec lsl=9.5 usl=10.5;
    qqplot Distance;
run;

```

The plot compares the ordered values of Distance with quantiles of the normal distribution. The linearity of the point pattern indicates that the measurements are normally distributed. Note that a normal Q-Q plot is created by default. The specification lines are requested with the **LSL=** and **USL=** options in the SPEC statement.

⁹For a P-P plot using these data, see [Figure 5.31](#). For a probability plot using these data, see [Example 5.20](#).

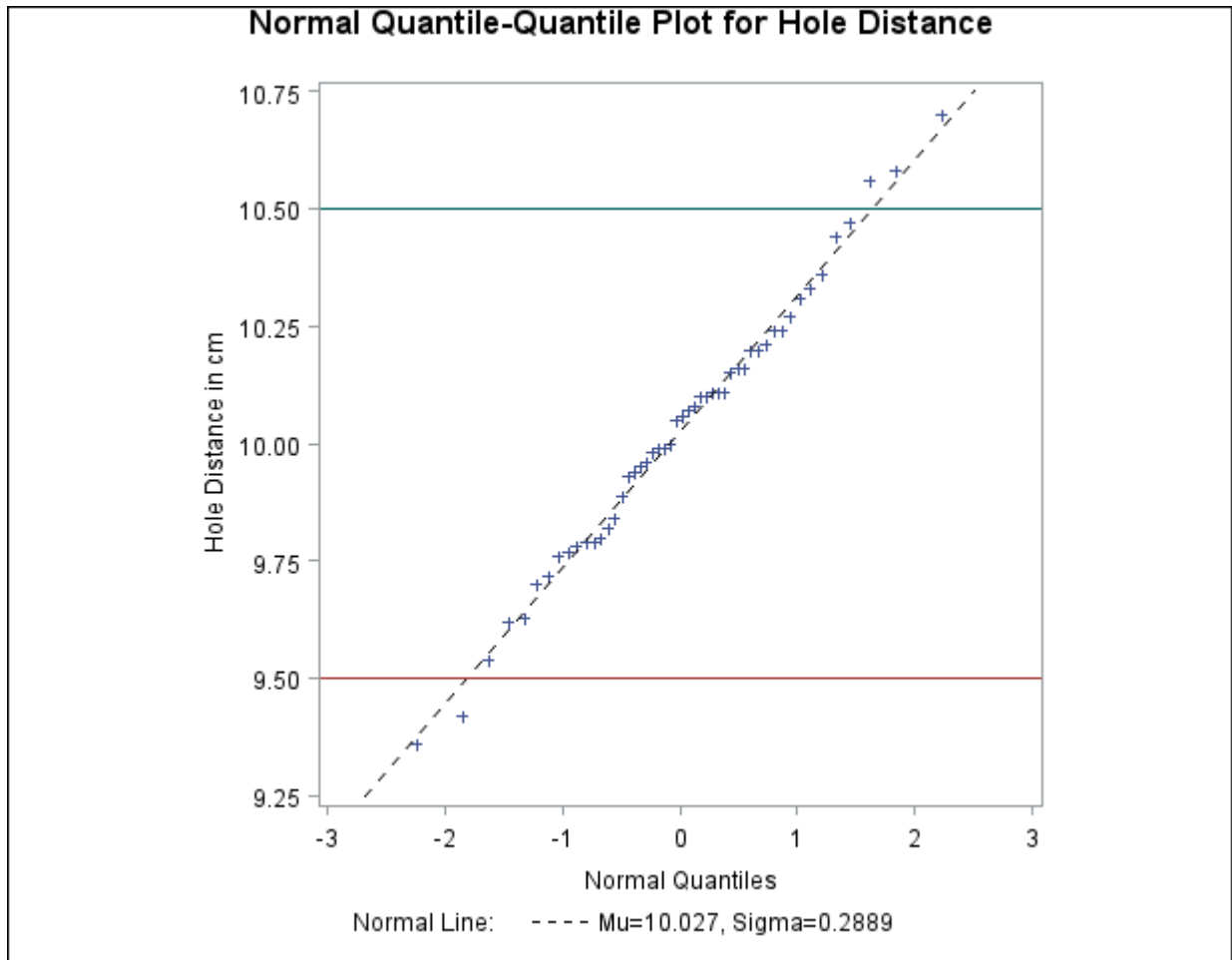
Figure 5.39 Normal Quantile-Quantile Plot Created with Traditional Graphics

Adding a Distribution Reference Line

In a normal Q-Q plot, the normal distribution with mean μ_0 and standard deviation σ_0 is represented by a reference line with intercept μ_0 and slope σ_0 . The following statements reproduce the Q-Q plot in Figure 5.39, adding the line for which μ_0 and σ_0 are estimated by the sample mean and standard deviation: *See CAPQQ1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
symbol v=plus;
title 'Normal Quantile-Quantile Plot for Hole Distance';
proc capability data=Sheets noprint;
  spec lsl=9.5 usl=10.5;
  qqplot Distance / normal(mu=est sigma=est color=black l=2)
    square
    nospeclegend;
run;
```

The plot is displayed in Figure 5.40.

Figure 5.40 Adding a Distribution Reference Line to a Q-Q Plot

Specifying MU=EST and SIGMA=EST with the **NORMAL** option requests the reference line (alternatively, you can specify numeric values for μ_0 and σ_0 with the **MU=** and **SIGMA=** options). The **COLOR=** and **L=** options specify the color of the line and the line type. The **SQUARE** option displays the plot in a square format, and the **NOSPECLEGEND** option suppresses the legend for the specification lines.

Syntax: QQPLOT Statement

The syntax for the QQPLOT statement is as follows:

```
QQPLOT < variables > < / options > ;
```

You can specify the keyword **QQ** as an alias for **QQPLOT**, and you can use any number of **QQPLOT** statements in the **CAPABILITY** procedure. The components of the **QQPLOT** statement are described as follows.

variables

are the process variables for which to create Q-Q plots. If you specify a VAR statement, the variables must also be listed in the VAR statement. Otherwise, the variables can be any numeric variables in the input data set. If you do not specify a list of variables, then by default the procedure creates a Q-Q plot for each variable listed in the VAR statement, or for each numeric variable in the DATA= data set if you do not specify a VAR statement. For example, each of the following QQPLOT statements produces two Q-Q plots, one for length and one for width:

```
proc capability data=measures;
    var length width;
    qqplot;
run;

proc capability data=measures;
    qqplot length width;
run;
```

options

specify the theoretical distribution for the plot or add features to the plot. If you specify more than one variable, the options apply equally to each variable. Specify all options after the slash (/) in the QQPLOT statement. You can specify only one option naming the distribution in each QQPLOT statement, but you can specify any number of other options. The distributions available are the beta, exponential, gamma, Gumbel, lognormal, normal, generalized Pareto, power function, Rayleigh, two-parameter Weibull, and three-parameter Weibull. By default, the procedure produces a plot for the normal distribution.

In the following example, the **NORMAL** option requests a normal Q-Q plot for each variable. The **MU=** and **SIGMA=** *normal-options* request a distribution reference line with intercept 10 and slope 0.3 for each plot, corresponding to a normal distribution with mean $\mu = 10$ and standard deviation $\sigma = 0.3$. The **SQUARE** option displays the plot in a square frame, and the **CTEXT=** option specifies the text color.

```
proc capability data=measures;
    qqplot length1 length2 / normal(mu=10 sigma=0.3)
                                square
                                ctext=blue;
run;
```

Summary of Options

The following tables list the QQPLOT statement options by function. For complete descriptions, see “[Dictionary of Options](#)” on page 518.

Distribution Options

Table 5.67 summarizes the options for requesting a specific theoretical distribution.

Table 5.67 Options for Specifying a Theoretical Distribution

Option	Description
BETA(<i>beta-options</i>)	specifies beta Q-Q plot for shape parameters α , β specified with mandatory ALPHA= and BETA= <i>beta-options</i>
EXPONENTIAL(<i>exponential-options</i>)	specifies exponential Q-Q plot
GAMMA(<i>gamma-options</i>)	specifies gamma Q-Q plot for shape parameter α specified with mandatory ALPHA= <i>gamma-option</i>
GUMBEL(<i>Gumbel-options</i>)	specifies Gumbel Q-Q plot
LOGNORMAL(<i>lognormal-options</i>)	specifies lognormal Q-Q plot for shape parameter σ specified with mandatory SIGMA= <i>lognormal-option</i>
NORMAL(<i>normal-options</i>)	specifies normal Q-Q plot
PAIRETO(<i>Pareto-options</i>)	specifies generalized Pareto Q-Q plot for shape parameter α specified with mandatory ALPHA= <i>Pareto-option</i>
POWER(<i>power-options</i>)	specifies power function Q-Q plot for shape parameter α specified with mandatory ALPHA= <i>power-option</i>
RAYLEIGH(<i>Rayleigh-options</i>)	specifies Rayleigh Q-Q plot
WEIBULL(<i>Weibull-options</i>)	specifies three-parameter Weibull Q-Q plot for shape parameter c specified with mandatory C= <i>Weibull-option</i>
WEIBULL2(<i>Weibull2-options</i>)	specifies two-parameter Weibull Q-Q plot

Table 5.68 summarizes options that specify parameter values for theoretical distributions and that control the display of a distribution reference line. Specify these options in parentheses after the distribution option. For example, the following statements use the NORMAL option to request a normal Q-Q plot with a specific distribution reference line. The MU= and SIGMA= *normal-options* display a distribution reference line with intercept 10 and slope 0.3. The COLOR= *normal-option* draws the line in red.

```
proc capability data=measures;
  qqplot length / normal(mu=10 sigma=0.3 color=red);
run;
```

Table 5.68 Distribution Options

Option	Description
Distribution Reference Line Options	
COLOR=	specifies color of distribution reference line
L=	specifies line type of distribution reference line
SYMBOL=	specifies plotting character for line printer plots
W=	specifies width of distribution reference line

Table 5.68 (continued)

Option	Description
Beta-Options	
ALPHA=	specifies mandatory shape parameter α
BETA=	specifies mandatory shape parameter β
SIGMA=	specifies reference line slope σ
THETA=	specifies reference line intercept θ
Exponential-Options	
SIGMA=	specifies reference line slope σ
THETA=	specifies reference line intercept θ
Gamma-Options	
ALPHA=	specifies mandatory shape parameter α
SIGMA=	specifies reference line slope σ
THETA=	specifies reference line intercept θ
Gumbel-Options	
MU=	specifies reference line intercept μ
SIGMA=	specifies reference line slope σ
Lognormal-Options	
SIGMA=	specifies mandatory shape parameter σ
SLOPE=	specifies reference line slope
THETA=	specifies reference line intercept θ
ZETA=	specifies reference line slope $\exp(\zeta_0)$
Normal-Options	
CPKREF	specifies vertical reference lines at intersection of specification limits with distribution reference line
CPKSCALE	rescales horizontal axis in C_{pk} units
MU=	specifies reference line intercept μ
SIGMA=	specifies reference line slope σ
Pareto-Options	
ALPHA=	specifies mandatory shape parameter α
SIGMA=	specifies reference line slope σ
THETA=	specifies reference line intercept θ
Power-Options	
ALPHA=	specifies mandatory shape parameter α
SIGMA=	specifies reference line slope σ
THETA=	specifies reference line intercept θ
Rayleigh-Options	
SIGMA=	specifies reference line slope σ
THETA=	specifies reference line intercept θ
Weibull-Options	
C=	specifies mandatory shape parameter c
SIGMA=	specifies reference line slope σ
THETA=	specifies reference line intercept θ
Weibull2-Options	
C=	specifies c_0 for reference line (slope is $\frac{1}{c_0}$)
SIGMA=	specifies σ_0 for reference line (intercept is $\log(\sigma_0)$)

Table 5.68 (continued)

Option	Description
SLOPE=	specifies reference line slope
THETA=	specifies known lower threshold θ_0

General Options

Table 5.69 lists options that control the appearance of the plots.

Table 5.69 General QQPLOT Statement Options

Option	Description
General Plot Layout Options	
CONTENTS=	specifies table of contents entry for Q-Q plot grouping
HREF=	specifies reference lines perpendicular to the horizontal axis
HREFLABELS=	specifies labels for HREF= lines
LEGEND=	specifies LEGEND statement
NADJ=	adjusts sample size (N) when computing quantiles
NOFRAME	suppresses frame around plotting area
NOLEGEND	suppresses legend
NOLINELEGEND	suppresses distribution reference line information in legend
NOSPECLEGEND	suppresses specifications information in legend
PCTLAXIS	adds a nonlinear percentile axis
PCTLMINOR	adds minor tick marks to percentile axis
PCTLSCALE	replaces theoretical quantiles with percentiles
RANKADJ=	adjusts ranks when computing quantiles
ROTATE	switches horizontal and vertical axes
SQUARE	displays Q-Q plot in square format
VREF=	specifies reference lines perpendicular to the vertical axis
VREFLABELS=	specifies labels for VREF= lines
Graphics Options	
ANNOTATE=	specifies annotate data set
CAXIS=	specifies color for axis
CFRAME=	specifies color for frame
CGRID=	specifies color for grid lines
CHREF=	specifies colors for HREF= lines
CSTATREF=	specifies colors for STATREF= lines
CTEXT=	specifies color for text
CVREF=	specifies colors for VREF= lines
DESCRIPTION=	specifies description for plot in graphics catalog
FONT=	specifies software font for text
GRID	draws grid lines perpendicular to the quantile axis
HEIGHT=	specifies height of text used outside framed areas
HMINOR=	specifies number of horizontal minor tick marks
HREFLABPOS=	specifies vertical position of labels for HREF= lines
INFONT=	specifies software font for text inside framed areas

Table 5.69 (continued)

Option	Description
INHEIGHT=	specifies height of text inside framed areas
LGRID=	specifies a line type for grid lines
LHREF=	specifies line styles for HREF= lines
LSTATREF=	specifies line styles for STATREF= lines
LVREF=	specifies line styles for VREF= lines
NAME=	specifies name for plot in graphics catalog
NOHLABEL	suppresses label for horizontal axis
NOVLABEL	suppresses label for vertical axis
NOVTICK	suppresses tick marks and tick mark labels for vertical axis
STATREF=	specifies reference lines at values of summary statistics
STATREFLABELS=	specifies labels for STATREF= lines
STATREFSUBCHAR=	specifies substitution character for displaying statistic values in STATREFLABELS= labels
VAXIS=	specifies AXIS statement for vertical axis
VAXISLABEL=	specifies label for vertical axis
VMINOR=	specifies number of vertical minor tick marks
VREFLABPOS=	specifies horizontal position of labels for VREF= lines
WAXIS=	specifies line thickness for axes and frame
WGRID=	specifies thickness for grid lines
Options for ODS Graphics Output	
ODSFOOTNOTE=	specifies footnote displayed on Q-Q plot
ODSFOOTNOTE2=	specifies secondary footnote displayed on Q-Q plot
ODSTITLE=	specifies title displayed on Q-Q plot
ODSTITLE2=	specifies secondary title displayed on Q-Q plot
Options for Comparative Plots	
ANNOKEY	applies annotation requested in ANNOTATE= data set to key cell only
CFRAMESIDE=	specifies color for filling frame for row labels
CFRAMETOP=	specifies color for filling frame for column labels
CPROP=	specifies color for proportion of frequency bar
CTEXTSIDE=	specifies color for row labels
CTEXTTOP=	specifies color for column labels
INTERTILE=	specifies distance between tiles
NCOLS=	specifies number of columns in comparative Q-Q plot
NROWS=	specifies number of rows in comparative Q-Q plot
OVERLAY	overlays plots for different class levels (ODS Graphics only)
Options to Enhance Line Printer Plots	
HREFCHAR=	specifies line character for HREF= lines
NOBSLEGEND	suppresses legend for hidden points
QQSYMBOL=	specifies character for plotted points
VREFCHAR=	specifies character for VREF= lines

Dictionary of Options

The following entries provide detailed descriptions of options specific to the QQPLOT statement. The marginal notes *Traditional Graphics*, *ODS Graphics*, and *Line Printer* identify options that apply to traditional graphics, ODS Graphics output, and line printers plots, respectively. See “[Dictionary of Common Options: CAPABILITY Procedure](#)” on page 551 for detailed descriptions of options common to all the plot statements.

ALPHA=*value-list*|EST

specifies values for a mandatory shape parameter α ($\alpha > 0$) for Q-Q plots requested with the [BETA](#), [GAMMA](#), [PARETO](#), and [POWER](#) options. A plot is created for each value specified. For examples, see the entries for the distribution options. If you specify ALPHA=EST, a maximum likelihood estimate is computed for α .

BETA(ALPHA=*value-list*|EST BETA=*value-list*|EST <*beta-options*>)

creates a beta Q-Q plot for each combination of the shape parameters α and β given by the mandatory [ALPHA=](#) and [BETA=](#) options. If you specify ALPHA=EST and BETA=EST, a plot is created based on maximum likelihood estimates for α and β . In the following example, the first QQPLOT statement produces one plot, the second statement produces four plots, the third statement produces six plots, and the fourth statement produces one plot:

```
proc capability data=measures;
  qqplot width / beta(alpha=2 beta=2);
  qqplot width / beta(alpha=2 3 beta=1 2);
  qqplot width / beta(alpha=2 to 3 beta=1 to 2 by 0.5);
  qqplot width / beta(alpha=est beta=est);
run;
```

To create the plot, the observations are ordered from smallest to largest, and the i th ordered observation is plotted against the quantile $B_{\alpha\beta}^{-1}\left(\frac{i-0.375}{n+0.25}\right)$, where $B_{\alpha\beta}^{-1}(\cdot)$ is the inverse normalized incomplete beta function, n is the number of nonmissing observations, and α and β are the shape parameters of the beta distribution.

The point pattern on the plot for ALPHA= α and BETA= β tends to be linear with intercept θ and slope σ if the data are beta distributed with the specific density function

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{(x-\theta)^{\alpha-1}(\theta+\sigma-x)^{\beta-1}}{B(\alpha,\beta)\sigma^{\alpha+\beta-1}} & \text{for } \theta < x < \theta + \sigma \\ 0 & \text{for } x \leq \theta \text{ or } x \geq \theta + \sigma \end{cases}$$

where $B(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}$, and

θ = lower threshold parameter

σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

α = first shape parameter ($\alpha > 0$)

β = second shape parameter ($\beta > 0$)

To obtain graphical estimates of α and β , specify lists of values for the [ALPHA=](#) and [BETA=](#) options, and select the combination of α and β that most nearly linearizes the point pattern. To assess the point pattern, you can add a diagonal distribution reference line with intercept θ_0 and slope σ_0 with the *beta-options* THETA= θ_0 and SIGMA= σ_0 . Alternatively, you can add a line corresponding to estimated values of θ_0 and slope σ_0 with the *beta-options* THETA=EST and SIGMA=EST. Specify these options in parentheses, as in the following example:

```
proc capability data=measures;
  qqplot width / beta(alpha=2 beta=3 theta=4 sigma=5);
run;
```

Agreement between the reference line and the point pattern indicates that the beta distribution with parameters α , β , θ_0 , and σ_0 is a good fit. You can specify the **SCALE=** option as an alias for the **SIGMA=** option and the **THRESHOLD=** option as an alias for the **THETA=** option.

BETA=*value-list*|**EST**

specifies values for the shape parameter β ($\beta > 0$) for Q-Q plots requested with the BETA distribution option. A plot is created for each value specified with the BETA= option. If you specify BETA=EST, a maximum likelihood estimate is computed for β . For examples, see the preceding entry for the **BETA** distribution option.

C=*value(-list)*|**EST**

specifies the shape parameter c ($c > 0$) for Q-Q plots requested with the **WEIBULL** and **WEIBULL2** options. You must specify C= as a *Weibull-option* with the WEIBULL option; in this situation it accepts a list of values, or if you specify C=EST, a maximum likelihood estimate is computed for c . You can optionally specify C=*value* or C=EST as a *Weibull2-option* with the WEIBULL2 option to request a distribution reference line; in this situation, you must also specify SIGMA=*value* or SIGMA=EST. For an example, see [Output 5.23.1](#).

CGRID=*color*

specifies the color for the grid lines associated with the quantile axis, requested by the **GRID** *Traditional Graphics* option.

CPKREF

draws reference lines extending from the intersections of the specification limits with the distribution reference line to the quantile axis in plots requested with the **NORMAL** option. *Traditional Graphics* Specify CPKREF in parentheses after the NORMAL option. You can use the CPKREF option with the **CPKSCALE** option for graphical estimation of the capability indices CPU , CPL , and C_{pk} , as illustrated in [Output 5.24.1](#).

CPKSCALE

rescales the quantile axis in C_{pk} units for plots requested with the **NORMAL** option. Specify CPKSCALE in parentheses after the NORMAL option. You can use the CPKSCALE option with the **CPKREF** option for graphical estimation of the capability indices CPU , CPL , and C_{pk} , as illustrated in [Output 5.24.1](#).

EXPONENTIAL(<(*exponential-options*)>

EXP<(*exponential-options*)>

creates an exponential Q-Q plot. To create the plot, the observations are ordered from smallest to largest, and the i th ordered observation is plotted against the quantile $-\log\left(1 - \frac{i-0.375}{n+0.25}\right)$, where n is the number of nonmissing observations.

The pattern on the plot tends to be linear with intercept θ and slope σ if the data are exponentially distributed with the specific density function

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma}\right) & \text{for } x \geq \theta \\ 0 & \text{for } x < \theta \end{cases}$$

where θ is the threshold parameter, and σ is the scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$).

To assess the point pattern, you can add a diagonal distribution reference line with intercept θ_0 and slope σ_0 with the *exponential-options* THETA= θ_0 and SIGMA= σ_0 . Alternatively, you can add a line corresponding to estimated values of θ_0 and slope σ_0 with the *exponential-options* THETA=EST and SIGMA=EST. Specify these options in parentheses, as in the following example: as in the following example:

```
proc capability data=measures;
  qqplot width / exponential(theta=4 sigma=5);
run;
```

Agreement between the reference line and the point pattern indicates that the exponential distribution with parameters θ_0 and σ_0 is a good fit. You can specify the **SCALE=** option as an alias for the **SIGMA=** option and the **THRESHOLD=** option as an alias for the **THETA=** option.

GAMMA(ALPHA=value-list**|EST** < gamma-options >)

creates a gamma Q-Q plot for each value of the shape parameter α given by the mandatory **ALPHA=** option or its alias, the **SHAPE=** option. The following example produces three probability plots:

```
proc capability data=measures;
  qqplot width / gamma(alpha=0.4 to 0.6 by 0.1);
run;
```

To create the plot, the observations are ordered from smallest to largest, and the i th ordered observation is plotted against the quantile $G_\alpha^{-1}\left(\frac{i-0.375}{n+0.25}\right)$, where $G_\alpha^{-1}(\cdot)$ is the inverse normalized incomplete gamma function, n is the number of nonmissing observations, and α is the shape parameter of the gamma distribution.

The pattern on the plot for ALPHA= α tends to be linear with intercept θ and slope σ if the data are gamma distributed with the specific density function

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sigma \Gamma(\alpha)} \left(\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma}\right)^{\alpha-1} \exp\left(-\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma}\right) & \text{for } x > \theta \\ 0 & \text{for } x \leq \theta \end{cases}$$

where

θ = threshold parameter

σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

α = shape parameter ($\alpha > 0$)

To obtain a graphical estimate of α , specify a list of values for the **ALPHA=** option, and select the value that most nearly linearizes the point pattern.

To assess the point pattern, you can add a diagonal distribution reference line with intercept θ_0 and slope σ_0 with the *gamma-options* THETA= θ_0 and SIGMA= σ_0 . Alternatively,

you can add a line corresponding to estimated values of θ_0 and σ_0 with the *gamma-options* THETA=EST and SIGMA=EST. Specify these options in parentheses, as in the following example:

```
proc capability data=measures;
  qqplot width / gamma(alpha=2 theta=3 sigma=4);
run;
```

Agreement between the reference line and the point pattern indicates that the gamma distribution with parameters α , θ_0 , and σ_0 is a good fit. You can specify the **SCALE=** option as an alias for the **SIGMA=** option and the **THRESHOLD=** option as an alias for the **THETA=** option.

GUMBEL(< *Gumbel-options* >)

creates a Gumbel Q-Q plot. To create the plot, the observations are ordered from smallest to largest, and the i th ordered observation is plotted against the quantile $-\log\left(-\log\left(\frac{i-0.375}{n+0.25}\right)\right)$, where n is the number of nonmissing observations.

The point pattern on the plot tends to be linear with intercept μ and slope σ if the data are Gumbel distributed with the specific density function

$$p(x) = \frac{e^{-(x-\mu)/\sigma}}{\sigma} \exp\left(-e^{-(x-\mu)/\sigma}\right)$$

where μ is a location parameter and σ is a positive scale parameter.

To assess the point pattern, you can add a diagonal distribution reference line corresponding to μ_0 and σ_0 with the *Gumbel-options* **MU**= μ_0 and **SIGMA**= σ_0 . Alternatively, you can add a line corresponding to estimated values of μ_0 and σ_0 with the *Gumbel-options* **MU**=EST and **SIGMA**=EST. Specify these options in parentheses following the GUMBEL option.

Agreement between the reference line and the point pattern indicates that the Gumbel distribution with parameters μ_0 and σ_0 is a good fit.

GRID

draws reference lines perpendicular to the quantile axis at major tick marks.

LEGEND=name | **NONE**

specifies the name of a LEGEND statement describing the legend for specification limit reference lines and fitted curves. Specifying LEGEND=NONE is equivalent to specifying the **NOLEGEND** option.

LGRID=linetype

specifies the line type for the grid lines associated with the quantile axis, requested by the *Traditional Graphics GRID* option.

LOGNORMAL(**SIGMA**=value-list|**EST** < *lognormal-options* >)

LNORM(**SIGMA**=value-list|**EST** < *lognormal-options* >)

creates a lognormal Q-Q plot for each value of the shape parameter σ given by the mandatory **SIGMA=** option or its alias, the **SHAPE=** option. For example,


```
proc capability data=measures;
  qqplot width/ lognormal(shape=1.5 2.5);
run;
```

To create the plot, the observations are ordered from smallest to largest, and the i th ordered observation is plotted against the quantile $\exp\left(\sigma \Phi^{-1}\left(\frac{i-0.375}{n+0.25}\right)\right)$, where $\Phi^{-1}(\cdot)$ is the inverse cumulative standard normal distribution, n is the number of nonmissing observations, and σ is the shape parameter of the lognormal distribution.

The pattern on the plot for $\text{SIGMA}=\sigma$ tends to be linear with intercept θ and slope $\exp(\zeta)$ if the data are lognormally distributed with the specific density function

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}(x-\theta)} \exp\left(-\frac{(\log(x-\theta)-\zeta)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) & \text{for } x > \theta \\ 0 & \text{for } x \leq \theta \end{cases}$$

where

θ = threshold parameter

ζ = scale parameter

σ = shape parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

To obtain a graphical estimate of σ , specify a list of values for the $\text{SIGMA}=\text{option}$, and select the value that most nearly linearizes the point pattern. For an illustration, see [Example 5.22](#).

To assess the point pattern, you can add a diagonal distribution reference line corresponding to the threshold parameter θ_0 and the scale parameter ζ_0 with the *lognormal-options* $\text{THETA}=\theta_0$ and $\text{ZETA}=\zeta_0$. Alternatively, you can add a line corresponding to estimated values of θ_0 and ζ_0 with the *lognormal-options* $\text{THETA}=\text{EST}$ and $\text{ZETA}=\text{EST}$. This line has intercept θ_0 and slope $\exp(\zeta_0)$. Agreement between the line and the point pattern indicates that the lognormal distribution with parameters σ , θ_0 , and ζ_0 is a good fit. See [Output 5.22.4](#) for an example. You can specify the $\text{THRESHOLD}=\text{option}$ as an alias for the $\text{THETA}=\text{option}$ and the $\text{SCALE}=\text{option}$ as an alias for the $\text{ZETA}=\text{option}$.

You can also display the reference line by specifying $\text{THETA}=\theta_0$, and you can specify the slope with the $\text{SLOPE}=\text{option}$. For example, the following two `QQPLOT` statements produce charts with identical reference lines:

```
proc capability data=measures;
  qqplot width / lognormal(sigma=2 theta=3 zeta=1);
  qqplot width / lognormal(sigma=2 theta=3 slope=2.718);
run;
```

MU=value|EST

specifies a value for the mean μ for a Q-Q plot requested with the [GUMBEL](#) and [NORMAL](#) options. For the normal distribution, you can specify $\text{MU}=\text{EST}$ to request a distribution reference line with intercept equal to the sample mean, as illustrated in [Figure 5.40](#). If you specify $\text{MU}=\text{EST}$ for the Gumbel distribution, a maximum likelihood estimate is calculated.

NADJ=value

specifies the adjustment value added to the sample size in the calculation of theoretical quantiles. The default is $\frac{1}{4}$, as described by Blom (1958). Also refer to Chambers et al. (1983) for additional information.

NOLEGEND**LEGEND=NONE**

suppresses legends for specification limits, fitted curves, distribution lines, and hidden observations. For an example, see [Output 5.24.1](#).

NOLINELEGEND**NOLINEL**

suppresses the legend for the optional distribution reference line.

NOOBSLEGEND**NOOBSL**

suppresses the legend that indicates the number of hidden observations.

Line Printer

NORMAL<(normal-options)>**NORM<(normal-options)>**

creates a normal Q-Q plot. This is the default if you do not specify a distribution option. To create the plot, the observations are ordered from smallest to largest, and the i th ordered observation is plotted against the quantile $\Phi^{-1}\left(\frac{i-0.375}{n+0.25}\right)$, where $\Phi^{-1}(\cdot)$ is the inverse cumulative standard normal distribution, and n is the number of nonmissing observations.

The pattern on the plot tends to be linear with intercept μ and slope σ if the data are normally distributed with the specific density function

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) \quad \text{for all } x$$

where μ is the mean, and σ is the standard deviation ($\sigma > 0$).

To assess the point pattern, you can add a diagonal distribution reference line with intercept μ_0 and slope σ_0 with the *normal-options* MU= μ_0 and SIGMA= σ_0 . Alternatively, you can add a line corresponding to estimated values of μ_0 and σ_0 with the *normal-options* THETA=EST and SIGMA=EST; the estimates of μ_0 and σ_0 are the sample mean and sample standard deviation. Specify these options in parentheses, as in the following example:

```
proc capability data=measures;
  qqplot length / normal(mu=10 sigma=0.3);
run;
```

For an example, see “[Adding a Distribution Reference Line](#)” on page 511. Agreement between the reference line and the point pattern indicates that the normal distribution with parameters μ_0 and σ_0 is a good fit. You can specify MU=EST and SIGMA=EST to request a distribution reference line with the sample mean and sample standard deviation as the intercept and slope.

Other *normal-options* include **CPKREF** and **CPKSCALE**. The **CPKREF** option draws reference lines extending from the intersections of specification limits with the distribution reference line to the theoretical quantile axis. The **CPKSCALE** option rescales the theoretical quantile axis in C_{pk} units. You can use the **CPKREF** option with the **CPKSCALE** option for graphical estimation of the capability indices CPU , CPL , and C_{pk} , as illustrated in [Output 5.24.1](#).

NOSPECLEGEND

NOSPECL

suppresses the legend for specification limit reference lines. For an example, see [Figure 5.40](#).

PARETO(< Pareto-options >)

creates a generalized Pareto Q-Q plot for each value of the shape parameter α given by the mandatory **ALPHA=** option. If you specify **ALPHA=EST**, a plot is created based on a maximum likelihood estimate for α .

To create the plot, the observations are ordered from smallest to largest, and the i th ordered observation is plotted against the quantile $(1 - (1 - \frac{i-0.375}{n+0.25})^\alpha)/\alpha$ ($\alpha \neq 0$) or $-\log(1 - \frac{i-0.375}{n+0.25})$ ($\alpha = 0$), where n is the number of nonmissing observations and α is the shape parameter of the generalized Pareto distribution.

The point pattern on the plot for **ALPHA=** α tends to be linear with intercept θ and slope σ if the data are generalized Pareto distributed with the specific density function

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sigma} (1 - \alpha(x - \theta)/\sigma)^{1/\alpha-1} & \text{if } \alpha \neq 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sigma} \exp(-(x - \theta)/\sigma) & \text{if } \alpha = 0 \end{cases}$$

where

θ = threshold parameter

σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)

α = shape parameter ($\alpha > 0$)

To obtain a graphical estimate of α , specify a list of values for the **ALPHA=** option, and select the value that most nearly linearizes the point pattern.

To assess the point pattern, you can add a diagonal distribution reference line corresponding to θ_0 and σ_0 with the *Pareto-options* **THETA=** θ_0 and **SIGMA=** σ_0 . Alternatively, you can add a line corresponding to estimated values of θ_0 and σ_0 with the *Pareto-options* **THETA=EST** and **SIGMA=EST**. Specify these options in parentheses following the **PARETO** option.

Agreement between the reference line and the point pattern indicates that the generalized Pareto distribution with parameters α , θ_0 , and σ_0 is a good fit.

PCTLAXIS(<axis-options>)

adds a nonlinear percentile axis along the frame of the Q-Q plot opposite the theoretical quantile axis. The added axis is identical to the axis for probability plots produced with the **PROBPLOT** statement. When using the **PCTLAXIS** option, you must specify **HREF=** values in quantile units, and you cannot use the **NOFRAME** option. You can specify the following *axis-options*:

CGRID=*color*

specifies the color used for grid lines.

GRID

draws grid lines perpendicular to the percentile axis at major tick marks.

GRIDCHAR=*'character'*

specifies the character used to draw grid lines associated with the percentile axis on line printer plots.

LABEL=*'string'*

specifies the label for the percentile axis.

LGRID=*linetype*

specifies the line type used for grid lines associated with the percentile axis.

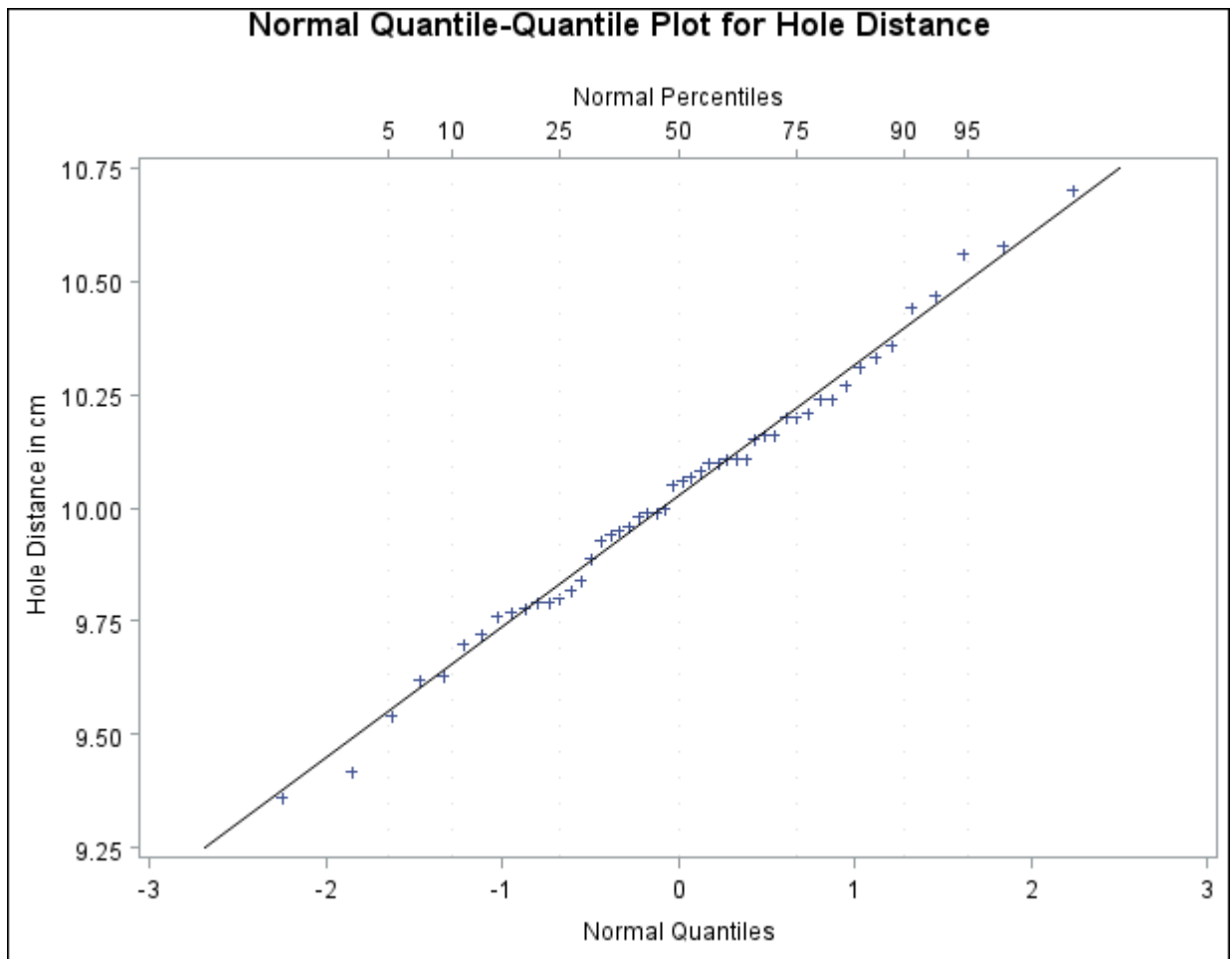
WGRID=*value*

specifies the thickness for grid lines associated with the percentile axis.

For example, the following statements display the plot in [Figure 5.41](#):

*See CAPQQ1 in the
SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
ods graphics off;
symbol v=plus;
title 'Normal Quantile-Quantile Plot for Hole Distance';
proc capability data=Sheets noprint;
    qqplot Distance / normal(mu=est sigma=est color=black)
                    nolegend
                    pctlaxis(grid lgrid=35 label='Normal Percentiles');
run;
```

Figure 5.41 Normal Q-Q Plot with Percentile Axis**PCTLMINOR***Traditional Graphics*

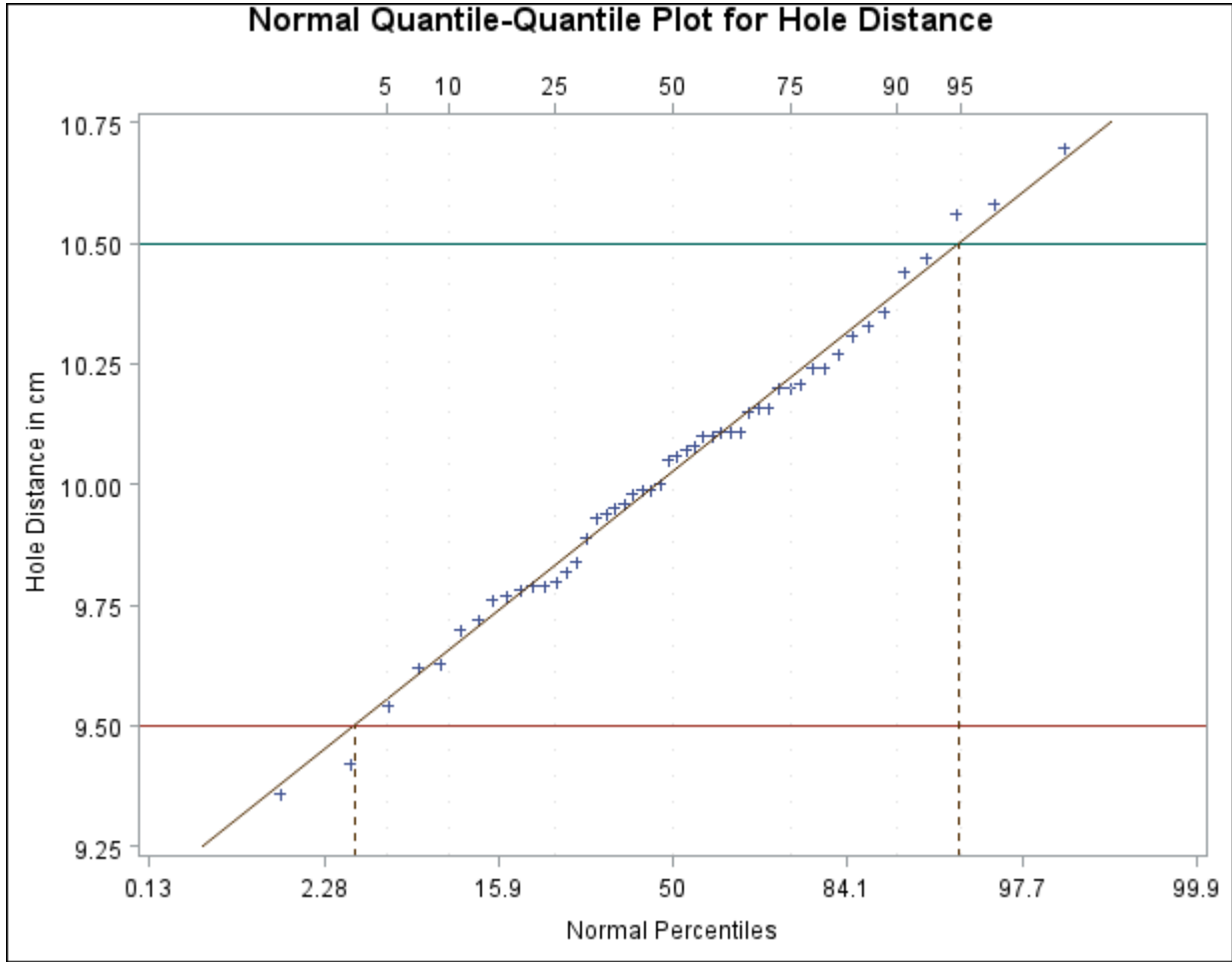
requests minor tick marks for the percentile axis displayed when you use the [PCTLAXIS](#) option. See the entry for the PCTLAXIS option for an example.

PCTLSCALE

See *CAPQOI* in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

requests scale labels for the theoretical quantile axis in percentile units, resulting in a nonlinear axis scale. Tick marks are drawn uniformly across the axis based on the quantile scale. In all other respects, the plot remains the same, and you must specify HREF= values in quantile units. For a true nonlinear axis, use the [PCTLAXIS](#) option or use the PROBLOT statement. For example, the following statements display the plot in [Figure 5.42](#):

```
symbol v=plus;
title 'Normal Quantile-Quantile Plot for Hole Distance';
proc capability data=Sheets noprint;
  spec lsl=9.5 usl=10.5;
  qqplot Distance / normal(mu=est sigma=est cpkref)
    pctlaxis(grid lgrid=35)
    nolegend pctlscale;
run;
```

Figure 5.42 Normal Q-Q Plot for Reading Percentiles of Specification Limits**POWER(<power-options>)**

creates a power function Q-Q plot for each value of the shape parameter α given by the mandatory ALPHA= option. If you specify ALPHA=EST, a plot is created based on a maximum likelihood estimate for α .

To create the plot, the observations are ordered from smallest to largest, and the i th ordered observation is plotted against the quantile $B_{\alpha(1)}^{-1}\left(\frac{i-0.375}{n+0.25}\right)$, where $B_{\alpha(1)}^{-1}(\cdot)$ is the inverse normalized incomplete beta function, n is the number of nonmissing observations, α is one shape parameter of the beta distribution, and the second shape parameter, $\beta = 1$.

The point pattern on the plot for ALPHA= α tends to be linear with intercept θ and slope σ if the data are power function distributed with the specific density function

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\alpha}{\sigma} \left(\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma}\right)^{\alpha-1} & \text{for } \theta < x < \theta + \sigma \\ 0 & \text{for } x \leq \theta \text{ or } x \geq \theta + \sigma \end{cases}$$

where

θ = threshold parameter
 σ = scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$)
 α = shape parameter ($\alpha > 0$)

To obtain a graphical estimate of α , specify a list of values for the **ALPHA=** option, and select the value that most nearly linearizes the point pattern.

To assess the point pattern, you can add a diagonal distribution reference line corresponding to θ_0 and σ_0 with the *power-options* **THETA**= θ_0 and **SIGMA**= σ_0 . Alternatively, you can add a line corresponding to estimated values of θ_0 and σ_0 with the *power-options* **THETA**=EST and **SIGMA**=EST. Specify these options in parentheses following the **POWER** option.

Agreement between the reference line and the point pattern indicates that the power function distribution with parameters α , θ_0 , and σ_0 is a good fit.

QQSYMBOL=*'character'*

Line Printer specifies the character used to plot the Q-Q points in line printer plots. The default is the plus sign (+).

RANKADJ=*value*

specifies the adjustment value added to the ranks in the calculation of theoretical quantiles. The default is $-\frac{3}{8}$, as described by Blom (1958). Also refer to Chambers et al. (1983) for additional information.

RAYLEIGH(*< Rayleigh-options >*)

creates a Rayleigh Q-Q plot. To create the plot, the observations are ordered from smallest to largest, and the i th ordered observation is plotted against the quantile $\sqrt{-2 \log \left(1 - \frac{i-0.375}{n+0.25} \right)}$, where n is the number of nonmissing observations.

The point pattern on the plot tends to be linear with intercept θ and slope σ if the data are Rayleigh distributed with the specific density function

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x-\theta}{\sigma^2} \exp(-(x-\theta)^2/(2\sigma^2)) & \text{for } x \geq \theta \\ 0 & \text{for } x < \theta \end{cases}$$

where θ is a threshold parameter, and σ is a positive scale parameter.

To assess the point pattern, you can add a diagonal distribution reference line corresponding to θ_0 and σ_0 with the *Rayleigh-options* **THETA**= θ_0 and **SIGMA**= σ_0 . Alternatively, you can add a line corresponding to estimated values of θ_0 and σ_0 with the *Rayleigh-options* **THETA**=EST and **SIGMA**=EST. Specify these options in parentheses after the **RAYLEIGH** option.

Agreement between the reference line and the point pattern indicates that the Rayleigh distribution with parameters θ_0 and σ_0 is a good fit.

ROTATE

switches the horizontal and vertical axes so that the theoretical percentiles are plotted vertically while the data are plotted horizontally. Regardless of whether the plot has been rotated, horizontal axis options (such as **HAXIS=**) refer to the horizontal axis, and vertical axis options (such as **VAXIS=**) refer to the vertical axis. All other options that depend on axis placement adjust to the rotated axes.

SIGMA=value-list|EST

specifies the value of the distribution parameter σ , where $\sigma > 0$. Alternatively, you can specify SIGMA=EST to request a maximum likelihood estimate for σ_0 . The use of the SIGMA= option depends on the distribution option specified, as indicated by the following table:

Distribution Option	Use of the SIGMA= Option
BETA EXPONENTIAL GAMMA PARETO POWER RAYLEIGH WEIBULL	THETA= θ_0 and SIGMA= σ_0 request a distribution reference line with intercept θ_0 and slope σ_0 .
GUMBEL	MU= μ_0 and SIGMA= σ_0 request a distribution reference line corresponding to μ_0 and σ_0 .
LOGNORMAL	SIGMA= $\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_n$ requests n Q-Q plots with shape parameters $\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_n$. The SIGMA= option is mandatory.
NORMAL	MU= μ_0 and SIGMA= σ_0 request a distribution reference line with intercept μ_0 and slope σ_0 . SIGMA=EST requests a slope equal to the sample standard deviation.
WEIBULL2	SIGMA= σ_0 and C= c_0 request a distribution reference line with intercept $\log(\sigma_0)$ and slope $\frac{1}{c_0}$.

For an example using SIGMA=EST, see [Output 5.24.1](#). For an example of lognormal plots using the SIGMA= option, see [Example 5.22](#).

SLOPE=value|EST

specifies the slope for a distribution reference line requested with the LOGNORMAL and WEIBULL2 options.

When you use the SLOPE= option with the LOGNORMAL option, you must also specify a threshold parameter value θ_0 with the THETA= option. Specifying the SLOPE= option is an alternative to specifying ZETA= ζ_0 , which requests a slope of $\exp(\zeta_0)$. See [Output 5.22.4](#) for an example.

When you use the SLOPE= option with the WEIBULL2 option, you must also specify a scale parameter value σ_0 with the SIGMA= option. Specifying the SLOPE= option is an alternative to specifying C= c_0 , which requests a slope of $\frac{1}{c_0}$.

For example, the first and second QQPLOT statements that follow produce plots identical to those produced by the third and fourth QQPLOT statements:

```
proc capability data=measures;
  qqplot width / lognormal(sigma=2 theta=0 zeta=0);
  qqplot width / weibull2(sigma=2 theta=0 c=0.25);
  qqplot width / lognormal(sigma=2 theta=0 slope=1);
  qqplot width / weibull2(sigma=2 theta=0 slope=4);
run;
```

For more information, see “Graphical Estimation” on page 535.

SQUARE

Traditional Graphics
ODS Graphics

displays the Q-Q plot in a square frame. Compare Figure 5.39 with Figure 5.40. The default is a rectangular frame.

SYMBOL=*character*

Line Printer

specifies the character used for a distribution reference line in a line printer plot. The default character is the first letter of the distribution option keyword.

THETA=*value*|EST

THRESHOLD=*value*|EST

specifies the lower threshold parameter θ for Q-Q plots requested with the BETA, EXPONENTIAL, GAMMA, LOGNORMAL, PARETO, POWER, RAYLEIGH, WEIBULL, and WEIBULL2 options.

When used with the WEIBULL2 option, the THETA= option specifies the known lower threshold θ_0 , for which the default is 0. See Output 5.23.2 for an example.

When used with the other distribution options, the THETA= option specifies θ_0 for a distribution reference line; alternatively in this situation, you can specify THETA=EST to request a maximum likelihood estimate for θ_0 . To request the line, you must also specify a scale parameter. See Output 5.22.4 for an example of the THETA= option with a lognormal Q-Q plot.

WEIBULL(C=*value-list*|EST < Weibull-options >)

WEIB(C=*value-list* < Weibull-options >)

creates a three-parameter Weibull Q-Q plot for each value of the shape parameter c given by the mandatory C= option or its alias, the SHAPE= option. For example,

```
proc capability data=measures;
  qqplot width / weibull(c=1.8 to 2.4 by 0.2);
run;
```

To create the plot, the observations are ordered from smallest to largest, and the i th ordered observation is plotted against the quantile $\left(-\log\left(1 - \frac{i-0.375}{n+0.25}\right)\right)^{\frac{1}{c}}$, where n is the number of nonmissing observations, and c is the Weibull distribution shape parameter.

The pattern on the plot for $C=c$ tends to be linear with intercept θ and slope σ if the data are Weibull distributed with the specific density function

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{c}{\sigma} \left(\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma}\right)^{c-1} \exp\left(-\left(\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma}\right)^c\right) & \text{for } x > \theta \\ 0 & \text{for } x \leq \theta \end{cases}$$

where θ is the threshold parameter, σ is the scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$), and c is the shape parameter ($c > 0$).

To obtain a graphical estimate of c , specify a list of values for the C= option, and select the value that most nearly linearizes the point pattern. For an illustration, see Example 5.23. To assess the point pattern, you can add a diagonal distribution reference line with intercept θ_0 and slope σ_0 with the Weibull-options THETA= θ_0 and SIGMA= σ_0 . Alternatively,

you can add a line corresponding to estimated values of θ_0 and σ_0 with the *Weibull-options* THETA=EST and SIGMA=EST. Specify these options in parentheses, as in the following example:

```
proc capability data=measures;
  qqplot width / weibull(c=2 theta=3 sigma=4);
run;
```

Agreement between the reference line and the point pattern indicates that the Weibull distribution with parameters c , θ_0 , and σ_0 is a good fit. You can specify the **SCALE=** option as an alias for the **SIGMA=** option and the **THRESHOLD=** option as an alias for the **THETA=** option.

WEIBULL2<(Weibull2-options)>

W2<(Weibull2-options)>

creates a two-parameter Weibull Q-Q plot. You should use the WEIBULL2 option when your data have a *known* lower threshold θ_0 . You can specify the threshold value θ_0 with the **THETA=** option or its alias, the **THRESHOLD=** option. If you are uncertain of the lower threshold value, you can estimate θ_0 graphically by specifying a list of values for the **THETA=** option. Select the value that most linearizes the point pattern. The default is $\theta_0 = 0$.

To create the plot, the observations are ordered from smallest to largest, and the log of the shifted i th ordered observation $x_{(i)}$, $\log(x_{(i)} - \theta_0)$, is plotted against the quantile $\log\left(-\log\left(1 - \frac{i-0.375}{n+0.25}\right)\right)$, where n is the number of nonmissing observations. Unlike the three-parameter Weibull quantile, the preceding expression is free of distribution parameters. This is why the **C=** shape parameter option is not mandatory with the WEIBULL2 option.

The pattern on the plot for **THETA**= θ_0 tends to be linear with intercept $\log(\sigma)$ and slope $\frac{1}{c}$ if the data are Weibull distributed with the specific density function

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{c}{\sigma} \left(\frac{x-\theta_0}{\sigma}\right)^{c-1} \exp\left(-\left(\frac{x-\theta_0}{\sigma}\right)^c\right) & \text{for } x > \theta_0 \\ 0 & \text{for } x \leq \theta_0 \end{cases}$$

where θ_0 is a known lower threshold parameter, σ is a scale parameter ($\sigma > 0$), and c is a shape parameter ($c > 0$).

The advantage of a two-parameter Weibull plot over a three-parameter Weibull plot is that you can visually estimate the shape parameter c and the scale parameter σ from the slope and intercept of the point pattern; see [Example 5.23](#) for an illustration of this method. The disadvantage is that the two-parameter Weibull distribution applies only in situations where the threshold parameter is known. See “[Graphical Estimation](#)” on page 535 for more information.

To assess the point pattern, you can add a diagonal distribution reference line corresponding to the scale parameter σ_0 and shape parameter c_0 with the *Weibull2-options* **SIGMA**= σ_0 and **C**= c_0 . Alternatively, you can add a distribution reference line corresponding to estimated values of σ_0 and c_0 with the *Weibull2-options* **SIGMA**=EST and **C**=EST. This line has intercept $\log(\sigma_0)$ and slope $\frac{1}{c_0}$. Agreement between the line and the point pattern indicates that the Weibull distribution with parameters c_0 , θ_0 , and σ_0 is a good fit. You can specify the **SCALE=** option as an alias for the **SIGMA=** option and the **SHAPE=** option as an alias for the **C=** option.

You can also display the reference line by specifying $\text{SIGMA}=\sigma_0$, and you can specify the slope with the **SLOPE=** option. For example, the following QQPLOT statements produce identical plots:

```
proc capability data=measures;
  qqplot width / weibull2(theta=3 sigma=4 c=2);
  qqplot width / weibull2(theta=3 sigma=4 slope=0.5);
run;
```

WGRID=*n*

Traditional Graphics

specifies the width of the grid lines associated with the quantile axis, requested with the **GRID** option. If you use the **WGRID=** option, you do not need to specify the **GRID** option.

ZETA=*value*|EST

specifies a value for the scale parameter ζ for lognormal Q-Q plots requested with the **LOG-NORMAL** option. Specify $\text{THETA}=\theta_0$ and $\text{ZETA}=\zeta_0$ to request a distribution reference line with intercept θ_0 and slope $\exp(\zeta_0)$.

Details: QQPLOT Statement

This section provides details on the following topics:

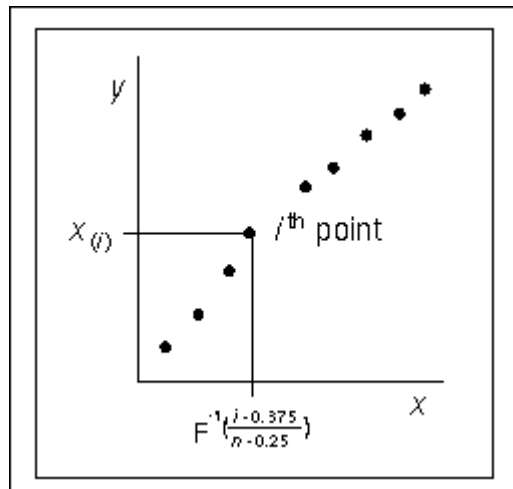
- construction of Q-Q plots
- interpretation of Q-Q plots
- distributions supported by the QQPLOT statement
- graphical estimation of shape parameters, location and scale parameters, theoretical percentiles, and capability indices
- SYMBOL statement options

Construction of Quantile-Quantile and Probability Plots

Figure 5.43 illustrates how a Q-Q plot is constructed. First, the n nonmissing values of the variable are ordered from smallest to largest:

$$x_{(1)} \leq x_{(2)} \leq \cdots \leq x_{(n)}$$

Then the i th ordered value $x_{(i)}$ is represented on the plot by a point whose y -coordinate is $x_{(i)}$ and whose x -coordinate is $F^{-1}\left(\frac{i-0.375}{n+0.25}\right)$, where $F(\cdot)$ is the theoretical distribution with zero location parameter and unit scale parameter.

Figure 5.43 Construction of a Q-Q Plot

You can modify the adjustment constants -0.375 and 0.25 with the **RANKADJ=** and **NADJ=** options. This default combination is recommended by Blom (1958). For additional information, refer to Chambers et al. (1983). Since $x_{(i)}$ is a quantile of the empirical cumulative distribution function (ecdf), a Q-Q plot compares quantiles of the ecdf with quantiles of a theoretical distribution. Probability plots (see “**PROBPLOT Statement: CAPABILITY Procedure**” on page 477) are constructed the same way, except that the x -axis is scaled nonlinearly in percentiles.

Interpretation of Quantile-Quantile and Probability Plots

The following properties of Q-Q plots and probability plots make them useful diagnostics of how well a specified theoretical distribution fits a set of measurements:

- If the quantiles of the theoretical and data distributions agree, the plotted points fall on or near the line $y = x$.
- If the theoretical and data distributions differ only in their location or scale, the points on the plot fall on or near the line $y = ax + b$. The slope a and intercept b are visual estimates of the scale and location parameters of the theoretical distribution.

Q-Q plots are more convenient than probability plots for graphical estimation of the location and scale parameters since the x -axis of a Q-Q plot is scaled linearly. On the other hand, probability plots are more convenient for estimating percentiles or probabilities.

There are many reasons why the point pattern in a Q-Q plot may not be linear. Chambers et al. (1983) and Fowlkes (1987) discuss the interpretations of commonly encountered departures from linearity, and these are summarized in the following table.

Table 5.70 Quantile-Quantile Plot Diagnostics

Description of Point Pattern	Possible Interpretation
All but a few points fall on a line	Outliers in the data
Left end of pattern is below the line; right end of pattern is above the line	Long tails at both ends of the data distribution
Left end of pattern is above the line; right end of pattern is below the line	Short tails at both ends of the data distribution
Curved pattern with slope increasing from left to right	Data distribution is skewed to the right
Curved pattern with slope decreasing from left to right	Data distribution is skewed to the left
Staircase pattern (plateaus and gaps)	Data have been rounded or are discrete

In some applications, a nonlinear pattern may be more revealing than a linear pattern. However, Chambers et al. (1983) note that departures from linearity can also be due to chance variation.

Summary of Theoretical Distributions

You can use the QQPLOT statement to request Q-Q plots based on the theoretical distributions summarized in Table 5.71.

Table 5.71 QQPLOT Statement Distribution Options

Distribution	Density Function $p(x)$	Range	Parameters		
			Location	Scale	Shape
Beta	$\frac{(x-\theta)^{\alpha-1}(\theta+\sigma-x)^{\beta-1}}{B(\alpha,\beta)\sigma^{\alpha+\beta-1}}$	$\theta < x < \theta + \sigma$	θ	σ	α, β
Exponential	$\frac{1}{\sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma}\right)$	$x \geq \theta$	θ	σ	
Gamma	$\frac{1}{\sigma\Gamma(\alpha)} \left(\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma}\right)^{\alpha-1} \exp\left(-\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma}\right)$	$x > \theta$	θ	σ	α
Gumbel	$\frac{e^{-(x-\mu)/\sigma}}{\sigma} \exp\left(-e^{-(x-\mu)/\sigma}\right)$	all x	μ	σ	
Lognormal (3-parameter)	$\frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}(x-\theta)} \exp\left(-\frac{(\log(x-\theta)-\zeta)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$	$x > \theta$	θ	ζ	σ
Normal	$\frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$	all x	μ	σ	
Generalized Pareto	$\alpha \neq 0 \quad \frac{1}{\sigma} (1 - \alpha(x - \theta)/\sigma)^{1/\alpha-1}$ $\alpha = 0 \quad \frac{1}{\sigma} \exp(-(x - \theta)/\sigma)$	$x > \theta$	θ	σ	α

Table 5.71 (continued)

Distribution	Density Function $p(x)$	Range	Parameters		
			Location	Scale	Shape
Power Function	$\frac{\alpha}{\sigma} \left(\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma} \right)^{\alpha-1}$	$x > \theta$	θ	σ	α
Rayleigh	$\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma^2} \exp(-(x-\theta)^2/(2\sigma^2))$	$x \geq \theta$	θ	σ	
Weibull (3-parameter)	$\frac{c}{\sigma} \left(\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma} \right)^{c-1} \exp\left(-\left(\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma}\right)^c\right)$	$x > \theta$	θ	σ	c
Weibull (2-parameter)	$\frac{c}{\sigma} \left(\frac{x-\theta_0}{\sigma} \right)^{c-1} \exp\left(-\left(\frac{x-\theta_0}{\sigma}\right)^c\right)$	$x > \theta_0$ (known)	θ_0	σ	c

You can request these distributions with the [BETA](#), [EXPONENTIAL](#), [GAMMA](#), [LOGNORMAL](#), [NORMAL](#), [WEIBULL](#), and [WEIBULL2](#) options, respectively. If you do not specify a distribution option, a normal Q-Q plot is created.

Graphical Estimation

You can use Q-Q plots to estimate shape, location, and scale parameters and to estimate percentiles. If you are working with a normal Q-Q plot, you can also estimate certain capability indices.

Shape Parameters

Some distribution options in the QQPLOT statement require that you specify one or two shape parameters in parentheses after the distribution keyword. These are summarized in [Table 5.72](#).

You can visually estimate a shape parameter by specifying a list of values for the shape parameter option. A separate plot is displayed for each value, and you can then select the value that linearizes the point pattern. Alternatively, you can request that the plot be created using an estimated shape parameter. See the entries for the distribution options in the section “[Dictionary of Options](#)” on page 518. for details on specification of shape parameters. [Example 5.22](#) and [Example 5.23](#) illustrate shape parameter estimation with lognormal and Weibull Q-Q plots.

Note that for Q-Q plots requested with the [WEIBULL2](#) option, you can estimate the shape parameter c from a linear pattern using the fact that the slope of the pattern is $\frac{1}{c}$. For an illustration, see [Example 5.23](#).

Table 5.72 Shape Parameter Options for the QQPLOT Statement

Distribution Keyword	Mandatory Shape Parameter Option	Range
BETA	ALPHA= α , BETA= β	$\alpha > 0, \beta > 0$
EXPONENTIAL	None	
GAMMA	ALPHA= α	$\alpha > 0$
GUMBEL	None	
LOGNORMAL	SIGMA= σ	$\sigma > 0$
NORMAL	None	
PAIRETO	ALPHA= α	$\alpha > 0$
POWER	ALPHA= α	$\alpha > 0$
RAYLEIGH	None	
WEIBULL	C= c	$a > 0$
WEIBULL2	None	

Location and Scale Parameters

When the point pattern on a Q-Q plot is linear, its intercept and slope provide estimates of the location and scale parameters. (An exception to this rule is the two-parameter Weibull distribution, for which the intercept and slope are related to the scale and shape parameters.) Table 5.73 shows how the intercept and slope are related to the parameters for each distribution supported by the QQPLOT statement.

Table 5.73 Intercept and Slope of Linear Q-Q Plots

Distribution	Parameters			Linear Pattern	
	Location	Scale	Shape	Intercept	Slope
Beta	θ	σ	α, β	θ	σ
Exponential	θ	σ		θ	σ
Gamma	θ	σ	α	θ	σ
Gumbel	μ	σ		μ	σ
Lognormal	θ	ζ	σ	θ	$\exp(\zeta)$
Normal	μ	σ		μ	σ
Generalized Pareto	θ	σ	α	θ	σ
Power Function	θ	σ	α	θ	σ
Rayleigh	θ	σ		θ	σ
Weibull (3-parameter)	θ	σ	c	θ	σ
Weibull (2-parameter)	θ_0 (known)	σ	c	$\log(\sigma)$	$\frac{1}{c}$

You can enhance a Q-Q plot with a diagonal *distribution reference line* by specifying the parameters that determine the slope and intercept of the line; alternatively, you can request estimates for these parameters. This line is an aid to checking the linearity of the point pattern, and it facilitates parameter estimation. For instance, specifying MU=3 and SIGMA=2 with the **NORMAL** option requests a line with intercept 3 and slope 2. Specifying SIGMA=1 and C=2 with the **WEIBULL2** option requests a line with intercept $\log(1) = 0$ and slope $\frac{1}{2}$.

With the **LOGNORMAL** and **WEIBULL2** options, you can specify the slope directly with the **SLOPE=** option. That is, for the **LOGNORMAL** option, specifying **THETA**= θ_0 and **SLOPE**= $\exp(\zeta_0)$ gives the same reference line as specifying **THETA**= θ_0 and **ZETA**= ζ_0 . For the **WEIBULL2** option, specifying **SIGMA**= σ_0 and **SLOPE**= $\frac{1}{c_0}$ gives the same reference line as specifying **SIGMA**= σ_0 and **C**= c_0 .

For an example of parameter estimation using a normal Q-Q plot, see “[Adding a Distribution Reference Line](#)” on page 511. [Example 5.22](#) illustrates parameter estimation using a lognormal plot, and [Example 5.23](#) illustrates estimation using two-parameter and three-parameter Weibull plots.

Theoretical Percentiles

There are two ways to estimate percentiles from a Q-Q plot:

- Specify the **PCTLAXIS** option, which adds a percentile axis opposite the theoretical quantile axis. The scale for the percentile axis ranges between 0 and 100 with tick marks at percentile values such as 1, 5, 10, 25, 50, 75, 90, 95, and 99. See [Figure 5.41](#) for an example.
- Specify the **PCTLSCALE** option, which relabels the horizontal axis tick marks with their percentile equivalents but does not alter their spacing. For example, on a normal Q-Q plot, the tick mark labeled “0” is relabeled as “50” since the 50th percentile corresponds to the zero quantile. See [Figure 5.42](#) for an example.

You can also estimate percentiles using probability plots created with the **PROBPLOT** statement. See [Output 5.20.1](#) for an example.

Capability Indices

When the point pattern on a normal Q-Q plot is linear, you can estimate the capability indices *CPU*, *CPL*, and *C_{pk}* from the plot, as explained by Rodriguez (1992). This method exploits the fact that the horizontal axis of a Q-Q plot indicates the distance in standard deviation units (multiple of σ) between a measurement or specification limit and the process average.

In particular, one-third the standardized distance between an upper specification limit and the mean is the one-sided capability index *CPU*.

$$CPU = \frac{USL - \mu}{3\sigma}$$

Likewise, one-third the standardized distance between a lower specification limit and the mean is the one-sided capability index *CPL*.

$$CPL = \frac{\mu - LSL}{3\sigma}$$

Consequently, if you *rescale* the quantile axis of a normal Q-Q plot by a factor of three, you can read *CPU* and *CPL* from the horizontal coordinates of the points at which the upper and lower specification lines intersect the point pattern. Since *C_{pk}* is defined as the minimum of *CPU* and *CPL*, this method also provides a graphical estimate of *C_{pk}*. For an illustration, see [Example 5.24](#).

SYMBOL Statement Options

In earlier releases of SAS/QC software, graphical features of lower and upper specification lines and diagonal distribution reference lines were controlled with options in the SYMBOL2, SYMBOL3, and SYMBOL4 statements, respectively. These options are still supported, although they have been superseded by options in the QQPLOT and SPEC statements. Table 5.74 summarizes the two sets of options. **NOTE:** These statements have no effect on ODS Graphics output.

Table 5.74 SYMBOL Statement Options

Feature	Statement and Options	Alternative Statement and Options
Symbol markers	SYMBOL1 Statement	
character	VALUE= <i>special-symbol</i>	
color	COLOR= <i>color</i>	
font	FONT= <i>font</i>	
height	HEIGHT= <i>value</i>	
Lower specification line	SPEC Statement	SYMBOL2 Statement
position	LSL= <i>value</i>	
color	CLSL= <i>color</i>	COLOR= <i>color</i>
line type	LLSL= <i>linetype</i>	LINE= <i>linetype</i>
width	WLSL= <i>value</i>	WIDTH= <i>value</i>
Upper specification line	SPEC Statement	SYMBOL3 Statement
position	USL= <i>value</i>	
color	CUSL= <i>color</i>	COLOR= <i>color</i>
line type	LUSL= <i>linetype</i>	LINE= <i>linetype</i>
width	WUSL= <i>value</i>	WIDTH= <i>value</i>
Target reference line	SPEC Statement	
position	TARGET= <i>value</i>	
color	CTARGET= <i>color</i>	
line type	LTARGET= <i>linetype</i>	
width	WTARGET= <i>value</i>	
Distribution reference line	QQPLOT Statement	SYMBOL4 Statement
color	COLOR= <i>color</i>	COLOR= <i>color</i>
line type	LINE= <i>linetype</i>	LINE= <i>linetype</i>
width	WIDTH= <i>value</i>	WIDTH= <i>value</i>

ODS Graphics

Before you create ODS Graphics output, ODS Graphics must be enabled (for example, by using the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement). For more information about enabling and disabling ODS Graphics, see the section “Enabling and Disabling ODS Graphics” (Chapter 21, *SAS/STAT User’s Guide*).

The appearance of a graph produced with ODS Graphics is determined by the style associated with the ODS destination where the graph is produced. QQPLOT options used to control the appearance of traditional graphics are ignored for ODS Graphics output.

When ODS Graphics is in effect, the QQPLOT statement assigns a name to the graph it creates. You can use this name to reference the graph when using ODS. The name is listed in [Table 5.75](#).

Table 5.75 ODS Graphics Produced by the QQPLOT Statement

ODS Graph Name	Plot Description
QQPlot	Q-Q plot

See Chapter 3, “SAS/QC Graphics,” for more information about ODS Graphics and other methods for producing charts.

Examples: QQPLOT Statement

This section provides advanced examples of the QQPLOT statement.

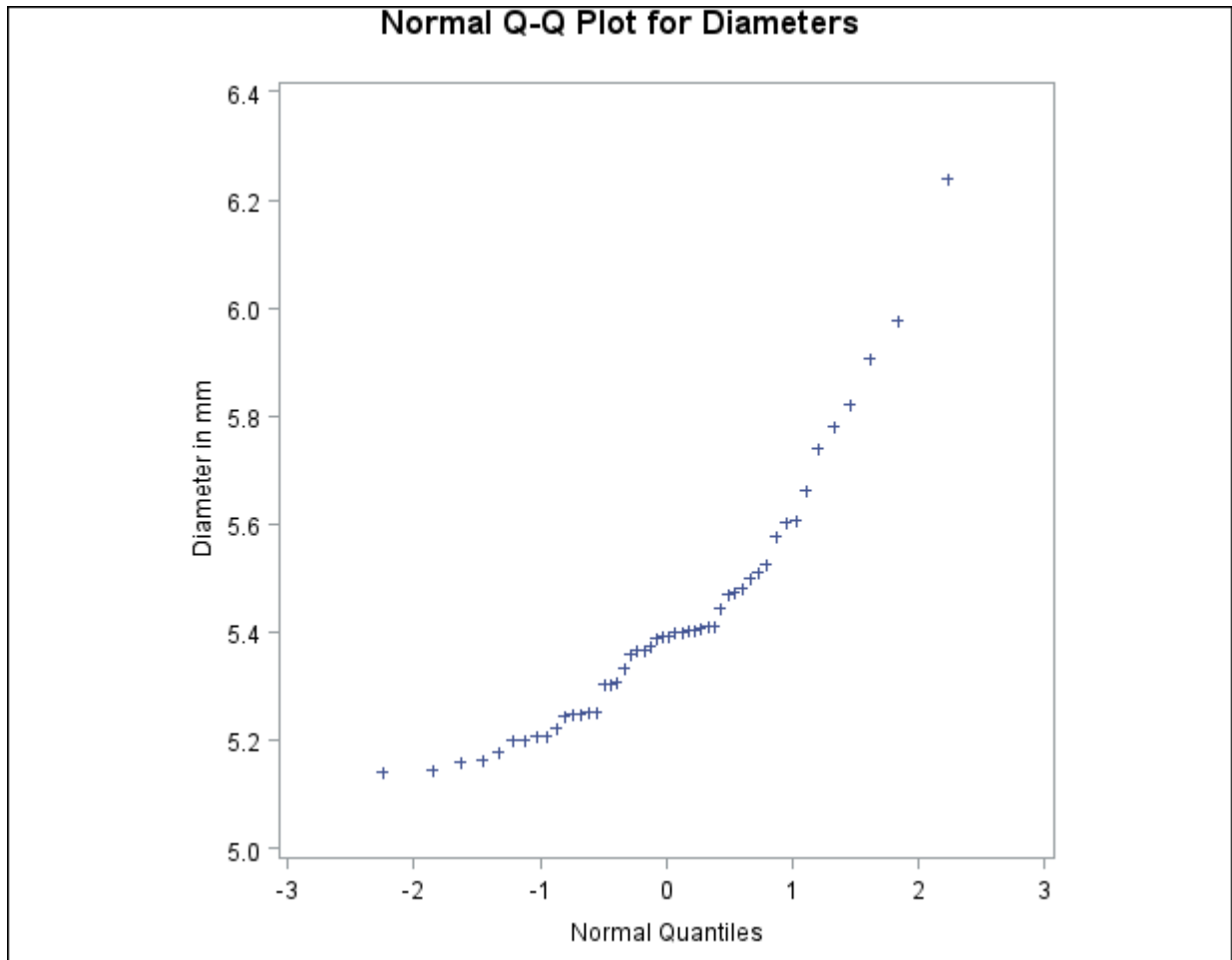
Example 5.21: Interpreting a Normal Q-Q Plot of Nonnormal Data

The following statements produce the normal Q-Q plot in [Output 5.21.1](#):

See CAPQQ2 in the SAS/QC Sample Library

```
data Measures;
  input Diameter @@;
  label Diameter='Diameter in mm';
  datalines;
5.501 5.251 5.404 5.366 5.445 5.576 5.607
5.200 5.977 5.177 5.332 5.399 5.661 5.512
5.252 5.404 5.739 5.525 5.160 5.410 5.823
5.376 5.202 5.470 5.410 5.394 5.146 5.244
5.309 5.480 5.388 5.399 5.360 5.368 5.394
5.248 5.409 5.304 6.239 5.781 5.247 5.907
5.208 5.143 5.304 5.603 5.164 5.209 5.475
5.223
;

ods graphics off;
symbol v=plus;
title 'Normal Q-Q Plot for Diameters';
proc capability data=Measures noprint;
  qqplot Diameter / normal square;
run;
```

Output 5.21.1 Normal Quantile-Quantile Plot of Nonnormal Data

The nonlinearity of the points in [Output 5.21.1](#) indicates a departure from normality. Since the point pattern is curved with slope increasing from left to right, a theoretical distribution that is skewed to the right, such as a lognormal distribution, should provide a better fit than the normal distribution. The mild curvature suggests that you should examine the data with a series of lognormal Q-Q plots for small values of the shape parameter, as illustrated in the next example.

Example 5.22: Estimating Parameters from Lognormal Plots

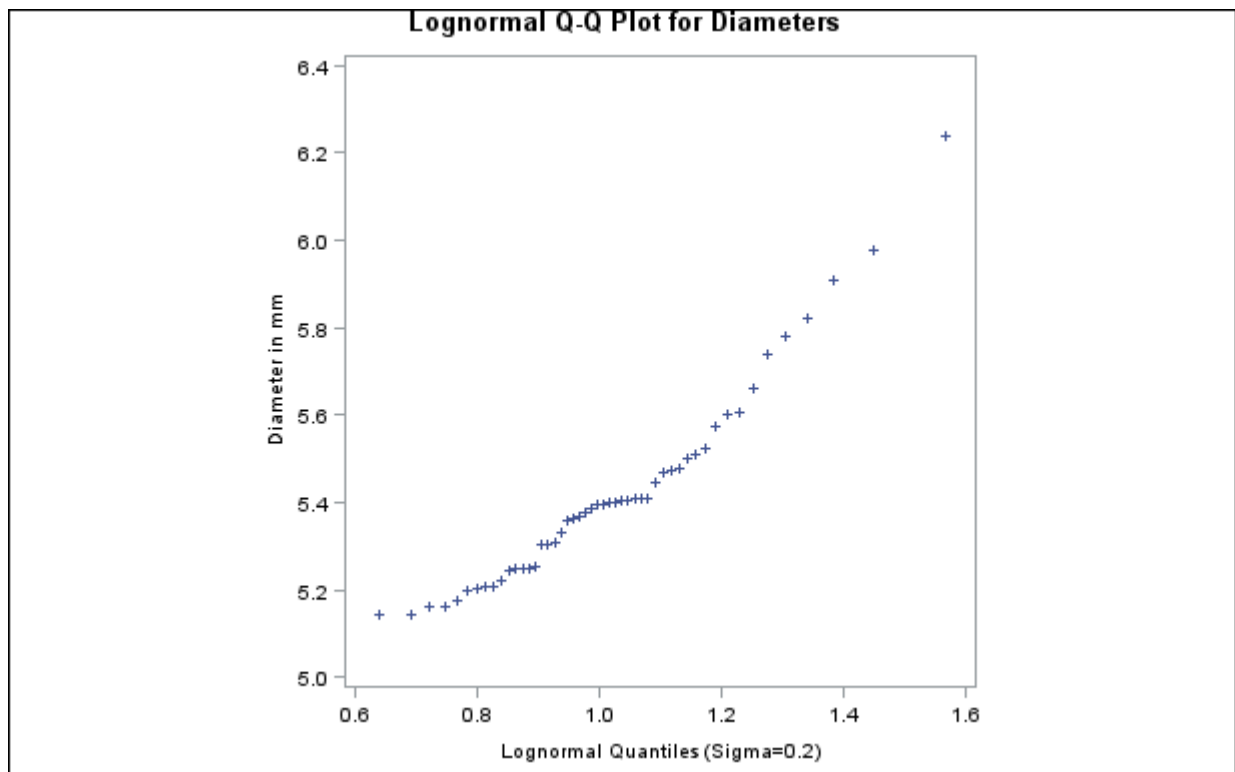
This example, which is a continuation of [Example 5.21](#), demonstrates techniques for estimating the shape parameter, location and scale parameters, and theoretical percentiles for a lognormal distribution.

Three-Parameter Lognormal Plots

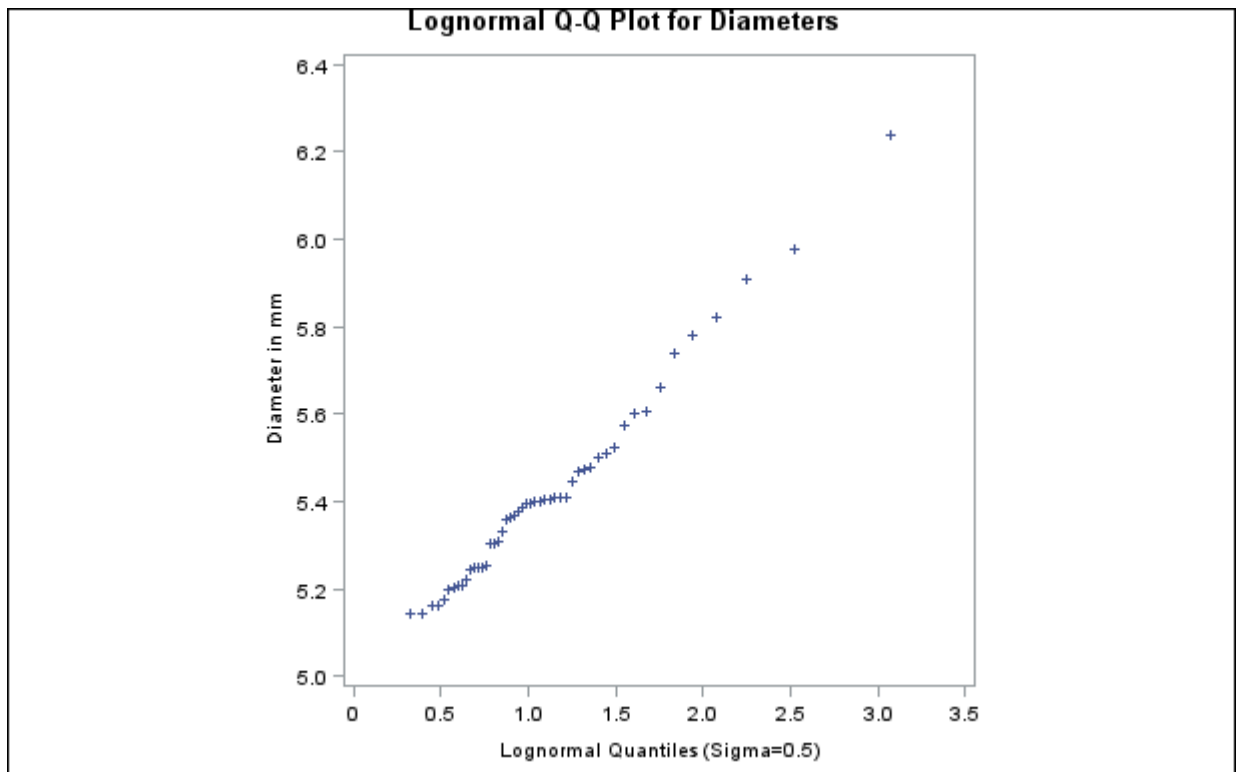
The three-parameter lognormal distribution depends on a threshold parameter θ , a scale parameter ζ , and a shape parameter σ . You can estimate σ from a series of lognormal Q-Q plots with different values of σ . The estimate is the value of σ that linearizes the point pattern. You can then estimate the threshold and scale parameters from the intercept and slope of the point pattern. The following statements create the series of plots in [Output 5.22.1](#) through [Output 5.22.3](#) for σ values of 0.2, 0.5, and 0.8:

```
ods graphics off;
symbol v=plus;
title 'Lognormal Q-Q Plot for Diameters';
proc capability data=Measures noprint;
  qqplot Diameter / lognormal(sigma=0.2 0.5 0.8)
    square;
run;
```

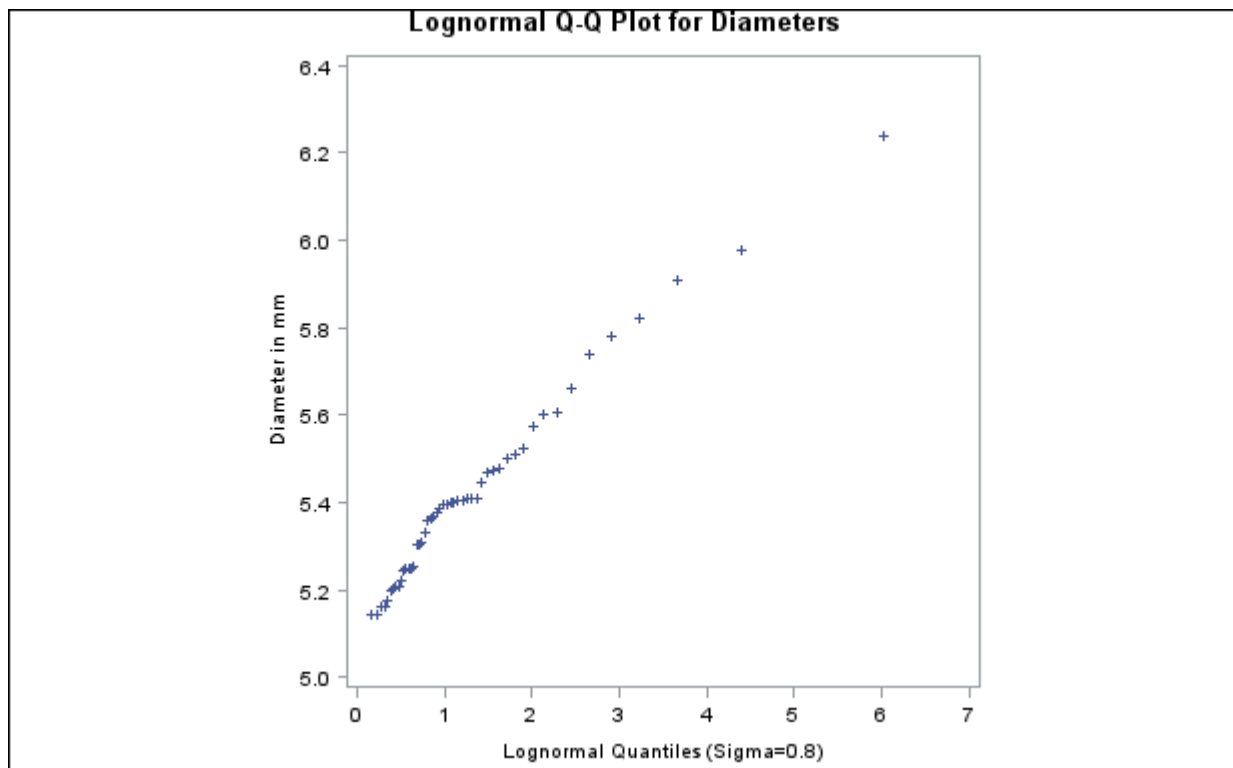
Output 5.22.1 Lognormal Quantile-Quantile Plot ($\sigma = 0.2$)



Output 5.22.2 Lognormal Quantile-Quantile Plot ($\sigma = 0.5$)



Output 5.22.3 Lognormal Quantile-Quantile Plot ($\sigma = 0.8$)



NOTE: You must specify a value for the shape parameter σ for a lognormal Q-Q plot with the **SIGMA=** option or its alias, the **SHAPE=** option.

The plot in [Output 5.22.2](#) displays the most linear point pattern, indicating that the lognormal distribution with $\sigma = 0.5$ provides a reasonable fit for the data distribution.

Data with this particular lognormal distribution have the density function

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{\pi}(x-\theta)} \exp(-2(\log(x-\theta) - \zeta)^2) & \text{for } x > \theta \\ 0 & \text{for } x \leq \theta \end{cases}$$

The points in the plot fall on or near the line with intercept θ and slope $\exp(\zeta)$. Based on [Output 5.22.2](#), $\theta \approx 5$ and $\exp(\zeta) \approx \frac{1.2}{3} = 0.4$, giving $\zeta \approx \log(0.4) \approx -0.92$.

Estimating Percentiles

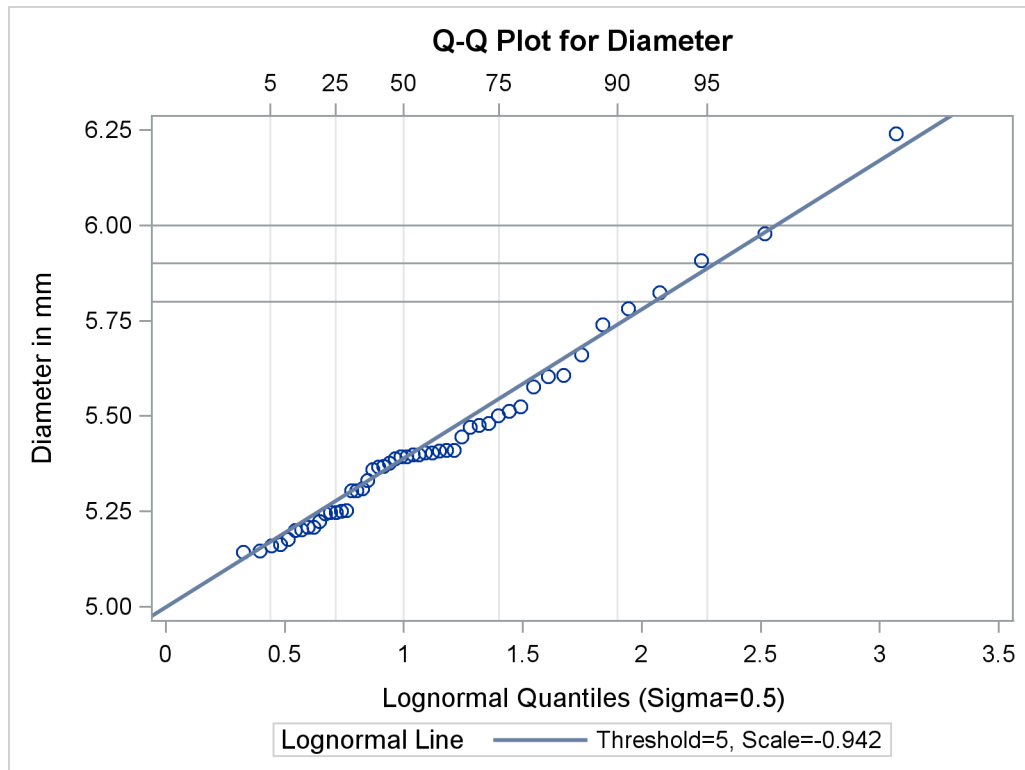
You can use a Q-Q plot to estimate percentiles such as the 95th percentile of the lognormal distribution.¹⁰ *See CAPQQ2 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

The point pattern in [Output 5.22.2](#) has a slope of approximately 0.39 and an intercept of 5. The following statements reproduce this plot, adding a lognormal reference line with this slope and intercept.

```
ods graphics on;
title 'Lognormal Q-Q Plot for Diameters';
proc capability data=Measures noprint;
  qqplot Diameter / lognormal(sigma=0.5 theta=5 slope=0.39)
    pctlaxis(grid)
    vref = 5.8 5.9 6.0;
run;
```

The ODS GRAPHICS ON statement specified before the PROC CAPABILITY statement enables ODS Graphics, so the Q-Q plot is created using ODS Graphics instead of traditional graphics. The result is shown in [Output 5.22.4](#).

¹⁰You can also use a probability plot for this purpose. See [Output 5.20.1](#).

Output 5.22.4 Lognormal Q-Q Plot Identifying Percentiles

The **PCTLAXIS** option labels the major percentiles, and the **GRID** option draws percentile axis reference lines. The 95th percentile is 5.9, since the intersection of the distribution reference line and the 95th reference line occurs at this value on the vertical axis.

Alternatively, you can compute this percentile from the estimated lognormal parameters. The 100α th percentile of the lognormal distribution is

$$P_{\alpha} = \exp(\sigma \Phi^{-1}(\alpha) + \zeta) + \theta$$

where $\Phi^{-1}(\cdot)$ is the inverse cumulative standard normal distribution. Consequently,

$$P_{0.95} \approx \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}\Phi^{-1}(0.95) + \log(0.39)\right) + 5 \approx \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} \times 1.645 - 0.94\right) + 5 \approx 5.89$$

Two-Parameter Lognormal Plots

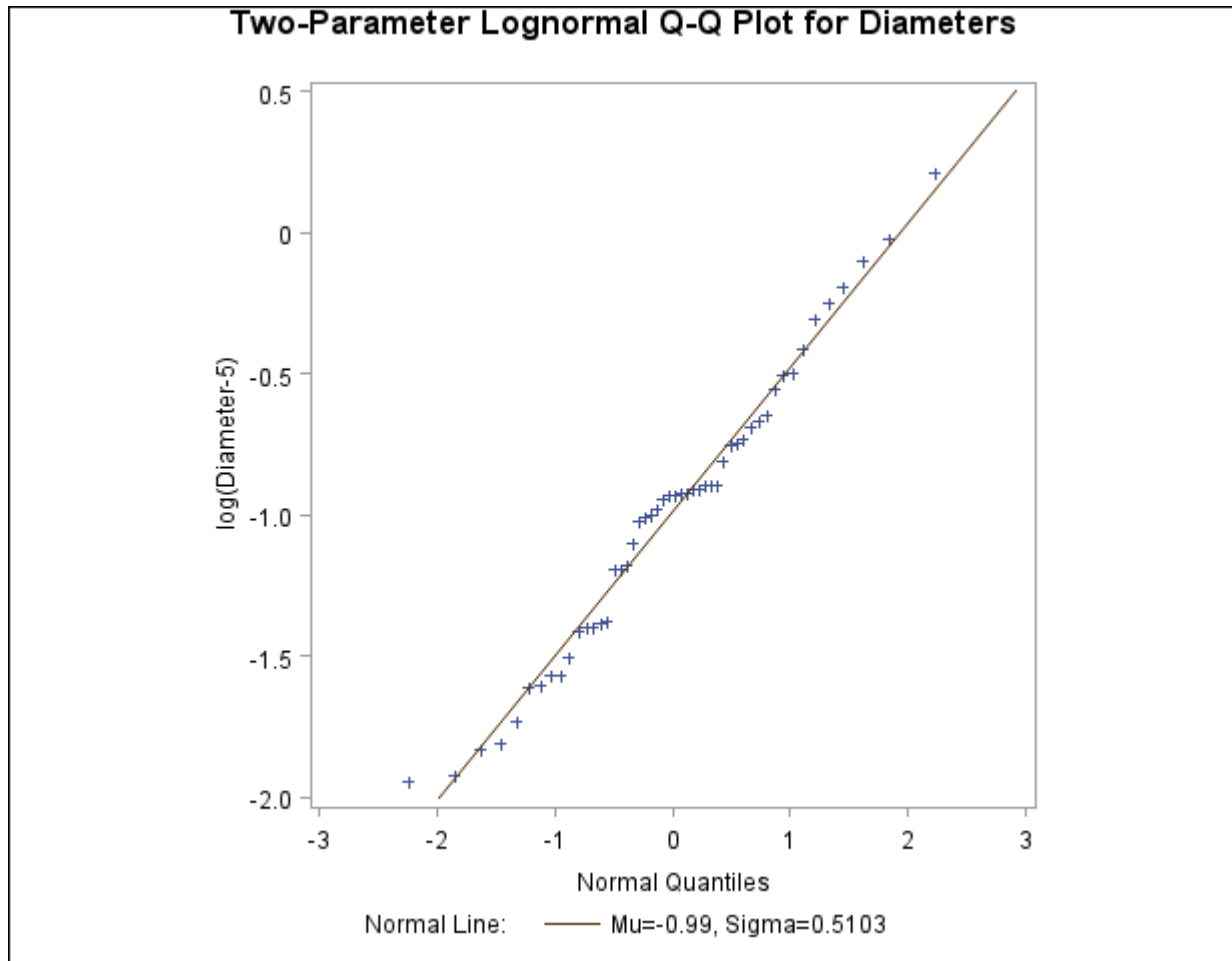
See CAPQQ2 in the SAS/QC Sample Library

If a known threshold parameter is available, you can construct a two-parameter lognormal Q-Q plot by subtracting the threshold from the data and requesting a normal Q-Q plot. The following statements create this plot for Diameter, assuming a known threshold of five:

```
data Measures;
  set Measures;
  Logdiam=log(Diameter-5);
  label Logdiam='log(Diameter-5)';
run;
```

```
ods graphics off;
symbol v=plus;
title 'Two-Parameter Lognormal Q-Q Plot for Diameters';
proc capability data=Measures noprint;
  qqplot Logdiam / normal(mu=est sigma=est)
    square;
run;
```

Output 5.22.5 Two-Parameter Lognormal Q-Q Plot for Diameters



Because the point pattern in [Output 5.22.5](#) is linear, you can estimate the lognormal parameters ζ and σ as the normal plot estimates of μ and σ , which are -0.99 and 0.51 . These values correspond to the previous estimates of -0.92 for ζ and 0.5 for σ .

Example 5.23: Comparing Weibull Q-Q Plots

This example compares the use of three-parameter and two-parameter Weibull Q-Q plots for the failure times in months for 48 integrated circuits. The times are assumed to follow a Weibull distribution.

```

data Failures;
  input Time @@;
  label Time='Time in Months';
  datalines;
29.42 32.14 30.58 27.50 26.08 29.06 25.10 31.34
29.14 33.96 30.64 27.32 29.86 26.28 29.68 33.76
29.32 30.82 27.26 27.92 30.92 24.64 32.90 35.46
30.28 28.36 25.86 31.36 25.26 36.32 28.58 28.88
26.72 27.42 29.02 27.54 31.60 33.46 26.78 27.82
29.18 27.94 27.66 26.42 31.00 26.64 31.44 32.52
;

```

Three-Parameter Weibull Plots

See CAPQQ3 in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

If no assumption is made about the parameters of this distribution, you can use the **WEIBULL** option to request a three-parameter Weibull plot. As in the previous example, you can visually estimate the shape parameter c by requesting plots for different values of c and choosing the value of c that linearizes the point pattern. Alternatively, you can request a maximum likelihood estimate for c , as illustrated in the following statements produce Weibull plots for $c = 1, 2$ and 3 :

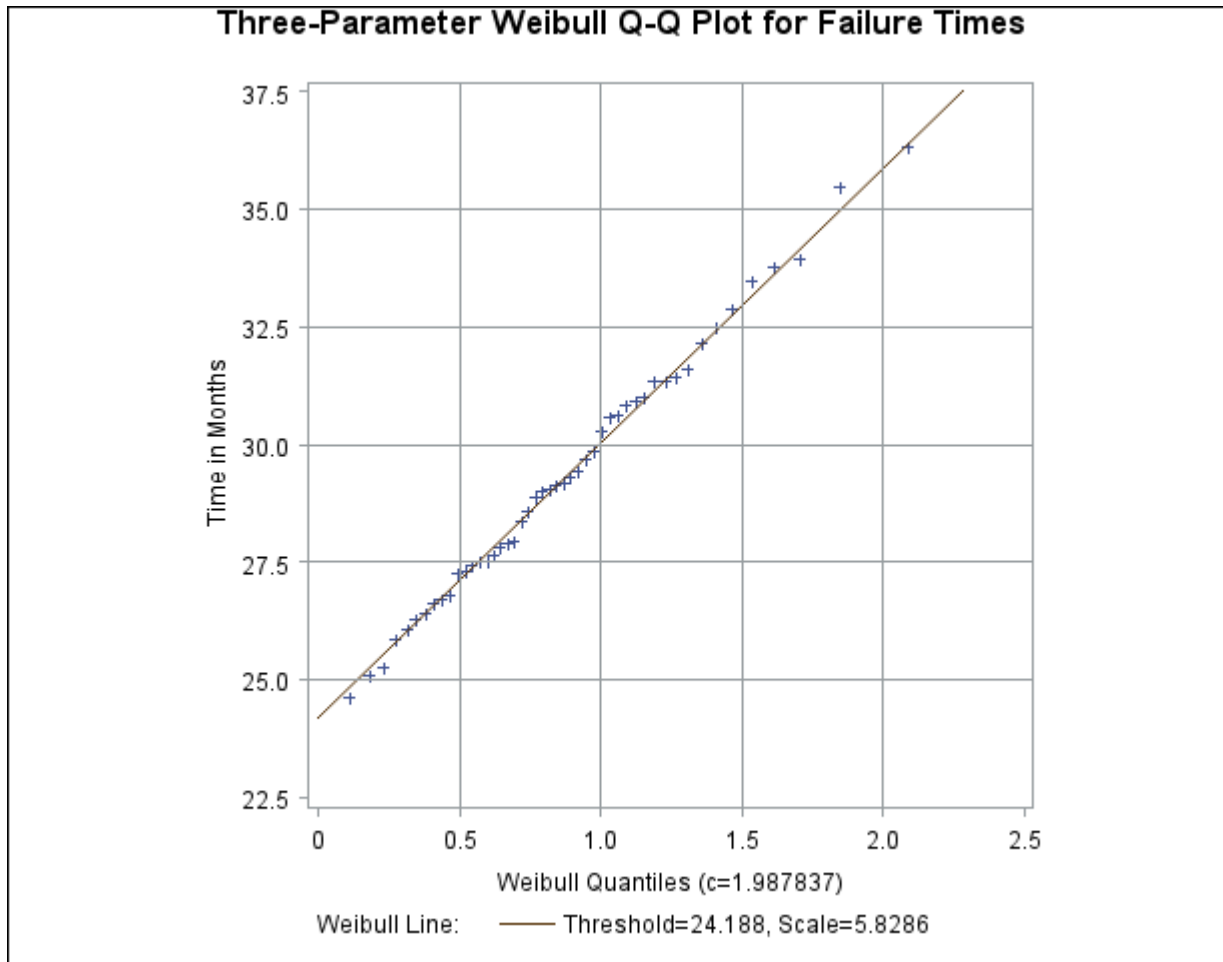
```

ods graphics off;
symbol v=plus;
title 'Three-Parameter Weibull Q-Q Plot for Failure Times';
proc capability data=Failures noprint;
  qqplot Time / weibull(c=est theta=est sigma=est)
               square
               href=0.5 1 1.5 2
               vref=25 27.5 30 32.5 35;
run;

```

NOTE: When using the **WEIBULL** option, you must either specify a list of values for the Weibull shape parameter c with the **C=** option, or you must specify **C=EST**.

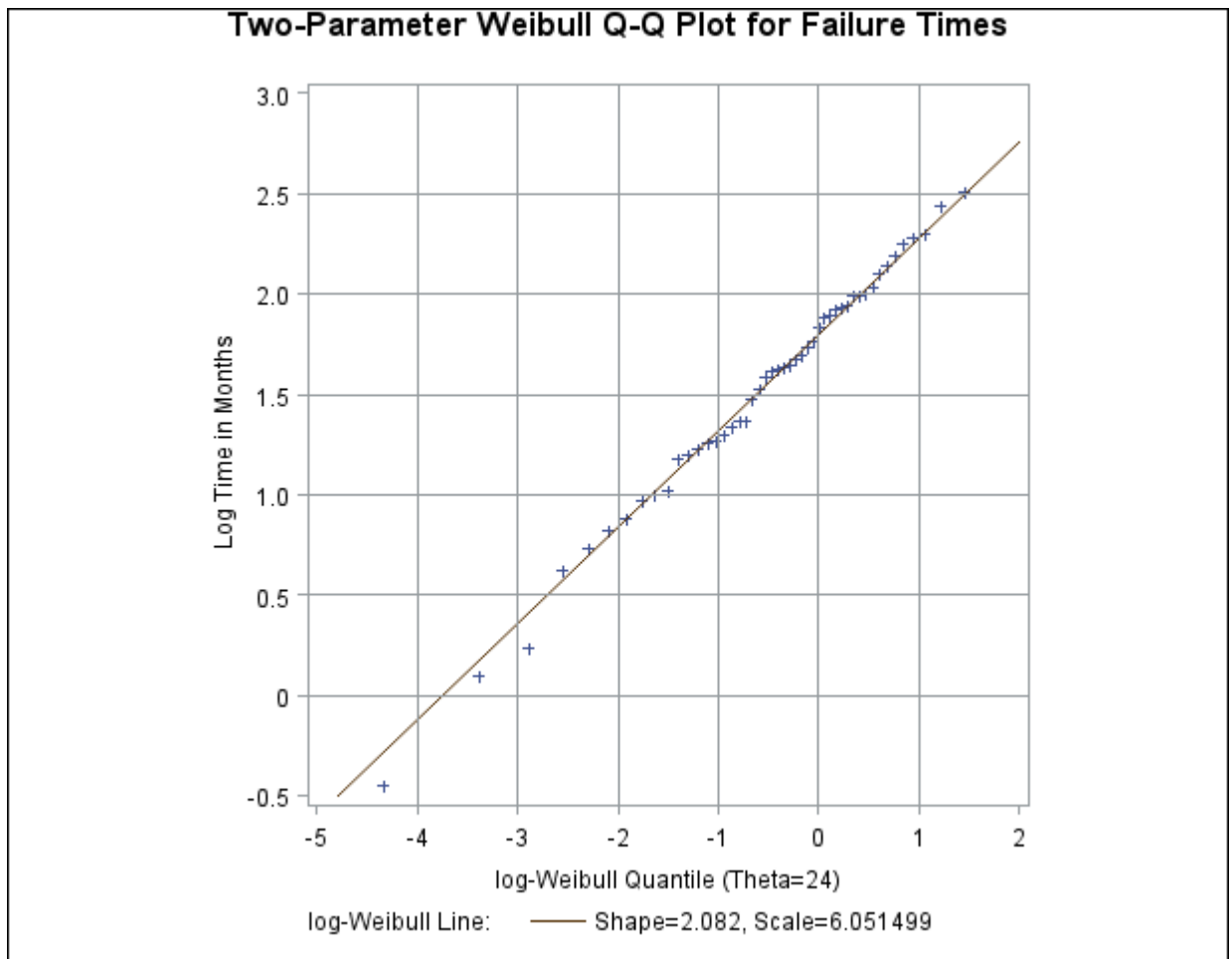
Output 5.23.1 displays the plot for the estimated value $c = 1.99$. The reference line corresponds to the estimated values for the threshold and scale parameters of $(\hat{\theta}_0=24.19$ and $\hat{\sigma}_0=5.83$, respectively.

Output 5.23.1 Three-Parameter Weibull Q-Q Plot for $c = 2$ **Two-Parameter Weibull Plots**

Now, suppose it is known that the circuit lifetime is at least 24 months. The following statements use the threshold value $\theta_0 = 24$ to produce the two-parameter Weibull Q-Q plot shown in [Output 5.23.2](#): *See CAPQQ3 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
symbol v=plus;
title 'Two-Parameter Weibull Q-Q Plot for Failure Times';
proc capability data=Failures noprint;
  qqplot Time / weibull2(theta=24 c=est sigma=est) square
    href= -4 to 1
    vref= 0 to 2.5 by 0.5;
run;
```

The reference line is based on maximum likelihood estimates $\hat{c}=2.08$ and $\hat{\sigma}=6.05$. These estimates agree with those of the previous example.

Output 5.23.2 Two-Parameter Weibull Q-Q Plot for $\theta_0 = 24$ 

Example 5.24: Estimating Cpk from a Normal Q-Q Plot

This example illustrates how you can use a normal Q-Q plot to estimate the capability index C_{pk} . See *CAPQOI* in the *SAS/QC Sample Library*. The data used here are the distance measurements provided in the section “[Creating a Normal Quantile-Quantile Plot](#)” on page 509.

The linearity of the point pattern in [Figure 5.40](#) indicates that the measurements are normally distributed (recall that normality should be checked when process capability indices are reported). Furthermore, [Figure 5.40](#) shows that the upper specification limit is about 1.7 standard deviation units above the mean, and the lower specification limit is about 1.8 standard deviation units below the mean. Since CPU is defined as

$$CPU = \frac{USL - \mu}{3\sigma}$$

and CPL is defined as

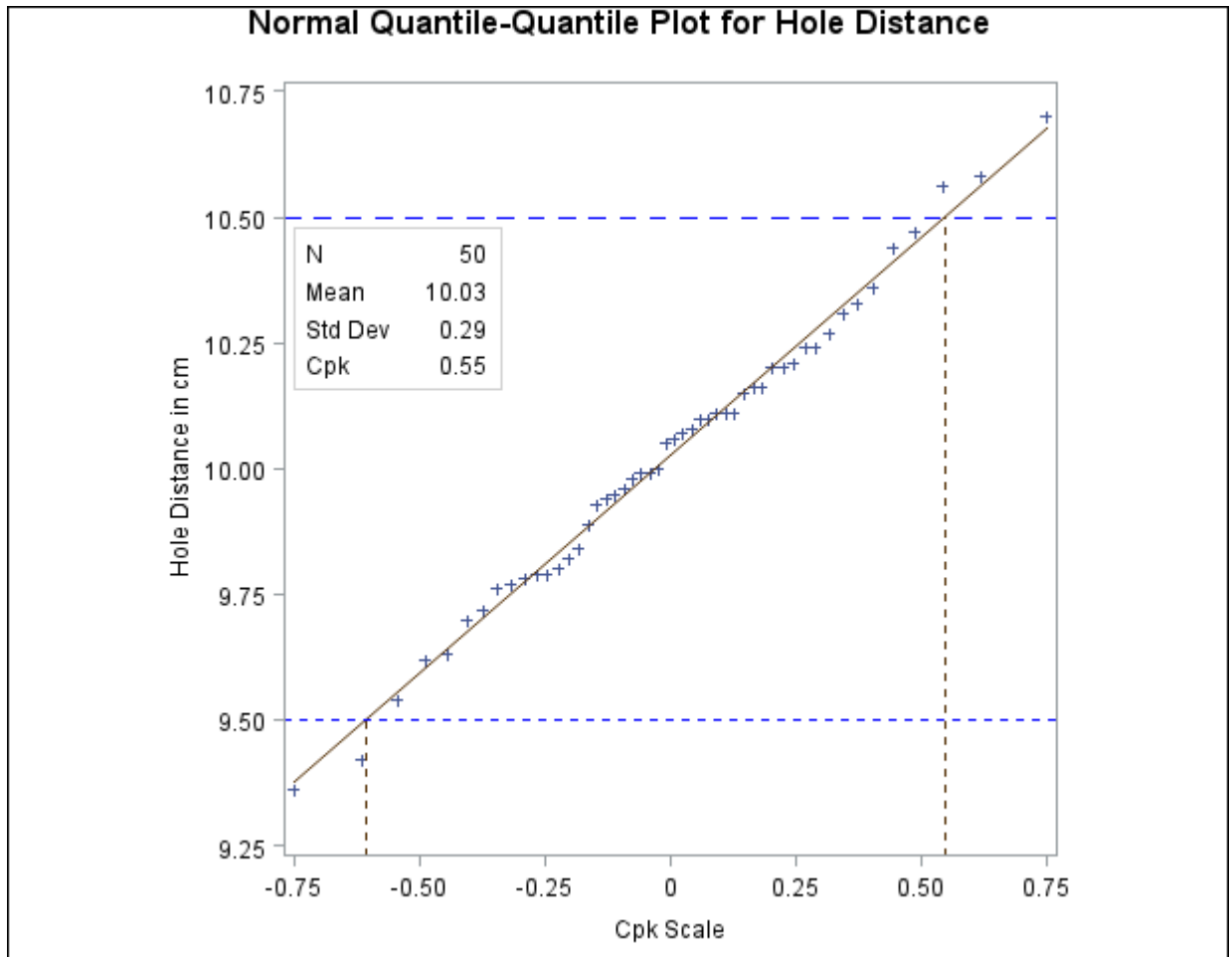
$$CPL = \frac{\mu - LSL}{3\sigma}$$

it follows that an estimate of CPU is $1.7/3 = 0.57$, and an estimate of CPL is $1.8/3 = 0.6$. Thus, except for a factor of three, you can estimate CPU and CPL from the points of intersection between the specification lines and the point pattern.

The following statements facilitate this type of estimation by creating a Q-Q plot, displayed in [Output 5.24.1](#), in which the horizontal axis is rescaled by a factor of three:

```
ods graphics off;
symbol v=plus;
title "Normal Quantile-Quantile Plot for Hole Distance";
proc capability data=Sheets noprint;
  spec  lsl=9.5  lls1=2  clsl=blue
        usl=10.5 lus1=20 cusl=blue;
  qqplot Distance / normal(mu=est sigma=est cpkscale cpkref)
           nolegend
           square;
  inset n mean (5.2) std="Std Dev" (4.2) cpk (4.2) /
        pos=(-0.75,10.48) data refpoint=t1;
run;
```

The [CPKSCALE](#) option rescales the horizontal axis, and the [CPKREF](#) option adds reference lines indicating the intersections of the distribution reference line and the specification limits.

Output 5.24.1 Normal Q-Q Plot With C_{pk} Scaling

Using this display, you can estimate C_{PU} and C_{PL} directly from the horizontal axis as 0.55 and 0.60, respectively (the negative sign for -0.60 is ignored). The minimum of these values (0.55) is an estimate of C_{pk} . Note that this estimate agrees with the numerically obtained estimate for C_{pk} that is displayed on the plot with the INSET statement.

See Rodriguez (1992) for further discussion concerning the use of Q-Q plots in process capability analysis.

Dictionary of Common Options: CAPABILITY Procedure

This chapter provides detailed descriptions of options that you can specify in the following chart statements:

- CDFPLOT
- COMPHISTOGRAM
- HISTOGRAM
- PPLOT
- PROBPLOT
- QQPLOT

The marginal notes *Traditional Graphics*, *ODS Graphics*, and *Line Printer* identify options that apply to traditional graphics, ODS Graphics output, and line printer charts, respectively. As noted, some options are applicable only to comparative plots produced by the COMPHISTOGRAM statement or by another plot statement in conjunction with a CLASS statement.

ALPHADELTA=value

specifies the change in successive estimates of $\hat{\alpha}$ at which iteration terminates in the Newton-Raphson approximation of the maximum likelihood estimate of α for gamma distributions requested with the GAMMA option. Enclose the ALPHADELTA= option in parentheses after the GAMMA keyword. Iteration continues until the change in α is less than the value specified or the number of iterations exceeds the value of the MAXITER= option. The default value is 0.00001.

ALPHAINITIAL=value

specifies the initial value for $\hat{\alpha}$ in the Newton-Raphson approximation of the maximum likelihood estimate of α for gamma distributions requested with the GAMMA option. Enclose the ALPHAINITIAL= option in parentheses after the GAMMA keyword. The default value is Thom's approximation of the estimate of α . See Johnson, Kotz, and Balakrishnan (1995).

ANNOKEY

applies the annotation requested with the ANNOTATE= option only to the key cell of a comparative plot. By default, the procedure applies annotation to all of the cells. You can use the KEYLEVEL= option in the CLASS statement or the CLASSKEY= option in the COMPHISTOGRAM statement to specify the key cell. *Traditional Graphics*

ANNOTATE=SAS-data-set

ANNO=SAS-data-set

specifies an input data set that contains annotate variables, as described in *SAS/GRAPH: Reference*, for annotating traditional graphics. The ANNOTATE= data set you specify in the plot statement is used for all plots created by the statement. You can also specify an ANNOTATE= data set in the PROC CAPABILITY statement to enhance all plots created by the procedure (see “ANNOTATE= Data Sets” on page 230). *Traditional Graphics*

CAXIS=*color***CAXES=***color***CA=***color*

Traditional Graphics specifies the color for the axes and tick marks. This option overrides any COLOR= specifications in an AXIS statement.

CDELTA=*value*

specifies the change in successive estimates of c at which iterations terminate in the Newton-Raphson approximation of the maximum likelihood estimate of c for Weibull distributions requested by the WEIBULL option. Enclose the CDELTA= option in parentheses after the WEIBULL keyword. Iteration continues until the change in c between consecutive steps is less than the *value* specified or until the number of iterations exceeds the value of the MAXITER= option. The default value is 0.00001.

CFRAME=*color*

Traditional Graphics specifies the color for the area that is enclosed by the axes and frame.

CFRAMESIDE=*color*

Traditional Graphics specifies the color to fill the frame area for the row labels that display along the left side of a comparative plot. This color also fills the frame area for the label of the corresponding CLASS variable, if you associate a label with the variable.

CFRAMETOP=*color*

Traditional Graphics specifies the color to fill the frame area for the column labels that display across the top of a comparative plot. This color also fills the frame area for the label of the corresponding CLASS variable, if you associate a label with the variable.

CHREF=*color* | (*color-list*)**CH=***color* | (*color-list*)

Traditional Graphics specifies the colors for horizontal axis reference lines requested by the HREF= option. If you specify a single color, it is used for all HREF= lines. Otherwise, if there are fewer colors specified than reference lines requested, the remaining lines are displayed with the default reference line color. You can also specify the value *_default* in the color list to request the default color.

CINITIAL=*value*

specifies the initial value for \hat{c} in the Newton-Raphson approximation of the maximum likelihood estimate of c for Weibull distributions requested with the WEIBULL or WEIBULL2 option. The default value is 1.8. See Johnson, Kotz, and Balakrishnan (1995).

COLOR=*color***COLOR=***color-list*

Traditional Graphics specifies the color of the curve or reference line associated with a distribution or kernel density estimate. Enclose the COLOR= option in parentheses after a distribution option or the KERNEL option. In a HISTOGRAM statement, you can specify a list of colors in parentheses for multiple density curves.

CONTENTS='string'

specifies the table of contents grouping entry for output produced by the plot statement. You can specify CONTENTS='' to suppress the grouping entry.

CPROP=color | EMPTY**CPROP**

specifies the color for a horizontal bar whose length (relative to the width of the tile) indicates the proportion of the total frequency that is represented by the corresponding cell in a comparative plot. By default, no proportion bars are displayed. You can specify the keyword EMPTY to display empty bars. *Traditional Graphics*

For traditional graphics with the GSTYLE system option in effect, you can specify CPROP with no argument to produce proportion bars using an appropriate color from the ODS style. The CPROP option is not available with ODS Graphics.

CSTATREF=color | (color-list)

specifies the colors for reference lines requested by the STATREF= option. If you specify a single color, it is used for all STATREF= lines. Otherwise, if there are fewer colors specified than reference lines requested, the remaining lines are displayed with the default reference line color. You can also specify the value *_default* in the color list to request the default color. *Traditional Graphics*

CTEXT=color**CT=color**

specifies the color for tick mark values and axis labels. *Traditional Graphics*

CTEXTSIDE=color

specifies the color for the row labels that display along the left side of a comparative plot. If you do not specify the CTEXTSIDE= option, the color specified with the CTEXT= option is used. You can specify the CFRAMESIDE= option to change the background color for the row labels. *Traditional Graphics*

CTEXTTOP=color

specifies the color for the column labels that display along the left side of a comparative plot. If you do not specify the CTEXTTOP= option, the color specified with the CTEXT= option is used. You can use the CFRAMETOP= option to change the background color for the column labels. *Traditional Graphics*

CVREF=color | (color-list)**CV=color | (color-list)**

specifies the colors for lines requested with the VREF= option. If you specify a single color, it is used for all VREF= lines. Otherwise, if there are fewer colors specified than reference lines requested, the remaining lines are displayed with the default reference line color. You can also specify the value *_default* in the color list to request the default color. *Traditional Graphics*

DESCRIPTION='string'**DES='string'**

specifies a description, up to 256 characters long, for the GRSEG catalog entry for a traditional graphics chart. The default value is the analysis variable name. *Traditional Graphics*

FITINTERVAL=*value*

specifies the value of z for the method of percentiles when this method is used to fit a Johnson S_B or Johnson S_U distribution. The FITINTERVAL= option is specified in parentheses after the SB or SU option. The default of z is 0.524.

FITMETHOD=PERCENTILE | MLE | MOMENTS

specifies the method used to estimate the parameters of a Johnson S_B or Johnson S_U distribution. The FITMETHOD= option is specified in parentheses after the SB or SU option. By default, the method of percentiles is used.

FITTOLERANCE=*value*

specifies the tolerance value for the ratio criterion when the method of percentiles is used to fit a Johnson S_B or Johnson S_U distribution. The FITTOLERANCE= option is specified in parentheses after the SB or SU option. The default value is 0.01.

FONT=*font*

Traditional Graphics

specifies a font for reference line and axis labels. You can also specify fonts for axis labels in an AXIS statement. The FONT= option takes precedence over the FTEXT= font specified in the GOPTIONS statement. For a list of software fonts, see *SAS/GRAPH: Reference*.

HAXIS=*value*

specifies the name of an AXIS statement describing the horizontal axis.

HEIGHT=*value*

Traditional Graphics

specifies the height, in percentage screen units, of text for axis labels, tick mark labels, and legends. This option takes precedence over the HTEXT= option in the GOPTIONS statement.

HMINOR=*n***HM=***n*

Traditional Graphics

specifies the number of minor tick marks between each major tick mark on the horizontal axis. Minor tick marks are not labeled. By default, HMINOR=0.

HREF=*values*

draws reference lines that are perpendicular to the horizontal axis at the values that you specify. Also see the [CHREF=](#) and [LHREF=](#) options.

HREFCHAR=*'character'*

Line Printer

specifies the character used to form the lines requested by the [HREF=](#) option for a line printer chart. The default is the vertical bar (|).

HREFLABELS=*'label1' ... 'labeln'***HREFLABEL=***'label1' ... 'labeln'***HREFLAB=***'label1' ... 'labeln'*

specifies labels for the lines requested by the [HREF=](#) option. The number of labels must equal the number of lines. Enclose each label in quotes. Labels can have up to 16 characters.

HREFLABPOS=*n*

Traditional Graphics

ODS Graphics

specifies the vertical position of HREFLABELS= labels, as described in the following table.

<i>n</i>	Position
1	along top of plot
2	staggered from top to bottom of plot
3	along bottom of plot
4	staggered from bottom to top of plot

By default, HREFLABPOS=1. **NOTE:** HREFLABPOS=2 and HREFLABPOS=4 are not supported for ODS Graphics output.

INFONT=*font*

specifies a font to use for text inside the framed areas of the plot. The INFONT= option takes precedence over the FTEXT= option in the GOPTIONS statement. For a list of software fonts, see *SAS/GRAPH: Reference*. *Traditional Graphics*

INHEIGHT=*value*

specifies the height, in percentage screen units, of text used inside the framed areas of the plot. If you do not specify the INHEIGHT= option, the height specified with the HEIGHT= option is used. *Traditional Graphics*

INTERTILE=*value*

specifies the distance in horizontal percentage screen units between the framed areas, called *tiles*, of a comparative plot. By default, INTERTILE=0.75 percentage screen units. You can specify INTERTILE=0 to create contiguous tiles. *Traditional Graphics*

L=*linetype*

L=*linetype-list*

specifies the line type of the curve or reference line associated with a distribution or kernel density estimate. Enclose the L= option in parentheses after the distribution option or the KERNEL option. In a HISTOGRAM statement, you can specify a list of line types in parentheses for multiple density curves. *Traditional Graphics*

LHREF=*linetype* | *linetype-list*

LH=*linetype* | *linetype-list*

specifies the line types for the reference lines that you request with the HREF= option. If you specify a single line type, it is used for all HREF= lines. Otherwise, if there are fewer line types specified than reference lines requested, the remaining lines are displayed with the default reference line type. You can also specify line type 0 to request the default color. *Traditional Graphics*

LSTATREF=*linetype* | *linetype-list*

specifies the line types for the reference lines that you request with the STATREF= option. If you specify a single line type, it is used for all STATREF= lines. Otherwise, if there are fewer line types specified than reference lines requested, the remaining lines are displayed with the default reference line type. You can also specify line type 0 to request the default color. *Traditional Graphics*

LVREF=*linetype* | *linetype-list*

LV=*linetype* | *linetype-list*

specifies the line types for lines requested with the VREF= option. If you specify a single line type, it is used for all VREF= lines. Otherwise, if there are fewer line types specified than reference lines requested, the remaining lines are displayed with the default reference line type. You can also specify line type 0 to request the default color. *Traditional Graphics*

MAXITER=*n*

specifies the maximum number of iterations in the Newton-Raphson approximation of the maximum likelihood estimate of α for gamma distributions requested with the GAMMA option and c for Weibull distributions requested with the WEIBULL and WEIBULL2 options. Enclose the MAXITER= option in parentheses after the GAMMA, WEIBULL, or WEIBULL2 keywords. The default value of n is 20.

NAME='string'*Traditional Graphics*

specifies the name of the GRSEG catalog entry for a traditional graphics plot, and the name of the graphics output file if one is created. The name can be up to 256 characters long, but the GRSEG name is truncated to eight characters. The default value is 'CAPABILI'.

NCOLS=*n***NCOL=*n****Traditional Graphics**ODS Graphics*

specifies the number of columns per panel in a comparative plot. By default, NCOLS=1 if you specify only one CLASS variable, and NCOLS=2 if you specify two CLASS variables. If you specify two CLASS variables, you can use the NCOLS= option with the **NROWS=** option.

NOFRAME*Traditional Graphics*

suppresses the frame around the subplot area.

NOHLABEL*Traditional Graphics**ODS Graphics*

suppresses the label for the horizontal axis. You can use this option to reduce clutter.

NOVLABEL*Traditional Graphics**ODS Graphics*

suppresses the label for the vertical axis. You can use this option to reduce clutter.

NOVTICK*Traditional Graphics**ODS Graphics*

suppresses the tick marks and tick mark labels for the vertical axis. This option also suppresses the label for the vertical axis.

NROWS=*n***NROW=*n****Traditional Graphics**ODS Graphics*

specifies the number of rows per panel in a comparative plot. By default, NROWS=2. If you specify two CLASS variables, you can use the **NCOLS=** option with the NROWS= option.

ODSFOOTNOTE=FOOTNOTE | FOOTNOTE1 | 'string'*ODS Graphics*

adds a footnote to ODS Graphics output. If you specify the FOOTNOTE (or FOOTNOTE1) keyword, the value of SAS FOOTNOTE statement is used as the graph footnote. If you specify a quoted string, that is used as the footnote. The quoted string can contain either of the following escaped characters, which are replaced with the appropriate values from the analysis:

\n	analysis variable name
\l	analysis variable label (or name if the analysis variable has no label)

ODSFOOTNOTE2=FOOTNOTE2 | *'string'*

adds a secondary footnote to ODS Graphics output. If you specify the FOOTNOTE2 keyword, the value of SAS FOOTNOTE2 statement is used as the secondary graph footnote. If you specify a quoted string, that is used as the secondary footnote. The quoted string can contain any of the following escaped characters, which are replaced with the appropriate values from the analysis:

\n	analysis variable name
\l	analysis variable label (or name if the analysis variable has no label)

ODSTITLE=TITLE | **TITLE1** | **NONE** | **DEFAULT** | **LABELFMT** | *'string'*

specifies a title for ODS Graphics output.

ODS Graphics

TITLE (or **TITLE1**) uses the value of SAS TITLE statement as the graph title.

NONE suppresses all titles from the graph.

DEFAULT uses the default ODS Graphics title (a descriptive title consisting of the plot type and the analysis variable name.)

LABELFMT uses the default ODS Graphics title with the variable label instead of the variable name.

If you specify a quoted string, that is used as the graph title. The quoted string can contain the following escaped characters, which are replaced with the appropriate values from the analysis:

\n	analysis variable name
\l	analysis variable label (or name if the analysis variable has no label)

ODSTITLE2=TITLE2 | *'string'*

specifies a secondary title for ODS Graphics output. If you specify the TITLE2 keyword, the value of SAS TITLE2 statement is used as the secondary graph title. If you specify a quoted string, that is used as the secondary title. The quoted string can contain the following escaped characters, which are replaced with the appropriate values from the analysis:

\n	analysis variable name
\l	analysis variable label (or name if the analysis variable has no label)

OVERLAY

specifies that plots associated with different levels of a CLASS variable be overlaid onto a single plot, rather than displayed as separate cells in a comparative plot. If you specify the OVERLAY option with one CLASS variable, the output associated with each level of the CLASS variable is overlaid on a single plot. If you specify the OVERLAY option with two CLASS variables, a comparative plot based on the first CLASS variable's levels is produced. Each cell in this comparative plot contains overlaid output associated with the levels of the second CLASS variable.

The OVERLAY option applies only to ODS Graphics output. It is not available in the COMPHISTOGRAM and HISTOGRAM statements.

SCALE=*value*

is an alias for the SIGMA= option for distributions requested by the BETA, EXPONENTIAL, GAMMA, SB, SU, WEIBULL, and WEIBULL2 options and for the ZETA= option for distributions requested by the LOGNORMAL option.

SHAPE=*value*

is an alias for the ALPHA= option for distributions requested by the GAMMA option, for the SIGMA= option for distributions requested by the LOGNORMAL option, and for the C= option for distributions requested by the WEIBULL and WEIBULL2 options.

STATREF=*keyword-list*

Traditional Graphics
ODS Graphics

draws reference lines at the values of the statistics requested in the *keyword-list*. These reference lines are perpendicular to the horizontal axis in a histogram or cdf plot, and perpendicular to the vertical axis in a probability or Q-Q plot (unless the **ROTATE** option is specified). The STATREF= option does not apply to the PPLOT statement.

Valid keywords are listed in the following table.

Keyword	Statistic
MAX	largest value
MEAN	sample mean
MEDIAN Q2	median (50th percentile)
MIN	smallest value
MODE	most frequent value
P <i>pctl</i>	<i>pctl</i> th percentile
Q1	lower quartile (25th percentile)
Q3	upper quartile (75th percentile)
<i>factor</i> STD	<i>factor</i> standard deviations from the mean

Note that the *factor* specified

with the STD keyword can be positive (which puts a reference line above the mean) or negative (below the mean).

Also see the **CSTATREF=**, **LSTATREF=**, **STATREFLABELS=**, and **STATREFSUBCHAR=** options.

STATREFLABELS=*'label1' ... 'labeln'***STATREFLABEL=***'label1' ... 'labeln'***STATREFLAB=***'label1' ... 'labeln'*

specifies labels for the lines requested by the **STATREF=** option. The number of labels must equal the number of lines. Enclose each label in quotes. Labels can have up to 16 characters.

STATREFSUBCHAR=*'keyword-list'*

Traditional Graphics
ODS Graphics

specifies a substitution character (such as #) for labels specified with the **STATREFLABELS=** option. When the labels are displayed on a graph, the first occurrence of the specified character in each label is replaced with the value of the corresponding **STATREF=** statistic.

TURNVLABELS**TURNVLABEL**

Traditional Graphics

turns the characters in the vertical axis labels so that they display vertically.

VAXIS=*name*

VAXIS=*value-list*

specifies the name of an AXIS statement describing the vertical axis. In a COMPHIS-TOGRAM or HISTOGRAM statement, you can alternatively specify a *value-list* for the vertical axis.

VAXISLABEL=*'label'*

specifies a label for the vertical axis. Labels can have up to 40 characters.

Traditional Graphics

VMINOR=*n*

VM=*n*

specifies the number of minor tick marks between each major tick mark on the vertical axis. *Traditional Graphics*
Minor tick marks are not labeled. The default is zero.

VREF=*value-list*

draws reference lines perpendicular to the vertical axis at the values specified. Also see the [CVREF=](#) and [LVREF=](#) options.

VREFCHAR=*'character'*

specifies the character used to form the lines requested by the [VREF=](#) option for a line printer chart. The default is the hyphen (-).

Line Printer

VREFLABELS=*'label1'... 'labeln'*

VREFLABEL=*'label1'... 'labeln'*

VREFLAB=*'label1'... 'labeln'*

specifies labels for the lines requested by the [VREF=](#) option. The number of labels must equal the number of lines. Enclose each label in quotes. Labels can have up to 16 characters.

VREFLABPOS=*n*

specifies the horizontal position of VREFLABELS= labels. If you specify VREFLABPOS=1, the labels are positioned at the left of the plot. If you specify VREFLABPOS=2, the labels are positioned at the right of the plot. By default, VREFLABPOS=1 for traditional graphics and 2 for ODS Graphics.

Traditional Graphics

ODS Graphics

W=*value*

W=*value-list*

specifies the width in pixels of the curve or reference line associated with a distribution or kernel density estimate. Enclose the W= option in parentheses after the distribution option or the KERNEL option. In a HISTOGRAM statement, you can specify a list of widths in parentheses for multiple density curves.

Traditional Graphics

WAXIS=*n*

specifies the line thickness, in pixels, for the axes and frame.

Traditional Graphics

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Chapter 6

The CUSUM Procedure

Contents

Introduction: CUSUM Procedure	566
Learning about the CUSUM Procedure	567
PROC CUSUM Statement	567
Overview: PROC CUSUM Statement	567
Syntax: PROC CUSUM Statement	568
BY Statement	571
Input and Output Data Sets: CUSUM Procedure	572
XCHART Statement: CUSUM Procedure	573
Overview: XCHART Statement	573
Getting Started: XCHART Statement	574
Creating a V-Mask Cusum Chart from Raw Data	574
Creating a V-Mask Cusum Chart from Subgroup Summary Data	577
Saving Summary Statistics	579
Creating a One-Sided Cusum Chart with a Decision Interval	580
Saving Cusum Scheme Parameters	584
Reading Cusum Scheme Parameters	586
Syntax: XCHART Statement	589
Summary of Options	590
Dictionary of Special Options	598
Details: XCHART Statement	604
Basic Notation for Cusum Charts	604
Formulas for Cumulative Sums	605
Defining the Decision Interval for a One-Sided Cusum Scheme	607
Defining the V-Mask for a Two-Sided Cusum Scheme	608
Designing a Cusum Scheme	610
Cusum Charts Compared with Shewhart Charts	614
Methods for Estimating the Standard Deviation	614
Output Data Sets	617
ODS Tables	619
ODS Graphics	619
Input Data Sets	620
Missing Values	623
Examples: XCHART Statement	623
Example 6.1: Cusum and Standard Deviation Charts	623
Example 6.2: Upper and Lower One-Sided Cusum Charts	625
Example 6.3: Combined Shewhart–Cusum Scheme	627

INSET Statement: CUSUM Procedure	629
Overview: INSET Statement	629
Getting Started: INSET Statement	630
Syntax: INSET Statement	632
References	633

Introduction: CUSUM Procedure

The CUSUM procedure creates cumulative sum control charts, also known as *cusum charts*, which display cumulative sums of the deviations of measurements or subgroup means from a target value. Cusum charts are used to decide whether a process is in statistical control by detecting a shift in the process mean.

You can use the CUSUM procedure to

- apply a *one-sided cusum scheme*, also referred to as a *decision interval scheme*, which detects a shift in one direction from the target mean. You can specify the scheme with the decision interval h and the reference value k .
- apply a *two-sided cusum scheme* with a V-mask, which detects a shift in either direction from the target mean. You can specify the scheme with geometric parameters (h and k) for the V-mask or with error probabilities (α and β).
- implement cusum schemes graphically or computationally
- specify the shift to be detected as a multiple of standard error or in data units
- estimate the process standard deviation σ using a variety of methods
- compute average run lengths (ARLs)
- read raw data (actual measurements) or summarized data (subgroup means and standard deviations)
- analyze multiple process variables. If used with a BY statement, PROC CUSUM produces charts separately for groups of observations.
- save cusums and cusum scheme parameters in output data sets
- tabulate the information displayed on the chart
- read cusum scheme parameters from an input data set
- read numeric- or character-valued subgroup variables
- display subgroups with date and time formats
- enhance cusum charts with special legends and symbol markers that indicate the levels of stratification variables

- superimpose plotted points with stars (polygons) whose vertices indicate the values of multi-variate data related to the process
- display a trend chart below the cusum chart that plots a systematic or fitted trend in the data
- produce charts as traditional graphics, ODS Graphics output, or legacy line printer charts. Line printer charts can use special formatting characters that improve the appearance of the chart. Traditional graphics can be annotated, saved, and replayed.

Learning about the CUSUM Procedure

If you are using the CUSUM procedure for the first time, begin by reading “[PROC CUSUM Statement](#)” on page 567 to learn about input data sets. Then turn to “[Getting Started: XCHART Statement](#)” on page 574 in “[XCHART Statement: CUSUM Procedure](#)” on page 573. This chapter also provides syntax information and advanced examples.

If you are not familiar with cusum charts, read “[Formulas for Cumulative Sums](#)” on page 605 “[Defining the Decision Interval for a One-Sided Cusum Scheme](#)” on page 607 and “[Defining the V-Mask for a Two-Sided Cusum Scheme](#)” on page 608 in the section “[Details: XCHART Statement](#)” on page 604. [References](#) lists articles and textbooks that provide more detailed information on cusum charts. The expository articles by Lucas (1976) and Goel (1982) and the textbooks by Montgomery (1996) and Ryan (1989) are recommended introductory reading.

PROC CUSUM Statement

Overview: PROC CUSUM Statement

The PROC CUSUM statement starts the CUSUM procedure and it identifies input data sets.

After the PROC CUSUM statement, you provide an [XCHART](#) statement that specifies the cusum chart you want to create and the variables in the input data set that you want to analyze. For example, the following statements request a one-sided (decision interval) cusum chart:

```
proc cusum data=values;
    xchart weight*lot / scheme = onesided
                        mu0    = 8.100
                        sigma0 = 0.050
                        delta  = 1
                        h      = 2.2
                        k      = 0.5;
run;
```

In this example, the DATA= option specifies an input data set (values) that contains the *process* measurement variable *weight* and the *subgroup-variable* *lot*.¹

¹In SAS 6.12 and previous releases of SAS/QC software, the keyword GRAPHICS was required in the PROC CUSUM statement to specify that the chart be created using traditional graphics. In SAS 7 and more recent releases, you can specify the LINEPRINTER option to request line printer plots.

You can use options in the PROC CUSUM statement to do the following:

- specify input data sets containing variables to be analyzed, parameters for cusum schemes, or annotation information
- specify a graphics catalog for saving traditional graphics output
- specify that line printer charts are to be produced
- define characters used for features on line printer charts

In addition to the XCHART statement, you can provide BY statements, ID statements, TITLE statements, and FOOTNOTE statements. If you are producing traditional graphics, you can also provide graphics enhancement statements, such as SYMBOL n statements, which are described in *SAS/GRAPH: Reference*.

See Chapter 3, “[SAS/QC Graphics](#),” for a detailed discussion of the alternatives available for producing charts with SAS/QC procedures.

NOTE: If you are using the CUSUM procedure for the first time, you should read both this chapter and the section “[Getting Started: XCHART Statement](#)” on page 574 in “[XCHART Statement: CUSUM Procedure](#)” on page 573.

Syntax: PROC CUSUM Statement

The syntax for the PROC CUSUM statement is as follows:

PROC CUSUM < options > ;

The PROC CUSUM statement starts the CUSUM procedure, and it optionally identifies various data sets. You can specify the following options in the PROC CUSUM statement. The marginal notes *Traditional Graphics* and *Line Printer* identify options that apply only when producing traditional graphics and line printer charts, respectively.

ANNOTATE=SAS-data-set

ANNO=SAS-data-set

Traditional Graphics

specifies an input data set that contains appropriate annotate variables, as described in *SAS/GRAPH: Reference*. The ANNOTATE= option enables you to add features to the cusum chart (for example, labels that explain out-of-control points). The ANNOTATE= data set is used only when the chart is created as traditional graphics; it is ignored when the LINEPRINTER option is specified or ODS Graphics is enabled. The data set specified with the ANNOTATE= option in the PROC CUSUM statement is a “global” annotate data set in the sense that the information in this data set is displayed on every chart produced in the current run of the CUSUM procedure.

ANNOTATE2=SAS-data-set

ANNO2=SAS-data-set

Traditional Graphics

specifies an input data set that contains appropriate annotate variables that add features to the trend chart (secondary chart) produced with the TRENDVAR= option in the XCHART statement.

DATA=SAS-data-set

names an input data set that contains raw data (measurements) as observations. If the values of the *subgroup-variable* are numeric, you need to sort the data set so that these values are in increasing order (within BY groups). The DATA= data set can contain more than one observation for each value of the *subgroup-variable*.

You cannot use a DATA= data set with a HISTORY= data set. If you do not specify a DATA= or HISTORY= data set, PROC CUSUM uses the most recently created data set as a DATA= data set. For more information, see “[DATA= Data Set](#)” on page 620

FORMCHAR(index)='string'

defines characters used for features on line printer charts, where *index* is a list of numbers ranging from 1 to 17 and *string* is a character or hexadecimal string. The *index* identifies which features are controlled with the *string* characters, as described in the following table. If you specify the FORMCHAR= option and omit the *index*, the *string* controls all 17 features. *Line Printer*

Value of <i>index</i>	Description of Character	Chart Feature
1	vertical bar	frame
2	horizontal bar	frame, central line
3	box character (upper left)	frame
4	box character (upper middle)	serifs, tick (horizontal axis)
5	box character (upper right)	frame
6	box character (middle left)	not used
7	box character (middle middle)	serifs
8	box character (middle right)	tick (vertical axis)
9	box character (lower left)	frame
10	box character (lower middle)	serifs
11	box character (lower right)	frame
12	vertical bar	control limits
13	horizontal bar	control limits
14	box character (upper right)	control limits
15	box character (lower left)	control limits
16	box character (lower right)	control limits
17	box character (upper left)	control limits

Not all printers can produce the characters in the preceding list. By default, the form character list specified by the SAS system option FORMCHAR= is used; otherwise, the default is FORMCHAR='|—|+|—|====='. If you print to a PC screen or if your device supports the ASCII symbol set (1 or 2), the following is recommended:

```
formchar='B3,C4,DA,C2,BF,C3,C5,B4,C0,C1,D9,BA,CD,BB,C8,BC,D9'X
```

Note that you can use the FORMCHAR= option to temporarily override the values of the SAS system FORMCHAR= option. The values of the SAS system FORMCHAR= option are not altered by the FORMCHAR= option in the PROC CUSUM statement.

GOUT=graphics-catalog*Traditional Graphics*

specifies the graphics catalog for traditional graphics output from PROC CUSUM. This is useful if you want to save the output. The GOUT= option is used only when the chart is created using traditional graphics; it is ignored when the LINEPRINTER option is specified or ODS Graphics is enabled.

HISTORY=SAS-data-set**HIST=SAS-data-set**

names an input data set that contains subgroup summary statistics (means, standard deviations, and sample sizes). Typically, this data set is created as an OUTHISTORY= data set in a previous run of PROC CUSUM or PROC SHEWHART, but it can also be created with a SAS summarization procedure such as PROC MEANS.

If the values of the *subgroup-variable* are numeric, you need to sort the data set so that these values are in increasing order (within BY groups). A HISTORY= data set can contain only one observation for each value for the *subgroup-variable*.

You cannot use a HISTORY= data set together with a DATA= data set. If you do not specify a HISTORY= or DATA= data set, PROC CUSUM uses the most recently created data set as a DATA= data set. For more information on HISTORY= data sets, see “[HISTORY= Data Set](#)” on page 622.

LIMITS=SAS-data-set

names an input data set that contains a set of decision interval or V-mask parameters. Each observation in a LIMITS= data set contains the parameters for a *process*.

If you are using SAS 6.09 or an earlier release of SAS/QC software, you must specify the options READLIMITS or READINDEX= in the XCHART statement to read the parameters from the LIMITS= data set. In SAS 6.10 and later releases, these options are not needed.

For details about the variables needed in a LIMITS= data set, see “[LIMITS= Data Set](#)” on page 621. If you do not provide a LIMITS= data set, you must specify the parameters with options in the XCHART statement.

LINEPRINTER*Line Printer*

requests that line printer charts be produced. By default, the procedure creates traditional graphics.

BY Statement

BY *variables* ;

You can specify a BY statement with PROC CUSUM to obtain separate analyses of observations in groups that are defined by the BY variables. When a BY statement appears, the procedure expects the input data set to be sorted in order of the BY variables. If you specify more than one BY statement, only the last one specified is used.

If your input data set is not sorted in ascending order, use one of the following alternatives:

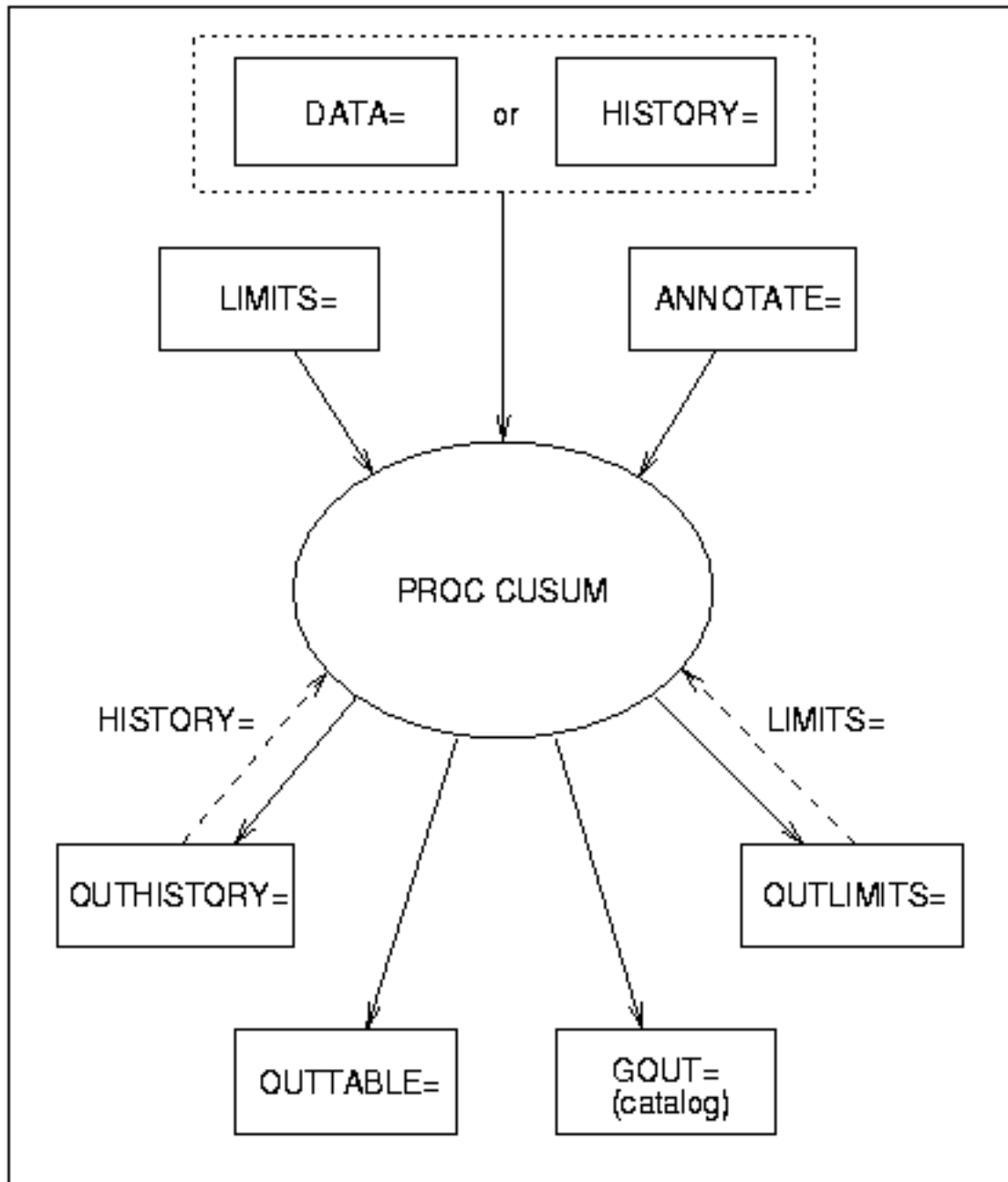
- Sort the data by using the SORT procedure with a similar BY statement.
- Specify the NOTSORTED or DESCENDING option in the BY statement for the CUSUM procedure. The NOTSORTED option does not mean that the data are unsorted but rather that the data are arranged in groups (according to values of the BY variables) and that these groups are not necessarily in alphabetical or increasing numeric order.
- Create an index on the BY variables by using the DATASETS procedure (in Base SAS software).

For more information about BY-group processing, see the discussion in *SAS Language Reference: Concepts*. For more information about the DATASETS procedure, see the discussion in the *Base SAS Procedures Guide*.

Input and Output Data Sets: CUSUM Procedure

Figure 6.1 summarizes the data sets used with the CUSUM procedure.

Figure 6.1 Input and Output Data Sets in the CUSUM Procedure



XCHART Statement: CUSUM Procedure

Overview: XCHART Statement

The XCHART statement creates cumulative sum control charts from subgroup means or individual measurements. You can create these charts for one-sided cusum (decision interval) schemes or for two-sided (V-mask) schemes. A one-sided scheme is designed to detect either a positive or a negative shift from the target mean, and a two-sided scheme is designed to detect positive and negative shifts from the target mean.

You can use options in the XCHART statement to

- specify parameters for a decision interval or V-mask
- specify the shift δ to be detected
- specify the target mean μ_0
- specify a known (standard) value σ_0 for the process standard deviation or estimate the standard deviation from the data using various methods
- tabulate the information displayed on the chart
- save the information displayed on the chart in an output data set
- read parameters for the cusum scheme from a data set
- display a secondary chart that plots a time trend that has been removed from the data
- add block legends and special symbol markers to reveal stratification in process data
- superimpose stars at each point to represent related multivariate factors
- display vertical and horizontal reference lines
- modify the axis values and labels
- modify the chart layout and appearance

You have three alternatives for producing cumulative sum control charts with the XCHART statement:

- ODS Graphics output is produced if ODS Graphics is enabled, for example by specifying the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement prior to the PROC statement.
- Otherwise, traditional graphics are produced by default if SAS/GRAPH® is licensed.
- Legacy line printer charts are produced when you specify the LINEPRINTER option in the PROC statement.

See Chapter 3, “SAS/QC Graphics,” for more information about producing these different kinds of graphs.

Getting Started: XCHART Statement

This section introduces the XCHART statement with simple examples that illustrate the most commonly used options. Complete syntax for the XCHART statement is presented in the section “Syntax: XCHART Statement” on page 589, and advanced examples are given in the section “Examples: XCHART Statement” on page 623.

Creating a V-Mask Cusum Chart from Raw Data

See *CUSTWOS1* in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

A machine fills eight-ounce cans of two-cycle engine oil additive. The filling process is believed to be in statistical control, and the process is set so that the average weight of a filled can is $\mu_0 = 8.100$ ounces. Previous analysis shows that the standard deviation of fill weights is $\sigma_0 = 0.050$ ounces. A two-sided cusum chart is used to detect shifts of at least one standard deviation in either the positive or negative direction from the target mean of 8.100 ounces.

Subgroup samples of four cans are selected every hour for twelve hours. The cans are weighed, and their weights are saved in a SAS data set named Oil.

```
data Oil;
    label Hour = 'Hour';
    input Hour @;
    do i=1 to 4;
        input Weight @;
        output;
    end;
    drop i;
    datalines;
1  8.024  8.135  8.151  8.065
2  7.971  8.165  8.077  8.157
3  8.125  8.031  8.198  8.050
4  8.123  8.107  8.154  8.095
5  8.068  8.093  8.116  8.128
6  8.177  8.011  8.102  8.030
7  8.129  8.060  8.125  8.144
8  8.072  8.010  8.097  8.153
9  8.066  8.067  8.055  8.059
10 8.089  8.064  8.170  8.086
11 8.058  8.098  8.114  8.156
12 8.147  8.116  8.116  8.018
;
```

The data set Oil is partially listed in [Figure 6.2](#).

Figure 6.2 Partial Listing of the Data Set Oil

Hour	Weight
1	8.024
1	8.135
1	8.151
1	8.065
2	7.971
2	8.165
2	8.077
2	8.157
3	8.125
3	8.031
3	8.198
3	8.050
4	8.123
4	8.107

Each observation contains one value of Weight along with its associated value of Hour, and the values of Hour are in increasing order. The CUSUM procedure assumes that DATA= input data sets are sorted in this “strung-out” form.

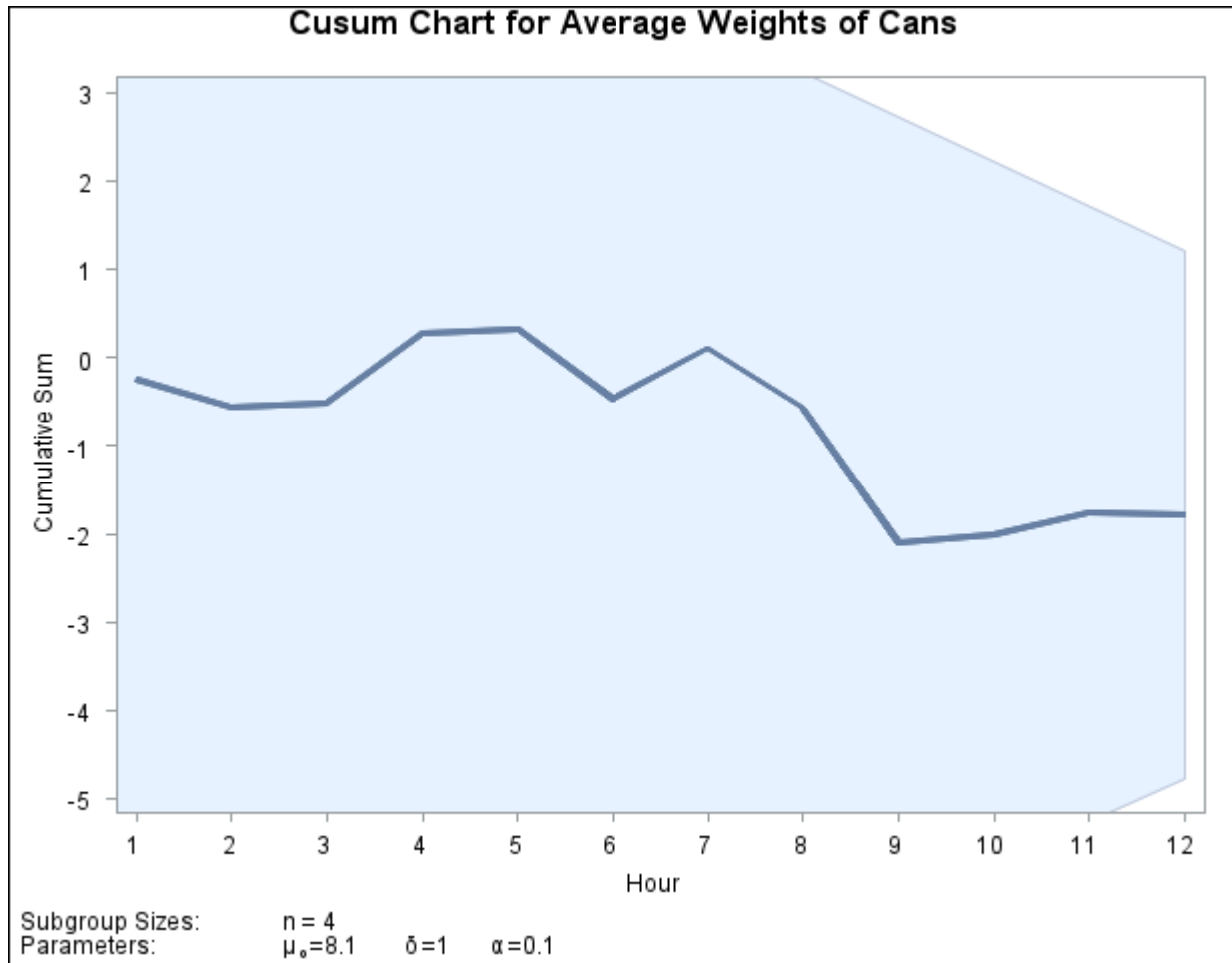
The following statements request a two-sided cusum chart with a V-mask for the average weights:

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Cusum Chart for Average Weights of Cans';
proc cusum data=Oil;
  xchart Weight*Hour /
    mu0      = 8.100          /* Target mean for process */
    sigma0   = 0.050         /* Known standard deviation */
    delta    = 1              /* Shift to be detected    */
    alpha    = 0.10          /* Type I error probability */
    vaxis    = -5 to 3 ;
  label Weight = 'Cumulative Sum';
run;
```

The CUSUM procedure is invoked with the PROC CUSUM statement. The DATA= option in the PROC CUSUM statement specifies that the SAS data set Oil is to be read. The variables to be analyzed are specified in the XCHART statement. The process measurement variable (Weight) is specified before the asterisk (this variable is referred to more generally as a *process*). The time variable (Hour) is specified after the asterisk (this variable is referred to more generally as a *subgroup-variable* because it determines how the measurements are classified into rational subgroups).

The option ALPHA=0.10 specifies the probability of a Type 1 error for the cusum scheme (the probability of detecting a shift when none occurs).

The cusum chart is shown in [Figure 6.3](#).

Figure 6.3 Two-Sided Cusum Chart with V-Mask

The cusum S_1 plotted at Hour=1 is simply the standardized deviation of the first subgroup mean from the target mean.

$$S_1 = \frac{8.09375 - 8.100}{0.050/\sqrt{4}} = -0.250$$

The cusum S_2 plotted at Hour=2 is S_1 plus the standardized deviation of the second subgroup mean from the target mean.

$$S_2 = S_1 + \frac{8.0925 - 8.100}{0.050/\sqrt{4}} = -0.550$$

In general, the cusum plotted at Hour= t is S_{t-1} plus the standardized deviation of the t th subgroup mean from the target mean.

$$S_t = S_{t-1} + \frac{\bar{X}_t - \mu_0}{\sigma_0/\sqrt{n}}$$

For further details, see “Two-Sided Cusum Schemes” on page 606.

You can interpret the chart by comparing the points with the V-mask whose right edge is centered at the most recent point (Hour=12). Since none of the points cross the arms of the V-mask, there is

no evidence that a shift has occurred, and the fluctuations in the cusums can be attributed to chance variation. In general, crossing the lower arm is evidence of an increase in the process mean, whereas crossing the upper arm is evidence of a decrease in the mean.

Creating a V-Mask Cusum Chart from Subgroup Summary Data

The previous example illustrates how you can create a cusum chart using raw process measurements read from a DATA= data set. In many applications, however, the data are provided in *summarized form* as subgroup means. This example illustrates the use of the XCHART statement when the input data set is a HISTORY= data set. *See CUSTWOS1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

The following data set provides the subgroup means, standard deviations, and sample sizes corresponding to the variable Weight in the data set Oil (see the section “Creating a V-Mask Cusum Chart from Raw Data” on page 574):

```
data Oilstat;
  label Hour = 'Hour';
  input Hour WeightX WeightS WeightN;
  datalines;
1  8.0938  0.0596  4
2  8.0925  0.0902  4
3  8.1010  0.0763  4
4  8.1198  0.0256  4
5  8.1013  0.0265  4
6  8.0800  0.0756  4
7  8.1145  0.0372  4
8  8.0830  0.0593  4
9  8.0618  0.0057  4
10 8.1023  0.0465  4
11 8.1065  0.0405  4
12 8.0993  0.0561  4
;
```

The data set Oilstat is listed in Figure 6.4.

Figure 6.4 Listing of the Data Set Oilstat

Obs	Hour	Weight X	Weight S	Weight N
1	1	8.0938	0.0596	4
2	2	8.0925	0.0902	4
3	3	8.1010	0.0763	4
4	4	8.1198	0.0256	4
5	5	8.1013	0.0265	4
6	6	8.0800	0.0756	4
7	7	8.1145	0.0372	4
8	8	8.0830	0.0593	4
9	9	8.0618	0.0057	4
10	10	8.1023	0.0465	4
11	11	8.1065	0.0405	4
12	12	8.0993	0.0561	4

Since the data set contains a subgroup variable, a mean variable, a standard deviation variable, and a sample size variable, it can be read as a HISTORY= data set. Note that the names WeightX, WeightS, and WeightN satisfy the naming conventions for summary variables since they begin with a common prefix (Weight) and end with the suffix letters X, S, and N.

The following statements create the cusum chart:

```

title 'Cusum Chart for Average Weights of Cans';
proc cusum history=Oilstat;
  xchart Weight*Hour /
    mu0      = 8.100          /* target mean          */
    sigma0   = 0.050          /* known standard deviation */
    delta    = 1              /* shift to be detected   */
    alpha    = 0.10           /* Type 1 error probability */
    vaxis    = -5 to 3 ;
  label WeightX = 'Cumulative Sum';
run;

```

Note that the *process* Weight specified in the XCHART statement is the prefix of the summary variable names in Oilstat. Also note that the vertical axis label is specified by associating a variable label with the subgroup mean variable (WeightX). The chart (not shown here) is identical to the one in [Figure 6.2](#).

In general, a HISTORY= input data set used with the XRCHART statement must contain the following four variables:

- subgroup variable
- subgroup mean variable
- subgroup range variable
- subgroup sample size variable

Furthermore, the names of subgroup mean, standard deviation, and sample size variables must begin with the prefix *process* specified in the XRCHART statement and end with the special suffix characters X, S, and N, respectively.

Note that the interpretation of *process* depends on the input data set specified in the PROC CUSUM statement.

- If raw data are read using the DATA= option (as in the previous example), *process* is the name of the SAS variable containing the process measurements.
- If summary data are read using the HISTORY= option (as in this example), *process* is the common prefix for the names containing the summary statistics.

For more information, see “[DATA= Data Set](#)” on page 620 and “[HISTORY= Data Set](#)” on page 622.

Saving Summary Statistics

In this example, the CUSUM procedure is used to save summary statistics and cusums in an output data set. The summary statistics can subsequently be analyzed by the CUSUM procedure (as in the preceding example). The following statements read the raw measurements from the data set Oil (see “Creating a V-Mask Cusum Chart from Raw Data” on page 574) and create a summary data set named Oilhist:

```

title 'Cusum Chart for Average Weights of Cans';
proc cusum data=Oil;
  xchart Weight*Hour /
    nochart
    outhistory = Oilhist
    mu0       = 8.100      /* Target mean for process */
    sigma0    = 0.050      /* Known standard deviation */
    delta     = 1          /* Shift to be detected */
    alpha     = 0.10       /* Type I error probability */
    vaxis     = -5 to 3 ;
  label Weight = 'Cumulative Sum';
run;

```

The OUTHISTORY= option names the SAS data set containing the summary information, and the NOCHART option suppresses the display of the charts (since the purpose here is simply to create an output data set). Figure 6.5 lists the data set Oilhist.

Figure 6.5 Listing of the Data Set Oilhist

Cusum Chart for Average Weights of Cans					
Obs	Hour	Weight X	Weight S	Weight C	Weight N
1	1	8.0938	0.0596	-.2500	4
2	2	8.0925	0.0902	-.5500	4
3	3	8.1010	0.0763	-.5100	4
4	4	8.1198	0.0256	0.2800	4
5	5	8.1013	0.0265	0.3300	4
6	6	8.0800	0.0756	-.4700	4
7	7	8.1145	0.0372	0.1100	4
8	8	8.0830	0.0593	-.5700	4
9	9	8.0618	0.0057	-2.100	4
10	10	8.1023	0.0465	-2.010	4
11	11	8.1065	0.0405	-1.750	4
12	12	8.0993	0.0561	-1.780	4

There are five variables in the data set.

- Hour contains the subgroup index
- WeightX contains the subgroup means
- WeightS contains the subgroup standard deviations

- WeightC contains the cumulative sums
- WeightN contains the subgroup sample sizes

Note that the variables in the OUTHISTORY= data set are named by adding the suffix characters *X*, *S*, *N*, and *C* to the *process* Weight specified in the XCHART statement. In other words, the variable naming convention for OUTHISTORY= data sets is the same as for HISTORY= data sets.

For more information, see “OUTHISTORY= Data Set” on page 618.

Creating a One-Sided Cusum Chart with a Decision Interval

See CUSONES1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library An alternative to the V-mask cusum chart is the one-sided cusum chart with a decision interval, which is sometimes referred to as the “computational form of the cusum chart.” This example illustrates how you can create a one-sided cusum chart for individual measurements.

A can of oil is selected every hour for fifteen hours. The cans are weighed, and their weights are saved in a SAS data set named Cans:²

```
data Cans;
  length comment $16;
  label Hour = 'Hour';
  input Hour Weight comment $16. ;
  datalines;
1  8.024
2  7.971
3  8.125
4  8.123
5  8.068
6  8.177  Pump Adjusted
7  8.229  Pump Adjusted
8  8.072
9  8.066
10 8.089
11 8.058
12 8.147
13 8.141
14 8.047
15 8.125
;
```

²This data set is used by later examples in this chapter.

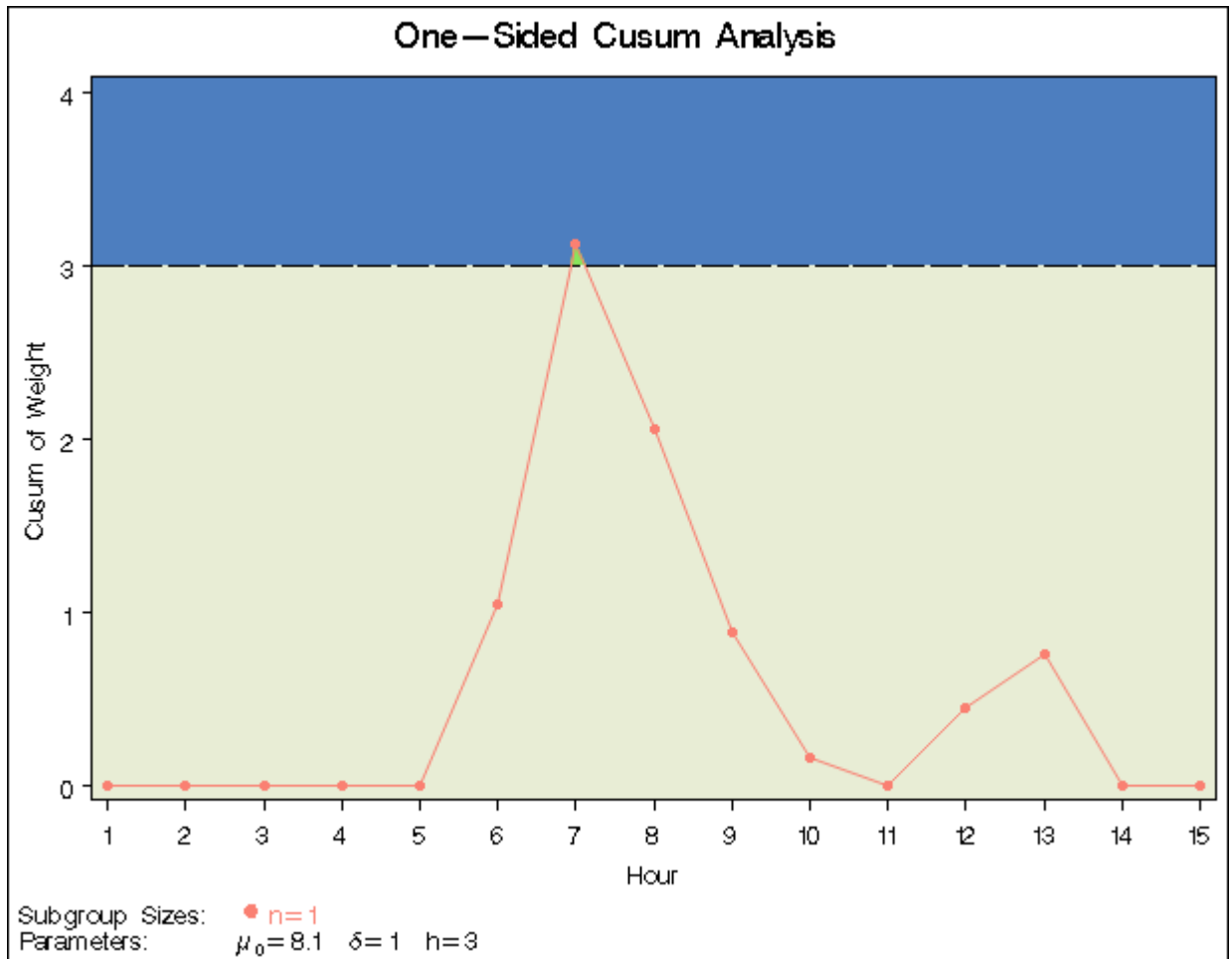
Suppose the problem is to detect a *positive* shift in the process mean of one standard deviation ($\delta = 1$) from the target of 8.100 ounces. Furthermore, suppose that

- a known value $\sigma_0 = 0.050$ is available for the process standard deviation
- an in-control average run length (ARL) of approximately 100 is required
- an ARL of approximately five is appropriate for detecting the shift

Table 6.4 indicates that these ARLs can be achieved with the decision interval $h = 3$ and the reference value $k = 0.5$. The following statements use these parameters to create the chart and tabulate the cusum scheme:

```
options nogstyle;
goptions ftext=swiss;
symbol v=dot color=salmon h=1.8 pct;
title "One-Sided Cusum Analysis";
proc cusum data=Cans;
  xchart Weight*Hour /
    mu0      = 8.100      /* target mean for process      */
    sigma0    = 0.050     /* known standard deviation    */
    delta     = 1         /* shift to be detected        */
    h         = 3         /* cusum parameter h           */
    k         = 0.5       /* cusum parameter k           */
    scheme    = onesided  /* one-sided decision interval */
    tableall  /* table                        */
    cinfll    = ywh
    cframe    = bigb
    cout      = salmon
    cconnect  = salmon
    climits   = black
    coutfill  = bilg;
  label Weight = 'Cusum of Weight';
run;
options gstyle;
```

The NOGSTYLE system option causes ODS styles not to affect traditional graphics. Instead, the SYMBOL statement, GOPTIONS, and XCHART statement options control the appearance of the graph. The GSTYLE system option restores the use of ODS styles for traditional graphics produced subsequently. The chart is shown in Figure 6.6.

Figure 6.6 One-Sided Cusum Chart with Decision Interval

The cusum plotted at Hour= t is

$$S_t = \max(0, S_{t-1} + (z_t - k))$$

where $S_0 = 0$, and z_t is the standardized deviation of the t th measurement from the target.

$$z_t = \frac{x_t - \mu_0}{\sigma_0}$$

The cusum S_t is referred to as an *upper cumulative sum*. A shift is signaled at the seventh hour since S_7 exceeds h . For further details, see “[One-Sided Cusum Schemes](#)” on page 605.

The option TABLEALL requests the tables shown in [Figure 6.7](#), [Figure 6.8](#), and [Figure 6.9](#). The table in [Figure 6.7](#) summarizes the cusum scheme, and it confirms that an in-control ARL of 117.6 and an ARL of 6.4 at $\delta = 1$ are achieved with the specified h and k .

Figure 6.7 Summary Table

Cusum Parameters		
Process Variable	Weight (Cusum of Weight)	
Subgroup Variable	Hour (Hour)	
Scheme	One-Sided	
Target Mean (μ_0)	8.1	
Sigma0	0.05	
Delta	1	
Nominal Sample Size	1	
h	3	
k	0.5	
Average Run Length (Delta)	6.40390895	
Average Run Length (0)	117.595692	

The table in Figure 6.8 tabulates the information displayed in Figure 6.6.

Figure 6.8 Tabulation of One-Sided Chart

One-Sided Cusum Analysis					
The CUSUM Procedure					
Cumulative Sum Chart Summary for Weight					
Hour	Subgroup Sample Size	Individual Value	Cusum	Decision Interval	Decision Interval Exceeded
1	1	8.0240000	0.0000000	3.0000	
2	1	7.9710000	0.0000000	3.0000	
3	1	8.1250000	0.0000000	3.0000	
4	1	8.1230000	0.0000000	3.0000	
5	1	8.0680000	0.0000000	3.0000	
6	1	8.1770000	1.0400000	3.0000	
7	1	8.2290000	3.1200000	3.0000	Upper
8	1	8.0720000	2.0600000	3.0000	
9	1	8.0660000	0.8800000	3.0000	
10	1	8.0890000	0.1600000	3.0000	
11	1	8.0580000	0.0000000	3.0000	
12	1	8.1470000	0.4400000	3.0000	
13	1	8.1410000	0.7600000	3.0000	
14	1	8.0470000	0.0000000	3.0000	
15	1	8.1250000	0.0000000	3.0000	

The table in Figure 6.9 presents the computational form of the cusum scheme described by Lucas (1976).

Figure 6.9 Computational Form of Cusum Scheme

One-Sided Cusum Analysis				
The CUSUM Procedure				
Computational Cumulative Sum for Weight				
Hour	Subgroup Sample Size	Individual Value	Upper Cusum	Number of Consecutive Upper Sums > 0
1	1	8.0240000	0.0000000	0
2	1	7.9710000	0.0000000	0
3	1	8.1250000	0.0000000	0
4	1	8.1230000	0.0000000	0
5	1	8.0680000	0.0000000	0
6	1	8.1770000	1.0400000	1
7	1	8.2290000	3.1200000	2
8	1	8.0720000	2.0600000	3
9	1	8.0660000	0.8800000	4
10	1	8.0890000	0.1600000	5
11	1	8.0580000	0.0000000	0
12	1	8.1470000	0.4400000	1
13	1	8.1410000	0.7600000	2
14	1	8.0470000	0.0000000	0
15	1	8.1250000	0.0000000	0

Following the method of Lucas (1976), the process average at the out-of-control point (Hour=7) can be estimated as

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \mu_0 + \sigma_0(N_7k + S_7)/(N_7\sqrt{n}) \\
 &= 8.10 + 0.05(2(0.5) + 3.12)/2 \\
 &= 8.203 \text{ ounces}
 \end{aligned}$$

where $S_7 = 3.12$ is the upper sum at Hour=7, and $N_7 = 2$ is the number of successive positive upper sums at Hour=7.

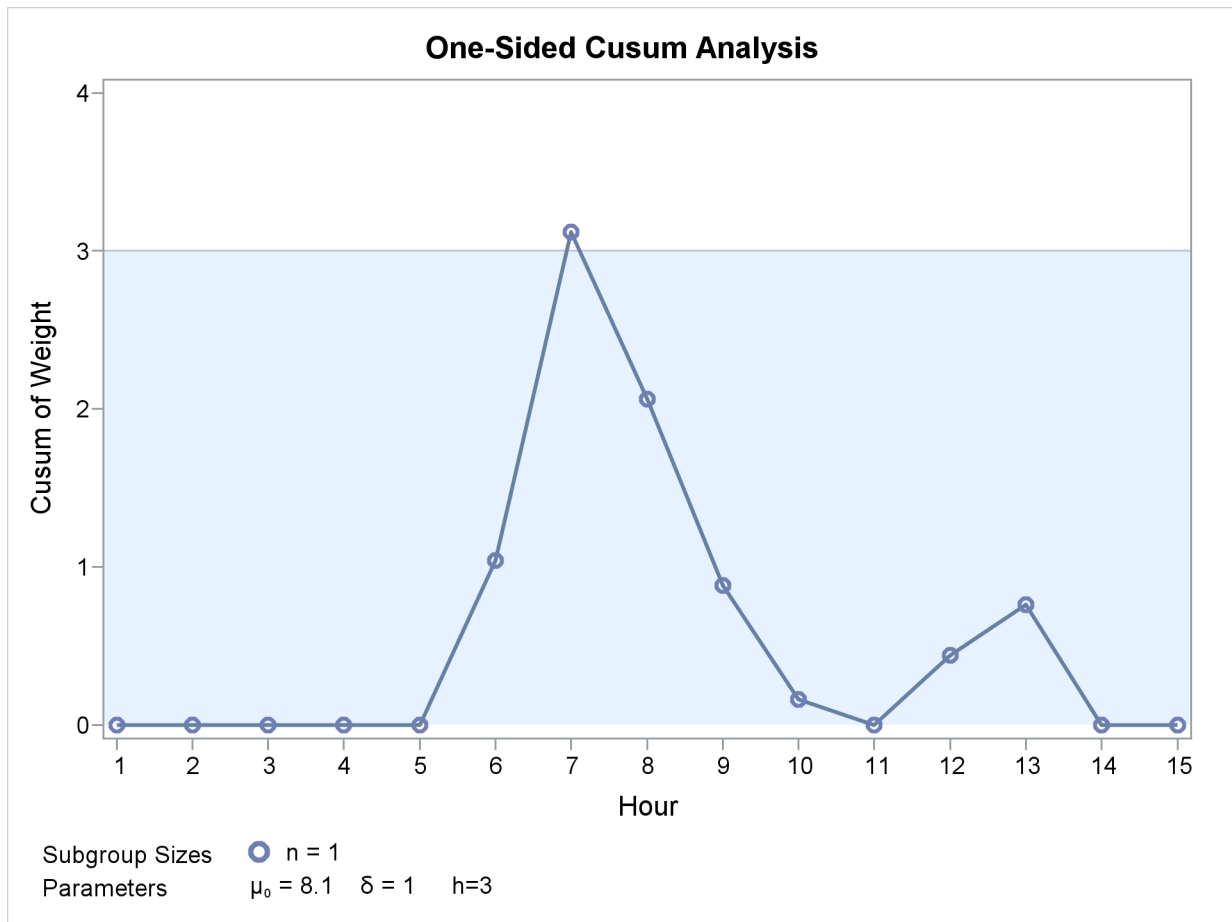
Saving Cusum Scheme Parameters

See CUSONES1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library This example is a continuation of the previous example that illustrates how to save cusum scheme parameters in a data set specified with the OUTLIMITS= option. This enables you to apply the parameters to future data or to subsequently modify the parameters with a DATA step program.

```
ods graphics on;
title 'One-Sided Cusum Analysis';
proc cusum data=Cans;
  xchart Weight*Hour /
    mu0      = 8.100      /* target mean for process */
    sigma0   = 0.050     /* known standard deviation */
    delta    = 1          /* shift to be detected */
    h        = 3          /* cusum parameter h */
    k        = 0.5        /* cusum parameter k */
    scheme    = onesided  /* one-sided decision interval */
    outlimits = cusparm
    odstitle  = title
    markers;
  label Weight = 'Cusum of Weight';
run;
```

The chart, shown in [Figure 6.10](#), is similar to the one in [Figure 6.6](#) but is created by using ODS Graphics because the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement is specified before the PROC CUSUM statement.

Figure 6.10 One-Sided Cusum Scheme with Decision Interval



The OUTLIMITS= data set is listed in Figure 6.11.

Figure 6.11 Listing of the OUTLIMITS= Data Set cusparm

One-Sided Cusum Analysis											
		—		—		—		—		—	
		S		L		S		D		S	
		U		I		C		E		T	
		B	T	M		H		M		D	
		G	Y	I		E		L		D	
O	A	R	P	T	—	M	U	T	A	E	I
b	R	P	E	N	H	K	E	0	A	N	V
s	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Weight Hour STANDARD 1 3 0.5 ONESIDED 8.1 1 8.09747 0.05 117.596 6.40391											

The data set contains one observation with the parameters for *process* Weight. The variables `_TYPE_`, `_H_`, `_K_`, `_MU0_`, `_DELTA_`, and `_STDDEV_` save the parameters specified with the options `SCHEME=`, `H=`, `K=`, `MU0=`, `DELTA=`, and `SIGMA0=`, respectively. The variable `_MEAN_` saves an estimate of the process mean, and the variable `_LIMITN_` saves the nominal sample size. The variables `_ARLIN_` and `_ARLOUT_` save the average run lengths for $\delta = 0$ and for $\delta = 1$.

The variables `_VAR_` and `_SUBGRP_` save the *process* and *subgroup-variable*. The variable `_TYPE_` is a bookkeeping variable that indicates whether the value of `_STDDEV_` is an estimate or a standard value.

For more information, see “OUTLIMITS= Data Set” on page 617.

Reading Cusum Scheme Parameters

See CUSONES1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library This example shows how the cusum parameters saved in the previous example can be applied to new measurements saved in a data set named Cans2:

```
data Cans2;
  length pump $ 8;
  label Hour = 'Hour';
  input Hour Weight pump $ 8. ;
  datalines;
16 8.1765 Pump 3
17 8.0949 Pump 3
18 8.1393 Pump 3
19 8.1491 Pump 3
20 8.0473 Pump 1
21 8.1602 Pump 1
22 8.0633 Pump 1
23 8.0921 Pump 1
24 8.1573 Pump 1
25 8.1304 Pump 1
26 8.0979 Pump 1
27 8.2407 Pump 1
28 8.0730 Pump 1
```



```

29  8.0986  Pump 2
30  8.0785  Pump 2
31  8.2308  Pump 2
32  8.0986  Pump 2
33  8.0782  Pump 2
34  8.1435  Pump 2
35  8.0666  Pump 2
;

```

The following statements create a one-sided cusum chart for the measurements in Cans2 using the parameters in cusparm:

```

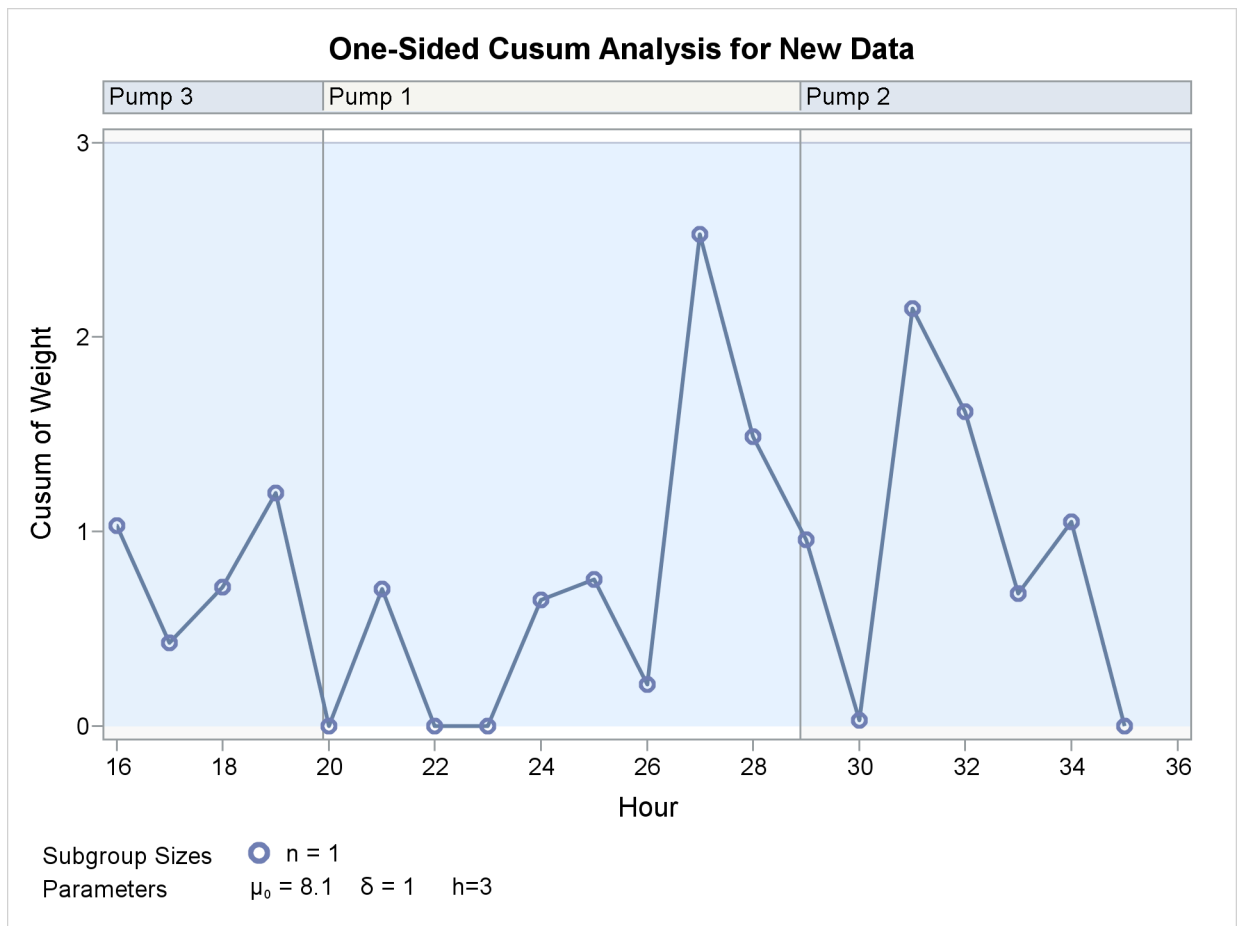
title "One-Sided Cusum Analysis for New Data";
proc cusum data=Cans2 limits=cusparm;
  xchart Weight*Hour( pump ) / odstitle=title markers;
  label Weight = 'Cusum of Weight';
run;
ods graphics off;

```

ODS Graphics remains enabled until it is disabled with the ODS GRAPHICS OFF statement, so this cusum chart is also created using ODS Graphics.

The LIMITS= option in the PROC CUSUM statement specifies the data set containing preestablished cusum parameters.³ The chart, shown in [Figure 6.12](#), indicates that the process is in control. Levels of the variable pump (referred to as a *block-variable*) do not enter into the analysis but are displayed in a block legend across the top of the chart. See [Block Variable Legend Options](#).

³In SAS 6.09 and in earlier releases, it is also necessary to specify the READLIMITS option or the READINDEX= option to read cusum parameters from a LIMITS= data set.

Figure 6.12 Cusum Chart with Decision Interval for New Data

In general, the parameters for a specified *process* and *subgroup-variable* are read from the first observation in the LIMITS= data set for which

- the value of `_VAR_` matches the *process* (in this case, Weight)
- the value of `_SUBGRP_` matches the *subgroup-variable* name (in this case, Hour)

If you are maintaining more than one set of cusum parameters for a particular *process*, you will find it convenient to include a special identifier variable named `_INDEX_` in the LIMITS= data set. This must be a character variable of length 16. Then, if you specify `READINDEX='value'` in the XCHART statement, the parameters for a specified *process* and *subgroup-variable* are read from the first observation in the LIMITS= data set for which

- the value of `_VAR_` matches *process*
- the value of `_SUBGRP_` matches the *subgroup-variable* name
- the value of `_INDEX_` matches *value*

In this example, the LIMITS= data set was created in a previous run of the CUSUM procedure. You can also create a LIMITS= data set with the DATA step. See “[LIMITS= Data Set](#)” on page 621 for details concerning the variables that you must provide.

Syntax: XCHART Statement

The basic syntax for a *one-sided (decision interval) scheme* using the XCHART statement is as follows:

```
XCHART process * subgroup-variable / SCHEME=ONESIDED MU0=target DELTA=shift
H=h < options > ;
```

The general form of this syntax is as follows:

```
XCHART processes * subgroup-variable < (block-variables) >
<=symbol-variable ='character'> / SCHEME=ONESIDED MU0=target
DELTA=shift H=h < options > ;
```

Note that the options SCHEME=ONESIDED, MU0=, DELTA=, and H= are required unless their values are read from a LIMITS= data set.

The basic syntax for a *two-sided (V-mask) scheme* is as follows:

```
XCHART process * subgroup-variable / MU0=target DELTA=shift ALPHA=alpha H=h
< options > ;
```

The general form of this syntax is as follows:

```
XCHART processes * subgroup-variable < (block-variables) >
<=symbol-variable / ='character'> / MU0=target DELTA=shift ALPHA=alpha H=h
< options > ;
```

Note that the options MU0=, DELTA=, and either ALPHA= or H= are required unless their values are read from a LIMITS= data set.

You can use any number of XCHART statements in the CUSUM procedure. The components of the XCHART statement are described as follows.

process

processes

identify one or more processes to be analyzed. The specification of *process* depends on the input data set specified in the PROC CUSUM statement.

- If raw data are read from a DATA= data set, *process* must be the name of the variable containing the raw measurements. For an example, see “[Creating a V-Mask Cusum Chart from Raw Data](#)” on page 574.
- If summary data are read from a HISTORY= data set, *process* must be the common prefix of the summary variables in the HISTORY= data set. For an example, see “[Creating a V-Mask Cusum Chart from Subgroup Summary Data](#)” on page 577.

A *process* is required. If more than one *process* is specified, enclose the list in parentheses. The parameters specified in the XCHART statement are applied to all of the *processes*.⁴

⁴For this reason, it may be preferable to read distinct cusum parameters for each *process* from a LIMITS= data set.

subgroup-variable

is the variable that classifies the data into subgroups. The *subgroup-variable* is required. In the examples “[Creating a V-Mask Cusum Chart from Raw Data](#)” on page 574 and “[Creating a V-Mask Cusum Chart from Subgroup Summary Data](#)” on page 577, Hour is the subgroup variable.

block-variables

are optionally specified variables that group the data into blocks of consecutive subgroups. The blocks are labeled in a legend, and each *block-variable* provides one level of labels in the legend. See [Figure 6.12](#) for an example.

symbol-variable

is an optionally specified variable whose levels (unique values) determine the plotting character or symbol marker used to plot the cusums.

- If you produce a line printer chart, an ‘A’ marks points corresponding to the first level of the *symbol-variable*, a ‘B’ marks points corresponding to the second level, and so on.
- If you produce traditional graphics, distinct symbol markers are displayed for points corresponding to the various levels of the *symbol-variable*. You can specify the symbol markers with SYMBOLn statements.

character

specifies a plotting character for line printer charts. See [Figure 6.10](#) for an example.

options

specify optional cusum parameters, enhance the appearance of the chart, request additional analyses, save results in data sets, and so on. The section “[Summary of Options](#)”, which follows, lists all options by function.

Summary of Options

The following tables list the XCHART statement options by function. Options unique to the CUSUM procedure are listed in [Table 6.1](#), and are described in detail in the section “[Dictionary of Special Options](#)” on page 598. Options that are common to both the CUSUM and SHEWHART procedures are listed in [Table 6.2](#). They are described in detail in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

Table 6.1 XCHART Statement Special Options

Option	Description
Options for Specifying a One-Sided (Decision Interval) Cusum Scheme	
DELTA=	specifies shift to be detected as a multiple of standard error
H=	specifies decision interval h ($h > 0$) as a multiple of standard error
HEADSTART=	specifies headstart value S_0 as a multiple of standard error
K=	specifies reference value k ($k > 0$)
LIMITN=	specifies fixed nominal sample size for cusum scheme
LIMITN=	specifies that cusums are to be computed for all subgroups regardless of sample size

Table 6.1 continued

Option	Description
MU0=	specifies target μ_0 for mean
NOREADLIMITS	specifies that cusum parameters are not to be read from LIMITS= data set (SAS 6.10 and later releases)
READINDEX=	reads cusum scheme parameters from a LIMITS= data set
READLIMITS	specifies that cusum parameters are to be read from LIMITS= data set (SAS 6.09 and earlier releases)
SCHEME=ONESIDED	specifies a one-sided scheme
SHIFT=	specifies shift to be detected in data units
SIGMA0=	specifies standard (known) value σ_0 for process standard deviation
Options for Specifying a Two-Sided (V-Mask) Cusum Scheme	
ALPHA=	specifies probability of Type 1 error
BETA=	specifies probability of Type 2 error
H=	specifies vertical distance between V-mask origin and upper (or lower) arm
K=	specifies slope of lower arm of V-mask
LIMITN=	specifies fixed nominal sample size for cusum scheme
LIMITN=	specifies that cusums are to be computed for all subgroups regardless of sample size
NOREADLIMITS	specifies that cusum parameters are not to be read from LIMITS= data set (SAS 6.10 and later releases)
READINDEX=	reads cusum scheme parameters from a LIMITS= data set
READLIMITS	specifies that cusum parameters are to be read from LIMITS= data set (SAS 6.09 and earlier releases)
READSIGMAS	reads _SIGMAS_ instead of _ALPHA_ from LIMITS= data set when both variables are available
SIGMAS=	specifies probability of Type 1 error as probability that standard normally distributed variable exceeds <i>value</i> in absolute value
Options for Estimating Process Standard Deviation	
SMETHOD=	specifies method for estimating process standard deviation σ
TYPE=	identifies whether _STDDEV_ in OUTLIMITS= data set is an estimate or standard, and specifies value of _TYPE_ in OUTLIMITS= data set

Table 6.1 continued

Option	Description
Options for Displaying Decision Interval or V-Mask	
CINFILL=	specifies color for area under decision interval line or inside V-mask
CLIMITS=	specifies color of decision interval line
CMASK=	specifies color of V-mask outline
LLIMITS=	specifies line type for decision interval
LMASK=	specifies line type for V-mask arms
NOMASK	suppresses display of V-mask
ORIGIN=	specifies value of <i>subgroup-variable</i> locating origin of V-mask
WLIMITS=	specifies line width for decision interval
WMASK=	specifies line width for V-mask
Tabulation Options	
TABLEALL	specifies the options TABLECHART, TABLECOMP, TABLEID, TABLEOUT, and TABLESUMMARY
TABLECHART	tabulates the information displayed in the cusum chart
TABLECOMP	tabulates the computational form of the cusum scheme as described by Lucas (1976) and Lucas and Crosier (1982)
TABLEID	augments TABLECHART and TABLECOMP tables with columns for ID variables
TABLEOUT	augments TABLECHART table with a column indicating if the decision interval or V-mask was exceeded
TABLESUMMARY	tabulates the parameters for the cusum scheme and the average run lengths corresponding to shifts of zero and δ

Table 6.2 XCHART Statement General Options

Option	Description
Options for Plotting and Labeling Points	
ALLLABEL=	labels every point on cusum chart
ALLLABEL2=	labels every point on trend chart
CLABEL=	specifies color for labels
CCONNECT=	specifies color for line segments that connect points on chart
CFRAMELAB=	specifies fill color for frame around labeled points
COUT=	specifies color for portions of line segments that connect points outside control limits
COUTFILL=	specifies color for shading areas between the connected points and control limits outside the limits
LABELANGLE=	specifies angle at which labels are drawn
LABELFONT=	specifies software font for labels
LABELHEIGHT=	specifies height of labels
NOCONNECT	suppresses line segments that connect points on chart
NOTRENDCONNECT	suppresses line segments that connect points on trend chart

Table 6.2 continued

Option	Description
OUTLABEL=	labels points outside control limits
SYMBOLLEGEND=	specifies LEGEND statement for levels of <i>symbol-variable</i>
SYMBOLORDER=	specifies order in which symbols are assigned for levels of <i>symbol-variable</i>
TURNALL/TURNOUT	turns point labels so that they are strung out vertically
Axis and Axis Label Options	
CAXIS=	specifies color for axis lines and tick marks
CFRAME=	specifies fill colors for frame for plot area
CTEXT=	specifies color for tick mark values and axis labels
DISCRETE	produces horizontal axis for discrete numeric group values
HAXIS=	specifies major tick mark values for horizontal axis
HEIGHT=	specifies height of axis label and axis legend text
HMINOR=	specifies number of minor tick marks between major tick marks on horizontal axis
HOFFSET=	specifies length of offset at both ends of horizontal axis
INTSTART=	specifies first major tick mark value on horizontal axis when a date, time, or datetime format is associated with numeric subgroup variable
NOHLABEL	suppresses label for horizontal axis
NOTICKREP	specifies that only the first occurrence of repeated, adjacent subgroup values is to be labeled on horizontal axis
NOVANGLE	requests vertical axis labels that are strung out vertically
SKIPHLABELS=	specifies thinning factor for tick mark labels on horizontal axis
SPLIT=	specifies splitting character for axis labels
TURNHLABELS	requests horizontal axis labels that are strung out vertically
VAXIS=	specifies major tick mark values for vertical axis of cusum chart
VAXIS2=	specifies major tick mark values for vertical axis of trend chart
VFORMAT=	specifies format for primary vertical axis tick mark labels
VFORMAT2=	specifies format for secondary vertical axis tick mark labels
VMINOR=	specifies number of minor tick marks between major tick marks on vertical axis
VOFFSET=	specifies length of offset at both ends of vertical axis
WAXIS=	specifies width of axis lines
Plot Layout Options	
ALLN	plots means for all subgroups
BILEVEL	creates control charts using half-screens and half-pages

Table 6.2 *continued*

Option	Description
EXCHART	creates control charts for a process only when exceptions occur
INTERVAL=	natural time interval between consecutive subgroup positions when time, date, or datetime format is associated with a numeric subgroup variable
MAXPANELS=	maximum number of pages or screens for chart
NMARKERS	requests special markers for points corresponding to sample sizes not equal to nominal sample size for fixed control limits
NOCHART	suppresses creation of chart
NOFRAME	suppresses frame for plot area
NOLEGEND	suppresses legend for subgroup sample sizes
NPANELPOS=	specifies number of subgroup positions per panel on each chart
REPEAT	repeats last subgroup position on panel as first subgroup position of next panel
TOTPANELS=	specifies number of pages or screens to be used to display chart
TRENDVAR=	specifies list of trend variables
YPCT1=	specifies length of vertical axis on cusum chart as a percentage of sum of lengths of vertical axes for cusum and trend charts
Reference Line Options	
CHREF=	specifies color for lines requested by HREF= and HREF2= options
CVREF=	specifies color for lines requested by VREF= and VREF2= options
HREF=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on cusum chart
HREF2=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on trend chart
HREFDATA=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on cusum chart
HREF2DATA=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on trend chart
HREFLABELS=	specifies labels for HREF= lines
HREF2LABELS=	specifies labels for HREF2= lines
HREFLABPOS=	specifies position of HREFLABELS= and HREF2LABELS= labels
LHREF=	specifies line type for HREF= and HREF2= lines
LVREF=	specifies line type for VREF= and VREF2= lines
NOBYREF	specifies that reference line information in a data set applies uniformly to charts created for all BY groups
VREF=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to vertical axis on cusum chart

Table 6.2 continued

Option	Description
VREF2=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to vertical axis on trend chart
VREFLABELS=	specifies labels for VREF= lines
VREF2LABELS=	specifies labels for VREF2= lines
VREFLABPOS=	position of VREFLABELS= and VREF2LABELS= labels
Grid Options	
CGRID=	specifies color for grid requested with GRID or ENDGRID option
ENDGRID	adds grid after last plotted point
GRID	adds grid to control chart
LENDGRID=	specifies line type for grid requested with the ENDGRID option
LGRID=	specifies line type for grid requested with the GRID option
WGRID=	specifies width of grid lines
Graphical Enhancement Options	
ANNOTATE=	specifies annotate data set that adds features to cusum chart
ANNOTATE2=	specifies annotate data set that adds features to trend chart
DESCRIPTION=	specifies description of cusum chart's GRSEG catalog entry
FONT=	specifies software font for labels and legends on charts
NAME=	specifies name of cusum chart's GRSEG catalog entry
PAGENUM=	specifies the form of the label used in pagination
PAGENUMPOS=	specifies the position of the page number requested with the PAGENUM= option
WTREND=	specifies width of line segments connecting points on trend chart
Options for Producing Graphs Using ODS Styles	
BLOCKVAR=	specifies one or more variables whose values define colors for filling background of <i>block-variable</i> legend
CFRAMELAB	draws a frame around labeled points
COUT	draw portions of line segments that connect points outside control limits in a contrasting color
CSTAROUT	specifies that portions of stars exceeding inner or outer circles are drawn using a different color
OUTFILL	shades areas between control limits and connected points lying outside the limits
STARFILL=	specifies a variable identifying groups of stars filled with different colors
STARS=	specifies a variable identifying groups of stars whose outlines are drawn with different colors

Table 6.2 *continued*

Option	Description
Options for ODS Graphics	
BLOCKREFTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
INFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the control limit infill transparency
MARKERS	plots subgroup points with markers
NOBLOCKREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOBLOCKREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOFILLLEGEND	suppresses legend for levels of a STARFILL= variable
NOPHASEREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOPHASEREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOSTARFILLLEGEND	suppresses legend for levels of a STARFILL= variable
NOTRANSPARENCY	disables transparency in ODS Graphics output
ODSFOOTNOTE=	specifies a graph footnote
ODSFOOTNOTE2=	specifies a secondary graph footnote
ODSLEGENDEXPAND	specifies that legend entries contain all levels observed in the data
ODSTITLE=	specifies a graph title
ODSTITLE2=	specifies a secondary graph title
OUTFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies control limit outfill transparency
OVERLAYURL=	specifies URLs to associate with overlay points
OVERLAY2URL=	specifies URLs to associate with overlay points on secondary chart
PHASEPOS=	specifies vertical position of phase legend
PHASEREFLEVEL=	associates phase and block reference lines with either innermost or the outermost level
PHASEREFTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
REFFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
SIMULATEQCFONT	draws central line labels using a simulated software font
STARTRANSPARENCY=	specifies star fill transparency
URL=	specifies a variable whose values are URLs to be associated with subgroups
URL2=	specifies a variable whose values are URLs to be associated with subgroups on secondary chart
Input Data Set Options	
MISSBREAK	specifies that observations with missing values are not to be processed
Output Data Set Options	
OUTHISTORY=	creates output data set containing subgroup summary statistics
OUTINDEX=	specifies value of _INDEX_ in the OUTLIMITS= data set
OUTLIMITS=	creates output data set containing control limits

Table 6.2 continued

Option	Description
OUTTABLE=	creates output data set containing subgroup summary statistics and control limits
Specification Limit Options	
CIINDICES	specifies α value and type for computing capability index confidence limits
LSL=	specifies list of lower specification limits
TARGET=	specifies list of target values
USL=	specifies list of upper specification limits
Block Variable Legend Options	
BLOCKLABELPOS=	specifies position of label for <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKLABTYPE=	specifies text size of <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKPOS=	specifies vertical position of <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKREP	repeats identical consecutive labels in <i>block-variable</i> legend
CBLOCKLAB=	specifies fill colors for frames enclosing variable labels in <i>block-variable</i> legend
CBLOCKVAR=	specifies one or more variables whose values are colors for filling background of <i>block-variable</i> legend
Phase Options	
CPHASELEG=	specifies text color for <i>phase</i> legend
OUTPHASE=	specifies value of <code>_PHASE_</code> in the OUTHISTORY= data set
PHASEBREAK	disconnects last point in a <i>phase</i> from first point in next <i>phase</i>
PHASELABTYPE=	specifies text size of <i>phase</i> legend
PHASELEGEND	displays <i>phase</i> labels in a legend across top of chart
PHASELIMITS	labels control limits for each phase, provided they are constant within that phase
PHASEREF	delineates <i>phases</i> with vertical reference lines
READPHASES=	specifies <i>phases</i> to be read from an input data set
Star Options	
CSTARCIRCLES=	specifies color for STARCIRCLES= circles
CSTARFILL=	specifies color for filling stars
CSTAROUT=	specifies outline color for stars exceeding inner or outer circles
CSTARS=	specifies color for outlines of stars
LSTARCIRCLES=	specifies line types for STARCIRCLES= circles
LSTARS=	specifies line types for outlines of STARVERTICES= stars
STARBDRADIUS=	specifies radius of outer bound circle for vertices of stars
STARCIRCLES=	specifies reference circles for stars
STARINRADIUS=	specifies inner radius of stars
STARLABEL=	specifies vertices to be labeled
STARLEGEND=	specifies style of legend for star vertices

Table 6.2 continued

Option	Description
STARLEGNLAB=	specifies label for STARLEGEND= legend
STAROUTRADIUS=	specifies outer radius of stars
STARSPCS=	specifies method used to standardize vertex variables
STARSTART=	specifies angle for first vertex
STARTYPE=	specifies graphical style of star
STARVERTICES=	superimposes star at each point on cusum chart
WSTARCIRCLES=	specifies width of STARCIRCLES= circles
WSTARS=	specifies width of STARVERTICES= stars
Options for Interactive Control Charts	
HTML=	specifies a variable whose values create links to be associated with subgroups
HTML2=	specifies variable whose values create links to be associated with subgroups on secondary chart
HTML_LEGEND=	specifies a variable whose values create links to be associated with symbols in the symbol legend
WEBOUT=	creates an OUTTABLE= data set with additional graphics coordinate data
Options for Line Printer Charts	
CONNECTCHAR=	specifies character used to form line segments that connect points on chart
HREFCHAR=	specifies line character for HREF= and HREF2= lines
SYMBOLCHARS=	specifies characters indicating <i>symbol-variable</i>
VREFCHAR=	specifies line character for VREF= and VREF2= lines

Dictionary of Special Options

The marginal notes *Traditional Graphics* and *Line Printer* identify options that apply only to traditional graphics and line printer charts, respectively.

ALPHA=value

specifies the probability α of incorrectly deciding that a shift has occurred when the process mean is equal to the target mean. This is known as the probability of a Type 1 error. The *value* must be between zero and one, and it is typically set at 0.05 or 0.10. If you specify the ALPHA= option, the error probability approach is used to determine the V-mask. For details, see “Defining the V-Mask for a Two-Sided Cusum Scheme” on page 608.

The ALPHA= option is applicable only with two-sided cusum schemes. As an alternative to the ALPHA= *value*, you can specify the percentile $z_{1-\alpha/2}$ from a standard normal distribution with the SIGMAS= option. As a second alternative, you can specify the geometric parameter h for the V-mask (in standard error units) with the H= option.

In addition to the ALPHA= option, you can optionally specify the probability of a Type 2 error with the BETA= option.

BETA=value

specifies the probability β of failing to discover that the specified shift has occurred. This is known as the probability of a Type 2 error. The *value* must be between zero and one. The BETA= option is used in conjunction with either the ALPHA= option or the SIGMAS= option.

The interpretation of β is based on the analogy between cusum charts and sequential probability ratio tests, and it is inexact since the cusum chart does not provide an acceptance region. Refer to Johnson (1961) and van Dobben de Bruyn (1968) for further details.

CINFILL=color

specifies the color for the area under the decision interval or inside the V-mask arms. See also *Traditional Graphics* the COUTFILL= option.

CLIMITS=color

specifies the color for the decision interval line. *Traditional Graphics*

CMASK=color

specifies the color for the V-mask arms. *Traditional Graphics*

DATAUNITS

computes cumulative sums without standardizing the subgroup means or individual measurements. As a result, the vertical axis of the cusum chart is scaled in the same units as the data.

The DATAUNITS option requires constant subgroup sample sizes. If your data do not have constant subgroup sample sizes, you need to specify a constant nominal sample size n for the V-mask or decision interval with the LIMITN= option or with the variable `_LIMITN_` in the LIMITS= data set.

DELTA=value

specifies the absolute value of the smallest shift to be detected as a multiple δ of the process standard deviation σ or the standard error $\sigma_{\bar{X}}$, depending on whether δ is viewed as a shift in the population mean or a shift in the sampling distribution of the subgroup mean \bar{X} , respectively.

If you specify SCHEME=ONESIDED (see the SCHEME= option later in this list) and the *value* is positive, a shift above the process mean is to be detected, whereas if the *value* is negative, a shift below the process mean is to be detected.

As an alternative to specifying the DELTA= option, you can specify the shift in the same units as the data with the SHIFT= option.

H=value

specifies the decision interval h for a one-sided cusum scheme. This type of scheme is completely specified by the parameters h and k (see the K= option later in this list). You can also specify the H= option as an alternative to the ALPHA= or SIGMAS= options for a two-sided cusum scheme with a V-mask. In this case, the H= option specifies the vertical distance h between the origin for the V-mask and the upper or lower arm of the V-mask. In either case, the H=*value* must be positive and must be expressed as a multiple of standard error.

You can use a table of average run lengths to choose h (this is typically between zero and 10). See [Table 6.4](#) and [Table 6.5](#)

HEADSTART=*value***HSTART=***value*

specifies a headstart value S_0 for a one-sided cusum scheme. The value must be expressed as a multiple of standard error. See the section “[Headstart Values](#)” on page 606, and refer to Lucas and Crosier (1982), Ryan (1989), and Montgomery (1996).

K=*value*

specifies the reference value k for a one-sided (decision interval) cusum scheme. This type of scheme is completely specified by the parameters k and h (see the H= option earlier in this list). You can also specify the K= and H= options as geometric parameters for a two-sided cusum scheme with a V-mask. In this case, the K= option specifies the slope of the lower arm of the V-mask, and the K= and H= options together are alternatives to the error probability options ALPHA=, SIGMAS=, and BETA=. In either case, the K= *value* must be positive and must be expressed as a multiple of standard error.

You can use a table of average run lengths to choose k and h (k is typically between zero and two). See [Table 6.4](#) and [Table 6.5](#).

For a one-sided scheme, the default K= *value* is $\delta/2$, which is referred to as the *central reference value*. For a two-sided scheme where the V-mask is specified geometrically with the H= option, the default K= *value* is $\delta/2$. If, however, the V-mask is specified by an error probability with the ALPHA= option, then the K= option should not be specified.

CAUTION: The interpretation of the K= *value* depends on the *subgroup-variable* and the interval between subgroups that is specified with the INTERVAL= option. For a two-sided scheme, the *value* is the increase in the lower V-mask arm per unit change on the subgroup axis, so the *value* depends on how the *subgroup-variable* is scaled.

- If integer values are assigned to the *subgroup-variable*, then a unit change is defined as one.
- If the *subgroup-variable* has character values, then a unit change is defined as the increment between adjacent values of the *subgroup-variable*.
- If the *subgroup-variable* is numeric and is formatted with a SAS date or time format, then a unit change is defined as the default value for the INTERVAL= option. For example, if a DATE7. format is associated with the *subgroup-variable*, then a unit change is defined as one day.

You can use the INTERVAL= option to modify the definition of a unit change. For example, if a DATE7. format is associated with the *subgroup-variable* but subgroups are collected hourly, then INTERVAL=HOUR defines a unit change as one hour rather than one day.

LIMITN=*n***LIMITN=**VARYING

specifies either a fixed or varying nominal sample size for the control limits. If you specify LIMITN=*n*, cusums are calculated and displayed only for those subgroups with a sample size equal to *n*, although you can specify the ALLN option to force all cusums to be plotted. If you specify LIMITN=VARYING, cusums are calculated and displayed for all subgroups, regardless of sample size.

LLIMITS=linetype

specifies the line type for the decision interval.

Traditional Graphics

LMASK=linetype

specifies the line type for the V-mask arms.

Traditional Graphics

MU0=value

specifies the target mean μ_0 for the process. The target mean must be scaled in the same units as the data.

NOARL

suppresses calculation of average run lengths. By default, this calculation is performed if you specify the TABLESUMMARY option or an OUTLIMITS= data set.

NOMASK

suppresses the display of the V-mask on charts for two-sided schemes. This option does not affect computations of cusums or V-mask parameters.

NOREADLIMITS

specifies that the cusum scheme parameters for each *process* listed in the chart statement are *not* to be read from the LIMITS= data set specified in the PROC CUSUM statement. The NOREADLIMITS option is available only in SAS 6.10 and later releases. See the READLIMITS option later in this list.

ORIGIN=value

specifies the origin of the V-mask, which is defined as the horizontal coordinate of the right edge of the V-mask. If a date, time, or datetime format is associated with the *subgroup-variable*, you must specify the *value* as a date, time, or datetime constant, respectively. If the subgroup variable is character, you must specify the *value* as a quoted string. The default *value* is the last (most recent) value of the *subgroup-variable*.

Note that estimates for the process mean and standard deviation are calculated only from subgroups up to and including the origin subgroup.

READINDEX='value'

reads cusum scheme parameters from a LIMITS= data set (specified in the PROC CUSUM statement) for each *process* listed in the chart statement. The *i*th set of control limits for a particular *process* is read from the first observation in the LIMITS= data set for which

- the value of _VAR_ matches *process*
- the value of _SUBGRP_ matches the *subgroup-variable*
- the value of _INDEX_ matches *value*

The *value* can be up to 16 characters and must be enclosed in quotes.

READLIMITS

specifies that cusum scheme parameters are to be read from a LIMITS= data set specified in the PROC CUSUM statement. The parameters for a particular *process* are read from the first observation in the LIMITS= data set for which

- the value of _VAR_ matches *process*

- the value of `_SUBGRP_` matches the *subgroup variable*

The use of the READLIMITS option depends on which release of SAS/QC software you are using.

- **In SAS 6.10 and later releases, the READLIMITS option is not necessary.** To read cusum scheme parameters as described previously, you simply specify a LIMITS= data set. However, even though the READLIMITS option is redundant, it continues to function as in earlier releases.
- **In SAS 6.09 and earlier releases, you must specify the READLIMITS option to read cusum scheme parameters as described previously.** If you specify a LIMITS= data set without specifying the READLIMITS option (or the READINDEX= option), the cusum scheme parameters are computed from the data.

READSIGMAS

specifies that the variable `_SIGMAS_` (instead of `_ALPHA_`) is to be read from a LIMITS= data set that contains both variables. The variables `_SIGMAS_` and `_ALPHA_` provide the same parameters as the SIGMAS= and ALPHA= options. By default, `_ALPHA_` is read from the LIMITS= data set.

SCHEME=ONESIDED

SCHEME=TWOSIDED

indicates whether the cusum scheme is a one-sided (decision interval) scheme or a two-sided scheme with a V-mask. By default, SCHEME=TWOSIDED.

SHIFT=value

specifies the shift to be detected in the same units as the data. The *value* is interpreted as the shift in the mean of the sampling distribution of the subgroup mean. The SHIFT= option is an alternative to the DELTA= option. To specify the SHIFT= option, one of the following must be true:

- The subgroup sample sizes are constant.
- A constant nominal sample size n is provided for the cusum scheme with the LIMITN= option or the `_LIMITN_` variable in a LIMITS= data set.

The relationship between the SHIFT= *value* (denoted by Δ) and the DELTA= value (denoted by δ) is $\delta = \Delta / (\sigma / \sqrt{n})$, where σ is the process standard deviation.

SIGMA0=value

specifies a known standard deviation σ_0 for the process standard deviation σ . The *value* must be positive. By default, PROC CUSUM estimates σ from the data using the formulas given in “[Methods for Estimating the Standard Deviation](#)” on page 614. You can use the variable `_STDDEV_` in a LIMITS= data set as an alternative to the SIGMA0= option.

SIGMAS=value

specifies the probability α of false detection for a two-sided cusum scheme with a V-mask as the probability that the absolute value of a standard normally distributed variable is greater than the *value*. For example, SIGMAS=3 corresponds to the probability $\alpha = 0.0027$. The *value*

must be positive. The SIGMAS= option is an alternative to the ALPHA= and H= options, and only one of these three options can be specified.

The SIGMAS= option is useful for defining cusum charts that correspond to Shewhart charts whose control limits are defined with the same *value* as the multiple of σ . Refer to Johnson and Leone (1962, 1974).

SMETHOD=NOWEIGHT | MVLUE | RMSDF

specifies a method for estimating the process standard deviation from subgroup observations, σ , as summarized by the following table.

Keyword	Method for Estimating Standard Deviation
NOWEIGHT	estimates σ as an unweighted average of unbiased subgroup estimates of σ
MVLUE	calculates a minimum variance linear unbiased estimate for σ
RMSDF	calculates a root-mean square estimate for σ

For formulas, see “[Methods for Estimating the Standard Deviation](#)” on page 614.

TABLEALL

requests all the tables specified by the options TABLECHART, TABLECOMP, TABLEID, TABLEOUT, and TABLESUMMARY.

TABLECHART <(EXCEPTIONS)>

creates a table of the subgroup variable, the subgroup sample sizes, the subgroup means, the cumulative sums, and the decision interval or V-mask limits. A table is produced for each *process* specified in the XCHART statement. The keyword EXCEPTIONS (enclosed in parentheses) is optional and restricts the tabulation to those subgroups for which the decision interval or V-mask values are exceeded.

TABLECOMP

tabulates the computational form of the cusum scheme as described by Lucas (1976) and Lucas and Crosier (1982). Upper or lower cumulative sums (or both) are tabulated for each *process* given in the XCHART statement. See “[Formulas for Cumulative Sums](#)” on page 605 for more information.

TABLEID

augments the tables specified by the TABLECHART and TABLECOMP options with a column for each of the ID variables.

TABLEOUT

augments the table specified by the TABLECHART option with a column indicating whether the decision interval or V-mask values are exceeded.

TABLESUMMARY

produces a table that summarizes the cusum scheme. The table lists the parameters of the scheme and the average run lengths corresponding to shifts of zero and δ . The average run lengths are computed using the method of Goel and Wu (1971). A table is produced for each *process*. You can save the summary in a data set by specifying the OUTLIMITS= option. See “OUTLIMITS= Data Set” on page 617 for details.

TYPE=ESTIMATE**TYPE=STANDARD**

specifies the value of `_TYPE_` in an OUTLIMITS= data set. The variable `_TYPE_` indicates whether the variable `_STDDEV_` in the OUTLIMITS= data set represents an estimate or a standard (known) value. The default is ‘STANDARD’ if the SIGMA0= option is specified; otherwise, the default is ‘ESTIMATE’.

WLIMITS=linetype

Traditional Graphics specifies the width (in pixels) of the decision interval line.

WMASK=linetype

Traditional Graphics specifies the width (in pixels) of the V-mask arms.

Details: XCHART Statement

Basic Notation for Cusum Charts

The following notation is used in this chapter:

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| μ | denotes the mean of the population, also referred to as the <i>process mean</i> or the <i>process level</i> . |
| μ_0 | denotes the target mean (goal) for the population. Goel and Wu (1971) refer to μ_0 as the “acceptable quality level” and use the symbol μ_a instead. The symbol \bar{X}_0 is used for μ_0 in <i>Glossary and Tables for Statistical Quality Control</i> . You can provide μ_0 with the MU0= option or with the variable <code>_MU0_</code> in a LIMITS= data set. |
| σ | denotes the population standard deviation. You can provide σ with the variable <code>_STDDEV_</code> in a LIMITS= data set (where <code>_TYPE_</code> =‘STANDARD’). |
| σ_0 | denotes a known standard deviation. You can provide σ_0 with the SIGMA0= option or the variable <code>_STDDEV_</code> in a LIMITS= data set. |
| $\hat{\sigma}$ | denotes an estimate of σ . You can provide $\hat{\sigma}$ with the SIGMA0= option or the variable <code>_STDDEV_</code> in a LIMITS= data set. To identify this value as an estimate, specify TYPE=ESTIMATE or assign the value ‘ESTIMATE’ to the variable <code>_TYPE_</code> in a LIMITS= data set. |
| n | denotes the nominal sample size for the cusum scheme. You can provide n with the LIMITN= option or the variable <code>_LIMITN_</code> in a LIMITS= data set. |

- δ denotes the shift in μ to be detected, expressed as a multiple of the standard deviation. You can provide δ with the DELTA= option or the variable _DELTA_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Δ denotes the shift in μ to be detected, expressed in data units. If the sample size n is constant across subgroups, then $\Delta = \delta\sigma_{\bar{X}} = (\delta\sigma)/\sqrt{n}$. Some authors use the symbol D instead of Δ ; for example, refer to Johnson and Leone (1962, 1974) and Wadsworth, Stephens, and Godfrey (1986). You can provide Δ with the SHIFT= option. Although it may be more natural to specify the shift in data units, it is preferable to specify the shift as δ , since this generalizes to data with unequal subgroup sample sizes.

Formulas for Cumulative Sums

One-Sided Cusum Schemes

Positive Shifts If the shift δ to be detected is positive, the cusum computed for the t th subgroup is

$$S_t = \max(0, S_{t-1} + (z_t - k))$$

for $t=1, 2, \dots, n$, where $S_0=0$, z_t is defined as for two-sided schemes, and the parameter k , termed the *reference value*, is positive. The cusum S_t is referred to as an *upper cumulative sum*. Since S_t can be written as

$$\max\left(0, S_{t-1} + \frac{\bar{X}_i - (\mu_0 + k\sigma_{\bar{X}_i})}{\sigma_{\bar{X}_i}}\right)$$

the sequence S_t cumulates deviations in the subgroup means greater than k standard errors from μ_0 . If S_t exceeds a positive value h (referred to as the *decision interval*), a shift or out-of-control condition is signaled. This formulation follows that of Lucas (1976), Lucas and Crosier (1982), and Montgomery (1996).

Negative Shifts If the shift δ to be detected is negative, the cusum computed for the t th subgroup is

$$S_t = \max(0, S_{t-1} - (z_t + k))$$

for $t=1, 2, \dots, n$, where $S_0=0$, z_t is defined as for two-sided cusum schemes, and the parameter k , termed the *reference value*, is positive. The cusum S_t is referred to as a *lower cumulative sum*. Since S_t can be written as

$$\max\left(0, S_{t-1} - \frac{\bar{X}_i - (\mu_0 - k\sigma_{\bar{X}_i})}{\sigma_{\bar{X}_i}}\right)$$

the sequence S_t cumulates the absolute value of deviations in the subgroup means less than k standard errors from μ_0 . If S_t exceeds a positive value h (referred to as the *decision interval*), a shift or out-of-control condition is signaled.

This formulation follows that of Lucas (1976), Lucas and Crosier (1982), and Montgomery (1996). Note that S_t is always positive and h is always positive, regardless of whether δ is positive or negative. For schemes designed to detect a negative shift, some authors, including van Dobben de Bruyn (1968) and Wadsworth, Stephens, and Godfrey (1986), define a reflected version of S_t for which a shift is signaled when S_t is less than a negative limit.

Headstart Values Lucas and Crosier (1982) describe the properties of a fast initial response (FIR) feature for cusum schemes in which the initial cusum S_0 is set to a “headstart” value. Average run length calculations given by Lucas and Crosier (1982) show that the FIR feature has little effect when the process is in control and that it leads to a faster response to an initial out-of-control condition than a standard cusum scheme. You can provide headstart value S_0 with the HEADSTART= option or the variable _HSTART_ in a LIMITS= data set.

Constant Sample Sizes When the subgroup sample sizes are constant ($=n$), it may be preferable to compute cusums that are scaled in the same units as the data. Refer to Montgomery (1996) and Wadsworth, Stephens, and Godfrey (1986). To request this, specify the DATAUNITS option. Cusums are then computed as

$$S_t = \max(0, S_{t-1} + (\bar{X}_t - (\mu_0 + k\sigma/\sqrt{n})))$$

for $\delta > 0$ and the equation

$$S_t = \max(0, S_{t-1} - (\bar{X}_t - (\mu_0 - k\sigma/\sqrt{n})))$$

for $\delta < 0$. In either case, a shift is signaled if S_t exceeds $h' = h\sigma/\sqrt{n}$. Wadsworth, Stephens, and Godfrey (1986) use the symbol H for h' .

If the subgroup sample sizes are not constant, you can specify a constant nominal sample size n with the LIMITN= option or the variable _LIMITN_ in a LIMITS= data set. In this case, only those subgroups with sample size n are analyzed unless you also specify the option ALLN. You can further specify the option NMARKERS to request special symbol markers for points corresponding to sample sizes not equal to n .

Two-Sided Cusum Schemes

If the cusum scheme is two-sided, the cumulative sum S_t plotted for the t th subgroup is

$$S_t = S_{t-1} + z_t$$

for $t=1, 2, \dots, n$. Here $S_0=0$, and the term z_t is calculated as

$$z_t = (\bar{X}_t - \mu_0)/(\sigma/\sqrt{n_t})$$

where \bar{X}_t is the t th subgroup average, and n_t is the t th subgroup sample size. If the subgroup samples consist of individual measurements x_t , the term z_t simplifies to

$$z_t = (x_t - \mu_0)/\sigma$$

Since the first equation can be rewritten as

$$S_t = \sum_{i=1}^t z_i = \sum_{i=1}^t (\bar{X}_i - \mu_0) / \sigma_{\bar{X}_i}$$

the sequence S_t cumulates standardized deviations of the subgroup averages from the target mean μ_0 .

In many applications, the subgroup sample sizes n_i are constant ($n_i = n$), and the equation for S_t can be simplified.

$$S_t = (1/\sigma_{\bar{X}}) \sum_{i=1}^t (\bar{X}_i - \mu_0) = (\sqrt{n}/\sigma) \sum_{i=1}^t (\bar{X}_i - \mu_0)$$

In some applications, it may be preferable to compute S_t as

$$S_t = \sum_{i=1}^t (\bar{X}_i - \mu_0)$$

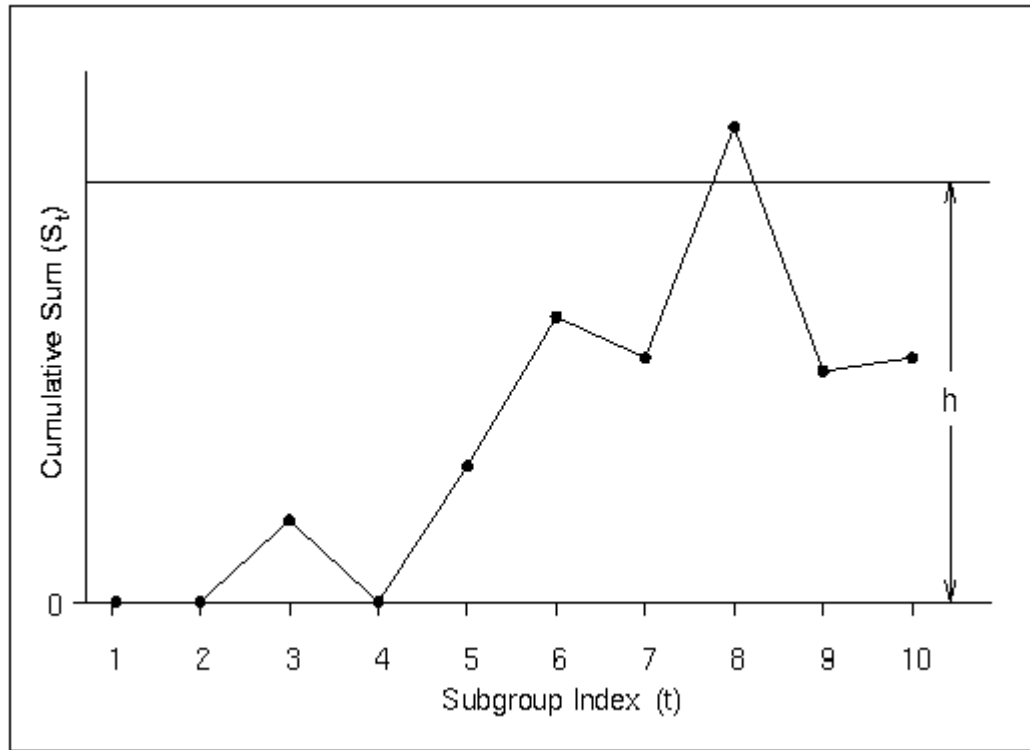
which is scaled in the same units as the data. Refer to Montgomery (1996), Wadsworth, Stephens, and Godfrey (1986), and American Society for Quality Control (1983). If the subgroup sample sizes are constant ($= n$) and if you specify the DATAUNITS option in the XCHART statement, the CUSUM procedure computes cusums using the final equation above. In this case, the procedure rescales the V-mask parameters h and k to $h' = h\sigma/\sqrt{n}$ and $k' = k\sigma/\sqrt{n}$, respectively. Wadsworth, Stephens, and Godfrey (1986) use the symbols F for k' and H for h' .

If the subgroup sample sizes are not constant, you can specify a constant nominal sample size n with the LIMITN= option or with the variable _LIMITN_ in a LIMITS= data set. In this case, only those subgroups with sample size n are analyzed unless you also specify the option ALLN. You can further specify the option NMARKERS to request special symbol markers for points corresponding to sample sizes not equal to n .

If the process is in control and the mean μ is at or near the target μ_0 , the points will not exhibit a trend since positive and negative displacements from μ_0 tend to cancel each other. If μ shifts in the positive direction, the points exhibit an upward trend, and if μ shifts in the negative direction, the points exhibit a downward trend.

Defining the Decision Interval for a One-Sided Cusum Scheme

The height of the decision interval is h , expressed as a multiple of the standard error of the subgroup mean. You can specify h with the H= option in the XCHART statement or with the variable _H_ in a LIMITS= data set. The decision interval is displayed as a horizontal line on the cusum chart, as illustrated in Figure 6.13.

Figure 6.13 Decision Interval

Interpreting One-Sided Cusum Charts

A shift or out-of-control condition is signaled at time t if the cusum S_t plotted at time t exceeds the decision interval line.

Defining the V-Mask for a Two-Sided Cusum Scheme

The dimensions of the V-mask can be specified using two distinct sets of two parameters.

- θ , defined as half of the angle formed by the V-mask arms, and d , the distance between the origin and the vertex, as shown in Figure 6.14. This parameterization is used by many authors, including Johnson and Leone (1962, 1974) and Montgomery (1996).
- h , the vertical distance between the origin and the upper (or lower) V-mask arm, and k , the rise (drop) in the lower (upper) arm corresponding to an interval of one subgroup unit on the horizontal axis. You can specify the definition of an interval with the INTERVAL= option. This parameterization is used by Lucas (1976) and Wadsworth, Stephens, and Godfrey (1986). Lucas (1976) uses the symbols h^* for h and k^* for k , and Wadsworth, Stephens, and Godfrey (1986) use the symbol f in place of k .

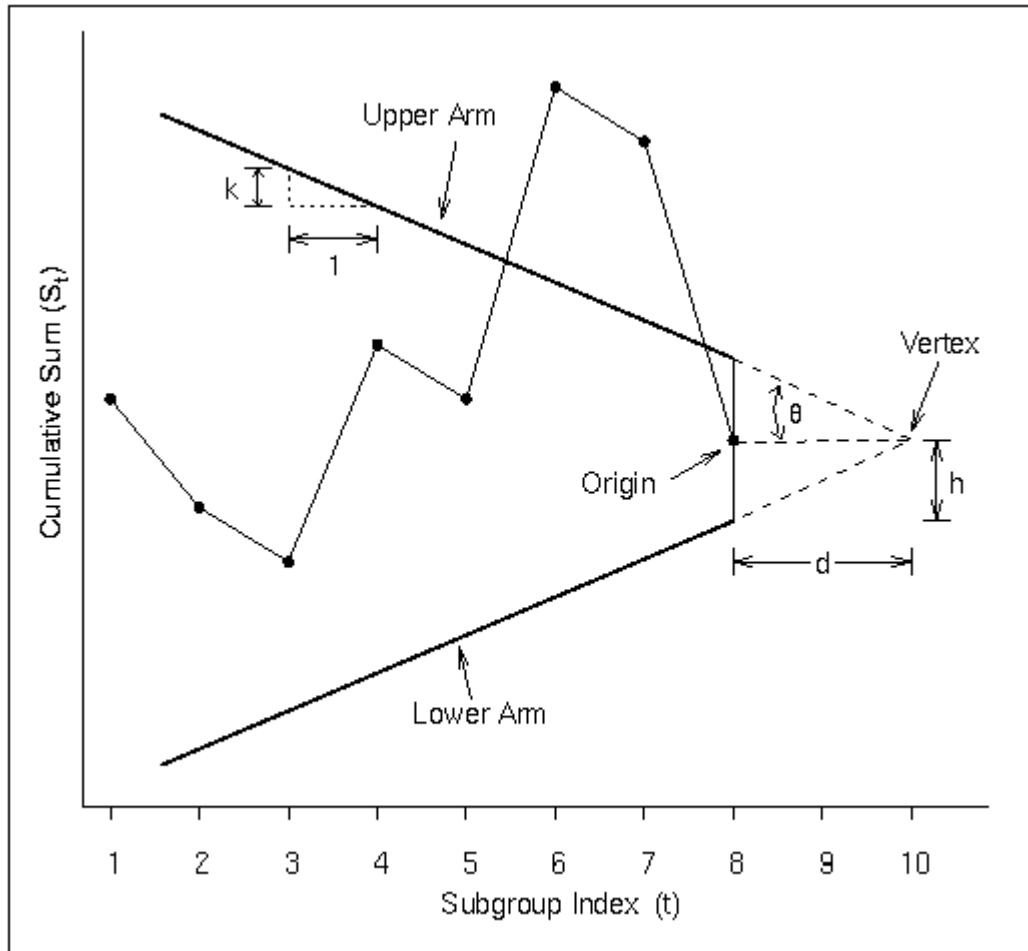
The two parameterizations are related by the equations

$$\theta = \arctan(k/a)$$

$$d = h/k$$

where the aspect ratio a is the number of units on the vertical axis corresponding to one unit on the horizontal axis. The CUSUM procedure uses the h and k parameterization because it eliminates the need for working with aspect ratios. Furthermore, h and k are also useful for average run length computations and for parameterizing one-sided cusum schemes.

Figure 6.14 V-Mask Parameters



You can specify the V-mask in two ways:

- geometrically, by providing h and k (or simply h) with the H= and K= options or with the variables `_H_` and `_K_` in a LIMITS= data set
- in terms of error probabilities, by providing α and β (or simply α) with the ALPHA= and BETA= options or with the variables `_ALPHA_` and `_BETA_` in a LIMITS= data set. The SIGMAS= option is an alternative to the ALPHA= option, and the variable `_SIGMAS_` is an alternative to the variable `_ALPHA_` (if the READSIGMAS option is specified).

If you provide α and β , h and k are computed using the formulas

$$h = |\delta|^{-1} \log((1 - \beta)/(\alpha/2))$$

$$k = |\delta|/2$$

If you provide α but not β , h and k are computed using the formulas

$$h = -|\delta|^{-1} \log(\alpha/2)$$

$$k = |\delta|/2$$

In the preceding equations, the error probability α is divided by two because two-sided deviations from the target mean are detected. Refer to Johnson and Leone (1962, 1974).

Interpreting Two-Sided Cusum Charts

The origin of the V-mask is located at the most recently plotted point, as illustrated in Figure 6.14. As additional data are collected and the cumulative sum sequence is updated, the origin is relocated at the newest point. A shift or out-of-control condition is signaled at time t if one or more of the points plotted up to time t cross an arm of the V-mask. An upward shift is signaled by points crossing the lower arm, and a downward shift is signaled by points crossing the upper arm. The time at which the shift occurred corresponds to the time at which a distinct change is observed in the slope of the plotted points.

Designing a Cusum Scheme

There are three main methods for designing a cusum scheme: the *average run length (ARL) approach*, the *error probability approach*, and the *economic design approach*.

Average Run Length (ARL) Approach

With the ARL approach, the parameters h and k are chosen to yield desired average run lengths when the process is operating at the target mean and when a shift of magnitude δ has occurred. The average run length is the expected number of samples taken before an out-of-control condition is signaled. Ideally, the ARL should be long when $\mu = \mu_0$ and short when μ shifts away from μ_0 .

The ARL method typically involves the use of a table or nomogram. Refer to Kemp (1961), van Dobben de Bruyn (1968), Goel and Wu (1971), Duncan (1974), Lucas (1976), Montgomery (1996), and Wadsworth, Stephens, and Godfrey (1986).

For one-sided charts, average run lengths are tabulated as a function of h , k , and δ in Table 6.4. No headstart is assumed in this table. For two-sided charts, average run lengths are tabulated as a function of h , k , and δ in Table 6.5, which is formatted similarly to Table 2 given by Lucas (1976).

The ARLs in Table 6.4 and Table 6.5 were calculated with the DATA step function CUSUMARL (see the section “CUSUMARL Function” on page 2266). This function uses the method of Goel and Wu (1971). You can use this function to generate more detailed, interpolated versions of the tables or to compute ARLs with headstart values.

It can be shown that the two-sided (V-mask) cusum scheme parameterized by h and k is equivalent to two simultaneously operating one-sided cusum schemes, one that computes an upper cusum and one that computes a lower cusum. Both one-sided schemes use the same parameters h and k .

You can specify h , k , and δ with the options H=, K=, and DELTA= or with the variables _H_, _K_, and _DELTA_ in a LIMITS= data set. The reference value k is optional, and its default value is $k = |\delta|/2$, referred to as the *central reference value*.

Error Probability Approach

This approach is available only for two-sided cusum schemes. Values of α (the probability of incorrectly signaling the occurrence of a shift) and β (the probability of failing to detect a shift) are specified, and h and k are computed from α and β as described in “Defining the V-Mask for a Two-Sided Cusum Scheme” on page 608. The error probability approach interprets the cusum as a sequence of reversed sequential probability ratio tests. Refer to Johnson (1961), Johnson and Leone (1962, 1974), van Dobben de Bruyn (1968), Montgomery (1996), and Wadsworth, Stephens, and Godfrey (1986).

Although the error probability method is intuitively appealing, the actual error probabilities achieved may not be close to those specified since the V-mask does not provide for an acceptance region. This has been pointed out by various authors, including Johnson (1961) and van Dobben de Bruyn (1968). If you follow this approach, it is recommended that you examine the average run lengths for the cusum scheme (these are tabulated by the TABLESUMMARY option and are saved in OUTLIMITS= data sets).

You can specify α and β with the ALPHA= and BETA= options or with the variables _ALPHA_ and _BETA_ in a LIMITS= data set. It is not necessary to specify β , and the interpretation of β is somewhat questionable. The SIGMAS= option is an alternative to the ALPHA= option, and the variable _SIGMAS_ is an alternative to the variable _ALPHA_ (if you specify the READSIGMAS option).

Economic Design

The parameters n , h , and k are chosen so that the long-run average cost of the cusum scheme is minimized. Refer to Chiu (1974), Montgomery (1980), Svoboda (1991), and Ho and Case (1994) for reviews of the literature on economic design. This approach typically requires numerical optimization techniques, which are available in SAS/IML software and in the NLP procedure in SAS/OR software.

You can pass the optimal parameters to the CUSUM procedure as values of the variables _LIMITN_, _H_, and _K_ in a LIMITS= data set.

Table 6.4 Average Run Lengths for One-Sided V-Mask Cusum Charts as a Function of h , k , and δ .

Parameters		δ (shift in mean)										
h	k	0.00	0.25	0.50	0.75	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	4.00	5.00
2.50	0.25	27.27	13.43	7.96	5.42	4.06	2.71	2.06	1.68	1.42	1.11	1.01
4.00	0.25	77.08	26.68	13.29	8.38	6.06	3.91	2.93	2.38	2.05	1.61	1.23
6.00	0.25	350.80	51.34	20.90	12.37	8.73	5.51	4.07	3.26	2.74	2.13	1.90
8.00	0.25	736.78	84.00	28.76	16.37	11.39	7.11	5.21	4.15	3.48	2.67	2.14
10.00	0.25	2071.51	124.66	36.71	20.37	14.06	8.71	6.36	5.04	4.20	3.20	2.65
2.00	0.50	38.55	18.19	10.00	6.32	4.45	2.74	1.99	1.58	1.32	1.07	1.01
3.00	0.50	117.60	39.47	17.35	9.68	6.40	3.75	2.68	2.12	1.77	1.31	1.07
4.00	0.50	335.37	77.08	26.68	13.29	8.38	4.75	3.34	2.62	2.19	1.71	1.31
5.00	0.50	930.89	141.69	38.01	17.05	10.38	5.75	4.01	3.11	2.57	2.01	1.69
6.00	0.50	2553.11	250.80	51.34	20.90	12.37	6.75	4.68	3.62	2.98	2.24	1.95
1.50	0.75	42.57	21.09	11.59	7.09	4.78	2.73	1.90	1.48	1.24	1.04	1.00
2.25	0.75	139.71	51.46	22.38	11.66	7.13	3.73	2.51	1.91	1.56	1.16	1.02
3.00	0.75	442.80	117.60	39.47	17.35	9.68	4.73	3.12	2.36	1.93	1.41	1.11
3.75	0.75	1375.71	258.96	65.65	24.16	12.37	5.73	3.71	2.79	2.27	1.72	1.31
4.50	0.75	4251.69	559.95	105.12	32.09	15.15	6.73	4.31	3.21	2.59	1.97	1.60
1.00	1.00	35.29	19.22	11.21	7.03	4.75	2.63	1.78	1.38	1.17	1.02	1.00
1.50	1.00	93.85	42.57	21.09	11.59	7.09	3.50	2.24	1.66	1.34	1.07	1.01
2.00	1.00	258.67	94.34	38.55	18.19	10.00	4.45	2.74	1.99	1.58	1.16	1.02
2.50	1.00	716.00	205.97	68.19	27.27	13.43	5.42	3.25	2.34	1.85	1.31	1.07
3.00	1.00	1962.79	442.80	117.60	39.47	17.35	6.40	3.75	2.68	2.12	1.52	1.16
3.50	1.00	5341.40	943.73	199.57	55.69	21.76	7.39	4.25	3.01	2.37	1.73	1.31
0.70	1.50	67.72	36.03	20.26	12.07	7.63	3.66	2.18	1.55	1.25	1.04	1.00
1.10	1.50	184.28	86.36	42.72	22.50	12.74	5.17	2.80	1.86	1.43	1.08	1.01
1.50	1.50	549.69	221.49	93.85	42.57	21.09	7.09	3.50	2.24	1.66	1.16	1.02
1.90	1.50	1762.09	595.61	210.95	80.54	34.26	9.38	4.26	2.64	1.92	1.29	1.05
2.30	1.50	5897.30	1638.15	476.90	151.04	54.47	12.00	5.03	3.04	2.20	1.45	1.12

Table 6.5 Average Run Lengths for Two-Sided V-Mask Cusum Charts as a Function of h , k , and δ .

Parameters		δ (shift in mean)										
h	k	0.00	0.25	0.50	0.75	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	4.00	5.00
2.50	0.25	13.64	11.22	7.67	5.38	4.06	2.71	2.06	1.68	1.42	1.11	1.01
4.00	0.25	38.54	24.71	13.20	8.38	6.06	3.91	2.93	2.38	2.05	1.61	1.23
6.00	0.25	125.40	50.33	20.89	12.37	8.73	5.51	4.07	3.26	2.74	2.13	1.90
8.00	0.25	368.39	83.63	28.76	16.37	11.39	7.11	5.21	4.15	3.48	2.67	2.14
10.00	0.25	1035.75	124.55	36.71	20.37	14.06	8.71	6.36	5.04	4.20	3.20	2.65
2.00	0.50	19.27	15.25	9.63	6.27	4.44	2.74	1.99	1.58	1.32	1.07	1.01
3.00	0.50	58.80	36.24	17.20	9.67	6.40	3.75	2.68	2.12	1.77	1.31	1.07
4.00	0.50	167.68	74.22	26.63	13.29	8.38	4.75	3.34	2.62	2.19	1.71	1.31
5.00	0.50	465.44	139.49	38.00	17.05	10.38	5.75	4.01	3.11	2.57	2.01	1.69
6.00	0.50	1276.55	249.26	51.34	20.90	12.37	6.75	4.68	3.62	2.98	2.24	1.95
1.50	0.75	21.28	17.22	11.01	7.00	4.77	2.73	1.90	1.48	1.24	1.04	1.00
2.25	0.75	69.85	45.97	22.04	11.63	7.13	3.73	2.51	1.91	1.56	1.16	1.02
3.00	0.75	221.40	110.95	39.31	17.34	9.68	4.73	3.12	2.36	1.93	1.41	1.11
3.75	0.75	687.85	251.56	65.58	24.16	12.37	5.73	3.71	2.79	2.27	1.72	1.31
4.50	0.75	2125.85	552.11	105.09	32.09	15.15	6.73	4.31	3.21	2.59	1.97	1.60
1.00	1.00	17.65	15.03	10.39	6.88	4.72	2.63	1.78	1.38	1.17	1.02	1.00
1.50	1.00	46.92	35.70	20.31	11.49	7.07	3.50	2.24	1.66	1.34	1.07	1.01
2.00	1.00	129.34	84.00	37.93	18.14	10.00	4.45	2.74	1.99	1.58	1.16	1.02
2.50	1.00	358.00	191.48	67.76	27.25	13.43	5.42	3.25	2.34	1.85	1.31	1.07
3.00	1.00	981.39	423.29	117.32	39.47	17.35	6.40	3.75	2.68	2.12	1.52	1.16
3.50	1.00	2670.70	917.89	199.40	55.69	21.76	7.39	4.25	3.01	2.37	1.73	1.31
0.70	1.50	33.86	28.41	18.90	11.84	7.59	3.66	2.18	1.55	1.25	1.04	1.00
1.10	1.50	92.14	71.41	40.91	22.29	12.71	5.17	2.80	1.86	1.43	1.08	1.01
1.50	1.50	274.84	191.58	91.58	42.39	21.07	7.09	3.50	2.24	1.66	1.16	1.02
1.90	1.50	881.05	536.07	208.31	80.41	34.25	9.38	4.26	2.64	1.92	1.29	1.05
2.30	1.50	2948.65	1523.15	474.09	150.96	54.47	12.00	5.03	3.04	2.20	1.45	1.12

Cusum Charts Compared with Shewhart Charts

Although cusum charts and Shewhart charts are both used to detect shifts in the process mean, there are important differences in the two methods.

- Each point on a Shewhart chart is based on information for a single subgroup sample or measurement. Each point on a cusum chart is based on information from all samples (measurements) up to and including the current sample (measurement).
- On a Shewhart chart, upper and lower control limits are used to decide whether a point signals an out-of-control condition. On a cusum chart, the limits take the form of a decision interval or a V-mask.
- On a Shewhart chart, the control limits are commonly computed as 3σ limits. On a cusum chart, the limits are determined from average run length specifications, specified error probabilities, or an economic design.

A cusum chart offers several advantages over a Shewhart chart.

- A cusum chart is more efficient for detecting small shifts in the process mean, in particular, shifts of 0.5 to 2 standard deviations from the target mean (refer to Montgomery 1996). Lucas (1976) noted that “a V-mask designed to detect a 1σ shift will detect it about four times as fast as a competing Shewhart chart.”
- Shifts in the process mean are visually easy to detect on a cusum chart since they produce a change in the slope of the plotted points. The point at which the slope changes is the point at which the shift has occurred.

These advantages are not as pronounced if the Shewhart chart is augmented by the tests for special causes described by Nelson (1984, 1985). Also see “[Tests for Special Causes: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2146. Moreover,

- cusum schemes are more complicated to design.
- a cusum chart can be slower to detect large shifts in the process mean.
- it can be difficult to interpret point patterns on a cusum chart since the cusums are correlated.

Methods for Estimating the Standard Deviation

It is recommended practice to provide a stable estimate or standard value for σ with either the SIGMA0= option or the variable _STDDEV_ in a LIMITS= data set. However, if such a value is not available, you can compute an estimate $\hat{\sigma}$ from the data, as described in this section.

This section provides formulas for various methods used to estimate the standard deviation σ . One method is applicable with individual measurements, and three are applicable with subgrouped data. The methods can be requested with the SMETHOD= option.

Method for Individual Measurements

When the cumulative sums are calculated from individual observations

$$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N$$

rather than subgroup samples of two or more observations, the CUSUM procedure estimates σ as $\sqrt{\hat{\sigma}^2}$, where

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{2(N-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} (x_{i+1} - x_i)^2$$

where N is the number of observations. Wetherill (1977) states that the estimate of the variance is biased if the measurements are autocorrelated.

Note that you can compute alternative estimates (for instance, robust estimates or estimates based on variance components models) by analyzing the data with SAS modeling procedures or your own DATA step program. Such estimates can be passed to the CUSUM procedure as values of the variable `_STDDEV_` in a LIMITS= data set.

NOWEIGHT Method for Subgroup Samples

This method is the default for cusum charts for subgrouped data. The estimate is

$$\hat{\sigma} = \frac{(s_1/c_4(n_1)) + \dots + (s_N/c_4(n_N))}{N}$$

where n_i is the sample size of the i th subgroup, N is the number of subgroups for which $n_i \geq 2$, s_i is the sample standard deviation of the observations x_{i1}, \dots, x_{in_i} in the i th subgroup.

$$s_i = \sqrt{(1/(n_i - 1)) \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} (x_{ij} - \bar{X}_i)^2}$$

and

$$c_4(n_i) = \frac{\Gamma(n_i/2) \sqrt{2/(n_i - 1)}}{\Gamma((n_i - 1)/2)}$$

where $\Gamma(\cdot)$ denotes the gamma function, and \bar{X}_i denotes the i th subgroup mean. A subgroup standard deviation s_i is included in the calculation only if $n_i \geq 2$. If the observations are normally distributed, then the expected value of s_i is

$$E(s_i) = c_4(n_i)\sigma$$

Thus, $\hat{\sigma}$ is the unweighted average of N unbiased estimates of σ . This method is described in the *ASTM Manual on Presentation of Data and Control Chart Analysis*.

MVLUE Method for Subgroup Samples

If you specify SMETHOD=MVLUE, a minimum variance linear unbiased estimate (MVLUE) is computed, as introduced by Burr (1969, 1976). This estimate is a weighted average of unbiased estimates of σ of the form

$$s_i/c_4(n_i)$$

where

- s_i is the standard deviation of the i th subgroup.
- $c_4(n_i)$ is the unbiasing factor defined previously.
- n_i is the i th subgroup sample size, $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$.
- N is the number of subgroups for which $n_i \geq 2$.

The estimate is

$$\hat{\sigma} = \frac{h_1 s_1 / c_4(n_1) + \dots + h_N s_N / c_4(n_N)}{h_1 + \dots + h_N}$$

where $h_i = c_4^2(n_i) / (1 - c_4^2(n_i))$. A subgroup standard deviation s_i is included in the calculation only if $n_i \geq 2$.

The MVLUE assigns greater weight to estimates of σ from subgroups with larger sample sizes and is intended for situations where the subgroup sample sizes vary. If the subgroup sample sizes are constant, the MVLUE reduces to the default estimate (NOWEIGHT).

RMSDF Method for Subgroup Samples

If you specify SMETHOD=RMSDF, a weighted root-mean-square estimate is computed:

$$\hat{\sigma} = \frac{\sqrt{(n_1 - 1)s_1^2 + \dots + (n_N - 1)s_N^2}}{c_4(n)\sqrt{n_1 + \dots + n_N - N}}$$

where

- n_i is the sample size of the i th subgroup.
- N is the number of subgroups for which $n_i \geq 2$.
- s_i is the sample standard deviation of the i th subgroup.
- $c_4(n_i)$ is the unbiasing factor defined previously.
- n is equal to $(n_1 + \dots + n_N) - (N - 1)$.

The weights in the root-mean-square expression are the degrees of freedom $n_i - 1$. A subgroup standard deviation s_i is included in the calculation only if $n_i \geq 2$.

If the unknown standard deviation σ is constant across subgroups, the root-mean-square estimate is more efficient than the minimum variance linear unbiased estimate. However, as noted by Burr (1969), “the constancy of σ is the very thing under test,” and if σ varies across subgroups, the root-mean-square estimate tends to be more inflated than the MVLUE.

Output Data Sets

OUTLIMITS= Data Set

When you save the parameters for the cusum scheme in an OUTLIMITS= data set, the following variables are included:

Table 6.6 OUTLIMITS= Data Set

Variable	Description
ALPHA	probability (α) of Type 1 error
ARLIN	average run length for zero shift
ARLOUT	average run length for shift of δ
BETA	probability (β) of Type 2 error
DELTA	shift (δ) to be detected
H	decision interval h for one-sided scheme; distance h between origin and upper arm V-mask for two-sided scheme
HSTART	headstart value
INDEX	optional identifier for cusum parameters (if the OUTINDEX= option is specified)
K	reference value k for one-sided scheme; slope of lower V-mask arm for two-sided scheme
LIMITN	nominal sample size for cusum scheme
MEAN	estimated process mean ($\bar{\bar{X}}$)
MU0	target mean μ_0
ORIGIN	origin of V-mask
SCHEME	type of scheme ('ONESIDED' or 'TWO SIDED')
SIGMAS	$z_{1-\alpha/2}$
STDDEV	estimated or known standard deviation ($\hat{\sigma}$ or σ_0)
SUBGRP	<i>subgroup-variable</i> specified in XCHART statement
TYPE	type ('ESTIMATE' or 'STANDARD') of _STDDEV_
VAR	<i>process</i> specified in XCHART statement

Notes:

1. If the subgroup sample sizes vary, the special missing value V is assigned to the variable _LIMITN_.
2. If a V-mask is specified with SIGMAS= k , _ALPHA_ is computed as $\alpha = 2(1 - \Phi(k))$, where $\Phi(\cdot)$ is the standard normal distribution function.
3. If a V-mask is specified with ALPHA= α , _SIGMAS_ is computed as $k = \Phi^{-1}(1 - \alpha/2)$, where Φ^{-1} is the inverse standard normal distribution function.
4. BY variables are saved in the OUTLIMITS= data set.

The OUTLIMITS= data set contains one observation for each *process* specified in the XCHART statement. For an example, see “[Saving Cusum Scheme Parameters](#)” on page 584.

OUTHISTORY= Data Set

When you save subgroup summary statistics in an OUTHISTORY= data set, the following variables are included:

- the *subgroup-variable*
- a subgroup mean variable named by *process* suffixed with *X*
- a subgroup sample size variable named by *process* suffixed with *N*
- a subgroup standard deviation variable named by *process* suffixed with *S*
- a cusum variable named by *process* suffixed with *C*

Given a *process* name that contains 32 characters, the procedure first shortens the name to its first 16 characters and its last 15 characters, and then it adds the suffix.

Variables containing subgroup summary statistics are created for each *process* specified in the XCHART statement. For example, consider the following statements:

```
proc cusum data=Steel limits=Stparm;
  xchart (Width Diameter)*Lot / outhistory=Summary;
run;
```

The data set Summary would contain nine variables named Lot, WidthX, WidthS, WidthN, WidthC, DiameterX, DiameterS, DiameterN, and DiameterC.

Additionally, if specified, the following variables are included:

- BY variables
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- ID variables
- _PHASE_ (if the OUTPHASE= option is specified)

For an example creating an OUTHISTORY= data set, see “[Saving Summary Statistics](#)” on page 579.

OUTTABLE= Data Set

The OUTTABLE= data set saves subgroup means, subgroup sample sizes, cusums, and cusum limits. The following variables are included:

Variable	Description
<code>_CUSUM_</code>	cumulative sum
<code>_EXLIM_</code>	decision interval or V-mask arm exceeded
<code>_H_</code>	decision interval
<code>_MASKL_</code>	lower arm of V-mask
<code>_MASKU_</code>	upper arm of V-mask
<code>subgroup</code>	values of the subgroup variable
<code>_SUBN_</code>	subgroup sample size
<code>_SUBX_</code>	subgroup mean
<code>_SUBS_</code>	subgroup standard deviation
<code>_VAR_</code>	<i>process</i> specified in XCHART statement

In addition, the following variables are saved if specified:

- BY variables
- *block-variables*
- ID variables
- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified)
- `_TREND_` (if the TRENDVAR= option is specified)
- *symbol-variable*

Note that the variables `_VAR_` and `_EXLIM_` are character variables of length eight. The variable `_PHASE_` is a character variable of length 16.

ODS Tables

The following table summarizes the ODS tables that you can request with the XCHART statement.

Table 6.7 ODS Tables Produced with the XCHART Statement

Table Name	Description	Options
CompCusum	computational form of the cusum scheme	TABLEALL, TABLECOMP
Parameters	cusum parameters and computed average run lengths	TABLEALL, TABLESUMMARY
XCHART	cusum chart summary statistics	TABLEALL, TABLECHART, TABLEOUT

ODS Graphics

Before you create ODS Graphics output, ODS Graphics must be enabled (for example, by using the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement). For more information about enabling and disabling ODS Graphics, see the section “Enabling and Disabling ODS Graphics” (Chapter 21, *SAS/STAT User’s*

Guide). **NOTE:** In SAS/QC 12.1 the CUSUM procedure does not support the creation of graphs that are editable with the ODS Graphics Editor.

The appearance of a graph produced with ODS Graphics is determined by the style associated with the ODS destination where the graph is produced. XCHART options used to control the appearance of traditional graphics are ignored for ODS Graphics output. [Options for Producing Graphs Using ODS Styles](#) lists options that can be used to control the appearance of graphs produced with ODS Graphics or with traditional graphics using ODS styles. [Options for ODS Graphics](#) lists options to be used exclusively with ODS Graphics. Detailed descriptions of these options are provided in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

When ODS Graphics is in effect, the XCHART statement assigns a name to the graph it creates. You can use this name to reference the graph when using ODS. The name is listed in [Table 6.8](#).

Table 6.8 ODS Graphics Produced by the XCHART Statement

ODS Graph Name	Plot Description
XChart	cusum chart

See Chapter 3, “[SAS/QC Graphics](#),” for more information about ODS Graphics and other methods for producing charts.

Input Data Sets

DATA= Data Set

You can read raw data (measurements) from a DATA= data set specified in the PROC CUSUM statement. Each *process* specified in the XCHART statement must be a SAS variable in the DATA= data set. The values of this variable are typically measurements of a quality characteristic taken on items in subgroup samples indexed by the values of the subgroup variable. The *subgroup-variable* specified in the XCHART statement must also be a SAS variable in the DATA= data set. Other variables that can be read from a DATA= data set include

- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified)
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

Each observation in a DATA= data set should contain a raw measurement for each *process* and a value for the subgroup variable. If the *i*th subgroup contains n_i items, there should be n_i consecutive observations for which the value of the subgroup variable is the index of the *i*th subgroup. For example, if each of 30 subgroup samples contains five items, the DATA= data set should contain 150 observations.

By default, the CUSUM procedure reads all of the observations in a DATA= data set. However, if the DATA= data set includes the variable `_PHASE_`, you can read selected groups of observations (referred to as *phases*) by specifying the `READPHASES=` option in the XCHART statement.

For an example of a DATA= data set, see “Creating a V-Mask Cusum Chart from Raw Data” on page 574.

LIMITS= Data Set

You can read cusum scheme parameters from a LIMITS= data set specified in the PROC CUSUM statement.⁵ As an alternative to specifying the parameters with options, a LIMITS= data set provides the following advantages: it facilitates reusing a permanently saved set of parameters, reading a distinct set of parameters for each *process* specified in the XCHART statement, and keeping track of multiple sets of parameters for the same *process* over time.

The LIMITS= data set can be an OUTLIMITS= data set that was created in a previous run of the CUSUM procedure. Such data sets always contain the variables required for a LIMITS= data set; consequently, this is the easiest way to construct a LIMITS= data set.

A LIMITS= data set can also be created directly using a DATA step. The variables required for the data set depend on the type of cusum scheme and how the scheme is specified. The following restrictions apply:

- The variables `_VAR_`, `_SUBGRP_`, `_DELTA_`, and `_MU0_` are required.
- For a one-sided cusum scheme, `_H_` is required.
- For a two-sided cusum scheme, one of the following three variables is required: `_ALPHA_`, `_H_`, or `_SIGMAS_`.
- If you plan to use the `READINDEX=` option, the variable `_INDEX_` is required; otherwise, it is optional.
- For a one-sided scheme, the variable `_SCHEME_` is required; otherwise, it is optional.
- If you want to provide a value for the process standard deviation σ , the variable `_STDDEV_` is required; otherwise, it is optional.

Variable names in a LIMITS= data set are predefined; the procedure reads only variables with these predefined names. With the exception of BY variables, all names start and end with an underscore. In addition, note the following:

- The variables `_VAR_`, `_SUBGRP_`, `_TYPE_`, and `_SCHEME_` must be character variables of length eight. The variable `_INDEX_` must be a character variable of length 16.
- The variable `_TYPE_` is a bookkeeping variable that uses the values ‘ESTIMATE’ and ‘STANDARD’ to record whether the value of `_STDDEV_` represents an estimate or standard (known) value.

⁵If you are using SAS 6.09 or an earlier release, you must also specify the `READLIMITS` or `READINDEX=` option in the XCHART statement.

- BY variables are required if specified with a BY statement.

For an example of reading control limit information from a LIMITS= data set, see “[Reading Cusum Scheme Parameters](#)” on page 586.

HISTORY= Data Set

Instead of reading raw data from a DATA= data set, you can read subgroup summary statistics from a HISTORY= data set specified in the PROC CUSUM statement. This enables you to reuse OUTHISTORY= data sets that have been created in previous runs of the CUSUM, MACONTROL, or SHEWHART procedures or to read output data sets created with SAS summarization procedures such as PROC MEANS. A HISTORY= data set must contain the following variables:

- *subgroup-variable*
- subgroup mean variable for each *process*
- subgroup standard deviation variable for each *process*
- subgroup sample size variable for each *process*

The names of the subgroup mean, subgroup standard deviation, and subgroup sample size variables must be the *process* concatenated with the special suffix characters *X*, *S*, and *N* respectively.

For example, consider the following statements:

```
proc cusum history=Steel limits=Steelparm;
  xchart (Weight Yieldstrength)*Batch;
run;
```

The data set Steel must contain the variables Batch, WeightX, WeightS, WeightN, YieldstrengthX, YieldstrengthS, and YieldstrengthN.

Note that if you specify a *process* name that contains 32 characters, the names of the summary variables must be formed from the first 16 characters and the last 15 characters of the *process* name, suffixed with the appropriate character.

Other variables that can be read from a HISTORY= data set include

- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified)
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

By default, the CUSUM procedure reads all of the observations in a HISTORY= data set. However, if the HISTORY= data set includes the variable `_PHASE_`, you can read selected groups of observations (referred to as phases) by specifying the READPHASES= option.

For an example of reading summary information from a HISTORY= data set, see “[Creating a V-Mask Cusum Chart from Subgroup Summary Data](#)” on page 577.

Missing Values

An observation read from a DATA= or HISTORY= data set is not analyzed if the value of the subgroup variable is missing. For a particular process variable, an observation read from a DATA= data set is not analyzed if the value of the process variable is missing. Missing values of process variables generally lead to unequal subgroup sample sizes. For a particular process variable, an observation read from a HISTORY= data set is not analyzed if the values of any of the corresponding summary variables are missing.

Examples: XCHART Statement

This section provides advanced examples of the XCHART statement.

Example 6.1: Cusum and Standard Deviation Charts

When you are working with subgrouped data, it can be helpful to accompany a cusum chart for means with a Shewhart s chart for monitoring the variability of the process. This example creates this combination for the variable Weight in the data set Oil (see “Creating a V-Mask Cusum Chart from Raw Data” on page 574). *See CUSXS in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

The first step is to create a one-sided cusum chart for means that detects a shift of one standard error ($\delta = -1$) below the target mean.

```
proc cusum data=Oil;
  xchart Weight*Hour /
    nochart
    mu0=8.100          /* target mean for process */
    sigma0=0.050       /* known standard deviation */
    delta=-1           /* shift to be detected */
    h=3                /* cusum parameter h */
    k=0.5              /* cusum parameter k */
    scheme=onesided
    outtable = Tabcusum
      ( drop = _var_ _subn_ _subx_ _exlim_
        rename = ( _cusum_ = _subx_ _h_ = _uclx_ ) )
  ;
run;
```

The results are saved in an OUTTABLE= data set named Tabcusum. The cusum variable (_CUSUM_) and the decision interval variable (_H_) are renamed to _SUBX_ and _LCLX_ so that they can later be read by the SHEWHART procedure.

The next step is to construct a Shewhart \bar{X} and s chart for Weight and save the results in a data set named Tabxscht.

```
proc shewhart data=Oil;
  xschart Weight*Hour /
    nochart
    outtable = Tabxscht
      ( drop = _subx_ _uclx_ );
run;
```

Note that the variables `_SUBX_` and `_UCLX_` are dropped from `Tabxscht`.

The third step is to merge the data sets `Tabcusum` and `Tabxscht`.

```
data taball;
  merge Tabxscht Tabcusum; by Hour;
  _mean_ = _uclx_ * 0.5;
  _lclx_ = 0.0;
run;
```

The variable `_LCLX_` is assigned the role of the lower limit for the cusums, and the variable `_MEAN_` is assigned a dummy value. Now, `TABALL`, which is listed in [Output 6.1.1](#), has the structure required for a `TABLE=` data set used with the `XSCHART` statement in the `SHEWHART` procedure (see “[TABLE= Data Set](#)” on page 1988).

Output 6.1.1 Listing of the Data Set `TABALL`

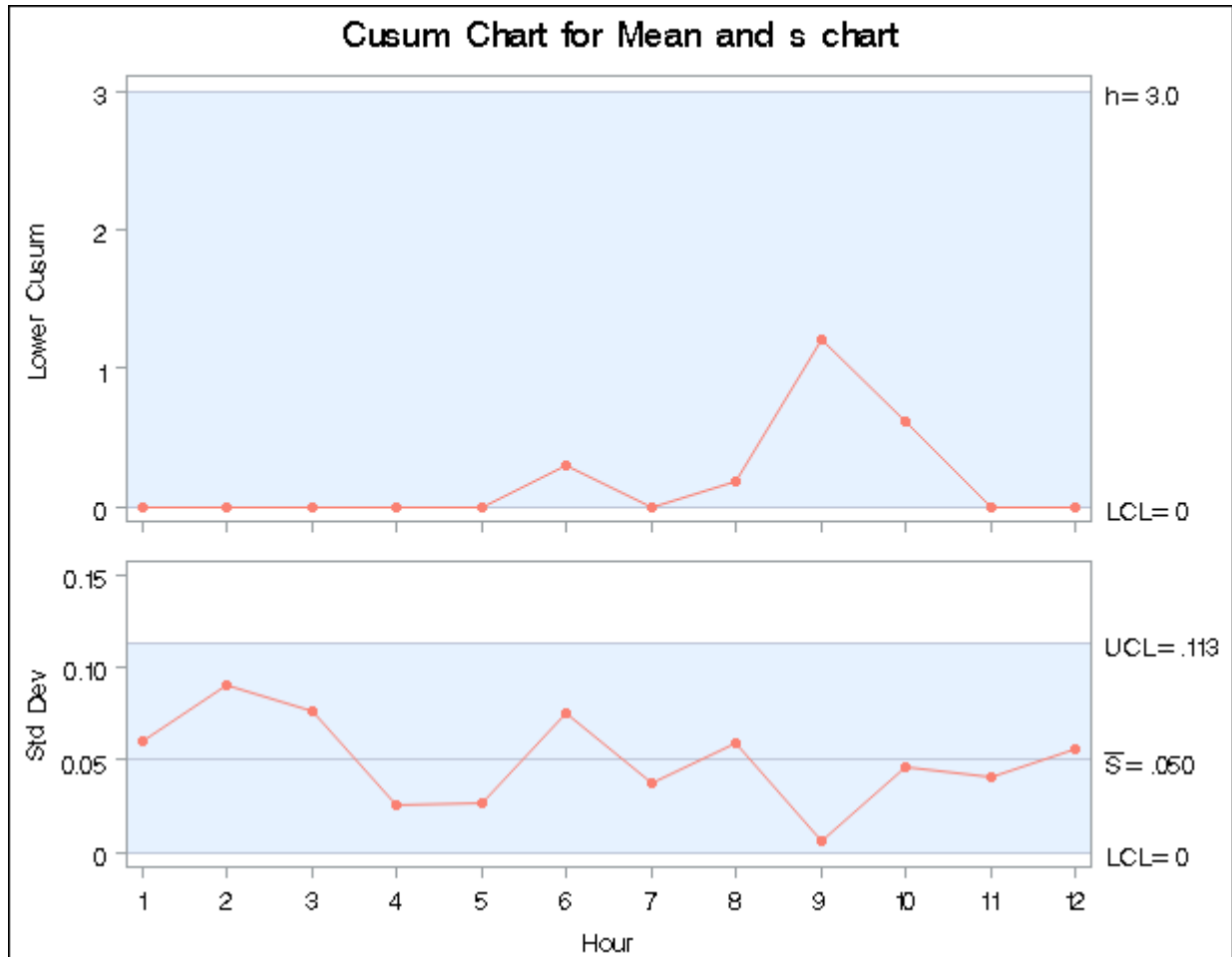
		S L				S				E			
		I I				T E				X			
		G M S L M				D X L S				U L s u			
		H M I U C E				D L C U				C I u c			
		O A T B L A				E I L B				L M b l			
		u S N N X N				V M S S				S S x x			
		r											
1	Weight	1	3	4	4	0	1.5	0.05	0	0.059640	0.049943	0.11317	0.00 3
2	Weight	2	3	4	4	0	1.5	0.05	0	0.090220	0.049943	0.11317	0.00 3
3	Weight	3	3	4	4	0	1.5	0.05	0	0.076346	0.049943	0.11317	0.00 3
4	Weight	4	3	4	4	0	1.5	0.05	0	0.025552	0.049943	0.11317	0.00 3
5	Weight	5	3	4	4	0	1.5	0.05	0	0.026500	0.049943	0.11317	0.00 3
6	Weight	6	3	4	4	0	1.5	0.05	0	0.075617	0.049943	0.11317	0.30 3
7	Weight	7	3	4	4	0	1.5	0.05	0	0.037242	0.049943	0.11317	0.00 3
8	Weight	8	3	4	4	0	1.5	0.05	0	0.059290	0.049943	0.11317	0.18 3
9	Weight	9	3	4	4	0	1.5	0.05	0	0.005737	0.049943	0.11317	1.21 3
10	Weight	10	3	4	4	0	1.5	0.05	0	0.046522	0.049943	0.11317	0.62 3
11	Weight	11	3	4	4	0	1.5	0.05	0	0.040542	0.049943	0.11317	0.00 3
12	Weight	12	3	4	4	0	1.5	0.05	0	0.056103	0.049943	0.11317	0.00 3

The final step is to use the `SHEWHART` procedure to read `TABALL` as a `TABLE=` data set and to display the cusum and *s* charts.

```
ods graphics off;
symbol v=dot color=salmon h=1.8 pct;
title 'Cusum Chart for Mean and s chart';
proc shewhart table=taball;
  xschart Weight * Hour /
    nolimitslegend
    ucllabel = 'h=3.0'
    noct1
    split = '/'
    nolegend ;
  label _subx_ = 'Lower Cusum/Std Dev';
run;
```

The central line for the primary (cusum) chart is suppressed with the NOCTL option, and the default 3σ Limits legend is suppressed with the NOLIMITLEGEND option. The charts are shown in [Output 6.1.2](#).

Output 6.1.2 Combined Cusum Chart and s Chart



The process variability is stable, and there is no signal of a downward shift in the process mean.

Example 6.2: Upper and Lower One-Sided Cusum Charts

This example illustrates how to combine upper and lower one-sided cusum charts for means in the same display. As in the preceding example, OUTTABLE= data sets are created with the CUSUM procedure, and the display is created with the SHEWHART procedure. *See CUSUPLO in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

The following statements analyze the variable Weight in the data set Oil (see “[Creating a V-Mask Cusum Chart from Raw Data](#)” on page 574). The first step is to compute and save upper and lower one-sided cusums for shifts of one standard error in the positive and negative directions.

```

proc cusum data=Oil;
  xchart Weight*Hour /
    nochart
    mu0=8.100          /* target mean for process */
    sigma0=0.050       /* known standard deviation */
    delta=1            /* shift to be detected */
    h=3                /* cusum parameter h */
    k=0.5              /* cusum parameter k */
    scheme=onesided
    outtable = tabupper
      ( drop   = _subx_ _subs_ _exlim_
        rename = ( _cusum_ = _subx_ _h_ = _uclx_ ) )
    ;
  xchart Weight*Hour /
    nochart
    mu0=8.100          /* target mean for process */
    sigma0=0.050       /* known standard deviation */
    delta=-1           /* shift to be detected */
    h=3                /* cusum parameter h */
    k=0.5              /* cusum parameter k */
    scheme=onesided
    outtable = tablower
      ( drop   = _var_ _subn_ _subx_ _subs_ _exlim_
        rename = ( _cusum_ = _subs_ _h_ = _ucls_ ) )
    ;
run;

```

Next, the OUTTABLE= data sets are merged.

```

data Tabboth;
  merge tabupper tablower; by Hour;
  _mean_   = _uclx_ * 0.5;
  _s_      = _ucls_ * 0.5;
  _lclx_   = 0.0;
  _lcls_   = 0.0;
run;

```

The variables `_LCLX_` and `_UCLX_` are assigned lower limits of zero for the cusums, and the variables `_MEAN_` and `_S_` are assigned dummy values. Now, Tabboth has the structure required for a TABLE= data set used with the XSCHART statement in the SHEWHART procedure (see “[TABLE= Data Set](#)” on page 1988).

The final step is to read Tabboth as a TABLE= data set with the SHEWHART procedure.

```

title 'Upper and Lower Cusums';
proc shewhart table=Tabboth;
  xschart Weight * Hour /
    nolimitslegend
    ucllabel  = 'h=3.0'
    ucllabel2 = 'h=3.0'
    ypct1     = 50
    vref       = 1 2
    vref2      = 1 2
    noct1

```



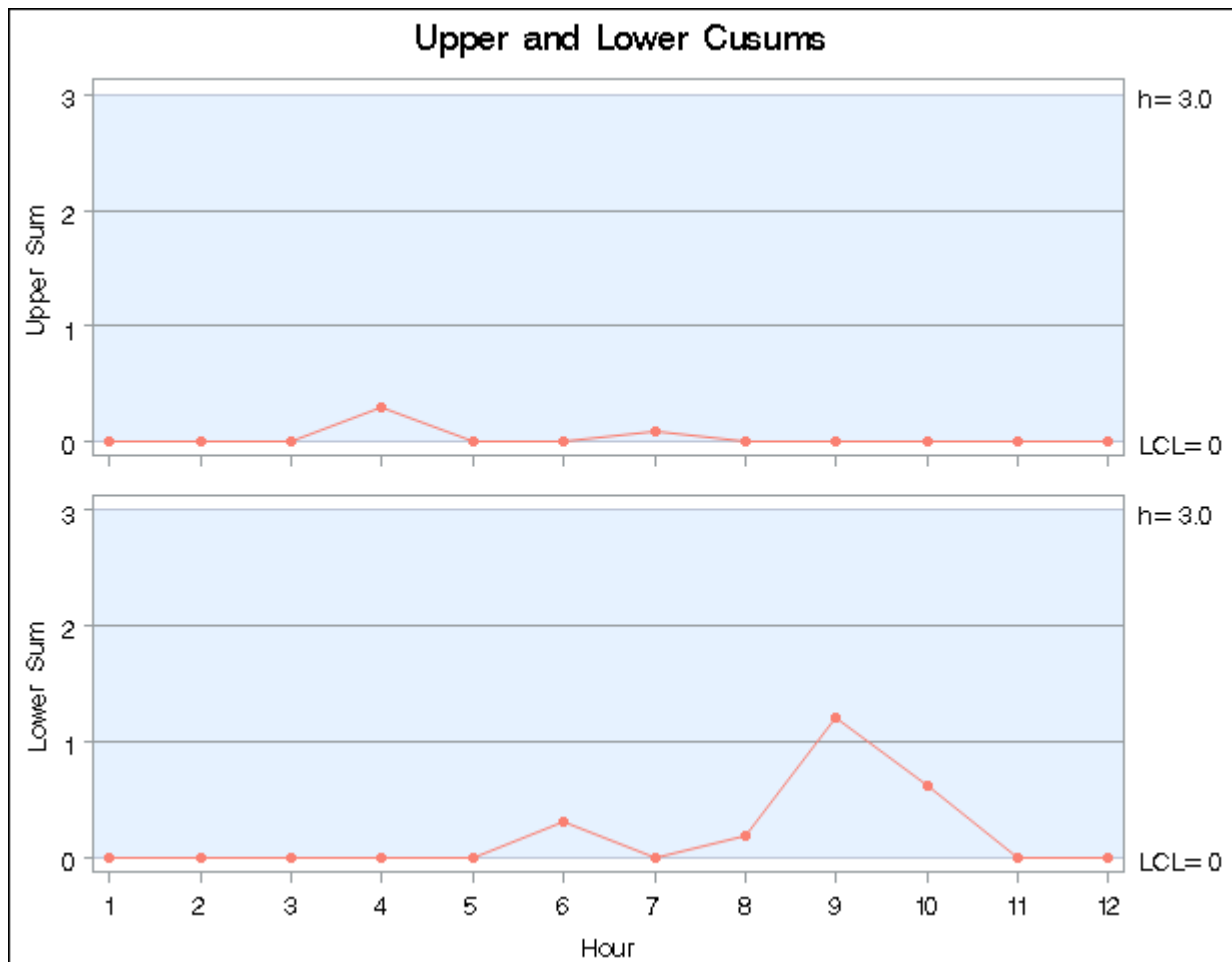
```

noct12
split = '/'
nolegend ;
label _subx_ = 'Upper Sum/Lower Sum';
run;

```

The combined display is shown in [Output 6.2.1](#). There is no evidence of a shift in either direction.

Output 6.2.1 Upper and Lower One-Sided Cusum Charts



Example 6.3: Combined Shewhart–Cusum Scheme

Lucas and Crosier (1982) introduced a combined Shewhart-cusum scheme that is illustrated in this example. Also refer to Ryan (1989). The data set used here is Cans, which is created in “[Creating a One-Sided Cusum Chart with a Decision Interval](#)” on page 580. *See CUSCOMB in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

The first step is to compute and save one-sided cusums to detect a positive shift from the mean.

```

proc cusum data=Cans;
  xchart Weight*Hour /
    nochart
    mu0    = 8.100    /* target mean for process */

```

```

sigma0 = 0.050      /* known standard deviation */
delta  = 1          /* shift to be detected      */
h      = 3          /* cusum parameter h          */
k      = 0.5        /* cusum parameter k          */
scheme = onesided
outtable = Tabcus
  ( drop   = _var_ _subn_ _exlim_
    rename = ( _cusum_ = _subr_ _h_ = _uclr_ ) )
;
run;

```

Note that a headstart value is not used here but can be specified with the HSTART= option. Several variables in the OUTTABLE= data set are dropped or renamed so that they can later be read by the SHEWHART procedure.

The next step is to construct a Shewhart chart (not shown) for individual measurements.

```

proc shewhart data=Cans;
  irchart Weight*Hour /
    nochart
    mu0      = 8.100
    sigma0   = 0.050
    outtable = Tabx
      ( drop   = _subr_ _lclr_ _r_ _uclr_ );
  id comment;
run;

```

By default, 3σ limits are computed, but the multiple of σ can be modified with the SIGMAS= option. As before, the results are saved in an OUTTABLE= data set.

Next, the two OUTTABLE= data sets are merged.

```

data Combine;
  merge Tabx Tabcus; by Hour;
  _lclr_ = 0.0;
  _r_    = 0.5 * _uclr_;
run;

```

The data set Combine has the structure required for a TABLE= data set used with the IRCHART statement in the SHEWHART procedure (see the section “[TABLE= Data Set](#)” on page 1560).

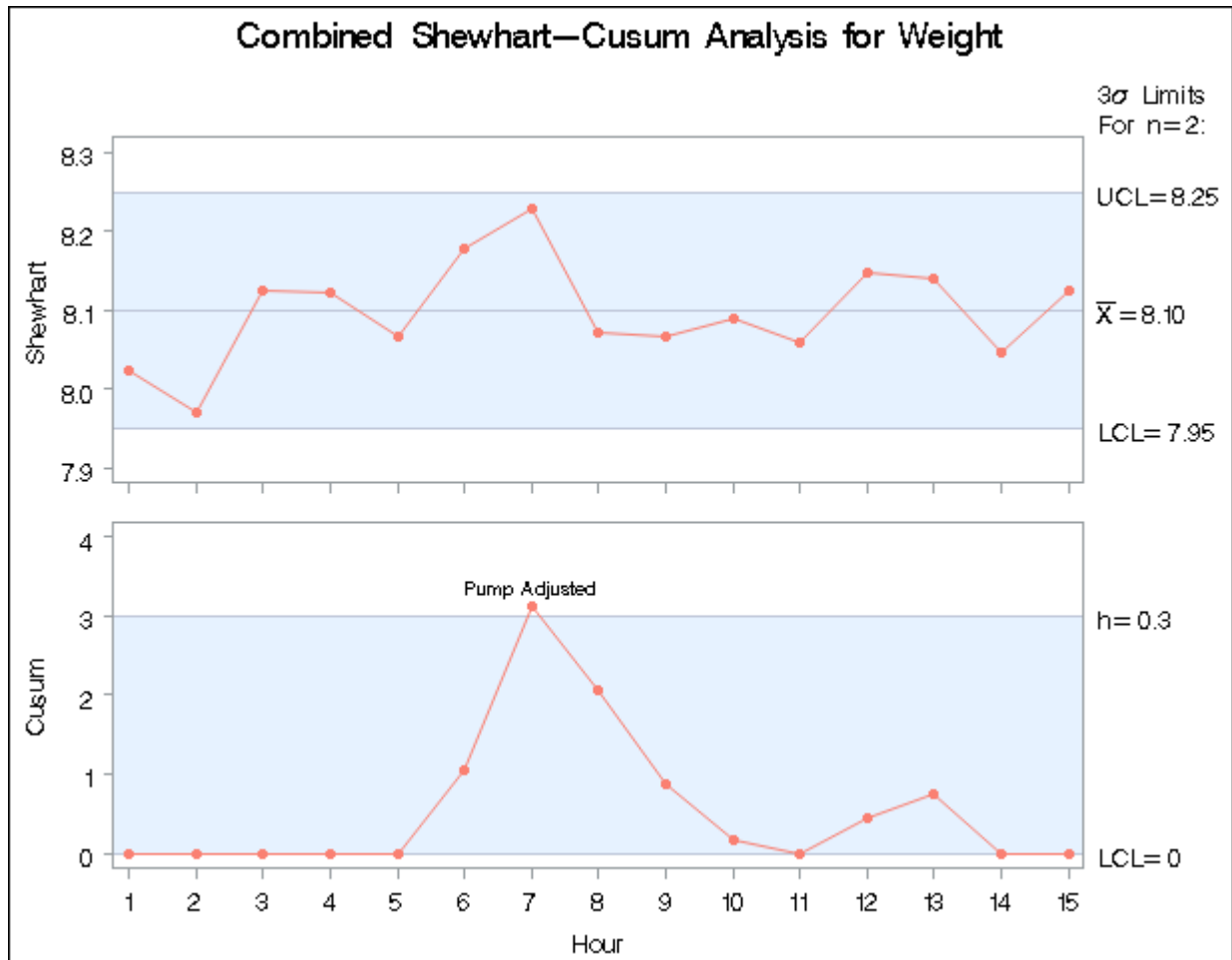
Finally, the combined scheme is displayed with the SHEWHART procedure.

```

title "Combined Shewhart-Cusum Analysis for Weight";
proc shewhart table=Combine;
  irchart Weight*Hour /
    ypct1      = 50
    noctl2
    ucllabel2 = 'h=0.3'
    outlabel   = ( comment )
    outlabel2  = ( comment )
    split      = '/';
  label _subi_ = 'Shewhart/Cusum';
run;

```

The chart is shown in [Output 6.3.1](#).

Output 6.3.1 Combined Shewhart–Cusum Scheme

Note that a shift is detected by the cusum scheme but not by the Shewhart chart. The point exceeding the decision interval is labeled with the variable comment created in the data set Cans.

Lucas and Crosier (1982) tabulates average run lengths for combined Shewhart-cusum schemes. The scheme used here has an ARL of 111.1 for $\delta = 0$ and an ARL of 6.322 for $\delta = 1$.

INSET Statement: CUSUM Procedure

Overview: INSET Statement

The INSET statement enables you to enhance a cusum chart by adding a box or table (referred to as an *inset*) of summary statistics directly to the graph. A possible application of an inset is to present cusum parameters on the chart rather than displaying them in a legend. An inset can also display arbitrary values provided in a SAS data set.

Note that the INSET statement by itself does not produce a display but must be used in conjunction with an XCHART statement. Insets are not available with line printer charts, so the INSET statement is not applicable when the LINEPRINTER option is specified in the PROC CUSUM statement.

You can use options in the INSET statement to do the following:

- specify the position of the inset
- specify a header for the inset table
- specify graphical enhancements, such as background colors, text colors, text height, text font, and drop shadows

Getting Started: INSET Statement

This section introduces the INSET statement with a basic example showing how it is used. See the section “INSET and INSET2 Statements: SHEWHART Procedure” on page 2000 in Chapter 17, “The SHEWHART Procedure,” for a complete description of the INSET statement.

This example is based on the same scenario as the first example in the “Getting Started” subsection of “XCHART Statement: CUSUM Procedure” on page 573. A machine fills cans with oil additive and a two-sided cusum chart is used to detect shifts from the target mean of 8.100 ounces. The following statements create the data set Oil and request a two-sided cusum chart with an inset:

```
data Oil;
  label Hour = 'Hour';
  input Hour @;
  do i=1 to 4;
    input Weight @;
    output;
  end;
  drop i;
  datalines;
1  8.024  8.135  8.151  8.065
2  7.971  8.165  8.077  8.157
3  8.125  8.031  8.198  8.050
4  8.123  8.107  8.154  8.095
5  8.068  8.093  8.116  8.128
6  8.177  8.011  8.102  8.030
7  8.129  8.060  8.125  8.144
8  8.072  8.010  8.097  8.153
9  8.066  8.067  8.055  8.059
10 8.089  8.064  8.170  8.086
11 8.058  8.098  8.114  8.156
12 8.147  8.116  8.116  8.018
;
```

```

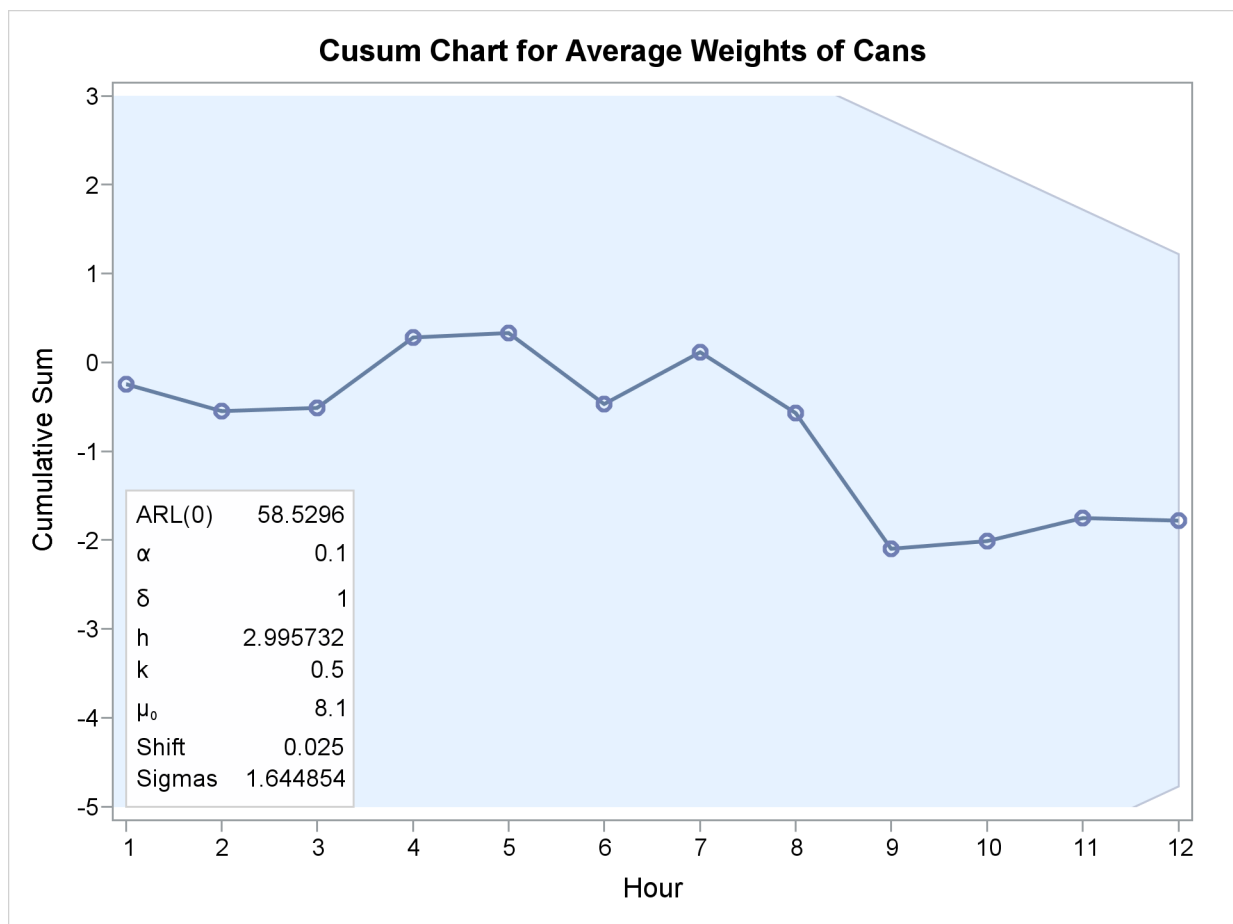
title 'Cusum Chart for Average Weights of Cans';
ods graphics on;
proc cusum data=Oil;
  xchart Weight*Hour /
    mu0      = 8.100          /* Target mean for process */
    sigma0   = 0.050          /* Known standard deviation */
    delta    = 1              /* Shift to be detected     */
    alpha    = 0.10           /* Type I error probability */
    vaxis    = -5 to 3
    odstitle = title
    markers
    nolegend;
  label Weight = 'Cumulative Sum';
  inset arl0 ualpha udelta h k umu0 shift sigmas / pos = sw;
run;

```

The ODS GRAPHICS ON statement specified before the PROC CUSUM statement enables ODS Graphics, so the cusum chart is created using ODS Graphics instead of traditional graphics.

The resulting cusum chart is shown in [Figure 6.3.2](#).

Output 6.3.2 Two-Sided Cusum Chart with an Inset



Syntax: INSET Statement

The syntax for the INSET statement is as follows:

INSET *keyword-list* < / *options* > ;

You can use any number of INSET statements in the CUSUM procedure. Each INSET statement produces a separate inset and must follow an XCHART statement. The inset appears on every panel (page) produced by the last XCHART statement preceding it.

Keywords specify the statistics to be displayed in an inset; options control the inset's location and appearance. A complete description of the INSET statement syntax is given in the section “Syntax: INSET and INSET2 Statements” on page 2006 of Chapter 17, “The SHEWHART Procedure.” The INSET statement options are identical in the CUSUM and SHEWHART procedures, but the available keywords are different. The options are listed in Table 17.87. The keywords available with the CUSUM procedure are listed in Table 6.9 to Table 6.12.

Table 6.9 Summary Statistics

Keyword	Description
ARL0	average run length for zero shift
ARLDELTA	average run length for shift of δ
DATA=	arbitrary values from <i>SAS-data-set</i>
N	nominal subgroup size
NMIN	minimum subgroup size
NMAX	maximum subgroup size

Table 6.10 Parameters for One-Sided (Decision Interval) Cusum Scheme

Keyword	Description
DELTA	shift to be detected as multiple of standard error
H	decision interval h as a multiple of standard error
HEADSTART	headstart value S_0 as a multiple of standard error
K	reference value k
MU0	target mean μ_0
SHIFT	shift to be detected in data units
STDDEV	estimated or specified process standard deviation

Table 6.11 Parameters for Two-Sided (V-Mask) Cusum Scheme

Keyword	Description
ALPHA	probability of Type 1 error
BETA	probability of Type 2 error
H	vertical distance between V-mask origin and upper (or lower) arm
K	slope of lower arm of V-mask
SIGMAS	probability of Type 1 error as probability that standard normally distributed variable exceeds a specified value in absolute value

You can use the keywords in Table 6.12 only when producing ODS Graphics output. The labels for the statistics use Greek letters.

Table 6.12 Keywords Specific to ODS Graphics Output

Keyword	Description
UALPHA	probability of Type 1 error
UARLDELTA	average run length for shift of δ
UBETA	probability of Type 2 error
UDELTA	shift to be detected as multiple of standard error
UMU0	target mean μ_0
USIGMA	estimated or specified process standard deviation

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Chapter 7

The FACTEX Procedure

Contents

Introduction	636
Overview	636
Features	637
Learning about the FACTEX Procedure	638
Getting Started	638
Example of a Two-Level Full Factorial Design	638
Example of a Full Factorial Design in Two Blocks	640
Example of a Half-Fraction Factorial Design	642
Using the FACTEX Procedure Interactively	644
Details of the FACTEX Procedure	645
Syntax	645
Summary of Functions	645
Summary of Designs	647
Statement Descriptions	650
PROC FACTEX Statement	650
BLOCKS Statement	650
UNITEFFECT Statement	653
EXAMINE Statement	653
FACTORS Statement	655
MODEL Statement	655
OUTPUT Statement	658
SIZE Statement	662
Advanced Examples	663
Example 7.1: Completely Randomized Design	663
Example 7.2: Resolution 4 Augmented Design	664
Example 7.3: Factorial Design with Center Points	667
Example 7.4: Fold-Over Design	668
Example 7.5: Randomized Complete Block Design	670
Example 7.6: Two-Level Design with Design Replication and Point Replication	671
Example 7.7: Mixed-Level Design Using Design Replication and Point Replication	674
Example 7.8: Mixed-Level Design Using Pseudo-Factors	676
Example 7.9: Mixed-Level Design by Collapsing Factors	677
Example 7.10: Hyper-Graeco-Latin Square Design	678
Example 7.11: Resolution 4 Design with Minimum Aberration	680
Example 7.12: Replicated Blocked Design with Partial Confounding	683

Example 7.13: Incomplete Block Design	686
Example 7.14: Design with Inner Array and Outer Array	689
Example 7.15: Fractional Factorial Split-Plot Designs	694
Example 7.16: A Design for a Three-Step Process	697
Example 7.17: A Strip-Split-Split-Plot Design	701
Example 7.18: Design and Analysis of a Complete Factorial Experiment . .	702
Computational Details	704
Types of Factors	704
Specifying Effects in the MODEL Statement	705
Factor Variable Characteristics in the Output Data Set	706
Statistical Details	706
Resolution	706
Randomization	707
Replication	709
Confounding Rules	711
Alias Structure	712
Minimum Aberration	712
MaxClear Designs	713
Split-Plot Designs	714
Output	715
ODS Tables	715
Theory of Orthogonal Designs	715
Overview	715
Structure of General Factorial Designs	716
Suitable Confounding Rules	717
Design Factors	717
Block Factors	718
General Criteria	718
Searching for Confounding Rules	719
Speeding Up the Search	719
General Recommendations	720
References	721

Introduction to the FACTEX Procedure

Overview

The FACTEX procedure constructs orthogonal factorial experimental designs. These designs can be either full or fractional factorial designs, and they can be with or without blocks. You can also construct designs for experiments with multiple stages, such as split-plot (Huang, Chen, and Voelkel 1998) and split-lot designs (Butler 2004). After you have constructed a design by using

the FACTEX procedure and run the experiment, you can analyze the results with a variety of SAS procedures including the GLM and REG procedures.

Factorial experiments are useful for studying the effects of various factors on a response. Texts that discuss experimental design include Box, Hunter, and Hunter (1978), Cochran and Cox (1957), Montgomery (1991), and Wu and Hamada (2000). For details about the general mathematical theory of orthogonal factorial designs, refer to Bose (1947).

NOTE: For two-level designs, instead of using PROC FACTEX directly, a more appropriate tool might be the ADX Interface for Design of Experiments. The ADX Interface is designed primarily for engineers and researchers who require a point-and-click solution for the entire experimental process, from building the designs through determining significant effects to optimization and reporting. ADX gives you most of the two-level designs provided by the FACTEX procedure in a system that integrates construction and analysis of designs, without the need for programming. In addition to two-level designs for standard models (with and without blocking), ADX makes it easy to use PROC FACTEX to construct designs for estimating particular effects of interest. Moreover, ADX also uses the OPTEX procedure to construct two-level designs of nonstandard sizes. For more information, see *Getting Started with the SAS ADX Interface for Design of Experiments*.

Features

There is no inherent limit to the number of factors and the size of the design that you can construct with the FACTEX procedure. Instead of looking up designs in an internal table, the FACTEX procedure uses a general algorithm to search for the construction rules for a specified design.

You can use the FACTEX procedure to generate designs such as the following:

- factorial designs, such as 2^3 designs, with and without blocking
- fractional factorial designs, such as 2^{4-1}_{IV} , with and without blocking
- split-plot and fractional split-plot designs
- three-level designs, with and without blocking
- mixed-level factorial designs, such as 4×3 designs, with and without blocking
- randomized complete block design
- factorial designs with outer arrays
- hyper-Graeco-Latin square designs

You can also create more complex designs, such as incomplete block designs, by using the FACTEX procedure in conjunction with the DATA step.

You can save the design constructed by the FACTEX procedure in a SAS data set. After you have run your experiment, you can add the values of the response variable and use the GLM procedure to perform analysis of variance and study significance of effects.

The FACTEX procedure is an interactive procedure. After specifying an initial design, you can submit additional statements without reinvoking the procedure. After you have constructed a design, you can do the following:

- print the design points
- examine the alias structure for the design
- modify the design by changing its size, changing the use of blocking, or specifying the effects of interest in the model again
- output the design to a data set
- examine the confounding rules that generate the design
- randomize the design
- replicate the design
- recode the design from standard values (such as ± 1) to values appropriate for your situation
- find another design

Learning about the FACTEX Procedure

To learn the basic syntax of the FACTEX procedure, read the section “[Getting Started](#)” on page 638, which contains some simple introductory examples. The summary tables in the section “[Summary of Functions](#)” on page 645 provide an overview of the syntax. The section “[Summary of Designs](#)” on page 647 shows simple ways to construct full factorial designs and fractional factorial designs. The section “[Advanced Examples](#)” on page 663 illustrates construction of complex designs.

Getting Started

The following introductory examples illustrate the capabilities of the FACTEX procedure. See the section “[Advanced Examples](#)” on page 663 for illustrations of complex features.

Example of a Two-Level Full Factorial Design

See FACTEXG1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library

This example introduces the basic syntax used with the FACTEX procedure.

An experimenter is interested in studying the effects of three factors—cutting speed (Speed), feed rate (FeedRate), and tool angle (Angle)—on the surface finish of a metallic part and decides to run a complete factorial experiment with two levels for each factor as follows:

Factor	Low Level	High Level
Cutting speed	300	500
Feed rate	20	30
Tool angle	6	8

This is a 2^3 factorial design—in other words, a complete factorial experiment with three factors, each at two levels. Hence there are eight runs in the experiment. Since complete factorial designs have full resolution, all of the main effects and interaction terms can be estimated. For a definition of the design resolution, see the section “[Resolution](#)” on page 706.

You can use the following statements to create the required design:

```
proc factex;
  factors Speed FeedRate Angle;
  examine design;
run;
```

These statements invoke the FACTEX procedure, list factor names, and display the generated design points. By default, the FACTEX procedure assumes that the size of the design is a full factorial and that each factor has only two levels.

After you submit the preceding statements, you see the following messages in the SAS log:

```
NOTE: No design size specified.
      Default is a full replicate in 8 runs.
NOTE: Design has 8 runs, full resolution.
```

The output is shown in [Figure 7.1](#). The two factor levels are represented by the coded values -1 and $+1$.

Figure 7.1 2^3 Factorial Design

The FACTEX Procedure				
Design Points				
Experiment Number	Speed	Feed Rate	Angle	
1	-1	-1	-1	
2	-1	-1	1	
3	-1	1	-1	
4	-1	1	1	
5	1	-1	-1	
6	1	-1	1	
7	1	1	-1	
8	1	1	1	

If you prefer to work with the actual (decoded) values of the factors, you can specify these values in an OUTPUT OUT= statement, as follows:

```
proc factex;
  factors Speed FeedRate Angle;
  output out=SavedDesign
    Speed    nvals=(300 500)
    FeedRate nvals=(20 30)
    Angle    nvals=(6 8);
run;
proc print;
run;
```

The OUTPUT statement in PROC FACTEX recodes the factor levels and saves the constructed design in the SavedDesign data set. Since the levels in this example are of numeric type, you use the NVALS= option to list the factor levels. Optionally, you can use the CVALS= option for levels of character type (see the section “[Example of a Full Factorial Design in Two Blocks](#)” on

page 640). The design is saved in a user-specified output data set (SavedDesign). This is verified by the following message in the SAS log:

**NOTE: The data set WORK.SAVEDDESIGN has 8 observations
and 3 variables.**

Figure 7.2 shows a listing of the data set SavedDesign.

Figure 7.2 2^3 Factorial Design after Decoding

Obs	Speed	Feed Rate	Angle
1	300	20	6
2	300	20	8
3	300	30	6
4	300	30	8
5	500	20	6
6	500	20	8
7	500	30	6
8	500	30	8

Although small complete factorial designs are not difficult to create manually, you can easily extend this example to construct a design with many factors.

Example of a Full Factorial Design in Two Blocks

See FACTEXG2 in the SAS/QC Sample Library The previous example illustrates a complete factorial experiment that involves eight runs and three factors: cutting speed (Speed), feed rate (FeedRate), and tool angle (Angle).

Now, suppose two machines (A and B) are used to complete the experiment, with four runs being performed on each machine. As there is the possibility that the machine affects the part finish, you should consider machine as a block factor and account for the block effect in assigning the runs to machines.

The following statements construct a blocked design:

```
proc factex;
  factors Speed FeedRate Angle;
  blocks nblocks=2;
  model resolution=max;
  examine design;
run;
```

The FACTORS statement in PROC FACTEX specifies three factors of a 2^3 factorial. The BLOCKS statement specifies that the number of blocks is 2. The RESOLUTION=MAX option in the MODEL statement specifies a design with the highest resolution—that is, the best design in a general sense. Optionally, if you know the resolution of the design, you can replace RESOLUTION=MAX with RESOLUTION= r , where r is the resolution number. For information about resolution, see the section “Resolution” on page 706.

By default, the FACTEX procedure assumes that the size of the design is a full factorial and that each factor is at two levels.

After you submit the preceding statements, you see the following messages in the SAS log:

```
NOTE: No design size specified.
      Default is a full replicate in 8 runs.
NOTE: Design has 8 runs in 2 blocks of size 4,
      resolution = 6.
```

The output is shown in Figure 7.3. Note that, by default, the name for the block variable is BLOCK and its levels are 1 and 2. Also, note that the default factor levels for a two-level design are -1 and 1.

Figure 7.3 2^3 Factorial Design in Two Blocks before Decoding

The FACTEX Procedure					
Design Points					
Experiment Number	Speed	Feed Rate	Angle	Block	
1	-1	-1	-1	1	1
2	-1	-1	1	2	2
3	-1	1	-1	2	2
4	-1	1	1	1	1
5	1	-1	-1	2	2
6	1	-1	1	1	1
7	1	1	-1	1	1
8	1	1	1	2	2

You can rename the block variable and use actual levels for the block variable appropriate for your situation as follows:

```
proc factex;
  factors Speed FeedRate Angle;
  blocks nblocks=2;
  model resolution=max;
  output out=BlockDesign
    Speed    nvals=(300 500)
    FeedRate nvals=(20 30)
    Angle    nvals=(6 8)
    blockname=Machine cvals=('A' 'B');
run;

proc print;
run;
```

Figure 7.4 shows the listing of the design saved in the data set BlockDesign.

Figure 7.4 2^3 Factorial Design in Two Blocks after Decoding

Obs	Machine	Speed	Feed Rate	Angle
1	A	300	20	6
2	A	300	30	8
3	A	500	20	8
4	A	500	30	6
5	B	300	20	8
6	B	300	30	6
7	B	500	20	6
8	B	500	30	8

Example of a Half-Fraction Factorial Design

See *FACTEX3* in the *SAS/QC Sample Library* Often you do not have the resources for a full factorial design. In this case, a fractional factorial design is a reasonable alternative, provided that the effects of interest can be estimated.

Box, Hunter, and Hunter (1978) describe a fractional factorial design for studying a chemical reaction to determine what percentage of the chemicals responded in a reactor. The researchers identified the following five treatment factors that were thought to influence the percentage of reactant:

- the feed rate of the chemicals (FeedRate), ranging from 10 to 15 liters per minute
- the percentage of the catalyst (Catalyst), ranging from 1% to 2%
- the agitation rate of the reactor (AgitRate), ranging from 100 to 120 revolutions per minute
- the temperature (Temperature), ranging from 140 to 180 degrees Celsius
- the concentration (Concentration), ranging from 3% to 6%

The complete 2^5 factorial design requires 32 runs, but the experimenter can afford only 16 runs.

Suppose that all main effects and two-factor interactions are to be estimated. An appropriate design for this situation is a design of resolution 5 (denoted as 2^{5-1}_V), in which no main effect or two-factor interaction is aliased with any other main effect or two-factor interaction but in which two-factor interactions are aliased with three-factor interactions. This design loses the ability to estimate interactions between three or more factors, but this is usually not a serious loss. For more information about resolution, see the section “[Resolution](#)” on page 706.

You can use the following statements to construct a 16-run factorial design that has five factors and resolution 5:

```
proc factex;
  factors FeedRate Catalyst AgitRate Temperature Concentration;
  size design=16;
  model resolution=5;
  output out=Reaction FeedRate      nvals=(10 15)
                    Catalyst      nvals=(1 2)
                    AgitRate      nvals=(100 120)
```



```

Temperature    nvals=(140 180)
Concentration  nvals=(3 6);

run;
proc print;
run;

```

The design saved in the Reaction data set is listed in [Figure 7.5](#).

Figure 7.5 Half-Fraction of a 2^5 Design for Reactors

Obs	Feed Rate	Catalyst	Agit Rate	Temperature	Concentration
1	10	1	100	140	6
2	10	1	100	180	3
3	10	1	120	140	3
4	10	1	120	180	6
5	10	2	100	140	3
6	10	2	100	180	6
7	10	2	120	140	6
8	10	2	120	180	3
9	15	1	100	140	3
10	15	1	100	180	6
11	15	1	120	140	6
12	15	1	120	180	3
13	15	2	100	140	6
14	15	2	100	180	3
15	15	2	120	140	3
16	15	2	120	180	6

The use of a half-fraction causes some interaction terms to be confounded with each other. You can use the EXAMINE statement with the ALIASING option to determine which interaction terms are aliased, as follows:

```

proc factex;
  factors FeedRate Catalyst AgitRate Temperature Concentration;
  size design=16;
  model resolution=5;
  examine aliasing;
run;

```

The alias structure summarizes the estimability of all main effects and two- and three-factor interactions. [Figure 7.6](#) indicates that each of the three-factor interactions is confounded with a two-factor interaction. Thus, if a particular three-factor interaction is believed to be significant, the aliased two-factor interaction cannot be estimated with this half-fraction design.

Figure 7.6 Alias Structure of Reactor Design

```

                                The FACTEX Procedure

Aliasing Structure

FeedRate
Catalyst
AgitRate
Temperature
Concentration
FeedRate*Catalyst = AgitRate*Temperature*Concentration
FeedRate*AgitRate = Catalyst*Temperature*Concentration
FeedRate*Temperature = Catalyst*AgitRate*Concentration
FeedRate*Concentration = Catalyst*AgitRate*Temperature
Catalyst*AgitRate = FeedRate*Temperature*Concentration
Catalyst*Temperature = FeedRate*AgitRate*Concentration
Catalyst*Concentration = FeedRate*AgitRate*Temperature
AgitRate*Temperature = FeedRate*Catalyst*Concentration
AgitRate*Concentration = FeedRate*Catalyst*Temperature
Temperature*Concentration = FeedRate*Catalyst*AgitRate

```

When you submit the preceding statements, the following message is displayed in the SAS log:

```
NOTE: Design has 16 runs, resolution = 5.
```

This message confirms that the design exists. If you specify a factorial design that does *not* exist, an error message is displayed in the SAS log. For instance, suppose that you replaced the MODEL statement in the preceding example with the following statement:

```
model resolution=6;
```

Since the maximum resolution of a 2^{5-1} design is 5, the following message appears in the SAS log:

```
ERROR: No such design exists.
```

In general, it is good practice to check the SAS log to see if a design exists.

Using the FACTEX Procedure Interactively

By using the FACTEX procedure interactively, you can quickly explore many design possibilities. The following steps provide one strategy for interactive use:

- 1 Invoke the procedure by using the PROC FACTEX statement, and use a FACTORS statement to identify factors in the design.
- 2 For a design that involves blocking, use the BLOCKS and MODEL statements. You might want to use the optimization features for the BLOCKS statement.
- 3 For a fractional replicate of a design, use the SIZE and MODEL statements to specify the characteristics of the design. If the design involves blocking, use a BLOCKS statement as well. If you are unsure of the size of the design or of the number of blocks, use the optimization features for either the BLOCKS or SIZE statement.

- 4 Enter a RUN statement and check the SAS log to see if the design exists. If a design exists, go on to the next step; otherwise, modify the characteristics given in the SIZE, BLOCKS, and MODEL statements.
- 5 Examine the alias structure of the design. If it is not appropriate for your situation, go back to step 2 and search for another design.
- 6 After you have repeated steps 2, 3, and 4 and found an acceptable design, use the OUTPUT statement to save the design. You can optionally recode factor values, recode and rename the block factor, and create new factors by using output-value settings.

Details of the FACTEX Procedure

Syntax

You can specify the following statements with the FACTEX procedure. Items within the brackets <> are optional.

```
PROC FACTEX < options > ;
  FACTORS factor-names < / option > ;
  SIZE size-specification ;
  MODEL model-specification < / < MINABS < (d) > > < MAXCLEAR < (d) > > > ;
  BLOCKS block-specification ;
  UNITEFFECT uniteffect / < WHOLE=() > < SUB=() > ;
  EXAMINE < options > ;
  OUTPUT OUT=SAS-data-set < options > ;
```

To generate a design and save it in a data set, you use at least the PROC FACTEX, FACTORS, and OUTPUT statements. The FACTORS statement should immediately follow the PROC FACTEX statement. You use the MODEL and SIZE statements for designs that are less than a full replicate (for example, fractional factorial designs). You can use the BLOCKS statement for designs that involve blocking. The EXAMINE statement can be used as needed.

Summary of Functions

Table 7.1 to Table 7.4 classify the statements and options in PROC FACTEX by function.

Table 7.1 Summary of Options for Specifying the Design

Function	Statement	Option
Factor Specification		
Factor names	FACTORS	$factor_1 \dots factor_f$
Number of levels	FACTORS	$factor_1 \dots factor_f / NLEV=q$
Design Size Specification (one of the following)		
Number of runs	SIZE	DESIGN= n

Table 7.1 *continued*

Function	Statement	Option
Fraction of one full replicate	SIZE	FRACTION= <i>h</i>
Number of <i>run indexing factors</i>	SIZE	NRUNFACS= <i>m</i>
Minimum number of runs	SIZE	DESIGN=MINIMUM or FRACTION=MAXIMUM or NRUNFACS=MINIMUM
Block Specification (one of the following)		
Number of blocks	BLOCKS	NBLOCKS= <i>b</i>
Block size	BLOCKS	SIZE= <i>k</i>
Number of <i>block pseudo-factors</i>	BLOCKS	NBLKFACS= <i>s</i>
Minimum block size	BLOCKS	NBLOCKS=MAXIMUM or SIZE=MINIMUM or NBLKFACS=MAXIMUM
Model Specification (one of the following)		
Estimated effects	MODEL	ESTIMATE=(<i>effects</i>)
Estimated effects and nonnegligible effects	MODEL	ESTIMATE=(<i>effects</i>) NONNEG=(<i>nonnegligible-effects</i>)
Design resolution number	MODEL	RESOLUTION= <i>r</i>
Design with highest resolution	MODEL	RESOLUTION=MAXIMUM
Minimum aberration design (up to <i>d</i> th-order interactions)	MODEL	EST=(...) <NONNEG=(...)> or RES=... / MINABS<(d)>

Table 7.2 Summary of Options for Searching the Design

Function	Statement	Option
Search for the Design		
Allow maximum time of <i>t</i> seconds	PROC FACTEX	SECONDS= <i>t</i> or TIME= <i>t</i>
Limit the design searches	PROC FACTEX	NOCHECK

Table 7.3 Summary of Options for Replicating and Randomizing the Design

Function	Statement	Option
Replication		
Replicate entire design <i>c</i> times	OUTPUT OUT=SAS-data-set	DESIGNREP= <i>c</i>
Replicate design for each point in the data set	OUTPUT OUT=SAS-data-set	DESIGNREP=SAS-data-set
Replicate each point in design <i>p</i> times	OUTPUT OUT=SAS-data-set	POINTREP= <i>p</i>
Replicate data set for each point in the design	OUTPUT OUT=SAS-data-set	POINTREP=SAS-data-set
Randomization		
Randomize the design	OUTPUT OUT=SAS-data-set	RANDOMIZE

Table 7.3 *continued*

Function	Statement	Option
Randomize the design but not the assignment of factor levels	OUTPUT OUT= <i>SAS-data-set</i>	RANDOMIZE NOVALRAN
Specify seed number	OUTPUT OUT= <i>SAS-data-set</i>	RANDOMIZE (<i>u</i>)

Table 7.4 Summary of Options for Examining and Saving the Design

Function	Statement	Option
List the Design		
Coded factor and block levels	EXAMINE	DESIGN
List the Design Characteristics		
Alias structure (up to <i>d</i> th-order interactions)	EXAMINE	ALIASING<(<i>d</i>)>
Confounding rules	EXAMINE	CONFOUNDING
Save the Design		
Coded factor levels	OUTPUT OUT= <i>SAS-data-set</i>	
Decoded factor levels (numeric type)	OUTPUT OUT= <i>SAS-data-set</i>	<i>factor-name</i> NVALS=(<i>level1</i> ... <i>levelq</i>)
Decoded factor levels (character type)	OUTPUT OUT= <i>SAS-data-set</i>	<i>factor-name</i> CVALS=('level1' ... 'levelq')
Block variable name	OUTPUT OUT= <i>SAS-data-set</i>	BLOCKNAME= <i>block-name</i>
Decoded block levels (numeric type)	OUTPUT OUT= <i>SAS-data-set</i>	BLOCKNAME= <i>block-name</i> NVALS=(<i>level1</i> ... <i>levelb</i>)
Decoded block levels (character type)	OUTPUT OUT= <i>SAS-data-set</i>	BLOCKNAME= <i>block-name</i> CVALS=('level1' ... 'levelb')

Summary of Designs

Table 7.5 summarizes basic design types that you can construct with the FACTEX procedure by providing example code for each type.

Table 7.5 Basic Designs Constructed by the FACTEX Procedure

Design Type	Example Statements
A full factorial design in three factors, each at two levels coded as -1 and +1.	<pre> proc factex; factors Pressure Temperature Time; examine design; run; </pre>

Table 7.5 continued

Design Type	Example Statements
A full factorial design in three factors, each at three levels coded as -1, 0, and +1.	<pre>proc factex; factors Pressure Temperature Time / nlev= 3; examine design; run;</pre>
A full factorial design in three factors, each at two levels. The entire design is replicated twice, and the design with recoded factor levels is saved in a SAS data set.	<pre>proc factex; factors Pressure Temperature Time; output out= SavedDesign designrep= 2 Pressure cvals=('low' 'high') Temperature nvals=(200 300) Time nvals=(10 20); run;</pre>
A full factorial design in three factors, each at two levels coded as -1 and +1. Each run in the design is replicated three times, and the replicated design is randomized and saved in a SAS data set.	<pre>proc factex; factors Pressure Temperature Time; output out= SavedDesign pointrep= 3 randomize; run;</pre>
A full factorial design in three control factors, each at two levels coded as -1 and +1. A noise factor design (<i>outer array</i>) read from a SAS data set is replicated for each run in the control factor design (<i>inner array</i>), and the product design is saved in a SAS data set.	<pre>proc factex; factors+ Pressure Temperature Time; output out += SavedDesign pointrep+= OutArray; run;</pre>
A full factorial blocked design in three factors, each at two levels coded as -1 and +1. The design is arranged in two blocks and saved in a SAS data set. By default, the block variable is named BLOCK and the two block levels are numbered 1 and 2.	<pre>proc factex; factors Pressure Temperature Time; blocks nblocks= 2; output out= SavedDesign; run;</pre>

Table 7.5 *continued*

Design Type	Example Statements
A full factorial blocked design in three factors, each at two levels coded as -1 and $+1$. Each block contains four runs; the block variable is renamed and the block levels of character type are recoded. The design is saved in a SAS data set.	<pre> proc factex; factors Pressure Temperature Time; blocks size= 4; output out= SavedDesign blockname= Machine cvals=('A' 'B'); run; </pre>
A fractional factorial design of resolution 4 in four factors, each at two levels coded as -1 and $+1$. The size of the design is eight runs.	<pre> proc factex; factors Pressure Temperature Time Catalyst; size design= 8; model resolution= 4; examine design; run; </pre>
A one-half fraction of a factorial design in four factors, each at two levels coded as -1 and $+1$. The design is of maximum resolution. The design points, the alias structure, and the confounding rules are listed.	<pre> proc factex; factors Pressure Temperature Time Catalyst; size fraction= 2; model resolution=maximum; examine design aliasing confounding; run; </pre>
A one-quarter fraction of a factorial design in six factors, each at two levels coded as -1 and $+1$. Main effects are estimated, and some two-factor interactions are considered nonnegligible. The design is saved in a SAS data set.	<pre> proc factex; factors x1-x6; size fraction= 4; model estimate=(x1 x2 x3 x4 x5 x6) nonneg =(x1*x5 x1*x6 x5*x6); output out = SavedDesign; run; </pre>

Statement Descriptions

This section provides detailed syntax information for the FACTEX procedure statements, beginning with the PROC FACTEX statement. The remaining statements are presented in alphabetical order.

PROC FACTEX Statement

PROC FACTEX *< options >* ;

You use the PROC FACTEX statement to invoke the FACTEX procedure. The following *options* are available:

NAMELEN

specifies the length of effect names in tables and output data sets to be *n* characters long, where *n* is a value between 20 and 200 characters. The default length is 20 characters.

NOCHECK

suppresses a technique for limiting the amount of search required to find a design. The technique dramatically reduces the search time by pruning branches of the search tree that are unlikely to contain the specified design, but in rare cases it can keep the FACTEX procedure from finding a design that does in fact exist. The NOCHECK option turns off this technique at the potential cost of an increase in run time. Note, however, that the run time is always bounded by the TIME= option or its default value. For more information about the NOCHECK option, see the section “[Speeding Up the Search](#)” on page 719.

TIME=*t*

SECONDS=*t*

specifies the maximum number of seconds to spend on the search. The default is 60 seconds.

BLOCKS Statement

BLOCKS *block-specification* ;

You use the BLOCKS statement to specify the blocks or split-plot units in the design. By default, the FACTEX procedure constructs designs that do not contain blocks. If you use the BLOCKS statement, you also need to use the MODEL statement or SIZE statement. In particular, if you use the BLOCKS statement and your design is a fractional factorial design, you must use the MODEL statement.

The two simplest explicit *block-specifications* that you can use are as follows:

- NBLOCKS=*b*, which specifies the number of blocks (*b*) in the design
- SIZE=*k*, which specifies the number of runs (*k*) in each block

Use only one of these two options. In all, there are seven mutually exclusive *block-specifications* that you can use, as described by the following list.

NBLKFACS=*s*

specifies the number of block pseudo-factors for the design. The design contains a different block for each possible combination of the levels of the block pseudo-factors. Values of *s* are the integers 1, 2, and so on. See the section “[Block Size Restrictions](#)” on page 652 for details.

If each factor in the design has *q* levels, then NBLKFACS=*s* specifies a design with q^s blocks. The size of each block depends on the number of runs in the design, as specified in the SIZE statement. If the design has *n* runs, then each block has n/q^s runs.

The following statement illustrates how to request a two-level factorial design arranged in eight (2^3) blocks:

```
blocks nblkfacs=3;
```

For more information about pseudo-factors, see the section “[Types of Factors](#)” on page 704.

NBLOCKS=*b*

specifies the number of blocks in the design. The values of *b* must be a power of *q*, the number of levels of each factor in the design. See the section “[Block Size Restrictions](#)” on page 652 for details. The size of each block depends on the number of runs in the design, as specified in the SIZE statement. If the design has *n* runs, then each block has n/b runs. See the section “[Example of a Full Factorial Design in Two Blocks](#)” on page 640 for an illustration of this option.

The following statement illustrates how to specify a design arranged in four blocks:

```
blocks nblocks=4;
```

SIZE=*k*

specifies the number of runs per block in the design. The value *k* must be a power of *q*, the number of levels for each factor in the design. The number of blocks depends on the number of runs in the design, as specified in the SIZE statement. If the design has *n* runs, then it has n/k blocks.

CAUTION: Do not confuse the SIZE= option in the BLOCKS statement with the SIZE statement, which you use to specify the overall size of the design. See the section “[SIZE Statement](#)” on page 662 for details of the SIZE statement.

The following statement illustrates how to specify blocks of size two:

```
blocks size=2;
```

NBLKFACS=MAXIMUM**NBLOCKS=MAXIMUM****SIZE=MINIMUM**

constructs a blocked design with the minimum number of runs per block, given all the other characteristics of the design. In other words, the block size is optimized. You cannot specify this option if you specify any of the design size optimization options in the SIZE statement (see [DESIGN=MINIMUM](#)).

UNITS=(units-specifications)

specifies unit factors that index the runs of the experiment. Each *unit-specification* has the form

unitfactor = *number-of-levels*

where the number of levels for each unit factor must be a power of the number of levels specified in the FACTORS statement (2 by default). You can give multiple *unit-specifications* in the UNITS= option; the product of their numbers of levels must be less than the size of the experiment, as specified in the SIZE statement.

Unit factors are not involved in the model structure of the design. Instead, you use a UNITS=() blocks specification in conjunction with one or more UNITEFFECT statements to constrain how the factor levels can change across the runs of the experiment.

The following statement illustrates how to specify two unit factors:

```
blocks units=(Unit1=4 Unit2=8);
```

See the section “[Split-Plot Designs](#)” on page 714 for details about how to use the UNITS= option and the UNITEFFECT statement to construct split-plot designs.

Equivalent BLOCK Specifications

The three explicit *block-specifications* are related to each other, as demonstrated by the following example.

Suppose you want to construct a design for 11 two-level factors in 128 runs in blocks of size 8. Since $128/2^4 = 128/16 = 8$, three equivalent block specifications are as follows:

```
blocks nblkfacs=4;
blocks nblocks=16;
blocks size=8;
```

Block Size Restrictions

The number of blocks and the number of runs in each block must be less than the total number of runs in the design. Hence, there are some restrictions on the block size.

- If you use SIZE= k or NBLOCKS= b , the numbers you specify for k and b must be less than or equal to the size of the design, as specified in the SIZE statement. Or, if you do not use a SIZE statement, k and b must be less than or equal to the number of runs for a full replication of all possible combinations of the factors.

For example, for a 2^3 design you cannot specify a design arranged in 8 blocks (NBLOCKS=8). Likewise, you cannot construct a design with block size greater than 8 (SIZE=8).

- If you use NBLKFACS= s , the value of s can be no greater than the number of run-indexing factors, which give the number of runs needed to index the design. For details, see “[Types of Factors](#)” on page 704 and “[Theory of Orthogonal Designs](#)” on page 715.

UNITEFFECT Statement

UNITEFFECT *uniteffect* / < **WHOLE**=(*wholeuniteffects*) > < **SUB**=(*subuniteffects*) > ;

You use the UNITEFFECT statement to specify constraints on how the factor levels can change across the runs of the experiment. Such constraints are known as randomization restrictions. UNITEFFECT statements are used in conjunction with a UNITS specification in the BLOCKS statement, where unit factors are defined that index the runs of the experiment.

The *uniteffect* is an interaction between *unitfactors* defined in the BLOCKS UNITS=() specification:

unitfactor * ... * *unitfactor*

It defines a partition of the runs on which to apply whole-unit and subunit effects of the factors named in the FACTORS statement.

The *wholeuniteffects* specified by the WHOLE=() option typically define a necessary feature of how the experiment must be designed, and are thus known as “design constraints.” In contrast, the SUB=() option indicates which unit mean contrasts will be used to compute the *subuniteffects* and which random error terms will be used to test them, and are thus known as “model constraints.” For both *wholeuniteffects* and *subuniteffects*, the effects listed must be enclosed within parentheses, as in the MODEL statement. See the section “[Specifying Effects in the MODEL Statement](#)” on page 705 for details.

If you have specified units in the BLOCK statement as

```
blocks units=(WholePlot=4);
```

then the following statement illustrates how to specify unit effects corresponding to these units:

```
uniteffect WholePlot / whole=(x1-x3) sub=(x4-x6);
```

See the section “[Split-Plot Designs](#)” on page 714 for details about how to use the UNITS= option and the UNITEFFECT statement to construct split-plot designs.

EXAMINE Statement

EXAMINE < *options* > ;

You use the EXAMINE statement to specify the characteristics of the design that are to be listed in the output.

The *options* are remembered by the procedure; once specified, they remain in effect until you submit a new EXAMINE statement with different options or until you turn off all EXAMINE options by submitting just

```
examine;
```

The following *options* are available.

ABERRATION

AB

displays the aberration vector for the design, summarizing the confounded interactions. See the section “[Minimum Aberration](#)” on page 712 for more information.

ALIASING <(<*d*> <UNITS <= ONE | ALL>>)>**A** <(<*d*> <UNITS <= ONE | ALL>>)>

lists the alias structure of the design, which identifies effects that are confounded with one another and are thus, indistinguishable.

You can specify *d* in parentheses immediately after the ALIASING option for a listing of the alias structure with effects up to and including order *d*. For example, the following statement requests aliases for up to fourth-order effects (for example, A*B*C*D):

```
examine aliasing(4);
```

Each line of the alias structure is listed in the form

```
effect = effect = ... = effect
```

for as many effects as are aliased with one another.

The default value for *d* is determined automatically from the model as follows:

- If you specify the model with a resolution number *r* in the MODEL statement, then *d* is the integer part of $(r + 1)/2$.
- If you specify the model with a list of effects in the MODEL statement, then *d* is the larger of the following, where main effects have order 1, two-factor interactions have order 2, and so on:
 - one plus the largest order of an effect to be estimated
 - the largest order of an effect considered to be nonnegligible

If your design involves unit effects, then you can also specify UNITS in parentheses immediately after the ALIASING option to display for each treatment effect alias string the top unit effect with which it is aliased. Using the UNITS option can give you information about which error stratum can be used to estimate the background error variance for each estimable treatment effect. If unit effects are nested, as they typically are in complex split-plot designs, then treatment effects can be aliased with more than one unit effect. In this case, specify (UNITS=ALL) to see all unit effects with which each treatment effect is aliased.

For details about aliasing, see the section “[Alias Structure](#)” on page 712.

CONFOUNDING**C**

lists the confounding rules used to construct the design. For the definition of confounding rules, see the sections “[Confounding Rules](#)” on page 711 and “[Suitable Confounding Rules](#)” on page 717.

DESIGN**D**

lists the points in the design in standard order with the factor levels coded. For a description of the randomization and coding rules, see the section “[OUTPUT Statement](#)” on page 658.

SUMMARY <(< *d* >)>**S** <(< *d* >)>

displays the modeling summary for the design, summarizing how many interactions of each order are estimable and how many are clearly estimable (that is, unaliased with any other interactions of interest).

You can specify *d* in parentheses immediately after the SUMMARY option to display the modeling summary accounting for effects up to and including order *d*. The default value for *d* is determined automatically from the model as it is for the [ALIASING](#) option.

FACTORS Statement

FACTORS *factor-names* </ *option* > ;

You use the FACTORS statement to start the construction of a new design by naming the factors in the design. The FACTORS statement clears all previous specifications for the design (number of runs, block size, and so on). Use it when you want to start a new design.

NOTE: The FACTORS statement should be the first statement following the PROC FACTEX statement.

In the FACTORS statement,

factor-names

lists names for the factors in the design. These names must be valid SAS variable names. See the section “[Types of Factors](#)” on page 704 for details.

The following *option* is available:

NLEV=*q*

specifies the number of levels for each factor in the design. The value of *q* must be an integer greater than or equal to 2. The default value for *q* is 2. In order to construct a design that involves either fractionation or blocking, *q* must be either a prime number or an integer power of a prime number. For the reason behind this restriction, see the section “[Structure of General Factorial Designs](#)” on page 716.

MODEL Statement

MODEL *model-specification* < / < **MINABS** <(*d*)> > < **MAXCLEAR** <(*d*)> > > ;

You use the MODEL statement to provide the model for the construction of the factorial design. The model can be specified either directly by specifying the effects to be estimated with the ESTIMATE= option or indirectly by specifying the resolution of the design with the RESOLUTION= option.

NOTE: If you create a fractional factorial design or if you create a design that involves blocking, the MODEL statement is required.

The two *model-specifications* are described as follows:

ESTIMATE=(effects) < option >

identifies the *effects* that you want to estimate with the design. To specify *effects*, simply list the names of main effects, and join terms in interactions with asterisks. The *effects* listed must be enclosed within parentheses. See the section “[Specifying Effects in the MODEL Statement](#)” on page 705 for details. You can use EST or E for the keyword ESTIMATE.

After the ESTIMATE= *option*, you can specify the following *option*:

NONNEGLECTIBLE=(nonnegligible-effects)

identifies nonnegligible effects. These are the effects whose magnitudes are unknown, but you do not necessarily want to estimate them with the design. If you do not want certain effects to be aliased with ESTIMATE= effects, then list them in the NONNEGLECTIBLE= effects. The *nonnegligible-effects* listed must be enclosed within parentheses.

You can use NONNEG or N for the keyword NONNEGLECTIBLE.

For example, suppose that you want to construct a fraction of a 2^4 design in order to estimate the main effects of the four factors. To specify the model, simply list the main effects with the ESTIMATE= option, since these are the effects of interest. Furthermore, if you consider the two-factor interactions to be significant but are not interested in estimating them, then list these interactions with the NONNEGLECTIBLE= option.

See [Example 7.8](#) for an example that uses the ESTIMATE= option. See “[Theory of Orthogonal Designs](#)” on page 715 for details about how the FACTEX procedure interprets the model and derives an appropriate confounding scheme.

RESOLUTION=*r***RESOLUTION=MAXIMUM**

specifies the resolution of the design. The resolution number *r* must be a positive integer greater than or equal to 3. The interpretation of *r* is as follows:

- If *r* is odd, then the effects of interest are taken to be those of order $(r - 1)/2$ or less.
- If *r* is even, then the effects of interest are taken to be those of order $(r - 2)/2$ or less, and the nonnegligible effects are taken to be those of order $r/2$ or less.

If you specify RESOLUTION=MAXIMUM, the FACTEX procedure searches for a design with the highest resolution that satisfies the SIZE statement requirements.

You can use RES or R for the keyword RESOLUTION and MAX for MAXIMUM.

For more information about design resolution, see the section “[Resolution](#)” on page 706. For an example of *model specification* that uses the RESOLUTION=*r* option, see the section “[Example of a Half-Fraction Factorial Design](#)” on page 642. For an example of the RESOLUTION=MAX option, see the section “[Example of a Full Factorial Design in Two Blocks](#)” on page 640.

The following options for the MODEL statement are available:

MAXCLEAR <(d)>

requests a search for a design that maximizes the number of clear interactions. Clear interactions are those which are not aliased with any other effects that are either required to

be estimable or assumed to be nonnegligible. Specifying (d) immediately after the MAX-CLEAR option requests a search for a maximum-clarity design that involves interactions up to order d . The default value for d is determined automatically from the model, as it is for the [ALIASING](#) option in the EXAMINE statement, as follows:

- If you specify the model with a resolution number r in the MODEL statement, then d is the integer part of $(r + 1)/2$.
- If you specify the model with a list of effects in the MODEL statement, then d is the larger of the following, where main effects have order 1, two-factor interactions have order 2, and so on:
 - one plus the largest order of an effect to be estimated
 - the largest order of an effect considered to be nonnegligible

For details about MaxClear designs, see the section “[MaxClear Designs](#)” on page 713.

MINABS <(d)>

requests a search for a design that has minimum aberration. Specifying (d) immediately after the MINABS option requests a search for a minimum aberration design that involves interactions up to order d . The default value for d is determined automatically from the model as follows:

- If you specify the model with a resolution number r in the MODEL statement, then $d = r + 2$.
- If you specify the model with a list of effects in the MODEL statement, then d is the larger of the following, where main effects have order 1, two-factor interactions have order 2, and so on:
 - three plus twice the largest order of an effect to be estimated
 - one plus twice the largest order of an effect considered to be nonnegligible

See the section “[Minimum Aberration](#)” on page 712 for more information. For an example of the MINABS option, see [Example 7.11](#).

Examples of the MODEL Statement

Suppose you specify a design with the following FACTORS statement, where the number of factors f can be replaced with a number:

```
factors x1-x $f$ ;
```

Then [Table 7.6](#) lists equivalent ways to specify common models.

Table 7.6 Equivalent of Model Specifications

RES= option	EST= and NONNEG= options
model res=3	model est=(x1-x+f) ;
model res=4	model est=(x1-x+ f) nonneg=(x1 x2 x3 +...+ x+f+@2) ;
model res=5	model est=(x1 x2 x3 +...+ x+ f+@2) ;

The resolution specification is more concise than the effects specification and is also more efficient in an algorithmic sense. To decrease the time required to find a design, particularly for designs with a large number of factors, you should specify your model that uses the RESOLUTION= option rather than listing the effects. For more on interpreting the resolution number, see the section “Resolution” on page 706.

OUTPUT Statement

OUTPUT OUT= *SAS-data-set* < options > ;

You use the OUTPUT statement to save a design in an output data set. Optionally, you can use the OUTPUT statement to modify the design by specifying values to be output for factors, creating new factors, randomizing the design, and replicating the design. You specify the output data set as follows:

OUT=*SAS-data-set*

gives the name of the output data set in which the design is saved. Note that OUT= is required.

options

You can use the *options* to

- recode the values for design factors
- recode the values for the block variable
- replicate the entire design
- replicate each point of the design
- randomize the design
- create derived factors based on the original factors

The following list describes the preceding *options*:

Recode Design Factors

By default, the output data set contains a variable for each factor in the design coded with standard values, as follows:

- For factors with 2 levels ($q = 2$), the values are -1 and $+1$.
- For factors with 3 levels ($q = 3$), the values are -1 , 0 , and $+1$.
- For factors with q levels ($q > 3$), the values are $0, 1, 2, \dots, q - 1$.

You can recode the levels of the factor from the standard levels to levels appropriate for your situation.

For example, suppose that you want to recode a three-level factorial design from the standard levels $-1, 0$, and $+1$ to the actual levels. Suppose the factors are pressure (Pressure) with character levels, agitation rate (Rate) with numeric levels, and temperature (Temperature) with numeric levels. You can use the following statement to recode the factor levels and save the design in a SAS data set named RECODE:


```

output out=recode Pressure    cvals=('low' 'medium' 'high')
                    Rate      nvals=(20  40  60)
                    Temperature cvals=(100 150 200);

```

The general form of *options* to recode factors is as follows:

factor-name **NVALS=** (*level1 level2 ... levelq*)

or

factor-name **CVALS=** ('*level1*' '*level2*' ... '*levelq*')

where

factor-name gives the name of the design factor.

NVALS= lists new numeric levels for design factors.

CVALS= lists new character levels for design factors. Each string can be up to 40 characters long.

When recoding a factor, the **NVALS=** and **CVALS=** options map the first value listed to the lowest value for the factor, the second value listed to the next lowest value, and so on. If you rename and recode a factor, the type and length of the new variable are determined by whether you use the **CVALS=** option (character variable with length equal to the longest string) or the **NVALS=** option (numeric variable). For more information about recoding a factor, see “[Factor Variable Characteristics in the Output Data Set](#)” on page 706.

Recode Block Factor

If the design uses blocking, the output data set automatically contains a block variable named **BLOCK**, and for a design with *b* blocks, the default values of the block variable are 1, 2, ..., *b*. You can rename the block variable and optionally recode the block levels from the default levels to levels appropriate for your situation.

For example, for a design arranged in four blocks, suppose that the block variable is the day of the week (**Day**) and that the four block levels of character type are *Mon*, *Tue*, *Wed*, and *Thu*. You can use the following statement to rename the block variable, recode the block levels, and save the design in a SAS data set named **RECODE**:

```

output out=recode blockname=Day cvals=('Mon' 'Tue' 'Wed' 'Thu');

```

The general form of *options* to change the block variable name or change the block levels is as follows:

BLOCKNAME= *block-name* < **NVALS=** (*level1 level2 ... levelb*) >

or

BLOCKNAME= *block-name* < **CVALS=** ('level1' 'level2' ... 'levelb') >

where

block-name gives a new name for the block factor.

NVALS= lists new numeric levels for the block factor. For details, see the section “[Recode Design Factors](#)” on page 658.

CVALS= lists new character levels for the block factor. For details, see the section “[Recode Design Factors](#)” on page 658.

Note that you can simply rename the block variable by using only the **BLOCKNAME=** option, without using the **NVALS=** and **CVALS=** options.

Replicate Entire Design

DESIGNREP=*c*

DESIGNREP=SAS-data-set

replicates the entire design. Specify **DESIGNREP=*c*** to replicate the design *c* times, where *c* is an integer. Alternatively, you can specify a SAS data set with the **DESIGNREP** option. In this case, the design is replicated once for each point in the **DESIGNREP=** data set, and the **OUT=** data set contains the variables in the **DESIGNREP=** data set in addition to the design variables.

In mathematical notation, the **OUT=** data set is the direct product of the **DESIGNREP=** data set and the design. If the design is *a* and the **DESIGNREP=** data set is *b*, then the **OUT=** data set is $b \otimes a$, where \otimes denotes the direct product.

For details, see the section “[Replication](#)” on page 709. For illustrations of the difference between the **DESIGNREP=** and **POINTREP=** options, see [Example 7.6](#) and [Example 7.7](#).

Replicate Design Point

POINTREP=*p*

POINTREP=SAS-data-set

replicates each point of the design. Specify **POINTREP=*p*** to replicate each design point *p* times, where *p* is an integer. Alternatively, you can specify a SAS data set with the **POINTREP=** option. In this case, the **POINTREP=** data set is replicated once for each point in the design and the **OUT=** data set contains the variables in the **POINTREP=** data set in addition to the design variables.

In mathematical notation, the **OUT=** data set is the direct product of the design and the **POINT=** data set. If the design is *a* and the **POINTREP=** data set is *b*, then the **OUT=** data set is $a \otimes b$, where \otimes denotes the direct product.

For details, see the section “[Replication](#)” on page 709. For illustrations of the difference between the **DESIGNREP=** and **POINTREP=** options, see [Example 7.6](#) and [Example 7.7](#).

Randomize Design**RANDOMIZE <(u)> <NOVALRAN>**

randomizes the design. See the section “[Randomization](#)” on page 707 for details. The following *options* are available:

(u)

specifies an integer used to start the pseudo-random number generator for randomizing the design. The value of u must be enclosed in parentheses immediately after the keyword RANDOMIZE. If you do not specify a seed, or if you specify a value less than or equal to zero, by default the seed is generated from reading the time of day from the computer’s clock.

NOVALRAN

prevents the randomization of theoretical factor levels to actual levels. The randomization of run order is still performed.

Create Derived Factors

You can create *derived factors* based on the joint values of a set of the design factors. Each distinct combination of levels of the design factors corresponds to a single level for the derived factor. Thus, when you create a derived factor from k design factors, each with q levels, the derived factor has q^k levels. Derived factors are useful when you create mixed-level designs; see [Example 7.8](#) for an example. See the section “[Structure of General Factorial Designs](#)” on page 716 for information about how the levels of design factors are mapped into levels of the derived factor. The general form of the *option* for creating derived factors is

[*design-factors*] = *derived-factor* < NVALS = (*list-of-numbers*) >

or

[*design-factors*] = *derived-factor* < CVALS = (*'string1' 'string2' ... 'stringn'*) >

where

<i>design-factors</i>	gives names of factors currently in the design. These factors are combined to create the new derived factor.
<i>derived-factor</i>	gives a name to the new derived factor. This name must not be used in the design.
NVALS =	lists new numeric levels for the derived factor.
CVALS =	lists new character levels for the derived factor. See the section “ Recode Design Factors ” on page 658 for details.

If you create a derived factor and do not use the NVALS = or CVALS = option to assign levels to the derived factor, the FACTEX procedure assigns the values $0, 1, \dots, q^k - 1$, where the derived factor is created from k design factors, each with q levels. In general, the CVALS = or NVALS = list for a derived factor must contain q^k values.

The following statement gives an example of creating a derived factor and then renaming the levels of the factor:

```
output out=new [A1 A2]=A cvals=('A' 'B' 'C' 'D');
```

This statement converts two 2-level factors (A1 and A2) into one 4-level factor (A), which has the levels A, B, C, and D.

SIZE Statement

SIZE *size-specification* ;

You use the SIZE statement to specify the size of the design, which is the number of runs in the design. The SIZE statement is required for designs of less than a full replicate (for example, fractional factorial designs). By default, the design consists of one full replication of all possible combinations of the factors.

The two simplest explicit *size-specifications* that you can use are

- **DESIGN**=*n*, which specifies the number of runs (*n*) in the design
- **FRACTION**=*h*, which specifies $1/h$ of one full replicate

Use only one of these two options. In all, there are six mutually exclusive *size-specifications* that you can use, as described by the following list:

DESIGN=*n*

specifies the actual number of runs in the design. The number of runs must be a power of the number of levels *q* for the factors in the design. (See the **NLEV**= option.) If the last **FACTORS** statement does not contain the **NLEV**= option, then $q = 2$ by default, and as a result, *n* must be a power of 2. For an example, see [Example 7.1](#).

FRACTION=*h*

specifies the fraction of one full replication of all possible combinations of the factors. For instance, **FRACTION**=2 specifies a half-fraction, **FRACTION**=4 specifies a quarter-fraction, and so on. In general, **FRACTION**=*h* specifies a design with $1/h$ of the runs in a full replicate. If the design has *f* factors, each with *q* levels, then the size of the design is q^f/h . If you use **FRACTION**=*h*, *h* must be a power of *q*. See [Example 7.4](#).

NRUNFACS=*m*

specifies the number of run-indexing factors in the design. The design contains one run for each possible combination of the levels of the run-indexing factors. Run-indexing factors are the first *m* factors for a design in q^m runs. All possible combinations of the levels of the run-indexing factors occur in the design. As a result, if each factor has *q* levels, the number of runs in the design is q^m . For details about run-indexing factors, see “[Types of Factors](#)” on page 704 and “[Structure of General Factorial Designs](#)” on page 716.

DESIGN=MINIMUM

FRACTION=MAXIMUM

NRUNFACS=MINIMUM

constructs a design with the minimum number of runs (no larger than one full replicate) given all of the other characteristics of the design. In other words, the design size is optimized. You cannot specify this option if you specify any of the block size optimization features in the **BLOCKS** statement (see **NBLKFACS**=MAXIMUM).

Equivalence of Specifications

The three explicit *size-specifications* are related to each other, as demonstrated by the following example. Suppose you want to construct a design for 11 two-level factors in 128 runs. Since $128 = 2^{11}/16 = 2^7$, three equivalent size specifications for this design are

```
size design=128;
size fraction=16;
size nrunfacs=7;
```

Advanced Examples

Example 7.1: Completely Randomized Design

An experimenter wants to study the effect of cutting speed (Speed) on the surface finish of a component. He considers testing the components at five levels of cutting speed (100, 125, 150, 175, and 200) and decides to test five components at each level. *See FACTEX8 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

The design used is a single-factor completely randomized design with five levels and 25 runs. The following statements generate the required design:

```
proc factex;
  factors Speed / nlev=5;
  size design=25;
  output out=SurfaceExperiment randomize(713)
    Speed nvals=(100 125 150 175 200);
run;
proc print data=SurfaceExperiment;
run;
```

The RANDOMIZE option in the OUTPUT statement randomizes the run order; the random seed, 713 here, is optional. The design saved in the data set SurfaceExperiment is displayed in [Output 7.1.1](#).

Output 7.1.1 A Completely Randomized Design

Obs	Speed
1	200
2	175
3	200
4	125
5	100
6	150
7	175
8	125
9	100
10	100
11	100
12	200
13	125
14	125
15	150
16	175
17	175
18	150
19	175
20	150
21	200
22	125
23	200
24	150
25	100

If you are working through this example on your computer, you might find a different run order in your output. This is due to the difference in the seed value of the random number generator. You can specify a seed value with the RANDOMIZE option. For syntax, see “[Randomize Design](#)” on page 661.

Example 7.2: Resolution 4 Augmented Design

See FACTEX17 in the SAS/QC Sample Library Box, Hunter, and Hunter (1978) describe an injection molding experiment that involves eight 2-level factors: mold temperature (Temp), moisture content (Moisture), holding pressure (HoldPress), cavity thickness (Thick), booster pressure (BoostPress), cycle time (Time), screw speed (Speed), and gate size (Gate).

The design used has 16 runs and is of resolution 4; it is often denoted as 2^{8-4}_{IV} . You can generate this design, shown in [Output 7.2.1](#), with the following statements:

```
proc factex;
  factors Temp          Moisture HoldPress Thick
           BoostPress  Time      Speed   Gate;
  size design=16;
  model resolution=4;
  examine design aliasing;
run;
```

The FACTORS statement lists factor names. The option DESIGN=16 of the SIZE statement specifies the design size. The RESOLUTION=4 specifies the resolution of the design. The EXAMINE statement lists points and aliasing.

Output 7.2.1 A 2^{8-4}_{IV} Design

The FACTEX Procedure								
Design Points								
Experiment Number	Temp	Moisture	Hold Press	Thick	Boost Press	Time	Speed	Gate
1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
2	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	-1
3	-1	-1	1	-1	1	1	-1	1
4	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	1	1
5	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	1
6	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1
7	-1	1	1	-1	-1	1	1	-1
8	-1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1
9	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1
10	1	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	1
11	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1
12	1	-1	1	1	-1	1	-1	-1
13	1	1	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1
14	1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1
15	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1
16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

The alias structure is shown in Output 7.2.2.

Output 7.2.2 Alias Structure for a 2^{8-4}_{IV} Design

Aliasing Structure	
Temp	
Moisture	
HoldPress	
Thick	
BoostPress	
Time	
Speed	
Gate	
Temp*Moisture	= HoldPress*Gate = Thick*Speed = BoostPress*Time
Temp*HoldPress	= Moisture*Gate = Thick*Time = BoostPress*Speed
Temp*Thick	= Moisture*Speed = HoldPress*Time = BoostPress*Gate
Temp*BoostPress	= Moisture*Time = HoldPress*Speed = Thick*Gate
Temp*Time	= Moisture*BoostPress = HoldPress*Thick = Speed*Gate
Temp*Speed	= Moisture*Thick = HoldPress*BoostPress = Time*Gate
Temp*Gate	= Moisture*HoldPress = Thick*BoostPress = Time*Speed

Subsequent analysis of the data collected for the design suggests that HoldPress and BoostPress have statistically significant effects. There also seems to be significant effect associated with the sum of the aliased two-factor interactions Temp*BoostPress, Moisture*Time, HoldPress*Speed, and Thick*Gate. This chain of confounded interactions is identified in [Output 7.2.2](#).

A few runs can be added to the design to distinguish between the effects due to these four interactions. You simply need a design in which these four effects are estimable, regardless of all other main effects and interactions. For example, the following statements generate a suitable set of runs:

```
proc factex nocheck;
  factors Temp      Moisture HoldPress Thick
          BoostPress Time      Speed  Gate;
  model estimate=(Temp*BoostPress
                  Moisture*Time
                  HoldPress*Speed
                  Thick*Gate);
  size design=min;
  examine design aliasing(2);
run;
```

The DESIGN=MIN option directs FACTEX to search for the smallest design that allows all four interactions to be estimated. Eight runs are required: see [Output 7.2.3](#).

Output 7.2.3 Additional Runs to Resolve Ambiguities

The FACTEX Procedure								
Design Points								
Experiment Number	Temp	Moisture	Hold Press	Thick	Boost Press	Time	Speed	Gate
1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1
2	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	-1
3	-1	1	-1	1	1	1	1	-1
4	-1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1
5	1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	1
6	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
7	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

[Output 7.2.4](#) shows the alias structure of the additional eight runs. Note that the alias chain of interest

Temp*BoostPress=Moisture*Time=HoldPress*Speed=Thick*Gate

from the original design is broken: in this new set of runs, these four interactions are aliased with main effects and with other two-factor interactions, but they are unaliased with each other. Therefore, when these four runs are added to the original 16 runs, the main effects of the eight factors plus the four two-factor interactions that were originally aliased with each other can all be estimated with the 20 runs.

Output 7.2.4 Alias Structure of the Additional Experiment

```

Aliasing Structure

0 = Thick*BoostPress = Thick*Time = Thick*Speed = BoostPress*Time =
BoostPress*Speed
  = Time*Speed
Temp = Thick*Gate = BoostPress*Gate = Time*Gate = Speed*Gate
Moisture = HoldPress*Gate
HoldPress = Moisture*Gate
Thick = BoostPress = Time = Speed = Temp*Gate
Gate = Temp*Thick = Temp*BoostPress = Temp*Time = Temp*Speed =
Moisture*HoldPress
Temp*Moisture = HoldPress*Thick = HoldPress*BoostPress = HoldPress*Time =
HoldPress*Speed
Temp*HoldPress = Moisture*Thick = Moisture*BoostPress = Moisture*Time =
Moisture*Speed

```

Example 7.3: Factorial Design with Center Points

Factorial designs that involve two levels are the most popular experimental designs. For two-level designs, it is assumed that the response is close to linear over the range of the factor levels. To check for curvature and to obtain an independent estimate of error, you can replicate points at the center of a two-level design. Adding center points to the design does not affect the estimates of factorial effects. *See FACTEX9 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

To construct a design with center points, you first create a data set with factorial points by using the FACTEX procedure and then augment it with center points by using a simple DATA step. The following example illustrates this technique.

A researcher is studying the effect of three 2-level factors—current (Current), voltage (Voltage), and time (Time)—by conducting an experiment using a complete factorial design. The researcher is interested in studying the overall curvature over the range of factor levels by adding four center points.

You can construct this design in two stages. First, create the basic 2^3 design with the following statements:

```

proc factex;
  factors Current Voltage Time;
  output out=Factorial
    Current nvals=(12 28)
    Voltage nvals=(100 200)
    Time     nvals=(50 60);
run;

```

Next, create the center points and append to the basic design as follows:

```

data Center(drop=i);
  do i = 1 to 4;
    Current = 20;
    Voltage = 150;
    Time    = 55;
    output;
  end;
data CPDesign;
  set Factorial Center;
run;
proc print data=CPDesign;
run;

```

The design saved in the data set CPDesign is displayed in [Output 7.3.1](#). Observations 1 to 8 are the factorial points, and observations 9 to 12 are the center points.

Output 7.3.1 A 2^3 Design with Four Center Points

Obs	Current	Voltage	Time
1	12	100	50
2	12	100	60
3	12	200	50
4	12	200	60
5	28	100	50
6	28	100	60
7	28	200	50
8	28	200	60
9	20	150	55
10	20	150	55
11	20	150	55
12	20	150	55

Example 7.4: Fold-Over Design

See FACTEX10 in the SAS/QC Sample Library *Folding over* a fractional factorial design is a method for breaking the links between aliased effects in a design. Folding over a design means adding a new fraction identical to the original fraction except that the signs of all the factors are reversed. The new fraction is called a *fold-over* design. Combining a fold-over design with the original fraction converts a design of odd resolution r into a design of resolution $r + 1$.¹ For example, folding over a resolution 3 design yields a resolution 4 design. You can use the FACTEX procedure to construct the original design fraction and a DATA step to generate the fold-over design.

Consider a $\frac{1}{8}$ fraction of a 2^6 factorial design with factors A, B, C, D, E, and F. The following statements construct a 2_{III}^{6-3} design:

¹This is not true if the original design has even resolution.

```

proc factex;
  factors A B C D E F;
  size fraction=8;
  model resolution=3;
  examine aliasing;
  output out=Original;
run;

title 'Original Design';
proc print data=Original;
run;

```

The option FRACTION=8 of the SIZE statement specifies a $\frac{1}{8}$ fraction of a complete factorial—that is, 8 ($=\frac{1}{8}2^6$). The design, which is saved in the data set Original, is displayed in [Output 7.4.1](#).

Output 7.4.1 A 2_{III}^{6-3} Design

Original Design							
Obs	A	B	C	D	E	F	
1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	
2	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	
3	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	
4	-1	1	1	-1	1	-1	
5	1	-1	-1	1	1	-1	
6	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	
7	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	
8	1	1	1	1	1	1	

Since the design is of resolution 3, the alias structure in [Output 7.4.2](#) indicates that all the main effects are confounded with the two-factor interactions.

Output 7.4.2 Alias Structure for a 2_{III}^{6-3} Design

The FACTEX Procedure	
Aliasing Structure	
A	= C*F = D*E
B	= C*E = D*F
C	= A*F = B*E
D	= A*E = B*F
E	= A*D = B*C
F	= A*C = B*D
A*B	= C*D = E*F

To separate the main effects and the two-factor interactions, augment the original design with a 1/8 fraction in which the signs of all the factors are reversed. The combined design (original design and fold-over design) of resolution 4 breaks the alias links between the main effects and the two-factor

interactions. The fold-over design can be created by using the following DATA step:

```
data FoldOver;
  set Original;
  A=-A; B=-B; C=-C;
  D=-D; E=-E; F=-F;
run;
title 'Fold-Over Design';
proc print data=FoldOver;
run;
```

Here, the DATA step creates the fold-over fraction by reversing the signs of the values of the factors in the original fraction. The fold-over design is displayed in [Output 7.4.3](#).

Output 7.4.3 A 2^{6-3}_{III} Design with Signs Reversed

Fold-Over Design							
Obs	A	B	C	D	E	F	
1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	
2	1	1	-1	-1	1	1	
3	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	
4	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	
5	-1	1	1	-1	-1	1	
6	-1	1	-1	1	1	-1	
7	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	
8	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	

Example 7.5: Randomized Complete Block Design

See FACTEX11 in the SAS/QC Sample Library In a randomized complete block design (RCBD), each level of a “treatment” appears once in each block, and each block contains all the treatments. The order of treatments is randomized separately for each block. You can create RCBDs with the FACTEX procedure.

Suppose you want to construct an RCBD with six treatments in four blocks. To test each treatment once in each block, you need 24 experimental units. The following statements construct the randomized complete block design shown in [Output 7.5.1](#):

```
proc factex;
  factors Block / nlev=4;
  output out=Blocks Block nvals=(1 2 3 4) randomize(12345);
run;
  factors Treatment / nlev=6;
  output out=RCBD
    designrep=Blocks
    randomize(54321)
    Treatment cvals=('A' 'B' 'C' 'D' 'E' 'F');
run;
quit;
proc print data=RCBD;
run;
```

Note that the order of the runs within each block is randomized and that the blocks (1, 2, 3, and 4) are in a random order.

Output 7.5.1 A Randomized Complete Block Design

Obs	Block	Treatment
1	3	F
2	3	D
3	3	C
4	3	A
5	3	B
6	3	E
7	2	C
8	2	D
9	2	F
10	2	B
11	2	E
12	2	A
13	1	C
14	1	F
15	1	B
16	1	E
17	1	A
18	1	D
19	4	A
20	4	D
21	4	C
22	4	F
23	4	E
24	4	B

Example 7.6: Two-Level Design with Design Replication and Point Replication

You can replicate a design to obtain an independent estimate of experimental error or to estimate effects more precisely. There are two ways you can replicate a design with the FACTEX procedure: you can replicate the entire design with the DESIGNREP= option, or you can replicate each point in the design with the POINTREP= option. The following example illustrates the difference. *See FACTEX12 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

A process engineer is conducting an experiment to study the shrinkage of an injection-molded plastic component. The engineer chooses to determine the effect of the following four factors, each at two levels: holding pressure (Pressure), molding temperature (Temperature), cooling time (Time), and injection velocity (Velocity).

The design used is a half-fraction of a 2^4 factorial design, denoted as 2_{IV}^{4-1} . The following statements construct the design:

```
proc factex;
  factors Pressure Temperature Time Velocity;
  size fraction=2;
  model res=max;
  output out=Unreplicated;
```

```
run;
proc print data=Unreplicated;
run;
```

The design, saved in the data set Unreplicated), is shown in [Output 7.6.1](#).

Output 7.6.1 Unreplicated Design

Obs	Pressure	Temperature	Time	Velocity
1	-1	-1	-1	-1
2	-1	-1	1	1
3	-1	1	-1	1
4	-1	1	1	-1
5	1	-1	-1	1
6	1	-1	1	-1
7	1	1	-1	-1
8	1	1	1	1

To obtain a more precise estimate of the experimental error, the engineer decides to replicate the entire design three times. The following statements generate a 2_{IV}^{4-1} design with three replicates in 24 runs:

```
proc factex;
  factors Pressure Temperature Time Velocity;
  size fraction=2;
  model res=max;
  output out=Replicated designrep=3;
run;
proc print data=Replicated;
run;
```

The design, saved in the data set Replicated, is displayed in [Output 7.6.2](#).

Output 7.6.2 Design Replication

Obs	Pressure	Temperature	Time	Velocity
1	-1	-1	-1	-1
2	-1	-1	1	1
3	-1	1	-1	1
4	-1	1	1	-1
5	1	-1	-1	1
6	1	-1	1	-1
7	1	1	-1	-1
8	1	1	1	1
9	-1	-1	-1	-1
10	-1	-1	1	1
11	-1	1	-1	1
12	-1	1	1	-1
13	1	-1	-1	1
14	1	-1	1	-1
15	1	1	-1	-1
16	1	1	1	1
17	-1	-1	-1	-1
18	-1	-1	1	1
19	-1	1	-1	1
20	-1	1	1	-1
21	1	-1	-1	1
22	1	-1	1	-1
23	1	1	-1	-1
24	1	1	1	1

The first replicate comprises observations 1 to 8, the second replicate comprises observations 9 to 16, and the third replicate comprises observations 17 to 24.

Now, instead of replicating the entire design, suppose the engineer decides to replicate each run in the design three times. The following statements construct a 2_{IV}^{4-1} design in 24 runs with point replication:

```
proc factex;
  factors Pressure Temperature Time Velocity;
  size fraction=2;
  model res=max;
  output out=PointReplicated pointrep=3;
run;
proc print data=PointReplicated;
run;
```

The design, saved in the data set PointReplicated, is displayed in [Output 7.6.3](#). The first design point is replicated three times (observations 1–3), the second design point is replicated three times (observations 4–6), and so on.

Output 7.6.3 Point Replication

Obs	Pressure	Temperature	Time	Velocity
1	-1	-1	-1	-1
2	-1	-1	-1	-1
3	-1	-1	-1	-1
4	-1	-1	1	1
5	-1	-1	1	1
6	-1	-1	1	1
7	-1	1	-1	1
8	-1	1	-1	1
9	-1	1	-1	1
10	-1	1	1	-1
11	-1	1	1	-1
12	-1	1	1	-1
13	1	-1	-1	1
14	1	-1	-1	1
15	1	-1	-1	1
16	1	-1	1	-1
17	1	-1	1	-1
18	1	-1	1	-1
19	1	1	-1	-1
20	1	1	-1	-1
21	1	1	-1	-1
22	1	1	1	1
23	1	1	1	1
24	1	1	1	1

Note the difference in the arrangement of the designs created by using design replication ([Output 7.6.2](#)) and point replication ([Output 7.6.3](#)). In design replication, the original design is replicated a specified number of times; but in point replication, each run in the original design is replicated a specified number of times. See the section “[Replication](#)” on page 709 for more information on design replication.

Example 7.7: Mixed-Level Design Using Design Replication and Point Replication

See *FACTEX13* in the *SAS/QC Sample Library*

Orthogonal factorial designs are most commonly used at the initial stages of experimentation. At these stages, it is best to experiment with as few levels of each factor as possible in order to minimize the number of runs required. Thus, these designs usually involve only two levels of each factor. Occasionally some factors naturally have more than two levels of interest—different types of seed, for instance.

You can create designs for factors with different numbers of levels simply by taking the crossproduct of component designs in which the factors all have the same numbers of levels—that is, replicating every run of one design for each run of the other. (See [Example 7.14](#).) All estimable effects in each of the component designs, in addition to all generalized interactions between estimable effects in different component designs, are estimable in the crossproduct; refer to Section 3 of Chakravarti (1956).

This example illustrates how you can construct a mixed-level design by using the OUTPUT statement with the POINTREP= option or the DESIGNREP= option to take the crossproduct between two designs.

Suppose you want to construct a mixed-level factorial design for two 2-level factors (A and B) and one 3-level factor (C) with 12 runs. The following SAS statements produce a complete 3×2^2 factorial design by using design replication:

```
proc factex;
  factors A B;
  output out=ab;
run;
  factors C / nlev=3;
  output out=DesignReplicated designrep=ab;
run;
proc print data=DesignReplicated;
run;
```

Output 7.7.1 lists the mixed-level design saved in the data set DesignReplicated.

Output 7.7.1 3×2^2 Mixed-Level Design Using Design Replication

Obs	A	B	C
1	-1	-1	-1
2	-1	-1	0
3	-1	-1	1
4	-1	1	-1
5	-1	1	0
6	-1	1	1
7	1	-1	-1
8	1	-1	0
9	1	-1	1
10	1	1	-1
11	1	1	0
12	1	1	1

You can also create a mixed-level design for the preceding factors by using the point replication feature of the FACTEX procedure. The following SAS statements produce a complete $2^2 \times 3$ factorial design by using point replication:

```
proc factex;
  factors A B;
  output out=ab;
run;
  factors C / nlev=3;
  output out=PointReplicated pointrep=ab;
run;
proc print data=PointReplicated;
run;
```

Output 7.7.2 lists the mixed-level design saved in the data set PointReplicated.

Output 7.7.2 $2^2 \times 3$ Mixed-Level Design Using Point Replication

Obs	C	A	B
1	-1	-1	-1
2	-1	-1	1
3	-1	1	-1
4	-1	1	1
5	0	-1	-1
6	0	-1	1
7	0	1	-1
8	0	1	1
9	1	-1	-1
10	1	-1	1
11	1	1	-1
12	1	1	1

Note the difference between the designs in [Output 7.7.1](#) and [Output 7.7.2](#). In design replication, the mixed-level design is given by $AB \otimes C$, while for point replication the mixed-level design is given by $C \otimes AB$, where \otimes denotes the direct product. In design replication, you can view the DESIGNREP= data set as nested *outside* the design, while in point replication, you can view the POINTREP= data set as nested *inside* the design.

Example 7.8: Mixed-Level Design Using Pseudo-Factors

See FACTEX6A in the SAS/QC Sample Library

If the numbers of levels for the factors of the mixed-level design are all powers of the same prime power q , you can construct the design by using *pseudo-factors*, where the levels of k q -level pseudo-factors are associated with the levels of a single *derived factor* with q^k levels. Refer to Section 5 of Chakravarti (1956) and see the section “[Types of Factors](#)” on page 704 for details.

For example, the following statements create a design for one 4-level factor (A) and three 2-level factors (B, C, and D) in 16 runs (a half replicate):

```
proc factex;
  factors A1 A2 B C D;
  model estimate      =(B C D   A1|A2
                        nonnegligible=(B|C|D@2 A1|A2|B A1|A2|C A1|A2|D);
  size design=16;
  output out=DesignA [A1 A2]=A cvals = ('A' 'B' 'C' 'D');
run;
proc print;
  var A B C D;
run;
```

The levels of two 2-level pseudo-factors (A1 and A2) are used to represent the four levels of A. Hence the three degrees of freedom associated with A are given by the main effects of A1 and A2 and their interaction $A1*A2$, and you can thus refer to (A1|A2) as the main effect of A.

The MODEL statement specifies that the main effects of all factors are to be estimable, and that all of the two-factor interactions between B, C, and D, in addition to the interactions between each of these and (A1|A2), are to be nonnegligible. As a result, the mixed-level design has resolution 4. The

design is saved in the data set DesignA, combining the levels of the two pseudo-factors, A1 and A2, to obtain the levels of the 4-level factor A. The data set DesignA is listed in [Output 7.8.1](#).

Output 7.8.1 4×2^3 Design of Resolution 4 in 16 Runs

Obs	A	B	C	D
1	A	-1	-1	1
2	A	-1	1	-1
3	A	1	-1	-1
4	A	1	1	1
5	C	-1	-1	-1
6	C	-1	1	1
7	C	1	-1	1
8	C	1	1	-1
9	B	-1	-1	-1
10	B	-1	1	1
11	B	1	-1	1
12	B	1	1	-1
13	D	-1	-1	1
14	D	-1	1	-1
15	D	1	-1	-1
16	D	1	1	1

Example 7.9: Mixed-Level Design by Collapsing Factors

You can construct a mixed-level design by *collapsing* factors—that is, by replacing a factor with n levels by a factor with m levels, where $m < n$. Orthogonality is retained in the sense that estimates of different effects are uncorrelated, although not all estimates have equal variance; refer to Section 6 of Chakravarti (1956). This method has been used by Addelman (1962) to derive main effects plans for factors with mixed numbers of levels and by Margolin (1967) to construct plans that consider two-factor interactions. *See FACTEX6C in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

You can use the value specification in the OUTPUT statement as a convenient tool for collapsing factors. For example, the following statements create a 27-run design for two 2-level factors (x1 and x2) and two 3-level factors (x3 and x4) such that all main effects and two-factor interactions are uncorrelated:

```
proc factex;
  factors x1-x4 / nlev = 3;
  size design=27;
  model r=4;
  output out=MixedLevel x1 nvals=(-1 1 -1)
                                x2 nvals=(-1 1 -1);

run;
proc print data=MixedLevel;
run;
```

The mixed-level design is a three-quarter fraction with resolution 5; refer to Margolin (1967). The design is displayed in [Output 7.9.1](#).

Output 7.9.1 $2^2 \times 3^2$ Design of Resolution V in 27 Runs

Obs	x1	x2	x3	x4
1	-1	-1	-1	-1
2	-1	-1	0	1
3	-1	-1	1	0
4	-1	1	-1	1
5	-1	1	0	0
6	-1	1	1	-1
7	-1	-1	-1	0
8	-1	-1	0	-1
9	-1	-1	1	1
10	1	-1	-1	1
11	1	-1	0	0
12	1	-1	1	-1
13	1	1	-1	0
14	1	1	0	-1
15	1	1	1	1
16	1	-1	-1	-1
17	1	-1	0	1
18	1	-1	1	0
19	-1	-1	-1	0
20	-1	-1	0	-1
21	-1	-1	1	1
22	-1	1	-1	-1
23	-1	1	0	1
24	-1	1	1	0
25	-1	-1	-1	1
26	-1	-1	0	0
27	-1	-1	1	-1

Example 7.10: Hyper-Graeco-Latin Square Design

See FACTEX7A in the SAS/QC Sample Library A $q \times q$ Latin square is an arrangement of q symbols, each repeated q times, in a square of side q such that each symbol appears exactly once in each row and in each column. Such arrangements are useful as designs for *row-and-column* experiments, where it is necessary to balance the effects of two q -level factors simultaneously.

A Graeco-Latin square is actually a pair of Latin squares; when superimposed, each symbol in one square occurs exactly once with each symbol in the other square. The following is an example of a 5×5 Graeco-Latin square, where Latin letters are used for the symbols of one square and Greek letters are used for the symbols of the other:

$A\alpha$	$B\beta$	$C\gamma$	$D\delta$	$E\epsilon$
$B\gamma$	$C\delta$	$D\epsilon$	$E\alpha$	$A\beta$
$C\epsilon$	$D\alpha$	$E\beta$	$A\gamma$	$B\delta$
$D\beta$	$E\gamma$	$A\delta$	$B\epsilon$	$C\alpha$
$E\delta$	$A\epsilon$	$B\alpha$	$C\beta$	$D\gamma$

Whenever q is a power of a prime number, you can construct up to $q - 1$ squares, each with q symbols that are balanced over all the other factors. The result is called a *hyper-Graeco-Latin square* or a complete set of *mutually orthogonal* Latin squares. Such arrangements can be useful as designs (refer to Williams 1949), or they can be used to construct other designs.

When q is a prime power, hyper-Graeco-Latin squares are straightforward to construct with the FACTEX procedure. This is because a complete set of $q - 1$ mutually orthogonal $q \times q$ Latin squares is equivalent to a resolution 3 design for $q + 1$ q -level factors in q^2 runs, where two of the factors index rows and columns and each of the remaining factors indexes the treatments of one of the squares.

For example, the following statements generate a complete set of three mutually orthogonal 4×4 Latin squares, with rows indexed by the factor Row, columns indexed by the factor Column, and the treatment factors in the respective squares indexed by t1, t2, and t3. The first step is to construct a resolution 3 design for five 4-level factors in 16 runs.

```
proc factex;
  factors Row Column t1-t3 / nlev=4;
  size design=16;
  model resolution=3;
  output out=OrthArray t1 cvals=('A' 'B' 'C' 'D')
                                t2 cvals=('A' 'B' 'C' 'D')
                                t3 cvals=('A' 'B' 'C' 'D');
run;

data _null_;
  array t{3} $ t1-t3;
  array s{4} $ s1-s4; /* Buffer for holding each row      */
  file print;         /* Direct printing to output screen */
  do square=1 to 3;
    put "Square " square ":";
    n = 1;
    do r=1 to 4;
      do c=1 to 4;
        set OrthArray point=n; n=n+1;
        s{c}=t{square};
      end;
      put "          " s1-s4;
    end;
    put;
  end;
  stop;
run;
```

In most cases, the form that appears in the output data set OrthArray is most useful. The form that usually appears in textbooks is displayed in [Output 7.10.1](#), which can be produced by using a simple DATA step (not shown here).

Output 7.10.1 Hyper-Graeco-Latin Square

```

Square 1 :
  A D B C
  D A C B
  B C A D
  C B D A

Square 2 :
  A D B C
  C B D A
  D A C B
  B C A D

Square 3 :
  A D B C
  B C A D
  C B D A
  D A C B

```

Example 7.11: Resolution 4 Design with Minimum Aberration

See FACTEX14 in the SAS/QC Sample Library If a design has resolution 4, then you can simultaneously estimate all main effects and *some* two-factor interactions. However, not all resolution 4 designs are equivalent; you might be able to estimate more two-factor interactions with some than with others. Among all resolution 4 designs, a design with the maximum number of estimable two-factor interactions is said to have *minimum aberration*.

For example, if you use the FACTEX procedure to generate a resolution 4 2-level design in 32 runs for seven factors, you can estimate all main effects and 15 of the 21 two-factor interactions with the design that is created by default. The following statements create this design and display its alias structure in [Output 7.11.1](#):

```

proc factex;
  factors A B C D E F G;
  model resolution=4;
  size design=32;
  examine aliasing;
run;

```

Output 7.11.1 Alias Structure for Default 2_{IV}^{7-2} Design

```

                                The FACTEX Procedure

Aliasing Structure

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
A*B = F*G
A*C
A*D
A*E
A*F = B*G
A*G = B*F
B*C
B*D
B*E
C*D = E*G
C*E = D*G
C*F
C*G = D*E
D*F
E*F

```

In contrast, the resolution 4 design given in Table 12.15 of Box, Hunter, and Hunter (1978) is a minimum aberration design that permits estimation of 18 two-factor interactions, three more than can be estimated with the default design. The FACTEX procedure constructs the minimum aberration design if you specify the MINABS option in the MODEL statement, as in the following statements:

```

proc factex;
  factors A B C D E F G;
  model resolution=4 / minabs;
  size design=32;
  examine aliasing;
run;

```

The alias structure for the resulting design is shown in [Output 7.11.2](#).

Output 7.11.2 Alias Structure for Minimum Aberration 2_{IV}^{7-2} Design

The FACTEX Procedure	
Aliasing Structure	
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
A*B	
A*C	
A*D	
A*E	
A*F	
A*G	
B*C	
B*D	
B*E	
B*F	
B*G	
C*D = E*F	
C*E = D*F	
C*F = D*E	
C*G	
D*G	
E*G	
F*G	

All of the designs listed in Table 12.15 of Box, Hunter, and Hunter (1978) have minimum aberration. For most of these cases, the default design constructed by the FACTEX procedure has minimum aberration—that is, the MINABS option is not required. This is important because the MINABS option forces the FACTEX procedure to check many more designs, and the search can therefore take longer to run. You can limit the search time with the TIME= option in the PROC FACTEX statement. In five of the cases (2_{III}^{10-6} , 2_{IV}^{7-2} , 2_{IV}^{8-3} , 2_{IV}^{9-4} , and 2_V^{10-3}), the MINABS option is required to construct a design with minimum aberration, and in two cases (2_{III}^{9-5} , 2_{IV}^{9-3}), the NOCHECK option is also required. If the FACTEX procedure is given sufficient time to run, specifying both the MINABS and the NOCHECK options always results in a minimum aberration design. However, with the default search time of 60 seconds, there are three cases (2_{IV}^{10-5} , 2_{IV}^{10-4} , and 2_{IV}^{11-5}) for which the FACTEX procedure is unable to find the minimum aberration design, even with both the MINABS and NOCHECK options specified.

Example 7.12: Replicated Blocked Design with Partial Confounding

In an unreplicated blocked design, the interaction effect that is confounded with the block effect cannot be estimated. You can replicate the experiment so that a different interaction effect is confounded in each replicate. This enables you to obtain information about an interaction effect from the replicates in which it is not confounded. *See FACTEX15 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

For example, consider a 2^3 design with factors A, B, and C arranged in two blocks. Suppose you decide to run four replicates of the design. By constructing the design sequentially, you can choose the effects to be estimated in each replicate depending on the interaction confounded with the block effect in the other replicates.

In the first replicate, you specify only that the main effects are to be estimable. The following statements generate an eight-run two-level design arranged in two blocks:

```
proc factex;
  factors A B C;
  blocks nblocks=2;
  model est=(A B C);
  examine confounding aliasing;
  output out=Rep1 blockname=block nvals=(1 2);
run;
```

The alias structure and the confounding scheme are listed in [Output 7.12.1](#). The highest-order interaction $A*B*C$ is confounded with the block effect. The design, with recoded block levels, is saved in a data set named REP1.

Output 7.12.1 Confounding Rule and Alias Structure for Replicate 1

The FACTEX Procedure	
Aliasing Structure	
A	
B	
C	
A*B	
A*C	
B*C	

If you were to analyze this replicate by itself, you could not determine whether an effect is due to $A*B*C$ or the block effect. You can construct a second replicate that confounds a different interaction effect with the block effect. Since the FACTEX procedure is interactive, simply submit the following statements to generate the second replicate:

```
model est=(A B C A*B*C);
output out=Rep2
  blockname=block nvals=(3 4);
run;
```

The alias structure and the confounding scheme for the second replicate are listed in [Output 7.12.2](#).

The interaction $A*B*C$ is free of any aliases, but now the two-factor interaction $B*C$ is confounded with the block effect.

Output 7.12.2 Confounding Rule and Alias Structure for Replicate 2

The FACTEX Procedure	
Aliasing Structure	
	A
	B
	C
	A*B
	A*C
[B]	= B*C
	A*B*C

To estimate the interaction $B*C$ with the third replicate, submit the following statements (immediately after the preceding statements):

```
model est=(A B C A*B*C B*C);
output out=Rep3 blockname=block nvals=(5 6);
run;
```

The alias structure and confounding rules are shown in [Output 7.12.3](#). The interaction $B*C$ is free of aliases, but the interaction $A*C$ is confounded with the block effect.

Output 7.12.3 Confounding Rule and Alias Structure for Replicate 3

The FACTEX Procedure	
Aliasing Structure	
	A
	B
	C
	A*B
[B]	= A*C
	B*C
	A*B*C

Finally, to estimate the interaction effect $A*C$ with the fourth replicate, submit the following statements:

```
model est=(A B C A*B*C B*C A*C);
output out=Rep4 blockname=block nvals=(7 8);
run;
```

The alias structure and confounding rules are displayed in [Output 7.12.4](#).

Output 7.12.4 Confounding Rule and Alias Structure for Replicate 4

The FACTEX Procedure	
Aliasing Structure	
	A
	B
	C
[B]	= A*B
	A*C
	B*C
	A*B*C

When combined, these four replicates give full information on the main effects and three-quarter information on each of the interactions. The following statements combine the four replicates:

```
data Combine;
  set Rep1 Rep2 Rep3 Rep4;
run;
proc print data=Combine;
run;
```

The final design is saved in the data set Combine. A partial listing of this data set is shown in [Output 7.12.5](#).

Output 7.12.5 Combined Design

Obs	block	A	B	C
1	1	-1	-1	-1
2	1	-1	1	1
3	1	1	-1	1
4	1	1	1	-1
5	2	-1	-1	1
6	2	-1	1	-1
7	2	1	-1	-1
8	2	1	1	1
9	3	-1	-1	1
10	3	-1	1	-1
11	3	1	-1	1
12	3	1	1	-1
13	4	-1	-1	-1
14	4	-1	1	1
15	4	1	-1	-1
16	4	1	1	1
17	5	-1	-1	1
18	5	-1	1	1
19	5	1	-1	-1
20	5	1	1	-1
21	6	-1	-1	-1
22	6	-1	1	-1
23	6	1	-1	1
24	6	1	1	1
25	7	-1	1	-1
26	7	-1	1	1
27	7	1	-1	-1
28	7	1	-1	1
29	8	-1	-1	-1
30	8	-1	-1	1
31	8	1	1	-1
32	8	1	1	1

Example 7.13: Incomplete Block Design

See FACTEX7B in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

Several important series of balanced incomplete block designs can be derived from orthogonal factorial designs. One is the series of balanced lattices of Yates (1936); refer to page 396 of Cochran and Cox (1957). In a balanced lattice, the number of treatments v must be the square of a power of a prime number: $v = q^2$, $q = p^k$, where p is a prime number. These designs are based on a complete set of $q - 1$ mutually orthogonal $q \times q$ Latin squares, which is equivalent to a resolution 3 design for $q + 1$ q -level factors in q^2 runs.

The balanced lattice designs include $q + 1$ replicates of the treatments. They are constructed by associating each treatment with a run in the factorial design, each replicate with one of the factors, and each block with one of the q values of that factor. For example, the treatments in Block 3 within Replicate 2 are those treatments that are associated with runs for which factor 2 is set at value 3.

The following statements use this method to construct a balanced lattice design for 16 treatments in five replicates of four blocks each. The construction procedure is based on a resolution 3 design for five 4-level factors in 16 runs.

```

proc factex;
  factors x1-x5 / nlev=4;
  size design=16;
  model r=3;
  output out=a;
run;

```

In the following DATA step, the incomplete block design is built by using the design saved in the data set a by the FACTEX procedure:

```

data b;
  keep Rep Block Plot t;
  array x{5} x1-x5;
  do Rep = 1 to 5;
    do Block = 1 to 4;
      Plot = 0;
      do n = 1 to 16;
        set a point=n;
        if (x{rep}=Block-1) then do;
          t = n;
          Plot = Plot + 1;
          output;
        end;
      end;
    end;
  end;
  stop;
run;

```

For each block within each replicate, the program loops through the run numbers in the factorial design and chooses those that have the Repth factor equal to Block-1. These run numbers are the treatments that go into the particular block.

The design is printed by using a DATA step. Each block of each replicate is built into the variables S1, S2, S3, and S4, and each block is printed with a PUT statement.

```

data _null_;
  array s{4} s1-s4;
  file print;
  n = 1;
  do r = 1 to 5;
    put "Replication " r 1.0 ":";
    do b = 1 to 4;
      do p = 1 to 4;
        set b point=n;
        s{Plot} = t;
        n = n+1;
      end;
      put "    Block " b 1.0 ":" (s1-s4) (3.0);
    end;
  end;
  stop;
run;

```

The ARRAY statement creates a buffer for holding each block, and the FILE statement directs the printing to output screen. The design is displayed in [Output 7.13.1](#).

You can use the PLAN procedure to randomize the block design, as shown by the following statements:

```
proc plan seed=54321;
  factors Rep=5 Block=4 Plot=4 / noprint;
  output data=b out=c;
run;
proc sort;
  by Rep Block Plot;
run;
```

The variable Plot indexes the plots within each block. Refer to the *SAS/STAT User's Guide* for a general discussion of randomizing block designs.

Finally, substitute **set c** for **set b** in the preceding DATA step. Running this DATA step creates the randomized design displayed in [Output 7.13.2](#).

Output 7.13.1 A Balanced Lattice

```
Replication 1:
  Block 1:  1  2  3  4
  Block 2:  5  6  7  8
  Block 3:  9 10 11 12
  Block 4: 13 14 15 16

Replication 2:
  Block 1:  1  5  9 13
  Block 2:  2  6 10 14
  Block 3:  3  7 11 15
  Block 4:  4  8 12 16

Replication 3:
  Block 1:  1  6 11 16
  Block 2:  3  8  9 14
  Block 3:  4  7 10 13
  Block 4:  2  5 12 15

Replication 4:
  Block 1:  1  8 10 15
  Block 2:  3  6 12 13
  Block 3:  4  5 11 14
  Block 4:  2  7  9 16

Replication 5:
  Block 1:  1  7 12 14
  Block 2:  3  5 10 16
  Block 3:  4  6  9 15
  Block 4:  2  8 11 13
```

Output 7.13.2 Randomized Design

```

Replication 1:
  Block 1: 15  5  2 12
  Block 2:  3  8  9 14
  Block 3: 16  1 11  6
  Block 4:  7 10 13  4

Replication 2:
  Block 1:  2  4  3  1
  Block 2:  5  7  8  6
  Block 3:  9 11 10 12
  Block 4: 15 16 13 14

Replication 3:
  Block 1:  2 13  8 11
  Block 2: 14 12  7  1
  Block 3: 15  4  9  6
  Block 4:  5 16  3 10

Replication 4:
  Block 1: 13  1  5  9
  Block 2: 14  2 10  6
  Block 3: 11 15  3  7
  Block 4: 16 12  4  8

Replication 5:
  Block 1:  2 16  7  9
  Block 2: 15 10  8  1
  Block 3:  3 12  6 13
  Block 4:  5 11 14  4

```

Example 7.14: Design with Inner Array and Outer Array

Byrne and Taguchi (1986) report the use of a fractional factorial design to investigate fitting an elastomeric connector to a nylon tube as tightly as possible. Their experiment applies the design philosophy of Genichi Taguchi, which distinguishes between control factors and noise factors. *Control factors* are typically those that the engineer is able to set under real conditions, while *noise factors* vary uncontrollably in practice (though within a predictable range).

See FACTEX4 in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

The experimental layout consists of two designs, one for the control factors and one for the noise factors. The design for the control factors is called the *inner array*, and the design for noise factors is called the *outer array*. The outer array is replicated for each of the runs in the inner array, and a performance measure (“signal-to-noise ratio”) is computed over the replicate. The performance measure thus reflects variation due to changes in the noise factors. You can construct such a crossproduct design with the replication options in the OUTPUT statement of the FACTEX procedure, as shown in this example.

Researchers identified the following four control factors that were thought to influence the amount of force required to pull the connector off the tube:

- interference (Interference), defined as the difference between the outer width of the tubing and the inner width of the connector
- connector wall thickness (ConnectorWall)
- depth of insertion (InsertDepth) of the tubing into the connector
- amount of adhesive (Glue) in the connector pre-dip

Researchers also identified the following three noise factors related to the assembly:

- amount of time (Time) allowed for assembly
- temperature (Temperature))
- relative humidity (Humidity)

Three levels were selected for each of the control factors, and two levels were selected for each of the noise factors.

The following statements construct the 72-run design used by Byrne and Taguchi (1986). First, an eight-run outer array for the three noise factors is created and saved in the data set OUTERARY.

```
proc factex;
  factors Time Temperature Humidity;
  output out=OuterArray Time      nvals=( 24 120)
                        Temperature nvals=( 72 150)
                        Humidity   nvals=(0.25 0.75);
run;
```

Next, a nine-run inner array (design of resolution 3) is chosen for the control factors. The POINTREP option in the OUTPUT statement replicates the eight-run outer array in the data set OUTERARY for each of the nine runs in the inner array and saves the final design containing 72 runs in the data set Design.

```
proc factex;
  factors Interference ConnectorWall InsertDepth Glue /
    nlev=3;
  size design=9;
  model resolution=3;
  output out=Design pointrep=OuterArray
    Interference cvals=('Low' 'Medium' 'High' )
    ConnectorWall cvals=('Thin' 'Medium' 'Thick' )
    InsertDepth  cvals=('Shallow' 'Deep' 'Medium')
    Glue          cvals=('Low' 'High' 'Medium');
run;
```

The final design is listed in [Output 7.14.1](#). Main effects of each factor can be estimated free of each other but are confounded with two-factor interactions.

Output 7.14.1 Design for Control Factor and Noise Factors

Obs	Interference	Connector Wall	Insert Depth	Glue	Time	Temperature	Humidity
1	Low	Thin	Shallow	Low	24	72	0.25
2	Low	Thin	Shallow	Low	24	72	0.75
3	Low	Thin	Shallow	Low	24	150	0.25
4	Low	Thin	Shallow	Low	24	150	0.75
5	Low	Thin	Shallow	Low	120	72	0.25
6	Low	Thin	Shallow	Low	120	72	0.75
7	Low	Thin	Shallow	Low	120	150	0.25
8	Low	Thin	Shallow	Low	120	150	0.75
9	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	24	72	0.25
10	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	24	72	0.75
11	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	24	150	0.25
12	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	24	150	0.75
13	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	120	72	0.25
14	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	120	72	0.75
15	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	120	150	0.25
16	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	120	150	0.75
17	Low	Thick	Deep	High	24	72	0.25
18	Low	Thick	Deep	High	24	72	0.75
19	Low	Thick	Deep	High	24	150	0.25
20	Low	Thick	Deep	High	24	150	0.75
21	Low	Thick	Deep	High	120	72	0.25
22	Low	Thick	Deep	High	120	72	0.75
23	Low	Thick	Deep	High	120	150	0.25
24	Low	Thick	Deep	High	120	150	0.75
25	Medium	Thin	Medium	High	24	72	0.25
26	Medium	Thin	Medium	High	24	72	0.75
27	Medium	Thin	Medium	High	24	150	0.25
28	Medium	Thin	Medium	High	24	150	0.75
29	Medium	Thin	Medium	High	120	72	0.25
30	Medium	Thin	Medium	High	120	72	0.75
31	Medium	Thin	Medium	High	120	150	0.25
32	Medium	Thin	Medium	High	120	150	0.75
33	Medium	Medium	Deep	Low	24	72	0.25
34	Medium	Medium	Deep	Low	24	72	0.75
35	Medium	Medium	Deep	Low	24	150	0.25
36	Medium	Medium	Deep	Low	24	150	0.75
37	Medium	Medium	Deep	Low	120	72	0.25
38	Medium	Medium	Deep	Low	120	72	0.75
39	Medium	Medium	Deep	Low	120	150	0.25
40	Medium	Medium	Deep	Low	120	150	0.75
41	Medium	Thick	Shallow	Medium	24	72	0.25
42	Medium	Thick	Shallow	Medium	24	72	0.75
43	Medium	Thick	Shallow	Medium	24	150	0.25
44	Medium	Thick	Shallow	Medium	24	150	0.75
45	Medium	Thick	Shallow	Medium	120	72	0.25
46	Medium	Thick	Shallow	Medium	120	72	0.75
47	Medium	Thick	Shallow	Medium	120	150	0.25
48	Medium	Thick	Shallow	Medium	120	150	0.75
49	High	Thin	Deep	Medium	24	72	0.25
50	High	Thin	Deep	Medium	24	72	0.75

Obs	Interference	Connector Wall	Insert Depth	Glue	Time	Temperature	Humidity
51	High	Thin	Deep	Medium	24	150	0.25
52	High	Thin	Deep	Medium	24	150	0.75
53	High	Thin	Deep	Medium	120	72	0.25
54	High	Thin	Deep	Medium	120	72	0.75
55	High	Thin	Deep	Medium	120	150	0.25
56	High	Thin	Deep	Medium	120	150	0.75
57	High	Medium	Shallow	High	24	72	0.25
58	High	Medium	Shallow	High	24	72	0.75
59	High	Medium	Shallow	High	24	150	0.25
60	High	Medium	Shallow	High	24	150	0.75
61	High	Medium	Shallow	High	120	72	0.25
62	High	Medium	Shallow	High	120	72	0.75
63	High	Medium	Shallow	High	120	150	0.25
64	High	Medium	Shallow	High	120	150	0.75
65	High	Thick	Medium	Low	24	72	0.25
66	High	Thick	Medium	Low	24	72	0.75
67	High	Thick	Medium	Low	24	150	0.25
68	High	Thick	Medium	Low	24	150	0.75
69	High	Thick	Medium	Low	120	72	0.25
70	High	Thick	Medium	Low	120	72	0.75
71	High	Thick	Medium	Low	120	150	0.25
72	High	Thick	Medium	Low	120	150	0.75

Note that the levels of InsertDepth and Glue are listed in the OUTPUT statement in a nonstandard order so that the design produced by the FACTEX procedure matches the design of Byrne and Taguchi (1986). The order of assignment of levels does not affect the properties of the resulting design. Furthermore, the design can be randomized with the RANDOMIZE option in the OUTPUT statement.

Byrne and Taguchi (1986) indicate that a smaller outer array with only four runs would have been sufficient. You can generate this design (not shown here) by modifying the statements in this example; specifically, add the following SIZE and MODEL statements:

```
size design=4;
model resolution=3;
```

In their analysis of the data from the experiment based on the smaller design, Byrne and Taguchi (1986) note several interesting interactions between control and noise factors. However, since the inner array is of resolution 3, it is impossible to say whether interesting interactions exist between the control factors. In other words, you cannot determine whether an effect is due to an interaction or to the main effect with which it is confounded.

One alternative is to begin with a design of resolution 4. Two-factor interactions remain confounded with one another, but they are free of main effects. Moreover, further experimentation can be carried out to distinguish between confounded interactions that seem important. To determine the optimal size of this design, submit the following statements interactively:

```

proc factex;
  factors Interference ConnectorWall InsertDepth Glue /
    nlev=3;
  model resolution=4;
  size design=minimum;
run;

```

This causes the following message to appear in the SAS log:

```
NOTE: Design has 27 runs, resolution = 4.
```

In other words, the smallest resolution 4 design for four 3-level factors has 27 runs, which together with the eight-run outer array requires 216 runs. Even the smaller four-run outer array requires 108 runs. Both of these designs are substantially larger than the design originally reported, but the larger designs protect against the effects of unsuspected interactions.

A second alternative is to begin with only two levels of the control factors. Further experimentation can then be directed toward exploring the effects of factors determined to be important in this initial stage of experimentation. Note that NLEV=2 is the default in the FACTORS statement. Submit the following additional statements:

```

  factors Interference ConnectorWall InsertDepth Glue;
  model resolution=4;
  size design=minimum;
run;

```

This causes the following message to appear in the SAS log:

```
NOTE: Design has 8 runs, resolution = 4.
```

Thus, as few as eight runs can be used for the inner array. This design is amenable to blocking, whereas the proposed nine-run design is not. Blocking is an important consideration whenever experimental conditions can vary over the course of conducting the experiment.

Now, submit the following statements:

```

  size design=8;
  blocks size=minimum;
run;

```

This causes the following message to appear in the SAS log:

```
NOTE: Design has 8 runs in 4 blocks of size 2,
      resolution = 4.
```

Thus the experiment can be run in blocks as small as two runs.

Example 7.15: Fractional Factorial Split-Plot Designs

See FACTEX18 in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

In split-plot designs, not all factor levels can change from plot to plot. In the simplest split-plot structure, runs are grouped into whole plots; certain factors are applied to all plots in the whole plot, while others are applied to individual plots within a whole plot. The two types of factors are termed *whole-plot factors* and *subplot factors*, respectively. Split-plot designs are very common in chemical and process industries, where factors of interest are often applied at different stages of the production process and the final measurements of interest are made on the finished product. In this case, the different stages of production might give rise to multiple whole-plot effects.

Suppose you are designing an experiment to measure six factors that affect characteristics of metal wires sheathed with a certain material. Three of the factors (W1, W2, W3) apply to how the wires themselves are made, and the other three (S1, S2, S3) apply to the sheathing material. You propose to first prepare eight different batches of wire, making two wires from each batch, and then to prepare the sheathing material for each wire individually. This describes a standard split-plot experiment with batches of wires forming whole plots and sheathed wires forming subplots. The following code constructs a resolution 4 design for this experiment, specifying the Wire unit effect in the BLOCKS statement, and then in the UNITEFFECT statement specifying that W1, W2, and W3 should be constant within Wire and that S1, S2, and S3 should change within Wire. The resulting design is printed, sorted by Wire.

```
proc factex;
  factors W1 W2 W3
          S1 S2 S3;
  size design=16;
  blocks units=(Wire=8);
  model r=4;
  uniteffect Wire / whole=(W1 W2 W3)
                sub  =(S1 S2 S3);
  examine aliasing(units);
  output out=WireExperiment1;
run;

proc sort data=WireExperiment1;
  by Wire W1-W3 S1-S3;
run;

proc print data=WireExperiment1;
run;
```

Output 7.15.1 shows the aliasing structure for the design, which indicates that the main effects of the wire factors are indeed estimated on the Wire whole plots and the main effects of the sheath factors are estimated on the subplots. Interestingly, some of the sheath factor interactions are also confounded with whole plots.

Output 7.15.1 A Split-Plot Design

The FACTEX Procedure	
Aliasing Structure	
Units	
Wire	W1
Wire	W2
Wire	W3
Wire	$W1*W2 = S1*S2$
Wire	$W1*W3 = S1*S3$
Wire	$W2*W3 = S2*S3$
Residual	S1
Residual	S2
Residual	S3
Residual	$W1*S1 = W2*S2 = W3*S3$
Residual	$W1*S2 = W2*S1$
Residual	$W1*S3 = W3*S1$
Residual	$W2*S3 = W3*S2$

The final design is listed in [Output 7.15.2](#). Notice that the factors W1, W2, and W3 are constant within Wire, while S1, S2, and S3 change within Wire.

Output 7.15.2 A Split-Plot Design

Obs	_1_	_2_	_3_	_4_	W1	W2	W3	S1	S2	S3	Wire
1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	1	-1	1	1	1
2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	-1	-1	1
3	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	2
4	-1	-1	1	1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	2
5	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	3
6	-1	1	-1	1	1	-1	1	1	-1	1	3
7	-1	1	1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	4
8	-1	1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	4
9	1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	5
10	1	-1	-1	1	1	1	-1	1	1	-1	5
11	1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	6
12	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	-1	6
13	1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	7
14	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	7
15	1	1	1	-1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	8
16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8

To see why the Wire factors are constant within wire and the sheath factors change, examine the confounding rules for the design. The following statements produce the table of confounding rules listed in [Output 7.15.3](#):

```

proc factex;
  factors W1 W2 W3
          S1 S2 S3;
  size design=16;
  blocks units=(Wire=8);
  model r=4;
  uniteffect Wire / whole=(W1 W2 W3)
               sub  =(S1 S2 S3);
  examine confounding;
run;

```

Output 7.15.3 Split-Plot Confounding Rules

The FACTEX Procedure	
Factor Confounding Rules	
W1	= [1]*[2]*[3]
W2	= [2]*[3]
W3	= [1]*[3]
S1	= [1]*[2]*[3]*[4]
S2	= [2]*[3]*[4]
S3	= [1]*[3]*[4]

The terms [i] on the right-hand side of these rules denote plot-indexing pseudo-factors, as discussed in the section “[Split-Plot Designs](#)” on page 714. Note that the wire factors W1, W2, and W3 are confounded only with interactions between the first three pseudo-factors, the ones identified with the eight levels of the Wire unitfactor. This guarantees that these factors are constant within levels of Wire. By contrast, the confounding rules for the sheath factors S1, S2, and S3 each involve the fourth pseudo-factor, so they must change within levels of Wire.

There are only eight different combinations of the sheath factors, but the previous design requires you to produce batches of sheath material 16 times, once for each of the two wires to be made from each wire batch. If instead you propose to make just four batches of sheath material and apply part of each batch to parts of different batches of wires, the design becomes a row-column design instead of a split-plot design. Furthermore, suppose that the number of batches rather than the size of each batch is the main cost, so that you can prepare eight batches of wire and four batches of sheathing material in sufficient quantity to make 64 different sheathed wires. Since there can be only four different combinations of the three sheathing factors, each sheathing factor interaction is aliased with a main effect, and thus the design necessarily has resolution 3. All other interactions are estimable free of main effects. The following FACTEX statements create the design and display the two unit effects with their respective wholeunit factor levels:

```

proc factex;
  factors W1 W2 W3
          S1 S2 S3;
  size design=64;
  blocks units=(Wire=8 Sheath=4);
  model r=3;
  uniteffect Wire   / whole=(W1 W2 W3);

```

```

uniteffect Sheath / whole=(S1 S2 S3);
examine aliasing(units);
output out=WireExperiment2;
proc freq data=WireExperiment2;
  table Wire *W1*W2*W3 / list nocum nopct;
  table Sheath*S1*S2*S3 / list nocum nopct;
run;

```

Output 7.15.4 A Split-Lot Design: Wire Units

The FREQ Procedure				
Wire	W1	W2	W3	Frequency
1	-1	1	1	8
2	1	-1	-1	8
3	1	-1	1	8
4	-1	1	-1	8
5	1	1	-1	8
6	-1	-1	1	8
7	-1	-1	-1	8
8	1	1	1	8

Output 7.15.5 A Split-Lot Design: Sheath Units

The FREQ Procedure				
Sheath	S1	S2	S3	Frequency
1	1	-1	-1	16
2	-1	1	-1	16
3	-1	-1	1	16
4	1	1	1	16

The results, listed in [Output 7.15.4](#) and [Output 7.15.5](#), indicate that W1, W2, and W3 are constant within Wire and S1, S2, and S3 are constant within Sheath.

Example 7.16: A Design for a Three-Step Process

Ramirez and Weisz (2009) discuss an experiment on a multistep milling process with 16 processing factors, with a single factor applied at the first stage, seven more factors at the second stage, and eight more at the final stage. The experiment involves eight first-stage runs, eight second-stage runs within each of those, and again, two to four third-stage runs within each of those, for a total of 128 to 256 total experimental units. This example explores several different ways to design this experiment, depending on what kinds of effects are most important.

See FACTEX19 in the SAS/QC Sample Library

The following statements request a design of maximum resolution for this split-plot structure. The factors are listed in macro variables, for ease in specifying them in UNITEFFECT statements. The BLOCK statement defines the unit factors for the first two processing stages, with eight runs of

each. The two UNITEFFECT statements then use these unit factors to specify which unit effects correspond to which factors. Finally, the EXAMINE statement requests that the aliasing structure and the overall modeling summary be displayed to see how many effects of different orders are estimable and clear. The UNITS suboption of the ALIASING option includes the unit effect confounding for each alias string in the alias structure.

```
%let F1 = Z;
%let F2 = A B C D E F G;
%let F3 = P Q R S T U V W;
proc factex;
  factors &F1 &F2 &F3;
  model r=max;
  size design=128;
  blocks units=(Step1=8 Step2=8);
  uniteffect Step1 / whole=(&F1) sub=(&F2 &F3);
  uniteffect Step1*Step2 / whole=(&F2) sub=( &F3);
  examine aliasing(units) summary;
quit;
```

Output 7.16.1 Aliasing for Default 128-Run Three-Step Design

The FACTEX Procedure	
Aliasing Structure	
Units	
Step1	Z
Step1	A*B = C*D = E*F = P*Q = R*S = T*U = V*W
Step1	A*C = B*D = E*G = P*R = Q*S = T*V = U*W
Step1	A*D = B*C = F*G = P*S = Q*R = T*W = U*V
Step1*Step2	A
Step1*Step2	B
Step1*Step2	C
Step1*Step2	D
Step1*Step2	E
Step1*Step2	F
Step1*Step2	G
Step1*Step2	Z*A
Step1*Step2	Z*B
Step1*Step2	Z*C
Step1*Step2	Z*D
Step1*Step2	Z*E
Step1*Step2	Z*F
Step1*Step2	Z*G
Step1*Step2	A*E = B*F = C*G = P*T = Q*U = R*V = S*W
Step1*Step2	A*F = B*E = D*G = P*U = Q*T = R*W = S*V
Step1*Step2	A*G = C*E = D*F = P*V = Q*W = R*T = S*U
Step1*Step2	B*G = C*F = D*E = P*W = Q*V = R*U = S*T
Residual	P
Residual	Q

Output 7.16.1 *continued*

The FACTEX Procedure	
Aliasing Structure	
Units	
Residual	R
Residual	S
Residual	T
Residual	U
Residual	V
Residual	W
Residual	Z*P
Residual	Z*Q
Residual	Z*R
Residual	Z*S
Residual	Z*T
Residual	Z*U
Residual	Z*V
Residual	Z*W
Residual	A*P = B*Q = C*R = D*S = E*T = F*U = G*V
Residual	A*Q = B*P = C*S = D*R = E*U = F*T = G*W
Residual	A*R = B*S = C*P = D*Q = E*V = F*W = G*T
Residual	A*S = B*R = C*Q = D*P = E*W = F*V = G*U
Residual	A*T = B*U = C*V = D*W = E*P = F*Q = G*R
Residual	A*U = B*T = C*W = D*V = E*Q = F*P = G*S
Residual	A*V = B*W = C*T = D*U = E*R = F*S = G*P
Residual	A*W = B*V = C*U = D*T = E*S = F*R = G*Q

Output 7.16.2 Modeling Summary for Default 128-Run Three-Step Design

Modeling Summary		
	----Effects----	
	Main	2FI
Total	16	120
Estimable	16	30
Clear	16	15

The resulting design has resolution 4, which means that main effects are clear of two-factor interactions but interactions are aliased with each other. [Output 7.16.1](#) shows which interactions are aliased and also shows which units are used to estimate them. Note that several interactions between Step2 and Step3 factors are estimated with Step2 units.

As [Output 7.16.2](#) shows, only $30/120=25\%$ of the two-factor interactions (2FI) are estimable and only $15/120=13\%$ of them are clear. If simply protecting the main-effects estimates against potential two-factor interactions is sufficient, then this design suffices. However, if you want to estimate as many of the two-factor interactions as possible, then you should look for a MaxClear design. The following statements use the MAXCLEAR option in the MODEL statement to request a MaxClear design, and they also use the ORDER=RANDOM(RESTART) option in the PROC FACTEX

statement to improve the chances that the best design is found. For more details about MaxClear designs, see the section “[MaxClear Designs](#)” on page 713.

```
%let F1 = Z;
%let F2 = A B C D E F G;
%let F3 = P Q R S T U V W;
proc factex order=random(restart seed=1);
  factors &F1 &F2 &F3;
  model r=max / maxclear;
  size design=128;
  blocks units=(Step1=8 Step2=8);
  uniteffect Step1 / whole=(&F1) sub=(&F2 &F3);
  uniteffect Step1*Step2 / whole=(&F2) sub=( &F3);
  examine summary;
quit;
```

Output 7.16.3 Modeling Summary for MaxClear 128-Run Three-Step Design

The FACTEX Procedure		
Modeling Summary		
	----Effects----	
	Main	2FI
Total	16	120
Estimable	16	87
Clear	16	69

The modeling summary results for the MaxClear design are shown in [Output 7.16.3](#). Now $87/120=73\%$ of the 2FI are estimable and $69/120=58\%$ of them clear. This is a great improvement over the default design, but if complete estimability of all two-factor interactions is required, more than 128 runs are necessary. The following statements construct a design in 256 runs, effectively doubling the number of third-stage runs from two to four:

```
%let F1 = Z;
%let F2 = A B C D E F G;
%let F3 = P Q R S T U V W;
proc factex;
  factors &F1 &F2 &F3;
  model r=max;
  size design=256;
  blocks units=(Step1=8 Step2=8);
  uniteffect Step1 / whole=(&F1) sub=(&F2 &F3);
  uniteffect Step1*Step2 / whole=(&F2) sub=( &F3);
  examine aliasing(units);
quit;
```

The aliasing structure (not shown) shows that the resulting design has resolution 5, which means that all main effects and two factor interactions are estimable free of each other. Even though the required 256 runs means this is a relatively large experiment, it is still only a tiny fraction of the 65,536 runs required for a complete factorial design.

Example 7.17: A Strip-Split-Split-Plot Design

Suppose you are designing an experiment for a three-step process running on different machines. One way to model this is with a row×column strip-split-split-plot structure, with one type of unit, Machine, crossed with a process that has a split-split-plot structure. The following statements create a resolution 4 design in 11 factors for this situation, with one Machine factor MSetting and three, three, and five whole plot, split-plot, and split-split-plot process factors, respectively. The statements also specify that the design's aliasing structure and modeling summary be displayed, with the unit effect confounding for each alias string included in the alias structure. *See FACTEX20 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
%let FR = X11-X13;
%let FC = X21-X23;
%let FX = X31-X35;
proc factex;
  factors MSetting &FR &FC &FX;
  model r=4;
  blocks units=(Machine=2 Step1=8 Step2=4 Step3=2);
  uniteffect Machine          / whole=(MSetting);
  uniteffect Step1            / whole=(&FR) sub=(&FC &FX);
  uniteffect Step1*Step2      / whole=(&FC) sub=(    &FX);
  uniteffect Step1*Step2*Step3 / whole=(&FX);
  size design=128;
  examine aliasing(units) summary;
run;
```

The UNITEFFECT statements define a triply nested split-plot structure for the process on each machine, including the Step1*Step2*Step3 split-split units for the process, in order to ensure that process effects are crossed with Machine.

As [Output 7.17.1](#) shows, 36/66=55% of the 2FI are estimable and 21/66=32% of them are clear. The aliasing structure (not shown) indicates that the main effect of MSetting is the only thing that is estimated with the Machine units; all interactions between MSetting and the process factors are estimated with the experimental units, labeled “Residual” in the alias structure.

Output 7.17.1 A Strip-Split-Split-Plot Design

The FACTEX Procedure		
Modeling Summary		
	----Effects----	
	Main	2FI
Total	12	66
Estimable	12	36
Clear	12	21

If simply protecting the main-effects estimates against potential two-factor interactions is the reason for requiring a resolution 4 design, then the design of [Output 7.17.1](#) suffices. However, if you want to estimate as many of the two-factor interactions as possible, then you should use the MAX-CLEAR option in the MODEL statement to construct a MaxClear design, as shown in the following statements:

```

%let FR = X11-X13;
%let FC = X21-X23;
%let FX = X31-X35;
proc factex order=random(restart seed=230501);
  factors MSetting &FR &FC &FX;
  model r=4 / maxclear;
  blocks units=(Machine=2 Step1=8 Step2=4 Step3=2);
  uniteffect Machine          / whole=(MSetting);
  uniteffect Step1            / whole=(&FR) sub=(&FC &FX);
  uniteffect Step1*Step2      / whole=(&FC) sub=(    &FX);
  uniteffect Step1*Step2*Step3 / whole=(&FX);
  size design=128;
  examine summary;
run;

```

As [Output 7.17.2](#) shows, now 55/66=83% of the 2FI are estimable and 45/66=68% of them are clear—more than twice as many clear interactions as before.

Output 7.17.2 A Strip-Split-Split-Plot Design

The FACTEX Procedure		
Modeling Summary		
	----Effects----	
	Main	2FI
Total	12	66
Estimable	12	55
Clear	12	45

For details about MaxClear designs, see the section “[MaxClear Designs](#)” on page 713.

Example 7.18: Design and Analysis of a Complete Factorial Experiment

See FACTEX16 in the SAS/QC Sample Library Yin and Jillie (1987) describe an experiment on a nitride etch process for a single-wafer plasma etcher. The experiment has four factors: cathode power (Power), gas flow (Flow), reactor chamber pressure (Pressure), and electrode gap (Gap). A single replicate of a 2^4 design is run, and the etch rate (Rate) is measured. You can use the following statements to construct a 16-run design in the four factors:

```

proc factex;
  factors Power Flow Pressure Gap;
  output out=EtcherDesign
    Power    nvals=(0.80 1.20)
    Flow     nvals=(4.50 550)
    Pressure nvals=(125 200)
    Gap      nvals=(275 325);
run;

```

The design with the actual (decoded) factor levels is saved in the data set `EtcherDesign`. The experiment that uses the 16-run design is performed, and the etch rate is measured. The following DATA step updates the data set `EtcherDesign` with the values of `Rate`:

```
data EtcherDesign;
  set EtcherDesign;
  input Rate @@;
  datalines;
  550  669  604  650  633  642  601  635
  1037 749 1052 868 1075 860 1063 729
  ;
  title 'Nitride Etch Process Experiment';
  proc print;
  run;
```

The data set `DESGNDAT` is listed in [Output 7.18.1](#).

Output 7.18.1 A 2^4 Design with Responses

Nitride Etch Process Experiment						
Obs	Power	Flow	Pressure	Gap	Rate	
1	0.8	4.5	125	275	550	
2	0.8	4.5	125	325	669	
3	0.8	4.5	200	275	604	
4	0.8	4.5	200	325	650	
5	0.8	550.0	125	275	633	
6	0.8	550.0	125	325	642	
7	0.8	550.0	200	275	601	
8	0.8	550.0	200	325	635	
9	1.2	4.5	125	275	1037	
10	1.2	4.5	125	325	749	
11	1.2	4.5	200	275	1052	
12	1.2	4.5	200	325	868	
13	1.2	550.0	125	275	1075	
14	1.2	550.0	125	325	860	
15	1.2	550.0	200	275	1063	
16	1.2	550.0	200	325	729	

To perform an analysis of variance on the responses, you can use the GLM procedure, as follows:

```
proc glm data=EtcherDesign;
  class Power Flow Pressure Gap;
  model rate=Power|Flow|Pressure|Gap@2 / ss1;
  run;
```

The factors are listed in both the CLASS and MODEL statements, and the response as a function of the factors is modeled by using the MODEL statement. The MODEL statement requests Type I sum of squares (SS1) and lists all effects that contain two or fewer factors. It is assumed that three-factor and higher interactions are not significant.

Part of the output from the GLM procedure is shown in [Output 7.18.2](#). The main effect of the factors Power and Gap and the interaction between Power and Gap are significant (their p -values are less than 0.01).

Output 7.18.2 Analysis of Variance for the Nitride Etch Process Experiment

Nitride Etch Process Experiment					
The GLM Procedure					
Dependent Variable: Rate					
Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Power	1	374850.0625	374850.0625	183.99	<.0001
Flow	1	217.5625	217.5625	0.11	0.7571
Power*Flow	1	18.0625	18.0625	0.01	0.9286
Pressure	1	10.5625	10.5625	0.01	0.9454
Power*Pressure	1	1.5625	1.5625	0.00	0.9790
Flow*Pressure	1	7700.0625	7700.0625	3.78	0.1095
Gap	1	41310.5625	41310.5625	20.28	0.0064
Power*Gap	1	94402.5625	94402.5625	46.34	0.0010
Flow*Gap	1	2475.0625	2475.0625	1.21	0.3206
Pressure*Gap	1	248.0625	248.0625	0.12	0.7414

Computational Details

Types of Factors

The *factors* of a design are variables that an experimenter can set at several values. In general, experiments are performed to study the effects of different levels of the factors on the response of interest. For example, consider an experiment to maximize the percentage of raw material that responds to a chemical reaction. The factors might include the reaction temperature and the feed rate of the chemicals, while the response is the yield rate. Factors of different types are used in different ways in constructing a design. This section defines the different types of factors.

Block factors are unavoidable factors that are known to affect the response, but in a relatively uninteresting way. For example, in the chemical experiment, the technician operating the equipment might have a noticeable effect on the yield of the process. The operator effect might be unavoidable, but it is usually not very interesting. On the other hand, factors whose effects are directly of interest are called *design factors*. One goal in designing an experiment is to avoid getting the effects of the design factors mixed up, or *confounded*, with the effects of any block factors.

When constructing a design by orthogonal confounding, all factors formally have the same number of levels q , where q is a prime number or a power of a prime number. Usually, q is two, and the factor levels are chosen to represent high and low values.

However, this does not mean, for example, that a design for 2-level factors is restricted to no more than two blocks. Instead, the values of several 2-level factors can be used to index the values of a

single factor with more than two levels. As an example, the values of three 2-level factors (P_1 , P_2 , and P_3) can be used to index the values of an 8-level factor (F), as follows:

P_1	P_2	P_3	F
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	2
0	1	1	3
1	0	0	4
1	0	1	5
1	1	0	6
1	1	1	7

The factors P_i are used only to derive the levels of the factor F ; thus, they are called *pseudo-factors*, and F is called a *derived factor*. In general, k q -level pseudo-factors give rise to a single q^k -level derived factor. Block factors can be derived factors, and their associated formal factors (the P_i factors) are called *block pseudo-factors*.

The method for constructing an orthogonally confounded design for q -level factors in q^m runs distinguishes between the first m factors and the remaining factors. Each of the q^m different combinations of the first m factors occurs once in the design in an order similar to the preceding table. For this reason, the first m factors are called the *run-indexing factors*.

Table 7.7 summarizes the different types of factors discussed in this section.

Table 7.7 Types of Factors

Block factor	Unavoidable factor whose effect is not of direct interest
Block pseudo-factor	Pseudo-factor used to derive levels of a block factor
Derived factor	Factor whose levels are derived from pseudo-factors
Design factor	Factor whose effect is of direct interest
Pseudo-factor	Formal factor combined to derive the levels of a real factor
Run-indexing factors	The first m design factors, whose q^m combinations index the runs in the design

Specifying Effects in the MODEL Statement

The FACTEX procedure accepts models that contain terms for main effects and interactions. *Main effects* are specified by writing variable names by themselves:

A B C

Interactions are specified by joining variable names with asterisks:

A*B B*C A*B*C

In addition, the *bar operator* (|) simplifies specification for interactions. The *@ operator*, used in combination with the bar operator, further simplifies specification of interactions. For example, two ways of writing the complete set of effects for a model with up to three-factor interactions are

```
model estimate=(A B C A*B A*C B*C A*B*C);
```

and

```
model estimate=(A|B|C);
```

When the bar (|) is used, the right- and left-hand sides become effects, and their cross becomes an interaction effect. Multiple bars are permitted. The expressions are expanded from left to right, using rules given by Searle (1971). For example, $A|B|C$ is evaluated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 A \mid B \mid C &\rightarrow \{ A \mid B \} \mid C \\
 &\rightarrow \{ A \ B \ A*B \} \mid C \\
 &\rightarrow A \ B \ A*B \ C \ A*C \ B*C \ A*B*C
 \end{aligned}$$

You can also specify the maximum number of variables involved in any effect that results from bar evaluation by specifying the number, preceded by an @ sign, at the end of the bar effect. For example, the specification $A|B|C@2$ results in only those effects that contain two or fewer factors. In this case, the effects A , B , $A*B$, C , $A*C$, and $B*C$ are generated.

Factor Variable Characteristics in the Output Data Set

When you use the OUTPUT statement to save a design in a data set and you rename and recode a factor, the type and length of the new variable are determined by whether you use the NVALS= or CVALS= option. A factor variable whose values are coded with the NVALS= specification is of numeric type. A factor variable whose values are coded with the CVALS= option is of character type, and the length of the variable is set to the length of the longest character string; shorter strings are padded with trailing blanks.

For example, in the specifications

```
cvals=('String 1' 'A longer string')
cvals=('String 1' 'String 2')
```

the first value in the first CVALS= specification is padded with seven trailing blanks. One consequence is that it no longer matches the 'String 1' of the second specification. To match two such values (for example, when merging two designs), use the TRIM function in the DATA step (see *SAS Language Reference: Dictionary* for details).

Statistical Details

Resolution

The resolution of a design indicates which effects can be estimated free of other effects. The resolution of a design is generally defined as the smallest $order^2$ of the interactions that are confounded with zero. Since having an effect of order $n + m$ confounded with zero is equivalent to having an effect of order n confounded with an effect of order m , the resolution can be interpreted as follows:

²The order of an effect is the number of factors involved in it. For example, main effects have order one, two-factor interactions have order two, and so on.

- If r is odd, then effects of order $e = (r - 1)/2$ or less can be estimated free of each other. However, at least some of the effects of order e are confounded with interactions of order $e + 1$. A design of odd resolution is appropriate when effects of interest are those of order e or less, while those of order $e + 1$ or higher are all negligible.
- If r is even, then effects of order $e = (r - 2)/2$ or less can be estimated free of each other and are also free of interactions of order $e + 1$. A design of even resolution is appropriate when effects of order e or less are of interest, effects of order $e + 1$ are not negligible, and effects of order $e + 2$ or higher are negligible. If the design uses blocking, interactions of order $e + 1$ or higher might be confounded with blocks.

In particular, for resolution 5 designs, all main effects and two-factor interactions can be estimated free of each other. For resolution 4 designs, all main effects can be estimated free of each other and free of two-factor interactions, but some two-factor interactions are confounded with each other and/or with blocks. For resolution 3 designs, all main effects can be estimated free of each other, but some of them are confounded with two-factor interactions.

In general, higher resolutions require larger designs. Resolution 3 designs are popular because they handle relatively many factors in a minimal number of runs. However, they offer no protection against interactions. If resources are available, you should use a resolution 5 design so that all main effects and two-factor interactions are independently estimable. If a resolution 5 design is too large, you should use a design of resolution 4, which ensures estimability of main effects free of any two-factor interactions. In this case, if data from the initial design reveal significant effects associated with confounded two-factor interactions, further experiments can be run to distinguish between effects that are confounded with each other in the design. See [Example 7.2](#) for an example.

Many references on fractional factorial designs use Roman numerals to denote resolution of a design—III, IV, V, and so on. A common notation for an orthogonally confounded design of resolution r for k q -level factors in q^{k-p} runs is

$$q_r^{k-p}$$

For example, 2_{V}^{5-1} denotes a design for five 2-level factors in 16 runs that permits estimation of all main effects and two-factor interactions. This chapter uses Arabic numerals for resolution since these correspond directly to what you specify with the RESOLUTION= option in the MODEL statement.

Randomization

In many experiments, proper randomization is crucial to the validity of the conclusions. Randomization neutralizes the effects of systematic biases that might be involved in implementing the design and provides a basis for the assumptions underlying the analysis. Refer to Kempthorne (1975) for a discussion.

The way in which randomization is handled depends on whether the design involves blocking:

- For designs without block factors, proper randomization consists of randomly permuting the overall order of the runs and randomly assigning the actual levels of each factor to the theoretical levels it has for the purpose of constructing the design.

- For designs with block factors, proper randomization calls for first performing separate random permutations for the runs within each block, and then randomly permuting the order in which the blocks are run.

For example, suppose you generate a full factorial design for three 2-level factors A, B, and C in eight runs. The following steps are involved in randomizing this design:

1. Randomly permute the order of the runs:

$$\text{Runs: } \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\} \rightarrow \{3, 8, 1, 2, 4, 7, 6, 5\}$$

2. Randomly assign the actual levels to the theoretical levels for each factor:

$$\text{Factor A levels: } \{0, 1\} \rightarrow \{1, -1\}$$

$$\text{Factor B levels: } \{0, 1\} \rightarrow \{1, -1\}$$

$$\text{Factor C levels: } \{0, 1\} \rightarrow \{-1, 1\}$$

Thus, the effect of the randomization is to transform the original design, as follows:

Run	A	B	C		Run	A	B	C
1	0	0	0		3	1	-1	-1
2	0	0	1		8	-1	-1	1
3	0	1	0		1	1	1	-1
4	0	1	1	→	2	1	1	1
5	1	0	0		4	1	-1	1
6	1	0	1		7	-1	-1	-1
7	1	1	0		6	-1	1	1
8	1	1	1		5	-1	1	-1

If the original design is in two blocks, then the first step is replaced with the following two steps:

1. Randomly permute the order of the runs within each block:

$$\text{Block 1 runs: } \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \rightarrow \{4, 1, 2, 3\}$$

$$\text{Block 2 runs: } \{5, 6, 7, 8\} \rightarrow \{8, 7, 6, 5\}$$

2. Randomly permute the order of the blocks:

$$\text{Block levels: } \{1, 2\} \rightarrow \{2, 1\}$$

The resulting transformation is shown in the following:

Run	Block	A	B	C		Run	Block	A	B	C
1	1	0	0	0		8	2	-1	-1	1
2	1	0	1	1		7	2	-1	1	-1
3	1	1	0	1		6	2	1	-1	-1
4	1	1	1	0	→	5	2	1	1	1
5	2	0	0	1		4	1	-1	-1	-1
6	2	0	1	0		1	1	1	1	-1
7	2	1	0	0		2	1	1	-1	1
8	2	1	1	1		3	1	-1	1	1

If you use the RANDOMIZE option in the OUTPUT statement, the output data set contains a randomized design. In some cases, it is appropriate to randomize the run order but not the assignment of theoretical factor levels to actual levels. In these cases, specify both the NOVALRAN and RANDOMIZE options in the OUTPUT statement.

Replication

In quality improvement applications, it is often important to analyze both the mean response of a process and the variability around the mean. To study variability with an experimental design, you must take several measurements of the response for each different combination of the factors of interest; that is, you must *replicate* the design runs.

Replicating a Fixed Number of Times

A simple method of replication is to take a given number of measurements for each combination of factor levels in the basic design. You can replicate runs in the design by specifying numbers for the POINTREP= and DESIGNREP= options in the OUTPUT statement. For example, the following code constructs a full 2^2 design and uses both of these options to replicate the design three times:

```
proc factex;
  factors A B;
  output out=one pointrep =3;
run;
  output out=two designrep=3;
run;
```

The output data sets ONE and TWO have the same 12 runs, but they are in different orders. In the data set ONE, the POINTREP= option causes all three replications of each run to occur together, as shown in [Figure 7.7](#).

Figure 7.7 Four-Run Design Replicated Using the POINTREP= Option

<i>OBS</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	
1	-1	-1	} <i>three replicates of run 1</i>
2	-1	-1	
3	-1	-1	
4	-1	1	} <i>three replicates of run 2</i>
5	-1	1	
6	-1	1	
7	1	-1	} <i>three replicates of run 3</i>
8	1	-1	
9	1	-1	
10	1	1	} <i>three replicates of run 4</i>
11	1	1	
12	1	1	

On the other hand, in the data set TWO, the DESIGNREP= option causes all four runs of the design to occur together three times, as shown in [Figure 7.8](#).

Figure 7.8 Four-Run Design Replicated Using the DESIGNREP= Option

	<i>OBS</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>
<i>Replicate 1</i>	1	-1	-1
	2	-1	1
	3	1	-1
	4	1	1
<i>Replicate 2</i>	5	-1	-1
	6	-1	1
	7	1	-1
	8	1	1
<i>Replicate 3</i>	9	-1	-1
	10	-1	1
	11	1	-1
	12	1	1

Replicating with an Outer Array

Another method of design replication considers the range of environmental conditions over which the process should maintain consistency. This method distinguishes between control factors and noise factors. *Control factors* are factors that are under the control of the designer or the process engineer. *Noise factors* cause the performance of a product to vary when the nominal values of the control variables are fixed (noise factors are controllable for the purposes of experimenting with the process). Typical noise factors are variations in the manufacturing environment or the customer's environment due to temperature or humidity. The object of experimentation is to find the best settings for the control factors for a variety of settings for the noise factors. In other words, the goal is to develop a process that runs well in a variety of environments. Refer to Dehnad (1989) and Phadke (1989) for further discussion.

To achieve this goal, a collection of environmental conditions (settings for the noise factors) is determined. This collection is called the *outer array*. Each run in the control factor design (*inner array*) is replicated within each of these environments. The mean and variance of the process over the outer array are computed for each run in the inner array. Either the outer array or the inner array might consist of all possible different settings for the associated factors, or they might be fractions of all possible settings.

You can replicate designs in this way by using data set names for the POINTREP= and DESIGN-REP= options in the OUTPUT statement. If you construct a design for your control factors and you want to run a noise factor design for each run in the control factor design, specify the data set that holds the noise factor design (that is, the *outer array*) with the POINTREP= option in the OUTPUT statement. See [Example 7.14](#) for an example.

Confounding Rules

Confounding rules give the values of factors in terms of the values of the run-indexing factors for a design. (See “[Types of Factors](#)” on page 704 for a discussion of run-indexing factors.) The FACTEX procedure uses these rules to construct designs. The confounding rules also determine the alias structure of the design. To display the confounding rules for a design, use the CONFOUNDING option in the EXAMINE statement.

For 2-level factors, the rules are displayed in a multiplicative notation that uses the default values of -1 and $+1$ for the factors. For example, the confounding rule

$$X8 = X1 * X2 * X3 * X4 * X5 * X6 * X7$$

means that the level of factor X8 is derived as the product of the levels of factors X1 through X7 for each run in the design. X8 always has a value of -1 or $+1$ since these are the values of X1 through X7. For factors with $q > 2$ levels, confounding rules are printed in an additive notation, and the arithmetic is performed in the Galois field of size q . For example, in a design for 3-level factors, the confounding rule

$$F = B + (2 * C) + D + (2 * E)$$

means that the level of factor F is computed by adding the levels of B and D and two times the levels of C and E, all modulo 3. Note that if q is not a prime number, Galois field arithmetic is not equivalent to arithmetic modulo q .

Blocks are introduced into designs by using block pseudo-factors. The confounding rule for the i th block pseudo-factor has $[B \ i]$ on the left-hand side.

For details about how confounding rules are constructed, see “Suitable Confounding Rules” on page 717.

Alias Structure

The alias structure of a design identifies which effects are confounded (or aliased) with each other in the design. Note the difference between alias structure and confounding rules: the confounding rules are used to construct the design, and the alias structure is a result of using a given set of confounding rules. To display the alias structure for a design, use the ALIAS option in the EXAMINE statement.

Examining the alias structure is important because aliased effects cannot be estimated separately from one another. When several effects are listed as equal, the effects are all jointly aliased with one another and form an *alias chain* or *alias string*. For example,

Temperature*Moisture=HoldPress*Gage=Thickness*Screw=BoostPress*Time

is an alias chain that shows the relationship between four 2-factor interactions. If you want separate estimates of Temperature*Moisture and Thickness*Screw, for example, a design with this alias chain would not be acceptable. Designs of even resolution $2k$ contain one or more such chains of confounded k -factor interactions.

By default, the FACTEX procedure displays alias chains with effects up to a certain order d , where main effects are order 1, two-factor interactions are order 2, and so on. The value of d can be specified in the ALIASING option, or you can use the default calculated by the procedure. Alias chains that are confounded with blocks are displayed with $[B]$ on the left-hand side.

Minimum Aberration

As discussed in the section “Speeding Up the Search” on page 719, the FACTEX procedure uses a tree search algorithm to find the confounding rules of a design that matches the size and resolution you specify. There might be more than one solution set of confounding rules, and usually the FACTEX procedure chooses the first one it finds. However, there can still be important differences between designs with the same resolution; to deal with these differences, Fries and Hunter (1980) introduced the concept of *aberration* in confounded fractional factorial designs. This section defines aberration and discusses how to request minimum aberration designs with the FACTEX procedure.

Recall that a design has resolution r if r is the smallest order of the interactions that are confounded with zero. The idea behind minimum aberration is that a resolution r design that confounds as few r th-order interactions as possible is preferable. Technically, the aberration of a design is the vector $\mathbf{k} = \{k_1, k_2, \dots\}$, where k_i is the number of i th-order interactions that are confounded with zero. A design with aberration \mathbf{k} has *minimum aberration* if $\mathbf{k} \leq \mathbf{k}'$ for any other design with aberration \mathbf{k}' , in the sense that $k_i < k'_i$ for the first i for which $k_i \neq k'_i$.

For example, consider the resolution 4 design for seven 2-level factors in 32 runs (2^{7-2}_{IV}) discussed in Example 7.11.

By specifying 5 for the order d for the ALIASING option, you can see how many fourth- and fifth-order interactions are confounded with zero. The default design constructed by the FACTEX procedure confounds two fourth-order interactions and no fifth-order interactions with zero.

$$0 = A*B*F*G = C*D*E*G$$

Thus, part of the aberration for this design is

$$\{k_3, k_4, k_5, \dots\} = \{0, 2, 0, \dots\}$$

On the other hand, the design constructed by using the MINABS option confounds only one fourth-order interaction and two fifth-order interactions with zero.

$$0 = C*D*E*F = A*B*C*F*G = A*B*D*E*G$$

Thus, part of the aberration for this design is

$$\{k'_3, k'_4, k'_5, \dots\} = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$$

Since the two aberrations first differ for k_4 and k'_4 and since $k'_4 < k_4$, the aberration for the second design is less than the aberration for the first design.

The definition of aberration requires evaluating the number of i th-order interactions that are confounded with zero for all $i \leq k$, where k is the number of factors. Since there are q^k generalized interactions between k q -level factors, this evaluation can be prohibitive if there are many factors. Moreover, it is unnecessary if, as is usually the case, you are interested only in small-order interactions. Therefore, when you specify the MINABS option, by default, the FACTEX procedure evaluates the aberration only up to order d , where d is the same as the default maximum order for listing the aliasing (see the specifications for the EXAMINE statement in the section “[EXAMINE Statement](#)” on page 653). You can set d to any level by specifying (d) immediately after the MINABS option.

The discussion so far has dealt only with fractional unblocked designs, but one more point to consider is the definition of aberration for block designs. Define a vector $\mathbf{b} = b_1, b_2, \dots$ similar to the aberration vector \mathbf{k} , except that b_i is the number of i th-order interactions that are confounded with blocks. A block design with \mathbf{k} and \mathbf{b} has minimum aberration if

- \mathbf{k} is minimum
- among all designs with minimum \mathbf{k} , \mathbf{b} is minimum

MaxClear Designs

As discussed in the section “[Alias Structure](#)” on page 712, the alias structure for a factorial design can tell you important information about which effects are confounded and hence cannot be estimated separately from one another. In some cases, you cannot avoid the fact that some potentially active effects are aliased; for example, in resolution 4 designs, some two-factor interactions are aliased with each other and hence cannot be jointly estimated. In this case, you might want a design that has as many two-factor interactions as possible unaliased with any other interaction—that is, as many *clear* two-factor interactions as possible. This is known as the *MaxClear* design, and you can use the MAXCLEAR option in the MODEL statement to request it.

To explore how well a given design performs on the MaxClear criterion, you can use the **ALIASING** option in the EXAMINE statement to examine the alias structure. Clear interactions are those that are displayed by themselves, with no other interactions in their alias chain. Alternatively, the **SUMMARY** option in the EXAMINE statement displays a summary count of how many interactions there are in total up to a certain order d , how many of those are unaliased with interactions of lower order and are thus in a sense estimable, and how many are unaliased with any interactions of order d or lower and are thus clear.

Obviously, whether an interaction is clear depends on what other effects are considered to be potentially of interest. For a given design, the default order d for considering interaction clarity is the same as the default order d of interactions included in the alias structure. As with the alias structure, you can specify an alternative value of d in the **MAXCLEAR** option in the MODEL statement or in the **SUMMARY** option in the EXAMINE statement.

Split-Plot Designs

As discussed in the section “**Structure of General Factorial Designs**” on page 716, for a design with q -level factors in q^m runs, the FACTEX procedure usually treats the first m factors of the design as the run-indexing factors, and computes the levels of all other factors as linear combinations of these over the Galois field of order q . However, when you restrict the design’s randomization by using the **BLOCKS UNITS=()** option and **UNITEFFECT** statements to specify unitfactors and uniteffects, PROC FACTEX instead computes the levels of all factors (including the first m) in terms of underlying plot-indexing pseudo-factors that are distinct from those named in the **FACTORS** statement. These plot-indexing pseudo-factors are denoted $[i]$, for $i=1, \dots, m$, and they are associated with unitfactors as follows: If the **BLOCK UNIT=()** specification has the form

```
block units=(Stage1= $n_1$  Stage2= $n_2 \dots$ );
```

where $n_1 = q^{k_1}$, $n_2 = q^{k_2}$, \dots , then the first unitfactor, **Stage1**, is identified with all possible interactions between the first k_1 plot-indexing pseudo-factors, the second with the next k_2 pseudo-factors, and so on. If you save a split-plot design to a data set by using the **OUTPUT** statement, then the plot-indexing pseudo-factors are also included in the data set with names $_1$, $_2$, \dots , up to the base- q logarithm of the number of runs.

The whole-plot and subplot constraints specified by the **UNITEFFECT** statement define the relation between the plot-indexing pseudo-factors that correspond to the specified *uniteffect* and the factor effects specified in the **WHOLE=()** and **SUB=()** options. In particular, with a **BLOCK UNIT=()** specification of the previous form, a **UNITEFFECT** statement of the form

```
uniteffect Stage1 / whole=(Stage-1-effects);
```

means that the *Stage-1-effects* should be aliased only with interactions between the first k_1 plot-indexing pseudo-factors, while

```
uniteffect Stage1*Stage2 / sub=(Stage-2-effects);
```

means that the *Stage-2-effects* should not be aliased with interactions between the first $k_1 + k_2$ plot-indexing pseudo-factors.

Output

By default, the FACTEX procedure does not display any output. For each design that it constructs, the procedure displays a message in the SAS log that provides the following:

- the number of runs in the design
- the number of blocks and the block size, if appropriate
- the maximum resolution of the design

The DESIGN option in the EXAMINE statement displays the coded runs in the design that uses standard values, as described in the section “[OUTPUT Statement](#)” on page 658. The CONFOUNDING option in this EXAMINE statement displays the confounding rules used to construct the design. The ALIAS option in this statement displays the aliasing structure for the design.

The FACTEX procedure also creates output data sets with the OUTPUT statement. Since the procedure is interactive, you can use many OUTPUT statements in a given run of the FACTEX procedure to produce many output data sets if you separate them with RUN statements.

ODS Tables

The following table summarizes the ODS tables that you can request with the PROC FACTEX statement.

Table 7.8 ODS Tables Produced in PROC FACTEX

ODS Table Name	Description	Statement	Option
DesignPoints	Design points	EXAMINE	DESIGN
FactorRules	Treatment factor confounding rules	EXAMINE	CONFOUNDING
BlockRules	Block factor confounding rules	EXAMINE	CONFOUNDING
Aliasing	Alias structure	EXAMINE	ALIASING

Theory of Orthogonal Designs

Overview

This chapter provides the mathematical and statistical background for designs that are constructed by the FACTEX procedure; it also outlines the search algorithm that is used to find suitable construction rules. The material in this chapter is general and theoretical; you do not need to read this chapter to use the procedure for constructing most common experimental designs. On the other hand, you might want to read this chapter for the following reasons:

- to understand the general structure of designs that can be constructed with the FACTEX procedure
- to construct designs for factors with more than two levels, especially if interactions are involved
- to improve the search used by the procedure when constructing complicated designs involving many factors

Structure of General Factorial Designs

The FACTEX procedure constructs a fractional design for q -level factors by using the *Galois field* (or *finite field*) of size q . This is a system with q elements and two operations $+$ and \times , which satisfy the usual mathematical axioms for addition and multiplication. When q is a prime number, finite field arithmetic is equivalent to regular integer arithmetic modulo q . When $q = 2$, addition of the two elements of the finite field is equivalent to multiplication of the integers $+1$ and -1 . Since designs for factors with levels $+1$ and -1 are the factorial designs most commonly covered in textbooks, the arithmetic for fractional factorial designs is usually shown in multiplicative form. However, throughout this section a more general notation is used.

A design for q -level factors in q^m runs constructed by the FACTEX procedure has the following general form. The first m factors are taken to index the runs in the design, with one run for each different combination of the levels of these factors, where the levels run from 0 to $q - 1$. These factors are called *run-indexing factors*. For a particular run, the value F of any other factor in the design is derived from the levels P_1, P_2, \dots, P_m of the run-indexing factors by means of *confounding rules*. These rules are of the general form

$$F = r_1 P_1 + r_2 P_2 + \dots + r_m P_m$$

where all the arithmetic is performed in the finite field of size q . The linear combination on the right-hand side of the preceding equation is called a *generalized interaction* between the run-indexing factors. A generalized interaction is part of the statistical interaction between the factors with nonzero coefficients in the linear combination. The factor F is said to be *confounded* or *aliased* with this generalized interaction; two terms are confounded when the levels they take in the design yield identical partitions of the runs, so that their effects cannot be distinguished. The confounding rules characterize the design, and the problem of constructing the design reduces to finding suitable confounding rules.

Suitable Confounding Rules

Design Factors

This section explains how the criteria for a design can be reduced to prescribing that certain generalized interactions are *not* to be “confounded with zero.”

Suitable confounding rules depend on the effects you want to estimate with the design. For example, if you want to estimate the main effects of both A and B , the following rule is inappropriate:

$$A = B$$

With this rule, the levels of A and B are the same in every run of the design, and the main effects of the two factors cannot be estimated independently of one another. Thus, the first criterion for a suitable confounding rule is that no two effects you want to estimate should be confounded with each other.

Furthermore, an effect you want to estimate should not be confounded with an effect that is nonnegligible. For example, if the interaction between C and D is nonnegligible and you want to estimate the main effect of A , the following confounding rule is inappropriate:

$$A = C + D$$

(Recall that this section uses a general linear form for confounding rules instead of the usual multiplicative form. For factors with levels $+1$ and -1 , the preceding rule is equivalent to $A = C * D$.)

Another kind of confounding involves *confounding with zero*. If a factor or a generalized interaction F has the same value in every run of the design, then F is *confounded with zero*. Such confounding is denoted as

$$0 = F$$

Interactions are estimable with the design if and only if they are not confounded with zero. Consequently, another criterion for a suitable confounding rule is that no effect that you want to estimate can be confounded with zero. The confounding rule for two main effects

$$A = B$$

can be written as a generalized interaction confounded with zero:

$$0 = -A + B$$

The right-hand side of the preceding equation is part of the interaction between A and B . Thus, for any two effects to be unconfounded, it is equivalent to prescribe that no part of their generalized interaction be confounded with zero.

It is not enough to make sure that only the confounding rules themselves satisfy these restrictions. The consequences of the confounding rules must also satisfy the restrictions. For example, suppose you want to make sure that main effects are not confounded with two-factor interactions, and suppose that the confounding rule for factor E is

$$E = A + B + C + D$$

Then the following rule cannot be used for factor F :

$$F = A + B + C$$

Even though the rule for F does not confound F with a two-factor interaction, this rule forces a generalized interaction between E and F to be aliased with the main effect of D , since

$$E - F = (A + B + C + D) - (A + B + C) = D$$

Block Factors

If your design involves blocks, additional confounding criteria need to be considered. Blocks are introduced into designs by means of *block pseudo-factors*. (See “Types of Factors” on page 704 for details.) A design for q -level factors in q^s blocks contains s block pseudo-factors. Denoting the levels of these factors for any given run by B_1, B_2, \dots, B_s , the index of the block in which the run occurs is given by

$$B_1 + qB_2 + q^2B_3 + \dots + q^{s-1}B_s$$

For each block to occur in the design, every possible combination of block pseudo-factors must occur. This can happen only if all main effects and interactions between the block factors are estimable, which leads to yet another criterion for the confounding rules. Moreover, the effects you want to estimate cannot be confounded with blocks. In general:

- no generalized block pseudo-factors can be confounded with zero
- no generalized interactions between block pseudo-factors and effects you want to estimate can be confounded with zero

General Criteria

The criteria for an orthogonally confounded q^k design reduce to requiring that no generalized interactions in a certain set \mathcal{M} can be confounded with zero. (See the section “Structure of General Factorial Designs” on page 716 for a definition of *generalized interaction*.) This section presents the general definition of \mathcal{M} . First, define three sets, as follows:

\mathcal{E}	the set of effects that you want to estimate
\mathcal{N}	the set of effects that you do not want to estimate but that have unknown nonzero magnitudes (referred to as <i>nonnegligible</i> effects)
\mathcal{B}	the set of all generalized interactions between block pseudo-factors

Furthermore, for any two sets of effects \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} , denote by $\mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B}$ the set of all generalized interactions between the effects in \mathcal{A} and the effects in \mathcal{B} .

Then the general rules for creating the set of effects \mathcal{M} that are not to be confounded with zero are as follows:

- Put \mathcal{E} in \mathcal{M} . This ensures that all effects in \mathcal{E} are estimable.
- Put $\mathcal{E} \times \mathcal{E}$ in \mathcal{M} . This ensures that all pairs of effects in \mathcal{E} are unconfounded with each other.
- Put $\mathcal{E} \times \mathcal{N}$ in \mathcal{M} . This ensures that effects in \mathcal{E} are unconfounded with effects in \mathcal{N} .
- Put \mathcal{B} in \mathcal{M} . This ensures that all q^s blocks occur in the design.
- Put $\mathcal{E} \times \mathcal{B}$ in \mathcal{M} . This ensures that effects in \mathcal{E} are unconfounded with blocks.

Searching for Confounding Rules

The goal in constructing a design, then, is to find confounding rules that do not confound with zero any of the effects in the set \mathcal{M} defined previously. This section describes the sequential search performed by the FACTEX procedure to accomplish this goal.

First, construct the set C_1 of candidates for the first confounding rule, taking into account the set \mathcal{M} of effects not to be confounded with zero. If C_1 is empty, then no design is possible; otherwise, choose one of the candidates $r_1 \in C_1$ for the first confounding rule and construct the set C_2 of candidates for the second confounding rule, taking both \mathcal{M} and r_1 into account. If C_2 is empty, choose another candidate from C_1 ; otherwise, choose one of the candidates rules $r_2 \in C_2$ and go on to the third rule. The search continues either until it succeeds in finding a rule for every non-run-indexing factor or until the search fails because the set C_1 is exhausted.

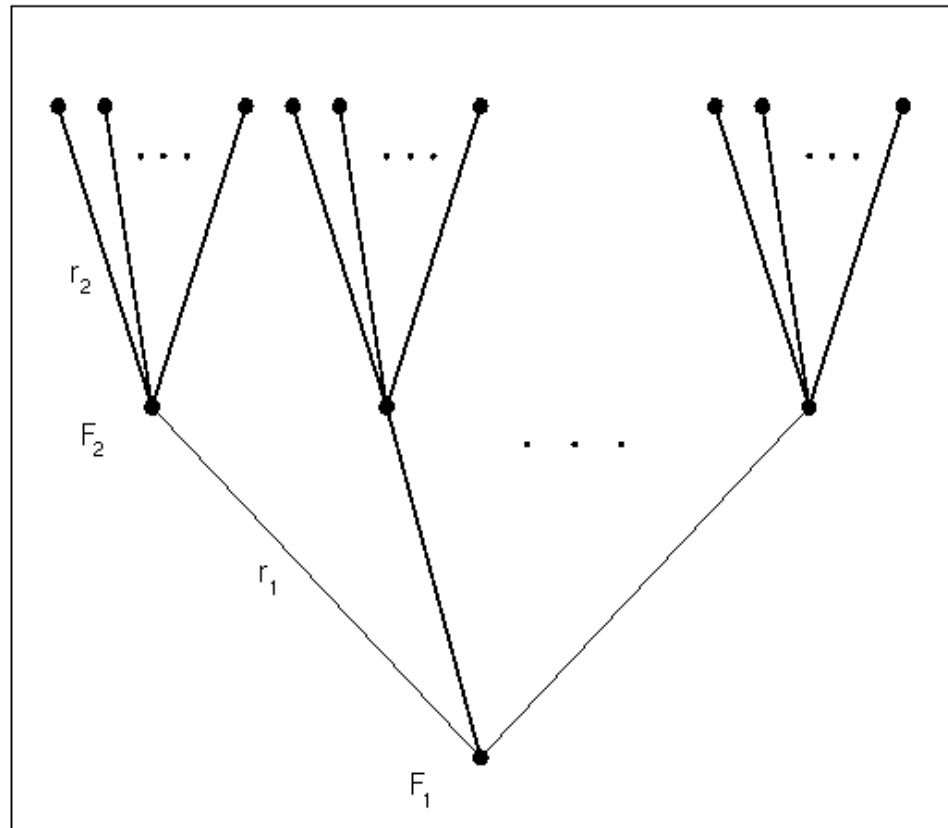
The algorithm used by the FACTEX procedure to select confounding rules is essentially a depth-first tree search. Imagine a tree structure in which the branches connected to the root node correspond to the candidates C_1 . Traversing one of these branches corresponds to choosing the corresponding rule r_1 from C_1 . The branches attached to the node at the next level correspond to the candidates for the second rule given r_1 . In general, each node at level i of the tree corresponds to a set of feasible choices for rules r_1, \dots, r_i , and the rest of the tree above this node corresponds to the set of all possible feasible choices for the rest of the rules.

Speeding Up the Search

For designs with many factors or blocks, the tree of candidate confounding rules can be very large and the search can take a very long time. In these cases, the FACTEX procedure spends a lot of time exploring sets of rules that are essentially the same and that all result in failure. A technique for pruning the search tree (see Figure 7.9) is as follows. Suppose that for some selection r_i for rule i , all the branches for the next rule eventually result in failure. Then any other selection r'_i is immediately declared a failure if the resulting number of candidates is the same as for the failed rule r_i . The search goes on to the next selection for rule i .

This method of pruning is not perfect; it might prune a branch of the search tree that would have resulted in a success. In mathematical terms, candidate sets C_i are not necessarily isomorphic because they have the same size. You can use the NOCHECK option in the PROC FACTEX statement to turn off the pruning. With the NOCHECK option, the FACTEX procedure searches the entire tree of feasible confounding rules, and if given enough time will find a design if one exists. The default argument for the TIME= option in the PROC FACTEX statement limits the search time to one minute.

Figure 7.9 Search Tree



On the other hand, the NOCHECK option is rarely needed to produce a design with a given resolution. For example, consider all possible blocked and unblocked two-level designs with minimum resolution for 20 or fewer factors and 128 or fewer runs. Of the nearly 400 different designs, the NOCHECK option is required to find a design in only nine cases. In one case (seven factors in 128 runs and blocks of size 2), NOCHECK is actually unable to find a design in the default time of 60 seconds, whereas the default search has no trouble finding a design.

General Recommendations

Choosing appropriate confounding rules can be difficult, especially if the set \mathcal{M} is complicated. Even if a design is found that satisfies the model specification, it is a good idea to examine the alias structure to make sure that you understand the alias structure generated by the confounding rules. To do so, use the ALIAS option in the EXAMINE statement.

For more details about the general mathematical theory of orthogonal factorial designs, refer to Bose (1947).

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Chapter 8

The ISHIKAWA Procedure

Contents

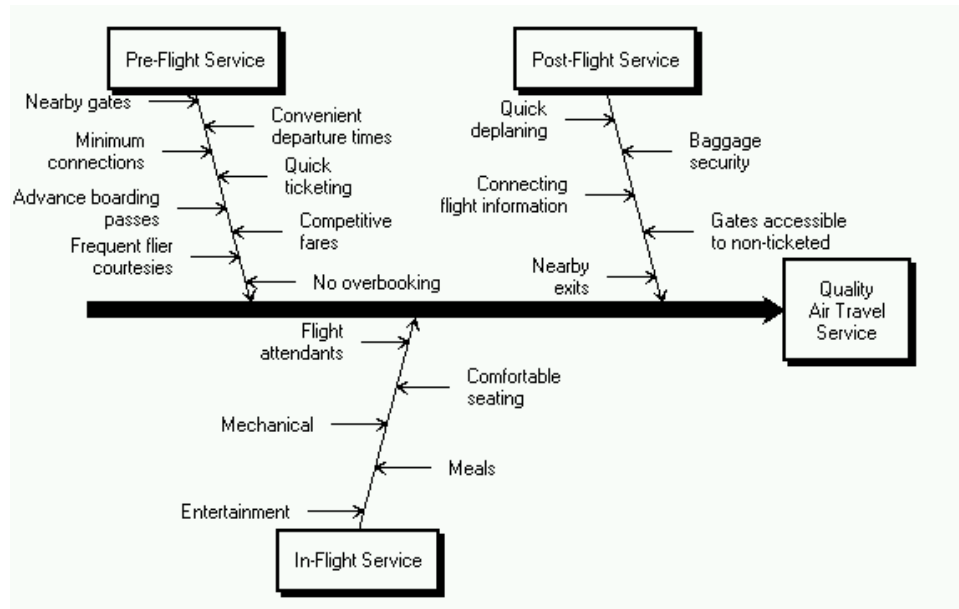
Introduction	724
Overview	724
Terminology	725
Tutorial	727
Details of the ISHIKAWA Environment	735
Summary of Operations	736
Operations	739
Adding Arrows	739
Labeling Arrows	743
Moving Arrows	746
Deleting Arrows	752
Resizing Arrows	755
Swapping Arrows	757
Balancing Arrows	760
Notepads	767
Managing Complexity	769
Zooming Arrows	771
Isolating Arrows	772
Merging Diagrams	774
Creating Graphics Output Using SAS/GRAPH Software	777
Creating Bitmap Graphics Output	780
Modifying Fonts	782
Modifying Box Colors	783
Modifying Arrow Colors and Line Styles	783
Modifying Text Colors	791
Modifying Arrow Heads	792
Modifying Environmental Attributes	793
Saving an Ishikawa Diagram for Future Editing	794
Reading an Existing Ishikawa Diagram	795
Displaying Multiple Ishikawa Diagrams	797
Input and Output Data Sets	800
Syntax	802
Examples	803
Example 8.1: Quality of Air Travel Service	803
Example 8.2: Integrated Circuit Failures	804
Example 8.3: Photographic Development Process	805
References	805

Introduction to the ISHIKAWA Environment

Overview

The Ishikawa diagram,¹ also known as a cause-and-effect diagram or fishbone diagram, is one of the seven basic tools for quality improvement in Japanese industry. It is used to display the factors that affect a particular quality characteristic or problem. For example, the following Ishikawa diagram shows factors affecting the quality of air travel service:

Figure 8.1 Ishikawa Diagram



In this example, the factors are organized into three categories of service (Pre-flight, In-flight, and Post-flight), which are represented as branches. The factors affecting each of these areas are represented as stems.

An Ishikawa diagram is typically the result of a brainstorming session to improve a product, process, or service. The main goal is represented by a main arrow or trunk, and primary factors are represented as sub-arrows or branches. Secondary factors are then added as stems, tertiary factors as leaves, and so on.

Creating the diagram stimulates discussion and often leads to an increased understanding of a complex problem. Japanese QC Circle members often post Ishikawa diagrams in a display area where they will be accessible to managers and other groups; refer to Rodriguez (1991). In the United States, Ishikawa diagrams are often included in presentations by plant personnel to management or customers.

¹ The Ishikawa diagram is named after its developer, Kaoru Ishikawa (1915-1989), a leader in Japanese quality control; refer to Karabatsos (1989), Kume (1985) and Sarazen (1990).

Traditionally, Ishikawa diagrams have been prepared by hand on paper or chalk boards. This limits the amount of detail that can be added and makes it awkward to update the diagram as an understanding of the process evolves. Manual preparation also restricts the collection and display of data on the diagram, as advocated by Ishikawa (1982).

The ISHIKAWA procedure was designed to overcome these limitations by providing a highly interactive graphics environment (referred to in this section as the *ISHIKAWA environment*) for creating and modifying Ishikawa diagrams.

In the ISHIKAWA environment you can

- add and delete arrows with a mouse. You can also swap, copy, and so forth.
- highlight special problems or critical paths with line styles and color
- display additional data for each of the arrows in a popup notepad
- display portions of the diagram in separate windows for increasing or isolating detail. You can also divide sections of the diagram into separate Ishikawa diagrams.
- merge multiple Ishikawa diagrams into a single, master diagram
- display any number of arrows and up to ten levels of detail
- foliate and defoliate diagrams dynamically
- save diagrams for future editing
- save diagrams in graphics catalogs or export them to host clipboards or graphics files
- customize graphical features such as fonts, arrow types, and box styles
- obtain online help at any time

If you are using the ISHIKAWA procedure for the first time, the tutorial at the end of this chapter demonstrates some of the basic operations used in the ISHIKAWA procedure. A summary of these operations (and others) can be found in the section “[Summary of Operations](#)” on page 736.

For a detailed discussion of each of the operations, see “[Details of the ISHIKAWA Environment](#)” on page 735. This chapter includes many tools not presented in the tutorial.

Terminology

This section introduces basic operations used in the ISHIKAWA environment and defines terms used to describe the ISHIKAWA procedure. Some details depend on your *host*, which is the specific system of computing hardware and software you use. For example, all hosts present the ISHIKAWA environment in a system of *windows* on the host’s *display*, but the appearance of your windows may differ from the figures in this book. You can find more information in the SAS companion for your host and in your host system documentation.

Using a Mouse

On most hosts you can use a *mouse* to point to objects on the display. A mouse is a physical device that controls the location of a *cursor*, which is a small, movable symbol on the display. Due to the precision required, you must use a mouse to perform tasks in the ISHIKAWA environment.

Text is placed relative to the *text* cursor and not the *mouse* cursor (↖). The mouse cursor is always visible, while the text cursor is displayed only when text can be entered (for example, when an arrow is being added).

The mouse also has *buttons* that work like keys on the keyboard. On most hosts, you *select* an object by pointing to it with the mouse and clicking the left button on the mouse. To *click*, press the button down and release it quickly without moving the mouse. To *double click*, click *twice* quickly without moving the mouse. To *drag*, move the mouse while holding down the left mouse button.

Popup menus appear to *pop up* on the display when you press a button—usually the right mouse button. Popup menus are convenient to use, since they always appear at the cursor location. Selecting an item from the popup menu, however, is host specific.

For details about using the mouse on your system, consult the SAS companion for your host.

Using Context-Sensitive Operations

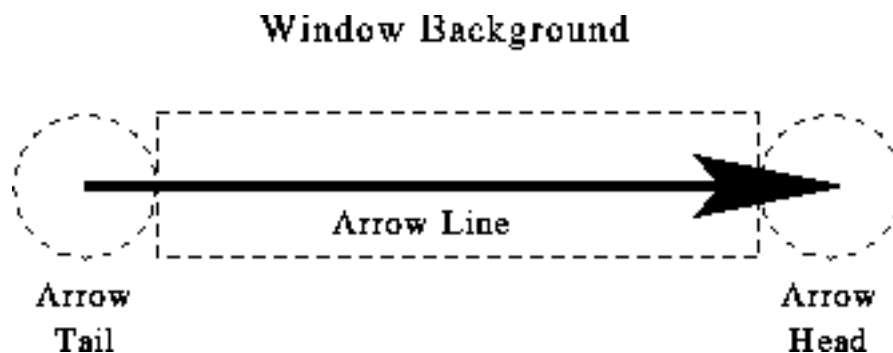
Basic operations such as add, edit, delete, and move are invoked by activating the mouse near various *hotspots* along the arrows rather than selecting tools from a tools palette. The hotspots are the following context-sensitive areas in the Ishikawa diagram:

- arrow heads, tails, lines, and labels
- window background

Given such evident features, and a rigidly defined structure, the hotspots are not highlighted.

The hotspot areas are illustrated in the following figure:

Figure 8.2 Context-Sensitive Locations (Hotspots)



The dotted, circular region at the right end of the arrow is the arrow head hotspot. Arrows attach to other arrows at the head of the arrow. The dotted, circular region at the left end of the arrow is the arrow tail hotspot. The region that encompasses the arrow line is also hot. Every arrow in the diagram has these hotspots.

The window background is any area inside the window and outside the dotted lines. You use the window background to cancel pending operations (such as adds and moves) and to control global or environment-specific operations (such as decreasing detail and tagging arrows).

When you activate the mouse, the ISHIKAWA environment uses the mouse event (click, double click, drag, or popup) and the hotspot type (head, tail, line, label, or background) to infer the intended operation. The ISHIKAWA environment responds differently depending upon which hotspot you select and how you select it. This is often referred to as *context-sensitive* behavior.

Context sensitivity allows the ISHIKAWA environment to operate without modes. In a modeless environment like the ISHIKAWA environment, context-sensitive operations reduce the amount of mouse travel (the time and distance spent moving the cursor from the drawing area to the tools palette and back). For example, you do not go to a tools palette to change from *add mode* to *delete mode*. This allows you to focus on the diagram rather than on the diagramming tool.

In the ISHIKAWA environment, the primary operations such as add, edit, delete, and move are all operations associated with a specific hotspot and the mouse button. Secondary operations such as zoom, copy, highlight, and so forth operate from *context-sensitive* popup menus (typically activated using the right mouse button.) Other, less frequently used operations are available from the command bar.

The relationship between these context-sensitive areas, the mouse actions, and the basic ISHIKAWA tools is introduced in the tutorial that follows. A comprehensive discussion of each operation is given in “[Details of the ISHIKAWA Environment](#)” on page 735. In addition, the tables in the section “[Summary of Operations](#)” on page 736 provide a good overview of how to function inside the ISHIKAWA environment.

Using the Command Bar

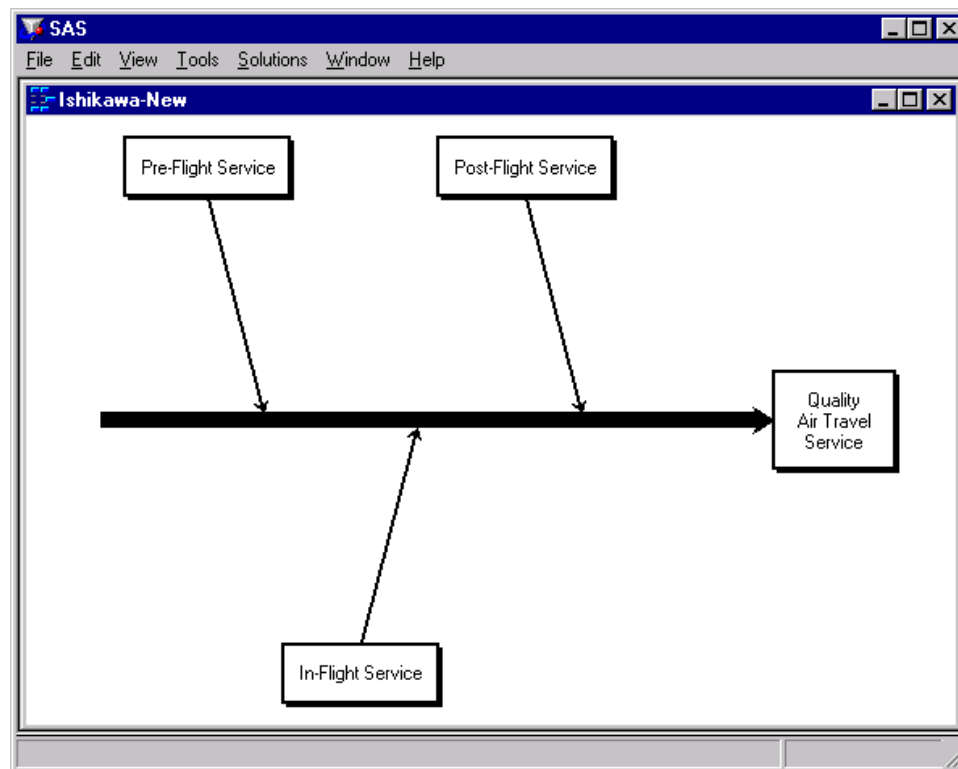
In addition to the editing tools, the ISHIKAWA environment provides a number of file management, printing, and help facilities. These facilities are located on the *pull-down* menu associated with the window. The appearance and location of the command bar are host specific. On most hosts, you choose these operations by *pulling down* a menu from a *menu bar* using the mouse button. For more details about using the command bar on your system, consult the SAS companion for your host.

Tutorial

The following example is used throughout the ISHIKAWA chapters. Later examples illustrate how to add to and modify this diagram. If you are not familiar with the ISHIKAWA procedure, you may want to complete this tutorial before proceeding to “[Details of the ISHIKAWA Environment](#)” on page 735. In this tutorial you will learn to create and save a simple Ishikawa diagram.

See ISHPLANE in the SAS/QC Sample Library

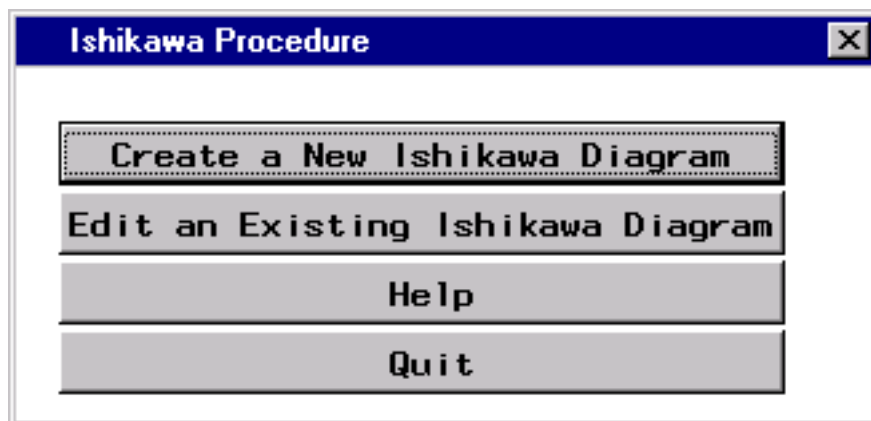
A task force is studying ways to improve the quality of passenger service for a major airline. After a preliminary discussion, the team concludes that three major areas should be considered: pre-flight service, in-flight service, and post-flight service. This result is to be displayed with the following preliminary Ishikawa diagram:

Figure 8.3 Preliminary Ishikawa Diagram

1. To begin using the ISHIKAWA environment, submit the following SAS statements:

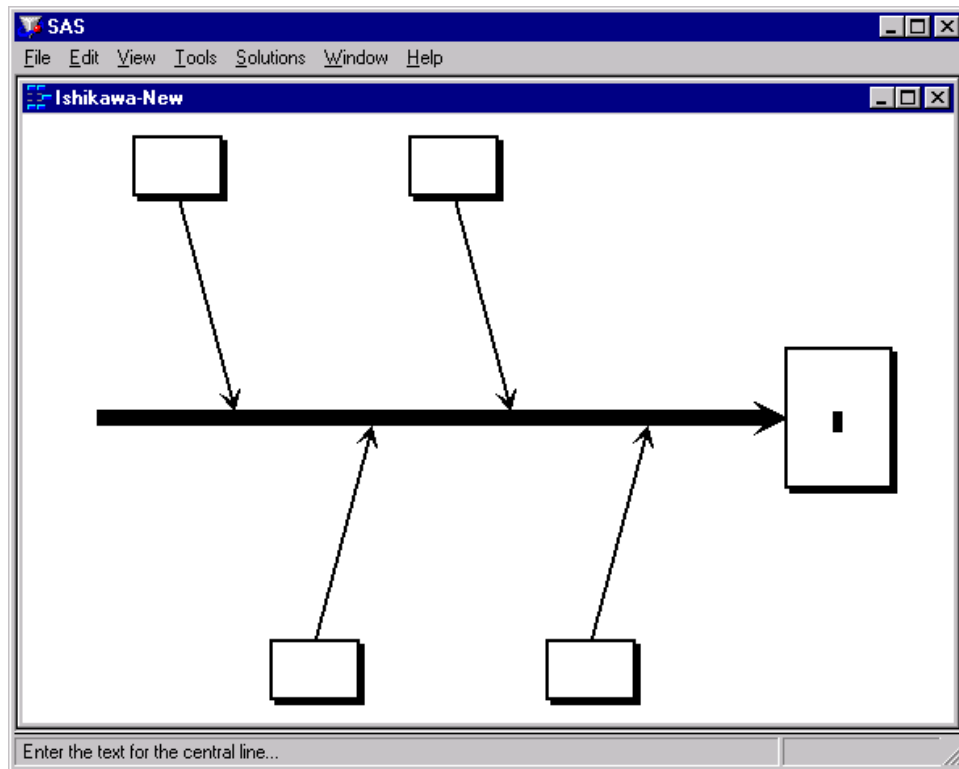
```
proc ishikawa;  
run;
```

An initial menu appears on your display, as follows:

Figure 8.4 Initial Menu

2. Select **Create a New Ishikawa Diagram** to open a window containing a template for a new Ishikawa diagram.

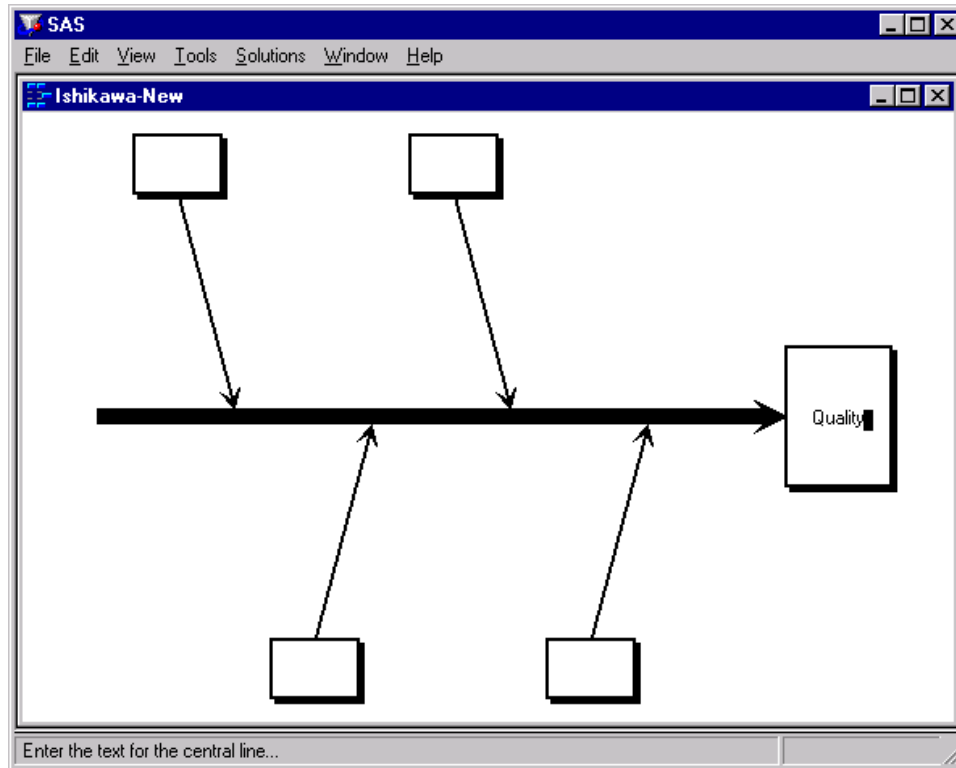
Figure 8.5 Starting a New Ishikawa Diagram



The ISHIKAWA environment guides you through the first steps of the diagramming process by prompting you to enter the text for the central line and then the upper left branch. During each step, a message indicating the action required is displayed in the message area for this window. Once you have completed these preliminary steps, you can proceed in any order you want.

3. Initially, the text cursor is positioned inside the box for the trunk. A message is displayed directing you to enter the first line of text for the trunk. Type the word *Quality*.²

Figure 8.6 Labeling the Trunk

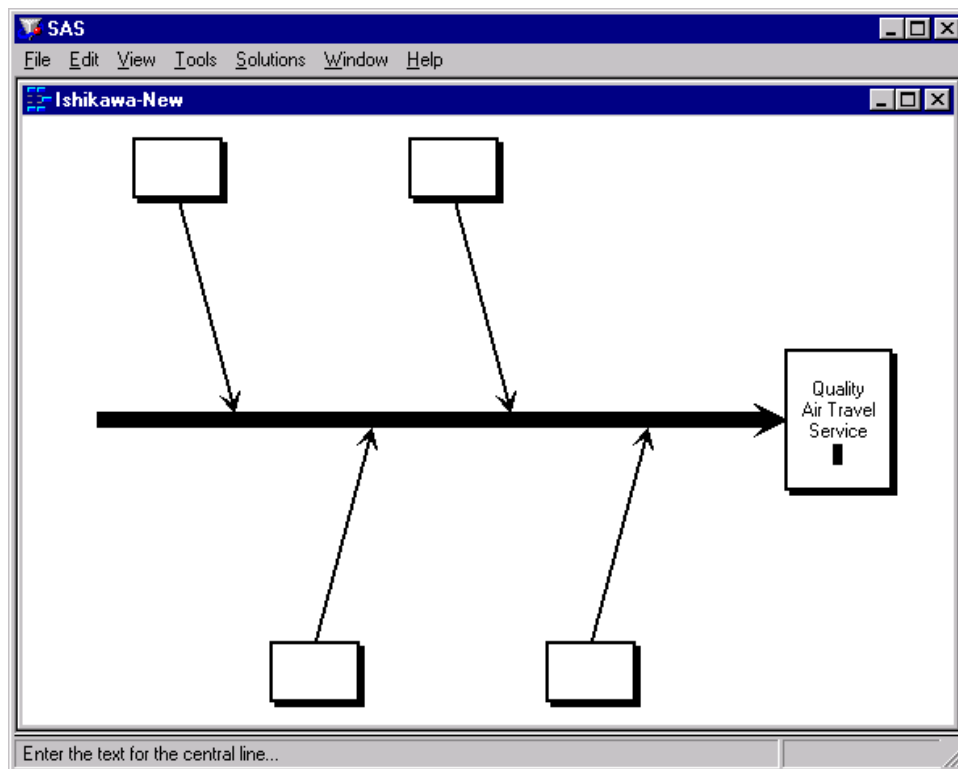


Note that the text is placed relative to the text cursor. You can correct mistakes by using any of the keyboard editing keys or cursor navigation keys (for instance, BACK SPACE and ←).

²You can skip this step, in future diagrams, by pressing RETURN before entering any text.

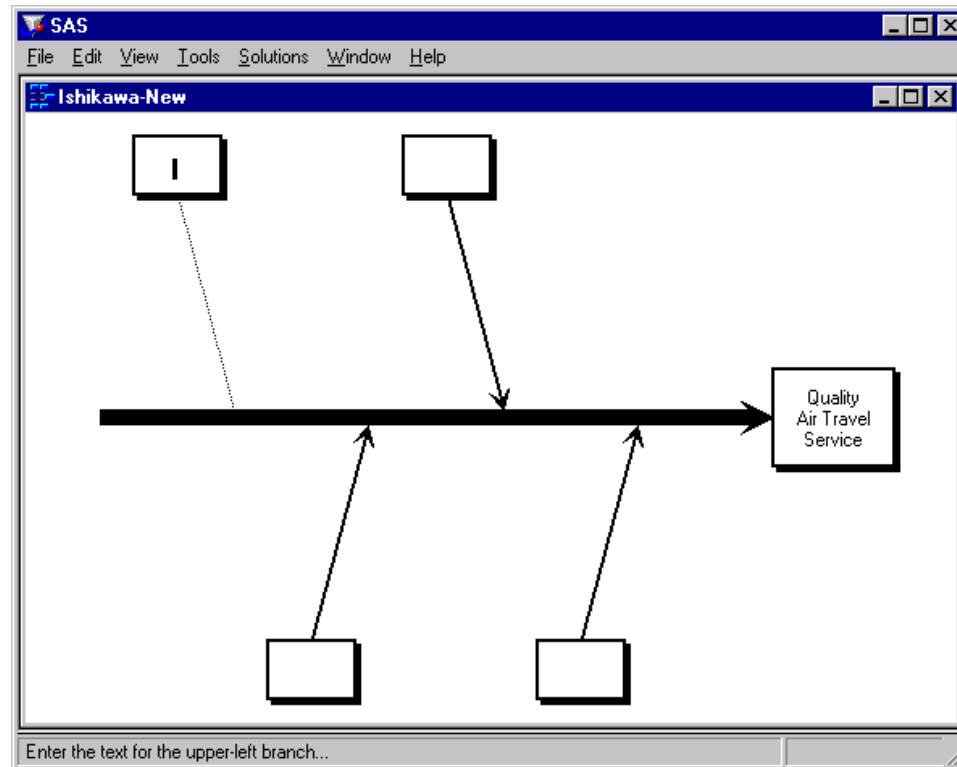
4. Advance to the next line by pressing RETURN. Now complete the label by entering *Air Travel* and *Service* on separate lines.

Figure 8.7 Labeling the Trunk (*continued*)



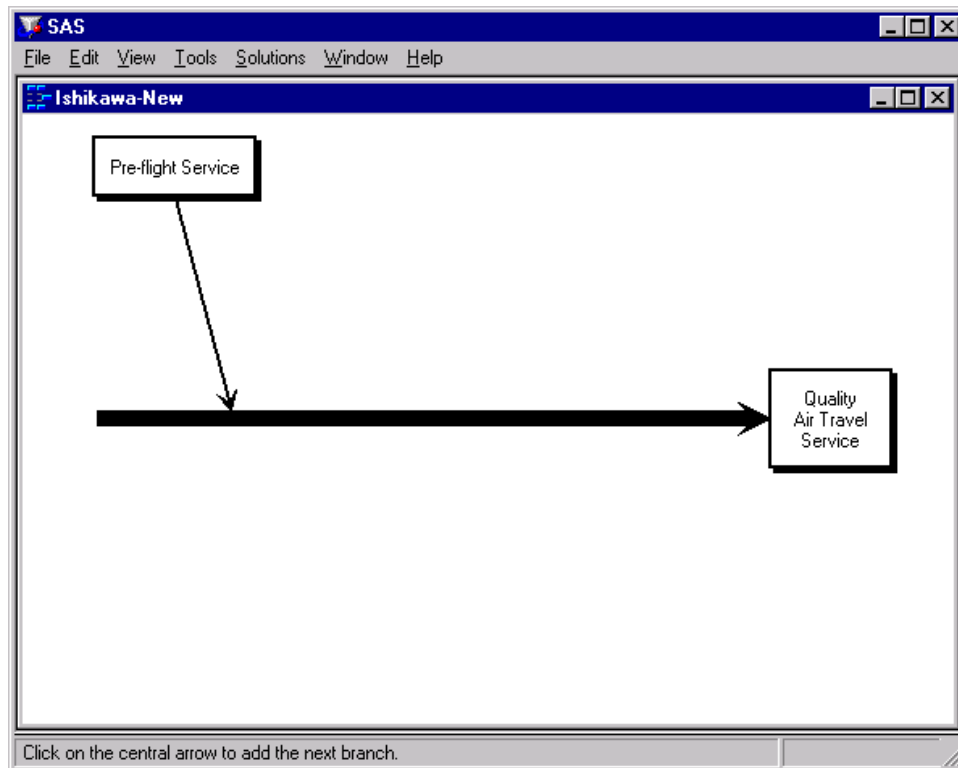
5. To terminate text entry, press RETURN a second time. The ISHIKAWA environment automatically moves the cursor to the upper left branch. If you made a mistake labeling the trunk, continue with the example. You cannot return to the trunk until you have finished the branch.

Figure 8.8 Labeling the First Branch



6. Enter the label *Pre-Flight Service*. Press RETURN twice to terminate text entry for this branch.³
Your window should now look like this:

Figure 8.9 Completed Branch Label

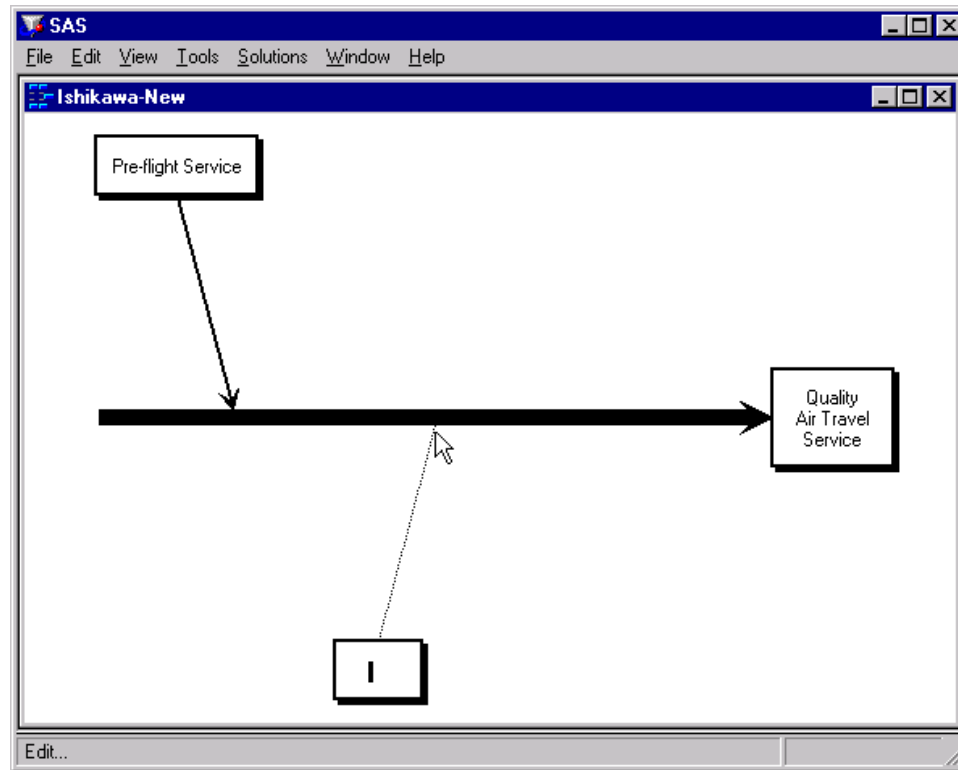


Note that when you finish entering text for the upper left branch, the other branches are deleted. These were temporarily displayed as visual cues, and now it is up to you to decide where to add the remaining branches.

³You can skip this step, in future diagrams, by pressing RETURN before entering any text.

7. To add the branch labeled *In-Flight Service* to the lower half of the diagram, position the cursor slightly below the point where you want the branch to attach to the trunk and click the mouse button. The branch appears with the text cursor centered inside the box. Enter the first line of text.

Figure 8.10 Adding a New Branch



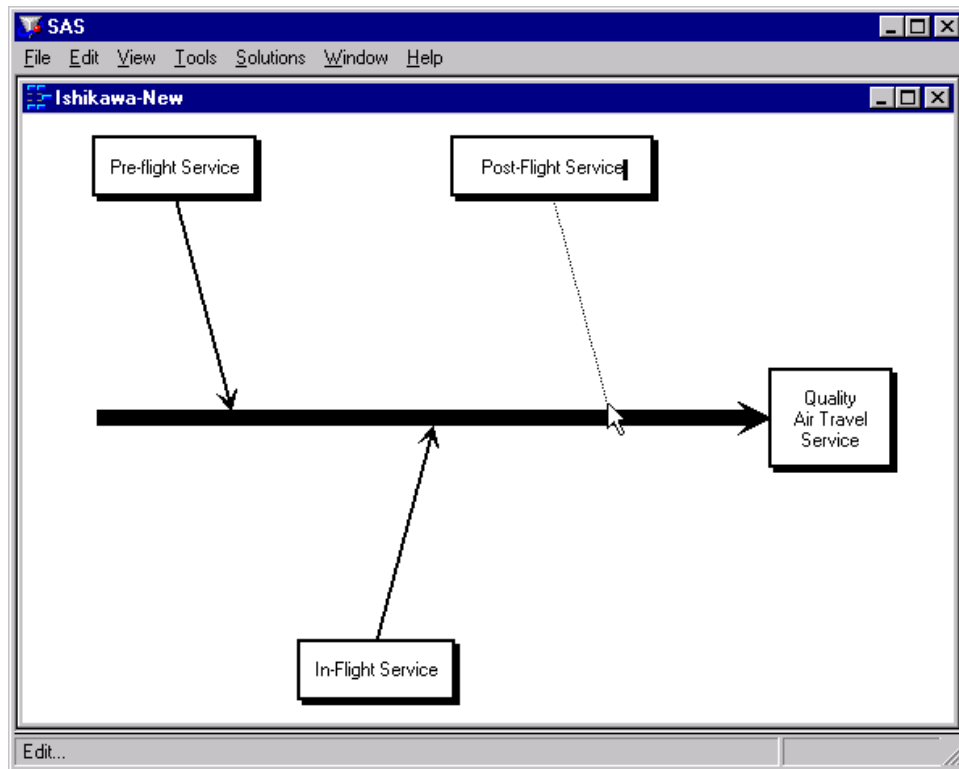
If your branch is not positioned where you want it, move the cursor to the appropriate position along the trunk and click. Each time you click, the branch is moved to the new location.

If, on the other hand, the branch is not drawn at all, the cursor was probably too far away from the trunk to be recognized. Move the cursor closer to the trunk and try again.

Enter the label *In-Flight Service* and press RETURN twice to terminate text entry.

8. Next add the branch *Post-Flight Service* to the upper half of the diagram. Position the cursor so that it is just above the point where you want the branch to attach to the trunk and click.

Figure 8.11 Adding the Last Branch



9. Press RETURN twice to terminate text entry.

Congratulations. You have just completed your first Ishikawa diagram using the ISHIKAWA procedure. In the process you learned to add branches to a diagram using context-sensitive mouse clicks. Future examples will illustrate other context sensitive areas, tools, and popup menus.

The examples that follow will, for the most part, expand on this diagram. To save the diagram, select **File ► Save as ► Data Set** from the command bar. Use SASUSER for the library name and AIRLINE for the data set name. Then select **Save**.

To leave the ISHIKAWA environment and return to the SAS Display Manager, select **File ► Close** from the command bar.

Details of the ISHIKAWA Environment

This chapter presents detailed information about and examples of all the operations available in the ISHIKAWA environment. Some of the examples build upon the diagram created in the [tutorial](#).

Summary of Operations

To invoke the following context-sensitive operations, apply the specified action (mouse event) to the appropriate hotspot, using the left mouse button:

Table 8.1 Primary Operations

Operation	Mouse Event	Hotspot	Section
Add	Click	Near the intended attachment point	“Adding Arrows”
Edit	Click	Arrow tail	“Labeling Arrows”
Move	Click (<i>to pick</i>)	Arrow head	“Moving Arrows”
	Click (<i>to drop</i>)	Near the intended attachment point	
Delete	Double click	Arrow head	“Deleting Arrows”
Resize	Drag	Arrow tail	“Resizing Arrows”
Notepad	Double click	Arrow tail	“Notepads”

To invoke the following operations, make the specified selection from the appropriate context-sensitive popup menu using the right mouse button:

Table 8.2 Secondary Operations

Operation	Menu	Selection	Section
Swap	Head or tail	Swap	“Swapping Arrows”
Balance	Head or tail	Balance	“Balancing Arrows”
Hide Detail	Background	< Detail	“Managing Complexity”
Show Detail	Background	> Detail	“Managing Complexity”
Zoom	Head or tail	Zoom	“Zooming Arrows”
Isolate	Head or tail	Isolate	“Isolating Arrows”
Print	Pull-down	File ► Save as ► Graph	“Creating Graphics Output Using SAS/GRAPH Software”
Save	Pull-down	File ► Save as ► Data Set	“Saving an Ishikawa Diagram for Future Editing”
Save	Pull-down	File ► Save as ► Image	
Subset	Head or tail	Subset	“Modifying Arrow Colors and Line Styles”
Copy	Head or tail	Copy	“Merging Diagrams”
Refresh	Background	Refresh	
Unsubset	Background	Unsubset	“Modifying Arrow Colors and Line Styles”
Unbalance	Background	Unbalance	“Balancing Arrows”
Undelete	Background	Undelete	“Deleting Arrows”

When applied to the appropriate hotspots, the following actions (mouse events) invoke these context-sensitive operations:

Table 8.3 Context-Sensitive Tools

Hotspot	Mouse Event	Operation	Section
Arrow Head	Click	Begin move	“Moving Arrows”
	Double click	Delete	“Deleting Arrows”
	Drag	Resize	“Resizing Arrows”
	Popup menu	Subset	“Modifying Arrow Colors and Line Styles”
		Balance	“Balancing Arrows”
		Swap	“Swapping Arrows”
		Copy	“Merging Diagrams”
		Zoom	“Zooming Arrows”
		Isolate	“Isolating Arrows”
		Edit	“Labeling Arrows”
Arrow Tail	Click	Edit	“Labeling Arrows”
	Double click	Notepad	“Notepads”
	Drag	Resize	“Resizing Arrows”
	Popup menu	Subset	“Modifying Arrow Colors and Line Styles”
		Balance	“Balancing Arrows”
		Swap	“Swapping Arrows”
		Copy	“Merging Diagrams”
Arrow	Click	Add new arrow or complete move operation	“Adding Arrows”
			“Moving Arrows”
Window	Click	Drop (finish) pending action	
Background	Drag	Drop (finish) pending action	
	Popup menu	Undelete	“Deleting Arrows”
		Unsubset	“Modifying Arrow Colors and Line Styles”
		Unbalance	“Balancing Arrows”
		Show Detail	“Managing Complexity”
		Hide Detail	“Managing Complexity”
		Refresh	

The File menu on the command bar can be used to control the following operations:

Table 8.4 File Menu

File ►	Description	Section
New...	Start a new diagram	“Tutorial”
Open...	Open an existing diagram	“Reading an Existing Ishikawa Diagram”
Close	Close the current window	
Merge	Merge in an existing diagram	“Merging Diagrams”
Save as ►		
Data Set	Save as a SAS data set	“Saving an Ishikawa Diagram for Future Editing”
Graph	Print using SAS/GRAPH software	“Creating Graphics Output Using SAS/GRAPH Software”
Image	Save as an IMAGE, catalog entry	“Save as an IMAGE”
Export as Bitmap ►		
File...	Copy to a bitmap file	“Creating Bitmap Graphics Output”
Customize...	Export options	“Export as Bitmap”

The Edit menu on the command bar can be used to control the following operations:

Table 8.5 Edit Menu

Edit ►	Description	Section
Copy	Copy the diagram to host clipboard	“Creating Bitmap Graphics Output”
Clear...	Clear the window	

The View menu on the command bar can be used to control the following operations:

Table 8.6 View Menu

View ►	Description	Section
Ishikawa Settings ►		
Palettes	Line and color palettes	“Modifying Arrow Colors and Line Styles”
Background Color	Change window background color	
Save Attributes	Save window attributes: size, fonts and background color	
Balance Method ►	Select a balancing style	“Balancing Arrows”
Resize Method ►	Select a resizing method	“Resizing Arrows”
Primary Fonts...	Font dialog for first 3 levels	“Modifying Fonts”
Secondary Fonts...	Font dialog for levels 4-10	“Modifying Fonts”
Colors...	Color dialog	“Modifying Box Colors”
Arrows...	Arrow style dialog	“Modifying Arrow Heads”
Other...	Style dialog	“Modifying Environmental Attributes”
Refresh	Refresh the window	

The Help menu on the command bar can be used to control the following operations:

Table 8.7 Help Menu

Help ►	Description
SAS System Help	SAS help system
Using This Window	Ishikawa specific help

Operations

This section provides details concerning the operations available in the ISHIKAWA environment. The order in which the topics appear is the order in which the operations are typically encountered. Some of the examples in this section build upon the diagram created in the tutorial.

Adding Arrows

You add an arrow by pointing with the mouse to the intended attachment point along an existing arrow and clicking the mouse. You control the direction of the new arrow by offsetting the mouse cursor a small distance away from the parent arrow on the side where the new arrow is to appear.

For example, to add upper branches, you offset the cursor slightly above the trunk. To add lower branches, you offset the cursor slightly below the trunk. Likewise, you offset the cursor to the right of the branch to add a right-hand stem and slightly left for a left-hand stem.

If a new arrow is not drawn as you intended (either positionally or directionally), you can easily move or delete it. To delete a new arrow before you have entered any text, click in the background. To move a new arrow before you have entered any text, move the cursor to a new attachment point and click.

Once an arrow is drawn, you are immediately prompted for its label (note the hint, *Edit...*, displayed on the message line and the appearance of the text cursor at the end of the arrow). See “[Labeling Arrows](#)” on page 743, for details on the text editing features of the ISHIKAWA environment.

A diagram can contain up to ten levels of detail, but the number of arrows is limited only by the resolution and size of your graphics display.

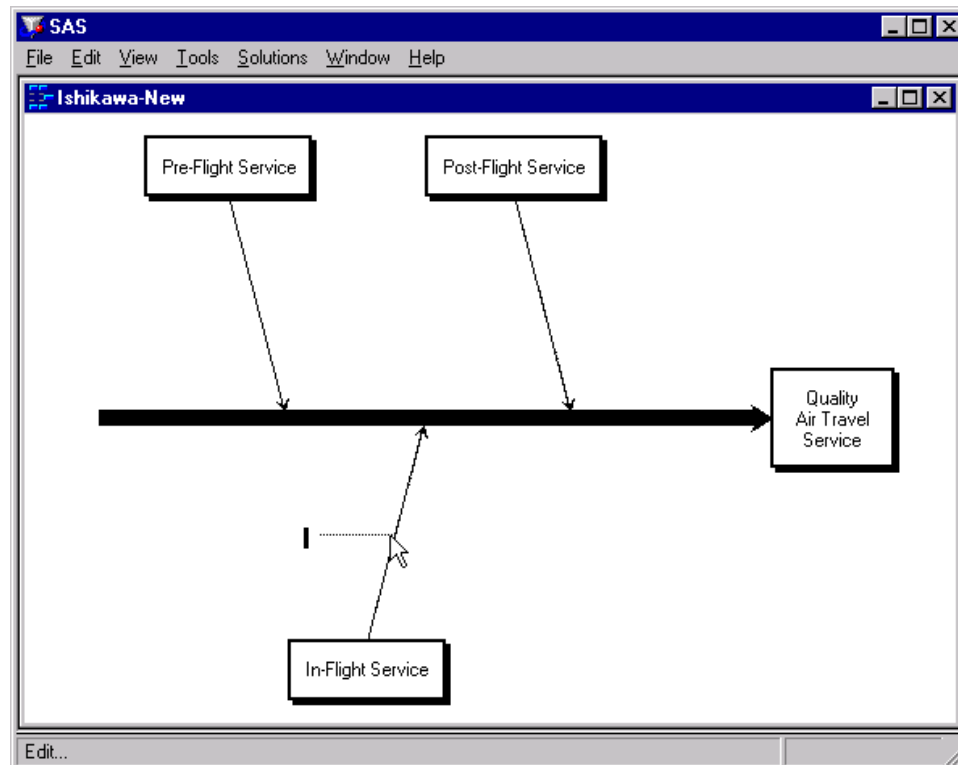
Example

Continuing with the tutorial example from “[Tutorial](#)” on page 727, suppose that you have obtained detailed information for each of the three major service areas, which you want to display by adding stems to the branches of the diagram you previously created. If you closed the ISHIKAWA environment after saving the data set, SASUSER.AIRLINE, you can easily restore the diagram by submitting:

```
proc ishikawa data=sasuser.airline;
run;
```

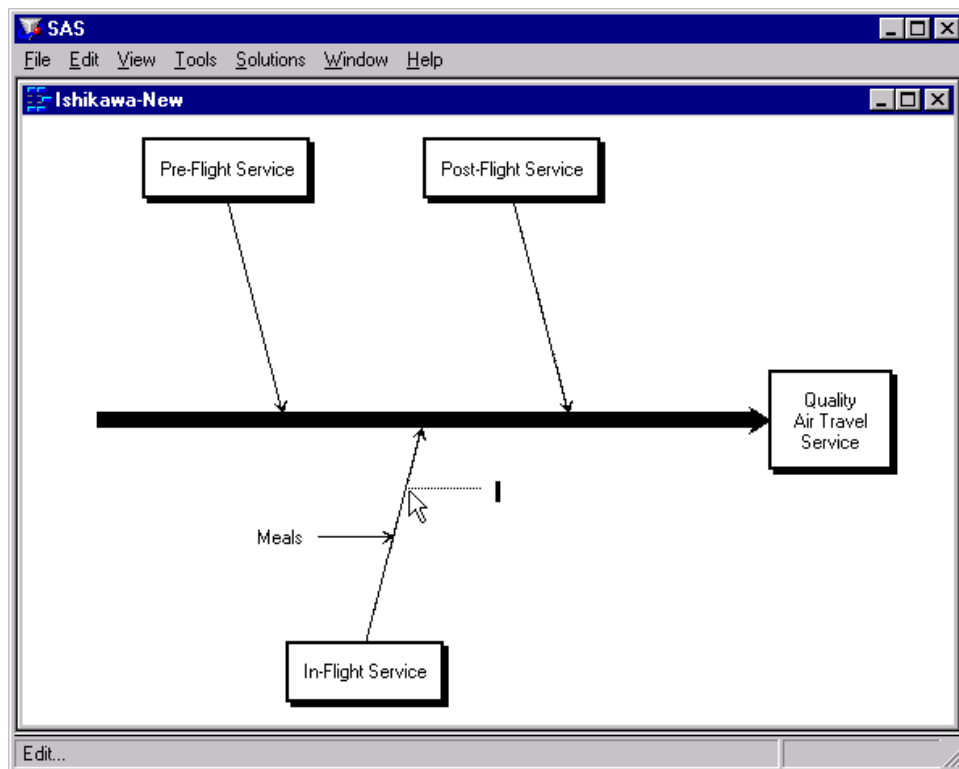
To add a stem to the left side of the branch labeled *In-Flight Service*, position the cursor so that it is just to the left of the point where you want the stem to attach. Click the mouse. The new arrow (pending text) appears as follows:

Figure 8.12 Adding the Left Stem



Type the label *Meals* and press RETURN twice.

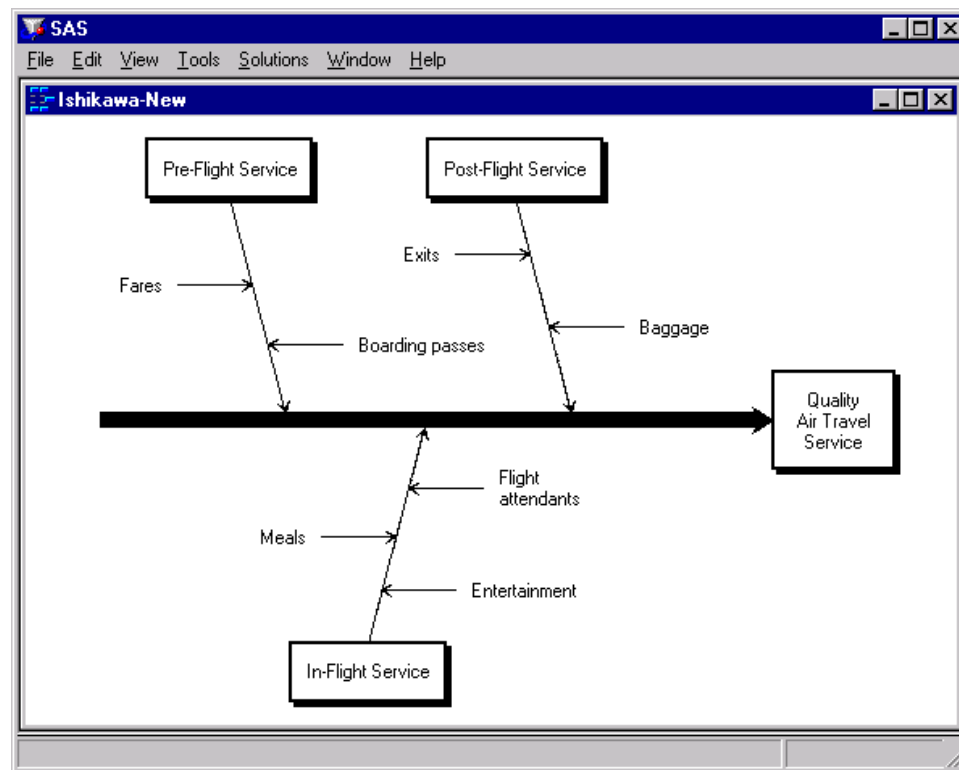
To add a stem to the right side of the same branch, position the cursor so that it is just to the right of the attachment point. When you click the mouse, your window will appear as follows:

Figure 8.13 Adding the Right Stem

Type the label *Flight attendants* on two lines and press RETURN to terminate text entry.

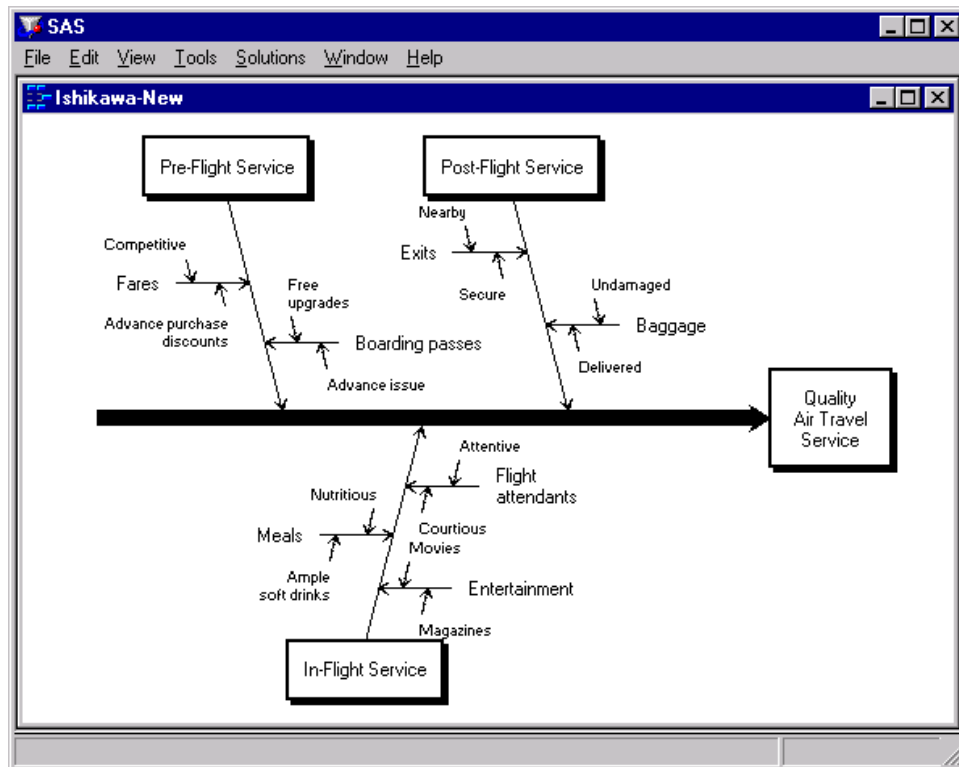
Complete the diagram by adding the remaining stems shown in the following window:

Figure 8.14 Stem-Level Diagram



Experiment further by adding several of the leaves shown in the following window. Don't be concerned if some of the labels collide with each other. Later, you will learn how to move and resize arrows.

Figure 8.15 Leaf-Level Diagram



Labeling Arrows

To edit the label of an existing arrow, click on one of the following areas:

- the label
- the arrow tail (if the arrow does not have a label)
- inside the box for trunk and branch labels

Use your keyboard to enter the text.

On hosts that support direct graphical text entry,⁴ the following functions are supported:

- edit keys such as BACK SPACE, DELETE CHAR, DELETE LINE, and RETURN
- cursor navigation keys such as ↑, ↓, → and ←
- the INSERT key to toggle between insert and overstrike modes
- buffers to copy, cut, or paste text into and from external sources

Text entry is terminated whenever you press RETURN on an empty line or exceed the maximum line limit for a label. Text entry is also terminated whenever you click the mouse. This shifts focus away from the editing operation and to the new location.

Labels are restricted to 40 characters per line. The trunk label can have up to five lines, and labels for other levels are limited to two lines.

You can split a line of text into two lines by pressing the RETURN key anywhere inside the line. Likewise, flow a line with the previous line of text by pressing the BACK SPACE key at the beginning of the line.

You can copy the contents of the paste buffer into a label using the PASTE command. This can be helpful when the information for your diagram is available from another source (a flat file, for example). Use the paste buffer to copy the information from that source to your Ishikawa diagram.

Some hosts designate the right mouse button for pasting, some use control keys (like ctrl-p), while others use a designated function key. For more details about using paste buffers with the SAS System, consult the SAS companion for your host.

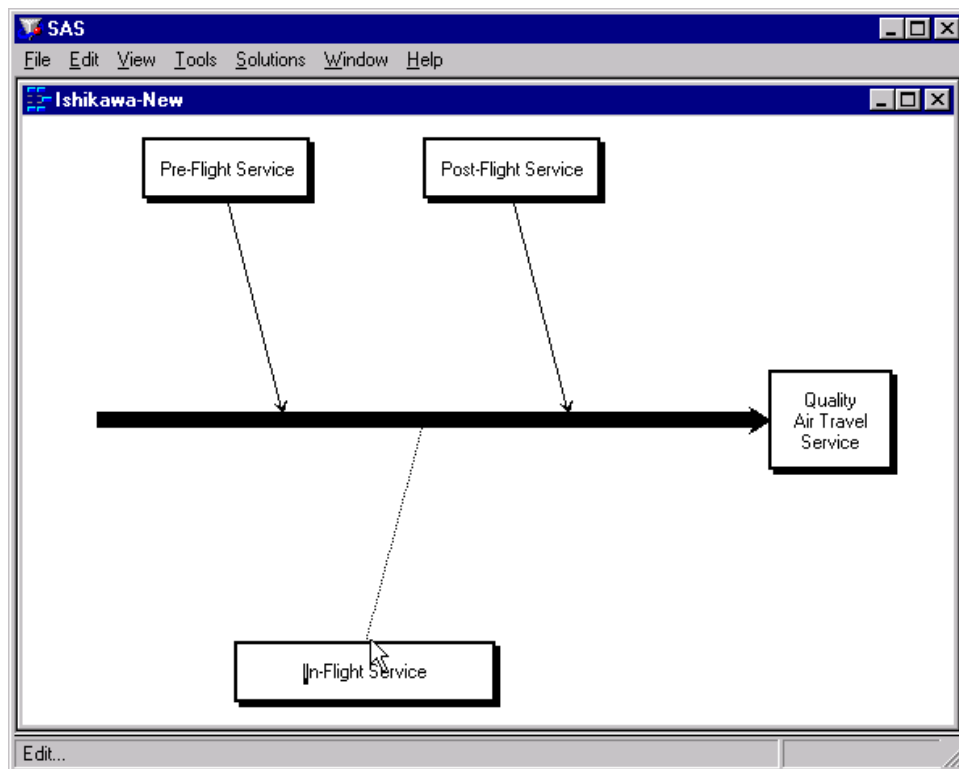
To paste text into a label, you must first select the label. For existing arrows, select the arrow, position the cursor where you want the text to appear, and then issue the PASTE command. For new arrows pending text entry, simply issue the PASTE command. Any text in the paste buffer that causes the label to exceed its limits is truncated.

When your mouse has a paste key defined, instead of adding an arrow and pasting the text in two operations, use the *right* mouse button to add the arrow. This action adds a new arrow, automatically copies the label from the paste buffer, and terminates text entry, in a single operation.

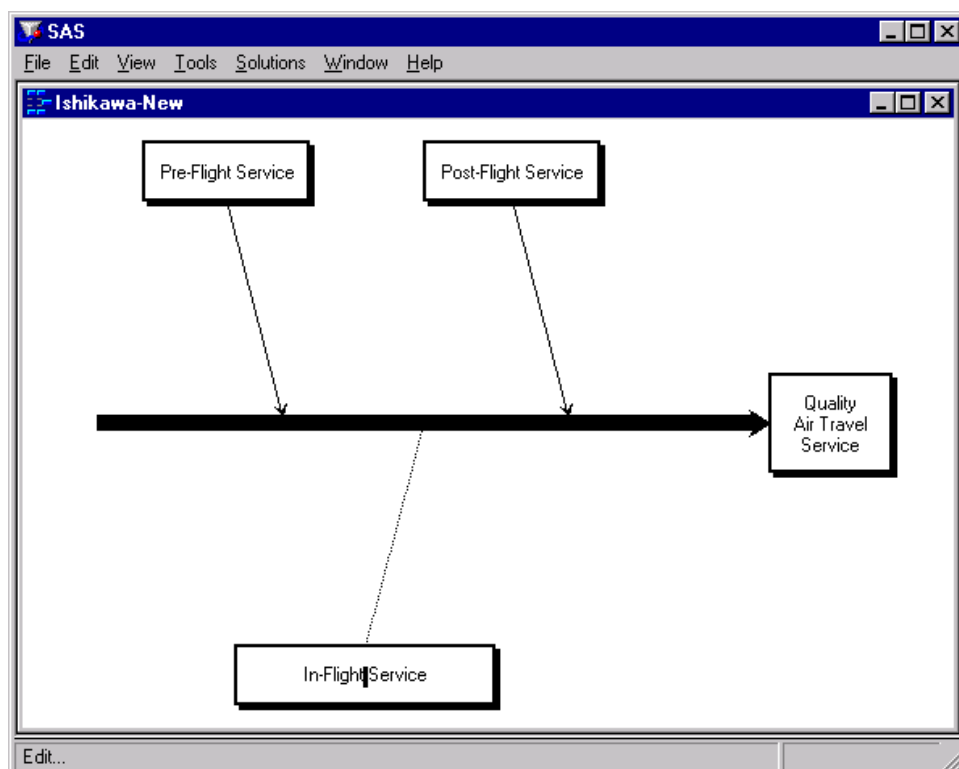
Example

In the following diagram, the branch labeled *In-Flight Service* has been selected by clicking on the arrow tail. The arrow is highlighted with a narrow dotted line, and the text cursor is positioned over the first character in the label.

⁴Devices such as the IBM3179 do not support the direct graphical text entry mechanism described in these examples. Instead, a text entry window pops up whenever you select an arrow for editing. You must edit the text for the arrow from the dialog box and close the text entry window before the diagram is updated.

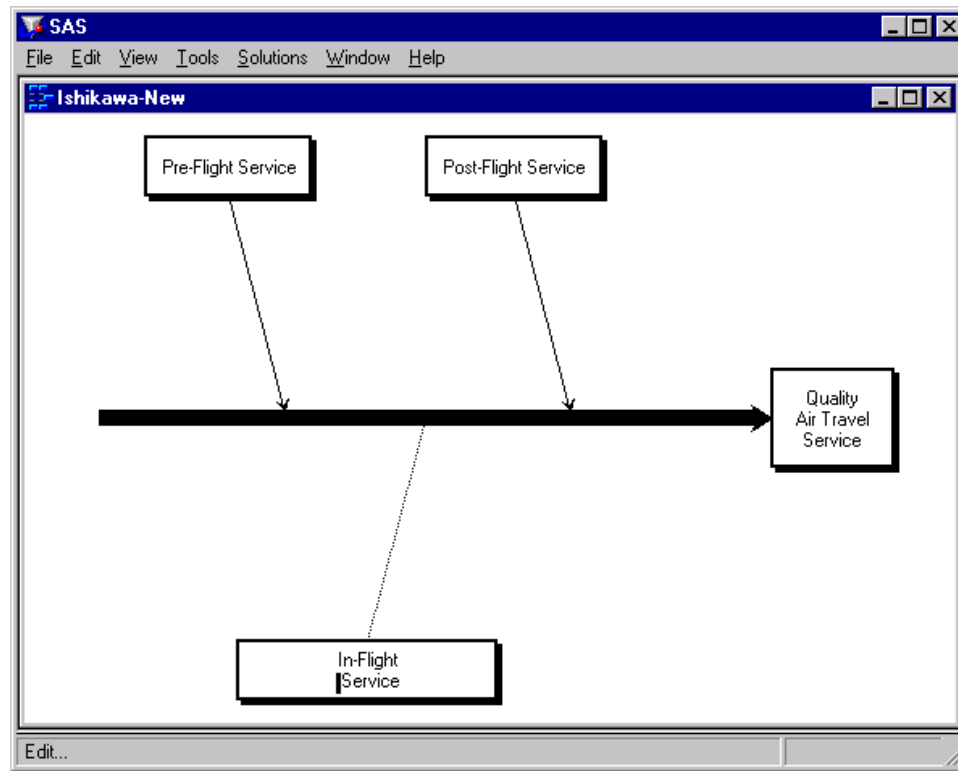
Figure 8.16 Selecting an Arrow for Editing

To change the label so that the word *Service* appears on a separate line, use the → or ← key to move the cursor to the space before the word *Service*, as shown in the following:

Figure 8.17 Using Cursor Keys

Now press RETURN to split the text into two lines.

Figure 8.18 Splitting Text



Remember to delete the space preceding *Service* before pressing RETURN to terminate text entry.

Moving Arrows

You move an arrow by picking up the arrow and dropping it at a new location:

- To *pick up* an arrow, position the cursor over the arrow head and click the mouse. The arrow you selected will be highlighted with a narrow dotted line. If the arrow is not highlighted, move the cursor closer to the arrow head and repeat the click.
- To *drop* an arrow, move the cursor slightly to one side of the new attachment point and click (just as though you are adding a new arrow).

When you move an arrow, all its descendants move with it.

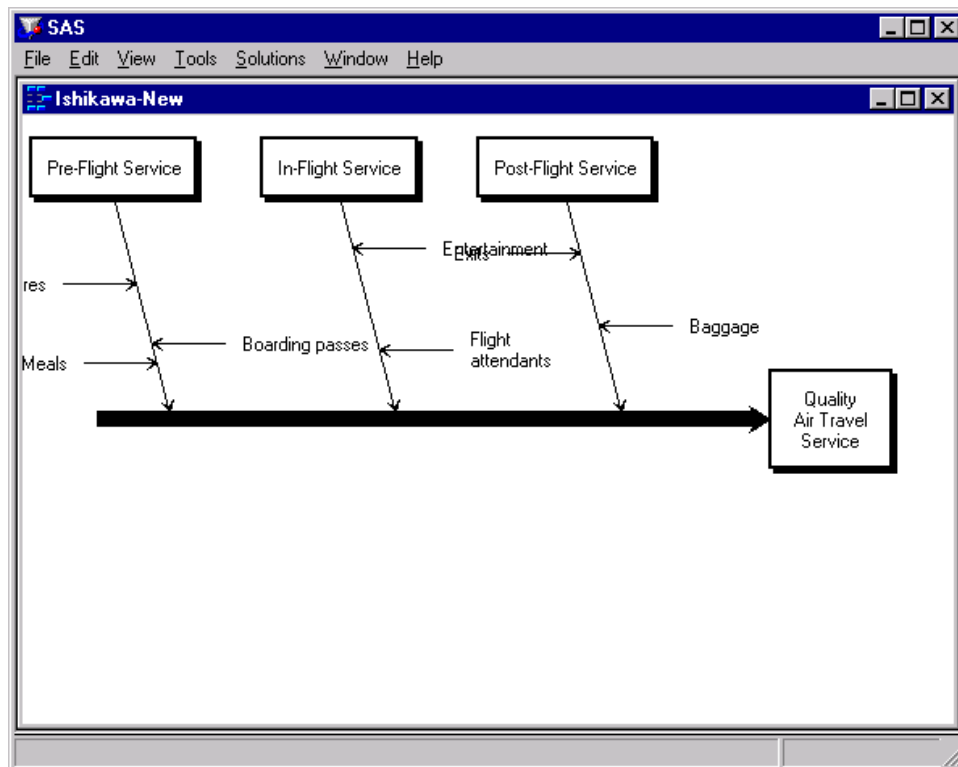
To cancel a move after picking up an arrow, click in the background area of the ISHIKAWA window.

Do not try to drop the arrow back into place by clicking on the arrow head a second time. A double click on (or near) the arrow head deletes the arrow. To move an arrow a short distance, move the cursor away from the arrow head before clicking to drop the arrow. On some systems the cursor will change shape when you have moved outside the context-sensitive area.

Example

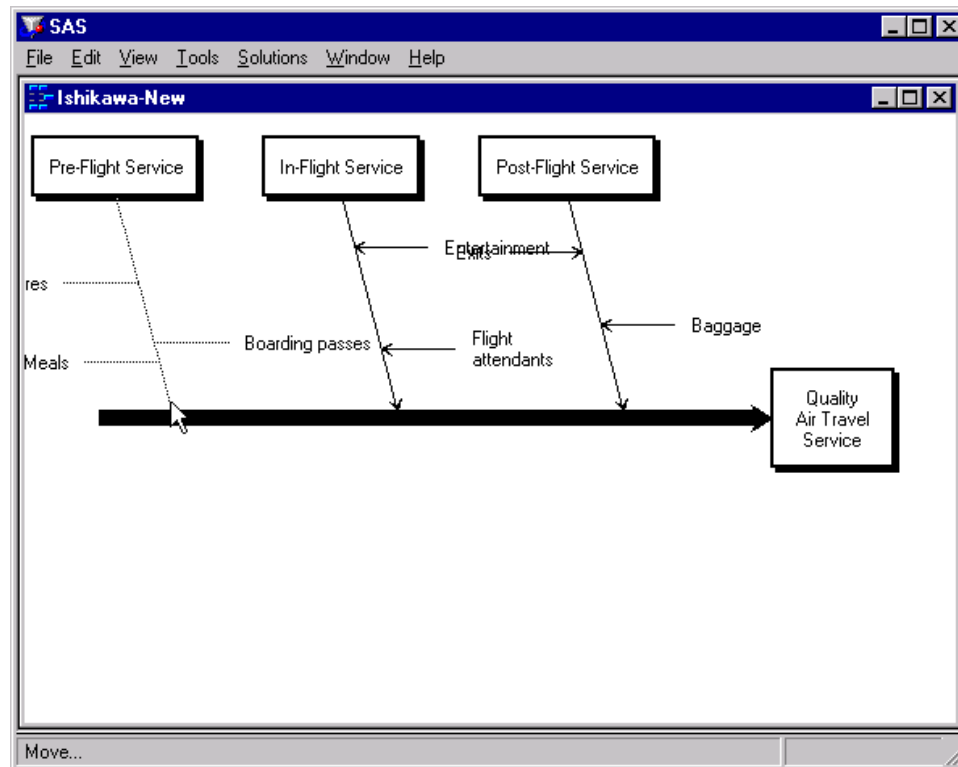
As your diagrams develop, you will want to reposition arrows, either because of errors or for aesthetic reasons. The following is an example of an Ishikawa diagram that needs to be modified:

Figure 8.19 An Inelegantly Arranged Ishikawa Diagram

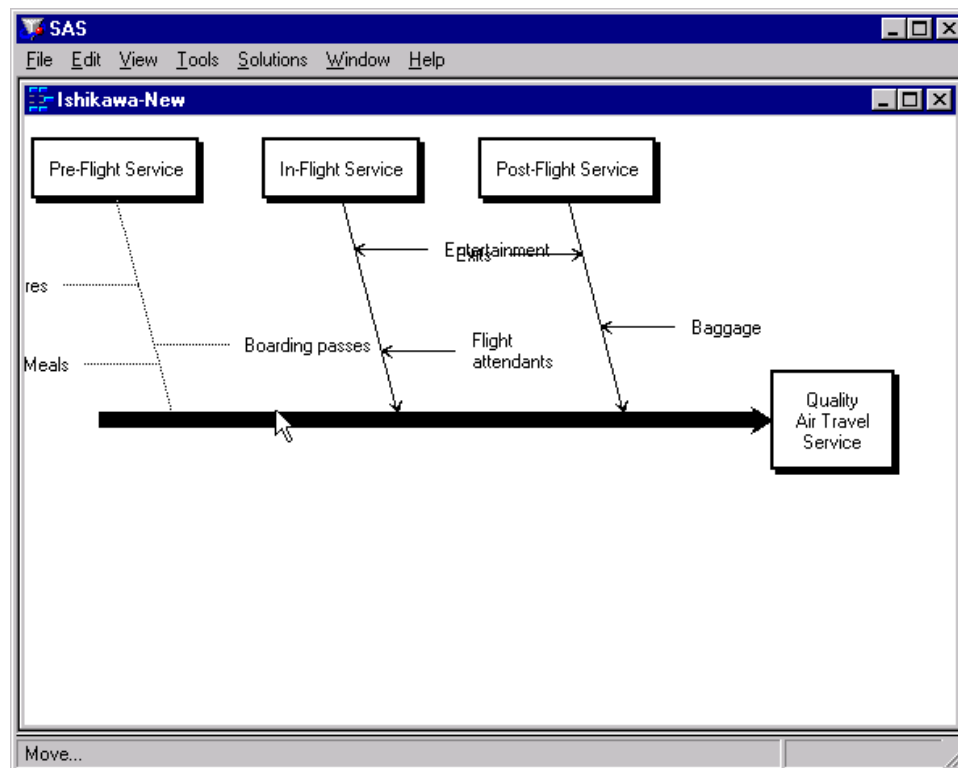


The diagram lacks balance, and some of the branches are too close, resulting in collisions and clipping.

One way to improve the diagram is to move the branch for *Pre-Flight Service* toward the center of the trunk. First select the arrow head for this branch.

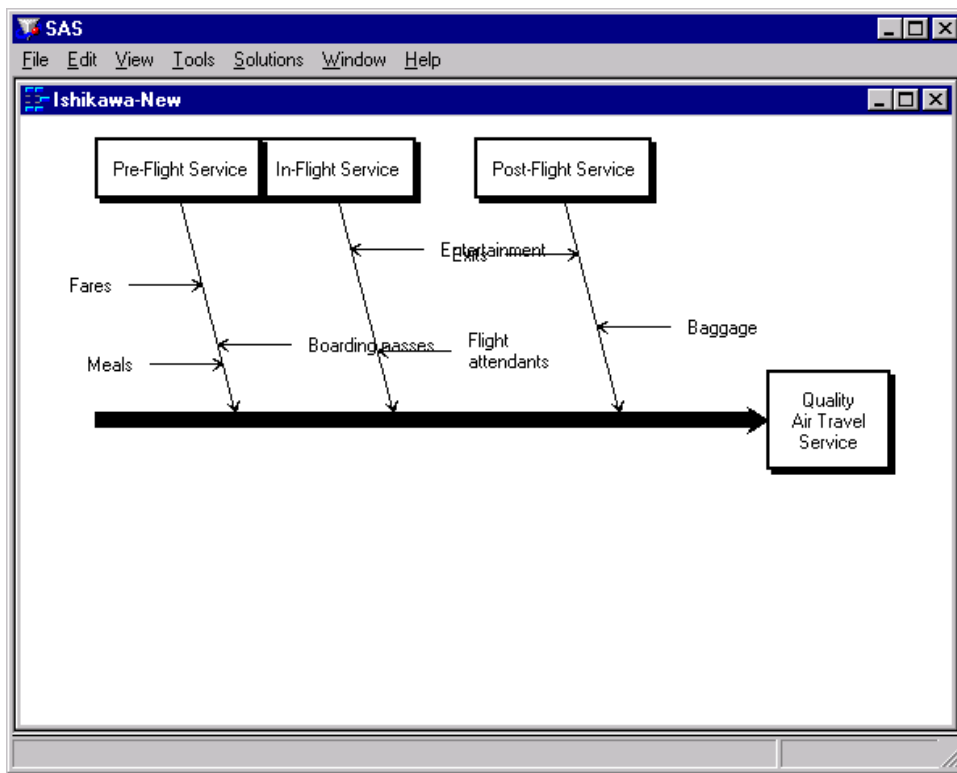
Figure 8.20 Selecting an Arrow to Move

Then move the cursor to a point just slightly above the trunk near the desired new attachment point.

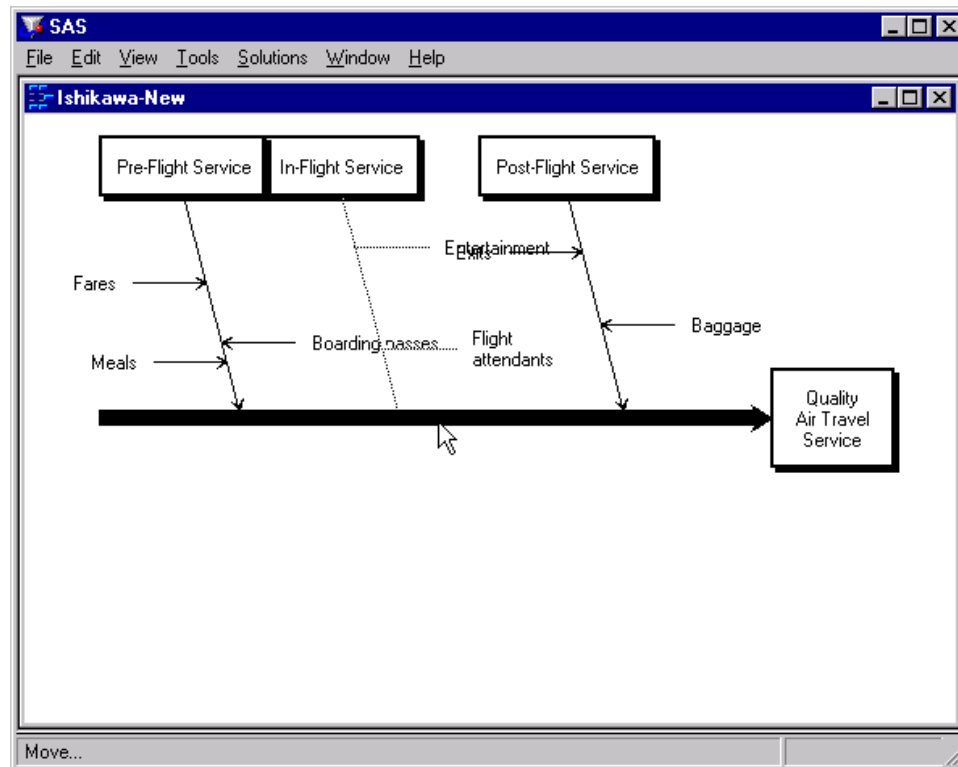
Figure 8.21 Locating the New Attachment Point

Drop the arrow in place by clicking the mouse.

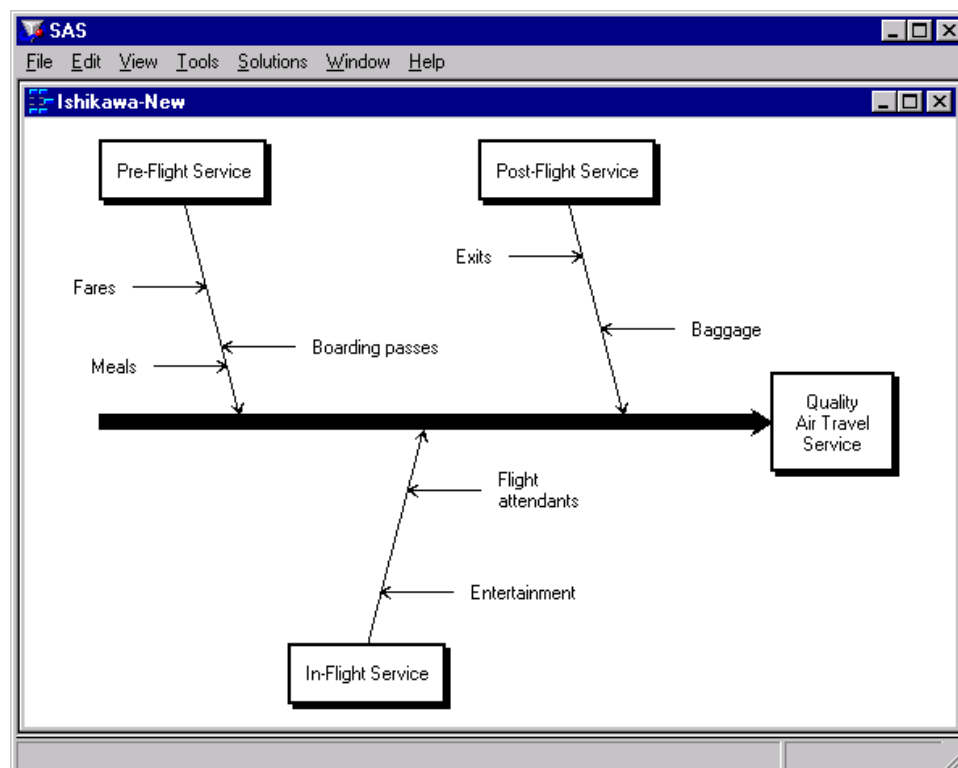
Figure 8.22 Dropping an Arrow into Position



Next, you should reflect the middle branch to the lower half of the diagram to balance the diagram and eliminate the remaining collisions. Once you have selected the branch, position the cursor slightly below the trunk near the desired new attachment point.

Figure 8.23 Selecting an Arrow for Reflecting

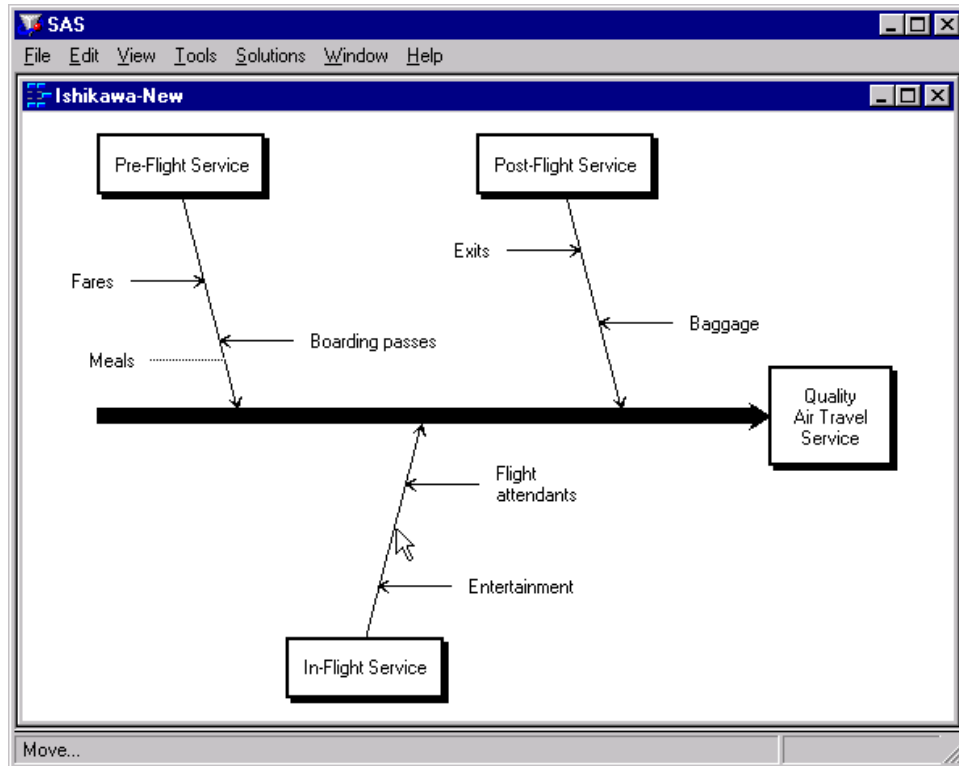
Click the mouse to complete the reflection.

Figure 8.24 Reflecting an Arrow

Note that the stems are reflected with the branch and that their positions (relative to the trunk) are preserved.

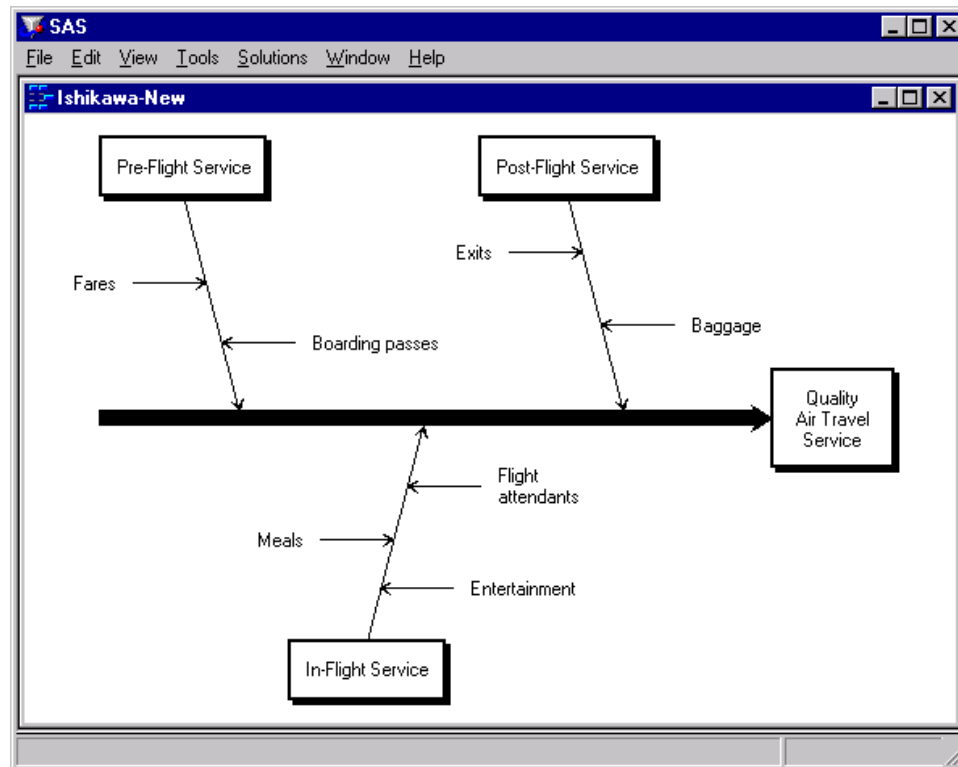
Finally, the stem labeled *Meals* is incorrectly attached to the branch labeled *Pre-Flight Service* and should be moved to the branch labeled *In-Flight Service*. Once you have selected the stem, move the cursor slightly left of the new attachment point.

Figure 8.25 Locating the New Attachment Point



To complete the move, click the mouse.

Figure 8.26 Moving a Stem



Apply the same principles when moving an arrow to a new level (for example, to elevate a stem to a branch) or a new diagram (when you have multiple ISHIKAWA windows open).

Deleting Arrows

You can delete an arrow (with all its descendants) by moving the cursor over the arrow head (attachment point) and double clicking. If you accidentally move the cursor while double clicking, it is possible that the arrow will be moved instead of being deleted. In that case, double click on the arrow head again.

You can undo a deletion by moving the cursor to a background area of the window and using the right mouse button to select **Undelete** from the background popup menu. Repeat the operation when you want to undo several deletions.

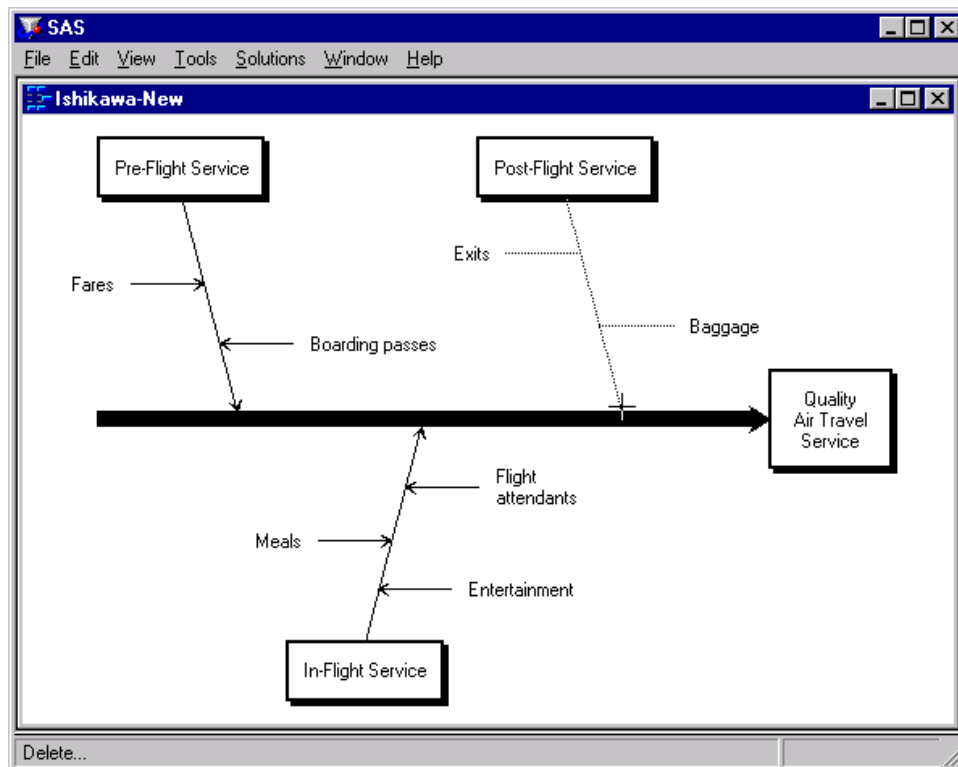
Once an arrow has been selected for deletion, you can cancel the pending operation by moving the cursor to a background area of the diagram and clicking the mouse.

The ISHIKAWA environment does not allow you to delete the trunk. To clear the window, select **Edit ► Clear...** from the command bar. Then start a new diagram by selecting **File ► New...** or **File ► Open...**

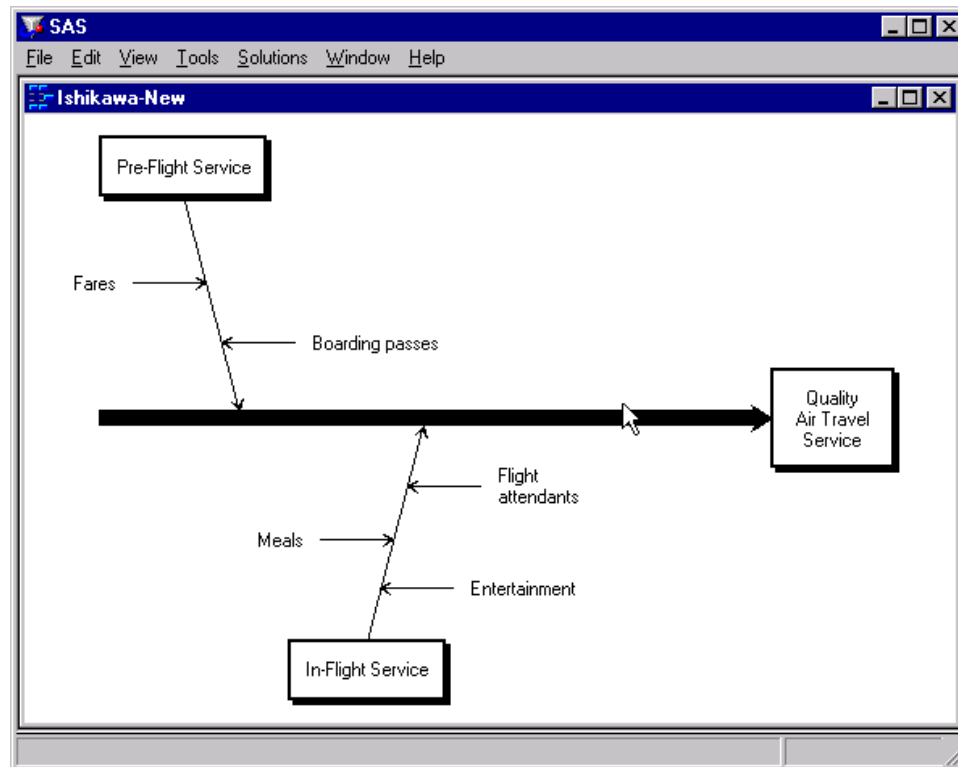
Example

In the following diagram, the branch labeled *Post-Flight Service* has been selected for deletion (note that the branch is highlighted):

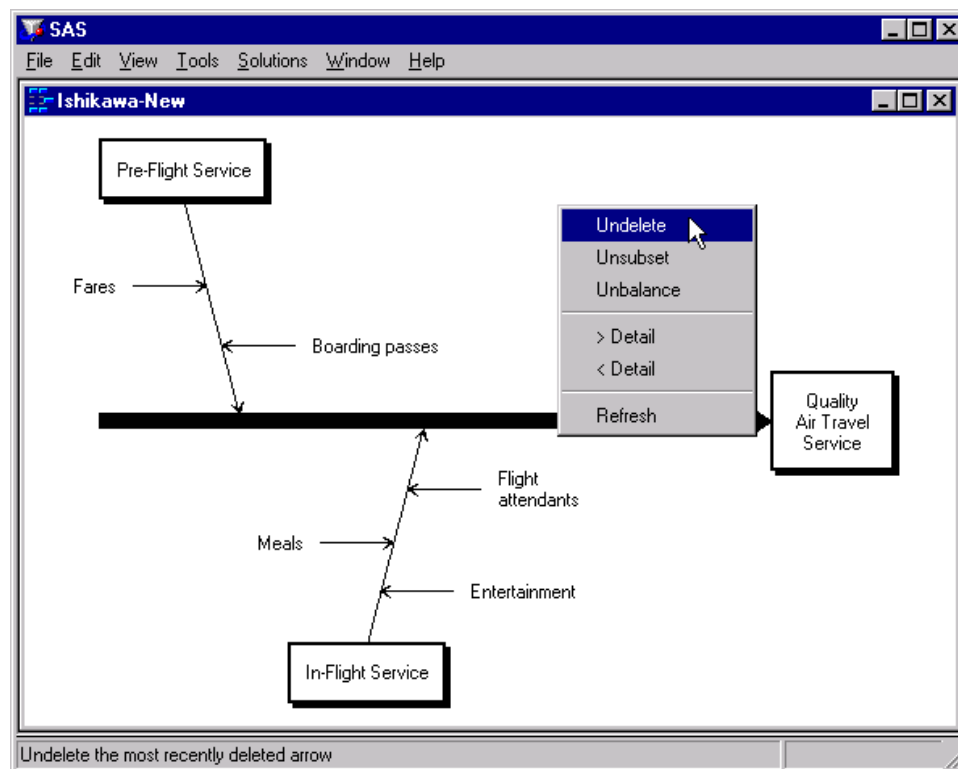
Figure 8.27 Selecting a Branch for Deletion



Without moving the cursor, click on the arrow head a second time to delete the branch.

Figure 8.28 Deleting a Branch

To undelete the previous deletion, move the cursor to a background area of the window and use the right mouse button to select **Undelete** from the background popup menu.

Figure 8.29 Undeleting a Branch

Resizing Arrows

You can resize an arrow by holding the mouse button down over the tail end of the arrow and dragging the mouse.⁵ As you move the mouse, the arrow is represented by a rubberband line, and a plus sign (+) is drawn to indicate the original position of the arrow tail. The new length is determined by the position of the cursor when you release the mouse.

To cancel a resize operation once you have depressed the mouse button, release the button outside the ISHIKAWA window.

All non-horizontal arrows are constrained to have the same angle. You control the angle by resizing a branch. That is to say, when you resize a leaf, its angle does not change.

Use **View ► Ishikawa Settings ► Resize Method ►** to control the scope of the resizing operation.

- **Local** resizes only the arrow being dragged.
- **Global** resizes all the arrows at that level to lengths that are proportional to the arrow being dragged. This is the default.
- **Uniform** resizes all arrows at that level to the length of the arrow being dragged.

When you resize an arrow, you also update the default size for all new arrows at that level.

By default, global and uniform resizing applies to all the arrows at the level of the arrow being resized. To restrict resizing to a specific subset of arrows, you can subset them as follows:

- Move the cursor over the arrow head of an arrow to subset that arrow and all its descendants.
- Move the cursor over the arrow tail of an arrow to subset only that arrow (and not its descendants).
- Use the right mouse button to activate the popup menu.
- Select **Subset**.

On some hosts, shift-clicking on the arrow head or tail also subsets an arrow.

Subsetted arrows are indicated by underlined labels. Subsetting is a toggle operation, so to *unsubset* an arrow, repeat the preceding steps.

To unsubset all the arrows in the diagram, do the following:

- Move the cursor to a background area of the window.
- Use the right mouse button to activate the background popup menu.
- Select **Unsubset**.

Be sure to remove all subsets after you have finished modifying the diagram, since remaining subsets can alter the focus of other operations.

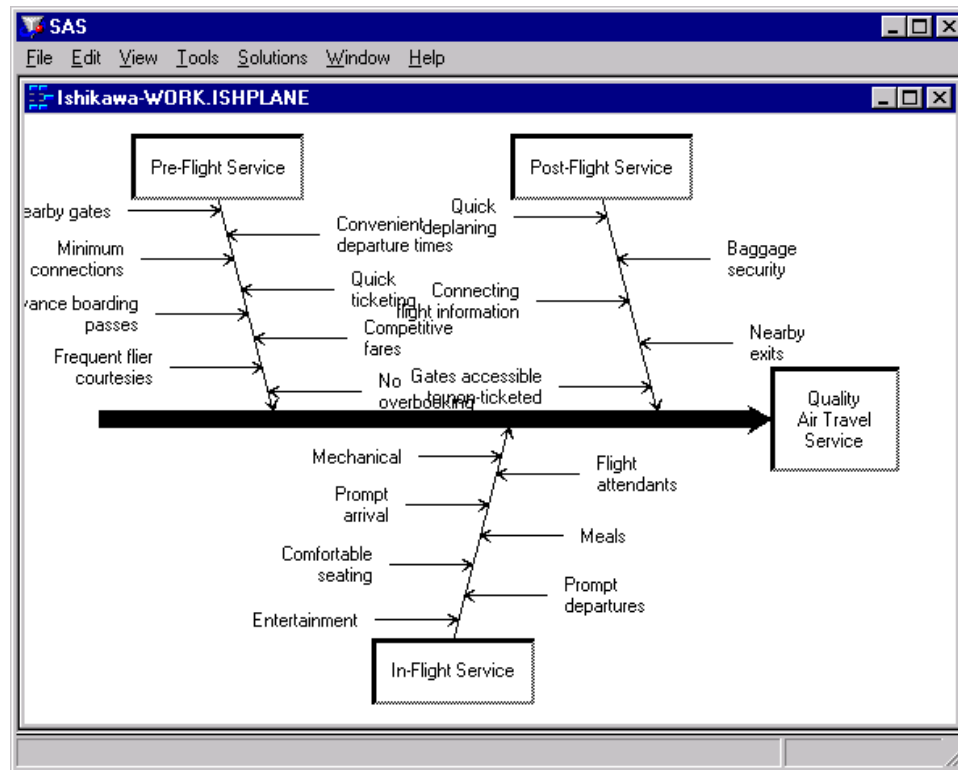
See “[Modifying Arrow Colors and Line Styles](#)” on page 783, for more examples of how subsets are used.

⁵Some devices (such as the IBM3179) require you to define a drag key. For more details about dragging on your system, consult the SAS companion for your host.

Example

Arrows that are too long can cause clipping and collisions, as illustrated in the following diagram:

Figure 8.30 Before Resizing the Diagram

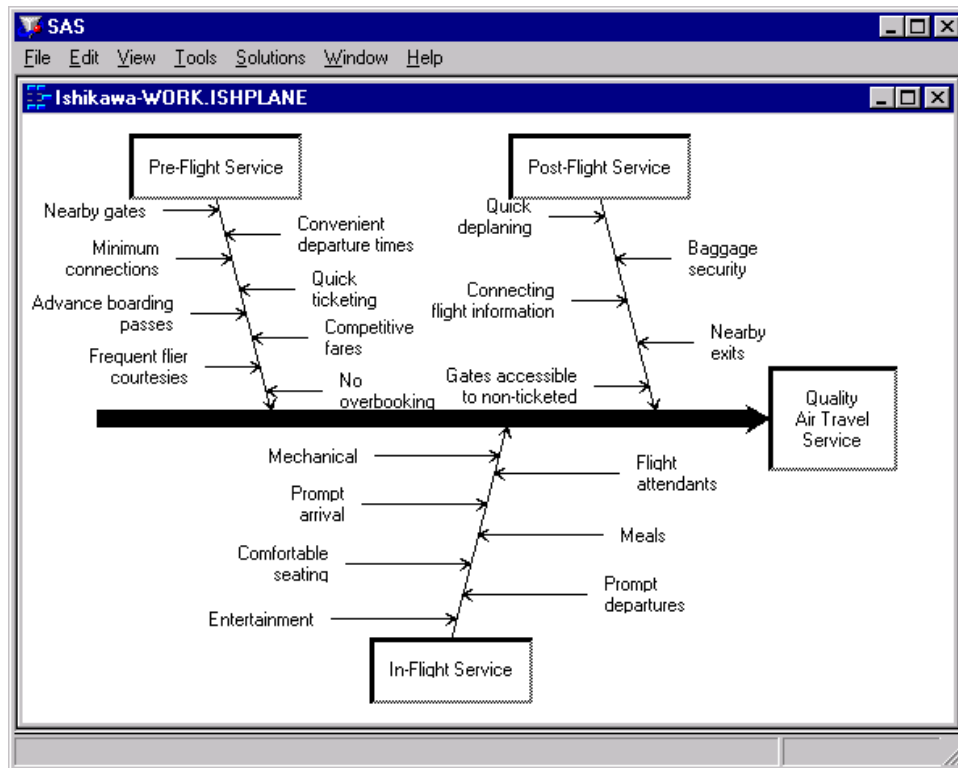


To resize the stems in the upper half of the diagram, proceed as follows:

- Subset the branch for *Pre-Flight Service* by moving the cursor over its arrow head and selecting **Subset**.
- Do the same to *Post-Flight Service*.
- Shorten one of the subsetted stems by dragging its tail to the desired length.
- Remove all subsets by selecting **Unsubset**.

The results are as follows:

Figure 8.31 After Resizing the Diagram



Swapping Arrows

Use the swap operation to interchange two arrows in a single operation instead of using two move operations. Swapping has all the flexibility of the move operation; you can swap arrows that have different parents, different levels, or arrows from different diagrams.

Like moving, the results depend upon whether you select the arrow from the arrow head or the arrow tail. When you select the arrow head, the arrow and all its descendants are moved. When you select the arrow tail, only the labels of the selected arrows are interchanged.

Swapping is a two step operation.

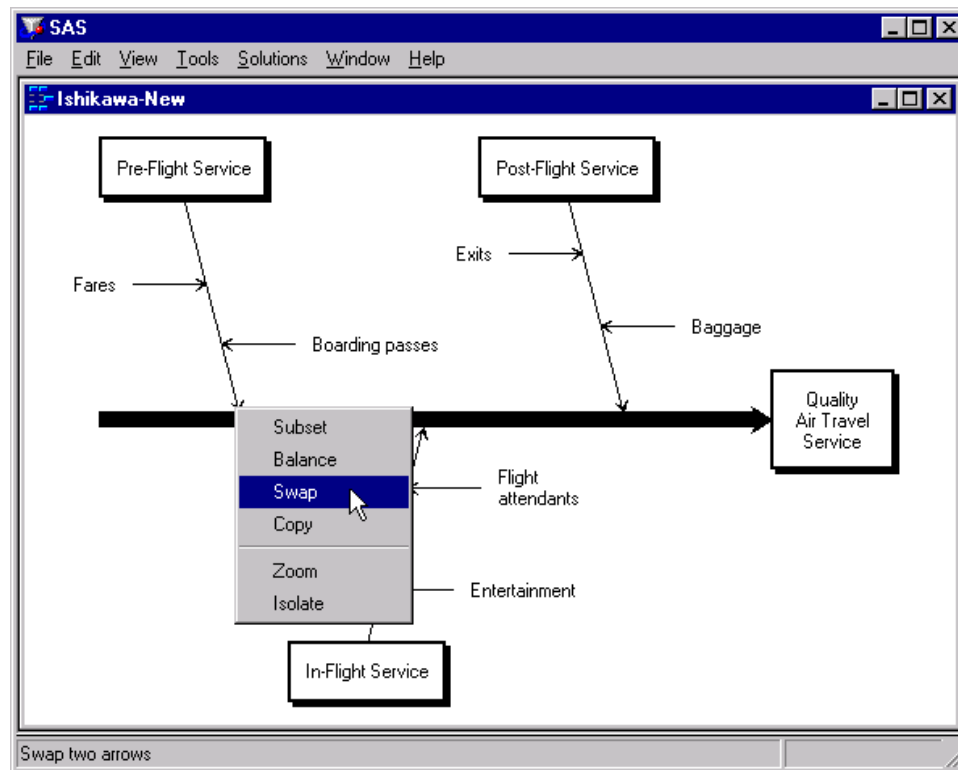
- Move the cursor over the arrow head (tail) of one of the arrows to be swapped and select **Swap** from the context-sensitive popup menu.
- Complete the swap by using the mouse to select the comparable end (head or tail) of the second arrow.

To cancel a swap after you have selected the first arrow, click in a background area of the diagram.

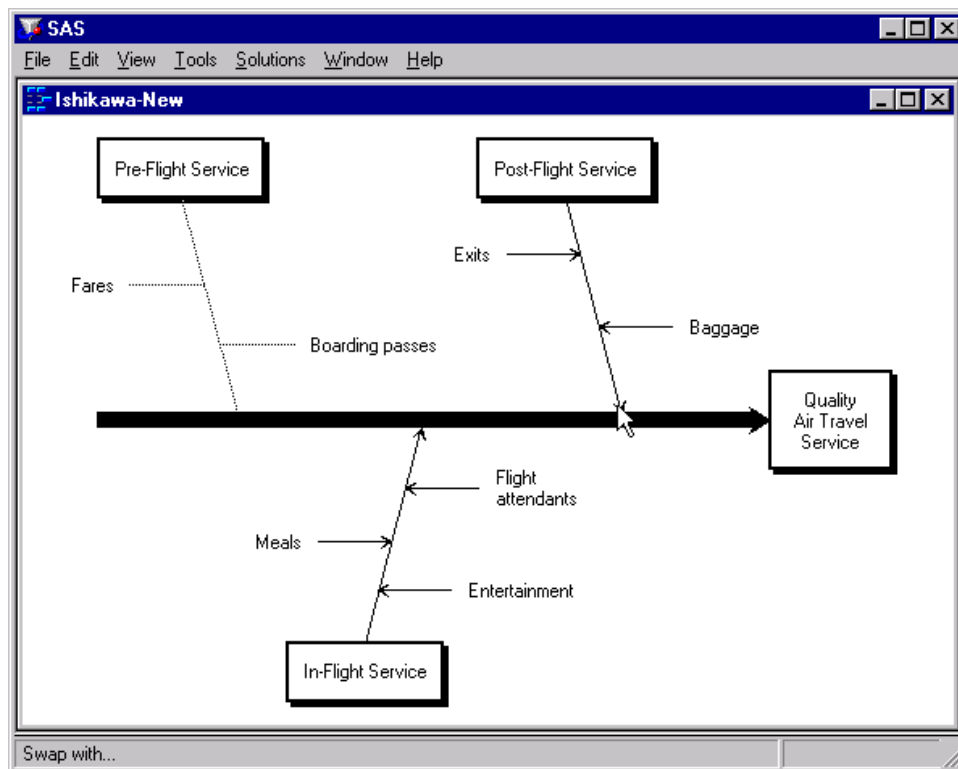
Example

To swap the branch labeled *Pre-Flight Service* (and all its descendants) with the branch labeled *Post-Flight Service* in the following diagram, move your cursor over the arrow head of the *Pre-Flight Service* branch and activate the popup menu using the right mouse button. Select **Swap** to begin the operation.

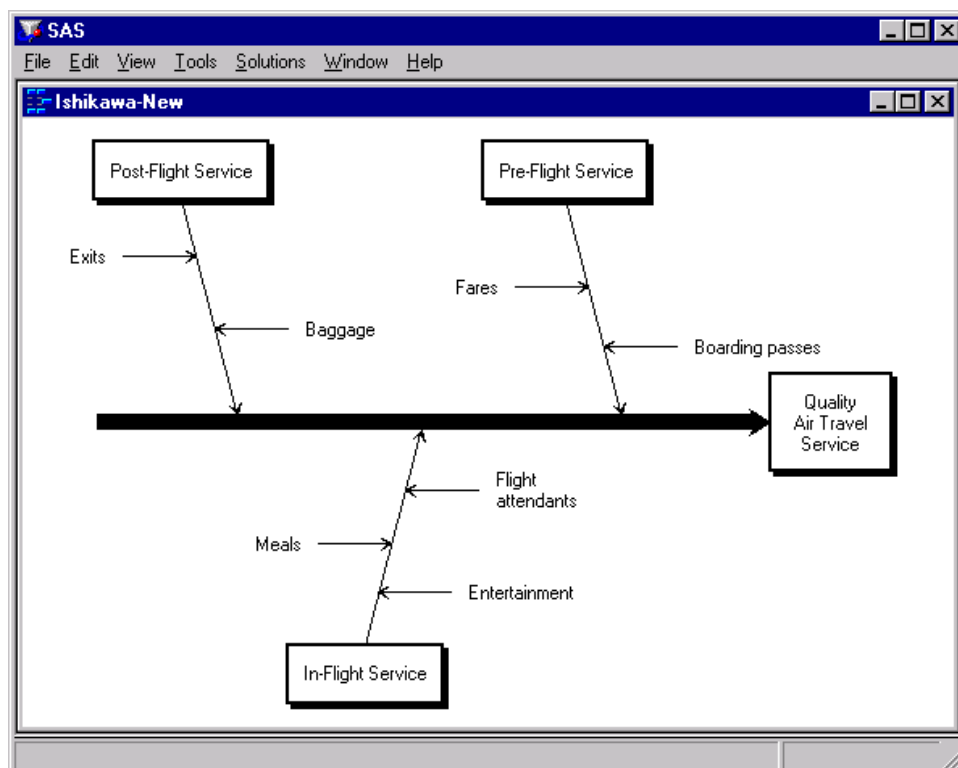
Figure 8.32 Swapping Two Arrows



To complete the swap, select the arrow head of the *Post-Flight Service* branch.

Figure 8.33 Swapping Two Arrows (*continued*)

The completed diagram illustrates how the swap operation simplifies interchanging two arrows.

Figure 8.34 Completing a Swap

An alternative to swapping the arrows is to move them. However, moving arrows in this situation requires more steps and tends to be more cumbersome than swapping.

Balancing Arrows

An Ishikawa diagram is said to be *balanced* if the sub-arrows attached to each arrow are equally spaced.

To balance the immediate descendants of an arrow *and all its descendants*, proceed as follows:

- Move the cursor over the arrow head.
- Activate the popup menu using the right mouse button.
- Select **Balance**.

To balance only the immediate descendants of an arrow, select **Balance** from the popup menu for the arrow tail.

You can restore the arrows to their original positions by doing the following:

- Activate the background popup menu using the right mouse button.
- Select **Unbalance**.

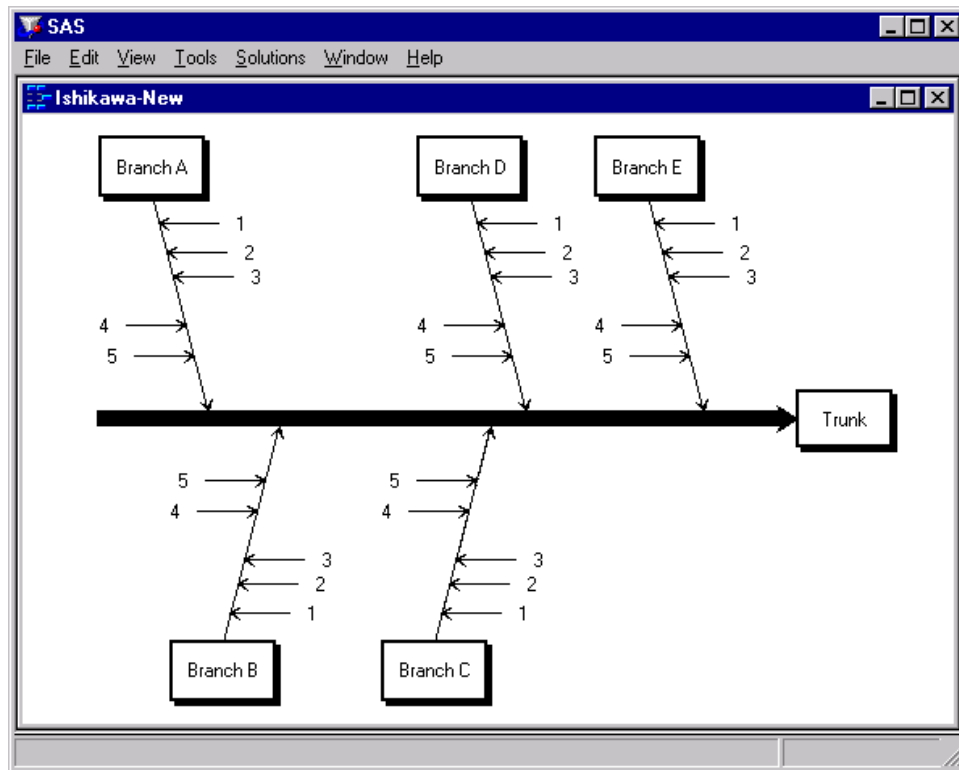
The ISHIKAWA environment provides three alternative methods for balancing arrows. Select one of the following choices from the **View ► Ishikawa Setting ► Balance Method ►** menu:

- **Preserve order/sides** maintains the order and directions of the sub-arrows but repositions them so they are evenly spaced.
- **Preserve order/alternate sides** maintains the ordering of the arrows but repositions adjacent arrows so that they appear on opposite sides. This is the default.
- **Preserve sides** maintains the side on which the sub-arrows are attached then spaces each side of the arrow independently.

Example

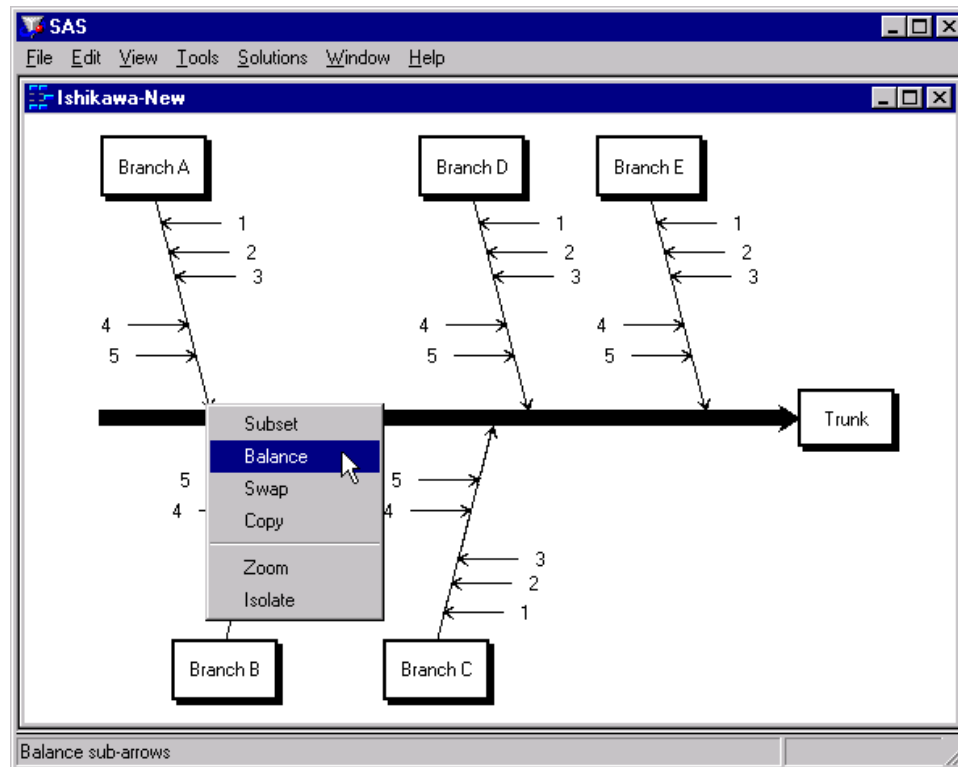
Consider the following unbalanced diagram:

Figure 8.35 An Unbalanced Ishikawa Diagram



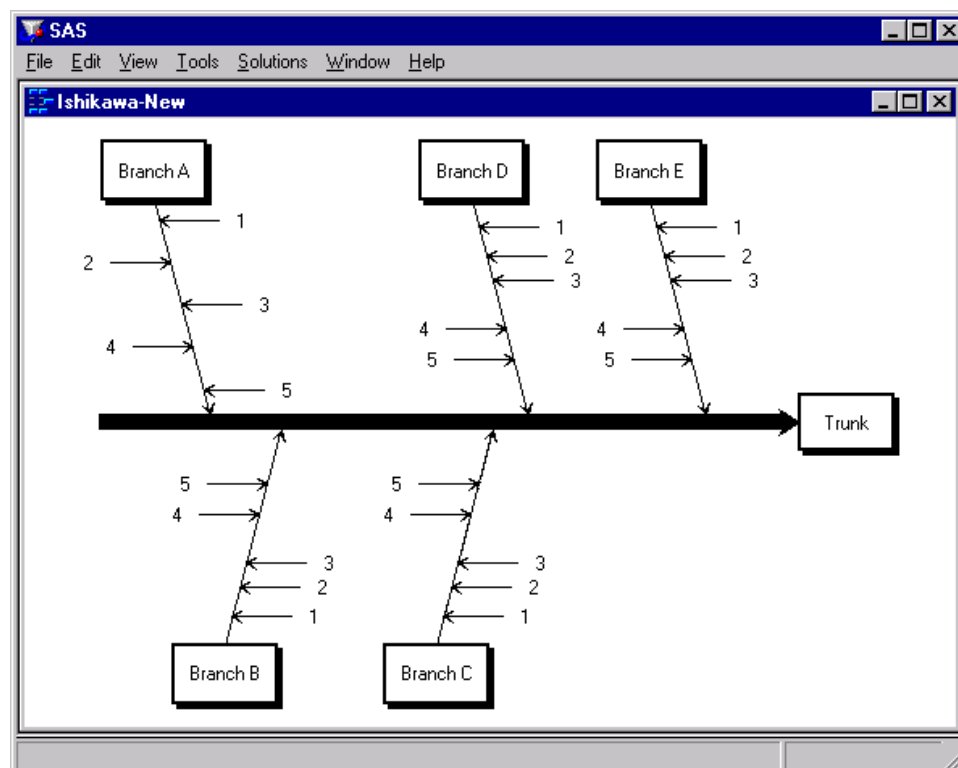
To balance only the stems of the branch labeled *Branch A*, move the cursor over the arrow head and press the right mouse button.

Figure 8.36 Balancing a Branch



Select **Balance** from the arrow head popup menu.

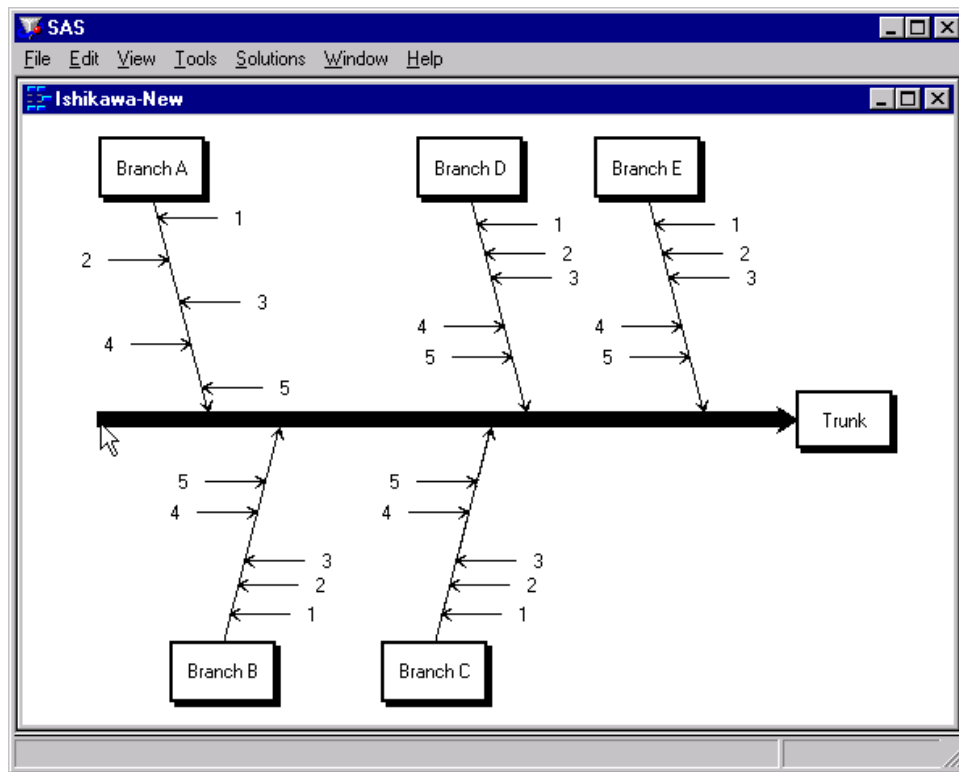
Figure 8.37 A Balanced Branch



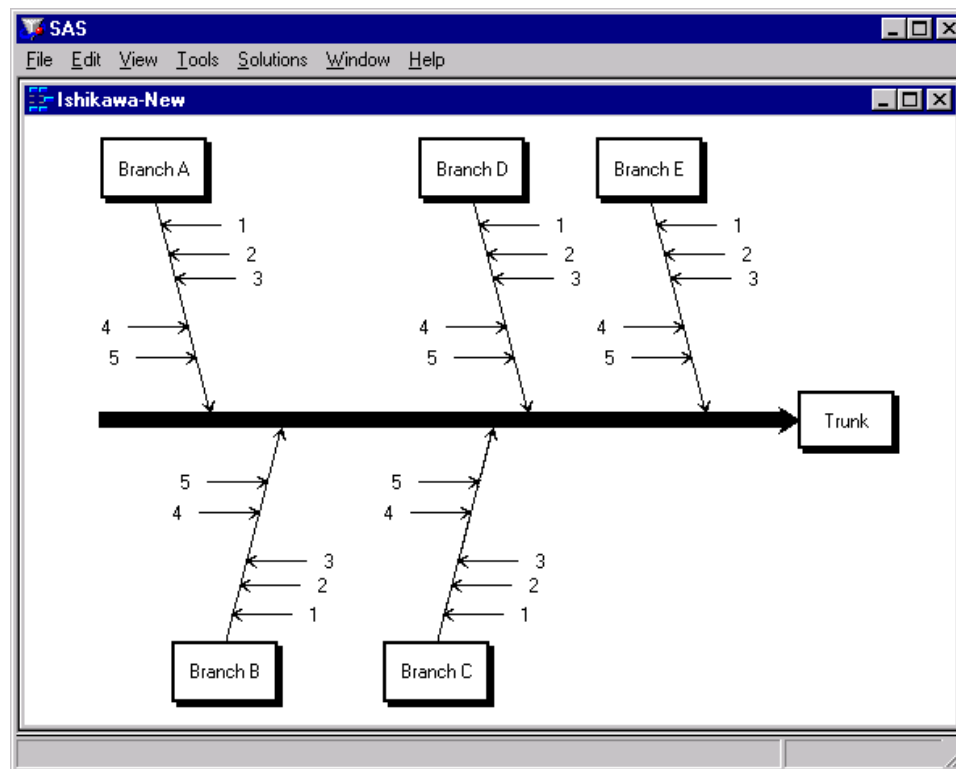
Note that since the stems are without leaves, selecting either the head or the tail has the same result.

To balance only the five major branches in the preceding diagram without affecting their stems, move the cursor to the tail end of the trunk and select **Balance** from the popup menu.

Figure 8.38 Balancing Only the Branches



To balance the entire diagram (from head to tail, so to speak), move the cursor to the head of the trunk and select **Balance** from the popup menu.

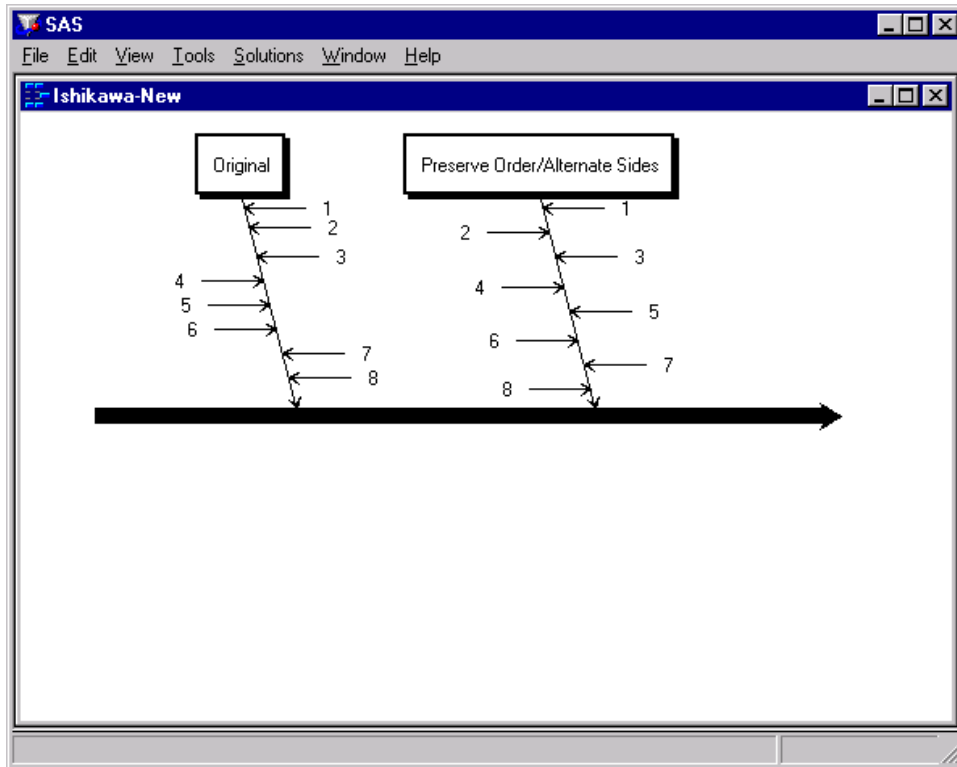
Figure 8.39 Balancing the Entire Diagram

Note that the balancing method used here not only changes the spacing of the stems but reflects them as needed to achieve a balanced appearance. You can control this by specifying a balancing method, as illustrated by the next example.

Example

The following diagram displays an unbalanced branch and a copy of that branch after it was balanced using the **Preserve order/alternate sides** balancing method:

Figure 8.40 Preserving Order But Alternating Sides

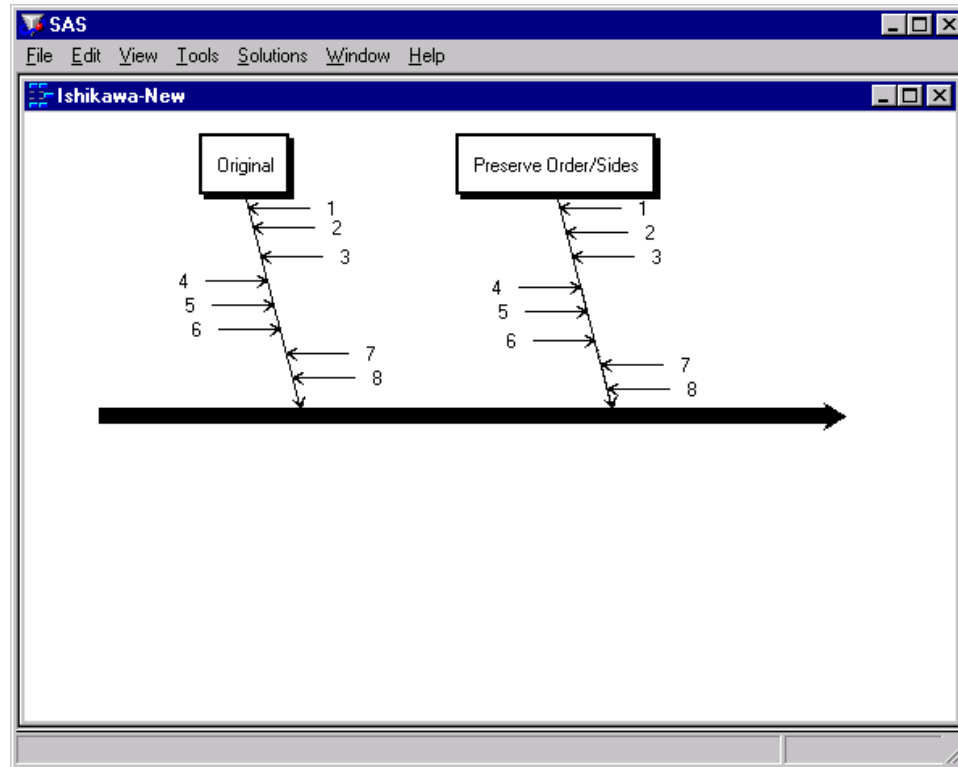


Note that the stems remain in order (1-8) from tail to head, but they now alternate evenly across both sides of the branch. This is the default method used for balancing arrows.

Example

The following diagram displays an unbalanced branch and a copy of that branch after it was balanced using the **Preserve order/sides** method:

Figure 8.41 Preserving Order and Sides

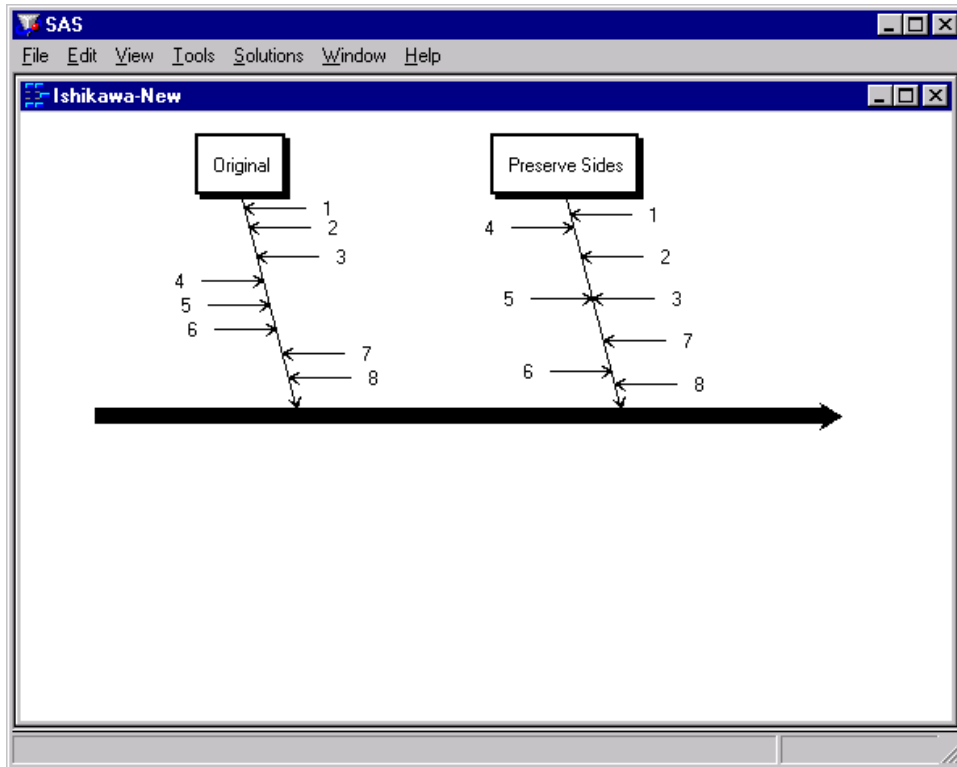


Note that stems 4-6 remain on the left, stems 1-3 and 7-8 remain on the right, and the order from tail to head is still 1-8. However, the stems are now spaced uniformly.

Example

The following diagram displays an unbalanced branch and a copy of that branch after it was balanced using the **Preserve sides** balancing method:

Figure 8.42 Preserving Sides



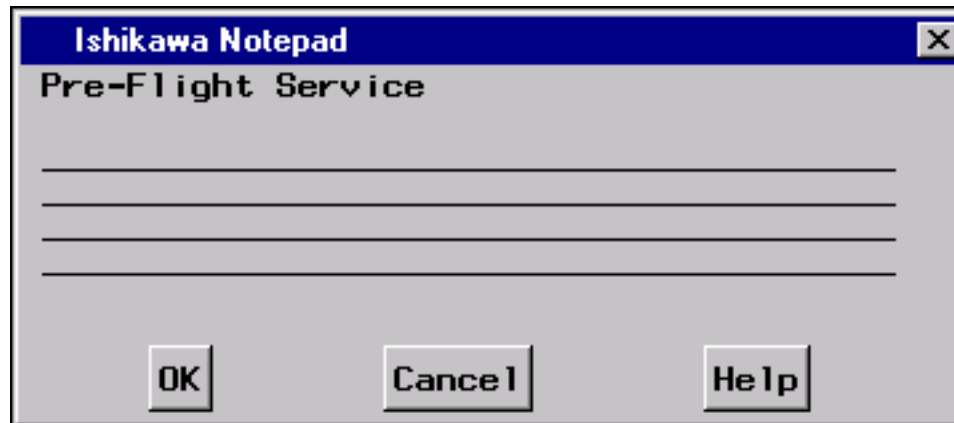
Note that the stems on the left (4-6) are spaced uniformly, and the stems on the right (1-3 and 7-8) are spaced uniformly. The two sides are spaced independently of each other.

Notepads

Ishikawa (1982) and Kume (1985) advocate the display of quantitative information with the arrows in an Ishikawa diagram.

In the ISHIKAWA environment, you can use *Notepad* windows to record or display information associated with each arrow. To open the Notepad window, move the cursor over the arrow tail and double click.

Figure 8.43 Ishikawa Notepad



Notes are limited to four lines of text with no more than 40 characters per line.

When you save your Ishikawa diagram, your notes are saved with the SAS data set.

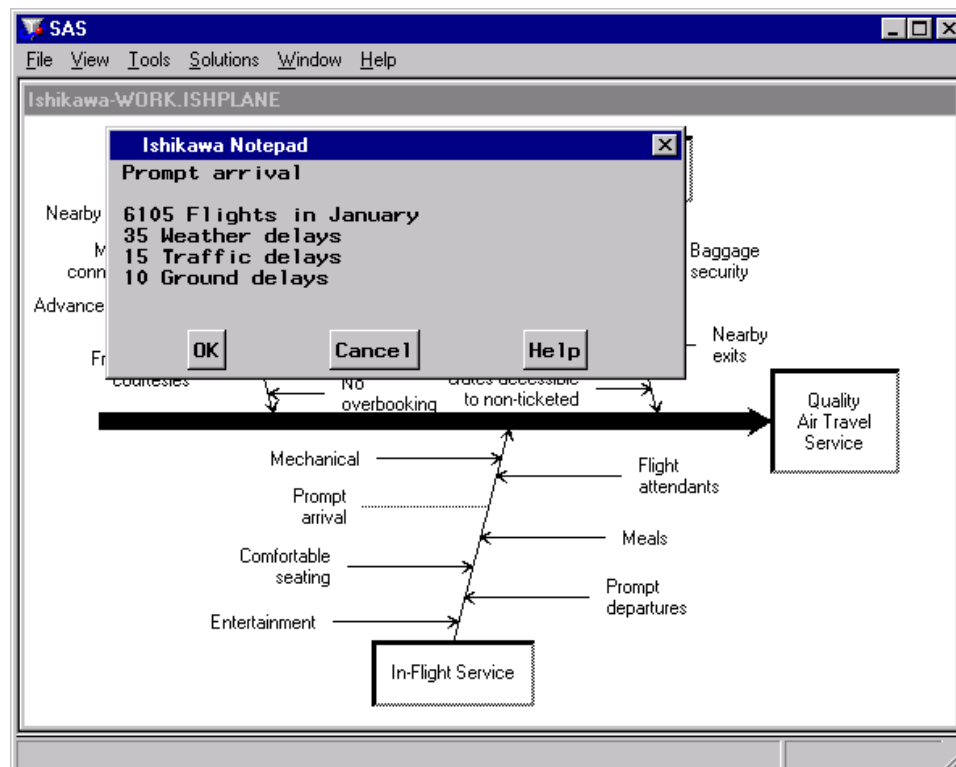
Later, when you retrieve your diagram, all the notes are restored.

You must close the *Notepad* window before you continue working in the ISHIKAWA environment.

Example

In the following figure, double clicking on the *Prompt arrival* stem reveals details about prompt arrival times:

Figure 8.44 Using Notepads to Organize Details



Managing Complexity

A major advantage of the ISHIKAWA environment is that you can quickly organize a highly complex diagram. However, not everyone may be interested in seeing all the details—at least initially.

To increase the level of detail by one level, do the following:

- Move the cursor to a background area of the window, and use the right mouse button to activate the background popup menu.
- Select **> Detail**. On some hosts, you can press the > key instead of using the popup menu (as long as you are not editing text).

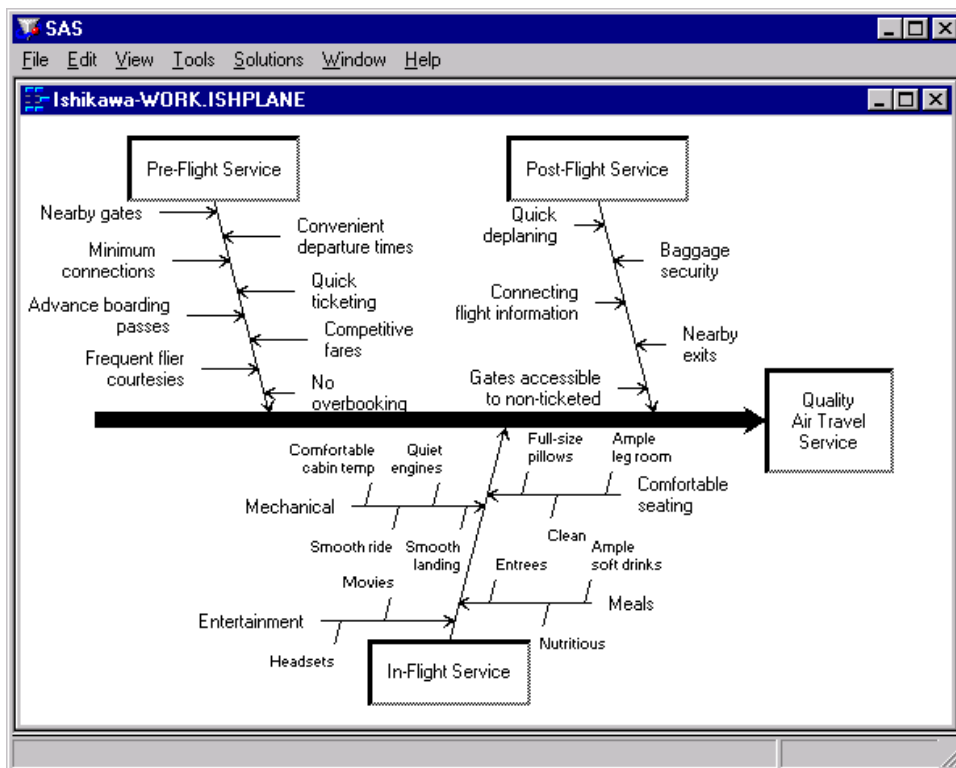
Each time you select **> Detail** from the background popup menu, the detail increases by one level.

To reverse the process and decrease the level of detail, select **< Detail** from the popup menu, or press the < key.

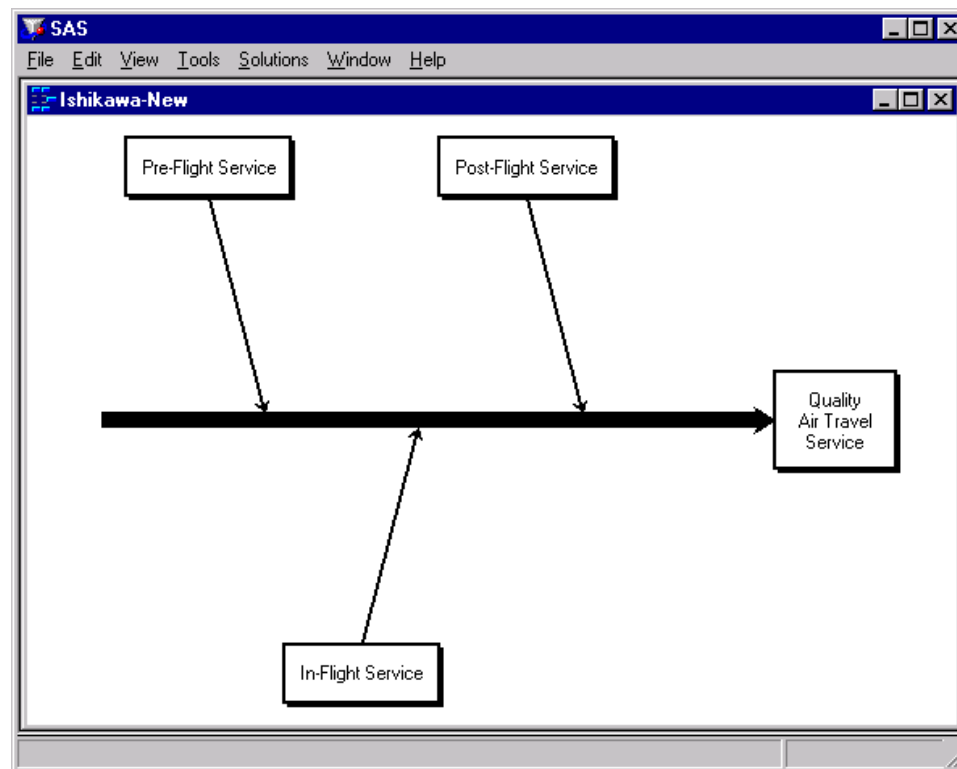
Example

You are making an online presentation about factors that influence the quality of air travel service. The following diagram presents too many details to be a good starting point for your audience:

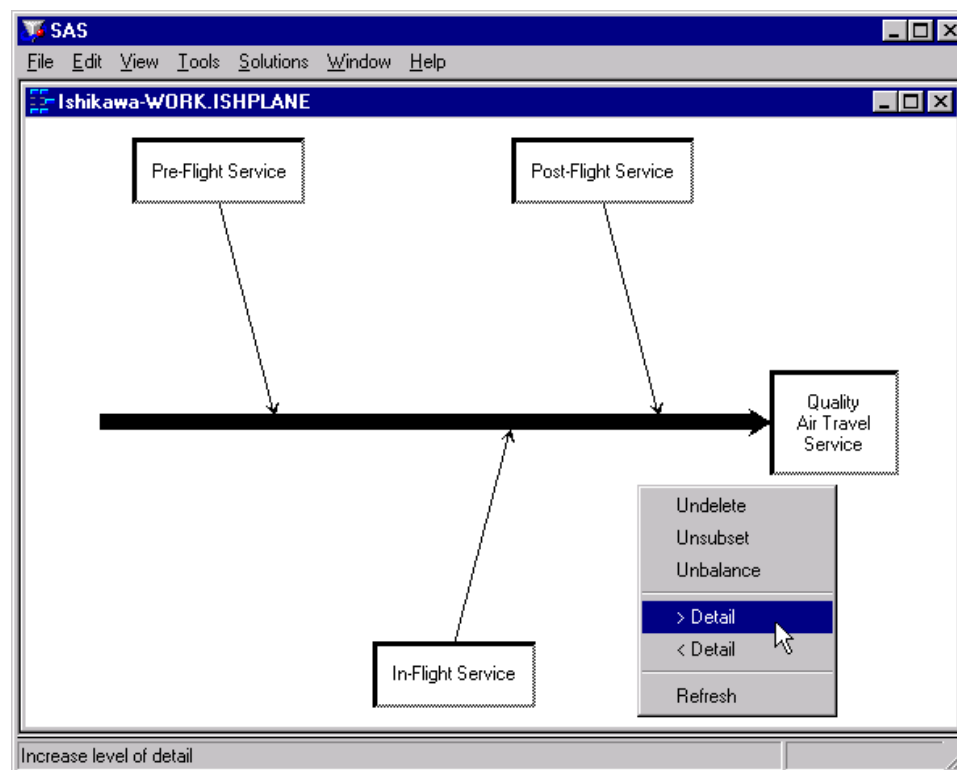
Figure 8.45 Highly Detailed Ishikawa Diagram



A better way to begin is by displaying only the trunk and branches.

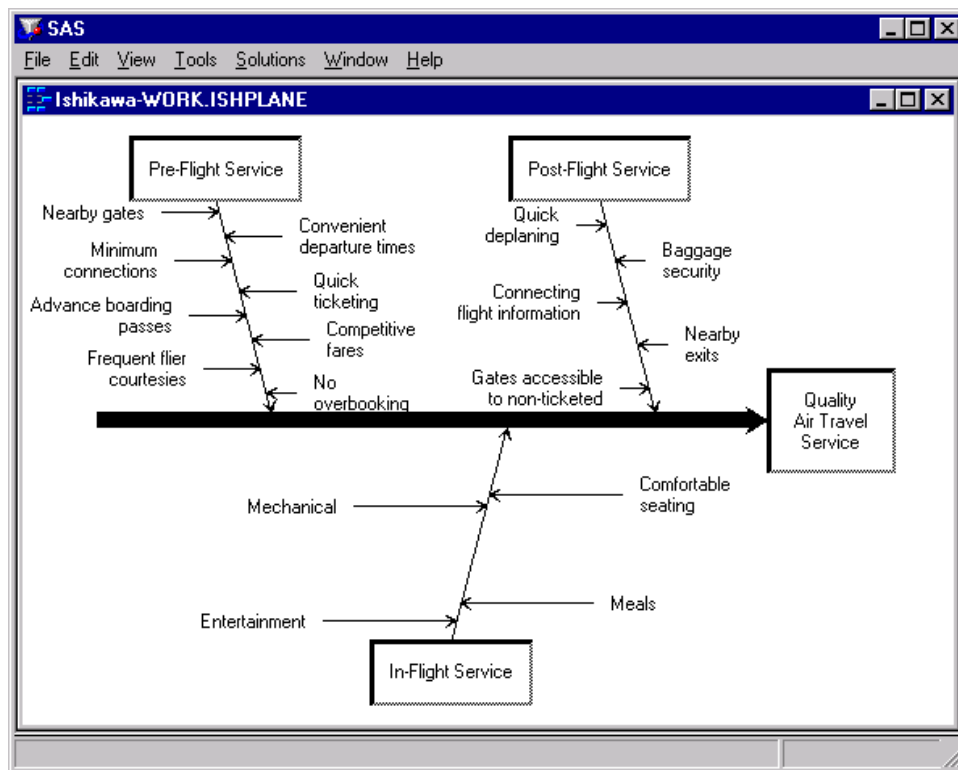
Figure 8.46 Branch-Level Diagram

Then, at the next stage of your presentation, dynamically foliate the branches with stems, as follows:

Figure 8.47 Increasing the Level of Detail

The amount of detail is increased by one level.

Figure 8.48 Increasing the Level of Detail



Zooming Arrows

A second method for managing a highly detailed Ishikawa diagram is to work with a subsection of the diagram in a separate window. The window and the sub-arrows inside it can be resized independently of the parent window. In all other respects, the information in the two diagrams is linked dynamically. Changes in one window (for instance, moving, adding, and editing arrows) are reflected in the other window.

To zoom an arrow, proceed as follows:

- Move the cursor over the arrow head.
- Activate the popup menu using the right mouse button.
- Select **Zoom**.

To return or *unzoom*, select **File ► Close**.

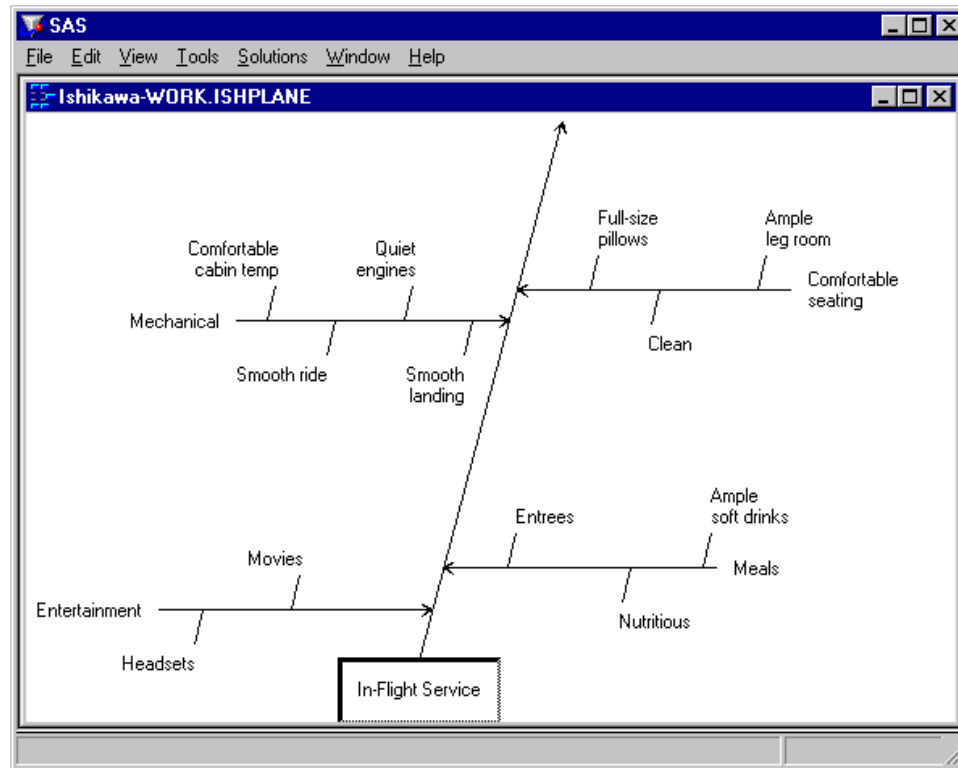
You can have up to four windows open at one time.

To reduce the amount of window management, you can specify that zoomed diagrams are to be displayed in the current window rather than in new windows by setting **Zoom Window** to *Current* in the **View ► Ishikawa Settings ► Other...** dialog.

Example

The following figure shows a branch labeled *In-Flight Service* after it has been zoomed into a new window:

Figure 8.49 Zooming a Branch

**Isolating Arrows**

A third method for managing a highly complex Ishikawa diagram is to view the entire diagram as a collection of smaller diagrams. Any arrow (along with its sub-arrows) can be isolated into a separate diagram in a new window. This diagram can then be easily saved in a separate file.

To isolate a branch as a separate diagram, do the following:

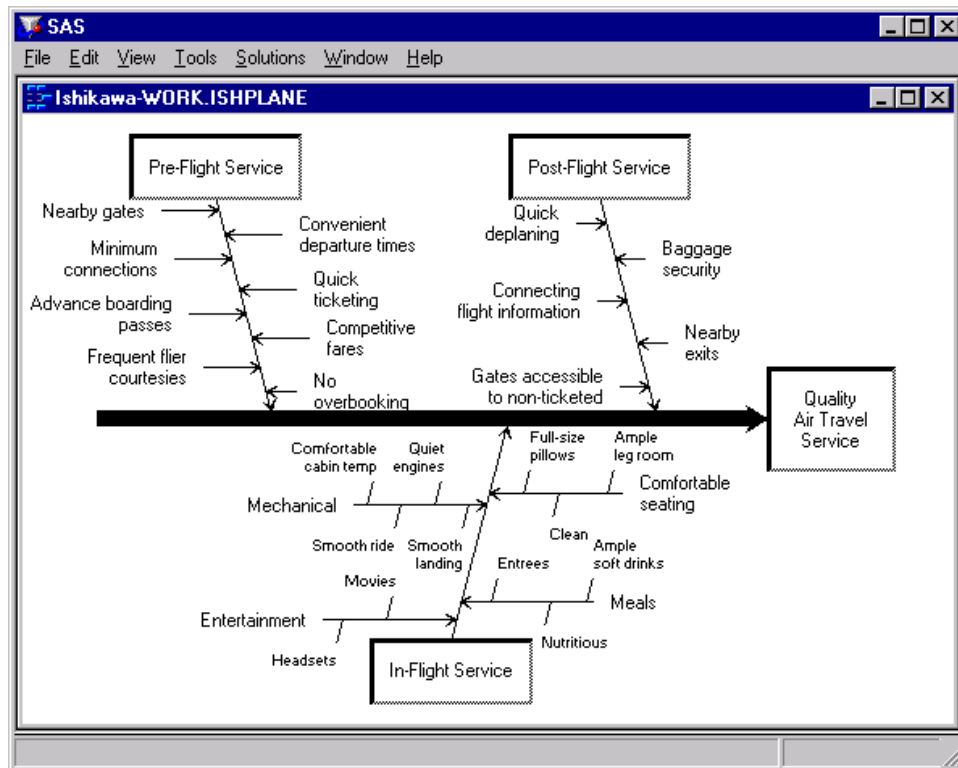
- Move the cursor over the head of the arrow.
- Activate the popup menu using the right mouse button.
- Select **Isolate**.

You can have up to four ISHIKAWA windows open at one time.

Example

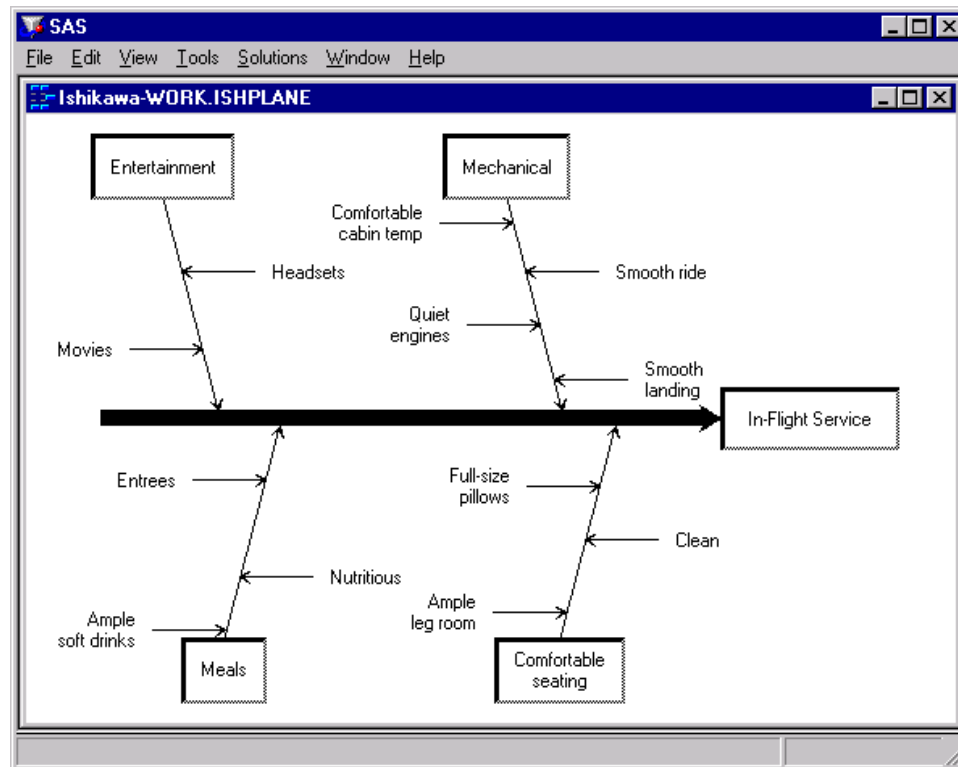
Consider the following diagram:

Figure 8.50 A Highly Detailed Diagram



To isolate the branch labeled *In-Flight Service* as a separate Ishikawa diagram, move your cursor over the head of the arrow. Use the right mouse button to activate the popup menu and select **Isolate**.

The following figure shows the main diagram in one window and the branch labeled *In-Flight Service* after it has been isolated to another window:

Figure 8.51 Promoting a Branch into a New Diagram

To return to the original diagram, select **File ► Close**.

Merging Diagrams

You can combine multiple Ishikawa diagrams into a *master* diagram by using the merge operation. To merge a stored diagram into the current diagram, proceed as follows:

- Select **File ► Merge**.
- Specify the name of a SAS data set that contains a saved Ishikawa diagram.

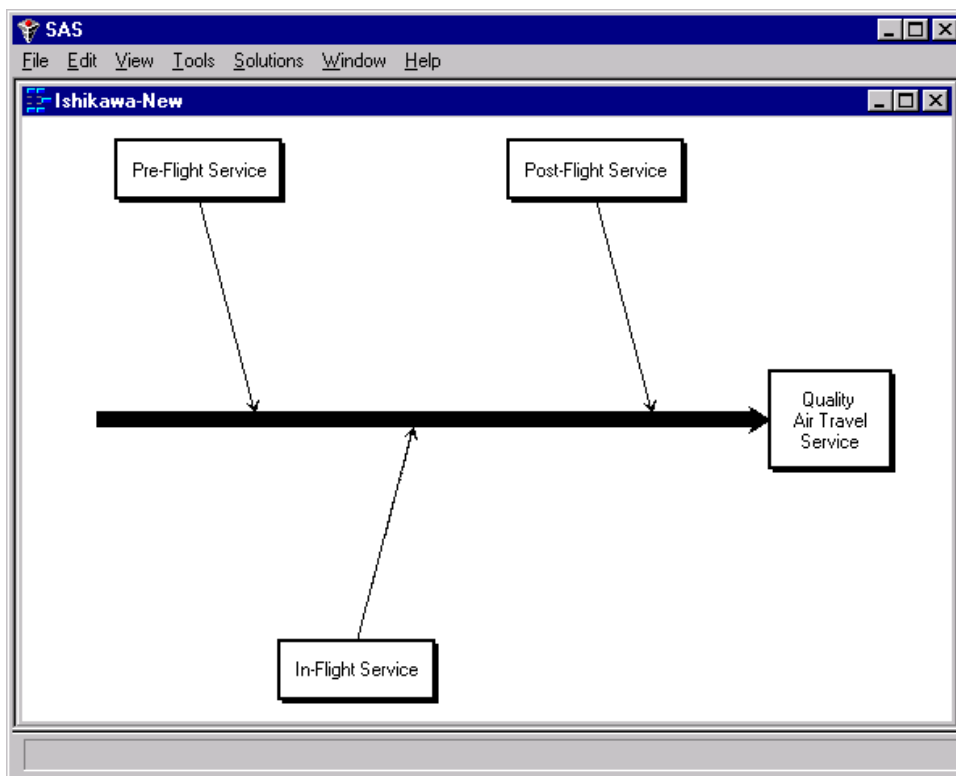
Another way to combine diagrams is to open separate ISHIKAWA windows for each sub-diagram then copy them into the master diagram. To copy all or part of an Ishikawa diagram from one window to another, do the following:

- Move the cursor over the head of the arrow.
- Activate the popup menu using the right mouse button.
- Select **Copy**.
- Position the cursor slightly to one side of the new attachment point and click (just as though you are adding a new arrow).

Example

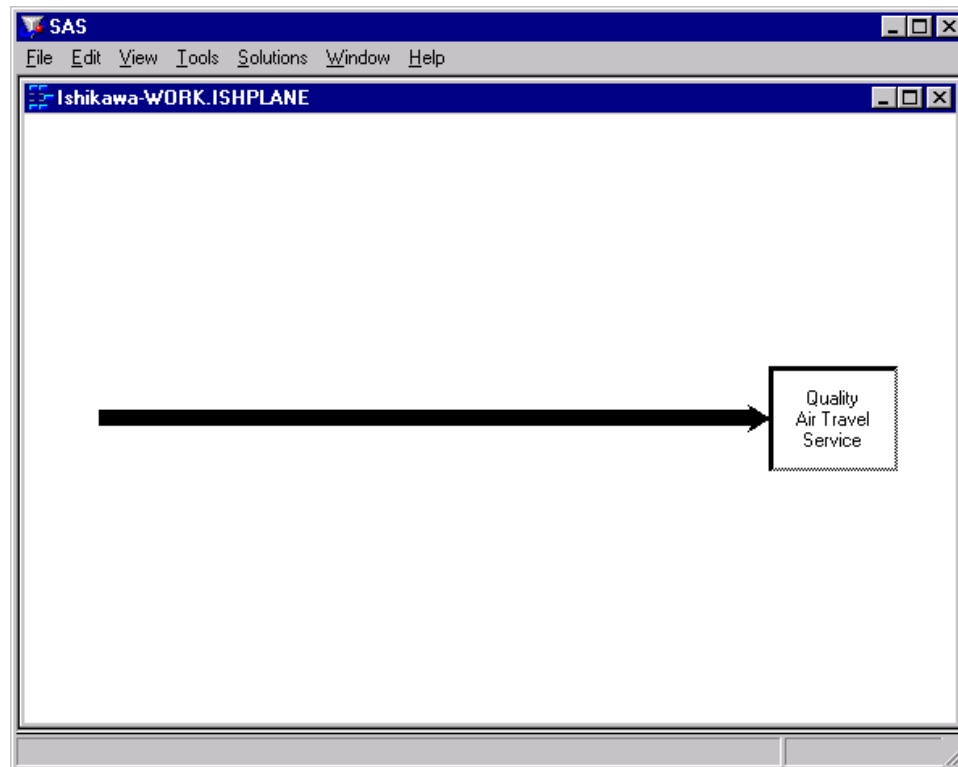
Suppose you want to create the following diagram by combining information from diagrams already created by each of the major service areas (Pre-Flight, In-Flight, and Post-Flight) and stored in different SAS data sets:

Figure 8.52 A Completed Master Diagram



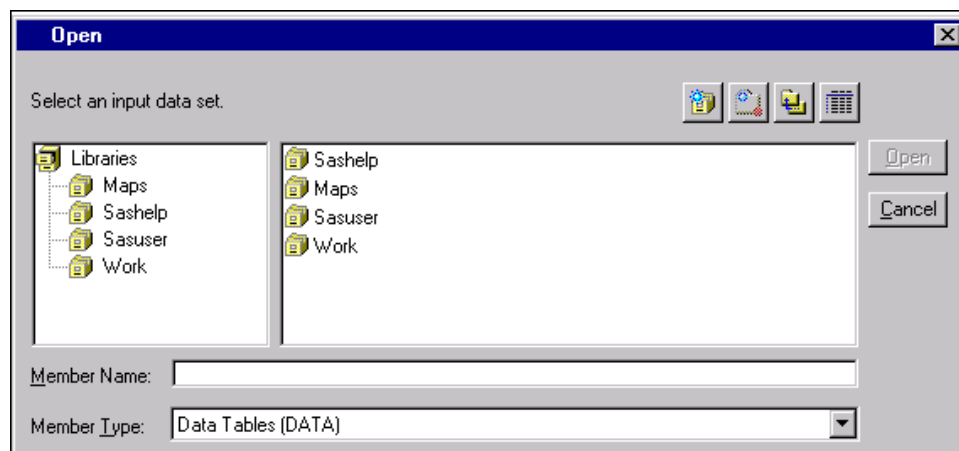
First, use the ISHIKAWA environment to create the trunk for the new master diagram.

Figure 8.53 Starting a Master Diagram



Select **File ► Merge** from the command bar to open the File Requestor dialog.

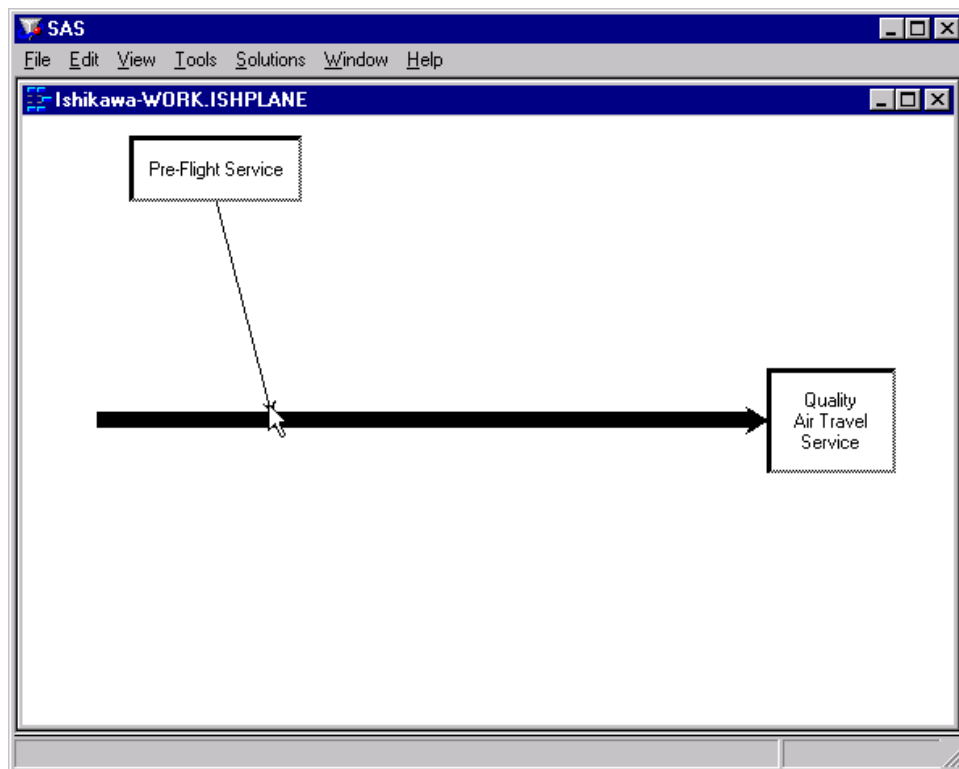
Figure 8.54 Member Selector



Specify the name of the data set for *Pre-flight services* and press **Open**.

Now click on a point along the trunk where this sub-diagram is to attach.

Figure 8.55 Constructing a Master Diagram



To complete the diagram, repeat the process for the remaining branches.

Creating Graphics Output Using SAS/GRAPH Software

One way to create a hard copy of your Ishikawa diagram is to send it to a graphics device using SAS/GRAPH software. To do this, you should submit a GOPTIONS statement to direct the graphics output to the appropriate location and control the output format *before you invoke the ISHIKAWA environment*. For example, the following GOPTIONS statement directs the output to a PostScript device:

```
goptions target=ps1 noprompt;
```

If you do not specify a target device before invoking the ISHIKAWA environment, you will be prompted for one before the graph is generated.

In the ISHIKAWA environment, when you are ready to route your output to a hard copy device, select **File ► Save as ► Graph**. This opens a dialog that enables you to customize various aspects of your graph.

Figure 8.56 Hard Copy Requestor



To save the diagram to the default graphics catalog in the WORK library (WORK.GSEG), simply press **OK** and close the dialog. The default member name is ISHIKAWA.

To save the diagram to a different graphics catalog, select **Save...** and then use the Member selector window to specify a library, a SAS catalog, and a member name.

When sending a diagram directly to an output device, you can ignore the member name entirely.

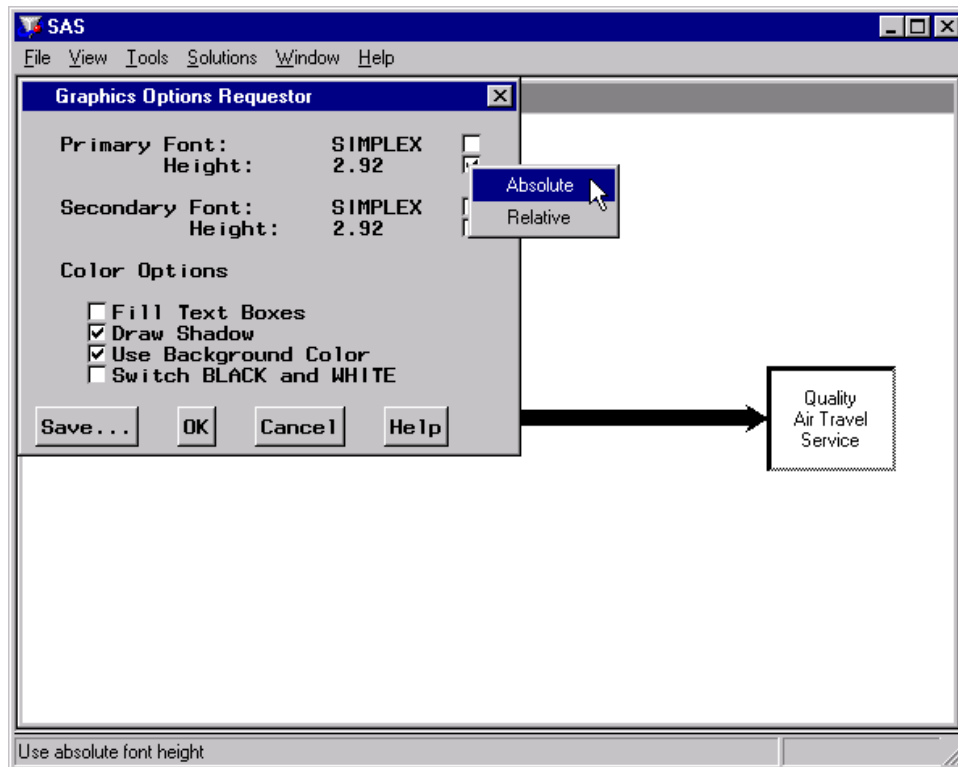
To save to your own graphics catalog, select **Save...** and then use the Save a member selection window to specify a catalog and data set name. Simply select **OK** when you want to save your diagram to the default graphics catalog (WORK.GSEG). When sending a diagram directly to an output device, you can use **OK**.

You must specify two SAS/GRAPH fonts for drawing the labels in the hard copy of the diagram. The hardware fonts used in the ISHIKAWA environment cannot be used for your hard copy. The *primary* font and size are used for the first three levels of text. The *secondary* font and size are used for the remaining levels of text.

To change fonts, enter a valid SAS/GRAPH font name in the font field or click on the button to the right of the font field to display a font requestor dialog. The default font is SIMPLEX.

You can specify the height of the text directly in the height field (in screen percent units), or you can click on the button to the right of the field to request an *absolute* height or a *relative* height.

Figure 8.57 Font Height Selector



Select **Absolute** when you want the font height in the output to be the same height as the font height used in the ISHIKAWA environment even if the output window and the ISHIKAWA window differ in size. Select **Relative** to maintain the same font height to window size proportion in both the ISHIKAWA window and the output window. The numeric value entered in the height field after either choice is a screen percent unit. The default text height is *absolute*.

Use the **Fill Text Boxes** and **Draw Shadow** check boxes to suppress the box fills and box shadows from the output. They cannot be used to *add* these features to the hard copy if they were not present in the ISHIKAWA window.

Use the **Use background color** check box to indicate whether the background color from the ISHIKAWA environment is used in the output. This option is useful when you are sending your diagram to a *color* device and you want the background in your hard copy to match that of your ISHIKAWA environment.

Use the **Switch Black and White** check box to interchange black and white when the diagram is sent to the output device. This option is useful when you send your diagram from a white-on-black display to a black-on-white hard copy device.

Click on **OK** to generate the hard copy output or click on **Cancel** to quit.

Creating Bitmap Graphics Output

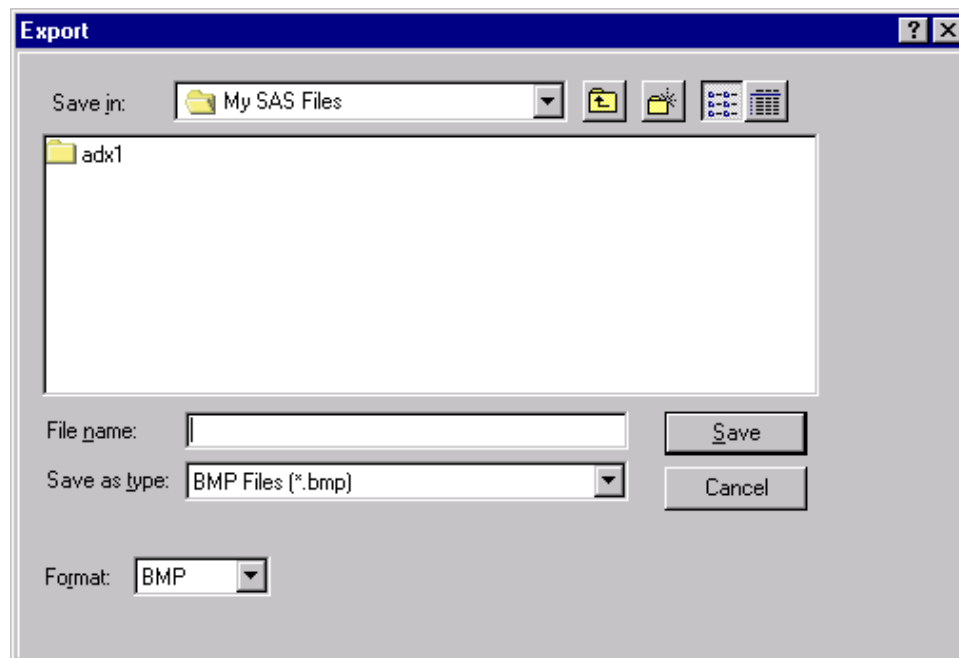
A second way to create a hard copy of your Ishikawa diagram is to export it as a bitmap to one of the following:

- the host graphical clipboard
- an external bitmap file
- a SAS/GRAPH Image catalog entry

To copy the Ishikawa diagram as a bitmap to the host clipboard, select **Edit ► Copy**. The results are host specific. For more details about copying to the host clipboard on your system, consult the SAS companion for your host.

To export the Ishikawa diagram to a bitmap file using SAS/GRAPH software, select **File ► Export as Bitmap ► File...**

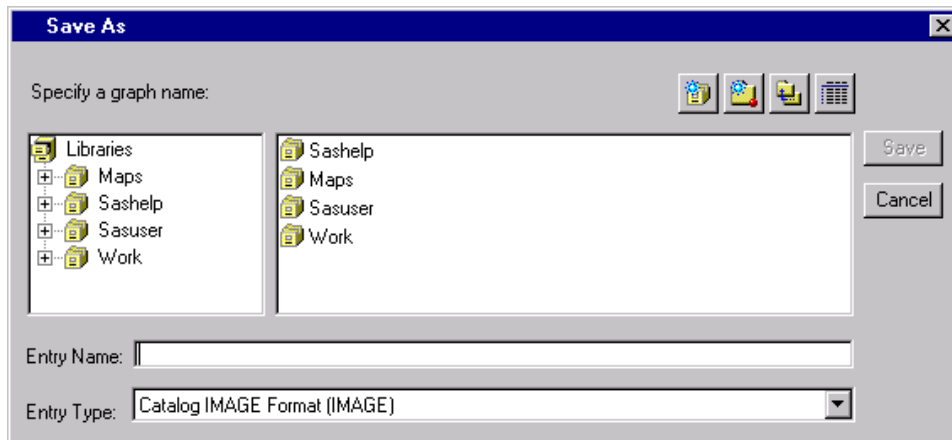
Figure 8.58 Export File Requestor



The appearance of this dialog will be host specific. For more details about the format of this dialog on your system, consult the SAS companion for your host.

To save the Ishikawa diagram as an IMAGE entry in a SAS catalog, select **File ► Save as ► Image**.

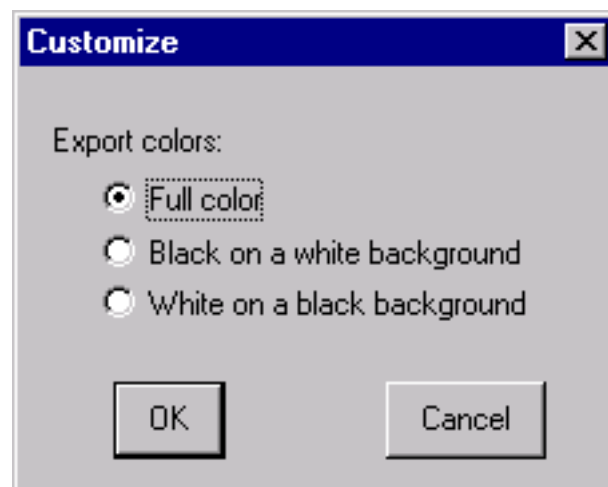
Figure 8.59 Entry Selector



You must specify a SAS catalog in which to save the IMAGE entry as well as a name for the object.

When exporting your diagram to a bitmap or saving to a SAS/GRAPH IMAGE entry, you can have the colors mapped so that color diagrams are saved in black on white or white on black. You do not have to make those changes to the diagram yourself. Use **File ► Export as Bitmap ► Customize...** to display the following dialog:

Figure 8.60 Customize Export Dialog



Select **Black on white** to convert the output to a black diagram on a white background. This is useful when the diagram is being exported to a document.

Select **White on black** to convert the output to a white diagram on a black background. This is useful when the diagram is being exported for display on a black and white terminal.

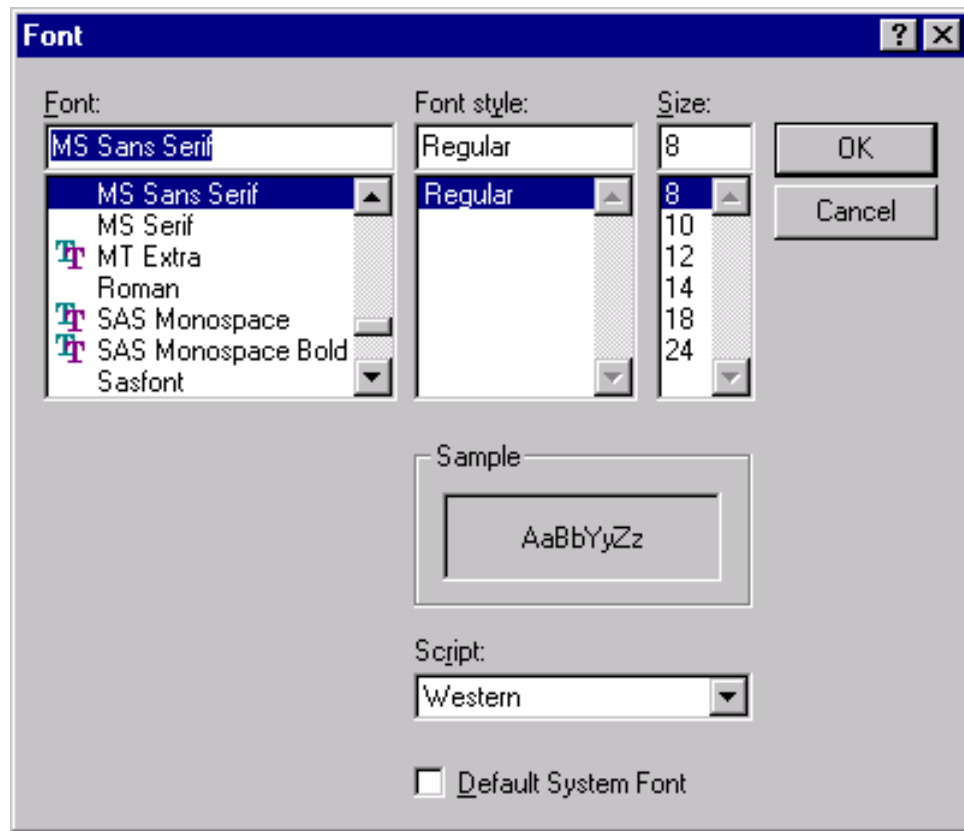
Modifying Fonts

By default, the ISHIKAWA environment uses the same hardware font as the SAS windowing environment. However, you have the option of specifying two different font styles/sizes.

The *primary* font is used for labeling arrows in the first three levels of the diagram. The *secondary* font is used for labeling arrows in the remaining levels. You will typically use a smaller font in the detailed (secondary) areas of the diagram.

To change a font, select **View ► Ishikawa Settings ► Primary Fonts...** or **View ► Ishikawa Settings ► Secondary Fonts...** to display the Font Requestor window, as follows:

Figure 8.61 Font Requestor



The layout of the Font requestor window is host specific. Typically, it will contain a list of available fonts and sizes displayed in a scrollable region. Refer to your host documentation for specific information regarding the format of this dialog.

To change fonts, select a font from the list.

You must close the Font Requestor window before you can proceed. Select **OK** to apply the font or **Cancel** to cancel the dialog.

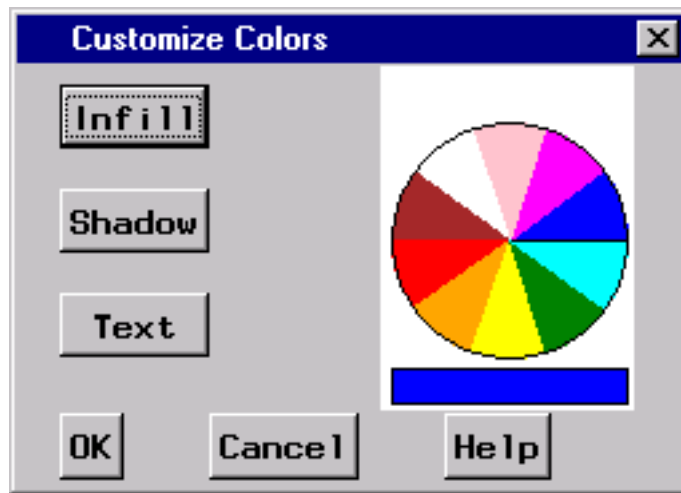
To customize your session so that these fonts are permanently associated with the ISHIKAWA environment, select **View ► Save Attributes** from the command bar.

Modifying Box Colors

By default, the box fill (background) color is empty and the shadow (outline) color is the same as the arrow color.

To modify the colors associated with trunk and branch boxes, select **View ► Ishikawa Settings ► Colors...** A dialog, similar to the following, is displayed:

Figure 8.62 Colors Dialog



To change the fill color of all the boxes⁶ in the Ishikawa diagram, do the following:

- Select a color from the color palette.
- Select **Infill**.

Once modified, the fill color is unaffected by changes in the arrow color. To return the box to an empty fill, proceed as follows:

- Select the current infill color from the color palette (if it is not already the current color).
- Select **Infill**.

To change the shadow color of the boxes, select **Shadow** and follow the same procedure.

Select **OK** to close the dialog or **Cancel** to cancel the changes.

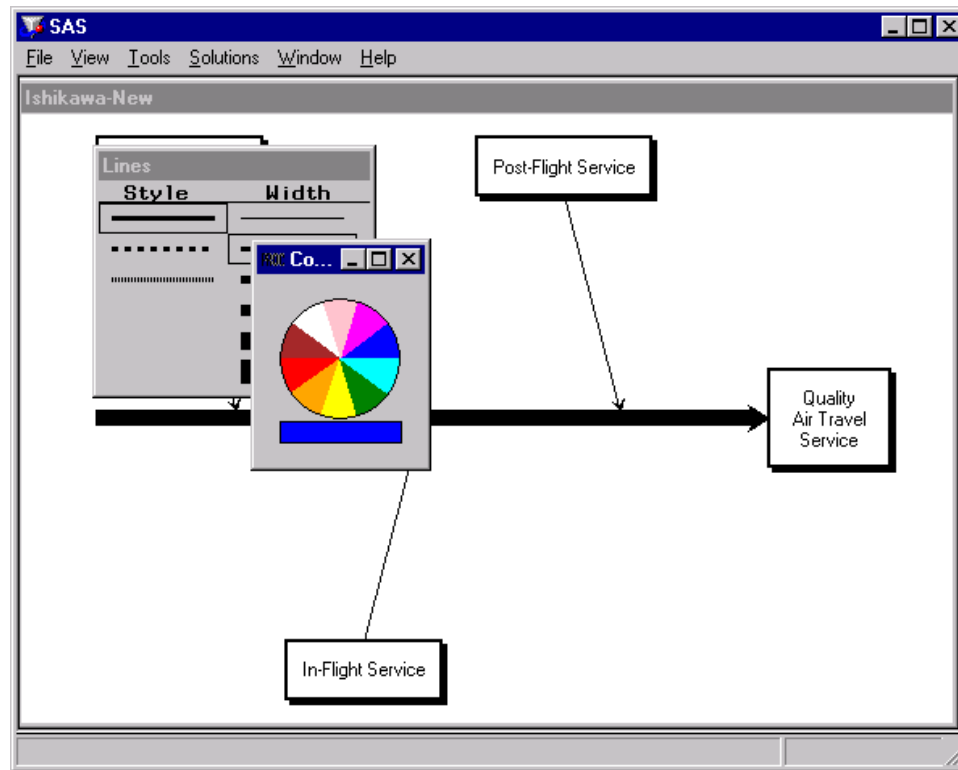
Modifying Arrow Colors and Line Styles

The ISHIKAWA environment provides a line style palette and a color palette that you can use to customize the arrows in your Ishikawa diagram. Select **View ► Palettes** to activate both palettes.⁷

⁶ You cannot directly modify the colors of individual boxes from this dialog.

⁷ If you are working on a black-and-white terminal, you should not use the color palette.

Figure 8.63 Line Style and Color Palettes



To specify the arrows to which color and line selections apply, subset them with the subset function. To toggle an arrow in or out of the list of subsetted arrows, do the following:

- Use the right mouse button to display the arrow head or the arrow tail popup menu. To subset an arrow and all its descendants, use the arrow head popup menu. Use the arrow tail popup menu to subset an arrow without any descendants.
- Select **Subset**.

The labels of all subsetted arrows are underlined.

On some hosts, shift-clicking on the arrow head or tail will also subset the arrow. You can subset any combination of arrows in the diagram.

You can change the color of all the subsetted arrows by selecting the desired color in the color palette with the mouse. Likewise, use the line palette to control the style and width of the arrows.

To unsubset all the arrows in the diagram, do the following:

- Move the cursor to a *background* area of the ISHIKAWA window.
- Use the right mouse button to activate the background popup menu.
- Select **Unsubset** from the popup menu.

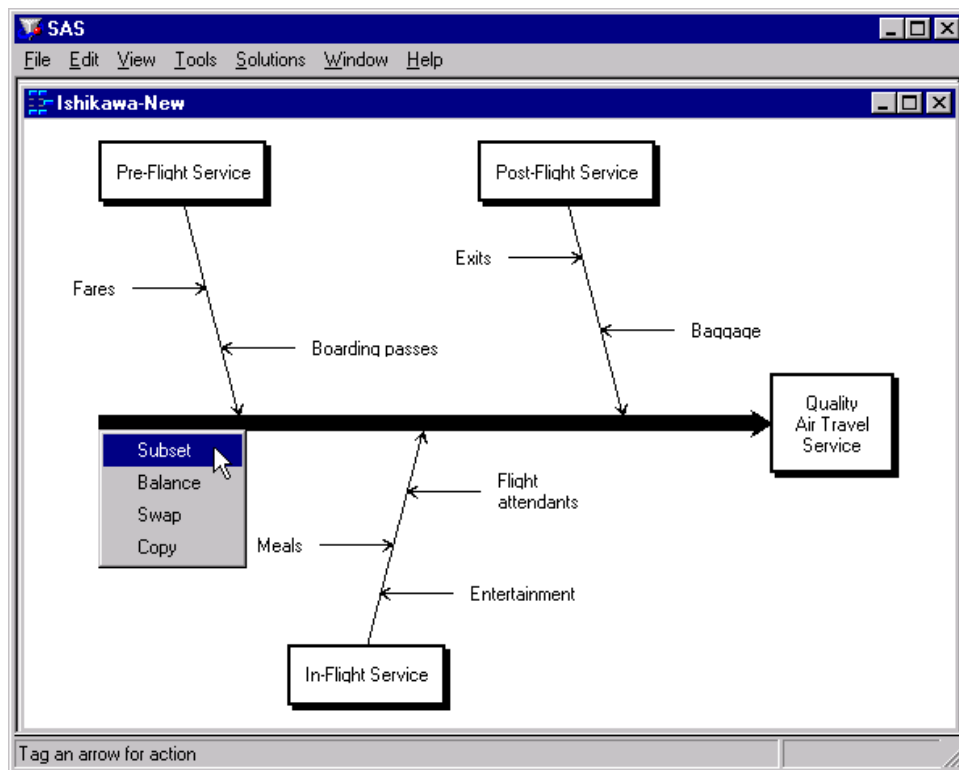
To unsubset a specific arrow in the diagram, select **Subset** from the context-sensitive popup menu for the arrow head or tail.

Be sure to remove all subsets once you have finished modifying the diagram, since subsets affect the focus of many other operations.

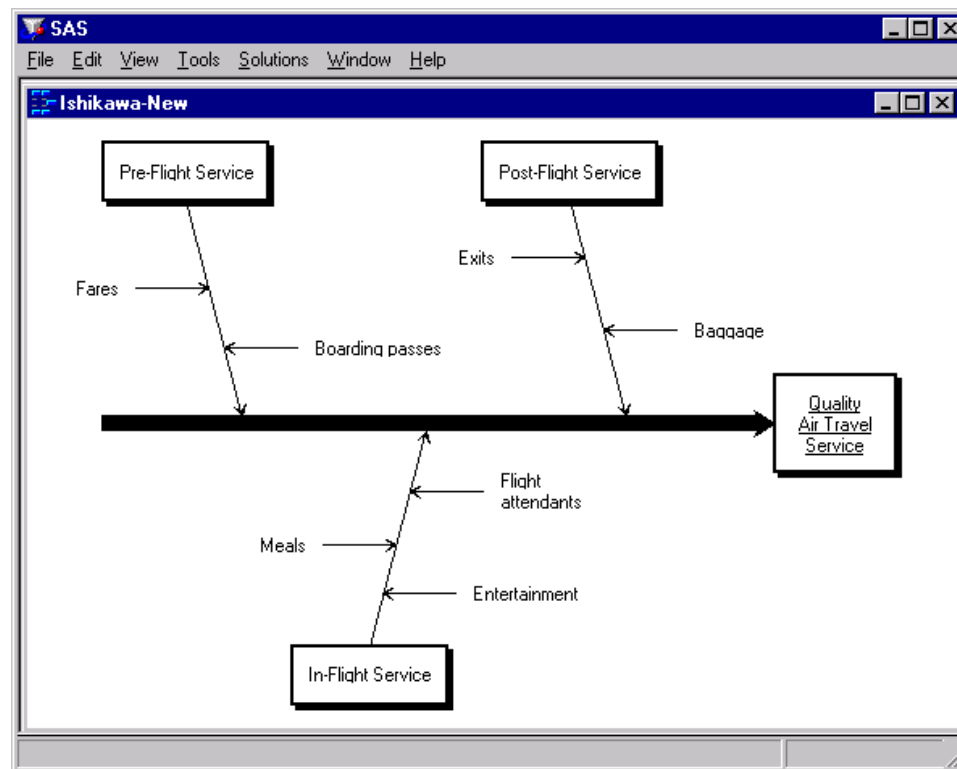
Example

Continuing with the diagram from the previous section, subset the trunk using the arrow tail popup menu.

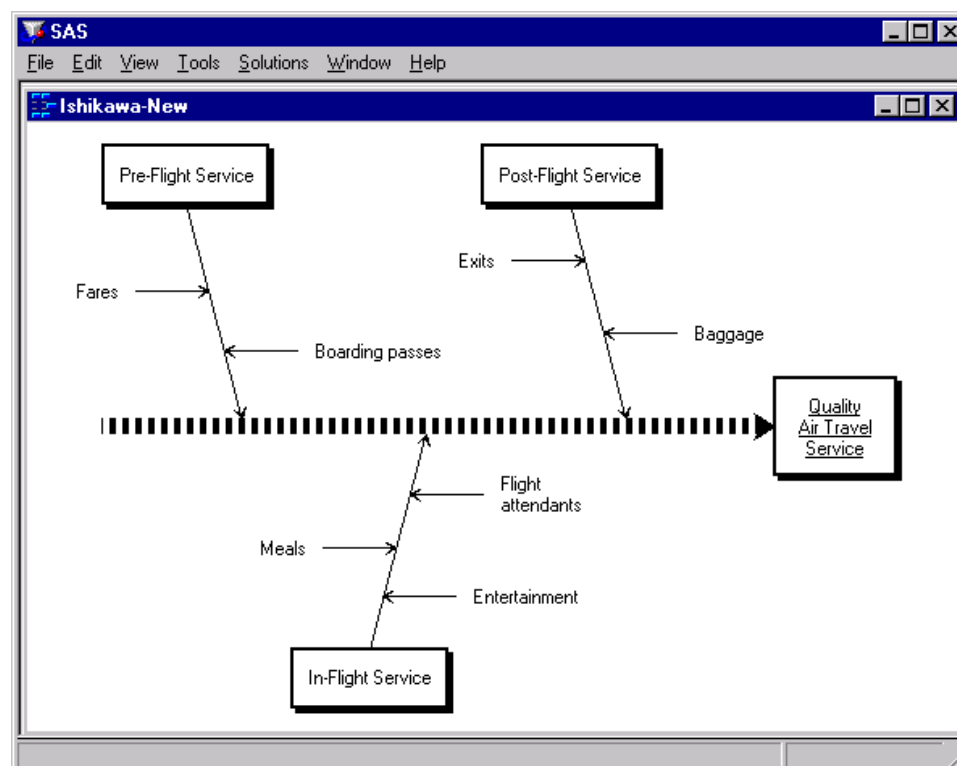
Figure 8.64 Subsetting Only the Trunk



Note that only the trunk is subsetting (as indicated by the underlined label).

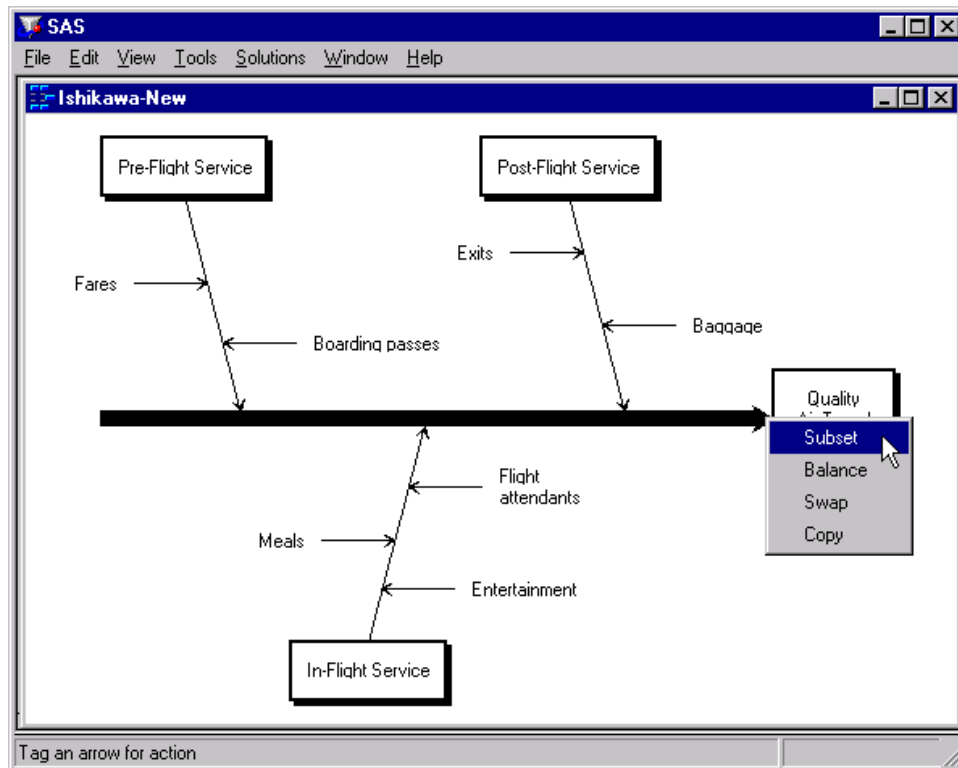
Figure 8.65 Subsetting Only the Trunk (continued)

When you select a line style from the line palette, only the line style of the subsetting arrow is changed.

Figure 8.66 Modified Diagram

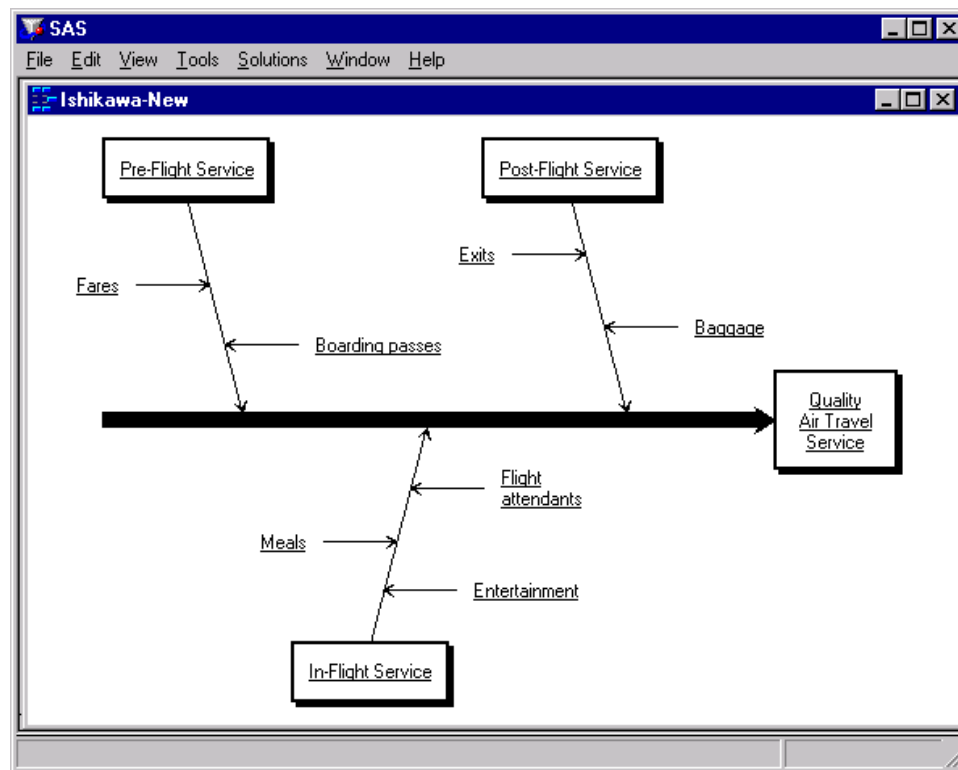
Alternately, if you subset the trunk using the arrow head popup menu, all of the arrows in the diagram are subsetted.

Figure 8.67 Subsetting the Entire Diagram



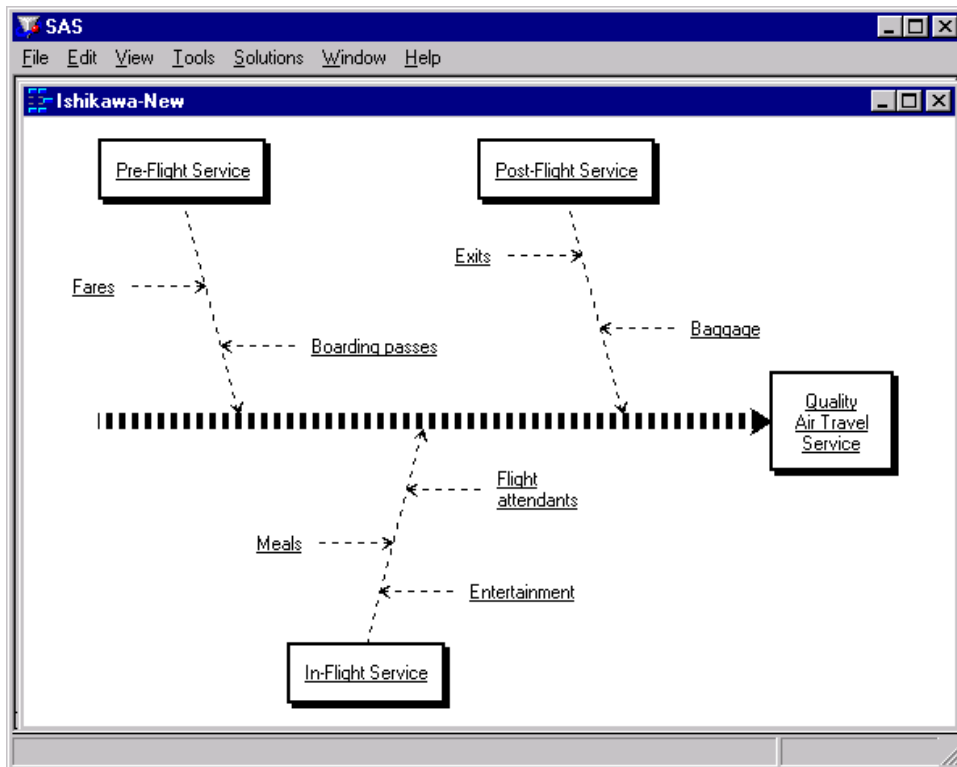
Note that all of the labels in the diagram are now underlined.

Figure 8.68 Subsetting the Entire Diagram (*continued*)



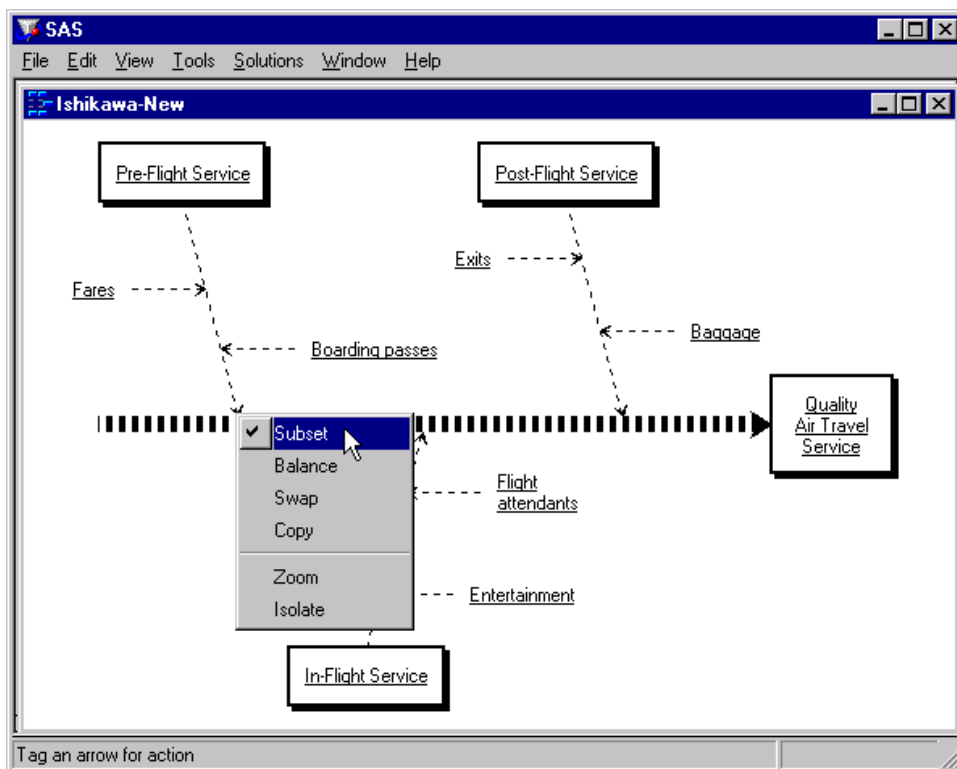
Now, when you select a new line style from the line palette, all the arrows are drawn with this line style.

Figure 8.69 Modified Diagram



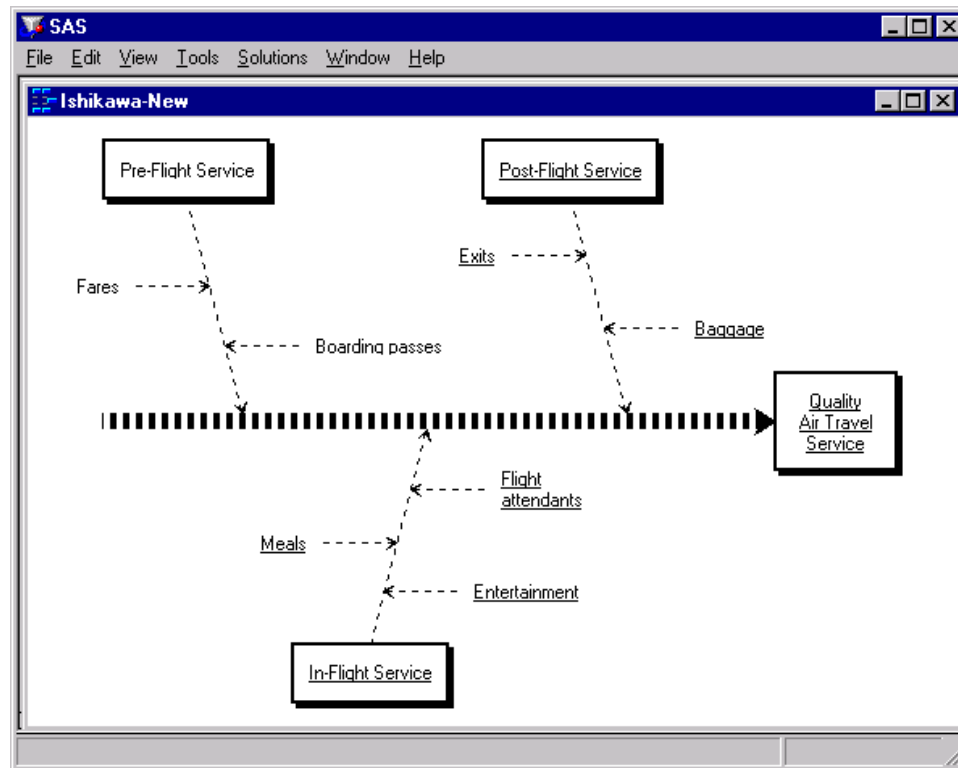
To remove the subset from the *Pre-Flight Service* branch and all its descendants, select **Subset** from the arrow head popup menu.

Figure 8.70 Selectively Removing Tags



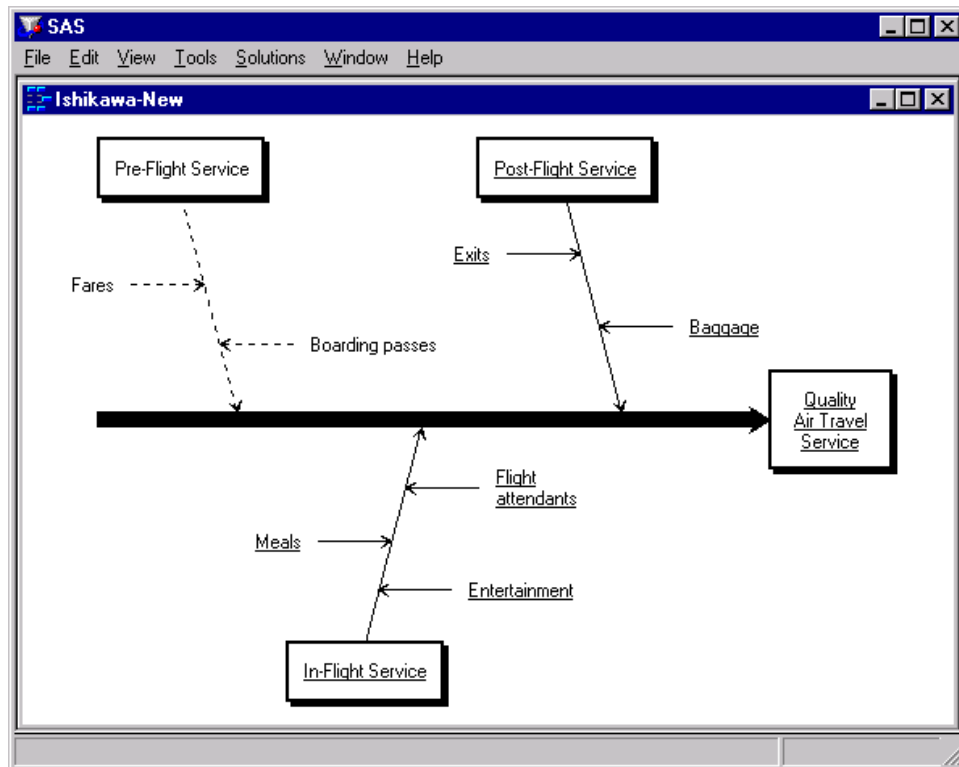
This removes the underlines from the labels in these arrows.

Figure 8.71 Selectively Removing Subsets (*continued*)



You can now use the line palette to change the line style for all the arrows in the diagram with the exception of the *Pre-Flight Service* branch and its descendants:

Figure 8.72 Modified Diagram

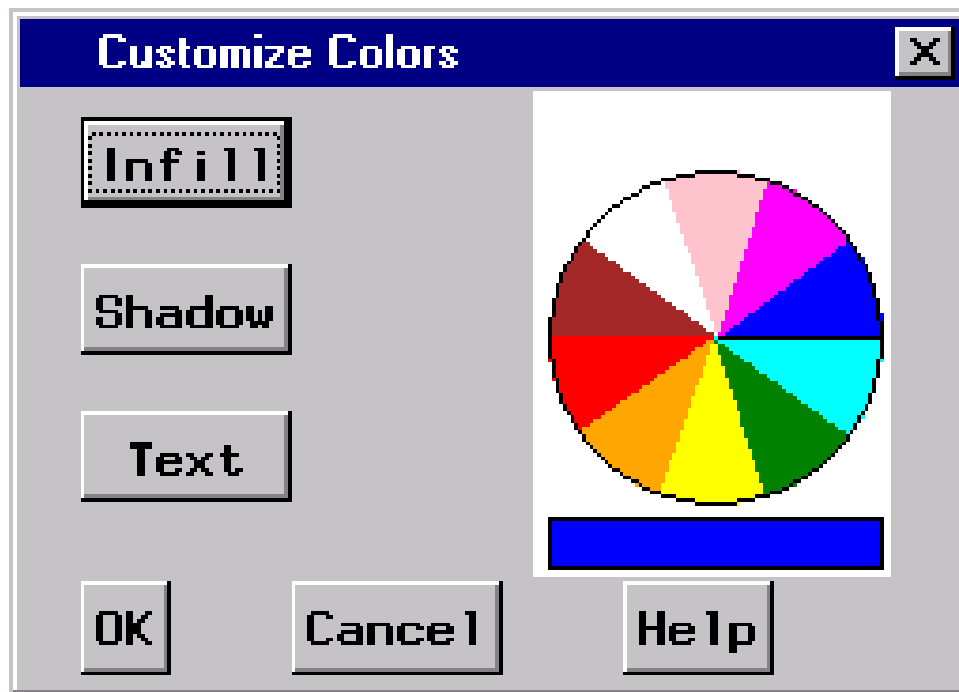


The same principles apply when making color changes—simply use the color palette instead of the line style palette.

Modifying Text Colors

By default, labels have the same color as the arrow. To modify the text color independently of the arrow color, select **View ► Ishikawa Settings ► Colors...** The Customize Color window, similar to the following, will open:

Figure 8.73 Colors Dialog



To change the text color of all the arrows⁸ in the Ishikawa diagram, do the following:

- Select a color from the color palette.
- Select **Text**.

Once modified, the text color is unaffected by changes to the arrow color. To relink the text color to the arrow color, do the following:

- Select the current text color from the color palette (if it is not already the current color).
- Select **Text**.

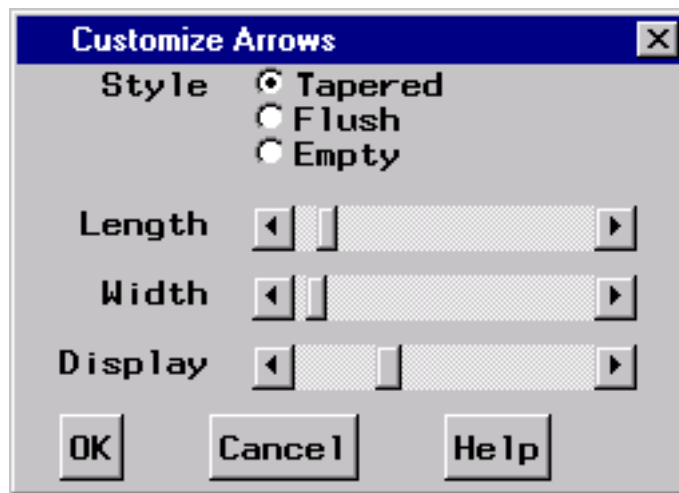
Select **OK** to close the dialog window. To cancel the changes, select **Cancel**.

Modifying Arrow Heads

To modify the characteristics of the arrow heads in your diagram, select **View ► Ishikawa Settings ► Arrows....** This opens the following dialog:

⁸ You cannot directly modify the text color for individual arrows from this dialog.

Figure 8.74 Arrows Dialog



The dialog controls the characteristics of all arrow heads. Arrow heads cannot be modified individually.

Arrow heads can be tapered, flush, or empty. Use the sliders labeled **Length** and **Width** to control the length and width of the arrow heads. Move the sliders to the right to increase the length/width of the arrow head and to the left to decrease the length/width.

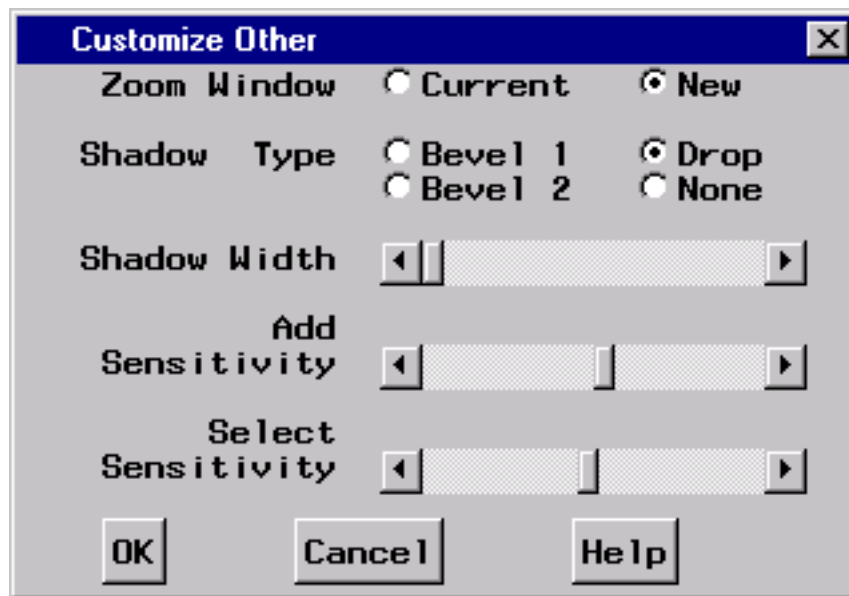
Removing arrow heads increases the readability of a highly detailed diagram. Use the **Display** slider to control the level at which arrow heads are displayed. Move the slider to the extreme left to remove all the arrow heads and to the extreme right to display all the arrow heads. Use the intermediate settings to select a threshold level of detail, above which arrow heads are not displayed. By default, arrow heads are displayed for all levels.

Select **OK** to close the window. To cancel the changes, select **Cancel**.

Modifying Environmental Attributes

You can modify other features of the ISHIKAWA environment such as zooming, mouse sensitivity, and shadow attributes by selecting **View ► Ishikawa Settings ► Other...** to open the following dialog:

Figure 8.75 Others Dialog



Zoom Window controls whether the zoom operation opens a new window or draws in the current window. Select **Current** to reduce the amount of window management required.

The **Shadow Type** button controls the type of shadow that is drawn around the trunk and branch boxes.

- **Bevel 1** draws a beveled edge box with a lower-right light source.
- **Bevel 2** draws a beveled edge box with an upper-left light source.
- **Drop** draws a box with a drop shadow. This is the default.
- **None** suppresses the shadow.

The **Shadow Width** slider controls the shadow width if the boxes have shadows or the outline width when boxes are displayed without shadows. Move the slider to the right to increase the shadow width and to the left to decrease the width.

The **Add Sensitivity** slider controls how closely you must position the cursor to an existing arrow before a mouse click results in an add arrow operation. Move the slider to the right to increase the size of the context-sensitive area and to the left to reduce the size of the context-sensitive area.

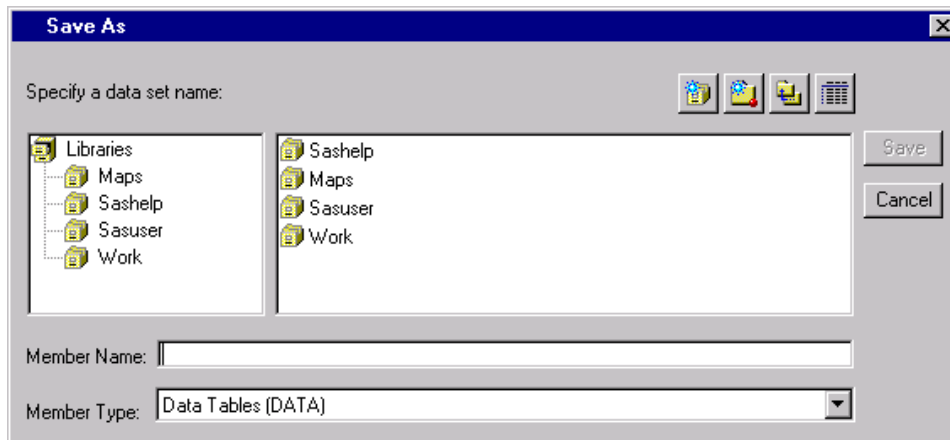
The **Select Sensitivity** slider controls how closely you must position the cursor to an existing arrow before a mouse click results in an edit, delete, move, or popup arrow operation. Operate this slider in the same manner as the **Add Sensitivity** slider.

Saving an Ishikawa Diagram for Future Editing

You must save your Ishikawa diagram as a SAS data set if you intend to edit it in the future with the ISHIKAWA environment. The ISHIKAWA environment does not reconstruct Ishikawa diagrams by reading graphics entries (GRSEG) from SAS catalogs.

Select **File ► Save As ► Data Set** to activate the Data Set Requestor window.

Figure 8.76 Output File Requestor



A list of SAS *librefs* is displayed in the Libraries tree in the left region of the dialog. Begin by selecting a libref from the list. A libref refers to a permanent SAS data library located on your host system. For example, the default SASUSER libref (on most hosts) points to a directory called SASUSER, located under the working directory of your current SAS session. Any data sets saved with the libref **SASUSER** will be saved in that directory.

To direct your SAS data sets to a different directory, select the *Create new library* tool icon to open the New Library dialog. Use this dialog to specify the directory and assign a libref to that directory.

To select the libref **SASUSER**, move your cursor over that entry in the list and click. The region to the right of the Libraries tree is used to display any existing SAS data sets in that library.

To save your diagram in an existing SAS data set, use the mouse to click on an entry in the list. The *member name* field will be updated to reflect your choice. If you want to save your diagram in a new SAS data set, move your cursor to the *member name* field and type the new name (in this example, SERVICE).

Select **Save** to save the diagram and return to the ISHIKAWA environment or select **Cancel** to cancel the save.

Reading an Existing Ishikawa Diagram

To enter the ISHIKAWA environment and resume editing an existing diagram, you must have previously saved the diagram as a SAS data set. The ISHIKAWA environment *does not* allow you to modify graphs stored in SAS/GRAPH catalogs.

You can specify the name of this data set when you establish the ISHIKAWA environment with the following statements:

```
proc ishikawa data=libref.dataset;
run;
```

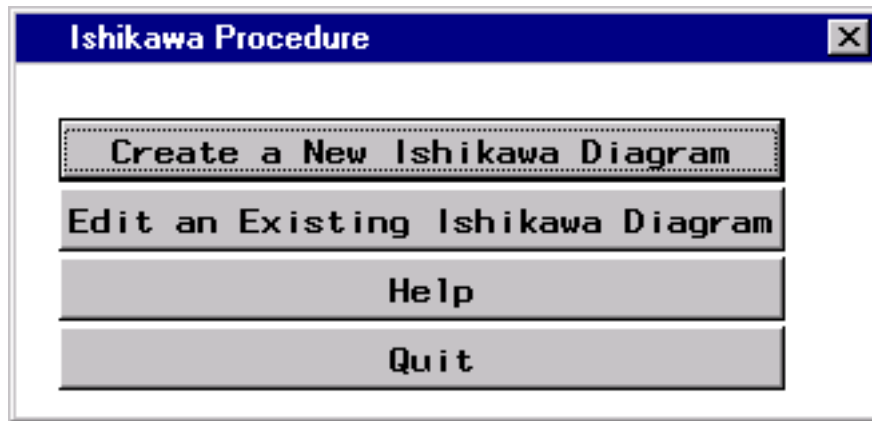
Alternatively, the ISHIKAWA environment will prompt you for a data set after you invoke the environment with the following statements:

```
proc ishikawa;  
run;
```

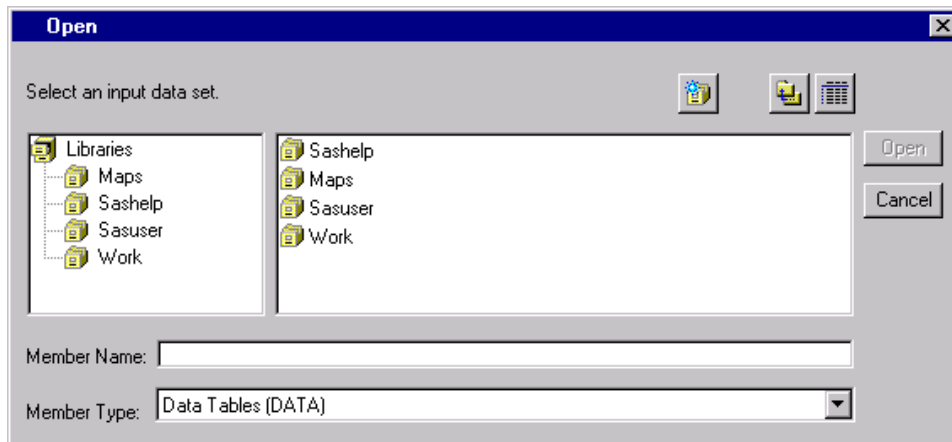
When you specify a data set in the PROC statement, the ISHIKAWA environment is initialized and your diagram is displayed up to the branch level. The message area will indicate if any additional detail is hidden. You can edit your diagram even if some of the diagram is hidden. To add or remove detail one level at a time, select **> Detail** or **< Detail** from the background popup menu.

When you do not specify a data set in the PROC statement, you will see the following menu:

Figure 8.77 Initial Menu



Since you are editing an existing diagram rather than starting a new diagram, select **Edit an Existing Diagram** to activate the Member Selector window.

Figure 8.78 Input Member Selector

Use the Member Selector window to specify an input SAS data set. For information on how to specify the SAS data set name, follow the steps outlined in [“Saving an Ishikawa Diagram for Future Editing”](#) on page 794.

To establish the ISHIKAWA environment and display the diagram you have selected, select **Open**. The diagram is displayed up to the branch level.

To quit or start a new diagram, return to the main menu by selecting **Cancel**.

Displaying Multiple Ishikawa Diagrams

The ISHIKAWA environment enables you to view multiple Ishikawa diagrams simultaneously for side-by-side comparisons of different diagrams. You can also use this feature to transfer information between diagrams, since the move and copy operations function across windows. You can have up to four ISHIKAWA windows open at one time.

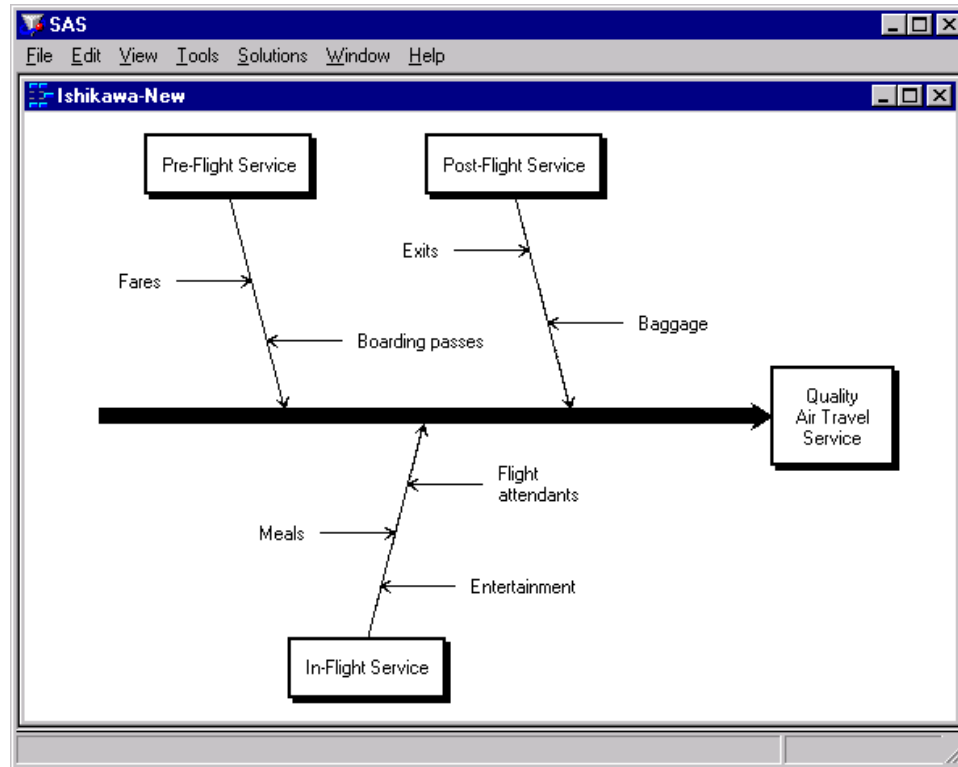
To open a window for another Ishikawa diagram, select **File ► Open**. This will display the Member Selector window, which you can use to specify the name of the input SAS data set for the other Ishikawa diagram.

You can also start new diagrams while displaying other Ishikawa diagrams. To open a window for a new Ishikawa diagram, select **File ► New**. This opens an ISHIKAWA window with a template for a new diagram.

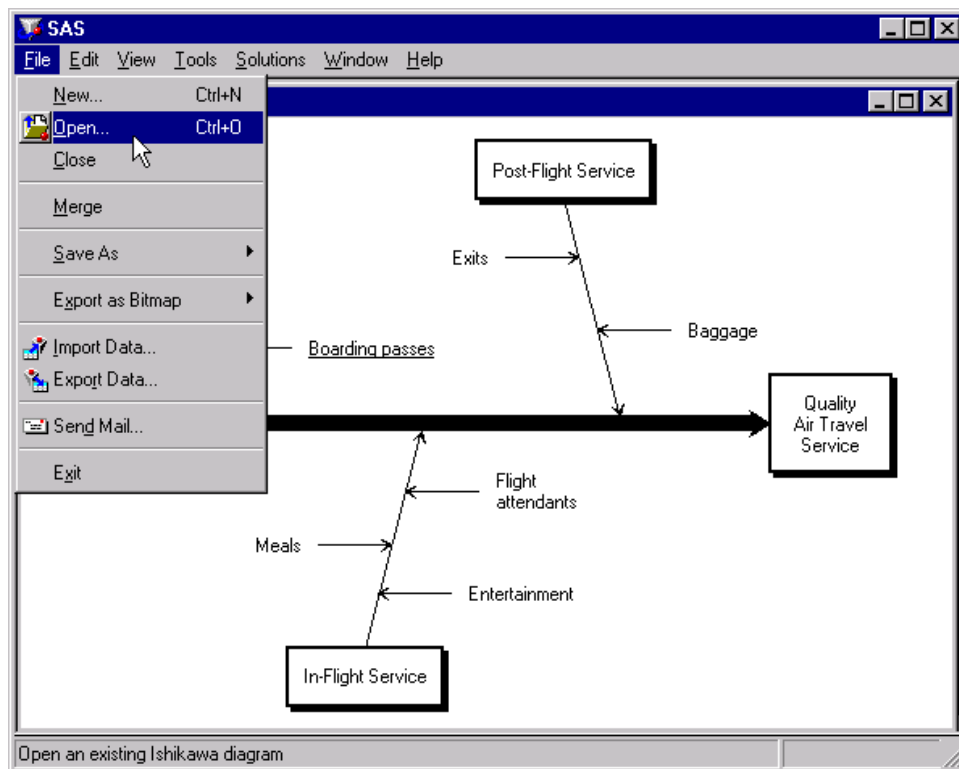
Example

The following figure shows an Ishikawa diagram for *Quality Air Travel Service* after an initial brainstorming session:

Figure 8.79 Single Ishikawa Diagram

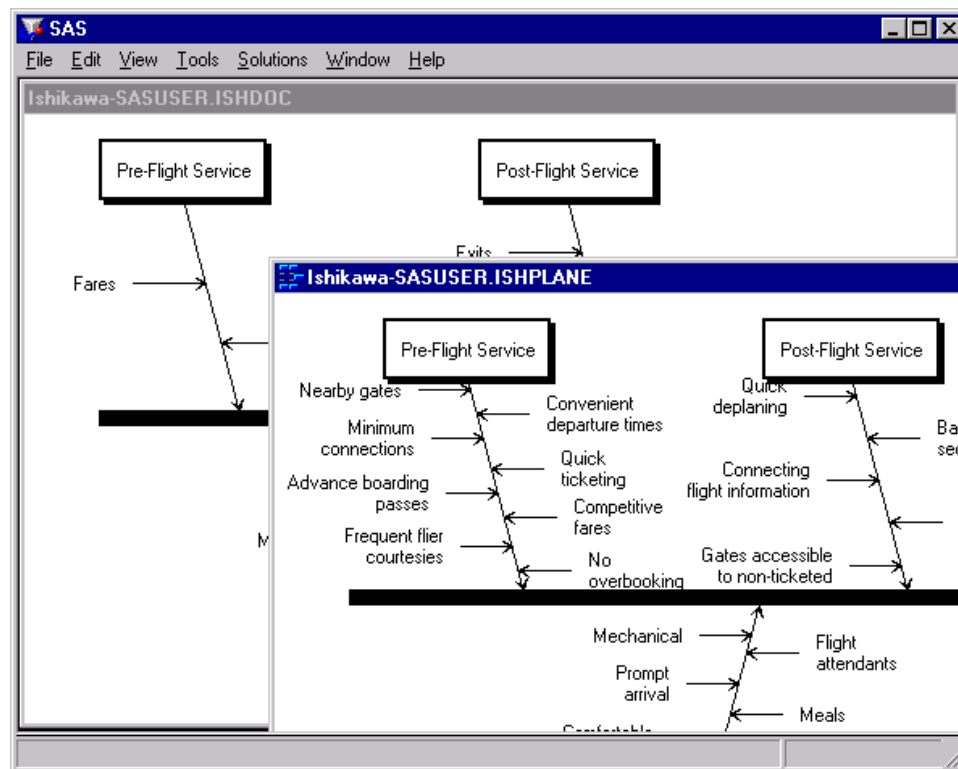


The current diagram and another Ishikawa diagram can be viewed simultaneously by selecting **File ► Open** from the command bar.

Figure 8.80 Opening a Second Diagram

In this situation, displaying both diagrams concurrently emphasizes the improved understanding of the process. It also enables you to transfer information from one diagram to another.

Figure 8.81 Viewing Multiple Ishikawa Diagrams



Input and Output Data Sets

The following is a complete list of the variables in output SAS data sets created by the ISHIKAWA environment:

Variable	Type	Len	Description

<u>LEVEL</u>	Num	8	Level of detail
<u>TEXT1</u>	Char	40	First line of label
<u>TEXT2</u>	Char	40	Second line of label
<u>TEXT3</u>	Char	40	Third line of label
<u>TEXT4</u>	Char	40	Fourth line of label
<u>TEXT5</u>	Char	40	Fifth line of label
<u>NOTE1</u>	Char	40	First line of note
<u>NOTE2</u>	Char	40	Second line of note
<u>NOTE3</u>	Char	40	Third line of note
<u>NOTE4</u>	Char	40	Fourth line of note
<u>RELPOS</u>	Num	8	Relative arrow position
<u>SIDE</u>	Char	1	Side arrow attaches to parent
<u>ANGLE</u>	Num	8	Angle (non-horizontal arrows)
<u>LWIDTH</u>	Num	8	Line width
<u>LSTYLE</u>	Num	8	Line style
<u>LCOLOR</u>	Char	8	Line color

<u>TCOLOR</u>	Char	8	Text color
<u>ICOLOR</u>	Char	8	Box infill color
<u>SCOLOR</u>	Char	8	Shadow color
<u>STYPE</u>	Char	1	Shadow type
<u>SWIDTH</u>	Num	8	Shadow width
<u>RELLNG</u>	Num	8	Relative length of an arrow
<u>HLEVEL</u>	Num	8	Arrow head threshold
<u>HSTYLE</u>	Num	8	Arrow head style
<u>HLNGTH</u>	Num	8	Arrow head length
<u>HWIDTH</u>	Num	8	Arrow head width
<u>HTEXT</u>	Num	8	Font height
<u>FTEXT</u>	Char	8	Font

Only the variables LEVEL and TEXT1 are required in the input data set for the ISHIKAWA procedure. Each observation in the input data set corresponds to a particular arrow in the diagram. The order of the observations is critical because it defines the relationships of the arrows.

- The trunk is always the first observation.
- The remaining observations are ordered so that leaves are nested within stems, stems are nested within branches, and branches are nested within the trunk.
- The variable LEVEL is numeric and indicates the level within the diagram. The trunk has a level of 0, branches have a level of 1, stems have a level of 2, and so on.
- The first line of text in a label is stored as TEXT1, the second as TEXT2, and so on.

Example

The following is a partial listing of the SAS data set used to create the Ishikawa diagram shown in Figure 8.15:

```
data ishplane;
  length _text1_ _text2_ _text3_ $ 40 _side_ $ 1;
  input  _level_ _text1_ & _text2_ & _text3_ & _relpos_ _side_;
  datalines;
0 Quality                Air Travel                Service -1.00 .
1 Pre-Flight Service      .                  .          0.26 T
2 Competitive            fares                .          0.68 R
2 Convenient             departure times    .          0.18 R
2 Quick                 ticketing         .          0.43 R
2 Frequent flier         courtesies        .          0.81 L
1 In-Flight Service      .                  .          0.61 B
2 Prompt                departures        .          0.21 R
2 Comfortable           seating           .          0.35 L
;
```

Note the structure of this data set:

- The trunk (always the first observation) has a LEVEL value of zero.
- All subsequent observations for which LEVEL is equal to one are branches that emerge from the trunk.

- Observations 4 and 5 are both leaves that emerge from the preceding stem (observation 3).
- Likewise, leaves 7 and 8 emerge from the preceding stem (observation 6).

You can use this data set as a way of extracting text and notepad information from the diagram.

Syntax

There are only three options that can be specified in the PROC ISHIKAWA statement, since the ISHIKAWA procedure is primarily a user-driven procedure.

DATA=SAS-data-set

identifies the name of a SAS data set that specifies an existing Ishikawa diagram. By default, the procedure will prompt you to edit an existing Ishikawa diagram or start a new one. When you specify the DATA= option, the procedure bypasses this initial menu. For example, the following statements simplify editing an existing Ishikawa diagram saved in a SAS data set:

```
proc ishikawa data=work.airline;
run;
```

NEW

starts a new Ishikawa diagram. By default, the procedure will prompt you to edit an existing Ishikawa diagram or start a new one. When you specify the NEW option, the procedure bypasses this initial menu and starts with a new diagram. Do not specify any other options when using the NEW option. For example, the following statements simplify starting a new Ishikawa diagram:

```
proc ishikawa new;
run;
```

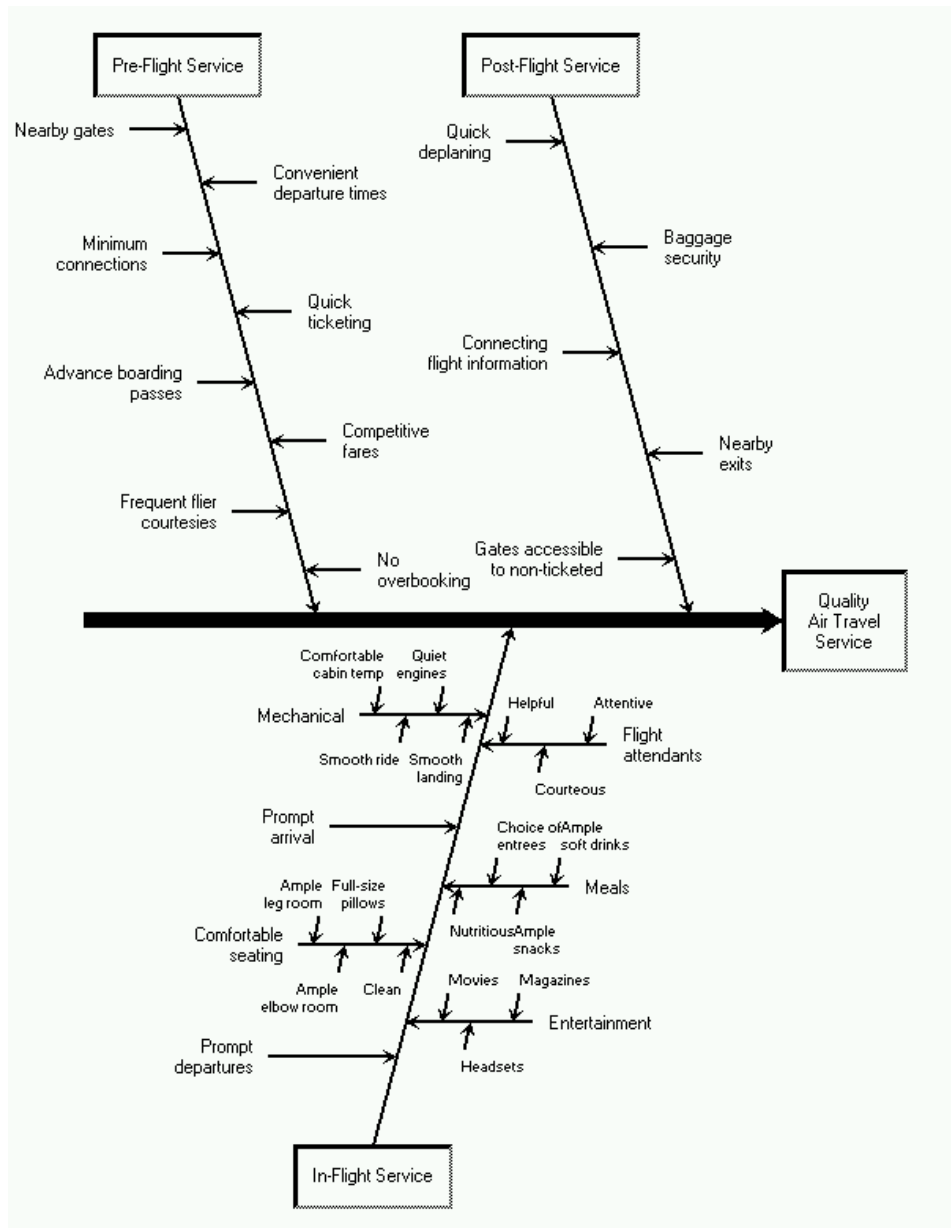
NOFS

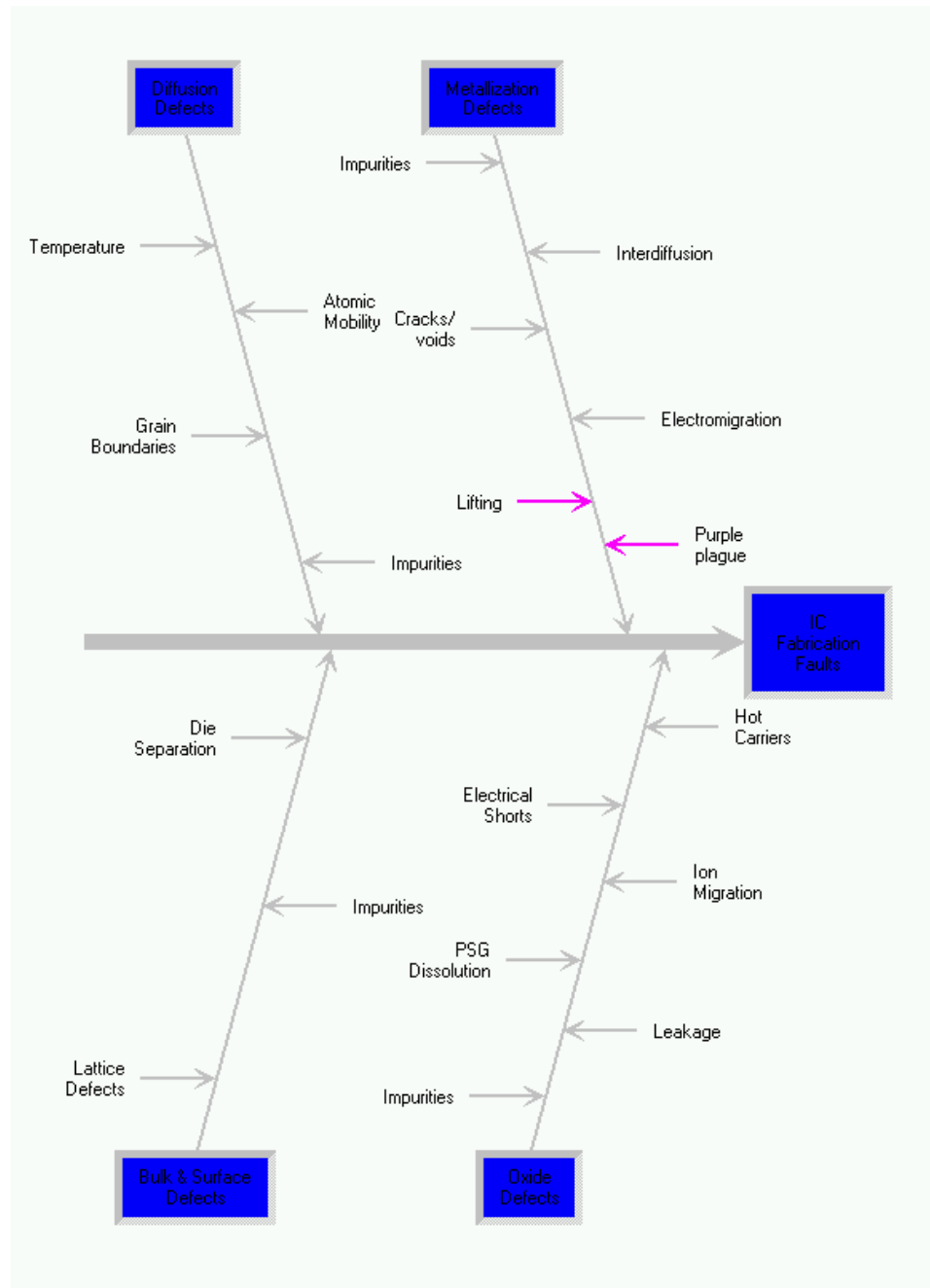
allows you to create hard copies of Ishikawa diagrams saved as SAS data sets without invoking the interactive features of the procedure. You must specify the DATA= option when you use the NOFS option. For example, the following statements create a hard copy of the Ishikawa diagram saved in the SAS data set *work.airline*:

```
goptions dev=ps1 noprompt;
proc ishikawa data=work.airline nofs;
run;
```

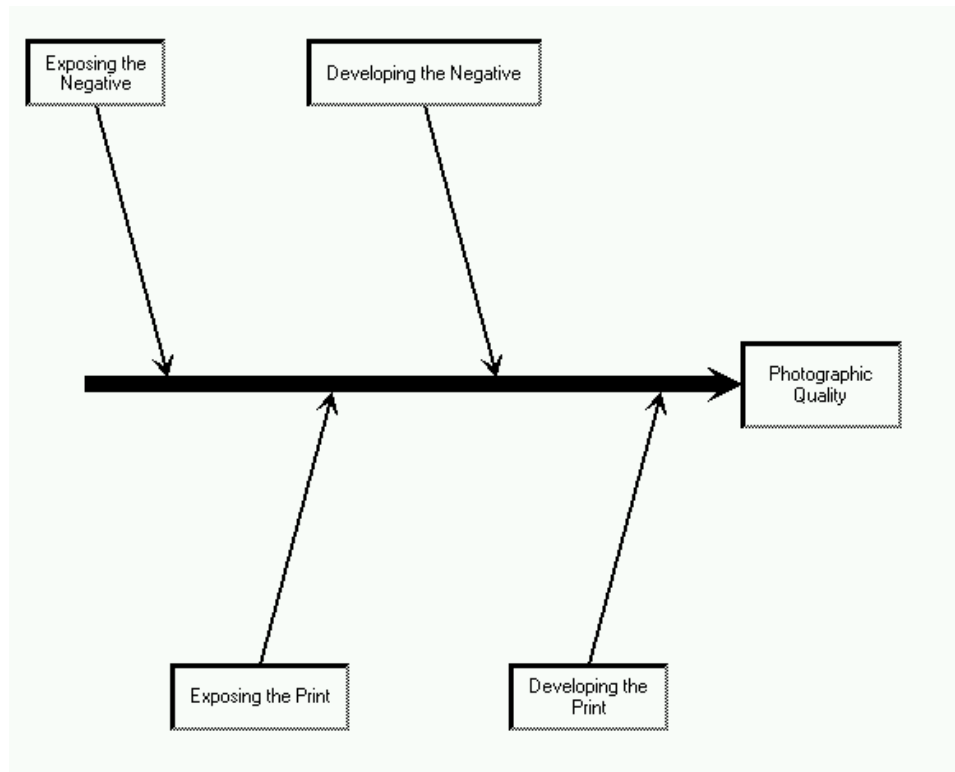

Examples

Example 8.1: Quality of Air Travel Service



Example 8.2: Integrated Circuit Failures

Example 8.3: Photographic Development Process



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Chapter 9

The MACONTROL Procedure

Contents

Introduction: MACONTROL Procedure	808
Learning about the MACONTROL Procedure	810
PROC MACONTROL Statement	810
Overview: PROC MACONTROL Statement	810
Syntax: PROC MACONTROL Statement	811
BY Statement	814
Input and Output Data Sets: MACONTROL Procedure	815
EWMACHART Statement: MACONTROL Procedure	816
Overview: EWMACHART Statement	816
Getting Started: EWMACHART Statement	817
Creating EWMA Charts from Raw Data	817
Creating EWMA Charts from Subgroup Summary Data	820
Saving Summary Statistics	823
Saving Control Limit Parameters	824
Reading Preestablished Control Limit Parameters	826
Syntax: EWMACHART Statement	828
Summary of Options	829
Dictionary of Special Options	837
Details: EWMACHART Statement	841
Constructing EWMA Charts	841
Output Data Sets	846
ODS Tables	849
ODS Graphics	849
Input Data Sets	849
Methods for Estimating the Standard Deviation	853
Axis Labels	854
Missing Values	855
Examples: EWMACHART Statement	855
Example 9.1: Specifying Standard Values for the Process Mean and Process Standard Deviation	855
Example 9.2: Displaying Limits Based on Asymptotic Values	857
Example 9.3: Working with Unequal Subgroup Sample Sizes	858
Example 9.4: Displaying Individual Measurements on an EWMA Chart	865
Example 9.5: Computing Average Run Lengths	867
MACHART Statement: MACONTROL Procedure	869
Overview: MACHART Statement	869

Getting Started: MACHART Statement	870
Creating Moving Average Charts from Raw Data	870
Creating Moving Average Charts from Subgroup Summary Data	874
Saving Summary Statistics	877
Saving Control Limit Parameters	878
Reading Preestablished Control Limit Parameters	880
Syntax: MACHART Statement	882
Summary of Options	883
Dictionary of Special Options	892
Details: MACHART Statement	895
Constructing Uniformly Weighted Moving Average Charts	895
Output Data Sets	900
ODS Tables	903
ODS Graphics	904
Input Data Sets	904
Methods for Estimating the Standard Deviation	907
Axis Labels	909
Missing Values	910
Examples: MACHART Statement	910
Example 9.6: Specifying Standard Values for the Process Mean and Process Standard Deviation	910
Example 9.7: Annotating Average Run Lengths on the Chart	912
INSET Statement: MACONTROL Procedure	913
Overview: INSET Statement	913
Getting Started: INSET Statement	914
Syntax: INSET Statement	915
References	917

Introduction: MACONTROL Procedure

The MACONTROL procedure creates moving average control charts, which are tools for deciding whether a process is in a state of statistical control and for detecting shifts in a process average. The procedure creates the following two types of charts:

- *uniformly weighted moving average charts* (commonly referred to as *moving average charts*). Each point on a moving average chart represents the average of the w most recent subgroup means, including the present subgroup mean. The next moving average is computed by dropping the oldest of the previous w subgroup means and including the newest subgroup mean. The constant w , often referred to as the *span* of the moving average, is a parameter of the moving average chart. There is an inverse relationship between w and the magnitude of the shift to be detected; larger values of w are used to guard against smaller shifts.

- *exponentially weighted moving average (EWMA) charts*, also referred to as *geometric moving average (GMA) charts*. Each point on an EWMA chart represents the weighted average of all the previous subgroup means, including the mean of the present subgroup sample. The weights decrease exponentially going backward in time.

The weight r ($0 < r \leq 1$) assigned to the present subgroup sample mean is a parameter of the EWMA chart. Small values of r are used to guard against small shifts. If $r = 1$, the EWMA chart reduces to a Shewhart \bar{X} chart.

In the MACONTROL procedure, the EWMACHART statement produces EWMA charts, and the MACHART statement produces uniformly weighted moving average charts.

In contrast to the Shewhart chart where each point is based on information from a single subgroup sample, each point on a moving average chart combines information from the current sample and past samples. Consequently, the moving average chart is more sensitive to small shifts in the process average. On the other hand, it is more difficult to interpret patterns of points on a moving average chart, since consecutive moving averages can be highly correlated, as pointed out by Nelson (1983).

You can use the MACONTROL procedure to

- read raw data (actual measurements) or summarized data (subgroup means and standard deviations) to create charts
- specify control limits as probability limits or in terms of a multiple of the standard error of the moving average
- adjust the control limits to compensate for unequal subgroup sample sizes
- accept numeric- or character-valued subgroup variables
- display subgroups with date and time formats
- estimate the process standard deviation σ using a variety of methods or specify a standard (known) value for σ
- analyze multiple process variables in the same chart statement
- provide multiple chart statements. If used with a BY statement, the procedure generates charts separately for BY groups of observations.
- tabulate the information displayed in the control chart
- save moving averages, control limits, and control limit parameters in output data sets
- superimpose plotted points with stars (polygons) whose vertices indicate the values of multivariate data related to the process
- display a trend chart below the moving average chart that plots a systematic or fitted trend in the data
- produce charts as traditional graphics, ODS Graphics output, or legacy line printer charts. Line printer charts can use special formatting characters that improve the appearance of the chart. Traditional graphics can be annotated, saved, and replayed.

Learning about the MACONTROL Procedure

If you are using the MACONTROL procedure for the first time, begin by reading “PROC MACONTROL Statement” on page 810 to learn about input data sets. Then read the section “Getting Started: EWMACHART Statement” on page 817 in “EWMACHART Statement: MACONTROL Procedure” on page 816 or the section “Getting Started: MACHART Statement” on page 870 in “MACHART Statement: MACONTROL Procedure” on page 869. These chapters also provide syntax information, computational details, and advanced examples.

PROC MACONTROL Statement

Overview: PROC MACONTROL Statement

The PROC MACONTROL statement starts the MACONTROL procedure and it identifies input data sets.

After the PROC MACONTROL statement, you provide either an [EWMACHART](#) or an [MACHART](#) statement that specifies the type of moving average chart you want to create and the variables in the input data set that you want to analyze. For example, the following statements request a uniformly weighted moving average chart:

```
proc macontrol data=values;
    machart weight*lot / mu0    = 8.10
                        sigma0 = 0.05
                        span    = 5;
run;
```

In this example, the DATA= option specifies an input data set named values that contains the *process* measurement variable weight and the *subgroup-variable* lot.¹

You can use options in the PROC MACONTROL statement to do the following:

- specify input data sets containing variables to be analyzed, parameters for calculating moving averages, or annotation information
- specify a graphics catalog for saving traditional graphics
- specify that charts be produced as traditional graphics or line printer charts
- define characters used for features on line printer charts

In addition to the chart statement, you can provide BY statements, ID statements, TITLE statements, and FOOTNOTE statements. If you are producing traditional graphics, you can also provide graph-

¹In SAS 6.12 and previous releases of SAS/QC software, the keyword GRAPHICS was required in the PROC MACONTROL statement to specify that the chart be created as traditional graphics. In SAS 7 and later releases, you can specify the LINEPRINTER option to request line printer charts.

ics enhancement statements, such as SYMBOLn statements, which are described in *SAS/GRAPH: Reference*.

See Chapter 3, “[SAS/QC Graphics](#),” for a detailed discussion of the alternatives available for producing charts with SAS/QC procedures.

NOTE: If you are using the MACONTROL procedure for the first time, you should also read the sections “[Getting Started: EWMACHART Statement](#)” on page 817 and “[Getting Started: MACHART Statement](#)” on page 870.

Syntax: PROC MACONTROL Statement

The syntax for the PROC MACONTROL statement is as follows:

PROC MACONTROL <options> ;

The PROC MACONTROL statement starts the MACONTROL procedure, and it optionally identifies various data sets and requests line printer charts. You can specify the following options in the PROC MACONTROL statement. The marginal notes *Traditional Graphics* and *Line Printer* identify options that apply to traditional graphics and line printer charts, respectively.

ANNOTATE=SAS-data-set

ANNO=SAS-data-set

specifies an input data set that contains appropriate annotate variables, as described in *SAS/GRAPH: Reference*. The ANNOTATE= option enables you to add features to the moving average chart (for example, labels that explain out-of-control points). The ANNOTATE= data set is used only when the chart is created as traditional graphics; it is ignored when the LINEPRINTER option is specified and when ODS Graphics is in effect.

The data set specified with the ANNOTATE= option in the PROC MACONTROL statement is a “global” annotate data set in the sense that the information in this data set is displayed on every chart produced in the current run of the MACONTROL procedure.

ANNOTATE2=SAS-data-set

ANNO2=SAS-data-set

specifies an input data set that contains appropriate annotate variables that add features to the trend chart (secondary chart) produced with the TRENDVAR= option in the EWMACHART or MACHART statement.

DATA=SAS-data-set

names an input data set that contains raw data (measurements) as observations. If the values of the *subgroup-variable* are numeric, you need to sort the data set so that these values are in increasing order (within BY groups). The DATA= data set can contain more than one observation for each value of the *subgroup-variable*.

You cannot specify a DATA= data set with a HISTORY= or TABLE= data set. If you do not specify an input data set, PROC MACONTROL uses the most recently created data set as a DATA= data set. For more information, see “DATA= Data Set” in the appropriate chart statement chapter.

FORMCHAR(index)='string'

defines characters used for features on line printer charts, where *index* is a list of numbers ranging from 1 to 17 and *string* is a character or hexadecimal string. The *index* identifies which features are controlled with the *string* characters, as described in the following table. If you specify the FORMCHAR= option and omit the *index*, the *string* controls all 17 features.

Value of <i>index</i>	Description of Character	Chart Feature
1	vertical bar	frame
2	horizontal bar	frame, central line
3	box character (upper left)	frame
4	box character (upper middle)	serifs, tick (horizontal axis)
5	box character (upper right)	frame
6	box character (middle left)	not used
7	box character (middle middle)	serifs
8	box character (middle right)	tick (vertical axis)
9	box character (lower left)	frame
10	box character (lower middle)	serifs
11	box character (lower right)	frame
12	vertical bar	control limits
13	horizontal bar	control limits
14	box character (upper right)	control limits
15	box character (lower left)	control limits
16	box character (lower right)	control limits
17	box character (upper left)	control limits

Not all printers can produce the characters in the preceding list. By default, the form character list specified by the SAS system FORMCHAR= option is used; otherwise, the default is FORMCHAR='|—+|—|====='. If you print to a PC screen or if your device supports the ASCII symbol set (1 or 2), the following is recommended:

```
formchar='B3,C4,DA,C2,BF,C3,C5,B4,C0,C1,D9,BA,CD,BB,C8,BC,D9'X
```

Note that you can use the FORMCHAR= option to temporarily override the values of the SAS system FORMCHAR= option. The values of the SAS system FORMCHAR= option are not altered by the FORMCHAR= option in the PROC MACONTROL statement.

GOUT=graphics-catalog

specifies the graphics catalog for traditional graphics output from PROC MACONTROL. This is useful if you want to save the output. The GOUT= option is used only when the chart is created using traditional graphics; it is ignored when the LINEPRINTER option is specified and when ODS Graphics is in effect.

HISTORY=SAS-data-set**HIST=SAS-data-set**

names an input data set that contains subgroup summary statistics (means, standard deviations, and sample sizes). Typically, this data set is created as an OUTHISTORY= data set in a previous run of PROC MACONTROL or PROC SHEWHART, but it can also be created with a SAS summarization procedure such as PROC MEANS.

If the values of the *subgroup-variable* are numeric, you need to sort the data set so that these values are in increasing order (within BY groups). A HISTORY= data set can contain only one observation for each value for the *subgroup-variable*.

You cannot use a HISTORY= data set with a DATA= or TABLE= data set. If you do not specify an input data set, PROC MACONTROL uses the most recently created data set as a DATA= data set. For more information on HISTORY= data sets, see “HISTORY= Data Set” in the appropriate chart statement chapter.

LIMITS=SAS-data-set

names an input data set that contains the control limit parameters for the moving average chart. Each observation in a LIMITS= data set contains the parameters for a *process*.

If you are using SAS 6.09 or an earlier release of SAS/QC software, you must specify the options READLIMITS or READINDEX= in the chart statement to read the parameters from the LIMITS= data set. In SAS 6.10 and later releases, these options are not needed.

For details about the variables needed in a LIMITS= data set, see “LIMITS= Data Set” in the appropriate chart statement chapter.

If you do not provide a LIMITS= data set, you must specify the parameters with options in the chart statement.

LINEPRINTER

requests that line printer charts be produced. By default, the procedure creates traditional graphics.

TABLE=SAS-data-set

names an input data set that contains subgroup summary statistics and control limits. Each observation in a TABLE= data set provides information for a particular subgroup and *process*. Typically, this data set is created as an OUTTABLE= data set in a previous run of PROC MACONTROL.

You cannot use a TABLE= data set with a DATA= or HISTORY= data set. If you do not specify an input data set, PROC MACONTROL uses the most recently created data set as a DATA= data set. For more information, see the “TABLE= Data Set” section in the appropriate chart statement chapter.

BY Statement

BY *variables* ;

You can specify a BY statement with PROC MACONTROL to obtain separate analyses of observations in groups that are defined by the BY variables. When a BY statement appears, the procedure expects the input data set to be sorted in order of the BY variables. If you specify more than one BY statement, only the last one specified is used.

If your input data set is not sorted in ascending order, use one of the following alternatives:

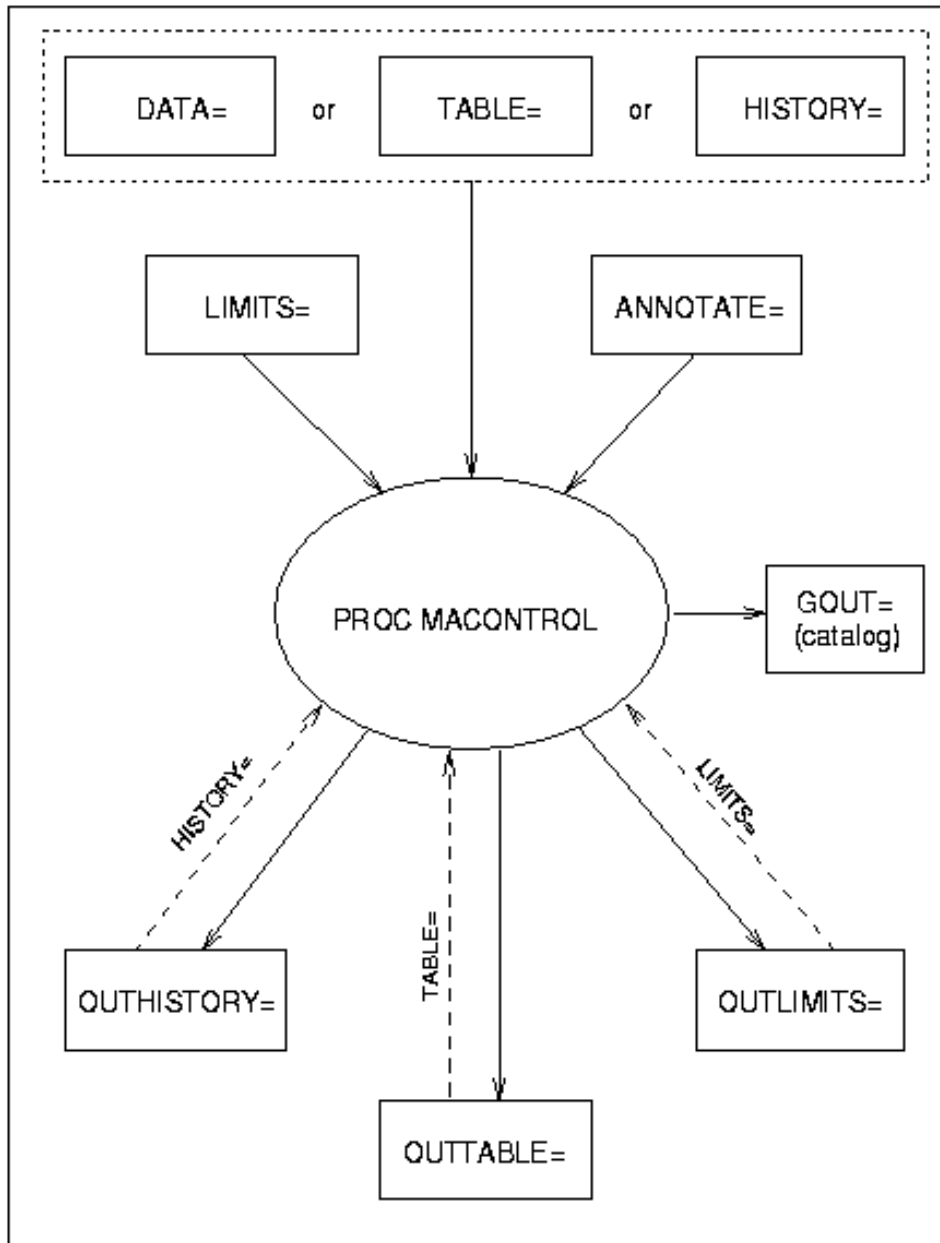
- Sort the data by using the SORT procedure with a similar BY statement.
- Specify the NOTSORTED or DESCENDING option in the BY statement for the MACONTROL procedure. The NOTSORTED option does not mean that the data are unsorted but rather that the data are arranged in groups (according to values of the BY variables) and that these groups are not necessarily in alphabetical or increasing numeric order.
- Create an index on the BY variables by using the DATASETS procedure (in Base SAS software).

For more information about BY-group processing, see the discussion in *SAS Language Reference: Concepts*. For more information about the DATASETS procedure, see the discussion in the *Base SAS Procedures Guide*.

Input and Output Data Sets: MACONTROL Procedure

Figure 9.1 summarizes the data sets used with the MACONTROL procedure.

Figure 9.1 Input and Output Data Sets in the MACONTROL Procedure



EWMACHART Statement: MACONTROL Procedure

Overview: EWMACHART Statement

The EWMACHART statement creates an exponentially weighted moving average (EWMA) control chart, which is used to determine whether a process is in a state of statistical control and to detect shifts in the process average.

You can use options in the EWMACHART statement to

- specify the weight assigned to the most recent subgroup mean in the computation of the EWMA
- compute control limits from the data based on a multiple of the standard error of the plotted EWMA or as probability limits
- tabulate the EWMA, subgroup sample sizes, subgroup means, subgroup standard deviations, control limits, and other information
- save control limit parameters in an output data set
- save the EWMA, subgroup sample sizes, subgroup means, and subgroup standard deviations in an output data set
- read control limit parameters from an input data set
- specify one of several methods for estimating the process standard deviation
- specify a known (standard) process mean and standard deviation for computing control limits
- display a secondary chart that plots a time trend removed from the data
- add block legends and symbol markers to reveal stratification in process data
- superimpose stars at points to represent related multivariate factors
- clip extreme points to make the chart more readable
- display vertical and horizontal reference lines
- control axis values and labels
- control layout and appearance of the chart

You have three alternatives for producing EWMA charts with the EWMACHART statement:

- ODS Graphics output is produced if ODS Graphics is enabled, for example by specifying the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement prior to the PROC statement.
- Otherwise, traditional graphics are produced by default if SAS/GRAPH[®] is licensed.

- Legacy line printer charts are produced when you specify the LINEPRINTER option in the PROC statement.

See Chapter 3, “SAS/QC Graphics,” for more information about producing these different kinds of graphs.

Getting Started: EWMACHART Statement

This section introduces the EWMACHART statement with simple examples that illustrate the most commonly used options. Complete syntax for the EWMACHART statement is presented in the section “Syntax: EWMACHART Statement” on page 828, and advanced examples are given in the section “Examples: EWMACHART Statement” on page 855.

Creating EWMA Charts from Raw Data

In the manufacture of a metal clip, the gap between the ends of the clip is a critical dimension. To monitor the process for a change in the average gap, subgroup samples of five clips are selected daily. The data are analyzed with an EWMA chart. The gaps recorded during the first twenty days are saved in a SAS data set named Clips1. *See MACEW1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
data Clips1;
  input Day @ ;
  do i=1 to 5;
    input Gap @ ;
    output;
  end;
  drop i;
  datalines;
1 14.76 14.82 14.88 14.83 15.23
2 14.95 14.91 15.09 14.99 15.13
3 14.50 15.05 15.09 14.72 14.97
4 14.91 14.87 15.46 15.01 14.99
5 14.73 15.36 14.87 14.91 15.25
6 15.09 15.19 15.07 15.30 14.98
7 15.34 15.39 14.82 15.32 15.23
8 14.80 14.94 15.15 14.69 14.93
9 14.67 15.08 14.88 15.14 14.78
10 15.27 14.61 15.00 14.84 14.94
11 15.34 14.84 15.32 14.81 15.17
12 14.84 15.00 15.13 14.68 14.91
13 15.40 15.03 15.05 15.03 15.18
14 14.50 14.77 15.22 14.70 14.80
15 14.81 15.01 14.65 15.13 15.12
16 14.82 15.01 14.82 14.83 15.00
17 14.89 14.90 14.60 14.40 14.88
18 14.90 15.29 15.14 15.20 14.70
19 14.77 14.60 14.45 14.78 14.91
20 14.80 14.58 14.69 15.02 14.85
;
```

A partial listing of Clips1 is shown in [Figure 9.2](#).

Figure 9.2 Partial Listing of the Data Set Clips1

The Data Set Clips1	
Day	Gap
1	14.76
1	14.82
1	14.88
1	14.83
1	15.23
2	14.95
2	14.91
2	15.09
2	14.99
2	15.13
3	14.50
3	15.05
3	15.09
3	14.72
3	14.97

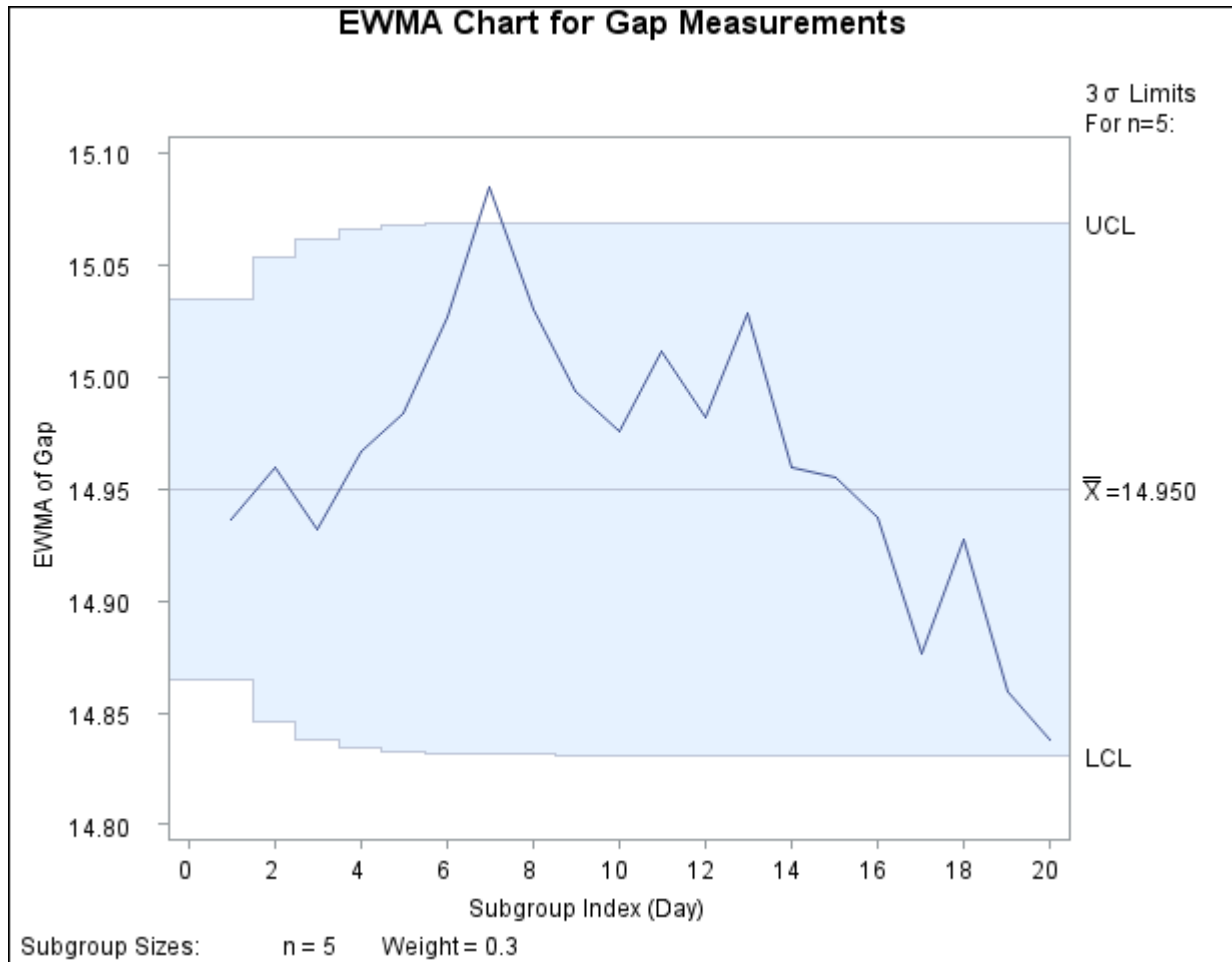
The data set Clips1 is said to be in “strung-out” form, since each observation contains the day and gap measurement of a single clip. The first five observations contain the gap measurements for the first day, the second five observations contain the gap measurements for the second day, and so on. Because the variable Day classifies the observations into rational subgroups, it is referred to as the *subgroup-variable*. The variable Gap contains the gap measurements and is referred to as the *process variable* (or *process* for short).

The within-subgroup variability of the gap measurements is known to be stable. You can use an EWMA chart to determine whether the mean level is in control. The following statements create the EWMA chart shown in Figure 9.3:

```
ods graphics off;
symbol h = 0.8;
title 'EWMA Chart for Gap Measurements';
proc macontrol data=Clips1;
    ewmachart Gap*Day /weight=0.3;
run;
```

This example illustrates the basic form of the EWMACHART statement. After the keyword EWMACHART, you specify the *process* to analyze (in this case, Gap) followed by an asterisk and the *subgroup-variable* (Day). The WEIGHT= option specifies the weight parameter used to compute the EWMA. Options such as WEIGHT= are specified after the slash (/) in the EWMACHART statement. A complete list of options is presented in the section “[Syntax: EWMACHART Statement](#)” on page 828. You must provide the weight parameter to create an EWMA chart. As an alternative to specifying the WEIGHT= option, you can read the weight parameter from an input data set; see “[Reading Preestablished Control Limit Parameters](#)” on page 826.

The input data set is specified with the DATA= option in the PROC MACONTROL statement.

Figure 9.3 Exponentially Weighted Moving Average Chart

Each point on the chart represents the EWMA for a particular day. The EWMA E_1 plotted at Day=1 is the weighted average of the overall mean and the subgroup mean for Day=1. The EWMA E_2 plotted at Day=2 is the weighted average of the EWMA E_1 and the subgroup mean for Day=2.

$$E_1 = 0.3(14.904) + 0.7(14.952) = 14.9376\text{mm}$$

$$E_2 = 0.3(15.014) + 0.7(14.9376) = 14.9605\text{mm}$$

For succeeding days, the EWMA is the weighted average of the previous EWMA and the present subgroup mean. In the example, a weight parameter of 0.3 is used (since WEIGHT=0.3 is specified in the EWMACHART statement).

Note that the EWMA for the 7th day lies above the upper control limit, signaling an out-of-control process.

By default, the control limits shown are 3σ limits estimated from the data; the formulas for the limits are given in [Table 9.3](#).

For computational details, see “[Constructing EWMA Charts](#)” on page 841. For more details on reading from a DATA= data set, see “[DATA= Data Set](#)” on page 849.

Creating EWMA Charts from Subgroup Summary Data

See MACEW1 in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

The previous example illustrates how you can create EWMA charts using raw data (process measurements). However, in many applications the data are provided as subgroup summary statistics. This example illustrates how you can use the EWMACHART statement with data of this type.

The following data set (Clipsum) provides the data from the preceding example in summarized form:

```
data Clipsum;
  input Day GapX GapS;
  GapN=5;
  datalines;
1  14.904  0.18716
2  15.014  0.09317
3  14.866  0.25006
4  15.048  0.23732
5  15.024  0.26792
6  15.126  0.12260
7  15.220  0.23098
8  14.902  0.17254
9  14.910  0.19824
10 14.932  0.24035
11 15.096  0.25618
12 14.912  0.16903
13 15.138  0.15928
14 14.798  0.26329
15 14.944  0.20876
16 14.896  0.09965
17 14.734  0.22512
18 15.046  0.24141
19 14.702  0.17880
20 14.788  0.16634
;
```

A partial listing of Clipsum is shown in [Figure 9.4](#). There is exactly one observation for each subgroup (note that the subgroups are still indexed by Day). The variable GapX contains the subgroup means, the variable GapS contains the subgroup standard deviations, and the variable GapN contains the subgroup sample sizes (these are all five).

Figure 9.4 The Summary Data Set Clipsum

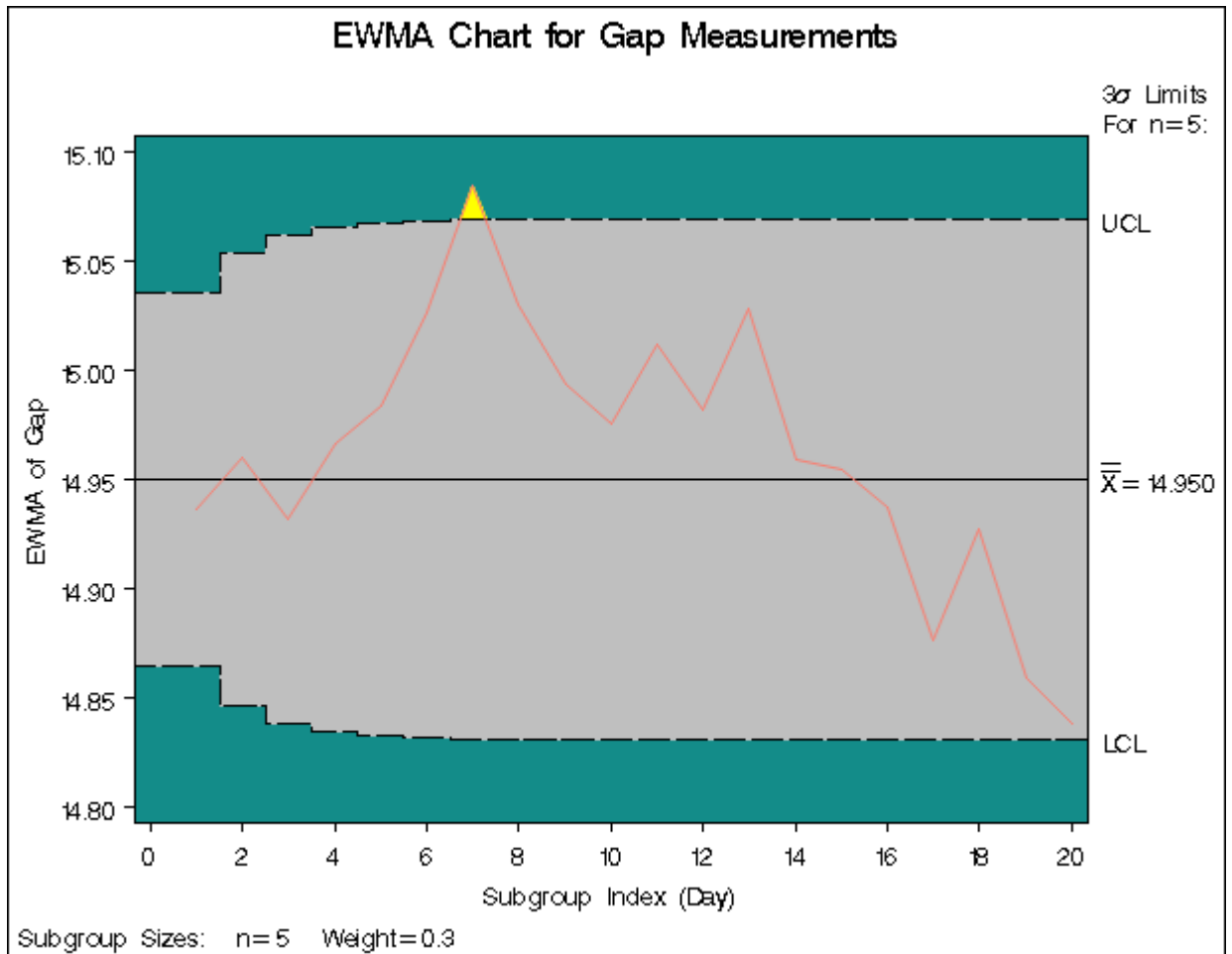
The Data Set Clipsum				
Day	GapX	GapS	GapN	
1	14.904	0.18716	5	
2	15.014	0.09317	5	
3	14.866	0.25006	5	
4	15.048	0.23732	5	
5	15.024	0.26792	5	

You can read this data set by specifying it as a HISTORY= data set in the PROC MACONTROL statement, as follows:

```
options nogstyle;
goptions ftext=swiss;
symbol color=salmon h=0.8;
title 'EWMA Chart for Gap Measurements';
proc macontrol history=Clipsum;
    ewmachart Gap*Day / weight=0.3
                    cframe = vibg
                    cinfill = ligr
                    coutfill = yellow
                    cconnect = salmon;
run;
options gstyle;
```

The NOGSTYLE system option causes ODS styles not to affect traditional graphics. Instead, the GOPTIONS and SYMBOL statements and EWMACHART statement options control the appearance of the graph. The GSTYLE system option restores the use of ODS styles for traditional graphics produced subsequently. The resulting EWMA chart is shown in [Figure 9.5](#).

Note that Gap is *not* the name of a SAS variable in the data set but is, instead, the common prefix for the names of the three SAS variables GapX, GapS, and GapN. The suffix characters X, S, and N indicate *mean*, *standard deviation*, and *sample size*, respectively. Thus, you can specify three subgroup summary variables in a HISTORY= data set with a single name (Gap), which is referred to as the *process*. The variables GapX, GapS, and GapN are all required. The name Day specified after the asterisk is the name of the *subgroup-variable*.

Figure 9.5 EWMA Chart from Summary Data

In general, a HISTORY= input data set used with the EWMACHART statement must contain the following variables:

- subgroup variable
- subgroup mean variable
- subgroup standard deviation variable
- subgroup sample size variable

Furthermore, the names of subgroup mean, standard deviation, and sample size variables must begin with the *process* name specified in the EWMACHART statement and end with the special suffix characters *X*, *S*, and *N*, respectively. If the names do not follow this convention, you can use the RENAME option in the PROC MACONTROL statement to rename the variables for the duration of the MACONTROL procedure step (see “[Creating Charts for Means and Ranges from Summary Data](#)” on page 1907 for an example of the RENAME option).

In summary, the interpretation of *process* depends on the input data set.

- If raw data are read using the DATA= option (as in the previous example), *process* is the name of the SAS variable containing the process measurements.
- If summary data are read using the HISTORY= option (as in this example), *process* is the common prefix for the names of the variables containing the summary statistics.

For more information, see “[HISTORY= Data Set](#)” on page 851.

Saving Summary Statistics

In this example, the EWMACHART statement is used to create a summary data set that can be read later by the MACONTROL procedure (as in the preceding example). The following statements read measurements from the data set Clips1 and create a summary data set named Cliphist: *See MACEW1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
title 'Summary Data Set for Gap Measurements';
proc macontrol data=Clips1;
    ewmachart Gap*Day / weight      = 0.3
                      outhistory = Cliphist
                      nochart;
run;
```

The OUTHISTORY= option names the output data set, and the NOCHART option suppresses the display of the chart, which would be identical to the chart in [Figure 9.3](#).

[Figure 9.6](#) contains a partial listing of Cliphist.

Figure 9.6 The Summary Data Set Cliphist

Summary Data Set for Gap Measurements					
Day	GapX	GapS	GapE	GapN	
1	14.904	0.18716	14.9362	5	
2	15.014	0.09317	14.9595	5	
3	14.866	0.25006	14.9315	5	
4	15.048	0.23732	14.9664	5	
5	15.024	0.26792	14.9837	5	

There are five variables in the data set Cliphist.

- Day contains the subgroup index.
- GapX contains the subgroup means.
- GapS contains the subgroup standard deviations.
- GapE contains the subgroup exponentially weighted moving averages.
- GapN contains the subgroup sample sizes.

Note that the summary statistic variables are named by adding the suffix characters *X*, *S*, *E*, and *N* to the *process* Gap specified in the EWMA_{CHART} statement. In other words, the variable naming convention for OUTHISTORY= data sets is the same as that for HISTORY= data sets.

For more information, see “OUTHISTORY= Data Set” on page 847.

Saving Control Limit Parameters

See MACEW1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library

You can save the control limit parameters for an EWMA chart in a SAS data set; this enables you to use these parameters with future data (see “Reading Preestablished Control Limit Parameters” on page 826) or modify the parameters with a DATA step program.

The following statements read measurements from the data set Clips1 (see “Creating EWMA Charts from Raw Data” on page 817) and save the control limit parameters in a data set named Cliplim:

```
title 'Control Limit Parameters';
proc macontrol data=Clips1;
    ewmachart Gap*Day / weight      = 0.3
                        outlimits = Cliplim
                        nochart;
run;
```

The OUTLIMITS= option names the data set containing the control limit parameters, and the NOCHART option suppresses the display of the chart. The data set Cliplim is listed in Figure 9.7.

Figure 9.7 The Data Set Cliplim Containing Control Limit Information

Control Limit Parameters								
VAR	_SUBGRP_	_TYPE_	_LIMITN_	_ALPHA_	_SIGMAS_	_MEAN_	_STDDEV_	_WEIGHT_
Gap	Day	ESTIMATE	5	.002699796	3	14.95	0.21108	0.3

Note that the data set Cliplim does not contain the actual control limits but rather the parameters required to compute the limits.

The data set contains one observation with the parameters for *process* Gap. The variable _WEIGHT_ contains the weight parameter used to compute the EWMA_s. The value of _MEAN_ is an estimate of the process mean, and the value of _STDDEV_ is an estimate of the process standard deviation σ . The value of _LIMITN_ is the nominal sample size associated with the control limits, and the value of _SIGMAS_ is the multiple of σ associated with the control limits. The variables _VAR_ and _SUBGRP_ are bookkeeping variables that save the *process* and *subgroup-variable*. The variable _TYPE_ is a bookkeeping variable that indicates that the values of _MEAN_ and _STDDEV_ are estimates rather than standard values. For more information, see “OUTLIMITS= Data Set” on page 846.

You can create an output data set containing the control limits and summary statistics with the `OUTTABLE=` option, as illustrated by the following statements:

```
title 'Summary Statistics and Control Limits';
proc macontrol data=Clips1;
    ewmachart Gap*Day / weight    = 0.3
                        outtable = Cliptab
                        nochart;
run;
```

The data set `Cliptab` is listed in [Figure 9.8](#).

Figure 9.8 The `OUTTABLE=` Data Set `Cliptab`

Summary Statistics and Control Limits												
	S	L	W								S	
	I	I	E								T	E
	G	M	I	S	S	S	L	E	M	U	D	X
V	M	I	G	U	U	U	C	W	E	C	D	L
A	D	A	T	H	B	B	L	M	A	L	E	I
R	a	S	N	T	N	X	S	E	A	N	E	V
Y												
Gap 1	3	5	0.3	5	14.904	0.18716	14.8650	14.9362	14.95	15.0350	0.21108	
Gap 2	3	5	0.3	5	15.014	0.09317	14.8463	14.9595	14.95	15.0537	0.21108	
Gap 3	3	5	0.3	5	14.866	0.25006	14.8383	14.9315	14.95	15.0617	0.21108	
Gap 4	3	5	0.3	5	15.048	0.23732	14.8345	14.9664	14.95	15.0655	0.21108	
Gap 5	3	5	0.3	5	15.024	0.26792	14.8327	14.9837	14.95	15.0673	0.21108	
Gap 6	3	5	0.3	5	15.126	0.12260	14.8319	15.0264	14.95	15.0681	0.21108	
Gap 7	3	5	0.3	5	15.220	0.23098	14.8314	15.0845	14.95	15.0686	0.21108	UPPER
Gap 8	3	5	0.3	5	14.902	0.17254	14.8312	15.0297	14.95	15.0688	0.21108	
Gap 9	3	5	0.3	5	14.910	0.19824	14.8311	14.9938	14.95	15.0689	0.21108	
Gap 10	3	5	0.3	5	14.932	0.24035	14.8311	14.9753	14.95	15.0689	0.21108	
Gap 11	3	5	0.3	5	15.096	0.25618	14.8311	15.0115	14.95	15.0689	0.21108	
Gap 12	3	5	0.3	5	14.912	0.16903	14.8310	14.9816	14.95	15.0690	0.21108	
Gap 13	3	5	0.3	5	15.138	0.15928	14.8310	15.0285	14.95	15.0690	0.21108	
Gap 14	3	5	0.3	5	14.798	0.26329	14.8310	14.9594	14.95	15.0690	0.21108	
Gap 15	3	5	0.3	5	14.944	0.20876	14.8310	14.9548	14.95	15.0690	0.21108	
Gap 16	3	5	0.3	5	14.896	0.09965	14.8310	14.9371	14.95	15.0690	0.21108	
Gap 17	3	5	0.3	5	14.734	0.22512	14.8310	14.8762	14.95	15.0690	0.21108	
Gap 18	3	5	0.3	5	15.046	0.24141	14.8310	14.9271	14.95	15.0690	0.21108	
Gap 19	3	5	0.3	5	14.702	0.17880	14.8310	14.8596	14.95	15.0690	0.21108	
Gap 20	3	5	0.3	5	14.788	0.16634	14.8310	14.8381	14.95	15.0690	0.21108	

This data set contains one observation for each subgroup sample. The variable `_EWMA_` contains the EWMA. The variables `_SUBX_`, `_SUBS_`, and `_SUBN_` contain the subgroup means, subgroup standard deviations, and subgroup sample sizes, respectively. The variables `_LCLE_` and `_UCLE_` contain the lower and upper control limits, and the variable `_MEAN_` contains the central line. The variables `_VAR_` and `Day` contain the *process* name and values of the *subgroup-variable*, respectively. For more information, see “[OUTTABLE= Data Set](#)” on page 848.

An OUTTABLE= data set can be read later as a TABLE= data set. For example, the following statements read Cliptab and display a EWMA chart (not shown here) identical to Figure 9.3:

```
title 'EWMA Chart for Gap Measurements';
proc macontrol table=Cliptab;
    ewmachart Gap*Day ;
run;
```

For more information, see “TABLE= Data Set” on page 852.

Reading Preestablished Control Limit Parameters

See MACEW1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library In the previous example, the OUTLIMITS= data set saved the control limit parameters in the data set Cliplim. This example shows how to apply these parameters to new data provided in the following data set:

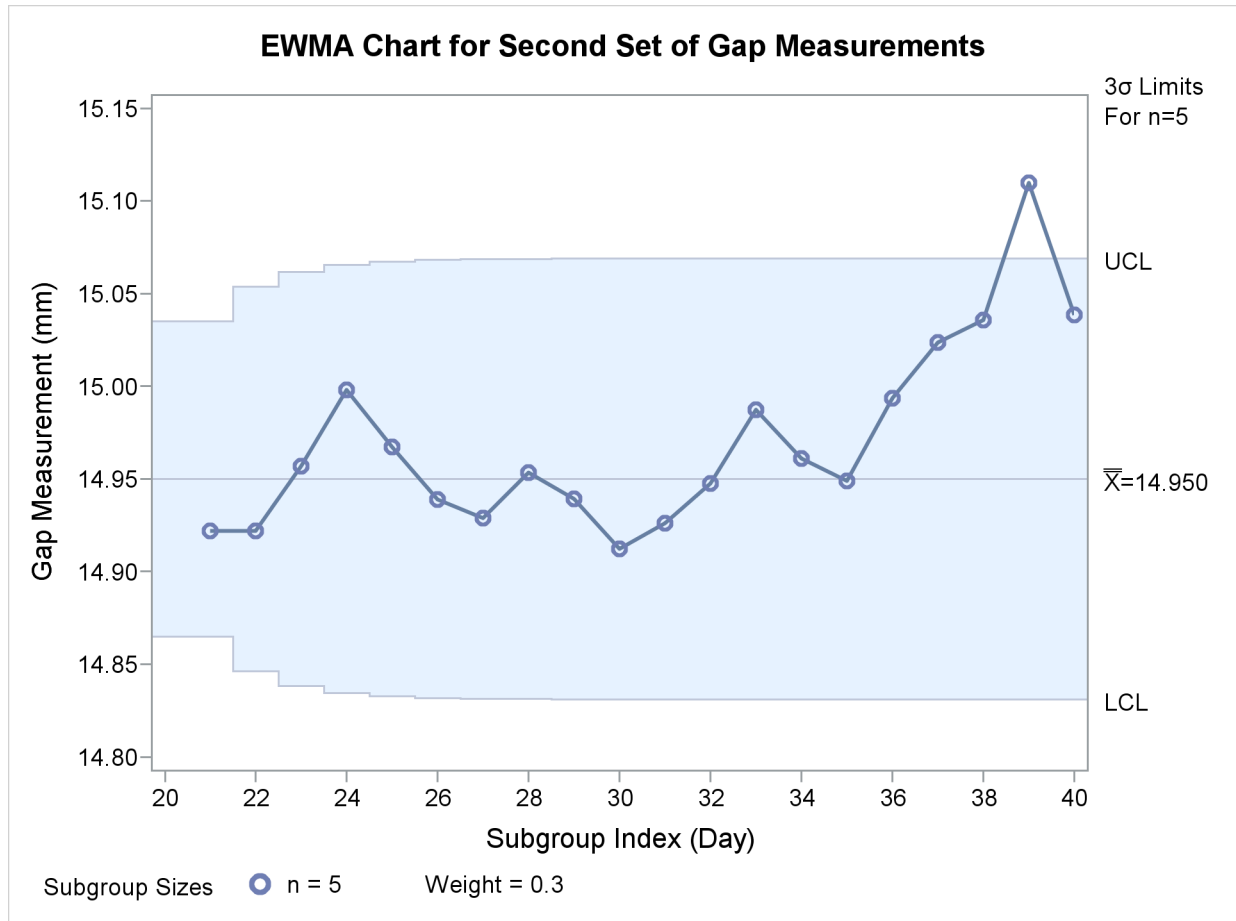
```
data Clips1a;
    label Gap='Gap Measurement (mm)';
    input Day @;
    do i=1 to 5;
        input Gap @;
        output;
    end;
    drop i;
    datalines;
21  14.86 15.01 14.67 14.67 15.07
22  14.93 14.53 15.07 15.10 14.98
23  15.27 14.90 15.12 15.10 14.80
24  15.02 15.21 14.93 15.11 15.20
25  14.90 14.81 15.26 14.57 14.94
26  14.78 15.29 15.13 14.62 14.54
27  14.78 15.15 14.61 14.92 15.07
28  14.92 15.31 14.82 14.74 15.26
29  15.11 15.04 14.61 15.09 14.68
30  15.00 15.04 14.36 15.20 14.65
31  14.99 14.76 15.18 15.04 14.82
32  14.90 14.78 15.19 15.06 15.06
33  14.95 15.10 14.86 15.27 15.22
34  15.03 14.71 14.75 14.99 15.02
35  15.38 14.94 14.68 14.77 14.83
36  14.95 15.43 14.87 14.90 15.34
37  15.18 14.94 15.32 14.74 15.29
38  14.91 15.15 15.06 14.78 15.42
39  15.34 15.34 15.41 15.36 14.96
40  15.12 14.75 15.05 14.70 14.74
;
```

The following statements create an EWMA chart for the data in Clips1a using the control limit parameters in Cliplim:

```
ods graphics on;
title 'EWMA Chart for Second Set of Gap Measurements';
proc macontrol data=Clips1a limits=Cliplim;
    ewmachart Gap*Day / odstitle=title markers;
run;
```


The ODS GRAPHICS ON statement specified before the PROC MACONTROL statement enables ODS Graphics, so the EWMA chart is created using ODS Graphics instead of traditional graphics. The chart is shown in [Figure 9.9](#).

Figure 9.9 EWMA Chart Using Preestablished Control Limit Parameters



The LIMITS= option in the PROC MACONTROL statement specifies the data set containing the control limit parameters. By default,² this information is read from the first observation in the LIMITS= data set for which

- the value of `_VAR_` matches the *process* name Gap
- the value of `_SUBGRP_` matches the *subgroup-variable* name Day

Note that the EWMA plotted for the 39th day lies above the upper control limit, signalling an out-of-control process.

In this example, the LIMITS= data set was created in a previous run of the MACONTROL procedure. You can also create a LIMITS= data set with the DATA step. See [“LIMITS= Data Set”](#) on

²In SAS 6.09 and in earlier releases, it is also necessary to specify the READLIMITS option to read control limits from a LIMITS= data set.

page 850 for details concerning the variables that you must provide, and see [Example 9.1](#) for an illustration.

Syntax: EWMACHART Statement

The basic syntax for the EWMACHART statement is as follows:

EWMACHART *process* * *subgroup-variable* / **WEIGHT=***value* <*options*> ;

The general form of this syntax is as follows:

EWMACHART *processes* * *subgroup-variable* <(*block-variables*)>
<=*symbol-variable* | ='character'> / **WEIGHT=***value* <*options*> ;

Note that the WEIGHT= option is required unless its *value* is read from a LIMITS= data set. You can use any number of EWMACHART statements in the [MACONTROL](#) procedure. The components of the EWMACHART statement are described as follows.

process

processes

identify one or more processes to be analyzed. The specification of *process* depends on the input data set specified in the PROC MACONTROL statement.

- If raw data are read from a DATA= data set, *process* must be the name of the variable containing the raw measurements. For an example, see “[Creating EWMA Charts from Raw Data](#)” on page 817.
- If summary data are read from a HISTORY= data set, *process* must be the common prefix of the summary variables in the HISTORY= data set. For an example, see “[Creating EWMA Charts from Subgroup Summary Data](#)” on page 820.
- If summary data and control limits are read from a TABLE= data set, *process* must be the value of the variable `_VAR_` in the TABLE= data set. For an example, see “[Saving Control Limit Parameters](#)” on page 824.

A *process* is required. If more than one *process* is specified, enclose the list in parentheses. For example, the following statements request distinct EWMA charts (each using a weight parameter of 0.3) for Weight, Length, and Width:

```
proc macontrol data=Measures;
    ewmachart (Weight Length Width)*Day / weight=0.3;
run;
```

subgroup-variable

is the variable that classifies the data into subgroups. The *subgroup-variable* is required. In the preceding EWMACHART statement, Day is the subgroup variable. For details, see “[Subgroup Variables](#)” on page 1938.

block-variables

are optional variables that group the data into blocks of consecutive subgroups. The blocks are labeled in a legend, and each *block-variable* provides one level of labels in the legend. See “[Displaying Stratification in Blocks of Observations](#)” on page 2098 for an example.

symbol-variable

is an optional variable whose levels (unique values) determine the symbol marker or plotting character used to plot the EWMA's.

- If you produce a line printer chart, an ‘A’ is displayed for the points corresponding to the first level of the *symbol-variable*, a ‘B’ is displayed for the points corresponding to the second level, and so on.
- If you produce traditional graphics, distinct symbol markers are displayed for points corresponding to the various levels of the *symbol-variable*. You can specify the symbol markers with SYMBOL*n* statements. See “[Displaying Stratification in Levels of a Classification Variable](#)” on page 2097 for an example.

character

specifies a plotting character for line printer charts. For example, the following statements create an EWMA chart using an asterisk (*) to plot the points:

```
proc macontrol data=Values lineprinter;
    ewmachart Length*Hour='*' / weight=0.3;
run;
```

options

specify chart parameters, enhance the appearance of the chart, request additional analyses, save results in data sets, and so on. The section “[Summary of Options](#)” on page 829, which follows, lists all options by function.

Summary of Options

The following tables list the EWMACHART statement options by function. Options unique to the MACONTROL procedure are listed in [Table 9.1](#), and are described in detail in the section “[Dictionary of Special Options](#)” on page 837. Options that are common to both the MACONTROL and SHEWHART procedures are listed in [Table 9.2](#). They are described in detail in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

Table 9.1 EWMACHART Statement Special Options

Option	Description
Options for Specifying Exponentially Weighted Moving Average Charts	
ALPHA=	requests probability limits for control charts
ASYMPTOTIC	requests constant control limits based on asymptotic expressions
LIMITN=	specifies either a fixed nominal sample size (<i>n</i>) for control limits or allows the control limits to vary with subgroup sample size

Table 9.1 *continued*

Option	Description
MU0=	specifies a standard (known) value μ_0 for the process mean
NOREADLIMITS	specifies that control limit parameters are not to be read from a LIMITS= data set (SAS 6.10 and later releases)
READALPHA	reads <code>_ALPHA_</code> instead of <code>_SIGMAS_</code> from the LIMITS= data set when both variables are available
READINDEX=	reads control limit parameters from the first observation in the LIMITS= data set where the variable <code>_INDEX_</code> equals <i>value</i>
READLIMITS	reads control limit parameters from a LIMITS= data set (SAS 6.09 and earlier releases)
RESET	requests that the value of the EWMA be reset after each out-of-control point
SIGMA0=	specifies standard (known) value σ_0 for process standard deviation
SIGMAS=	specifies width of control limits in terms of multiple of standard error of plotted EWMA
WEIGHT=	specifies weight assigned to the most recent subgroup mean in the computation of the EWMA
Options for Plotting Subgroup Means	
CMEANSYMBOL=	specifies color for MEANSYMBOL= symbol
MEANCHAR=	specifies <i>character</i> to plot subgroup means on line printer charts
MEANSYMBOL=	specifies symbol to plot subgroup means in traditional graphics

Table 9.2 EWMACHART Statement General Options

Option	Description
Options for Displaying Control Limits	
CINFILL=	specifies color for area inside control limits
CLIMITS=	specifies color of control limits, central line, and related labels
LCLLABEL=	specifies label for lower control limit
LIMLABSUBCHAR=	specifies a substitution character for labels provided as quoted strings; the character is replaced with the value of the control limit
LLIMITS=	specifies line type for control limits
NDECIMAL=	specifies number of digits to right of decimal place in default labels for control limits and central line
NOCTL	suppresses display of central line
NOLCL	suppresses display of lower control limit
NOLIMITLABEL	suppresses labels for control limits and central line
NOLIMITS	suppresses display of control limits

Table 9.2 continued

Option	Description
NOLIMITSFRAME	suppresses default frame around control limit information when multiple sets of control limits are read from a LIMITS= data set
NOLIMITSLEGEND	suppresses legend for control limits
NOUCL	suppresses display of upper control limit
UCLLABEL=	specifies label for upper control limit
WLIMITS=	specifies width for control limits and central line
XSymbOL=	specifies label for central line
Process Mean and Standard Deviation Options	
SMETHOD=	specifies method for estimating process standard deviation σ
TYPE=	identifies parameters as estimates or standard values and specifies value of <code>_TYPE_</code> in the OUTLIMITS= data set
Options for Plotting and Labeling Points	
ALLLABEL=	labels every point on EWMA chart
ALLLABEL2=	labels every point on trend chart
CLABEL=	specifies color for labels
CCONNECT=	specifies color for line segments that connect points on chart
CFRAMELAB=	specifies fill color for frame around labeled points
CNEEDLES=	specifies color for needles that connect points to central line
COUT=	specifies color for portions of line segments that connect points outside control limits
COUTFILL=	specifies color for shading areas between the connected points and control limits outside the limits
LABELANGLE=	specifies angle at which labels are drawn
LABELFONT=	specifies software font for labels (alias for the TESTFONT= option)
LABELHEIGHT=	specifies height of labels (alias for the TESTHEIGHT= option)
NEEDLES	connects points to central line with vertical needles
NOCONNECT	suppresses line segments that connect points on chart
NOTRENDCONNECT	suppresses line segments that connect points on trend chart
OUTLABEL=	labels points outside control limits
SYMBOLLEGEND=	specifies LEGEND statement for levels of <i>symbol-variable</i>
SYMBOLORDER=	specifies order in which symbols are assigned for levels of <i>symbol-variable</i>
TURNALL/TURNOUT	turns point labels so that they are strung out vertically
WNEEDLES=	specifies width of needles
Axis and Axis Label Options	
CAXIS=	specifies color for axis lines and tick marks
CFRAME=	specifies fill colors for frame for plot area

Table 9.2 *continued*

Option	Description
CTEXT=	specifies color for tick mark values and axis labels
DISCRETE	produces horizontal axis for discrete numeric group values
HAXIS=	specifies major tick mark values for horizontal axis
HEIGHT=	specifies height of axis label and axis legend text
HMINOR=	specifies number of minor tick marks between major tick marks on horizontal axis
HOFFSET=	specifies length of offset at both ends of horizontal axis
INTSTART=	specifies first major tick mark value on horizontal axis when a date, time, or datetime format is associated with numeric subgroup variable
NOHLABEL	suppresses label for horizontal axis
NOTICKREP	specifies that only the first occurrence of repeated, adjacent subgroup values is to be labeled on horizontal axis
NOVANGLE	requests vertical axis labels that are strung out vertically
SKIPHLABELS=	specifies thinning factor for tick mark labels on horizontal axis
SPLIT=	specifies splitting character for axis labels
TURNHLABELS	requests horizontal axis labels that are strung out vertically
VAXIS=	specifies major tick mark values for vertical axis of EWMA chart
VAXIS2=	specifies major tick mark values for vertical axis of trend chart
VFORMAT=	specifies format for primary vertical axis tick mark labels
VFORMAT2=	specifies format for secondary vertical axis tick mark labels
VMINOR=	specifies number of minor tick marks between major tick marks on vertical axis
VOFFSET=	specifies length of offset at both ends of vertical axis
VZERO	forces origin to be included in vertical axis for primary chart
VZERO2	forces origin to be included in vertical axis for secondary chart
WAXIS=	specifies width of axis lines
Plot Layout Options	
ALLN	plots means for all subgroups
BILEVEL	creates control charts using half-screens and half-pages
EXCHART	creates control charts for a process only when exceptions occur
INTERVAL=	natural time interval between consecutive subgroup positions when time, date, or datetime format is associated with a numeric subgroup variable
MAXPANELS=	maximum number of pages or screens for chart

Table 9.2 *continued*

Option	Description
NMARKERS	requests special markers for points corresponding to sample sizes not equal to nominal sample size for fixed control limits
NOCHART	suppresses creation of chart
NOFRAME	suppresses frame for plot area
NOLEGEND	suppresses legend for subgroup sample sizes
NPANELPOS=	specifies number of subgroup positions per panel on each chart
REPEAT	repeats last subgroup position on panel as first subgroup position of next panel
TOTPANELS=	specifies number of pages or screens to be used to display chart
TRENDVAR=	specifies list of trend variables
YPCT1=	specifies length of vertical axis on EWMA chart as a percentage of sum of lengths of vertical axes for EWMA and trend charts
ZEROSTD	displays EWMA chart regardless of whether $\hat{\sigma} = 0$
Reference Line Options	
CHREF=	specifies color for lines requested by HREF= and HREF2= options
CVREF=	specifies color for lines requested by VREF= and VREF2= options
HREF=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on EWMA chart
HREF2=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on trend chart
HREFDATA=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on EWMA chart
HREF2DATA=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on trend chart
HREFLABELS=	specifies labels for HREF= lines
HREF2LABELS=	specifies labels for HREF2= lines
HREFLABPOS=	specifies position of HREFLABELS= and HREF2LABELS= labels
LHREF=	specifies line type for HREF= and HREF2= lines
LVREF=	specifies line type for VREF= and VREF2= lines
NOBYREF	specifies that reference line information in a data set applies uniformly to charts created for all BY groups
VREF=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to vertical axis on EWMA chart
VREF2=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to vertical axis on trend chart
VREFLABELS=	specifies labels for VREF= lines
VREF2LABELS=	specifies labels for VREF2= lines

Table 9.2 continued

Option	Description
VREFLABPOS=	position of VREFLABELS= and VREF2LABELS= labels
Grid Options	
CGRID=	specifies color for grid requested with GRID or ENDGRID option
ENDGRID	adds grid after last plotted point
GRID	adds grid to control chart
LENDGRID=	specifies line type for grid requested with the ENDGRID option
LGRID=	specifies line type for grid requested with the GRID option
WGRID=	specifies width of grid lines
Clipping Options	
CCLIP=	specifies color for plot symbol for clipped points
CLIPFACTOR=	determines extent to which extreme points are clipped
CLIPLEGEND=	specifies text for clipping legend
CLIPLEGPOS=	specifies position of clipping legend
CLIPSUBCHAR=	specifies substitution character for CLIPLEGEND= text
CLIPSYMBOL=	specifies plot symbol for clipped points
CLIPSYMBOLHT=	specifies symbol marker height for clipped points
Graphical Enhancement Options	
ANNOTATE=	specifies annotate data set that adds features to EWMA chart
ANNOTATE2=	specifies annotate data set that adds features to trend chart
DESCRIPTION=	specifies description of EWMA chart's GRSEG catalog entry
FONT=	specifies software font for labels and legends on charts
NAME=	specifies name of EWMA chart's GRSEG catalog entry
PAGENUM=	specifies the form of the label used in pagination
PAGENUMPOS=	specifies the position of the page number requested with the PAGENUM= option
WTREND=	specifies width of line segments connecting points on trend chart
Options for Producing Graphs Using ODS Styles	
BLOCKVAR=	specifies one or more variables whose values define colors for filling background of <i>block-variable</i> legend
CFRAMELAB	draws a frame around labeled points
COUT	draw portions of line segments that connect points outside control limits in a contrasting color
CSTAROUT	specifies that portions of stars exceeding inner or outer circles are drawn using a different color
OUTFILL	shades areas between control limits and connected points lying outside the limits

Table 9.2 *continued*

Option	Description
STARFILL=	specifies a variable identifying groups of stars filled with different colors
STARS=	specifies a variable identifying groups of stars whose outlines are drawn with different colors
Options for ODS Graphics	
BLOCKREFTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
INFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the control limit infill transparency
MARKERS	plots subgroup points with markers
NOBLOCKREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOBLOCKREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOFILLLEGEND	suppresses legend for levels of a STARFILL= variable
NOPHASEREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOPHASEREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOSTARFILLLEGEND	suppresses legend for levels of a STARFILL= variable
NOTRANSPARENCY	disables transparency in ODS Graphics output
ODSFOOTNOTE=	specifies a graph footnote
ODSFOOTNOTE2=	specifies a secondary graph footnote
ODSLEGENDEXPAND	specifies that legend entries contain all levels observed in the data
ODSTITLE=	specifies a graph title
ODSTITLE2=	specifies a secondary graph title
OUTFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies control limit outfill transparency
OVERLAYURL=	specifies URLs to associate with overlay points
OVERLAY2URL=	specifies URLs to associate with overlay points on secondary chart
PHASEPOS=	specifies vertical position of phase legend
PHASEREFLEVEL=	associates phase and block reference lines with either innermost or the outermost level
PHASEREFTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
REFFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
SIMULATEQCFONT	draws central line labels using a simulated software font
STARTRANSPARENCY=	specifies star fill transparency
URL=	specifies a variable whose values are URLs to be associated with subgroups
URL2=	specifies a variable whose values are URLs to be associated with subgroups on secondary chart
Input Data Set Options	
MISSBREAK	specifies that observations with missing values are not to be processed
Output Data Set Options	
OUTHISTORY=	creates output data set containing subgroup summary statistics

Table 9.2 continued

Option	Description
OUTINDEX=	specifies value of <code>_INDEX_</code> in the <code>OUTLIMITS=</code> data set
OUTLIMITS=	creates output data set containing control limits
OUTTABLE=	creates output data set containing subgroup summary statistics and control limits
Tabulation Options	
NOTE: specifying (EXCEPTIONS) after a tabulation option creates a table for exceptional points only.	
TABLE	creates a basic table of subgroup means, subgroup sample sizes, and control limits
TABLEALL	is equivalent to the options TABLE, TABLECENTRAL, TABLEID, TABLELEGEND, TABLEOUTLIM, and TABLETESTS
TABLECENTRAL	augments basic table with values of central lines
TABLEID	augments basic table with columns for ID variables
TABLEOUTLIM	augments basic table with columns indicating control limits exceeded
Block Variable Legend Options	
BLOCKLABELPOS=	specifies position of label for <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKLABTYPE=	specifies text size of <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKPOS=	specifies vertical position of <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKREP	repeats identical consecutive labels in <i>block-variable</i> legend
CBLOCKLAB=	specifies fill colors for frames enclosing variable labels in <i>block-variable</i> legend
CBLOCKVAR=	specifies one or more variables whose values are colors for filling background of <i>block-variable</i> legend
Phase Options	
CPHASELEG=	specifies text color for <i>phase</i> legend
OUTPHASE=	specifies value of <code>_PHASE_</code> in the <code>OUTHISTORY=</code> data set
PHASEBREAK	disconnects last point in a <i>phase</i> from first point in next <i>phase</i>
PHASELABTYPE=	specifies text size of <i>phase</i> legend
PHASELEGEND	displays <i>phase</i> labels in a legend across top of chart
PHASELIMITS	labels control limits for each phase, provided they are constant within that phase
PHASEREF	delineates <i>phases</i> with vertical reference lines
READPHASES=	specifies <i>phases</i> to be read from an input data set
Star Options	
CSTARCIRCLES=	specifies color for STARCIRCLES= circles
CSTARFILL=	specifies color for filling stars
CSTAROUT=	specifies outline color for stars exceeding inner or outer circles
CSTARS=	specifies color for outlines of stars
LSTARCIRCLES=	specifies line types for STARCIRCLES= circles

Table 9.2 continued

Option	Description
LSTARS=	specifies line types for outlines of STARVERTICES= stars
STARBDRADIUS=	specifies radius of outer bound circle for vertices of stars
STARCIRCLES=	specifies reference circles for stars
STARINRADIUS=	specifies inner radius of stars
STARLABEL=	specifies vertices to be labeled
STARLEGEND=	specifies style of legend for star vertices
STARLEGENDLAB=	specifies label for STARLEGEND= legend
STAROUTRADIUS=	specifies outer radius of stars
STARSPECS=	specifies method used to standardize vertex variables
STARSTART=	specifies angle for first vertex
STARTYPE=	specifies graphical style of star
STARVERTICES=	superimposes star at each point on EWMA chart
WSTARCIRCLES=	specifies width of STARCIRCLES= circles
WSTARS=	specifies width of STARVERTICES= stars
Options for Interactive Control Charts	
HTML=	specifies a variable whose values create links to be associated with subgroups
HTML2=	specifies variable whose values create links to be associated with subgroups on secondary chart
HTML_LEGEND=	specifies a variable whose values create links to be associated with symbols in the symbol legend
WEBOUT=	creates an OUTTABLE= data set with additional graphics coordinate data
Options for Line Printer Charts	
CLIPCHAR=	specifies plot character for clipped points
CONNECTCHAR=	specifies character used to form line segments that connect points on chart
HREFCHAR=	specifies line character for HREF= and HREF2= lines
SYMBOLCHARS=	specifies characters indicating <i>symbol-variable</i>
VREFCHAR=	specifies line character for VREF= and VREF2= lines

Dictionary of Special Options

The marginal notes *Traditional Graphics* and *Line Printer* identify options that apply only to traditional graphics and line printers charts, respectively.

ALPHA=value

requests *probability limits*. If you specify ALPHA= α , the control limits are computed so that the probability is α that a single EWMA exceeds its control limits. The value of α can range between 0 and 1. This assumes that the process is in statistical control and that the data follow a normal distribution. For the equations used to compute probability limits, see “Control Limits” on page 842.

Note the following:

- As an alternative to specifying ALPHA= α , you can read α from the variable `_ALPHA_` in a LIMITS= data set by specifying the READALPHA option.
- As an alternative to specifying ALPHA= α (or reading `_ALPHA_` from a LIMITS= data set), you can request “ $k\sigma$ control limits” by specifying SIGMAS= k (or reading `_SIGMAS_` from a LIMITS= data set).

If you specify neither the ALPHA= option nor the SIGMAS= option, the procedure computes 3σ control limits by default.

ASYMPTOTIC

requests constant upper and lower control limits based on the following asymptotic expressions:

$$\text{LCL} = \bar{\bar{X}} - k\hat{\sigma}\sqrt{r/n(2-r)}$$

$$\text{UCL} = \bar{\bar{X}} + k\hat{\sigma}\sqrt{r/n(2-r)}$$

Here r is the weight parameter ($0 < r \leq 1$), and n is the nominal sample size associated with the control limits. Substitute $\Phi^{-1}(1 - \alpha/2)$ for k if you specify probability limits with the ALPHA= option. When you do not specify the ASYMPTOTIC option, the control limits are computed using the exact formulas in Table 9.3. Use the ASYMPTOTIC option only if all the subgroup sample sizes are the same or if you specify LIMITN= n . See Example 9.2.

CMEANSYMBOL=*color*

Traditional Graphics

specifies the *color* for the symbol requested with the MEANSYMBOL= option.

LIMITN= n

LIMITN=VARYING

specifies either a fixed or varying nominal sample size for the control limits.

If you specify LIMITN= n , EWMAs are calculated and displayed only for those subgroups with a sample size equal to n , unless you also specify the ALLN option, which causes all the EWMAs to be calculated and displayed. By default (or if you specify LIMITN=VARYING), EWMAs are calculated and displayed for all subgroups, regardless of sample size.

MEANCHAR=*character*

Line Printer

specifies a *character* used to plot the subgroup mean for each subgroup. By default, subgroup means are not plotted.

MEANSYMBOL=*keyword*

Traditional Graphics

specifies a symbol used to plot the subgroup mean for each subgroup. By default, subgroup means are not plotted.

MU0=*value*

specifies a known (standard) value μ_0 for the process mean μ . By default, μ is estimated from the data. See Example 9.1.

NOTE: As an alternative to specifying MU0= μ_0 , you can read a predetermined value for μ_0 from the variable `_MEAN_` in a LIMITS= data set.

NOREADLIMITS

specifies that control limit parameters for each *process* listed in the EWMACHART statement are *not* to be read from the LIMITS= data set specified in the PROC MACONTROL statement. The NOREADLIMITS option is available only in SAS 6.10 and later releases.

The following example illustrates the NOREADLIMITS option:

```
proc macontrol data=Pistons limits=Diamlim;
  ewmachart Diameter*Hour;
  ewmachart Diameter*Hour / noreadlimits weight=0.3;
run;
```

The first EWMACHART statement reads the control limits from the first observation in the data set Diamlim for which the variable `_VAR_` is equal to 'Diameter' and the variable `_SUBGRP_` is equal to 'Hour'. The second EWMACHART statement computes estimates of the process mean and standard deviation for the control limits from the measurements in the data set Pistons. Note that the second EWMACHART statement is equivalent to the following statements, which would be more commonly used:

```
proc macontrol data=Pistons;
  ewmachart Diameter*Hour / weight=0.3;
run;
```

For more information about reading control limit parameters from a LIMITS= data set, see the READLIMITS option later in this list.

READALPHA

specifies that the variable `_ALPHA_`, rather than the variable `_SIGMAS_`, is to be read from a LIMITS= data set when both variables are available in the data set. Thus the limits displayed are probability limits. If you do not specify the READALPHA option, then `_SIGMAS_` is read by default.

READINDEX='value'

reads control limit parameters from a LIMITS= data set (specified in the PROC MACONTROL statement) for each *process* listed in the EWMACHART statement.

The control limit parameters for a particular *process* are read from the first observation in the LIMITS= data set for which

- the value of `_VAR_` matches *process*
- the value of `_SUBGRP_` matches the *subgroup-variable*
- the value of `_INDEX_` matches *value*

The *value* can be up to 48 characters and must be enclosed in quotes.

READLIMITS

specifies that control limit parameters are to be read from a LIMITS= data set specified in the PROC MACONTROL statement. The parameters for a particular *process* are read from the first observation in the LIMITS= data set for which

- the value of `_VAR_` matches *process*
- the value of `_SUBGRP_` matches the *subgroup variable*

The use of the READLIMITS option depends on which release of SAS/QC software you are using.

- **In SAS 6.10 and later releases, the READLIMITS option is not necessary.** To read control limits parameters as described previously, you simply specify a LIMITS= data set. However, even though the READLIMITS option is redundant, it continues to function as in earlier releases.
- **In SAS 6.09 and earlier releases, you must specify the READLIMITS option to read control limits parameters as described previously.** If you specify a LIMITS= data set without specifying the READLIMITS option (or the READINDEX= option), the control limits are computed from the data and the value of the weight parameter is specified with the WEIGHT= option.

RESET

requests that the value of the EWMA be reset after each out-of-control point. Specifically, when a point exceeds the control limits, the EWMA for the next subgroup is computed as the weighted average of the subgroup mean and the overall mean. By default, the EWMAs are not reset.

SIGMA0=value

specifies a known (standard) value σ_0 for the process standard deviation σ . The *value* must be positive. By default, the MACONTROL procedure estimates σ from the data using the formulas given in “[Methods for Estimating the Standard Deviation](#)” on page 853.

NOTE: As an alternative to specifying $\text{SIGMA0}=\sigma_0$, you can read a predetermined value for σ_0 from the variable `_STDDEV_` in a LIMITS= data set.

SIGMAS=value

specifies the width of the control limits in terms of the multiple k of the standard error of the plotted EWMAs on the chart. The value of k must be positive. By default, $k = 3$ and the control limits are 3σ limits.

WEIGHT=value

specifies the weight r assigned to the most recent subgroup mean in the computation of the EWMA ($0 < r \leq 1$). The WEIGHT= option is required unless you read control limit parameters from a LIMITS= data set or a TABLE= data set. See the section “[Choosing the Value of the Weight Parameter](#)” on page 843 for details.

Details: EWMACHART Statement

Constructing EWMA Charts

The following notation is used in this section:

E_i	exponentially weighted moving average for the i th subgroup
r	EWMA weight parameter ($0 < r \leq 1$)
μ	process mean (expected value of the population of measurements)
σ	process standard deviation (standard deviation of the population of measurements)
x_{ij}	j th measurement in i th subgroup, with $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n_i$
n_i	sample size of i th subgroup
\bar{X}_i	mean of measurements in i th subgroup. If $n_i = 1$, then the subgroup mean reduces to the single observation in the subgroup
$\bar{\bar{X}}$	weighted average of subgroup means
$\Phi^{-1}(\cdot)$	inverse standard normal function

Plotted Points

Each point on the chart indicates the value of the exponentially weighted moving average (EWMA) for that subgroup. The EWMA for the i th subgroup (E_i) is defined recursively as

$$E_i = r\bar{X}_i + (1 - r)E_{i-1}, \quad i > 0$$

where r is a weight parameter ($0 < r \leq 1$). Some authors (for example, Hunter 1986 and Crowder 1987a,b) use the symbol λ instead of r for the weight. You can specify the weight with the WEIGHT= option in the EWMACHART statement or with the variable _WEIGHT_ in a LIMITS= data set. If you specify a known value (μ_0) for μ , $E_0 = \mu_0$; otherwise, $E_0 = \bar{\bar{X}}$.

The preceding equation can be rewritten as

$$E_i = E_{i-1} + r(\bar{X}_i - E_{i-1})$$

which expresses the current EWMA as the previous EWMA plus the weighted error in the prediction of the current mean based on the previous EWMA.

The EWMA for the i th subgroup can also be written as

$$E_i = r \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} (1 - r)^j \bar{X}_{i-j} + (1 - r)^i E_0$$

which expresses the EWMA as a weighted average of past subgroup means, where the weights decline exponentially, and the heaviest weight is assigned to the most recent subgroup mean.

Central Line

By default, the central line on an EWMA chart indicates an estimate for μ , which is computed as

$$\hat{\mu} = \bar{\bar{X}} = \frac{n_1 \bar{X}_1 + \dots + n_N \bar{X}_N}{n_1 + \dots + n_N}$$

If you specify a known value (μ_0) for μ , the central line indicates the value of μ_0 .

Control Limits

You can compute the limits in the following ways:

- as a specified multiple (k) of the standard error of E_i above and below the central line. The default limits are computed with $k = 3$ (these are referred to as 3σ limits).
- as probability limits defined in terms of α , a specified probability that E_i exceeds the limits

The following table presents the formulas for the limits:

Table 9.3 Limits for an EWMA Chart

Control Limits
$\text{LCL} = \text{lower limit} = \bar{\bar{X}} - k\hat{\sigma}r\sqrt{\sum_{j=0}^{i-1}(1-r)^{2j}/n_{i-j}}$
$\text{UCL} = \text{upper limit} = \bar{\bar{X}} + k\hat{\sigma}r\sqrt{\sum_{j=0}^{i-1}(1-r)^{2j}/n_{i-j}}$
Probability Limits
$\text{LCL} = \text{lower limit} = \bar{\bar{X}} - \Phi^{-1}(1 - \alpha/2)\hat{\sigma}r\sqrt{\sum_{j=0}^{i-1}(1-r)^{2j}/n_{i-j}}$
$\text{UCL} = \text{upper limit} = \bar{\bar{X}} + \Phi^{-1}(1 - \alpha/2)\hat{\sigma}r\sqrt{\sum_{j=0}^{i-1}(1-r)^{2j}/n_{i-j}}$

These formulas assume that the data are normally distributed. If standard values μ_0 and σ_0 are available for μ and σ , respectively, replace $\bar{\bar{X}}$ with μ_0 and $\hat{\sigma}$ with σ_0 in Table 9.3. Note that the limits vary with both n_i and i .

If the subgroup sample sizes are constant ($n_i = n$), the formulas for the control limits simplify to

$$\text{LCL} = \bar{\bar{X}} - k\hat{\sigma}\sqrt{r(1 - (1-r)^{2i})/n(2-r)}$$

$$\text{UCL} = \bar{\bar{X}} + k\hat{\sigma}\sqrt{r(1 - (1-r)^{2i})/n(2-r)}$$

Consequently, when the subgroup sample sizes are constant, the width of the control limits increases monotonically with i . For probability limits, replace k with $\Phi^{-1}(1 - \alpha/2)$ in the previous equations. Refer to Roberts (1959) and Montgomery (1996).

As i becomes large, the upper and lower control limits approach constant values:

$$\text{LCL} = \bar{\bar{X}} - k\hat{\sigma}\sqrt{r/n(2-r)}$$

$$\text{UCL} = \bar{\bar{X}} + k\hat{\sigma}\sqrt{r/n(2-r)}$$

Some authors base the control limits for EWMA charts on the asymptotic expressions in the two previous equations. For asymptotic probability limits, replace k with $\Phi^{-1}(1 - \alpha/2)$ in these equations. You can display asymptotic limits by specifying the ASYMPTOTIC option.

Uniformly weighted moving average charts and exponentially weighted moving average charts have similar properties, and their asymptotic control limits are identical provided that

$$r = 2/(w + 1)$$

where w is the weight factor for uniformly weighted moving average charts. Refer to Wadsworth, Stephens, and Godfrey (1986) and the American Society for Quality Control (1983).

You can specify parameters for the EWMA limits as follows:

- Specify k with the SIGMAS= option or with the variable _SIGMAS_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify α with the ALPHA= option or with the variable _ALPHA_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify a constant nominal sample size $n_i \equiv n$ for the control limits with the LIMITN= option or with the variable _LIMITN_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify r with the WEIGHT= option or with the variable _WEIGHT_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify μ_0 with the MU0= option or with the variable _MEAN_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify σ_0 with the SIGMA0= option or with the variable _STDDEV_ in a LIMITS= data set.

Choosing the Value of the Weight Parameter

Various approaches have been proposed for choosing the value of r .

- Hunter (1986) states that the choice “can be left to the judgment of the quality control analyst” and points out that the smaller the value of r , “the greater the influence of the historical data.”
- Hunter (1986) also discusses a least squares procedure for estimating r from the data, **assuming an exponentially weighted moving average model for the data**. In this context, the fitted EWMA model provides a forecast of the process that is the basis for dynamic process control. You can use the ARIMA procedure in SAS/ETS[®] software to compute the least squares estimate of r . (Refer to *SAS/ETS User’s Guide* for information about PROC ARIMA.) Also see “[Autocorrelation in Process Data](#)” on page 2171.
- A number of authors have studied the design of EWMA control schemes based on average run length (ARL) computations. The ARL is the expected number of points plotted before a shift is detected. Ideally, the ARL should be short when a shift occurs, and it should be long when there is no shift (the process is in control.) The effect of r on the ARL was described by Roberts (1959), who used simulation methods. The ARL function was approximated and tabulated by Robinson and Ho (1978), and a more general method for studying run-length distributions of EWMA charts was given by Crowder (1987a, b). Unlike Hunter (1986), these authors assume the data are independent and identically distributed; typically the normal distribution is assumed for the data, although the methods extend to nonnormal distributions. A more detailed discussion of the ARL approach follows.

Average run lengths for two-sided EWMA charts are shown in Table 9.4, which is patterned after Table 1 of Crowder (1987a, b). The ARLs were computed using the EWMAARL DATA step function (see “EWMAARL Function” on page 2270 for details on the EWMAARL function). Note that Crowder (1987a, b). uses the notation L in place of k and the notation λ in place of r .

You can use Table 9.4 to find a combination of k and r that yields a desired ARL for an in-control process ($\delta = 0$) and for a specified shift of δ . Note that δ is assumed to be standardized; in other words, if a shift of Δ is to be detected in the process mean μ , and if σ is the process standard deviation, you should select the table entry with

$$\delta = \Delta/(\sigma/\sqrt{n})$$

where n is the subgroup sample size. Thus, δ can be regarded as the shift in the sampling distribution of the subgroup mean.

For example, suppose you want to construct an EWMA scheme with an in-control ARL of 90 and an ARL of 9 for detecting a shift of $\delta = 1$. Table 9.4 shows that the combination $r = 0.5$ and $k = 2.5$ yields an in-control ARL of 91.17 and an ARL of 8.27 for $\delta = 1$.

Crowder (1987a, b) cautions that setting the in-control ARL at a desired level does not guarantee that the probability of an early false signal is acceptable. For further details concerning the distribution of the ARL, refer to Crowder (1987a, b).

In addition to using Table 9.4 or the EWMAARL DATA step function to choose a EWMA scheme with desired average run length properties, you can use them to evaluate an existing EWMA scheme. For example, the “Getting Started” section of this chapter contains EWMA schemes with $r = 0.3$ and $k = 3$. The following statements use the EWMAARL function to compute the in-control ARL and the ARLs for shifts of $\delta = 0.25$ and $\delta = 0.5$:

```
data arlewma;
  arlin = ewmaarl( 0,0.3,3.0);
  arl1  = ewmaarl(.25,0.3,3.0);
  arl2  = ewmaarl(.50,0.3,3.0);
run;
```

The in-control ARL is 465.553, the ARL for $\delta = .25$ is 178.741, and the ARL for $\delta = .5$ is 53.1603. See Example 9.5 for an illustration of how to use the EWMAARL function to compute average run lengths for various EWMA schemes and shifts.

Table 9.4 Average Run Lengths for Two-Sided EWMA Charts

		<i>r</i> (weight parameter)					
<i>k</i>	δ	0.05	0.10	0.25	0.50	0.75	1.00
2.0	0.00	127.53	73.28	38.56	26.45	22.88	21.98
2.0	0.25	43.94	34.49	24.83	20.12	18.86	19.13
2.0	0.50	18.97	15.53	12.74	11.89	12.34	13.70
2.0	0.75	11.64	9.36	7.62	7.29	7.86	9.21
2.0	1.00	8.38	6.62	5.24	4.91	5.26	6.25
2.0	1.25	6.56	5.13	3.96	3.59	3.76	4.40
2.0	1.50	5.41	4.20	3.19	2.80	2.84	3.24
2.0	1.75	4.62	3.57	2.68	2.29	2.26	2.49
2.0	2.00	4.04	3.12	2.32	1.95	1.88	2.00

Table 9.4 *continued*

k	δ	0.05	0.10	0.25	0.50	0.75	1.00
2.0	2.25	3.61	2.78	2.06	1.70	1.61	1.67
2.0	2.50	3.26	2.52	1.85	1.51	1.42	1.45
2.0	2.75	2.99	2.32	1.69	1.37	1.29	1.29
2.0	3.00	2.76	2.16	1.55	1.26	1.19	1.19
2.0	3.25	2.56	2.03	1.43	1.18	1.13	1.12
2.0	3.50	2.39	1.93	1.32	1.12	1.08	1.07
2.0	3.75	2.26	1.83	1.24	1.08	1.05	1.04
2.0	4.00	2.15	1.73	1.17	1.05	1.03	1.02
2.5	0.00	379.09	223.35	124.18	91.17	82.49	80.52
2.5	0.25	73.98	66.59	59.66	58.33	61.07	65.77
2.5	0.50	26.63	23.63	23.28	27.16	33.26	41.49
2.5	0.75	15.41	12.95	11.96	13.96	18.05	24.61
2.5	1.00	10.79	8.75	7.52	8.27	10.57	14.92
2.5	1.25	8.31	6.60	5.39	5.52	6.75	9.46
2.5	1.50	6.78	5.31	4.18	4.03	4.65	6.30
2.5	1.75	5.75	4.46	3.43	3.14	3.43	4.41
2.5	2.00	5.00	3.86	2.92	2.57	2.67	3.24
2.5	2.25	4.43	3.42	2.56	2.18	2.17	2.49
2.5	2.50	4.00	3.07	2.29	1.90	1.83	2.00
2.5	2.75	3.64	2.80	2.08	1.69	1.59	1.67
2.5	3.00	3.36	2.57	1.91	1.52	1.41	1.45
2.5	3.25	3.12	2.39	1.77	1.39	1.29	1.29
2.5	3.50	2.92	2.24	1.64	1.28	1.19	1.19
2.5	3.75	2.74	2.13	1.52	1.20	1.13	1.12
2.5	4.00	2.58	2.04	1.42	1.13	1.08	1.07
3.0	0.00	1383.62	842.15	502.90	397.46	374.50	370.40
3.0	0.25	133.61	144.74	171.09	208.54	245.76	281.15
3.0	0.50	37.33	37.41	48.45	75.35	110.95	155.22
3.0	0.75	19.95	17.90	20.16	31.46	50.92	81.22
3.0	1.00	13.52	11.38	11.15	15.74	25.64	43.89
3.0	1.25	10.24	8.32	7.39	9.21	14.26	24.96
3.0	1.50	8.26	6.57	5.47	6.11	8.72	14.97
3.0	1.75	6.94	5.45	4.34	4.45	5.80	9.47
3.0	2.00	6.00	4.67	3.62	3.47	4.15	6.30
3.0	2.25	5.30	4.10	3.11	2.84	3.16	4.41
3.0	2.50	4.76	3.67	2.75	2.41	2.52	3.24
3.0	2.75	4.32	3.32	2.47	2.10	2.09	2.49
3.0	3.00	3.97	3.05	2.26	1.87	1.79	2.00
3.0	3.25	3.67	2.82	2.09	1.69	1.57	1.67
3.0	3.50	3.42	2.62	1.95	1.53	1.41	1.45
3.0	3.75	3.22	2.45	1.84	1.41	1.29	1.29
3.0	4.00	3.04	2.30	1.73	1.31	1.20	1.19
3.5	0.00	12851.0	4106.4	2640.16	2227.34	2157.99	2149.34
3.5	0.25	281.09	381.29	625.78	951.18	1245.90	1502.76
3.5	0.50	53.58	64.72	123.43	267.36	468.68	723.81

Table 9.4 continued

k	δ	0.05	0.10	0.25	0.50	0.75	1.00
3.5	0.75	25.62	25.33	38.68	88.70	182.12	334.40
3.5	1.00	16.65	14.79	17.71	35.97	78.05	160.95
3.5	1.25	12.36	10.37	10.48	17.64	37.15	81.80
3.5	1.50	9.86	8.00	7.25	10.19	19.63	43.96
3.5	1.75	8.22	6.54	5.52	6.70	11.46	24.96
3.5	2.00	7.07	5.55	4.47	4.86	7.33	14.97
3.5	2.25	6.21	4.83	3.77	3.78	5.08	9.47
3.5	2.50	5.55	4.29	3.28	3.10	3.76	6.30
3.5	2.75	5.03	3.87	2.91	2.63	2.94	4.41
3.5	3.00	4.60	3.54	2.63	2.30	2.40	3.24
3.5	3.25	4.25	3.26	2.41	2.05	2.03	2.49
3.5	3.50	3.95	3.03	2.23	1.85	1.76	2.00
3.5	3.75	3.70	2.84	2.10	1.69	1.56	1.67
3.5	4.00	3.47	2.66	1.99	1.55	1.40	1.45

Output Data Sets

OUTLIMITS= Data Set

The OUTLIMITS= data set saves the control limit parameters. The following variables can be saved:

Variable	Description
ALPHA	probability (α) of exceeding limits
INDEX	optional identifier for the control limits specified with the OUTIN-DEX= option
LIMITN	sample size associated with the control limits
MEAN	process mean (\bar{X} or μ_0)
SIGMAS	multiple (k) of standard error of E_i
STDDEV	process standard deviation ($\hat{\sigma}$ or σ_0)
SUBGRP	<i>subgroup-variable</i> specified in the EWMACHART statement
TYPE	type (estimate or standard value) of _MEAN_ and _STDDEV_
VAR	<i>process</i> specified in the EWMACHART statement
WEIGHT	weight (r) assigned to most recent subgroup mean in computation of EWMA

The OUTLIMITS= data set does not contain the control limits; instead, it contains control limit parameters that can be used to recompute the control limits.

Notes:

1. If the control limits vary with subgroup sample size, the special missing value V is assigned to the variable _LIMITN_.
2. If the limits are defined in terms of a multiple k of the standard error of E_i , the value of _ALPHA_ is computed as $\alpha = 2(1 - \Phi(k))$, where $\Phi(\cdot)$ is the standard normal distribution function.

3. If the limits are probability limits, the value of `_SIGMAS_` is computed as $k = \Phi^{-1}(1 - \alpha/2)$, where Φ^{-1} is the inverse standard normal distribution function.
4. Optional BY variables are saved in the OUTLIMITS= data set.

The OUTLIMITS= data set contains one observation for each *process* specified in the EWMACHART statement.

You can use OUTLIMITS= data sets

- to keep a permanent record of the control limit parameters
- to write reports. You may prefer to use OUTTABLE= data sets for this purpose.
- as LIMITS= data sets in subsequent runs of PROC MACONTROL

For an example of an OUTLIMITS= data set, see the section “[Saving Control Limit Parameters](#)” on page 824.

OUTHISTORY= Data Set

The OUTHISTORY= data set saves subgroup summary statistics. The following variables can be saved:

- the *subgroup-variable*
- a subgroup mean variable named by *process* suffixed with *X*
- a subgroup standard deviation variable named by *process* suffixed with *S*
- a subgroup EWMA variable named by *process* suffixed with *E*
- a subgroup sample size variable named by *process* suffixed with *N*

Given a *process* name that contains 32 characters, the procedure first shortens the name to its first 16 characters and its last 15 characters, and then it adds the suffix.

Subgroup summary variables are created for each *process* specified in the EWMACHART statement. For example, consider the following statements:

```
proc macontrol data=Clips;
  ewmachart (Gap YieldStrength)*Day /
    weight      = 0.2
    outhistory = Cliphist;
run;
```

The data set Cliphist would contain nine variables named Day, GapX, GapS, GapE, GapN, YieldStrengthX, YieldStrengthS, YieldStrengthE, and YieldStrengthN.

Additionally, the following variables, if specified, are included:

- BY variables

- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- ID variables
- `_PHASE_` (if the `OUTPHASE=` option is specified)

For an example of an `OUTHISTORY=` data set, see the section “[Saving Summary Statistics](#)” on page 823.

OUTTABLE= Data Set

The `OUTTABLE=` data set saves subgroup summary statistics, control limits, and related information. The following variables can be saved:

Variable	Description
<code>_ALPHA_</code>	probability (α) of exceeding control limits
<code>_EXLIM_</code>	control limit exceeded on EWMA chart
<code>_EWMA_</code>	exponentially weighted moving average
<code>_LCLE_</code>	lower control limit for EWMA
<code>_LIMITN_</code>	nominal sample size associated with the control limits
<code>_MEAN_</code>	process mean
<code>_SIGMAS_</code>	multiple (k) of the standard error associated with control limits
<i>subgroup</i>	values of the subgroup variable
<code>_SUBN_</code>	subgroup sample size
<code>_SUBS_</code>	subgroup standard deviation
<code>_SUBX_</code>	subgroup mean
<code>_UCLE_</code>	upper control limit for EWMA
<code>_VAR_</code>	<i>process</i> specified in the <code>EWMACHART</code> statement
<code>_WEIGHT_</code>	weight (r) assigned to most recent subgroup mean in computation of EWMA

In addition, the following variables, if specified, are included:

- BY variables
- *block-variables*
- ID variables
- `_PHASE_` (if the `READPHASES=` option is specified)
- *symbol-variable*

Notes:

1. Either the variable `_ALPHA_` or the variable `_SIGMAS_` is saved depending on how the control limits are defined (with the `ALPHA=` or `SIGMAS=` options, respectively, or with the corresponding variables in a `LIMITS=` data set).
2. The variables `_VAR_` and `_EXLIM_` are character variables of length 8. The variable `_PHASE_` is a character variable of length 48. All other variables are numeric.

For an example of an `OUTTABLE=` data set, see “[Saving Control Limit Parameters](#)” on page 824.

ODS Tables

The following table summarizes the ODS tables that you can request with the EWMACHART statement.

Table 9.5 ODS Tables Produced with the EWMACHART Statement

Table Name	Description	Options
EWMACHART	exponentially weighted moving average chart summary statistics	TABLE, TABLEALL, TABLEC, TABLEID, TABLEOUT
Parameters	exponentially weighted moving average parameters	TABLE, TABLEALL, TABLEC, TABLEID, TABLEOUT

ODS Graphics

Before you create ODS Graphics output, ODS Graphics must be enabled (for example, by using the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement). For more information about enabling and disabling ODS Graphics, see the section “Enabling and Disabling ODS Graphics” (Chapter 21, *SAS/STAT User’s Guide*). **NOTE:** In SAS/QC 12.1 the MACONTROL procedure does not support the creation of graphs that are editable with the ODS Graphics Editor.

The appearance of a graph produced with ODS Graphics is determined by the style associated with the ODS destination where the graph is produced. EWMACHART options used to control the appearance of traditional graphics are ignored for ODS Graphics output. [Options for Producing Graphs Using ODS Styles](#) lists options that can be used to control the appearance of graphs produced with ODS Graphics or with traditional graphics using ODS styles. [Options for ODS Graphics](#) lists options to be used exclusively with ODS Graphics. Detailed descriptions of these options are provided in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

When ODS Graphics is in effect, the EWMACHART statement assigns a name to the graph it creates. You can use this name to reference the graph when using ODS. The name is listed in [Table 9.6](#).

Table 9.6 ODS Graphics Produced by the EWMACHART Statement

ODS Graph Name	Plot Description
EWMACHart	EWMA chart

See Chapter 3, “[SAS/QC Graphics](#),” for more information about ODS Graphics and other methods for producing charts.

Input Data Sets

DATA= Data Set

You can read raw data (process measurements) from a DATA= data set specified in the PROC MACONTROL statement. Each *process* specified in the EWMACHART statement must be a SAS variable in the DATA= data set. This variable provides measurements that must be grouped into

subgroup samples indexed by the *subgroup-variable*. The *subgroup-variable*, which is specified in the EWMA_{CHART} statement, must also be a SAS variable in the DATA= data set. Each observation in a DATA= data set must contain a value for each *process* and a value for the *subgroup-variable*. If the *i*th subgroup contains n_i items, there should be n_i consecutive observations for which the value of the *subgroup-variable* is the index of the *i*th subgroup. For example, if each subgroup contains five items and there are 30 subgroup samples, the DATA= data set should contain 150 observations.

Other variables that can be read from a DATA= data set include

- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified)
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

By default, the MACONTROL procedure reads all the observations in a DATA= data set. However, if the data set includes the variable `_PHASE_`, you can read selected groups of observations (referred to as *phases*) with the READPHASES= option (for an example, see “[Displaying Stratification in Phases](#)” on page 2103).

For an example of a DATA= data set, see “[Creating EWMA Charts from Raw Data](#)” on page 817.

LIMITS= Data Set

You can read preestablished control limit parameters from a LIMITS= data set specified in the PROC MACONTROL statement. The LIMITS= data set used by the MACONTROL procedure does not contain the actual control limits, but rather it contains the parameters required to compute the limits. For example, the following statements read parameters from the data set `Parms`:³

```
proc macontrol data=Parts limits=Parms;
    ewmachart Gap*Day;
run;
```

The LIMITS= data set can be an OUTLIMITS= data set that was created in a previous run of the MACONTROL procedure. Such data sets always contain the variables required for a LIMITS= data set; see the section “[OUTLIMITS= Data Set](#)” on page 846. The LIMITS= data set can also be created directly using a DATA step.

When you create a LIMITS= data set, you must provide the variable `_WEIGHT_`, which specifies the weight parameter used to compute the EWMA_s. In addition, note the following:

- The variables `_VAR_` and `_SUBGRP_` are required. These must be character variables of length 8.
- The variable `_INDEX_` is required if you specify the READINDEX= option. This must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 48.

³In SAS 6.09 and earlier releases, it is necessary to specify the READLIMITS option.

- The variables `_LIMITN_`, `_SIGMAS_` (or `_ALPHA_`), and `_TYPE_` are optional, but they are recommended to maintain a complete set of control limit information. The variable `_TYPE_` must be a character variable of length 8. Valid values are 'ESTIMATE', 'STANDARD', 'STDMEAN', and 'STDSIGMA'.
- BY variables are required if specified with a BY statement.

Some advantages of working with a LIMITS= data set are that

- it facilitates reusing a permanently saved set of parameters
- a distinct set of parameters can be read for each *process* specified in the EWMACHART statement
- it facilitates keeping track of multiple sets of parameters that accumulate for the same *process* as the process evolves over time

For an example, see the section “[Reading Preestablished Control Limit Parameters](#)” on page 826.

HISTORY= Data Set

You can read subgroup summary statistics from a HISTORY= data set specified in the PROC MA-CONTROL statement. This enables you to reuse OUTHISTORY= data sets that have been created in previous runs of the MACONTROL, SHEWHART, or CUSUM procedures or to read output data sets created with SAS summarization procedures such as PROC MEANS.

A HISTORY= data set used with the EWMACHART statement must contain the following:

- the *subgroup-variable*
- a subgroup mean variable for each *process*
- a subgroup sample size variable for each *process*
- a subgroup standard deviation variable for each *process*

The names of the subgroup mean, subgroup standard deviation, and subgroup sample size variables must be the *process* name concatenated with the suffix characters *X*, *S*, and *N*, respectively.

For example, consider the following statements:

```
proc macontrol history=Cliphist;
    ewmachart (Gap Diameter)*Day / weight=0.2;
run;
```

The data set Cliphist must include the variables Day, GapX, GapS, GapN, DiameterX, DiameterS, and DiameterN.

Although a subgroup EWMA variable (named by the *process* name suffixed with *E*) is saved in an OUTHISTORY= data set, it is not required in a HISTORY= data set, because the subgroup mean variable is sufficient to compute the EWMA.

Note that if you specify a *process* name that contains 32 characters, the names of the summary variables must be formed from the first 16 characters and the last 15 characters of the *process* name, suffixed with the appropriate character.

Other variables that can be read from a HISTORY= data set include

- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified)
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

By default, the MACONTROL procedure reads all the observations in a HISTORY= data set. However, if the HISTORY= data set includes the variable `_PHASE_`, you can read selected groups of observations (referred to as *phases*) by specifying the READPHASES= option (see “[Displaying Stratification in Phases](#)” on page 2103 for an example).

For an example of a HISTORY= data set, see “[Creating EWMA Charts from Subgroup Summary Data](#)” on page 820.

TABLE= Data Set

You can read summary statistics and control limits from a TABLE= data set specified in the PROC MACONTROL statement. This enables you to reuse an OUTTABLE= data set created in a previous run of the MACONTROL procedure.

The following table lists the variables required in a TABLE= data set used with the EWMACHART statement:

Variable	Description
<code>_EWMA_</code>	exponentially weighted moving average
<code>_LCLE_</code>	lower control limit for EWMA
<code>_LIMITN_</code>	nominal sample size associated with the control limits
<code>_MEAN_</code>	process mean
<i>subgroup-variable</i>	values of the <i>subgroup-variable</i>
<code>_SUBN_</code>	subgroup sample size
<code>_SUBS_</code>	subgroup standard deviation
<code>_SUBX_</code>	subgroup mean
<code>_UCLE_</code>	upper control limit for EWMA
<code>_WEIGHT_</code>	weight (<i>r</i>) assigned to most recent subgroup mean in computation of EWMA

Other variables that can be read from a TABLE= data set include

- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*

- BY variables
- ID variables
- `_PHASE_` (if the `READPHASES=` option is specified). This variable must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 48.
- `_VAR_`. This variable is required if more than one *process* is specified or if the data set contains information for more than one *process*. This variable must be a character variable of length 8.

For an example of a `TABLE=` data set, see “[Saving Control Limit Parameters](#)” on page 824.

Methods for Estimating the Standard Deviation

When control limits are computed from the input data, four methods are available for estimating the process standard deviation σ . Three methods (referred to as the default, MVLUE, and RMSDF) are available with subgrouped data. A fourth method is used if the data are individual measurements (see “[Default Method for Individual Measurements](#)” on page 854).

Default Method for Subgroup Samples

This method is the default for EWMA charts using subgrouped data. The default estimate of σ is

$$\hat{\sigma} = \frac{s_1/c_4(n_1) + \dots + s_N/c_4(n_N)}{N}$$

where N is the number of subgroups for which $n_i \geq 2$, s_i is the sample standard deviation of the i th subgroup

$$s_i = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_i - 1} \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} (x_{ij} - \bar{X}_i)^2}$$

and

$$c_4(n_i) = \frac{\Gamma(n_i/2) \sqrt{2/(n_i - 1)}}{\Gamma((n_i - 1)/2)}$$

Here $\Gamma(\cdot)$ denotes the gamma function, and \bar{X}_i denotes the i th subgroup mean. A subgroup standard deviation s_i is included in the calculation only if $n_i \geq 2$. If the observations are normally distributed, then the expected value of s_i is $c_4(n_i)\sigma$. Thus, $\hat{\sigma}$ is the unweighted average of N unbiased estimates of σ . This method is described in the American Society for Testing and Materials (1976).

MVLUE Method for Subgroup Samples

If you specify `SMETHOD=MVLUE`, a minimum variance linear unbiased estimate (MVLUE) is computed for σ . Refer to Burr (1969, 1976) and Nelson (1989, 1994). The MVLUE is a weighted average of N unbiased estimates of σ of the form $s_i/c_4(n_i)$, and it is computed as

$$\hat{\sigma} = \frac{h_1 s_1/c_4(n_1) + \dots + h_N s_N/c_4(n_N)}{h_1 + \dots + h_N}$$

where

$$h_i = \frac{[c_4(n_i)]^2}{1 - [c_4(n_i)]^2}$$

A subgroup standard deviation s_i is included in the calculation only if $n_i \geq 2$, and N is the number of subgroups for which $n_i \geq 2$. The MVLUE assigns greater weight to estimates of σ from subgroups with larger sample sizes, and it is intended for situations where the subgroup sample sizes vary. If the subgroup sample sizes are constant, the MVLUE reduces to the default estimate.

RMSDF Method for Subgroup Samples

If you specify SMETHOD=RMSDF, a weighted root-mean-square estimate is computed for σ as follows:

$$\hat{\sigma} = \frac{\sqrt{(n_1 - 1)s_1^2 + \cdots + (n_N - 1)s_N^2}}{c_4(n)\sqrt{n_1 + \cdots + n_N - N}}$$

The weights are the degrees of freedom $n_i - 1$. A subgroup standard deviation s_i is included in the calculation only if $n_i \geq 2$, and N is the number of subgroups for which $n_i \geq 2$.

If the unknown standard deviation σ is constant across subgroups, the root-mean-square estimate is more efficient than the minimum variance linear unbiased estimate. However, in process control applications it is generally not assumed that σ is constant, and if σ varies across subgroups, the root-mean-square estimate tends to be more inflated than the MVLUE.

Default Method for Individual Measurements

When each subgroup sample contains a single observation ($n_i \equiv 1$), the process standard deviation σ is estimated as

$$\hat{\sigma} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2(N-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} (x_{i+1} - x_i)^2}$$

where N is the number of observations, and x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N are the individual measurements. This formula is given by Wetherill (1977), who states that the estimate of the variance is biased if the measurements are autocorrelated.

Axis Labels

You can specify axis labels by assigning labels to particular variables in the input data set, as summarized in the following table:

Axis	Input Data Set	Variable
Horizontal	all	<i>subgroup-variable</i>
Vertical	DATA=	<i>process</i>
Vertical	HISTORY=	subgroup mean variable
Vertical	TABLE=	<u>EWMA</u>

For example, the following sets of statements specify the label *EWMA of Clip Gaps* for the vertical axis and the label *Day* for the horizontal axis of the EWMA chart:

```

proc macontrol data=Clips1;
  ewmachart Gap*Day / weight=0.3;
  label Gap = 'EWMA of Clip Gaps';
  label Day = 'Day';
run;

proc macontrol history=Cliphist;
  ewmachart Gap*Day / weight=0.3;
  label Gapx = 'EWMA of Clip Gaps';
  label Day = 'Day';
run;

proc macontrol table=Clipstab;
  ewmachart Gap*Day;
  label _EWMA_ = 'EWMA of Clip Gaps';
  label Day = 'Day';
run;

```

In this example, the label assignments are in effect only for the duration of the procedure step, and they temporarily override any permanent labels associated with the variables.

Missing Values

An observation read from a DATA=, HISTORY=, or TABLE= data set is not analyzed if the value of the subgroup variable is missing. For a particular process variable, an observation read from a DATA= data set is not analyzed if the value of the process variable is missing. Missing values of process variables generally lead to unequal subgroup sample sizes. For a particular process variable, an observation read from a HISTORY= or TABLE= data set is not analyzed if the values of any of the corresponding summary variables are missing.

Examples: EWMACHART Statement

This section provides advanced examples of the EWMACHART statement.

Example 9.1: Specifying Standard Values for the Process Mean and Process Standard Deviation

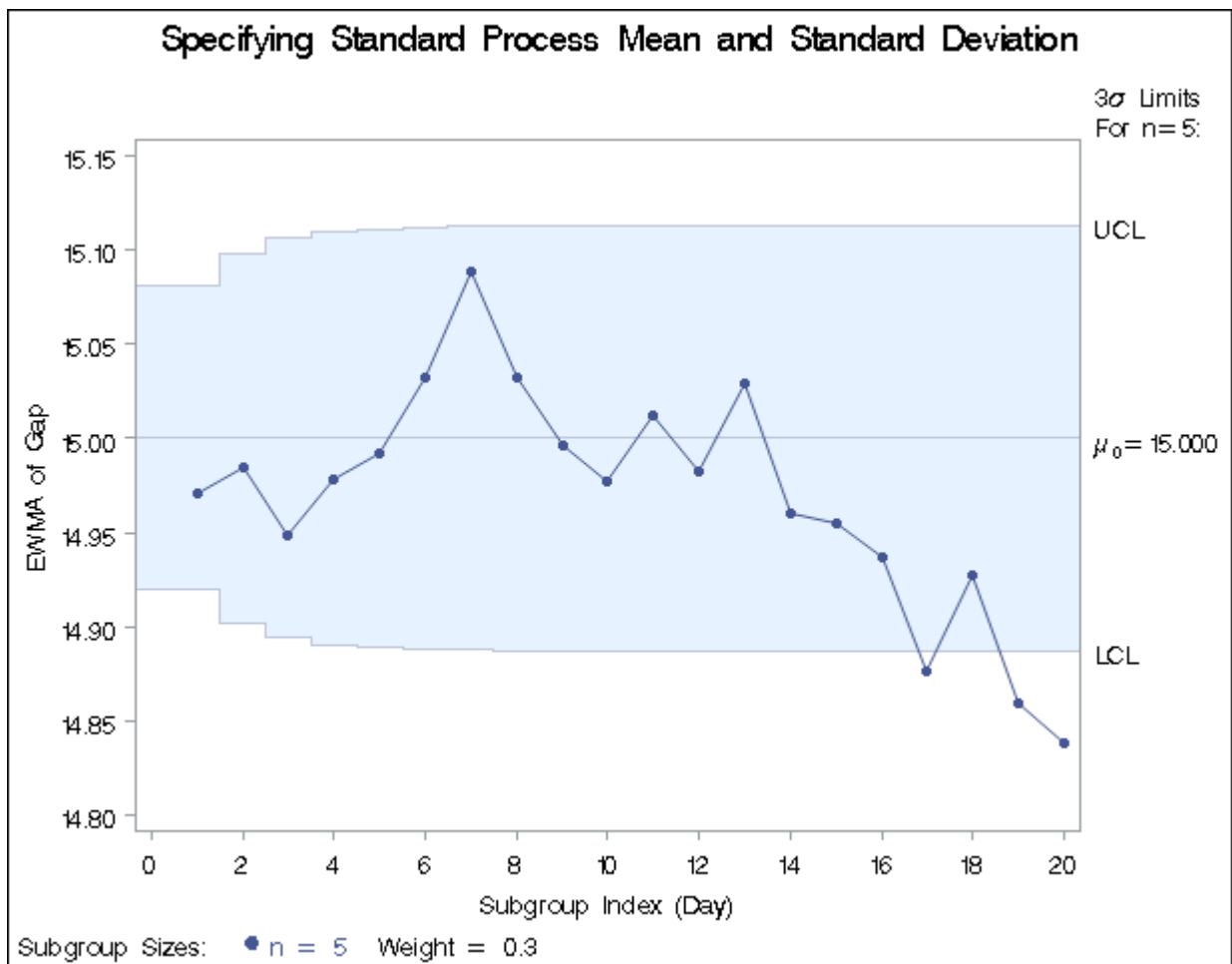
By default, the EWMACHART statement estimates the process mean (μ) and standard deviation (σ) from the data. This is illustrated in the “Getting Started” section of this chapter. However, there are applications in which standard values (μ_0 and σ_0) are available based, for instance, on previous experience or extensive sampling. You can specify these values with the MU0= and SIGMA0= options. *See MACEW2 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

For example, suppose it is known that the metal clip manufacturing process (introduced in “[Creating EWMA Charts from Raw Data](#)” on page 817) has a mean of 15 and standard deviation of 0.2. The following statements specify these standard values:

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Specifying Standard Process Mean and Standard Deviation';
symbol v=dot h=0.8;
proc macontrol data=Clips1;
  ewmachart Gap*Day /
    mu0      = 15
    sigma0   = 0.2
    weight    = 0.3
    xsymbol   = mu0;
run;
```

The XSYMBOL= option specifies the label for the central line. The resulting chart is shown in Output 9.1.1.

Output 9.1.1 Specifying Standard Values with MU0= and SIGMA0=



The central line and control limits are determined using μ_0 and σ_0 (see the equations in Table 9.3). Output 9.1.1 indicates that the process is out-of-control, since the moving averages for Day=17, Day=19, and Day=20 lie below the lower control limit.

You can also specify μ_0 and σ_0 with the variables `_MEAN_` and `_STDDEV_` in a LIMITS= data set, as illustrated by the following statements:

```

data Cliplim;
  length _var_ _subgrp_ _type_ $8;
  _var_   = 'Gap';
  _subgrp_ = 'Day';
  _type_   = 'STANDARD';
  _limitn_ = 5;
  _mean_   = 15;
  _stddev_ = 0.2;
  _weight_ = 0.3;

proc macontrol data=Clips1 limits=Cliplim;
  ewmachart Gap*Day / xsymbol=mu0;
run;

```

The variable `_WEIGHT_` is required, and its value provides the weight parameter used to compute the EWMA's. The variables `_VAR_` and `_SUBGRP_` are also required, and their values must match the *process* and *subgroup-variable*, respectively, specified in the EWMAHART statement. The bookkeeping variable `_TYPE_` is not required, but it is recommended to indicate that the variables `_MEAN_` and `_STDDEV_` provide standard values rather than estimated values.

The resulting chart (not shown here) is identical to the one shown in [Output 9.1.1](#).

Example 9.2: Displaying Limits Based on Asymptotic Values

The upper (lower) control limits in [Output 9.1.1](#) are monotonically increasing (decreasing). As the number of subgroups increases, the control limits approach the following asymptotic values:

See MACEW3 in the SAS/QC Sample Library

$$LCL = \bar{\bar{X}} - k\hat{\sigma}\sqrt{r/n(2-r)}$$

$$UCL = \bar{\bar{X}} + k\hat{\sigma}\sqrt{r/n(2-r)}$$

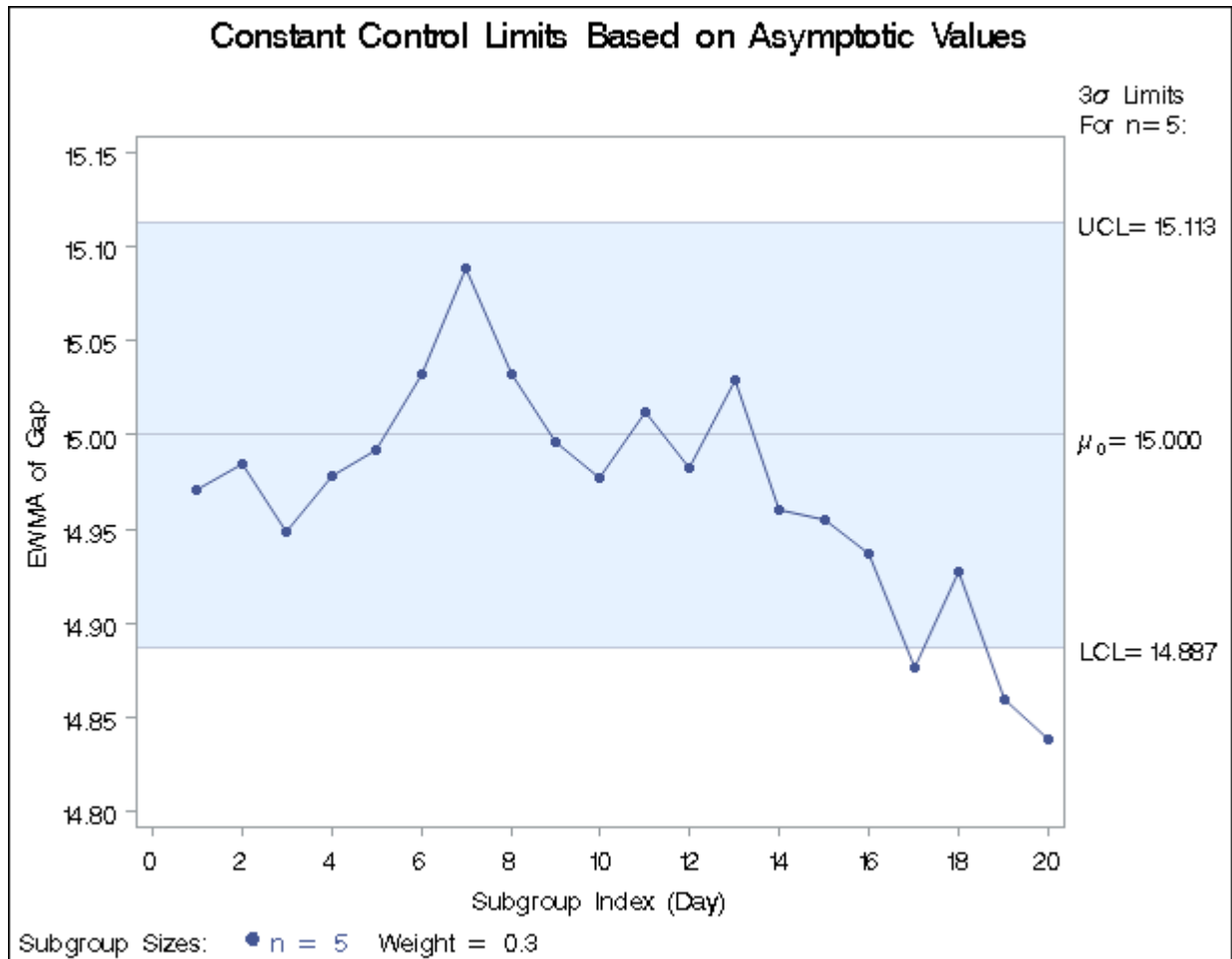
These constant limits are displayed if you specify the ASYMPTOTIC option, as illustrated by the following statements:

```

ods graphics off;
title 'Constant Control Limits Based on Asymptotic Values';
proc macontrol data=Clips1;
  ewmachart Gap*Day /
    mu0      = 15
    sigma0   = 0.2
    weight    = 0.3
    asymptotic
    xsymbol   = mu0;
run;

```

The chart is shown in [Output 9.2.1](#).

Output 9.2.1 Asymptotic Control Limits

Note that the same three points that were outside the exact limits (displayed in [Output 9.1.1](#)) fall outside the asymptotic limits. The exact limits quickly approach the asymptotic values, so only the first few subgroups have appreciably different limits.

Example 9.3: Working with Unequal Subgroup Sample Sizes

See MACEW4 in the SAS/QC Sample Library This example contains measurements from the metal clip manufacturing process (introduced in “[Creating EWMA Charts from Raw Data](#)” on page 817). The following statements create a SAS data set named `Clips4`, which contains additional clip gap measurements taken on a daily basis:


```

data Clips4;
  input Day @;
  length Dayc $2.;
  informat Day ddmmyy8.;
  format Day date5.;
  Dayc=put(Day,date5.);
  Dayc=substr(Dayc,1,2);
  do i=1 to 5;
    input Gap @;
    output;
  end;
  drop i;
  label Dayc='April';
  datalines;
1/4/86 14.93 14.65 14.87 15.11 15.18
2/4/86 15.06 14.95 14.91 15.14 15.41
3/4/86 14.90 14.90 14.96 15.26 15.18
4/4/86 15.25 14.57 15.33 15.38 14.89
7/4/86 14.68 14.63 14.72 15.32 14.86
8/4/86 14.48 14.88 14.98 14.74 15.48
9/4/86 14.99 15.16 15.02 15.53 14.66
10/4/86 14.88 15.44 15.04 15.10 14.89
11/4/86 15.14 15.33 14.75 15.23 14.64
14/4/86 15.46 15.30 14.92 14.58 14.68
15/4/86 15.23 14.63 . . .
16/4/86 15.13 15.25 . . .
17/4/86 15.06 15.25 15.28 15.30 15.34
18/4/86 15.22 14.77 15.12 14.82 15.29
21/4/86 14.95 14.96 14.65 14.87 14.77
22/4/86 15.01 15.11 15.11 14.79 14.88
23/4/86 14.97 15.50 14.93 15.13 15.25
24/4/86 15.23 15.21 15.31 15.07 14.97
25/4/86 15.08 14.75 14.93 15.34 14.98
28/4/86 15.07 14.86 15.42 15.47 15.24
29/4/86 15.27 15.20 14.85 15.62 14.67
30/4/86 14.97 14.73 15.09 14.98 14.46
;

```

Note that only two gap measurements were recorded on April 15 and April 16.

A partial listing of Clips4 is shown in [Output 9.3.1](#). This data set contains three variables: Day is a numeric variable that contains the date (month, day, and year) that the measurement is taken, Dayc is a character variable that contains the day the measurement is taken, and Gap is a numeric variable that contains the measurement.

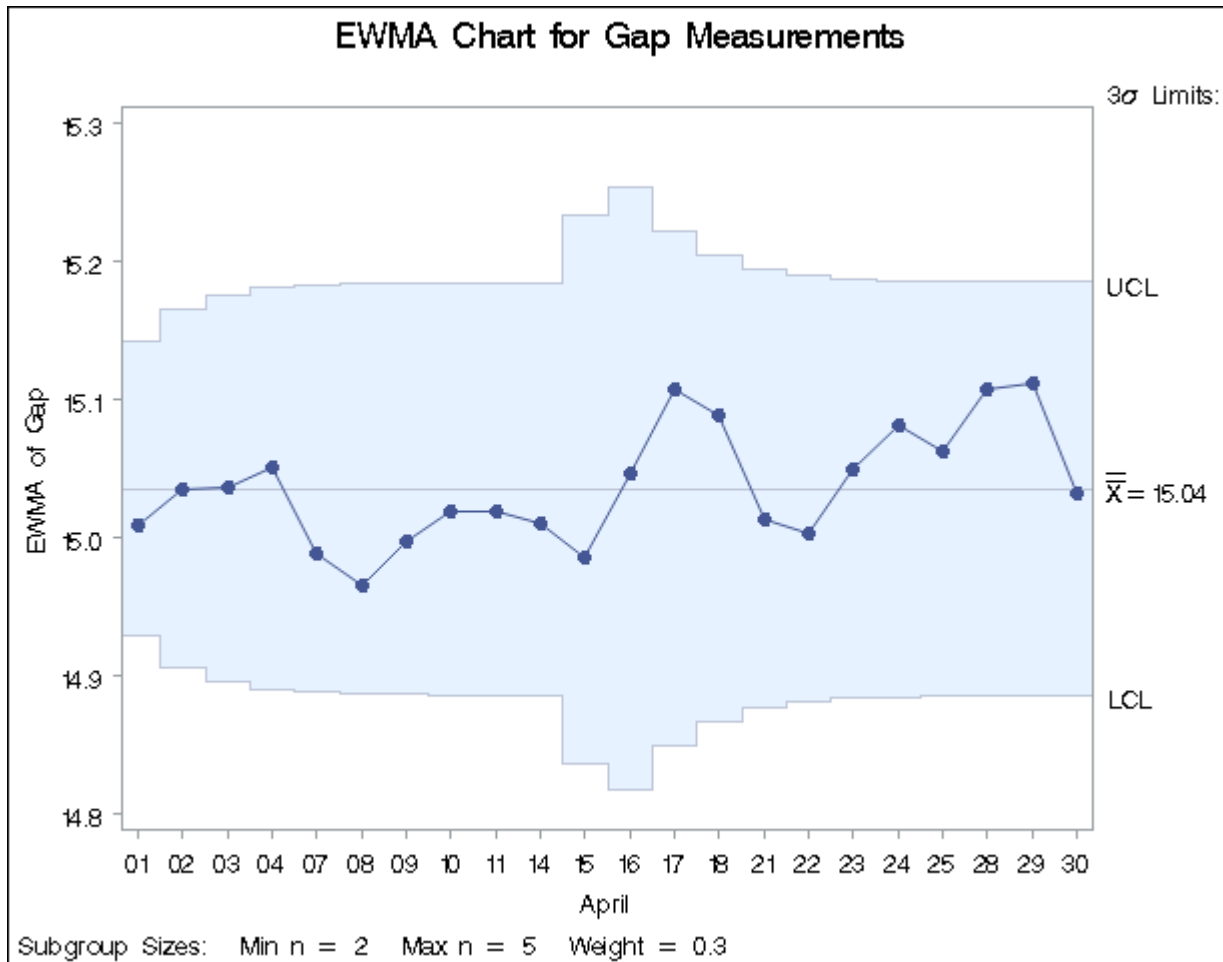
Output 9.3.1 The Data Set Clips4

The Data Set Clips4		
Day	Dayc	Gap
01APR	01	14.93
01APR	01	14.65
01APR	01	14.87
01APR	01	15.11
01APR	01	15.18
02APR	02	15.06
02APR	02	14.95
02APR	02	14.91
02APR	02	15.14
02APR	02	15.41
03APR	03	14.90
03APR	03	14.90
03APR	03	14.96
03APR	03	15.26
03APR	03	15.18

The following statements request an EWMA chart, shown in [Output 9.3.2](#), for these gap measurements:

```
ods graphics off;
symbol v=dot h=1.5;
title 'EWMA Chart for Gap Measurements';
proc macontrol data=Clips4;
    ewmachart Gap*Dayc / weight = 0.3;
run;
```

The character variable Dayc (rather than the numeric variable Day) is specified as the *subgroup-variable* in the preceding EWMACHART statement. If Day were the *subgroup-variable*, each day during April would appear on the horizontal axis, including the weekend days of April 5 and April 6 for which no measurements were taken. To avoid this problem, the *subgroup-variable* Dayc is created from Day using the PUT and SUBSTR function. Since Dayc is a character *subgroup-variable*, a discrete axis is used for the horizontal axis, and as a result, April 5 and April 6 do not appear on the horizontal axis in [Output 9.3.2](#). A LABEL statement is used to specify the label *April* for the horizontal axis, indicating the month that these measurements were taken.

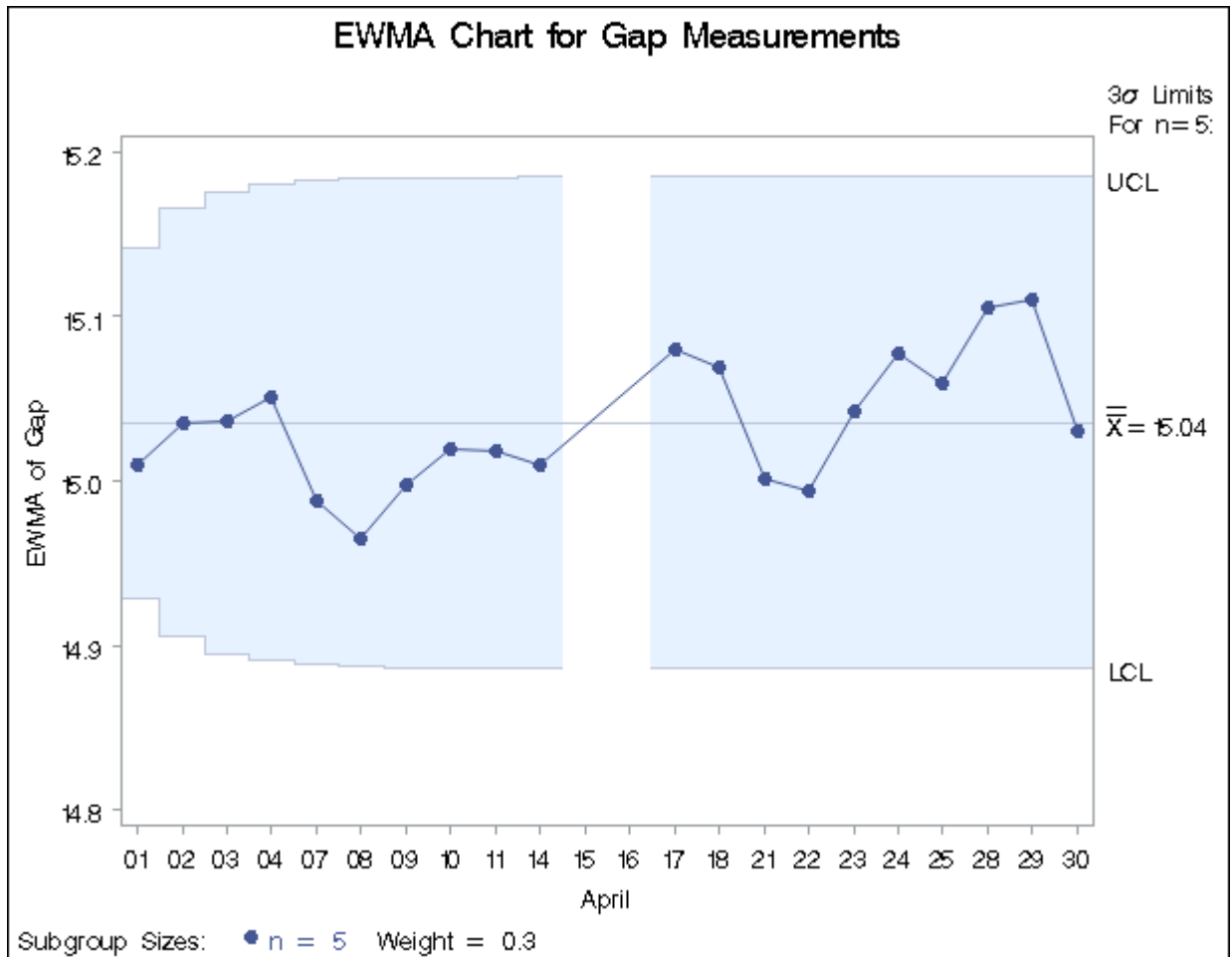
Output 9.3.2 EWMA Chart with Varying Sample Sizes

Note that the control limits vary with the subgroup sample size. The sample size legend in the lower left corner displays the minimum and maximum subgroup sample sizes.

The EWMACHART statement provides various options for working with unequal subgroup sample sizes. For example, you can use the LIMITN= option to specify a fixed (nominal) sample size for computing control limits, as illustrated by the following statements:

```
title 'EWMA Chart for Gap Measurements';
proc macontrol data=Clips4;
    ewmachart Gap*Dayc / weight = 0.3
                    limitn = 5;
run;
```

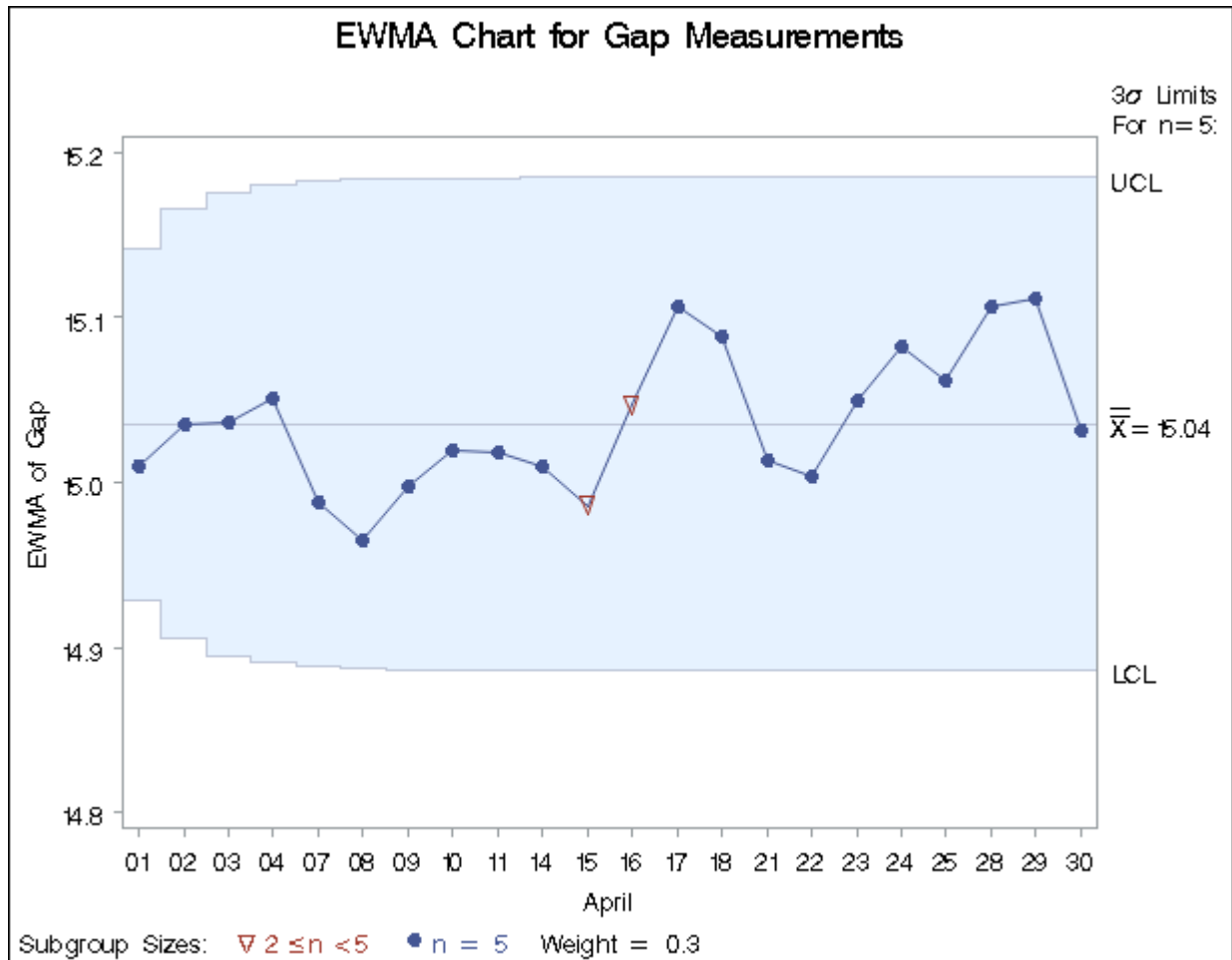
The resulting chart is shown in [Output 9.3.3](#).

Output 9.3.3 Control Limits Based on Fixed Sample Size

Note that the only points displayed are those corresponding to subgroups whose sample size matches the nominal sample size of five. Therefore, points are not displayed for April 15 and April 16. To plot points for all subgroups (regardless of subgroup sample size), you can specify the ALLN option, as follows:

```
title 'EWMA Chart for Gap Measurements';
proc macontrol data=Clips4;
  ewmachart Gap*Dayc/ weight = 0.3
                  limitn = 5
                  alln
                  nmarkers;
run;
```

The chart is shown in [Output 9.3.4](#). The NMARKERS option requests special symbols to identify points for which the subgroup sample size differs from the nominal sample size.

Output 9.3.4 Displaying All Subgroups Regardless of Sample Size

You can use the SMETHOD= option to determine how the process standard deviation σ is to be estimated when the subgroup sample sizes vary. The default method computes $\hat{\sigma}$ as an unweighted average of subgroup estimates of σ . Specifying SMETHOD=MVLUE requests a minimum variance linear unbiased estimate (MVLUE), which assigns greater weight to estimates of σ from subgroups with larger sample sizes. Specifying SMETHOD=RMSDF requests a weighted root-mean-square estimate. If the unknown standard deviation σ is constant across subgroups, the root-mean-square estimate is more efficient than the MVLUE. For more information, see “[Methods for Estimating the Standard Deviation](#)” on page 853.

The following statements apply all three methods:

```
proc macontrol data=Clips4;
  ewmachart Gap*Dayc / outlimits = Cliplim1
                    outindex  = 'Default'
                    weight    = 0.3
                    nochart;
  ewmachart Gap*Dayc / smethod  = mvlu
                    outlimits = Cliplim2
                    outindex  = 'MVLUE'
                    weight    = 0.3
                    nochart;
  ewmachart Gap*Dayc / smethod  = rmsdf
                    outlimits = Cliplim3
                    outindex  = 'RMSDF'
                    weight    = 0.3
                    nochart;

run;

data Climits;
  set Cliplim1 Cliplim2 Cliplim3;
run;
```

The data set Climits is listed in [Output 9.3.5](#).

Output 9.3.5 Listing of the Data Set Climits

Estimating the Process Standard Deviation								
	S	I	L	S	S			
	U	I	I	A	I			T
	B	N	T	M	L	G	M	D
V	G	D	Y	I	P	M	E	D
A	R	E	P	T	H	A	A	E
R	P	X	E	N	A	S	N	V
Gap	Dayc	Default	ESTIMATE	V	.002699796	3	15.0354	0.26503
Gap	Dayc	MVLUE	ESTIMATE	V	.002699796	3	15.0354	0.26096
Gap	Dayc	RMSDF	ESTIMATE	V	.002699796	3	15.0354	0.25959

Note that the estimate of the process standard deviation (stored in the variable `_STDDEV_`) is slightly different depending on the estimation method. The variable `_LIMITN_` is assigned the special missing value `V` in the `OUTLIMITS=` data set, indicating that the subgroup sample sizes vary.

Example 9.4: Displaying Individual Measurements on an EWMA Chart

In the manufacture of automotive tires, the diameter of the steel belts inside the tire is measured. *See MACEW5 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*
The following data set contains these measurements for 30 tires:

```
data tires;
  input sample diameter @@;
  datalines;
1 24.05    2 23.99    3 23.95
4 23.93    5 23.97    6 24.02
7 24.06    8 24.10    9 23.98
10 24.03   11 23.91   12 24.06
13 24.06   14 23.96   15 23.98
16 24.06   17 24.01   18 24.00
19 23.93   20 23.92   21 24.09
22 24.11   23 24.05   24 23.98
25 23.98   26 24.06   27 24.02
28 24.06   29 23.97   30 23.96
;
```

The following statements use the IRCHART statement in the SHEWHART procedure (see “[IR-CHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 1529) to create a data set containing the control limits for individual measurements and moving range charts for Diameter:

```
proc shewhart data=tires;
  irchart Diameter*Sample / nochart outlimits=Tlimits;
run;
```

A listing of the data set Tlimits is shown in [Output 9.4.1](#).

Output 9.4.1 Listing of the Data Set Tlimits

Control Limits for Diameter Measurements						
VAR	_SUBGRP_	_TYPE_	_LIMITN_	_ALPHA_	_SIGMAS_	
diameter	sample	ESTIMATE	2	.002699796	3	
LCLI	_MEAN_	_UCLI_	_LCLR_	_R_	_UCLR_	_STDDE
23.8571	24.0083	24.1596	0	0.056897	0.18585	0.0504

The upper and lower control limits for the diameter measurements are 24.1596 and 23.8571, respectively.

In this example, reference lines will be used to display the control limits for the individual measurements on the EWMA chart. The following DATA step reads these control limits from Tlimits and creates a data set named vrefdata, which contains the reference line information:

```
data vrefdata;
  set Tlimits;
  length _reflab_ $16.;
  keep _ref_ _reflab_;
  _ref_ = _lcli_; _reflab_ = 'LCL for X'; output;
  _ref_ = _ucli_; _reflab_ = 'UCL for X'; output;
run;
```

A listing of the data set vrefdata is shown in [Output 9.4.2](#).

Output 9.4.2 Listing of the Data Set vrefdata

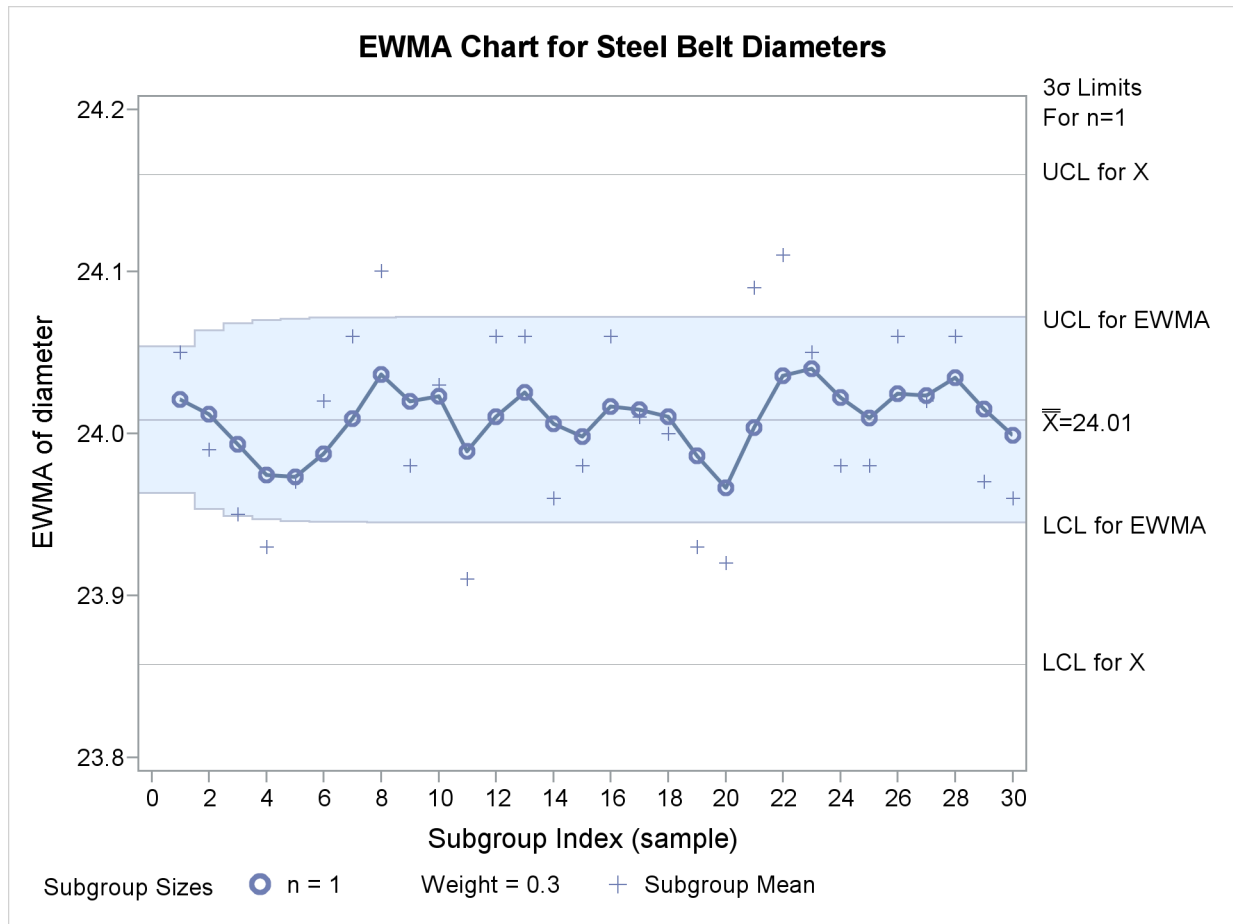
Reference Line Information	
reflab	_ref_
LCL for X	23.8571
UCL for X	24.1596

The following statements request an EWMA chart for these measurements:

```
ods graphics on;
title 'EWMA Chart for Steel Belt Diameters';
proc macontrol data=Tires;
  ewmachart Diameter*Sample / weight      = 0.3
                                meansymbol = square
                                lcllabel    = 'LCL for EWMA'
                                ucllabel    = 'UCL for EWMA'
                                vref        = vrefdata
                                odstitle    = title
                                vreflabpos  = 3
                                markers;
run;
```

The MEANSYMBOL= option displays the individual measurements on the EWMA chart. By default, these values are not displayed. For traditional graphics, the MEANSYMBOL= option specifies the symbol used to plot the individual measurements. For ODS Graphics, specifying a MEANSYMBOL= value causes the subgroup means to be plotted, but the symbol used is determined by the ODS style in effect. The VREF= option reads the reference line information from vrefdata. The resulting chart is shown in [Output 9.4.3](#).

[Output 9.4.3](#) indicates that the process is in control. None of the diameter measurements (indicated by squares) exceed their control limits, and none of the EWMAs exceed their limits.

Output 9.4.3 Displaying Individual Measurements on EWMA Chart**Example 9.5: Computing Average Run Lengths**

The EWMAARL DATA step function computes the average run length for an exponentially weighted moving average (EWMA) scheme (refer to Crowder 1987a,b for details). You can use this function to design a scheme by first calculating average run lengths for a range of values for the weight and then choosing the weight that yields a desired average run length. *See MACEW6 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

The following statements compute the average run lengths for shifts between 0.5 and 2 and weights between 0.25 and 1. The data set ARLs is displayed in [Output 9.5.1](#).

```
data arls;
  do shift=.5 to 2 by .5;
    do Weight=.25 to 1 by .25;
      arl=ewmaarl(shift,Weight,3.0);
      output;
    end;
  end;
run;
```

Output 9.5.1 Listing of the Data Set ARLs

Average Run Lengths for Various Shifts and Weights		
----- shift=0.5 -----		
Weight	arl	
0.25	48.453	
0.50	75.354	
0.75	110.950	
1.00	155.224	
----- shift=1 -----		
Weight	arl	
0.25	11.1543	
0.50	15.7378	
0.75	25.6391	
1.00	43.8947	
----- shift=1.5 -----		
Weight	arl	
0.25	5.4697	
0.50	6.1111	
0.75	8.7201	
1.00	14.9677	
----- shift=2 -----		
Weight	arl	
0.25	3.61677	
0.50	3.46850	
0.75	4.15346	
1.00	6.30296	

Note that when the weight is 1.0, the EWMAARL function returns the average run length for a Shewhart chart for means. For more details, see “[EWMAARL Function](#)” on page 2270.

In addition to using the EWMAARL function to design a EWMA scheme with desired average run length properties, you can use it to evaluate an existing scheme. For example, suppose you have an EWMA chart with 3σ control limits using a weight parameter of 0.3. The following DATA step computes the average run lengths for various shifts using this scheme:

```
data ARLinfo;
  do shift=0 to 2 by .25;
    arl = ewmaarl(shift,0.3,3.0);
    output;
  end;
run;
```

The data set ARLinfo is displayed in [Output 9.5.2](#).

Output 9.5.2 Listing of the Data Set ARLinfo

Average Run Lengths for EWMA Scheme (k=3 and r=0.3)	
shift	arl
0.00	465.553
0.25	178.741
0.50	53.160
0.75	21.826
1.00	11.699
1.25	7.525
1.50	5.447
1.75	4.258
2.00	3.506

MACHART Statement: MACONTROL Procedure

Overview: MACHART Statement

The MACHART statement creates a uniformly weighted moving average control chart (commonly referred to as a moving average control chart), which is used to decide whether a process is in a state of statistical control and to detect shifts in the process average.

You can use options in the MACHART statement to

- specify the span of the moving averages (the number of terms in the moving average)
- compute control limits from the data based on a multiple of the standard error of the plotted moving averages or as probability limits
- tabulate the moving averages, subgroup sample sizes, subgroup means, subgroup standard deviations, control limits, and other information
- save control limit parameters in an output data set
- save the moving averages, subgroup sample sizes, subgroup means, and subgroup standard deviations in an output data set
- read control limit parameters from an input data set
- specify one of several methods for estimating the process standard deviation
- specify a known (standard) process mean and standard deviation for computing control limits

- display a secondary chart that plots a time trend that has been removed from the data
- add block legends and symbol markers to reveal stratification in process data
- superimpose stars at points to represent related multivariate factors
- clip extreme points to make the chart more readable
- display vertical and horizontal reference lines
- control axis values and labels
- control layout and appearance of the chart

You have three alternatives for producing moving average control charts with the MACHART statement:

- ODS Graphics output is produced if ODS Graphics is enabled, for example by specifying the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement prior to the PROC statement.
- Otherwise, traditional graphics are produced by default if SAS/GRAPH[®] is licensed.
- Legacy line printer charts are produced when you specify the LINEPRINTER option in the PROC statement.

See Chapter 3, “SAS/QC Graphics,” for more information about producing these different kinds of graphs.

Getting Started: MACHART Statement

This section introduces the MACHART statement with simple examples that illustrate the most commonly used options. Complete syntax for the MACHART statement is presented in the section “Syntax: MACHART Statement” on page 882, and advanced examples are given in the section “Examples: MACHART Statement” on page 910.

Creating Moving Average Charts from Raw Data

See MACMA1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library In the manufacture of a metal clip, the gap between the ends of the clip is a critical dimension. To monitor the process for a change in the average gap, subgroup samples of five clips are selected daily. The data are analyzed with a uniformly weighted moving average chart. The gaps recorded during the first twenty days are saved in a SAS data set named Clips1.

```

data Clips1;
  input Day @ ;
  do i=1 to 5;
    input Gap @ ;
    output;
  end;
  drop i;
  datalines;
1 14.76 14.82 14.88 14.83 15.23
2 14.95 14.91 15.09 14.99 15.13
3 14.50 15.05 15.09 14.72 14.97
4 14.91 14.87 15.46 15.01 14.99
5 14.73 15.36 14.87 14.91 15.25
6 15.09 15.19 15.07 15.30 14.98
7 15.34 15.39 14.82 15.32 15.23
8 14.80 14.94 15.15 14.69 14.93
9 14.67 15.08 14.88 15.14 14.78
10 15.27 14.61 15.00 14.84 14.94
11 15.34 14.84 15.32 14.81 15.17
12 14.84 15.00 15.13 14.68 14.91
13 15.40 15.03 15.05 15.03 15.18
14 14.50 14.77 15.22 14.70 14.80
15 14.81 15.01 14.65 15.13 15.12
16 14.82 15.01 14.82 14.83 15.00
17 14.89 14.90 14.60 14.40 14.88
18 14.90 15.29 15.14 15.20 14.70
19 14.77 14.60 14.45 14.78 14.91
20 14.80 14.58 14.69 15.02 14.85
;

```

The following statements produce the listing of the data set Clips1 shown in [Figure 9.10](#):

```

title 'The Data Set CLIPS1';
proc print data=Clips1(obs=15) noobs;
run;

```

Figure 9.10 Partial Listing of the Data Set Clips1

The Data Set CLIPS1	
Day	Gap
1	14.76
1	14.82
1	14.88
1	14.83
1	15.23
2	14.95
2	14.91
2	15.09
2	14.99
2	15.13
3	14.50
3	15.05
3	15.09
3	14.72
3	14.97

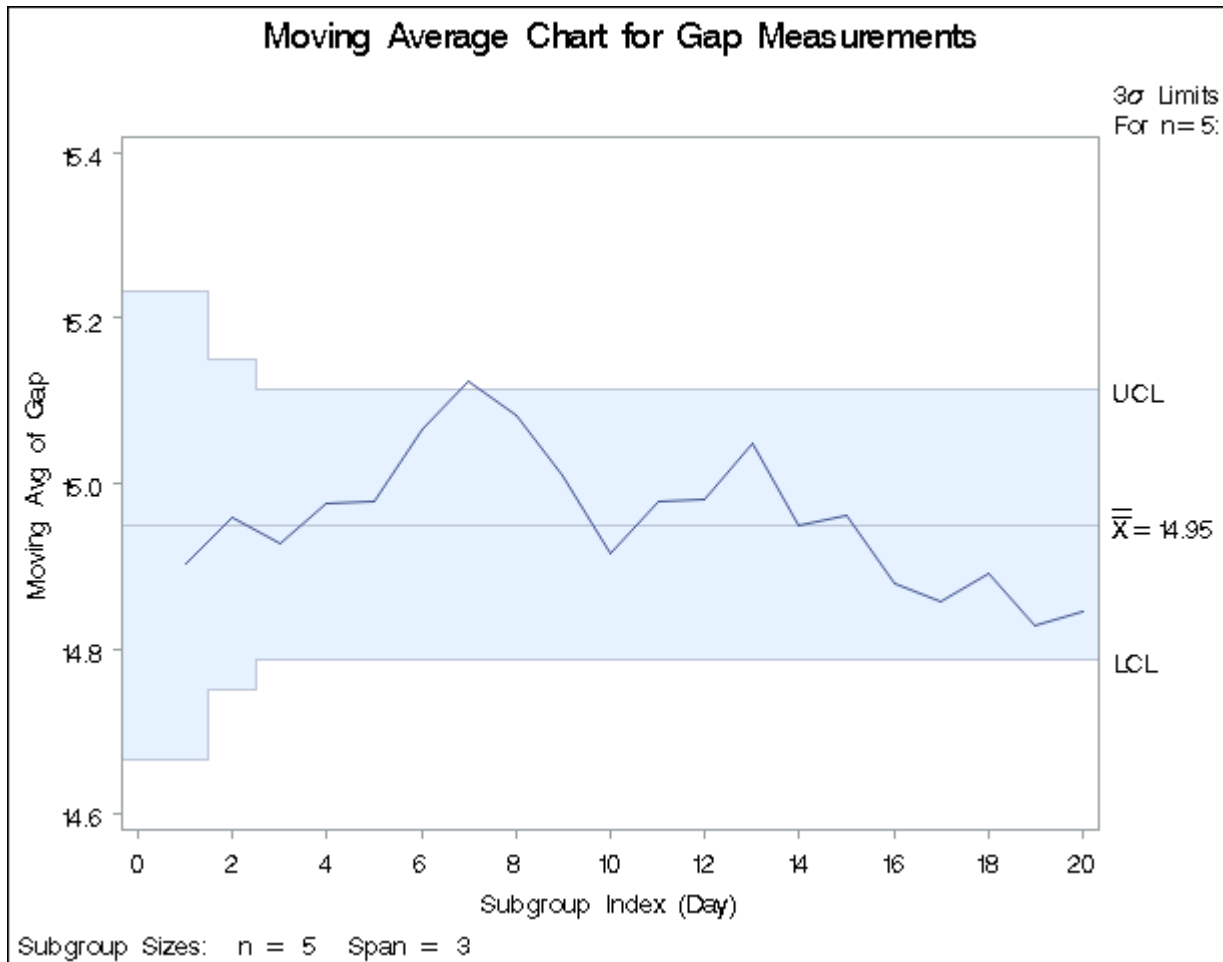
The data set Clips1 is said to be in “strung-out” form, since each observation contains the day and gap measurement of a single clip. The first five observations contain the gap measurements for the first day, the second five observations contain the gap measurements for the second day, and so on. Because the variable Day classifies the observations into rational subgroups, it is referred to as the *subgroup-variable*. The variable Gap contains the gap measurements and is referred to as the *process variable* (or *process* for short).

The within-subgroup variability of the gap measurements is known to be stable. You can use a uniformly weighted moving average chart to determine whether the mean level is in control. The following statements create the chart shown in [Figure 9.11](#):

```
ods graphics off;
symbol h = .8;
title 'Moving Average Chart for Gap Measurements';
proc macontrol data=Clips1;
    machart Gap*Day / span=3;
run;
```

This example illustrates the basic form of the MACHART statement. After the keyword MACHART, you specify the *process* to analyze (in this case, Gap) followed by an asterisk and the *subgroup-variable* (Day). The SPAN= option specifies the number of terms to include in the moving average. Options such as SPAN= are specified after the slash (/) in the MACHART statement. A complete list of options is presented in the section “[Syntax: MACHART Statement](#)” on page 882. You must provide the span of the moving average. As an alternative to specifying the SPAN= option, you can read the span from an input data set; see “[Reading Preestablished Control Limit Parameters](#)” on page 880.

The input data set is specified with the DATA= option in the PROC MACONTROL statement.

Figure 9.11 Uniformly Weighted Moving Average Chart for Gap Data

Each point on the chart represents the uniformly weighted moving average for a particular day. The moving average A_1 plotted at Day=1 is simply the subgroup mean for Day=1. The moving average A_2 plotted at Day=2 is the average of the subgroup means for Day=1 and Day=2. The moving average A_3 plotted at Day=3 is the average of the subgroup means for Day=1, Day=2, and Day=3.

$$A_1 = \frac{14.76 + 14.82 + 14.88 + 14.83 + 15.23}{5} = 14.904 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{14.904 + 15.014}{2} = 14.959 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_3 = \frac{14.904 + 15.014 + 14.866}{3} = 14.928 \text{ mm}$$

For succeeding days, the moving average is similarly calculated as the average of the present and the two previous subgroup means (since a span of three is specified with the SPAN= option).

Note that the moving average for the seventh day lies above the upper control limit, signaling an out-of-control process.

By default, the control limits shown are 3σ limits estimated from the data; the formulas for the limits are given in [Table 9.9](#).

For computational details, see “[Constructing Uniformly Weighted Moving Average Charts](#)” on page 895. For more details on reading from a DATA= data set, see “[DATA= Data Set](#)” on page 904.

Creating Moving Average Charts from Subgroup Summary Data

See *MACMA1* in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

The previous example illustrates how you can create moving average charts using raw data (process measurements). However, in many applications the data are provided as subgroup summary statistics. This example illustrates how you can use the MACHART statement with data of this type. The following data set (Clipsum) provides the data from the preceding example in summarized form:

```
data Clipsum;
  input Day GapX GapS;
  Gapn=5;
  datalines;
1  14.904  0.18716
2  15.014  0.09317
3  14.866  0.25006
4  15.048  0.23732
5  15.024  0.26792
6  15.126  0.12260
7  15.220  0.23098
8  14.902  0.17254
9  14.910  0.19824
10 14.932  0.24035
11 15.096  0.25618
12 14.912  0.16903
13 15.138  0.15928
14 14.798  0.26329
15 14.944  0.20876
16 14.896  0.09965
17 14.734  0.22512
18 15.046  0.24141
19 14.702  0.17880
20 14.788  0.16634
;
```

A partial listing of Clipsum is shown in [Figure 9.12](#). There is exactly one observation for each subgroup (note that the subgroups are still indexed by Day). The variable GapX contains the subgroup means, the variable GapS contains the subgroup standard deviations, and the variable GapN contains the subgroup sample sizes (these are all five).

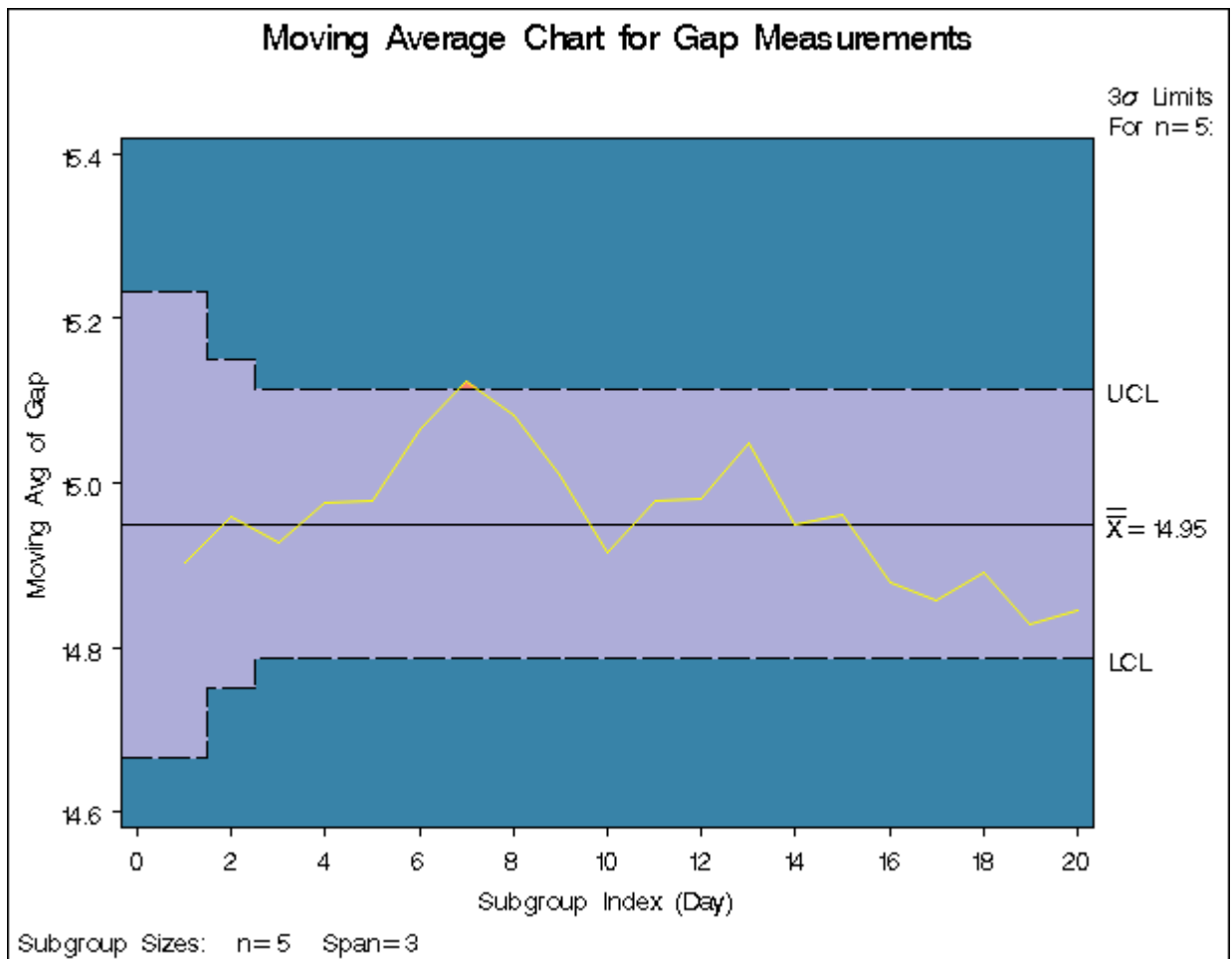
Figure 9.12 The Summary Data Set Clipsum

The Data Set Clipsum				
Day	GapX	GapS	Gapn	
1	14.904	0.18716	5	
2	15.014	0.09317	5	
3	14.866	0.25006	5	
4	15.048	0.23732	5	
5	15.024	0.26792	5	

You can read this data set by specifying it as a HISTORY= data set in the PROC MACONTROL statement, as follows:

```
options nogstyle;
symbol color=salmon h=0.8;
title 'Moving Average Chart for Gap Measurements';
proc macontrol history=Clipsum;
    machart Gap*Day / span      = 3
                    cframe     = steel
                    cinfill    = vpab
                    cconnect    = yellow
                    coutfill    = salmon;
run;
options gstyle;
```

The NOGSTYLE system option causes ODS styles not to affect traditional graphics. Instead, the SYMBOL statement and MACHART statement options control the appearance of the graph. The GSTYLE system option restores the use of ODS styles for traditional graphics produced subsequently. The resulting moving average chart is shown in [Figure 9.13](#).

Figure 9.13 Uniformly Weighted Moving Average Chart from Summary Data

Note that Gap is *not* the name of a SAS variable in the data set but is, instead, the common prefix for the names of the three SAS variables GapX, GapS, and GapN. The suffix characters X, S, and N indicate *mean*, *standard deviation*, and *sample size*, respectively. Thus, you can specify three subgroup summary variables in a HISTORY= data set with a single name (Gap), which is referred to as the *process*. The variables GapX, GapS, and GapN are all required. The name Day specified after the asterisk is the name of the *subgroup-variable*.

In general, a HISTORY= input data set used with the MACHART statement must contain the following variables:

- subgroup variable
- subgroup mean variable
- subgroup standard deviation variable
- subgroup sample size variable

Furthermore, the names of subgroup mean, standard deviation, and sample size variables must begin with the *process* name specified in the MACHART statement and end with the special suffix

characters *X*, *S*, and *N*, respectively. If the names do not follow this convention, you can use the **RENAME** option in the **PROC MACONTROL** statement to rename the variables for the duration of the **MACONTROL** procedure step (see “” on page 1909 for an example).

In summary, the interpretation of *process* depends on the input data set.

- If raw data are read using the **DATA=** option (as in the previous example), *process* is the name of the SAS variable containing the process measurements.
- If summary data are read using the **HISTORY=** option (as in this example), *process* is the common prefix for the names of the variables containing the summary statistics.

For more information, see “**HISTORY= Data Set**” on page 906.

Saving Summary Statistics

In this example, the **MACHART** statement is used to create a summary data set that can be read later by the **MACONTROL** procedure (as in the preceding example). The following statements read measurements from the data set **Clips1** and create a summary data set named **Cliphist**: *See MACMA1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
title 'Summary Data Set for Gap Measurements';
proc macontrol data=Clips1;
    machart Gap*Day / span      = 3
                    outhistory = Cliphist
                    nochart;
run;
```

The **OUTHISTORY=** option names the output data set, and the **NOCHART** option suppresses the display of the chart, which would be identical to the chart in [Figure 9.11](#).

[Figure 9.14](#) contains a partial listing of **Cliphist**.

Figure 9.14 The Summary Data Set **Cliphist**

Summary Data Set for Gap Measurements				
Day	GapX	GapS	GapA	GapN
1	14.904	0.18716	14.9040	5
2	15.014	0.09317	14.9590	5
3	14.866	0.25006	14.9280	5
4	15.048	0.23732	14.9760	5
5	15.024	0.26792	14.9793	5

There are five variables in the data set **Cliphist**.

- **Day** contains the subgroup index.
- **GapX** contains the subgroup means.
- **GapS** contains the subgroup standard deviations.

- GapA contains the subgroup moving averages.
- GapN contains the subgroup sample sizes.

Note that the summary statistic variables are named by adding the suffix characters *X*, *S*, *A*, and *N* to the *process* Gap specified in the MACHART statement. In other words, the variable naming convention for OUTHISTORY= data sets is the same as that for HISTORY= data sets.

For more information, see “OUTHISTORY= Data Set” on page 902.

Saving Control Limit Parameters

See MACMA1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library

You can save the control limit parameters used for a moving average chart in a SAS data set; this enables you to use these parameters with future data (see “Reading Preestablished Control Limit Parameters” on page 880) or modify the parameters with a DATA step program.

The following statements read measurements from the data set Clips1 (see “Creating Moving Average Charts from Raw Data” on page 870) and save the control limit parameters in a data set named Cliplim:

```
title 'Control Limit Parameters';
proc macontrol data=Clips1;
    machart Gap*Day / span      = 3
                    outlimits = Cliplim
                    nochart;
run;
```

The OUTLIMITS= option names the data set containing the control limits, and the NOCHART option suppresses the display of the chart. The data set Cliplim is listed in Figure 9.15.

Figure 9.15 The Data Set Cliplim Containing Control Limit Information

Control Limit Parameters								
VAR	_SUBGRP_	_TYPE_	_LIMITN_	_ALPHA_	_SIGMAS_	_MEAN_	_STDDEV_	_SPAN_
Gap	Day	ESTIMATE	5	.002699796	3	14.95	0.21108	3

Note that the data set Cliplim does not contain the actual control limits, but rather the parameters required to compute the limits.

The data set contains one observation with the parameters for *process* Gap. The variable _SPAN_ contains the number of terms used to calculate the moving average. The value of _MEAN_ is an estimate of the process mean, and the value of _STDDEV_ is an estimate of the process standard deviation σ . The value of _LIMITN_ is the nominal sample size associated with the control limits, and the value of _SIGMAS_ is the multiple of σ associated with the control limits. The variables _VAR_ and _SUBGRP_ are bookkeeping variables that save the *process* and *subgroup-variable*. The variable _TYPE_ is a bookkeeping variable that indicates that the values of _MEAN_ and _STDDEV_ are estimates rather than standard values. For more information, see “OUTLIMITS= Data Set” on page 900.

You can create an output data set containing the control limits and summary statistics with the `OUTTABLE=` option, as illustrated by the following statements:

```
title 'Summary Statistics and Control Limits';
proc macontrol data=Clips1;
  machart Gap*Day / span      = 3
                    outtable = Cliptab
                    nochart;
run;
```

The data set `Cliptab` is listed in [Figure 9.16](#).

This data set contains one observation for each subgroup sample. The variable `_UWMA_` contains the uniformly weighted moving average. The variables `_SUBX_`, `_SUBS_`, and `_SUBN_` contain the subgroup means, subgroup standard deviations, and subgroup sample sizes, respectively. The variables `_LCLA_` and `_UCLA_` contain the lower and upper control limits, and the variable `_MEAN_` contains the central line. The variables `_VAR_` and `Day` contain the *process* name and values of the *subgroup-variable*, respectively. For more information, see “[OUTTABLE= Data Set](#)” on page 902.

Figure 9.16 The `OUTTABLE=` Data Set `Cliptab`

Summary Statistics and Control Limits														
		S	L								S			
		I	I								T	E		
		G	M	S	S	S	S	L	U	M	U	D	X	
V		M	I	P	U	U	U	C	W	E	C	D	L	
A		D	A	T	A	B	B	L	M	A	L	E	I	
R		a	S	N	N	N	X	S	A	A	N	A	V	M
	Y													
Gap	1	3	5	3	5	14.904	0.18716	14.6668	14.9040	14.95	15.2332	0.21108		
Gap	2	3	5	3	5	15.014	0.09317	14.7498	14.9590	14.95	15.1502	0.21108		
Gap	3	3	5	3	5	14.866	0.25006	14.7865	14.9280	14.95	15.1135	0.21108		
Gap	4	3	5	3	5	15.048	0.23732	14.7865	14.9760	14.95	15.1135	0.21108		
Gap	5	3	5	3	5	15.024	0.26792	14.7865	14.9793	14.95	15.1135	0.21108		
Gap	6	3	5	3	5	15.126	0.12260	14.7865	15.0660	14.95	15.1135	0.21108		
Gap	7	3	5	3	5	15.220	0.23098	14.7865	15.1233	14.95	15.1135	0.21108	UPPER	
Gap	8	3	5	3	5	14.902	0.17254	14.7865	15.0827	14.95	15.1135	0.21108		
Gap	9	3	5	3	5	14.910	0.19824	14.7865	15.0107	14.95	15.1135	0.21108		
Gap	10	3	5	3	5	14.932	0.24035	14.7865	14.9147	14.95	15.1135	0.21108		
Gap	11	3	5	3	5	15.096	0.25618	14.7865	14.9793	14.95	15.1135	0.21108		
Gap	12	3	5	3	5	14.912	0.16903	14.7865	14.9800	14.95	15.1135	0.21108		
Gap	13	3	5	3	5	15.138	0.15928	14.7865	15.0487	14.95	15.1135	0.21108		
Gap	14	3	5	3	5	14.798	0.26329	14.7865	14.9493	14.95	15.1135	0.21108		
Gap	15	3	5	3	5	14.944	0.20876	14.7865	14.9600	14.95	15.1135	0.21108		
Gap	16	3	5	3	5	14.896	0.09965	14.7865	14.8793	14.95	15.1135	0.21108		
Gap	17	3	5	3	5	14.734	0.22512	14.7865	14.8580	14.95	15.1135	0.21108		
Gap	18	3	5	3	5	15.046	0.24141	14.7865	14.8920	14.95	15.1135	0.21108		
Gap	19	3	5	3	5	14.702	0.17880	14.7865	14.8273	14.95	15.1135	0.21108		
Gap	20	3	5	3	5	14.788	0.16634	14.7865	14.8453	14.95	15.1135	0.21108		

An OUTTABLE= data set can be read later as a TABLE= data set. For example, the following statements read Cliptab and display a moving average chart (not shown here) identical to [Figure 9.11](#):

```
title 'Moving Average Chart for Gap Measurements';
proc macontrol table=Cliptab;
    machart Gap*Day;
run;
```

For more information, see “[TABLE= Data Set](#)” on page 907.

Reading Preestablished Control Limit Parameters

See MACMA1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library In the previous example, the OUTLIMITS= data set saved the control limit parameters in the data set Cliplim. This example shows how to apply these parameters to new data provided in the following data set:

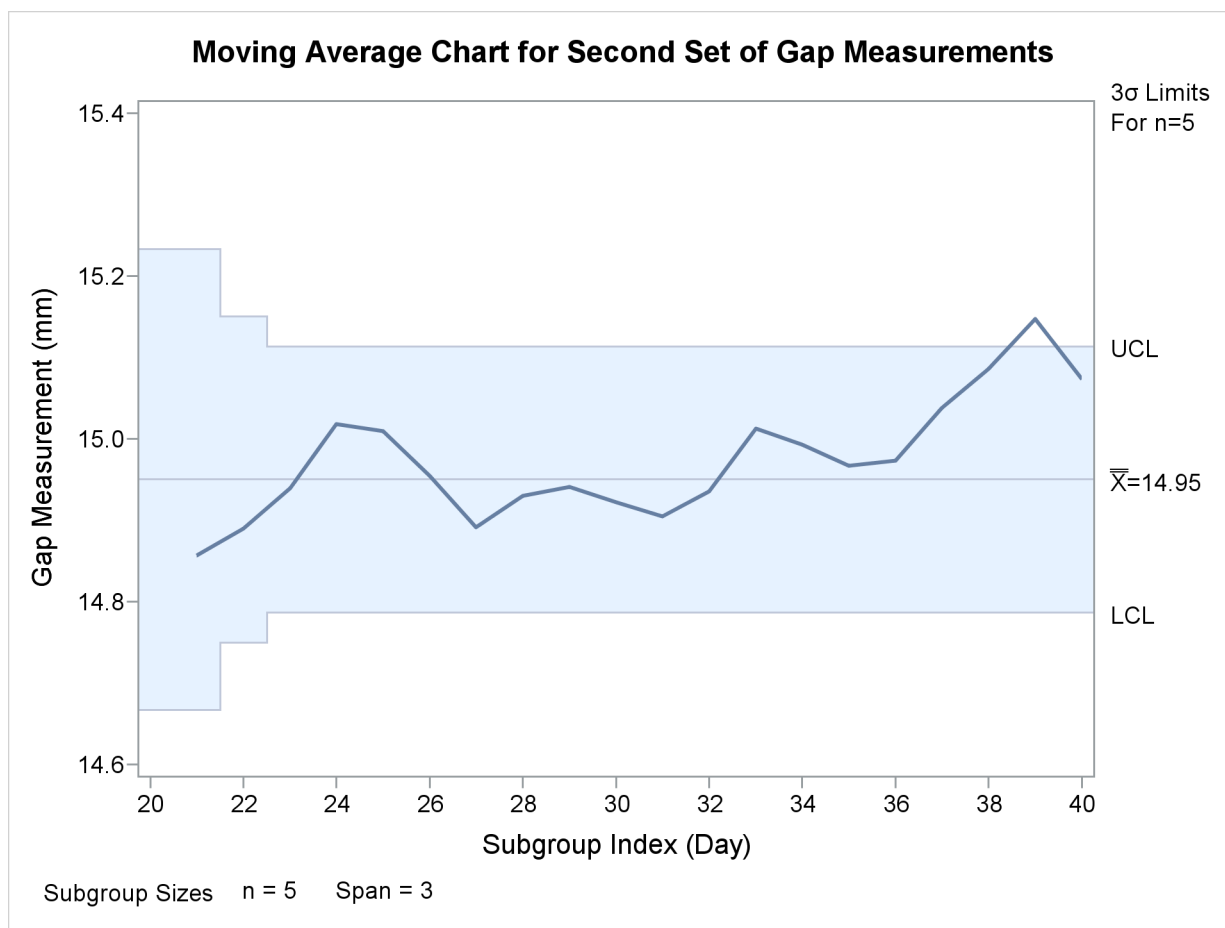
```
data Clips1a;
    label Gap='Gap Measurement (mm)';
    input Day @;
    do i=1 to 5;
        input Gap @;
        output;
    end;
    drop i;
    datalines;
21  14.86 15.01 14.67 14.67 15.07
22  14.93 14.53 15.07 15.10 14.98
23  15.27 14.90 15.12 15.10 14.80
24  15.02 15.21 14.93 15.11 15.20
25  14.90 14.81 15.26 14.57 14.94
26  14.78 15.29 15.13 14.62 14.54
27  14.78 15.15 14.61 14.92 15.07
28  14.92 15.31 14.82 14.74 15.26
29  15.11 15.04 14.61 15.09 14.68
30  15.00 15.04 14.36 15.20 14.65
31  14.99 14.76 15.18 15.04 14.82
32  14.90 14.78 15.19 15.06 15.06
33  14.95 15.10 14.86 15.27 15.22
34  15.03 14.71 14.75 14.99 15.02
35  15.38 14.94 14.68 14.77 14.83
36  14.95 15.43 14.87 14.90 15.34
37  15.18 14.94 15.32 14.74 15.29
38  14.91 15.15 15.06 14.78 15.42
39  15.34 15.34 15.41 15.36 14.96
40  15.12 14.75 15.05 14.70 14.74
;
```

The following statements create a moving average chart for the data in Clips1a using the control limit parameters in Cliplim:

```
ods graphics on;
title 'Moving Average Chart for Second Set of Gap Measurements';
proc macontrol data=Clips1a limits=Cliplim;
  machart Gap*Day / odstitle=title;
run;
```

The ODS GRAPHICS ON statement specified before the PROC MACONTROL statement enables ODS Graphics, so the moving average chart is created using ODS Graphics instead of traditional graphics. The chart is shown in Figure 9.17.

Figure 9.17 Using Control Limit Parameters from a LIMITS= Data Set



The LIMITS= option in the PROC MACONTROL statement specifies the data set containing the control limits parameters. By default,⁴ this information is read from the first observation in the LIMITS= data set for which

- the value of `_VAR_` matches the *process* name Gap
- the value of `_SUBGRP_` matches the *subgroup-variable* name Day

⁴In SAS 6.09 and in earlier releases, it is also necessary to specify the READLIMITS option to read control limits from a LIMITS= data set.

Note that the moving average plotted for the 39th day lies above the upper control limit, signalling an out-of-control process.

In this example, the LIMITS= data set was created in a previous run of the MACONTROL procedure. You can also create a LIMITS= data set with the DATA step. See “LIMITS= Data Set” on page 905 for details concerning the variables that you must provide, and see Example 9.6 for an illustration.

Syntax: MACHART Statement

The basic syntax for the MACHART statement is as follows:

MACHART *process* * *subgroup-variable* / **SPAN**=*value* < *options* > ;

The general form of this syntax is as follows:

MACHART *processes* * *subgroup-variable* < (*block-variables*) >
 <=*symbol-variable* | ='character'> / **SPAN**=*value* < *options* > ;

Note that the SPAN= option is required unless its *value* is read from a LIMITS= data set. You can use any number of MACHART statements in the MACONTROL procedure. The components of the MACHART statement are described as follows.

process

processes

identify one or more processes to be analyzed. The specification of *process* depends on the input data set specified in the PROC MACONTROL statement.

- If raw data are read from a DATA= data set, *process* must be the name of the variable containing the raw measurements. For an example, see “Creating Moving Average Charts from Raw Data” on page 870.
- If summary data are read from a HISTORY= data set, *process* must be the common prefix of the summary variables in the HISTORY= data set. For an example, see “Creating Moving Average Charts from Subgroup Summary Data” on page 874.
- If summary data and control limits are read from a TABLE= data set, *process* must be the value of the variable _VAR_ in the TABLE= data set. For an example, see “Saving Control Limit Parameters” on page 878.

A *process* is required. If more than one *process* is specified, enclose the list in parentheses. For example, the following statements request distinct moving average charts (each with a span of 3) for Weight, Length, and Width:

```
proc macontrol data=Measures;
    machart (Weight Length Width)*Day / span=3;
run;
```


subgroup-variable

is the variable that classifies the data into subgroups. The *subgroup-variable* is required. In the preceding MACHART statement, Day is the subgroup variable. For details, see “[Subgroup Variables](#)” on page 1938.

block-variables

are optional variables that group the data into blocks of consecutive subgroups. The blocks are labeled in a legend, and each *block-variable* provides one level of labels in the legend. See “[Displaying Stratification in Blocks of Observations](#)” on page 2098 for an example.

symbol-variable

is an optional variable whose levels (unique values) determine the symbol marker or plotting character used to plot the moving averages.

- If you produce a line printer chart, an ‘A’ is displayed for points corresponding to the first level of the *symbol-variable*, a ‘B’ is displayed for points corresponding to the second level, and so on.
- If you produce traditional graphics, distinct symbol markers are displayed for points corresponding to the various levels of the *symbol-variable*. You can specify the symbol markers with SYMBOL n statements. See “[Displaying Stratification in Levels of a Classification Variable](#)” on page 2097 for an example.

character

specifies a plotting character for line printer charts. For example, the following statements create a moving average chart using an asterisk (*) to plot the points:

```
proc macontrol data=Values lineprinter;
    machart Weight*Hour='*' / span=3;
run;
```

options

specify chart parameters, enhance the appearance of the chart, request additional analyses, save results in data sets, and so on. The section “[Summary of Options](#)” on page 883, which follows, lists all options by function.

Summary of Options

The following tables list the MACHART statement options by function. Options unique to the MA-CONTROL procedure are listed in [Table 9.7](#), and are described in detail in the section “[Dictionary of Special Options](#)” on page 892. Options that are common to both the MA-CONTROL and SHEWHART procedures are listed in [Table 9.8](#). They are described in detail in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

Table 9.7 MACHART Statement Special Options

Option	Description
Options for Specifying Uniformly Weighted Moving Average Charts	
ALPHA=	requests probability limits for control charts
ASYMPTOTIC	requests constant control limits
LIMITN=	specifies either a fixed nominal sample size (n) for control limits or allows the control limits to vary with subgroup sample size
MU0=	specifies a standard (known) value μ_0 for the process mean
NOREADLIMITS	specifies that control limit parameters are not to be read from LIMITS= data set (SAS 6.10 and later releases)
READALPHA	reads <code>_ALPHA_</code> instead of <code>_SIGMAS_</code> from LIMITS= data set when both variables are available
READINDEX=	reads control limit parameters from the first observation in the LIMITS= data set where the variable <code>_INDEX_</code> equals <i>value</i>
READLIMITS	reads control limit parameters from a LIMITS= data set (SAS 6.09 and earlier releases)
SIGMA0=	specifies standard (known) value σ_0 for process standard deviation
SIGMAS=	specifies width of control limits in terms of multiple k of standard error of plotted moving averages
SPAN=	specifies the number of terms in the moving average
Options for Plotting Subgroup Means	
CMEANSYMBOL=	specifies color for MEANSYMBOL= symbol
MEANCHAR=	specifies <i>character</i> to plot subgroup means on line printer charts
MEANSYMBOL=	specifies symbol to plot subgroup means in traditional graphics

Table 9.8 MACHART Statement General Options

Option	Description
Options for Displaying Control Limits	
CINFILL=	specifies color for area inside control limits
CLIMITS=	specifies color of control limits, central line, and related labels
LCLLABEL=	specifies label for lower control limit
LIMLABSUBCHAR=	specifies a substitution character for labels provided as quoted strings; the character is replaced with the value of the control limit
LLIMITS=	specifies line type for control limits
NDECIMAL=	specifies number of digits to right of decimal place in default labels for control limits and central line
NOCTL	suppresses display of central line
NOLCL	suppresses display of lower control limit
NOLIMITLABEL	suppresses labels for control limits and central line

Table 9.8 *continued*

Option	Description
NOLIMITS	suppresses display of control limits
NOLIMITSFRAME	suppresses default frame around control limit information when multiple sets of control limits are read from a LIMITS= data set
NOLIMITSLEGEND	suppresses legend for control limits
NOUCL	suppresses display of upper control limit
UCLLABEL=	specifies label for upper control limit
WLIMITS=	specifies width for control limits and central line
XSMBOL=	specifies label for central line
Process Mean and Standard Deviation Options	
SMETHOD=	specifies method for estimating process standard deviation σ
TYPE=	identifies parameters as estimates or standard values and specifies value of <code>_TYPE_</code> in the OUTLIMITS= data set
Options for Plotting and Labeling Points	
ALLLABEL=	labels every point on moving average chart
ALLLABEL2=	labels every point on trend chart
CLABEL=	specifies color for labels
CCONNECT=	specifies color for line segments that connect points on chart
CFRAMELAB=	specifies fill color for frame around labeled points
CNEEDLES=	specifies color for needles that connect points to central line
COUT=	specifies color for portions of line segments that connect points outside control limits
COUTFILL=	specifies color for shading areas between the connected points and control limits outside the limits
LABELANGLE=	specifies angle at which labels are drawn
LABELFONT=	specifies software font for labels (alias for the TESTFONT= option)
LABELHEIGHT=	specifies height of labels (alias for the TESTHEIGHT= option)
NEEDLES	connects points to central line with vertical needles
NOCONNECT	suppresses line segments that connect points on chart
NOTRENDCONNECT	suppresses line segments that connect points on trend chart
OUTLABEL=	labels points outside control limits
SYMBOLLEGEND=	specifies LEGEND statement for levels of <i>symbol-variable</i>
SYMBOLORDER=	specifies order in which symbols are assigned for levels of <i>symbol-variable</i>
TURNALL/TURNOUT	turns point labels so that they are strung out vertically
WNEEDLES=	specifies width of needles

Table 9.8 *continued*

Option	Description
Axis and Axis Label Options	
CAXIS=	specifies color for axis lines and tick marks
CFRAME=	specifies fill colors for frame for plot area
CTEXT=	specifies color for tick mark values and axis labels
DISCRETE	produces horizontal axis for discrete numeric group values
HAXIS=	specifies major tick mark values for horizontal axis
HEIGHT=	specifies height of axis label and axis legend text
HMINOR=	specifies number of minor tick marks between major tick marks on horizontal axis
HOFFSET=	specifies length of offset at both ends of horizontal axis
INTSTART=	specifies first major tick mark value on horizontal axis when a date, time, or datetime format is associated with numeric subgroup variable
NOHLABEL	suppresses label for horizontal axis
NOTICKREP	specifies that only the first occurrence of repeated, adjacent subgroup values is to be labeled on horizontal axis
NOVANGLE	requests vertical axis labels that are strung out vertically
SKIPHLABELS=	specifies thinning factor for tick mark labels on horizontal axis
SPLIT=	specifies splitting character for axis labels
TURNHLABELS	requests horizontal axis labels that are strung out vertically
VAXIS=	specifies major tick mark values for vertical axis of moving average chart
VAXIS2=	specifies major tick mark values for vertical axis of trend chart
VFORMAT=	specifies format for primary vertical axis tick mark labels
VFORMAT2=	specifies format for secondary vertical axis tick mark labels
VMINOR=	specifies number of minor tick marks between major tick marks on vertical axis
VOFFSET=	specifies length of offset at both ends of vertical axis
VZERO	forces origin to be included in vertical axis for primary chart
VZERO2	forces origin to be included in vertical axis for secondary chart
WAXIS=	specifies width of axis lines
Plot Layout Options	
ALLN	plots means for all subgroups
BILEVEL	creates control charts using half-screens and half-pages
EXCHART	creates control charts for a process only when exceptions occur

Table 9.8 *continued*

Option	Description
INTERVAL=	natural time interval between consecutive subgroup positions when time, date, or datetime format is associated with a numeric subgroup variable
MAXPANELS=	maximum number of pages or screens for chart
NMARKERS	requests special markers for points corresponding to sample sizes not equal to nominal sample size for fixed control limits
NOCHART	suppresses creation of chart
NOFRAME	suppresses frame for plot area
NOLEGEND	suppresses legend for subgroup sample sizes
NPANELPOS=	specifies number of subgroup positions per panel on each chart
REPEAT	repeats last subgroup position on panel as first subgroup position of next panel
TOTPANELS=	specifies number of pages or screens to be used to display chart
TRENDVAR=	specifies list of trend variables
YPCT1=	specifies length of vertical axis on moving average chart as a percentage of sum of lengths of vertical axes for moving average and trend charts
ZEROSTD	displays moving average chart regardless of whether $\hat{\sigma} = 0$
Reference Line Options	
CHREF=	specifies color for lines requested by HREF= and HREF2= options
CVREF=	specifies color for lines requested by VREF= and VREF2= options
HREF=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on moving average chart
HREF2=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on trend chart
HREFDATA=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on moving average chart
HREF2DATA=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on trend chart
HREFLABELS=	specifies labels for HREF= lines
HREF2LABELS=	specifies labels for HREF2= lines
HREFLABPOS=	specifies position of HREFLABELS= and HREF2LABELS= labels
LHREF=	specifies line type for HREF= and HREF2= lines
LVREF=	specifies line type for VREF= and VREF2= lines
NOBYREF	specifies that reference line information in a data set applies uniformly to charts created for all BY groups
VREF=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to vertical axis on moving average chart

Table 9.8 continued

Option	Description
VREF2=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to vertical axis on trend chart
VREFLABELS=	specifies labels for VREF= lines
VREF2LABELS=	specifies labels for VREF2= lines
VREFLABPOS=	position of VREFLABELS= and VREF2LABELS= labels
Grid Options	
CGRID=	specifies color for grid requested with GRID or ENDGRID option
ENDGRID	adds grid after last plotted point
GRID	adds grid to control chart
LENDGRID=	specifies line type for grid requested with the ENDGRID option
LGRID=	specifies line type for grid requested with the GRID option
WGRID=	specifies width of grid lines
Clipping Options	
CCLIP=	specifies color for plot symbol for clipped points
CLIPFACTOR=	determines extent to which extreme points are clipped
CLIPLEGEND=	specifies text for clipping legend
CLIPLEGPOS=	specifies position of clipping legend
CLIPSUBCHAR=	specifies substitution character for CLIPLEGEND= text
CLIPSYMBOL=	specifies plot symbol for clipped points
CLIPSYMBOLHT=	specifies symbol marker height for clipped points
Graphical Enhancement Options	
ANNOTATE=	specifies annotate data set that adds features to moving average chart
ANNOTATE2=	specifies annotate data set that adds features to trend chart
DESCRIPTION=	specifies description of moving average chart's GRSEG catalog entry
FONT=	specifies software font for labels and legends on charts
NAME=	specifies name of moving average chart's GRSEG catalog entry
PAGENUM=	specifies the form of the label used in pagination
PAGENUMPOS=	specifies the position of the page number requested with the PAGENUM= option
WTREND=	specifies width of line segments connecting points on trend chart
Options for Producing Graphs Using ODS Styles	
BLOCKVAR=	specifies one or more variables whose values define colors for filling background of <i>block-variable</i> legend
CFRAMELAB	draws a frame around labeled points

Table 9.8 *continued*

Option	Description
COUT	draw portions of line segments that connect points outside control limits in a contrasting color
CSTAROUT	specifies that portions of stars exceeding inner or outer circles are drawn using a different color
OUTFILL	shades areas between control limits and connected points lying outside the limits
STARFILL=	specifies a variable identifying groups of stars filled with different colors
STARS=	specifies a variable identifying groups of stars whose outlines are drawn with different colors
Options for ODS Graphics	
BLOCKREFTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
INFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the control limit infill transparency
MARKERS	plots subgroup points with markers
NOBLOCKREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOBLOCKREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOFILLLEGEND	suppresses legend for levels of a STARFILL= variable
NOPHASEREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOPHASEREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOSTARFILLLEGEND	suppresses legend for levels of a STARFILL= variable
NOTRANSPARENCY	disables transparency in ODS Graphics output
ODSFOOTNOTE=	specifies a graph footnote
ODSFOOTNOTE2=	specifies a secondary graph footnote
ODSLEGENDEXPAND	specifies that legend entries contain all levels observed in the data
ODSTITLE=	specifies a graph title
ODSTITLE2=	specifies a secondary graph title
OUTFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies control limit outfill transparency
OVERLAYURL=	specifies URLs to associate with overlay points
OVERLAY2URL=	specifies URLs to associate with overlay points on secondary chart
PHASEPOS=	specifies vertical position of phase legend
PHASEREFLEVEL=	associates phase and block reference lines with either innermost or the outermost level
PHASEREFTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
REFFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
SIMULATEQCFONT	draws central line labels using a simulated software font
STARTRANSPARENCY=	specifies star fill transparency
URL=	specifies a variable whose values are URLs to be associated with subgroups
URL2=	specifies a variable whose values are URLs to be associated with subgroups on secondary chart

Table 9.8 continued

Option	Description
Input Data Set Options	
MISSBREAK	specifies that observations with missing values are not to be processed
Output Data Set Options	
OUTHISTORY=	creates output data set containing subgroup summary statistics
OUTINDEX=	specifies value of <code>_INDEX_</code> in the OUTLIMITS= data set
OUTLIMITS=	creates output data set containing control limits
OUTTABLE=	creates output data set containing subgroup summary statistics and control limits
Tabulation Options	
NOTE: specifying (EXCEPTIONS) after a tabulation option creates a table for exceptional points only.	
TABLE	creates a basic table of subgroup means, subgroup sample sizes, and control limits
TABLEALL	is equivalent to the options TABLE, TABLECENTRAL, TABLEID, TABLELEGEND, TABLEOUTLIM, and TABLETESTS
TABLECENTRAL	augments basic table with values of central lines
TABLEID	augments basic table with columns for ID variables
TABLEOUTLIM	augments basic table with columns indicating control limits exceeded
Block Variable Legend Options	
BLOCKLABELPOS=	specifies position of label for <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKLABTYPE=	specifies text size of <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKPOS=	specifies vertical position of <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKREP	repeats identical consecutive labels in <i>block-variable</i> legend
CBLOCKLAB=	specifies fill colors for frames enclosing variable labels in <i>block-variable</i> legend
CBLOCKVAR=	specifies one or more variables whose values are colors for filling background of <i>block-variable</i> legend
Phase Options	
CPHASELEG=	specifies text color for <i>phase</i> legend
OUTPHASE=	specifies value of <code>_PHASE_</code> in the OUTHISTORY= data set
PHASEBREAK	disconnects last point in a <i>phase</i> from first point in next <i>phase</i>
PHASELABTYPE=	specifies text size of <i>phase</i> legend
PHASELEGEND	displays <i>phase</i> labels in a legend across top of chart
PHASELIMITS	labels control limits for each phase, provided they are constant within that phase
PHASEREF	delineates <i>phases</i> with vertical reference lines
READPHASES=	specifies <i>phases</i> to be read from an input data set

Table 9.8 *continued*

Option	Description
Star Options	
CSTARCIRCLES=	specifies color for STARCIRCLES= circles
CSTARFILL=	specifies color for filling stars
CSTAROUT=	specifies outline color for stars exceeding inner or outer circles
CSTARS=	specifies color for outlines of stars
LSTARCIRCLES=	specifies line types for STARCIRCLES= circles
LSTARS=	specifies line types for outlines of STARVERTICES= stars
STARBDRADIUS=	specifies radius of outer bound circle for vertices of stars
STARCIRCLES=	specifies reference circles for stars
STARINRADIUS=	specifies inner radius of stars
STARLABEL=	specifies vertices to be labeled
STARLEGEND=	specifies style of legend for star vertices
STARLEGENDLAB=	specifies label for STARLEGEND= legend
STAROUTRADIUS=	specifies outer radius of stars
STARSPECS=	specifies method used to standardize vertex variables
STARSTART=	specifies angle for first vertex
STARTYPE=	specifies graphical style of star
STARVERTICES=	superimposes star at each point on moving average chart
WSTARCIRCLES=	specifies width of STARCIRCLES= circles
WSTARS=	specifies width of STARVERTICES= stars
Options for Interactive Control Charts	
HTML=	specifies a variable whose values create links to be associated with subgroups
HTML2=	specifies variable whose values create links to be associated with subgroups on secondary chart
HTML_LEGEND=	specifies a variable whose values create links to be associated with symbols in the symbol legend
WEBOUT=	creates an OUTTABLE= data set with additional graphics coordinate data
Options for Line Printer Charts	
CLIPCHAR=	specifies plot character for clipped points
CONNECTCHAR=	specifies character used to form line segments that connect points on chart
HREFCHAR=	specifies line character for HREF= and HREF2= lines
SYMBOLCHARS=	specifies characters indicating <i>symbol-variable</i>
VREFCHAR=	specifies line character for VREF= and VREF2= lines

Dictionary of Special Options

The marginal notes *Traditional Graphics* and *Line Printer* identify options that apply only to traditional graphics and line printer charts, respectively.

ALPHA=value

requests *probability limits*. If you specify ALPHA= α , the control limits are computed so that the probability is α that a single moving average exceeds its control limits. The value of α can range between 0 and 1. This assumes that the process is in statistical control and that the data follow a normal distribution. For the equations used to compute probability limits, see “Control Limits” on page 896.

Note the following:

- As an alternative to specifying ALPHA= α , you can read α from the variable _ALPHA_ in a LIMITS= data set by specifying the READALPHA option.
- As an alternative to specifying ALPHA= α (or reading _ALPHA_ from a LIMITS= data set), you can request “ $k\sigma$ control limits” by specifying SIGMAS= k (or reading _SIGMAS_ from a LIMITS= data set).

If you specify neither the ALPHA= option nor the SIGMAS= option, the procedure computes 3σ control limits by default.

ASYMPTOTIC

requests constant upper and lower control limits for all subgroups having the following values:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{LCL} &= \bar{\bar{X}} - \frac{k\hat{\sigma}}{\sqrt{nw}} \\ \text{UCL} &= \bar{\bar{X}} + \frac{k\hat{\sigma}}{\sqrt{nw}}\end{aligned}$$

Here w is the span of the moving average, and n is the nominal sample size associated with the control limits. Substitute $\Phi^{-1}(1 - \alpha/2)$ for k if you specify probability limits with the ALPHA= option. When you do not specify the ASYMPTOTIC option, the control limits are computed using the exact formulas in Table 9.9. Use the ASYMPTOTIC option only if all the subgroup sample sizes are the same or if you specify LIMITN= n .

CMEANSYMBOL=color

Traditional Graphics

specifies the *color* for the symbol requested with the MEANSYMBOL= option.

LIMITN=n

LIMITN=VARYING

specifies either a fixed or varying nominal sample size for the control limits.

If you specify LIMITN= n , moving averages are calculated and displayed only for those subgroups with a sample size equal to n , unless you also specify the ALLN option, which causes all the moving averages to be calculated and displayed. By default (or if you specify LIMITN=VARYING), moving averages are calculated and displayed for all subgroups, regardless of sample size.

MEANCHAR=*'character'*

specifies a *character* used to plot the subgroup mean for each subgroup. By default, subgroup *Line Printer* means are not plotted.

MEANSYMBOL=*keyword*

specifies a symbol used to plot the subgroup mean for each subgroup. By default, subgroup *Traditional Graphics* means are not plotted.

MU0=*value*

specifies a known (standard) value μ_0 for the process mean μ . By default, μ is estimated from the data.

NOTE: As an alternative to specifying MU0= μ_0 , you can read a predetermined value for μ_0 from the variable `_MEAN_` in a LIMITS= data set.

See [Example 9.6](#).

NOREADLIMITS

specifies that control limit parameters for each *process* listed in the MACHART statement are *not* to be read from the LIMITS= data set specified in the PROC MACONTROL statement. The NOREADLIMITS option is available only in SAS 6.10 and later releases.

The following example illustrates the NOREADLIMITS option:

```
proc macontrol data=Pistons limits=Diamlim;
  machart Diameter*Hour;
  machart Diameter*Hour / noreadlimits span=3;
run;
```

The first MACHART statement reads the control limits from the first observation in the data set Diamlim for which the variable `_VAR_` is equal to 'Diameter' and the variable `_SUBGRP_` is equal to 'Hour'. The second MACHART statement computes estimates of the process mean and standard deviation for the control limits from the measurements in the data set Pistons. Note that the second MACHART statement is equivalent to the following statements, which would be more commonly used:

```
proc macontrol data=Pistons;
  machart Diameter*Hour / span=3;
run;
```

For more information about reading control limit parameters from a LIMITS= data set, see the READLIMITS option later in this list.

READALPHA

specifies that the variable `_ALPHA_`, rather than the variable `_SIGMAS_`, is to be read from a LIMITS= data set when both variables are available in the data set. Thus the limits displayed are probability limits. If you do not specify the READALPHA option, then `_SIGMAS_` is read by default.

READINDEX= 'value'

reads control limit parameters from a LIMITS= data set (specified in the PROC MACONTROL statement) for each *process* listed in the MACHART statement. The control limit parameters for a particular *process* are read from the first observation in the LIMITS= data set for which

- the value of `_VAR_` matches *process*
- the value of `_SUBGRP_` matches the *subgroup-variable*
- the value of `_INDEX_` matches *value*

The *value* can be up to 48 characters and must be enclosed in quotes.

READLIMITS

specifies that control limit parameters are to be read from a LIMITS= data set specified in the PROC MACONTROL statement. The parameters for a particular *process* are read from the first observation in the LIMITS= data set for which

- the value of `_VAR_` matches *process*
- the value of `_SUBGRP_` matches the *subgroup variable*

The use of the READLIMITS option depends on which release of SAS/QC software you are using.

- **In SAS 6.10 and later releases, the READLIMITS option is not necessary.** To read control limits parameters as described previously, you simply specify a LIMITS= data set. However, even though the READLIMITS option is redundant, it continues to function as in earlier releases.
- **In SAS 6.09 and earlier releases, you must specify the READLIMITS option to read control limits parameters as described previously.** If you specify a LIMITS= data set without specifying the READLIMITS option (or the READINDEX= option), the control limits are computed from the data and the span of the moving averages is specified with the SPAN= option.

SIGMA0=value

specifies a known (standard) value σ_0 for the process standard deviation σ . The *value* must be positive. By default, the MACONTROL procedure estimates σ from the data using the formulas given in “[Methods for Estimating the Standard Deviation](#)” on page 907.

NOTE: As an alternative to specifying $\text{SIGMA0}=\sigma_0$, you can read a predetermined value for σ_0 from the variable `_STDDEV_` in a LIMITS= data set.

SIGMAS=value

specifies the width of the control limits in terms of the multiple k of the standard error of the plotted moving averages on the chart. The value of k must be positive. By default, $k = 3$ and the control limits are 3σ limits.

SPAN=value

specifies the number of terms used to calculate the moving average (*value* is an integer greater than 1). The SPAN= option is required unless you read control limit parameters from a LIMITS= data set or a TABLE= data set. See “[Plotted Points](#)” on page 895 and “[Choosing the Span of the Moving Average](#)” on page 897 for details.

Details: MACHART Statement

Constructing Uniformly Weighted Moving Average Charts

The following notation is used in this section:

A_i	uniformly weighted moving average for the i th subgroup
w	span parameter (number of terms in moving average)
μ	process mean (expected value of the population of measurements)
σ	process standard deviation (standard deviation of the population of measurements)
x_{ij}	j th measurement in i th subgroup, with $j=1, 2, 3, \dots, n_i$
n_i	sample size of i th subgroup
\bar{X}_i	mean of measurements in i th subgroup. If $n_i = 1$, then the subgroup mean reduces to the single observation in the subgroup.
$\bar{\bar{X}}$	weighted average of subgroup means
$\Phi^{-1}(\cdot)$	inverse standard normal function

Plotted Points

Each point on the chart indicates the value of the uniformly weighted moving average for that subgroup. The moving average for the i th subgroup (A_i) is defined as

$$A_i = (\bar{X}_1 + \dots + \bar{X}_i)/i \quad \text{if } i < w$$

$$A_i = (\bar{X}_i + \dots + \bar{X}_{i-w+1})/w \quad \text{if } i \geq w$$

where w is the span, or number of terms, of the moving average. You can specify the span with the SPAN= option in the MACHART statement or with the value of _SPAN_ in a LIMITS= data set.

Central Line

By default, the central line on a moving average chart indicates an estimate for μ , which is computed as

$$\hat{\mu} = \bar{\bar{X}} = \frac{n_1 \bar{X}_1 + \dots + n_N \bar{X}_N}{n_1 + \dots + n_N}$$

If you specify a known value (μ_0) for μ , the central line indicates the value of μ_0 .

Control Limits

You can compute the limits in the following ways:

- as a specified multiple (k) of the standard error of A_i above and below the central line. The default limits are computed with $k = 3$ (these are referred to as 3σ limits).
- as probability limits defined in terms of α , a specified probability that A_i exceeds the limits

The following table presents the formulas for the limits:

Table 9.9 Limits for Moving Average Chart

Control Limits
$\text{LCL} = \bar{\bar{X}} - k(\hat{\sigma} / \min(i, w)) \sqrt{(1/n_i) + (1/n_{i-1}) + \dots + (1/n_{1+\max(i-w, 0)})}$
$\text{UCL} = \bar{\bar{X}} + k(\hat{\sigma} / \min(i, w)) \sqrt{(1/n_i) + (1/n_{i-1}) + \dots + (1/n_{1+\max(i-w, 0)})}$
Probability Limits
$\text{LCL} = \bar{\bar{X}} - \Phi^{-1}(1 - \alpha/2)(\hat{\sigma} / \min(i, w)) \sqrt{(1/n_i) + (1/n_{i-1}) + \dots + (1/n_{1+\max(i-w, 0)})}$
$\text{UCL} = \bar{\bar{X}} + \Phi^{-1}(1 - \alpha/2)(\hat{\sigma} / \min(i, w)) \sqrt{(1/n_i) + (1/n_{i-1}) + \dots + (1/n_{1+\max(i-w, 0)})}$

These formulas assume that the data are normally distributed. If standard values μ_0 and σ_0 are available for μ and σ , respectively, replace $\bar{\bar{X}}$ with μ_0 and replace $\hat{\sigma}$ with σ_0 in Table 9.9. Note that the limits vary with both n_i and i .

If the subgroup sample sizes are constant ($n_i = n$), the formulas for the control limits simplify to

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LCL} &= \bar{\bar{X}} - \frac{k\hat{\sigma}}{\sqrt{n \min(i, w)}} \\ \text{UCL} &= \bar{\bar{X}} + \frac{k\hat{\sigma}}{\sqrt{n \min(i, w)}} \end{aligned}$$

Refer to Montgomery (1996) for more details. When the subgroup sample sizes are constant, the width of the control limits for the first w moving averages decreases monotonically because each of the first w moving averages includes one more term than the preceding moving average.

If you specify the ASYMPTOTIC option, constant control limits with the following values are displayed:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LCL} &= \bar{\bar{X}} - \frac{k\hat{\sigma}}{\sqrt{nw}} \\ \text{UCL} &= \bar{\bar{X}} + \frac{k\hat{\sigma}}{\sqrt{nw}} \end{aligned}$$

For asymptotic probability limits, replace k with $\Phi^{-1}(1 - \alpha/2)$ in these equations. You can display asymptotic limits by specifying the ASYMPTOTIC option.

You can specify parameters for the moving average limits as follows:

- Specify k with the SIGMAS= option or with the variable _SIGMAS_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify α with the ALPHA= option or with the variable _ALPHA_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify a constant nominal sample size $n_i \equiv n$ for the control limits with the LIMITN= option or with the variable _LIMITN_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify w with the SPAN= option or with the variable _SPAN_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify μ_0 with the MU0= option or with the variable _MEAN_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify σ_0 with the SIGMA0= option or with the variable _STDDEV_ in a LIMITS= data set.

Choosing the Span of the Moving Average

There are few published guidelines for choosing the span w . In some applications, practical experience may dictate the choice of w . A more systematic approach is to choose w by considering its effect on the average run length (the expected number of points plotted before a shift is detected). This effect was studied by Roberts (1959), who used simulation methods.

You can use Table 9.10 and Table 9.11 to find a combination of k and w that yields a desired ARL for an in-control process ($\delta = 0$) and for a specified shift of δ .

Table 9.10 Average Run Lengths for One-Sided Uniformly Weighted Moving Average Charts

k	δ	w (span)						
		2	3	4	5	6	8	10
2.0	0.00	51.58	60.97	70.58	80.18	89.78	108.65	127.47
2.0	0.25	25.01	26.47	28.00	29.33	30.76	33.08	35.18
2.0	0.50	13.41	13.31	13.40	13.69	14.01	14.66	15.17
2.0	0.75	8.00	7.75	7.78	7.97	8.15	8.60	9.06
2.0	1.00	5.27	5.20	5.29	5.45	5.67	6.15	6.69
2.0	1.50	2.90	3.03	3.24	3.50	3.73	4.23	4.66
2.0	2.00	2.04	2.27	2.51	2.73	2.95	3.32	3.65
2.0	2.50	1.68	1.91	2.11	2.31	2.48	2.78	3.04
2.0	3.00	1.46	1.68	1.85	2.01	2.16	2.40	2.63
2.0	4.00	1.20	1.38	1.52	1.64	1.75	1.94	2.10
2.0	5.00	1.06	1.18	1.31	1.41	1.50	1.65	1.79
2.5	0.00	179.92	204.43	230.32	259.32	287.08	339.71	394.43
2.5	0.25	72.62	71.56	72.48	72.93	73.40	75.54	77.47
2.5	0.50	33.67	30.13	28.54	27.49	26.93	26.29	26.03
2.5	0.75	17.28	15.01	13.91	13.42	13.13	13.00	13.10
2.5	1.00	9.94	8.66	8.20	8.01	7.96	8.24	8.63
2.5	1.50	4.43	4.13	4.21	4.39	4.64	5.17	5.69
2.5	2.00	2.65	2.77	3.03	3.29	3.54	4.01	4.43

Table 9.10 (continued)

k	δ	2	3	4	5	6	8	10
2.5	2.50	1.98	2.24	2.50	2.74	2.95	3.32	3.67
2.5	3.00	1.70	1.95	2.17	2.37	2.55	2.86	3.14
2.5	4.00	1.37	1.59	1.76	1.90	2.03	2.28	2.49
2.5	5.00	1.15	1.35	1.51	1.62	1.73	1.92	2.08
3.0	0.00	792.24	867.57	963.95	1051.77	1150.79	1345.96	1539.75
3.0	0.25	269.28	244.26	231.50	226.25	220.89	209.87	204.74
3.0	0.50	104.18	83.86	72.84	65.43	60.85	54.62	50.34
3.0	0.75	45.69	34.45	28.79	25.69	23.66	21.24	20.15
3.0	1.00	22.73	16.74	14.20	12.89	12.12	11.52	11.45
3.0	1.50	7.65	6.16	5.70	5.64	5.75	6.23	6.78
3.0	2.00	3.77	3.49	3.63	3.89	4.17	4.71	5.20
3.0	2.50	2.46	2.63	2.90	3.18	3.43	3.88	4.28
3.0	3.00	1.96	2.23	2.50	2.74	2.95	3.33	3.65
3.0	4.00	1.57	1.81	2.00	2.18	2.34	2.62	2.87
3.0	5.00	1.30	1.55	1.72	1.85	1.97	2.20	2.40
3.5	0.00	4275.15	4536.99	4853.63	5168.75	5485.97	6088.03	6613.01
3.5	0.25	1281.12	1078.59	964.86	886.26	830.03	751.66	684.98
3.5	0.50	413.30	294.47	235.00	197.27	169.50	136.01	115.48
3.5	0.75	153.50	98.31	73.49	59.29	50.49	40.45	34.53
3.5	1.00	63.68	39.34	29.37	24.06	20.88	17.70	16.12
3.5	1.50	15.84	10.44	8.50	7.78	7.47	7.51	7.97
3.5	2.00	6.06	4.73	4.49	4.61	4.86	5.43	6.01
3.5	2.50	3.27	3.13	3.34	3.63	3.92	4.45	4.91
3.5	3.00	2.31	2.54	2.83	3.11	3.36	3.80	4.19
3.5	4.00	1.77	2.02	2.25	2.45	2.64	2.97	3.27
3.5	5.00	1.48	1.74	1.91	2.06	2.21	2.48	2.71

Table 9.11 Average Run Lengths for Two-Sided Uniformly Weighted Moving Average Charts

k	δ	w (span)						
		2	3	4	5	6	8	10
2.0	0.00	25.46	29.62	33.94	38.08	42.35	51.20	59.48
2.0	0.25	20.43	22.38	24.21	25.87	27.35	30.08	32.33
2.0	0.50	12.73	12.80	13.02	13.29	13.57	14.19	14.84
2.0	0.75	7.87	7.68	7.71	7.86	8.03	8.44	8.90
2.0	1.00	5.24	5.14	5.22	5.40	5.59	6.09	6.60
2.0	1.50	2.90	3.02	3.24	3.48	3.71	4.19	4.63
2.0	2.00	2.04	2.26	2.51	2.73	2.94	3.31	3.63
2.0	2.50	1.67	1.91	2.12	2.30	2.47	2.77	3.03
2.0	3.00	1.46	1.67	1.85	2.01	2.15	2.40	2.63
2.0	4.00	1.20	1.38	1.52	1.64	1.75	1.94	2.10
2.0	5.00	1.06	1.19	1.31	1.41	1.50	1.65	1.79

Table 9.11 continued

k	δ	2	3	4	5	6	8	10
2.5	0.00	89.48	101.24	114.35	127.74	140.88	166.98	192.93
2.5	0.25	63.12	64.91	67.00	68.75	69.84	72.22	74.49
2.5	0.50	32.46	29.54	28.20	27.33	26.72	25.92	25.72
2.5	0.75	17.28	14.97	13.85	13.29	13.02	12.81	12.98
2.5	1.00	9.94	8.61	8.16	7.99	8.01	8.23	8.63
2.5	1.50	4.42	4.14	4.20	4.38	4.62	5.16	5.67
2.5	2.00	2.65	2.77	3.03	3.29	3.54	4.00	4.43
2.5	2.50	1.99	2.24	2.50	2.73	2.95	3.33	3.65
2.5	3.00	1.69	1.95	2.17	2.37	2.54	2.86	3.14
2.5	4.00	1.37	1.59	1.76	1.90	2.04	2.27	2.49
2.5	5.00	1.15	1.35	1.51	1.63	1.73	1.92	2.09
3.0	0.00	397.12	436.27	481.16	527.14	574.05	667.68	762.89
3.0	0.25	245.51	228.67	222.75	216.07	213.79	207.03	201.71
3.0	0.50	103.15	83.49	72.47	65.67	60.67	53.93	50.30
3.0	0.75	45.56	34.25	29.01	25.72	23.59	21.12	19.93
3.0	1.00	22.68	16.81	14.19	12.92	12.18	11.54	11.48
3.0	1.50	7.68	6.14	5.71	5.65	5.77	6.23	6.77
3.0	2.00	3.74	3.49	3.63	3.88	4.17	4.71	5.21
3.0	2.50	2.46	2.63	2.90	3.18	3.43	3.89	4.29
3.0	3.00	1.96	2.23	2.50	2.73	2.95	3.32	3.66
3.0	4.00	1.57	1.81	2.00	2.18	2.34	2.62	2.88
3.0	5.00	1.30	1.55	1.72	1.85	1.97	2.20	2.40
3.5	0.00	2217.61	2372.09	2567.27	2775.06	2983.70	3398.08	3810.50
3.5	0.25	1186.27	1027.67	940.30	875.91	826.53	744.59	676.61
3.5	0.50	411.69	295.62	232.68	195.65	169.21	135.73	116.06
3.5	0.75	152.52	97.33	72.30	58.98	50.59	40.22	34.71
3.5	1.00	64.03	39.46	29.18	24.08	20.80	17.54	16.16
3.5	1.50	15.83	10.36	8.47	7.73	7.46	7.56	8.00
3.5	2.00	6.05	4.71	4.49	4.61	4.85	5.44	6.00
3.5	2.50	3.27	3.12	3.34	3.64	3.92	4.44	4.91
3.5	3.00	2.32	2.54	2.83	3.11	3.36	3.80	4.19
3.5	4.00	1.77	2.02	2.25	2.46	2.65	2.97	3.26
3.5	5.00	1.49	1.74	1.91	2.06	2.21	2.48	2.71

For example, suppose you want to construct a two-sided moving average chart with an in-control ARL of 100 and an ARL of 9 for detecting a shift of $\delta = 1$. Table 9.11 shows that the combination $w = 3$ and $k = 2.5$ yields an in-control ARL of 101.24 and an ARL of 8.61 for $\delta = 1$.

Note that you can also use Table 9.10 and Table 9.11 to evaluate an existing moving average chart (see Example 9.7).

The following SAS program computes the average run length for a two-sided moving average chart for various shifts in the mean. This program can be adapted to compute average run lengths for various combinations of k and w .

```

data sim;
  drop span delta time j y x;
  span=4;
  do shift=0,.25,.5,.75,1,1.5,2,2.5,3,4,5;
    do j=1 to 50000;
      do time=1 to 15000;
        if time<=100 then
          delta=0;
        else
          delta=shift;
          y=delta+rannor(234);
          if time<span then
            x=.;
          else
            x=(y+lag1(y)+lag2(y)+lag3(y))/span;
            if time>=101 and abs(x)>3/sqrt(span)
              then leave;
          end;
          arl=time-100;
          output;
        end;
      end;
    end;
  end;

proc means;
  class shift;
run;

```

In the preceding program, the size of the span w (SPAN) is 4 and the shifts in the mean are introduced to the variable (Y) $y \sim N(0, 1)$ after the first 100 observations. The first DO loop specifies shifts of various magnitude, the second DO loop performs 50000 simulations for each shift, and the third DO loop counts the run length (TIME), that is, the number of samples observed before the control chart signals. A large upper bound (15000) for TIME is specified so that the run length is uncensored.

The program can be generalized for various span sizes by assigning a different value for the variable SPAN and changing the expression for X appropriately. Optionally, you can compute the ARL for a one-sided chart by changing the limits, that is, $x > 3/\sqrt{\text{span}}$. This was the technique used to construct Table 9.10 and Table 9.11.

Output Data Sets

OUTLIMITS= Data Set

The OUTLIMITS= data set saves the control limit parameters. The following variables can be saved:

Variable	Description
ALPHA	probability (α) of exceeding limits
INDEX	optional identifier for the control limits specified with the OUTIN-DEX= option
LIMITN	sample size associated with the control limits
MEAN	process mean (\bar{X} or μ_0)
SIGMAS	multiple (k) of standard error of A_i
SPAN	number of terms in the moving average
STDDEV	process standard deviation ($\hat{\sigma}$ or σ_0)
SUBGRP	<i>subgroup-variable</i> specified in the MACHART statement
TYPE	type (estimate or standard value) of _MEAN_ and _STDDEV_
VAR	<i>process</i> specified in the MACHART statement

The OUTLIMITS= data set does not contain the control limits; instead, it contains control limit parameters that can be used to recompute the control limits.

Notes:

1. If the control limits vary with subgroup sample size, the special missing value V is assigned to the variable _LIMITN_.
2. If the limits are defined in terms of a multiple k of the standard error of A_i , the value of _ALPHA_ is computed as $\alpha = 2(1 - \Phi(k))$, where $\Phi(\cdot)$ is the standard normal distribution function.
3. If the limits are probability limits, the value of _SIGMAS_ is computed as $k = \Phi^{-1}(1 - \alpha/2)$, where Φ^{-1} is the inverse standard normal distribution function.
4. Optional BY variables are saved in the OUTLIMITS= data set.

The OUTLIMITS= data set contains one observation for each *process* specified in the MACHART statement.

You can use OUTLIMITS= data sets

- to keep a permanent record of the control limit parameters
- to write reports. You may prefer to use OUTTABLE= data sets for this purpose.
- as LIMITS= data sets in subsequent runs of PROC MACONTROL

For an example of an OUTLIMITS= data set, see [“Saving Control Limit Parameters”](#) on page 878.

OUTHISTORY= Data Set

The OUTHISTORY= data set saves subgroup summary statistics. The following variables can be saved:

- the *subgroup-variable*
- a subgroup mean variable named by *process* suffixed with *X*
- a subgroup standard deviation variable named by *process* suffixed with *S*
- a subgroup moving average variable named by *process* suffixed with *A*
- a subgroup sample size variable named by *process* suffixed with *N*

Given a *process* name that contains 32 characters, the procedure first shortens the name to its first 16 characters and its last 15 characters, and then it adds the suffix.

Subgroup summary variables are created for each *process* specified in the MACHART statement. For example, consider the following statements:

```
proc macontrol data=Clips;
    machart (Gap Yieldstrength)*Day / span      =3
                                outhistory=Cliphist;
run;
```

The data set Cliphist would contain nine variables named Day, GapX, GapS, GapA, GapN, YieldstrengthX, YieldstrengthS, YieldstrengthA, and YieldstrengthN.

Additionally, the following variables, if specified, are included:

- BY variables
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- ID variables
- `_PHASE_` (if the OUTPHASE= option is specified)

For an example of an OUTHISTORY= data set, see “[Saving Summary Statistics](#)” on page 877.

OUTTABLE= Data Set

The OUTTABLE= data set saves subgroup summary statistics, control limits, and related information. The following variables can be saved:

Variable	Description
<code>_ALPHA_</code>	probability (α) of exceeding control limits
<code>_EXLIM_</code>	control limit exceeded on moving average chart
<code>_LCLA_</code>	lower control limit for moving average
<code>_LIMITN_</code>	nominal sample size associated with the control limits
<code>_MEAN_</code>	process mean
<code>_SIGMAS_</code>	multiple (k) of the standard error associated with control limits
<code>_SPAN_</code>	number of terms in the moving average
<code>subgroup</code>	values of the subgroup variable
<code>_SUBN_</code>	subgroup sample size
<code>_SUBS_</code>	subgroup standard deviation
<code>_SUBX_</code>	subgroup mean
<code>_UCLA_</code>	upper control limit for moving average
<code>_UWMA_</code>	uniformly weighted moving average
<code>_VAR_</code>	<i>process</i> specified in MACHART statement

In addition, the following variables, if specified, are included:

- BY variables
- *block-variables*
- ID variables
- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified)
- *symbol-variable*

Notes:

1. Either the variable `_ALPHA_` or the variable `_SIGMAS_` is saved depending on how the control limits are defined (with the ALPHA= or SIGMAS= options, respectively; or with the corresponding variables in a LIMITS= data set).
2. The variables `_VAR_` and `_EXLIM_` are character variables of length 8. The variable `_PHASE_` is a character variable of length 48. All other variables are numeric.

For an example of an OUTTABLE= data set, see “[Saving Control Limit Parameters](#)” on page 878.

ODS Tables

The following table summarizes the ODS tables that you can request with the MACHART statement.

Table 9.12 ODS Tables Produced with the MACHART Statement

Table Name	Description	Options
MACHART	uniformly weighted moving average chart summary statistics	TABLE, TABLEALL, TABLEC, TABLEID, TABLEOUT
Parameters	uniformly weighted moving average parameters	TABLE, TABLEALL, TABLEC, TABLEID, TABLEOUT

ODS Graphics

Before you create ODS Graphics output, ODS Graphics must be enabled (for example, by using the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement). For more information about enabling and disabling ODS Graphics, see the section “Enabling and Disabling ODS Graphics” (Chapter 21, *SAS/STAT User’s Guide*). **NOTE:** In SAS/QC 12.1 the MACONTROL procedure does not support the creation of graphs that are editable with the ODS Graphics Editor.

The appearance of a graph produced with ODS Graphics is determined by the style associated with the ODS destination where the graph is produced. MACHART options used to control the appearance of traditional graphics are ignored for ODS Graphics output. [Options for Producing Graphs Using ODS Styles](#) lists options that can be used to control the appearance of graphs produced with ODS Graphics or with traditional graphics using ODS styles. [Options for ODS Graphics](#) lists options to be used exclusively with ODS Graphics. Detailed descriptions of these options are provided in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

When ODS Graphics is in effect, the MACHART statement assigns a name to the graph it creates. You can use this name to reference the graph when using ODS. The name is listed in [Table 9.13](#).

Table 9.13 ODS Graphics Produced by the MACHART Statement

ODS Graph Name	Plot Description
MACHart	moving average chart

See Chapter 3, “[SAS/QC Graphics](#),” for more information about ODS Graphics and other methods for producing charts.

Input Data Sets

DATA= Data Set

You can read raw data (process measurements) from a DATA= data set specified in the PROC MACONTROL statement. Each *process* specified in the MACHART statement must be a SAS variable in the DATA= data set. This variable provides measurements that must be grouped into subgroup samples indexed by the *subgroup-variable*. The *subgroup-variable*, which is specified in the MACHART statement, must also be a SAS variable in the DATA= data set. Each observation in a DATA= data set must contain a value for each *process* and a value for the *subgroup-variable*. If the *i*th subgroup contains n_i items, there should be n_i consecutive observations for which the value of the *subgroup-variable* is the index of the *i*th subgroup. For example, if each subgroup contains five items and there are 30 subgroup samples, the DATA= data set should contain 150 observations.

Other variables that can be read from a DATA= data set include

- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified)
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

By default, the MACONTROL procedure reads all of the observations in a DATA= data set. However, if the data set includes the variable `_PHASE_`, you can read selected groups of observations (referred to as *phases*) with the READPHASES= option (for an example, see “[Displaying Stratification in Phases](#)” on page 2103).

For an example of a DATA= data set, see “[Creating Moving Average Charts from Raw Data](#)” on page 870.

LIMITS= Data Set

You can read preestablished control limits parameters from a LIMITS= data set specified in the PROC MACONTROL statement. The LIMITS= data set used by the MACONTROL procedure does not contain the actual control limits, but rather it contains the parameters required to compute the limits. For example, the following statements read control limit parameters from the data set PARMS:⁵

```
proc macontrol data=Parts limits=Parms;
    machart Gap*Day;
run;
```

The LIMITS= data set can be an OUTLIMITS= data set that was created in a previous run of the MACONTROL procedure. Such data sets always contain the variables required for a LIMITS= data set; see the section “[OUTLIMITS= Data Set](#)” on page 900. The LIMITS= data set can also be created directly using a DATA step.

When you create a LIMITS= data set, you must provide the variable `_SPAN_`, which specifies the number of terms to use in the moving average. In addition, note the following:

- The variables `_VAR_` and `_SUBGRP_` are required. These must be character variables of length 8.
- The variable `_INDEX_` is required if you specify the READINDEX= option. This must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 48.
- The variables `_LIMITN_`, `_SIGMAS_` (or `_ALPHA_`), and `_TYPE_` are optional, but they are recommended to maintain a complete set of control limit information. The variable `_TYPE_` must be a character variable of length 8. Valid values are ‘ESTIMATE’, ‘STANDARD’, ‘STDMEAN’, and ‘STDSIGMA’.
- BY variables are required if specified with a BY statement.

Some advantages of working with a LIMITS= data set are that

- it facilitates reusing a permanently saved set of parameters
- a distinct set of parameters can be read for each *process* specified in the MACHART statement
- it facilitates keeping track of multiple sets of parameters that accumulate for the same *process* as the process evolves over time

For an example, see “[Reading Preestablished Control Limit Parameters](#)” on page 880.

⁵In SAS 6.09 and earlier releases, it is necessary to specify the READLIMITS option.

HISTORY= Data Set

You can read subgroup summary statistics from a HISTORY= data set specified in the PROC MACONTROL statement. This enables you to reuse OUTHISTORY= data sets that have been created in previous runs of the MACONTROL, SHEWHART, or CUSUM procedures or to read output data sets created with SAS summarization procedures such as PROC MEANS.

A HISTORY= data set used with the MACHART statement must contain the following:

- the *subgroup-variable*
- a subgroup mean variable for each *process*
- a subgroup sample size variable for each *process*
- a subgroup standard deviation variable for each *process*

The names of the subgroup mean, subgroup standard deviation, and subgroup sample size variables must be the *process* name concatenated with the suffix characters *X*, *S*, and *N*, respectively.

For example, consider the following statements:

```
proc macontrol history=Cliphist;
    machart (Gap Diameter)*Day / span=3;
run;
```

The data set Cliphist must include the variables Day, GapX, GapS, GapN, DiameterX, DiameterS, and DiameterN.

Although a moving average variable (named by the *process* name suffixed with *A*) is saved in an OUTHISTORY= data set, it is not required in a HISTORY= data set, because the subgroup mean variable is sufficient to compute the moving averages.

Note that if you specify a *process* name that contains 32 characters, the names of the summary variables must be formed from the first 16 characters and the last 15 characters of the *process* name, suffixed with the appropriate character.

Other variables that can be read from a HISTORY= data set include

- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified)
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

By default, the MACONTROL procedure reads all the observations in a HISTORY= data set. However, if the HISTORY= data set includes the variable `_PHASE_`, you can read selected groups of observations (referred to as *phases*) by specifying the READPHASES= option (see [“Displaying Stratification in Phases”](#) on page 2103 for an example).

For an example of a HISTORY= data set, see [“Creating Moving Average Charts from Subgroup Summary Data”](#) on page 874.

TABLE= Data Set

You can read summary statistics and control limits from a TABLE= data set specified in the PROC MACONTROL statement. This enables you to reuse an OUTTABLE= data set created in a previous run of the MACONTROL procedure.

The following table lists the variables required in a TABLE= data set used with the MACHART statement:

Variable	Description
LCLE	lower control limit for Moving Average
LIMITN	nominal sample size associated with the control limits
MEAN	process mean
SPAN	number of terms in the moving average
<i>subgroup-variable</i>	values of the <i>subgroup-variable</i>
SUBN	subgroup sample size
SUBS	subgroup standard deviation
SUBX	subgroup mean
UCLA	upper control limit for moving average
UWMA	uniformly weighted moving average

Other variables that can be read from a TABLE= data set include

- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables
- _PHASE_ (if the READPHASES= option is specified). This variable must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 48.
- _VAR_. This variable is required if more than one *process* is specified or if the data set contains information for more than one *process*. This variable must be a character variable of length 8.

For an example of a TABLE= data set, see “[Saving Control Limit Parameters](#)” on page 878.

Methods for Estimating the Standard Deviation

When control limits are computed from the input data, four methods are available for estimating the process standard deviation σ . Three methods (referred to as the default, MVLUE, and RMSDF) are available with subgrouped data. A fourth method is used if the data are individual measurements (see “[Default Method for Individual Measurements](#)” on page 909).

Default Method for Subgroup Samples

This method is the default for moving average charts using subgrouped data. The default estimate of σ is

$$\hat{\sigma} = \frac{s_1/c_4(n_1) + \dots + s_N/c_4(n_N)}{N}$$

where N is the number of subgroups for which $n_i \geq 2$, s_i is the sample standard deviation of the i th subgroup

$$s_i = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_i - 1} \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} (x_{ij} - \bar{X}_i)^2}$$

and

$$c_4(n_i) = \frac{\Gamma(n_i/2) \sqrt{2/(n_i - 1)}}{\Gamma((n_i - 1)/2)}$$

Here $\Gamma(\cdot)$ denotes the gamma function, and \bar{X}_i denotes the i th subgroup mean. A subgroup standard deviation s_i is included in the calculation only if $n_i \geq 2$. If the observations are normally distributed, then the expected value of s_i is $c_4(n_i)\sigma$. Thus, $\hat{\sigma}$ is the unweighted average of N unbiased estimates of σ . This method is described in the American Society for Testing and Materials (1976).

MVLU Method for Subgroup Samples

If you specify SMETHOD=MVLU, a minimum variance linear unbiased estimate (MVLU) is computed for σ . Refer to Burr (1969, 1976) and Nelson (1989, 1994). The MVLU is a weighted average of N unbiased estimates of σ of the form $s_i/c_4(n_i)$, and it is computed as

$$\hat{\sigma} = \frac{h_1 s_1 / c_4(n_1) + \dots + h_N s_N / c_4(n_N)}{h_1 + \dots + h_N}$$

where

$$h_i = \frac{[c_4(n_i)]^2}{1 - [c_4(n_i)]^2}$$

A subgroup standard deviation s_i is included in the calculation only if $n_i \geq 2$, and N is the number of subgroups for which $n_i \geq 2$. The MVLU assigns greater weight to estimates of σ from subgroups with larger sample sizes, and it is intended for situations where the subgroup sample sizes vary. If the subgroup sample sizes are constant, the MVLU reduces to the default estimate.

RMSDF Method for Subgroup Samples

If you specify SMETHOD=RMSDF, a weighted root-mean-square estimate is computed for σ as follows:

$$\hat{\sigma} = \frac{\sqrt{(n_1 - 1)s_1^2 + \dots + (n_N - 1)s_N^2}}{c_4(n) \sqrt{n_1 + \dots + n_N - N}}$$

The weights are the degrees of freedom $n_i - 1$. A subgroup standard deviation s_i is included in the calculation only if $n_i \geq 2$, and N is the number of subgroups for which $n_i \geq 2$.

If the unknown standard deviation σ is constant across subgroups, the root-mean-square estimate is more efficient than the minimum variance linear unbiased estimate. However, in process control applications it is generally not assumed that σ is constant, and if σ varies across subgroups, the root-mean-square estimate tends to be more inflated than the MVLU.

Default Method for Individual Measurements

When each subgroup sample contains a single observation ($n_i \equiv 1$), the process standard deviation σ is estimated as

$$\hat{\sigma} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2(N-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} (x_{i+1} - x_i)^2}$$

where N is the number of observations, and x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N are the individual measurements. This formula is given by Wetherill (1977), who states that the estimate of the variance is biased if the measurements are autocorrelated.

Axis Labels

You can specify axis labels by assigning labels to particular variables in the input data set, as summarized in the following table:

Axis	Input Data Set	Variable
Horizontal	all	<i>subgroup-variable</i>
Vertical	DATA=	<i>process</i>
Vertical	HISTORY=	subgroup mean variable
Vertical	TABLE=	<u>UWMA</u>

For example, the following sets of statements specify the label *Moving Average of Clip Gaps* for the vertical axis and the label *Day* for the horizontal axis of the moving average chart:

```
proc macontrol data=Clips1;
  machart Gap*Day / span=4;
  label Gap = 'Moving Average of Clip Gaps';
  label Day = 'Day';
run;

proc macontrol history=cliphist;
  machart Gap*Day / span=4;
  label GapX = 'Moving Average of Clip Gaps';
  label Day = 'Day';
run;

proc macontrol table=cliptab;
  machart Gap*Day;
  label _uwma_ = 'Moving Average of Clip Gaps';
  label Day = 'Day';
run;
```

In this example, the label assignments are in effect only for the duration of the procedure step, and they temporarily override any permanent labels associated with the variables.

Missing Values

An observation read from a DATA=, HISTORY=, or TABLE= data set is not analyzed if the value of the subgroup variable is missing. For a particular process variable, an observation read from a DATA= data set is not analyzed if the value of the process variable is missing. Missing values of process variables generally lead to unequal subgroup sample sizes. For a particular process variable, an observation read from a HISTORY= or TABLE= data set is not analyzed if the values of any of the corresponding summary variables are missing.

Examples: MACHART Statement

This section provides advanced examples of the MACHART statement.

Example 9.6: Specifying Standard Values for the Process Mean and Process Standard Deviation

See MACMA2 in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

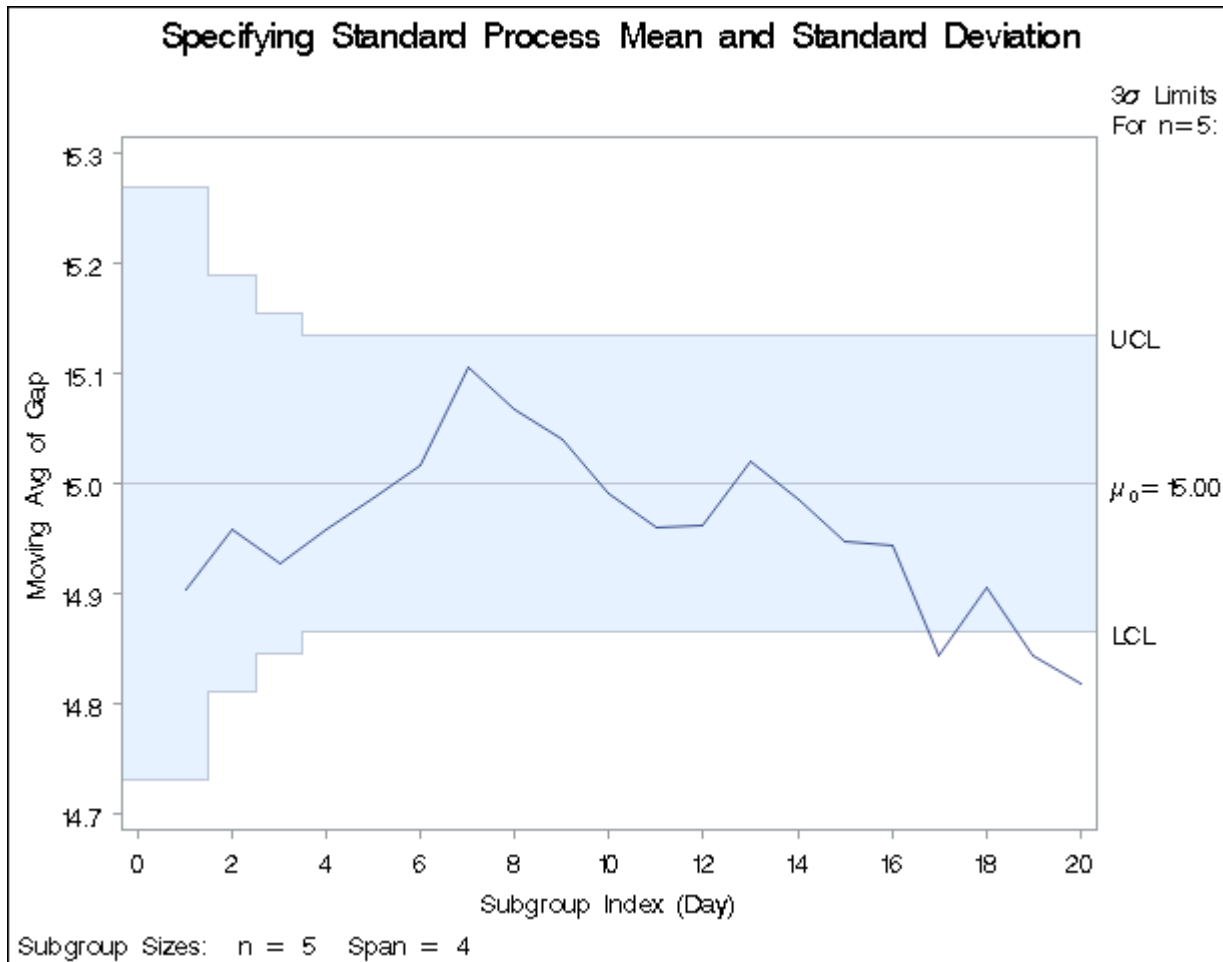
By default, the MACHART statement estimates the process mean (μ) and standard deviation (σ) from the data. This is illustrated in the “Getting Started” section of this chapter. However, there are applications in which standard values (μ_0 and σ_0) are available based, for instance, on previous experience or extensive sampling. You can specify these values with the MU0= and SIGMA0= options.

For example, suppose it is known that the metal clip manufacturing process (introduced in “[Creating Moving Average Charts from Raw Data](#)” on page 870) has a mean of 15 and standard deviation of 0.2. The following statements specify these standard values:

```
ods graphics off;
symbol h = .8;
title 'Specifying Standard Process Mean and Standard Deviation';
proc macontrol data=Clips1;
    machart Gap*Day /
        mu0      = 15
        sigma0   = 0.2
        span     = 4
        xsymbol  = mu0;
run;
```

The XSYMBOL= option specifies the label for the central line. The resulting chart is shown in [Output 9.6.1](#).

Output 9.6.1 Specifying Standard Values with MU0= and SIGMA0=



The central line and control limits are determined using μ_0 and σ_0 (see the equations in Table 9.9). Output 9.6.1 indicates that the process is out-of-control since the moving averages for Day=17, Day=19, and Day=20 lie below the lower control limit.

You can also specify μ_0 and σ_0 with the variables `_MEAN_` and `_STDDEV_` in a `LIMITS=` data set, as illustrated by the following statements:

```
data cliplim;
  length _var_ _subgrp_ _type_ $8;
  _var_   = 'Gap';
  _subgrp_ = 'Day';
  _type_  = 'STANDARD';
  _limitn_ = 5;
  _mean_   = 15;
  _stddev_ = 0.2;
  _span_   = 4;
run;

proc macontrol data=Clips1 limits=Cliplim;
  machart Gap*Day / xsymbol=mu0;
run;
```

The variable `_SPAN_` is required, and its value provides the number of terms in the moving average. The variables `_VAR_` and `_SUBGRP_` are also required, and their values must match the *process* and *subgroup-variable*, respectively, specified in the MACHART statement. The bookkeeping variable `_TYPE_` is not required, but it is recommended to indicate that the variables `_MEAN_` and `_STDDEV_` provide standard values rather than estimated values.

The resulting chart (not shown here) is identical to the one shown in [Output 9.6.1](#).

Example 9.7: Annotating Average Run Lengths on the Chart

See MACMA3 in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

You can use [Table 9.10](#) and [Table 9.11](#) to find a moving average chart scheme with the desired average run length properties. Specifically, you can find a combination of k and w that yields a desired ARL for an in-control process ($\delta = 0$) and for a specified shift of δ .

You can also use these tables to evaluate an existing moving average chart scheme. For example, the moving average chart shown in [Output 9.6.1](#) has a two-sided scheme with $w = 4$ and $k = 3$. Suppose you want to detect a shift of $\delta = .5$. From [Table 9.11](#), the average run length with $w = 4$, $k = 3$, and $\delta = .5$ is 72.47. The in-control average run length ($\delta = 0$) for this scheme is 481.16.

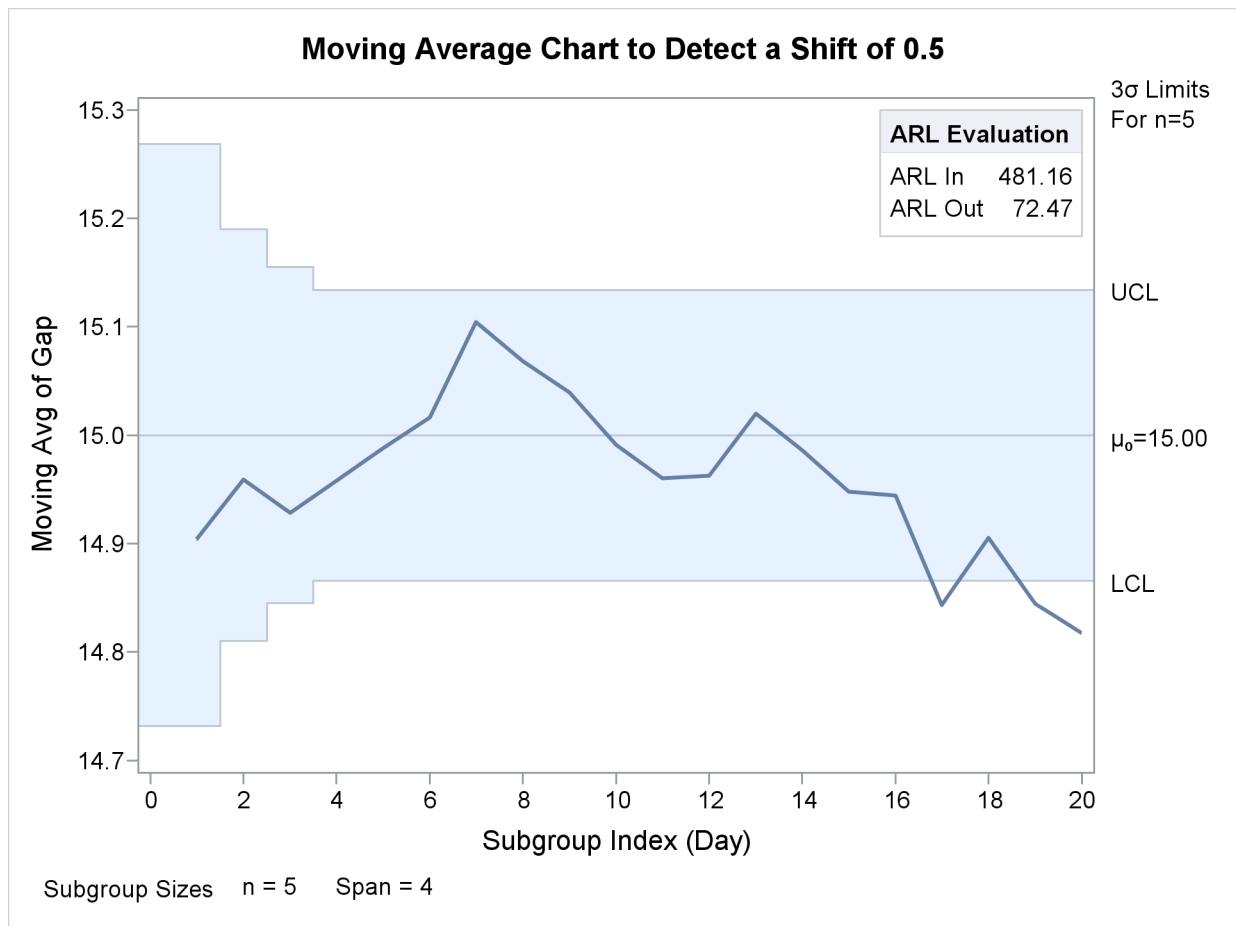
The following statements create an inset data set that can be read to display these ARL values on the moving average chart:

```
data ARLinset;
  length _label_ $ 8;
  _label_ = 'ARL In';
  _value_ = 481.16;
  output;
  _label_ = 'ARL Out';
  _value_ = 72.47;
  output;
run;
```

The following statements create the moving average chart shown in [Output 9.7.1](#).

```
title 'Moving Average Chart to Detect a Shift of 0.5';
ods graphics on;
proc macontrol data=Clips1;
  machart Gap*Day / mu0      = 15
                    sigma0   = 0.2
                    span      = 4
                    xsymbol   = mu0
                    odstitle  = title;
  inset data = ARLinset / header = 'ARL Evaluation'
                    pos       = ne;
run;
```

The average run lengths in this example (481.16 and 72.27) are simply copied from [Table 9.11](#). You can generalize the preceding program so that it computes the average run lengths by incorporating the [simulation program](#) from the section “Choosing the Span of the Moving Average” on page 897.

Output 9.7.1 Displaying Average Run Lengths on Chart

For more information on annotating charts with insets, refer to “[INSET Statement: MACONTROL Procedure](#)” on page 913.

INSET Statement: MACONTROL Procedure

Overview: INSET Statement

The INSET statement enables you to enhance a moving average control chart by adding a box or table (referred to as an *inset*) of summary statistics directly to the graph. A possible application of an inset is to present moving average parameters on the chart rather than displaying them in a legend. An inset can also display arbitrary values provided in a SAS data set.

Note that the INSET statement by itself does not produce a display but must be used in conjunction with an MACHART or EWMACHART statement. Insets are not available with line printer charts, so the INSET statement is not applicable when the LINEPRINTER option is specified in the PROC MACONTROL statement.

You can use options in the INSET statement to

- specify the position of the inset
- specify a header for the inset table
- specify graphical enhancements, such as background colors, text colors, text height, text font, and drop shadows

Getting Started: INSET Statement

This section introduces the INSET statement with a basic example showing how it is used. See “[INSET and INSET2 Statements: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2000 for a complete description of the INSET statement.

This example is based on the same scenario as the first example in the “Getting Started” section of “[EWMACHART Statement: MACONTROL Procedure](#)” on page 816. An EWMA chart is used to analyze data from the manufacture of metal clips. The following statements create a data set containing measurements to be analyzed and the EWMA chart shown in [Figure 9.18](#).

```
data Clips1;
  input Day @ ;
  do i=1 to 5;
    input Gap @ ;
    output;
  end;
  drop i;
  datalines;
1 14.76 14.82 14.88 14.83 15.23
2 14.95 14.91 15.09 14.99 15.13
3 14.50 15.05 15.09 14.72 14.97
4 14.91 14.87 15.46 15.01 14.99
5 14.73 15.36 14.87 14.91 15.25
6 15.09 15.19 15.07 15.30 14.98
7 15.34 15.39 14.82 15.32 15.23
8 14.80 14.94 15.15 14.69 14.93
9 14.67 15.08 14.88 15.14 14.78
10 15.27 14.61 15.00 14.84 14.94
11 15.34 14.84 15.32 14.81 15.17
12 14.84 15.00 15.13 14.68 14.91
13 15.40 15.03 15.05 15.03 15.18
14 14.50 14.77 15.22 14.70 14.80
15 14.81 15.01 14.65 15.13 15.12
16 14.82 15.01 14.82 14.83 15.00
17 14.89 14.90 14.60 14.40 14.88
18 14.90 15.29 15.14 15.20 14.70
19 14.77 14.60 14.45 14.78 14.91
20 14.80 14.58 14.69 15.02 14.85
;
```

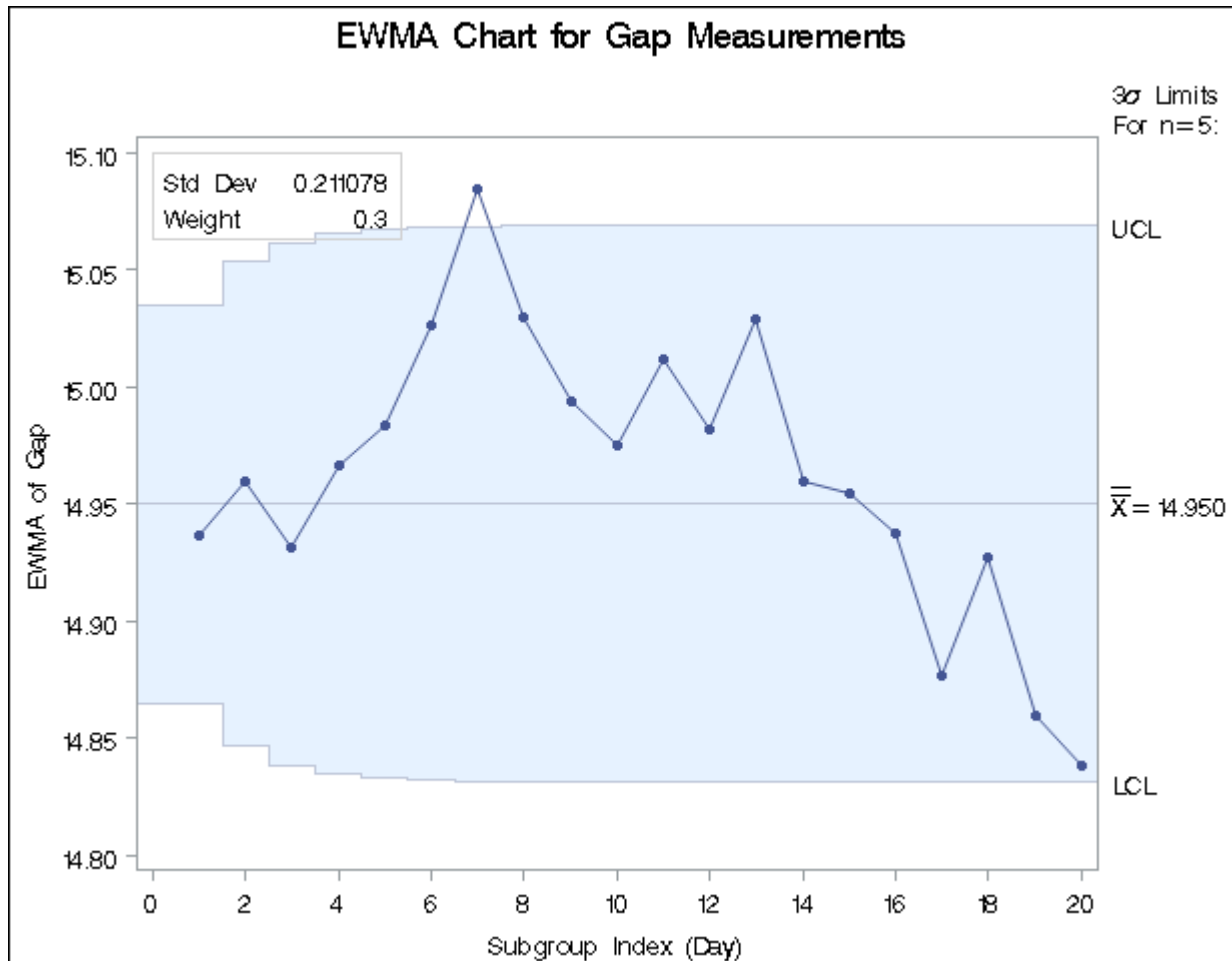


```

title 'EWMA Chart for Gap Measurements';
symbol v=dot;
proc macontrol data=Clips1;
    ewmachart Gap*Day / weight = 0.3
                    nolegend;
    inset stddev weight;
run;

```

Figure 9.18 Exponentially Weighted Moving Average Chart with an Inset



Syntax: INSET Statement

The syntax for the INSET statement is as follows:

INSET *keyword-list* *</ options>* ;

You can use any number of INSET statements in the MACONTROL procedure. Each INSET statement produces a separate inset and must follow an [EWMACHART](#) or [MACHART](#) statement. The inset appears on every panel (page) produced by the last chart statement preceding it.

Keywords specify the statistics to be displayed in an inset; options control the inset's location and appearance. A complete description of the INSET statement syntax is given in the section “[Syntax: INSET and INSET2 Statements](#)” on page 2006 of Chapter 17, “[The SHEWHART Procedure](#).” The INSET statement options are identical in the MACONTROL and SHEWHART procedures, but the available keywords are different. The options are listed in [Table 17.87](#). The keywords available with the MACONTROL procedure are listed in [Table 9.14](#) to [Table 9.17](#).

Table 9.14 Summary Statistics

Keyword	Description
MEAN	estimated or specified process mean
N	nominal subgroup size
NMIN	minimum subgroup size
NMAX	maximum subgroup size
NOUT	number of subgroups outside control limits
NLOW	number of subgroups below lower control limit
NHIGH	number of subgroups above upper control limit
STDDEV	estimated or specified process standard deviation
DATA=	arbitrary values from <i>SAS-data-set</i>

Table 9.15 Parameter for Uniformly Weighted Moving Average Charts

Keyword	Description
SPAN	number of terms used to calculate moving average

Table 9.16 Parameter for Exponentially Weighted Moving Average Charts

Keyword	Description
WEIGHT	weight assigned to most recent subgroup mean in computation of the EWMA

You can use the keywords in [Table 9.17](#) only when producing ODS Graphics output. The labels for the statistics use Greek letters.

Table 9.17 Keywords Specific to ODS Graphics Output

Keyword	Description
UMU	estimated or specified process mean
USIGMA	estimated or specified process standard deviation

References

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Chapter 10

Introduction to Multivariate Process Monitoring Procedures

Contents

Overview: MVP Procedures	919
MVP Analysis Phases	921
Phase I Analysis: Building a Model of a Process	921
Phase II Analysis: Process Monitoring	921
References	922

Overview: MVP Procedures

This chapter provides an overview of the SAS/QC procedures that perform multivariate process monitoring. They are the [MVPMODEL](#), [MVPMONITOR](#), and [MVPDIAGNOSE](#) procedures, referred to collectively as the *MVP procedures*. The MVP procedures are used to monitor multivariate process variation over time in order to determine whether a process is stable, to detect changes in a stable process, and to investigate causes of unusual variation.

The [MVPMODEL](#) procedure builds a principal component model from multivariate process data. It uses principal component analysis (PCA) techniques that evolved in the field of chemometrics for monitoring hundreds or even thousands of correlated process variables; see Kourti and MacGregor (1995, 1996) for an introduction. A principal component model reduces the dimensionality of the data by projecting the process measurements to a low-dimensional subspace that is defined by a small number of principal components. This subspace is known as the *model hyperplane*. PROC [MVPMODEL](#) computes T^2 and squared prediction error (SPE) statistics based on these principal components. See Chapter 12, “[The MVPMODEL Procedure](#),” for details.

The principal component model and the computed statistics that PROC [MVPMODEL](#) produces serve as input to the [MVPMONITOR](#) and [MVPDIAGNOSE](#) procedures.

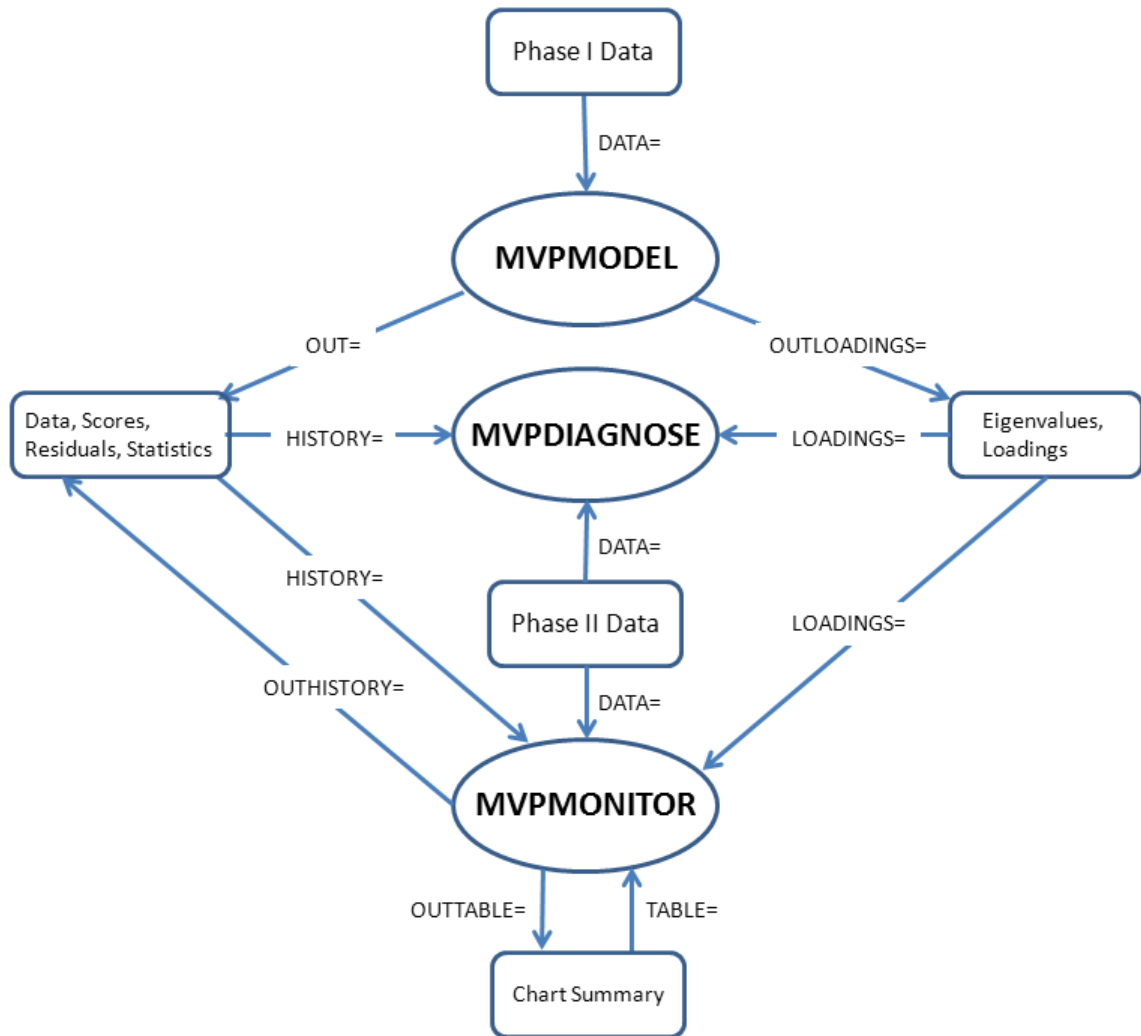
The [MVPMONITOR](#) procedure creates multivariate control charts of the T^2 and SPE statistics. These control charts are used to monitor and categorize variation in the process. Multivariate control charts can detect unusual variation that is not uncovered by individually monitoring the variables with univariate control charts, such as Shewhart charts. See Chapter 13, “[The MVPMONITOR Procedure](#),” for details.

The [MVPDIAGNOSE](#) procedure produces score plots and contribution plots that can be used to investigate the unusual variation. A score plot is a scatter plot of scores that are associated with a pair of principal components for the multivariate process data. A contribution plot shows the

contributions of the process variables to the T^2 or SPE statistic for a single observation. Both types of plots can be useful in understanding the unusual variation in the process. See Chapter 11, “The MVPDIAGNOSE Procedure,” for details.

Figure 10.1 shows the MVP procedures and their various inputs and outputs.

Figure 10.1 The MVP Procedures



The MVP procedures are represented by ovals. Input and output data sets are represented by rounded rectangles and labeled with brief descriptions of their contents. The arrows between procedures and data sets are labeled with the names of the procedure options that are used to specify the data sets.

The distinction between the Phase I and Phase II data shown in Figure 10.1 is discussed in the next section.

MVP Analysis Phases

The two primary scenarios for using the MVP procedures are referred to as Phase I and Phase II analysis. In Phase I analysis you build a principal component model of a process and determine whether the process is stable. In Phase II analysis you apply the model to new data to monitor the process over time.

Phase I Analysis: Building a Model of a Process

The first step in using the MVP procedures is to build a principal component model by running PROC MVPMODEL on an initial sample of process data, which is labeled “Phase I Data” in [Figure 10.1](#). PROC MVPMODEL produces tabular and graphical output to enable you to determine an appropriate number of principal components for the model. You can also use cross validation to have the procedure automatically select the number of principal components.

After you determine the number of components, you use PROC MVPMODEL to save the eigenvalues, principal component loadings, and other information that describes the model to an `OUTLOADINGS=` data set. At the same time, you can save the Phase I data and the corresponding principal component scores, residuals, and T^2 and SPE statistics to an `OUT=` data set.

Next, you use the MVPMONITOR procedure to determine whether the process is stable. PROC MVPMONITOR reads the `OUT=` data set that is produced by PROC MVPMODEL as a `HISTORY=` data set and creates control charts for the T^2 and SPE statistics that are computed from the Phase I data. A point that falls outside a chart’s control limits indicates unusual variation.

The purpose of using a control chart to signal unusual variation is to distinguish *special cause* variation from *common cause* variation. Special causes, also referred to as *assignable causes*, are local, sporadic, or transient causes of variation, whereas common causes are inherent in a process. You should investigate out-of-control points to determine whether they signal assignable causes of variation.

Contribution plots show how the original process variables contribute to variation displayed by the T^2 and SPE charts. PROC MVPMONITOR can produce contribution plots automatically for out-of-control points. You can also use the MVPDIAGNOSE procedure to produce contribution plots of observations from the `HISTORY=` data set.

Based on your Phase I analysis, you can proceed to monitor the process by using the existing principal component model or collect more Phase I data and build a new model. The goal is to have a model of a stable process before you move on to Phase II analysis.

Phase II Analysis: Process Monitoring

In Phase II analysis you apply the principal component model that you built in Phase I to new process measurements, labeled “Phase II Data” in [Figure 10.1](#). The MVPMONITOR and MVPDIAGNOSE procedures read Phase II data from a data set that is specified with the `DATA=` option. You must also specify the `OUTLOADINGS=` data set that was produced by PROC MVPMODEL as

a **LOADINGS=** data set. The loadings are used to compute principal component scores, residuals, and statistics for the Phase II data.

PROC MVPMONITOR can save the Phase II data and the corresponding computed values in an **OUTHISTORY=** data set. An OUTHISTORY= data set has the same structure as an OUT= data set that is produced by PROC MVPMODEL, and it can be read by the MVPMONITOR and MVPDIAGNOSE procedures as a HISTORY= data set, as shown in Figure 10.1.

You use PROC MVPMONITOR to produce control charts of Phase II data in order to monitor the process for continued stability. Unusual variation might indicate that the process is no longer stable. T^2 charts detect unusual variation within the model hyperplane, whereas SPE charts detect unusual variation outside the model hyperplane. Unexpected SPE chart variation might indicate that the process variation has changed such that the principal component model no longer adequately represents it. You can save a summary of a control chart by using the **OUTTABLE=** option in an **SPECHART** or **TSQUARECHART** statement in PROC MVPMONITOR. This enables you to “replay” a chart by specifying a **TABLE=** input data set. You can also read a **TABLE=** data set that was created outside PROC MVPMONITOR to display a chart with customized control limits.

In addition to producing contribution plots of Phase II data, the MVPDIAGNOSE procedure also produces score plots. Score plots can provide insight into the nature of the variation that is represented by the components. You can compare score plots of Phase II data that are produced by PROC MVPDIAGNOSE to score plots of Phase I data that are produced by PROC MVPMODEL.

References

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Chapter 11

The MVPDIAGNOSE Procedure

Contents

Overview: MVPDIAGNOSE Procedure	923
Getting Started: MVPDIAGNOSE Procedure	924
Syntax: MVPDIAGNOSE Procedure	928
PROC MVPDIAGNOSE Statement	928
BY Statement	929
CONTRIBUTIONPANEL Statement	930
CONTRIBUTIONPLOT Statement	931
ID Statement	932
SCOREMATRIX Statement	932
SCOREPLOT Statement	933
TIME Statement	935
Common Plot Statement Options	935
Details: MVPDIAGNOSE Procedure	936
Contribution Plots	936
Paneled Contribution Plot Layouts	937
Input Data Sets	937
ODS Graphics	939
Examples: MVPDIAGNOSE Procedure	940
Example 11.1: Phase II Analysis with MVPDIAGNOSE	940
References	944

Overview: MVPDIAGNOSE Procedure

The MVPDIAGNOSE procedure is used in conjunction with the [MVPMODEL](#) and [MVPMONITOR](#) procedures to monitor multivariate process variation over time, to determine whether the process is stable, and to detect and diagnose changes in a stable process. Collectively these three procedures are referred to as the *MVP procedures*. See Chapter 10, “[Introduction to Multivariate Process Monitoring Procedures](#),” for a description of how the MVP procedures work together, and Chapter 12, “[The MVPMODEL Procedure](#),” and Chapter 13, “[The MVPMONITOR Procedure](#),” for details about the other MVP procedures.

The MVPDIAGNOSE procedure produces the following graphs that can provide insight into the variation in a process:

- score plots for pairs of principal components

- score plot matrices containing pairwise plots for multiple pairs of principal components
- contribution plots for individual observations
- paneled contribution plots for multiple observations

Each point in a score plot corresponds to a single observation from the input data set. A contribution plot displays the process variable contributions to a squared prediction error (SPE) or T^2 statistic from a single observation in the input data set. Therefore, each observation in the input data is independent in how PROC MVPDIAGNOSE handles it. This enables you to preprocess the input data flexibly by using the DATA step, WHERE expressions, and other SAS language elements to select the data to plot.

NOTE: ODS Graphics must be enabled (for example, by specifying the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement before invoking the procedure) in order for the MVPDIAGNOSE procedure to produce graphical output.

Getting Started: MVPDIAGNOSE Procedure

This example illustrates the basic features of the MVPDIAGNOSE procedure by using airline flight delay data available from the U.S. Bureau of Transportation Statistics at <http://www.transtats.bts.gov>. Suppose you want to compare process variable contributions for an out-of-control T^2 statistic with contributions for adjacent observations. This kind of comparison can help you understand the underlying causes of unusual variation in the process.

The following statements create a SAS data set named MWflightDelays that provides the delays for flights that originated in the midwestern United States. The data set contains variables for nine airlines: AA (American Airlines), CO (Continental Airlines), DL (Delta Airlines), F9 (Frontier Airlines), FL (AirTran Airways), NW (Northwest Airlines), UA (United Airlines), US (US Airways), and WN (Southwest Airlines).

```
data MWflightDelays;
    format flightDate MMDDYY8.;
    label flightDate='Date';
    input flightDate :MMDDYY8. AA CO DL F9 FL NW UA US WN;
    datalines;
02/01/07 14.9  7.1  7.9  8.5 14.8  4.5  5.1 13.4  5.1
02/02/07 14.3  9.6 14.1  6.2 12.8  6.0  3.9 15.3 11.4
02/03/07 23.0  6.1  1.7  0.9 11.9 15.2  9.5 18.4  7.6

    ... more lines ...

02/15/07 46.6 36.3 23.9 20.8 30.4 24.3 30.3 59.9 25.6
02/16/07 31.2 20.8 15.2 20.1  9.1 12.9 22.9 36.4 16.4
;
```

The observations for a given date are the average delays in minutes for flights that depart from the Midwest. For example, on February 2, 2007, F9 (Frontier Airlines) flights departed an average of 6.2 minutes late.

The first step in multivariate process monitoring of the data is to build a principal component model of the process variation. The following statements use **PROC MVPMODEL** to create a model with three principal components. (See Chapter 12, “[The MVPMODEL Procedure](#),” for details.)

```
proc mvpmodel data=MWflightDelays ncomp=3 noprint
    out=mvpair outloadings=mvpairloadings;
    var AA CO DL F9 FL NW UA US WN;
run;
```

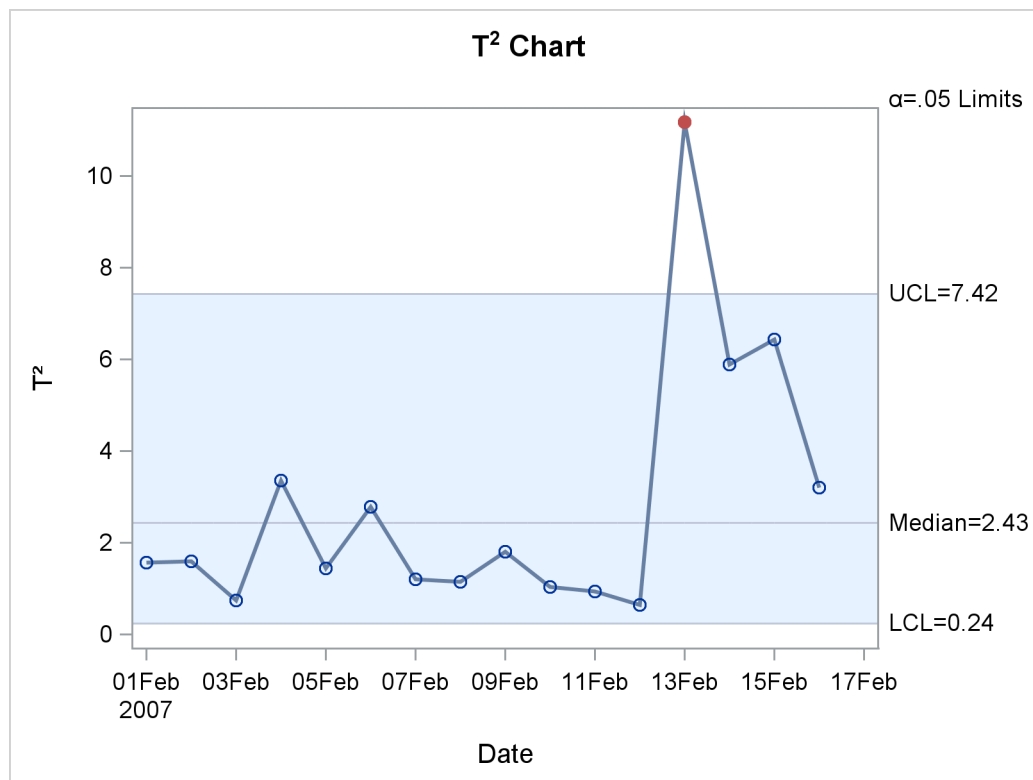
The mvpair data set contains the process data and associated principal component scores. The mvpairloadings data set contains the principal component loadings for the process variables and other data that describe the model.

The following statements create a T^2 control chart by using the principal components. (See Chapter 13, “[The MVPMONITOR Procedure](#),” for details.)

```
ods graphics on;
proc mvpmonitor history=mvpair loadings=mvpairloadings;
    time flightDate;
    tsquarechart / contributions;
run;
```

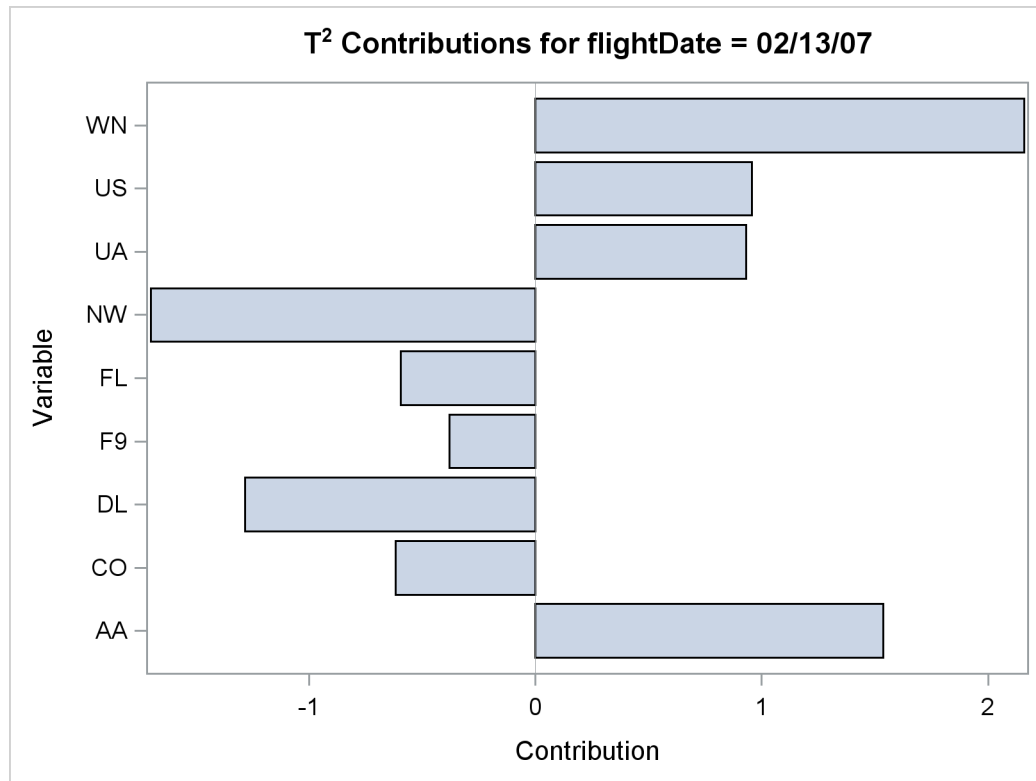
The **CONTRIBUTIONS** option produces contribution plots for any out-of-control points in the T^2 chart. [Figure 11.1](#) shows the T^2 chart.

Figure 11.1 Multivariate Control Chart for T^2 Statistics



The T^2 chart shows an out-of-control point on February 13, 2007. Figure 11.2 shows the contribution plot for this date that was produced by the CONTRIBUTIONS option.

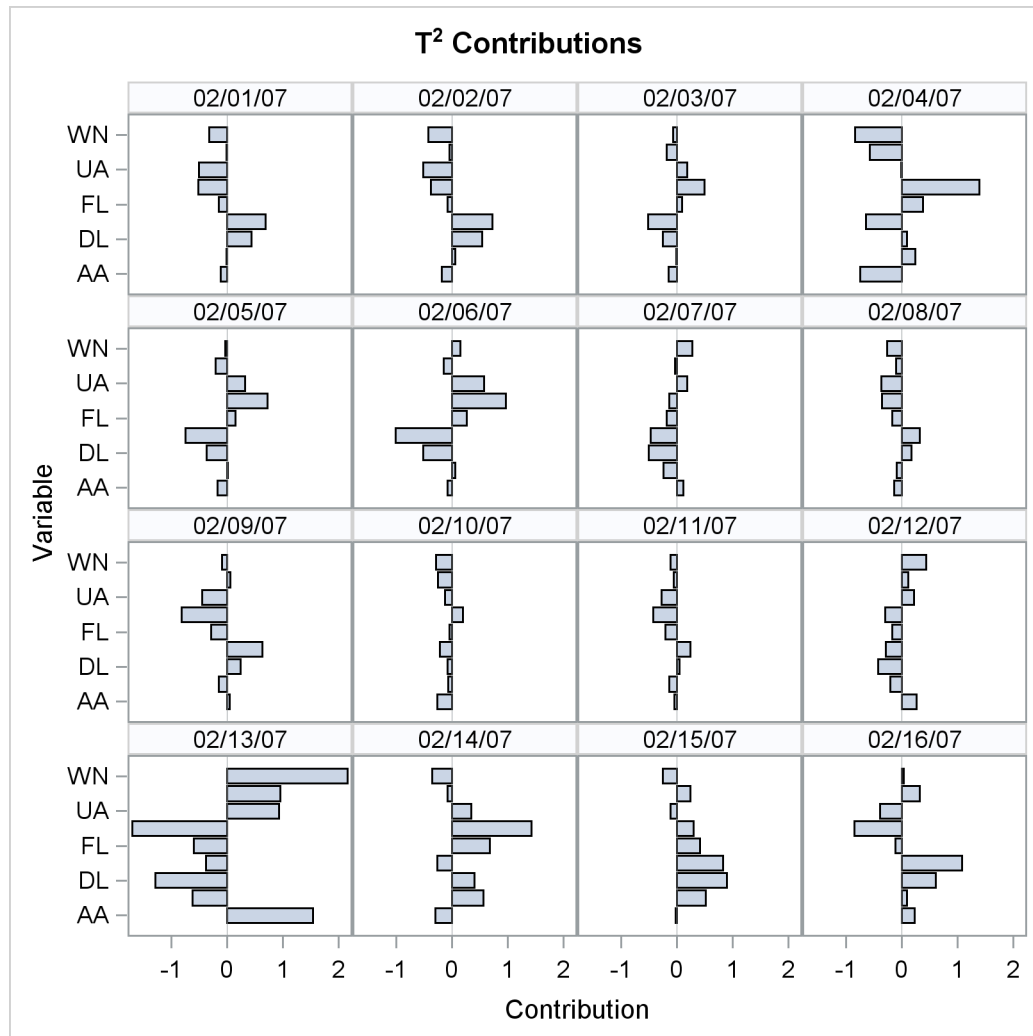
Figure 11.2 Contribution Plot for Out-of-Control Point



The contribution plot shows that the delays for airlines AA, DL, NW, and WN are the major contributors to the out-of-control point. You can use PROC MVPDIAGNOSE to compare the contributions for this point to those for adjacent points. The following statements produce paneled contribution plots of all the observations in mvpair:

```
proc mvpdiagnose history=mvpair loadings=mvpairloadings;
  time flightDate;
  contributionpanel / type=tsquare;
run;
```

Figure 11.3 shows the paneled contribution plots.

Figure 11.3 T^2 Contributions for Flight Delays

The contribution plot for February 13 is in the lower-left corner of the plot. Notice that the magnitudes of all the process variable contributions are quite large for this date compared to those for the other dates. All the process variables contributed strongly to the out-of-control T^2 statistic. This implies that something unusual occurred on February 13 that affected the flight delays for all the airlines.

In fact, on this day a strong winter storm battered the Midwest. This is an example of variation due to a *special cause*. Special causes, also referred to as *assignable causes*, are local, sporadic, or transient problems in a process. They are distinguished from *common causes* of variation, which are inherent in a system. Control charts are used to monitor the process for the occurrence of special causes and to measure and potentially to reduce the effects of common causes.

Syntax: MVPDIAGNOSE Procedure

```
PROC MVPDIAGNOSE < options> ;
  BY variables ;
  CONTRIBUTIONPANEL < / options> ;
  CONTRIBUTIONPLOT < / options> ;
  ID variables ;
  SCOREMATRIX < / options> ;
  SCOREPLOT < / options> ;
  TIME variable ;
```

The following sections describe the PROC MVPDIAGNOSE statement and then describe the other statements in alphabetical order.

PROC MVPDIAGNOSE Statement

```
PROC MVPDIAGNOSE < options> ;
```

The PROC MVPDIAGNOSE statement invokes the MVPDIAGNOSE procedure and specifies input data sets. You can specify the following *options*:

DATA=SAS-data-set

specifies an input SAS data set that contains process measurement data for a Phase II analysis. If you specify a DATA= data set, you must also specify a **LOADINGS=** data set. You cannot specify both the **HISTORY=** option and the DATA= option. See the section “**DATA= Data Set**” on page 937 for details about DATA= data sets.

HISTORY=SAS-data-set

specifies an input SAS data set that contains process variable data that are augmented with principal component scores, multivariate summary statistics, and other calculated values. Usually you create a HISTORY= data set by using the **OUT=** option in the PROC MVPMODEL statement or the **OUTHISTORY=** option in the PROC MVPMONITOR statement. You cannot specify both the **DATA=** option and the HISTORY= option. See the section “**HISTORY= Data Set**” on page 938 for details about HISTORY= data sets.

LOADINGS=SAS-data-set

specifies an input SAS data set that contains eigenvalues, principal component loadings, and process variable means and standard deviations that are used to compute principal component scores and multivariate summary statistics for a Phase II analysis. Usually you create a LOADINGS= data set by using the **OUTLOADINGS=** option in the PROC MVPMODEL statement. See the section “**LOADINGS= Data Set**” on page 938 for details about LOADINGS= data sets.

MISSING=AVG | NONE

specifies how observations that have missing process variable values in the **DATA=** data set are to be handled. The option MISSING=AVG specifies that missing values for a given variable be replaced by the average of the nonmissing values for that variable. The default is

MISSING=NONE, which excludes from the analysis any observation that has missing values for any of the process variables.

PREFIX=*name*

specifies the prefix that is used to identify variables that contain principal component scores in the **HISTORY=** data set. For example, if you specify **PREFIX=ABC**, PROC MVPDIAGNOSE attempts to read the score variables ABC1, ABC2, ABC3, and so on. The default prefix is Prin, which is also the default score variable prefix for data sets created by using the **OUT=** option in the PROC MVPMODEL statement. If you are using an **OUT=** data set from PROC MVPMODEL in the **HISTORY=** data set, the **PREFIX=** values must match. That is, the **PREFIX=** value that is specified in the PROC MVPDIAGNOSE statement must match the **PREFIX=** value in the data set that is specified in the **OUT=** option in the PROC MVPMODEL statement.

NOTE: The number of characters in the prefix plus the number of digits that are required to enumerate the principal components must not exceed the current name length defined by the **VALIDVARNAME=** system option.

RPREFIX=*name*

specifies the prefix that is used to identify variables that contain residuals in the **HISTORY=** data set. A residual variable name is formed by appending a process variable name to the prefix. The default prefix is R_, which is also the default residual variable prefix for data sets created by using the **OUT=** option in the PROC MVPMODEL statement. If you are using a data set produced with the **OUT=** option in the PROC MVPMODEL statement as a **HISTORY=** data set, the **RPREFIX=** value must match the **RPREFIX=** value specified when the **OUT=** data set was created by PROC MVPMODEL.

If the combined length of the residual prefix and a process variable name exceeds the maximum name length defined by the **VALIDVARNAME=** system option, characters are removed from the middle of the process variable name before it is appended to the residual prefix. For example, if you specify **RPREFIX=Residual_** (nine characters), the maximum variable name length is 32, and there is a process variable named PrimaryThermometerReading (25 characters), then two characters are dropped from the middle of the process variable name. The resulting residual variable name is Residual_PrimaryThermometerReading.

BY Statement

BY *variables* ;

You can specify a BY statement with PROC MVPDIAGNOSE to obtain separate analyses of observations in groups that are defined by the BY variables. When a BY statement appears, the procedure expects the input data set to be sorted in order of the BY variables. If you specify more than one BY statement, only the last one specified is used.

If your input data set is not sorted in ascending order, use one of the following alternatives:

- Sort the data by using the SORT procedure with a similar BY statement.

- Specify the NOTSORTED or DESCENDING option in the BY statement for the MVPDIAGNOSE procedure. The NOTSORTED option does not mean that the data are unsorted but rather that the data are arranged in groups (according to values of the BY variables) and that these groups are not necessarily in alphabetical or increasing numeric order.
- Create an index on the BY variables by using the DATASETS procedure (in Base SAS software).

For more information about BY-group processing, see the discussion in *SAS Language Reference: Concepts*. For more information about the DATASETS procedure, see the discussion in the *Base SAS Procedures Guide*.

CONTRIBUTIONPANEL Statement

CONTRIBUTIONPANEL < /options> ;

The CONTRIBUTIONPANEL statement displays a paneled layout of the contribution plots for each observation in the input data set, up to a maximum specified by the **MAXNPLOTS=** option. Individual contribution plots are displayed in panels from left to right and top to bottom, and they are identified by **TIME** variable values or observation numbers. You can use the **CONTRIBUTIONPLOT** statement to display each contribution plot as a separate graph.

Table 11.1 summarizes the *options* available in the CONTRIBUTIONPANEL statement.

Table 11.1 CONTRIBUTIONPANEL Statement Options

Option	Description
MAXNPLOTS=	Specifies the maximum number of contribution plots displayed
MAXNVAR=	Specifies the maximum number of process variable contributions displayed in each plot
NCOLS=	Specifies the number of columns in the panel layout
NROWS=	Specifies the number of rows in the panel layout
ODSFOOTNOTE=	Adds a footnote to the paneled contribution plots
ODSFOOTNOTE2=	Adds a secondary footnote to the paneled contribution plots
ODSTITLE=	Specifies a title for the paneled contribution plots
ODSTITLE2=	Specifies a secondary title for the paneled contribution plots
TYPE=	Specifies the type of contribution plots produced

You can specify the following *options* in the CONTRIBUTIONPANEL statement. The section “Common Plot Statement Options” on page 935 describes additional options that are available in all plot statements.

MAXNPLOTS=*n*

specifies the maximum number of contribution plots to be produced by the CONTRIBUTIONPANEL statement. The number of plots that are produced is the minimum of *n* and the number of observations in the input data set. When *n* is less than the

number of observations, contribution plots are produced for the first n observations. The default is 50.

MAXNVAR= n

specifies the maximum number of process variable contributions to be displayed in the paneled layout. The magnitudes for each contribution are summed over the observations to be plotted, and the n contributions with the greatest total magnitudes are displayed. Therefore each plot displays contributions for the same process variables. By default, all contributions are displayed.

NCOLS= c

specifies the number of columns in the panel layout. See the section “[Paneled Contribution Plot Layouts](#)” on page 937 for a description of how the default numbers of columns and rows are calculated.

NROWS= r

specifies the number of rows in the panel layout. See the section “[Paneled Contribution Plot Layouts](#)” on page 937 for a description of how the default numbers of columns and rows are calculated.

TYPE=SPE | TSQUARE

specifies the type of contribution plots displayed. If you specify TYPE=SPE, the contribution plots are based on the SPE statistics; if you specify TYPE=TSQUARE, the contribution plots are based on the T^2 statistics. You must specify a [LOADINGS=](#) data set to create T^2 contribution plots. By default, TYPE=TSQUARE if a [LOADINGS=](#) data set is provided and TYPE=SPE otherwise.

CONTRIBUTIONPLOT Statement

CONTRIBUTIONPLOT < / *options* > ;

The CONTRIBUTIONPLOT statement produces a contribution plot for each observation in the input data set, up to a maximum that is specified by the [MAXNPLOTS=](#) option. Each contribution plot is displayed as a separate graph. You can use the [CONTRIBUTIONPANEL](#) statement to display multiple contribution plots in a paneled layout.

Table 11.2 summarizes the *options* available in the CONTRIBUTIONPLOT statement.

Table 11.2 CONTRIBUTIONPLOT Statement Options

Option	Description
MAXNPLOTS=	Specifies the maximum number of contribution plots displayed
MAXNVAR=	Specifies the maximum number of process variable contributions displayed in each plot
ODSFOOTNOTE=	Adds a footnote to the contribution plots
ODSFOOTNOTE2=	Adds a secondary footnote to the contribution plots
ODSTITLE=	Specifies a title for the contribution plots
ODSTITLE2=	Specifies a secondary title for the contribution plots
TYPE=	Specifies the type of contribution plots produced

You can specify the following *options* in the CONTRIBUTIONPLOT statement. The section “[Common Plot Statement Options](#)” on page 935 describes additional options that are available in all plot statements.

MAXNPLOTS=*n*

specifies the maximum number of contribution plots to be produced by the CONTRIBUTIONPLOT statement. The number of plots that are produced is the minimum of *n* and the number of observations in the input data set. When *n* is less than the number of observations, contribution plots are produced for the first *n* observations. The default is 50.

MAXNVAR=*n*

specifies that only the *n* contributions that have the greatest magnitudes be displayed in each plot. The contributions are ranked independently for each plot, so different process variable contributions might be displayed in different plots. By default, all contributions are displayed.

TYPE=SPE | TSQUARE

specifies the type of contribution plot to be created. The option TYPE=TSQUARE specifies that the contribution plots be based on the T^2 statistics. The option TYPE=SPE specifies that the contribution plots be based on the SPE statistics. By default, TYPE=TSQUARE if a [LOADINGS=](#) data set is provided and TYPE=SPE otherwise. You can use more than one CONTRIBUTIONPLOT statement. You must specify a [LOADINGS=](#) data set to create T^2 contribution plots.

ID Statement

ID *variables* ;

The first ID *variable* that is specified provides the labels for points in score plots. The values of all the ID variables are displayed in tooltips associated with points in a score plot when you create HTML output and specify the IMAGEMAP option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement. See Chapter 21, “Statistical Graphics Using ODS” (*SAS/STAT User’s Guide*), for details.

SCOREMATRIX Statement

SCOREMATRIX < / *options* > ;

The SCOREMATRIX statement produces a matrix of score plots, each of which is a scatter plot of scores for a pair of principal components. You can use the [SCOREPLOT](#) statement to display a single score plot in a graph by itself.

Table 11.3 summarizes the *options* available in the SCOREMATRIX statement.

Table 11.3 SCOREMATRIX Statement Options

Option	Description
ALPHA=	Specifies the α value for prediction ellipses
ELLIPSE	Requests prediction ellipses to be overlaid on score plots

Table 11.3 (continued)

Option	Description
GROUP=	Specifies a variable for grouping points in score plots
LABELS=	Specifies whether points in the score plots are labeled
NCOMP=	Specifies the number of principal components whose scores are plotted
ODSFOOTNOTE=	Adds a footnote to the score matrix
ODSFOOTNOTE2=	Adds a secondary footnote to the score matrix
ODSTITLE=	Specifies a title for the score matrix
ODSTITLE2=	Specifies a secondary title for the score matrix

You can specify the following *options* in the SCOREMATRIX statement. The section “[Common Plot Statement Options](#)” on page 935 describes additional options that are available in all plot statements.

ALPHA= α

specifies the α value for prediction ellipses that are overlaid on the score plots. The probability that a new observation falls outside the ellipse is α . The default is 0.05. If you specify the ALPHA= option, you do not need to specify the [ELLIPSE](#) option.

ELLIPSE

requests that prediction ellipses be overlaid on the score plots. The probability that a new observation falls outside the ellipse is specified by the [ALPHA=](#) option.

GROUP=variable

specifies a *variable* in the input data set that is used to group the points in the score plots. Points that have different GROUP= values are plotted using different markers or colors (or both) to distinguish the groups.

LABELS=ON | OFF

specifies whether points in the score plots are labeled. Points are labeled with the values of the first variable listed in the [ID](#) statement, or the observation number if no ID statement is specified. The default is LABELS=OFF.

NCOMP= n

specifies the number of principal components whose scores are plotted in the matrix. The principal components that are plotted are always 1 through n . By default, the matrix contains score plots for all principal components.

SCOREPLOT Statement

SCOREPLOT < / *options* > ;

The SCOREPLOT statement produces a single score plot, which is a scatter plot of the scores that are associated with a pair of principal components. You can use the [SCOREMATRIX](#) statement to display a matrix of score plots for more than two principal components.

Table 11.4 summarizes the *options* available in the SCOREPLOT statement.

Table 11.4 SCOREPLOT Statement Options

Option	Description
ALPHA=	Specifies the α value for the prediction ellipse
ELLIPSE	Requests a prediction ellipse to be overlaid on the score plot
GROUP=	Specifies a variable for grouping points in the score plot
LABELS=	Specifies which points in the score plot are to be labeled
ODSFOOTNOTE=	Adds a footnote to the score matrix
ODSFOOTNOTE2=	Adds a secondary footnote to the score matrix
ODSTITLE=	Specifies a title for the score matrix
ODSTITLE2=	Specifies a secondary title for the score matrix
XCOMP=	Specifies the principal component whose scores are plotted on the horizontal axis
YCOMP=	Specifies the number of principal components whose scores are plotted on the vertical axis

You can specify the following *options* in the SCOREPLOT statement. The section “[Common Plot Statement Options](#)” on page 935 describes additional options that are available in all plot statements.

ALPHA= α

specifies the α value for a prediction ellipse that is overlaid on the score plot. The probability that a new observation falls outside the ellipse is α . The default is 0.05. If you specify the ALPHA= option, you do not need to specify the [ELLIPSE](#) option.

ELLIPSE

requests that a prediction ellipse be overlaid on the principal component score plot. The probability that a new observation falls outside the ellipse is specified by the [ALPHA=](#) option.

GROUP=variable

specifies a *variable* in the input data set that is used to group the points in the score plot. Points that have different GROUP= values are plotted with different markers or colors (or both) to distinguish the groups.

LABELS=ON | OFF | OUTSIDE

specifies which points in the score plot to label. Points are labeled with the values of the first variable listed in the [ID](#) statement, or the observation number if no ID statement is specified. By default, LABELS=ON and all points are labeled. You can specify LABELS=OFF to suppress all point labels.

If you overlay a prediction ellipse on the score plot by specifying the [ELLIPSE](#) or [ALPHA=](#) option, you can specify LABELS=OUTSIDE to label only the points outside the prediction ellipse.

XCOMP= x

specifies an integer x that identifies the principal component whose scores are plotted on the horizontal axis of the score plot. The default is 1. You cannot specify the same principal component number in both the XCOMP= and [YCOMP=](#) options.

YCOMP=*y*

specifies an integer *y* that identifies the principal component whose scores are plotted on the vertical axis of the score plot. The default is $\text{mod}(x, j) + 1$, where *x* is the value that is specified by the **XCOMP=** option and *j* is the number of principal components in the model. You cannot specify the same principal component number in both the **XCOMP=** and **YCOMP=** options.

TIME Statement

TIME *variable* ;

The **TIME** *variable* is a numeric variable that provides the chronological order or time values for measurements in the input data set. The *variable* name and value are incorporated into contribution plot titles to identify the observations represented. If you do not specify a **TIME** variable, the observation number from the input data set is used instead.

Common Plot Statement Options

You can specify the following *options* after a slash (/) in the **CONTRIBUTIONPANEL**, **CONTRIBUTIONPLOT**, **SCOREMATRIX**, and **SCOREPLOT** statements.

ODSFOOTNOTE=FOOTNOTE | FOOTNOTE1 | 'string'

adds a footnote to the plot. If you specify the **FOOTNOTE** (or **FOOTNOTE1**) keyword, the value of the SAS **FOOTNOTE** statement is used as the plot footnote. If you specify a quoted string, that string is used as the footnote. The quoted string can contain the following escaped characters, which are replaced by the values indicated:

<code>\n</code>	is replaced by the TIME variable name.
<code>\l</code>	is replaced by the TIME variable label (or name if the analysis TIME has no label).

ODSFOOTNOTE2=FOOTNOTE2 | 'string'

adds a secondary footnote to the plot. If you specify the **FOOTNOTE2** keyword, the value of the SAS **FOOTNOTE2** statement is used as the secondary plot footnote. If you specify a quoted string, that string is used as the secondary footnote. The quoted string can contain the following escaped characters, which are replaced by the values indicated:

<code>\n</code>	is replaced by the TIME variable name.
<code>\l</code>	is replaced by the TIME variable label (or name if the TIME variable has no label).

ODSTITLE=TITLE | TITLE1 | NONE | DEFAULT | 'string'

specifies a title for the plot. You can specify the following values:

TITLE (or TITLE1) uses the value of the SAS TITLE statement as the plot title.

NONE suppresses all titles from the plot.

DEFAULT uses the default title.

If you specify a quoted string, that string is used as the graph title. The quoted string can contain the following escaped characters, which are replaced by the values indicated:

\n is replaced by the **TIME** variable name.

\l is replaced by the **TIME** variable label (or name if the analysis variable has no label).

ODSTITLE2=TITLE2 | '*string*'

specifies a secondary title for the plot. If you specify the TITLE2 keyword, the value of the SAS TITLE2 statement is used as the secondary plot title. If you specify a quoted string, that string is used as the secondary title. The quoted string can contain the following escaped characters, which are replaced by the values indicated:

\n is replaced by the **TIME** variable name.

\l is replaced by the **TIME** variable label (or name if the analysis variable has no label).

Details: MVPDIAGNOSE Procedure

Contribution Plots

One way to diagnose the behavior of out-of-control points in multivariate control charts is to use contribution plots (Miller, Swanson, and Heckler 1998). These plots tell you which variables contribute to the distance between the points in an SPE or T^2 chart and the sample mean of the data.

A contribution plot is a bar chart of the contributions of the process variables to the statistic. For the i th SPE statistic, the contribution of the k th variable is the k th entry of the vector \mathbf{e}_i , which is computed as

$$\mathbf{e}_i = \mathbf{x}_i (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{P}_j \mathbf{P}_j')$$

where \mathbf{e}_i is the vector of errors from the principal component model for observation i and \mathbf{x}_i is the i th observation. The contributions to the i th T^2 statistic are computed in the same way as the entries of the vector

$$\mathbf{T}_i^2 = \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{P}_j \mathbf{L}^{-1} \mathbf{P}_j'$$

where \mathbf{P}_j is the matrix of the first j eigenvectors and \mathbf{L} is the diagonal matrix of the first j eigenvalues.

Paneled Contribution Plot Layouts

The **CONTRIBUTIONPANEL** statement produces paneled contribution plots. You can use the options **NCOLS**=*c* and **NROWS**=*r* to specify the number of columns and rows in the layout, respectively.

By default, *c* and *r* are determined by *p*, the number of contribution plots to be displayed. If $p \leq 16$, then $c = \lceil \sqrt{p} \rceil$ and $r = \lceil p/c \rceil$. Otherwise, one of the following three layouts is used to minimize the number of empty panels in the last page of the graph:

- $c = 4, r = 4$
- $c = 4, r = 3$
- $c = 3, r = 3$

If you specify only **NCOLS**=*c*, then $r = \lceil p/c \rceil$. If you specify only **NROWS**=*r*, then $c = \lceil p/r \rceil$.

Although $c \leq 4$ and $r \leq 4$ by default, you can specify values greater than 4 in the **NCOLS**= and **NROWS**= options.

Input Data Sets

The **MVPDIAGNOSE** procedure accepts a primary input data set that has one of the following two types:

- a **DATA**= data set that contains new process data to be analyzed by using an existing principal component model (Phase II analysis)
- a **HISTORY**= data set that contains process data and the accompanying scores, residuals, and statistics that are produced by using a principal component model. The process data can be the original data that were used to create the model (Phase I analysis) or subsequent data that were analyzed by using a previously created model (Phase II analysis)

These options are mutually exclusive. If you do not specify an option that identifies a primary input data set, **PROC MVPDIAGNOSE** uses the most recently created SAS data set as a **DATA**= data set.

When you specify a **DATA**= data set, you must also specify a **LOADINGS**= data set that contains principal component loadings and other information that describes the principal component model. When you specify a **HISTORY**= data set, you must also specify a **LOADINGS**= data set if you use a **CONTRIBUTIONPANEL** or **CONTRIBUTIONPLOT** statement and specify the **TYPE**=**TSQUARE** option.

DATA= Data Set

A **DATA**= data set provides the process measurement data for a Phase II analysis. In addition to containing the process variables, a **DATA**= data set can contain the following:

- **BY** variables
- **ID** variables
- a **TIME** variable

When you specify a **DATA=** data set, you must also specify a **LOADINGS=** data set that contains the loadings for the principal component model that describes the variation of the process. These loadings are used to score the new data from the **DATA=** data set. The process variables in the **LOADINGS=** data set must have the same names as those in the **DATA=** data set.

HISTORY= Data Set

A **HISTORY=** data set provides the input data set for a Phase I or Phase II analysis. In addition to containing the original process variables, a **HISTORY=** data set contains principal component scores, residuals, SPE and T^2 statistics, and a count of the observations that are used to construct the principal component model. These variables are summarized in [Table 11.5](#).

Table 11.5 Variables in the **HISTORY=** Data Set

Variable	Description
Prin1–Prin j	Principal component scores
R_var1–R_var p	Residuals
NOBS	Number of observations used in the analysis
SPE	Squared prediction error (SPE) statistic
TSQUARE	T^2 statistic computed from principal component scores

The score variables names must consist of a common prefix followed by the numbers 1, 2, ..., j , where j is the number of principal components. By default, the common prefix is Prin. You can use the **PREFIX=** option to specify another prefix for score variables.

If the number of principal components is less than the total number of process variables, the **HISTORY=** data set should also contain residual variables. A residual variable name consists of a common prefix followed by the corresponding process variable name. The default residual variable prefix is R_. For example, if the process variables are A, B, and C, the default residual variable names are R_A, R_B, and R_C. You can use the **RPREFIX=** option to specify a different residual variable prefix.

NOTE: Usually you create a **HISTORY=** data set by specifying the **OUT=** option in the PROC MVPMODEL statement or the **OUTHISTORY=** option in the PROC MVPMONITOR statement. If the **PREFIX=** or **RPREFIX=** option is used when such an output data set is created, you must specify the same prefixes to identify the score and residual variables when you read it as a **HISTORY=** data set.

LOADINGS= Data Set

A **LOADINGS=** data set contains the following information about the principal component model:

- eigenvalues of the correlation or covariance matrix used to construct the model

- principal component loadings
- process variable means used to center the variable values
- process variable standard deviations used to scale the variable values

You can produce a `LOADINGS=` data set by using the `OUTLOADINGS=` option in the `PROC MVPMODEL` statement. Table 11.6 lists the variables that are required in a `LOADINGS=` data set.

Table 11.6 Variables in the `LOADINGS=` Data Set

Variable	Description
<code>_VALUE_</code>	The value contained in <i>process variables</i> for a given observation
<code>_NOBS_</code>	Number of observations used to build the principal component model
<code>_PC_</code>	The principal component number; 0 for the observation that contains eigenvalues
<i>process variables</i>	Values associated with the process variables

Valid values for the `_VALUE_` variable are as follows:

EIGEN	eigenvalues from the principal component analysis
LOADING	principal component loadings
MEAN	process variable means
STD	process variable standard deviations

The `LOADINGS=` data set contains one EIGEN observation and j LOADING observations, where j is the number of principal components in the model. The presence of a MEAN observation indicates that the process variables were centered when the principal component model was built, and the presence of a STD observation indicates that the process variables were scaled when the principal component model was built. The means and standard deviations are used to center and scale new data in a Phase II analysis.

ODS Graphics

Before you create ODS Graphics output, ODS Graphics must be enabled (for example, by using the `ODS GRAPHICS ON` statement). For more information about enabling and disabling ODS Graphics, see the section “Enabling and Disabling ODS Graphics” (Chapter 21, *SAS/STAT User’s Guide*).

The `MVPDIAGNOSE` procedure assigns a name to each graph that it creates. You can use these names to refer to the graphs when you use ODS Graphics. The ODS graph names are listed in Table 11.7.

Table 11.7 ODS Graphics Produced by PROC MVPDIAGNOSE

ODS Graph Name	Plot Description	Statement
ContributionPanel	Paneled contribution plots	CONTRIBUTIONPANEL
ContributionPlot	Contribution plots	CONTRIBUTIONPLOT
ScoreMatrix	Matrix of pairwise score plots	SCOREMATRIX
ScorePlot	Score plot	SCOREPLOT

Examples: MVPDIAGNOSE Procedure

Example 11.1: Phase II Analysis with MVPDIAGNOSE

The example in “Getting Started: MVPDIAGNOSE Procedure” on page 924 illustrates how you build a principal component model and apply the MVPMONITOR and MVPDIAGNOSE procedures to perform a Phase I analysis. In Phase I analysis you analyze the data that were used to build the principal component model. This example is a continuation of that example and illustrates how you can use PROC MVPDIAGNOSE to analyze process data that were not used to build the model. This is called a Phase II analysis. A Phase II analysis is usually performed on data that are collected after the data that are used to build the model.

In the original example the principal component model was built using flight delay data from February 1–16, 2007. The following statements create a data set named MWflightDelays2 that contains average delays for flights that originated in the midwestern United States on February 17–28, 2007:

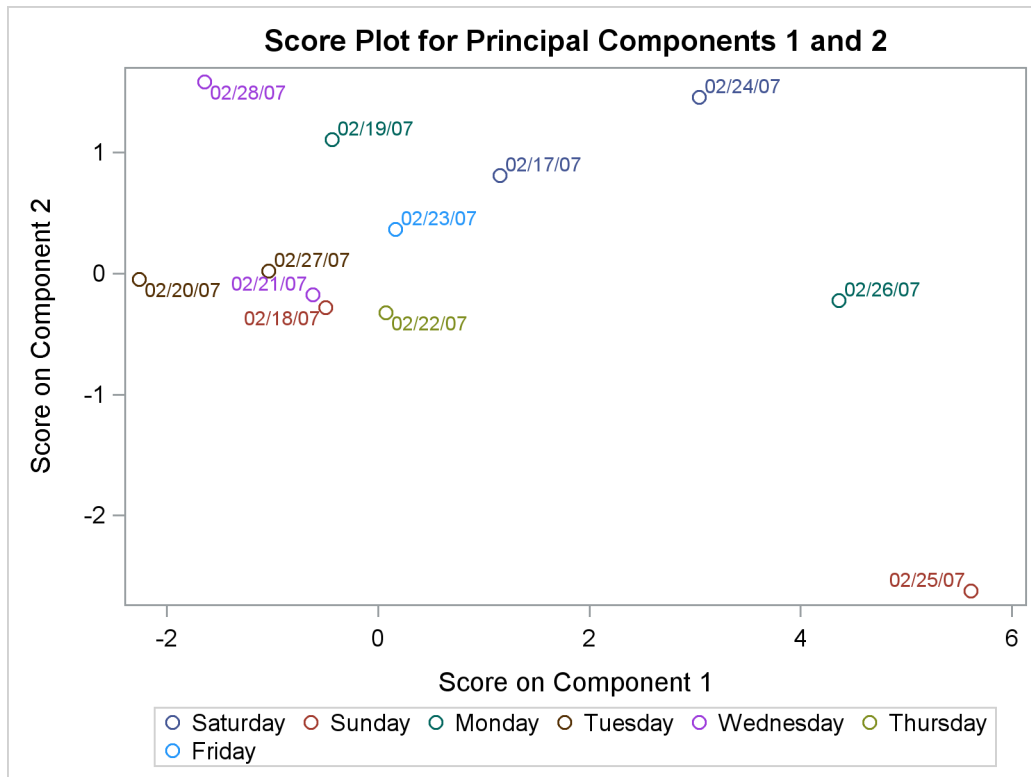
```
data MWflightDelays2;
  label flightDate='Date';
  format flightDate MMDDYY8.;
  input flightDate :MMDDYY8. AA CO DL F9 FL NW UA US WN;
  dayofweek = put(flightDate,downname.);
  datalines;
02/17/07 25.6 7.8 15.5 13.4 16.1 16.2 23.0 24.2 8.2
02/18/07 5.4 16.0 9.9 1.1 11.5 17.0 15.6 15.5 5.1
02/19/07 13.2 16.3 10.0 10.6 5.4 10.3 9.5 16.8 9.3
02/20/07 4.2 6.9 1.4 0.1 7.2 6.6 7.4 10.4 2.9
02/21/07 5.4 -0.1 7.4 8.7 16.3 24.3 9.4 6.0 10.2
02/22/07 19.6 30.2 6.8 2.7 8.9 16.4 14.3 12.6 8.2
02/23/07 14.9 18.9 9.9 9.1 12.0 16.5 17.4 12.8 6.0
02/24/07 21.4 5.5 11.1 46.1 10.6 55.3 22.9 8.8 3.4
02/25/07 42.6 7.7 14.6 14.4 32.0 50.7 46.1 49.4 39.1
02/26/07 43.2 25.1 18.1 18.2 28.8 31.1 38.6 29.6 18.6
02/27/07 11.3 17.1 5.3 4.1 4.8 13.9 9.8 9.7 7.1
02/28/07 8.1 3.7 2.7 17.1 -0.8 5.5 11.0 14.3 3.1
;
```

The dayofweek variable contains the day of the week for each date in the input data set. The following statements apply the model that is saved in the mvpairloadings data set to the flightDelays2 data and produce a score plot for the first two principal components:

```
proc mvpdiagnose data=MWflightDelays2 loadings=mvpairloadings;
  id flightDate;
  scoreplot / labels=on group=dayofweek;
  label dayofweek='';
run;
```

The **ID** statement labels the points in the score plot with flightDate variable values. The **GROUP=** option displays the observations grouped by day of the week. The **LABEL** statement suppresses the **GROUP=** legend label. Figure 11.1.1 shows the score plot.

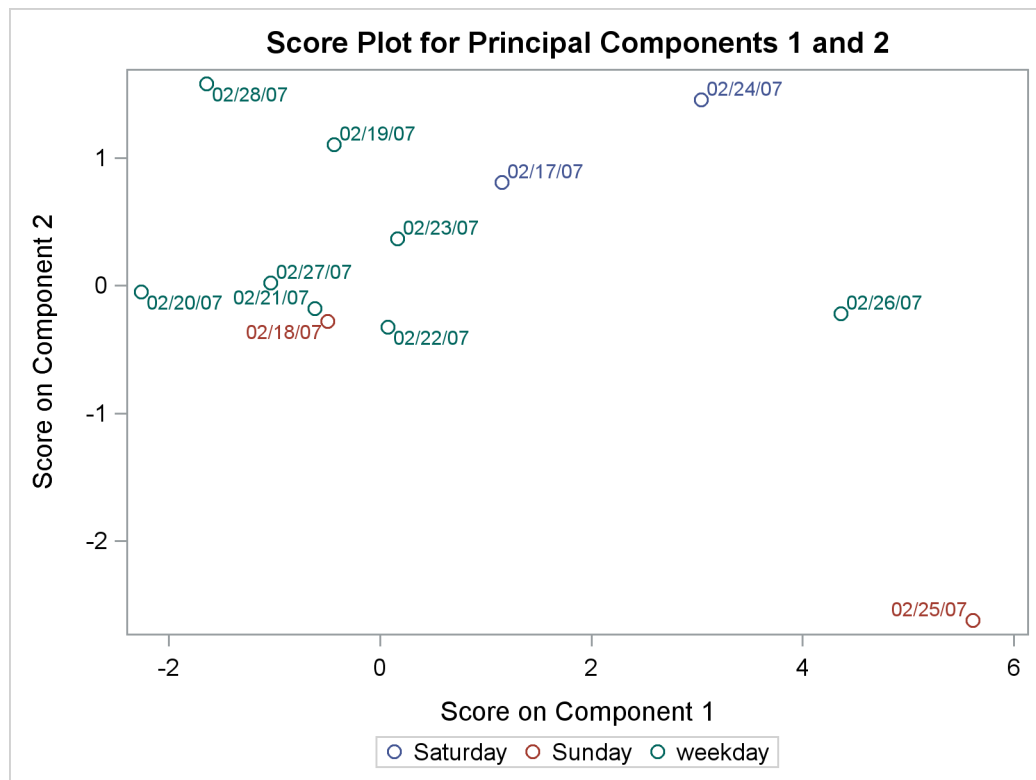
Output 11.1.1 Score Plot with Observations Grouped by Day of the Week



The Saturday and Sunday observations seem to be divided by scores for principal component 1. The following statements modify the dayofweek values to merge the observations for the other days into a “weekday” group:

```
data MWflightDelays2;
  set MWflightDelays2;
  weekday = put(flightDate, weekday.);
  if not ( weekday in (1 7) ) then dayofweek='weekday';
run;
```

Figure 11.1.2 shows the score plot that is produced by running PROC MVPDIAGNOSE with this new grouping. Merging the weekday observations into a single group emphasizes the Saturday and Sunday scores.

Output 11.1.2 Score Plot with Alternate Grouping

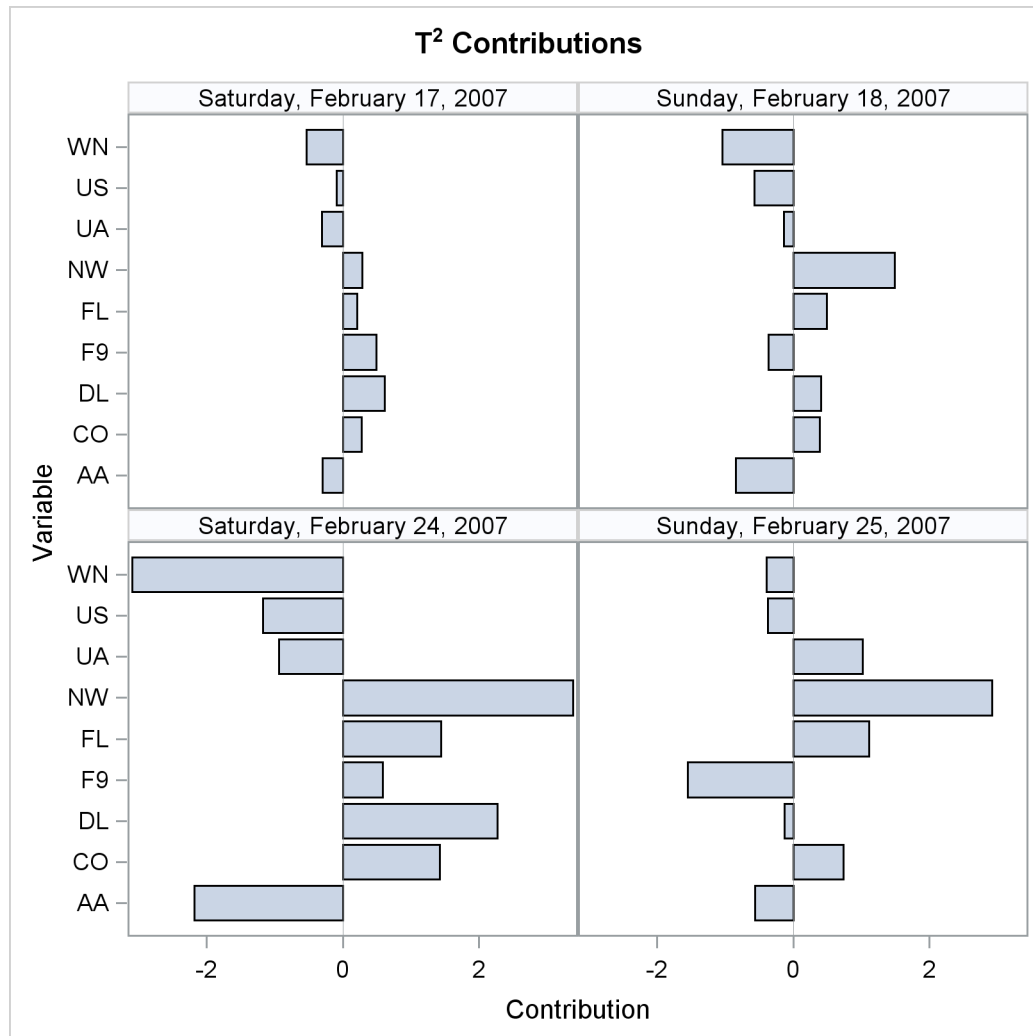
Because the score plot shows that something interesting might be happening on the weekends, you might want to examine contribution plots for those days. The following statements produce paneled T^2 and SPE contribution plots for the weekend observations:

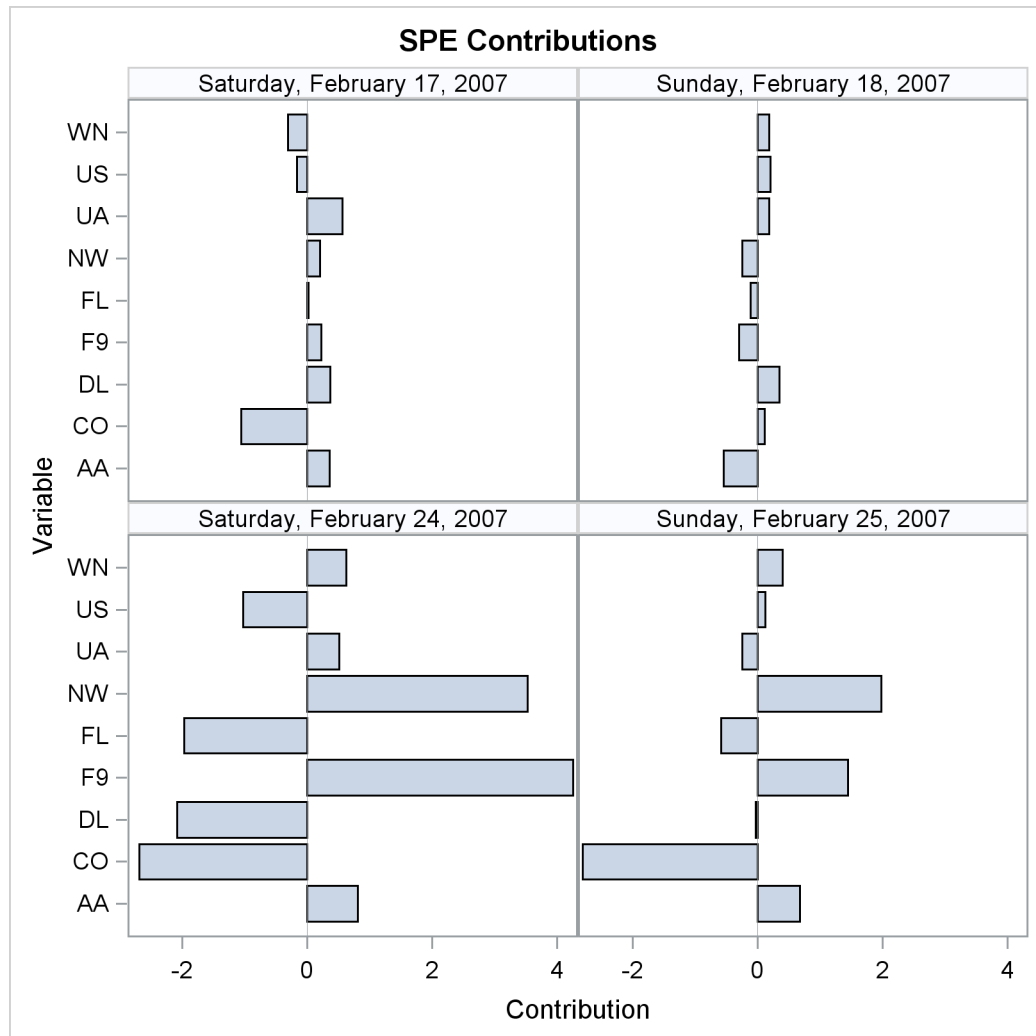
```
proc mvpdiagnose data=MWflightDelays2 loadings=mvpairloadings;
  where dayofweek ne 'weekday';
  time flightDate;
  contributionpanel;
  contributionpanel / type=spe;
  format flightDate weekdate.;
run;
```

Because the **CONTRIBUTIONPANEL** statement produces contribution plots for a series of observations starting with the first observation in the input data set, it is convenient to use a **WHERE** statement to select observations of interest.

Figure 11.1.3 and Figure 11.1.4 show the paneled contribution plots.

Output 11.1.3 T^2 Contribution Plots for Weekends



Output 11.1.4 SPE Contribution Plots for Weekends

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Chapter 12

The MVPMODEL Procedure

Contents

Overview: MVPMODEL Procedure	947
Using the MVP Procedures	948
Functionality of the MVPMODEL Procedure	949
Getting Started: MVPMODEL Procedure	950
Syntax: MVPMODEL Procedure	958
PROC MVPMODEL Statement	958
BY Statement	964
ID Statement	965
VAR Statement	965
Details: MVPMODEL Procedure	965
Classical T^2 Charts	965
Principal Component Analysis	966
Relationship of Principal Components to Multivariate Control Charts	967
Cross Validation (Experimental)	968
Centering and Scaling	970
Missing Values	970
Input Data Set	970
Output Data Sets	971
ODS Table Names	972
ODS Graphics	972
Examples: MVPMODEL Procedure	973
Example 12.1: Using Cross Validation to Select the Number of Principal Components	973
Example 12.2: Computing the Classical T^2 Statistic	976
References	978

Overview: MVPMODEL Procedure

The MVPMODEL procedure is used in conjunction with the MVPMONITOR and MVPDIAGNOSE procedures to monitor multivariate process variation over time, to determine whether the process is stable, and to detect and diagnose changes in a stable process. Collectively these three procedures are referred to as the *MVP procedures*. See Chapter 10, “[Introduction to Multivariate Process Monitoring Procedures](#),” for a description of how the MVP procedures work together, and Chapter 13, “[The MVPMONITOR Procedure](#),” and Chapter 11, “[The MVPDIAGNOSE Procedure](#),” for details about the other MVP procedures.

The MVPMODEL procedure provides computational and graphical tools for building a principal component model from multivariate process data in which the measured variables are continuous and correlated. This model then serves as input to the other MVP procedures, described in Chapter 11, “[The MVPDIAGNOSE Procedure](#),” and Chapter 13, “[The MVPMONITOR Procedure](#).” The MVPMONITOR procedure creates various multivariate control charts, including T^2 charts and SPE (squared prediction error) charts, which are used to detect and diagnose changes in the process. Multivariate control charts can detect unusual variation that would not be detected by individually monitoring the variables with univariate control charts, such as Shewhart charts.

The MVPMODEL procedure implements principal component analysis (PCA) techniques that evolved in the field of chemometrics for monitoring hundreds or even thousands of correlated process variables; see Kourti and MacGregor (1995, 1996) for an introduction. These techniques differ from the classical multivariate T^2 chart in which Hotelling’s T^2 statistic is computed as a distance from the multivariate mean scaled by the covariance matrix of the variables; see Alt (1985). Instead, principal component methods compute T^2 based on a small number of principal components that model most of the variation in the data.

One advantage of PCA methods over the classical T^2 chart is that they avoid computational issues that arise when the process measurement variables are collinear and their covariance matrix is nearly singular. A second advantage is that they offer diagnostic tools for interpreting unusual values of T^2 . A third advantage is that by projecting the data to a low-dimensional subspace, a principal component model more adequately describes the variation in a multivariate process, which is often driven by a small number of underlying factors that are not directly observable.

Using the MVP Procedures

There are two primary scenarios for using the MVP procedures:

1. To determine whether a process is stable, you can construct T^2 and SPE charts from an existing set of process measurements (this is referred to as a Phase I analysis). First, build a principal component model with the MVPMODEL procedure, saving the measurements and the computed observationwise statistics (including T^2 and SPE) in an **OUT=** data set. Then specify this data set as a **HISTORY=** input data set for the MVPMONITOR procedure to create T^2 and SPE charts. Contribution plots indicate which of the original variables are involved in unusual variation displayed by the T^2 and SPE charts. Follow-up action might be needed to adjust the process and eliminate unusual variation signaled by the charts.
2. To detect changes in a stable process, you can construct T^2 and SPE charts from newly acquired data by using the principal component model developed from previous data (this is referred to as a Phase II analysis). You can save information about the model in the **OUT-LOADINGS=** data set created by the MVPMODEL procedure. Specify this data set as a **LOADINGS=** input data set and specify the new data as a **DATA=** input data set to create T^2 and SPE charts with the MVPMONITOR procedure.

Functionality of the MVPMODEL Procedure

The MVPMODEL procedure performs principal component analysis (PCA) on multivariate process measurement data that consist of p continuous variables that are assumed to be correlated. The input data set for PROC MVPMODEL provides the values of the p variables that are to be analyzed.

The MVPMODEL procedure computes the following quantities:

- the loadings from the principal component analysis
- the eigenvalues from the principal component analysis, which are the variances of the principal component variables
- the scores from the principal component analysis
- the T^2 statistic for each observation
- the SPE (squared prediction error) statistic for each observation, also known as SSE, Q, or DModX

By default, principal components are computed from the correlation matrix of the variables. Optionally, they can be computed from their covariance matrix instead. The number of principal components in the model (denoted by j , where $j \leq p$) can be specified or determined by one of several cross validation methods.

By default, PROC MVPMODEL outputs the correlation matrix of the input variables and the eigenvalues of the correlation matrix. When ODS Graphics is enabled, the output can also include the following plots:

- a scree plot and a variance-explained plot of the principal components (these plots are created by default)
- when using cross validation, plots of W and root mean PRESS (predicted residual sum of squares) for each principal component
- pairwise score plots of principal component scores
- pairwise loading plots of principal component loadings

PROC MVPMODEL saves information about the principal component model in the following two output data sets, which can subsequently serve as inputs to the MVPMONITOR and MVPDIAGNOSE procedures:

- an output data set which contains all the variables and observations in the input data set together with observationwise statistics, such as scores, residuals, T^2 , and SPE
- an output data set that contains the j loadings for each process variable and the eigenvalues associated with each of the principal components

Getting Started: MVPMODEL Procedure

This example illustrates the basic features of the MVPMODEL procedure by using airline flight delay data available from the U.S. Bureau of Transportation Statistics at <http://www.transtats.bts.gov>. The example applies multivariate process monitoring to flight delays.

Suppose you want to use a principal component model to create T^2 and SPE charts to monitor the variation in flight delays. These charts are appropriate because the data are multivariate and correlated.

The following statements create a SAS data set named `MWflightDelays` to contain the average flight delays for flights that originate in the midwestern United States by airline. The data set contains variables for nine airlines: AA (American Airlines), CO (Continental Airlines), DL (Delta Airlines), F9 (Frontier Airlines), FL (AirTran Airways), NW (Northwest Airlines), UA (United Airlines), US (US Airways), and WN (Southwest Airlines).

```
data MWflightDelays;
    format flightDate MMDDYY8.;
    label flightDate='Date';
    input flightDate :MMDDYY8. AA CO DL F9 FL NW UA US WN;
    datalines;
02/01/07 14.9 7.1 7.9 8.5 14.8 4.5 5.1 13.4 5.1
02/02/07 14.3 9.6 14.1 6.2 12.8 6.0 3.9 15.3 11.4
02/03/07 23.0 6.1 1.7 0.9 11.9 15.2 9.5 18.4 7.6
02/04/07 6.5 6.3 3.9 -0.2 8.4 18.8 6.2 8.8 8.0
02/05/07 12.0 14.1 3.3 -1.3 10.0 13.1 22.8 16.5 11.5
02/06/07 31.9 8.6 4.9 2.0 11.9 21.9 29.0 15.5 15.2

    ... more lines ...

02/16/07 31.2 20.8 15.2 20.1 9.1 12.9 22.9 36.4 16.4
;
```

The observations for a given date are the average flight delays in minutes of flights that depart from the Midwest. For example, on February 2, 2007, F9 (Frontier Airlines) flights departed an average of 6.2 minutes late.

Preliminary Analysis

The following statements use the MVPMODEL procedure to conduct a preliminary principal component analysis:

```
ods graphics on;
proc mvpmode data=MWflightDelays;
    var AA CO DL F9 FL NW UA US WN;
run;
```

The `DATA=` option specifies the input data set, which contains the process measurement variables. The `VAR` statement specifies the process measurement variables to be analyzed. The `ODS GRAPHICS ON` statement enables ODS Graphics, which is used to produce plots for interpreting the model.

The procedure first outputs a summary of the model and the data, as shown in Figure 12.1.

Figure 12.1 Summary of Model and Data Information

The MVPMODEL Procedure		
Data Set	WORK.MWFLIGHTDELAYS	
Number of Variables		9
Missing Value Handling	Exclude	
Number of Observations Read		16
Number of Observations Used		16
Number of Principal Components		9

This output includes the number of principal components in the model and the number of variables. In this case the procedure produces a model with nine principal components by default, because there are nine process variables.

Next, the procedure outputs the correlation matrix shown in [Figure 12.2](#).

Figure 12.2 Correlation Matrix

Correlation Matrix							
	AA	CO	DL	F9	FL	NW	UA
AA	1.0000	0.5640	0.5206	0.4874	0.5403	0.4860	0.6466
CO	0.5640	1.0000	0.7855	0.6580	0.8519	0.6421	0.7672
DL	0.5206	0.7855	1.0000	0.8231	0.7598	0.4782	0.4951
F9	0.4874	0.6580	0.8231	1.0000	0.5119	0.2279	0.3509
FL	0.5403	0.8519	0.7598	0.5119	1.0000	0.6807	0.6975
NW	0.4860	0.6421	0.4782	0.2279	0.6807	1.0000	0.6715
UA	0.6466	0.7672	0.4951	0.3509	0.6975	0.6715	1.0000
US	0.7856	0.8415	0.7463	0.6832	0.8207	0.5598	0.7540
WN	0.5506	0.6526	0.4525	0.3914	0.7186	0.3970	0.7736

Correlation Matrix	
US	WN
0.7856	0.5506
0.8415	0.6526
0.7463	0.4525
0.6832	0.3914
0.8207	0.7186
0.5598	0.3970
0.7540	0.7736
1.0000	0.8152
0.8152	1.0000

There are strong correlations (greater than 0.8) between variable pairs F9 and DL, CO and FL, and US and WN. This is not surprising, because these pairs of airlines have closely located hubs or focus cities.

The procedure also outputs the eigenvalue and variance information shown in [Figure 12.3](#).

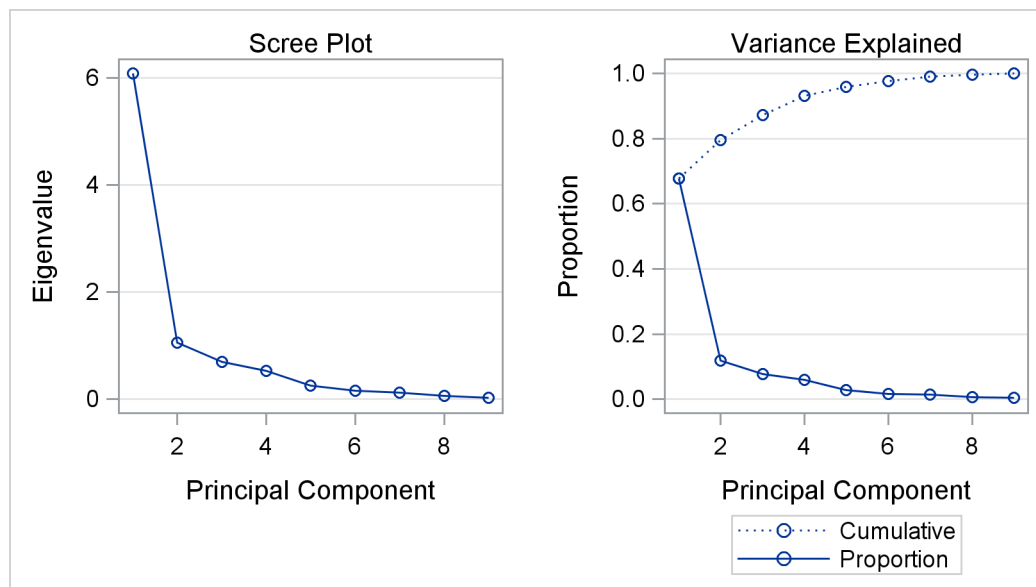
Figure 12.3 Eigenvalue and Variance Information

Eigenvalues of the Correlation Matrix				
	Eigenvalue	Difference	Proportion	Cumulative
1	6.09006397	5.02872938	0.6767	0.6767
2	1.06133459	0.36642409	0.1179	0.7946
3	0.69491050	0.16102099	0.0772	0.8718
4	0.53388951	0.28357563	0.0593	0.9311
5	0.25031387	0.09537517	0.0278	0.9589
6	0.15493870	0.03339131	0.0172	0.9762
7	0.12154739	0.06166364	0.0135	0.9897
8	0.05988375	0.02676604	0.0067	0.9963
9	0.03311771		0.0037	1.0000

The eigenvalues are the variances of the principal components, and the proportions reflect the relative amount of variance explained by each component. The eigenvalues and the proportions are ordered from largest to smallest. Recall that principal components are orthogonal linear combinations of the variables that maximize variance in orthogonal directions.

More than 85% of the variance is explained by the first three principal components, as shown in the cumulative variance column. This suggests that a model with three principal components is adequate; this is confirmed by the plots in Figure 12.4.

Figure 12.4 shows a paneled display, with a scree plot in the left panel and a variance-explained plot in the right panel.

Figure 12.4 Scree Plot and Variance-Explained Plot

The scree plot shows the eigenvalues for each principal component. Traditionally, the scree plot has been recommended as an aid in selecting the number of principal components for the model by examining the “knee” in the plot (Mardia, Kent, and Bibby 1979). The variance-explained plot shows both the proportion of variance and the cumulative variance explained by the principal components.

Building a Principal Component Model

To build a model that has only three principal components, you can use the **NCOMP=** option as shown in the following statements:

```
proc mvpmode1 data=MWflightDelays ncomp=3 plots=(all score(labels=on))
    out=outDelays;
    var AA CO DL F9 FL NW UA US WN;
run;
```

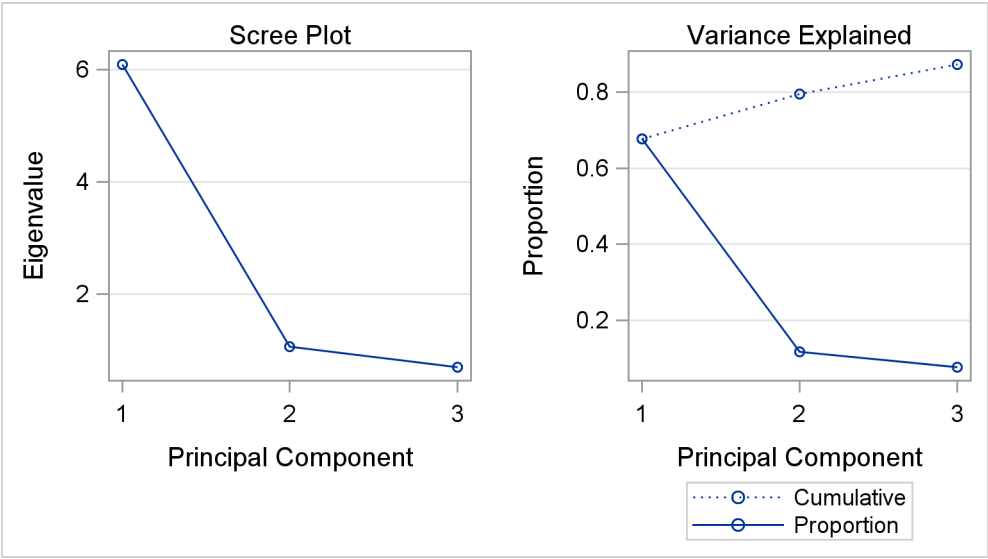
The **PLOTS=ALL** option requests all possible plots, which include pairwise plots of the principal component scores and loadings in addition to the default scree plot and variance-explained plot. The **OUT=** option produces an output data set called `outDelays` that contains principal component scores, T^2 statistics, SPE statistics, residuals, and more, as described in the section “[Output Data Sets](#)” on page 971. Note that ODS Graphics is still enabled, so you do not need to specify the **ODS GRAPHICS ON** statement here.

The correlation matrix is the same as in [Figure 12.2](#). The eigenvalue information, scree plot, and variance-explained plot are similar to those in [Figure 12.3](#) and [Figure 12.4](#). However, the use of the **NCOMP=3** option results in outputs that show information only for the three components in the model, as seen in [Figure 12.5](#) and [Figure 12.6](#).

Figure 12.5 Eigenvalue and Variance Information

The MVPMODEL Procedure				
Eigenvalues of the Correlation Matrix				
	Eigenvalue	Difference	Proportion	Cumulative
1	6.09006397	5.02872938	0.6767	0.6767
2	1.06133459	0.36642409	0.1179	0.7946
3	0.69491050		0.0772	0.8718

Figure 12.6 Scree Plot and Variance-Explained Plot



Also, the model summary, shown in Figure 12.7, is different because there are now only three principal components in the model.

Figure 12.7 Summary of Model and Data Information

The MVPMODEL Procedure	
Data Set	WORK.MWFLIGHTDELAYS
Number of Variables	9
Missing Value Handling	Exclude
Number of Observations Read	16
Number of Observations Used	16
Number of Principal Components	3

The outDelays output data set that is partially listed in Figure 12.8 contains T^2 and SPE statistics based on the model that has three principal components, in addition to the original variables and other observationwise statistics.

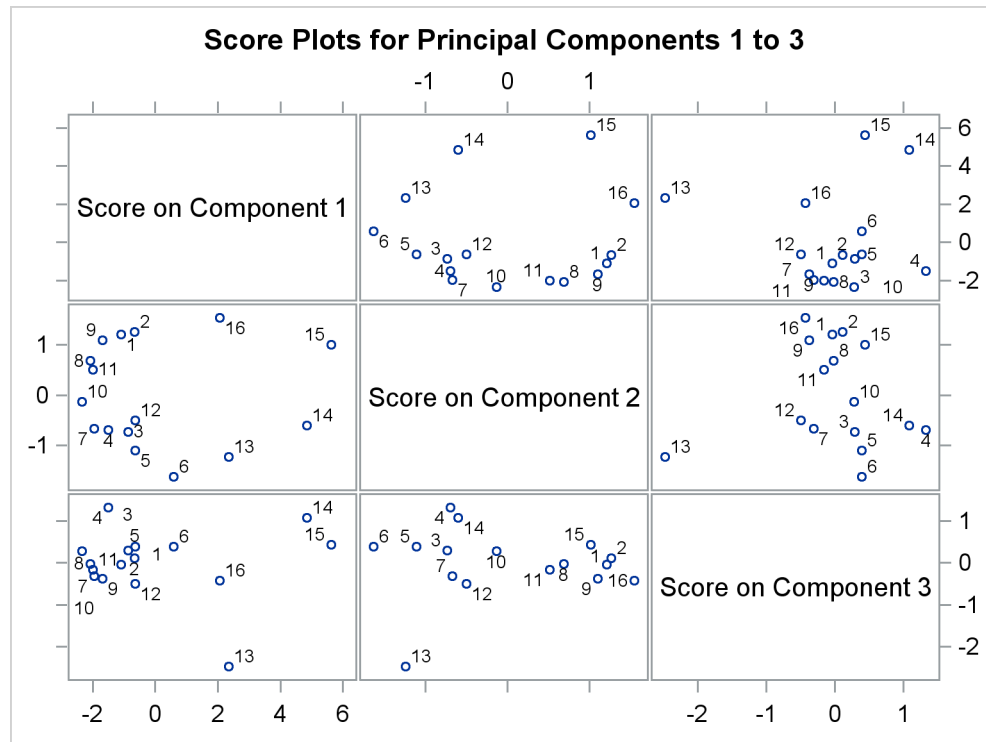
Figure 12.8 Partial Listing of Output Data Set outDelays

flight Date	AA	CO	DL	F9	FL	NW	UA	US	WN	Prin1
02/01/07	14.9	7.1	7.9	8.5	14.8	4.5	5.1	13.4	5.1	-1.08708
02/02/07	14.3	9.6	14.1	6.2	12.8	6.0	3.9	15.3	11.4	-0.65786
02/03/07	23.0	6.1	1.7	0.9	11.9	15.2	9.5	18.4	7.6	-0.86457
02/04/07	6.5	6.3	3.9	-0.2	8.4	18.8	6.2	8.8	8.0	-1.50578
02/05/07	12.0	14.1	3.3	-1.3	10.0	13.1	22.8	16.5	11.5	-0.63903
Prin2	Prin3	<u>_NOBS_</u>		<u>_TSQUARE_</u>		<u>R_AA</u>		<u>R_CO</u>		<u>R_DL</u>
1.20953	-0.03839	16		1.57457		-0.05779		-0.18178		-0.01835
1.26249	0.11447	16		1.59169		-0.17802		-0.16663		0.68047
-0.73183	0.29270	16		0.75065		0.54274		-0.30297		-0.20552
-0.69718	1.32511	16		3.35709		-0.25729		-0.24974		0.05624
-1.11141	0.38617	16		1.44549		-0.44128		0.28274		0.09998
<u>R_F9</u>	<u>R_FL</u>	<u>R_NW</u>		<u>R_UA</u>		<u>R_US</u>		<u>R_WN</u>		<u>_SPE_</u>
-0.15280	0.87457	-0.37864		-0.06037		-0.12896		-0.02300		0.98911
-0.62682	0.49289	-0.35101		-0.27027		-0.14161		0.41169		1.54414
-0.02408	0.31360	0.21270		-0.49772		0.24287		-0.23829		0.93626
0.05279	-0.02427	0.29305		-0.44076		0.13493		0.50899		0.69253
-0.15050	0.00176	-0.36866		0.39124		0.07233		-0.06265		0.60545

The variables Prin1, Prin2, and Prin3 contain the principal component scores. Variables R_AA through R_WN are the residuals for the process variables. The contents of an **OUT=** data set are described in detail in the section “[Output Data Sets](#)” on page 971. See the section “[Principal Component Analysis](#)” on page 966 for computational details of the results saved in the output data set.

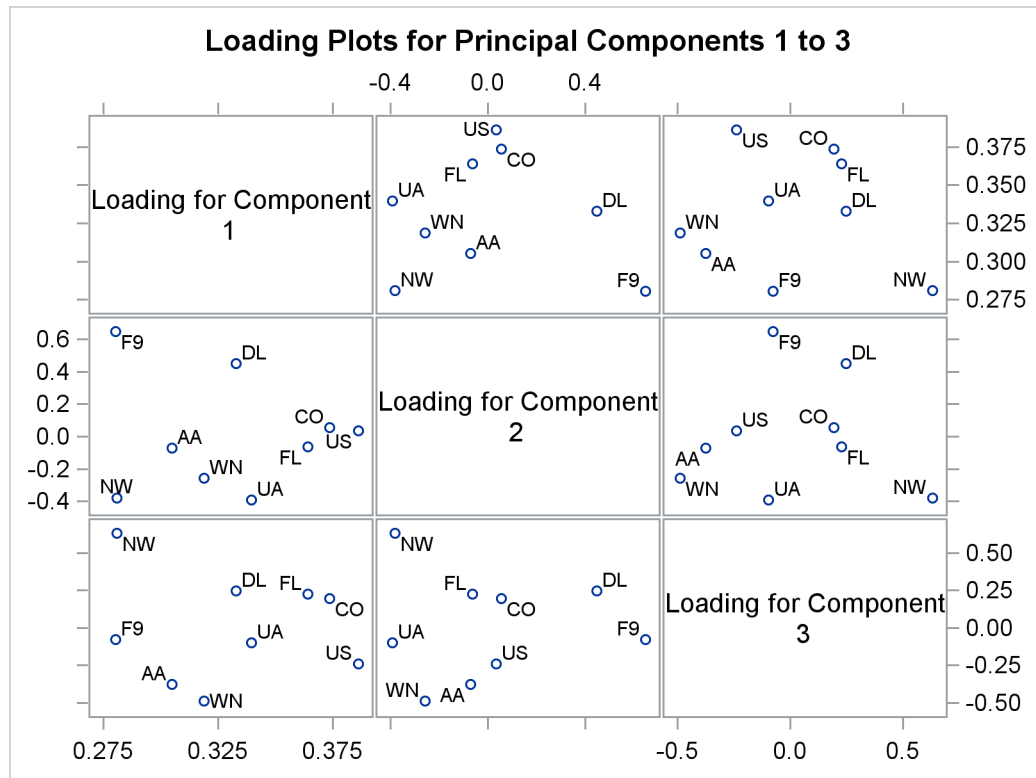
You can use an **OUT=** data set as an input to the **MVPMONITOR** and **MVPDIAGNOSE** procedures. The **MVPMONITOR** procedure produces control charts for the T^2 and SPE statistics. Control charts that are created from the outDelays data set are shown in [Example 12.2](#) and in the **MVPMONITOR** procedure chapter.

The **PLOTS=ALL** option produces score plots for pairs of principal components in the model. By default, the score plots are displayed in a matrix. You can specify the **PLOTS(SCORES(UNPACK))** option to display the score plots as separate graphs. The score plot matrix is shown in [Figure 12.9](#).

Figure 12.9 Score Plots for Principal Components 1–3

A score plot is a scatter plot of the scores for two principal components. The labels indicate the observation numbers of the points. By examining clusters and outliers in these plots, you can better understand the relationships among the observations and the variation in the process. For example, points 13 through 16 are extreme points in the direction of the first principal component. The directions of the principal components are not uniquely determined, so you need the loadings and external information to interpret them. These points represent flight delays between February 13, 2007, and February 16, 2007, when there was a major winter storm in the Midwest.

Figure 12.10 displays the loading plots that are produced. Loading plots are also displayed in a matrix by default, and they can be unpacked into separate graphs with the `PLOT(LOADINGS(UNPACK))` option.

Figure 12.10 Loading Plot for Principal Components 1–3

A loading plot is a scatter plot of the variable loadings for a pair of principal components, and it helps you understand the relationships among the variables. Loadings are the variable coefficients in the eigenvectors (linear combinations of variables) that define the principal component. The loadings explain how variables contribute to the linear combination. Here, the loadings for the first principal component are all positive and all similar in value, which suggests that the first principal component describes the average delay. The second principal component appears to be a contrast between the delays of F9, DL, CO, and US and those of the remaining airlines. See the section “[Principal Component Analysis](#)” on page 966 for more information about interpreting principal component loadings and scores.

Syntax: MVPMODEL Procedure

The following statements are available in PROC MVPMODEL:

```
PROC MVPMODEL < options > ;
    BY variables ;
    ID variables ;
    VAR variables ;
```

The following sections describe the PROC MVPMODEL statement and then describe the other statements in alphabetical order.

PROC MVPMODEL Statement

```
PROC MVPMODEL < options > ;
```

The PROC MVPMODEL statement invokes the MVPMODEL procedure and optionally identifies input and output data sets, specifies details of the analyses performed, and controls displayed output. Table 12.1 summarizes the *options*.

Table 12.1 Summary of PROC MVPMODEL Statement Options

<i>option</i>	Description
COV	Computes the principal components from the covariance matrix
CV=	Performs cross validation to select the number of principal components
DATA=	Specifies the input data set
MISSING=	Specifies how observations with missing values are handled
NCOMP=	Specifies the number of principal components to extract
NOCENTER	Suppresses centering of process variables before fitting the model
NOCVSTDIZE	Suppresses re-centering and rescaling of process variables before each model is fit in the cross validation
NOPRINT	Suppresses the display of all output
NOSCALE	Suppresses scaling of process variables before fitting the model
OUT=	Specifies the output data set
OUTLOADINGS=	Specifies the output data set for loadings (eigenvectors)
PLOTS=	Requests and specifies details of plots
PREFIX=	Specifies the prefix for naming principal component score variables in the OUT= data set
RPREFIX=	Specifies the prefix for naming residual variables in the OUT= data set
STDSCORES	Standardizes the principal component scores

You can specify the following *options*.

COV

computes the principal components from the covariance matrix. By default, the correlation matrix is analyzed. The COV option causes variables with large variances to be more strongly associated with components that have large eigenvalues, and it causes variables with small variances to be more strongly associated with components that have small eigenvalues. You should not specify the COV option unless the units in which the variables are measured are comparable or the variables are standardized in some way.

NOTE: Specifying the COV option has the same effect as specifying the [NOSCALE](#) option.

CV=ONE

CV=BLOCK <(cv-block-options)>

CV=SPLIT <(cv-split-options)>

CV=RANDOM <(cv-random-options)>

specifies that cross validation be performed to determine the number of principal components and specifies the method to be used. If you do not specify the CV= option, no cross validation is performed.

In cross validation, the input data are repeatedly divided into a *training set*, which is used to compute a model, and a *test set*, which is used to test the model fit. The cross validation that is performed here is along both observations and variables, as described in Eastment and Krzanowski (1982), which is a more detailed version of the “alternative scheme” of Wold (1978). The observations and variables are separately divided into groups. Each test set is the intersection of one observation group and one variable group, so the number of test sets that are used is the product of the number of observation groups and the number of variable groups. See the section “[Cross Validation \(Experimental\)](#)” on page 968 for more information.

NOTE: The CV= option is experimental in this release.

CV=ONE requests *one-at-a-time* cross validation, in which each observation group contains one observation and each variable group contains one variable. This approach is very computationally intensive because it computes $n \times p$ separate principal component models for each potential number of principal components, where n is the number of observations in the input data set and p is the number of process variables.

CV=BLOCK requests *blocked* cross validation, in which observation groups consist of blocks of *nobs* consecutive observations and variable groups consist of blocks of *nvar* consecutive variables. You can specify the following *cv-block-options* in parentheses after the CV=BLOCK option:

NOBS=*nobs*

specifies that observation groups consist of blocks of *nobs* consecutive observations from the input data. For example, if you specify NOBS=8, the first group contains observations 1 through 8, the second group contains observations 9 through 16, and so on. The default is 7.

NVAR=*nvar*

specifies that variable groups consist of blocks of *nvar* consecutive variables from the input data. For example, if you specify NVAR=3, the first group contains variables 1 through 3, the second group contains variables 4 through 6, and so on. The default is 7.

CV=SPLIT requests *split-sample* cross validation, in which observation groups are formed by selecting every *nobsth* observation and variable groups are formed by selecting every *nvarth* variable. You can specify the following *cv-split-options* in parentheses after the CV=SPLIT option:

NOBS=*nobs*

specifies that observation groups be created by selecting every *nobsth* observation from the input data. For example, if you specify NOBS=8, the first group contains observations {1, 9, 17, ...}, the second group contains observations {2, 10, 18, ...}, and so on. The default is 7.

NVAR=*nvar*

specifies that variable groups be created by selecting every *nvarth* variable from the input data. For example, if you specify NVAR=5, the first group contains variables {1, 6, 11, ...}, the second group contains variables {2, 7, 12, ...}, and so on. The default is 7.

CV=RANDOM requests that observations and variables be assigned to groups randomly. You can specify the following *cv-random-options* in parentheses after the CV=RANDOM option:

NITEROBS=*nogrp*

specifies the number of observation groups. The default is 10.

NITERVAR=*nvgrp*

specifies the number of variable groups. The default is 10.

NTESTOBS=*nobs*

specifies the number of observations in each observation group. The default is one-tenth the total number of observations.

NTESTVAR=*nvar*

specifies the number of variables in each variable group. The default is one-tenth the total number of variables.

SEED=*n*

specifies an integer used to start the pseudorandom number generator for selecting the random test set. If you do not specify a seed or if you specify a value less than or equal to zero, the seed is generated by default from reading the time of day from the computer's clock.

NOTE: You cannot specify the CV= option together with the NCOMP= option.

DATA=SAS-data-set

specifies the input SAS data set to be analyzed. If the DATA= option is omitted, the procedure uses the most recently created SAS data set.

MISSING=AVG | NONE

specifies how observations with missing values are to be handled in computing the fit. MISSING=AVG specifies that the fit be computed by replacing missing values of a process variable with the average of its nonmissing values. The default is MISSING=NONE, which excludes observations with missing values for any process variables from the analysis.

NCOMP=*n* | ALL

specifies the number of principal components to extract. The default is $\min\{15, p, N\}$, where p is the number of process variables and N is the number of observations (runs). You can specify NCOMP=ALL to override the limit of 15 principal components. You cannot specify the NCOMP= option together with the CV= option. If the number of nonzero eigenvalues of the correlation matrix is less than the number of components specified, p , then the p will be reset to the number of nonzero eigenvalues.

NOCENTER

suppresses centering of the process variables before fitting. This is useful if the variables are already centered and scaled. See the section “[Centering and Scaling](#)” on page 970 for more information.

NOCVSTDIZE

suppresses re-centering and rescaling of the process variables before each model is fit in the cross validation. See the section “[Centering and Scaling](#)” on page 970 for more information.

NOPRINT

suppresses the display of all results, both tabular and graphical. This is useful when you want to produce only output data sets.

NOSCALE

suppresses scaling of the process variables before fitting. This is useful if the variables are already centered and scaled.

NOTE: Specifying the NOSCALE option has the same effect as specifying the COV option.

OUT=SAS-data-set

creates an output data set that contains all the original data from the input data set, principal component scores, and multivariate summary statistics. See the section “[Output Data Sets](#)” on page 971 for details.

OUTLOADINGS=SAS-data-set

creates an output data set that contains the loadings for the principal components and the eigenvalues of the correlation (or covariance) matrix. See the section “[Output Data Sets](#)” on page 971 for details.

PLOTS < (global-plot-options) > <= plot-request < (options) > >

PLOTS < (global-plot-options) > <= (plot-request < (options) > < ... plot-request < (options) > > >
controls the plots produced through ODS Graphics. When you specify only one plot request, you can omit the parentheses around the plot request. For example:

```
plots=none
plots=score
plots=loadings
```

ODS Graphics must be enabled before you request plots. For general information about ODS Graphics, see Chapter 21, “Statistical Graphics Using ODS” (*SAS/STAT User’s Guide*).

You can specify the following *global-plot-options*:

FLIP

interchanges the X-axis and Y-axis dimensions for all score and loading plots.

NCOMP=*n*

specifies that pairwise score and loading plots be produced for the first *n* principal components. The default is 5 or the total number of components $j (\geq 2)$, whichever is smaller. If $n > j$, then the default is $\text{NCOMP}=j$. Be aware that the number of score or loading plots produced ($\frac{n \times (n-1)}{2}$) grows quadratically as *n* increases.

ONLY

suppresses the default plots. Only plots specifically requested are displayed. The default plots are the CV plot, when you specify the **CV=** option, and the scree and variation-explained plots otherwise.

You can specify the following *plot-requests*:

ALL

produces all appropriate plots.

CVPLOT

produces a plot that displays the results of the cross validation and R-square analysis. This plot requires that the **CV=** option be specified and in that case is displayed by default.

LOADINGS <(loading-options)>

produces a matrix of pairwise scatter plots of the principal component loadings. Use $\text{NCOMP}=n$ to specify the number of principal components for which plots are produced, and use the FLIP option to interchange the default X-axis and Y-axis dimensions.

You can specify the following *loading-options*:

FLIP

flips or interchanges the X-axis and Y-axis dimensions of the loading plots. Specify **PLOTS=LOADING(FLIP)** to flip the X-axis and Y-axis dimensions.

NCOMP=*n*

specifies that pairwise loading plots be produced for the first *n* principal components. The default is the value specified by the **NCOMP=** *global-plot-option*. If $n > j$, then the default is $\text{NCOMP}=j$. Be aware that the number of loading plots produced ($\frac{n \times (n-1)}{2}$) grows quadratically as *n* increases.

UNPACKPANEL**UNPACK**

suppresses paneling of loading plots. By default, all the loading plots appear in a single output panel. Specify UNPACKPANEL to display each loading plot in a separate panel.

NONE

suppresses the display of all plots.

SCORES <(*score-options*)>

produces pairwise scatter plots of the principal component scores. You can use the **NCOMP=** option to control the number of plots that are displayed.

You can specify the following *score-options*:

ALPHA=*value*

specifies the probability used to compute a prediction ellipse that is overlaid on the score plot. The default is 0.05. If you specify the ALPHA= option, you do not need to specify the **ELLIPSE** option.

ELLIPSE

requests that a prediction ellipse be overlaid on the principal component score plots. The probability that a new observation falls outside the prediction ellipse is specified by the **ALPHA=** option.

FLIP

flips or interchanges the X-axis and Y-axis dimensions of the score plots. Specify **PLOTS=SCORES(FLIP)** to flip the X-axis and Y-axis dimensions.

GROUP=*variable*

specifies a variable in the input data set used to group the points on the score plots. Points with different GROUP= variable values are plotted using different markers and colors to distinguish the groups.

LABELS=ON | OFF | OUTSIDE

specifies which points in the score plots to label. Specify LABELS=ON to label all points and LABELS=OFF to label none of the points. Points are labeled with the values of the first variable listed in the **ID** statement, or the observation number if no ID statement is specified.

If you specify the **ELLIPSE** and **UNPACKPANEL** options, you can specify LABELS=OUTSIDE to label only the points outside the confidence ellipse.

The default is ON if you specify UNPACKPANEL and OFF otherwise.

NCOMP=*n*

specifies that pairwise score plots be produced for the first *n* principal components. The default is the value specified by the **NCOMP=** *global-plot-option*. If $n > j$, then the default is NCOMP=*j*. Be aware that the number of loading plots produced ($\frac{n \times (n-1)}{2}$) grows quadratically as *n* increases.

UNPACKPANEL

suppresses paneling of score plots. By default, all the score plots appear in a single output panel. Specify UNPACKPANEL to display each score plot in a separate panel.

SCREE < UNPACK >**EIGEN****EIGENVALUE**

produces a scree plot of eigenvalues and a variance-explained plot. By default, both plots are produced in a panel. Specify PLOTS= SCREE(UNPACKPANEL) to display each plot in a separate panel. This plot is produced by default unless you specify the **CV=** option.

PREFIX=*name*

specifies a prefix for naming the principal component scores in the OUT= data set. By default, the names are Prin1, Prin2, ..., Prin*j*. If you specify PREFIX=ABC, the components are named ABC1, ABC2, ABC3, and so on. The number of characters in the prefix plus the number of digits in *j* should not exceed the current name length defined by the VALIDVARNAME= system option.

RPREFIX=*name*

specifies a prefix for naming the residual variables in the OUT= data set. The default is R_. Residual variable names are formed by appending process variable names to the prefix.

If the length of the resulting residual variable exceeds the maximum name length defined by the VALIDVARNAME= system option, characters are removed from the middle of the process variable name before it is appended to the residual prefix. For example, if you specify RPREFIX=*Residual_*, the maximum variable name length is 32, and there is a process variable named PrimaryThermometerReading, then the corresponding residual variable name is Residual_PrimaryThermometerReading.

STDSCORES

standardizes the principal component scores in the OUT= data set to unit variance. If you omit the STDSCORES option, the variances of the scores are equal to the corresponding eigenvalues. STDSCORES has no effect on the eigenvalues themselves.

BY Statement

BY *variables* ;

You can specify a BY statement with PROC MVPMODEL to obtain separate analyses of observations in groups that are defined by the BY variables. When a BY statement appears, the procedure expects the input data set to be sorted in order of the BY variables. If you specify more than one BY statement, only the last one specified is used.

If your input data set is not sorted in ascending order, use one of the following alternatives:

- Sort the data by using the SORT procedure with a similar BY statement.

- Specify the NOTSORTED or DESCENDING option in the BY statement for the MVPMODEL procedure. The NOTSORTED option does not mean that the data are unsorted but rather that the data are arranged in groups (according to values of the BY variables) and that these groups are not necessarily in alphabetical or increasing numeric order.
- Create an index on the BY variables by using the DATASETS procedure (in Base SAS software).

For more information about BY-group processing, see the discussion in *SAS Language Reference: Concepts*. For more information about the DATASETS procedure, see the discussion in the *Base SAS Procedures Guide*.

ID Statement

ID *variables* ;

The first variable that is specified in the ID statement is used to label observations in score plots for principal components. If you do not specify an ID statement, then score plot points are labeled with their observation numbers.

The values of all ID variables are displayed in tooltips when you create HTML output and specify the IMAGEMAP option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement. See Chapter 21, “Statistical Graphics Using ODS” (*SAS/STAT User’s Guide*), for details.

VAR Statement

VAR *variables* ;

The VAR statement specifies the process variables and their order in the results. By default, if you omit the VAR statement, the MVPMODEL procedure analyzes all numeric variables that are not listed in the BY or ID statement.

Details: MVPMODEL Procedure

Classical T^2 Charts

Classical T^2 charts are defined as follows. Assume that there are n observations for p variables, denoted by $\mathbf{X}_1, \dots, \mathbf{X}_n$, where \mathbf{X}_i is a p -dimensional vector. The T^2 statistic for observation i is

$$T_i^2 = (\mathbf{X}_i - \bar{\mathbf{X}}_n)' \mathbf{S}^{-1} (\mathbf{X}_i - \bar{\mathbf{X}}_n)$$

where

$$\bar{X}_j = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_{ij} \quad , \quad \mathbf{X}_i = \begin{bmatrix} X_{i1} \\ X_{i2} \\ \vdots \\ X_{ip} \end{bmatrix} \quad , \quad \bar{\mathbf{X}}_n = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{X}_1 \\ \bar{X}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \bar{X}_p \end{bmatrix}$$

and

$$\mathbf{S} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (\mathbf{X}_i - \bar{\mathbf{X}}_n) (\mathbf{X}_i - \bar{\mathbf{X}}_n)'$$

For purposes of deriving control limits for the T^2 chart, it is assumed that \mathbf{X}_i has a p -dimensional multivariate normal distribution with mean vector $\boldsymbol{\mu} = (\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_p)'$ and covariance matrix $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. The classical formulation of the T^2 chart does not involve a principal component model for the data, and it bases the computation of T^2 on the sample covariance matrix \mathbf{S} . See Alt (1985) for theoretical details and the section “[Multivariate Control Charts](#)” on page 2206 for an example.

A classical T^2 chart is equivalent to a T^2 chart based on a full principal component model (with p components), as discussed in the section “[Relationship of Principal Components to Multivariate Control Charts](#)” on page 967. See [Example 12.2](#) for more information.

Principal Component Analysis

Principal component analysis was originated by Pearson (1901) and later developed by Hotelling (1933). The application of principal components is discussed by Rao (1964), Cooley and Lohnes (1971), Gnanadesikan (1977), and Jackson (1991). Excellent statistical treatments of principal components are found in Kshirsagar (1972), Morrison (1976), and Mardia, Kent, and Bibby (1979).

Principal component modeling focuses on the number of components used. The analysis begins with an eigenvalue decomposition of the sample covariance matrix, \mathbf{S} ,

$$\mathbf{S} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (\mathbf{X}_i - \bar{\mathbf{X}}_n) (\mathbf{X}_i - \bar{\mathbf{X}}_n)'$$

as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{S} &= \mathbf{P}\mathbf{L}\mathbf{P}' \\ \mathbf{P}'\mathbf{S}\mathbf{P} &= \mathbf{L} \end{aligned}$$

where \mathbf{L} is a diagonal matrix and \mathbf{P} is an orthogonal matrix (Jackson 1991; Mardia, Kent, and Bibby 1979). The columns of \mathbf{P} are the eigenvectors, and the diagonal elements of \mathbf{L} are the eigenvalues. The eigenvectors are customarily scaled so that they have unit length.

A principal component, t_i , is a linear combination of the original variables. The coefficients are the eigenvectors of the covariance matrix. The principal component scores for the i th observation are computed as

$$t_i = \mathbf{P}'(\mathbf{x}_i - \bar{\mathbf{x}})$$

The principal components are sorted by descending order of the eigenvalues, which are equal to the variances of the components.

The eigenvectors are the principal component loadings. The eigenvectors are orthogonal, so the principal components represent jointly perpendicular directions through the space of the original variables. The scores on the first j principal components have the highest possible generalized variance of any set of j unit-length linear combinations of the original variables.

The first j principal components provide a least squares solution to the model

$$\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{TP}' + \mathbf{E}$$

where \mathbf{X} is an $n \times p$ matrix of the centered observed variables, \mathbf{T} is the $n \times j$ matrix of scores on the first j principal components, \mathbf{P}' is the $j \times p$ matrix of eigenvectors, and \mathbf{E} is an $n \times p$ matrix of residuals. The first j principal components are the vectors (rows of \mathbf{P}') that minimize $\text{trace}(\mathbf{E}'\mathbf{E})$, the sum of all the squared elements in \mathbf{E} .

The first j principal components are the best linear predictors of the process variables among all possible sets of j variables, although any nonsingular linear transformation of the first j principal components provides equally good prediction. The same result is obtained by minimizing the determinant or the Euclidean norm of $\mathbf{E}'\mathbf{E}$ rather than the trace.

Relationship of Principal Components to Multivariate Control Charts

Multivariate control charts typically plot the T^2 statistic, which is a summary of multivariate variation. The classical T^2 statistic is defined in “Classical T^2 Charts” on page 965. When there is high correlation among the process variables, the correlation matrix is nearly singular. The subspace in which the process varies can be adequately explained by fewer variables than the original p variables. Thus, the principal component approach to multivariate control charts is to project the original p variables into a lower-dimensional subspace by using a model based on j principal components, where $j < p$.

The key to the relationship between principal components and multivariate control charts is the decomposition of the sample covariance matrix, \mathbf{S} , into the form $\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{PLP}'$, where \mathbf{L} is a diagonal matrix (Jackson 1991; Mardia, Kent, and Bibby 1979). This is also the eigenvalue decomposition of \mathbf{S} , where the columns of \mathbf{P} are the eigenvectors and the diagonal elements of \mathbf{L} are the eigenvalues.

Equivalence of T^2 Statistics

The T^2 statistic that is produced by the full principal component model is equivalent to the classical T^2 statistic. This is seen in the matrix representation of the T^2 statistic computed from a principal component model that uses all p components,

$$T_i^2 = (\mathbf{t}_i - \bar{\mathbf{t}}_n)' \mathbf{L}_n^{-1} (\mathbf{t}_i - \bar{\mathbf{t}}_n)$$

Because $\bar{\mathbf{t}}_n$ is the zero matrix by construction, then

$$T_i^2 = \mathbf{t}_i' \mathbf{L}_n^{-1} \mathbf{t}_i$$

Because $\mathbf{t}_i = \mathbf{P}'(\mathbf{x}_i - \bar{\mathbf{x}})$, then

$$\begin{aligned} T_i^2 &= \mathbf{t}_i' \mathbf{L}_n^{-1} \mathbf{t}_i \\ &= (\mathbf{P}'(\mathbf{x}_i - \bar{\mathbf{x}}))' \mathbf{L}_n^{-1} (\mathbf{P}'(\mathbf{x}_i - \bar{\mathbf{x}})) \\ &= (\mathbf{x}_i - \bar{\mathbf{x}})' \mathbf{P} \mathbf{L}_n^{-1} \mathbf{P}' (\mathbf{x}_i - \bar{\mathbf{x}}) \\ &= (\mathbf{x}_i - \bar{\mathbf{x}})' \mathbf{S}^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_i - \bar{\mathbf{x}}) \end{aligned}$$

which is the classical form. Consequently the classical T^2 statistic can be expressed as a sum of squares,

$$T_i^2 = \frac{t_{i1}^2}{l_1^2} + \dots + \frac{t_{ip}^2}{l_p^2}$$

where l_k^2 is the variance of the k th principal component.

Computing the T^2 and SPE Statistics

Creating a T^2 chart that is based on a principal component model begins with choosing the number (j) of principal components. Effectively, this involves selecting a subspace in $j < p$ dimensions and then creating a T^2 statistic based on that j -component model.

The T^2 statistic is meant to monitor variation in the model space. However, if variation appears in the $p - j$ subspace orthogonal to model space, then the model assumptions and physical process should be reexamined. Variation outside the model space can be detected with an SPE chart.

In a model with j principal components, the T^2 statistic is calculated as

$$T_i^2 = \frac{t_{i1}^2}{l_1^2} + \dots + \frac{t_{ij}^2}{l_j^2}$$

where t_{ik} is the principal component score for the k th principal component of the i th observation and l_k is the standard deviation of t_{ik} .

The information in the remaining $p - j$ principal components is monitored with charts for the SPE statistic, which is calculated as

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SPE}_i &= \sum_{k=j+1}^p e_{ik}^2 \\ &= \sum_{k=j+1}^p (x_{ik} - \hat{x}_{ik})^2 \end{aligned}$$

Cross Validation (Experimental)

NOTE: The CV= option is experimental in this release.

You can use cross validation to choose the number of principal components in the model to avoid overfitting.

One method of choosing the number of principal components is to fit the model to only part of the available data (the *training set*) and to measure how well models with different numbers of extracted components fit the other part of the data (the *test set*). This is called *test set validation*. However, it is rare that you have enough make both parts large enough for pure test set validation to be useful.

Alternatively, you can make several different divisions of the observed data into a training set and a test set. This is called *cross validation*. The MVPMODEL procedure supports four types of cross validation. In *one-at-a-time* cross validation, the first observation is held out as a single-element test set, with all other observations as the training set; next, the second observation is held out, then the third, and so on. Another method is to hold out successive blocks of observations as test sets—for example, observations 1 through 7, then observations 8 through 14, and so on; this is known as *blocked* validation. A similar method is *split-sample* cross validation, in which successive groups of widely separated observations are held out as the test set—for example, observations {1, 11, 21, ...}, then observations {2, 12, 22, ...}, and so on. Finally, test sets can be selected from the observed data randomly; this is known as *random-sample* cross validation.

Which cross validation method you should use depends on your data. The most common method is one-at-a-time validation (**CV=ONE**), but it is not appropriate when the observed data are serially correlated. In that case either blocked (**CV=BLOCK**) or split-sample (**CV=SPLIT**) validation might be more appropriate; you can select the number of test sets in blocked or split-sample validation by specifying options in parentheses after the CV= option. The numbers in parentheses are the number of test sets over the rows and columns. For more information, see the section “An Alternative Scheme” in Wold (1978), as well as Eastment and Krzanowski (1982), both of which describe the cross validation approach used here in more detail.

CV=ONE is the most computationally intensive of the cross validation methods, because it requires you to recompute the principal component model for every input observation. Using random subset selection with **CV=RANDOM** might lead different researchers to produce different principal component models from the same data (unless the same seed is used).

Whichever validation method you use, the number of principal components that are chosen is usually the one that optimizes some criterion or selection rule. Choices of a criterion include the ratio described by Wold (1978), the *W* statistic described by Eastment and Krzanowski (1982), and the predicted residual sum of squares (PRESS). The *W* statistic is used by the MVPMODEL procedure.

The method of choosing the number of principal components in the MVPMODEL procedure is described in Eastment and Krzanowski (1982). This method is a heuristic based on the ratio of the mean PRESS (MPRESS) to the degrees of freedom for the principal component model. First, the MPRESS is computed for models with 0 to *maxcomp* principal components. The maximum number of components is $\min(15, nvar, nobis) - 1$ and can be further reduced to the number of nonzero eigenvalues in the covariance matrix. Second, for each of the *i* possible number of components, the W_i statistic is computed as

$$W_i = \frac{MPRESS(i - 1) - MPRESS(i)}{D_i} \div \frac{MPRESS(i)}{D_R}$$

where $MPRESS = \frac{1}{np} PRESS$, D_i is the number of degrees of freedom used to fit the model with *i* principal components, and D_R is the remaining number of degrees of freedom.

Extracting too many components can lead to an overfit model, one that matches the training data too well, sacrificing predictive ability. Thus, if you specify the number of principal components in the model, you should not use cross validation to select the appropriate number of components for the final model, or you should consider the analysis to be preliminary and examine the results to determine the appropriate number of components for a subsequent analysis.

Centering and Scaling

By default, the variables are centered and scaled to have mean 0 and standard deviation 1. Without centering, both the mean variable value and the variation around that mean are involved in selecting principal component loadings. Scaling serves to place all process variables on an equal footing relative to their variation in the data. For example, if Time and Temp are two of the process variables, then scaling says that a change of std (Time) in Time is roughly equivalent to a change of std (Temp) in Temp.

The formulas that are used to compute the variation in the different centering and scaling cases are defined in the section “Definitional Formulas” in Chapter A, “Special SAS Data Sets” (*SAS/STAT User’s Guide*). The definitional formula that is used when either the NOSCALE or COV option is specified is the COV formula. The definitional formula that is used when the NOCENTER option is specified is the UCORR formula. The definitional formula that is used when both the NOCENTER and NOSCALE options are specified is the UCOV formula. The default definitional formula, when no centering or scaling options are specified, is the CORR formula.

Missing Values

By default, observations that have missing process variables are simply excluded from the analysis. If you specify **MISSING=AVG** in the **PROC MVPMODEL** statement, then all observations in the input data set contribute to both the analysis and the **OUT=** data set. With **MISSING=AVG**, the fit is computed by replacing missing values of a process variable with the average of its nonmissing values.

Input Data Set

The input data set provides the set of process variables that are analyzed. You can specify the input data set by using the **DATA=** option in the **PROC MVPMODEL** statement. If you do not specify the **DATA=** option, the procedure uses the last data set created as its input data set.

The MVPMODEL procedure treats each observation in the **DATA=** data set as an individual multivariate observation. The observations do not need to be identified or sorted by time because the sequence of the data is not used to build the principal component model. If you provide a time variable in the input data set, it is preserved in the **OUT=** data set and can be used subsequently by the MVPMONITOR procedure to create control charts.

In basic applications of the MVPMODEL procedure, the observations in the **DATA=** data set represent measurements from a single process. You can build different principal component models for two or more processes by grouping their measurements in the **DATA=** data and processing them as **BY** groups.

In some applications, it is desirable to combine the data from two or more processes and build a common principal component model. This might be the case with processes that are peers in

the sense that they are believed to share the same pattern of common cause variation. When you provide the MVPMONITOR procedure with a common model for a set of peer processes, it uses the model to construct identical control limits for each process. This enables you to decide whether a particular process exhibits unusual variation relative to the behavior of its peers.

Output Data Sets

OUT= Data Set

The **OUT=** data set contains all the variables in the input data set plus new variables that contain the principal component scores, residuals, and other computed values listed in [Table 12.2](#).

The names of the score variables are formed by concatenating the value given by the **PREFIX=** option (or the default **Prin**, if **PREFIX=** is not specified) and the numbers 1, 2, ..., j , where j is the number of principal components in the model.

The names of the residual variables are formed by concatenating the value given by the **RPREFIX=** option (or the default **R_**, if **RPREFIX=** is not specified) and the names of the process variables used in the analysis. Residual variables are created only when the number of principal components in the model is less than the number of process measurement variables in the input data set.

Table 12.2 Computed Variables in the OUT= Data Set

Variable	Description
Prin1–Prin j	Principal component scores
R_var1–R_var p	Residuals
NOBS	Number of observations used in the analysis
SPE	Squared prediction error (SPE)
TSQUARE	T^2 statistic computed from principal component scores

OUTLOADINGS= Data Set

The **OUTLOADINGS=** data set contains the eigenvalues of the correlation (or covariance) matrix, the loadings computed for the process variables, and other information about the principal component model. The variables that are saved in the **OUTLOADINGS=** data set are listed in [Table 12.3](#).

Table 12.3 Variables in the OUTLOADINGS= Data Set

Variable	Description
VALUE	Character variable identifying the type of values in an observation
PC	Principal component number
NOBS	Number of observations used in the analysis
<i>process variables</i>	Eigenvalues, means, standard deviations, and loadings for <i>process variables</i>

Valid values for the `_VALUE_` variable are as follows:

EIGEN	eigenvalues from the principal component analysis
LOADING	principal component loadings
MEAN	process variable means
STD	process variable standard deviations

For an observation where `_VALUE_` is equal to `LOADING`, the `_PC_` variable identifies the principal component whose loadings are recorded in that observation.

The process variable means and standard deviations are used by the other MVP procedures to center and scale new data in a Phase II analysis. If you specify the `NOCENTER` option, the `OUTLOADINGS=` data set does not contain a `MEAN` observation. If you specify the `NOSCALE` option, the `OUTLOADINGS=` data set does not contain a `STD` observation.

ODS Table Names

PROC MVPMODEL assigns a name to each table that it creates. You can use these names to refer to the tables when you use the Output Delivery System (ODS) to select tables and create output data sets. The ODS table names are listed in [Table 12.4](#).

Table 12.4 ODS Tables Produced with the PROC MVPMODEL Statement

ODS Table Name	Description	Option
Corr	Correlation matrix	Default
Cov	Covariance matrix	<code>COV</code> or <code>NOSCALE</code>
CVResults	Results of cross validation	<code>CV=</code>
Eigenvalues	Eigenvalues of the correlation or covariance matrix	Default
ModelInfo	Model information	Default
ResidualSummary	Residual summary from cross validation	<code>CV=</code>

ODS Graphics

Before you create ODS Graphics output, ODS Graphics must be enabled (for example, by using the `ODS GRAPHICS ON` statement). For more information about enabling and disabling ODS Graphics, see the section “Enabling and Disabling ODS Graphics” (Chapter 21, *SAS/STAT User’s Guide*).

The MVPMODEL procedure assigns a name to each graph that it creates using ODS Graphics. You can use these names to refer to the graphs when you use ODS. The ODS graph names are listed in [Table 12.5](#).

Table 12.5 ODS Graphics Produced by PROC MVPMODEL

ODS Graph Name	Plot Description	Statement
CVPlot	Cross validation and R^2 analysis	CV=
LoadingMatrix	Scatter plot matrix of variable loadings	PLOTS=LOADINGS
LoadingPlot	Scatter plot of variable loadings	PLOTS=LOADINGS(UNPACK)
ScoreMatrix	Scatter plot of scores	PLOTS=SCORE
ScorePlot	Scatter plot of scores	PLOTS=SCORE(UNPACK)
ScreePlot	Scree and variance-explained plots	Default
VariancePlot	Variance-explained plot	PLOTS=SCREE(UNPACK)

Examples: MVPMODEL Procedure

Example 12.1: Using Cross Validation to Select the Number of Principal Components

This example uses cross validation to select the number of principal components in a model. It uses the chromatography data from McReynolds (1970), which is also used in Wold (1978) and Eastment and Krzanowski (1982). The following statements create the chromatography data set:

```
data mcreynolds;
  input x1 - x10;
  datalines;
  653    590    627    652    699    690    818    841    654    1006
  654    591    628    654    701    691    818    842    655    1006
  665    592    624    653    710    690    828    843    659    1014
  662    595    629    658    710    692    827    843    660    1012
  663    595    630    659    712    693    829    843    663    1013
  664    596    629    659    712    692    830    843    663    1015
  667    604    635    669    720    700    833    846    668    1016
  684    612    642    682    739    702    850    851    682    1035
  685    612    642    684    741    703    853    852    685    1039

  ... more lines ...

  1247   1447   1386   1683   1616   1370   1327   1220   1508   1275
  1300   1509   1424   1695   1675   1403   1362   1229   1571   1305
  1343   1581   1480   1762   1699   1463   1375   1212   1618   1285
;
```

The observations are liquid phases, and the variables are compounds. The (i, j) value is the retention index for liquid phase i in compound j . The retention index values in the original article had the value of squalane subtracted from them. In this data set, the values have been corrected by adding the retention indices for squalane to all observations.

The following statements use the MVPMODEL procedure to select the number of principal components by using one-at-a-time cross validation:

```
proc mvpmodel data=mcreynolds plots=(scree cvplot) noscale cv=one;
run;
```

The **CV=** option specifies which method of cross validation to use to produce model diagnostics; in this case one-at-a-time cross validation is used. The **PLOTS=** option produces only the combination scree plot and variance-explained plot in addition to the cross validation plots.

Output 12.1.1 shows the model and data set information.

Output 12.1.1 Summary of Model and Data Set Information

The MVPMODEL Procedure		
Data Set	WORK.MCREYNOLDS	
Number of Variables		10
Missing Value Handling		Exclude
Number of Observations Read		226
Number of Observations Used		225
Maximum Number of Principal Components		9
Validation Method	Leave-one-out Cross Validation	

Output 12.1.1 shows that one observation, liquid phase 69 (Triton X-400), was omitted because of a missing value. Also, notice that the maximum number of principal components is $\min(15, nvar, nobs) - 1 = 9$, which is less than the number of variables; this is described in detail in Eastment and Krzanowski (1982).

The root mean PRESS values and the *W* statistic are shown in Output 12.1.2.

Output 12.1.2 Residual Summary

Cross Validation for the Number of Components			
Number of Components	Root Mean PRESS	W	
0	974.3136	.	
1	30.77631	9586.179	
2	26.85973	2.707278	
3	26.49878	0.211824	
4	22.94873	2.261922	
5	21.50501	0.810642	
6	20.91568	0.279385	
7	20.53967	0.14514	
8	20.25766	0.082967	
9	20.03932	0.04342	

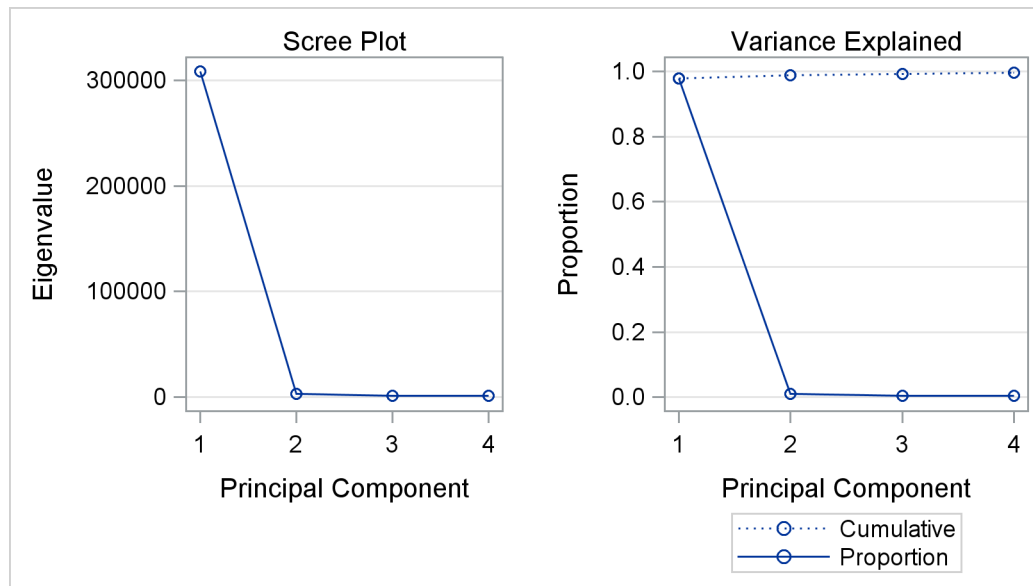
In this case the index of the last W statistics greater than one is $W[4]$, suggesting a model with four components as shown in [Output 12.1.3](#).

Output 12.1.3 Cross Validation Results

Number of Components Suggested by W Statistic	4
---	---

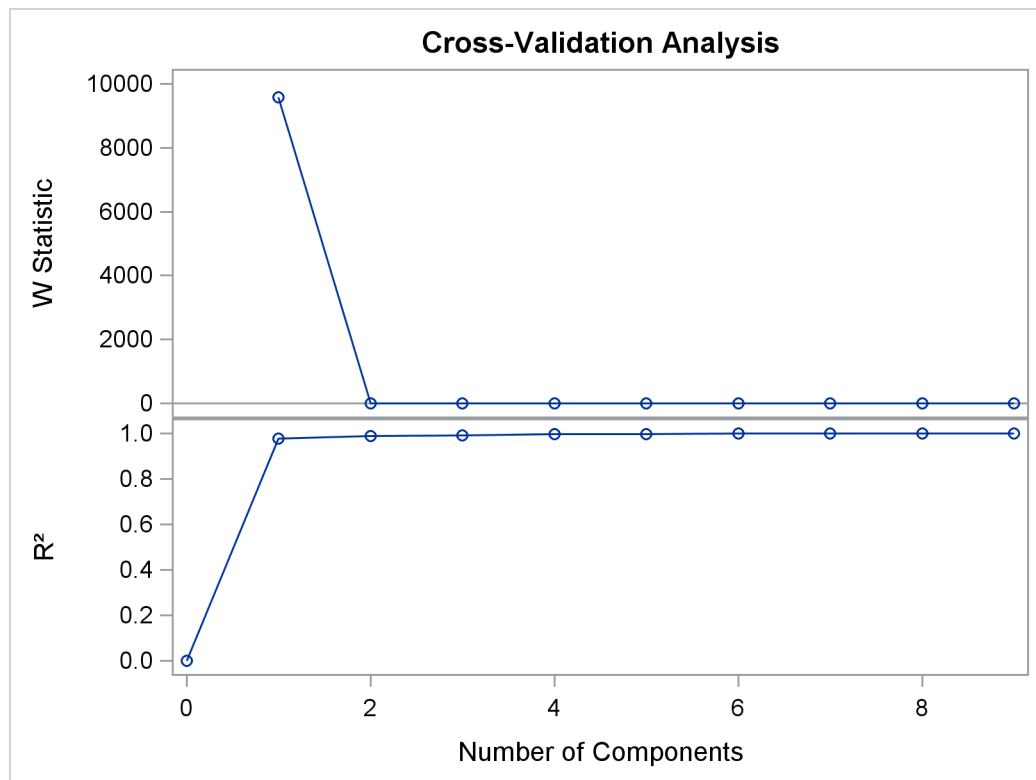
You can also use scree and variance-explained plots to select the number of principal components, as shown in [Output 12.1.4](#).

Output 12.1.4 Scree and Variance-Explained Plots



The plots in [Output 12.1.4](#) indicate that one or two principal components explain almost all the variation.

The W statistic and R^2 plots are shown in [Output 12.1.5](#).

Output 12.1.5 Cross Validation Analysis

The cross validation plot is produced only when you specify both the **CV=** option and **PLOTS=ALL** or **PLOTS=CVPLOT**.

It is interesting that the cross validation methods of Wold (1978) and Eastment and Krzanowski (1982) choose five and four components, respectively, for this model, whereas a visual examination of the knee in the scree plot might suggest using only one or two components.

Example 12.2: Computing the Classical T^2 Statistic

NOTE: The CV= option is experimental in this release.

This example uses the MVPMODEL procedure to produce a classical T^2 statistic and then compares it to the T^2 statistic produced by the principal component model with the NCOMP=ALL option. The two statistics are discussed in the section “[Details: MVPMODEL Procedure](#)” on page 965, and this example demonstrates that when the data set is centered and scaled correctly, the statistics are equal. The classical T^2 statistic is computed using the common quadratic form, which is implemented in SAS/IML. This example highlights the standardization that occurs by default in the MVPMODEL procedure. The example uses more of the airline delay data set that is first described in the section “[Getting Started: MVPMODEL Procedure](#)” on page 950. This data set covers the New England region of the continental United States. As before, the variables are airlines and the observations are mean daily delays during February 2007. The following statements create a SAS data set that contains these airline flight delays:

```

data flightDelaysNE;
  input AA CO DL F9 FL NW UA US WN;
  datalines;
15.7  7.1  8.6  6.3 14.6  6.2  7.0 11.0  6.4
16.0 19.4 10.7  6.4 19.0  6.1  8.3 14.4 14.2
14.5  1.5  5.4 13.3 13.6  9.7 16.6  7.5  9.9
12.4 14.3  5.8  0.7 11.8 20.1 11.2  8.6  8.1
19.8 27.6  7.3 16.1 13.3 14.8 39.9 16.4  9.7
20.5 12.2  0.2 -4.8  3.7 14.2 41.7  4.9  9.2
  8.3  4.1  3.4  4.2 -2.3  6.3 24.9  8.7  4.4
  4.7 14.1  1.8 18.1 -1.9 10.2  5.4  5.8  3.7
16.7 15.0  3.5 11.8  0.8  7.3 11.1  7.2  5.1

... more lines ...

21.2 10.2  5.6  1.1 18.7  9.2 35.0 49.7 35.9
22.5 30.0 26.1 14.2 41.5 46.2 43.6 75.5 34.1
62.7 60.4 39.5 27.6 44.9 27.9 51.5 64.7 38.2
31.3 41.4 23.1 40.2 19.3 19.7 28.3 40.4 17.3

```

The following statements use the MVPMODEL procedure to create classical T^2 statistics:

```

proc mvpmode data=flightDelaysNE ncomp=all plots=none out=mvmpout;
  var AA CO DL F9 FL NW UA US WN;
run;

```

Specifying `NCOMP=ALL` sets the number of principal components to be used in the model equal to the number of process variables. Therefore, as discussed in the section “[Details: MVPMODEL Procedure](#)” on page 965, the mvmpout data set contains the classical T^2 statistic for each observation, $T_i^2 = (\mathbf{x}_i - \bar{\mathbf{x}})' \mathbf{S}^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_i - \bar{\mathbf{x}})$.

The following SAS/IML statements generate the Hotelling T^2 statistic for the data set by using the traditional quadratic form. However, the data must first be standardized as done by the MVPMODEL procedure.

NOTE: If you do not want PROC MVPMODEL to center or scale the data, specify the `NOCENTER` or `NOSCALE` option, respectively.

```

proc iml;
  use flightDelaysNE;
  read all into x;
  n = nrow(x);
  p = ncol(x);
  xc = x-x[1,:]; /* Create a centered data set*/
  ss = xc[##,]; /* Compute sum of squares */
  std=sqrt(ss/(n-1)); /* Compute standard deviations */
  std_x = xc/std; /* Create a standardized data set*/
  S= cov(std_x); /* Compute covariance of standardized data*/
  tsq = J(n,1,.);
  do i = 1 to n;
    /* Compute the classical T2 statistic using quadratic form */
    tsq[i] = std_x[i,]*inv(S)*std_x[i,]`;
  end;
  varnames = "tsq";

```

```

create classicTsqr from tsqr [colname = varnames];
append from tsqr;
quit;

```

To compare the output from the MIVMODEL procedure with the output from SAS/IML, a new data set, `mvpTsqr`, which contains the T^2 statistics computed by using the quadratic form in SAS/IML, is created:

```

data mvpTsqr;
  set mvpOut (rename=(_TSQUARE_=tsqr));
  keep tsqr;
run;

```

Finally, you can verify that the two statistics are equivalent within machine precision by using the COMPARE procedure:

```

proc compare base=classicTsqr compare=mvpTsqr
  method=relative briefsummary;
run;

```

Output 12.2.1 Comparison of T^2 Statistics

```

The COMPARE Procedure
Comparison of WORK.CLASSICTSQ with WORK.MVPTSQ
(Method=RELATIVE, Criterion=0.00001)

NOTE: All values compared are within the equality criterion used. However, 16
of the values compared are not exactly equal.

```

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Chapter 13

The MVPMONITOR Procedure

Contents

Overview: MVPMONITOR Procedure	981
Getting Started: MVPMONITOR Procedure	982
Syntax: MVPMONITOR Procedure	986
PROC MVPMONITOR Statement	987
BY Statement	988
ID Statement	989
SERIES Statement	989
SPECHART Statement	989
TIME Statement	990
TSQUARECHART Statement	990
Common Chart Statement Options	991
Details: MVPMONITOR Procedure	994
Computing T^2 Control Limits	994
Computing SPE Control Limits	995
Contribution Plots	996
Input Data Sets	997
Output Data Sets	1000
ODS Graphics	1001
Examples: MVPMONITOR Procedure	1001
Example 13.1: Combining Data from Peer Processes	1002
Example 13.2: Creating Multivariate Control Charts for Phase II	1005
Example 13.3: Comparison of Univariate and Multivariate Control Charts	1007
Example 13.4: Creating a Classical T^2 Chart	1012
References	1014

Overview: MVPMONITOR Procedure

The MVPMONITOR procedure is used in conjunction with the MVPMODEL and MVPDIAGNOSE procedures to monitor multivariate process variation over time, to determine whether the process is stable, and to detect and diagnose changes in a stable process. Collectively, these three procedures are referred to as the *MVP procedures*. See Chapter 10, “[Introduction to Multivariate Process Monitoring Procedures](#),” for a description of how the MVP procedures work together, and Chapter 12, “[The MVPMODEL Procedure](#),” and Chapter 11, “[The MVPDIAGNOSE Procedure](#),” for detailed descriptions of the other MVP procedures.

The MVPMONITOR procedure produces control charts for multivariate process data. It reads data sets that contain statistics and principal component model information such as those created by the MVPMODEL procedure. The MVPMONITOR procedure creates two types of multivariate control chart: T^2 charts and squared prediction error (SPE) charts. It can also produce contribution plots for out-of-control points in the control charts.

Multivariate control charts detect unusual variation that would not be uncovered by individually monitoring the process variables with univariate control charts, such as Shewhart charts. A major impetus in the development of multivariate control charts is the inadequacy of individual univariate control charts in handling correlated measurement variables. A multivariate control chart can detect changes in the linear relationships of the variables in addition to their marginal means and variances.

The multivariate control charts that the MVPMONITOR procedure produces are based on principal component models that reduce the dimensionality of the data by projecting the process measurements to a low-dimensional subspace that is defined by a small number of principal components. This subspace is also known as the *model hyperplane*. T^2 charts are used to monitor variation within the model hyperplane, whereas SPE charts show variation from the model hyperplane.

The principal component approach offers several advantages over the construction of the classical T^2 chart:

- It avoids computational issues that arise when the process variables are collinear and their covariance matrix is nearly singular.
- It offers diagnostic tools for interpreting unusual values of T^2 .
- By projecting the data to a low-dimensional subspace, it more adequately describes the variation in a multivariate process, which is often driven by a small number of underlying factors that are not directly observable.

Getting Started: MVPMONITOR Procedure

This example illustrates the basic features of the MVPMONITOR procedure by using airline flight delay data available from the U.S. Bureau of Transportation Statistics at <http://www.transtats.bts.gov>. The example applies multivariate process monitoring to flight delays, and it is a continuation of the example in the section “Getting Started: MVPMODEL Procedure” on page 950.

Suppose you want to use a principal component model to create T^2 and SPE charts to monitor the variation in flight delays. These charts are appropriate because the data are multivariate and correlated.

The following statements create a SAS data set named MWflightDelays, which provides daily average delays by airline for flights that originated in the midwestern United States. The data set contains variables for nine airlines: AA (American Airlines), CO (Continental Airlines), DL (Delta Airlines), F9 (Frontier Airlines), FL (AirTran Airways), NW (Northwest Airlines), UA (United Airlines), US (US Airways), and WN (Southwest Airlines).

```

data MWflightDelays;
  format flightDate MMDDYY8.;
  label flightDate='Date';
  input flightDate :MMDDYY8. AA CO DL F9 FL NW UA US WN;
  datalines;
02/01/07 14.9  7.1  7.9  8.5 14.8  4.5  5.1 13.4  5.1
02/02/07 14.3  9.6 14.1  6.2 12.8  6.0  3.9 15.3 11.4
02/03/07 23.0  6.1  1.7  0.9 11.9 15.2  9.5 18.4  7.6

... more lines ...

02/15/07 46.6 36.3 23.9 20.8 30.4 24.3 30.3 59.9 25.6
02/16/07 31.2 20.8 15.2 20.1  9.1 12.9 22.9 36.4 16.4
;

```

The observations for a given date are the average flight delays in minutes for flights that departed from the midwestern United States. For example, on February 2, 2007, F9 (Frontier Airlines) flights departed 6.2 minutes late on average.

Creating a Multivariate Control Chart in a Phase I Situation

In a Phase I analysis you first perform a principal component analysis (PCA) of the data. Then you can use control charts to determine whether the data that you use to build the principal component model indicate a stable multivariate process. The MVPMONITOR procedure creates multivariate control charts from T^2 and SPE statistics computed from a principal component model that the MVPMODEL procedure produced. This example uses the model built in the section “Building a Principal Component Model” on page 953 in Chapter 12, “The MVPMODEL Procedure.”

The following statements fit the model:

```

proc mvpmmodel data=MWflightDelays ncomp=3 noprint
               out=mvpair outloadings=mvpairloadings;
  var AA CO DL F9 FL NW UA US WN;
run;

```

The **NCOMP=** option requests a principal component model that contains three principal components. The **OUT=** option creates a data set that contains the original data, the scores, and the T^2 and SPE statistics. The **OUTLOADINGS=** data set contains the variances and loadings for the principal components.

The following statements produce the multivariate control charts:

```

ods graphics on;
proc mvpmmonitor history=mvpair loadings=mvpairloadings;
  time flightDate;
  tsquarechart / contributions;
  spechart / contributions;
run;

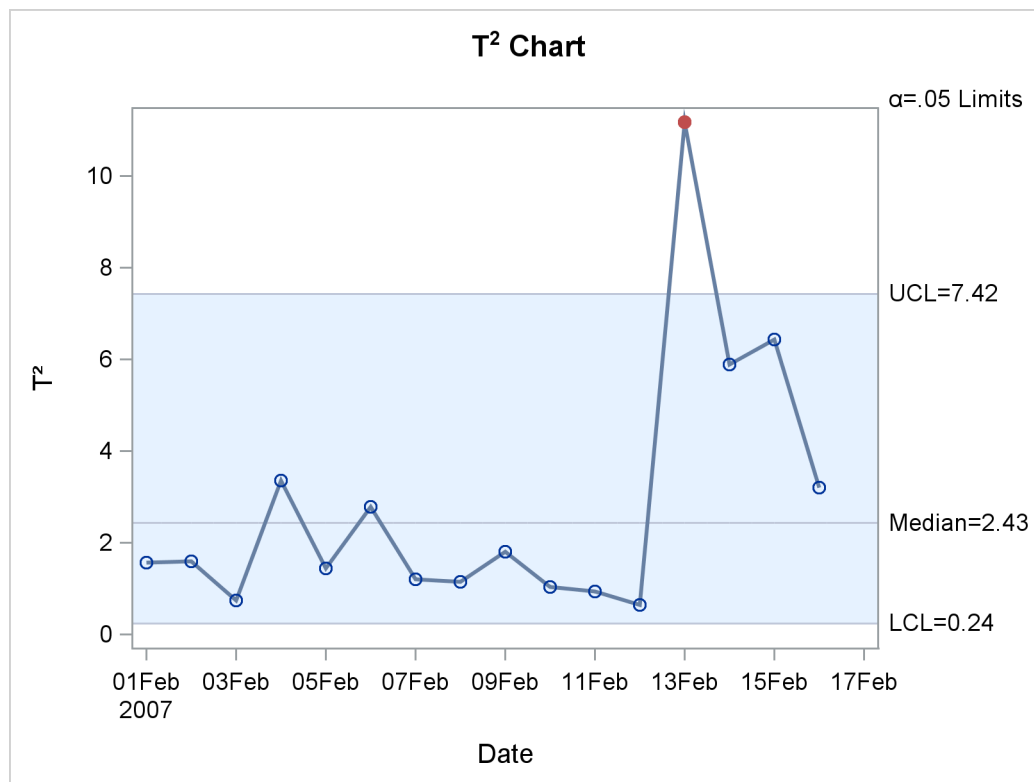
```

The **HISTORY=** option specifies the input data set. The **LOADINGS=** option specifies the data set that contains the principal component model information. The **TSQUARECHART** statement requests a T^2 chart, and the **SPECHART** statement requests an SPE chart. The **CONTRIBUTIONS** options that are specified in the TSQUARECHART and SPECHART statements request contribu-

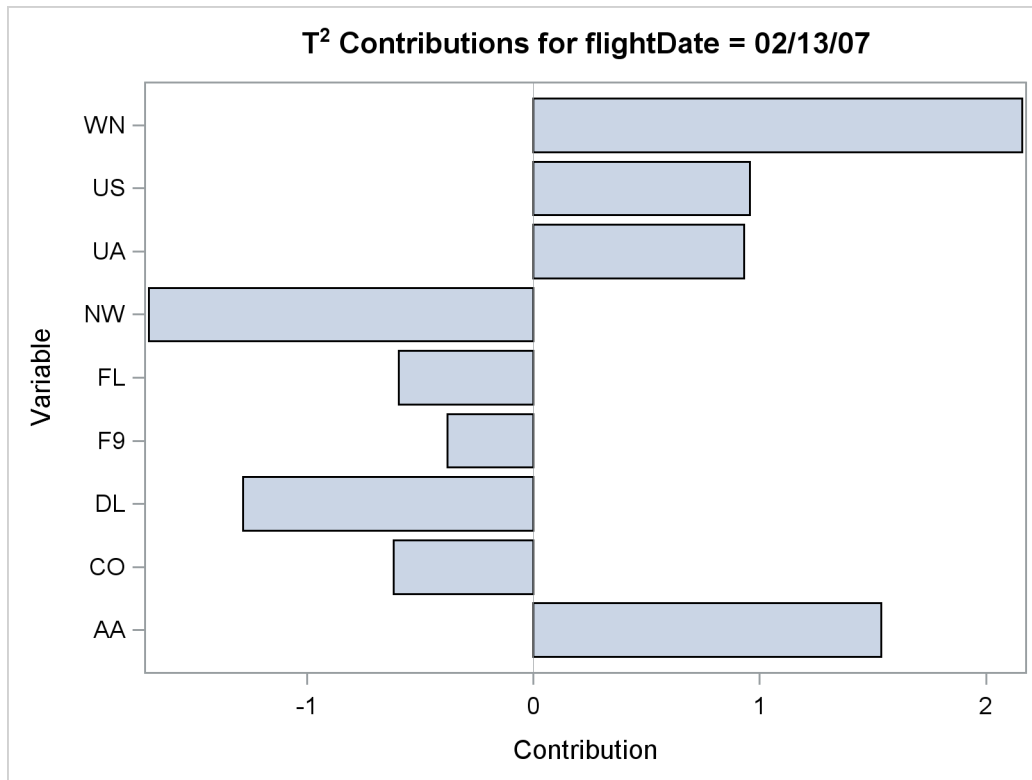
tion plots for all out-of-control points in the charts. The **TIME** statement specifies that the variable `flightDate` provide the chronological ordering of the observations.

Figure 13.1 shows the T^2 chart.

Figure 13.1 Multivariate Control Chart for T^2 Statistics

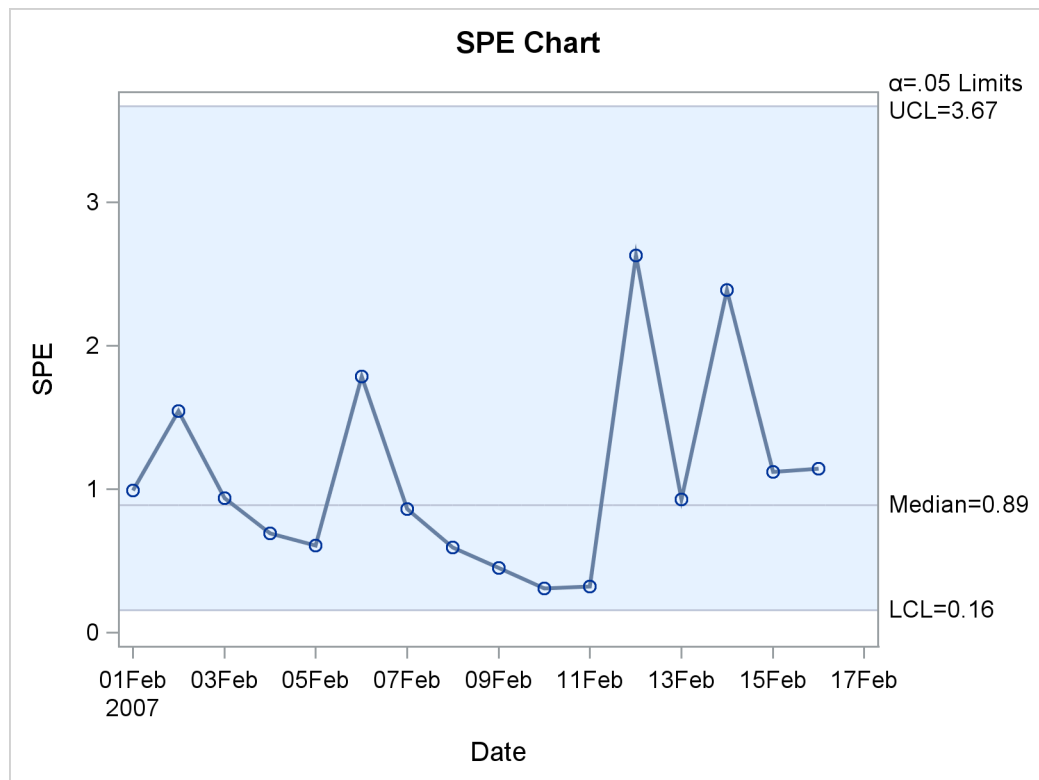


The T^2 chart shows an out-of-control point on February 13, 2007. On this day, a strong winter storm battered the midwestern United States. To see which variables contributed to this statistic, you can use the contribution plot shown in Figure 13.2.

Figure 13.2 Contribution Plot

The contribution plot shows that the variables WN, AA, NW, and DL are the major contributors to the out-of-control point.

Figure 13.3 shows the SPE chart.

Figure 13.3 Multivariate Control Chart for SPE Statistics

There are no out-of-control points in the SPE chart. This indicates that the unusual point displayed in the T^2 chart represents a departure from the variation described by the principal component model that lies within the model hyperplane.

Syntax: MVPMONITOR Procedure

```
PROC MVPMONITOR < options > ;
  BY variables ;
  ID variable ;
  SERIES variable ;
  SPECHART < / options > ;
  TIME variable ;
  TSQUARECHART < / options > ;
```

The following sections describe the PROC MVPMONITOR statement and then describe the other statements in alphabetical order.

PROC MVPMONITOR Statement

PROC MVPMONITOR < options > ;

The PROC MVPMONITOR statement invokes the MVPMONITOR procedure and specifies input and output data sets. You can specify the following *options*:

DATA=SAS-data-set

specifies an input SAS data set that contains process measurement data for a Phase II analysis. If you specify a DATA= data set, you must also specify a **LOADINGS=** data set. You cannot specify the **HISTORY=** or **TABLE=** option together with the DATA= option. See the section “**DATA= Data Set**” on page 997 for details about DATA= data sets.

HISTORY=SAS-data-set

specifies an input SAS data set that contains process variable data augmented with principal component scores, multivariate summary statistics, and other calculated values. This data set is used for a Phase I analysis. Usually, a HISTORY= data set is created as an **OUT=** data set from the MVPMODEL procedure. You cannot specify the **DATA=** or **TABLE=** option with the HISTORY= option. See the section “**HISTORY= Data Set**” on page 997 for details about HISTORY= data sets.

LOADINGS=SAS-data-set

specifies an input SAS data set that contains eigenvalues, principal component loadings, and process variable means and standard deviations that are used to compute principal component scores and multivariate summary statistics for a Phase II analysis. Usually, the LOADINGS= data set is produced by the MVPMODEL procedure as an **OUTLOADINGS=** data set. See the section “**LOADINGS= Data Set**” on page 998 for details about LOADINGS= data sets.

MISSING=AVG | NONE

specifies how to handle observations that have missing process variable values in the **DATA=** data set. The option MISSING=AVG specifies that missing values for a given variable be replaced by the average of the nonmissing values for that variable. The default is MISSING=NONE, for which observations that have missing values for any of the process variables are excluded from the analysis.

OUTHISTORY=SAS-data-set

OUT=SAS-data-set

creates an output data set that contains all the original data from the input data set, principal component scores, and multivariate summary statistics. See the section “**OUTHISTORY= Data Set**” on page 1000 for details. You can produce an OUTHISTORY= data set only when you specify a **DATA=** input data set.

PREFIX=name

specifies the prefix to use to identify variables that contain principal component scores in the **HISTORY=** data set. For example, if you specify PREFIX=ABC, PROC MVPMONITOR attempts to read the score variables ABC1, ABC2, ABC3, and so on. The default PREFIX= value is Prin, which is the default score variable prefix that PROC MVPMODEL uses when it creates an **OUT=** data set. If you use an **OUT=** data set from MVPMODEL as a HISTORY= data set, the PREFIX= value must match the **PROC MVPMODEL PREFIX=** value that is specified when the **OUT=** data set is created.

NOTE: The number of characters in the prefix plus the number of digits that are required to enumerate the principal components must not exceed the current name length defined by the VALIDVARNAME= system option.

RPREFIX=*name*

specifies the prefix to use to identify variables that contain residuals in the **HISTORY=** data set. Residual variable names are formed by appending process variable names to the prefix. The default RPREFIX= value is **R_**, which is the default residual variable prefix that PROC MVPMODEL uses when it creates an **OUT=** data set. If you use an **OUT=** data set from PROC MVPMODEL as a **HISTORY=** data set, the RPREFIX= value must match the **PROC MVPMODEL RPREFIX=** value that is specified when the **OUT=** data set is created.

If the combined length of the residual prefix and a process variable name exceeds the maximum name length defined by the VALIDVARNAME= system option, characters are removed from the middle of the process variable name before it is appended to the residual prefix. For example, if you specify **RPREFIX=Residual_** (nine characters), the maximum variable name length is 32, and there is a process variable named PrimaryThermometerReading (25 characters), then two characters are dropped from the middle of the process variable name. The resulting residual variable name is **Residual_PrimaryThermometerReading**.

TABLE=*SAS-data-set*

specifies an input SAS data set that contains summary information from an SPE or T^2 chart. You can produce a **TABLE=** data set by specifying the **OUTTABLE=** option in an **SPECHART** or **TSQUARECHART** statement. You can use a **TABLE=** input data set to display a previously computed control chart. You cannot specify the **DATA=** or **HISTORY=** option together with the **TABLE=** option. See the section “**TABLE=** Data Set” on page 999 for details.

BY Statement

BY *variables* ;

You can specify a **BY** statement with PROC MVPMONITOR to obtain separate analyses of observations in groups that are defined by the **BY** variables. When a **BY** statement appears, the procedure expects the input data set to be sorted in order of the **BY** variables. If you specify more than one **BY** statement, only the last one specified is used.

If your input data set is not sorted in ascending order, use one of the following alternatives:

- Sort the data by using the SORT procedure with a similar **BY** statement.
- Specify the **NOTSORTED** or **DESCENDING** option in the **BY** statement for the MVPMONITOR procedure. The **NOTSORTED** option does not mean that the data are unsorted but rather that the data are arranged in groups (according to values of the **BY** variables) and that these groups are not necessarily in alphabetical or increasing numeric order.
- Create an index on the **BY** variables by using the DATASETS procedure (in Base SAS software).

For more information about BY-group processing, see the discussion in *SAS Language Reference: Concepts*. For more information about the DATASETS procedure, see the discussion in the *Base SAS Procedures Guide*.

ID Statement

ID *variables* ;

The values of the *ID variables* are displayed in tooltips associated with points on a control chart when you create HTML output and specify the IMAGEMAP option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement. See Chapter 21, “Statistical Graphics Using ODS” (*SAS/STAT User’s Guide*), for details.

SERIES Statement

SERIES *variable* ;

The *SERIES variable* uniquely identifies a series of observations in the input data set to be plotted in a control chart. You must specify a SERIES statement when you specify an **SPECHART** or **TSQUARECHART** statement and when the input data set contains more than one observation that has the same **TIME** variable value. See [Example 13.1](#) for an illustration of how to use the SERIES statement.

SPECHART Statement

SPECHART < / *options* > ;

The SPECHART statement produces a control chart of the squared prediction error (SPE) statistics based on a principal component model that the MVPMODEL procedure computes. In a Phase I analysis, the SPE statistics are computed by PROC MVPMODEL and read from the **HISTORY=** data set. In a Phase II analysis, the SPE statistics are computed by the MVPMONITOR procedure from information about the principal component model that is specified in the **LOADINGS=** data set.

[Table 13.1](#) summarizes the *options* available in the SPECHART statement. For detailed descriptions, see the section “[Common Chart Statement Options](#)” on page 991.

Table 13.1 SPECHART Statement Options

Option	Description
ALPHA=	Specifies the probability used to compute SPE chart limits
CONTRIBUTIONS	Creates contribution plots for points outside control limits
EXCHART	Specifies that an SPE chart be displayed only if there are points lying outside control limits
INTERVAL=	Specifies the time interval between consecutive positions on an SPE chart
NOCHART	Suppresses creation of an SPE chart

Table 13.1 (continued)

Option	Description
NOHLABEL	Suppresses the horizontal axis label of an SPE chart
NOVLABEL	Suppresses the vertical axis label of an SPE chart
NPANELPOS=	Specifies the number of horizontal axis plotting positions per panel
ODSFOOTNOTE=	Adds a footnote to an SPE chart
ODSFOOTNOTE2=	Adds a secondary footnote to an SPE chart
ODSTITLE=	Specifies a title for an SPE chart
ODSTITLE2=	Specifies a secondary title for an SPE chart
OUTTABLE=	Creates a SAS data set that contains a summary of an SPE chart
OVERLAY	Specifies that separate sequences of observations be plotted in a single SPE chart
SERIESVALUE=	Specifies SERIES variable values selecting sequences to be plotted
TOTPANELS=	Specifies the number of panels used to display an SPE chart

TIME Statement

TIME *variable* ;

The **TIME** *variable* is a numeric variable that provides the chronological order or time values for measurements in a **DATA=**, **HISTORY=**, or **TABLE=** input data set. The values of the **TIME** *variable* are displayed on the horizontal axis of control charts. If no **TIME** statement is specified, the observation numbers from the input data set are displayed on the horizontal axis.

When there are multiple observations per time point in the data that are used to create the principal component model, the control limits for the SPE chart are computed differently; see the section “Computing SPE Control Limits” on page 995.

TSQUARECHART Statement

TSQUARECHART < / *options* > ;

The **TSQUARECHART** statement produces a T^2 chart based on a principal component model that the MVPMODEL procedure computes. In a Phase I analysis, the T^2 statistics are computed by PROC MVPMODEL and read from the **HISTORY=** data set. In a Phase II analysis, the T^2 statistics are computed by the MVPMONITOR procedure from information about the principal component model specified in the **LOADINGS=** data set.

Table 13.2 summarizes the *options* available in the **TSQUARECHART** statement. For detailed descriptions, see the section “Common Chart Statement Options” on page 991.

Table 13.2 TSQUARECHART Statement Options

Option	Description
ALPHA=	Specifies the probability used to compute T^2 chart limits
CONTRIBUTIONS	Creates contribution plots for points outside the control limits

Table 13.2 (continued)

Option	Description
EXCHART	Specifies that a T^2 chart be displayed only if there are points lying outside the control limits
INTERVAL=	Specifies the time interval between consecutive positions on a T^2 chart
NOCHART	Suppresses creation of a T^2 chart
NOHLABEL	Suppresses the horizontal axis label of a T^2 chart
NOVLABEL	Suppresses the vertical axis label of a T^2 chart
NPANELPOS=	Specifies the number of horizontal axis plotting positions per panel
ODSFOOTNOTE=	Adds a footnote to a T^2 chart
ODSFOOTNOTE2=	Adds a secondary footnote to a T^2 chart
ODSTITLE=	Specifies a title for a T^2 chart
ODSTITLE2=	Specifies a secondary title for a T^2 chart
OUTTABLE=	Creates a SAS data set that contains a summary of a T^2 chart
OVERLAY	Specifies that separate sequences of observations be plotted on a single T^2 chart
SERIESVALUE=	Specifies SERIES variable values selecting sequences to be plotted
TOTPANELS=	Specifies the number of panels used to display a T^2 chart

Common Chart Statement Options

You can specify the following *options* after a slash (/) in an **SPECHART** or **TSQUARECHART** statement.

ALPHA=*value*

specifies the probability used to compute control limits for an SPE or T^2 chart. If you specify **ALPHA=** α , the control limits are computed so that the probability is α that the statistic exceeds its control limits. The *value* of α can range from 0 to 1. By default, α is 0.05.

CONTRIBUTIONS <(contribution-options)>

creates a contribution plot for each point that falls outside the control limits of the chart. You can specify the following *contribution-options* in parentheses:

MAXNPLOTS=*n*

specifies the maximum number, *n*, of contribution plots to produce. When *n* is less than the number of points outside the control limits, contribution plots are produced for the first *n* out-of-control points.

MAXNVAR=*n*

specifies that only the *n* contributions with the greatest magnitudes be displayed in the contribution plots. For each out-of-control point, the *n* variables that contribute the most to that value of the statistic are displayed. By default, all variable contributions are displayed.

EXCHART

specifies that a control chart be displayed only when one or more points lie outside the control limits.

INTERVAL=DAY | DTDAY | HOUR | MINUTE | MONTH | QTR | SECOND

specifies the natural time interval between consecutive [TIME](#) variable positions when a time, date, or datetime format is associated with the [TIME](#) variable. By default, the [INTERVAL=](#) option uses the number of positions per panel that you specify with the [NPANELPOS=](#) option. The default time interval keywords for various time formats are shown in [Table 13.3](#).

Table 13.3 Default Time Intervals

Time Format	Default Interval
DATE	DAY
DATETIME	DTDAY
DDMMYY	DAY
HHMM	HOUR
HOUR	HOUR
MMDDYY	DAY
MMSS	MINUTE
MONYY	MONTH
TIME	SECOND
TOD	SECOND
WEEKDATE	DAY
WORDDATE	DAY
YYMMDD	DAY
YYQ	QTR

You can use the [INTERVAL=](#) option to modify the effect of the [NPANELPOS=](#) option, which specifies the number of positions per panel. The [INTERVAL=](#) option enables you to match the scale of the horizontal axis to the scale of the [TIME](#) variable without having to associate a different format with the [TIME](#) variable.

For example, suppose your formatted time values span 100 days and a datetime format is associated with the [TIME](#) variable. Since the default interval for the datetime format is [dtday](#) and because [NPANELPOS=50](#) by default, the chart is displayed with two panels.

Now suppose your data span 100 hours and a datetime format is associated with the [TIME](#) variable. The chart for these data is created in a single panel, but the data occupy only a small fraction of the chart because the scale of the data (hours) does not match that of the horizontal axis (days). If you specify [INTERVAL=HOUR](#), the horizontal axis is scaled for 50 hours, matching the scale of the data, and the chart is displayed with two panels.

NOCHART

suppresses display of the control chart. You can use the [NOCHART](#) option with the [CONTRIBUTIONS](#) option to produce contribution plots for out-of-control points without displaying the control chart. You can use the [NOCHART](#) option with the [OUTTABLE=](#) option to save a summary of the control chart to an output data set without displaying the chart.

NOHLABEL

suppresses the horizontal axis label in the control chart.

NOVLABEL

suppresses the vertical axis label in the control chart.

NPANELPOS=*n***NPANEL=*n***

specifies the number of horizontal axis plotting positions per panel in the chart. You typically specify the NPANELPOS= option to display more points in a panel than the default number, which is 50.

You can specify a positive or negative value for *n*. The absolute value of *n* must be at least 5. If *n* is positive, the number of positions is adjusted so that it is approximately equal to *n* and so that all panels display approximately the same number of positions. If *n* is negative, then no balancing is done, and each panel (except possibly the last) displays approximately $|n|$ positions.

ODSFOOTNOTE=FOOTNOTE | FOOTNOTE1 | 'string'

adds a footnote to the chart. If you specify the FOOTNOTE (or FOOTNOTE1) keyword, the value of the SAS FOOTNOTE statement is used as the chart footnote. If you specify a quoted string, that string is used as the footnote. The quoted string can contain the following escaped characters, which are replaced with the values indicated:

<code>\n</code>	is replaced by the TIME variable name.
<code>\l</code>	is replaced by the TIME variable label (or name if the analysis TIME has no label).

ODSFOOTNOTE2=FOOTNOTE2 | 'string'

adds a secondary footnote to the chart. If you specify the FOOTNOTE2 keyword, the value of the SAS FOOTNOTE2 statement is used as the secondary chart footnote. If you specify a quoted string, that string is used as the secondary footnote. The quoted string can contain the following escaped characters, which are replaced with the values indicated:

<code>\n</code>	is replaced by the TIME variable name.
<code>\l</code>	is replaced by the TIME variable label (or name if the TIME variable has no label).

ODSTITLE=TITLE | TITLE1 | NONE | DEFAULT | 'string'

specifies a title for the chart. You can specify the following values:

TITLE (or TITLE1)	uses the value of the SAS TITLE statement as the chart title.
NONE	suppresses all titles from the chart.
DEFAULT	uses the default title.

If you specify a quoted string, that string is used as the graph title. The quoted string can contain the following escaped characters, which are replaced with the values indicated:

<code>\n</code>	is replaced by the TIME variable name.
<code>\l</code>	is replaced by the TIME variable label (or name if the analysis variable has no label).

ODSTITLE2=TITLE2 | ‘string’

specifies a secondary title for the chart. If you specify the TITLE2 keyword, the value of the SAS TITLE2 statement is used as the secondary chart title. If you specify a quoted string, that string is used as the secondary title. The quoted string can contain the following escaped characters, which are replaced with the values indicated:

<code>\n</code>	is replaced by the TIME variable name.
<code>\l</code>	is replaced by the TIME variable label (or name if the analysis variable has no label).

OUTTABLE=SAS-data-set

creates an output SAS data set that contains the information plotted in the control chart, including the statistic values and control limits. See the section “[OUTTABLE= Data Set](#)” on page 1000 for a description of the OUTTABLE= data set.

OVERLAY

specifies that the separate sequences of observations defined by the [SERIES](#) variable and selected by the [SERIESVALUE=](#) option be plotted in a single control chart. By default, each sequence is plotted in a separate chart. The OVERLAY option is applicable only when a [TIME](#) variable is specified and the input data set contains multiple observations that have the same time value.

SERIESVALUE=value-list

specifies a list of values of the [SERIES](#) variable that define one or more sequences of observations to be plotted. If the SERIES variable is a character variable, the *value-list* must be a list of quoted strings. By default, a series is plotted for each unique value of the SERIES variable. The SERIESVALUE= option is applicable only when a [TIME](#) variable is specified and the input data set contains multiple observations that have the same time value.

TOTPANELS=*n*

specifies the number of panels to use to display the chart. By default, the number of panels is determined by the value that you specify in the [NPANELPOS=](#) option. If you specify both the TOTPANELS= and NPANELPOS= options, the TOTPANELS= value takes precedence.

Details: MVPMONITOR Procedure

Computing T^2 Control Limits

The control limits for the T^2 chart are the same for all the T^2 statistics in the chart. The control limits are computed using the method of Tracy, Young, and Mason (1992), in which the distribution

of the T^2 statistic is shown to follow a scaled beta distribution:

$$T_i^2 \sim \frac{(n-1)^2}{n} B\left(\frac{j}{2}, \frac{n-j-1}{2}\right) \quad j \geq 2, n \geq j+1$$

where i is the observation, j is the number of principal components in the model, and n is the number of observations used to build the principal component model.

The upper control limit is computed as the $(1 - \frac{\alpha}{2})$ quantile of this distribution, and the lower control limit is computed by the $\frac{\alpha}{2}$ quantile. You can use the **ALPHA=** option in the **TSQUARECHART** statement to specify α .

See the section “**Computing the T^2 and SPE Statistics**” on page 968 for details of computing the T^2 statistic based on a principal component model.

Computing SPE Control Limits

The SPE chart plots the sum of squares of the residuals from the principal component model. If either $j = p$ or the data matrix has rank less than p , then the SPE statistic is not defined and an SPE chart is not produced. The SPE statistic for observation i is denoted as

$$Q_i = \sum_{k=1}^p e_{ik}^2$$

where p is the number of variables and e_{ik} is the i th observation for the k th variable in the error matrix, E , in the principal component model

$$\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{TP}' + \mathbf{E}$$

The distribution of Q_i has been approximated in the literature under different conditions. Two methods of computing control limits for Q_i are implemented by the MVPMONITOR procedure. One method is used when the data that are used to build the principal component model consist of a single measurement per time point. The other method is used when there are multiple measurements per time point (Jensen and Solomon 1972; Nomikos and MacGregor 1995).

One Observation per Time Point

When there is a single observation at each time point, the data matrix \mathbf{X} is $n \times p$, with exactly one observation at each time point in the input data set. The derivation of the control limits uses the central limit theorem approach of Jensen and Solomon (1972). They begin by defining $\theta_i = \sum_{k=j+1}^p \lambda_k^i$, $i = 1, 2, 3$, where λ_k is the k th eigenvalue from the principal component model.

Then the quantity

$$z = \frac{\theta_1 \left[\left(\frac{Q}{\theta_1} \right)^{h_0} - 1 - \frac{\theta_2 h_0 (h_0 - 1)}{\theta_1^2} \right]}{\sqrt{2\theta_2 h_0^2}}$$

is distributed $N(0, 1)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, where h_0 is defined as $1 - \frac{2\theta_1\theta_3}{3\theta_2^2}$. The upper control limit for all Q_i is then computed by

$$Q_{i,1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} = \theta_1 \left[1 + \frac{z_{(1-\alpha/2)} \sqrt{2\theta_2 h_0^2}}{\theta_1} + \frac{\theta_2 h_0 (h_0 - 1)}{\theta_1^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{h_0}}$$

where $z_{(1-\alpha/2)}$ is the $(1 - \frac{\alpha}{2})$ percentile of the standard normal distribution. The lower control limit is obtained similarly by using $\frac{\alpha}{2}$. You can specify α by using the **ALPHA=** option in the **SPECHART** statement.

Multiple Observations per Time Point

When there are multiple observations at a time value in an input data set, a different approximation of the SPE distribution is used to compute control limits. The approximate distribution at time i is the scaled chi-square distribution,

$$\frac{s_i^2}{2\bar{x}_i} \chi_{\frac{2\bar{x}_i^2}{s_i^2}}$$

where \bar{x}_i and s_i^2 are the mean and variance, respectively, of the SPE statistics at time i . The upper control limit for all observations at time point i is computed as the $(1 - \frac{\alpha}{2})$ percentile of the scaled chi-square distribution:

$$SPE_{i,1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{s_i^2}{2\bar{x}_i} \chi_{\frac{2\bar{x}_i^2}{s_i^2}, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

Similarly the lower control limit is computed from the $\frac{\alpha}{2}$ percentile. You can specify α by using the **ALPHA=** option in the **SPECHART** statement.

For more information about the distribution approximations, see Nomikos and MacGregor (1995) and Jackson and Mudholkar (1979).

Contribution Plots

One way to diagnose the behavior of out-of-control points in multivariate charts is to use contribution plots (Miller, Swanson, and Heckler 1998). These plots tell you which variables contribute to the distance between the points in an SPE or T^2 chart and the sample mean of the data.

A contribution plot is a bar chart of the contributions of the process variables to the statistic. For the i th SPE statistic, the contribution of the k th variable is the k th entry of the vector \mathbf{e}_i , which is computed as

$$\mathbf{e}_i = \mathbf{x}_i (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{P}_j \mathbf{P}_j')$$

where \mathbf{e}_i is the vector of errors from the principal component model for observation i and \mathbf{x}_i is the i th observation. The contributions to the i th T^2 statistic are computed in the same way as the entries of the vector

$$\mathbf{T}_i^2 = \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{P}_j \mathbf{L}^{-1} \mathbf{P}_j'$$

where P_j is the matrix of the first j eigenvectors and L is the diagonal matrix of the first j eigenvalues.

Input Data Sets

The MVPMONITOR procedure accepts a single primary input data set of one of three types.

- A **DATA=** data set contains new process data to be analyzed by using an existing PCA model (Phase II analysis).
- A **HISTORY=** data set contains process data and the accompanying scores, residuals, and statistics produced by applying a PCA model. The process data can be the original data that was used to create the model (Phase I analysis) or subsequent data that was analyzed by using a previously created model (Phase II analysis).
- A **TABLE=** data set contains a summary of an SPE or T^2 control chart, consisting of the statistics, control limits, and other information.

These options are mutually exclusive. If you do not specify an option identifying a primary input data set, PROC MVPMONITOR uses the most recently created SAS data set as a **DATA=** data set.

When you specify a **DATA=** data set, you must also specify a **LOADINGS=** data set that contains loadings and other information describing the PCA model. When you specify a **HISTORY=** data set, you must also specify a **LOADINGS=** data set if you specify the **CONTRIBUTIONS** option in a **TSQUARECHART** statement.

DATA= Data Set

A **DATA=** data set provides the process measurement data for a Phase II analysis. In addition to the process variables, a **DATA=** data set can include the following:

- **BY** variables
- **ID** variables
- a **SERIES** variable
- a **TIME** variable

When you specify a **DATA=** data set, you must also specify a **LOADINGS=** data set that contains the loadings for the principal component model that describes the variation of the process. These loadings are used to score the new data from the **DATA=** data set. The process variables in the **LOADINGS=** data set must have the same names as those in the **DATA=** data set.

HISTORY= Data Set

A **HISTORY=** data set provides the input data set for a Phase I or Phase II analysis. In addition to the original process variables, it contains principal component scores, residuals, SPE and T^2 statistics, and a count of the observations that are used to construct the principal component model, as summarized in Table 13.4.

Table 13.4 Variables in the HISTORY= Data Set

Variable	Description
Prin1–Prin <i>j</i>	Principal component scores
R_var1–R_var <i>p</i>	Residuals
NOBS	Number of observations used to build the principal component model
SPE	Squared prediction error (SPE)
TSQUARE	T^2 statistic computed from principal component scores

A HISTORY= data set must include variables that contain principal component scores. The score variables names must consist of a common prefix followed by the numbers 1, 2, . . . , *j*, where *j* is the number of principal components. By default, the common prefix is Prin. You can use the **PREFIX=** option to specify another prefix for score variables.

If the number of principal components is less than the total number of process variables, the HISTORY= data set should also contain residual variables. A residual variable name consists of a common prefix followed by the corresponding process variable name. The default residual variable prefix is R_. For example, if the process variables are A, B, and C, the default residual variable names are R_A, R_B, and R_C. You can use the **RPREFIX=** option to specify a different residual variable prefix.

NOTE: Usually you create a HISTORY= data set by specifying the **PROC MVPMODEL OUT=** option or the **PROC MVPMONITOR OUTHISTORY=** option. If the **PREFIX=** or **RPREFIX=** option is used when such an output data set is created, you must specify the same prefixes to identify the score and residual variables when you read it as a HISTORY= data set.

LOADINGS= Data Set

The LOADINGS= data set contains the following information about the principal component model:

- eigenvalues of the correlation or covariance matrix used to construct the model
- principal component loadings
- process variable means used to center the variable values
- process variable standard deviations used to scale the variable values

You can produce a LOADINGS= data set by using the **PROC MVPMODEL OUTLOADINGS=** option. Table 13.5 lists the variables that are required in a LOADINGS= data set.

Table 13.5 Variables in the LOADINGS= Data Set

Variable	Description
VALUE	The value contained in <i>process variables</i> for a given observation
NOBS	Number of observations used to build the principal component model

Table 13.5 (continued)

Variable	Description
<code>_PC_</code>	Principal component number; 0 for the observation that contains eigenvalues
<i>process variables</i>	Values associated with the process variables

Valid values for the `_VALUE_` variable are as follows:

EIGEN	eigenvalues from the principal component analysis
LOADING	principal component loadings
MEAN	process variable means
STD	process variable standard deviations

The `LOADINGS=` data set contains one EIGEN observation and j LOADING observations, where j is the number of principal components in the model. The presence of a MEAN observation indicates that the process variables were centered when the principal component model was constructed, and the presence of a STD observation indicates that the process variables were scaled when the principal component model was constructed. The means and standard deviations are used to center and scale new data in a Phase II analysis.

TABLE= Data Set

A `TABLE=` data set contains a summary of an SPE or T^2 control chart. Usually, you create a `TABLE=` data set by specifying the `OUTTABLE=` option in an `SPECHART` or `TSQUARECHART` statement. A `TABLE=` data set contains the variables listed in Table 13.6.

Table 13.6 Variables in an `OUTTABLE=` Data Set

Variable	Description
<code>_ALPHA_</code>	Probability (α) of exceeding control limits
<code>_EXLIM_</code>	Flag to indicate control limit was exceeded
<code>_LCL_</code>	Lower control limit
<code>_MEDIAN_</code>	Center line
<code>_SPE_</code>	Squared prediction error (SPE) statistic (<code>SPECHART</code> statement only)
<i>time</i>	Optional <code>TIME</code> variable
<code>_TSQUARE_</code>	T^2 statistic (<code>TSQUARECHART</code> statement only)
<code>_UCL_</code>	Upper control limit

A `TABLE=` data set must contain either an `_SPE_` or `_TSQUARE_` variable but not both. When you use a `TABLE=` input data set, you can specify only chart statements that correspond to the statistic in the data set.

You can use a `TABLE=` data set to display a previously created control chart or to specify custom control limits by computing your own `_LCL_` and `_UCL_` values.

Output Data Sets

OUTHISTORY= Data Set

The **OUTHISTORY=** data set contains all the variables in the input data set plus new variables that contain the principal component scores, residuals, and other computed values listed in [Table 13.7](#).

Table 13.7 Computed Variables in the OUT= Data Set

Variable	Description
Prin1–Prin <i>j</i>	Principal component scores
R_var1–R_var <i>p</i>	Residuals
NOBS	Number of observations used in the analysis
SPE	Squared prediction error (SPE)
TSQUARE	T^2 statistic computed from principal component scores

The names of the score variables are formed by concatenating the value given by the **PREFIX=** option (or the default Prin, if **PREFIX=** is not specified) and the numbers 1, 2, . . . , *j*, where *j* is the number of principal components in the model.

The names of the residual variables are formed by concatenating the value given by the **RPREFIX=** option (or the default R_, if **RPREFIX=** is not specified) and the names of the process variables used in the analysis. Residual variables are created only when the number of principal components in the model is less than the number of process measurement variables in the input data set.

OUTTABLE= Data Set

You can save multivariate control chart statistics, control limits, and related information by specifying the **OUTTABLE=** option in an **SPECHART** or **TSQUARECHART** statement. An **OUTTABLE=** data set contains the variables listed in [Table 13.8](#).

Table 13.8 Variables in an OUTTABLE= Data Set

Variable	Description
ALPHA	Probability (α) of exceeding control limits
EXLIM	Flag to indicate control limit was exceeded
LCL	Lower control limit
MEDIAN	Center line
SPE	Squared prediction error (SPE) statistic (SPECHART statement only)
<i>time</i>	TIME variable, if specified
TSQUARE	T^2 statistic (TSQUARECHART statement only)
UCL	Upper control limit

ODS Graphics

Before you create ODS Graphics output, ODS Graphics must be enabled (for example, by using the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement). For more information about enabling and disabling ODS Graphics, see the section “Enabling and Disabling ODS Graphics” (Chapter 21, *SAS/STAT User’s Guide*).

The MVPMONITOR procedure assigns a name to each graph that it creates using ODS Graphics. You can use these names to refer to the graphs when you use ODS. The graph names are listed in Table 13.9.

Table 13.9 ODS Graphics Produced by PROC MVPMONITOR

ODS Graph Name	Plot Description	Statement or Option
ContributionPlot	Contribution plot	CONTRIBUTIONS option
SPEChart	Squared prediction error chart	SPECHART statement
TSquareChart	T^2 chart	TSQUARECHART statement

Examples: MVPMONITOR Procedure

The following examples use an airline flight delay data set similar to the one described in the section “Getting Started: MVPMONITOR Procedure” on page 982. The following statements create a data set named flightDelays, which contains average flight delays for each region of the continental United States:

```
data flightDelays;
  label flightDate='Date';
  format flightDate MMDDYY8.;
  input flightDate :MMDDYY8. region $ AA CO DL F9 FL NW UA US WN;
  datalines;
02/01/07 MW 14.9  7.1  7.9  8.5 14.8  4.5  5.1 13.4  5.1
02/01/07 NE 15.7  7.1  8.6  6.3 14.6  6.2  7.0 11.0  6.4
02/01/07 NW 17.8  2.6  6.1 28.8 11.6  6.1 11.6 27.3  3.7
02/01/07 SC 19.9  8.3 13.9  4.9 25.8 15.3  9.0 15.1 12.8
02/01/07 SE 16.1  1.9  8.7  8.7 15.1 18.3  4.0 10.4  6.5
02/01/07 SW 19.3  7.8  4.8 11.5 34.7  7.4  7.3 12.0  5.6
02/02/07 MW 14.3  9.6 14.1  6.2 12.8  6.0  3.9 15.3 11.4

... more lines ...

02/16/07 SC 19.3 21.9 24.5 24.6  5.1  8.5 24.9 42.9 23.2
02/16/07 SE 29.4 13.5 16.8 19.7 11.4 10.4 27.7 34.2 20.8
02/16/07 SW 28.1 18.4 17.1 25.5  8.0 15.2 30.4 26.6 20.8
;
```

Example 13.1: Combining Data from Peer Processes

In some situations you might want to build a common principal component model by combining data from multiple peer processes that have similar patterns of stable variation. This enables you to borrow strength from the data. A common set of control limits is then computed for each peer process.

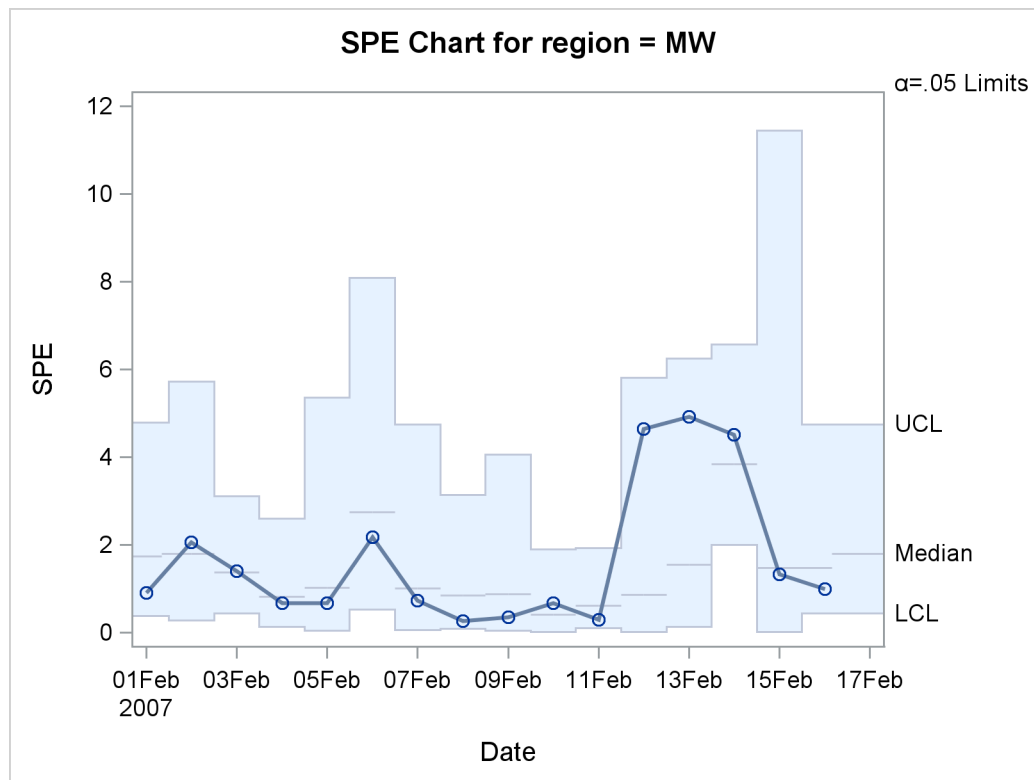
This example uses observations from all regions in the continental United States at each time value to construct a common principal component model. It then applies the model to flight data for one region.

The following statements create a principal component model that contains three principal components from the `flightDelays` data set and apply the model to data for the Midwest region:

```
proc mvpmode1 data=flightDelays ncomp=3 noprint
    out=mvpair outloadings=mvpairloadings;
    var AA CO DL F9 FL NW UA US WN;
run;
proc mvpmonitor history=mvpair loadings=mvpairloadings;
    time flightDate;
    series region;
    spechart / seriesvalue='MW';
    tsquarechart / seriesvalue='MW';
run;
```

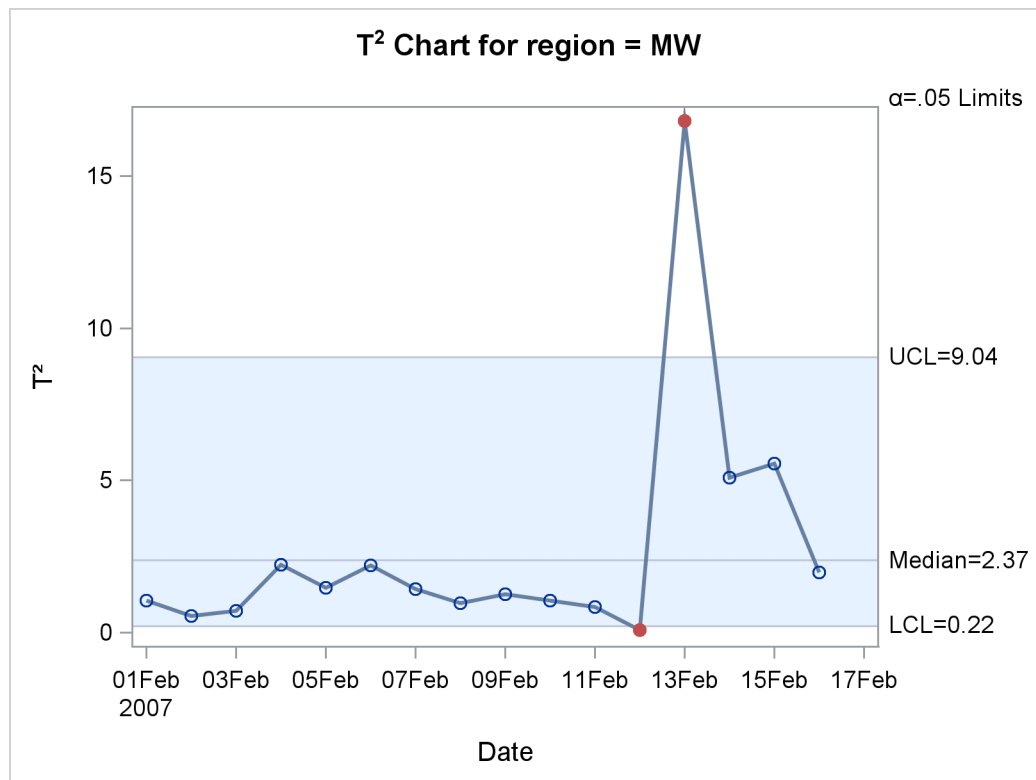
The `flightDelays` data set contains observations from all continental United States regions, with multiple observations (one for each region) at each time point as defined by the `flightDate` variable. The `OUTLOADINGS=` data set that is produced by PROC MVPMODEL contains the model information. The `SERIES` statement specifies `region` as the variable that identifies sequences of related observations. The `SERIESVALUE=` option selects the Midwest region statistics to be plotted.

The resulting SPE chart is shown in [Output 13.1.1](#).

Output 13.1.1 Multivariate Control Chart for SPE Statistics

The control limits for the SPE chart are computed differently from a case with a single observation per time value, such as the chart shown in [Figure 13.3](#). The control limits are based on different reference distributions for the SPE statistics in addition to different approximations to the reference distribution. See the section “[Computing SPE Control Limits](#)” on page 995 for more information.

The T^2 chart is shown in [Output 13.1.2](#).

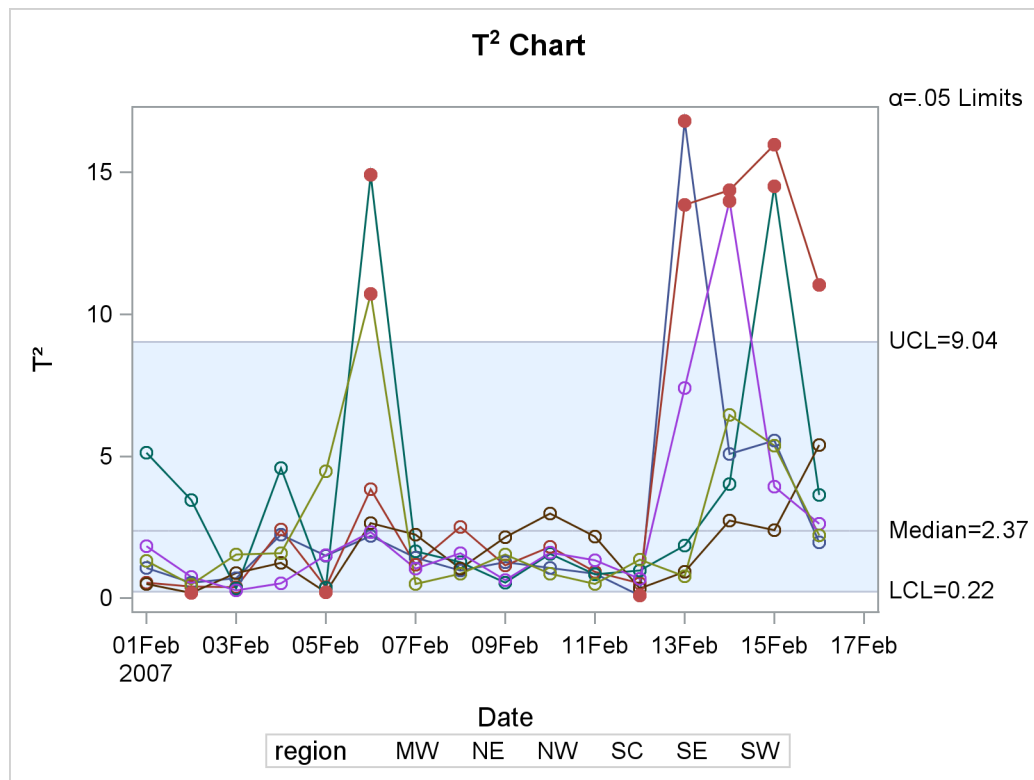
Output 13.1.2 Multivariate Control Chart for T^2 Statistics

Compare the T^2 chart in [Output 13.1.2](#) to the one in [Figure 13.1](#). Both charts display T^2 statistics for the same flight delays from the Midwest region, but the charts are different because in this example the principal component model was constructed with data from all regions of the continental United States.

You can produce control charts for all the peer processes (regions in this example) by omitting the `SERIESVALUE=` option. The following statements illustrate this approach:

```
proc mvpmonitor history=mvpair;
  time flightDate;
  series region;
  spechart;
  tsquarechart / overlay;
run;
```

By default, a separate control chart is created for each distinct value of the `SERIES` variable. The separate SPE charts for each region are not shown. The **OVERLAY** option in the **TSQUARECHART** statement specifies that the sequences for each region be plotted on a single T^2 chart, which is shown in [Output 13.1.3](#).

Output 13.1.3 Overlaid T^2 Charts by Region

Example 13.2: Creating Multivariate Control Charts for Phase II

This example is a continuation of the example in “[Getting Started: MVPMONITOR Procedure](#)” on page 982. The following statements create a data set named `flightDelays2`, which provides flight delays for the date range February 17–28, 2007, for the northeastern United States:

```
data flightDelays2;
  label flightDate='Date';
  format flightDate MMDDYY8.;
  input flightDate :MMDDYY8. AA CO DL F9 FL NW UA US WN;
  datalines;
02/17/07 25.6 7.8 15.5 13.4 16.1 16.2 23.0 24.2 8.2
02/18/07 5.4 16.0 9.9 1.1 11.5 17.0 15.6 15.5 5.1
02/19/07 13.2 16.3 10.0 10.6 5.4 10.3 9.5 16.8 9.3

... more lines ...

02/27/07 11.3 17.1 5.3 4.1 4.8 13.9 9.8 9.7 7.1
02/28/07 8.1 3.7 2.7 17.1 -0.8 5.5 11.0 14.3 3.1
;
```

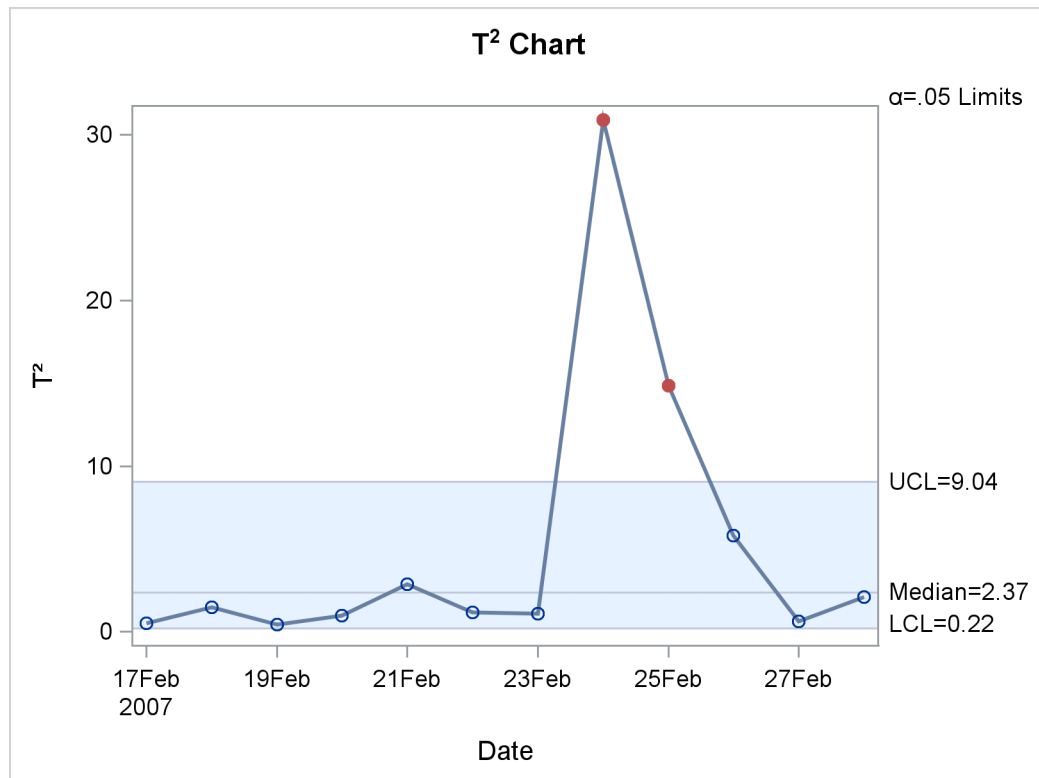
To use PROC MVPMONITOR in a Phase II analysis, you need a principal component model based on a process data from a stable process. The model that is produced by the MVPMODEL procedure in “[Example 13.1: Combining Data from Peer Processes](#)” on page 1002 is used here. The model was generated from data for the continental United States during February 1–16, 2007. The model

information is contained in the principal component loadings, which come from the mvpairloadings data set. The following statements apply the model to the new data in flightDelays2:

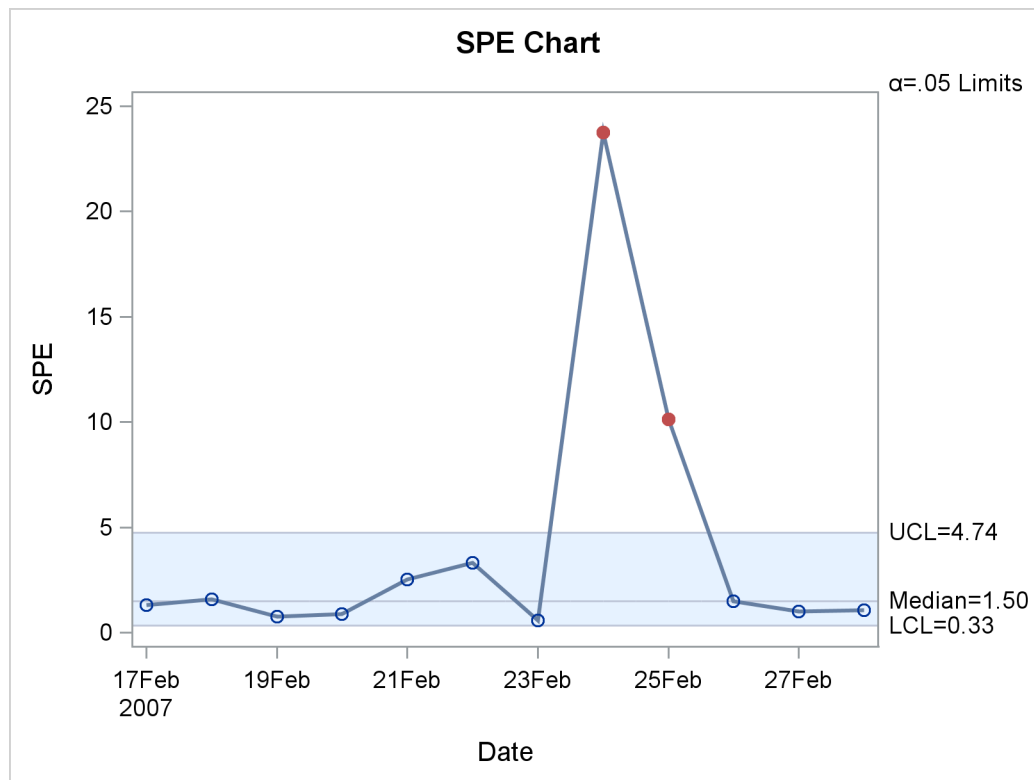
```
proc mvpmonitor data=flightDelays2 loadings=mvpairloadings;
  time flightDate;
  id flightDate;
  tsquarechart;
  spechart;
run;
```

The T^2 chart is shown in [Output 13.2.1](#).

Output 13.2.1 Multivariate Control Chart for T^2 Statistics



The SPE chart is shown in [Output 13.2.2](#).

Output 13.2.2 Multivariate Control Chart for SPE Statistics

The SPE chart has out-of-control points on February 22, 24, and 25. This indicates that the variation is not along the model hyperplane, which suggests that the model is not appropriate for these new data.

Both the SPE chart and the T^2 chart have an out-of-control point on February 25. This point has very unusual variation. On that date, a major winter storm with high winds and blizzard conditions battered the Midwest while snow, sleet, and freezing rain hit the Northeast. These conditions contributed to delays that are not seen in the data set that the model was built with.

Example 13.3: Comparison of Univariate and Multivariate Control Charts

This example shows the effect of a change in correlation of the process variables on the SPE chart. The following statements create a data set called `mvpStable`, which consists of 30 samples from a trivariate normal distribution with strong positive correlation between all three variables:

```

proc iml;
  Mean = {0,0,0};
  Cor = {1.0 0.8 0.8,
         0.8 1.0 0.8,
         0.8 0.8 1.0};
  StdDevs = {2 2 2};
  D = diag(StdDevs);
  Cov = D*Cor*D; /* covariance matrix */
  NumSamples = 30;
  call randseed(123321); /* set seed for the RandNormal module */
  X = RandNormal(NumSamples, Mean, Cov);
  varnames = { x1 x2 x3};
  create.mvpStable from X [colname = varnames];
  append from X;
  quit;
run;
data.mvpStable;
  set.mvpStable;
  hour=_n_;
run;

```

The next statements create a data set called `mvpOOC`, which has five observations in which the correlations are negative:

```

proc iml;
  Mean = {0,0,0};
  Cor = { 1.0 -0.8 0.8,
         -0.8 1.0 -0.8,
         0.8 -0.8 1.0};
  StdDevs = {2 2 2};
  D = diag(StdDevs);
  Cov = D*Cor*D; /* covariance matrix */
  NumSamples = 5;
  call randseed(123321); /* set seed for the RandNormal module */
  X = RandNormal(NumSamples, Mean, Cov);
  varnames = { x1 x2 x3};
  create.mvpOOC from X [colname = varnames];
  append from X;
  quit;
run;
data.mvpOOC;
  set.mvpStable.mvpOOC;
  hour=_n_;
run;

```

The following statements produce a principal component model for the data in `mvpStable`:

```

proc.mvpmodel data=mvpStable ncomp=1 plots=none out=scores
              outloadings=loadings;
  var x1 x2 x3;
run;

```

The model hyperplane that is defined by specifying `NCOMP= 1` is a line. The loadings in the principal component model, which are used to project the data to the model hyperplane, are defined by the correlation structure present in the `DATA=` data set.

The model explains about 90% of the variance in the data, as shown in [Output 13.3.1](#).

Output 13.3.1 Eigenvalue and Variance Information

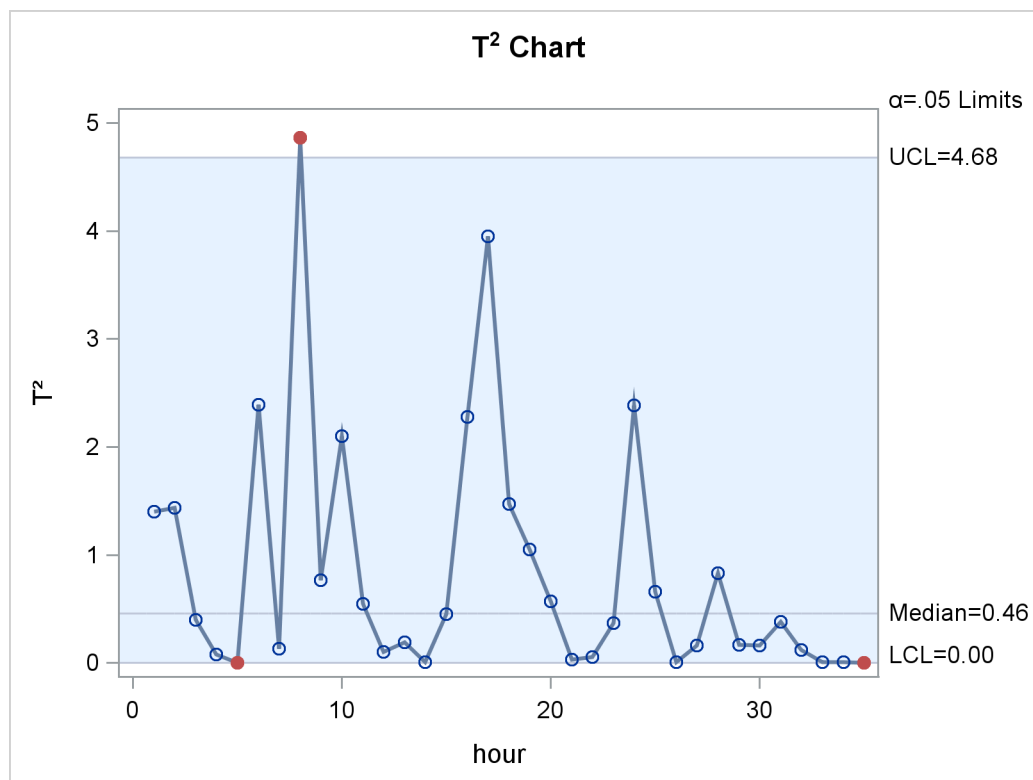
The MVPMODEL Procedure			
Eigenvalues of the Correlation Matrix			
	Eigenvalue	Difference	Proportion Cumulative
1	2.67725690		0.8924 0.8924

The loadings from the model are then applied to the data in `mvpOOC`, which includes observations that have a different correlation structure, which vary in direction orthogonal to the model line. The following statements apply the loadings to these new data to produce T^2 and SPE charts:

```
proc mvpmonitor data=mvpOOC loadings=loadings;
  time hour;
  tsquarechart;
  spechart;
run;
```

The MVPMONITOR procedure generates a T^2 chart, shown in [Output 13.3.2](#).

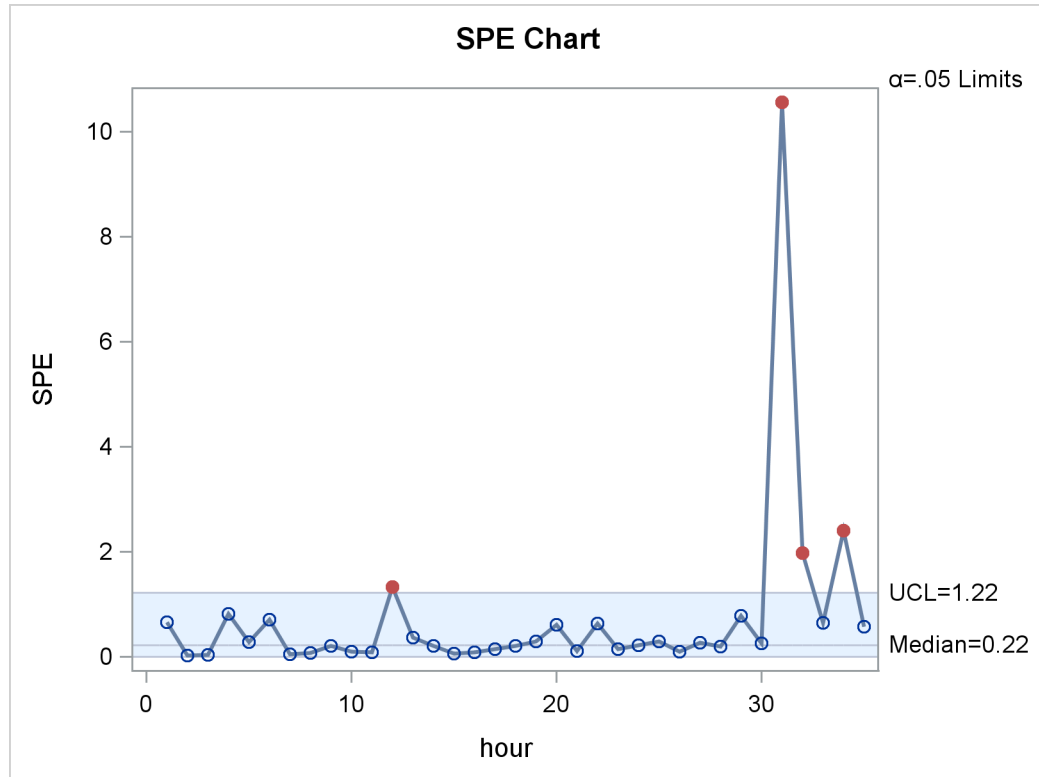
Output 13.3.2 T^2 Chart



The projection of the last five points to the model line results in small amounts of variation, and thus small T^2 statistics, for two reasons: the last five points are orthogonal to the model line, and they share the same mean. However, the orthogonality means that they are out-of-control points in the SPE chart.

The MVPMONITOR procedure also produces an SPE chart, shown in [Output 13.3.3](#).

Output 13.3.3 SPE Chart

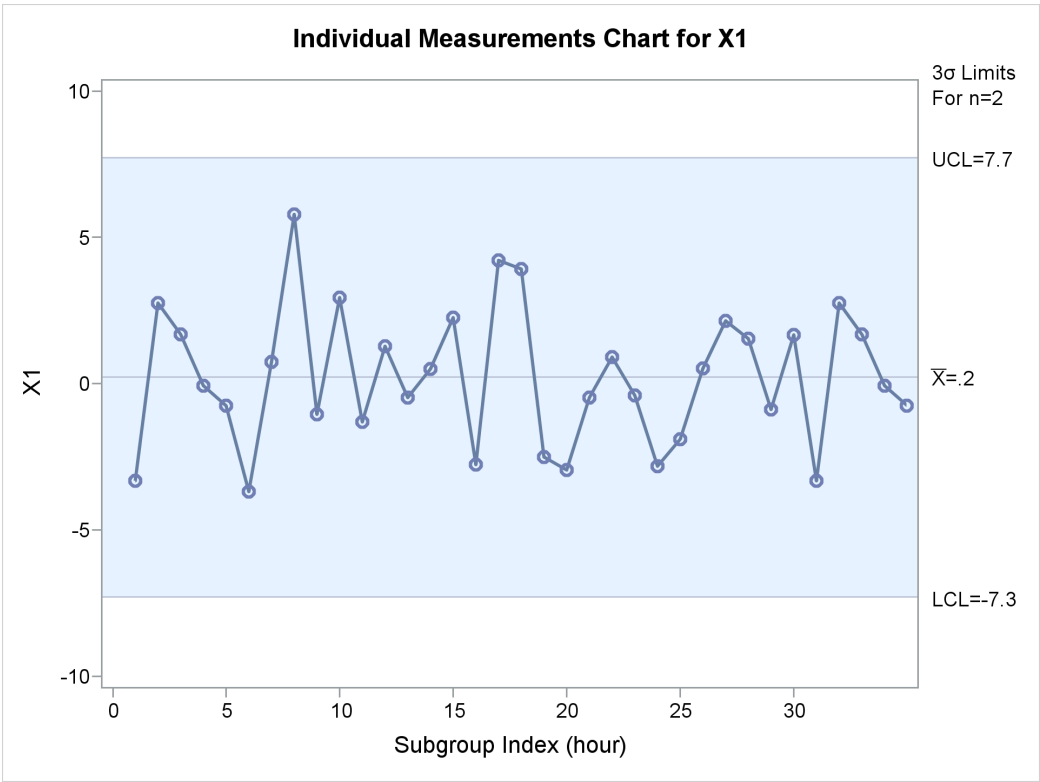


Because the last five points come from a correlation structure that is not seen in the data from which the model was built, these points can lie far from the model line, resulting in large values in the SPE statistics.

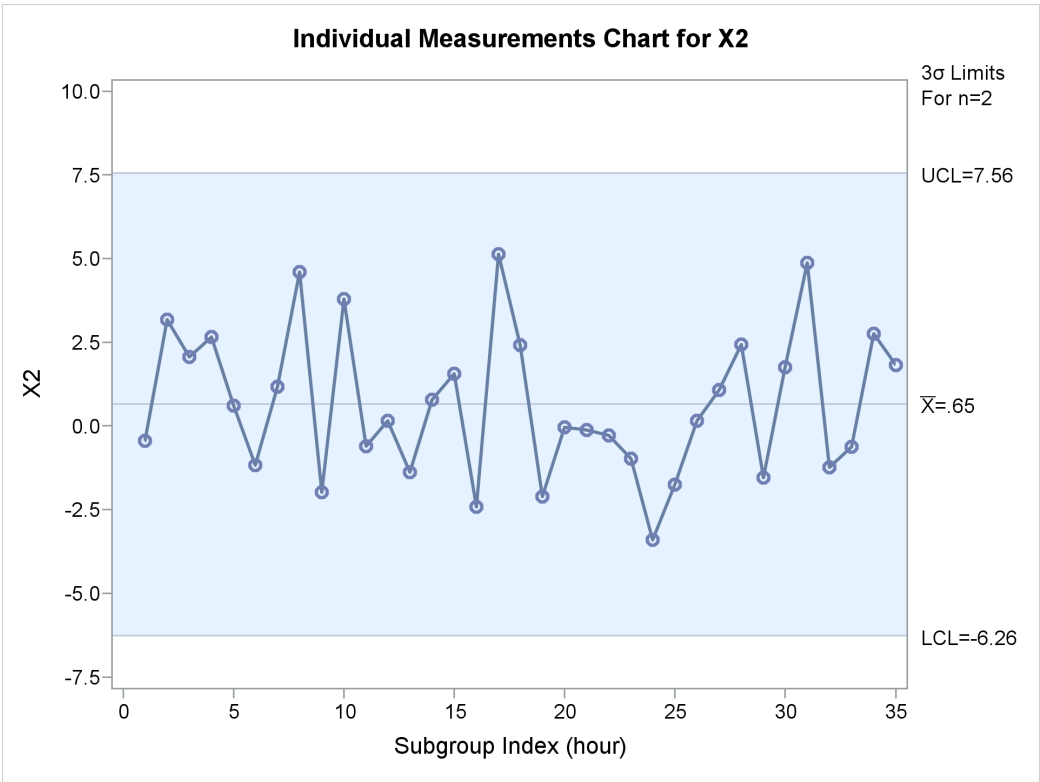
Because the marginal distributions are the same in both the original 30 points and the additional five points, the univariate control charts in [Output 13.3.4](#), [Output 13.3.5](#), and [Output 13.3.6](#) fail to signal the multivariate change at hour 31. The following statements produce univariate control charts for each of the variables by using the SHEWHART procedure:

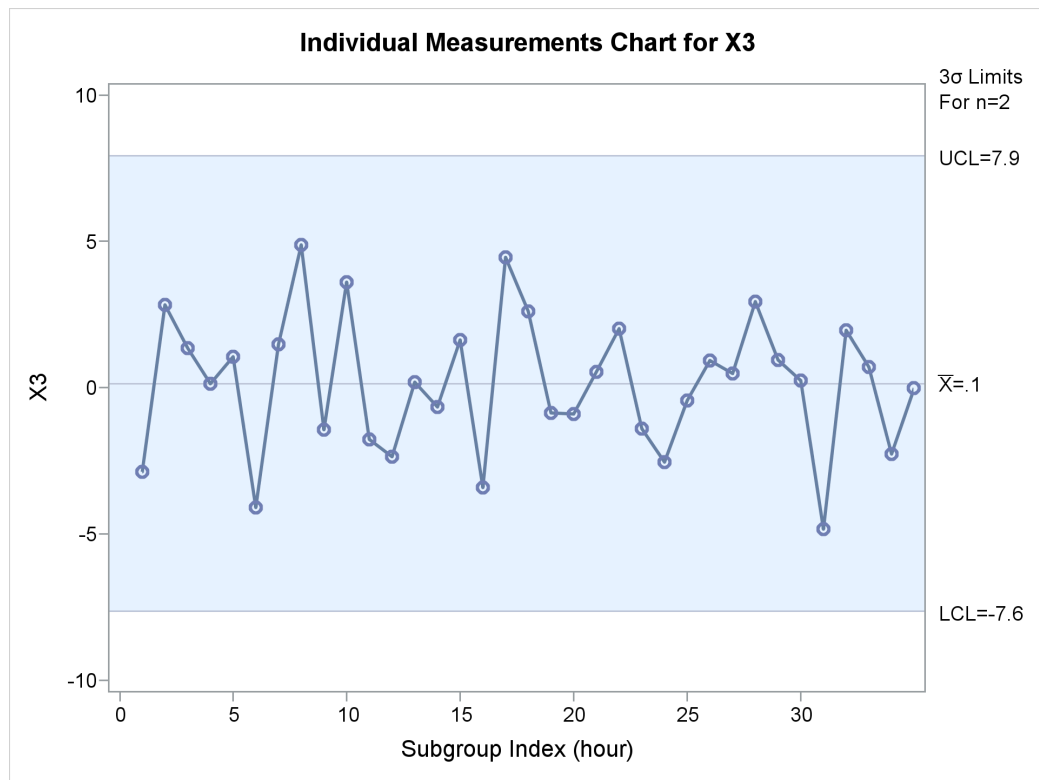
```
proc shewhart data=mvpOOC;
  irchart (x1 x2 x3) * hour / markers nochart2;
run;
```


Output 13.3.4 Univariate Chart for x_1



Output 13.3.5 Univariate Chart for x_2



Output 13.3.6 Univariate Chart for x_3 

Example 13.4: Creating a Classical T^2 Chart

The following statements use PROC MVPMODEL to create a model from which classical T^2 charts can be produced:

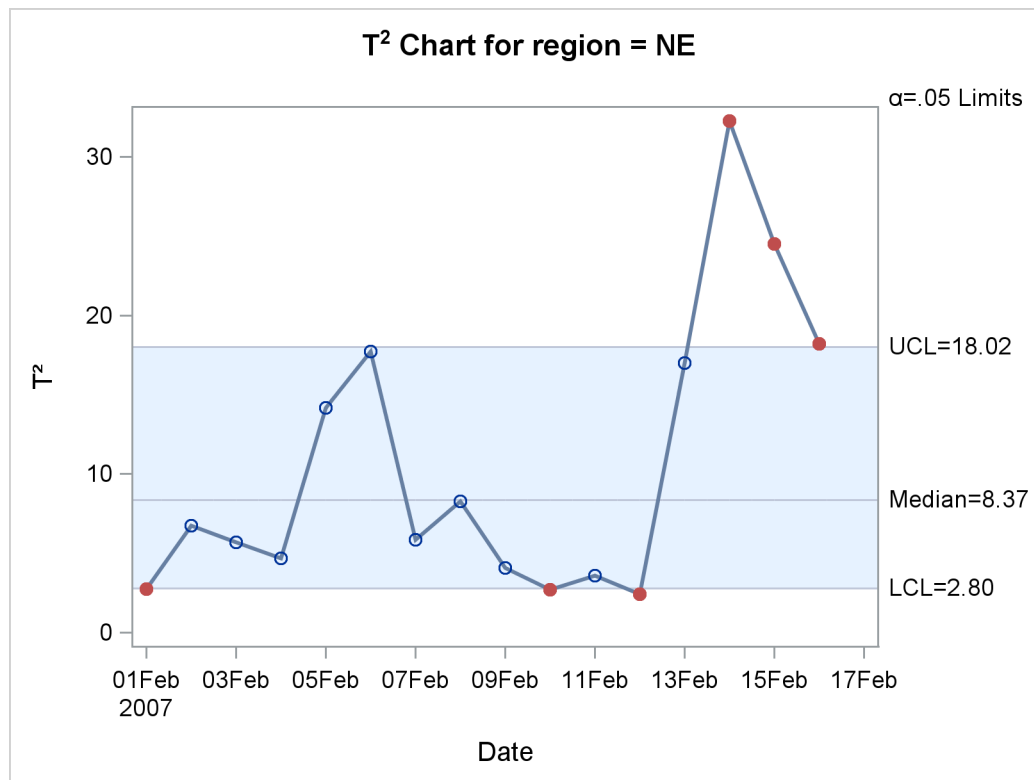
```
proc mvpmodel data=flightDelays ncomp=all noprint out=mvpout;
  var AA CO DL F9 FL NW UA US WN;
run;
```

The **NCOMP=ALL** option specifies that the number of principal components equal the number of process variables, so the mvpout data set contains the classical T^2 statistic for each observation. The mvpout data set contains six observations per time point—one for each region.

The following statements create the classical T^2 chart:

```
proc mvpmonitor history=mvpout;
  time flightDate;
  series region;
  tsquarechart / seriesvalue='NE';
run;
```

The **SERIES** statement specifies region as the variable that identifies sequences of T^2 statistics, and the **SERIESVALUE=** option selects the region to be plotted, the Northeast. The classical T^2 chart is shown in [Output 13.4.1](#).

Output 13.4.1 Classical T^2 Chart

In this case, the classical T^2 chart finds out-of-control observations above the upper control limit during February 14–16 and below the lower control limit on February 1, 10, and 12.

Output 13.4.2 shows a partial listing of the mvput data set. It contains T^2 statistics based on the model that has nine principal components, in addition to the original variables and other observationwise statistics.

Output 13.4.2 Partial Listing of Output Data Set mvput

flight Date	region	AA	CO	DL	F9	FL	NW	UA	US	WN	Prin1
02/01/07	MW	14.9	7.1	7.9	8.5	14.8	4.5	5.1	13.4	5.1	-1.16440
02/01/07	NE	15.7	7.1	8.6	6.3	14.6	6.2	7.0	11.0	6.4	-1.08197
02/01/07	NW	17.8	2.6	6.1	28.8	11.6	6.1	11.6	27.3	3.7	-0.31223
02/01/07	SC	19.9	8.3	13.9	4.9	25.8	15.3	9.0	15.1	12.8	0.22974
02/01/07	SE	16.1	1.9	8.7	8.7	15.1	18.3	4.0	10.4	6.5	-0.87056
Prin2	Prin3	Prin4	Prin5	Prin6	Prin7	Prin8	Prin9				
0.89425	0.00118	-0.84496	0.07443	-0.05231	-0.27403	0.31880	-0.06726				
0.55936	0.05859	-0.84487	-0.02092	-0.16851	-0.30596	0.25090	0.12804				
2.23593	-0.03824	0.58893	0.21628	0.67149	0.85708	1.07348	-0.49530				
-0.16976	0.56118	-1.30139	0.22990	-0.34406	0.11471	0.30201	0.46481				
0.01044	1.06975	-0.50179	0.38041	-0.33789	0.63114	0.45028	0.21437				
NOBS	_TSQUARE_	R_AA	R_CO	R_DL	R_F9	R_FL	R_NW	R_UA	R_US	R_WN	_SPE_
96	3.2122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.
96	2.7349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.
96	18.5555	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.
96	6.3335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.
96	6.1537	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.

Notice that no SPE statistics are produced when the number of principal components equals the number of process variables.

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Chapter 14

The OPTEX Procedure

Contents

Introduction	1018
Overview	1018
Features	1019
Learning about the OPTEX Procedure	1020
Getting Started	1020
Constructing a Nonstandard Design	1020
Optimal Design Scenarios	1025
Details of the OPTEX Procedure	1029
Syntax	1029
Summary of Functions	1030
Statement Descriptions	1032
PROC OPTEX Statement	1032
BLOCKS Statement	1033
CLASS Statement	1034
EXAMINE Statement	1039
GENERATE Statement	1040
ID Statement	1043
MODEL Statement	1044
OUTPUT Statement	1045
Advanced Examples	1046
Example 14.1: Nonstandard Linear Model	1046
Example 14.2: Comparing Fedorov Algorithm to Sequential Algorithm	1049
Example 14.3: Using an Initial Design to Search an Optimal Design	1051
Example 14.4: Optimal Design Using an Augmented Best Design	1053
Example 14.5: Optimal Design Using a Small Candidate Set	1055
Example 14.6: Bayesian Optimal Design	1056
Example 14.7: Balanced Incomplete Block Design	1058
Example 14.8: Optimal Design with Fixed Covariates	1061
Example 14.9: Optimal Design in the Presence of Covariance	1064
Example 14.10: Adding Space-Filling Points to a Design	1066
Data Details	1069
Input Data Sets	1069
Output Data Sets	1072
Computational Details	1072
Specifying Effects in MODEL Statements	1072
Design Efficiency Measures	1074

Design Coding	1075
Optimality Criteria	1077
Memory and Run-Time Considerations	1080
Search Methods	1081
Optimal Blocking	1083
Search Strategies	1084
Output	1085
ODS Tables	1086
References	1086

Introduction to the OPTEX Procedure

Overview

The OPTEX procedure searches for optimal experimental designs. You specify a set of candidate design points and a linear model, and the procedure chooses points so that the terms in the model can be estimated as efficiently as possible.

Most experimental situations call for standard designs, such as fractional factorials, orthogonal arrays, central composite designs, or Box-Behnken designs. Standard designs have assured degrees of precision and orthogonality that are important for the exploratory nature of experimentation. In some situations, however, standard designs are not available, such as when

- not all combinations of the factor levels are feasible
- the region of experimentation is irregularly shaped
- resource limitations restrict the number of experiments that can be performed
- there is a nonstandard linear or a nonlinear model

The OPTEX procedure can generate an efficient experimental design for any of these situations.

NOTE: Instead of using PROC OPTEX directly, a more appropriate tool for you might be the ADX Interface. The ADX Interface is designed primarily for engineers and researchers who require a point-and-click solution for the entire experimental process, from building the designs through determining significant effects to optimization and reporting. In addition to offering the standard designs, ADX makes it easy to use PROC OPTEX to find optimal designs for nonstandard factorial, response surface, and mixture experiments, with and without blocking. For more information about the ADX Interface, see *Getting Started with the SAS ADX Interface for Design of Experiments*.

Features

This section summarizes key features of the OPTEX procedure.

The OPTEX procedure offers various criteria for searching a design; these criteria are summarized in [Table 14.1](#) and [Table 14.2](#). In the formulas for these criteria, X denotes the design matrix, \mathcal{C} the set of candidate points, and \mathcal{D} the set of design points. The default criterion is D-optimality. You can also use the OPTEX procedure to generate G- and I-efficient designs.

The OPTEX procedure also offers a variety of search algorithms, ranging from a simple sequential search (Dykstra 1971) to the computer-intensive Fedorov algorithm (Fedorov 1972, Cook and Nachtsheim 1980). You can customize many aspects of the search, such as the initialization method and the number of iterations.

You can use the full general linear modeling facilities of the GLM procedure to specify a model for your design, allowing for general polynomial effects as well as classification or ANOVA effects. Optionally, you can specify

- design points to be optimally augmented
- fixed covariates (for example, blocks) for the design
- prior precisions for Bayesian optimal design

The OPTEX procedure is an interactive procedure. After specifying an initial design, you can submit additional statements without reinvoking the OPTEX procedure. Once you have found a design, you can

- examine the design
- output the design to a data set
- change the model and find another design
- change the characteristics of the search and find another design

Table 14.1 Information-Based Optimality Criteria

Criterion	Goal	Formula
D-optimality	Maximize determinant of the information matrix	$\max X'X $
A-optimality	Minimize sum of the variances of estimated coefficients	$\min \text{trace}(X'X)^{-1}$

Table 14.2 Distance-Based Optimality Criteria

Criterion	Goal	Formula
U-optimality	Minimize distance from design to candidates	$\min \sum_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{C}} d(\mathbf{x}, \mathcal{D})$
S-optimality	Maximize distance between design points	$\min \sum_{\mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{D}} d(\mathbf{y}, \mathcal{D} - \mathbf{y})$

Learning about the OPTEX Procedure

To learn the basic syntax of the OPTEX procedure, read the introductory example in the next section, which covers a typical application of optimal designs. Other applications are illustrated in “[Optimal Design Scenarios](#)” on page 1025. The summary tables in the section “[Summary of Functions](#)” on page 1030 provides an overview of the syntax. The section “[Advanced Examples](#)” on page 1046 illustrates construction of complex designs.

Getting Started

The examples in this section illustrate basic features of the OPTEX procedure. In addition, the examples show how a variety of SAS software tools can be used to construct candidate sets. If you are working through these examples on your own computer, note that the randomness in the OPTEX procedure’s search algorithm will cause your results to be slightly different from those shown.

See the section “[Advanced Examples](#)” on page 1046 for illustrations of complex features.

Constructing a Nonstandard Design

See *OPTEXG1* in the *SAS/QC Sample Library*

This example shows how you can use the OPTEX procedure to construct a design for a complicated experiment for which no standard design is available.

A chemical company is designing a new reaction process. The engineers have isolated the following five factors that might affect the total yield:

Variable	Description	Range
RTemp	Temperature of the reaction chamber	150-350 degrees
Press	Pressure of the reaction chamber	10-30 psi
Time	Amount of time for the reaction	3-5 minutes
Solvent	Amount of solvent used	20-25 %
Source	Source of raw materials	1, 2, 3, 4, 5

While there are only two solvent levels of interest, the reaction control factors (RTemp, Press, and Time) might be curvilinearly related to the total yield, and thus, require three levels in the experiment. The Source factor is categorical with five levels. Additionally, some combinations of the factors are known to be problematic; simultaneously setting all three reaction control factors to their lowest feasible levels will result in worthless sludge, while setting them all to their highest levels can damage the reactor. Standard experimental designs do not apply to this situation.

Creating the Candidate Set

You can use the OPTEX procedure to generate a design for this experiment. The first step in generating an optimal design is to prepare a data set containing the candidate runs (that is, the feasible factor level combinations). In many cases, this step involves the most work. You can use a variety of SAS data manipulation tools to set up the candidate data set. In this example, the candidate runs are all possible combinations of the factor levels except those with all three control factors at their low levels and at their high levels, respectively. The PLAN procedure (refer to the *SAS/STAT User's Guide*) provides an easy way to create a full factorial data set, which can then be subsetted by using the DATA step, as shown in the following statements:

```
proc plan ordered;
  factors RTemp=3 Press=3 Time=3 Solvent=2 Source=5 / noprint;
  output out=Candidate
    RTemp  nvals=(150 to 350 by 100)
    Press   nvals=( 10 to  30 by  10)
    Time    nvals=(  3 to   5      )
    Solvent nvals=( 20 to  25 by   5)
    Source  nvals=(  1 to   5      );
data Candidate; set Candidate;
  if (^((RTemp = 150) & (Press = 10) & (Time = 3)));
  if (^((RTemp = 350) & (Press = 30) & (Time = 5)));
run;
proc print data=Candidate(obs=10);
run;
```

A partial listing of the candidate data set Candidate is shown in [Figure 14.1](#).

Figure 14.1 Candidate Set of Runs for Chemical Reaction Design

Obs	RTemp	Press	Time	Solvent	Source
1	150	10	4	20	1
2	150	10	4	20	2
3	150	10	4	20	3
4	150	10	4	20	4
5	150	10	4	20	5
6	150	10	4	25	1
7	150	10	4	25	2
8	150	10	4	25	3
9	150	10	4	25	4
10	150	10	4	25	5

Generating the Design

The next step is to invoke the OPTEX procedure, specifying the candidate data set as the input data set. You must also provide a model for the experiment by using the MODEL statement, which uses the linear modeling syntax of the GLM procedure (refer to the *SAS/STAT User's Guide*). Since Source is a classification (qualitative) factor, you need to specify it in a CLASS statement. To detect possible crossproduct effects in the other factors, as well as the quadratic effects of the three reaction control factors, you can use a modified response surface model, as shown in the following statements:

```

proc optex data=Candidate seed=12345;
  class Source;
  model Source Solvent|RTemp|Press|Time@2
        RTemp*RTemp Press*Press Time*Time;
run;

```

Note that the MODEL statement does not involve a response variable (unlike the MODEL statement in the GLM procedure). The default number of runs for a design is assumed by the OPTEX procedure to be 10 plus the number of parameters (a total of $10 + 18 = 28$ in this case). Thus, the procedure searches for 28 runs among the candidates in Candidate that enable D-optimal estimation of the effects in the model. (See the section “[Optimality Criteria](#)” on page 1077 for a precise definition of D-optimality.) Randomness is built into the search algorithm to overcome the problem of local optima. As such by default, the OPTEX procedure takes 10 random “tries” to find the best design. The output, shown in [Figure 14.2](#), lists efficiency factors for the 10 designs found. These designs are all very close in terms of their D-efficiency.

Figure 14.2 Efficiencies for Chemical Reaction Design

The OPTEX Procedure				
Design Number	D-Efficiency	A-Efficiency	G-Efficiency	Average Prediction Standard Error
1	57.0082	32.8139	78.3162	0.8319
2	56.7660	27.3874	75.8168	0.8563
3	56.2145	28.7217	74.9937	0.8594
4	55.8960	28.7509	74.4196	0.8559
5	55.7341	29.9372	74.4554	0.8544
6	55.6224	31.4902	73.6200	0.8626
7	55.5762	28.3016	75.8959	0.8652
8	55.5080	30.3889	78.4385	0.8552
9	55.3366	28.5103	74.7014	0.8614
10	55.2176	26.8133	76.2307	0.8660

The final step is to save the best design in a data set. You can do this interactively by submitting the OUTPUT statement immediately after the preceding statements. Then use the PRINT procedure to list the design. The design is listed in [Figure 14.3](#).

```

output out=Reactor;
proc print data=Reactor;
run;

```

Figure 14.3 Optimal Design for Chemical Reaction Process Experiment

Obs	Solvent	RTemp	Press	Time	Source
1	20	150	20	4	5
2	20	250	10	5	5
3	20	350	30	3	5
4	25	150	30	5	5
5	25	250	10	3	5
6	25	350	20	5	5
7	20	150	10	5	4
8	20	150	30	3	4
9	20	350	10	3	4
10	20	350	20	5	4
11	25	250	30	4	4
12	20	250	10	3	3
13	20	350	30	4	3
14	25	150	30	3	3
15	25	350	10	5	3
16	25	350	20	3	3
17	20	150	30	5	2
18	20	250	30	3	2
19	20	350	10	5	2
20	25	150	10	4	2
21	25	250	20	5	2
22	25	350	30	4	2
23	20	150	20	3	1
24	20	250	20	4	1
25	20	250	30	5	1
26	25	150	10	5	1
27	25	350	10	4	1
28	25	350	30	3	1

Customizing the Number of Runs

The OPTEX procedure provides options with which you can customize many aspects of the design optimization process. Suppose the budget for this experiment can only accommodate 25 runs. You can use the N= option in the GENERATE statement to request a design with this number of runs.

```
proc optex data=Candidate seed=12345;
  class source;
  model source Solvent|RTemp|Press|Time@2
          RTemp*RTemp Press*Press Time*Time;
  generate n=25;
run;
```

Including Specific Runs

If there are factor combinations that you want to include in the final design, you can use the OPTEX procedure to *augment* those combinations optimally. For example, suppose you want to force four specific factor combinations to be in the design. If these combinations are saved in a data set, you can force them into the design by specifying the data set with the AUGMENT= option in the GENERATE statement. This technique is demonstrated in the following statements:

```

data Preset;
  input Solvent RTemp Press Time Source;
  datalines;
20 350 10 5 4
20 150 10 4 3
25 150 30 3 3
25 250 10 5 3
;
proc optex data=Candidate seed=12345;
  class Source;
  model Source Solvent|RTemp|Press|Time@2
        RTemp*RTemp Press*Press Time*Time;
  generate n=25 augment=preset;
  output out=Reactor2;
run;

```

The final design is listed in Figure 14.4.

```

proc print data=Reactor2;
run;

```

Figure 14.4 Augmented Design for Chemical Reaction Process Experiment

Obs	Solvent	RTemp	Press	Time	Source
1	20	150	30	3	5
2	20	350	20	5	5
3	25	150	10	4	5
4	25	250	30	4	5
5	20	350	10	5	4
6	20	350	30	3	4
7	25	150	30	5	4
8	25	250	10	3	4
9	25	350	20	5	4
10	20	150	10	4	3
11	20	150	30	5	3
12	20	350	20	3	3
13	25	150	30	3	3
14	25	250	10	5	3
15	20	150	10	5	2
16	20	250	30	5	2
17	20	350	10	4	2
18	25	150	20	3	2
19	25	350	10	5	2
20	20	250	10	3	1
21	20	250	20	4	1
22	20	350	30	4	1
23	25	150	10	5	1
24	25	350	10	3	1
25	25	350	30	3	1

Note that the points in the AUGMENT= data set appear as observations 7, 11, 15, and 16.

Using an Alternative Search Technique

You can also specify a variety of optimization methods with the GENERATE statement. The default method is relatively fast; while other methods might find better designs, they take longer to run and the improvement is usually only marginal. The method that generally finds the best designs is the Fedorov procedure described by Fedorov (1972). The following statements show how to request this method:

```
proc optex data=Candidate seed=12345;
  class Source;
  model Source Solvent|RTemp|Press|Time@2
         RTemp*RTemp Press*Press Time*Time;
  generate n=25 method=fedorov;
  output out=Reactor2;
run;
```

The efficiencies for the resulting designs are shown in Figure 14.5.

Figure 14.5 Efficiency Factors for the Fedorov Search

The OPTEX Procedure				
Design Number	D-Efficiency	A-Efficiency	G-Efficiency	Average Prediction Standard Error
1	56.9072	27.6680	75.2161	0.9023
2	56.8715	27.4939	72.8202	0.9058
3	56.6148	27.7799	75.1840	0.9031
4	56.3021	31.4247	76.0654	0.9044
5	56.0569	25.4498	70.2491	0.9290
6	55.9501	26.8714	75.6991	0.9144
7	55.8461	29.0473	74.1291	0.9138
8	55.8355	26.9242	76.8595	0.9062
9	55.7253	27.4625	74.3391	0.9189
10	55.6071	26.3825	74.1827	0.9107

In this case, the Fedorov procedure takes several times longer than the default method, and D-efficiency shows no improvement. On the other hand, the longer search method often does improve the design and might take only a few seconds on a reasonably fast computer.

Optimal Design Scenarios

The following examples briefly describe some additional common situations that call for optimal designs. These examples show how you can

- use a variety of SAS software tools to generate an appropriate set of candidate runs
- use the OPTEX procedure to search the candidate set for an optimal design

The emphasis here is on the programming techniques; output is omitted.

Constructing a Saturated Second-Order Design

Suppose you want a design for seven 2-level factors that is as small as possible but still permits estimation of all main effects and two-factor interactions—that is, a *saturated* design. Among standard orthogonal arrays, the smallest appropriate 2^k design has 64 runs, far more than the 29 parameters you want to estimate. To generate a D-efficient nonorthogonal design, first use the FACTEX procedure to create the full set of $2^7 = 128$ candidate runs. Then invoke the OPTeX procedure with a full second-order model, asking for a saturated design.

```
proc factex;
    factors x1-x7;
    output out=Candidate1;
run;
proc optex data=Candidate1 seed=12345;
    model x1|x2|x3|x4|x5|x6|x7@2;
    generate n=saturated;
    output out=Design1a;
run;
```

The default search procedure quickly finds a design with a D-efficiency of 82.3%. If search time is not an issue, you can try a more powerful search technique. For example, you can specify 500 tries with the Fedorov method.

```
proc optex data=Candidate1 seed=12345;
    model x1|x2|x3|x4|x5|x6|x7@2;
    generate n=saturated
            method=fedorov
            iter=500;
    output out=Design1b;
run;
```

This takes much longer to run, and the resulting design is only slightly more D-efficient.

Augmenting a Resolution 4 Design

In a situation similar to the previous example, suppose you have performed an experiment for seven two-level factors with a 16-run, fractional factorial design of resolution 4. You can estimate all main effects with this design, but some two-factor interactions will be confounded with each other. You now want to add enough runs to estimate all two-factor interactions as well. You can use the FACTEX procedure to create the original design as well as the candidate set.

```
proc factex;
    factors x1-x7;
    output out=Candidate2;
run;
proc optex data=Candidate2;
    model resolution=4;
    size design=min;
    output out=Augment2;
run;
```

Now specify Augment2 (the data set containing the design to be augmented) with the AUGMENT= option in the GENERATE statement.


```
proc optex data=Candidate2 seed=12345;
  model x1|x2|x3|x4|x5|x6|x7@2;
  generate n=30 augment=Augment2;
  output out=Design2;
run;
```

Handling Many Variables

When you have many factors, the set of all possible factor level combinations might be too large to work with as a candidate set. Suppose you want a main-effects design for 15 three-level factors. The complete set of $3^{15} = 14,348,907$ candidates is too large to use with the OPTEX procedure; in fact, it will probably be too large to store in your computer. One solution is to find a subset of the full factorial set to use as candidates. For example, an alternative candidate set is the 81-run orthogonal design of resolution 3, which can easily be constructed by the FACTEX procedure.

```
proc factex;
  factors x1-x15 / nlev=3;
  model resolution=3;
  size design=81;
  output out=Candidate3;
run;
proc optex data=can3 seed=12345;
  class x1-x15;
  model x1-x15;
  generate n=saturated;
  output out=Design3;
run;
```

Constructing an Incomplete Block Design

An incomplete block design is a design for v (qualitative) treatments in b blocks of size k , where $k < v$ so that not all treatments can occur in each block. To construct an incomplete block design with the OPTEX procedure, simply create a candidate data set containing a treatment variable with t values and then use the BLOCKS statement. For example, the following statements construct a design for seven treatments in seven blocks of size three:

```
data Candidate4;
  do Treatment = 1 to 7;
    output;
  end;
proc optex data=Candidate4 seed=12345;
  class Treatment;
  model Treatment;
  blocks structure=(7)3;
run;
```

The resulting design is *equireplicated* in the sense that each treatment occurs the same number of times and *balanced* in the sense that each pair of treatments occur together in the same number of blocks. Balanced designs, when they exist, are known to be optimal, and the OPTEX procedure usually succeeds at finding them for small to moderately sized problems.

Constructing a Mixture-Process Design

Suppose you want to design an experiment with three *mixture factors* X1, X2, and X3 (continuous factors that represent proportions of the components of a mixture) and one *process factor* A (a classification factor with five levels). Furthermore, suppose that X1 can account for no more than 50% of the mixture. The following statements create a data set containing the vertices and generalized edge centroids of the region defined by the mixture factor constraints and then use the FACTEX procedure (see “[Introduction](#)” on page 636) to create a candidate set that includes the process factor.

```
data XVert;
    input x1 x2 x3 @@;
datalines;
0.50 0.000 0.500
0.50 0.500 0.000
0.00 1.000 0.000
0.00 0.000 1.000
0.00 0.500 0.500
0.50 0.250 0.250
0.25 0.000 0.750
0.25 0.750 0.000
0.25 0.375 0.375
;
proc factex;
    factors a / nlev=5;
    output out=Candidate5 pointrep=XVert;
run;
```

Analyzing mixture designs with linear models can be problematic because of the constraint that the mixture factors sum to one; however, to generate an optimal design, you can simply drop one of the mixture factors. The following statements use the preceding candidate set to find an optimal design for fitting the main effect of A and a second-order model in the mixture factors:

```
proc optex data=Candidate5 seed=12345;
    class a;
    model a x1|x2 x1*x1 x2*x2;
run;
```

See [Example 14.10](#) for a more detailed example of a mixture experiment.

Details of the OPTEX Procedure

Syntax

You can specify the following statements with the OPTEX procedure. Items within the brackets <> are optional.

```
PROC OPTEX < options > ;  
  CLASS class-variables ;  
  MODEL effects < / options > ;  
  BLOCKS block-specification < options > ;  
  EXAMINE < options > ;  
  GENERATE < options > ;  
  ID variables ;  
  OUTPUT OUT= SAS-data-set < options > ;
```

To generate a design, you have to use the PROC OPTEX and MODEL statements. You can use the other statements as needed. As the OPTEX procedure is interactive, you can use all statements (except the PROC OPTEX statement) after the first RUN statement.

Statement Ordering for Covariate Designs

You use the CLASS and MODEL statements to define a linear model for the runs in the candidate data set. You can also use these statements to define a general covariate model. In this case, list the CLASS and MODEL statements that define the model for the candidate points directly after the PROC OPTEX statement. Then list the CLASS and MODEL statements that define the covariate model after the BLOCKS DESIGN= specification. Thus, in this case, the ordering for these statements should be

1. PROC OPTEX statement
2. CLASS and MODEL statements for the candidate points
3. BLOCKS DESIGN= statement
4. CLASS and MODEL statements for the covariates

Note also that a CLASS statement naming classification variables must precede the MODEL statement that uses those variables.

Summary of Functions

Table 14.3, Table 14.4, and Table 14.5 classify the OPTEX statements and options by function.

Table 14.3 Summary of Options for Specifying the Design

Function	Statement	Option
Design Characteristics		
Number of design points	GENERATE	N= <i>number</i>
Saturated design	GENERATE	N=SATURATED
Augmented design	GENERATE	AUGMENT=SAS- <i>data-set</i>
Bayesian optimal design	MODEL	/ PRIOR= p_1, p_2, \dots
Optimality Criteria		
Minimize trace of $(X'X)^{-1}$	GENERATE	CRITERION=A
Maximize $ X'X $	GENERATE	CRITERION=D
Minimize mean minimum distance to design	GENERATE	CRITERION=U
Maximize mean distance between nearest design points	GENERATE	CRITERION=S
Model Specification		
Specify independent effects	MODEL	<i>effects</i>
Exclude intercept term	MODEL	<i>effects</i> NOINT
Specify CLASS variables	CLASS	<i>variables</i>
Specify CLASS variable parameterization	CLASS	/ PARAM= <i>parameterization</i>
Display CLASS variable parameterization	PROC OPTEX	CLASSPARAM
Static coding	PROC OPTEX	CODING=STATIC
Orthogonal coding	PROC OPTEX	CODING=ORTH
Orthogonal coding with respect to candidates only	PROC OPTEX	CODING=ORTHCAN
Suppress coding of effects	PROC OPTEX	NOCODE
Block Specification		
Specify general covariance matrix for runs	BLOCKS	COVAR=SAS- <i>data-set</i> < <i>options</i> > VAR= <i>variables</i>
Specify general covariate model	BLOCKS	DESIGN=SAS- <i>data-set</i> < <i>options</i> >
Specify b blocks of size k	BLOCKS	STRUCTURE=(b) k < <i>options</i> >
<i>Options for block specifications</i>		
Repeat the search n times		ITER= n
Retain best m searches		KEEP= m
Select initial design at random		INIT=RANDOM
Select initial design in order		INIT=CHAIN

Function	Statement	Option
Initial Design Characteristics		
Random and sequential methods	GENERATE	INITDESIGN=PARTIAL< (<i>m</i>) >
Random initial design	GENERATE	INITDESIGN=RANDOM
Sequential initial design	GENERATE	INITDESIGN=SEQUENTIAL
Specify initial design	GENERATE	INITDESIGN=SAS- <i>data-set</i>

Table 14.4 Summary of Options for Searching for the Design

Function	Statement	Option
Design Search Specification		
Retain best <i>n</i> searches	GENERATE	KEEP= <i>n</i>
Search <i>n</i> times	GENERATE	ITER= <i>n</i>
Specify candidate points	PROC OPTEX	DATA=SAS- <i>data-set</i>
Specify random seed	PROC OPTEX	SEED= <i>number</i>
Specify effective zero	PROC OPTEX	EPSILON= ϵ
Design Search Methods		
DETMAX algorithm with maximum excursion <i>level</i>	GENERATE	METHOD=DETMAX<(<i>level</i>)>
Exchange algorithm	GENERATE	METHOD=EXCHANGE
<i>k</i> -Exchange algorithm	GENERATE	METHOD=EXCHANGE< (<i>k</i>) >
Sequential algorithm	GENERATE	METHOD=SEQUENTIAL
Fedorov algorithm	GENERATE	METHOD=FEDOROV
Modified Fedorov algorithm	GENERATE	METHOD=M_FEDOROV

Table 14.5 Summary of Options for Examining and Saving the Design

Function	Statement	Option
Save the Design		
Best design	OUTPUT OUT=SAS- <i>data-set</i>	
Specific design	OUTPUT OUT=SAS- <i>data-set</i>	NUMBER= <i>design-number</i>
Block variable name	OUTPUT OUT=SAS- <i>data-set</i>	BLOCK= <i>variable-name</i>
Specify transfer variables	ID	<i>variables</i>
List the Design		
Design characteristics	EXAMINE	
Design points	EXAMINE	DESIGN
Information matrix $X'X$	EXAMINE	INFORMATION
Specific optimal design	EXAMINE	NUMBER= <i>design-number</i>
Variance matrix $(X'X)^{-1}$	EXAMINE	VARIANCE
Suppress all output	PROC OPTEX	NOPRINT

Statement Descriptions

This section provides detailed syntax information for the OPTEx procedure statements, beginning with the PROC OPTEx statement. The remaining statements are presented in alphabetical order.

PROC OPTEx Statement

PROC OPTEx < options > ;

You use the PROC OPTEx statement to invoke the procedure. The following *options* can be used:

CLASSPARAM

specifies that a table should be displayed summarizing the parameterization of classification variables in the model for the design.

CODING=NONE

CODING=STATIC

CODING=ORTH

CODING=ORTHCAN

specifies which type of coding to use for modeling effects in the design. Coding equalizes all model effects as far as the optimization is concerned. The default is CODING=STATIC, which specifies that the values of all effects are to be coded to have maximum and minimum values of +1 and -1, respectively. The options CODING=ORTH and CODING=ORTHCAN specify orthogonal coding with respect to the points in the candidate data set. The option CODING=NONE suppresses coding of effects; it is equivalent to the NOCODE option. For more details on coding, see the section “[Design Coding](#)” on page 1075.

Note that while CODING=STATIC is the default, CODING=ORTH will usually give more meaningful efficiency values, especially if all possible combinations of factor levels occur in the candidate data set.

DATA=SAS-data-set

specifies the input SAS data set that contains the candidate points for the design. By default, the OPTEx procedure uses the most recently created SAS data set. For details, see the section “[DATA= Data Set](#)” on page 1070.

EPSILON= ϵ

specifies the smallest value ϵ that is considered to be nonzero for determining when the search is no longer yielding an improved design and when the information matrix for the design is singular. By default, $\epsilon = 0.00001$.

NAMELEN=*n*

specifies the length of effect names in tables and output data sets to be *n* characters long, where *n* is a value between 20 and 200 characters. The default length is 20 characters.

NOCODE

suppresses the coding of effects in the model for the design. This option is equivalent to CODING=NONE.

NOPRINT

suppresses all output. This is useful when you only want the final design to be saved in a data set.

SEED=s

specifies an integer used to start the pseudo-random number generator for initialization (see the section “[Search Methods](#)” on page 1081). If you do not specify a seed, or if you specify a value less than or equal to zero, the seed is by default generated from reading the time of day from the computer’s clock.

STATUS=status-level

specifies that the status of the search be checked at the given level, where *status-level* is an integer between 1 and 4, inclusive. If you specify a *status-level*, then a table of the status at each check point is displayed. You can use this table to track the progress of long searches. The allowable *status-levels* are listed in the following table:

Status-level	Checks status after each:
1	design search; the number of searches specified by the NITER= option
2	search loop
3	internal search loop
4	extra internal search loop for METHOD=M_FEDOROV

Each search method loops to produce successively better designs; these are the search loops for STATUS=2. STATUS=3 and STATUS=4 refer to deeper loops within the search methods. You will only need to specify STATUS=3 or STATUS=4 very rarely, since evaluating and displaying the status at either of these levels will usually make the search much slower.

BLOCKS Statement

BLOCKS *block-specification* < options > ;

You use the BLOCKS statement to find a D-optimal design in the presence of fixed covariates (for example, blocks) or covariance. The technique is an extension of the optimal blocking technique of Cook and Nachtsheim (1989); see the section “[Optimal Blocking](#)” on page 1083.

For the purposes of optimal blocking, the model for the original candidate points is referred to as the *treatment model*; the candidate points for the part of the design matrix corresponding to the treatment model form the *treatment set*. If the GENERATE statement is not specified, then the full candidate set is used as the treatment set; otherwise, an optimal design for the treatment model ignoring the blocks is first generated, and the result is used as the treatment set for optimal blocking.

The following are three mutually exclusive *block-specifications* that you can provide:

COVAR=SAS-data-set VAR=(variables)

specifies a data set to use in providing a general covariance matrix for the runs. The argument to VAR= names the variables in this data set that contain the columns of the covariance matrix for the runs. For an example, see [Example 14.9](#).

DESIGN=SAS-data-set

specifies a data set to use in providing a general covariate model. In addition to this data set, you must specify a covariate model with the CLASS and MODEL statements. Covariate models are specified in the same way as the treatment model; CLASS and MODEL statements that come after a BLOCKS statement involving the DESIGN= specification are interpreted as applying to the covariate model. For an example, see [Example 14.8](#).

STRUCTURE=(b) k

specifies a block design with b blocks of size k . For an example, see [Example 14.7](#).

The following *options* can also be used:

INIT=RANDOM

specifies the initialization method for constructing the starting design. The option INIT=RANDOM specifies that the starting design is to be constructed by selecting candidates at random without replacement. The option INIT=CHAIN selects candidate points in the order in which they occur in the original data set.

ITER= n

specifies the number of times to repeat the search from different initial designs. Because local optima are common in difficult search problems, it is often a good idea to make several tries for the optimal design with a random or partially random method of initialization (see the preceding INIT= option). By default, $n = 10$. Specify both INIT=CHAIN and ITER=0 to evaluate the initial design itself.

KEEP= m

specifies that only the best m designs are to be retained. The value m must be less than or equal to the value n of the ITER= option. By default $m = n$, so that all iterations are kept. This option is useful when you want to make many searches to overcome the problem of local optima but you are only interested in the results of the best m designs.

NOEXCHANGE

suppresses the part of the optimal blocking algorithm that exchanges treatment design points for candidate treatment points. When this option is specified, only interchanges between design points are performed. Use this option when you do not want to change which treatment points are included in the design and you only want to find their optimal ordering.

CLASS Statement

CLASS *variable* <(v-options)> < *variable* <(v-options)> ... > </v-options> > ;

You use the CLASS statement to identify classification (qualitative) variables, which are factors that separate the observations into groups. For example, a completely randomized design has a single *class-variable* that identifies the groups of observations. A randomized complete block design has two *class-variables*; one identifies the blocks and one identifies the treatments.

You can specify various *v-options* for each variable by enclosing them in parentheses after the variable name. You can also specify global *v-options* for the CLASS statement by placing them after a slash (/). Global *v-options* are applied to all the variables specified in the CLASS statement. However, individual CLASS variable *v-options* override the global *v-options*.

Class-variables can be either numeric or character. The OPTEX procedure uses the formatted values of *class-variables* in forming model effects. Any variable in the model that is not listed in the CLASS statement is assumed to be continuous (quantitative). Continuous variables must be numeric.

NOTE: If you specify a data set containing fixed covariate effects with a DESIGN= data set in the BLOCKS statement, then a CLASS or MODEL statement that follows the BLOCKS statement refers to the model for the fixed covariates. A CLASS or MODEL statement that defines the model for the candidate points (treatment model) should be specified *before* the BLOCKS statement.

DESCENDING

DESC

reverses the sorting order of the classification variable.

ORDER=DATA | FORMATTED | FREQ | INTERNAL

specifies the sorting order for the levels of classification variables. This ordering determines which parameters in the model correspond to each level in the data, so the ORDER= option may be useful when you use the CONTRAST statement. When ORDER=FORMATTED (the default) for numeric variables for which you have supplied no explicit format (that is, for which there is no corresponding FORMAT statement in the current PROC OPTEX run or in the DATA step that created the data set), the levels are ordered by their internal (numeric) value. Note that this represents a change from previous releases for how class levels are ordered. Before SAS 8, numeric class levels with no explicit format were ordered by their BEST12. formatted values, and in order to revert to the previous ordering you can specify this format explicitly for the affected classification variables. The change was implemented because the former default behavior for ORDER=FORMATTED often resulted in levels not being ordered numerically. The following table shows how PROC OPTEX interprets values of the ORDER= option.

Value of ORDER=	Levels Sorted By
DATA	order of appearance in the input data set
FORMATTED	external formatted value, except for numeric variables with no explicit format, which are sorted by their unformatted (internal) value
FREQ	descending frequency count; levels with the most observations come first in the order
INTERNAL	unformatted value

By default, ORDER=FORMATTED. For FORMATTED and INTERNAL, the sort order is machine dependent.

For more information on sorting order, see the chapter on the SORT procedure in the *Base SAS Procedures Guide* and the discussion of BY-group processing in *SAS Language Reference: Concepts*.

PARAM=keyword

specifies the parameterization method for the classification variable(s). Design matrix columns are created from CLASS variables according to the following coding schemes. The default is PARAM=ORTHEFFECT. Note that this represents a change from previous releases for how classification variables are parameterized. Before SAS 9, the default was PARAM=EFFECT, and in order to revert to the previous parameterization you can specify PARAM=EFFECT explicitly for the affected classification variables. The change was implemented because an orthogonal parameterization leads to D- and A-efficiency values that more realistically reflect the true efficiency of the design. If PARAM=ORTHPOLY or PARAM=POLY, and the CLASS levels are numeric, then the ORDER= option in the CLASS statement is ignored, and the internal, unformatted values are used.

EFFECT	specifies effect coding
POLYNOMIAL POLY	specifies polynomial coding
REFERENCE REF	specifies reference cell coding
ORDINAL ORD	specifies ordinal, or “thermometer” coding
ORTHEFFECT	specifies orthogonal effect coding
ORTHPOLY	specifies orthogonal polynomial coding
ORTHREF	specifies orthogonal reference cell coding
ORTHORDINAL	specifies orthogonal ordinal coding

All of these parameterizations are full rank. The orthogonal versions perform a scaled, intercept-augmented Gram-Schmidt orthogonalization on the columns of the corresponding nonorthogonal parameterizations. For the EFFECT and REFERENCE parameterizations, the REF= option in the CLASS statement determines the reference level.

Consider a model with one CLASS variable A with four levels, 1, 2, 5, and 7. Details of the possible choices for the PARAM= option follow.

EFFECT Three columns are created to indicate group membership of the nonreference levels. For the reference level, all three dummy variables have a value of -1 . For instance, if the reference level is 7 (REF=7), the design matrix columns for A are as follows.

Effect Coding			
A	Design Matrix		
1	1	0	0
2	0	1	0
5	0	0	1
7	-1	-1	-1

Parameter estimates of CLASS main effects that uses the effect coding scheme estimate the difference in the effect of each nonreference level compared to the average effect over all 4 levels.

POLYNOMIAL | POLY Three columns are created. The first represents the linear term (x), the second represents the quadratic term (x^2), and the third represents the cubic term (x^3), where x is the level value. If the CLASS levels are not numeric, they are translated into 1, 2, 3, ... according to their sorting order. The design matrix columns for A are as follows.

Polynomial Coding			
A	Design Matrix		
1	1	1	1
2	2	4	8
5	5	25	125
7	7	49	343

REFERENCE | REF Three columns are created to indicate group membership of the non-reference levels. For the reference level, all three dummy variables have a value of 0. For instance, if the reference level is 7 (REF=7), the design matrix columns for A are as follows.

Reference Coding			
A	Design Matrix		
1	1	0	0
2	0	1	0
5	0	0	1
7	0	0	0

Parameter estimates of CLASS main effects that uses the reference coding scheme estimate the difference in the effect of each nonreference level compared to the effect of the reference level.

ORDINAL | ORD Three columns are created to indicate group membership in successive collections of levels after the first. For instance, the design matrix columns for A are as follows.

Ordinal Coding			
A	Design Matrix		
1	0	0	0
2	1	0	0
5	1	1	0
7	1	1	1

Parameter estimates of CLASS main effects that uses the ordinal coding scheme estimate the difference in the average effect of each successive collection of levels compared to the effect of the first level.

ORTHEFFECT The columns are obtained by applying the Gram-Schmidt orthogonalization to the mean-centered columns for PARAM=EFFECT, and then scaling so that the sum of squares for each column equals the number of levels. The design matrix columns for A are as follows.

Orthogonal Effects Coding			
A	Design Matrix		
1	1.414	-0.816	-0.577
2	0	1.633	-0.577
5	0	0	1.732
7	-1.414	-0.816	-0.577

ORTHPOLY The columns are obtained by applying the Gram-Schmidt orthogonalization to the mean-centered columns for PARAM=POLY, and then scaling so that the sum of squares for each column equals the number of levels. The design matrix columns for A are as follows.

Orthogonal Polynomial Coding			
A	Design Matrix		
1	-1.153	0.907	-0.921
2	-0.734	-0.540	1.473
5	0.524	-1.370	-0.921
7	1.363	1.004	0.368

ORTHREF The columns are obtained by applying the Gram-Schmidt orthogonalization to the mean-centered columns for PARAM=REFERENCE, and then scaling so that the sum of squares for each column equals the number of levels. The design matrix columns for A are as follows.

Orthogonal Reference Coding			
A	Design Matrix		
1	1.732	0	0
2	-0.577	1.633	0
5	-0.577	-0.816	1.414
7	-0.577	-0.816	-1.414

ORTHORDINAL The columns are obtained by applying the Gram-Schmidt orthogonalization to the mean-centered columns for PARAM=REFERENCE, and then scaling so that the sum of squares for each column equals the number of levels. The design matrix columns for A are as follows.

Orthogonal Ordinal Coding			
A	Design Matrix		
1	-1.732	0	0
2	0.577	-1.633	0
5	0.577	0.816	-1.414
7	0.577	0.816	1.414

REF= *'level' | keyword*

specifies the reference level for PARAM=EFFECT or PARAM=REFERENCE. For an individual (but not a global) variable REF= *option*, you can specify the *level* of the variable to use as the reference level. For a global or individual variable REF= *option*, you can use one of the following *keywords*. The default is REF=LAST.

FIRST	designates the first ordered level as reference
LAST	designates the last ordered level as reference

TRUNCATE

specifies that class levels should be determined by using only up to the first 16 characters of the formatted values of CLASS variables. When formatted values are longer than 16 characters, you can use this option in order to revert to the levels as determined in releases previous to SAS 9.

EXAMINE Statement

EXAMINE < *options* > ;

You use the EXAMINE statement to display the characteristics of a selected design. By default, the EXAMINE statement lists certain measures of design efficiency for the best design. (See the section “[Output](#)” on page 1085.) The following *options* can be used to modify the output:

DESIGN

lists the actual points in the selected design. Designs are ordered by the value of the efficiency criterion that is being optimized. Thus, a *design-number* of 1 corresponds to the best design found, a *design-number* of 2 corresponds to the second best design, and so on. By default, the first design (*design-number* = 1) is examined. You can select a different design to be examined by using the NUMBER= option.

INFORMATION**INFO**

I

lists the information matrix $X'X$ for the selected design.

NUMBER= *design-number*

selects a design to examine by specifying its *design-number*.

VARIANCE**VAR**

V

lists the variance matrix $(X'X)^{-1}$ for the parameter estimates for the selected design.

For details on design efficiencies see the section “[Design Efficiency Measures](#)” on page 1074.

If you use the OPTEX procedure interactively, you must enter the options for every EXAMINE statement. For example, the following statements list default information and the design points for the best design but only default information for the second-best design:

```
examine number=1 design;
examine number=2;
```

The following statements list default information and design points for both the best and second-best designs:

```
examine number=1 design;
examine number=2 design;
```

GENERATE Statement

GENERATE <options> ;

You use the GENERATE statement to customize the search for a design. By default, the OPTEx procedure searches for a design as follows:

- using the exchange algorithm (METHOD=EXCHANGE)
- using D-optimality as the optimality criterion (CRITERION=D)
- using a completely random initial design to start the search (INITDESIGN=RANDOM)
- selecting candidate points only from the DATA= data set (modified by using AUGMENT= or INITDESIGN= data sets)
- performing 10 iterations in the search (ITER=10)
- finding a design with $10 + p$ points, where p is the number of parameters in the model (modified by using the N= or INITDESIGN= option)

The following *options* can be used to modify these defaults:

AUGMENT=SAS-data-set

specifies a data set that contains a design to be augmented—in other words, a set of points that must be contained in the design generated. When creating designs, the OPTEx procedure adds points from the DATA= data set (or the last data set created, if DATA= is not specified) to points from the AUGMENT= data set. The number of points in the design to be augmented must be less than the number of points specified with the N= option. For details, see the section “[AUGMENT= Data Set](#)” on page 1071.

CRITERION=crit

specifies the optimality criterion used in the search. You can specify any one of the following:

CRITERION=D

specifies D-optimality; the optimal design maximizes the determinant $|X'X|$ of the information matrix for the design. This is the default criterion.

CRITERION=A

specifies A-optimality; the optimal design minimizes the sum of the variances of the estimated parameters for the model, which is the same as minimizing the trace of $(X'X)^{-1}$.

CRITERION=U

specifies U-optimality; the optimal design minimizes the sum of the minimum distances from each candidate point to the design. That is, if \mathcal{C} is the set of candidate points, \mathcal{D} is the set of design points, and $d(\mathbf{x}, \mathcal{D})$ is the minimum distance from \mathbf{x} to any point in \mathcal{D} , then a U-optimal design minimizes

$$\sum_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{C}} d(\mathbf{x}, \mathcal{D})$$

This measures how well the design “covers” the candidate set; thus, a U-optimal design is also called a *uniform coverage design*.

CRITERION=S

specifies S-optimality; the optimal design maximizes the harmonic mean of the minimum distance from each design point to any other design point. Mathematically, an S-optimal design maximizes

$$\frac{N_D}{\sum_{\mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{D}} 1/d(\mathbf{y}, \mathcal{D} - \mathbf{y})}$$

where \mathcal{D} is the set of design points, and N_D is the number of points in \mathcal{D} . This measures how spread out the design points are; thus, an S-optimal design is also called a *maximum spread design*.

For more information on the different criteria, see the section “[Optimality Criteria](#)” on page 1077.

INITDESIGN=*initialization-method*

specifies a method of obtaining an initial design for the search procedure. Valid values of *initialization-method* are as follows:

SEQUENTIAL

specifies an initial design chosen by a sequential search. The design given by INITDESIGN=SEQUENTIAL is the same as the design given by METHOD=SEQUENTIAL. You can use the INITDESIGN=SEQUENTIAL option with other values of the METHOD= option to specify a sequential design as the initial design for various search methods. For details, see “[Search Methods](#)” on page 1081.

RANDOM

specifies a completely random initial design. The initial design generated consists of a random selection of observations from the DATA= data set.

PARTIAL<(m)>

specifies an initial design by using a mixture of RANDOM and SEQUENTIAL methods. A small number n_r of points for the initial design are chosen at random from the candidates, and the rest of the design points are chosen by a sequential search. (For a definition of the sequential search, see the section “[Search Methods](#)” on page 1081.)

You can specify the optional integer m to modify the selection of n_r . By default, or if $m = 0$, n_r is randomly chosen between 0 and one less than half the number of parameters in the linear model. If $m > 0$, then n_r is randomly chosen between 0 and m for each try. If $m < 0$, then $n_r = |m|$ for each try. The maximum value for $|m|$ is the number of points in the design. Refer to Galil and Kiefer (1980) for notes on choosing n_r .

SAS-data-set

specifies a data set that holds the initial design. Use this *initialization-method* when you have a specific design that you want to improve or when you want to evaluate an existing design. For details, see “[INITDESIGN= Data Set](#)” on page 1071.

The default initialization method depends on the search procedure as shown in [Table 14.6](#).

Table 14.6 Default Initialization Methods

Search Procedure (METHOD= option)	Default Initialization Method (INITDESIGN= option)
DETMAX	PARTIAL
EXCHANGE	RANDOM
FEDOROV	RANDOM
M_FEDOROV	PARTIAL
SEQUENTIAL	none

If you specify `INITDESIGN=SAS-data-set` and `METHOD=SEQUENTIAL`, no search is performed; the `INITDESIGN=` data set is taken as the final design. By specifying these options, you can use the procedure to evaluate an existing design.

ITER=*n*

specifies the number *n* of searches to make. Because local optima are common in difficult search problems, it is often a good idea to make several tries for the optimal design with a random or partially random method of initialization (see the preceding `INITDESIGN=` option). By default, *n* = 10.

The *n* designs found are sorted by their respective efficiencies according to the current optimality criterion (see the [CRITERION=](#) option on page 1040.) The most efficient design is assigned a *design-number* of 1, the second most efficient design is assigned a *design-number* of 2, and so on. You can then use the *design-number* in the `EXAMINE` and `OUTPUT` statements to display the characteristics of a design or to save a design in a data set.

KEEP=*m*

specifies that only the best *m* designs are to be retained. The value *m* must be less than or equal to the value *n* of the `ITER=` option. By default *m* = *n*, so that all iterations are kept. This option is useful when you want to make many searches to overcome the problem of local optima but are interested only in the results of the best *m* designs.

METHOD=DETMAX< (*level*)>

METHOD=EXCHANGE < (*k*)>

METHOD=FEDOROV

METHOD=M_FEDOROV

METHOD=SEQUENTIAL

specifies the procedure used to search for the optimal design. The default is METHOD=EXCHANGE.

With METHOD=DETMAX, the optional *level* gives the maximum excursion level for the search, where *level* is an integer greater than or equal to 1. Enclose the value of *level* in parentheses immediately following the word DETMAX. The default value for *level* is 4. In general, larger values of *level* result in longer search times.

When METHOD=EXCHANGE, the optional *k* specifies the *k*-exchange search method of Johnson and Nachtsheim (1983), which generalizes the modified Fedorov search algorithm of Cook and Nachtsheim (1980). Enclose the value of *k* in parentheses immediately following the word EXCHANGE.

From fastest to slowest, the methods are

SEQUENTIAL → EXCHANGE → DETMAX → M_FEDOROV → FEDOROV

In general, slower methods result in more efficient designs. While the default method EXCHANGE always works relatively quickly, you might want to specify a more reliable method, such as M_FEDOROV, with fast computers or small to moderately sized problems.

See the section “[Search Methods](#)” on page 1081 for details on the algorithms.

N=*n*

N=SATURATED

specifies the number of points in the final design. The default design size is $10 + p$, where p is the number of parameters in the model. If you use the INITDESIGN= option, the default number is the number of points in the initial design. Specify N=*n* to search for a design with *n* points. Specify N=SATURATED to search for a design with the same number of points as there are parameters in the model. A saturated design has no degrees of freedom to estimate error and should be used with caution.

ID Statement

ID *variables* ;

You use the ID statement to name the *variables* in the DATA= data set that are not involved in the model but are to be transferred from the input data set to the output data set.

Variables listed in the ID statement must be contained in the DATA= data set. They can also be contained in other input data sets. If an ID variable is also contained in an AUGMENT= or INITDESIGN= data set and an observation from that data set is used in the final design, the values of the ID variables for that observation are transferred to the OUT= data set. For details, see the section “[Input Data Sets](#)” on page 1069.

MODEL Statement

MODEL *effects* </ options> ;

You use the MODEL statement to specify the independent effects used to model data that are to be collected with the design that is being constructed. The *effects* can be

- simple continuous regressor effects
- polynomial continuous effects
- main effects of classification variables
- interactions of classification variables
- continuous-by-class effects

The variables used to form *effects* in the MODEL statement must be present in all input data sets. For details on input data sets, see the section “[Input Data Sets](#)” on page 1069. For details on the specification of different types of effects and on how the design matrix is defined with respect to the effects, see the section “[Specifying Effects in MODEL Statements](#)” on page 1072.

If you specify a data set containing fixed covariate effects with a DESIGN= data set in the BLOCKS statement, then a CLASS or MODEL statement that *follows* the BLOCKS statement refers to the model for the fixed covariates. A CLASS or MODEL statement that defines the model for the candidate points (treatment model) should occur *before* the BLOCKS statement.

The following options can be used in the MODEL statement:

NOINT

excludes the intercept parameter from the model. By default, the OPTEx procedure includes the intercept parameter in the model.

PRIOR=*num-list*

specifies prior precision values corresponding to groups of effects in the model. Groups of effects in the MODEL statement with the same prior precision must be separated by commas. Then use the PRIOR= option, listing as many prior precision values as there are groups of effects. See [Example 14.6](#) for an example.

When you specify prior precision values, the information matrix for estimating the linear parameters is $X'X + P$, where X is the design matrix and P is a diagonal matrix with the prior precision values that you specify on the diagonal. Thus, in terms of a prior distribution, the inverses of the prior precision values can be interpreted as prior variances for the linear parameters corresponding to each effect. As an alternative interpretation, note that with orthogonal coding the value of the prior for an effect says roughly how many prior “observations’ worth” of information you have for that effect. See the section “[Design Coding](#)” on page 1075 for details on orthogonal coding.

OUTPUT Statement

OUTPUT OUT= *SAS-data-set* < *options* > ;

You use the OUTPUT statement to save a design in an output data set. By default, the saved design is the best design found. You specify the data set name as follows:

OUT=*SAS-data-set*

gives a name for the output data set. The OUT= data set is required in the OUTPUT statement.

The following *options* can be used:

BLOCKNAME=*variable-name*

specifies the name to be given to the blocking variable in the output data set. The default name is BLOCK. You can use this *option* in conjunction with a STRUCTURE= option in the BLOCKS statement. See [Example 14.7](#) for an example.

NUMBER=*design-number*

selects a design to output by specifying its *design-number*. Designs are ordered by the value of the efficiency criterion that is being optimized. Thus, a *design-number* of 1 corresponds to the best design found, a *design-number* of 2 corresponds to the second best design, and so on. The default *design-number* is 1. To modify the number of designs created, see the [ITER=](#) option.

Alternatively, you can specify one of the following:

NUMBER=DBEST

selects the design that has the highest D-efficiency value.

NUMBER=ABEST

selects the design that has the highest A-efficiency value.

NUMBER=GBEST

selects the design that has the highest G-efficiency value.

NUMBER=VBEST

selects the design that has the minimum average standard error for prediction.

These options can be used to find designs that are efficient for more than one criterion. For example, you can use the default CRITERION=D option in the GENERATE statement with the NUMBER=GBEST option in the OUTPUT statement to find the D-optimal design that has maximal G-efficiency. In fact, this is the best way to use the OPTEX procedure to find G-efficient designs; see the section “[G- and I-optimality](#)” on page 1079 for more details.

Advanced Examples

Example 14.1: Nonstandard Linear Model

See *OPTEX3* in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

The following example is based on an example in Mitchell (1974a). An animal scientist wants to compare wildlife densities in four different habitats over a year. However, due to the cost of experimentation, only 12 observations can be made. The following model is postulated for the density $y_j(t)$ in habitat j during month t :

$$y_j(t) = \mu_j + \beta t + \sum_{i=1}^4 a_i \cos(i\pi t/4) + \sum_{i=1}^3 b_i \sin(i\pi t/4)$$

This model includes the habitat as a classification variable, the effect of time with an overall linear drift term βt , and cyclic behavior in the form of a Fourier series. There is no intercept term in the model.

The OPTEX procedure is used since there are no standard designs that cover this situation. The candidate set is the full factorial arrangement of four habitats by 12 months, which can be generated with a DATA step, as follows:

```
data a;
  drop theta pi;
  array c{4} c1-c4;
  array s{3} s1-s3;
  pi = arcos(-1);
  do Habitat=1 to 4;
    do Month=1 to 12;
      theta = pi * Month / 4;
      do i=1 to 4; c{i} = cos(i*theta); end;
      do i=1 to 3; s{i} = sin(i*theta); end;
      output;
    end;
  end;
run;
```

Data set a contains the 48 candidate points and includes the four cosine variables (c1, c2, c3, and c4) and three sine variables (s1, s2, and s3). The following statements produce [Output 14.1.1](#):

```
proc optex seed=193030034 data=a;
  class   Habitat;
  model   Habitat Month c1-c4 s1-s3 / noint;
  generate n=12;
run;
```

Output 14.1.1 Sampling Wildlife Habitats over Time

The OPTEX Procedure				
Design Number	D-Efficiency	A-Efficiency	G-Efficiency	Average Prediction Standard Error
1	31.6103	19.7379	57.7350	1.3229
2	31.6103	19.7379	57.7350	1.3229
3	31.6103	19.7379	57.7350	1.3229
4	31.6103	19.3793	57.7350	1.3229
5	31.6103	19.2916	57.7350	1.3229
6	31.6103	19.0335	57.7350	1.3229
7	30.1304	14.8837	44.7214	1.4907
8	30.1304	14.2433	44.7214	1.5092
9	30.1304	13.1687	44.7214	1.5456
10	28.1616	9.8842	40.8248	1.7559

The best determinant (D-efficiency) was found in 6 out of the 10 tries. Thus, you can be confident that this is the best achievable determinant. Only the A-efficiency distinguishes among the designs listed in [Output 14.1.1](#). The best design has an A-efficiency of 19.74%, whereas another design has the same D-efficiency but a slightly smaller A-efficiency of 19.03%, or about 96% relative A-efficiency. To explore the differences, you can save the designs in data sets and print them. Since the OPTEX procedure is interactive, you need to submit only the following statements (immediately after the preceding statements) to produce [Output 14.1.2](#) and [Output 14.1.3](#):

```

output out=d1 number=1;
run;
output out=d6 number=6;
run;

proc sort data=d1;
  by Month Habitat;
run;
proc print data=d1;
  var Month Habitat;
run;

proc sort data=d6;
  by Month Habitat;
run;
proc print data=d6;
  var Month Habitat;
run;

```

Output 14.1.2 The Best Design

Obs	Month	Habitat
1	1	3
2	2	2
3	3	4
4	4	1
5	5	4
6	6	1
7	7	2
8	8	3
9	9	4
10	10	1
11	11	2
12	12	3

Output 14.1.3 Design with Lower A-Efficiency

Obs	Month	Habitat
1	1	4
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	1
5	5	1
6	6	4
7	7	4
8	8	1
9	9	2
10	10	1
11	11	4
12	12	3

Note the structure of the best design in [Output 14.1.2](#). One habitat is sampled in each month, each habitat is sampled three times, and the habitats are sampled in consecutive complete blocks. Even though the design in [Output 14.1.3](#) is as D-efficient as the best, it has almost none of this structure; one habitat is sampled each month, but habitats are not sampled an equal number of times. This demonstrates the importance of choosing a final design on the basis of more than one criterion.

You can try searching for the A-optimal design directly. This takes more time but (with only 48 candidate points) is not too large a problem. The following statements produce [Output 14.1.4](#):

```
proc optex seed=193030034 data=a;
  class   Habitat;
  model   Habitat Month c1-c4 s1-s3 / noint;
  generate n=12 criterion=A;
run;
```

Output 14.1.4 Searching Directly for an A-Efficient Design

The OPTEX Procedure				
Design Number	D-Efficiency	A-Efficiency	G-Efficiency	Average Prediction Standard Error
1	31.6103	19.7379	57.7350	1.3229
2	30.1304	17.8273	52.2233	1.3894
3	30.1304	17.7943	52.2233	1.3944
4	30.1304	17.6471	52.2233	1.4093
5	28.1616	15.7055	44.7214	1.4860
6	28.1616	14.5289	44.7214	1.5343
7	28.1616	13.8603	39.2232	1.5811
8	25.0891	11.6152	37.7964	1.8143
9	25.0891	10.7563	37.7964	1.8143
10	25.0891	10.5437	33.3333	1.8930

The best design found is no more A-efficient than the one found previously.

Example 14.2: Comparing Fedorov Algorithm to Sequential Algorithm

An automotive engineer wants to fit a quadratic model to fuel consumption data in order to find the values of the control variables that minimize fuel consumption (refer to Vance 1986). The three control variables AFR (air fuel ratio), EGR (exhaust gas recirculation), and SA (spark advance) and their possible settings are shown in the following table: *See OPTEX4 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

Variable	Values								
AFR	15	16	17	18					
EGR	0.020	0.177	0.377	0.566	0.921	1.117			
SA	10	16	22	28	34	40	46	52	

Rather than run all 192 ($4 \times 6 \times 8$) combinations of these factors, the engineer would like to see whether the total number of runs can be reduced to 50 in an optimal fashion.

Since the factors have different numbers of levels, you can use the PLAN procedure (refer to the *SAS/STAT User's Guide*) to generate the full factorial set to serve as a candidate data set for the OPTEX procedure.

```
proc plan;
  factors AFR=4 ordered EGR=6 ordered SA=8 ordered
    / noprint;
  output out=a
    AFR nvals=(15, 16, 17, 18)
    EGR nvals=(0.020, 0.177, 0.377, 0.566, 0.921, 1.117)
    SA  nvals=(10, 16, 22, 28, 34, 40, 46, 52);
run;
```

The Fedorov algorithm (Fedorov 1972) is generally the most successful optimal design search algorithm, although it also typically can take relatively much longer to run than other algorithms. This algorithm is not the default search method for the OPTEX procedure. However, you can specify that it be used with the METHOD=FEDOROV option in the GENERATE statement. For example, the following statements produce [Output 14.2.1](#).

```
proc optex data=a seed=61552;
  model AFR|EGR|SA@2 AFR*AFR EGR*EGR SA*SA;
  generate n=50 method=fedorov iter=100 keep=10;
run;
```

Output 14.2.1 Efficiencies with Fedorov Algorithm

The OPTEX Procedure				
Design Number	D-Efficiency	A-Efficiency	G-Efficiency	Average Prediction Standard Error
1	46.5246	24.5897	96.3915	0.4231
2	46.5241	24.5901	96.3926	0.4233
3	46.5238	24.5844	96.2306	0.4231
4	46.5237	24.5855	96.2318	0.4233
5	46.5219	24.5866	96.4790	0.4233
6	46.5192	24.5832	96.3070	0.4231
7	46.5192	24.5832	96.3070	0.4231
8	46.5190	24.5741	96.1695	0.4232
9	46.5189	24.5841	96.3062	0.4233
10	46.5188	24.5755	96.3020	0.4234

The Fedorov search method for the preceding problem requires a few seconds for 100 tries on a 2.8GHz desktop PC.

For comparison, you can use the METHOD=SEQUENTIAL option in the GENERATE statement, as shown in the following statements, which produce [Output 14.2.2](#).

```
proc optex data=a seed=33805;
  model AFR|EGR|SA@2 AFR*AFR EGR*EGR SA*SA;
  generate n=50 method=sequential iter=100 keep=10;
run;
```


Output 14.2.2 Efficiencies with Sequential Algorithm

Design Number	D-Efficiency	A-Efficiency	G-Efficiency	Average Prediction Standard Error
1	46.5246	24.5897	96.3915	0.4231
2	46.5241	24.5901	96.3926	0.4233
3	46.5238	24.5844	96.2306	0.4231
4	46.5237	24.5855	96.2318	0.4233
5	46.5219	24.5866	96.4790	0.4233
6	46.5192	24.5832	96.3070	0.4231
7	46.5192	24.5832	96.3070	0.4231
8	46.5190	24.5741	96.1695	0.4232
9	46.5189	24.5841	96.3062	0.4233
10	46.5188	24.5755	96.3020	0.4234

In a fraction of the run time required by the Fedorov method, the sequential algorithm finds a design with a relative D-efficiency of $46.4009/46.5246 = 99.73\%$ compared to the best design found by the Fedorov method, and with *better* A-efficiency. As this demonstrates, if absolute D-optimality is not required, a faster, simpler search may be sufficient.

Example 14.3: Using an Initial Design to Search an Optimal Design

This example is a continuation of [Example 14.2](#).

See *OPTEX4* in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

You can customize the runs used to initialize the search in the OPTEX procedure. For example, you can use the INITDESIGN=SEQUENTIAL option to use an initial design chosen by the sequential search. Or you can place specific points in a data set and use the INITDESIGN=SAS-data-set option. In both cases, the search time can be significantly reduced, since the search only has to be done once. This example illustrates both of these options.

The previous example compared the results of the DETMAX and sequential search algorithms. You can use the design chosen by the sequential search as the *starting point* for the DETMAX algorithm. The following statements specify the DETMAX search method, replacing the default initialization method with the sequential search:

```
proc optex data=a seed=33805;
  model AFR|EGR|SA@2 AFR*AFR EGR*EGR SA*SA;
  generate n=50 method=detmax initdesign=sequential;
run;
```

The results, which are displayed in [Output 14.3.1](#), show an improvement over the sequential design itself ([Output 14.2.2](#)) but not over the DETMAX algorithm with the default initialization method ([Output 14.2.1](#)). Evidently the sequential design represents a local optimum that is not the global optimum, which is a common phenomenon in combinatorial optimization problems such as this one.

Output 14.3.1 Initializing with a Sequential Design

The OPTEX Procedure				
Design Number	D-Efficiency	A-Efficiency	G-Efficiency	Average Prediction Standard Error
1	46.4333	25.0321	95.1371	0.4199

Prior knowledge of the design problem at hand might also provide a specific set of factor combinations to use as the initial design. For example, many D-optimal designs are composed of replications of the optimal saturated design—that is, the optimal design with exactly as many points as there are parameters to be estimated. In this case, there are 10 parameters in the model. Thus, you can find the optimal saturated design in 10 points, replicate it five times, and use the resulting design as an initial design, as follows:

```
proc optex data=a seed=33805;
  model AFR|EGR|SA@2 AFR*AFR EGR*EGR SA*SA;
  generate n=saturated method=detmax;
  output out=b;
run;

data c;
  set b;
  drop i;
  do i=1 to 5; output; end;
run;

proc optex data=a seed=33805;
  model AFR|EGR|SA@2 AFR*AFR EGR*EGR SA*SA;
  generate n=50 method=detmax initdesign=c;
run;
```

The results are displayed in [Output 14.3.2](#) and [Output 14.3.3](#). The resulting design is 99.9% D-efficient and 98.4% A-efficient relative to the best design found by the straight-forward approach ([Output 14.2.1](#)), and it takes considerably less time to produce.

Output 14.3.2 Efficiencies for the Unreplicated Saturated Design

The OPTEX Procedure				
Design Number	D-Efficiency	A-Efficiency	G-Efficiency	Average Prediction Standard Error
1	41.6990	24.8480	67.6907	0.9508
2	41.4931	22.2840	70.8532	0.9841
3	40.9248	20.7672	62.2177	1.0247
4	40.7447	21.6253	52.7537	1.0503
5	39.9563	20.1557	46.4244	1.0868
6	39.9287	19.5856	45.9023	1.0841
7	39.9287	19.5856	45.9023	1.0841
8	38.9078	13.5976	37.7964	1.2559
9	38.9078	13.5976	37.7964	1.2559
10	37.6832	12.5540	45.3315	1.3036

Output 14.3.3 Initializing with a Data Set

The OPTEX Procedure				
Design Number	D-Efficiency	A-Efficiency	G-Efficiency	Average Prediction Standard Error
1	46.4388	24.4951	96.0717	0.4242

Example 14.4: Optimal Design Using an Augmented Best Design

This example is a continuation of Example 14.2.

*See OPTEX4 in the
SAS/QC Sample Library*

You can specify a set of points that you want to be included in the final design found by the OPTEX procedure by using the AUGMENT= option in the GENERATE statement to specify a data set that contains a design to be augmented.

In this case, you can try to speed up the search for a 50-run design by first finding an optimal 25-run design and then augmenting that design with another 25 runs, as shown in the following statements:

```
proc optex data=a seed=36926;
  model AFR|EGR|SA@2 AFR*AFR EGR*EGR SA*SA;
  generate n=25 method=detmax;
  output out=b;
run;
```

```

proc optex data=a seed=37034;
  model AFR|EGR|SA@2 AFR*AFR EGR*EGR SA*SA;
  generate n=50 method=detmax augment=b;
run;

```

The result (see [Output 14.4.1](#) and [Output 14.4.2](#)) is a design with almost 100% D-efficiency and A-efficiency relative to the best design found by the first attempt. However, this approach is not much faster than the original approach, since the run time for the DETMAX algorithm is essentially linear in the size of the design (see the section “[Memory and Run-Time Considerations](#)” on page 1080).

Output 14.4.1 Efficiencies for the 25-Point Design to Be Augmented

The OPTEX Procedure				
Design Number	D-Efficiency	A-Efficiency	G-Efficiency	Average Prediction Standard Error
1	46.2975	26.0374	91.1822	0.5849
2	46.2171	25.9733	86.4608	0.5859
3	46.1720	25.9378	88.3293	0.5860
4	46.1374	25.9128	86.1895	0.5866
5	46.0808	22.6647	86.1502	0.6169
6	46.0620	24.7326	89.7179	0.6012
7	45.9992	25.4549	90.3330	0.5946
8	45.9630	24.7610	88.2701	0.5991
9	45.9627	25.5310	88.5737	0.5894
10	45.7994	24.5645	87.7544	0.6005

Output 14.4.2 Efficiencies for the Augmented 50-Point Design

The OPTEX Procedure				
Design Number	D-Efficiency	A-Efficiency	G-Efficiency	Average Prediction Standard Error
1	46.4957	25.0858	94.8160	0.4195
2	46.4773	25.0696	95.0646	0.4195
3	46.4684	24.5519	96.1259	0.4234
4	46.4676	24.5002	95.6830	0.4238
5	46.4587	25.0709	94.6650	0.4196
6	46.4555	24.8087	95.7768	0.4209
7	46.4471	24.5460	95.0073	0.4240
8	46.4373	25.0740	94.4640	0.4194
9	46.3899	25.0007	95.2162	0.4201
10	46.3662	24.4013	94.9539	0.4242

Example 14.5: Optimal Design Using a Small Candidate Set

This example is a continuation of [Example 14.4](#).

See *OPTEX4* in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

A well-chosen initial design can speed up the search procedure, as illustrated in [Example 14.2](#). Another way to speed up the search is to reduce the candidate set. The following statements generate the optimal design with a fast, sequential search and then use the FREQ procedure to examine the frequency of different factor levels in the final design:

```
proc optex data=a seed=33805 noprint;
  model AFR|EGR|SA@2 AFR*AFR EGR*EGR SA*SA;
  generate n=50 method=sequential;
  output out=b;
run;
proc freq;
  table AFR EGR SA / nocum;
run;
```

Output 14.5.1 Factor-Level Frequencies for Sequential Design

The FREQ Procedure		
AFR	Frequency	Percent
15	19	38.00
16	6	12.00
17	6	12.00
18	19	38.00
EGR	Frequency	Percent
0.02	20	40.00
0.566	9	18.00
1.117	21	42.00
SA	Frequency	Percent
10	19	38.00
28	6	12.00
34	5	10.00
52	20	40.00

From [Output 14.5.1](#), it is evident that most of the factor values lie in the middle or at the extremes of their respective ranges. This suggests looking for an optimal design with a candidate set that includes only those points in which the factors have values in the middle or at the extremes of their respective ranges. The following statements illustrate this approach (see [Output 14.5.2](#)):

```
proc plan;
  factors AFR=4 ordered EGR=4 ordered SA=4 ordered
    / noprint;
  output out=a AFR nvals=(15, 16, 17, 18)
```

```

EGR nvals=(0.020, 0.377, 0.566, 1.117)
SA  nvals=(10, 28, 34, 52);

run;
proc optex seed=61552;
  model AFR|EGR|SA@2 AFR*AFR EGR*EGR SA*SA;
  generate n=50 method=detmax;
run;

```

Output 14.5.2 Optimal Design Using a Smaller Candidate Set

The OPTEX Procedure				
Design Number	D-Efficiency	A-Efficiency	G-Efficiency	Average Prediction Standard Error
1	46.5151	24.9003	96.7226	0.4442
2	46.4997	24.5549	96.1157	0.4478
3	46.4920	24.5530	95.9941	0.4480
4	46.4657	24.8653	95.5627	0.4446
5	46.4547	24.5071	96.0385	0.4481
6	46.4333	25.0321	95.1371	0.4448
7	46.4333	25.0321	95.1371	0.4448
8	46.4333	25.0321	95.1371	0.4448
9	46.3916	24.3617	95.0041	0.4489
10	46.3379	24.8695	94.3115	0.4458

The resulting design is about as good as the best one obtained from a complete candidate set (> 99.9% relative D-efficiency and marginally higher relative A-efficiency) and takes much less time to find.

See the section “[Handling Many Variables](#)” on page 1027 for another example of reducing the candidate set for the optimal design search.

Example 14.6: Bayesian Optimal Design

See OPTEX7 in the SAS/QC Sample Library Suppose you want a design in 20 runs for seven two-level factors. There are 29 terms in a full second-order model, so you will not be able to estimate all main effects and two-factor interactions. If the number of runs were a power of 2, a design of resolution 4 could be used to estimate all main effects free of the two-factor interactions, as well as to provide partial information on the interactions. However, when the number of runs is not a power of two, as in this case, DuMouchel and Jones (1994) suggest searching for a *Bayesian optimal design* by specifying nonzero prior precision values for the interactions. You can specify these values in the OPTEX procedure with the PRIOR= option in the MODEL statement. This says that you want to consider all main effects and interactions as potential effects, but you are willing to sacrifice information on the interactions to obtain maximal information on the main effects. When an orthogonal design of resolution 4 exists, it is optimal according to this Bayesian criterion. You can use the following statements to generate the Bayesian D-optimal design:

```

proc factex;
  factors x1-x7;
  output out=Candidates;
run;

proc optex data=Candidates seed=57922 coding=orth;
  model x1-x7,
        x1|x2|x3|x4|x5|x6|x7@2 / prior=0,16;
  generate n=20 method=m_fedorov;
  output out=Design;
run;

```

With orthogonal coding, the value of the prior for an effect says roughly how many prior “observations’ worth” of information you have for that effect. In this case, the PRIOR= precision values and the use of commas to group effects in the MODEL statement says that there is no prior information for the main effects and 16 runs’ worth of information for each two-factor interaction. See the section “[Design Coding](#)” on page 1075 for details on orthogonal coding.

The efficiencies are shown in [Output 14.6.1](#).

Output 14.6.1 Efficiencies for Bayesian Optimal Designs

The OPTEX Procedure				
Design Number	D-Efficiency	A-Efficiency	G-Efficiency	Average Prediction Standard Error
1	85.1815	74.6705	85.2579	1.1476
2	85.1815	74.6705	85.2579	1.1476
3	85.1815	74.6705	85.2579	1.1476
4	85.0424	73.3109	81.0800	1.1582
5	85.0424	73.3109	81.0800	1.1582
6	84.5680	73.5053	84.1376	1.1566
7	84.4931	72.1671	81.7855	1.1673
8	84.4239	72.4979	81.7431	1.1646
9	84.3919	74.6097	89.3631	1.1480
10	84.3919	74.6097	89.3631	1.1480

Notice that the best design was found in three tries out of ten. It might be a good idea to repeat the search with more tries (see the `ITER=` option). You can use the `ALIASING` option of the GLM procedure to list the aliasing structure for the design:

```

data Design; set Design;
  y = ranuni(654231);
proc glm data=Design;
  model y = x1-x7 x1|x2|x3|x4|x5|x6|x7@2 / e aliasing;
run;

```

The relevant part of the output is shown in [Output 14.6.2](#). Most of the main effects are indeed unconfounded with two-factor interactions, although many two-factor interactions are confounded with each other.

Output 14.6.2 Aliasing Structure for Bayesian Optimal Design

```

The GLM Procedure

General Form of Aliasing Structure

Intercept
x1 - 0.5*x3*x7
x2
x3
x4 + 0.5*x3*x7
x5
x6
x7
x1*x2 - x3*x6 + 0.5*x3*x7 - x4*x7
x1*x3 - x2*x6 - x5*x7
x2*x3 + x3*x7
x1*x4 - x5*x6 + x5*x7 + x6*x7
x2*x4 - x3*x6 + 0.5*x3*x7 - x4*x7
x3*x4 - x2*x6 - x5*x7
x1*x5 - x4*x6 - x3*x7
x2*x5 + x2*x6 + x5*x7 + x6*x7
x3*x5 + x3*x6 - x3*x7
x4*x5 - x1*x6 - x3*x7
x1*x7 - x4*x7
x2*x7 + x5*x7 + x6*x7

```

Example 14.7: Balanced Incomplete Block Design

See OPTEX8 in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

This example uses the BLOCKS statement to construct an incomplete block design. An incomplete block design is a design for v (qualitative) treatments in b blocks of k runs each, where $k < v$ so that not all treatments can occur in each block. An incomplete block design is said to be *balanced* when all pairs of treatments occur equally often in the same block. A balanced design is always optimal for any criterion based on the information matrix, although there are many values of (v, b, k) for which no balanced design exists.

One way to construct an incomplete block design with the OPTEX procedure is to include the blocking factor in the candidate set and in the model. For example, the following statements search for a BIBD for seven treatments in seven blocks of size three—that is, $(v, b, k) = (7, 7, 3)$ —using the full set of 49 treatment-by-block combinations for candidates:


```

data Candidates;
  do Treatment = 1 to 7;
    do Block = 1 to 7;
      output;
    end;
  end;
run;

proc optex data=Candidates seed=8327 coding=orth;
  class Treatment Block;
  model Treatment Block;
  generate n=21;
run;

```

By default, the OPTEX procedure performs the search 10 times from different random starting designs. The various efficiencies for each design are listed in [Output 14.7.1](#).

Output 14.7.1 Efficiency Factors for $v = b = 7, k = 3$ Designs

The OPTEX Procedure				
Design Number	D-Efficiency	A-Efficiency	G-Efficiency	Average Prediction Standard Error
1	89.0483	79.1304	82.7170	0.8845
2	89.0483	79.1304	82.7170	0.8845
3	88.4669	76.9882	78.6796	0.8967
4	88.4669	76.9882	78.6796	0.8967
5	88.4669	76.9882	78.6796	0.8967
6	88.4669	76.9882	78.6796	0.8967
7	88.4669	76.9882	78.6796	0.8967
8	88.4669	76.9882	78.6796	0.8967
9	88.1870	76.0262	78.7612	0.9024
10	87.7681	74.2459	73.9544	0.9131

Since the efficiency factors compare the designs to a (hypothetical) orthogonal design, values of 100% are not possible in this case. The OPTEX procedure includes facilities for examining the information matrix for the design; you can use these to verify that the best design found here is, in fact, balanced.

Searching for an optimal design for both treatments and blocks simultaneously has its limitations. Note that the balanced design was found on only two of the ten tries. A more serious limitation is that this approach sometimes fails to find a design with equal-sized blocks. A more efficient and flexible way to construct a block design with the OPTEX procedure is to use the BLOCKS statement.

The following statements use the BLOCKS statement to solve the preceding incomplete block design problem. In this case, the candidate set simply consists of the seven treatment levels.

```

data Candidates;
  do Treatment = 1 to 7;
    output;
  end;
run;

proc optex data=Candidates seed=73462 coding=orth;
  class Treatment;
  model Treatment;
  blocks structure=(7)3;
run;

```

The output again consists of efficiency factors for 10 different tries, but this time the factors are computed from the information matrix for only the treatment effects. In this special case (a single classification effect in the treatment model together with the BLOCKS STRUCTURE= specification), the efficiency of each design as an incomplete block design is also listed (Output 14.7.2).

Output 14.7.2 Efficiency Factors for $v = b = 7, k = 3$ Optimal Blocking Designs

The OPTEx Procedure			
Design Number	Treatment D-Efficiency	Treatment A-Efficiency	Block Design D-Efficiency
1	77.7778	77.7778	100.0000
2	77.7778	77.7778	100.0000
3	77.7778	77.7778	100.0000
4	77.7778	77.7778	100.0000
5	77.7778	77.7778	100.0000
6	77.7778	77.7778	100.0000
7	77.7778	77.7778	100.0000
8	77.7778	77.7778	100.0000
9	77.7778	77.7778	100.0000
10	77.7778	77.7778	100.0000

The 100% efficiency in the fourth column of the output shows that the balanced design was found on all 10 tries.

Since the OPTEx procedure is interactive, you can save the final design in a data set by submitting the OUTPUT statement immediately after the preceding statements. The following statements use the BLOCKNAME= option to rename the block variable:

```

output out=BIBD blockname=Block;
proc print data=BIBD;
run;

```

The final design is shown in Output 14.7.3.

Output 14.7.3 Balanced Incomplete Block Design for $v = b = 7, k = 3$

Obs	BLOCK	Treatment
1	1	1
2	1	4
3	1	7
4	2	6
5	2	3
6	2	1
7	3	2
8	3	5
9	3	1
10	4	6
11	4	2
12	4	7
13	5	5
14	5	4
15	5	6
16	6	5
17	6	7
18	6	3
19	7	4
20	7	3
21	7	2

Although there is no guarantee that the OPTEX procedure will find the globally optimal block design by this method, it usually does find small to medium-sized balanced designs, and it always finds a very efficient design. For example, for the designs given in Table 9.5 of Cochran and Cox (1957), the OPTEX procedure consistently finds the theoretically optimal BIBD in all cases with 10 or fewer treatments. Furthermore, in no case is the D-efficiency relative to the balanced design less than 99%.

Example 14.8: Optimal Design with Fixed Covariates

In addition to finding optimal block designs, you can use the BLOCKS statement to find designs that are optimal with respect to more general covariate models. You can specify the data set containing the covariates with the DESIGN= option in the BLOCKS statement. Covariate models are specified in the same way as the treatment model.

*See OPTEX9 in the
SAS/QC Sample Library*

The following example is based on an example in Harville (1974). Suppose you want a design for five qualitative treatments in 10 runs. The value of a covariate thought to be related to the response has been recorded for each of the experimental units. For instance, if the treatments are different types of animal feed, a typical covariate might be the initial weight of each animal. In the following, the data sets Cov and Treatment are created, containing the covariate values and the candidate treatment levels, respectively. Then the OPTEX procedure is invoked with a simple one-way model for the treatment effect and a quadratic model for the covariate effect.

```

data Cov;
  input u @@;
  datalines;
0.46 0.54 0.58 0.60 0.73 0.77 0.82 0.84 0.89 0.95
;
data Treatment;
  do t = 1 to 5; output; end;
run;
proc optex data=Treatment seed=17364 coding=orthcan;
  class t;
  model t;
  blocks design=Cov;
  model u u*u;
  output out=Design;
run;

proc print data=Design;
run;

```

In this case, the CODING=ORTHCAN option in the PROC OPTEX statement has the same effect as CODING=ORTH, which is to produce orthogonal coding with respect to the candidates. Note that

- the CLASS and MODEL statements that define the treatment model precede the BLOCKS statement
- the MODEL statement that defines the covariate model follows the BLOCKS statement

As a general rule, CLASS and MODEL statements that come before a BLOCKS statement are interpreted as applying to the treatment model, while CLASS and MODEL statements that come after a BLOCKS statement involving the DESIGN= blocks specification are interpreted as applying to the covariate model.

The listing of the efficiency values for the 10 designs found is shown in [Output 14.8.1](#). Note that the efficiencies are the same for all tries. A listing of the design is shown in [Output 14.8.2](#).

Output 14.8.1 Optimal Treatment Efficiency Factors with a Quadratic Covariate Effect

The OPTEX Procedure		
Design Number	Treatment D-Efficiency	Treatment A-Efficiency
1	91.6621	91.1336
2	91.6621	91.1336
3	91.6621	91.1336
4	91.6621	91.1336
5	91.6621	91.1336
6	91.6621	91.1336
7	91.6621	91.1336
8	91.6621	91.1336
9	91.6621	91.1336
10	91.6621	91.1336

Output 14.8.2 Optimal Design with a Quadratic Covariate Effect

Obs	u	t
1	0.46	4
2	0.54	3
3	0.58	1
4	0.60	2
5	0.73	5
6	0.77	4
7	0.82	3
8	0.84	1
9	0.89	2
10	0.95	5

When you use the BLOCKS statement without specifying the GENERATE statement, the full candidate set is used as the treatment set for optimal blocking. If you specify both statements, an optimal design for the treatments ignoring the blocks is first generated, and the result is used as the treatment set for optimal blocking. This enables several options to be combined to evaluate existing designs. For example, the following statements evaluate the optimal design given in Harville (1974) for the preceding situation:

```
data Harville;
  input t @@;
  datalines;
1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5
;
proc optex data=Treatment coding=orthcan;
  class t;
  model t;
  generate initdesign=Harville method=sequential;
  blocks design=Cov init=chain iter=0;
  model u u*u;
run;
```

The efficiency values for Harville's design are shown in [Output 14.8.3](#). They are the same as for the design found by the OPTEX procedure.

Output 14.8.3 Treatment Efficiency Factors for Harville's Design

The OPTEX Procedure		
Design Number	Treatment D-Efficiency	Treatment A-Efficiency
1	91.6621	91.1336

In fact, the optimal design found by OPTEX can be derived from Harville's design simply by relabeling treatments. In order of increasing U, both designs consist of two consecutive replicates of the treatments, with treatments in both replicates occurring in the same order.

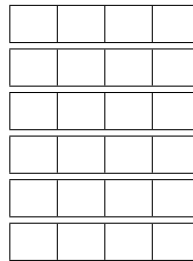
Example 14.9: Optimal Design in the Presence of Covariance

See *OPTEX10* in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

The BLOCKS statement finds a design that maximizes the determinant $|X'AX|$ of the treatment information matrix, where A depends on the block or covariate model. Alternatively, you can directly specify the matrix A to find the D-optimal design when A is the variance-covariance matrix for the runs. You can specify the data set containing the covariance matrix with the COVAR= option in the BLOCKS statement, listing the variables corresponding to the columns of the covariance matrix in the VAR= option. If you specify n variables in the VAR= option, the values of these variables in the first n observations in the data set will be used to define A .

For example, suppose you want to compare the effects of seven different fertilizers on crop yield, by using seven long, narrow blocks of four plots each, as depicted in Figure 14.6.

Figure 14.6 Block Structure for Neighbor Balance



In this case, it is reasonable to conjecture that closer plots within each block are more correlated. In particular, suppose that the plots are *autocorrelated*, so that the correlation matrix for the four plots in each block is of the form

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \rho & \rho^2 & \rho^3 \\ \rho & 1 & \rho & \rho^2 \\ \rho^2 & \rho & 1 & \rho \\ \rho^3 & \rho^2 & \rho & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

where $-1 \leq \rho \leq 1$. If there is also an overall fixed effect due to blocks, the information matrix for the effect of fertilizer has the form $X'AX$, where

$$A = \left(V^{-1} - V^{-1}Z(Z'V^{-1}Z)^{-1}Z'V^{-1} \right)^{-}$$

In this formula, V is the block diagonal matrix of the plot-by-plot correlation structure, with seven copies of R_4 on the diagonal. The matrix Z is the design matrix corresponding to the block effect. The optimal design should take into account this neighbor covariance structure as well as the block structure.

The following code uses the SAS/IML matrix language to construct A by using $\rho = 0.1$ and saves it in a data set named `a`:

```

proc iml;
  Blocks = int(((1:28)^-1)/4) + 1;
  z = j(28,1) || designf(Blocks);
  r = toeplitz(0.1**(0:3));
  v = r;
  do i = 2 to 7; v = block(v,r); end;
  iv = inv(v);
  a = ginv(iv-iv*z*inv(z`*iv*z)*z`*iv);
  create A from a;
  append from a;
quit;

```

Note that the data set is created with variables named COL1, COL2 ..., COL28, by default.

To find an allocation of fertilizers to plots that is optimal for detecting the fertilizer effect in the presence of this autocorrelation, simply specify a one-way model for the treatment effects and specify the data set A as the covariance matrix for the runs with the COVAR= option in the BLOCKS statement, as follows:

```

data Fertilizer;
  do f = 1 to 7; output; end;
run;
proc optex data=Fertilizer seed=56672 coding=orth;
  class f;
  model f;
  blocks covar=A var=(COL1-COL28);
  output out=NBD;
run;

```

The SAS/IML matrix language also provides a convenient way of listing the design.

```

proc iml;
  use NBD;
  read all var {f};
  NBD = shape(f,7,4);
  print NBD [format=2.];

```

These IML statements read in the selected levels of fertilizer and the reshape them into seven 4-run blocks before printing them. The resulting design is shown in [Output 14.9.1](#). Note that it is not only a balanced incomplete block design, but it is also balanced for first neighbors; that is, every pair of treatments occur equally often on horizontally adjacent plots.

Output 14.9.1 Neighbor-Balanced BIBD for $v = b = 7$, $k = 4$, Found by Optimal Blocking

NBD				
7	2	1	5	
6	1	7	3	
4	7	6	2	
1	4	6	5	
6	3	5	2	
1	3	2	4	
7	5	4	3	

Example 14.10: Adding Space-Filling Points to a Design

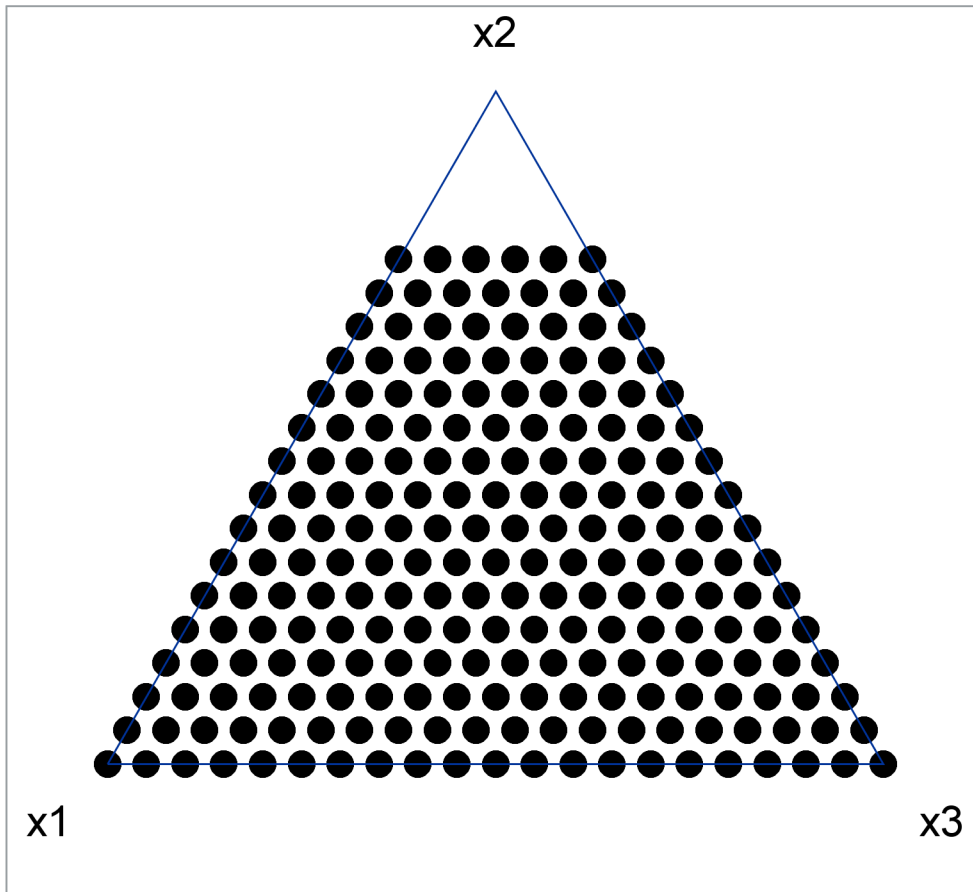
See OPTEX11 in the SAS/QC Sample Library

Suppose you want a 15-run experiment for three mixture factors x_1 , x_2 , and x_3 ; furthermore, suppose that x_3 cannot account for any more than 75% of the mixture. The vertices and generalized edge centroids of the region defined by these constraints make up a good candidate set to use with the OPTEX procedure for finding a D-optimal design for such an experiment. However, information-based criteria such as D- and A-efficiency tend to push the design to the edges of the candidate space, leaving large portions of the interior relatively uncovered. For this reason, it is often a good idea to augment a D-optimal design with some points chosen according to U-optimality, which seeks to cover the candidate region as well as possible.

The following statements create a candidate data set containing 216 points in the region defined by the given constraints $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1$ and $x_3 \leq 0.75$ on the factors:

```
data a;
  do x1 = 0 to 100 by 5;
    do x3 = 0 to 100 by 5;
      x2 = 100 - x1 - x3;
      if (0 <= x2 <= 75) then output;
    end;
  end;
run;
data a; set a;
  x1 = x1 / 100;
  x2 = x2 / 100;
  x3 = x3 / 100;
run;
```

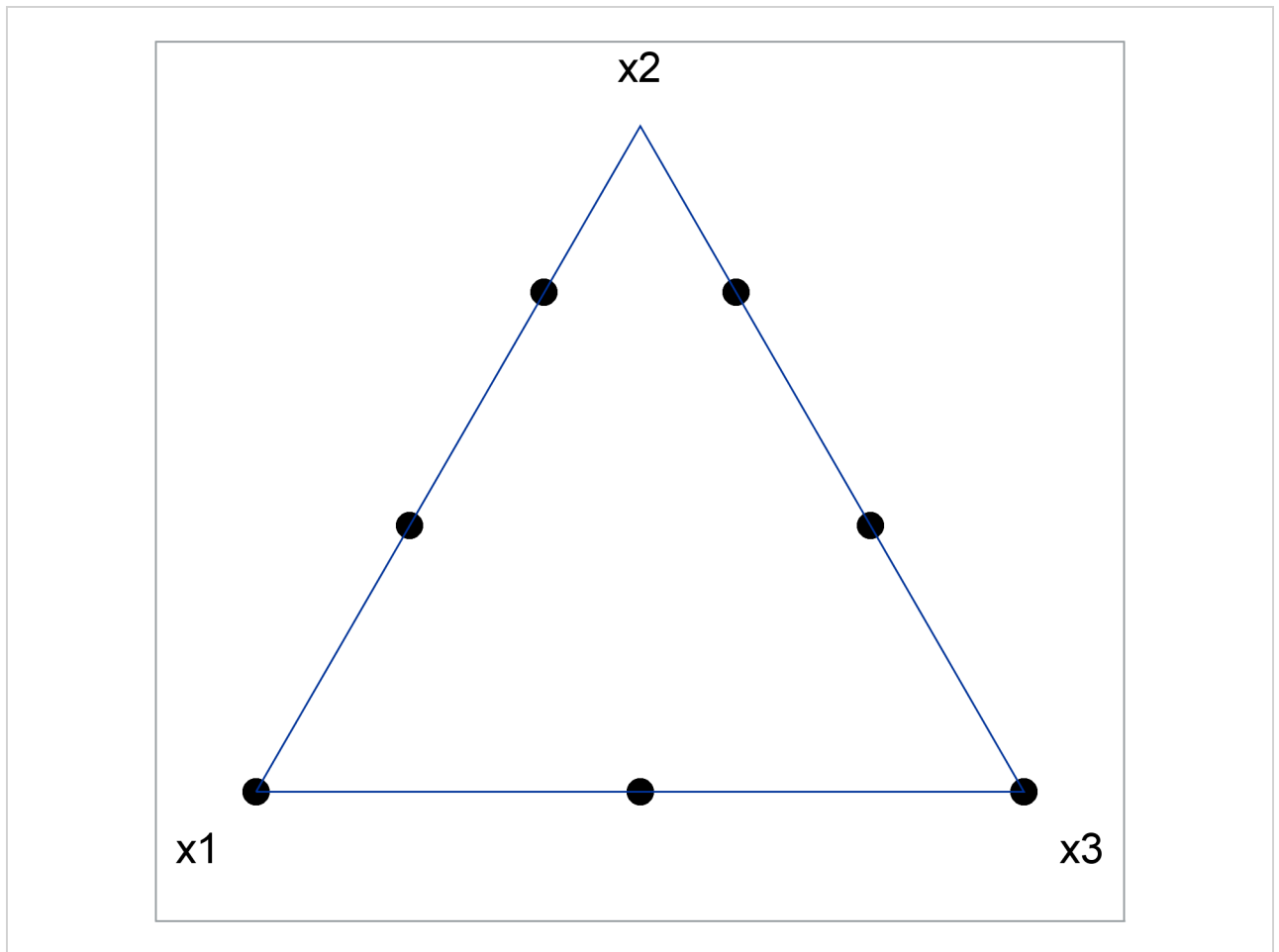
The constraint that the factor levels sum to 1 means that the candidate points all lie on a plane. Thus, the values of all three variables can be displayed in a two-dimensional “mixture plot,” as shown in [Output 14.10.1](#).

Output 14.10.1 Points in the Feasible Region for Constrained Mixture Design

You can use the OPTEX procedure to select 10 points from the mentioned candidate points optimal for estimating a second-order model in the mixture factors.

```
proc optex data=a seed=60868 nocode;
  model x1|x2|x3@2 / noint;
  generate n=10;
  output out=b;
run;
```

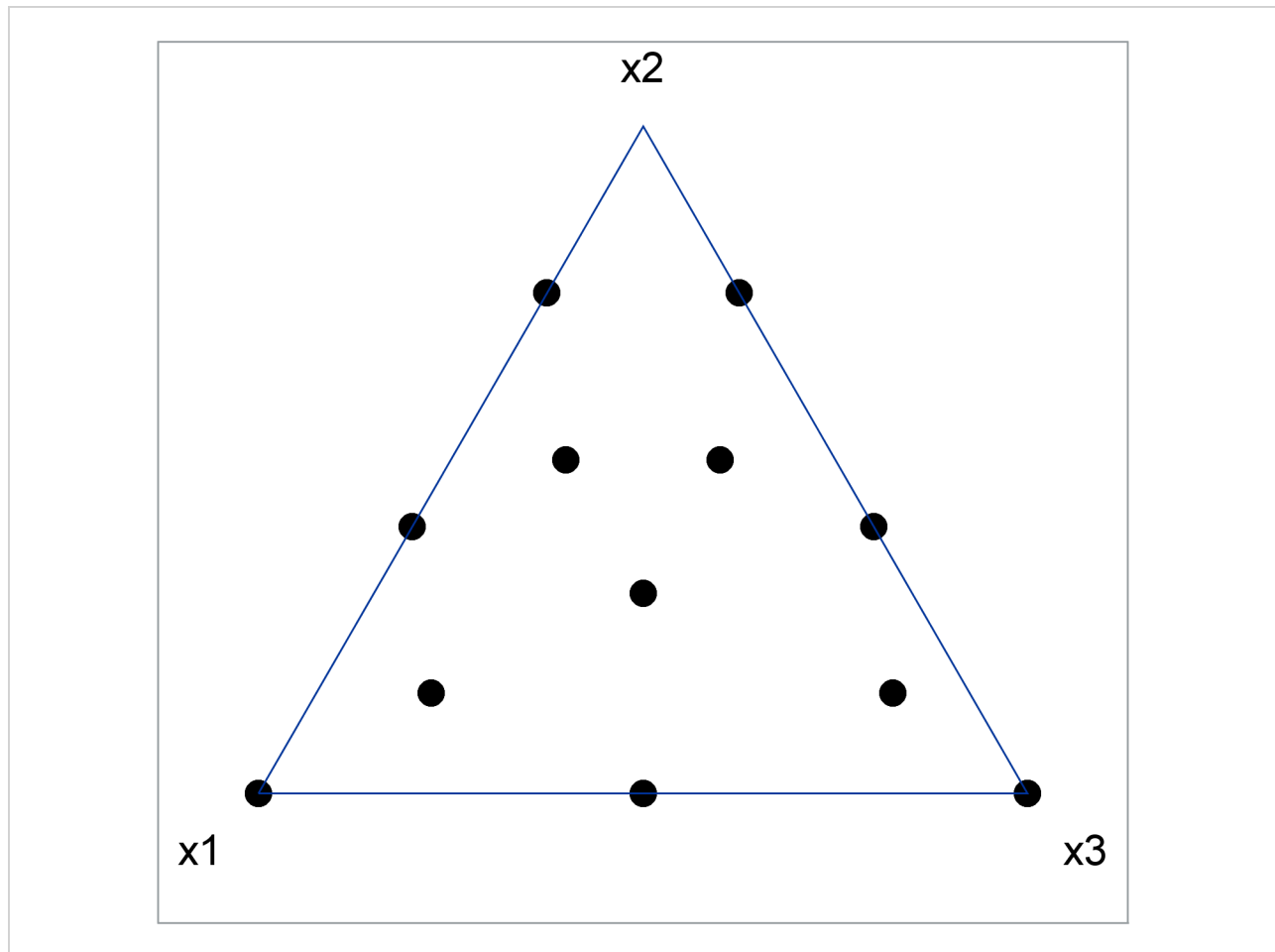
The resulting points are plotted in [Output 14.10.2](#). There are only seven unique points, indicating that the D-optimal design replicates some chosen candidate points.

Output 14.10.2 D-optimal Constrained Mixture Design

The D-optimal design leaves a large “hole” in the feasible region. The following statements “fill in the hole” in the optimal design saved in B by augmenting it with points chosen from the candidate data set a to optimize the U-criterion:

```
proc optex data=a seed=4321 nocode;
  model x1 x2 x3 / noint;
  generate n=15 augment=b criterion=u;
  output out=c;
run;
```

The resulting points are shown in [Output 14.10.3](#). The U-optimal design fills in the candidate region in much the same way that you might construct the design by visually assigning points. That is, the general approach that uses the OPTEX procedure agrees with visual intuition for this small problem. This indicates that the general approach will yield an appropriate design for higher-dimensional problems that cannot be visualized.

Output 14.10.3 D-optimal Constrained Mixture Design Filled in U-optimally

Data Details

Input Data Sets

This section discusses the five input data sets for the OPTEX procedure. Three of the data sets provide points used to generate the design according to the effects you specify in the MODEL statement. Two other data sets provide points used to generate a model for fixed covariates.

Only the DATA= data set is required. If you do not specify a DATA= data set in the PROC OPTEX statement, the procedure uses the last data set created as a set of candidate points for the design. The AUGMENT= data set is optional and contains points that are guaranteed to be included in the final design. The INITDESIGN= data set is also optional and provides an initial design to be used by a search procedure. Variables listed in the MODEL statement must be present in all three of these data sets, and the variable characteristics (type and length) must match across data sets.

Figure 14.7 is a schematic diagram of the roles of the DATA=, AUGMENT=, and INITDESIGN= data sets in constructing the design. Figure 14.8 presents the role of the DESIGN= data set for block designs.

Figure 14.7 Choosing from DATA= Points

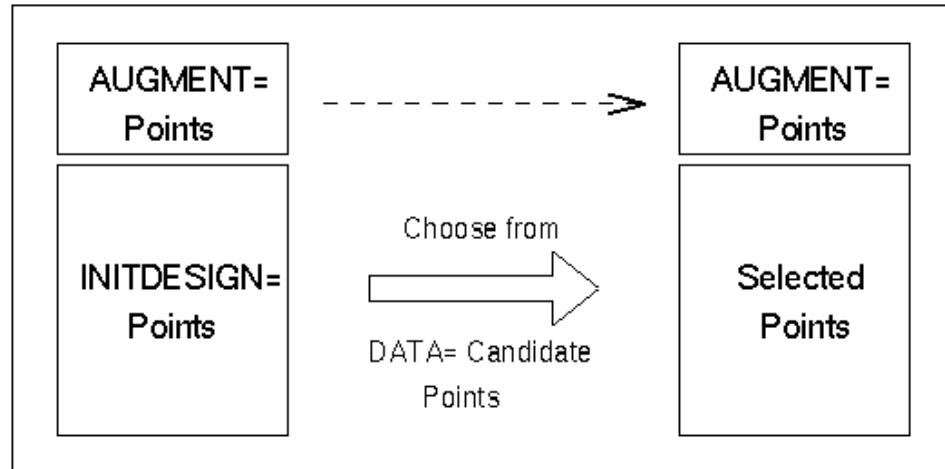
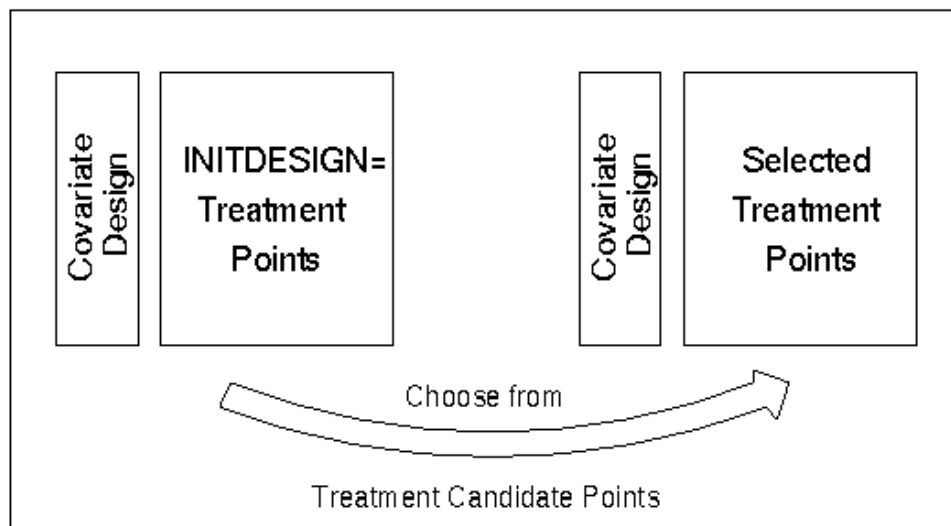


Figure 14.8 Choosing Treatment Candidates



DATA= Data Set

The DATA= data set provides a set of candidate points used to create a design. The OPTEX procedure uses the variables listed in the MODEL statement when creating a design.

The effects specified in a MODEL statement determine the variables used when generating a design. For example, if the DATA= data set contains the variables A, B, and C, but the MODEL statement specifies effects involving only A and B, then the variable C is not considered when generating designs.

Variables in the DATA= data set that are listed in the ID statement are transferred to the OUT= data set (if one is created).

AUGMENT= Data Set

The AUGMENT= data set provides a set of points that must be included in the final design. The OPTEX procedure adds candidate points from the DATA= data set to the points from the AUGMENT= data set when generating designs. The number of points in the AUGMENT= data set must be less than or equal to the number of points for the design (either the default or the number specified with the N= option in the GENERATE statement).

As with the DATA= data set, the effects specified in a MODEL statement determine the variables used when generating a design. The types and lengths of variables in an AUGMENT= data set that are used in the MODEL and ID statements must match the types and lengths of the same variables in the DATA= data set. If you use an ID statement and the AUGMENT= data set contains the ID variables, these variables are transferred to the OUT= data set (if one is created). See the section “Including Specific Runs” on page 1023 for an example that uses an AUGMENT= data set.

INITDESIGN= Data Set

The INITDESIGN= data set provides a set of points that are used as an initial design in the search for an optimal design. These points are not necessarily contained in the final design. The OPTEX procedure uses these points to begin the search for an optimal design. The number of points in the INITDESIGN= data set must be the same as the number of points in the design (either the default or the number specified with the N= option in the GENERATE statement).

As with the DATA= data set, the effects specified in a MODEL statement determine the variables used when generating a design. The types and lengths of variables in an INITDESIGN= data set that are used in the MODEL and ID statements must match the types and lengths of the same variables in the DATA= data set. If you use an ID statement and the INITDESIGN= data set contains the ID variables, these variables are transferred to the OUT= data set (if one is created). See [Example 14.3](#) for an example that uses an INITDESIGN= data set.

If you use an INITDESIGN= data set and also specify METHOD=SEQUENTIAL in the GENERATE statement, no search is performed (you do not have to specify ITER=0 in this case). The INITDESIGN= data set is the final design. In this way, you can use the OPTEX procedure to evaluate an existing design.

BLOCKS DESIGN= Data Set

The DESIGN= data set in the BLOCKS statement contains a set of points that are used to generate a model for fixed covariates. These points are contained in the final design and are transferred to the OUT= data set (if one is created). See [Example 14.8](#) for an example that uses a BLOCKS DESIGN= data set.

BLOCKS COVAR= Data Set

If you specify a COVAR= data set in the BLOCKS statement, the observations for the variables listed in the VAR= option are used to define the assumed variance-covariance matrix for the experimental runs. These observations are *not* transferred to the OUT= data set (if one is created). Note that since covariance matrices are necessarily square, the number of observations in the COVAR= data set must be the same as the number of variables listed in the VAR= option. See [Example 14.9](#) for an example that uses a BLOCKS COVAR= data set.

Output Data Sets

You typically use the OPTEX procedure to create an output data set that contains the design for your experiment. If you use an OUTPUT statement, the variables in the output data set are the factors of the design as well as any ID variables. The values for the ID variables are taken from the input data set (the DATA=, AUGMENT=, or INITDESIGN= data set) that provided the design point. ID variables must be contained in the DATA= data set and can also be contained in the AUGMENT= or INITDESIGN= data set. If an AUGMENT= or INITDESIGN= data set does not contain the ID variables, and points from the data set are used in the final design, values of ID variables for those points are missing.

Since the input data sets provide candidate points for the design, all the observations in the OUT= data set originate in one of the input data sets. The OPTEX procedure does not change the values of variables in the input data sets.

Since you can use multiple OUTPUT statements with the OPTEX procedure, you can create multiple OUT= data sets in a given run of the procedure.

Computational Details

Specifying Effects in MODEL Statements

This section discusses how to specify the linear model that you plan to fit with the design. The OPTEX procedure provides for the same general linear models as the GLM procedure, although it does not use the GLM procedure's *over-parameterized* technique for generating the design matrix (see the section “Static Coding” on page 1076.)

Each term in a model, called an *effect*, is a variable or combination of variables. To specify effects, you use a special notation involving variables and operators. There are two kinds of variables: *classification variables* and *continuous variables*. *Classification variables* separate observations into groups, and the model depends on them through these groups; on the other hand, the model depends on the actual (or coded) values of *continuous variables*. There are two primary operators: *crossing* and *nesting*. A third operator, the *bar operator*, simplifies the specification for multiple crossed terms, as in a factorial model. The @ operator, used in combination with the bar operator, further simplifies specification of crossed terms.

When specifying a model, you must list the classification variables in a CLASS statement. Any variables in the model that are not listed in the CLASS statement are assumed to be continuous. Continuous variables must be numeric.

Types of Effects

Five types of effects can be specified in the MODEL statement. Each row of the design matrix is generated by combining values for the independent variables according to effects specified in the MODEL statement. This section discusses how to specify different types of effects and explains how they relate to the columns of the design matrix. In the following, assume that A, B, and C are classification variables and X1, X2, and X3 are continuous variables.

Regressor Effects

Regressor effects are specified by writing continuous variables by themselves.

X1 X2 X3

For regressor effects, the actual values of the variable are used in the design matrix.

Polynomial Effects

Polynomial effects are specified by joining two or more continuous variables with asterisks.

X1*X1 X1*X1*X1 X1*X2 X1*X2*X3 X1*X1*X2

Polynomial effects are also referred to as interactions or crossproducts of continuous variables. When a variable is joined with itself, polynomial effects are referred to as quadratic effects, cubic effects, and so on. In the preceding examples, the first two effects are the quadratic and cubic effects for X1, respectively. The remaining effects are crossproducts.

For polynomial effects, the value used in the design matrix is the product of the values of the constituent variables.

Main Effects

If a classification variable A has k levels, then its main effect has $k - 1$ degrees of freedom, corresponding to $k - 1$ independent differences between the mean response at different levels. Main effects are specified by writing classification variables by themselves.

A B C

Most designs involve main effects since these correspond to the factors in your experiment. For example, in a factorial experiment for a chemical process, the main effects can be metal type, temperature, pressure, and the level of a catalyst.

For information on how the OPTEx procedure generates the $k - 1$ columns in the design matrix corresponding to the main effect of a classification variable, see the section “[Design Coding](#)” on page 1075.

Crossed Effects

Crossed effects (or interactions) are specified by joining class variables with asterisks.

A*B B*C A*B*C

The number of degrees of freedom for a crossed effect is the product of the numbers of degrees of freedom for the constituent main effects. The columns in the design matrix corresponding to a crossed effect are formed by the horizontal direct products of the constituent main effects.

Continuous-by-Class Effects

Continuous-by-class effects are specified by joining continuous variables and classification variables with asterisks.

X1*A

The design columns for a continuous-by-class effect are constructed by multiplying the values in the design columns for the continuous variables and the classification variable.

Note that all design matrices start with a column of ones for the assumed intercept term unless you use the NOINT option in the MODEL statement.

Bar and @ Operators

You can shorten the specification of a factorial model by using the bar operator. For example, the following statements show two ways of specifying a full three-way factorial model:

```
model a b c a*b a*c b*c a*b*c;
model a|b|c;
```

When the vertical bar (|) is used, the right- and left-hand sides become effects, and their cross becomes an effect. Multiple bars are permitted. The expressions are expanded from left to right by using rules given by Searle (1971). For example, **A|B|C** is evaluated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 A \mid B \mid C &\rightarrow \{ A \mid B \} \mid C \\
 &\rightarrow \{ A \ B \ A*B \} \mid C \\
 &\rightarrow A \ B \ A*B \ C \ A*C \ B*C \ A*B*C
 \end{aligned}$$

The bar operator does not cross a variable with itself. To produce a quadratic term, you must specify it directly.

You can also specify the maximum number of variables involved in any effect that results from bar evaluation by putting it at the end of a bar effect, preceded by an @ sign. For example, the specification **A|B|C@2** results in only those effects that contain two or fewer variables (in this case A, B, A*B, C, A*C, and B*C).

Examples of Models

Main Effects Model For a three-factor main effects model with A, B, and C as the factors, the MODEL statement is

```
model a b c;
```

Factorial Model with Interactions To specify interactions in a factorial model, join effects with asterisks, as described previously. For example, the following statements show two ways of specifying a complete factorial model, which includes all the interactions:

```
model a b c a*b a*c b*c a*b*c;
model a|b|c;
```

Quadratic Model The following statements show two ways of specifying a model with crossed and quadratic effects (for a central composite design, for example):

```
model x1 x2 x1*x2 x3 x1*x3 x2*x3
      x1*x1 x2*x2 x3*x3;
model x1|x2|x3@2 x1*x1 x2*x2 x3*x3;
```

Design Efficiency Measures

The output from the OPTeX procedure includes efficiency measures for the resulting designs according to various criteria. This section gives the precise definitions for these measures.

By default, the OPTTEX procedure calculates the following efficiency measures for each design found in its search for an optimum design:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{D-efficiency} &= 100 \times \left(\frac{|X'X|^{1/p}}{N_D} \right) \\ \text{A-efficiency} &= 100 \times \left(\frac{p/N_D}{\text{trace}(X'X)^{-1}} \right) \\ \text{G-efficiency} &= 100 \times \left(\sqrt{\frac{p/N_D}{\max_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{C}} \mathbf{x}'(X'X)^{-1}\mathbf{x}}} \right)\end{aligned}$$

where p is the number of parameters in the linear model, N_D is the number of design points, and \mathcal{C} is the set of candidate points. The D- and A-efficiencies are the relative number of runs (expressed as percents) required by a hypothetical orthogonal design to achieve the same $|X'X|$ and $\text{trace}(X'X)^{-1}$, respectively; refer to Mitchell (1974b).

When you specify a BLOCKS statement, the D- and A-efficiencies for the treatment part of the model are calculated. These are calculated similarly to the preceding efficiencies, except that they are based on the information matrix after correcting for block/covariate effect(s). This matrix can be written as $X'A^{-1}X$ for a symmetric, positive definite matrix A that depends on the model for the block/covariate effect(s). If you specify a block structure or a covariate model, then $A = A^{-1} = I - Z(Z'Z)^{-1}Z'$, where Z is the design matrix for the block/covariate effect(s). Alternatively, you can use the COVAR= option to specify the matrix A directly. Given A , the efficiencies in the presence of covariates are defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{D-efficiency} &= 100 \times c_D^{-1} \cdot |X'A^{-1}X|^{1/p}/N, & c_D &= \prod_{i=1}^p \lambda_i^{1/p} \\ \text{A-efficiency} &= 100 \times c_A^{-1} \cdot (p/N)/\text{trace}(X'A^{-1}X)^{-1}, & c_A &= \sum_{i=1}^p \lambda_i/p\end{aligned}$$

where $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_p$ are the p largest eigenvalues of A^{-1} . If you use the STRUCTURE= block model specification and there is only one classification variable in the treatment model, then the design fits into the traditional block design framework. In this case, the D-efficiency relative to a balanced incomplete block design is also listed.

Because these efficiencies measure the goodness of the design relative to theoretical designs that might be far from possible in many cases, they are typically not useful as absolute measures of design goodness. Instead, efficiency measures should be used relatively, to compare one design to another for the same situation.

For the distance-based criteria, there are no simple measures of design efficiency that can be scaled from 0 to 100. See the section “Output” on page 1085 for a definition of the design measures tabulated for these criteria.

Design Coding

The way the independent effects of the model are interpreted to generate a linear model is called *coding*. The OPTTEX procedure provides for different types of coding. For D-optimality, the type of coding affects only the absolute value of the computed efficiency criteria, not the relative values for two different designs. Thus, different codings do not affect the choice of D-optimal design. In this section, the details and ramifications of the different types of coding are discussed.

Coding the points in a design involves selecting linearly independent columns corresponding to each model term, turning particular values of the factors into a row vector \mathbf{x} . The OPTEx procedure requires a *nonsingular* coding for the design matrix. Because of this, any two coding schemes are related by a nonsingular transformation.

Static Coding

The default coding for the design points is as follows:

- Unless you specify CODING=NONE (or NOCODE) in the PROC OPTEx statement, continuous variables are centered and scaled so that their maximum and minimum values are 1 and -1 , respectively.
- The $k - 1$ columns corresponding to the main effect of a classification variable A are computed as follows: For a design point with A at its i th level, for $1 \leq i \leq k - 1$, the columns of the design matrix associated with A are all 0 except for the i th column, which is 1. When A is at its k th level, all $k - 1$ columns associated with A are -1 . Thus, if α_i denotes the expected response at the i th level of A, the $k - 1$ columns yield estimates of $\alpha_1 - \alpha_k, \alpha_2 - \alpha_k, \dots, \alpha_{k-1} - \alpha_k$.
- Columns for crossed effects are computed by taking the horizontal direct product of columns corresponding to the constituent effects.

This coding corresponds to modeling without *over-parameterization*, by using the same method as the CATMOD procedure in SAS/STAT[®] software. This is different from the method used by the GLM procedure, which uses an over-parameterized model.

Orthogonal Coding

If you specify CODING=ORTH or CODING=ORTHCAN, the points are first coded as described in the previous section and then recoded so that $X'_C X_C = N_C \cdot I$, where X_C is the design matrix for the candidate points, N_C is the number of candidates, and I is the identity matrix. This is required in order for the D- and A-efficiency measures to make sense. For the option CODING=ORTHCAN, this recoding is accomplished by computing a square matrix R such that $X'_C X_C = R'R$ and then transforming each row vector \mathbf{x} as

$$\mathbf{x} \rightarrow \mathbf{x} R^{-1} \sqrt{N_C}$$

If you specify CODING=ORTH, the recoding is done in a similar fashion, except that the matrix R is computed according to $X'_C X_C + X'_A X_A + X'_I X_I = R'R$, where X_A and X_I are the design matrices for the AUGMENT= and INITDESIGN= data sets, respectively (coded as described in the previous section.) Thus, these two orthogonal coding options only differ when there is an AUGMENT= or an INITDESIGN= data set (see page 1040–page 1041); the option CODING=ORTH includes points from these data sets in computing the orthogonal coding, while the option CODING=ORTHCAN uses only the candidates themselves.

Example of Coding

For example, consider a main effect model with one continuous variable X and one three-level classification variable A. The results of the various coding options are shown in Table 14.7.

Table 14.7 Different Types of Design Coding

Original Data		Design Matrix With CODING=NONE				Design Matrix With CODING=STATIC				Design Matrix With CODING=ORTH			
X	A	X	A1	A2		X	A1	A2		X	A1	A2	
1	1	1	1	1	0	1	-1	1	0	1	-1.464	0.598	-0.707
2	2	1	2	0	1	1	-0.6	0	1	1	-0.878	-0.478	1.414
3	3	1	3	-1	-1	1	-0.2	-1	-1	1	-0.293	-1.554	-0.707
4	1	1	4	1	0	1	0.2	1	0	1	0.293	1.554	-0.707
5	2	1	5	0	1	1	0.6	0	1	1	0.878	0.478	1.414
6	3	1	6	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	1	1.464	-0.598	-0.707

The first column in each design matrix is an all-ones vector corresponding to the intercept, the next column corresponds to the linear effect of X, and the last two columns correspond to the two degrees of freedom for the main effect of A.

General Recommendations

Coding does not affect the relative ordering of designs by D-efficiency, and the same is true for G-efficiency and the average standard error of prediction. This is easy to see for the latter two measures, which are based on the variance of prediction, since how accurately a point is predicted should not be affected by how the independent variables are coded. For D-optimality, note again that coding corresponds to multiplying the design matrix on the right by some nonsingular transformation A, which changes the determinant of the information matrix as follows:

$$|X'X| \rightarrow |A'X'XA| = |A'A||X'X| = |A|^2|X'X|$$

Thus, recoding simply multiplies the D-criterion by a constant that is the same for all designs. Note, however, that A-optimality is *not* invariant to coding.

Orthogonal coding will usually be the right one; it is not the default because it depends on the candidate set. Note, however, that for the distance-based criteria, if the distance between two points should be computed in terms of the actual values of the model variables instead of centered and scaled values, then you should specify CODING=NONE or NOCODE. The NOCODE option can also be useful when the NOINT option is specified.

Optimality Criteria

An optimality criterion is a single number that summarizes how good a design is, and it is maximized or minimized by an optimal design. This section discusses in detail the optimality criteria available in the OPTEX procedure.

Types of Criteria

Two general types of criteria are available: *information-based* criteria and *distance-based* criteria.

The information-based criteria that are directly available are D- and A-optimality; they are both related to the information matrix $X'X$ for the design. This matrix is important because it is proportional to the inverse of the variance-covariance matrix for the least squares estimates of the linear parameters of the model. Roughly, a good design should “minimize” the variance $(X'X)^{-1}$, which

is the same as “maximizing” the information $X'X$. D- and A-efficiency are different ways of saying how large $(X'X)$ or $(X'X)^{-1}$ are.

For the distance-based criteria, the candidates are viewed as comprising a point cloud in p -dimensional Euclidean space, where p is the number of terms in the model. The goal is to choose a subset of this cloud that “covers” the whole cloud as uniformly as possible (in the case of U-optimality) or that is as broadly “spread” as possible (in the case of S-optimality). These ideas of coverage and spread are defined in detail in the section “Distance-Based Criteria” on page 1079. The distance-based criteria thus correspond to the intuitive idea of filling the candidate space as well as possible.

The rest of this section discusses different optimality criterion in detail.

D-optimality

D-optimality is based on the determinant of the information matrix for the design, which is the same as the reciprocal of the determinant of the variance-covariance matrix for the least squares estimates of the linear parameters of the model.

$$|X'X| = 1/|(X'X)^{-1}|$$

The determinant is thus a general measure of the size of $(X'X)^{-1}$. D-optimality is the most commonly used criterion for generating optimal designs. This explains why it is the default criterion for the OPTEx procedure.

The D-optimality criterion has the following characteristics:

- D-optimality is the most computationally efficient criterion to optimize for the low-rank update algorithms of the OPTEx procedure, since each update depends only on the variance of prediction for the current design; see the section “Useful Matrix Formulas” on page 1081.
- $|X'X|$ is inversely proportional to the size of a $100(1 - \alpha)\%$ confidence ellipsoid for the least squares estimates of the linear parameters of the model.
- $|X'X|^{1/p}$ is equal to the geometric mean of the eigenvalues of $X'X$.
- The D-optimal design is invariant to nonsingular recoding of the design matrix.

$$|X'X| \rightarrow |A'X'XA| = |A'A||X'X| = |A|^2|X'X|$$

A-optimality

A-optimality is based on the sum of the variances of the estimated parameters for the model, which is the same as the sum of the diagonal elements, or trace, of $(X'X)^{-1}$. Like the determinant, the A-optimality criterion is a general measure of the size of $(X'X)^{-1}$. A-optimality is less commonly used than D-optimality as a criterion for computer optimal design. This is partly because it is more computationally difficult to update; see the section “Useful Matrix Formulas” on page 1081. Also, A-optimality is *not* invariant to nonsingular recoding of the design matrix; different designs will be optimal with different codings.

G- and I-optimality

Both G-efficiency and the average prediction variance are well-known criteria for optimal design. Both are based on the variance of prediction of the candidate points, which is proportional to $\mathbf{x}'(X'X)^{-1}\mathbf{x}$. As this formula shows, these two criteria are also related to the information matrix $X'X$. Minimizing the average prediction variance has also been called *I-optimality*, the “I” denoting integration over the candidate space.

It is possible to apply the search techniques available in the OPTEX procedure to these two criteria, but this turns out to be a poor way to find G- and I-optimal designs. One reason for this is that there are no efficient low-rank update rules (see the section “[Useful Matrix Formulas](#)” on page 1081, so that the searches can take a very long time. More seriously, for G-optimality such a search often does not converge on a design with good G-efficiency. G-efficiency is simply too “rough” a criterion to be optimized by the relatively short steps of the search algorithms available in the OPTEX procedure.

However, the OPTEX procedure does offer an approach for finding G-efficient designs. Begin by searching for designs according to the default D-optimality criterion. Then, from the various designs found on the different tries, you can save the one that has the best G-efficiency by specifying the NUMBER=GBEST option in the OUTPUT statement. Since D- and G-efficiency are highly correlated over the space of all designs, this method usually results in adequately G-efficient designs, especially when the number of tries is large (see Nguyen and Piepel (2005)). See the [ITER=](#) option for details on specifying the number of tries.

To find I-optimal designs, note that if the design is orthogonally coded then I-optimality is equivalent to the A-optimality, since the sum of the prediction variances of all points \mathbf{x} in the candidate space \mathcal{C} is

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{C}} \mathbf{x}'(X'X)^{-1}\mathbf{x} &= \sum_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{C}} \text{trace}(\mathbf{x}'(X'X)^{-1}\mathbf{x}) \\ &= \text{trace}\left((X'X)^{-1} \sum_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{C}} \mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}'\right) \\ &= \text{trace}\left((X'X)^{-1} X_C' X_C\right) \\ &= N_C \cdot \text{trace}\left((X'X)^{-1}\right) \end{aligned}$$

where N_C is the number of candidate points and X_C is the design matrix for the candidate points. Thus, you can use the option CODING=ORTH in the PROC OPTEX statement together with the option CRITERION=A in the GENERATE statement to search for I-optimal designs.

Note that both G- and I-optimality are invariant to nonsingular recoding of the design matrix, since the coding does not affect how well a point is predicted.

Distance-Based Criteria

The distance-based criteria are based on the distance $d(\mathbf{x}, \mathcal{A})$ from a point \mathbf{x} in the p -dimensional Euclidean space \mathcal{R}^p to a set $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathcal{R}^p$. This distance is defined as follows:

$$d(\mathbf{x}, \mathcal{A}) = \min_{\mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{A}} \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}\|$$

where $\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}\|$ is the usual p -dimensional Euclidean distance,

$$\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}\| = \sqrt{(x_1 - y_1)^2 + \dots + (x_p - y_p)^2}$$

U-optimality seeks to minimize the sum of the distances from each candidate point to the design.

$$\sum_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{C}} d(\mathbf{x}, \mathcal{D})$$

where \mathcal{C} is the set of candidate points and \mathcal{D} is the set of design points. You can visualize the U criterion by associating with any design point those candidates to which it is closest. Thus, the design defines a *clustering* of the candidate set, and indeed cluster analysis has been used in this context. Johnson, Moore, and Ylvisaker (1990) consider a similar measure of design efficiency, but over infinite rather than finite candidate spaces. Computationally, the U-optimality criterion can be *very* difficult to optimize, especially if the matrix of all pairwise distances between candidate points does not fit in memory. In this case, the OPTEx procedure recomputes each distance as needed. When searching for a U-optimal design, you should start with a small version of the problem to get an idea of the computing resources required.

S-optimality seeks to maximize the harmonic mean distance from each design point to all the other points in the design.

$$\frac{N_D}{\sum_{\mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{D}} 1/d(\mathbf{y}, \mathcal{D} - \mathbf{y})}$$

For an S-optimal design, the distances $d(\mathbf{y}, \mathcal{D} - \mathbf{y})$ are large, so the points are as spread out as possible. Since the S-optimality criterion depends only on the distances between design points, it is usually computationally easier to compute and optimize than the U-optimality criterion, which depends on the distances between all pairs of candidate points.

Memory and Run-Time Considerations

The OPTEx procedure provides a computationally intensive approach to designing an experiment, and therefore, some finesse is called for to make the most efficient use of computer resources.

The OPTEx procedure must retain the entire set of candidate points in memory. This is necessary because all of the search algorithms access these points repeatedly. If this requires more memory than is available, consider using knowledge of the problem to reduce the set of candidate points. For example, for first- or second-order models, it is usually adequate to restrict the candidates to just the center and the edges of the experimental region or perhaps an even smaller set; see the introductory examples in the sections “[Handling Many Variables](#)” on page 1027 and “[Constructing a Mixture-Process Design](#)” on page 1028.

The distance-based criteria (CRITERION=U and CRITERION=S) also require repeated access to the distance between candidate points. The procedure will try to fit the matrix of these distances in memory; if it cannot, it will recompute them as needed, but this will cause the search to be dramatically slower.

The run time of each search algorithm depends primarily on N_D , the size of the target design and on N_C , the number of candidate points. For a given model, the run times of the sequential, exchange, and DETMAX algorithms are all roughly proportional to both N_D and N_C (that is,

$O(N_D) + O(N_C)$). The run times for the two simultaneous switching algorithms (FEDOROV and M_FEDOROV) are roughly proportional to the product of N_D and N_C (that is, $O(N_C N_D)$). The constant of proportionality is larger when searching for A-optimal designs because the update formulas are more complicated (see “Search Methods,” which follows).

For problems where either N_D or N_C is large, it is a good idea to make a few test runs with a faster algorithm and a small number of tries before attempting to use one of the slower and more reliable search algorithms. For most problems, the efficiency of a design found by a faster algorithm will be within one or two percent of that for the best possible design, and this is usually sufficient if it appears that searching with a slower algorithm is infeasible.

Search Methods

The search procedures available in the OPTEX procedure offer various compromises between speed and reliability in finding the optimum. In general, the longer an algorithm takes to arrive at an answer, the more efficient is the resulting design, although this is not invariably true. The right search procedure for any specific case depends on the size of the problem, the relative importance of using the best possible design as opposed to a very good one, and the computing resources available.

Useful Matrix Formulas

All of the search algorithms are based on adding candidate points to a design and deleting them from this design. If $V = (X'X)^{-1}$ is the inverse of the information matrix for the design at any stage, then the change in V that results from adding a point \mathbf{x} to a design (which adds a new row \mathbf{x} to the design matrix) is

$$V \rightarrow V - \frac{V\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}'V}{1 + \mathbf{x}'V\mathbf{x}}$$

and the change in V that results from deleting the point \mathbf{y} from this design is

$$V \rightarrow V + \frac{V\mathbf{y}\mathbf{y}'V}{1 - \mathbf{y}'V\mathbf{y}}$$

It follows that adding \mathbf{x} multiplies the determinant of the information matrix by $1 + \mathbf{x}'V\mathbf{x}$. Likewise, deleting \mathbf{y} multiplies the determinant by $1 - \mathbf{y}'V\mathbf{y}$. For any point \mathbf{z} , the quantity $\mathbf{z}'V\mathbf{z}$ is proportional to the prediction variance at the point \mathbf{z} . Thus, the point \mathbf{x} whose addition to the design maximizes the determinant of the information is the point whose prediction variance calculated from the present design is largest. The point whose deletion from the design costs the least in terms of the determinant is the point with the smallest prediction variance.

Similar rank-one update formulas can be derived for A-optimality, which is based on the trace of the inverse of the information matrix instead of its determinant. However, in this case there is no single quantity that can be examined for both adding and deleting a point. Here, the trace that results from adding a point \mathbf{x} to a design depends on

$$\frac{\mathbf{x}'V^2\mathbf{x}}{1 + \mathbf{x}'V\mathbf{x}}$$

and the trace that results from deleting a point y to this design depends on

$$\frac{y'V^2y}{1 - y'Vy}$$

This complication makes A-optimal designs harder to search for than D-optimal ones.

There are no useful rank-one update formulas for the distance-based design criteria.

Sequential Search Algorithm

The simplest and fastest algorithm is the sequential search due to Dykstra (1971), which starts with an empty design and adds successive candidate points so that the chosen criterion is optimized at each step. You can use the sequential procedure as a first step in finding a design

- to judge the size of the problem in terms of time and space requirements
- to determine the number of design points needed to estimate the parameters of the model

The sequential algorithm requires no initial design; in fact, it can be used to provide an initial design for the other search procedures (see the `INITDESIGN=` option on page 1041). If you specify a data set for an initial design for this search procedure, no search will be made; in this way, the OPTEX procedure can be used to evaluate an existing design.

Since the sequential search method involves no randomness, it requires only one try to find a design. The sequential procedure is by far the fastest of any of the search methods, but in difficult design situations it is also the least reliable in finding a globally optimal design. Also, the fact that it always finds the same design (due to the lack of randomness mentioned previously) makes it inappropriate when you want to find a design that represents a compromise between several optimality criteria.

Exchange Algorithm

The next fastest algorithm is the simple exchange method of Mitchell and Miller (1970). This technique tries to improve an initial design by adding a candidate point and then deleting one of the design points, stopping when the chosen criterion ceases to improve. This method is relatively fast (though typically much slower than the sequential search) and fairly reliable. `METHOD=EXCHANGE` is the default.

DETMAX Algorithm

The DETMAX algorithm of Mitchell (1974a) is the best-known and most widely used optimal design search algorithm. It generalizes the simple exchange method. Instead of requiring that each addition of a point be followed directly by a deletion, the algorithm provides for *excursions* in which the size of the design might vary between $N_D + k$ and $N_D - k$. Here N_D is the specified size of the design and k is the maximum allowed size for an excursion. By default k is 4, but you can change this (see the `METHOD=DETMAX(level)` option on page 1043). For the precise stopping rules for each excursion and for the entire search, refer to Mitchell (1974a). Due to the mentioned excursions, the DETMAX algorithm might not be a good choice when the design you want to construct is saturated or near-saturated.

Fedorov and Modified Fedorov Algorithms

The three algorithms discussed so far add and delete points one at a time. By contrast, the Fedorov and modified Fedorov algorithms are based on simultaneous switching—that is, adding and deleting points simultaneously. These two algorithms usually find a better design than the others, but because each step involves a search over all possible pairs of candidate and design points, they generally run much slower.

From the equations in “Useful Matrix Formulas” earlier in this chapter (see also Nguyen and Piepel (2005), Section 4) it follows that simultaneously adding a point \mathbf{x} and deleting a point \mathbf{y} multiplies the determinant of the information matrix by $1 + \Delta(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$, where:

$$\Delta(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \mathbf{x}'\mathbf{V}\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}'\mathbf{V}\mathbf{y} + (\mathbf{x}'\mathbf{V}\mathbf{y})^2 - (\mathbf{x}'\mathbf{V}\mathbf{x})(\mathbf{y}'\mathbf{V}\mathbf{y})$$

The quantity $\Delta(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ is often referred to as Fedorov’s delta function.

At each step, the Fedorov algorithm (Fedorov 1972) seeks the pair (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) of one candidate point and one design point that maximizes $\Delta(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ and then switches \mathbf{x} for \mathbf{y} in the design. Thus, after computing $\Delta(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ for all possible pairs of candidate and design points, the Fedorov algorithm performs only one switch.

The modified Fedorov algorithm of Cook and Nachtsheim (1980) computes the same number of Δ ’s on each step but switches each point \mathbf{y} in the design with the candidate point \mathbf{x} that maximizes $\Delta(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$. This procedure is generally as reliable as the simple Fedorov algorithm in finding the optimal design, but it can be up to twice as fast.

Johnson and Nachtsheim (1983) introduce a generalization of both the simple exchange algorithm and the modified Fedorov search algorithm of Cook and Nachtsheim (1980), which is described later in this list. In the modified Fedorov algorithm, each of the points in the current design is considered for exchange with a candidate point; in the generalized version, only the k design points with smallest variance in the current design are considered for exchange. You can specify k -exchange as the search procedure for OPTEX by giving a value for k in parentheses after METHOD=EXCHANGE. When $k = N_D$, the size of the design, k -exchange is equivalent to the modified Fedorov algorithm; when $k = 1$, it is equivalent to the simple exchange algorithm. Cook and Nachtsheim (1980) indicate that $k < N_D/4$ is typically sufficient.

For a detailed review of the preceding search methods, see Nguyen and Miller (1992).

Optimal Blocking

Building on the work of Harville (1974), Cook and Nachtsheim (1989) give an algorithm for finding D-optimal designs in the presence of fixed block effects. In this case, the design for the original candidate points is called the *treatment* design. The information matrix for the treatment design has the form $X'AX$ for a certain symmetric, nonnegative-definite matrix A that depends on the blocks. The algorithm is based on two kinds of low-rank changes to the treatment design matrix X : *exchanging* a point in the design with a potential treatment point, and *interchanging* two points in the design. Cook and Nachtsheim (1989) give formulas for computing the resulting change in $X'AX$ and $|X'AX|$. These update formulas can be generalized to apply whenever the information matrix for the treatment design has the form $X'AX$, not just when A is derived from fixed blocks. This is the basis for the optimal blocking algorithm in the OPTEX procedure.

Notice that you can combine several options to use the OPTEX procedure to *evaluate* a design with respect to the fixed covariates. Assume the design you want to evaluate is in a data set named Edesign. Then first specify

```
generate initdesign=Edesign method=sequential;
```

This makes the data set Edesign the treatment design. Then specify the following BLOCKS statement options:

```
blocks {block-specification} init=chain iter=0;
```

The INIT=CHAIN option ensures that the starting ordering for the treatment points is the same as in the Edesign data set, and the ITER=0 specification causes the procedure simply to output the efficiencies for the initial design, without trying to optimize it.

Search Strategies

General Recommendations

As with all combinatorial optimization problems, finding efficient experimental designs can be difficult. For this reason, the OPTEX procedure provides a variety of ways to customize the search.

Although default settings make the procedure simple to use “as is,” you can usually improve the search by using knowledge of the specific design problem. For example, if the default algorithm (EXCHANGE) runs quickly but it is not clear whether it finds the best design, you can try a slower but more reliable search method or use more iterations than the default number of 10.

Set of Candidate Points

The choice of candidate points can profoundly affect both the speed with which the search converges at a local optimum and the likelihood that this local optimum is indeed the global optimum. Up to a point, the more candidate points there are, the better the resulting optimum design will be but the longer it will take to find. Any prior knowledge that can be brought to bear on the choice of candidates will almost certainly improve the search. For example, for first- or second-order models it is usually adequate to restrict the candidates to just the center and the edges of the experimental region, or perhaps even less; refer to Snee (1985), and see the introductory examples in the sections “[Handling Many Variables](#)” on page 1027 and “[Constructing a Mixture-Process Design](#)” on page 1028.

Initial Design

The reliability of the search algorithms in finding the optimal design can be quite sensitive to the choice of initial design. The default method of initialization for each search procedure should achieve good results for a wide variety of situations (see the [INITDESIGN=](#) option on page 1041). However, in certain situations it is better to override the defaults. For example, if there are many local optima and you want to find the exact global optimum, it will probably be best to start each try with a completely random design (INITDESIGN=RANDOM). On the other hand, prior knowledge might provide a specific initial design, which can be placed in a SAS data set and specified with the INITDESIGN= option.

Output

By default, the OPTEX procedure lists the following information for each attempt to find the optimum design:

- the D-efficiency of the design
- the A-efficiency of the design
- the G-efficiency of the design
- the square root of the average variance for prediction over the candidate points

If you specify a BLOCKS statement, then the covariate-adjusted D- and A-efficiencies are also listed.

See the section “[Design Efficiency Measures](#)” on page 1074 for details on the efficiencies. The OPTEX procedure orders the designs first by the optimality criteria with which they were generated and then by optimality with respect to the other three preceding measures.

If you use the NOCODE option, the OPTEX procedure lists

- $\log |\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X}|$
- $\text{trace}(\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})^{-1}$
- the G-efficiency of the design
- the square root of the average variance for prediction over the candidate points

If you specify one of the distance-based optimality criteria (CRITERION=U or CRITERION=S), then, instead of the preceding efficiencies, alternative measures of coverage and spread are listed. For U-optimality these measures are

- the average distance from each candidate to the nearest design point (this is the U criterion)
- the average harmonic mean distance from each candidate to the design

For S-optimality, the following alternative measures of spread are listed:

- the harmonic mean distance from each design point to the nearest other design point (this is the S criterion)
- the average distance from each design point to the nearest other design point

In addition, the OPTEX procedure can create an output data set, as described in the section “[OUTPUT Statement](#)” on page 1045 and in the section “[Output Data Sets](#)” on page 1072.

ODS Tables

The following table summarizes the ODS tables that you can request with the PROC OPTTEX statement.

Table 14.8 ODS Tables Produced in PROC OPTEX

ODS Table Name	Description	Statement	Option
ClassLevels	Classification variable levels	CLASS	default
FactorRanges	Continuous variable ranges	default	default
BlockDesignEfficiencies	Block design efficiency criteria	BLOCK	default
Efficiencies	Efficiency criteria for all designs	GENERATE	default
Criteria	Efficiency criteria for a single design	EXAMINE	default
Points	Design points	EXAMINE	POINTS
Information	Information matrix XPX	EXAMINE	INFORMATION
Variance	Inverse information matrix inv(XPX)	EXAMINE	VARIANCE
Status	Optimization status	PROC	STATUS
Distances	Distance criteria for all designs	GENERATE	CRITERION=U or S

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Chapter 15

The PARETO Procedure

Contents

Introduction: PARETO Procedure	1090
PROC PARETO Statement	1092
Overview: PROC PARETO Statement	1092
Syntax: PROC PARETO Statement	1093
Summary of Options	1093
Dictionary of Options	1094
HBAR Statement: PARETO Procedure	1095
Overview: HBAR Statement	1095
Getting Started: HBAR Statement	1095
Creating a Pareto Chart from Raw Data	1095
Creating a Pareto Chart Using Frequency Data	1098
Restricting the Number of Pareto Categories	1100
Syntax: HBAR Statement	1102
Summary of Options	1102
Dictionary of Options	1106
VBAR Statement: PARETO Procedure	1126
Overview: VBAR Statement	1126
Getting Started: VBAR Statement	1126
Creating a Pareto Chart from Raw Data	1126
Creating a Pareto Chart Using Frequency Data	1129
Restricting the Number of Pareto Categories	1132
Syntax: VBAR Statement	1134
Summary of Options	1134
Dictionary of Options	1138
INSET Statement: PARETO Procedure	1159
Overview: INSET Statement	1159
Getting Started: INSET Statement	1159
Displaying Summary Statistics on a Pareto Chart	1159
Customizing Labels and Formatting Values	1162
Adding a Header and Positioning the Inset	1163
Syntax: INSET Statement	1165
Summary of INSET Keywords	1166
Summary of Options	1166
Dictionary of Options	1167
Details: INSET Statement	1169
Positioning the Inset Using Compass Points	1170

Positioning the Inset in the Margins	1171
Positioning the Inset Using Coordinates	1172
Details and Examples: PARETO Procedure	1175
Details: PARETO Procedure	1175
Terminology	1175
Labels for Chart Features	1177
Scaling the Cumulative Percent Curve	1178
Output Data Sets	1179
ODS Graphics	1180
Constructing Effective Pareto Charts	1180
Missing Values	1181
Role of Variable Formats	1181
Large Data Sets	1182
Examples: PARETO Procedure	1182
Example 15.1: Creating Before-and-After Pareto Charts	1182
Example 15.2: Creating Two-Way Comparative Pareto Charts	1186
Example 15.3: Highlighting the “Vital Few”	1194
Example 15.4: Highlighting Combinations of Categories	1195
Example 15.5: Highlighting Combinations of Cells	1197
Example 15.6: Ordering Rows and Columns in a Comparative Pareto Chart	1200
Example 15.7: Merging Columns in a Comparative Pareto Chart	1202
Example 15.8: Creating Weighted Pareto Charts	1204
Example 15.9: Alternative Pareto Charts	1206
References	1210

Introduction: PARETO Procedure

The PARETO procedure creates Pareto charts, which display the relative frequency of quality-related problems in a process or operation. The frequencies are represented by bars that are ordered in decreasing magnitude. Thus, a Pareto chart can be used to decide which subset of problems should be solved first or which problem areas deserve the most attention.

Pareto charts provide a tool for visualizing the Pareto principle,¹ which states that a small subset of problems tend to occur much more frequently than the remaining problems. In Japanese industry, the Pareto chart is one of the “seven basic QC tools” heavily used by workers and engineers. Ishikawa (1976) discusses how to construct and interpret a Pareto diagram. Examples of Pareto diagrams are also given by Kume (1985) and Wadsworth, Stephens, and Godfrey (1986).

¹ Both the chart and the principle are named after Vilfredo Pareto (1848-1923), an Italian economist and sociologist. His first work, *Cours d'Économie Politique* (1895-1897), applied what is now termed the *Pareto distribution* to the study of income size.

You can use the PARETO procedure to

- construct Pareto charts from unsorted raw data (for instance, a set of quality problems that have not been classified into categories) or from a set of distinct categories and corresponding frequencies
- construct Pareto charts based on the percentage of occurrence of each problem, the frequency (number of occurrences), or a weighted frequency (such as frequency weighted by the cost of each problem)
- add a curve indicating the cumulative percentage across categories
- construct side-by-side Pareto charts or stacked Pareto charts
- construct *comparative Pareto charts* that enable you to compare the Pareto frequencies across levels of one or two classification variables. For example, you can compare the frequencies of problems encountered with three different machines for five consecutive days.
- highlight the “vital few” and the “useful many”² categories by using different colors for bars corresponding to the n most frequently occurring categories or the m least frequently occurring categories.
- create charts as traditional graphics, ODS Graphics output, or legacy line printer charts
- create charts with bars oriented vertically or horizontally
- highlight special categories by using different colors for specific bars
- annotate traditional graphics charts
- inset summary statistics in graphical output
- save traditional graphics output in a graphics catalog for subsequent replay
- display sample sizes on Pareto charts
- display frequencies above the bars
- save information associated with the categories (such as the frequencies) in an output data set
- restrict the number of categories displayed to the n most frequently occurring categories
- create variations on traditional Pareto charts, as described by Wilkinson (2006)

²Juran originally referred to these categories as the “trivial many”; however, because all problems merit attention, the term “useful many” is preferable. Refer to Burr (1990).

PROC PARETO Statement

Overview: PROC PARETO Statement

The PROC PARETO statement starts the PARETO procedure, and it optionally identifies various data sets and requests line printer charts.

To create a Pareto chart, you specify a chart statement (VBAR or HBAR) after the PROC PARETO statement. The chart statement specifies the type of Pareto chart you want to create and the variables in the input data set that you want to analyze. A VBAR statement produces a chart with vertical bars; an HBAR statement produces a chart with horizontal bars. For example, the following statements request a horizontal Pareto chart with blue bars on a green background:

```
proc pareto data=Failures;
    hbar Reason1 / cbars = blue
                  cframe = green;
run;
```

The DATA= option specifies the input data set (Failures) containing the variable (Reason1) to be analyzed.

A Pareto chart has three axes:

- the *category axis*
- the *frequency axis* and
- the *cumulative percent axis*.

On a vertical bar chart the category axis is displayed horizontally at the bottom of the chart. The frequency axis (also called the *primary vertical axis*) is on the left. The cumulative percent axis (or *secondary vertical axis*) is displayed on the right.

On a horizontal bar chart the category axis is displayed vertically on the left side of the chart. The frequency axis (*primary horizontal axis*) is displayed at the top of the chart. The cumulative percent axis (*secondary horizontal axis*) is at the bottom.

Syntax: PROC PARETO Statement

The syntax for the PARETO procedure is as follows:

```
PROC PARETO < options > ;
BY variables ;
VBAR < (variable-list) > < / options > ;
HBAR < (variable-list) > < / options > ;
INSET keyword-list < / options > ;
```

You must specify the PROC PARETO statement and at least one VBAR or HBAR statement (also referred to as chart statements). All other statements, such as BY, INSET, and TITLE statements, are optional.

The BY statement specifies variables in the input data set that are used for BY processing. A separate analysis is done for each group of observations defined by the levels of the BY variables. The input data set must be sorted in order of the BY variables.

If you specify two or more *variables* in a chart statement, they must be enclosed in parentheses. You can use multiple chart statements with one PROC PARETO statement. An INSET statement must follow a chart statement. It produces an inset displaying information on the chart created by the chart statement it follows. For details on the VBAR, HBAR or INSET statement, read the chapter on that statement.

Summary of Options

The following table lists the PROC PARETO statement options.

For complete descriptions, see the section “[Dictionary of Options](#)” on page 1094.

Table 15.1 PROC PARETO Statement Options

Option	Description
ANNOTATE=	specifies annotate data set for frequency axis
ANNOTATE2=	specifies annotate data set for cumulative percent axis
DATA=	specifies input data set
FORMCHAR=	specifies form character list to enhance line printer charts
GOUT=	specifies graphics catalog for saving traditional graphics output
LINEPRINTER	creates line printer charts

Dictionary of Options

You can specify the following options in the PROC PARETO statement. The marginal notes *Traditional Graphics* and *Line Printer* identify options that apply only to traditional graphics and line printer charts, respectively.

ANNOTATE=SAS-data-set

ANNO=SAS-data-set

Traditional Graphics

specifies an input data set that contains annotate variables as described in *SAS/GRAPH: Reference*. You can use this data set to customize traditional graphics charts with features such as labels explaining critical categories. The ANNOTATE= data set is associated with the frequency axis. If the annotation is based on data coordinates, you must use the same units as the frequency axis. Features provided in this data set are added to every chart produced in the current run of the procedure.

ANNOTATE2=SAS-data-set

ANNO2=ArgumentSAS-data-set

Traditional Graphics

specifies an input data set that contains annotate variables as described in *SAS/GRAPH: Reference*. You can use this data set to customize traditional graphics charts with features such as labels explaining critical categories. The ANNOTATE2= data set is associated with the cumulative percent axis. If the annotation is based on data coordinates, you must use the same units as the cumulative percent axis. Features provided in this data set are added to every chart produced in the current run of the procedure.

DATA=SAS-data-set

specifies an input data set that contains the *process variables* and related variables. If you do not specify a DATA= data set, the procedure uses the most recently created data set.

FORMCHAR='string'

Line Printer

specifies a form character list that enhances the appearance of line printer charts with corner characters and other special characters.

If your device supports the ASCII symbol set (1 or 2), use the following list:

```
formchar = 'B3,C4,DA,C2,BF,C3,C5,B4,C0,C1,D9'X
```

The FORMCHAR= option overrides (but does not alter) the FORMCHAR= option that is specified with an OPTIONS statement such as

```
options formchar = 'B3,C4,DA,C2,BF,C3,C5,B4,C0,C1,D9'X;
```

You can place the OPTIONS statement at the top of your SAS program or in an AUTOEXEC.SAS file.

GOUT=graphics-catalog

Traditional Graphics

specifies the graphics catalog in which to save traditional graphics output.

LINEPRINTER

requests that line printer charts be produced. By default, the procedure creates traditional *Line Printer* graphics. The HBAR statement does not produce line printer output, so you cannot use an HBAR statement when the LINEPRINTER option is specified.

HBAR Statement: PARETO Procedure

Overview: HBAR Statement

The HBAR statement creates a Pareto chart with horizontal bars representing the frequencies of problems in a process or operation. The HBAR statement does not produce line printer charts, so it cannot be used when the LINEPRINTER option is specified on the PROC PARETO statement.

A horizontal Pareto chart has one vertical axis on which the Pareto categories are listed. The primary horizontal axis appears at the top of the chart and is used to read the lengths of the bars on the chart. The secondary horizontal axis is at the bottom of the chart and is used to read the cumulative percent curve.

You have two alternatives for producing Pareto charts with the HBAR statement:

- ODS Graphics output is produced if ODS Graphics is enabled, for example by specifying the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement prior to the PROC statement.
- Otherwise, traditional graphics are produced if SAS/GRAPH[®] is licensed.

See Chapter 3, “SAS/QC Graphics,” for more information about producing these different kinds of graphs.

Getting Started: HBAR Statement

The examples in this section illustrate basic features of the HBAR statement. Complete syntax for the HBAR statement is presented in the section “Syntax: HBAR Statement” on page 1102.

Creating a Pareto Chart from Raw Data

In the fabrication of integrated circuits, common causes of failures include improper doping, corrosion, surface contamination, silicon defects, metallization, and oxide defects. The causes of 31 failures were recorded in a SAS data set called Failure1. *See PARETO4 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
data Failure1;
  length Cause $ 16;
  label Cause = 'Cause of Failure';
  input Cause & $;
  datalines;
Corrosion
```

```

Oxide Defect
Contamination
Oxide Defect
Oxide Defect
Miscellaneous
Oxide Defect
Contamination
Metallization
Oxide Defect
Contamination
Contamination
Oxide Defect
Contamination
Contamination
Contamination
Corrosion
Silicon Defect
Miscellaneous
Contamination
Contamination
Contamination
Miscellaneous
Contamination
Contamination
Doping
Oxide Defect
Oxide Defect
Metallization
Contamination
Contamination
;

```

Each of the 31 observations corresponds to a different circuit, and the value of *Cause* provides the cause for the failure. These are raw data in the sense that there is more than one observation with the same value of *Cause*, and the observations are not sorted by *Cause*. The following statements produce a basic Pareto chart for the failures:

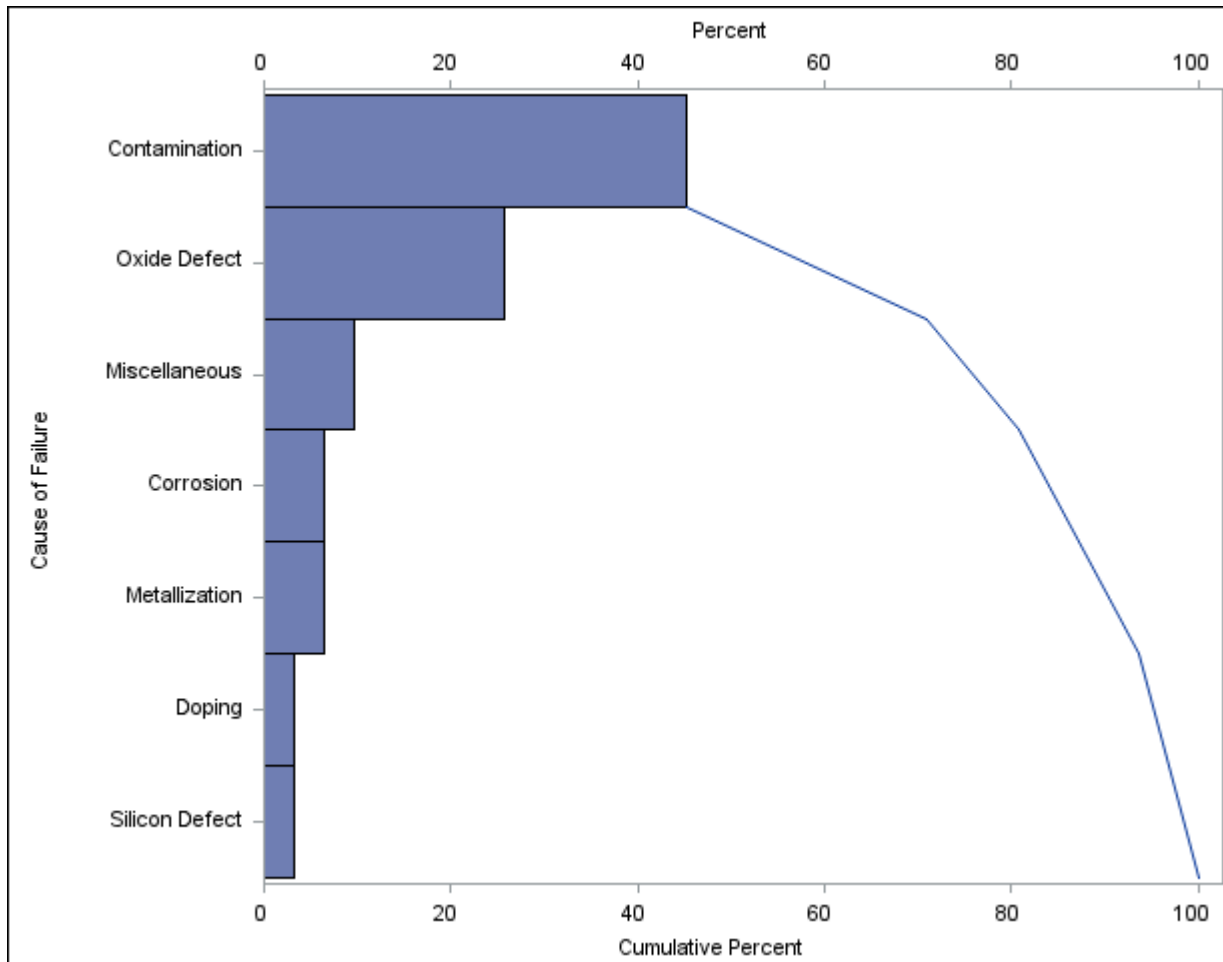
```

ods graphics off;
goptions htext=2.3 pct htitle=3.0 pct;
proc pareto data=Failure1;
    hbar Cause;
run;

```

The PARETO procedure is invoked with the first statement, referred to as the PROC statement. You specify the process variable to be analyzed in the HBAR statement.

The Pareto chart is shown in [Figure 15.1](#).

Figure 15.1 Pareto Chart for IC Failures in the Data Set Failure1

The procedure has classified the values of *Cause* into seven distinct categories (levels). The bars represent the percent of failures in each category, and they are arranged in decreasing order. Thus, the most frequently occurring category is *Contamination*, which accounts for 45% of the failures. The Pareto curve indicates the cumulative percent of failures from top to bottom; for example, *Contamination* and *Oxide* together account for 71% of the failures.

If there is sufficient space, the procedure labels the bars along the vertical axis as in [Figure 15.1](#). Otherwise the procedure numbers the bars from top to bottom and adds a legend identifying the categories.

A category legend is likely to be introduced when

- the number of categories is large
- the category labels are lengthy. Category labels can be up to 64 characters.
- a large text height is used. You can specify the height with the `HEIGHT=` option in the `HBAR` statement or with the `HTEXT=` option in a `GOPTIONS` statement.

Creating a Pareto Chart Using Frequency Data

See PARETO5 in the SAS/QC Sample Library In some situations, a count (frequency) is available for each category, or you can compress a large data set by creating a frequency variable for the categories before applying the PARETO procedure.

For example, you can use the FREQ procedure to obtain the compressed data set Failure2 from the data set Failure1.

```
proc freq data=Failure1;
  tables Cause / noprint out=Failure2;
run;
```

A listing of Failure2 is shown in [Figure 15.2](#).

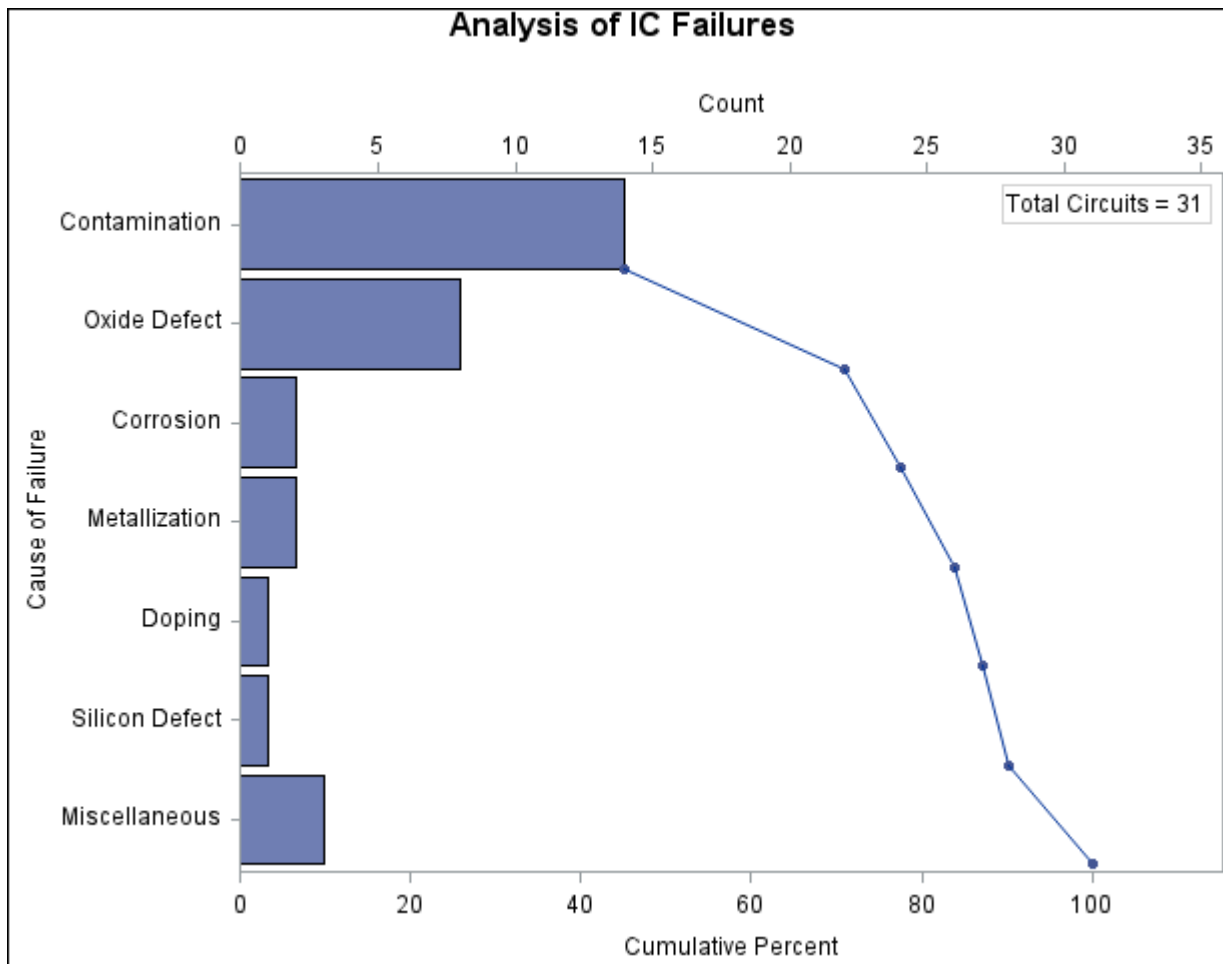
Figure 15.2 The Data Set Failure2 Created Using PROC FREQ

Obs	Cause	COUNT	PERCENT
1	Contamination	14	45.1613
2	Corrosion	2	6.4516
3	Doping	1	3.2258
4	Metallization	2	6.4516
5	Miscellaneous	3	9.6774
6	Oxide Defect	8	25.8065
7	Silicon Defect	1	3.2258

The following statements produce a Pareto chart for the data in Failure2:

```
title 'Analysis of IC Failures';
symbol v=dot;
proc pareto data=Failure2;
  hbar Cause / freq      = Count
                scale    = count
                interbar = 1.0
                last      = 'Miscellaneous'
                nlegend   = 'Total Circuits'
                cframenleg;
run;
```

The chart is displayed in [Figure 15.3](#).

Figure 15.3 Pareto Chart with Frequency Scale

A slash (/) is used to separate the process variable Cause from the options specified in the HBAR statement. The frequency variable Count is specified with the FREQ= option. Specifying the keyword COUNT with the SCALE= option requests a frequency scale for the horizontal axis.

The INTERBAR= option inserts a small space between the bars, and specifying LAST='Miscellaneous' causes the category *Miscellaneous* to be displayed last regardless of its frequency. The NLEGEND= option adds a sample size legend labeled *Total Circuits*, and the CFRAMENLEG option frames the legend. The SYMBOL statement marks points on the curve with dots.

There are two sets of tied categories in this example; *Corrosion* and *Metallization* each occur twice, and *Doping* and *Silicon Defect* each occur once. The procedure displays tied categories in alphabetical order of their formatted values. Thus, *Corrosion* appears before *Metallization*, and *Doping* appears before *Silicon Defect* in Figure 15.3. This is simply a convention, and no practical significance should be attached to the order in which tied categories are arranged.

Restricting the Number of Pareto Categories

See *PARETO2* in the *SAS/QC Sample Library* Unlike the previous examples, some applications involve too many categories to display on a chart. The solution presented here is to create a restricted Pareto chart that displays only the most frequently occurring categories.

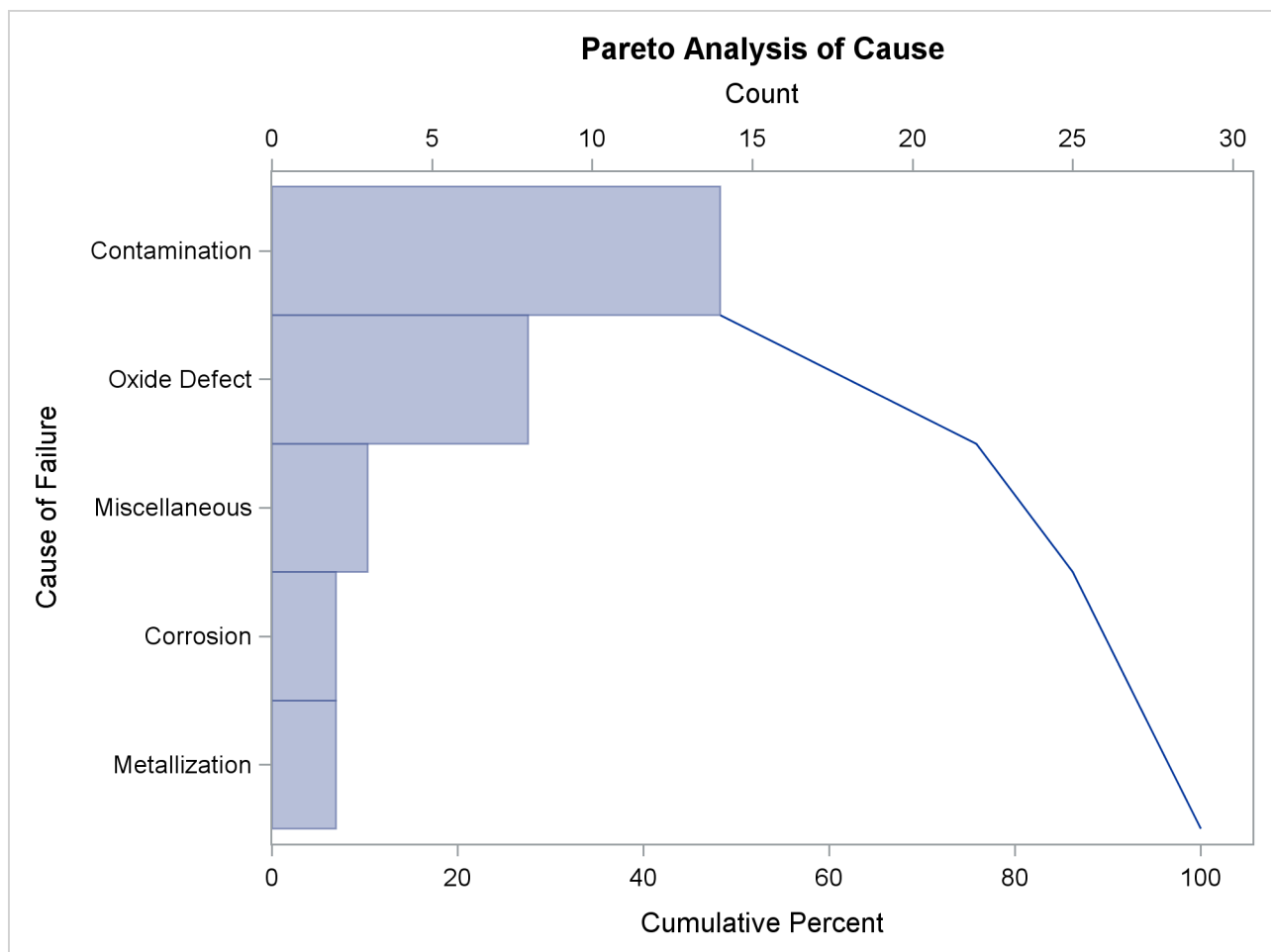
The following statements create a Pareto chart for the five most frequently occurring levels of Cause in the data set Failure2, which is listed in [Figure 15.2](#):

```
ods graphics on;
proc pareto data=Failure2;
  hbar Cause / freq    = Count
                scale  = count
                maxncat = 5;
run;
```

The ODS GRAPHICS ON statement specified before the PROC PARETO statement enables ODS Graphics, so the Pareto chart is created using ODS Graphics instead of traditional graphics.

The MAXNCAT= option specifies the number of categories to be displayed. The chart, shown in [Figure 15.4](#), does not display the categories *Doping* and *Silicon Defect*.

Figure 15.4 Restricted Pareto Chart

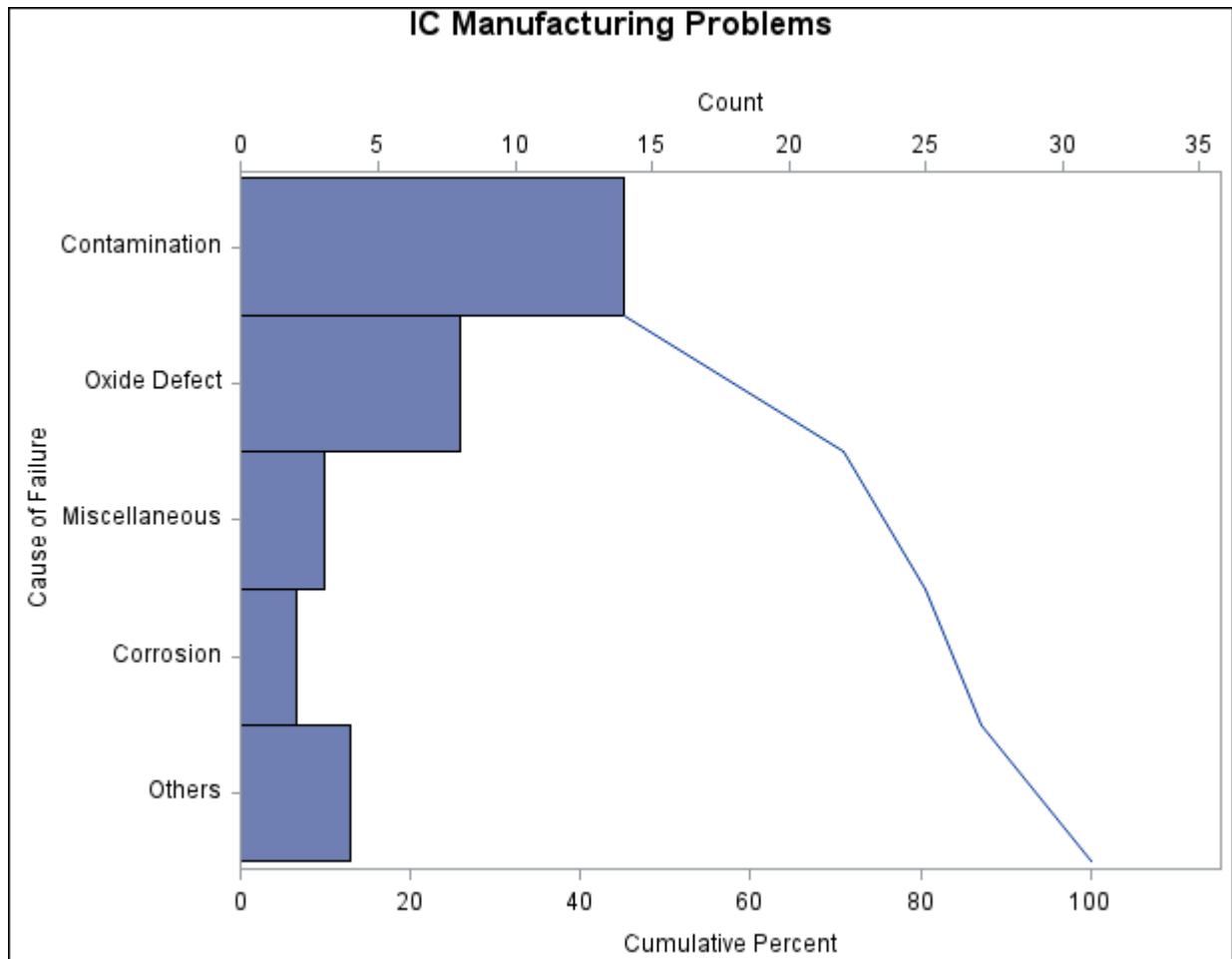


You can also display the most frequently occurring categories and merge the remaining categories into a single *other* category that is represented by a bar. You can specify the name for the new category with the OTHER= option. If, in addition, you specify the name with the LAST= option, the category is positioned at the bottom of the chart. The following statements illustrate both options:

```
ods graphics off;
title 'IC Manufacturing Problems';
proc pareto data=Failure2;
  hbar Cause / freq    = Count
                scale  = count
                maxncat = 5
                other   = 'Others'
                last    = 'Others';
run;
```

The chart is shown in Figure 15.5.

Figure 15.5 Restricted Pareto Chart with *Other* Category



The number of categories displayed is five, which is the number specified with the MAXNCAT= option. The first four categories are the four most frequently occurring problems in Failure2, and the fifth category merges the remaining problems.

Note that *Corrosion* and *Metallization* both have a frequency of two. When the MAXNCAT= option is applied to categories with tied frequencies, the procedure breaks the tie by using the order of the formatted values. Thus *Corrosion* is displayed, whereas *Metallization* is merged into the *Other* category. The MAXNCAT= and related options are described in the section “[Restricted Pareto Charts](#)” on page 1176.

Syntax: HBAR Statement

The syntax for the HBAR statement is as follows:

HBAR (*variable-list*) < / *options* > ;

You can use any number of HBAR statements in the PARETO procedure. If you specify two or more *variables* in the HBAR statement, they must be enclosed in parentheses. The components of the HBAR statement are described as follows.

options

specify the layout and features of the chart, and they are listed after a slash (/) that follows the variables to be analyzed.

The section “[Summary of Options](#)” on page 1102, which follows, provides summary tables of options organized by function. The section “[Dictionary of Options](#)” on page 1106 describes the *options* in detail.

variable-list

specifies the process variables to be analyzed. A chart is created for each *variable*, and the values of each *variable* determine the Pareto categories for that chart. A list of two or more *variables* must be enclosed in parentheses.

The *variables* can be numeric or character, and the maximum length of a character *variable* is 64. Formatted values are used to determine the categories and are displayed in labels and legends. The maximum format length is 64.

Summary of Options

Table 15.2 lists the HBAR statement options by function. For complete descriptions, see the section “[Dictionary of Options](#)” on page 1106.

Table 15.2 HBAR Statement Options

Option	Description
Options for ODS Graphics Output	
CATLEGEND=	displays Pareto categories legend
CHARTTYPE=	specifies type of Pareto chart produced
MARKERS	requests markers on cumulative percent curve
ODSFOOTNOTE=	specifies footnote displayed on chart
ODSFOOTNOTE2=	specifies secondary footnote displayed on chart
ODSTITLE=	specifies title displayed on chart
ODSTITLE2=	specifies secondary title displayed on chart

Table 15.2 (continued)

Option	Description
URL=	specifies a variable whose values are URLs to be associated with bars
Options for the Cumulative Percent Curve	
ANCHOR=	specifies corner of topmost bar to which curve is anchored
CCONNECT=	specifies color for curve
CMPCTLABEL	labels curve points with their values
NOCURVE	suppresses curve
NOHLABEL2	suppresses secondary horizontal axis label
NOHTICK2	suppresses secondary horizontal axis tick marks and tick mark labels
Data Processing Options	
FREQ=	specifies frequency variable
MISSING	specifies that missing values of the process variable be treated as a Pareto category
MISSING1	specifies that missing values of the first CLASS= variable be analyzed as a level
MISSING2	specifies that missing values of the second CLASS= variable be analyzed as a level
OUT=	creates output data set that saves information displayed in the Pareto chart
WEIGHT=	specifies weight variables used to weight frequencies
Options for Restricting the Number of Categories	
COTHER=	specifies color for OTHER= bar
LOTHER=	specifies label for OTHER= bar
MAXCMPCT=	displays only the categories with cumulative percentage less than the <i>percent</i> specified
MAXNCAT=	displays only the categories with the <i>n</i> highest values
MINPCT=	displays only the categories with percents greater than the <i>percent</i> specified
OTHER=	merges all categories not displayed
OTHCVAL=	specifies an OUT= data set character variable value for the OTHER= category
OTHCNVAL=	specifies an OUT= data set numeric variable value for the OTHER= category
POTHER=	specifies pattern for OTHER= bar
Options to Enhance Graphical Output	
ANNOTATE=	specifies annotate data set with primary horizontal axis data units
ANNOTATE2=	specifies annotate data set with secondary horizontal axis data units
CTEXT=	specifies color for text
CTEXTSIDE=	specifies color for row labels
CTEXTTOP=	specifies color for column labels
DESCRIPTION=	specifies description of Pareto chart's GRSEG catalog entry

Table 15.2 (continued)

Option	Description
FONT=	specifies font for text
HEIGHT=	specifies text height in percent screen units
HTML=	specifies a variable whose values create links associated with bars in traditional graphics output
INFONT=	specifies font for text inside frame
INHEIGHT=	specifies text height in percent screen units for text inside frame
NAME=	specifies name of Pareto chart's GRSEG catalog entry
Options for Reference Lines	
CHREF=	specifies color for HREF= and HREF2= lines
CLIPREF	draws reference lines behind bars
CVREF=	specifies color for VREF= lines
FRONTREF	draws reference lines in front of bars
HREF=	requests reference lines perpendicular to primary horizontal axis
HREF2=	requests reference lines perpendicular to secondary horizontal axis
HREFLABELS=	specifies labels for HREF= lines
HREF2LABELS=	specifies labels for HREF2= lines
HREFLABPOS=	specifies position of HREFLABELS= and HREF2LABELS= labels
LHREF=	specifies line type for HREF= and HREF2= lines
LVREF=	specifies line type for VREF= lines
VREF=	requests reference lines perpendicular to vertical axis
VREFLABELS=	specifies labels for VREF= lines
VREFLABPOS=	specifies position of VREFLABELS= labels
Options for Comparative Pareto Charts	
ANNOKEY	applies annotation only to the key cell
CFRAMESIDE=	specifies frame color for row labels
CFRAMETOP=	specifies frame color for column labels
CLASS=	specifies classification variables
CLASSKEY=	specifies the key cell
CPROP=	requests proportion-of-frequency bars
CTILES=	specifies colors for tile backgrounds
INTERTILE=	specifies distance in percent screen units between tiles
MISSING1	specifies that missing values of the first CLASS= variable be analyzed as a level
MISSING2	specifies that missing values of the second CLASS= variable be analyzed as a level
NCOLS=	specifies number of columns
NOKEYMOVE	suppresses the placement of the key cell in the top left corner
NROWS=	specifies number of rows
ORDER1=	specifies the order in which values of the first CLASS= variable are displayed

Table 15.2 (continued)

Option	Description
ORDER2=	specifies the order in which values of the second CLASS= variable are displayed
Options for Grids	
CGRID=	specifies color for GRID lines
CGRID2=	specifies color for GRID2 lines
GRID	adds grid corresponding to primary horizontal axis
GRID2	adds grid corresponding to secondary horizontal axis
LGRID=	specifies line type for GRID lines
LGRID2=	specifies line type for GRID2 lines
WGRID=	specifies width of GRID lines
WGRID2=	specifies width of GRID2 lines
Options for Controlling Axes	
ANGLE=	rotates vertical axis tick mark labels
AXISFACTOR=	specifies distance factor between the longest bar and the right frame
CAXIS=	specifies axis color
CAXIS2=	specifies color for secondary horizontal axis and tick marks
CFRAME=	specifies color for area enclosed by axes and frame
HAXIS=	specifies tick mark values for primary horizontal axis
HAXISLABEL=	labels primary horizontal axis
HAXIS2=	specifies tick mark values for secondary horizontal axis
HAXIS2LABEL=	labels secondary horizontal axis
HOFFSET=	specifies horizontal axis offset in percent screen units
NOCHART	suppresses Pareto chart
NOFRAME	suppresses axis frame
NOHLABEL	suppresses primary horizontal axis label
NOHLABEL2	suppresses secondary horizontal axis label
NOHTICK	suppresses tick marks and tick mark labels for primary horizontal axis
NOHTICK2	suppresses tick marks and tick mark labels for secondary horizontal axis
NOVLABEL	suppresses vertical axis label
SCALE=	specifies units in which primary horizontal axis is scaled
VOFFSET=	specifies vertical axis offset in percent screen units
WAXIS=	specifies width in pixels for the axes and frame
Options for Displaying Legends	
BARLEGEND=	displays legend for CBARS= colors or PBARS= patterns
BARLEGLABEL=	displays label for BARLEGEND= legend
CATLEGLABEL=	specifies label for Pareto categories legend
CFRAMENLEG=	frames the sample size legend
HLLEGLABEL=	displays label for the legend that describes colors and patterns of highest or lowest bars
NLEGEND=	requests sample size legend

Table 15.2 (continued)

Option	Description
NOHLLEG	suppresses legend describing colors and patterns of highest or lowest bars
TILELEGEND=	specifies legend for CTILES= colors
TILELEGLABEL=	specifies label for TILELEGEND= legend
Options for Displaying Bars	
BARLABEL=	displays labels for bars
BARLABPOS=	specifies position of BARLABEL= labels
BARS=	specifies variable that groups bars for display using ODS style colors
BARWIDTH=	specifies width (vertical dimension) in percent screen units of the bars
CBARLINE=	specifies color for bar outlines
CBARS=	specifies color for bars
CHIGH(<i>n</i>)=	specifies color for bars with the <i>n</i> highest values
CLOW(<i>n</i>)=	specifies color for bars with the <i>n</i> lowest values
INTERBAR=	specifies distance between bars in percent screen units
LABOTHER=	specifies label for “other” category
LAST=	specifies bottommost category
PBARS=	specifies pattern for the bars
PHIGH(<i>n</i>)=	specifies pattern for bars with the <i>n</i> highest values
PLOW(<i>n</i>)=	specifies pattern for bars with the <i>n</i> lowest values
WBARLINE=	specifies width for bar outlines

Dictionary of Options

The following entries provide detailed descriptions of options you can specify after the slash (/) in the HBAR statement. For example, to request that the bars of your Pareto chart be colored red, use the CBARS= option, as follows:

```
proc pareto data=failure;
  hbar cause / cbars = red;
run;
```

The marginal notes *Traditional Graphics* and *ODS Graphics* identify options that apply to traditional graphics and to ODS Graphics output, respectively.

ANCHOR=BR | LC | RC | TL

specifies where the Pareto curve is anchored to the topmost bar on the chart. The following table lists the possible positions.

Keyword	Anchoring position
BR	bottom right corner
LC	left center
RC	right center
TL	top left corner

See [Output 15.2.1](#) for an illustration. The default is BR.

Note: The ANCHOR= option is not supported for ODS Graphics output. The curve is anchored at the right center of the topmost bar.

ANGLE=*value*

specifies an angle in degrees for rotating the Pareto category labels on the vertical axis. The *value* is the angle between the baseline of the label and the vertical axis. for an illustration. The *value* must be greater than -90 and less than 90. The default *value* is zero. *Traditional Graphics*

ANNOKEY

specifies that annotation requested with the ANNOTATE= and ANNOTATE2= options is to be applied only to the key cell in a comparative Pareto chart. By default, annotation is applied to all of the cells. *Traditional Graphics*

ANNOTATE=*SAS-data-set*

ANNO=*SAS-data-set*

specifies an input data set that contains annotate variables as described in *SAS/GRAPH: Reference*. You can use this data set to customize traditional graphics. This data set is associated with the primary horizontal axis. If the annotation is based on data coordinates, you must use the same units as the primary horizontal axis. Features provided in the ANNOTATE= data set are added to every chart produced with the HBAR statement. *Traditional Graphics*

ANNOTATE2=*SAS-data-set*

ANNO2=*SAS-data-set*

specifies an input data set that contains annotate variables as described in *SAS/GRAPH: Reference*. You can use this data set to customize traditional graphics. This data set is associated with the secondary horizontal axis. If the annotation is based on data coordinates, you must use the same units as the secondary horizontal axis. Features provided in the ANNOTATE2= data set are added to every chart produced with the HBAR statement. *Traditional Graphics*

AXISFACTOR=*value*

specifies a factor used in scaling the primary horizontal axis. This factor determines (approximately) the ratio of the length of the axis to the length of the longest bar, and it is used to provide space for the cumulative percent curve. The *value* must be greater than one.

By default, the factor is chosen so that the curve will be anchored at the bottom right corner of the topmost bar (see also the ANCHOR= option). If this causes the bars to be flattened excessively, however, a smaller default factor is used.

The AXISFACTOR= option is not applicable if the curve is suppressed with the NOCURVE option.

BARLABEL = VALUE | COUNT | CMPCT | (*variable-list*)

specifies that a label is to be displayed to the right of each bar. If you specify BARLABEL=VALUE, the label indicates the length of the bar in the units used by the primary horizontal axis. See [Example 15.8](#) for an illustration.

If you specify BARLABEL=COUNT, the label displays the count for the bar.

If you specify BARLABEL=CMPCT, the label indicates the cumulative percent associated with that bar. An alternative to BARLABEL=CMPCT is the CMPCTLABEL option, which labels points on the cumulative percent curve with the cumulative percents.

If you specify `BARLABEL= (variable-list)`, the label displays the values of a variable from the input data set. The variable can have a formatted length less than or equal to 32. If a format is associated with the variable, then the formatted value is displayed. The values must be consistent within observations corresponding to a particular Pareto category. The variable is saved in the `OUT=` data set. If you specify more than one process variable in the chart statement, you can specify more than one `BARLABEL=` variable. The `BARLABEL=` and process variables are matched by their positions in the variable lists.

BARLABPOS=HBAR | HFIT | HRIGHT

Traditional Graphics

specifies the position for labels requested with the `BARLABEL=` option.

- `BARLABPOS=HBAR` displays the labels on the bars.
- `BARLABPOS=HFIT` displays the labels on or to the right of the bars, depending on the available space.
- `BARLABPOS=HRIGHT` displays the labels to the right of the bars.

The labels are truncated if necessary. By default, the labels are displayed to the right of the bars.

BARLEGEND=(variable-list)

specifies that a legend is to be added to the chart to explain colors for bars specified with the `CBARS=(variable-list)` option or patterns for bars specified with the `PBARS=(variable-list)` option. The *variable-list* must be enclosed in parentheses even if only one *variable* is specified. See [Output 15.4.1](#) for an illustration.

The values of the `BARLEGEND=` variable provide the explanatory labels used in the legend. The variable can have a formatted length that does not exceed 32. If a format is associated with the variable, then the formatted value is displayed.

The `BARLEGEND=` option is not applicable unless you specify `CBARS=(variable-list)` or `PBARS=(variable-list)` or both. In the `DATA=` data set, the values of the `BARLEGEND=` variable must be identical in observations for which the value of the `CBARS=` variable or the `PBARS=` variable (or the combination of these two values) is the same. This ensures that the legend derived from the `BARLEGEND=` variable is consistent.

If you specify more than one process variable in the chart statement and a corresponding list of `CBARS=` or `PBARS=` variables, you can specify a list of `BARLEGEND=` variables. The number of `BARLEGEND=` variables should be less than or equal to the number of process variables. The lists of variables are matched so that the first `BARLEGEND=` variable is applied to the first process variable and the first `CBARS=` or `PBARS=` variable, the second `BARLEGEND=` variable is applied to the second process variable and the second `CBARS=` or `PBARS=` variable, and so forth. If the list of process variables is longer than the *variable-list* in the `BARLEGEND=` option, the charts for the extra process variables will not display a bar legend.

BARLEGLABEL='label'

specifies the label displayed to the left of the legend created with the `BARLEGEND=` option. See [Output 15.4.1](#) for an illustration.

The `BARLEGLABEL=` option is applicable only in conjunction with `CBARS=` or `PBARS=` variables. The label can be up to 16 characters and must be enclosed in quotes.

If no label is specified with the BARLEGLABEL= option, the label associated with the BARLEGEND= variable is displayed (unless the label is longer than 16 characters, in which case the variable name is displayed). If the BARLEGLABEL= option is not specified and no label is associated with the BARLEGEND= variable, no legend label is displayed. If both labels are specified, the BARLEGLABEL= label takes precedence over the variable label.

BARS=(variable-list)

groups bars of the Pareto chart for display using colors from the current ODS style. The BARS= option should not be used when the NOGSTYLE option is in effect, and you cannot specify the BARS= option in conjunction with the CHIGH or CLOW options. Bars corresponding to the same value of the BARS= variable are filled with the same color from the ODS style.

If you specify more than one process variable, you can specify more than one BARS= variable. The number of BARS= variables should be less than or equal to the number of process variables. The two lists of variables are paired in order of specification. If a BARS= variable is not provided for a process variable, the bars for that chart are filled with the default color from the ODS style.

BARWIDTH=value

specifies the *width* of the bars in percent screen units. The width of a bar on a horizontal Pareto chart refers to its vertical dimension. By default, the bars are as wide as possible. *Traditional Graphics*

CATLEGEND=ON | OFF

specifies whether a category legend is created for ODS Graphics output. By default, a category legend is not created. This option is ignored if ODS Graphics is not enabled. *ODS Graphics*

CATLEGLABEL='label'

specifies a label for the category legend that is added when there is insufficient space to label the categories along the vertical axis. The *label* can be up to 16 characters and must be enclosed in quotes. The default label is *Categories:*. See [Example 15.3](#) for an illustration. The CATLEGLABEL= option is ignored if it is unnecessary to add the legend.

CAXIS=color

CAXES=color

CA=color

specifies the color for the axis line and tick marks on the chart. This color is also used for bar outlines and grid lines, unless overridden by the CBARLINE=, CGRID=, or CGRID2= options. *Traditional Graphics*

CAXIS2=color

specifies the color for the tick mark labels and axis label associated with the secondary axis. By default, the color specified with the CTEXT= option (or its default) is used. *Traditional Graphics*

CBARLINE=color

specifies the color for bar outlines.

Traditional Graphics

CBARS=*color***CBARS=**(*variable-list*)*Traditional Graphics*

specifies how the bars of the Pareto chart are to be colored. You can use one of the following approaches:

- You can specify a single color to be used for all the bars with **CBARS=***color*. You can use this option in conjunction with the **CHIGH** and **CLOW** options. See [Output 15.2.1](#) for an illustration.
- You can specify a distinct color for each bar (or combination of bars) by providing the colors as values of a **CBARS=** variable. This variable must be a character variable of length eight. You can use the special value 'EMPTY' to indicate that a bar is not to be colored. Note that the variable name must be enclosed in parentheses. You cannot specify a **CBARS=** variable in conjunction with the **CHIGH** and **CLOW** options. See [Output 15.3.1](#) and [Output 15.4.1](#) for examples.

If you specify more than one process variable, you can specify more than one **CBARS=** variable. The number of **CBARS=** variables should be less than or equal to the number of process variables. The two lists of variables are paired in order of specification. If a **CBARS=** variable is not provided for a process variable, the bars for that chart are not colored.

If you specify one or more **CBARS=** variables, you can also use the **BARLEGEND=** option to add a legend to the chart that explains the significance of each color. Furthermore, you can use the **PBARS=** option to specify patterns in conjunction with the **CBARS=** option. See [Output 15.4.1](#) and [Output 15.5.1](#) for examples.

CCONNECT=*color**Traditional Graphics*

specifies the color for the line segments connecting the points on the cumulative percent curve. You can specify the color for the points themselves with the **COLOR=** option in the **SYMBOL** statement; this is the default color.

CFRAME=*color**Traditional Graphics*

specifies the color for filling the area enclosed by the axes and the frame. The **CFRAME=** option cannot be used in conjunction with the **NOFRAME** option or the **CTILES=** option.

CFRAMENLEG=*color***CFRAMENLEG***Traditional Graphics*

specifies that the legend requested with the **NLEGEND** option be framed and that the frame be filled with the color indicated. If you specify **CFRAMENLEG=EMPTY**, a frame is drawn but is not filled with a color. Specify **CFRAMENLEG** without an argument to fill the frame with a color from the ODS style. See [Figure 15.3](#) and [Output 15.1.4](#) for illustrations.

CFRAMESIDE=*color**Traditional Graphics*

specifies the color for filling the frame area for the row labels displayed along the left side of a comparative Pareto chart requested with the **CLASS=** option. If a label is associated with the classification variable, this color is also used to fill the frame area for this label.

CFRAMETOP=*color**Traditional Graphics*

specifies the color for filling the frame area for the column labels displayed across the top of a comparative Pareto chart requested with the **CLASS=** option. If a label is associated with the classification variable, this color is also used to fill the frame area for this label.

CGRID=*color*

specifies the color for grid lines requested with the GRID option. If you specify the CGRID= *Traditional Graphics* option, you do not need to specify the GRID option.

CGRID2=*color*

specifies the color for grid lines requested with the GRID2 option. If you specify the CGRID2= *Traditional Graphics* option, you do not need to specify the GRID2 option.

CHARTTYPE=CUMULATIVE | INTERVALS*<(intervals-options)>* **| STANDARD**

specifies the type of Pareto chart to be produced. You can specify CUMULATIVE to create a *ODS Graphics* cumulative Pareto bar chart and INTERVALS to create a Pareto dot plot with acceptance intervals. Wilkinson (2006) describes the advantages of both these variations on the traditional Pareto chart. Specifying CHARTTYPE=STANDARD produces a traditional Pareto chart, which is the default.

When you specify CHARTTYPE=INTERVALS, acceptance intervals for the categories are computed using simulation. You can specify the following *intervals-options* for computing acceptance intervals:

ALPHA=*value*

specifies the significance level for the acceptance intervals. The default value is 0.05.

NSAMPLES=*n*

specifies the number of random samples used in the simulation. The default value is 2000.

SEED=*n*

specifies the seed value for the random number generator used in the simulation. By default, or when you specify $n \leq 0$, a seed value is generated by using the system clock.

See [Example 15.9](#) for examples of these alternative Pareto charts.

CHIGH(*n*)=*color***CHIGH**(*n*)

specifies the color used to fill the bars with the *n* highest values. You cannot use the CHIGH(*n*)= option in conjunction with a CBARS= variable, but you can use the CHIGH(*n*)= option together with the CLOW(*n*)= and CBARS=*color* options. See [Output 15.3.1](#) for an illustration. Use the CHIGH(*n*) option without specifying a color to fill the *n* highest bars with a color from the ODS style.

CHREF=*color*

specifies the color for lines requested with the HREF= and HREF2= options.

Traditional Graphics

CLASS=*variable***CLASS=**(*variable1 variable2*)

creates a comparative Pareto chart using the levels of the *variables*. You must enclose two *variables* in parentheses. See [Example 15.1](#) and [Example 15.2](#).

If you specify a single CLASS= *variable*, the observations in the input data set are classified by the formatted values (levels) of the *variable*. A Pareto chart is created for the process variable values in each level, and these component charts (referred to as cells) are arranged

in an array. The cells are labeled with the levels, and uniform horizontal and vertical axes are used to facilitate comparisons.

If you specify two `CLASS= variables`, the observations in the input data set are cross-classified by the values (levels) of the *variables*. A Pareto chart is created for the process variable values in each cell of the cross-classification, and these charts are arranged in a *matrix*. The levels of the first `CLASS= variable` label the rows, and the levels of the second `CLASS= variable` label the columns. Uniform horizontal and vertical axes are used to facilitate comparisons.

The `CLASS= variables` can be numeric or character. The maximum length of a character *variable* is 32. If a format is associated with a `CLASS= variable`, the formatted values determine the levels. Only the first 32 characters of the formatted value are used to determine the levels. You can specify whether missing values are to be treated as a level with the `MISSING1` and `MISSING2` options.

If a label is associated with a `CLASS= variable`, the label is displayed on the chart, parallel to the column (or row) labels.

CLASSKEY=*'value'*

CLASSKEY=(*'value1' 'value2'*)

specifies the *key cell* in a comparative Pareto chart requested with the `CLASS=` option. The key cell is defined as the cell in which the Pareto bars are arranged in decreasing order. This order then determines the uniform horizontal axis used for all the cells.

If you specify `CLASS=variable`, you can specify `CLASSKEY='value'` to identify the key cell as the level for which *variable* is equal to *value*. The *value* can have up to 32 characters, and you must specify a formatted *value*. By default, the levels are sorted in the order determined by the `ORDER1=` option, and the key cell is the level that occurs first in this order. The cells are displayed in this order from top to bottom (or left to right), and consequently the key cell is displayed at the top or at the left. If you specify a different key cell with the `CLASSKEY=` option, this cell is displayed at the top or at the left unless you also specify the `NOKEYMOVE` option.

If you specify `CLASS=(variable1 variable2)`, you can specify `CLASSKEY=('value1' 'value2')` to identify the key cell as the level for which *variable1* is equal to *value1* and *variable2* is equal to *value2*. Here, *value1* and *value2* must be formatted values, and they must be enclosed in quotes. By default, the levels of *variable1* are sorted in the order determined by the `ORDER1=` option, and then within each of these levels, the levels of *variable2* are sorted in the order determined by the `ORDER2=` option. The default key cell is the combination of levels of *variable1* and *variable2* that occurs first in this order. The cells are displayed in order of *variable1* from top to bottom and in order of *variable2* from left to right. Consequently, the default key cell is displayed in the upper left corner. If you specify a different key cell with the `CLASSKEY=` option, this cell is displayed in the upper left corner unless you also specify the `NOKEYMOVE` option.

For an example of the use of the `CLASSKEY=` option, see [Output 15.1.3](#).

CLIPREF

Traditional Graphics

draws reference lines requested with the `HREF=` and `VREF=` options behind the bars on the Pareto chart. When the `GSTYLE` option is in effect, reference lines are drawn in front of the bars by default.

CLOW(*n*)=color

CLOW(*n*)

specifies the color used to fill the bars with the *n* lowest values. You cannot use the CLOW(*n*)= option in conjunction with a CBARS=*variable*, but you can use the CLOW(*n*)= option together with the CBARS=*color* and CHIGH(*n*)= options. See [Output 15.3.1](#) for an illustration of the CHIGH(*n*)= option. Use the CLOW(*n*) option without specifying a color to fill the *n* lowest bars with a color from the ODS style.

CMPCTLABEL

labels points on the cumulative percent curve with their values. By default, the points are not labeled.

COTHER=*color*

coloringothercategory*other* category specifies the color for the bar defined by the OTHER= *Traditional Graphics* option. The COTHER= option is not applicable unless a CBARS=*variable* is specified.

CPROP=*color*

CPROP

requests a proportion-of-frequency bar of the specified color displayed vertically along the right side of each tile in a comparative Pareto chart. The length of a bar relative to the height of its tile indicates the proportion of the total frequency count in the chart that is represented by the tile. You can use the bars to visualize the distribution of frequency count by tile. Specify CPROP without an argument to create bars filled with a color from the ODS style. See [Output 15.1.4](#) for an illustration.

The CPROP= option provides a graphical alternative to the NLEGEND options, which display the actual count. The CPROP= option is applicable only with comparative Pareto charts. Empty bars are displayed if you specify CPROP=EMPTY.

CTEXT=*color*

CT=*color*

specifies the color for text, such as tick mark labels, axis labels, and legends. The default is *Traditional Graphics* the value specified for the CTEXT= option in the GOPTIONS statement.

CTEXTSIDE=*color*

specifies the color for row labels displayed along the left side of a comparative Pareto chart *Traditional Graphics* requested with the CLASS= option. The default color is the color specified with the CTEXT= option in the HBAR statement or the CTEXT= option in the GOPTIONS statement.

CTEXTTOP=*color*

specifies the color for column labels displayed across the top of a comparative Pareto chart *Traditional Graphics* requested with the CLASS= option. The default color is the color specified with the CTEXT= option in the HBAR statement or the CTEXT= option in the GOPTIONS statement.

CTILES=(*variable*)

specifies a character variable of length eight whose values are the fill colors for the tiles in *Traditional Graphics* a comparative Pareto chart. The CTILES= option generalizes the CFRAME= option, which provides a single color for all of the tiles. The *variable* must be enclosed in parentheses. The values of the *variable* must be identical for all observations with the same level of the

CLASS= variables. You can use the same color to fill more than one tile. You can use the special value 'EMPTY' to indicate that a tile is not to be filled.

The CTILES= option cannot be used in conjunction with the NOFRAME option or the CFRAME= option. You can use the TILELEGEND= option in conjunction with the CTILES= option to add an explanatory legend for the CTILES= colors at the bottom of the chart. See [Output 15.5.1](#) for an illustration. By default, the tiles are not filled.

CVREF=*color*

Traditional Graphics specifies the color for lines requested with the VREF= lines.

DESCRIPTION='string'

DES='string'

Traditional Graphics specifies a description, up to 256 characters long, for the GRSEG catalog entry for a traditional graphics chart.

FONT=*font*

Traditional Graphics specifies a software font for text used in labels and legends. The FONT= option takes precedence over the FTEXT= option in the GOPTIONS statement.

FREQ=*variable*

specifies a frequency variable whose value provides the counts (numbers of occurrences) of the values of the process variable. Specifying a FREQ= variable is equivalent to replicating the observations in the input data set. The FREQ= variable must be a numeric variable with nonnegative integer values. If you specify more than one process variable in the chart statement, the FREQ= variable values are used with each process variable. See the section “[Creating a Pareto Chart Using Frequency Data](#)” on page 1098 for an illustration. If you do not specify a FREQ= variable, each value of the process variable is counted exactly once.

FRONTREF

Traditional Graphics draws reference lines requested with the HREF= and VREF= options in front of the bars on the Pareto chart. When the NOGSTYLE option is in effect, reference lines are drawn behind the bars by default, and can be obscured by them.

GRID

adds a grid to the Pareto chart corresponding to the primary horizontal axis. Grid lines are vertical lines positioned at tick marks on the primary horizontal axis. The lines are useful for comparing the lengths of the bars.

GRID2

adds a grid to the Pareto chart corresponding to the secondary horizontal axis. Grid lines are vertical lines positioned at tick marks on the secondary horizontal axis. The lines are useful for reading the cumulative percent curve.

HAXIS=*value-list*

specifies tick mark values for the primary horizontal axis. The values must be equally spaced and in increasing order, and the first *value* must be zero. You must scale the values in the same units as the bars (see the SCALE= option), and the last *value* must be greater than or equal to the height of the largest bar.

HAXISLABEL='label'

specifies a label, up to 40 characters, for the primary horizontal axis. The default label depends on the value of the SCALE= option, or it is the label associated with the WEIGHT= variable.

HAXIS2=value-list

specifies tick mark values for the secondary horizontal axis. The values must be equally spaced and in increasing order, and the first *value* must be zero. You must scale the values in percent units, and the last *value* must be greater than or equal to 100.

HAXIS2LABEL='label'

specifies a label, up to 40 characters, for the secondary horizontal axis. The default label is *Cumulative Percent* or *Cm Pct*, depending on the space available.

HEIGHT=value

specifies the height in percent screen units of text for labels and legends. This option should be used only in conjunction with the FONT= option. The HEIGHT= option takes precedence over the HTEXT= option in a GOPTIONS statement.

HLLEGLABEL='label'

specifies a label displayed to the left of the legend that is automatically created when you use a combination of the CHIGH, CLOW, PHIGH, and PLOW options. See [Output 15.3.1](#) for an illustration. The *label* can be up to 16 characters and must be enclosed in quotes. The default *label* is *Bars:*.

HOFFSET=value

specifies the length in percent screen units of the offset at the right end of the primary horizontal axis. You can eliminate the offset by specifying HOFFSET=0.

HREF=value-list

specifies where reference lines perpendicular to the primary horizontal axis are to appear on the chart. You must specify the values in the same units used to scale the primary axis. By default, the primary axis is scaled in percent units, but you can specify other units with the SCALE= option. See [Output 15.2.3](#) for an illustration.

HREF2=value-list

specifies where reference lines perpendicular to the secondary horizontal axis are to appear on the chart. You must specify the values in cumulative percent units.

HREFLABELS='label1'...'labeln'

specifies labels for the lines requested with the HREF= option. The number of labels must equal the number of lines requested. Labels can be up to 16 characters and must be enclosed in quotes.

HREF2LABELS='label1'...'labeln'

specifies labels for the lines requested with the HREF2= option. The number of labels must equal the number of lines requested. Labels can be up to 16 characters and must be enclosed in quotes.

HREFLABPOS=*n*

specifies the vertical position of HREFLABELS= labels, as described in the following table.

<i>n</i>	Position
1	along top of chart
2	staggered from top to bottom of chart
3	along bottom of chart
4	staggered from bottom to top of chart

By default, HREFLABPOS=1. **Note:** HREFLABPOS=2 and HREFLABPOS=4 are not supported for ODS Graphics output.

HTML=*variable*

Traditional Graphics

specifies a variable whose values create links associated with Pareto bars when traditional graphics output is directed into HTML. You can specify a character variable or formatted numeric variable. The value of the HTML= variable should be the same for each observation with a given value of the process variable.

INFONT=*font*

Traditional Graphics

specifies a software font for text used inside the frame of the chart, such as sample size legends. The INFONT= option takes precedence over the FONT= option and the FTEXT= option in the GOPTIONS statement.

INHEIGHT=*value*

Traditional Graphics

specifies the height in percent screen units of text used inside the frame of the chart, such as sample size legends and bar labels. This option should be used in conjunction with the INFONT= option.

INTERBAR=*value*

Traditional Graphics

specifies the distance in percent screen units between bars on the chart. By default, the bars are contiguous. See [Figure 15.3](#) for an illustration.

INTERTILE=*value*

specifies the distance in horizontal percent screen units between tiles (cells) in a comparative Pareto chart. By default, the tiles are contiguous. See [Output 15.1.3](#) for an illustration.

LABOTHER = '*other-label*'

is used in conjunction with the BARLABEL=(*variable*) option and specifies a label for the “other” category that is optionally specified with the OTHER= option.

LAST=*'category'*

specifies that the bar corresponding to the *category* is to be displayed at the bottom of the chart regardless of the percent associated with this category. The *category* must be a formatted value of the process variable and must be enclosed in quotes. The *category* can be up to 64 characters. See [Figure 15.5](#) for an illustration.

LGRID=*line-type*

Traditional Graphics

specifies the line type for the grid requested with the GRID option. If you specify the LGRID= option, you do not need to specify the GRID option.

LGRID2=*line-type*

specifies the line type for the grid requested with the GRID2 option. If you specify the *Traditional Graphics* LGRID2= option, you do not need to specify the GRID2 option.

LHREF=*line-type***LH=***line-type*

specifies the line type for lines requested with the HREF= and HREF2= options.

Traditional Graphics

LOTHER=*'label'*

specifies a label for the bar defined with the OTHER= option. This label appears in the legend created with the BARLEGEND= option. The *label* must be enclosed in quotes and can be up to 32 characters. The default *label* is the value specified with the OTHER= option. The LOTHER= option is applicable only when a BARLEGEND= variable is specified.

LVREF=*line-type***LV=***line-type*

specifies the line type for lines requested with the VREF= option. See [Output 15.2.3](#) for an *Traditional Graphics* illustration.

MARKERS

specifies that the points on the cumulative percent curve be plotted with markers in ODS *ODS Graphics* Graphics output. You can use a SYMBOL statement to plot the points in traditional graphics.

MAXCMPCT=*percent*

specifies that only the Pareto categories with the *n* highest frequency counts are to be displayed, where the sum of the *n* corresponding percents is less than or equal to the specified *percent*. For example, if you specify

```
proc pareto data=failure;
  hbar cause / maxcmpct = 90;
```

the chart displays only the *n* most frequently occurring categories that account for no more than 90 percent of the total frequency.

You can use the OTHER= option in conjunction with the MAXCMPCT= option to create and display a new category that combines those categories that are not selected with the MAXCMPCT= option. For example, if you specify

```
proc pareto data=failure;
  hbar cause / maxcmpct = 90
    other      = 'Others';
```

the chart displays the categories that account for no more than 90 percent of the total frequency, together with a category labeled *Others* that merges the remaining categories. The MAXCMPCT= option is an alternative to the MINPCT= and MAXNCAT= options.

MAXNCAT=*n*

specifies that only the Pareto categories with the *n* highest frequencies are to be displayed. For example, if you specify

```
proc pareto data=failure;
  hbar cause / maxncat = 20;
```

the chart displays only the categories with the 20 highest frequencies. If the total number of categories is less than 20, all the categories are displayed.

You can use the OTHER= option in conjunction with the MAXNCAT= option to create and display a new category that combines those categories that are not selected with the MAXNCAT= option. For example, if you specify

```
proc pareto data=failure;
  hbar cause / maxncat = 20
              other= 'Others';
```

the chart displays the categories with the 19 highest frequencies, together with a category labeled *Others* that merges the remaining categories. See [Figure 15.4](#) for another illustration.

The MAXNCAT= option is an alternative to the MINPCT= and MAXCMPCT= options.

MINPCT=percent

specifies that only the Pareto categories with frequency percents greater than or equal to the specified *percent* are to be displayed. For example, if you specify

```
proc pareto data=failure;
  hbar cause / minpct = 5;
```

the chart displays only those categories with at least five percent of the total frequency.

You can use the OTHER= option in conjunction with the MINPCT= option to create and display a new category that combines those categories that are not selected with the MINPCT= option. The merged category created by the OTHER= option is displayed even if its total percent is less than the *percent* specified with the MINPCT= option. For example, if you specify

```
proc pareto data=failure;
  hbar cause / minpct = 5
              other = 'Others';
```

the chart displays the categories with percents greater than or equal to five percent, together with a category labeled *Others* that merges the remaining categories.

The MINPCT= option is an alternative to the MAXNCAT= and MAXCMPCT= options.

MISSING

specifies that missing values of the process variable are to be treated as a Pareto category represented with a bar on the chart. If the process variable is a character variable, a missing value is defined as a blank internal (unformatted) value. If the process variable is numeric, a missing value is defined as any of the SAS missing values. If you do not specify the MISSING option, missing values are excluded from the analysis.

MISSING1

specifies that missing values of the first CLASS= variable are to be treated as a level of the CLASS= variable. If the first CLASS= variable is a character variable, a missing value is defined as a blank internal (unformatted) value. If the first CLASS= variable is numeric, a missing value is defined as any of the SAS missing values. If you do not specify MISSING1, observations in the DATA= data set for which the first CLASS= variable is missing are excluded from the analysis.

MISSING2

specifies that missing values of the second CLASS= variable are to be treated as a level of the CLASS= variable. If the second CLASS= variable is a character variable, a missing value is defined as a blank internal (unformatted) value. If the second CLASS= variable is numeric, a missing value is defined as any of the SAS missing values. If you do not specify MISSING2, observations in the DATA= data set for which the second CLASS= variable is missing are excluded from the analysis.

NAME='string'

specifies the name of the GRSEG catalog entry for a traditional graphics chart, and the name of the graphics output file if one is created. The name can be up to 256 characters long, but the GRSEG name is truncated to eight characters. The default name is 'PARETO'. *Traditional Graphics*

NCOLS=*n***NCOL=*n***

specifies the number of columns in a comparative Pareto chart. You can use the NCOLS= option in conjunction with the NROWS= option. See [Output 15.2.3](#) and [Output 15.2.4](#) for an illustration. By default, NCOLS=1 and NROWS=2 if one CLASS= variable is specified, and NCOLS=2 and NROWS=2 if two CLASS= variables are specified.

NLEGEND**NLEGEND='label'****NLEGEND=(*variable*)**

requests a sample size legend and specifies its form as follows:

- If you specify the NLEGEND option, the form is $N=n$, where n is the total count for the Pareto categories. In a comparative Pareto chart, a legend is displayed in each tile, and n is the total count for that particular cell. See [Output 15.2.1](#) for an illustration.
- If you specify the NLEGEND='label' option, the form is $label=n$, where n is the total count for the Pareto categories. The label can be up to 32 characters and must be enclosed in quotes. For an illustration, see [Figure 15.3](#) or [Output 15.1.4](#).
- If you specify the NLEGEND=(*variable*) option, the legend is the value of the *variable*, which must be a variable in the DATA= data set whose formatted length does not exceed 32. If a format is associated with the variable, then the formatted value is displayed. This option is intended for use with comparative Pareto charts and enables you to display a customized legend inside each tile (this legend need not provide total count). It is assumed that the values of the *variable* are identical for all observations in a particular class.

By default, the legend is placed in the upper-right corner of the chart. If the NOCURVE option is specified, the legend is placed in the lower-right corner of the chart. You can use the

CFRAMENLEG= option to frame the sample size legend. No legend is displayed if you do not specify an NLEGEND option.

NOCHART

suppresses the creation of a Pareto chart. This option is useful when you are simply creating an output data set.

NOCURVE

suppresses the display of the cumulative percent curve and the secondary horizontal axis. Compare [Output 15.2.1](#) and [Output 15.2.2](#) for an illustration.

NOFRAME

Traditional Graphics

suppresses the frame that is drawn around the chart by default. The NOFRAME option cannot be specified in conjunction with the CFRAME= or CTILES= options.

NOHLABEL

suppresses the label for the primary horizontal axis.

NOHLABEL2

suppresses the label for the secondary horizontal axis. This is useful for avoiding clutter on comparative Pareto charts.

NOHLLEG

suppresses the legend generated by the CHIGH(n)=, CLOW(n)=, PHIGH(n)=, and PLOW(n)= options.

NOHTICK

suppresses the primary horizontal axis label, tick marks, and tick mark labels.

NOHTICK2

suppresses the secondary horizontal axis label, tick marks, and tick mark labels.

NOKEYMOVE

suppresses the rearrangement of cells within a comparative Pareto chart that occurs when you use the CLASSKEY= option. The key cell appears in the top left corner of a comparative Pareto chart unless you use the CLASSKEY= option together with the NOKEYMOVE option.

NOVLABEL

suppresses the label for the vertical axis. This is useful for avoiding clutter in situations where the meaning of the vertical axis is apparent from the labels for the Pareto categories. See [Output 15.2.2](#) for an illustration.

NROWS=*n*

NROW=*n*

specifies the number of rows in a comparative Pareto chart. You can use the NROWS= option in conjunction with the NCOLS= option. See [Output 15.2.3](#) and [Output 15.2.4](#) for an illustration. By default, NROWS=2.

ODSFOOTNOTE=FOOTNOTE | FOOTNOTE1 | 'string'

adds a footnote to ODS Graphics output. If you specify the FOOTNOTE (or FOOTNOTE1) *ODS Graphics* keyword, the value of the SAS FOOTNOTE statement is used as the graph footnote. If you specify a quoted string, that is used as the footnote. The quoted string can contain either of the following escaped characters, which are replaced with the appropriate values from the analysis:

\n	is replaced by the analysis variable name.
\l	is replaced by the analysis variable label (or name if the analysis variable has no label).

ODSFOOTNOTE2=FOOTNOTE2 | 'string'

adds a secondary footnote to ODS Graphics output. If you specify the FOOTNOTE2 key- *ODS Graphics* word, the value of the SAS FOOTNOTE2 statement is used as the secondary graph footnote. If you specify a quoted string, that is used as the secondary footnote. The quoted string can contain any of the following escaped characters, which are replaced with the appropriate values from the analysis:

\n	is replaced by the analysis variable name.
\l	is replaced by the analysis variable label (or name if the analysis variable has no label).

ODSTITLE=TITLE | TITLE1 | NONE | DEFAULT | LABELFMT | 'string'

specifies a title for ODS Graphics output. You can specify the following values: *ODS Graphics*

TITLE (or TITLE1)	uses the value of the SAS TITLE statement as the graph title.
NONE	suppresses all titles from the graph.
DEFAULT	uses the default ODS Graphics title (a descriptive title consisting of the plot type and the analysis variable name).
LABELFMT	uses the default ODS Graphics title with the variable label instead of the variable name.

If you specify a quoted string, that is used as the graph title. The quoted string can contain the following escaped characters, which are replaced with the appropriate values from the analysis:

\n	is replaced by the analysis variable name.
\l	is replaced by the analysis variable label (or name if the analysis variable has no label).

ODSTITLE2=TITLE2 | 'string'

specifies a secondary title for ODS Graphics output. If you specify the TITLE2 keyword, *ODS Graphics* the value of the SAS TITLE2 statement is used as the secondary graph title. If you specify a quoted string, that is used as the secondary title. The quoted string can contain the following escaped characters, which are replaced with the appropriate values from the analysis:

\n	is replaced by the analysis variable name.
\l	is replaced by the analysis variable label (or name if the analysis variable has no label).

ORDER1=INTERNAL | FORMATTED | DATA | FREQ

specifies the display order for the values of the first CLASS= variable. The levels of the first CLASS= variable are always constructed using the formatted values of the variable, and the formatted values are always used to label the rows (columns) of a comparative Pareto chart.

If you specify ORDER1=INTERNAL, the rows (columns) are displayed from top to bottom (left to right) in increasing order of the internal, or unformatted, values of the first CLASS= variable. If there are two or more distinct internal values with the same formatted value, the order is determined by the internal value that occurs first in the input data set. For example, suppose that you use a numeric CLASS= variable called DAY (with values 1, 2, and 3) to create a one-way comparative Pareto chart. Suppose also that you use the FORMAT procedure to associate the formatted values 1 = 'Wednesday', 2 = 'Thursday', and 3 = 'Friday' with the variable DAY. If you specify ORDER1=INTERNAL, the rows of the comparative chart will appear in chronological order (*Wednesday, Thursday, Friday*) from top to bottom.

If you specify ORDER1=FORMATTED, the rows (columns) are displayed from top to bottom (left to right) in increasing order of the formatted values of the first CLASS= variable. For instance, in the previous illustration, if you specify ORDER1=FORMATTED, the rows will appear in alphabetical order (*Friday, Thursday, Wednesday*) from top to bottom.

If you specify ORDER1=DATA, the rows (columns) are displayed from top to bottom (left to right) in the order in which the values of the first CLASS= variable first appear in the input data set.

If you specify ORDER1=FREQ, the rows (columns) are displayed from top to bottom (left to right) in order of *decreasing* frequency count. If two or more classes have the same frequency count, the order is determined by the formatted values.

By default, ORDER1=INTERNAL.

ORDER2=INTERNAL | FORMATTED | DATA | FREQ

specifies the display order for the values of the second CLASS= variable. The levels of the second CLASS= variable are always constructed using the formatted values of the variable, and the formatted values are always used to label the columns of a two-way comparative Pareto chart.

The PARETO procedure determines the layout of a two-way comparative Pareto chart by first using the ORDER1= option to obtain the order of the rows from top to bottom (recall that ORDER1=INTERNAL by default). Then the ORDER2= option is applied to the observations corresponding to the first row to obtain the order of the columns from left to right. If any columns remain unordered (that is, the categories are unbalanced), the ORDER2= option is applied to the observations in the second row, and so on until all the columns have been ordered.

The values of the ORDER2= option are interpreted as described for the ORDER1= option. By default, ORDER2=INTERNAL.

OTHER=*'category'*

specifies a new category that merges all categories not selected with the MAXNCAT=, MINPCT=, or MAXCMPCT= options. See [Figure 15.5](#) for an illustration.

The *category* should be specified as a formatted value of the process variable. The *category* can be up to 32 characters and must be enclosed in quotes. If you specify an OUT= data set, you should also specify an internal value corresponding to the *category* with the OTHERCVAL= option or the OTHERNVAL= option.

The OTHER= option is not applicable unless you specify the MAXNCAT=, MINPCT=, or MAXCMPCT= option. You can use the COTHER=, LOTHER=, POTHER=, OTHERCVAL=, and OTHERNVAL= options with the OTHER= option.

OTHERCVAL=*'value'*

specifies the internal (unformatted) value for a character process variable in the OUT= data set that corresponds to the category created with the OTHER= option. The *category* can be up to 64 characters and must be enclosed in quotes.

The OTHERCVAL= option is not applicable unless you specify the OTHER= and OUT= options. If you specify the OTHER= option but not the OTHERCVAL= option, the default *value* is the *value* specified with the OTHER= option.

OTHERNVAL=*value*

specifies the internal (unformatted) value for a numeric process variable in the OUT= data set that corresponds to the category created with the OTHER= option. The OTHERNVAL= option is not applicable unless you specify the OTHER= and OUT= options. If you specify the OTHER= option but not the OTHERNVAL= option, *value* is assigned a missing value.

OUT=*SAS-data-set*

creates an output data set that contains the information displayed in the Pareto chart. This is useful if you want to create a report to accompany your chart. See [Example 15.8](#) for an illustration.

PBARS=*pattern***PBARS=***(variable-list)*

specifies pattern fills for the bars. You can use one of two approaches:

Traditional Graphics

- You can specify a single pattern to be used for all the bars with the PBARS=*pattern* option. You can use this option in conjunction with the PHIGH and PLOW options.
- You can specify a distinct pattern for *each* bar (or combination of bars) by providing the patterns as values of a PBARS= variable. For example, you might use the solid pattern ('S') to indicate severe problems and the empty pattern ('E') for all other problems. The variable must be a character variable of length eight, and the variable name must be enclosed in parentheses. You cannot specify a PBARS= variable in conjunction with the PHIGH and PLOW options.

If you specify more than one process variable in the chart statement, you can provide more than one PBARS= variable. The number of PBARS= variables should be less than or equal to the number of process variables. The two lists of variables are paired in order of specification. If a PBARS= variable is not provided for a process variable, the bars for that chart are not filled.

If you specify one or more variables with the PBARS= option, you can also use the BAR-LEGEND= option to add a legend to the chart that explains the significance of each pattern. Furthermore, you can use the CBARS= option to specify colors in conjunction with the PBARS= option.

PHIGH(*n*)=*pattern*

Traditional Graphics

specifies the pattern used to fill the bars with the *n* highest values. You cannot specify the PHIGH option in conjunction with a PBARS= variable, but you can specify the PHIGH(*n*)= option together with the PLOW(*n*)= and PBARS=*pattern* options.

PLOW(*n*)=*pattern*

Traditional Graphics

specifies the pattern used to fill the bars with the *n* lowest values. You cannot specify the PLOW option in conjunction with a PBARS= variable, but you can use the PLOW(*n*)= option together with the PHIGH(*n*)= and PBARS=*pattern* options.

POTHER=*pattern*

Traditional Graphics

pattern specifies the pattern used for the bar defined by the OTHER= option. The POTHER= option is not applicable unless a PBARS= variable is specified.

SCALE=PERCENT | COUNT | WEIGHT

specifies the scale for the primary horizontal axis.

If you specify SCALE=PERCENT, the scale is percent of total frequency. If a WEIGHT= variable is used, the scale is percent of total weight.

If you specify SCALE=COUNT, the scale is counts. See [Output 15.1.4](#) for an illustration. This option is not applicable if a WEIGHT= variable is used. You can specify SCALE=FREQUENCY instead of SCALE=COUNT.

If you specify SCALE=WEIGHT, the vertical axis is scaled in the same units as the WEIGHT= variable. This option is not applicable unless you use a WEIGHT= variable.

By default, SCALE=PERCENT. See [Output 15.5.1](#) for an example. Regardless of how SCALE= is specified, the secondary axis is scaled in cumulative percent units.

TILELEGEND=(*variable*)

Traditional Graphics

specifies a variable used to add a legend for CTILES= colors. The variable can have a formatted length less than or equal to 32. If a format is associated with the variable, then the formatted value is displayed. The TILELEGEND= option must be used in conjunction with the CTILES= option for filling the tiles in a comparative Pareto chart. If CTILES= is specified and TILELEGEND= is not specified, a color legend is not displayed.

The values of the CTILES= and TILELEGEND= variables should be consistent for all observations with the same level of the CLASS= variables. The value of the TILELEGEND= variable is used to identify the corresponding color value of the CTILES= variable in the legend. See [Output 15.5.1](#) for an illustration.

TILELEGLABEL='label'

Traditional Graphics

specifies a label displayed to the left of the legend that is created when you specify a TILELEGEND= variable. The *label* can be up to 16 characters and must be enclosed in quotes. The default *label* is *Tiles:*. See [Output 15.5.1](#) for an illustration.

URL=variable

specifies URLs as values of the specified character variable (or formatted values of a numeric variable). These URLs are associated with bars on the Pareto chart when ODS Graphics output is directed into HTML. The value of the HTML= variable should be the same for each observation with a given value of the process variable. *ODS Graphics*

VOFFSET=value

specifies the length in percent screen units of the offset at both ends of the vertical axis. You can eliminate the offset by specifying VOFFSET=0. *Traditional Graphics*

VREF='value-list'

specifies where reference lines perpendicular to the vertical (Pareto category) axis are to appear on the chart. Character values can be up to 64 characters and must be enclosed in quotes. The values must be values of the process variable even when the bars are numbered and a category legend is introduced.

VREFLABELS='label1'... 'labeln'

specifies labels for the lines requested with the VREF= option. The number of labels must equal the number of lines requested. Enclose the labels in quotes. Labels can be up to 16 characters.

VREFLABPOS=n

specifies the vertical positioning of the VREFLABELS= labels. If you specify VREFLABPOS=1, the labels are positioned at the left of the chart, and if you specify VREFLABPOS=2, the labels are positioned at the right. By default, $n = 1$.

WAXIS=n

specifies the line thickness (in pixels) for the axes and frame. This thickness is also used for bar outlines and grid lines, unless overridden by the WBARLINE=, WGRID=, or WGRID2= options. *Traditional Graphics*

WBARLINE=n

specifies the width for bar outlines. *Traditional Graphics*

WEIGHT=variable-list

specifies weight variables used to construct weighted Pareto charts. The WEIGHT= variables are paired with the process variables in order of specification. The WEIGHT= variables must be numeric, and their values must be nonnegative (noninteger values are permitted). If a WEIGHT= variable is not provided for a process variable, the weights applied to that process variable are assumed to be one. See the section “[Weighted Pareto Charts](#)” on page 1176 for computational details.

A WEIGHT= variable is particularly useful for carrying out a Pareto analysis based on *cost* rather than frequency of occurrence. See [Example 15.8](#) for an illustration.

WGRID=n

specifies the width of the primary chart grid lines. If the WGRID= option is specified the GRID option is not required. *Traditional Graphics*

WGRID2=*n**Traditional Graphics*

specifies the width of the secondary chart grid lines. If the WGRID2= option is specified the GRID2 option is not required.

VBAR Statement: PARETO Procedure

Overview: VBAR Statement

The VBAR statement creates a Pareto chart with vertical bars representing the frequencies of problems in a process or operation. A vertical Pareto chart has one horizontal axis on which the Pareto categories are listed. The primary vertical axis appears on the left side of the chart and is used to read the lengths of the bars on the chart. The secondary vertical axis is on the right of the chart and is used to read the cumulative percent curve.

You have three alternatives for producing Pareto charts with the VBAR statement:

- ODS Graphics output is produced if ODS Graphics is enabled, for example by specifying the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement prior to the PROC statement.
- Otherwise, traditional graphics are produced by default if SAS/GRAPH[®] is licensed.
- Legacy line printer charts are produced when you specify the LINEPRINTER option in the PROC statement.

See Chapter 3, “SAS/QC Graphics,” for more information about producing these different kinds of graphs.

Getting Started: VBAR Statement

The examples in this section illustrate basic features of the VBAR statement. Complete syntax for the VBAR statement is presented in the section “Syntax: VBAR Statement” on page 1134.

Creating a Pareto Chart from Raw Data

*See PARETO4 in the
SAS/QC Sample Library*

In the fabrication of integrated circuits, common causes of failures include improper doping, corrosion, surface contamination, silicon defects, metallization, and oxide defects. The causes of 31 failures were recorded in a SAS data set called Failure1.

```

data Failure1;
    length Cause $ 16;
    label Cause = 'Cause of Failure';
    input Cause & $;
    datalines;
Corrosion
Oxide Defect
Contamination
Oxide Defect
Oxide Defect
Miscellaneous
Oxide Defect
Contamination
Metallization
Oxide Defect
Contamination
Contamination
Oxide Defect
Contamination
Contamination
Contamination
Corrosion
Silicon Defect
Miscellaneous
Contamination
Contamination
Contamination
Miscellaneous
Contamination
Contamination
Doping
Oxide Defect
Oxide Defect
Metallization
Contamination
Contamination
;

```

Each of the 31 observations corresponds to a different circuit, and the value of Cause provides the cause for the failure. These are raw data in the sense that there is more than one observation with the same value of Cause, and the observations are not sorted by Cause. The following statements produce a basic Pareto chart for the failures:

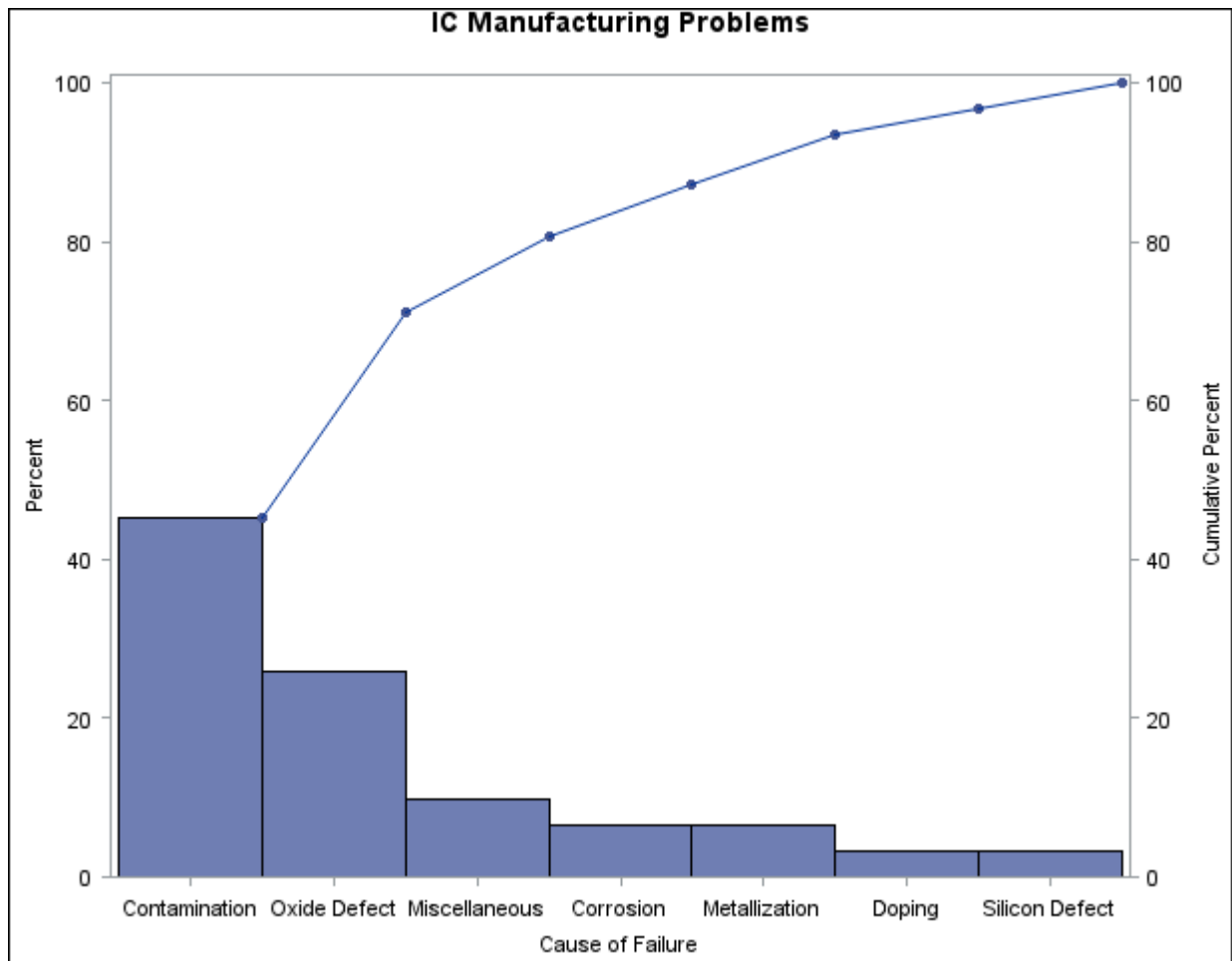
```

ods graphics off;
symbol v=dot;
proc pareto data=Failure1;
    vbar Cause;
run;

```

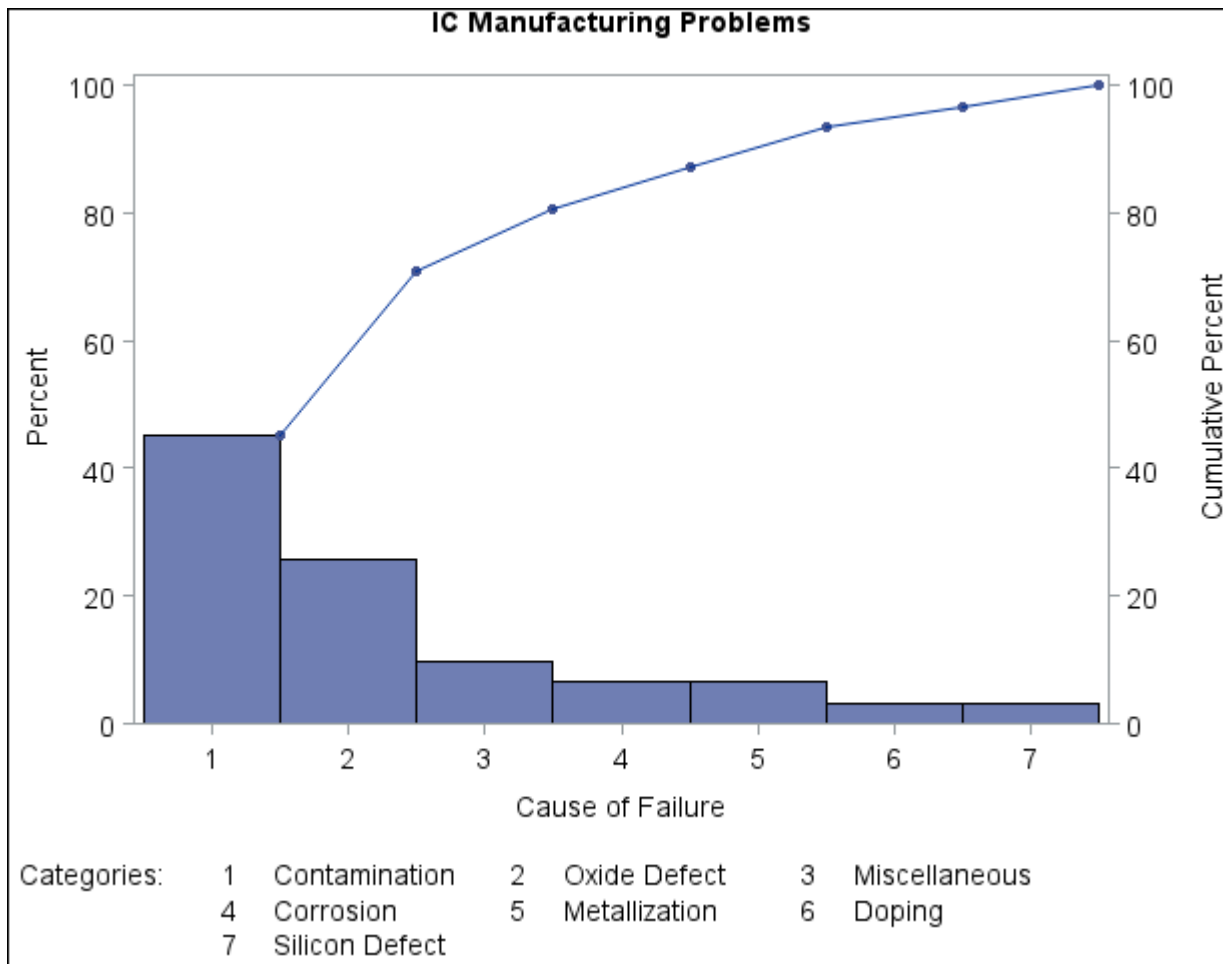
The PARETO procedure is invoked with the first statement, referred to as the PROC statement. You specify the process variable to be analyzed in the VBAR statement.

The Pareto chart is shown in [Figure 15.6](#).

Figure 15.6 Pareto Chart for IC Failures in the Data Set Failure1

The procedure has classified the values of Cause into seven distinct categories (levels). The bars represent the percent of failures in each category, and they are arranged in decreasing order. Thus, the most frequently occurring category is *Contamination*, which accounts for 45% of the failures. The Pareto curve indicates the cumulative percent of failures from left to right; for example, *Contamination* and *Oxide* together account for 71% of the failures.

If there is sufficient space, the procedure labels the bars along the horizontal axis as in Figure 15.6. Otherwise, as in Figure 15.7, the procedure numbers the bars from left to right and adds a legend identifying the categories.

Figure 15.7 Pareto Chart with Category Legend

A category legend is likely to be introduced when

- the number of categories is large
- the category labels are lengthy (as in this example). Category labels can be up to 64 characters.
- a large text height is used. You can specify the height with the HEIGHT= option in the VBAR statement or with the HTEXT= option in a GOPTIONS statement (not shown here).

Creating a Pareto Chart Using Frequency Data

In some situations, a count (frequency) is available for each category, or you can compress a large data set by creating a frequency variable for the categories before applying the PARETO procedure. *See PARETO5 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

For example, you can use the FREQ procedure to obtain the compressed data set Failure2 from the data set Failure1.

```
proc freq data=Failure1;
  tables Cause / noprint out=Failure2;
run;
```

A listing of Failure2 is shown in [Figure 15.8](#).

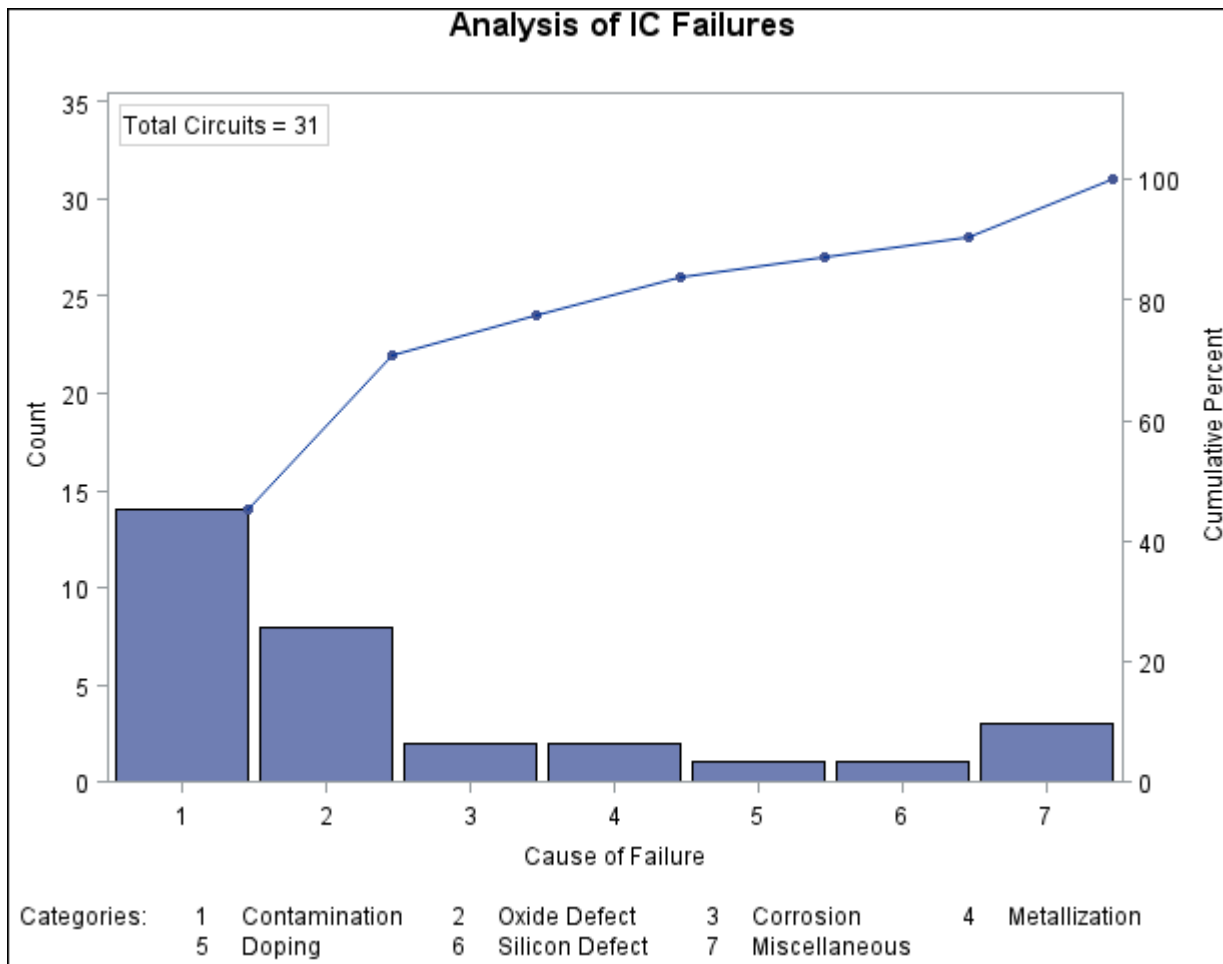
Figure 15.8 The Data Set Failure2 Created Using PROC FREQ

IC Manufacturing Problems				
Obs	Cause	COUNT	PERCENT	
1	Contamination	14	45.1613	
2	Corrosion	2	6.4516	
3	Doping	1	3.2258	
4	Metallization	2	6.4516	
5	Miscellaneous	3	9.6774	
6	Oxide Defect	8	25.8065	
7	Silicon Defect	1	3.2258	

The following statements produce a Pareto chart for the data in Failure2:

```
title 'Analysis of IC Failures';
symbol v=dot;
proc pareto data=Failure2;
  vbar Cause / freq      = Count
                scale    = count
                interbar = 1.0
                last      = 'Miscellaneous'
                nlegend   = 'Total Circuits'
                cframenleg;
run;
```

The chart is displayed in [Figure 15.9](#).

Figure 15.9 Pareto Chart with Frequency Scale

A slash (/) is used to separate the process variable Cause from the options specified in the VBAR statement. The frequency variable Count is specified with the FREQ= option. Specifying the keyword COUNT with the SCALE= option requests a frequency scale for the vertical axis.

The INTERBAR= option inserts a small space between the bars, and specifying LAST='Miscellaneous' causes the category *Miscellaneous* to be displayed last regardless of its frequency. The NLEGEND= option adds a sample size legend labeled *Total Circuits*, and the CFRAMENLEG option frames the legend. The SYMBOL statement marks points on the curve with dots.

There are two sets of tied categories in this example; *Corrosion* and *Metallization* each occur twice, and *Doping* and *Silicon Defect* each occur once. The procedure displays tied categories in alphabetical order of their formatted values. Thus, *Corrosion* appears before *Metallization*, and *Doping* appears before *Silicon Defect* in Figure 15.9. This is simply a convention, and no practical significance should be attached to the order in which tied categories are arranged.

Restricting the Number of Pareto Categories

See *PARETO2* in the *SAS/QC Sample Library* Unlike the previous examples, some applications involve too many categories to display on a chart. The solution presented here is to create a restricted Pareto chart that displays only the most frequently occurring categories.

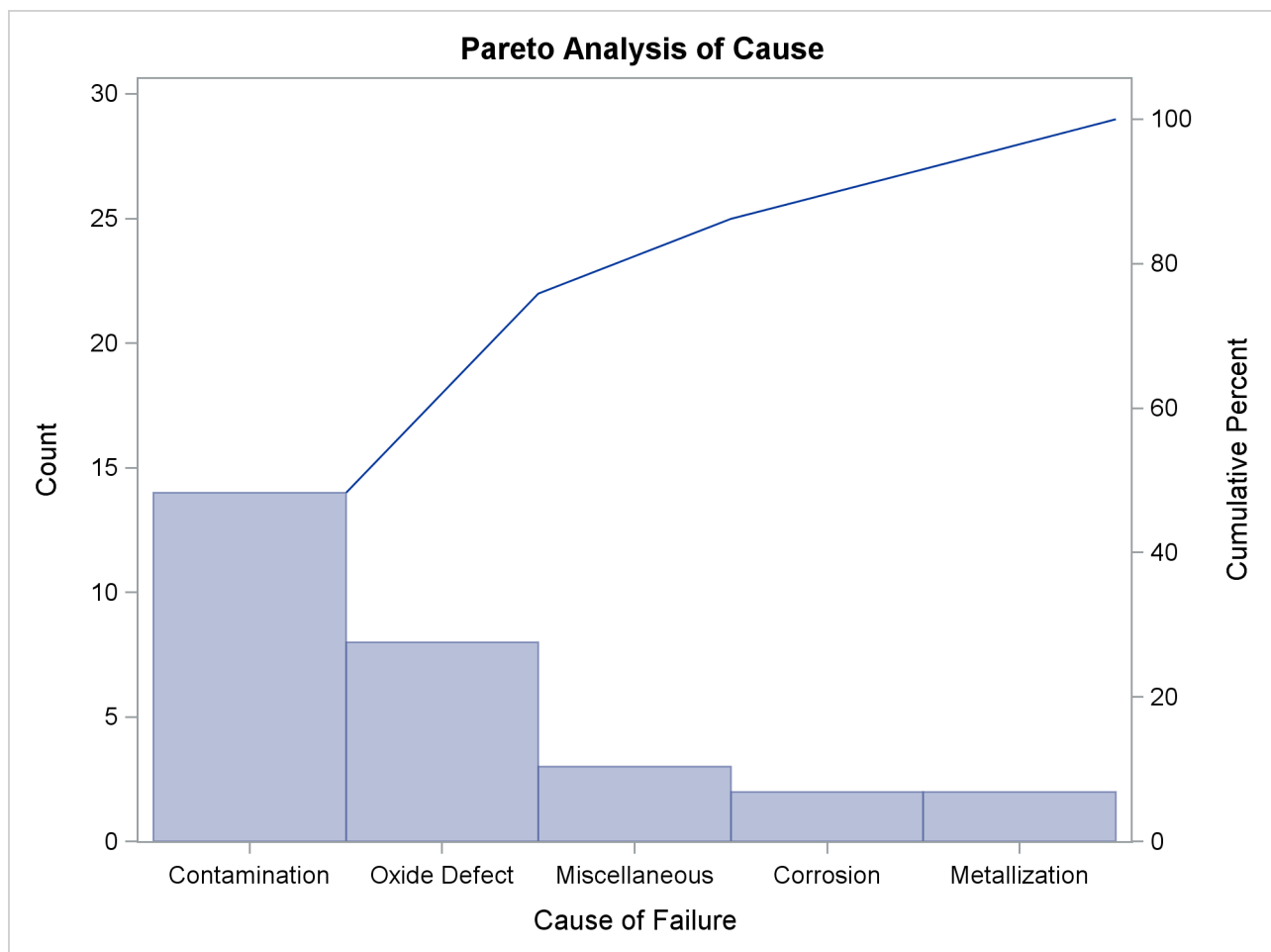
The following statements create a Pareto chart for the five most frequently occurring levels of Cause in the data set Failure2, which is listed in [Figure 15.8](#):

```
ods graphics on;
proc pareto data=Failure2;
  vbar Cause / freq      = Count
                scale    = count
                maxncat  = 5;
run;
```

The ODS GRAPHICS ON statement specified before the PROC PARETO statement enables ODS Graphics, so the Pareto chart is created using ODS Graphics instead of traditional graphics.

The MAXNCAT= option specifies the number of categories to be displayed. The chart, shown in [Figure 15.10](#), does not display the categories *Doping* and *Silicon Defect*.

Figure 15.10 Restricted Pareto Chart

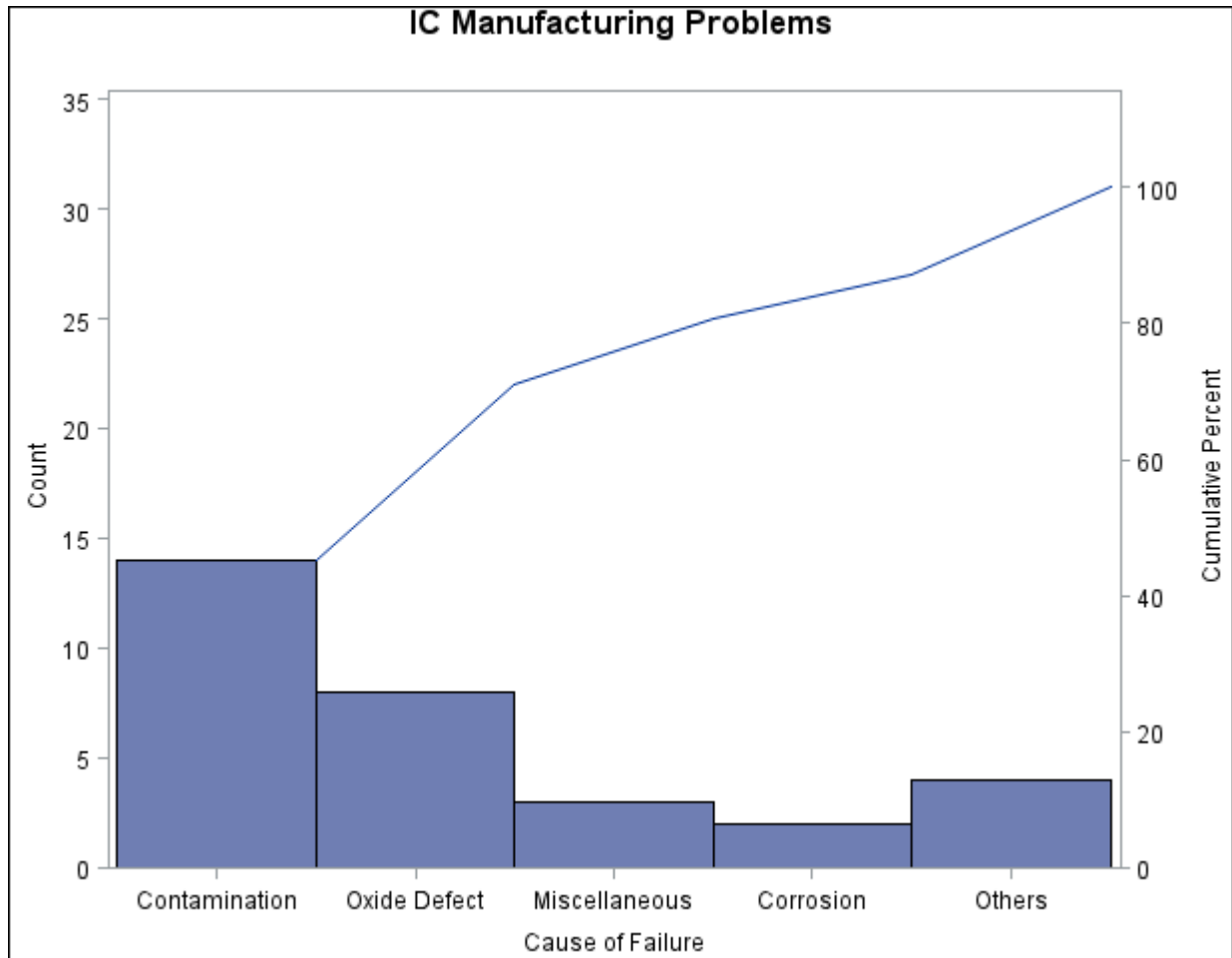


You can also display the most frequently occurring categories and merge the remaining categories into a single *other* category that is represented by a bar. You can specify the name for the new category with the `OTHER=` option. If, in addition, you specify the name with the `LAST=` option, the category is positioned at the far right of the chart. The following statements illustrate both options:

```
ods graphics off;
title 'IC Manufacturing Problems';
proc pareto data=Failure2;
  vbar Cause / freq      = Count
                  scale   = count
                  maxncat = 5
                  other    = 'Others'
                  last     = 'Others';
run;
```

The chart is shown in Figure 15.11.

Figure 15.11 Restricted Pareto Chart with *Other* Category



The number of categories displayed is five, which is the number specified with the `MAXNCAT=` option. The first four categories are the four most frequently occurring problems in `Failure2`, and the fifth category merges the remaining problems.

Note that *Corrosion* and *Metallization* both have a frequency of two. When the MAXNCAT= option is applied to categories with tied frequencies, the procedure breaks the tie by using the order of the formatted values. Thus *Corrosion* is displayed, whereas *Metallization* is merged into the *Other* category. The MAXNCAT= and related options are described in “[Restricted Pareto Charts](#)” on page 1176.

Syntax: VBAR Statement

The syntax for the VBAR statement is as follows:

VBAR (*variable-list*) < / *options* > ;

You can use any number of VBAR statements in the PARETO procedure. If you specify two or more *variables* in the VBAR statement, they must be enclosed in parentheses. The components of the VBAR statement are described as follows.

options

specify the layout and features of the chart, and they are listed after a slash (/) that follows the variables to be analyzed.

The section “[Summary of Options](#)”, which follows, provides summary tables of options organized by function. The “[Dictionary of Options](#)” on page 1138 describes the *options* in detail.

variable-list

specifies the process variables to be analyzed. A chart is created for each *variable*, and the values of each *variable* determine the Pareto categories for that chart. A list of two or more *variables* must be enclosed in parentheses.

The *variables* can be numeric or character, and the maximum length of a character *variable* is 64. Formatted values are used to determine the categories and are displayed in labels and legends. The maximum format length is 64.

Summary of Options

Table 15.3 lists the VBAR statement options by function. For complete descriptions, see “[Dictionary of Options](#)” on page 1138.

Table 15.3 VBAR Statement Options

Option	Description
Options for ODS Graphics Output	
CATLEGEND=	displays Pareto categories legend
CHARTTYPE=	specifies type of Pareto chart produced
MARKERS	requests markers on the cumulative percent curve
ODSFOOTNOTE=	specifies footnote displayed on chart
ODSFOOTNOTE2=	specifies secondary footnote displayed on chart
ODSTITLE=	specifies title displayed on chart
ODSTITLE2=	specifies secondary title displayed on chart

Table 15.3 (continued)

Option	Description
URL=	specifies a variable whose values are URLs to be associated with bars
Options for the Cumulative Percent Curve	
ANCHOR=	specifies corner of leftmost bar to which curve is anchored
CCONNECT=	specifies color for curve
CMPCTLABEL	labels curve points with their values
NOCURVE	suppresses curve
NOVLABEL2	suppresses secondary vertical axis label
NOVTICK2	suppresses secondary vertical axis tick marks and tick mark labels
Data Processing Options	
FREQ=	specifies frequency variable
MISSING	specifies that missing values of the process variable be treated as a Pareto category
MISSING1	specifies that missing values of the first CLASS= variable be analyzed as a level
MISSING2	specifies that missing values of the second CLASS= variable be analyzed as a level
OUT=	creates output data set that saves information displayed in the Pareto chart
WEIGHT=	specifies weight variables used to weight frequencies
Options for Restricting the Number of Categories	
COTHER=	specifies color for OTHER= bar
LOTHER=	specifies label for OTHER= bar
MAXCMPCT=	displays only the categories with cumulative percentage less than the <i>percent</i> specified
MAXNCAT=	displays only the categories with the <i>n</i> highest values
MINPCT=	displays only the categories with percents greater than the <i>percent</i> specified
OTHER=	merges all categories not displayed
OTHCVAL=	specifies an OUT= data set character variable value for the OTHER= category
OTHCNVAL=	specifies an OUT= data set numeric variable value for the OTHER= category
POTHER=	specifies pattern for OTHER= bar
Options to Enhance Graphical Output	
ANNOTATE=	specifies annotate data set with primary vertical axis data units
ANNOTATE2=	specifies annotate data set with secondary vertical axis data units
CTEXT=	specifies color for text
CTEXTSIDE=	specifies color for row labels
CTEXTTOP=	specifies color for column labels
DESCRIPTION=	specifies description of Pareto chart's GRSEG catalog entry
FONT=	specifies font for text

Table 15.3 (continued)

Option	Description
HEIGHT=	specifies text height in percent screen units
HTML=	specifies a variable whose values create links associated with bars in traditional graphics output
INFONT=	specifies font for text inside frame
INHEIGHT=	specifies text height in percent screen units for text inside frame
NAME=	specifies name of Pareto chart's GRSEG catalog entry
Options for Reference Lines	
CHREF=	specifies color for HREF= lines
CLIPREF	draws reference lines behind bars
CVREF=	specifies color for VREF= and VREF2= lines
FRONTREF	draws reference lines in front of bars
HREF=	requests reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis
HREFLABELS=	specifies labels for HREF= lines
HREFLABPOS=	specifies position of HREFLABELS= labels
LHREF=	specifies line type for HREF= lines
LVREF=	specifies line type for VREF= and VREF2= lines
VREF=	requests reference lines perpendicular to primary vertical axis
VREF2=	requests reference lines perpendicular to secondary vertical axis
VREFLABELS=	specifies labels for VREF= lines
VREF2LABELS=	specifies labels for VREF2= lines
VREFLABPOS=	specifies position of VREFLABELS= and VREF2LABELS= labels
Options for Comparative Pareto Charts	
ANNOKEY	applies annotation only to the key cell
CFRAMESIDE=	specifies frame color for row labels
CFRAMETOP=	specifies frame color for column labels
CLASS=	specifies classification variables
CLASSKEY=	specifies the key cell
CPROP=	requests proportion-of-frequency bars
CTILES=	specifies colors for tile backgrounds
INTERTILE=	specifies distance in percent screen units between tiles
MISSING1	specifies that missing values of the first CLASS= variable be analyzed as a level
MISSING2	specifies that missing values of the second CLASS= variable be analyzed as a level
NCOLS=	specifies number of columns
NOKEYMOVE	suppresses the placement of the key cell in the top left corner
NROWS=	specifies number of rows
ORDER1=	specifies the order in which values of the first CLASS= variable are displayed
ORDER2=	specifies the order in which values of the second CLASS= variable are displayed

Table 15.3 (continued)

Option	Description
Options for Grids	
CGRID=	specifies color for GRID lines
CGRID2=	specifies color for GRID2 lines
GRID	adds grid corresponding to primary vertical axis
GRID2	adds grid corresponding to secondary vertical axis
LGRID=	specifies line type for GRID lines
LGRID2=	specifies line type for GRID2 lines
WGRID=	specifies width of GRID lines
WGRID2=	specifies width of GRID2 lines
Options for Controlling Axes	
ANGLE=	rotates horizontal axis tick mark labels
AXISFACTOR=	specifies distance factor between the tallest bar and the upper frame
CAXIS=	specifies axis color
CAXIS2=	specifies color for secondary vertical axis and tick marks
CFRAME=	specifies color for area enclosed by axes and frame
HOFFSET=	specifies horizontal axis offset in percent screen units
NOCHART	suppresses Pareto chart
NOFRAME	suppresses axis frame
NOHLABEL	suppresses horizontal axis label
NOVLABEL	suppresses primary vertical axis label
NOVLABEL2	suppresses secondary vertical axis label
NOVTICK	suppresses tick marks and tick mark labels for primary vertical axis
NOVTICK2	suppresses tick marks and tick mark labels for secondary vertical axis
SCALE=	specifies units in which primary vertical axis is scaled
TURNVLABEL	turns and strings vertically the characters in the primary and secondary vertical axis labels
VAXIS=	specifies tick mark values for primary vertical axis
VAXISLABEL=	labels primary vertical axis
VAXIS2=	specifies tick mark values for secondary vertical axis
VAXIS2LABEL=	labels secondary vertical axis
VOFFSET=	specifies vertical axis offset in percent screen units
WAXIS=	specifies width in pixels for the axes and frame
Options for Displaying Legends	
BARLEGEND=	displays legend for CBARS= colors or PBARS= patterns
BARLEGLABEL=	displays label for BARLEGEND= legend
CATLEGLABEL=	specifies label for Pareto categories legend
CFRAMENLEG=	frames the sample size legend
HLLEGLABEL=	displays label for the legend that describes colors and patterns of highest or lowest bars
NLEGEND=	requests sample size legend

Table 15.3 (continued)

Option	Description
NOHLLEG	suppresses legend describing colors and patterns of highest or lowest bars
TILELEGEND=	specifies legend for CTILES= colors
TILELEGLABEL=	specifies label for TILELEGEND= legend
Options for Displaying Bars	
BARLABEL=	displays labels for bars
BARLABPOS=	specifies position of BARLABEL= labels
BARS=	specifies variable that groups bars for display using ODS style colors
BARWIDTH=	specifies width (horizontal dimension) in percent screen units of the bars
CBARLINE=	specifies color for bar outlines
CBARS=	specifies color for bars
CHIGH(<i>n</i>)=	specifies color for bars with the <i>n</i> highest values
CLOW(<i>n</i>)=	specifies color for bars with the <i>n</i> lowest values
INTERBAR=	specifies distance between bars in percent screen units
LABOTHER=	specifies BARLABEL= label for ‘other’ category
LAST=	specifies bottommost category
PBARS=	specifies pattern for the bars
PHIGH(<i>n</i>)=	specifies pattern for bars with the <i>n</i> highest values
PLOW(<i>n</i>)=	specifies pattern for bars with the <i>n</i> lowest values
WBARLINE=	specifies width for bar outlines
Options for Line Printer Charts	
CONNECTCHAR=	specifies plot character for cumulative percent curve segments
HREFCHAR=	specifies plot character for HREF= lines
VREFCHAR=	specifies plot character for VREF= and VREF2= lines
SYMBOLCHAR=	specifies plot character for points on cumulative percent curve

Dictionary of Options

The following entries provide detailed descriptions of options you can specify after the slash (/) in the VBAR statement. For example, to request that the bars of your Pareto chart be colored red, use the CBARS= option, as follows:

```
proc pareto data=failure;
  vbar cause / cbars = red;
run;
```

The marginal notes *Traditional Graphics*, *ODS Graphics*, and *Line Printer* identify options that apply to traditional graphics, ODS Graphics output, and line printer charts, respectively.

ANCHOR=BC | BL | TC | TR

specifies where the Pareto curve is anchored to the leftmost bar on the chart. The following table lists the possible positions.

Keyword	Anchoring position
BC	bottom center
BL	bottom left corner
TC	top center
TR	top right corner

See [Output 15.2.1](#) for an illustration. The default is TR.

Note: The ANCHOR= option is not supported for ODS Graphics output. The curve is anchored at the top center of the leftmost bar.

ANGLE=*value*

specifies an angle in degrees for rotating the Pareto category labels on the horizontal axis. The *value* is the angle between the baseline of the label and the horizontal axis. See [Output 15.1.1](#) and [Output 15.1.2](#) for an illustration. The *value* must be greater than or equal to -90 and less than 90 . If you are producing a line printer chart, only ANGLE=0 and ANGLE= -90 are applicable. The default *value* is zero. *Traditional Graphics
Line Printer*

ANNOKEY

specifies that annotation requested with the ANNOTATE= and ANNOTATE2= options is to be applied only to the key cell in a comparative Pareto chart. By default, annotation is applied to all of the cells. *Traditional Graphics*

ANNOTATE=*SAS-data-set*

ANNO=*SAS-data-set*

specifies an input data set that contains annotate variables as described in *SAS/GRAPH: Reference*. You can use this data set to customize traditional graphics. This data set is associated with the primary vertical axis. If the annotation is based on data coordinates, you must use the same units as the primary vertical axis. Features provided in the ANNOTATE= data set are added to every chart produced with the VBAR statement. *Traditional Graphics*

ANNOTATE2=*SAS-data-set*

ANNO2=*SAS-data-set*

specifies an input data set that contains annotate variables as described in *SAS/GRAPH: Reference*. You can use this data set to customize traditional graphics. This data set is associated with the secondary vertical axis. If the annotation is based on data coordinates, you must use the same units as the secondary vertical axis. Features provided in the ANNOTATE2= data set are added to every chart produced with the VBAR statement. *Traditional Graphics*

AXISFACTOR=*value*

specifies a factor used in scaling the primary vertical axis. This factor determines (approximately) the ratio of the length of the axis to the length of the tallest bar, and it is used to provide space for the cumulative percent curve. The *value* must be greater than one.

By default, the factor is chosen so that the curve will be anchored at the top right corner of the leftmost bar (see also the ANCHOR= option). If this causes the bars to be flattened excessively, however, a smaller default factor is used.

The AXISFACTOR= option is not applicable if the curve is suppressed with the NOCURVE option.

BARLABEL = VALUE | COUNT | CMPCT | (*variable-list*)

specifies that a label is to be displayed above each bar. If you specify BARLABEL=VALUE, the label indicates the height of the bar in the units used by the primary vertical axis. See [Example 15.8](#) for an illustration.

If you specify BARLABEL=COUNT, the label displays the count for the bar.

If you specify BARLABEL=CMPCT, the label indicates the cumulative percent associated with that bar. An alternative to BARLABEL=CMPCT is the CMPCTLABEL option, which labels points on the cumulative percent curve with the cumulative percents.

If you specify BARLABEL= (*variable-list*), the label displays the values of a variable from the input data set. The variable can have a formatted length less than or equal to 32. If a format is associated with the variable, then the formatted value is displayed. The values must be consistent within observations corresponding to a particular Pareto category. The variable is saved in the OUT= data set. If you specify more than one process variable in the chart statement, you can specify more than one BARLABEL= variable. The BARLABEL= and process variables are matched by their positions in the variable lists.

BARLABPOS=VFIT | HCENTER | VBAR | HLJUST

Traditional Graphics

specifies the position for labels requested with the BARLABEL= option.

- BARLABPOS=VFIT displays the labels vertically on or above the bars, depending on the available space (the labels are truncated if necessary).
- BARLABPOS=HCENTER centers the labels horizontally above the bars.
- BARLABPOS=VBAR displays the labels vertically on the bars (the labels are truncated if necessary).
- BARLABPOS=HLJUST left-justifies the labels horizontally above the bars.

By default, the labels are horizontally centered above the bars, with a reduction in text height if necessary. Reduction is not applied with the BARLABPOS= options.

BARLEGEND=(*variable-list*)

Traditional Graphics

ODS Graphics

specifies that a legend is to be added to the chart to explain colors for bars specified with the BARS= or CBARS=(*variable-list*) options, or patterns for bars specified with the PBARS=(*variable-list*) option. The *variable-list* must be enclosed in parentheses even if only one *variable* is specified. See [Output 15.4.1](#) for an illustration.

The values of the BARLEGEND= variable provide the explanatory labels used in the legend. The variable can have a formatted length that does not exceed 32. If a format is associated with the variable, then the formatted value is displayed.

The BARLEGEND= option is not applicable unless you specify BARS=, CBARS=(*variable-list*), or PBARS=(*variable-list*). In the DATA= data set, the values of the BARLEGEND= variable must be identical in observations for which the value of the BARS=, CBARS=, or PBARS= variable (or the combination of the CBARS= and PBARS= values) is the same. This ensures that the legend derived from the BARLEGEND= variable is consistent.

If you specify more than one process variable in the chart statement and a corresponding list of BARS=, CBARS=, or PBARS= variables, you can specify a list of BARLEGEND= variables. The number of BARLEGEND= variables should be less than or equal to the number of

process variables. The lists of variables are matched so that the first BARLEGEND= variable is applied to the first process variable and the first BARS=, CBARS=, or PBARS= variable, the second BARLEGEND= variable is applied to the second process variable and the second BARS=, CBARS=, or PBARS= variable, and so forth. If the list of process variables is longer than the *variable-list* in the BARLEGEND= option, the charts for the extra process variables will not display a bar legend.

BARLEGLABEL='label'

specifies the label displayed to the left of the legend created with the BARLEGEND= option. *Traditional Graphics*
See [Output 15.4.1](#) for an illustration. *ODS Graphics*

The BARLEGLABEL= option is applicable only in conjunction with BARS=, CBARS=, or PBARS= variables. The label can be up to 16 characters and must be enclosed in quotes.

If no label is specified with the BARLEGLABEL= option, the label associated with the BARLEGEND= variable is displayed (unless the label is longer than 16 characters, in which case the variable name is displayed). If the BARLEGLABEL= option is not specified and no label is associated with the BARLEGEND= variable, no legend label is displayed. If both labels are specified, the BARLEGLABEL= label takes precedence over the variable label.

BARS=(variable-list)

groups bars of the Pareto chart for display using colors from the current ODS style. The BARS= option should not be used when the NOGSTYLE option is in effect, and you cannot specify the BARS= option in conjunction with the CHIGH or CLOW options. Bars corresponding to the same value of the BARS= variable are filled with the same color from the ODS style. *Traditional Graphics*
ODS Graphics

If you specify more than one process variable, you can specify more than one BARS= variable. The number of BARS= variables should be less than or equal to the number of process variables. The two lists of variables are paired in order of specification. If a BARS= variable is not provided for a process variable, the bars for that chart are filled with the default color from the ODS style.

BARWIDTH=value

specifies the width of the bars in percent screen units. By default, the bars are as wide as possible. *Traditional Graphics*

CATLEGEND=ON | OFF | AUTO

specifies whether a category legend is created for ODS Graphics output. The default value is AUTO, which creates a category legend only when the category labels would be too crowded on the horizontal axis. This option is ignored if ODS Graphics is not enabled. *ODS Graphics*

CATLEGLABEL='label'

specifies a label for the category legend that is added when there is insufficient space to label the categories along the horizontal axis. The *label* can be up to 16 characters and must be enclosed in quotes. The default label is *Categories:*. See [Example 15.3](#) for an illustration. The CATLEGLABEL= option is ignored if it is unnecessary to add the legend.

CAXIS=*color***CAXES=***color***CA=***color*

Traditional Graphics specifies the color for the axis line and tick marks on the chart. If the NOGSTYLE option is in effect, this color is also used for bar outlines and grid lines, unless overridden by the CBARLINE=, CGRID=, or CGRID2= options.

CAXIS2=*color*

Traditional Graphics specifies the color for the tick mark labels and axis label associated with the secondary axis. By default, the color specified with the CTEXT= option (or its default) is used.

CBARLINE=*color*

Traditional Graphics specifies the color for bar outlines.

CBARS=*color***CBARS=**(*variable-list*)

Traditional Graphics specifies how the bars of the Pareto chart are to be colored. You can use one of the following approaches:

- You can specify a single color to be used for all the bars with **CBARS=***color*. You can use this option in conjunction with the CHIGH and CLOW options. See [Output 15.2.1](#) for an illustration.
- You can specify a distinct color for each bar (or combination of bars) by providing the colors as values of a **CBARS=** variable. This variable must be a character variable of length eight. You can use the special value 'EMPTY' to indicate that a bar is not to be colored. Note that the variable name must be enclosed in parentheses. You cannot specify a **CBARS=** variable in conjunction with the CHIGH and CLOW options. See [Output 15.3.1](#) and [Output 15.4.1](#) for examples.

If you specify more than one process variable, you can specify more than one **CBARS=** variable. The number of **CBARS=** variables should be less than or equal to the number of process variables. The two lists of variables are paired in order of specification. If a **CBARS=** variable is not provided for a process variable, the bars for that chart are not colored.

If you specify one or more **CBARS=** variables, you can also use the **BARLEGEND=** option to add a legend to the chart that explains the significance of each color. Furthermore, you can use the **PBARS=** option to specify patterns in conjunction with the **CBARS=** option. See [Output 15.4.1](#) and [Output 15.5.1](#) for examples.

CCONNECT=*color*

Traditional Graphics specifies the color for the line segments connecting the points on the cumulative percent curve. You can specify the color for the points themselves with the **COLOR=** option in the SYMBOL statement; this is the default color.

CFRAME=*color*

Traditional Graphics specifies the color for filling the area enclosed by the axes and the frame. The **CFRAME=** option cannot be used in conjunction with the NOFRAME option or the CTILES= option.

CFRAMENLEG=*color*

CFRAMENLEG

specifies that the legend requested with the NLEGEND option be framed and that the frame be filled with the color indicated. If you specify CFRAMENLEG=EMPTY, a frame is drawn but is not filled with a color. Specify CFRAMENLEG without an argument to fill the frame with a color from the ODS style. See [Figure 15.9](#) for an illustrations. *Traditional Graphics*

CFRAMESIDE=*color*

specifies the color for filling the frame area for the row labels displayed along the left side of a comparative Pareto chart requested with the CLASS= option. If a label is associated with the classification variable, this color is also used to fill the frame area for this label. *Traditional Graphics*

CFRAMETOP=*color*

specifies the color for filling the frame area for the column labels displayed across the top of a comparative Pareto chart requested with the CLASS= option. If a label is associated with the classification variable, this color is also used to fill the frame area for this label. *Traditional Graphics*

CGRID=*color*

specifies the color for grid lines requested with the GRID option. If you specify the CGRID= option, you do not need to specify the GRID option. *Traditional Graphics*

CGRID2=*color*

specifies the color for grid lines requested with the GRID2 option. If you specify the CGRID2= option, you do not need to specify the GRID2 option. *Traditional Graphics*

CHARTTYPE=CUMULATIVE | INTERVALS<(intervals-options)> | STANDARD

specifies the type of Pareto chart to be produced. You can specify CUMULATIVE to create a cumulative Pareto bar chart and INTERVALS to create a Pareto dot plot with acceptance intervals. Wilkinson (2006) describes the advantages of these variations on the traditional Pareto chart. Specifying CHARTTYPE=STANDARD produces a traditional Pareto chart, which is the default. *ODS Graphics*

When you specify CHARTTYPE=INTERVALS, acceptance intervals for the categories are computed using simulation. You can specify the following *intervals-options* for computing acceptance intervals:

ALPHA=*value*

specifies the significance level for the acceptance intervals. The default value is 0.05.

NSAMPLES=*n*

specifies the number of random samples used in the simulation. The default value is 2000.

SEED=*n*

specifies the seed value for the random number generator used in the simulation. By default, or when you specify $n \leq 0$, a seed value is generated by using the system clock.

See [Example 15.9](#) for examples of these alternative Pareto charts.

CHIGH(*n*)=color**CHIGH(*n*)***Traditional Graphics*
ODS Graphics

specifies the color used to fill the bars with the *n* highest values. You cannot use the CHIGH(*n*)= option in conjunction with a CBARS= variable, but you can use the CHIGH(*n*)= option together with the CLOW(*n*)= and CBARS=*color* options. Use the CHIGH(*n*) option without specifying a color to fill the *n* highest bars with a color from the ODS style. See [Output 15.3.1](#) for an illustration.

CHREF=color*Traditional Graphics*

specifies the color for lines requested with the HREF= option.

CLASS=variable**CLASS=(variable1 variable2)**

creates a comparative Pareto chart using the levels of the *variables*. You must enclose two *variables* in parentheses. See [Example 15.1](#) and [Example 15.2](#).

If you specify a single CLASS= *variable*, the observations in the input data set are classified by the formatted values (levels) of the *variable*. A Pareto chart is created for the process variable values in each level, and these component charts (referred to as cells) are arranged in an array. The cells are labeled with the levels, and uniform horizontal and vertical axes are used to facilitate comparisons.

If you specify two CLASS= *variables*, the observations in the input data set are cross-classified by the values (levels) of the *variables*. A Pareto chart is created for the process variable values in each cell of the cross-classification, and these charts are arranged in a *matrix*. The levels of the first CLASS= *variable* label the rows, and the levels of the second CLASS= *variable* label the columns. Uniform horizontal and vertical axes are used to facilitate comparisons.

Note that the array or matrix comparative Pareto chart is displayed only if you produce traditional graphics or ODS Graphics output. If you produce a line printer chart, the cells are printed separately.

The CLASS= *variables* can be numeric or character. The maximum length of a character *variable* is 32. If a format is associated with a CLASS= *variable*, the formatted values determine the levels. Only the first 32 characters of the formatted value are used to determine the levels. You can specify whether missing values are to be treated as a level with the MISSING1 and MISSING2 options.

If a label is associated with a CLASS= *variable*, the label is displayed on the chart. In traditional graphics output, the *variable* label is displayed parallel to the column (or row) labels. On line printer charts the *variable* label is displayed at the top of the chart.

CLASSKEY='value'**CLASSKEY=('value1' 'value2')**

specifies the *key cell* in a comparative Pareto chart requested with the CLASS= option. The key cell is defined as the cell in which the Pareto bars are arranged in decreasing order. This order then determines the uniform horizontal axis used for all the cells.

If you specify CLASS=*variable*, you can specify CLASSKEY='value' to identify the key cell as the level for which *variable* is equal to *value*. The *value* can have up to 32 characters, and

you must specify a formatted *value*. By default, the levels are sorted in the order determined by the ORDER1= option, and the key cell is the level that occurs first in this order. The cells are displayed in this order from top to bottom (or left to right), and consequently the key cell is displayed at the top or at the left. If you specify a different key cell with the CLASSKEY= option, this cell is displayed at the top or at the left unless you also specify the NOKEYMOVE option.

If you specify CLASS=(*variable1 variable2*), you can specify CLASSKEY=('value1' 'value2') to identify the key cell as the level for which *variable1* is equal to *value1* and *variable2* is equal to *value2*. Here, *value1* and *value2* must be formatted values, and they must be enclosed in quotes. By default, the levels of *variable1* are sorted in the order determined by the ORDER1= option, and then within each of these levels, the levels of *variable2* are sorted in the order determined by the ORDER2= option. The default key cell is the combination of levels of *variable1* and *variable2* that occurs first in this order. The cells are displayed in order of *variable1* from top to bottom and in order of *variable2* from left to right. Consequently, the default key cell is displayed in the upper left corner. If you specify a different key cell with the CLASSKEY= option, this cell is displayed in the upper left corner unless you also specify the NOKEYMOVE option.

For an example of the use of the CLASSKEY= option, see [Output 15.1.3](#).

CLIPREF

draws reference lines requested with the HREF= and VREF= options behind the bars on the Pareto chart. When the GSTYLE option is in effect, reference lines are drawn in front of the bars by default. *Traditional Graphics*

CLOW(*n*)=*color*

CLOW(*n*)

specifies the color used to fill the bars with the *n* lowest values. You cannot use the CLOW(*n*)= option in conjunction with a CBARS=*variable*, but you can use the CLOW(*n*)= option together with the CBARS=*color* and CHIGH options. See [Output 15.3.1](#) for an illustration of the CHIGH(*n*)= option. Use the CLOW(*n*) option without specifying a color to fill the *n* lowest bars with a color from the ODS style. *Traditional Graphics*
ODS Graphics

CMPCTLABEL

labels points on the cumulative percent curve with their values. By default, the points are not labeled.

CONNECTCHAR='character'

CCHAR='character'

specifies the plot character for line segments that connect points on the cumulative percent curve. The default character is a plus sign ('+'). *Line Printer*

COTHER=*color*

specifies the color for the bar defined by the OTHER= option. The COTHER= option is not applicable unless a CBARS=*variable* is specified. *Traditional Graphics*

CPROP=*color***CPROP***Traditional Graphics*

requests a proportion-of-frequency bar of the specified color displayed horizontally across the top of each tile in a comparative Pareto chart. Specify CPROP without an argument to create bars filled with a color from the ODS style. The length of the bar relative to the width of the tile indicates the proportion of the total frequency count in the chart that is represented by the tile. You can use the bars to visualize the distribution of frequency count by tile. See [Output 15.1.4](#) for an illustration.

The CPROP= option provides a graphical alternative to the NLEGEND options, which display the actual count. The CPROP= option is applicable only with comparative Pareto charts. Empty bars are displayed if you specify CPROP=EMPTY. Bars are not displayed if the CPROP= option is not specified.

CTEXT=*color***CT=***color**Traditional Graphics*

specifies the color for text, such as tick mark labels, axis labels, and legends. The default is the value specified for the CTEXT= option in the GOPTIONS statement.

CTEXTSIDE=*color**Traditional Graphics*

specifies the color for row labels displayed along the left side of a comparative Pareto chart requested with the CLASS= option. The default color is the color specified with the CTEXT= option in the VBAR statement or the CTEXT= option in the GOPTIONS statement.

CTEXTTOP=*color**Traditional Graphics*

specifies the color for column labels displayed across the top of a comparative Pareto chart requested with the CLASS= option. The default color is the color specified with the CTEXT= option in the VBAR statement or the CTEXT= option in the GOPTIONS statement.

CTILES=*(variable)**Traditional Graphics*

specifies a character variable of length eight whose values are the fill colors for the tiles in a comparative Pareto chart. The CTILES= option generalizes the CFRAME= option, which provides a single color for all of the tiles. The *variable* must be enclosed in parentheses. The values of the *variable* must be identical for all observations with the same level of the CLASS= variables. You can use the same color to fill more than one tile. You can use the special value 'EMPTY' to indicate that a tile is not to be filled.

The CTILES= option cannot be used in conjunction with the NOFRAME option or the CFRAME= option. You can use the TILELEGEND= option in conjunction with the CTILES= option to add an explanatory legend for the CTILES= colors at the bottom of the chart. See [Output 15.5.1](#) for an illustration. By default, the tiles are not filled.

CVREF=*color**Traditional Graphics*

specifies the color for lines requested with the VREF= and VREF2= options.

DESCRIPTION='*string*'**DES=**'*string*'*Traditional Graphics*

specifies a description, up to 256 characters long, for the GRSEG catalog entry for a traditional graphics chart.

FONT=font

specifies a software font for text used in labels and legends. The FONT= option takes precedence over the FTEXT= option in the GOPTIONS statement. *Traditional Graphics*

FREQ=variable

specifies a frequency variable whose value provides the counts (numbers of occurrences) of the values of the process variable. Specifying a FREQ= variable is equivalent to replicating the observations in the input data set. The FREQ= variable must be a numeric variable with nonnegative integer values. See [“Creating a Pareto Chart Using Frequency Data”](#) on page 1129 for an illustration. If you specify more than one process variable in the chart statement, the FREQ= variable values are used with each process variable. If you do not specify a FREQ= variable, each value of the process variable is counted exactly once.

FRONTREF

draws reference lines requested with the HREF= and VREF= options in front of the bars on the Pareto chart. When the NOGSTYLE option is in effect, reference lines are drawn behind the bars by default and can be obscured by them. *Traditional Graphics*

GRID

adds a grid to the Pareto chart corresponding to the primary vertical axis. Grid lines are horizontal lines positioned at tick marks on the primary vertical axis. The lines are useful for comparing the heights of the bars.

GRID2

adds a grid to the Pareto chart corresponding to the secondary vertical axis. Grid lines are horizontal lines positioned at tick marks on the secondary vertical axis. The lines are useful for reading the cumulative percent curve.

HEIGHT=value

specifies the height in percent screen units of text for labels and legends. This option should be used only in conjunction with the FONT= option. The HEIGHT= option takes precedence over the HTEXT= option in a GOPTIONS statement. *Traditional Graphics*

HLLEGLABEL='label'

specifies a label displayed to the left of the legend that is automatically created when you use a combination of the CHIGH, CLOW, PHIGH, and PLOW options. See [Output 15.3.1](#) for an illustration. The *label* can be up to 16 characters and must be enclosed in quotes. The default *label* is *Bars:*. *Traditional Graphics*
ODS Graphics

HOFFSET=value

specifies the length in percent screen units of the offset at both ends of the horizontal axis. You can eliminate the offset by specifying HOFFSET=0. *Traditional Graphics*

HREF='value-list'

specifies where reference lines perpendicular to the horizontal (Pareto category) axis are to appear on the chart. Character values can be up to 64 characters and must be enclosed in quotes. The values must be values of the process variable even when the bars are numbered and a category legend is introduced.

HREFCHAR=*'character'*

Line Printer specifies the plot character used to form the lines requested with the HREF= option. The default character is a vertical bar (|).

HREFLABELS=*'label1'... 'labeln'*

specifies labels for the lines requested with the HREF= option. The number of labels must equal the number of lines requested. Labels can be up to 16 characters and must be enclosed in quotes.

HREFLABPOS=*n*

specifies the vertical position of HREFLABELS= labels, as described in the following table.

<i>n</i>	Position
1	along top of chart
2	staggered from top to bottom of chart
3	along bottom of chart
4	staggered from bottom to top of chart

By default, HREFLABPOS=1. **Note:** HREFLABPOS=2 and HREFLABPOS=4 are not supported for ODS Graphics output.

HTML=*variable*

Traditional Graphics specifies a variable whose values create links associated with Pareto bars when traditional graphics output is directed into HTML. You can specify a character variable or formatted numeric variable. The value of the HTML= variable should be the same for each observation with a given value of the process variable.

INFONT=*font*

Traditional Graphics specifies a software font for text used inside the frame of the chart, such as sample size legends. The INFONT= option takes precedence over the FONT= option and the FTEXT= option in the GOPTIONS statement.

INHEIGHT=*value*

Traditional Graphics specifies the height in percent screen units of text used inside the frame of the chart, such as sample size legends and bar labels. This option should be used in conjunction with the INFONT= option.

INTERBAR=*value*

Traditional Graphics
Line Printer specifies the distance in percent screen units between bars on the chart. By default, the bars are contiguous. See [Figure 15.9](#) for an illustration.

INTERTILE=*value*

Traditional Graphics
ODS Graphics specifies the distance in horizontal percent screen units between tiles (cells) in a comparative Pareto chart. By default, the tiles are contiguous. See [Output 15.1.3](#) for an illustration.

LABOTHER= *'other-label'*

is used in conjunction with the BARLABEL=(variable) option and specifies a label for the 'other' category that is optionally specified with the OTHER= option.

LAST='category'

specifies that the bar corresponding to the *category* is to be displayed at the right end of the chart regardless of the percent associated with this category. The *category* must be a formatted value of the process variable and must be enclosed in quotes. The *category* can be up to 64 characters. See [Figure 15.10](#) for an illustration.

LGRID=line-type

specifies the line type for the grid requested with the GRID option. If you specify the LGRID= *Traditional Graphics* option, you do not need to specify the GRID option.

LGRID2=line-type

specifies the line type for the grid requested with the GRID2 option. If you specify the *Traditional Graphics* LGRID2= option, you do not need to specify the GRID2 option.

LHREF=line-type**LH=line-type**

specifies the line type for lines requested with the HREF= option. *Traditional Graphics*

LOTHER='label'

specifies a label for the bar defined with the OTHER= option. This label appears in the legend *Traditional Graphics* created with the BARLEGEND= option. The *label* must be enclosed in quotes and can be *ODS Graphics* up to 32 characters. The default *label* is the value specified with the OTHER= option. The LOTHER= option is applicable only when a BARLEGEND= variable is specified.

LVREF=line-type**LV=line-type**

specifies the line type for lines requested with the VREF= and VREF2= options. *Traditional Graphics*

MARKERS

specifies that the points on the cumulative percent curve be plotted with markers in ODS *ODS Graphics* Graphics output. You can use a SYMBOL statement to plot the points in traditional graphics and the SYMBOLCHAR= option to specify the plotting character for a line printer chart.

MAXCMPCT=percent

specifies that only the Pareto categories with the *n* highest frequency counts are to be displayed, where the sum of the *n* corresponding percents is less than or equal to the specified *percent*. For example, if you specify

```
proc pareto data=failure;
  vbar cause / maxcmpct = 90;
```

the chart displays only the *n* most frequently occurring categories that account for no more than 90 percent of the total frequency.

You can use the OTHER= option in conjunction with the MAXCMPCT= option to create and display a new category that combines those categories that are not selected with the MAXCMPCT= option. For example, if you specify

```
proc pareto data=failure;
    vbar cause / maxcmpct = 90
              other      = 'Others';
```

the chart displays the categories that account for no more than 90 percent of the total frequency, together with a category labeled *Others* that merges the remaining categories. The MAXCMPCT= option is an alternative to the MINPCT= and MAXNCAT= options.

MAXNCAT=*n*

specifies that only the Pareto categories with the *n* highest frequencies are to be displayed. For example, if you specify

```
proc pareto data=failure;
    vbar cause / maxncat = 20;
```

the chart displays only the categories with the 20 highest frequencies. If the total number of categories is less than 20, all the categories are displayed.

You can use the OTHER= option in conjunction with the MAXNCAT= option to create and display a new category that combines those categories that are not selected with the MAXNCAT= option. For example, if you specify

```
proc pareto data=failure;
    vbar cause / maxncat = 20
              other= 'Others';
```

the chart displays the categories with the 19 highest frequencies, together with a category labeled *Others* that merges the remaining categories. See [Figure 15.10](#) for another illustration.

The MAXNCAT= option is an alternative to the MINPCT= and MAXCMPCT= options.

MINPCT=*percent*

specifies that only the Pareto categories with frequency percents greater than or equal to the specified *percent* are to be displayed. For example, if you specify

```
proc pareto data=failure;
    vbar cause / minpct = 5;
```

the chart displays only those categories with at least five percent of the total frequency.

You can use the OTHER= option in conjunction with the MINPCT= option to create and display a new category that combines those categories that are not selected with the MINPCT= option. The merged category created by the OTHER= option is displayed even if its total percent is less than the *percent* specified with the MINPCT= option. For example, if you specify

```
proc pareto data=failure;
    vbar cause / minpct = 5
              other = 'Others';
```

the chart displays the categories with percents greater than or equal to five percent, together with a category labeled *Others* that merges the remaining categories.

The MINPCT= option is an alternative to the MAXNCAT= and MAXCMPCT= options.

MISSING

specifies that missing values of the process variable are to be treated as a Pareto category represented with a bar on the chart. If the process variable is a character variable, a missing value is defined as a blank internal (unformatted) value. If the process variable is numeric, a missing value is defined as any of the SAS missing values. If you do not specify the MISSING option, missing values are excluded from the analysis.

MISSING1

specifies that missing values of the first CLASS= variable are to be treated as a level of the CLASS= variable. If the first CLASS= variable is a character variable, a missing value is defined as a blank internal (unformatted) value. If the first CLASS= variable is numeric, a missing value is defined as any of the SAS missing values. If you do not specify MISSING1, observations in the DATA= data set for which the first CLASS= variable is missing are excluded from the analysis.

MISSING2

specifies that missing values of the second CLASS= variable are to be treated as a level of the CLASS= variable. If the second CLASS= variable is a character variable, a missing value is defined as a blank internal (unformatted) value. If the second CLASS= variable is numeric, a missing value is defined as any of the SAS missing values. If you do not specify MISSING2, observations in the DATA= data set for which the second CLASS= variable is missing are excluded from the analysis.

NAME='string'

specifies the name of the GRSEG catalog entry for a traditional graphics chart, and the name of the graphics output file if one is created. The name can be up to 256 characters long, but the GRSEG name is truncated to eight characters. The default name is 'PARETO'. *Traditional Graphics*

NCOLS=*n***NCOL=*n***

specifies the number of columns in a comparative Pareto chart. You can use the NCOLS= option in conjunction with the NROWS= option. See [Output 15.2.3](#) and [Output 15.2.4](#) for an illustration. By default, NCOLS=1 and NROWS=2 if one CLASS= variable is specified, and NCOLS=2 and NROWS=2 if two CLASS= variables are specified. *Traditional Graphics*
ODS Graphics

NLEGEND**NLEGEND='label'****NLEGEND=(*variable*)**

requests a sample size legend and specifies its form as follows:

- If you specify the NLEGEND option, the form is $N=n$, where n is the total count for the Pareto categories. In a comparative Pareto chart, a legend is displayed in each tile, and n is the total count for that particular cell. See [Output 15.2.1](#) for an illustration.
- If you specify the NLEGEND='label' option, the form is $label=n$, where n is the total count for the Pareto categories. The label can be up to 32 characters and must be enclosed in quotes. For an illustration, see [Figure 15.9](#) or [Output 15.1.4](#).
- If you specify the NLEGEND=(*variable*) option, the legend is the value of the *variable*, which must be a variable in the DATA= data set whose formatted length does not exceed

32. If a format is associated with the variable, then the formatted value is displayed. This option is intended for use with comparative Pareto charts and enables you to display a customized legend inside each tile (this legend need not provide total count). It is assumed that the values of the *variable* are identical for all observations in a particular class.

By default, the legend is placed in the upper-left corner of the chart. If the NOCURVE option is specified, the legend is placed in the upper-right corner of the chart. You can use the CFRAMENLEG= option to frame the sample size legend. No legend is displayed if you do not specify an NLEGEND option.

NOCHART

suppresses the creation of a Pareto chart. This option is useful when you are simply creating an output data set.

NOCURVE

suppresses the display of the cumulative percent curve and the secondary vertical axis. Compare [Output 15.2.1](#) and [Output 15.2.2](#) for an illustration.

NOFRAME

Traditional Graphics
Line Printer

suppresses the frame that is drawn around the chart by default. The NOFRAME option cannot be specified in conjunction with the CFRAME= or CTILES= options.

NOHLABEL

suppresses the label for the horizontal axis. This is useful for avoiding clutter in situations where the meaning of the horizontal axis is apparent from the labels for the Pareto categories. See [Output 15.2.2](#) for an illustration.

NOHLLEG

suppresses the legend generated by the CHIGH(n)=, CLOW(n)=, PHIGH(n)=, and PLOW(n)= options.

NOKEYMOVE

Traditional Graphics
ODS Graphics

suppresses the rearrangement of cells within a comparative Pareto chart that occurs when you use the CLASSKEY= option. The key cell appears in the top left corner of a comparative Pareto chart unless you use the CLASSKEY= option together with the NOKEYMOVE option.

NOVLABEL

suppresses the label for the primary vertical axis.

NOVLABEL2

suppresses the label for the secondary vertical axis. This is useful for avoiding clutter on comparative Pareto charts.

NOVTICK

suppresses the primary vertical axis label, tick marks, and tick mark labels.

NOVTICK2

suppresses the secondary vertical axis label, tick marks, and tick mark labels.

NROWS=*n***NROW=*n***

specifies the number of rows in a comparative Pareto chart. You can use the NROWS= option in conjunction with the NCOLS= option. See [Output 15.2.3](#) and [Output 15.2.4](#) for an illustration. By default, NROWS=2. *Traditional Graphics*
ODS Graphics

ODSFOOTNOTE=FOOTNOTE | FOOTNOTE1 | ‘string’

adds a footnote to ODS Graphics output. If you specify the FOOTNOTE (or FOOTNOTE1) keyword, the value of the SAS FOOTNOTE statement is used as the graph footnote. If you specify a quoted string, that is used as the footnote. The quoted string can contain either of the following escaped characters, which are replaced with the appropriate values from the analysis: *ODS Graphics*

\n	is replaced by the analysis variable name.
\l	is replaced by the analysis variable label (or name if the analysis variable has no label).

ODSFOOTNOTE2=FOOTNOTE2 | ‘string’

adds a secondary footnote to ODS Graphics output. If you specify the FOOTNOTE2 keyword, the value of the SAS FOOTNOTE2 statement is used as the secondary graph footnote. If you specify a quoted string, that is used as the secondary footnote. The quoted string can contain any of the following escaped characters, which are replaced with the appropriate values from the analysis: *ODS Graphics*

\n	is replaced by the analysis variable name.
\l	is replaced by the analysis variable label (or name if the analysis variable has no label).

ODSTITLE=TITLE | TITLE1 | NONE | DEFAULT | LABELFMT | ‘string’

specifies a title for ODS Graphics output. You can specify the following values: *ODS Graphics*

TITLE (or TITLE1)	uses the value of the SAS TITLE statement as the graph title.
NONE	suppresses all titles from the graph.
DEFAULT	uses the default ODS Graphics title (a descriptive title consisting of the plot type and the analysis variable name).
LABELFMT	uses the default ODS Graphics title with the variable label instead of the variable name.

If you specify a quoted string, that is used as the graph title. The quoted string can contain the following escaped characters, which are replaced with the appropriate values from the analysis:

\n	is replaced by the analysis variable name.
\l	is replaced by the analysis variable label (or name if the analysis variable has no label).

ODSTITLE2=TITLE2 | 'string'*ODS Graphics*

specifies a secondary title for ODS Graphics output. If you specify the TITLE2 keyword, the value of the SAS TITLE2 statement is used as the secondary graph title. If you specify a quoted string, that is used as the secondary title. The quoted string can contain the following escaped characters, which are replaced with the appropriate values from the analysis:

\n	is replaced by the analysis variable name.
\l	is replaced by the analysis variable label (or name if the analysis variable has no label).

ORDER1=INTERNAL | FORMATTED | DATA | FREQ

specifies the display order for the values of the first CLASS= variable. The levels of the first CLASS= variable are always constructed using the formatted values of the variable, and the formatted values are always used to label the rows (columns) of a comparative Pareto chart.

If you specify ORDER1=INTERNAL, the rows (columns) are displayed from top to bottom (left to right) in increasing order of the internal, or unformatted, values of the first CLASS= variable. If there are two or more distinct internal values with the same formatted value, the order is determined by the internal value that occurs first in the input data set. For example, suppose that you use a numeric CLASS= variable called DAY (with values 1, 2, and 3) to create a one-way comparative Pareto chart. Suppose also that you use the FORMAT procedure to associate the formatted values 1 = 'Wednesday', 2 = 'Thursday', and 3 = 'Friday' with the variable DAY. If you specify ORDER1=INTERNAL, the rows of the comparative chart will appear in chronological order (*Wednesday, Thursday, Friday*) from top to bottom.

If you specify ORDER1=FORMATTED, the rows (columns) are displayed from top to bottom (left to right) in increasing order of the formatted values of the first CLASS= variable. For instance, in the previous illustration, if you specify ORDER1=FORMATTED, the rows will appear in alphabetical order (*Friday, Thursday, Wednesday*) from top to bottom.

If you specify ORDER1=DATA, the rows (columns) are displayed from top to bottom (left to right) in the order in which the values of the first CLASS= variable first appear in the input data set.

If you specify ORDER1=FREQ, the rows (columns) are displayed from top to bottom (left to right) in order of *decreasing* frequency count. If two or more classes have the same frequency count, the order is determined by the formatted values.

By default, ORDER1=INTERNAL.

ORDER2=INTERNAL | FORMATTED | DATA | FREQ

specifies the display order for the values of the second CLASS= variable. The levels of the second CLASS= variable are always constructed using the formatted values of the variable, and the formatted values are always used to label the columns of a two-way comparative Pareto chart.

The PARETO procedure determines the layout of a two-way comparative Pareto chart by first using the ORDER1= option to obtain the order of the rows from top to bottom (recall that ORDER1=INTERNAL by default). Then the ORDER2= option is applied to the observations corresponding to the first row to obtain the order of the columns from left to right. If any columns remain unordered (that is, the categories are unbalanced), the ORDER2= option is applied to the observations in the second row, and so on until all the columns have been ordered.

The values of the ORDER2= option are interpreted as described for the ORDER1= option. By default, ORDER2=INTERNAL.

OTHER='category'

specifies a new category that merges all categories not selected with the MAXNCAT=, MINPCT=, or MAXCMPCT= options. See [Figure 15.10](#) for an illustration.

The *category* should be specified as a formatted value of the process variable. The *category* can be up to 32 characters and must be enclosed in quotes. If you specify an OUT= data set, you should also specify an internal value corresponding to the *category* with the OTHERCVAL= option or the OTHERNVAL= option.

The OTHER= option is not applicable unless you specify the MAXNCAT=, MINPCT=, or MAXCMPCT= option. You can use the COTHER=, LOTHER=, POTHER=, OTHERCVAL=, and OTHERNVAL= options with the OTHER= option.

OTHERCVAL='value'

specifies the internal (unformatted) value for a character process variable in the OUT= data set that corresponds to the category created with the OTHER= option. The *category* can be up to 64 characters and must be enclosed in quotes.

The OTHERCVAL= option is not applicable unless you specify the OTHER= and OUT= options. If you specify the OTHER= option but not the OTHERCVAL= option, the default *value* is the *value* specified with the OTHER= option.

OTHERNVAL=value

specifies the internal (unformatted) value for a numeric process variable in the OUT= data set that corresponds to the category created with the OTHER= option. The OTHERNVAL= option is not applicable unless you specify the OTHER= and OUT= options. If you specify the OTHER= option but not the OTHERNVAL= option, *value* is assigned a missing value.

OUT=SAS-data-set

creates an output data set that contains the information displayed in the Pareto chart. This is useful if you want to create a report to accompany your chart. See [Example 15.8](#) for an illustration.

PBARS=pattern

PBARS=(variable-list)

specifies pattern fills for the bars. You can use one of two approaches:

Traditional Graphics

- You can specify a single pattern to be used for all the bars with the PBARS=*pattern* option. You can use this option in conjunction with the PHIGH and PLOW options.

- You can specify a distinct pattern for *each* bar (or combination of bars) by providing the patterns as values of a PBARS= variable. For example, you might use the solid pattern ('S') to indicate severe problems and the empty pattern ('E') for all other problems. The variable must be a character variable of length eight, and the variable name must be enclosed in parentheses. You cannot specify a PBARS= variable in conjunction with the PHIGH and PLOW options.

If you specify more than one process variable in the chart statement, you can provide more than one PBARS= variable. The number of PBARS= variables should be less than or equal to the number of process variables. The two lists of variables are paired in order of specification. If a PBARS= variable is not provided for a process variable, the bars for that chart are not filled.

If you specify one or more variables with the PBARS= option, you can also use the BAR-LEGEND= option to add a legend to the chart that explains the significance of each pattern. Furthermore, you can use the CBARS= option to specify colors in conjunction with the PBARS= option.

PHIGH(*n*)=pattern

Traditional Graphics

specifies the pattern used to fill the bars with the *n* highest values. You cannot specify the PHIGH option in conjunction with a PBARS= variable, but you can specify the PHIGH(*n*)= option together with the PLOW(*n*)= and PBARS=*pattern* options.

PLOW(*n*)=pattern

Traditional Graphics

specifies the pattern used to fill the bars with the *n* lowest values. You cannot specify the PLOW option in conjunction with a PBARS= variable, but you can use the PLOW(*n*)= option together with the PHIGH(*n*)= and PBARS=*pattern* options.

POTHER=pattern

Traditional Graphics

specifies the pattern used for the bar defined by the OTHER= option. The POTHER= option is not applicable unless a PBARS= variable is specified.

SCALE=PERCENT | COUNT | WEIGHT

specifies the scale for the primary vertical axis.

If you specify SCALE=PERCENT, the scale is percent of total frequency. If a WEIGHT= variable is used, the scale is percent of total weight.

If you specify SCALE=COUNT, the scale is counts. See [Output 15.1.4](#) for an illustration. This option is not applicable if a WEIGHT= variable is used. You can specify SCALE=FREQUENCY instead of SCALE=COUNT.

If you specify SCALE=WEIGHT, the vertical axis is scaled in the same units as the WEIGHT= variable. This option is not applicable unless you use a WEIGHT= variable.

By default, SCALE=PERCENT. See [Output 15.8.1](#) for an example. Regardless of how SCALE= is specified, the secondary axis is scaled in cumulative percent units.

SYMBOLCHAR='character'

Line Printer

specifies the plot character for points on the cumulative percent curve. The default character is an asterisk (*).

TILELEGEND=(*variable*)

specifies a variable used to add a legend for CTILES= colors. The variable can have a formatted length less than or equal to 32. If a format is associated with the variable, then the formatted value is displayed. The TILELEGEND= option must be used in conjunction with the CTILES= option for filling the tiles in a comparative Pareto chart. If CTILES= is specified and TILELEGEND= is not specified, a color legend is not displayed. *Traditional Graphics*

The values of the CTILES= and TILELEGEND= variables should be consistent for all observations with the same level of the CLASS= variables. The value of the TILELEGEND= variable is used to identify the corresponding color value of the CTILES= variable in the legend. See [Output 15.5.1](#) for an illustration.

TILELEGLABEL='label'

specifies a label displayed to the left of the legend that is created when you specify a TILELEGEND= variable. The *label* can be up to 16 characters and must be enclosed in quotes. The default *label* is *Tiles:*. See [Output 15.5.1](#) for an illustration. *Traditional Graphics*

TURNVLABEL**TURNVLABELS**

turns and strings out vertically the characters in the labels for the primary and secondary vertical axes. *Traditional Graphics*

URL=*variable*

specifies URLs as values of the specified character variable (or formatted values of a numeric variable). These URLs are associated with bars on the Pareto chart when ODS Graphics output is directed into HTML. The value of the HTML= variable should be the same for each observation with a given value of the process variable. *ODS Graphics*

VAXIS=*value-list*

specifies tick mark values for the primary vertical axis. The values must be equally spaced and in increasing order, and the first *value* must be zero. You must scale the values in the same units as the bars (see the SCALE= option), and the last *value* must be greater than or equal to the height of the largest bar.

VAXISLABEL='label'

specifies a label, up to 40 characters, for the primary vertical axis. The default label depends on the value of the SCALE= option, or it is the label associated with the WEIGHT= variable.

VAXIS2=*value-list*

specifies tick mark values for the secondary vertical axis. The values must be equally spaced and in increasing order, and the first *value* must be zero. You must scale the values in percent units, and the last *value* must be greater than or equal to 100.

VAXIS2LABEL='label'

specifies a label, up to 40 characters, for the secondary vertical axis. The default label is *Cumulative Percent* or *Cm Pct*, depending on the space available.

VOFFSET=*value*

specifies the length in percent screen units of the offset at the upper end of the primary vertical axis.

VREF=*value-list*

specifies where reference lines perpendicular to the primary vertical axis are to appear on the chart. You must specify the values in the same units used to scale the primary axis. By default, the primary axis is scaled in percent units, but you can specify other units with the SCALE= option. See [Output 15.2.3](#) for an illustration.

VREF2=*value-list*

specifies where reference lines perpendicular to the secondary vertical axis are to appear on the chart. You must specify the values in cumulative percent units.

VREFCHAR=*'character'*

Line Printer specifies the character used to form the lines requested with the VREF= and VREF2= options. The default character is a dash (-).

VREFLABELS=*'label1'... 'labeln'*

specifies labels for the lines requested with the VREF= option. The number of labels must equal the number of lines requested. Enclose the labels in quotes. Labels can be up to 16 characters.

VREF2LABELS=*'label1'... 'labeln'*

specifies labels for the lines requested with the VREF2= option. The number of labels must equal the number of lines requested. Enclose the labels in quotes. Labels can be up to 16 characters.

VREFLABPOS=*n*

specifies the vertical positioning of the VREFLABELS= and VREF2LABELS= labels. If you specify VREFLABPOS=1, the labels are positioned at the left of the chart, and if you specify VREFLABPOS=2, the labels are positioned at the right. By default, $n = 1$.

WAXIS=*n*

Traditional Graphics specifies the line thickness (in pixels) for the axes and frame. This thickness is also used for bar outlines and grid lines, unless overridden by the WBARLINE=, WGRID=, or WGRID2= options.

WBARLINE=*n*

Traditional Graphics specifies the width for bar outlines.

WEIGHT=*variable-list*

specifies weight variables used to construct weighted Pareto charts. The WEIGHT= variables are paired with the process variables in order of specification. The WEIGHT= variables must be numeric, and their values must be nonnegative (noninteger values are permitted). If a WEIGHT= variable is not provided for a process variable, the weights applied to that process variable are assumed to be one. See “[Weighted Pareto Charts](#)” on page 1176 for computational details.

A WEIGHT= variable is particularly useful for carrying out a Pareto analysis based on *cost* rather than frequency of occurrence. See [Example 15.8](#) for an illustration.

WGRID=*n*

specifies the width of the primary chart grid lines. If the WGRID= option is specified the *Traditional Graphics* GRID option is not required.

WGRID2=*n*

specifies the width of the secondary chart grid lines. If the WGRID2= option is specified the *Traditional Graphics* GRID2 option is not required.

INSET Statement: PARETO Procedure

Overview: INSET Statement

The INSET statement enables you to enhance a Pareto chart by adding a box or table (referred to as an *inset*) of summary statistics directly to the graph. An inset can display statistics calculated by the PARETO procedure or arbitrary values provided in a SAS data set.

Note that an INSET statement by itself does not produce a display but must be used in conjunction with a chart statement. Insets are not available with line printer charts, so the INSET statement is not applicable when the LINEPRINTER option is specified in the PROC PARETO statement.

You can use options in the INSET statement to

- specify the position of the inset
- specify a header for the inset table
- specify graphical enhancements, such as background colors, text colors, text height, text font, and drop shadows

When an INSET statement is associated with a chart statement producing a comparative Pareto chart, an inset is produced in each cell of the comparative chart.

Getting Started: INSET Statement

This section introduces the INSET statement with examples that illustrate commonly used options. Complete syntax for the INSET statement is presented in the section “[Syntax: INSET Statement](#)” on page 1165.

Displaying Summary Statistics on a Pareto Chart

During the manufacture of a metal-oxide semiconductor (MOS) capacitor, causes of failures were recorded before and after a tube in the diffusion furnace was cleaned. This information was saved in a SAS data set named Failure3. *See PARETO7 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```

data Failure3;
  length Cause $ 16 Stage $ 16;
  label Cause = 'Cause of Failure';
  input Stage & $ Cause & $ Counts;
datalines;
Before Cleaning Contamination 14
Before Cleaning Corrosion 2
Before Cleaning Doping 1
Before Cleaning Metallization 2
Before Cleaning Miscellaneous 3
Before Cleaning Oxide Defect 8
Before Cleaning Silicon Defect 1
After Cleaning Doping 0
After Cleaning Corrosion 2
After Cleaning Metallization 4
After Cleaning Miscellaneous 2
After Cleaning Oxide Defect 1
After Cleaning Contamination 12
After Cleaning Silicon Defect 2
;

```

The following statements generate a Pareto chart from the Failure3 data. The MAXNCAT= option is specified to limit the number of Pareto categories to five. An INSET statement is used to display the total count for the categories displayed and the total count for the categories excluded by the MAXNCAT= option.

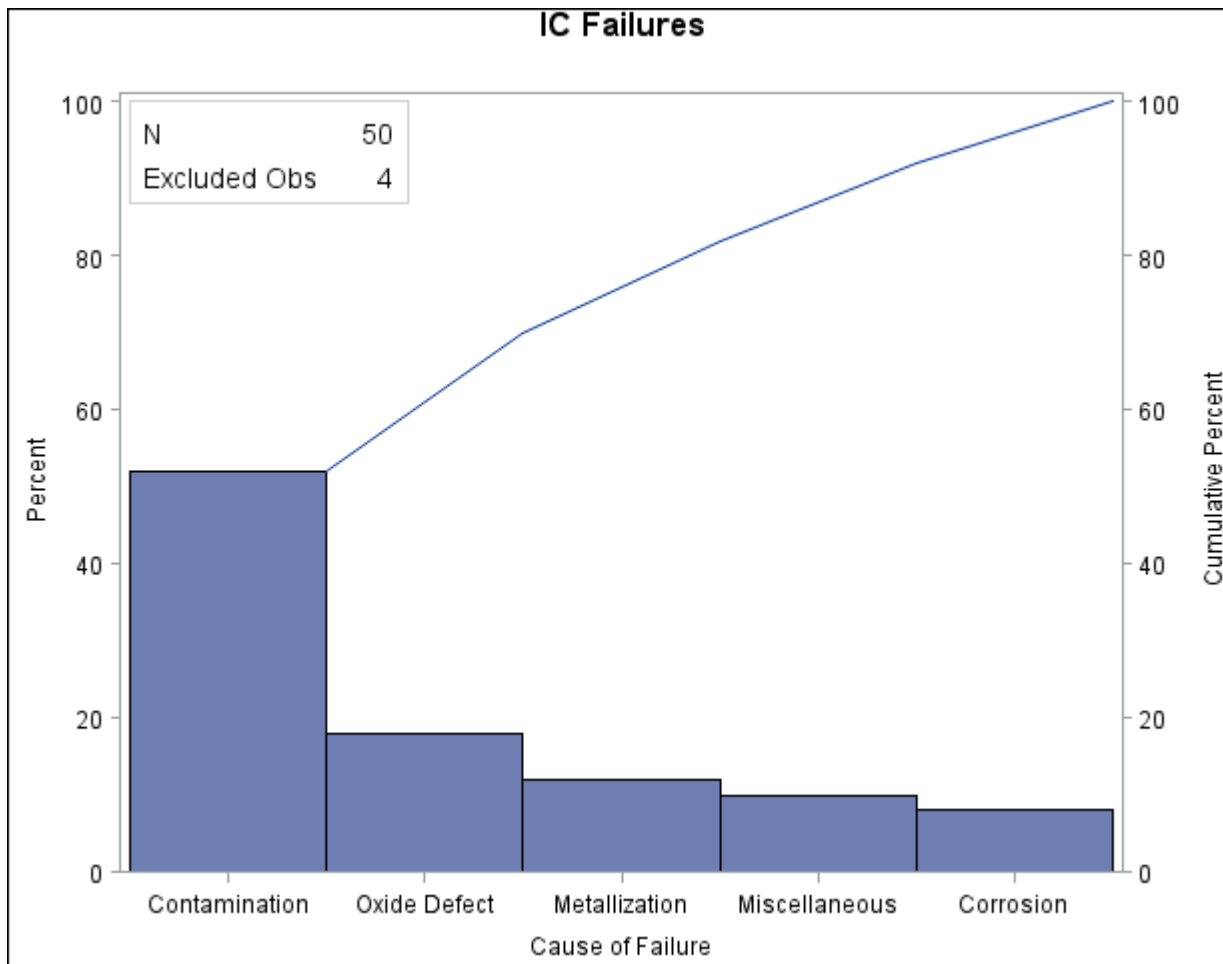
```

ods graphics off;
title 'IC Failures';
proc pareto data=Failure3;
  vbar Cause /
    freq      = Counts
    maxncat   = 5;
  inset n nexcl / height = 3;
run;

```

The resulting chart is displayed in [Figure 15.12](#). The INSET statement immediately follows the chart statement that creates the graphical display (in this case, the VBAR statement). Specify the keywords for inset statistics (such as N and NEXCL) immediately after the word INSET. The inset statistics appear in the order in which you specify the keywords. The HEIGHT= option in the INSET statement specifies the text height used to display the statistics in the inset.

A complete list of keywords that you can use with the INSET statement is provided in [“Summary of INSET Keywords”](#) on page 1166.

Figure 15.12 A Pareto Chart with an Inset

The following examples illustrate options commonly used for enhancing the appearance of an inset.

Customizing Labels and Formatting Values

By default, each inset statistic is identified with an appropriate label, and each numeric value is printed using an appropriate format. However, you may want to provide your own labels and formats. For example, in [Figure 15.12](#) the default label used for the NEXCL statistic is rather long. The following statements produce a comparative Pareto chart with insets using a shorter label for the number of excluded observations. A format with one decimal place is also specified for each statistic. (These are integer values—the decimals are added only to demonstrate this feature.) Note that a single INSET statement produces an inset in each cell of the comparative Pareto chart.

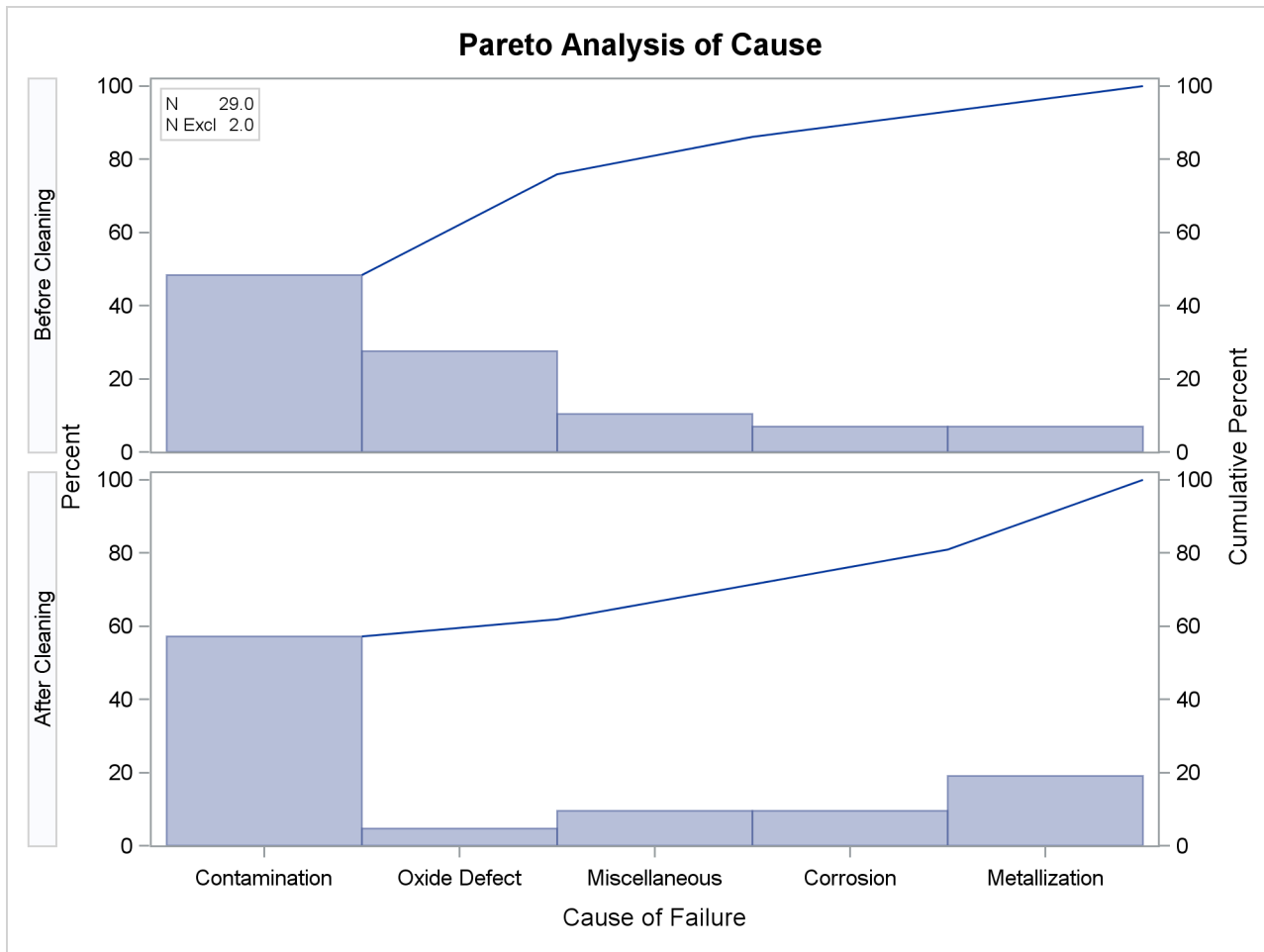
```
ods graphics on;
proc pareto data=Failure3;
  vbar Cause /
    class      = Stage
    freq       = Counts
    maxncat    = 5
    classkey   = 'Before Cleaning';
  inset n (4.1) nexcl='N Excl' (3.1);
run;
```

The ODS GRAPHICS ON statement specified before the PROC PARETO statement enables ODS Graphics, so the Pareto chart is created using ODS Graphics instead of traditional graphics.

The resulting chart is displayed in [Figure 15.13](#). You can provide your own label by specifying the keyword for that statistic followed by an equal sign (=) and the label in quotes. The label can have up to 24 characters.

The format 4.1 specified in parentheses after the N keyword displays the statistics with a field width of four and one decimal place. In general, you can specify any numeric SAS format in parentheses after an inset keyword. You can also specify a format to be used for all the statistics in the INSET statement with the FORMAT= option. For more information about SAS formats, refer to *SAS Formats and Informats: Reference*.

Note that if you specify both a label and a format for a statistic, the label must appear before the format.

Figure 15.13 Customizing Labels and Formatting Values in an Inset

Adding a Header and Positioning the Inset

In the previous examples, the insets are displayed in the upper left corners of the plots, which is the default position for insets added to Pareto charts. You can control the inset position with the `POSITION=` option. In addition, you can display a header at the top of the inset with the `HEADER=` option. The following statements create a data set to be used with the `INSET DATA=` keyword and produce the horizontal Pareto chart shown in Figure 15.14:

```
data location;
  length _LABEL_ $ 10 _VALUE_ $ 12;
  input _LABEL_ _VALUE_ &;
datalines;
Plant      Santa Clara
Line       1
;

ods graphics off;
title 'IC Failures';
proc pareto data=Failure3;
```

```

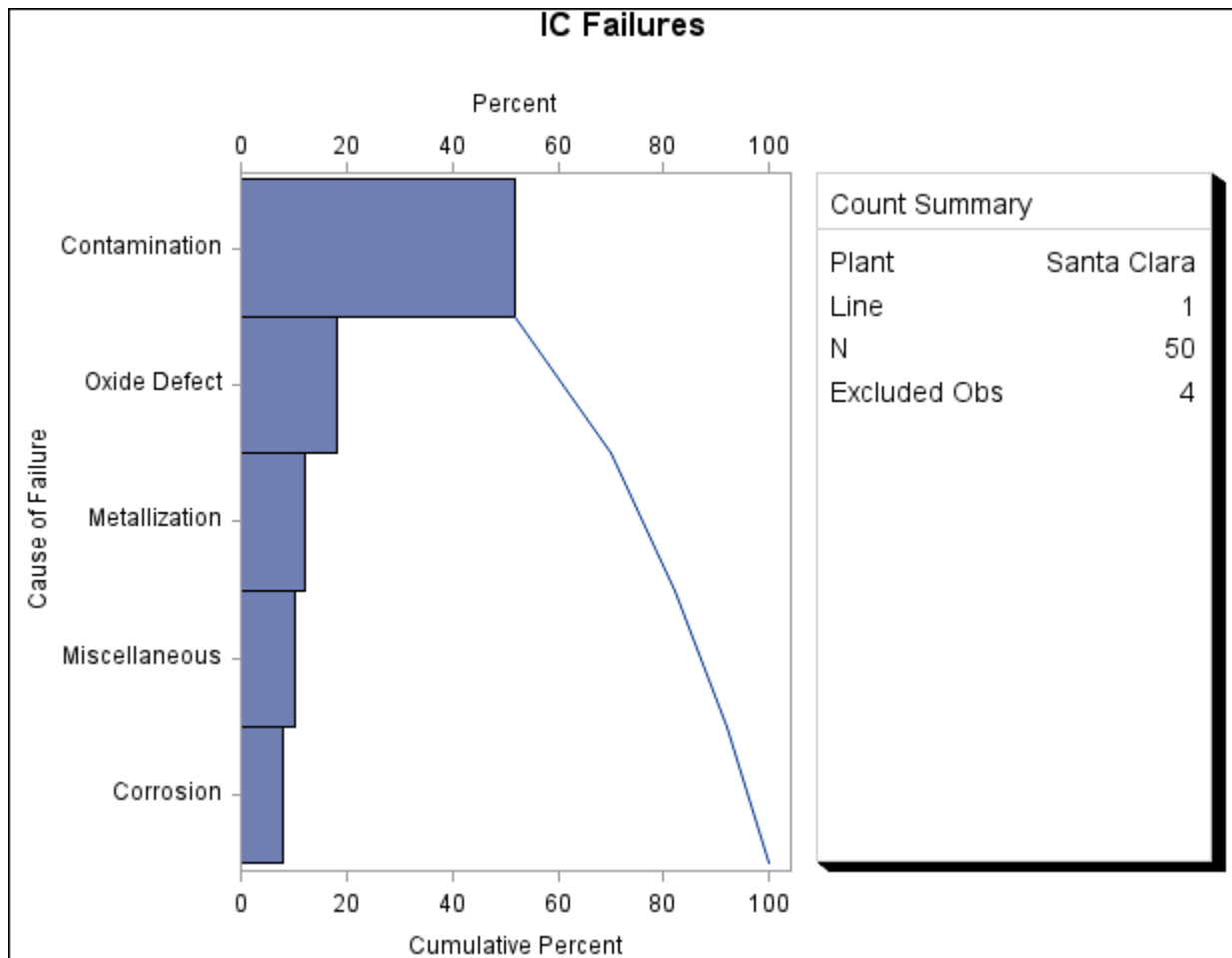
hbar Cause /
    freq      = Counts
    maxncat   = 5;
inset data = location n nexcl /
    height    = 3
    position  = rm
    cshadow   = black
    header    = 'Count Summary';
run;

```

The header (in this case, *Count Summary*) can be up to 40 characters. Note that a longer list of inset statistics is requested. Consequently, POSITION=RM is specified to position the inset in the right margin so that it does not interfere with features of the chart. For more information about positioning, see “[Details: INSET Statement](#)” on page 1169. The CSHADOW= option is used to display a drop shadow on this inset. The *options*, such as [HEADER=](#), [POSITION=](#), and [CSHADOW=](#), are specified after the slash (/) in the INSET statement. For more details on INSET statement options, see “[Dictionary of Options](#)” on page 1167.

Note that the contents of the data set location appear before other statistics in the inset. The position of the DATA= keyword in the keyword list determines the position of the data set’s contents in the inset.

Figure 15.14 Adding a Header and Repositioning the Inset



Syntax: INSET Statement

The syntax for the INSET statement is as follows:

INSET *keyword-list* </ *options* > ;

You can use any number of INSET statements in the PARETO procedure. Each INSET statement produces a separate inset and must follow one of the chart statements. When the chart statement produces a comparative Pareto chart, an inset appears in every cell produced by the chart statement. The statistics are displayed in the order in which they are specified. The following statements produce a vertical Pareto chart with insets in the upper left and upper right corners, and a horizontal comparative Pareto chart with insets in each cell.

```
proc pareto data=Failure3;
  vbar Cause / maxncat = 5 other = 'Others';
    inset nothercat / pos = nw;
    inset nother / pos = ne;
  hbar Cause / class = stage classkey = 'Before Cleaning';
    inset n / pos = ne;
run;
```

The statistics displayed in an inset are computed for a specific process variable using observations for the current BY group and CLASS= variable level, if applicable. For example, in the following statements there are two process variables (Tomato and Squash), a BY variable (Year), and two CLASS= variables (Fert and Pest). If there are three different years (levels of Year), then a total of six comparative Pareto charts are produced: three for each process variable. In addition, if there are two different levels of Fert and three of Pest, each comparative Pareto chart contains six cells. Each cell contains an inset with statistics computed for a particular process variable, year, and combination of Fert and Pest values.

```
proc pareto data=Plants;
  by Year;
  vbar (Tomato Squash) / class = (Fert Pest);
  inset n;
run;
```

The components of the INSET statement are described as follows.

keyword-list

can include any of the *keywords* listed in “[Summary of INSET Keywords](#)” on page 1166. The DATA= *keyword* requires an operand specified immediately after it, naming the data set containing data to be displayed.

The NOTHERCAT and NOTHER statistics are zero if the OTHER= option is not specified. The NEXCL statistic is zero if the OTHER= option *is* specified.

By default, inset statistics are identified with appropriate labels, and numeric values are printed using appropriate formats. However, you can provide customized labels and formats. You provide the customized label by specifying the *keyword* for that statistic followed by an equal sign (=) and the label in quotes. Labels can have up to 24 characters. You provide the numeric format in parentheses after the *keyword*. Note that if you specify both a label and a format for a statistic, the label must appear before the format. For an example, see the section “[Customizing Labels and Formatting Values](#)” on page 1162.

options

appear after the slash (/) and control the appearance of the inset. For example, the following INSET statement uses two appearance *options* (POSITION= and CTEXT=):

```
inset n nothercat nother / position=ne ctext=yellow;
```

The POSITION= option determines the location of the inset, and the CTEXT= option specifies the color of the text of the inset.

See the section “[Summary of Options](#)” on page 1166 for a list of all available *options* and “[Dictionary of Options](#)” on page 1167 for detailed descriptions. Note the difference between *keywords* and *options*; *keywords* specify the information to be displayed in an inset, whereas *options* control the appearance of the inset.

Summary of INSET Keywords

All keywords available with the PARETO procedure’s INSET statement request a single statistic in an inset, except for the DATA= keyword.

The DATA= keyword specifies a SAS data set containing (label, value) pairs to be displayed in an inset. The data set must contain the variables _LABEL_ and _VALUE_. _LABEL_ is a character variable whose values provide labels for inset entries. _VALUE_ can be character or numeric, and it provides values displayed in the inset. The label and value from each observation in the DATA= data set occupy one line in the inset. [Figure 15.14](#) shows an inset containing entries from a DATA= data set.

Table 15.4 Summary Statistics

Keyword	Description
N	sample size
NOTHERCAT	number of categories merged to form OTHER= category in restricted Pareto chart
NOTHER	number of observations in OTHER= category
NEXCL	observations excluded in restricted Pareto chart
SUMWGTS	sum across all categories of weighted frequencies
DATA=	(label, value) pairs from <i>SAS-data-set</i>

Summary of Options

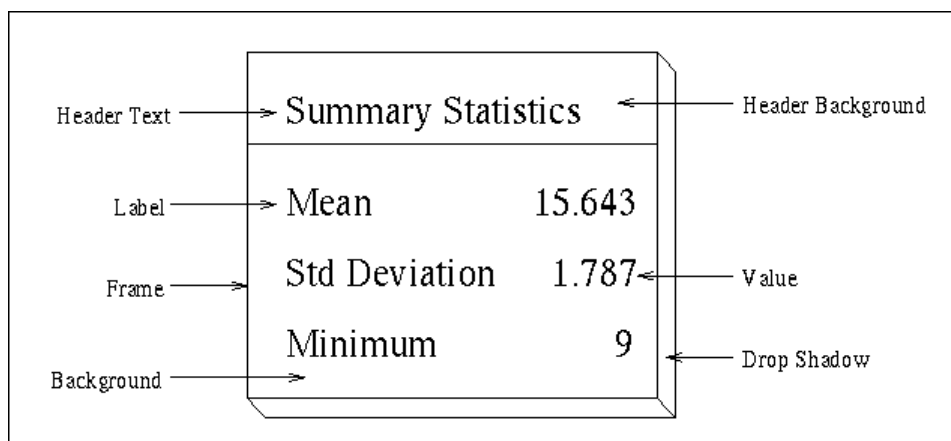
The following table lists the INSET statement options. For complete descriptions, see “[Dictionary of Options](#)” on page 1167 which follows this section.

Table 15.5 INSET Options

Keyword	Description
CFILL=	specifies color of inset background
CFILLH=	specifies color of header background
CFRAME=	specifies color of frame
CHEADER=	specifies color of header text
CSHADOW=	specifies color of drop shadow
CTEXT=	specifies color of inset text
DATA	specifies data units for POSITION=(<i>x</i> , <i>y</i>) coordinates
FONT=	specifies font of text
FORMAT=	specifies format of values in inset
GUTTER=	specifies gutter width for inset in top or bottom margin
HEADER=	specifies header text
HEIGHT=	specifies height of inset text
NCOLS=	specifies number of columns for inset in top or bottom margin
NOFRAME	suppresses frame around inset
POSITION=	specifies position of inset
REFPOINT=	specifies reference point of inset positioned with POSITION=(<i>x</i> , <i>y</i>) coordinates

Dictionary of Options

The following entries provide detailed descriptions of options for the INSET statement. The marginal notes *Traditional Graphics* and *ODS Graphics* identify options that apply only to traditional graphics and ODS Graphics output, respectively. Terms used in this section are illustrated in Figure 15.15.

Figure 15.15 The Inset

CFILL=color | BLANK*Traditional Graphics*

specifies the color of the background (including the header background if you do not specify the CFILLH= option).

If you do not specify the CFILL= option, then, by default, the background is empty. This means that items that overlap the inset (such as Pareto bars or the cumulative percent curve) show through the inset. If you specify any value for the CFILL= option, then overlapping items no longer show through the inset. Specify CFILL=BLANK to leave the background uncolored and also to prevent items from showing through the inset.

CFILLH=color*Traditional Graphics*

specifies the color of the header background. By default, if you do not specify a CFILLH= color, the CFILL= color is used.

CFRAME=color*Traditional Graphics*

specifies the color of the frame. By default, the frame is the same color as the axis of the plot.

CHEADER=color*Traditional Graphics*

specifies the color of the header text. By default, if you do not specify a CHEADER= color, the CTEXT= color is used.

CSHADOW=color**CS=color***Traditional Graphics*

specifies the color of the drop shadow. See [Figure 15.14](#) for an example. By default, if you do not specify the CSHADOW= option, a drop shadow is not displayed.

CTEXT=color**CT=color***Traditional Graphics*

specifies the color of the text. By default, the inset text color is the same as the other text on the plot.

DATA

specifies that data coordinates are to be used in positioning the inset with the POSITION= option. The DATA option is available only when you specify POSITION= (x, y), and it must be placed immediately after the coordinates (x, y). For details, see the entry for the POSITION= option or “[Positioning the Inset Using Coordinates](#)” on page 1172. See [Figure 15.18](#) for an example.

FONT=font*Traditional Graphics*

specifies the font of the text. By default, the font is SIMPLEX if the inset is located in the interior of the plot, and the font is the same as the other text displayed on the plot if the inset is located in the exterior of the plot.

FORMAT=format

specifies a format for all the values displayed in an inset. If you specify a format for a particular statistic, then this format overrides the format you specified with the FORMAT= option.

GUTTER=*value*

specifies the gutter width in percent screen units for an inset located in the top or bottom *ODS Graphics* margin. The gutter is the space between columns of values in an inset.

HEADER= 'string'

specifies the header text. The *string* cannot exceed 40 characters. If you do not specify the HEADER= option, no header line appears in the inset.

HEIGHT=*value*

specifies the height of the text.

Traditional Graphics

NCOLS=*n*

specifies the number of columns of (label, value) pairs displayed in an inset located in the top *ODS Graphics* or bottom margin.

NOFRAME

suppresses the frame drawn around the text.

POSITION=*position***POS=***position*

determines the position of the inset. The *position* can be a compass point keyword, a margin keyword, or a pair of coordinates (*x*, *y*). You can specify coordinates in axis percent units or axis data units. For more information, see “[Details: INSET Statement](#)” on page 1169. By default, POSITION=NW, which positions the inset in the upper left (northwest) corner of the display.

NOTE: In this release of the PARETO procedure, you cannot specify coordinates with the POSITION= option when producing ODS Graphics output.

REFPOINT=BR | BL | TR | TL**RP=**BR | BL | TR | TL

specifies the reference point for an inset that is positioned by a pair of coordinates with the POSITION= option. Use the REFPOINT= option with POSITION= coordinates. The REFPOINT= option specifies which corner of the inset frame you want positioned at coordinates (*x*, *y*). The keywords BL, BR, TL, and TR represent bottom left, bottom right, top left, and top right, respectively. See [Figure 15.19](#) for an example. The default is REFPOINT=BL. *Traditional Graphics*

If you specify the position of the inset as a compass point or margin keyword, the REFPOINT= option is ignored. For more information, see “[Positioning the Inset Using Coordinates](#)” on page 1172.

Details: INSET Statement

This section provides details on three different methods of positioning the inset using the POSITION= option. With the POSITION= option, you can specify

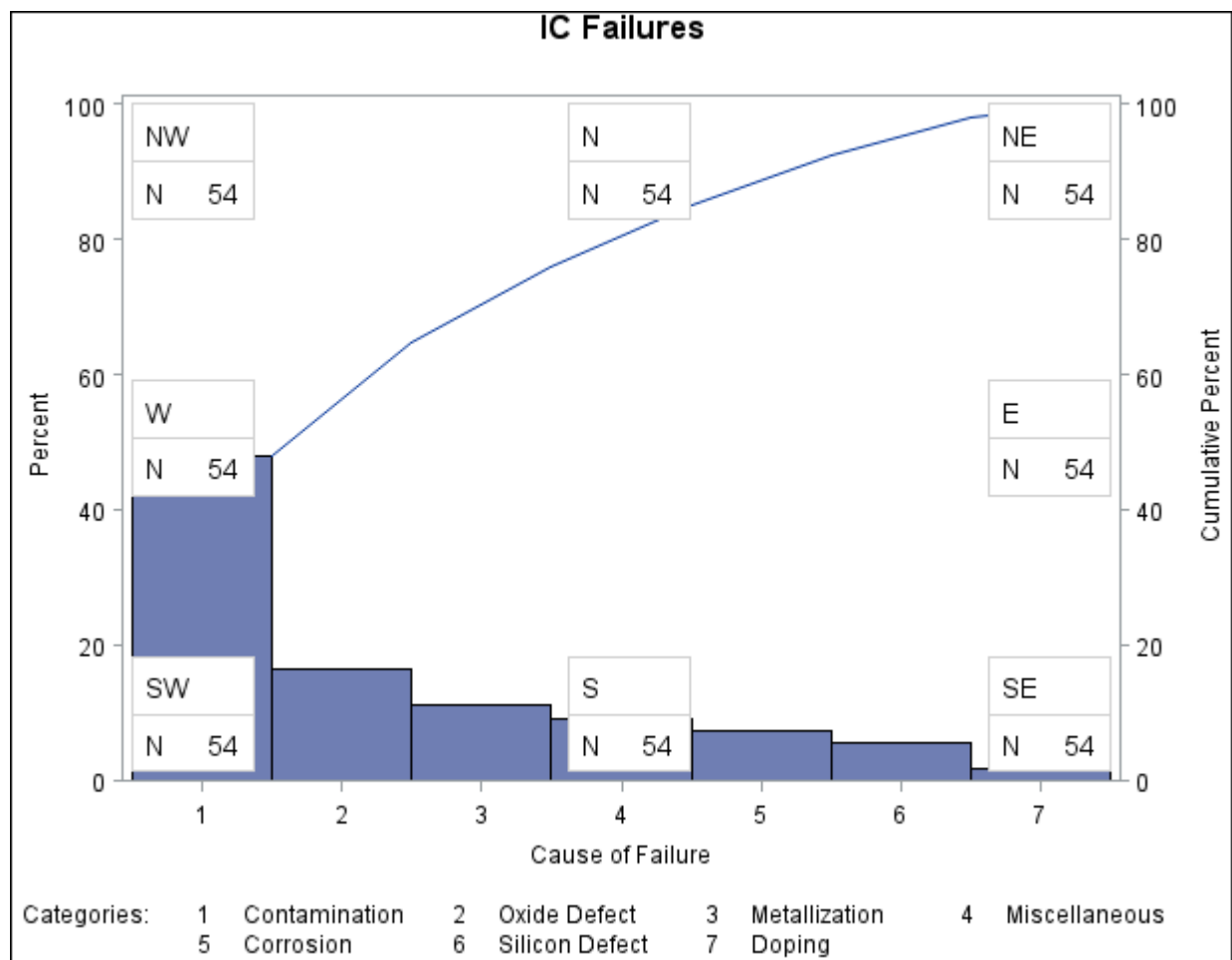
- compass points
- keywords for margin positions
- coordinates in data units or percent axis units

Positioning the Inset Using Compass Points

See *SHWINS2* in the *SAS/QC Sample Library* You can specify the eight compass points N, NE, E, SE, S, SW, W, and NW as keywords for the POSITION= option. The following statements create the display in Figure 15.16, which demonstrates all eight compass positions. The default is NW.

```
ods graphics off;
proc pareto data=Failure3;
  vbar Cause / freq = Counts;
  inset n / height=3 cfill=blank header='NW' pos=nw;
  inset n / height=3 cfill=blank header='N ' pos=n ;
  inset n / height=3 cfill=blank header='NE' pos=ne;
  inset n / height=3 cfill=blank header='E ' pos=e ;
  inset n / height=3 cfill=blank header='SE' pos=se;
  inset n / height=3 cfill=blank header='S ' pos=s ;
  inset n / height=3 cfill=blank header='SW' pos=sw;
  inset n / height=3 cfill=blank header='W ' pos=w ;
run;
```

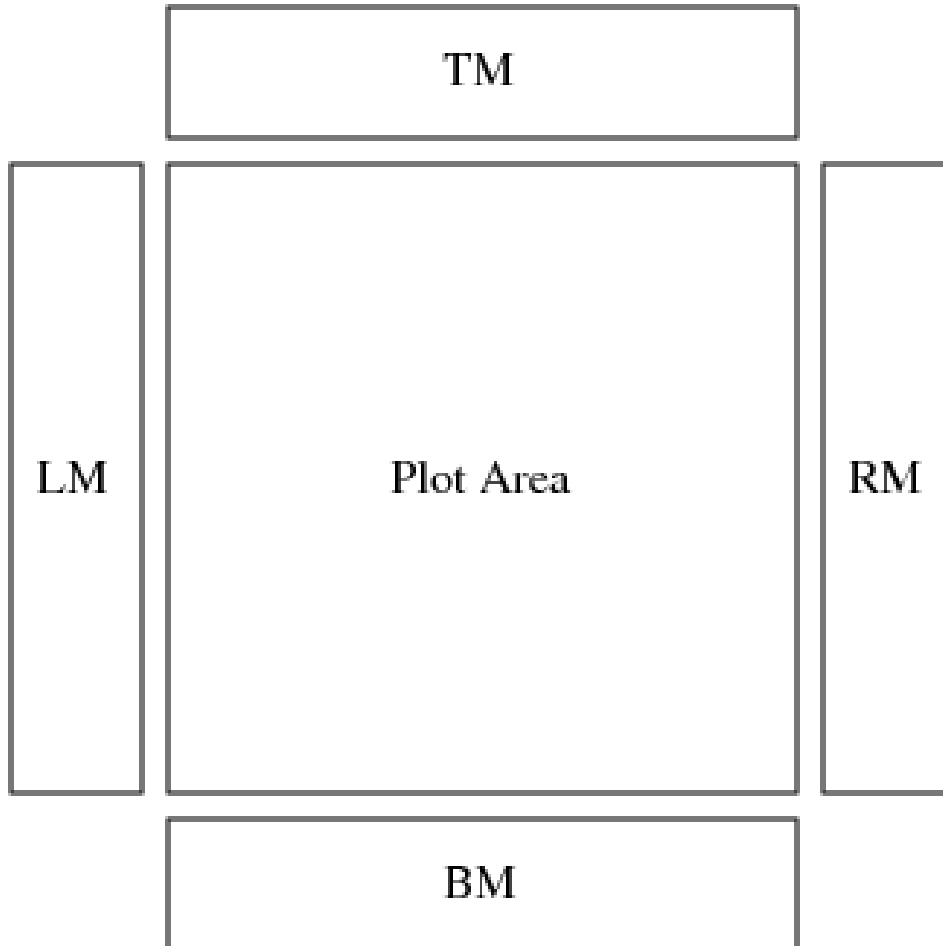
Figure 15.16 Insets Positioned Using Compass Points



Positioning the Inset in the Margins

Using the INSET statement you can also position an inset in one of the four margins surrounding the plot area using the margin keyword LM, RM, TM, or BM, as illustrated in [Figure 15.17](#).

Figure 15.17 Positioning Insets in the Margins



For an example of an inset placed in the right margin, see [Figure 15.14](#). Margin positions are recommended if a large number of statistics are listed in the INSET statement. If you attempt to display a lengthy inset in the interior of the plot, it is likely that the inset will collide with the data display.

Insets associated with a comparative Pareto chart cannot be positioned in the margins.

Positioning the Inset Using Coordinates

You can also specify the position of the inset with coordinates: `POSITION= (x, y)`. The coordinates can be given in axis percent units (the default) or in axis data units.

NOTE: In this release of the PARETO procedure, you cannot position insets by using coordinates when producing ODS Graphics output.

Data Unit Coordinates

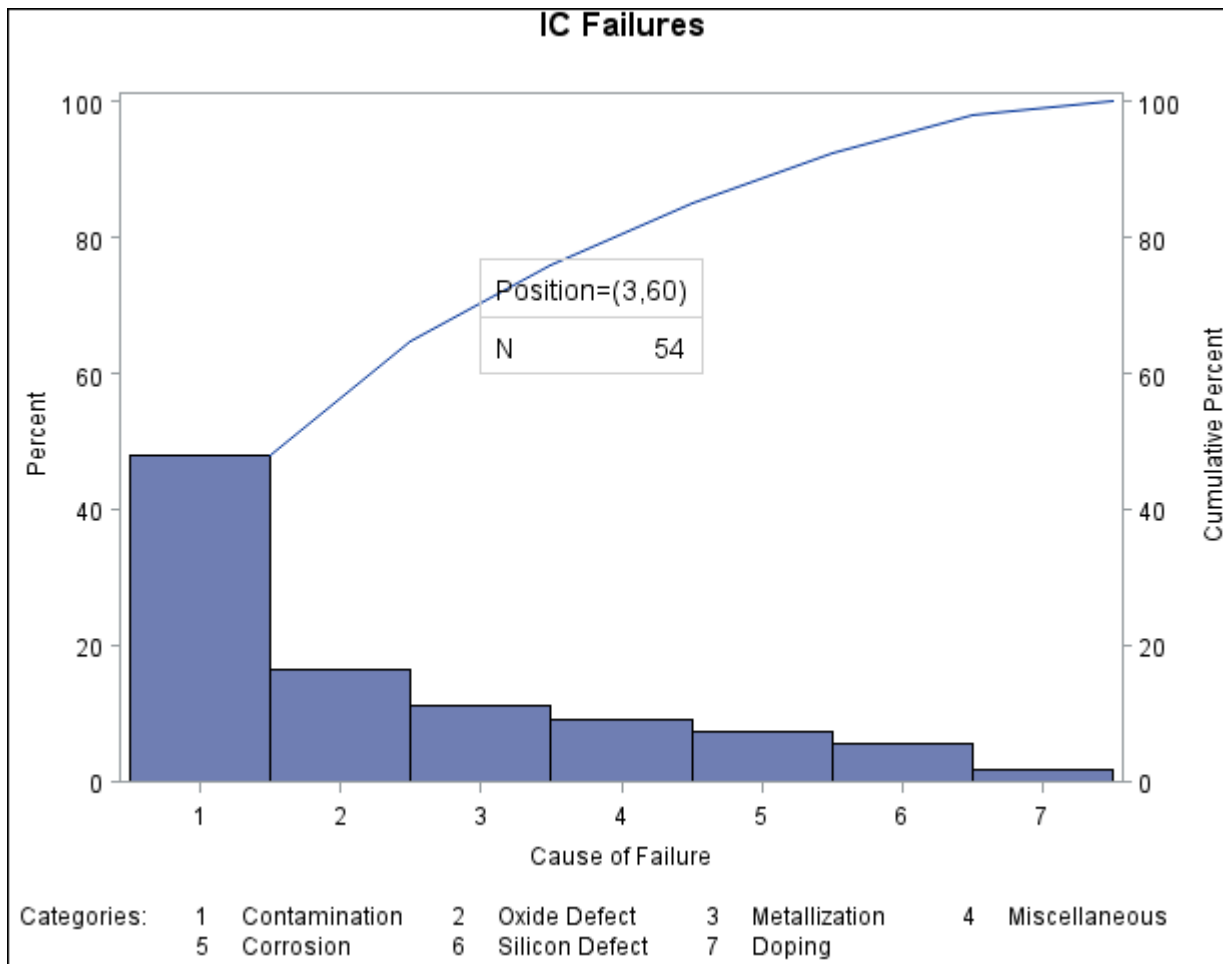
If you specify the `DATA` option immediately following the coordinates, the inset is positioned using axis data units. Data units along the category axis (the horizontal axis on a vertical bar chart or the vertical axis on a horizontal bar chart) are based on category numbers. Categories are numbered from left to right (vertical bar chart) or top to bottom (horizontal bar chart), starting with 1.

For example, the following statements produce the Pareto chart displayed in [Figure 15.18](#):

```
ods graphics off;
proc pareto data=Failure3;
  vbar Cause / freq = Counts;
  inset n / header   = 'Position=(3,60) '
            position = (3,60) data
            height    = 3;
run;
```

The bottom left corner of the inset is lined up with the tick mark for the third category on the horizontal axis and at 60 on the vertical axis. By default, the specified coordinates determine the position of the bottom left corner of the inset. You can change this reference point with the `REFPOINT=` option, as in the next example.

See *SHWINS2* in the *SAS/QC Sample Library*

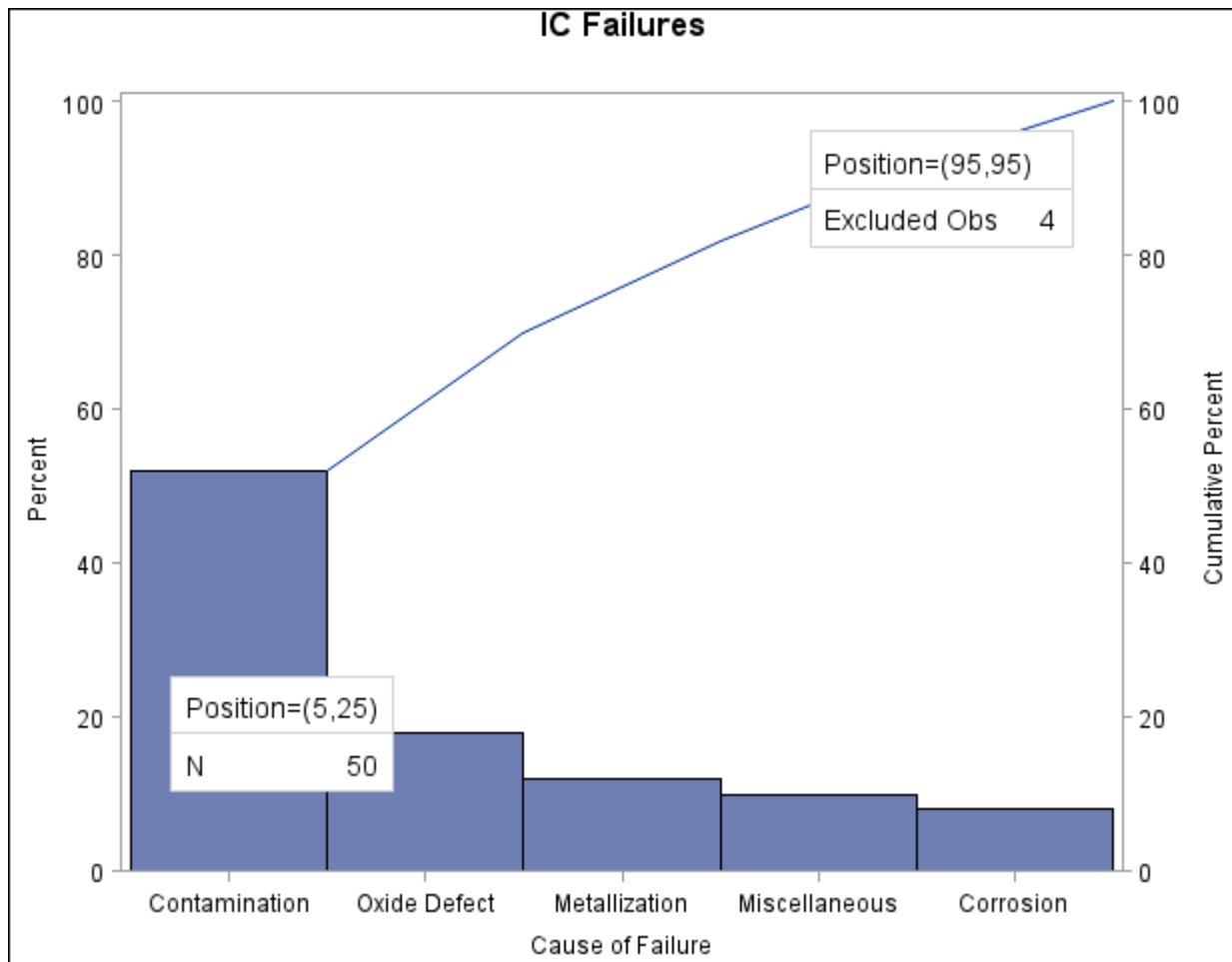
Figure 15.18 Inset Positioned Using Data Unit Coordinates**Axis Percent Unit Coordinates**

If you do not use the DATA option, the inset is positioned using axis percent units. The coordinates of the bottom left corner of the display are (0,0), while the upper right corner is (100,100). For example, the following statements create a horizontal Pareto chart with two insets, both positioned using coordinates in axis percent units. *See SHWINS2 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
ods graphics off;
proc pareto data=Failure3;
  vbar Cause / freq      = Counts
              maxncat   = 5;
  inset n / position = (5,25)
          header    = 'Position=(5,25) '
          height    = 3
          cfill     = blank
          refpoint  = tl;
  inset nexcl / position = (95,95)
          header    = 'Position=(95,95) '
          height    = 3
          cfill     = blank
          refpoint  = tr;
run;
```

The display is shown in Figure 15.19. Notice that the REFPOINT= option is used to determine which corner of the inset is to be placed at the coordinates specified with the POSITION= option. The first inset has REFPOINT=TL, so the top left corner of the inset is positioned 5% of the way across the horizontal axis and 25% of the way up the vertical axis. The second inset has REFPOINT=TR, so the top right corner of the inset is positioned 95% of the way across the horizontal axis and 95% of the way up the vertical axis. Note also that coordinates in axis percent units must be *between* 0 and 100.

Figure 15.19 Inset Positioned Using Axis Percent Unit Coordinates



Details and Examples: PARETO Procedure

Details: PARETO Procedure

This chapter provides details on the following topics:

- terminology
- labels for chart features
- scaling the cumulative percent curve
- creating output data sets
- constructing effective Pareto charts
- missing values
- the role of variable formats
- large data sets

The section “[Examples: PARETO Procedure](#)” on page 1182 illustrates these topics with several detailed examples.

Terminology

Basic Pareto Charts

A basic Pareto chart (see [Figure 15.6](#)) analyzes the unique values of a *process variable*, which are referred to as *Pareto categories* or *levels*. These values typically represent problems encountered during some phase of a manufacturing or service activity.

A basic vertical Pareto chart (as produced by the PARETO procedure’s VBAR statement) has one horizontal and two vertical axes. The horizontal (or *category*) axis is displayed at the bottom of the chart and lists the Pareto categories. The *primary vertical axis* (or *frequency axis*) is displayed on the left. The relative frequency of each Pareto category is represented by a vertical bar whose height is measured on the primary vertical axis. You can use the SCALE= option to scale this axis in percent, count, or weight units. The *secondary vertical axis* (or *cumulative percent axis*) is displayed on the right. This axis is scaled in cumulative percent units and is used to read the *cumulative percent curve*. The height of each point on the curve represents the percent of the total frequency accounted for by the Pareto categories to the left of the point.

In a horizontal Pareto chart (as produced by the HBAR statement), the category axis is displayed vertically on the left. Categories appear in order of decreasing relative frequency from top to bottom. The frequency axis appears at the top of the chart and the cumulative percent axis is at the bottom. The relative frequencies of the Pareto categories are represented by horizontal bars. A point on the cumulative percent curve represents the percent of the total frequency accounted for by the Pareto categories above that point.

NOTE: For the sake of brevity, in this chapter the term *height* is used to refer to the size of a bar as measured along the frequency axis, whether the Pareto chart is oriented vertically or horizontally.

Restricted Pareto Charts

A *restricted Pareto chart* (see Figure 15.10) displays only the n most frequently occurring categories in a data set that contains N categories, where $N > n$. The remaining $N - n$ categories are dropped or are merged into a single “other” category created with the OTHER= option. The MAXCMPCT=, MAXNCAT=, and MINPCT= options provide alternative methods for specifying n . See the entries for these options in the section “Dictionary of Options” on page 1138.

Weighted Pareto Charts

A *weighted Pareto chart* (see Example 15.8) displays bars whose heights represent the weighted frequencies of the categories. Typical weights are the cost of repair or the loss incurred by the customer.

The weight W_i for the i th Pareto category is computed as

$$W_i = \sum_{u \in C_i} w(u) f(u)$$

where C_i is the set of observations that make up the i th category, $w(u)$ is the value of the weight variable in the u th observation, and $f(u)$ is the value of the frequency variable in the u th observation (taking $f(u) \equiv 1$ if a FREQ= variable is not specified). If SCALE=WEIGHT is specified, the height of the bar for the i th category is W_i . If SCALE=PERCENT is specified, the height of this bar is

$$\frac{100W_i}{\sum_{j=1}^N W_j}$$

where N is the total number of categories.

Comparative Pareto Charts

A *comparative Pareto chart* combines two or more Pareto charts for the same process variable. The component charts are displayed with uniform axes to facilitate comparison. The observations represented by a components chart are referred to as a *cell*. The framed areas for the component charts are referred to as *tiles*.

In a *one-way comparative Pareto chart*, each component chart corresponds to a different level of a single classification variable specified with the CLASS= option. The component charts are arranged in a stack or a row, as illustrated in Output 15.1.3, Output 15.2.2, and Output 15.2.3. In a *two-way comparative Pareto chart*, each component chart corresponds to a different combination of levels of two classification variables specified with the CLASS= option. The component charts are arranged in a matrix, as illustrated in Output 15.2.4.

In any comparative Pareto chart there is a *key cell*, in which the bars are in decreasing order and whose order is imposed on all the other cells to achieve a uniform category axis. By default, the key cell is the cell in the upper left corner, but you can use the CLASSKEY= option to designate any other cell as the key cell. In this case, the rows and columns of the comparative chart will be rearranged so that the key cell appears in the upper left. However, if you require the rows and columns in a particular order, you can specify the NOKEYMOVE option in conjunction with the CLASSKEY= option to suppress the rearrangement.

If you are creating traditional graphics or ODS Graphics output, you can use the NROWS= and NCOLS= options to specify the numbers of rows and columns in a comparative Pareto chart. By default, NROWS=2 and NCOLS=1 for a one-way comparison and NROWS=2 and NCOLS=2 for a two-way comparison. There is no upper limit to the number of rows or columns that you can specify, but in practice the limit is determined by the area of the graphical display. If the numbers of classification variable levels exceed the NROWS= and NCOLS= values, the chart is created on multiple screens or pages.

If the same set of Pareto categories does not occur in each cell of a comparative Pareto chart, the categories are said to be *unbalanced*. In this case, the procedure uses the following convention to construct the uniform category axis. First, the categories that occur in the key cell are arranged on the category axis from left to right (top to bottom for a horizontal chart), sorted in decreasing order of frequency, with tied levels arranged in order of their formatted values. The categories not in the key cell are assigned frequencies of zero in the key cell, and they are arranged at the right (bottom) of the category axis, where they are ordered by their formatted values. This arrangement is simply a convention of the procedure and should not be interpreted to mean that one category is more important than another.

Whether the categories in the input data set are balanced or not, the categories in the OUT= data set are always balanced. The procedure balances this data set by assigning values of zero to the _COUNT_ and _PCT_ variables as necessary.

Unbalanced categories present a special problem when the MAXNCAT= option is used to restrict the number of categories displayed on the chart. For instance, suppose that you specify MAXNCAT=12 and there are 15 categories in all, 10 of which occur in the key cell. Since there is no unambiguous method for selecting two of the remaining five categories to complete the restricted list, the procedure reduces the restricted list to the categories that occur in the key cell and displays only those 10 categories. A warning message is issued in the SAS log.

Labels for Chart Features

The following table summarizes methods for labeling the features of Pareto charts.

Table 15.6 Labeling Features of Pareto Charts

Feature	Method for Specifying Label
titles	TITLE <i>n</i> statements
footnotes	FOOTNOTE <i>n</i> statements
category axis	<i>process variable</i> label
primary vertical axis (VBAR only)	VAXISLABEL= option
secondary vertical axis (VBAR only)	VAXIS2LABEL= option
primary horizontal axis (HBAR only)	HAXISLABEL= option
secondary horizontal axis (HBAR only)	HAXIS2LABEL= option
bars	BARLABEL= option
points on cumulative percent curve	CMPCTLABEL= option
rows and columns	CLASS= variable labels
cells	NLEGEND option or NLEGEND= variable
category legend	CATLEGLABEL= option
high/low bar legend	HLLEGLABEL= option
bar color legend	BARLEGLABEL= option
tile legend	TILELEGLABEL= option
annotation	ANNOTATE= and ANNOTATE2= data sets

Scaling the Cumulative Percent Curve

Pareto charts shown in textbooks typically scale the cumulative percent curve so that it is anchored at the top right corner of the leftmost bar. The upper end of the primary vertical axis is then extended to accommodate the curve. For an illustration, see [Output 15.2.1](#). By default, the PARETO procedure uses the top right corner as the anchor position on a vertical chart and the bottom right corner of the topmost bar as the anchor position on a horizontal chart. You can override the default with the ANCHOR= option.

This method of scaling is not feasible if the number of categories is very large and if the Pareto distribution is uniform. In this case, the bars are excessively compressed relative to the curve. Conversely, this method excessively compresses the curve relative to the bars when you use a count scale for the frequency axis in a comparative Pareto chart and the tallest bar does not occur in the key cell. In either situation, the procedure overrides the textbook scaling method and balances the scales of the bars and the curve.

You can use the AXISFACTOR= option to specify the extent to which the frequency axis should be extended. Alternatively, you can extend the frequency axis by using the VBAR statement VAXIS= option or HBAR statement HAXIS= option to specify the tick mark values for the axis.

Another scaling anomaly is illustrated by the comparative Pareto chart in [Output 15.1.4](#). Here, the cumulative percent curve in the bottom chart is not anchored due to the combination of a uniform count scale and different sample sizes in the two cells.

Output Data Sets

The OUT= data set saves the information displayed on a Pareto chart. If you specify CLASS= variables, the OUT= data set contains one block of observations for each combination of levels of the CLASS= variables, and within each block there is an observation. The observations are sorted in the order in which the categories are displayed on the chart. The following variables read from a DATA= data set are saved in an OUT= data set:

- process variables
- CLASS= variables
- BY variables
- WEIGHT= variables
- the CTILES= variable
- the TILELEGEND= variable
- the NLEGEND= variable
- CBARS= variables
- PBARS= variables
- BARLEGEND= variables

In addition, the OUT= data set contains the following variables that are created during the analysis:

- `_COUNT_`, which saves the frequency count for each Pareto category
- `_WCOUNT_`, which saves the weighted count for each category. This variable is created only when you specify the WEIGHT= option.
- `_PCT_`, which saves the percent of the total count for each category. If you specify the WEIGHT= option, the variable `_PCT_` saves the percent of the total weighted count.
- `_CMPCT_`, which saves the cumulative percent for each category

See [Output 15.8.2](#) for an example of an OUT= data set.

If you specify the MAXNCAT=, MAXCMPCT=, or MINPCT= option, the OUT= data set saves only the categories displayed on the chart. If you create an OTHER= category that merges the remaining categories, an additional observation is saved with the new category. Since the OTHER= value is defined as a formatted value of the process variable, you should also specify a corresponding internal value, as follows:

- If the process variable is a character variable, specify the internal value with the OTHERCVAL= option. If you do not specify this value, the OTHER= value is saved as the internal value.
- If the process variable is a numeric variable, specify the internal value with the OTHERNVAL= option. If you do not specify this value, an internal missing value is saved.

ODS Graphics

Before you create ODS Graphics output, ODS Graphics must be enabled (for example, by using the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement). For more information about enabling and disabling ODS Graphics, see the section “Enabling and Disabling ODS Graphics” (Chapter 21, *SAS/STAT User’s Guide*).

The appearance of a graph produced with ODS Graphics is determined by the style associated with the ODS destination where the graph is produced. HBAR and VBAR statement options used to control the appearance of traditional graphics are ignored for ODS Graphics output.

When ODS Graphics is in effect, the PARETO procedure assigns a name to graphs it creates. You can use this name to reference the graph when using ODS. The name is listed in [Table 15.7](#).

Table 15.7 ODS Graphics Produced by the PARETO Procedure

ODS Graph Name	Plot Description
ParetoChart	Pareto chart

See Chapter 3, “[SAS/QC Graphics](#),” for more information about ODS Graphics and other methods for producing charts.

Constructing Effective Pareto Charts

The following are recommendations for improving the visual clarity of Pareto charts:

- Decide carefully how the bars should be scaled. The default percent scale is not always the best choice. For instance, a count scale may be more appropriate in a comparative Pareto chart where the total count per cell varies widely from cell to cell and where you want to compare Pareto distributions on an *absolute* scale rather than a *relative* scale. You can request a count scale by specifying SCALE=COUNT. In other situations, it may be more appropriate to use a weighted percent scale or a weighted count scale (specify a WEIGHT= variable and either SCALE=PERCENT or SCALE=WEIGHT).
- Use a weight variable if the counts are dependent on a factor such as exposure or opportunity that varies from one category to another. For instance, suppose that you are creating a Pareto chart for the number of medical claims submitted by company employees categorized by job title. The counts can be weighted to adjust for the fact that there are more individuals in some jobs than in others and for the fact that some jobs may be associated with greater health risks than others.
- Use the NOCURVE option to eliminate the cumulative percent curve in situations where the curve reveals little information about the data. In general, the bars should be more prominent than the curve.
- Maximize the space used for the bars by eliminating unnecessary labels and visual clutter. This is particularly important for comparative Pareto charts. The NOHLABEL and NOVLABEL options are useful for this purpose. You can also use the NOVLABEL2, NOVTICK, and NOVTICK2 options with a VBAR statement or the NOHLABEL2, NOHTICK, and NOHTICK2 options with an HBAR statement.

- Make legends more informative by specifying legend labels.
- Avoid filling bars with multiple types of cross-hatched patterns; solid color fills are less distracting. Use color sparingly to emphasize important features (such as the “vital few” categories), and choose bar colors that provide good visual discrimination.
- If you are working with a large data set involving many categories, limit the number displayed to achieve visual clarity.
- If your application involves classification effects, construct more than one Pareto chart for the data using various combinations of classification variables (this approach is illustrated in [Example 15.2](#)).
- Provide reference lines on comparative Pareto charts to aid visual comparison.

Refer to Chapter 2 of Cleveland (1985) for a general discussion of the principles of statistical graphics.

Missing Values

By default, observations with missing values of a process variable are not processed. If you specify the MISSING option, then missing values are treated as a Pareto category.

Likewise, observations with missing values of the CLASS= variables are not processed by default. Missing values of the first CLASS= variable are treated as a level if the MISSING1 option is specified, and missing values of the second CLASS= variable are treated as a level if the MISSING2 option is specified.

Role of Variable Formats

The categories of a Pareto chart are always determined using formatted values of the process variable, and the format is used to label the categories.

On the chart, the categories are displayed in decreasing order of frequency. If there are multiple categories with the same count, the tied categories are displayed in order of their formatted values.

When you create a comparative Pareto chart, the formatted levels of the CLASS= variables are used to group the data into cells. There is a cell for each level of the CLASS= variable in a one-way comparative chart, and there is a cell for each combination of levels of the CLASS= variables in a two-way comparative chart.

You can specify the order of the rows and columns corresponding to the classification levels with the ORDER1= and ORDER2= options. The default value of these options is INTERNAL, which means that the order is determined by the internal values of the CLASS= variables. It is possible for a particular formatted value to correspond to more than one internal value. To resolve this ambiguity, the internal value that determines the position of the row or column is the value that occurs first in the input data set.

Other values that you can specify for the ORDER1= and ORDER2= options are FORMATTED, FREQ, and DATA.

Large Data Sets

While there is no limit to the number of observations that can be read from an input data set, the maximum number of Pareto categories that can be read is 32,767. This limit is a practical issue only if you are creating a restricted Pareto chart from a large data set, because the number of categories that can be displayed is limited by the resolution of your graphical display. The number of categories that can be read is limited by the amount of memory available, since the levels are stored in memory. If you run out of memory, you should first reduce the data with the FREQ procedure.

Examples: PARETO Procedure

Example 15.1: Creating Before-and-After Pareto Charts

See PARETO7 in the SAS/QC Sample Library During the manufacture of a metal-oxide semiconductor (MOS) capacitor, causes of failures were recorded before and after a tube in the diffusion furnace was cleaned. This information was saved in a SAS data set named Failure3.

```
data Failure3;
  length Cause $ 16 Stage $ 16;
  label Cause = 'Cause of Failure';
  input Stage & $ Cause & $ Counts;
  datalines;
Before Cleaning    Contamination    14
Before Cleaning    Corrosion          2
Before Cleaning    Doping             1
Before Cleaning    Metallization      2
Before Cleaning    Miscellaneous       3
Before Cleaning    Oxide Defect        8
Before Cleaning    Silicon Defect      1
After Cleaning     Doping             0
After Cleaning     Corrosion          2
After Cleaning     Metallization      4
After Cleaning     Miscellaneous       2
After Cleaning     Oxide Defect        1
After Cleaning     Contamination      12
After Cleaning     Silicon Defect      2
;
```

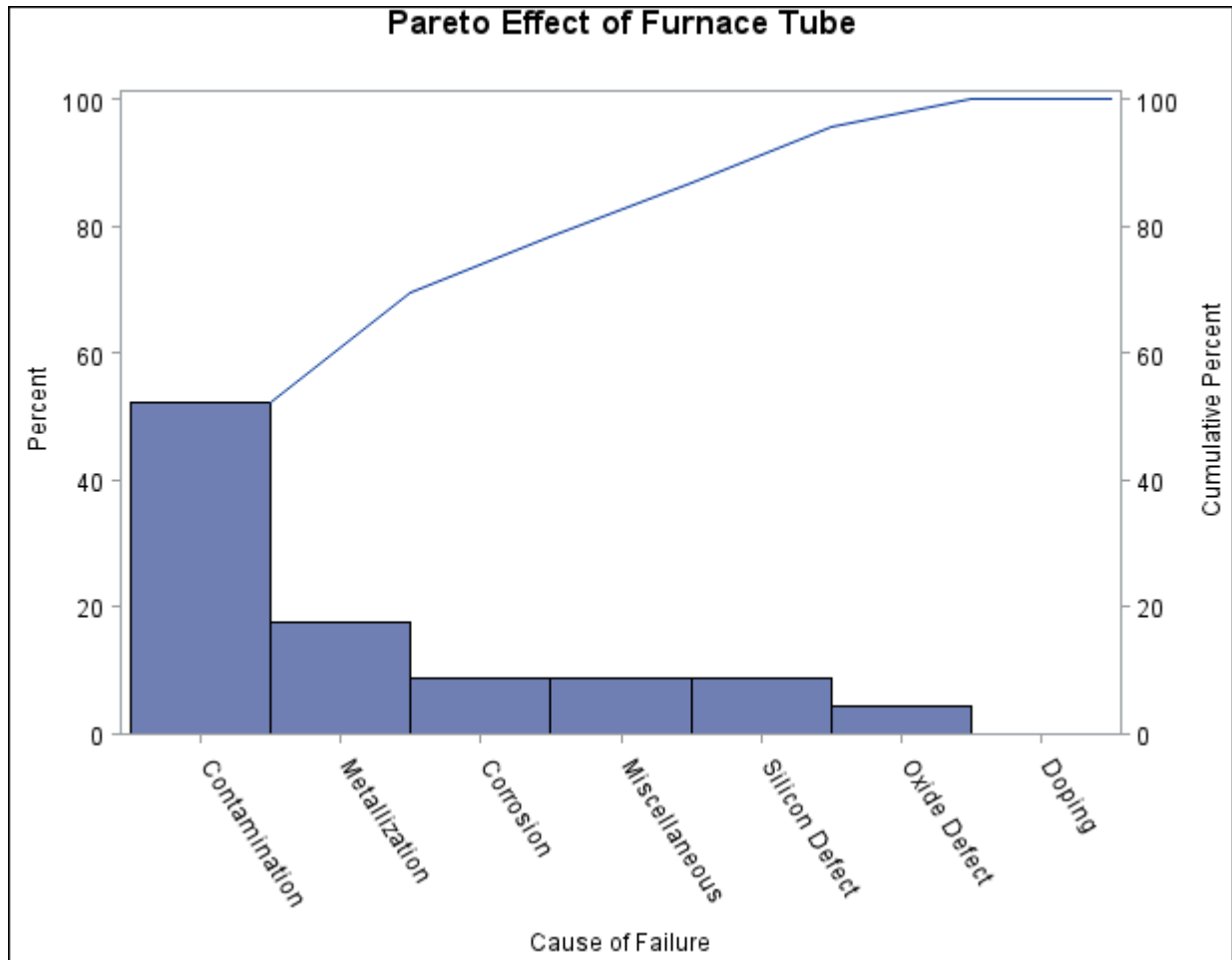
To compare distribution of failures before and after cleaning, you can create two separate Pareto charts, one for the observations in which Stage is equal to 'Before Cleaning' and one for the observations in which Stage is equal to 'After Cleaning'. You can do this with the BY statement.

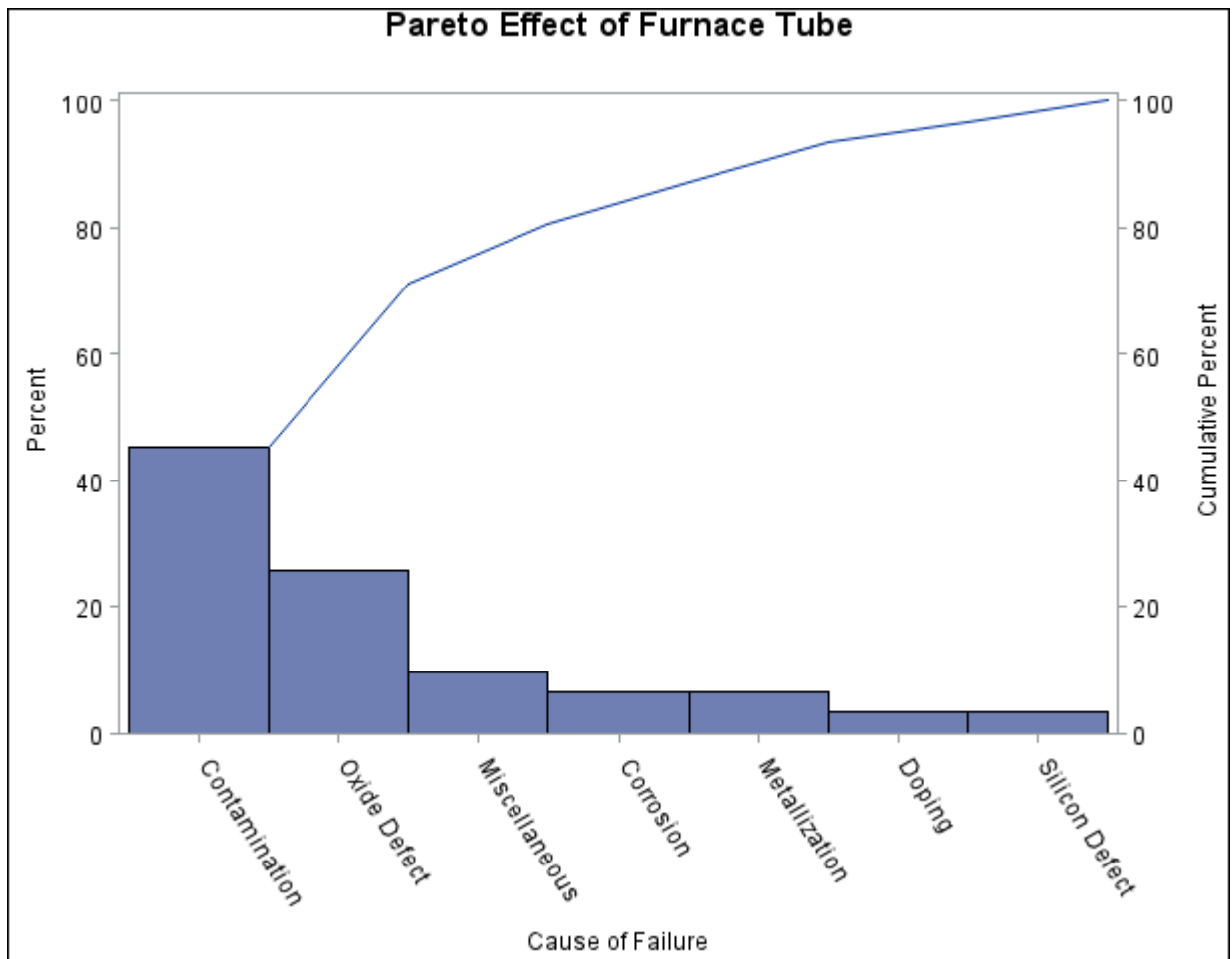
```
proc sort data=Failure3;
  by Stage;
run;

ods graphics off;
title 'Pareto Effect of Furnace Tube';
proc pareto data=Failure3;
  vbar Cause / freq = Counts
              angle = -60;
  by Stage;
run;
```

The SORT procedure sorts the observations in order of the values of *Stage*. It is not necessary to sort by the values of *Cause* since this is done by the PARETO procedure. The two charts, displayed in [Output 15.1.1](#) and [Output 15.1.2](#), reveal a reduction in oxide defects after the tube was cleaned. This is a relative reduction, since the primary axes are scaled in percent units.

Output 15.1.1 “After” Analysis Using Stage as a BY Variable



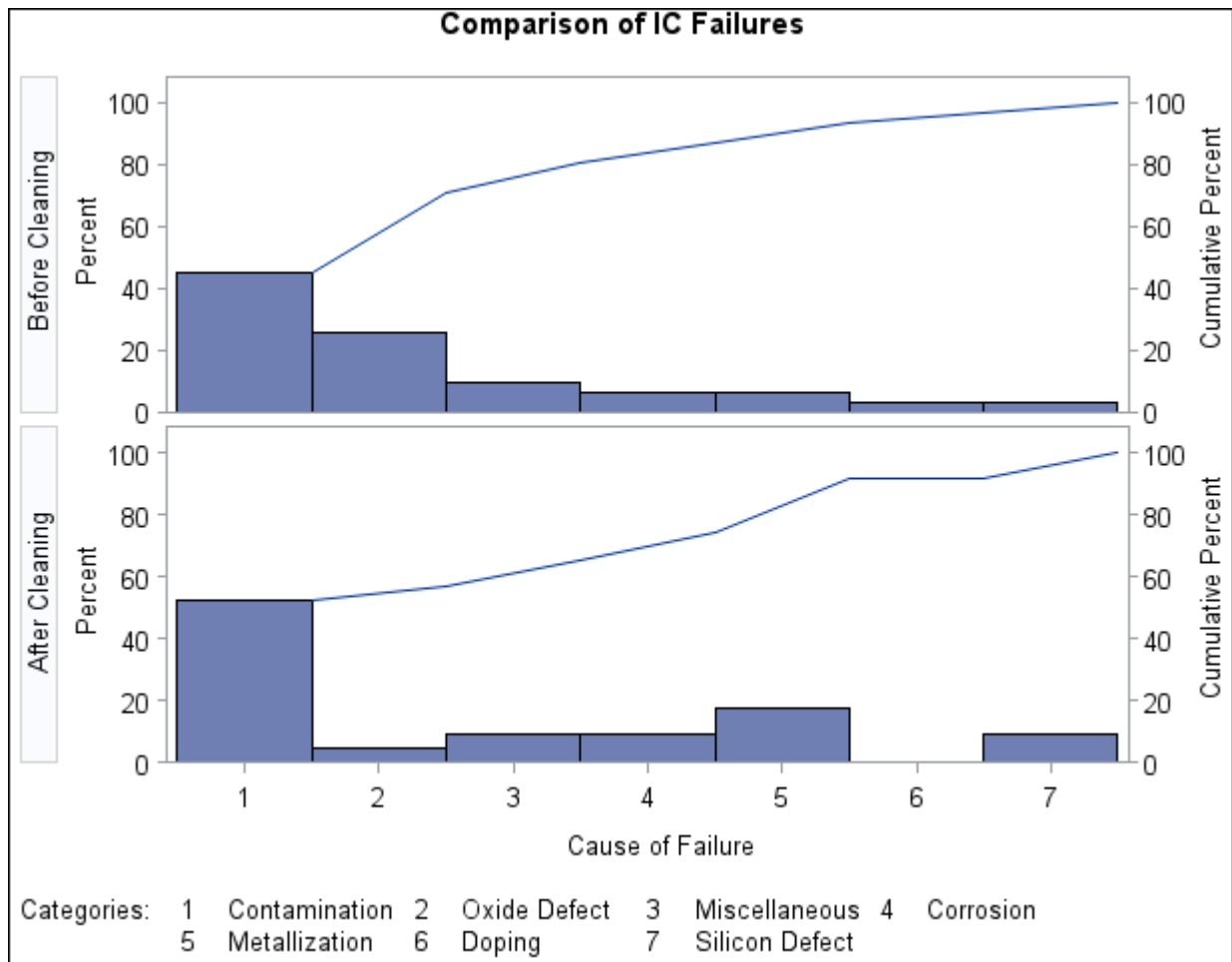
Output 15.1.2 “Before” Analysis Using Stage as a BY Variable

In general, it is difficult to compare Pareto charts created with BY processing because their axes are not necessarily uniform. A better approach is to construct a comparative Pareto chart, as illustrated by the following statements:

```
options vsize=4.25 in htext=2.8 pct htitle=3.2 pct;
title 'Comparison of IC Failures';
proc pareto data=Failure3;
  vbar Cause / class    = Stage
                  freq   = Counts
                  scale   = percent
                  intertile = 1.0
                  classkey = 'Before Cleaning';
run;
```

See PARETO8 in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

The CLASS= option designates Stage as a classification variable, and this directs the procedure to create the one-way comparative Pareto chart, shown in [Output 15.1.3](#), that displays a component chart for each level of Stage.

Output 15.1.3 Before-and-After Analysis Using Comparative Pareto Chart

In a comparative Pareto chart, there is always one special cell, called the *key cell*, in which the bars are displayed in decreasing order, and whose order determines the uniform horizontal axis used for all the cells. The key cell is positioned at the top of the chart. Here, the key cell is the set of observations for which Stage equals 'Before Cleaning', as specified by the CLASSKEY= option. By default, the levels are sorted in the order determined by the ORDER1= option, and the key cell is the level that occurs first in this order.

In many applications, it may be more revealing to base comparisons on counts rather than percents. The following statements construct a chart with a frequency scale:

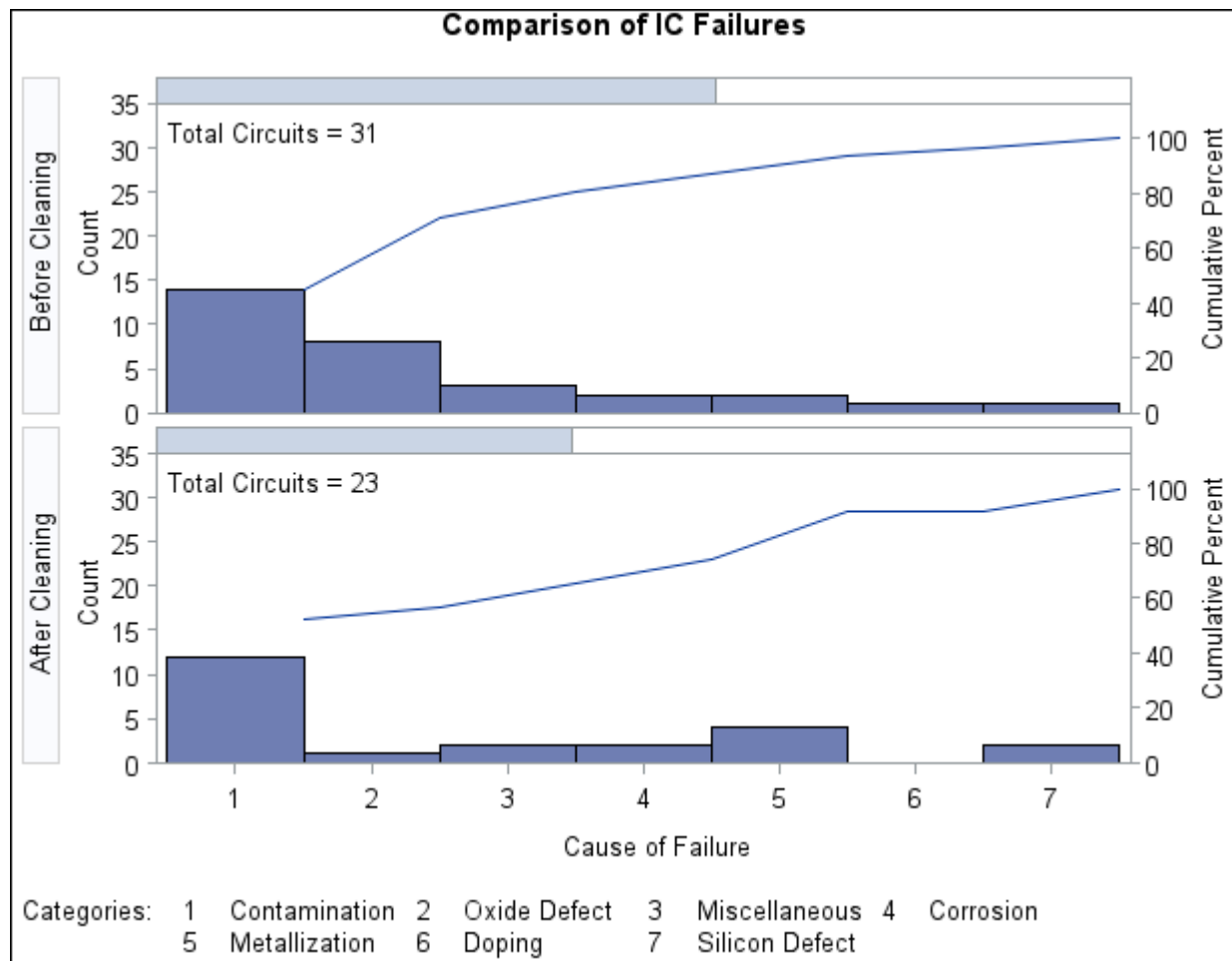
```

title 'Comparison of IC Failures';
proc pareto data=Failure3;
  vbar Cause / class      = Stage
                    freq   = Counts
                    scale  = count
                    intertile = 1.0
                    nlegend = 'Total Circuits'
                    classkey = 'Before Cleaning'
                    cprop;
run;

```

The chart is shown in [Output 15.1.4](#).

Output 15.1.4 Before-and-After Analysis Using Comparative Pareto Chart



Specifying `SCALE=COUNT` scales the primary vertical axis in frequency units. The `NLEGEND=` option adds a sample size legend, and the `CFRAMENLEG` option frames the legend. The `CPROP` option adds bars that indicate the proportion of total frequency represented by each cell. The `INTERTILE=` option separates the tiles with a small offset.

Note that the lower cumulative percent curve in [Output 15.1.4](#) is not anchored to the first bar. This is a consequence of the uniform frequency scale and of the fact that the number of observations in each cell is not the same.

Example 15.2: Creating Two-Way Comparative Pareto Charts

See *PARETO9* in the *SAS/QC Sample Library* During the manufacture of a MOS capacitor, different cleaning processes were used by two manufacturing systems operating in parallel. Process A used a standard cleaning solution, while Process B used a different cleaning mixture that contained less particulate matter. The failure causes ob-

served with each process for five consecutive days were recorded and saved in a SAS data set called Failure4.

```
data Failure4;
  length Process $ 9 Cause $ 16;
  label Cause = 'Cause of Failure';
  input Process & $ Day & $ Cause & $ Counts;
  datalines;
Process A   March 1   Contamination    15
Process A   March 1   Corrosion          2
Process A   March 1   Doping            1
Process A   March 1   Metallization     2
Process A   March 1   Miscellaneous      3
Process A   March 1   Oxide Defect       8
Process A   March 1   Silicon Defect     1
Process A   March 2   Contamination    16
Process A   March 2   Corrosion          3
Process A   March 2   Doping            1
Process A   March 2   Metallization     3
Process A   March 2   Miscellaneous      1
Process A   March 2   Oxide Defect       9
Process A   March 2   Silicon Defect     2
Process A   March 3   Contamination    20
Process A   March 3   Corrosion          1
Process A   March 3   Doping            1
Process A   March 3   Metallization     0
Process A   March 3   Miscellaneous      3
Process A   March 3   Oxide Defect       7
Process A   March 3   Silicon Defect     2
Process A   March 4   Contamination    12
Process A   March 4   Corrosion          1
Process A   March 4   Doping            1
Process A   March 4   Metallization     0
Process A   March 4   Miscellaneous      0
Process A   March 4   Oxide Defect      10
Process A   March 4   Silicon Defect     1
Process A   March 5   Contamination    23
Process A   March 5   Corrosion          1
Process A   March 5   Doping            1
Process A   March 5   Metallization     0
Process A   March 5   Miscellaneous      1
Process A   March 5   Oxide Defect       8
Process A   March 5   Silicon Defect     2
Process B   March 1   Contamination     8
Process B   March 1   Corrosion          2
Process B   March 1   Doping            1
Process B   March 1   Metallization     4
Process B   March 1   Miscellaneous      2
Process B   March 1   Oxide Defect      10
Process B   March 1   Silicon Defect     3
Process B   March 2   Contamination     9
Process B   March 2   Corrosion          0
Process B   March 2   Doping            1
Process B   March 2   Metallization     2
```

```

Process B   March 2   Miscellaneous   4
Process B   March 2   Oxide Defect     9
Process B   March 2   Silicon Defect   2
Process B   March 3   Contamination   4
Process B   March 3   Corrosion       1
Process B   March 3   Doping          1
Process B   March 3   Metallization   0
Process B   March 3   Miscellaneous    0
Process B   March 3   Oxide Defect    10
Process B   March 3   Silicon Defect   1
Process B   March 4   Contamination   2
Process B   March 4   Corrosion       2
Process B   March 4   Doping          1
Process B   March 4   Metallization   0
Process B   March 4   Miscellaneous    3
Process B   March 4   Oxide Defect    7
Process B   March 4   Silicon Defect   1
Process B   March 5   Contamination   1
Process B   March 5   Corrosion       3
Process B   March 5   Doping          1
Process B   March 5   Metallization   0
Process B   March 5   Miscellaneous    1
Process B   March 5   Oxide Defect    8
Process B   March 5   Silicon Defect   2
;

```

In addition to the process variable Cause, there are two classification variables in this data set: Process and Day. The variable Counts is a frequency variable.

This example creates a series of displays that progressively use more of the classification information.

Basic Pareto Chart

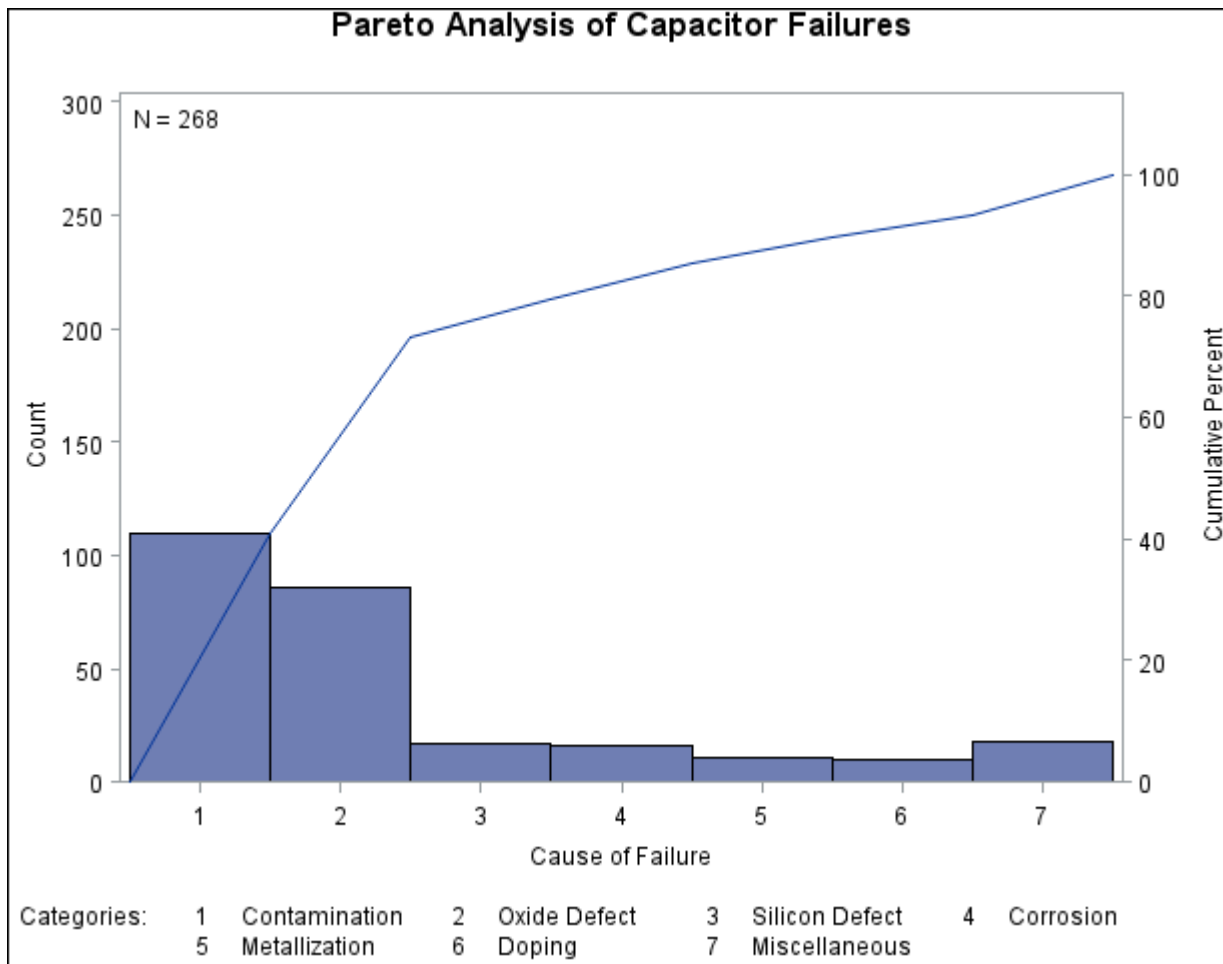
The first display, created with the following statements, analyzes the process variable without taking into account the classification variables.

```

ods graphics off;
title 'Pareto Analysis of Capacitor Failures';
proc pareto data=Failure4;
    vbar Cause / freq          = Counts
                      last      = 'Miscellaneous'
                      scale     = count
                      anchor    = bl
                      nlegend;
run;

```

The chart, shown in [Output 15.2.1](#), indicates that contamination is the most frequently occurring problem.

Output 15.2.1 Pareto Analysis without Classification Variables

The color and pattern for the bars are specified with the CBARS= and PBARS= options. The pattern M5X45 is a particular type of crosshatching (refer to *SAS/GRAPH: Reference* for a pattern selection guide). If you specify a color but not a pattern, the bars are filled with a solid color.

The option ANCHOR=BL anchors the cumulative percent curve at the bottom left (BL) of the first bar. The NLEGEND option adds a sample size legend.

One-Way Comparative Pareto Chart for Process

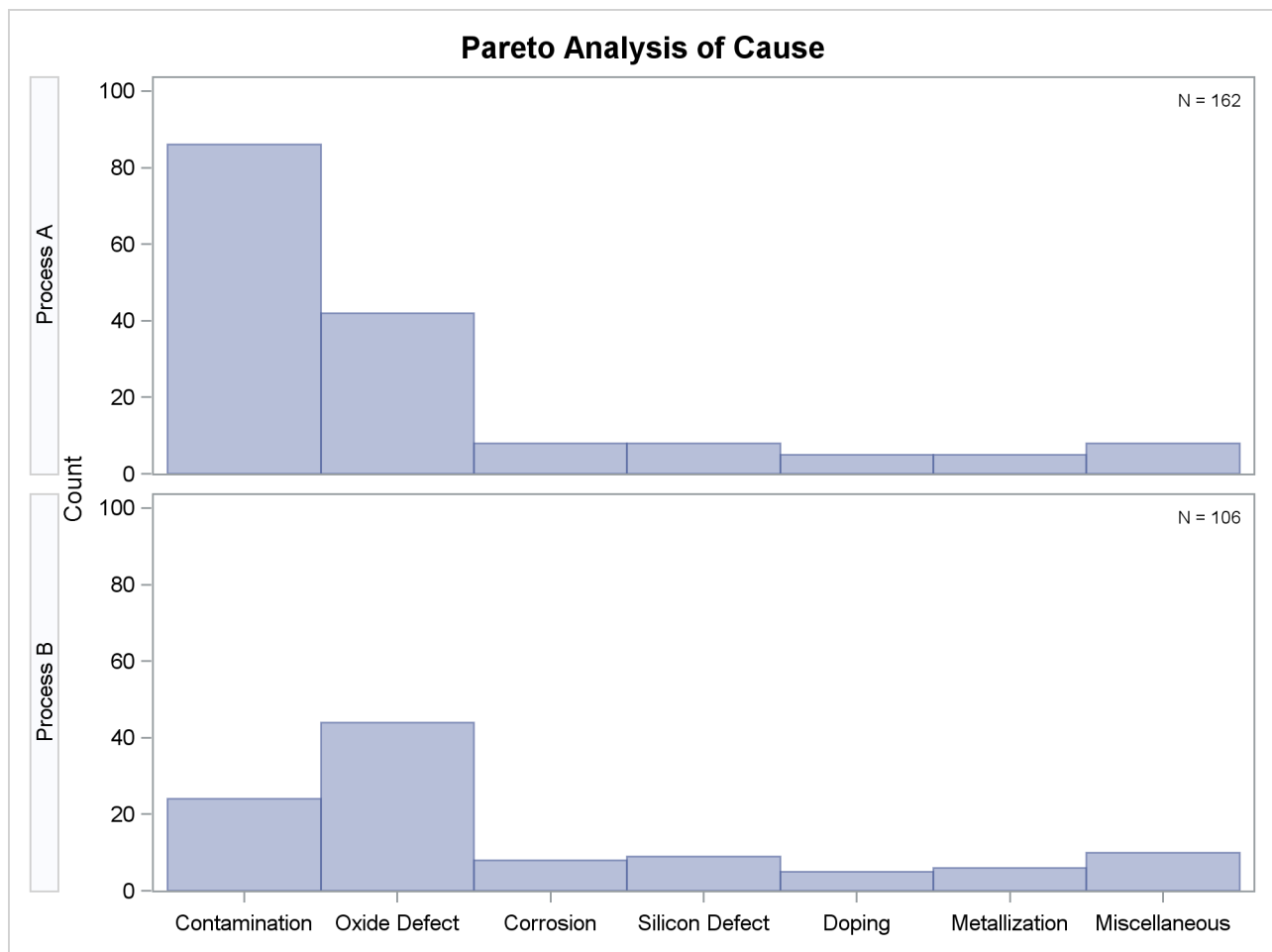
The following statements specify Process as a classification variable to create the comparative Pareto chart displayed in [Output 15.2.2](#):

```
ods graphics on;
proc pareto data=Failure4;
  vbar Cause / class      = Process
                freq      = Counts
                last       = 'Miscellaneous'
                scale      = count
                catlabel   = 'Failure Causes:'
                nohlabel
                nocurve
                nlegend;

run;
```

The ODS GRAPHICS ON statement specified before the PROC PARETO statement enables ODS Graphics, so the Pareto chart is created using ODS Graphics instead of traditional graphics.

Output 15.2.2 One-Way Comparative Pareto Analysis with CLASS=Process



Each cell corresponds to a level of the CLASS= variable (Process). By default, the cells are arranged from top to bottom in alphabetical order of the formatted values of Process, and the key cell is the top cell. The main difference in the two cells is a drop in contamination using Process B.

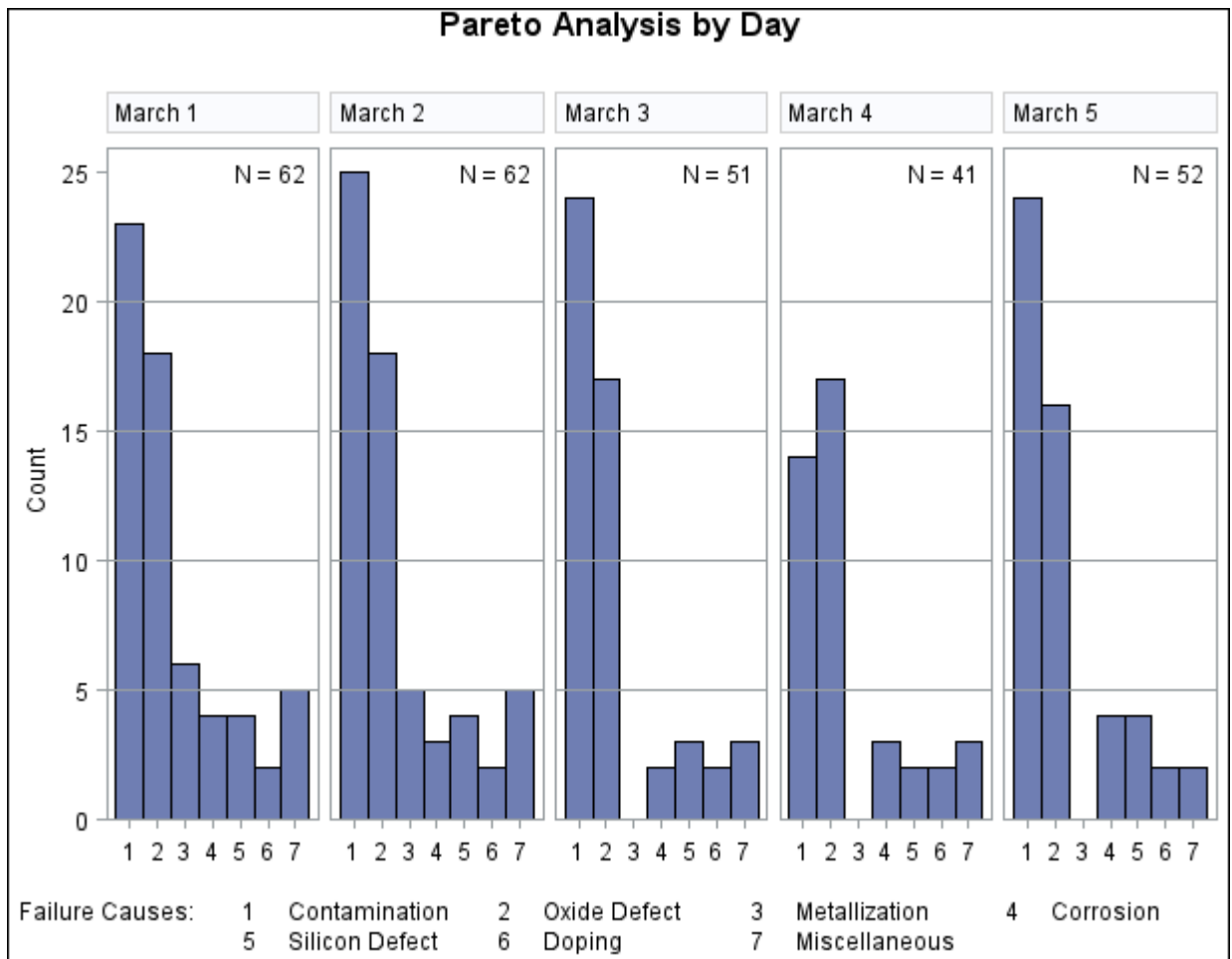
The CATLEGLABEL= option specifies the category legend label *Failure Causes:*. The NOHLABEL option suppresses the horizontal axis labels. The NOCURVE option suppresses the cumulative percent curve.

One-way Comparative Pareto Chart for Day

The following statements specify Day as a classification variable:

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Pareto Analysis by Day';
proc pareto data=Failure4;
    vbar Cause / class      = Day
                  freq      = Counts
                  last       = 'Miscellaneous'
                  scale      = count
                  catlelabel = 'Failure Causes:'
                  intertile  = 1.0
                  nrows      = 1
                  ncols      = 5
                  vref       = 5 10 15 20
                  nohlabel
                  nocurve
                  nlegend;
run;
```

The NROWS= and NCOLS= options display the cells in a side-by-side arrangement. The VREF= and LVREF= options add reference lines. The chart is displayed in [Output 15.2.3](#).

Output 15.2.3 One-Way Comparative Pareto Analysis with CLASS=Day

By default, the key cell is the leftmost cell. There were no failures due to Metallization starting on March 3 (in fact, process controls to reduce this problem were introduced on this day).

Two-way Comparative Pareto Chart for Process and Day

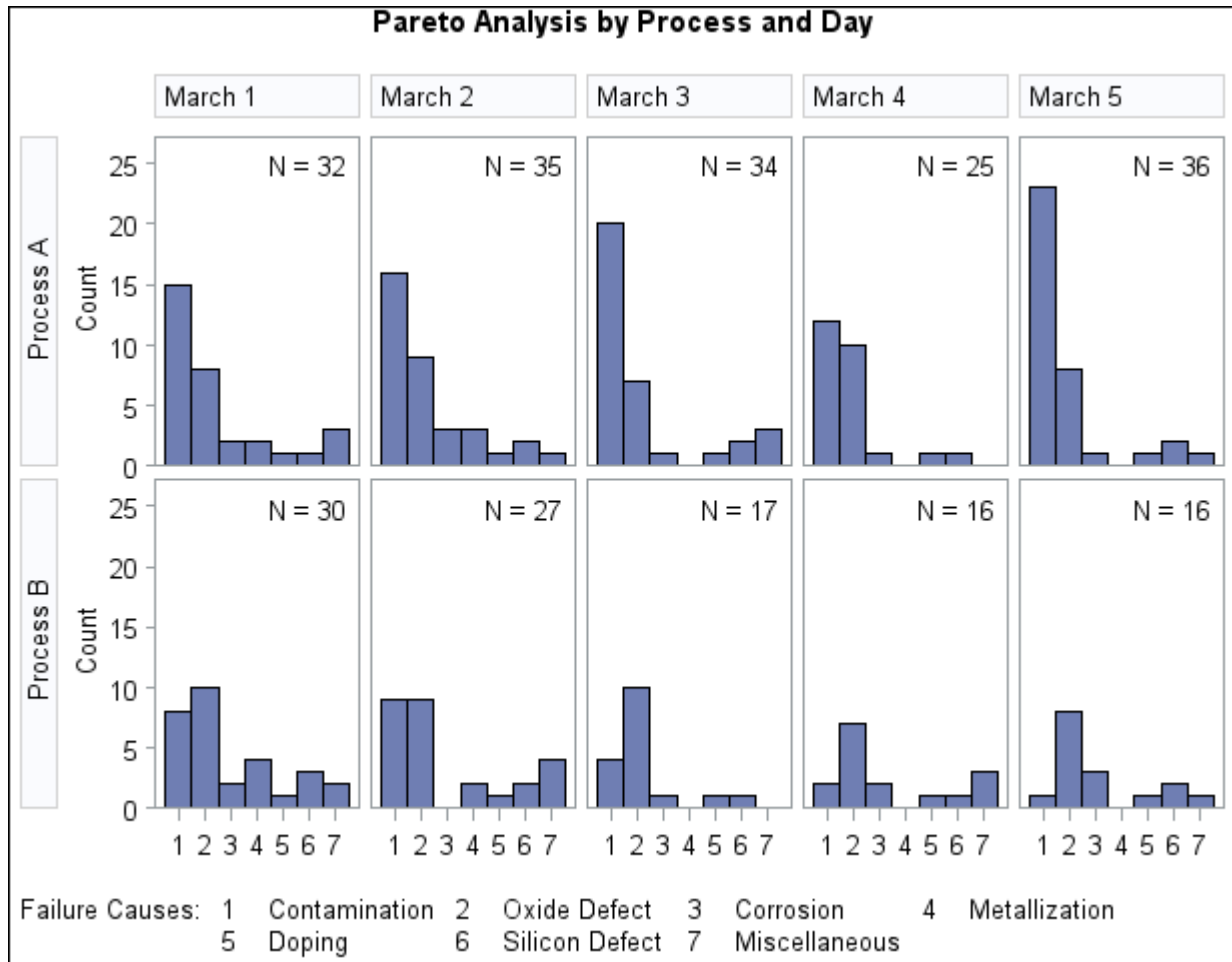
The following statements specify both Process and Day as CLASS= variables to create a two-way comparative Pareto chart:

```

options vsize=4.25 in htext=2.8 pct htitle=3.2 pct;
title 'Pareto Analysis by Process and Day';
proc pareto data=Failure4;
  vbar Cause / class      = ( Process Day )
    freq                = Counts
    nrows               = 2
    ncols              = 5
    last               = 'Miscellaneous'
    scale              = count
    catleglabel        = 'Failure Causes:'
    intertile          = 1.0
    nohlabel
    nocurve
    nlegend;
run;

```

The chart is displayed in [Output 15.2.4](#).

Output 15.2.4 Two-Way Comparative Pareto Analysis for Process and Day

The cells are arranged in a matrix whose rows correspond to levels of the first CLASS= variable (Process) and whose columns correspond to levels of the second CLASS= variable (Day). The dimensions of the matrix are specified with the NROWS= and NCOLS= options. The key cell is in the upper left corner.

The chart reveals continuous improvement with Process B.

Example 15.3: Highlighting the “Vital Few”

See PARETO10 in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

This example is a continuation of [Example 15.2](#).

In some applications you may want to use colors and patterns to highlight the bars corresponding to the most frequently occurring categories, which are referred to as the “vital few.”

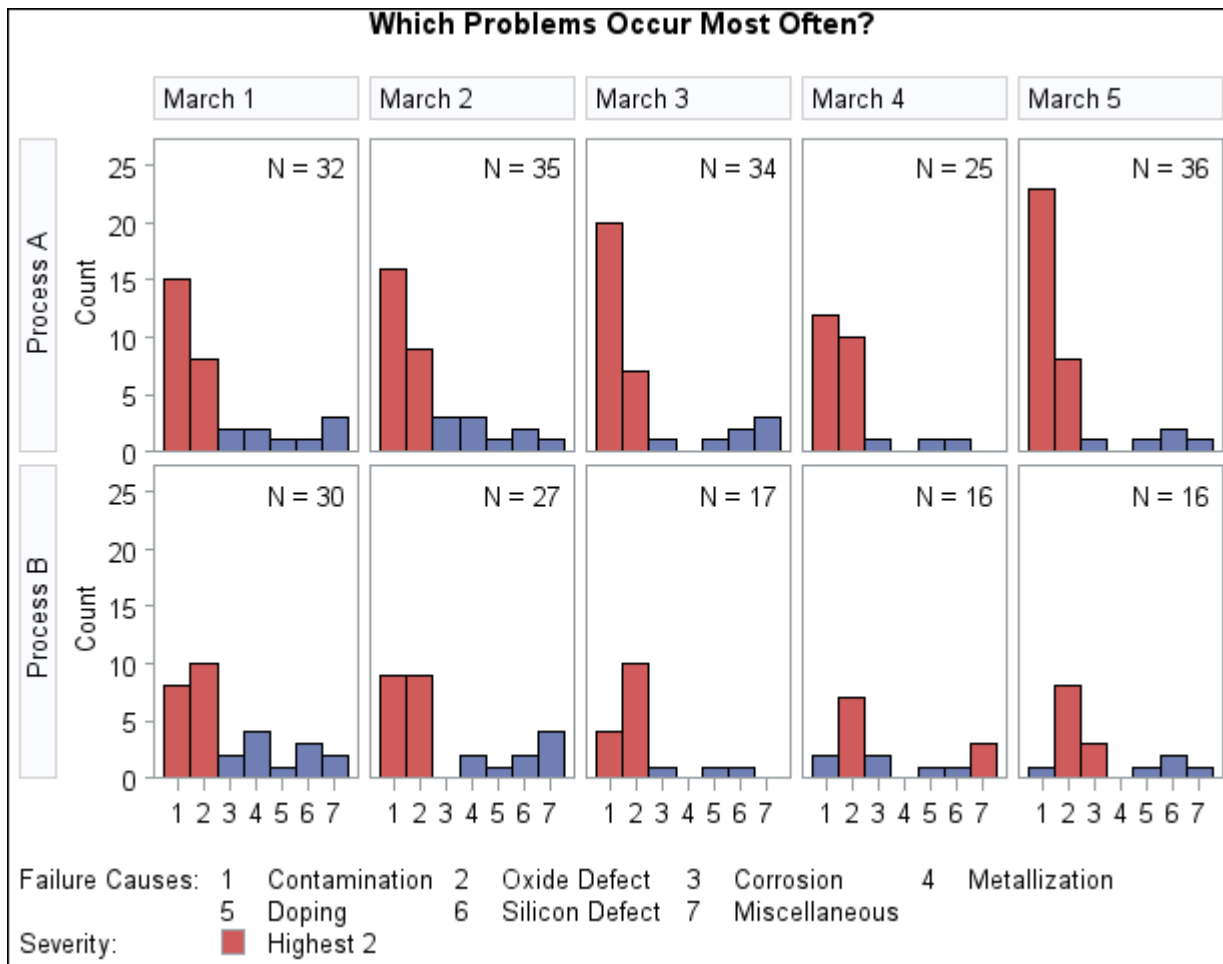
The following statements highlight the two most frequently occurring categories in each cell of the comparative Pareto chart shown in [Output 15.2.4](#):

```
ods graphics off;
options vsize=4.25 in htext=2.8 pct htitle=3.2 pct;
title 'Which Problems Occur Most Often?';
proc pareto data=Failure4;
    vbar Cause / class      = ( Process Day )
                  freq      = Counts
                  nrows     = 2
                  ncols     = 5
                  last      = 'Miscellaneous'
                  scale     = count
                  chigh(2)
                  hlleglabel = 'Severity:'
                  catleglabel = 'Failure Causes:'
                  intertile  = 1.0
                  nohlabel
                  nocurve
                  nlegend;
run;
```

Specifying CHIGH(2)=GREEN and PHIGH(2)=M5X45 causes the two highest bars in each cell to be filled in green with the pattern M5X45 (refer to *SAS/GRAPH: Reference* for a pattern selection guide). If you omit the PHIGH(2)= option, a solid green fill is used.

The new chart is displayed in [Output 15.3.1](#). In all but two of the cells, the two vital problems are Contamination and Oxide Defect.

You can also highlight the “trivial many” categories (also referred to as the “useful many”) with the CLOW(*m*)= and PLOW(*m*)= options. You can use these options in conjunction with the CHIGH(*n*)=, PHIGH(*n*)=, CBARS=, and PBARS= options. For further details, see the entries for these options in the “[Dictionary of Options](#)” on page 1138.

Output 15.3.1 Emphasizing the “Vital Few”

Example 15.4: Highlighting Combinations of Categories

In some applications, it is useful to classify the categories into groups that are not necessarily related to frequency. This example, which is a continuation of [Example 15.2](#), shows how you can display this classification with a bar legend. *See PARETO11 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

Suppose that Contamination and Metallization are high priority problems, Oxide Defect is a medium priority problem, and all other categories are low priority problems. Begin by adding this information to the data set Failure4.

```

data Failure4;
  length priority $ 16;
  set Failure4;
  if Cause = 'Contamination' or
     Cause = 'Metallization'
  then do;
    priority = 'High';
  end;
  else
  if Cause = 'Oxide Defect'
  then do;
    priority = 'Medium';
  end;
  else do;
    priority = 'Low';
  end;
run;

```

The variable `PRIORITY` indicates the priority, and the variables `COLOR` and `PATTERN` (character variables of length eight) provide colors and patterns corresponding to the levels of `PRIORITY`. The pattern values 'S' and 'M5X45' correspond to a solid fill and a crosshatched fill, respectively.

The following statements specify `PRIORITY` as a `BARLEGEND=` variable, `COLOR` as a `CBARS=` variable, and `PATTERN` as a `PBARS=` variable:

```

ods graphics off;
options vsize=4.25 in htext=2.8 pct htitle=3.2 pct;
title 'Which Problems Take Priority?';
proc pareto data=Failure4;
  vbar Cause / class      = ( Process Day )
                freq      = Counts
                nrows     = 2
                ncols     = 5
                last      = 'Miscellaneous'
                scale     = count
                bars      = ( priority )
                barlegend  = ( priority )
                barleglabel = 'Priority:'
                catleglabel = 'Failure Causes:'
                intertile  = 1.0
                nohlabel
                nocurve
                nlegend;
run;

```

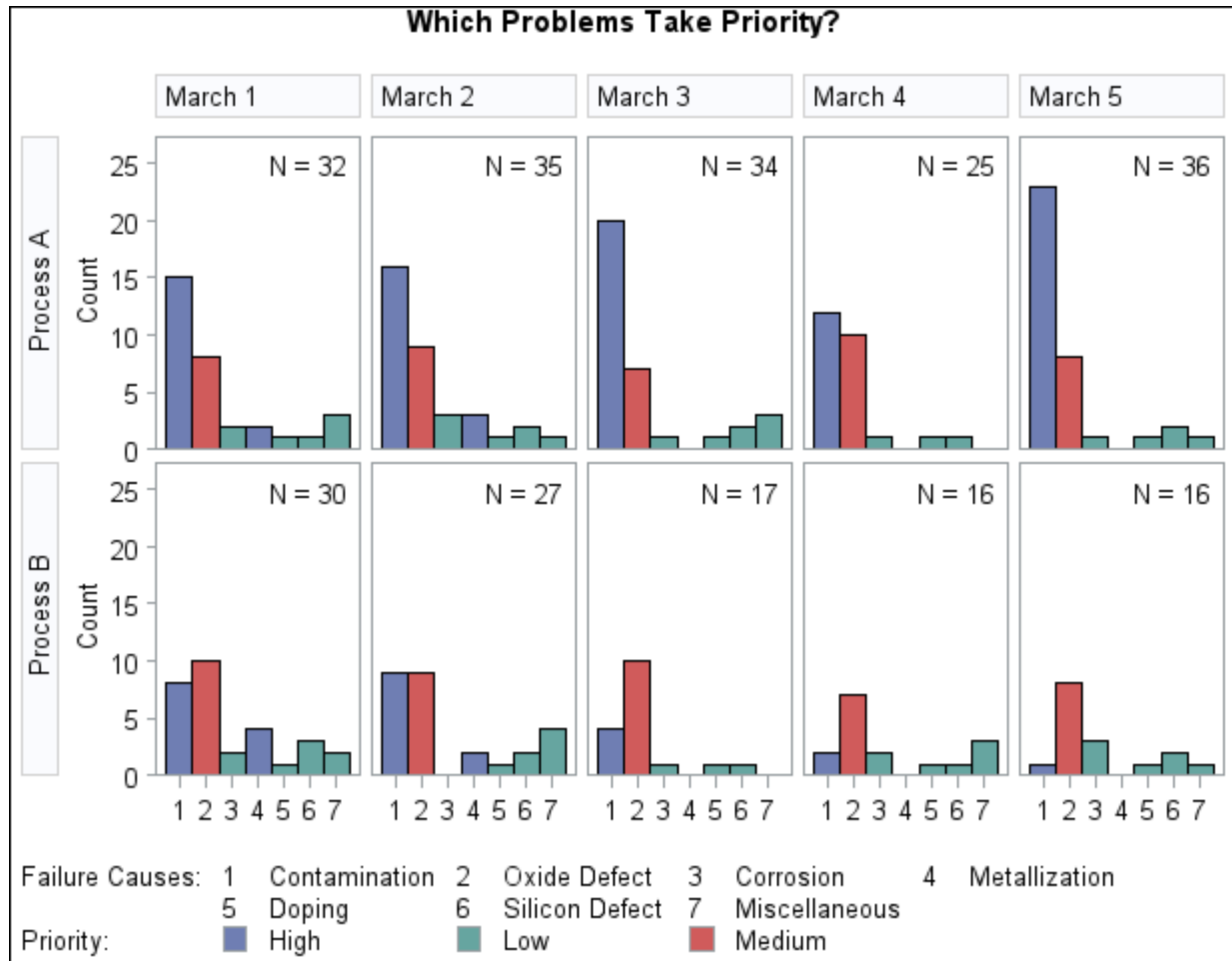
Note that the `BARLEGEND=`, `CBARS=`, and `PBARS=` variable names are enclosed in parentheses. (Parentheses are not used when you specify fixed colors and patterns with the `CBARS=` and `PBARS=` options, as in [Example 15.2](#).)

The chart is displayed in [Output 15.4.1](#). The levels of the `BARLEGEND=` variable are the values displayed in the legend labeled *Priority:* at the bottom of the chart.

In general, when you create CBARS=, PBARS=, and BARLEGEND= variables, their values must be consistent and unambiguous. You must assign distinct color and pattern values to the CBARS= and PBARS= variables for each level of the BARLEGEND= variable. It is not necessary to specify a PBARS= variable to accompany a BARLEGEND= variable, and if a PBARS= variable is omitted, the bars are filled with solid colors.

For further details, see the entries for the BARLEGEND=, CBARS=, and PBARS= options in “Dictionary of Options” on page 1138.

Output 15.4.1 Highlighting Selected Subsets of Categories



Example 15.5: Highlighting Combinations of Cells

This example is a continuation of Example 15.4.

In some applications involving comparative Pareto charts, it is useful to classify the cells into groups. This example shows how you can display this type of classification by coloring the tiles and adding a legend. *See PARETO1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

Suppose that you want to enhance [Output 15.4.1](#) by highlighting the two cells for which Process='Process B' and Day='March 4' and 'March 5' to emphasize the improvement displayed in those cells. Begin by adding a tile color variable (TILECOL) and a tile legend variable (TILELEG) to the data set Failure4.

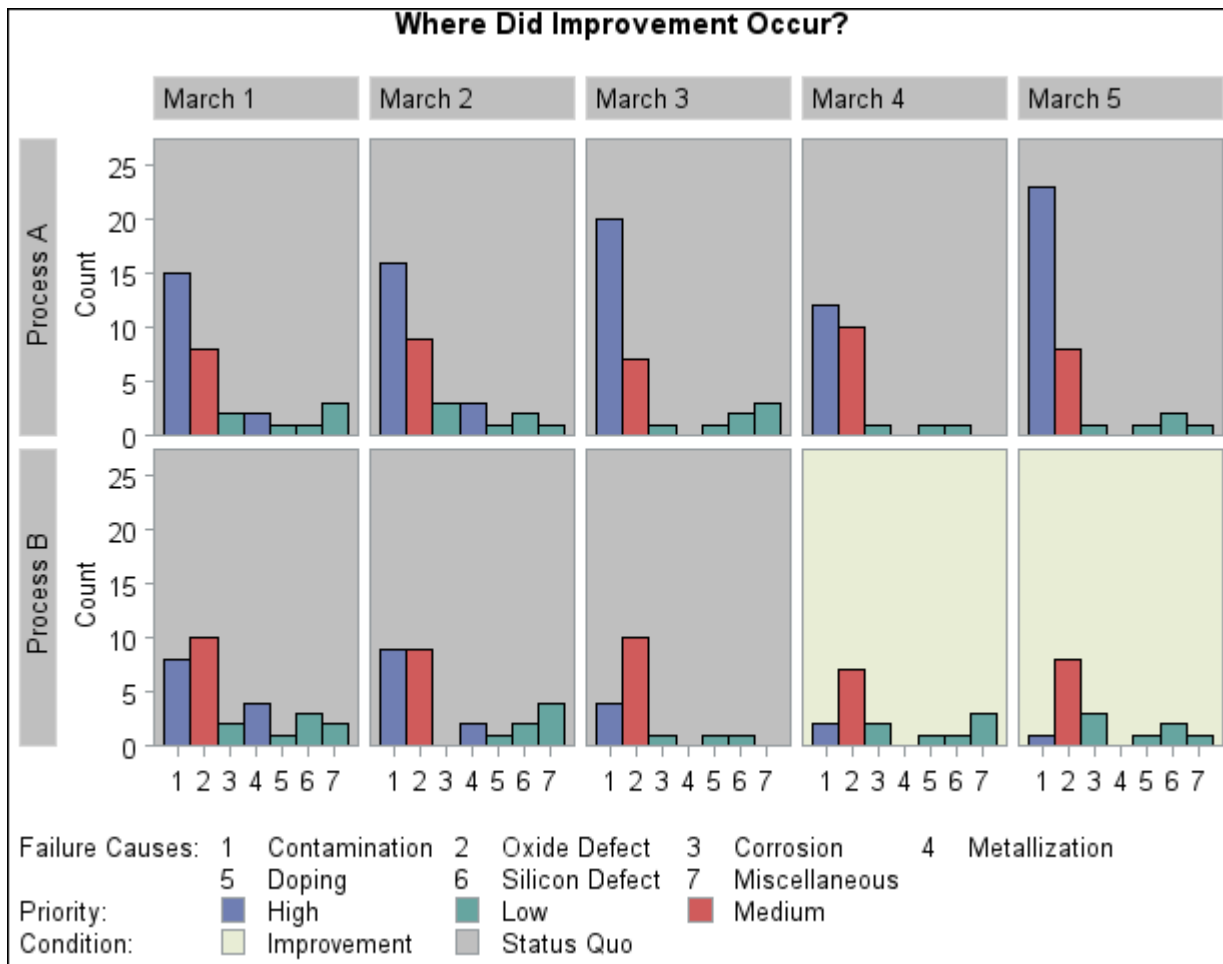
```
data Failure4;
  length tilecol $ 8 tileleg $ 16;
  set Failure4;
  if (Process='Process B') and (Day='March 4' or Day='March 5')
  then do; tilecol='ywh'; tileleg = 'Improvement'; end;
  else do; tilecol='ligr'; tileleg = 'Status Quo'; end;
run;
```

The following statements specify TILECOL as a CTILES= variable and TILELEG as a TILELEGEND= variable. Note that the variable names are enclosed in parentheses.

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Where Did Improvement Occur?';
proc pareto data=Failure4;
  vbar Cause / class      = ( Process Day )
                  freq      = Counts
                  nrows     = 2
                  ncols     = 5
                  last       = 'Miscellaneous'
                  scale      = count
                  catleglabel = 'Failure Causes:'
  /* options for highlighting bars: */
  bars           = ( priority )
  barlegend      = ( priority )
  barleglabel    = 'Priority:'
  /* options for highlighting tiles: */
  ctiles         = ( tilecol )
  tilelegend     = ( tileleg )
  tileleglabel   = 'Condition:'
  intertile      = 1.0
  cframeside     = ligr
  cframetop      = ligr
  nohlabel
  nocurve;
run;
```

In the chart, shown in [Output 15.5.1](#), the values displayed in the legend labeled *Condition:* are the levels of the TILELEGEND= variable.

Output 15.5.1 Highlighting Specific Tiles



Example 15.6: Ordering Rows and Columns in a Comparative Pareto Chart

See PARETO13 in the SAS/QC Sample Library. This example illustrates methods for controlling the order of rows and columns in a comparative Pareto chart.

The following statements create a data set named Failure7:

```
proc format;
  value procfmt    1    = 'Process A'
                  2    = 'Process B';
  value dayfmt     1    = 'Monday'
                  2    = 'Tuesday'
                  3    = 'Wednesday'
                  4    = 'Thursday'
                  5    = 'Friday';
run;

data Failure7;
  length Cause $16;
  format Process procfmt. Day dayfmt.;
  label Cause      = 'Cause of Failure'
        Process    = 'Cleaning Method'
        Day        = 'Day of Manufacture';
  input  Process Day Cause $16. Counts @@;
  datalines;
1 1 Contamination      15  1  1 Corrosion      2
1 1 Doping              1  1  1 Metallization  2
1 1 Miscellaneous      3  1  1 Oxide Defect  8
1 1 Silicon Defect     1  1  2 Contamination 16
1 2 Corrosion          3  1  2 Doping        1
1 2 Metallization      3  1  2 Miscellaneous  1
1 2 Oxide Defect       9  1  2 Silicon Defect  2
1 3 Contamination     20  1  3 Corrosion      1
1 3 Doping             1  1  3 Metallization  0
1 3 Miscellaneous      3  1  3 Oxide Defect  7
1 3 Silicon Defect     2  1  4 Contamination 12
1 4 Corrosion          1  1  4 Doping        1
1 4 Metallization      0  1  4 Miscellaneous  0
1 4 Oxide Defect      10  1  4 Silicon Defect  1
1 5 Contamination     23  1  5 Corrosion      1
1 5 Doping             1  1  5 Metallization  0
1 5 Miscellaneous      1  1  5 Oxide Defect  8
1 5 Silicon Defect     2  2  1 Contamination  8
2 1 Corrosion          2  2  1 Doping        1
2 1 Metallization      4  2  1 Miscellaneous  2
2 1 Oxide Defect      10  2  1 Silicon Defect  3
2 2 Contamination      9  2  2 Corrosion      0
2 2 Doping             1  2  2 Metallization  2
2 2 Miscellaneous      4  2  2 Oxide Defect  9
2 2 Silicon Defect     2  2  3 Contamination  4
2 3 Corrosion          1  2  3 Doping        1
```

```

2 3 Metallization 0 2 3 Miscellaneous 0
2 3 Oxide Defect 10 2 3 Silicon Defect 1
2 4 Contamination 2 2 4 Corrosion 2
2 4 Doping 1 2 4 Metallization 0
2 4 Miscellaneous 3 2 4 Oxide Defect 7
2 4 Silicon Defect 1 2 5 Contamination 1
2 5 Corrosion 3 2 5 Doping 1
2 5 Metallization 0 2 5 Miscellaneous 1
2 5 Oxide Defect 8 2 5 Silicon Defect 2
;

```

Note that Failure7 is similar to the data set Failure4 created in [Example 15.2](#). Here, the classification variables Process and Day are numeric formatted variables, and the formatted values of Day are ‘Monday’ through ‘Friday’. In [Example 15.2](#), Process and Day are character variables, and the values of Day are ‘March 1’ through ‘March 5’.

The following statements create a two-way comparative Pareto chart for Cause in which the rows represent levels of Process and the columns represent levels of Day:

```

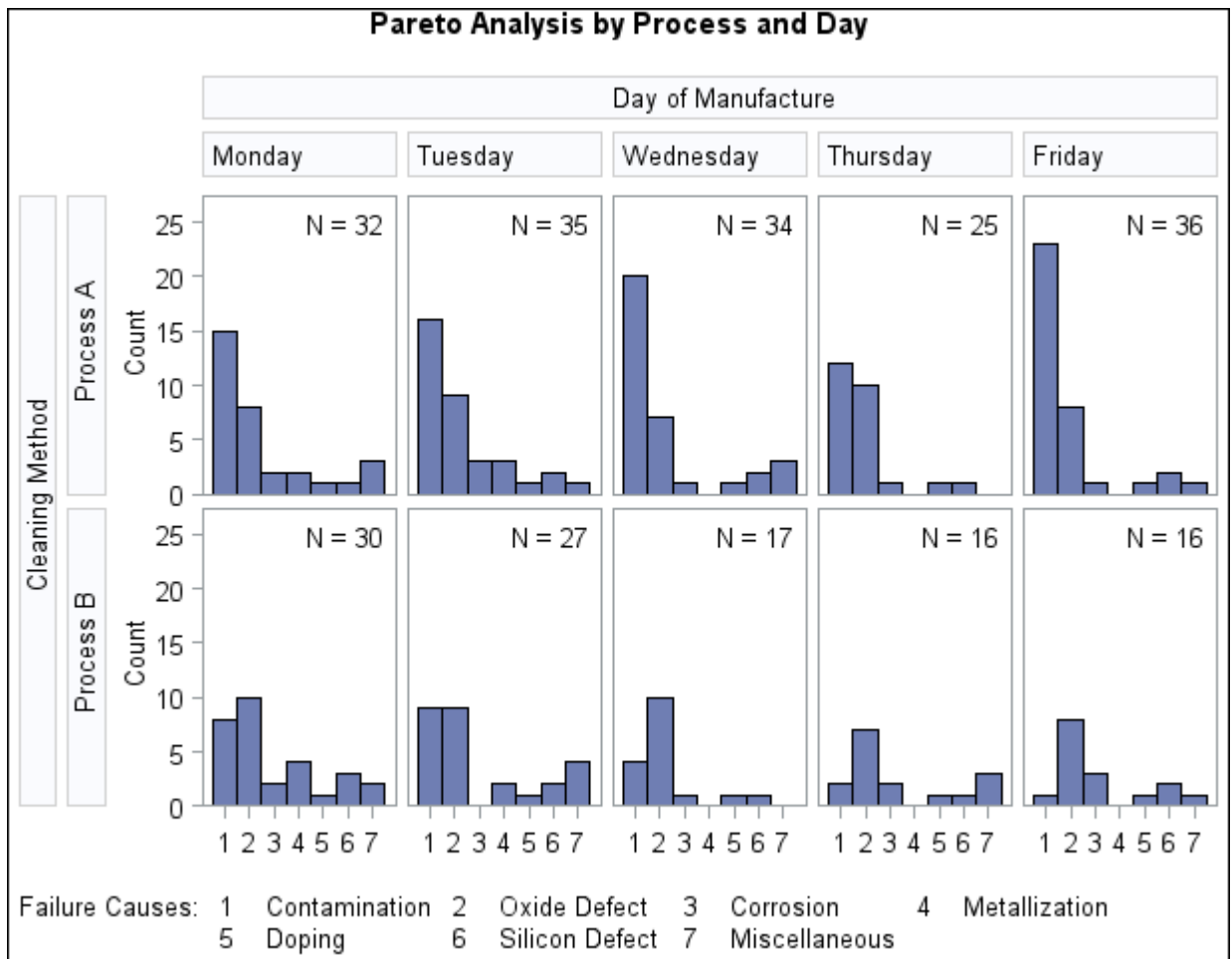
ods graphics off;
title 'Pareto Analysis by Process and Day';
proc pareto data=Failure7;
  vbar Cause / class      = ( Process Day )
                  freq      = Counts
                  nrows     = 2
                  ncols     = 5
                  last      = 'Miscellaneous'
                  scale     = count
                  catleglabel = 'Failure Causes:'
                  intertile  = 1.0
                  nohlabel
                  nocurve
                  nlegend;
run;

```

The chart is shown in [Output 15.6.1](#). The levels of the classification variables are determined by their formatted values. The default order in which the rows and columns are displayed is determined by the internal values of the classification variables, and, consequently, the columns appear in the order of the days of the week.

If Day had been defined as a character variable with values ‘Monday’ through ‘Friday’, the columns in [Output 15.6.1](#) would have appeared in alphabetical order.

You can override the default order with the [ORDER1=](#) and [ORDER2=](#) options.

Output 15.6.1 Controlling Row and Column Order

Example 15.7: Merging Columns in a Comparative Pareto Chart

See PARETO14 in the SAS/QC Sample Library This example is a continuation of [Example 15.4](#) and illustrates a method for merging the columns in a comparative Pareto chart.

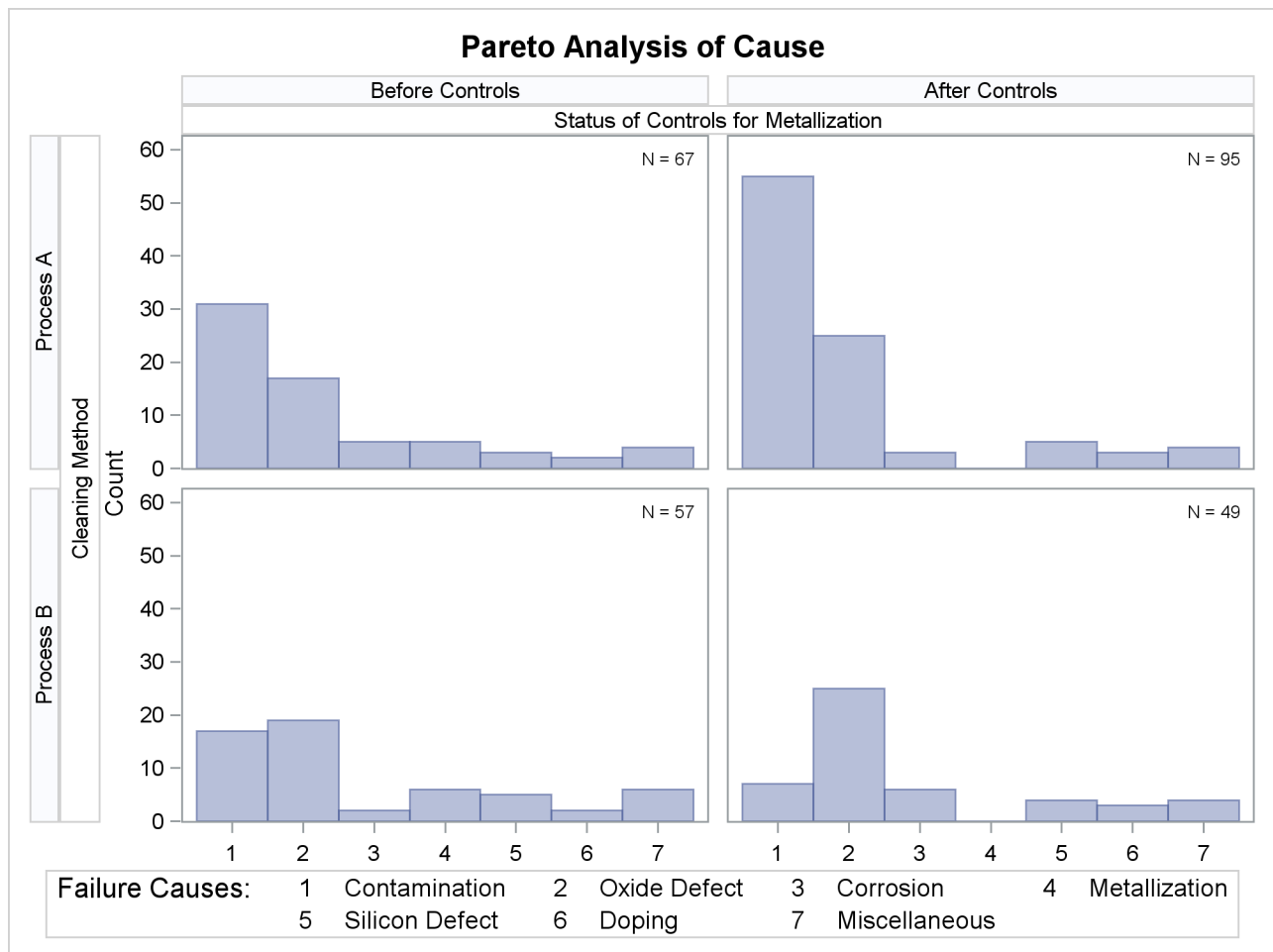
Suppose that controls for metallization were introduced on Wednesday. To show the effect of the controls, the columns for *Monday* and *Tuesday* are to be merged into a column labeled *Before Controls*, and the remaining columns are to be merged into a column labeled *After Controls*. The following statements introduce a format named CNTLFMT that merges the levels of Day:

```
proc format;
  value cntlfmt    1-2 = 'Before Controls'
                  3-5 = 'After Controls';
```


The following statements create the chart shown in [Output 15.7.1](#):

```
ods graphics on;
proc pareto data=Failure7;
  vbar Cause / class      = ( Process Day )
                    freq   = Counts
                    last    = 'Miscellaneous'
                    scale  = count
                    catleglabel = 'Failure Causes:'
                    nohlabel
                    nocurve
                    nlegend;
  format Day cntlfmt.;
  label Day = 'Status of Controls for Metallization';
run;
```

Output 15.7.1 Merging Classification Levels



The levels of Day are determined by its formatted values, 'Before Controls' and 'After Controls'. By default, the order in which the columns are displayed is determined by the internal values. In this example, there are multiple distinct internal values for each level, and the procedure uses the internal value that occurs first in the input data set.

Example 15.8: Creating Weighted Pareto Charts

See PARETO12 in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

In many applications, you can quantify the priority or severity of a problem with a measure such as the cost of repair or the loss to the customer expressed in man-hours. This example shows how to analyze such data with a weighted Pareto chart that incorporates the cost.

Suppose that the cost associated with each of the problems in data set Failure7 (see [Example 15.6](#)) has been determined and that the costs have been converted to a relative scale. The following statements add the cost information to the data set:

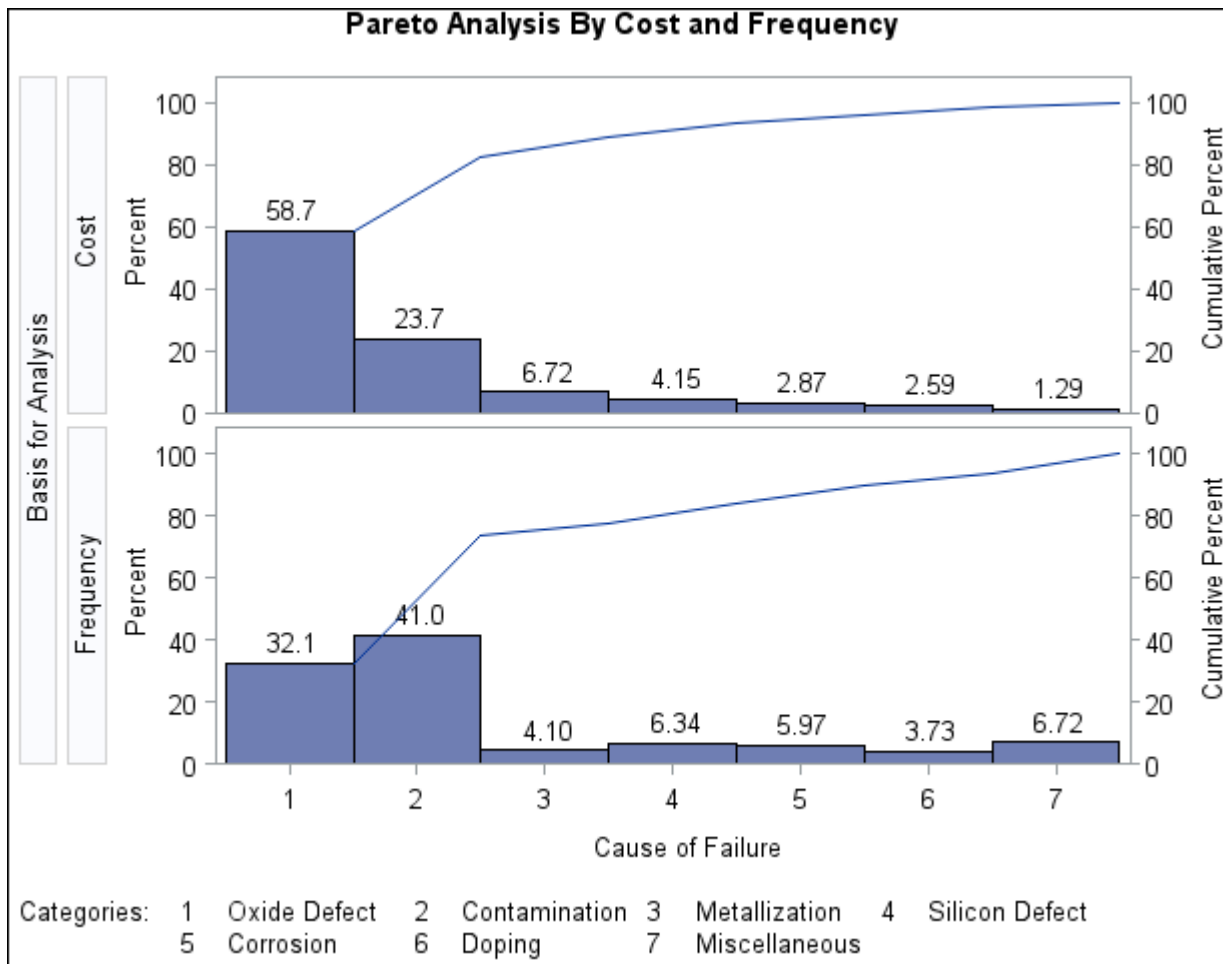
```
data Failure7;
  length Analysis $ 16;
  label Analysis = 'Basis for Analysis';
  set Failure7;
  Analysis = 'Cost';
  if      Cause = 'Contamination' then Cost = 3.0;
  else if Cause = 'Metallization' then Cost = 8.5;
  else if Cause = 'Oxide Defect'   then Cost = 9.5;
  else if Cause = 'Corrosion'      then Cost = 2.5;
  else if Cause = 'Doping'         then Cost = 3.6;
  else if Cause = 'Silicon Defect' then Cost = 3.4;
  else                             Cost = 1.0;
  output;
  Analysis = 'Frequency';
  Cost = 1.0;
  output;
run;
```

The classification variable Analysis has two levels, 'Cost' and 'Frequency'. For Analysis='Cost', the value of Cost is the relative cost, and for Analysis='Frequency', the value of Cost is one.

The following statements create a one-way comparative Pareto chart with Analysis as the classification variable, in which the cells are weighted Pareto charts with Cost as the weight variable:

```
ods graphics off;
goptions vsize=4.25 in htext=2.8 pct htitle=3.2 pct;
title 'Pareto Analysis By Cost and Frequency';
proc pareto data=Failure7;
  vbar Cause / class      = ( Analysis )
                freq      = Counts
                weight     = Cost
                barlabel   = value
                out        = summary
                intertile  = 1.0;
run;
```

The display is shown in [Output 15.8.1](#).

Output 15.8.1 Taking Cost into Account

Within each cell, the height of a bar is the frequency of the category multiplied by the value of Cost, expressed as a percent of the total across all categories. Thus, for the cell in which Analysis is equal to 'Frequency', the bars simply indicate the frequencies expressed in percent units. This display shows that the most commonly occurring problem (Contamination) is not the most expensive problem (Oxide Defect). The output data set summary is listed in [Output 15.8.2](#).

Output 15.8.2 The Output Data Set SUMMARY

Pareto Analysis By Cost and Frequency							
Obs	Analysis	Cause	Cost	_COUNT_	_WCOUNT_	_PCT_	_CMPCT_
1	Cost	Oxide Defect	9.5	86	817.0	58.6799	58.680
2	Cost	Contamination	3.0	110	330.0	23.7018	82.382
3	Cost	Metallization	8.5	11	93.5	6.7155	89.097
4	Cost	Silicon Defect	3.4	17	57.8	4.1514	93.249
5	Cost	Corrosion	2.5	16	40.0	2.8729	96.122
6	Cost	Doping	3.6	10	36.0	2.5856	98.707
7	Cost	Miscellaneous	1.0	18	18.0	1.2928	100.000
8	Frequency	Oxide Defect	1.0	86	86.0	32.0896	32.090
9	Frequency	Contamination	1.0	110	110.0	41.0448	73.134
10	Frequency	Metallization	1.0	11	11.0	4.1045	77.239
11	Frequency	Silicon Defect	1.0	17	17.0	6.3433	83.582
12	Frequency	Corrosion	1.0	16	16.0	5.9701	89.552
13	Frequency	Doping	1.0	10	10.0	3.7313	93.284
14	Frequency	Miscellaneous	1.0	18	18.0	6.7164	100.000

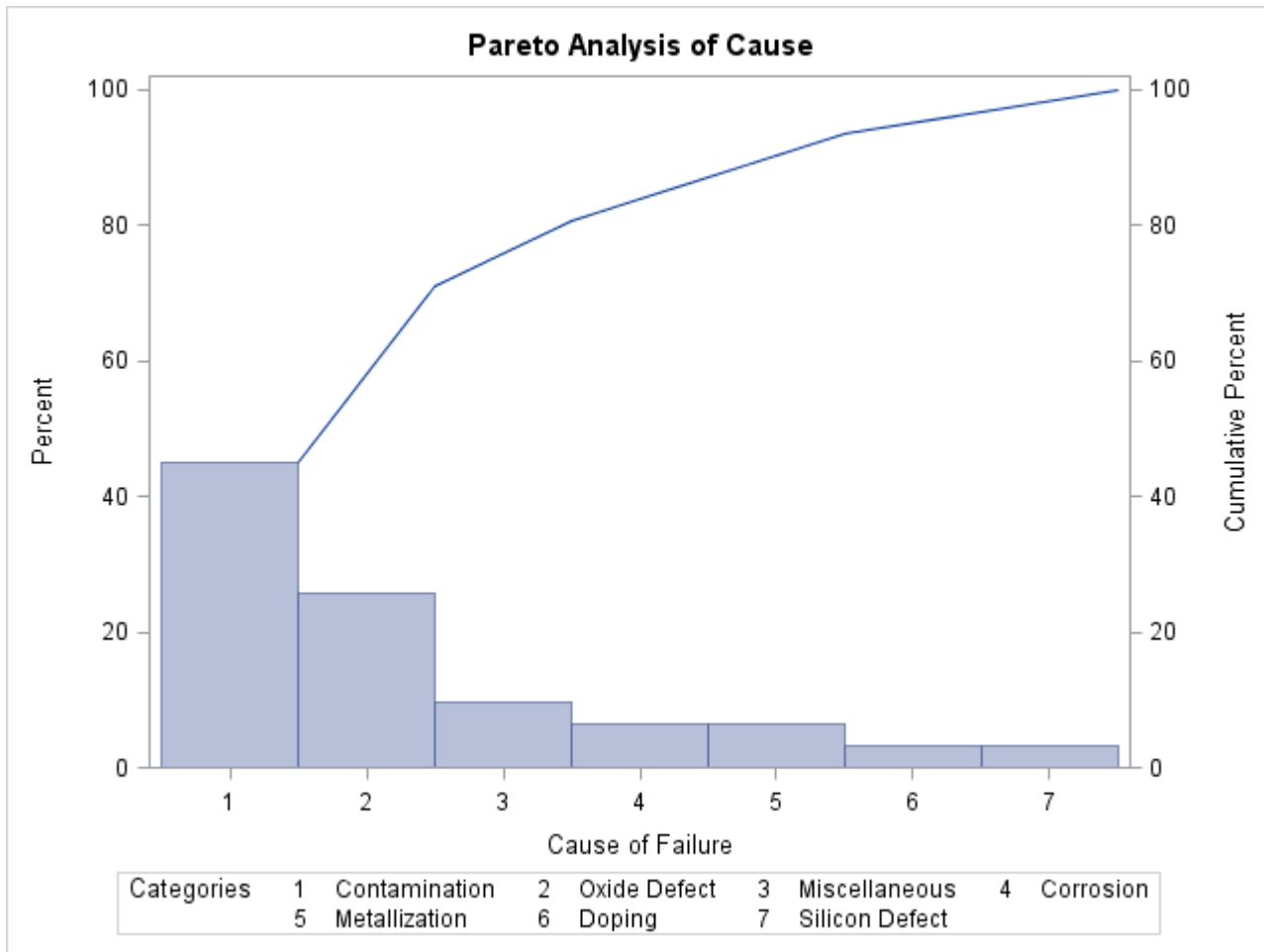
Example 15.9: Alternative Pareto Charts

This example uses the Failure1 data set of integrated circuit fabrication failures from the section “Getting Started: VBAR Statement” on page 1126. The following statements produce a standard Pareto chart, a cumulative Pareto bar chart, and a Pareto dot plot with acceptance intervals of the data: **CHARTTYPE=** option.

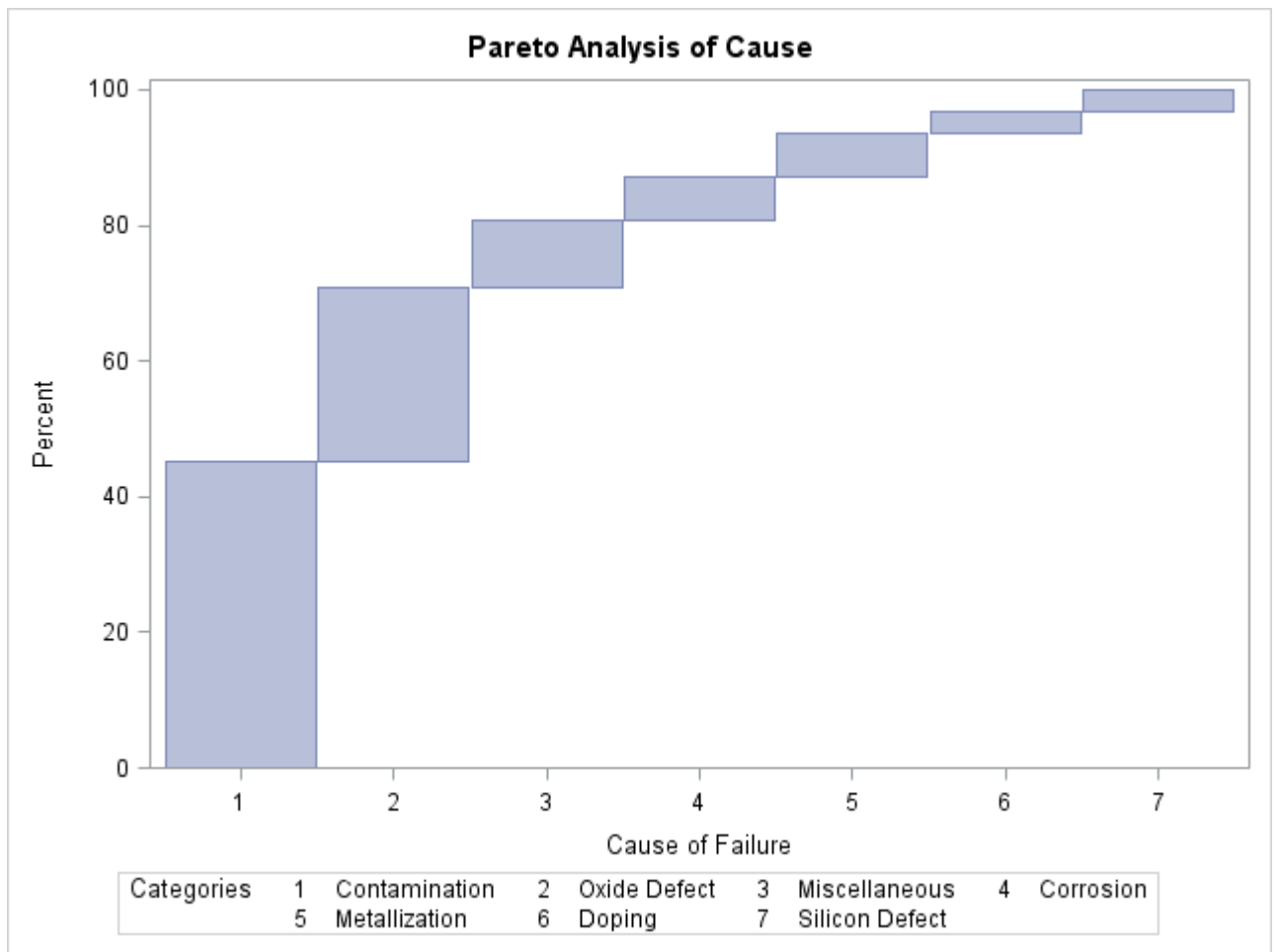
```
ods graphics on;
proc pareto data=Failure1;
  vbar Cause;
  vbar Cause / charttype=cumulative;
  vbar Cause / charttype=intervals;
run;
```

Note that ODS Graphics must be enabled for you to use the **CHARTTYPE=** option.

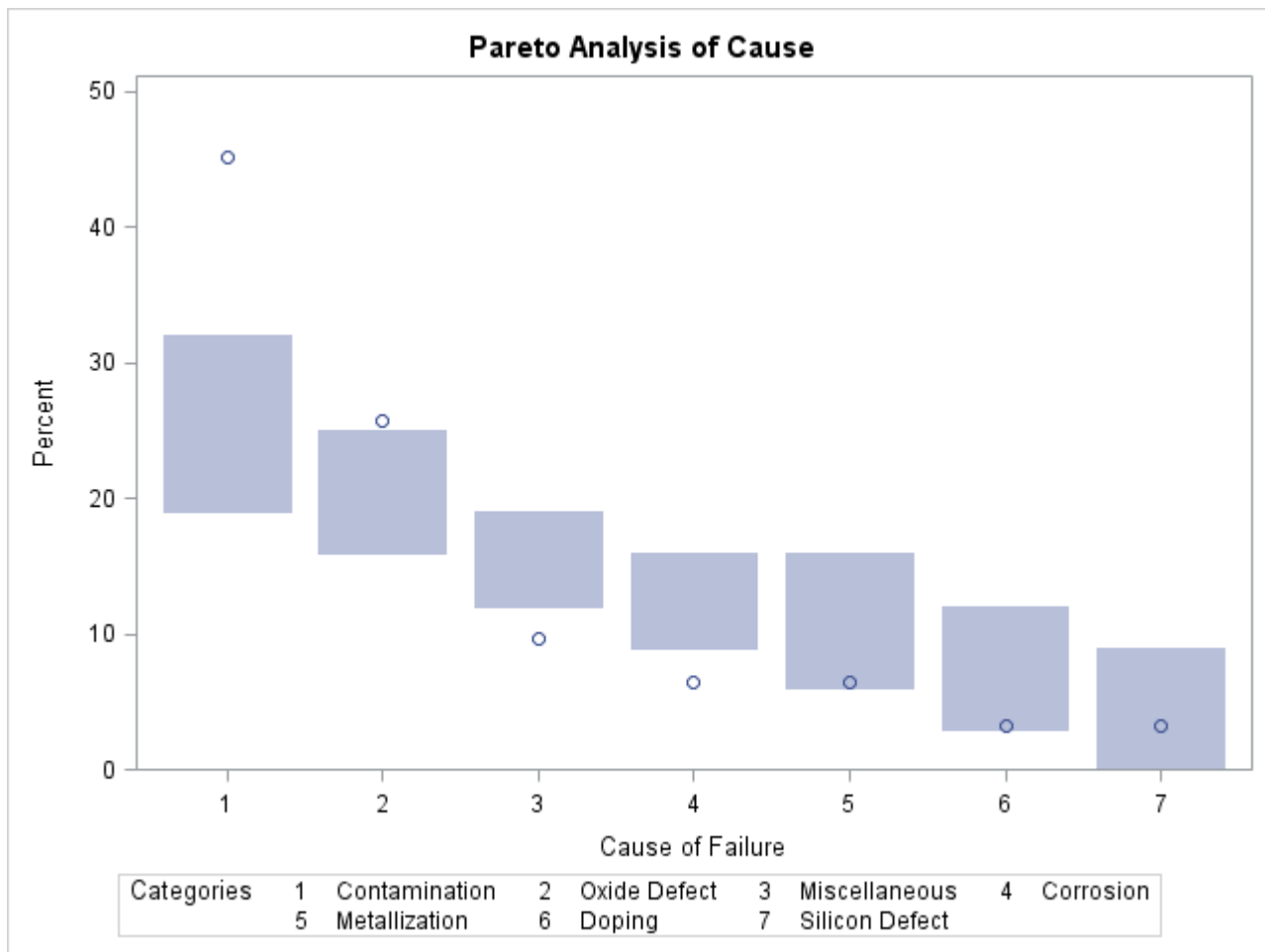
Output 15.9.1 shows the standard Pareto chart.

Output 15.9.1 Standard Pareto Chart

Output 15.9.2 shows the cumulative Pareto bar chart.

Output 15.9.2 Cumulative Pareto Bar Chart

Output 15.9.3 shows the Pareto dot plot with acceptance intervals.

Output 15.9.3 Pareto Dot Plot with Acceptance Intervals

The chart shows that the most frequently occurring problem, *Contamination*, does occur more frequently than the first-ranked cause from a random sample of seven uniformly distributed causes. This indicates that addressing contamination problems should be given a high priority.

References

- Burr, J. T. (1990), “The Tools of Quality, Part VI: Pareto Charts,” *Quality Progress*, 23, 59–61.
- Cleveland, W. S. (1985), *The Elements of Graphing Data*, Monterey, CA: Wadsworth.
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Chapter 16

The RELIABILITY Procedure

Contents

Overview: RELIABILITY Procedure	1212
Getting Started: RELIABILITY Procedure	1214
Analysis of Right-Censored Data from a Single Population	1214
Weibull Analysis Comparing Groups of Data	1219
Analysis of Accelerated Life Test Data	1223
Weibull Analysis of Interval Data with Common Inspection Schedule	1228
Lognormal Analysis with Arbitrary Censoring	1233
Regression Modeling	1237
Regression Model with Nonconstant Scale	1243
Regression Model with Two Independent Variables	1246
Weibull Probability Plot for Two Combined Failure Modes	1250
Analysis of Recurrence Data on Repairs	1253
Comparison of Two Samples of Repair Data	1258
Analysis of Interval Age Recurrence Data	1265
Analysis of Binomial Data	1268
Three-Parameter Weibull	1271
Parametric Model for Recurrent Events Data	1274
Parametric Model for Interval Recurrent Events Data	1276
Syntax: RELIABILITY Procedure	1279
Primary Statements	1279
Secondary Statements	1279
Graphical Enhancement Statements	1281
PROC RELIABILITY Statement	1281
ANALYZE Statement	1281
BY Statement	1287
CLASS Statement	1287
DISTRIBUTION Statement	1288
EFFECTPLOT Statement	1289
ESTIMATE Statement	1289
FMODE Statement	1290
FREQ Statement	1291
INSET Statement	1292
LOGSCALE Statement	1295
LSMEANS Statement	1296
LSMESTIMATE Statement	1297
MAKE Statement	1298

MCFPLOT Statement	1299
MODEL Statement	1308
NENTER Statement	1316
NLOPTIONS Statement	1316
PROBPLOT Statement	1316
RELATIONPLOT Statement	1331
SLICE Statement	1344
STORE Statement	1345
TEST Statement	1345
UNITID Statement	1346
Details: RELIABILITY Procedure	1346
Abbreviations and Notation	1346
Types of Lifetime Data	1346
Probability Distributions	1347
Probability Plotting	1350
Nonparametric Confidence Intervals for Cumulative Failure Probabilities . .	1359
Parameter Estimation and Confidence Intervals	1361
Regression Model Statistics Computed for Each Observation for Lifetime Data	1377
Regression Model Statistics Computed for Each Observation for Recurrent Events Data	1381
Recurrence Data from Repairable Systems	1382
ODS Table Names	1395
ODS Graphics	1397
References	1398

Overview: RELIABILITY Procedure

The RELIABILITY procedure provides tools for reliability and survival data analysis and for recurrent events data analysis. You can use this procedure to

- construct probability plots and fitted life distributions with left-censored, right-censored, and interval-censored lifetime data
- fit regression models, including accelerated life test models, to combinations of left-censored, right-censored, and interval-censored data
- analyze recurrence data from repairable systems

These tools benefit reliability engineers and industrial statisticians working with product life data and system repair data. They also aid workers in other fields, such as medical research, pharmaceuticals, social sciences, and business, where survival and recurrence data are analyzed.

Most practical problems in reliability data analysis involve right-censored, left-censored, or interval-censored data. The *RELIABILITY* procedure provides probability plots of uncensored, right-censored, interval-censored, and arbitrarily censored data.

Features of the *RELIABILITY* procedure include

- probability plotting and parameter estimation for the common life distributions: Weibull, three-parameter Weibull, exponential, extreme value, normal, lognormal, logistic, and log-logistic. The data can be complete, right censored, or interval censored.
- maximum likelihood estimates of distribution parameters, percentiles, and reliability functions
- both asymptotic normal and likelihood ratio confidence intervals for distribution parameters and percentiles. Asymptotic normal confidence intervals for the reliability function are also available.
- estimation of distribution parameters by least squares fitting to the probability plot
- Weibayes analysis, where there are no failures and where the data analyst specifies a value for the Weibull shape parameter
- estimates of the resulting distribution when specified failure modes are eliminated
- plots of the data and the fitted relation for life versus stress in the analysis of accelerated life test data
- fitting of regression models to life data, where the life distribution location parameter is a linear function of covariates. The fitting yields maximum likelihood estimates of parameters of a regression model with a Weibull, exponential, extreme value, normal, lognormal, logistic and log-logistic, or generalized gamma distribution. The data can be complete, right censored, left censored, or interval censored. For example, accelerated life test data can be modeled with such a regression model.
- nonparametric estimates and plots of the mean cumulative function for cost or number of recurrences and associated confidence intervals from data with exact or interval recurrence ages
- maximum likelihood estimation of the parameters of parametric models for recurrent events data

Some of the features provided in the *RELIABILITY* procedure are available in other SAS procedures.

- You can construct probability plots of life data with the *CAPABILITY* procedure; however, the *CAPABILITY* procedure is intended for process capability analysis rather than reliability analysis, and the data must be complete (that is, uncensored).
- The *LIFEREG* procedure fits regression models with life distributions such as the Weibull, lognormal, and log-logistic to left-, right-, and interval-censored data. The *RELIABILITY* procedure fits the same distributions and regression models as the *LIFEREG* procedure and, in addition, provides a graphical display of life data in probability plots.

Lawless (2003), Meeker and Escobar (1998), Nelson (1982, 1990), Abernethy (2006), and Tobias and Trindade (1995) provide many examples taken from diverse fields and describe the analyses provided by the RELIABILITY procedure.

The features of the procedure that deal with the nonparametric analysis of recurrent events data from repairable systems are based on the work of Doganaksoy and Nelson (1998), Nelson (1988, 1995, 2002), and Nelson and Doganaksoy (1989), who provide examples of repair data analysis. Meeker and Escobar (1998), Rigdon and Basu (2000), Cook and Lawless (2007), Abernethy (2006), Tobias and Trindade (1995), Crowder et al. (1991), and U.S. Army (2000) provide details of parametric models for recurrent events data.

Getting Started: RELIABILITY Procedure

This section introduces the RELIABILITY procedure with examples that illustrate some of the analyses that it performs.

Analysis of Right-Censored Data from a Single Population

The Weibull distribution is used in a wide variety of reliability analysis applications. This example illustrates the use of the Weibull distribution to model product life data from a single population. The following statements create a SAS data set containing observed and right-censored lifetimes of 70 diesel engine fans (Nelson 1982, p. 318):

```
data fan;
  input Lifetime censor @@;
  Lifetime = Lifetime/1000;
  label lifetime='Fan Life (1000s of Hours)';
  datalines;
  450 0    460 1    1150 0    1150 0    1560 1
  1600 0    1660 1    1850 1    1850 1    1850 1
  1850 1    1850 1    2030 1    2030 1    2030 1
  2070 0    2070 0    2080 0    2200 1    3000 1
  3000 1    3000 1    3000 1    3100 0    3200 1
  3450 0    3750 1    3750 1    4150 1    4150 1
  4150 1    4150 1    4300 1    4300 1    4300 1
  4300 1    4600 0    4850 1    4850 1    4850 1
  4850 1    5000 1    5000 1    5000 1    6100 1
  6100 0    6100 1    6100 1    6300 1    6450 1
  6450 1    6700 1    7450 1    7800 1    7800 1
  8100 1    8100 1    8200 1    8500 1    8500 1
  8500 1    8750 1    8750 0    8750 1    9400 1
  9900 1    10100 1    10100 1    10100 1    11500 1
  ;
```

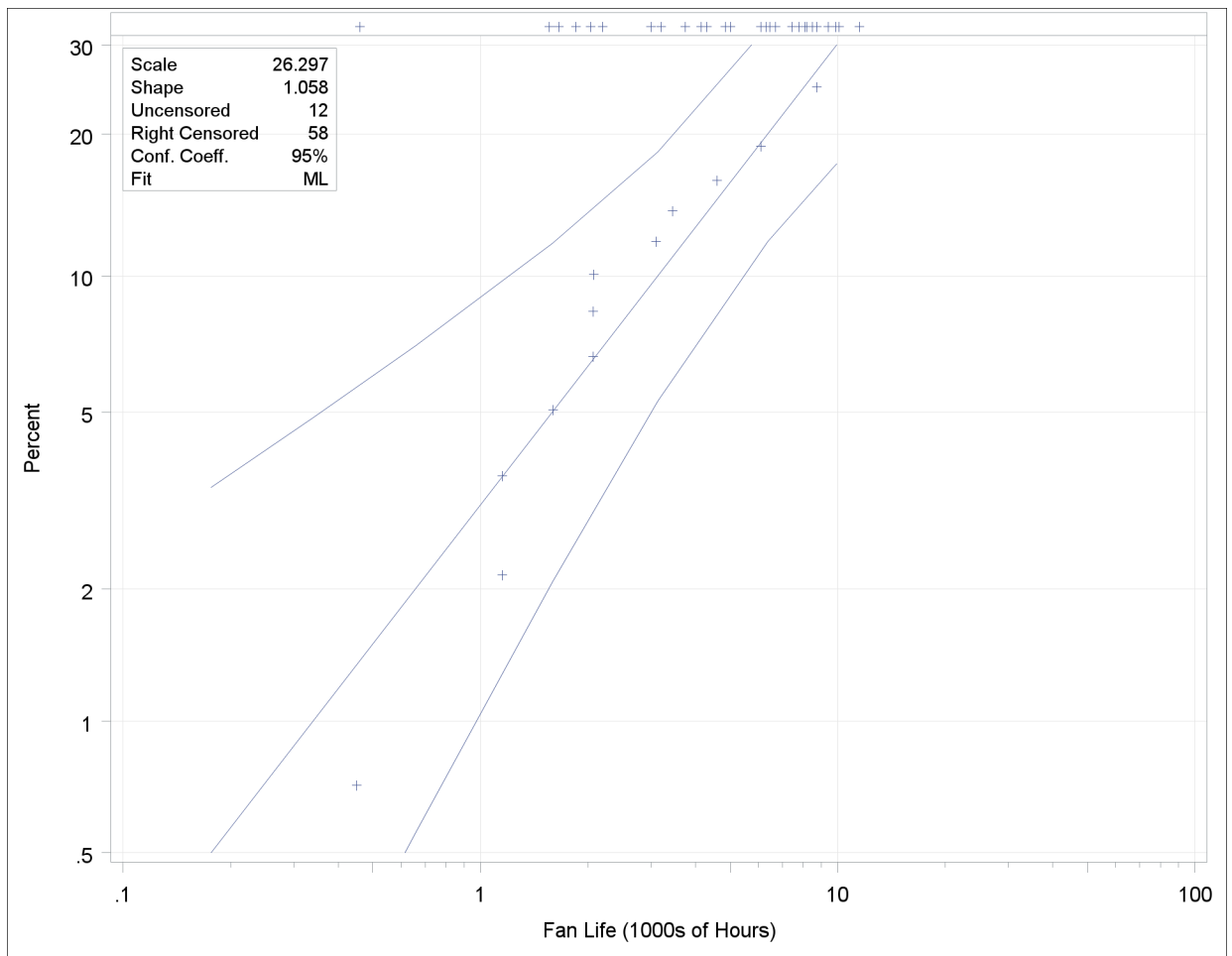
Some of the fans had not failed at the time the data were collected, and the unfailed units have right-censored lifetimes. The variable `Lifetime` represents either a failure time or a censoring time in thousands of hours. The variable `Censor` is equal to 0 if the value of `Lifetime` is a failure time, and it is equal to 1 if the value is a censoring time.

If ODS Graphics is disabled, graphical output is created using traditional graphics; otherwise, ODS Graphics is used. The following statements use the RELIABILITY procedure to produce the traditional graphical output shown in [Figure 16.1](#):

```
ODS Graphics OFF;
proc reliability data=fan;
  distribution Weibull;
  pplot lifetime*censor( 1 ) / covb ;
run;
ODS Graphics ON;
```

The DISTRIBUTION statement specifies the Weibull distribution for probability plotting and maximum likelihood (ML) parameter estimation. The PROBLOT statement produces a probability plot for the variable Lifetime and specifies that the value of 1 for the variable Censor denotes censored observations. You can specify any value, or group of values, for the *censor-variable* (in this case, Censor) to indicate censoring times. The option COVB requests the ML parameter estimate covariance matrix.

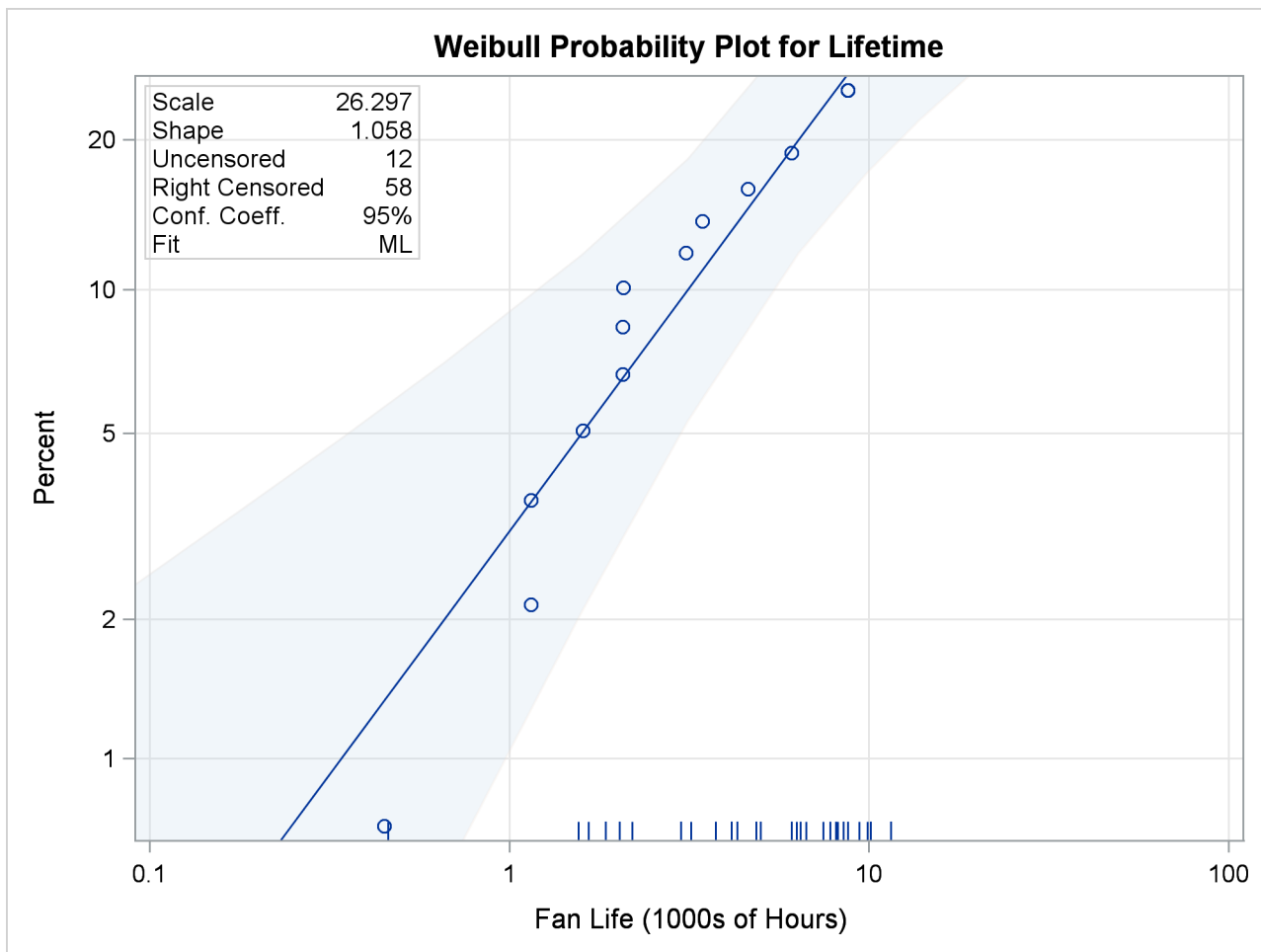
The graphical output, displayed in [Figure 16.1](#), consists of a probability plot of the data, an ML fitted distribution line, and confidence intervals for the percentile (lifetime) values. An *inset* box containing summary statistics, Weibull scale and shape estimates, and other information is displayed on the plot by default. The locations of the right-censored data values are plotted in an area at the top of the plot.

Figure 16.1 Weibull Probability Plot for Engine Fan Data (Traditional Graphics)

If ODS Graphics is enabled, you can create the probability plot by using [ODS Graphics](#). The following SAS statements use ODS Graphics to create the probability plot shown in [Figure 16.1](#):

```
proc reliability data=fan;
  distribution Weibull;
  pplot lifetime*censor( 1 ) / covb;
run;
```

The plot is shown in [Figure 16.2](#).

Figure 16.2 Weibull Probability Plot for Engine Fan Data (ODS Graphics)

The tabular output produced by the preceding SAS statements is shown in [Figure 16.3](#) and [Figure 16.4](#). This consists of summary data, fit information, parameter estimates, distribution percentile estimates, standard errors, and confidence intervals for all estimated quantities.

Figure 16.3 Tabular Output for the Fan Data Analysis

The RELIABILITY Procedure		
Model Information		
Input Data Set	WORK.FAN	
Analysis Variable	Lifetime	Fan Life (1000s of Hours)
Censor Variable	censor	
Distribution	Weibull	
Estimation Method	Maximum Likelihood	
Confidence Coefficient	95%	
Observations Used	70	
Algorithm converged.		

Figure 16.3 continued

Summary of Fit				
Observations Used			70	
Uncensored Values			12	
Right Censored Values			58	
Maximum Loglikelihood			-42.248	
Weibull Parameter Estimates				
Parameter	Estimate	Standard Error	Asymptotic Normal	
			95% Confidence Limits	
			Lower	Upper
EV Location	3.2694	0.4659	2.3563	4.1826
EV Scale	0.9448	0.2394	0.5749	1.5526
Weibull Scale	26.2968	12.2514	10.5521	65.5344
Weibull Shape	1.0584	0.2683	0.6441	1.7394
Other Weibull Distribution Parameters				
Parameter	Value			
Mean	25.7156			
Mode	1.7039			
Median	18.6002			
Standard Deviation	24.3066			
Estimated Covariance Matrix Weibull Parameters				
	EV Location	EV Scale		
EV Location	0.21705	0.09044		
EV Scale	0.09044	0.05733		
Estimated Covariance Matrix Weibull Parameters				
	Weibull Scale	Weibull Shape		
Weibull Scale	150.09724	-2.66446		
Weibull Shape	-2.66446	0.07196		

Figure 16.4 Percentile Estimates for the Fan Data

Weibull Percentile Estimates				
Percent	Estimate	Standard Error	Asymptotic Normal	
			95% Confidence Limits Lower	Upper
0.1	0.03852697	0.05027782	0.002985	0.49726229
0.2	0.07419554	0.08481353	0.00789519	0.69725757
0.5	0.17658807	0.16443381	0.02846732	1.09540855
1	0.34072273	0.2635302	0.07482449	1.55152389
2	0.65900116	0.40845639	0.19556981	2.22060107
5	1.58925244	0.68465855	0.68311002	3.69738878
10	3.13724079	0.99379006	1.68620756	5.83693255
20	6.37467675	1.74261908	3.73051433	10.8930029
30	9.92885165	3.00353842	5.48788931	17.9635721
40	13.9407124	4.85766683	7.04177638	27.5986417
50	18.6002319	7.40416922	8.52475116	40.5840149
60	24.2121441	10.8733301	10.0408557	58.3842593
70	31.3378076	15.750336	11.7018888	83.9230489
80	41.2254517	23.1787018	13.6956839	124.092954
90	57.8253251	36.9266698	16.5405275	202.156081
95	74.1471722	51.6127806	18.9489625	290.137423
99	111.307797	88.1380261	23.5781482	525.462197
99.9	163.265082	144.264145	28.8905203	922.637827

Weibull Analysis Comparing Groups of Data

This example illustrates probability plotting and distribution fitting for data grouped by the levels of a special *group-variable*. The data are from an accelerated life test of an insulating fluid and are the times to electrical breakdown of the fluid under different high voltage levels. Each voltage level defines a subset of data for which a separate analysis and Weibull plot are produced. These data are the 26kV, 30kV, 34kV, and 38kV groups of the data provided by Nelson (1990, p. 129). The following statements create a SAS data set containing the lifetimes and voltages:

```
data fluid;
  input Time voltage $ @@;
  datalines;
5.79    26kv    1579.52 26kv
2323.7  26kv    7.74   30kv
17.05   30kv    20.46  30kv
21.02   30kv    22.66  30kv
43.4    30kv    47.3   30kv
139.07  30kv    144.12 30kv
175.88  30kv    194.90 30kv
0.19    34kv    .78    34kv
0.96    34kv    1.31   34kv
2.78    34kv    3.16   34kv
4.15    34kv    4.67   34kv
4.85    34kv    6.50   34kv
7.35    34kv    8.01   34kv
```

8.27	34kv	12.06	34kv
31.75	34kv	32.52	34kv
33.91	34kv	36.71	34kv
72.89	34kv	.09	38kv
0.39	38kv	.47	38kv
0.73	38kv	.74	38kv
1.13	38kv	1.40	38kv
2.38	38kv		

;

The variable `Time` provides the time to breakdown in minutes, and the variable `Voltage` provides the voltage level at which the test was conducted. These data are not censored.

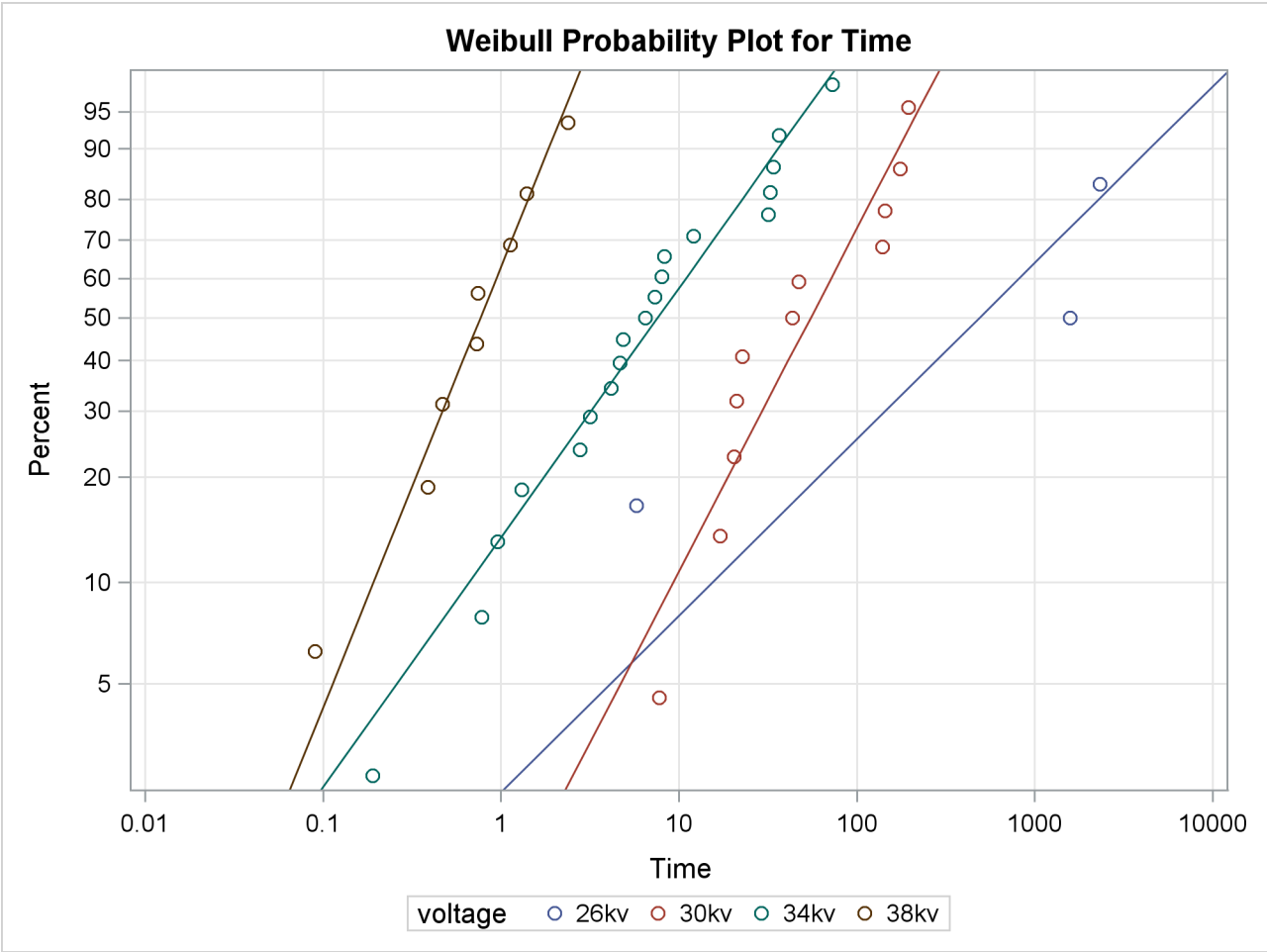
The RELIABILITY procedure plots the data for the different voltage levels on the same Weibull probability plot, fits a separate distribution to the data at each voltage level, and superimposes distribution lines on the plot.

The following statements produce the probability plot shown in [Figure 16.5](#) for the variable `Time` at each level of the *group-variable* `Voltage`:

```
proc reliability data=fluid;
    distribution Weibull;
    pplot time=voltage / overlay
                        noconf;
run;
```

The input data set FLUID is specified by the `DATA=` option in the PROC RELIABILITY statement. The PROBLOT statement option OVERLAY specifies that plots for the groups are to be overlaid rather than displayed separately. The option NOCONF specifies that no confidence bands are to be plotted, since these can interfere with one another on overlaid plots; confidence bands are displayed by default.

Figure 16.5 Weibull Probability Plot for the Insulating Fluid Data



A summary table that contains information for all groups is displayed. In addition, information identical to that shown in Figure 16.3 is tabulated for each level of voltage. The summary table for all groups and the tables for the 26kV group are shown in Figure 16.6 and Figure 16.7.

Figure 16.6 Partial Listing of the Tabular Output for the Insulating Fluid Data

The RELIABILITY Procedure	
Model Information - All Groups	
Input Data Set	WORK.FLUID
Analysis Variable	Time
Distribution	Weibull
Estimation Method	Maximum Likelihood
Confidence Coefficient	95%
Observations Used	41
The RELIABILITY Procedure	
Algorithm converged for group 26kv.	

Figure 16.6 continued

Summary of Fit			Group
Observations Used	3		26kv
Uncensored Values	3		26kv
Maximum Loglikelihood	-6.845551		26kv

Figure 16.7 Partial Listing of the Tabular Output for the Insulating Fluid Data

The RELIABILITY Procedure					
Model Information - All Groups					
Input Data Set	WORK.FLUID				
Analysis Variable	Time				
Distribution	Weibull				
Estimation Method	Maximum Likelihood				
Confidence Coefficient	95%				
Observations Used	41				
Weibull Parameter Estimates					
Parameter	Estimate	Standard Error	Asymptotic Normal 95% Confidence Limits		Group
			Lower	Upper	
EV Location	6.8625	1.1040	4.6986	9.0264	26kv
EV Scale	1.8342	0.9611	0.6568	5.1226	26kv
Weibull Scale	955.7467	1055.1862	109.7941	8319.6794	26kv
Weibull Shape	0.5452	0.2857	0.1952	1.5226	26kv
Other Weibull Distribution Parameters					
Parameter	Value		Group		
Mean	1649.4882		26kv		
Mode	0.0000		26kv		
Median	487.9547		26kv		
Standard Deviation	3279.0212		26kv		

Figure 16.7 continued

Weibull Percentile Estimates					
Asymptotic Normal					
95% Confidence Limits					
Percent	Estimate	Standard Error	Lower	Upper	Group
0.1	0.00300636	0.02113841	3.11203E-9	2904.27046	26kv
0.2	0.01072998	0.06838144	4.03597E-8	2852.65767	26kv
0.5	0.0577713	0.31803193	1.19079E-6	2802.78862	26kv
1	0.20695478	1.00385021	0.00001538	2784.16263	26kv
2	0.74484901	3.12705686	0.00019885	2790.0941	26kv
5	4.1142692	13.7388263	0.00591379	2862.3304	26kv
10	15.406565	41.4763373	0.07873508	3014.69497	26kv
20	61.0231127	125.020566	1.10053199	3383.65475	26kv
30	144.246801	242.203982	5.36856883	3875.73303	26kv
40	278.770459	398.048692	16.9761581	4577.77125	26kv
50	487.954708	610.02855	42.0948552	5656.26835	26kv
60	814.147288	920.537706	88.770543	7466.84412	26kv
70	1343.42243	1433.97868	165.818889	10884.0666	26kv
80	2287.87124	2445.52431	281.5628	18590.3635	26kv
90	4412.96962	5148.34986	448.419608	43428.7452	26kv
95	7150.89745	9248.2654	566.892142	90202.9338	26kv
99	15735.8513	24666.0388	728.831025	339745.437	26kv
99.9	33104.172	62018.1074	841.826189	1301796.28	26kv

Analysis of Accelerated Life Test Data

The following example illustrates the analysis of an accelerated life test for Class B electrical motor insulation. The data are provided by Nelson (1990, p. 243). Forty insulation specimens were tested at four temperatures: 150°, 170°, 190°, and 220°C. The purpose of the test is to estimate the median life of the insulation at the design operating temperature of 130°C.

The following SAS program creates the data listed in Figure 16.8. Ten specimens of the insulation were tested at each test temperature. The variable Time provides a specimen time to failure or a censoring time, in hours. The variable Censor is equal to 1 if the value of the variable Time is a right-censoring time and is equal to 0 if the value is a failure time. Some censor times and failure times are identical at some of the temperatures. Rather than repeating identical observations in the input data set, the variable Count provides the number of specimens with identical times and temperatures. The variable Temp provides the test temperature in degrees centigrade. The variable Cntrl is a control variable specifying that percentiles are to be computed only for the first value of Temp (130°C). The value of Temp in the first observation (130°C) does not correspond to a test temperature. The missing values in the first observation cause the observation to be excluded from the model fit, and the value of 1 for the variable Cntrl causes percentiles corresponding to a temperature of 130°C to be computed.

```
data classb;
  input hours temp count censor;
  if _n_ = 1 then cntrl=1;
  else cntrl=0;
```

```

label hours='Hours';
datalines;
. 130 . .
8064 150 10 1
1764 170 1 0
2772 170 1 0
3444 170 1 0
3542 170 1 0
3780 170 1 0
4860 170 1 0
5196 170 1 0
5448 170 3 1
408 190 2 0
1344 190 2 0
1440 190 1 0
1680 190 5 1
408 220 2 0
504 220 3 0
528 220 5 1
;

```

Figure 16.8 Listing of the Class B Insulation Data

	Obs	hours	temp	count	censor	cntrl
	1	.	130	.	.	1
	2	8064	150	10	1	0
	3	1764	170	1	0	0
	4	2772	170	1	0	0
	5	3444	170	1	0	0
	6	3542	170	1	0	0
	7	3780	170	1	0	0
	8	4860	170	1	0	0
	9	5196	170	1	0	0
	10	5448	170	3	1	0
	11	408	190	2	0	0
	12	1344	190	2	0	0
	13	1440	190	1	0	0
	14	1680	190	5	1	0
	15	408	220	2	0	0
	16	504	220	3	0	0
	17	528	220	5	1	0

An Arrhenius-lognormal model is fitted to the data in this example. In other words, the fitted model has the lognormal (base 10) distribution, and its location parameter μ depends on the centigrade temperature Temp through the Arrhenius relationship

$$\mu(x) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x$$

where

$$x = \frac{1000}{\text{Temp} + 273.15}$$

is 1000 times the reciprocal absolute temperature. The lognormal (base e) distribution is also available.

The following SAS statements fit the Arrhenius-lognormal model, and they display the fitted model distributions side-by-side on the probability and the relation plots shown in [Figure 16.9](#):

```
proc reliability;
  distribution lognormal10;
  freq count;
  model hours*censor(1) = temp /
    relation=arr
    obstats( q=.1 .5 .9 control=cntrl );
  rplot hours*censor(1) = temp /
    pplot
    fit=model
    noconf
    relation = arr
    plotdata
    plotfit 10 50 90
    lupper = 1.e5
    slower=120;
run;
```

The PROC RELIABILITY statement invokes the procedure and specifies CLASSB as the input data set. The DISTRIBUTION statement specifies that the lognormal (base 10) distribution is to be used for maximum likelihood parameter estimation and probability plotting. The FREQ statement specifies that the variable Count is to be used as a frequency variable; that is, if Count= n , then there are n specimens with the time and temperature specified in the observation.

The MODEL statement fits a linear regression equation for the distribution location parameter as a function of independent variables. In this case, the MODEL statement also transforms the independent variable through the Arrhenius relationship. The dependent variable is specified as Time. A value of 1 for the variable Censor indicates that the corresponding value of Time is a right-censored observation; otherwise, the value is a failure time. The temperature variable Temp is specified as the independent variable in the model. The MODEL statement option RELATION=ARR specifies the Arrhenius relationship.

The option OBSTATS requests statistics computed for each observation in the input data set. The options in parentheses following OBSTATS indicate which statistics are to be computed. In this case, QUANTILE=.1 .5 .9 specifies that quantiles of the fitted distribution are to be computed for the value of the variable Temp at each observation. The CONTROL= option requests quantiles only for those observations in which the variable Cntrl has a value of 1. This eliminates unnecessary quantiles in the OBSTATS table since, in this case, only the quantiles at the design temperature of 130°C are of interest.

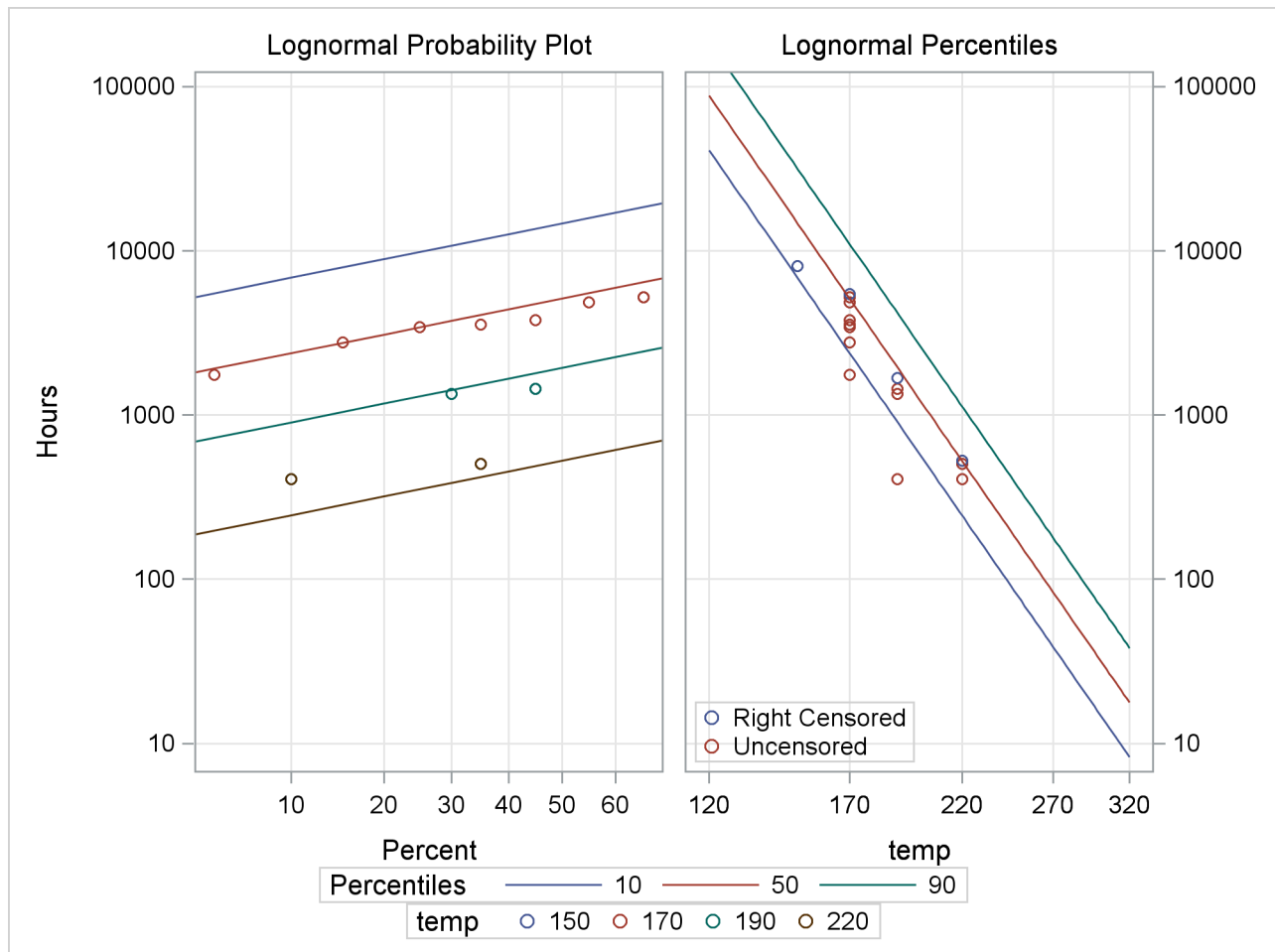
The RPLOT, or RELATIONPLOT, statement displays a plot of the lifetime data and the fitted model. The dependent variable Time, the independent variable Temp, and the censoring indicator Censor are the same as in the MODEL statement. The option FIT=MODEL specifies that the model fitted

with the preceding MODEL statement is to be used for probability plotting and in the relation plot. The option `RELATION=ARR` specifies an Arrhenius scale for the horizontal axis of the relation plot. The `PLOT` option specifies that a probability plot is to be displayed alongside the relation plot. The type of probability plot is determined by the distribution named in the `DISTRIBUTION` statement, in this case, a lognormal (base 10) distribution. Weibull, extreme value, lognormal (base e), normal, log-logistic, and logistic distributions are also available. The `NOCONF` option suppresses the default percentile confidence bands on the probability plot. The `PLOTDATA` option specifies that the failure times are to be plotted on the relation plot. The `PLOTFIT` option specifies that the 10th, 50th, and 90th percentiles of the fitted relationship are to be plotted on the relation plot. The options `LUPPER` and `SLOWER` specify an upper limit on the life axis scale and a lower limit on the stress (temperature) axis scale in the plots.

The plots produced by the preceding statements are shown in Figure 16.9. The plot on the left is an overlaid lognormal probability plot of the data and the fitted model. The plot on the right is a relation plot showing the data and the fitted relation. The fitted straight lines are percentiles of the fitted distribution at each temperature. An Arrhenius relation fitted to the data, plotted on an Arrhenius plot, yields straight percentile lines.

Since all the data at 150°C are right censored, there are no failures corresponding to 150°C on the probability plot. However, the fitted distribution at 150°C is plotted on the probability plot.

Figure 16.9 Probability and Relation Plots for the Class B Insulation Data



The tabular output requested with the MODEL statement is shown in Figure 16.10. The “Model Information” table provides general information about the data and model. The “Summary of Fit” table shows the number of observations used, the number of failures and of censored values (accounting for the frequency count), and the maximum log likelihood for the fitted model.

The “Lognormal Parameter Estimates” table contains the Arrhenius-lognormal model parameter estimates, their standard errors, and confidence interval estimates. In this table, INTERCEPT is the maximum likelihood estimate of β_0 , TEMP is the estimate of β_1 , and Scale is the estimate of the lognormal scale parameter, σ .

Figure 16.10 MODEL Statement Output for the Class B Data

The RELIABILITY Procedure				
Model Information				
Input Data Set	WORK.CLASSB			
Analysis Variable	hours	Hours		
Relation	Arrhenius(temp)			
Censor Variable	censor			
Frequency Variable	count			
Distribution	Lognormal (Base 10)			
Algorithm converged.				
Summary of Fit				
Observations Used		16		
Uncensored Values		17		
Right Censored Values		23		
Missing Observations		1		
Maximum Loglikelihood		-12.96533		
Lognormal Parameter Estimates				
Parameter	Estimate	Standard Error	Asymptotic Normal	
			95% Confidence Limits	
			Lower	Upper
Intercept	-6.0182	0.9467	-7.8737	-4.1628
temp	4.3103	0.4366	3.4546	5.1660
Scale	0.2592	0.0473	0.1812	0.3708

Figure 16.10 continued

Observation Statistics					
Hours	censor	temp	count	Prob	Pcnt1
.	.	130	.	0.1000	21937.658
.	.	130	.	0.5000	47135.132
.	.	130	.	0.9000	101274.29
Observation Statistics					
Hours		Stderr	Lower	Upper	
.		6959.151	11780.636	40851.857	
.		16125.548	24106.685	92162.016	
.		42061.1	44872.401	228569.92	

The “Observation Statistics” table provides the estimates of the fitted distribution quantiles, their standard errors, and the confidence limits. These are given only for the value of 130°C, as specified with the CONTROL= option in the MODEL statement. The predicted median life at 130°C corresponds to a quantile of 0.5, and it is approximately 47,134 hours.

In addition to the MODEL statement output in Figure 16.10, the RELIABILITY procedure produces tabular output for each temperature that is identical to the output produced with the PROBPLOT statement. This output is not shown.

Weibull Analysis of Interval Data with Common Inspection Schedule

Table 16.1 shows data for 167 identical turbine parts provided by Nelson (1982, p. 415). The parts were inspected at certain times to determine which parts had cracked since the last inspection. The times at which parts develop cracks are to be fitted with a Weibull distribution.

Table 16.1 Turbine Part Cracking Data

Inspection (Months)		Number	
Start	End	Cracked	Cumulative
0	6.12	5	5
6.12	19.92	16	21
19.92	29.64	12	33
29.64	35.40	18	51
35.40	39.72	18	69
39.72	45.24	2	71
45.24	52.32	6	77
52.32	63.48	17	94
63.48	Survived	73	167

Table 16.1 shows the time in months of each inspection period and the number of cracked parts found in each period. These data are said to be interval censored since only the time interval in

which failures occurred is known, not the exact failure times. Seventy-three parts had not cracked at the last inspection, which took place at 63.48 months. These 73 lifetimes are right censored, since the lifetimes are known only to be greater than 63.48 months.

The interval data in this example are read from a SAS data set with a special structure. All units must have a common inspection schedule. This type of interval data is called readout data. The following SAS program creates the SAS data set named CRACKS, shown in Figure 16.11, and provides the data in Table 16.1 with this structure:

```
data cracks;
    input Time units fail;
    datalines;
6.12 167 5
19.92 162 16
29.64 146 12
35.4 134 18
39.72 116 18
45.24 98 2
52.32 96 6
63.48 90 17
;
```

The variable Time is the inspection time—that is, the upper endpoint of each interval. The variable Units is the number of unfailed units at the beginning of each interval, and the variable Fail is the number of units with cracks at the inspection time.

Figure 16.11 Listing of the Turbine Part Cracking Data

Obs	Time	units	fail
1	6.12	167	5
2	19.92	162	16
3	29.64	146	12
4	35.40	134	18
5	39.72	116	18
6	45.24	98	2
7	52.32	96	6
8	63.48	90	17

The following statements use the RELIABILITY procedure to produce the probability plot in Figure 16.12 for the data in the data set CRACKS:

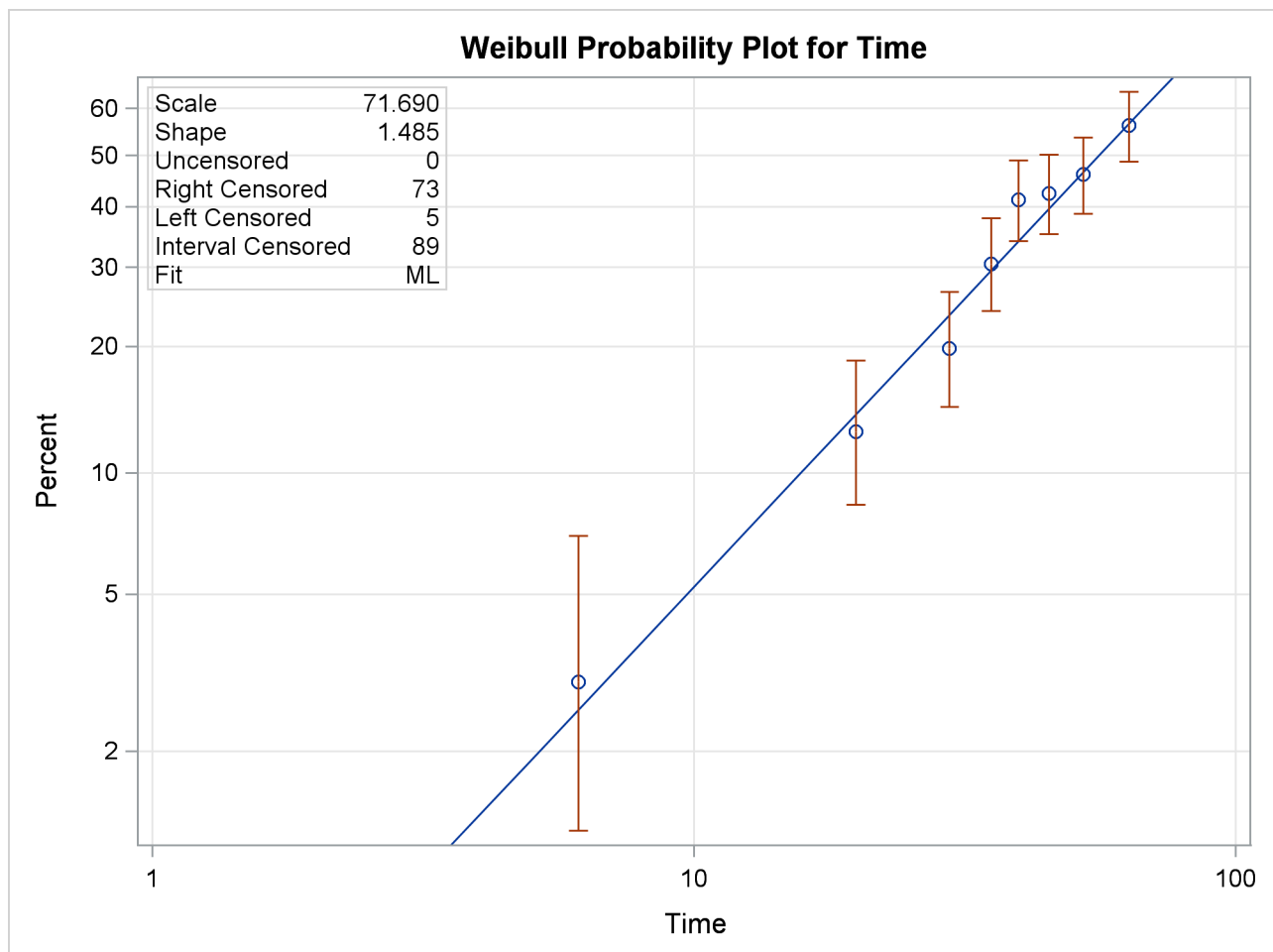
```
proc reliability data=cracks;
    freq fail;
    nenter units;
    distribution Weibull;
    probplot time / readout
        ppout
        pconfplt
        noconf;
run;
```

The FREQ statement specifies that the variable Fail provides the number of failures in each interval. The NENTER statement specifies that the variable Units provides the number of unfailed units at the beginning of each interval. The DISTRIBUTION statement specifies that the Weibull distribution be used for parameter estimation and probability plotting. The PROBPLOT statement requests a probability plot of the data.

The PROBPLOT statement option READOUT indicates that the data in the CRACKS data set are readout (or interval) data. The option PCONFPLT specifies that confidence intervals for the cumulative probability of failure be plotted. The confidence intervals for the cumulative probability are based on the binomial distribution for time intervals until right censoring occurs. For time intervals after right censoring occurs, the binomial distribution is not valid, and a normal approximation is used to compute confidence intervals.

The option NOCONF suppresses the display of confidence intervals for distribution percentiles in the probability plot.

Figure 16.12 Weibull Probability Plot for the Part Cracking Data



A listing of the tabular output produced by the preceding SAS statements is shown in Figure 16.13 and Figure 16.14. By default, the specified Weibull distribution is fitted by maximum likelihood. The line plotted on the probability plot and the tabular output summarize this fit. For interval data, the estimated cumulative probabilities and associated confidence intervals are tabulated. In addition, general fit information, parameter estimates, percentile estimates, standard errors, and confidence intervals are tabulated.

Figure 16.13 Partial Listing of the Tabular Output for the Part Cracking Data

The RELIABILITY Procedure					
Model Information					
Input Data Set		WORK.CRACKS			
Analysis Variable		Time			
Frequency Variable		fail			
NENTER Variable		units			
Distribution		Weibull			
Estimation Method		Maximum Likelihood			
Confidence Coefficient		95%			
Observations Used		8			
Cumulative Probability Estimates					
Pointwise 95%					
Confidence					
Limits					
Lower	Upper	Cumulative			Standard
Lifetime	Lifetime	Probability	Lower	Upper	Error
.	6.12	0.0299	0.0125	0.0699	0.0132
6.12	19.92	0.1257	0.0834	0.1852	0.0257
19.92	29.64	0.1976	0.1440	0.2649	0.0308
29.64	35.4	0.3054	0.2403	0.3793	0.0356
35.4	39.72	0.4132	0.3410	0.4893	0.0381
39.72	45.24	0.4251	0.3524	0.5013	0.0383
45.24	52.32	0.4611	0.3869	0.5370	0.0386
52.32	63.48	0.5629	0.4868	0.6361	0.0384
Algorithm converged.					
Summary of Fit					
Observations Used		8			
Right Censored Values		73			
Left Censored Values		5			
Interval Censored Values		89			
Maximum Loglikelihood		-309.6684			

Figure 16.14 Partial Listing of the Tabular Output for the Part Cracking Data

Weibull Parameter Estimates				
Parameter	Estimate	Standard Error	Asymptotic Normal 95% Confidence Limits	
			Lower	Upper
EV Location	4.2724	0.0744	4.1265	4.4182
EV Scale	0.6732	0.0664	0.5549	0.8168
Weibull Scale	71.6904	5.3335	61.9634	82.9444
Weibull Shape	1.4854	0.1465	1.2242	1.8022

Other Weibull Distribution Parameters	
Parameter	Value
Mean	64.7966
Mode	33.7622
Median	56.0144
Standard Deviation	44.3943

Weibull Percentile Estimates				
Percent	Estimate	Standard Error	Asymptotic Normal 95% Confidence Limits	
			Lower	Upper
0.1	0.68534385	0.29999861	0.29060848	1.61625083
0.2	1.09324674	0.42889777	0.50673224	2.3586193
0.5	2.02798319	0.67429625	1.05692279	3.8912169
1	3.23938972	0.93123832	1.84401909	5.69063837
2	5.18330703	1.2581604	3.22101028	8.34106988
5	9.70579945	1.78869256	6.76335893	13.9283666
10	15.7577991	2.22445157	11.9491109	20.7804776
20	26.1159906	2.6327383	21.4337103	31.821134
30	35.8126238	2.90557264	30.547517	41.9852137
40	45.6100472	3.27409792	39.6239146	52.5005271
50	56.0143651	3.89410377	48.8792027	64.1910859
60	67.5928125	4.90210777	58.6364803	77.917165
70	81.2334227	6.46932648	69.4938134	94.9562075
80	98.7644937	8.95137184	82.6900902	117.963654
90	125.694556	13.5078386	101.821995	155.164133
95	150.057755	18.2060035	118.300075	190.340791
99	200.437864	29.1957544	150.658574	266.66479
99.9	263.348102	44.7205513	188.791789	367.347666

In this example, the number of unfailed units at the beginning of an interval minus the number failing in the interval is equal to the number of unfailed units entering the next interval. This is not always the case since some unfailed units might be removed from the test at the end of an interval; that is, they might be right censored. The special structure of the input SAS data set required for interval data enables the RELIABILITY procedure to analyze this more general case.

Lognormal Analysis with Arbitrary Censoring

This example illustrates analyzing data that have more general censoring than in the previous example. The data can be a combination of exact failure times, left censored, right censored, and interval censored data. The intervals can be overlapping, unlike in the previous example, where the interval endpoints had to be the same for all units.

Table 16.2 shows data from Nelson (1982, p. 409), analyzed by Meeker and Escobar (1998, p. 135). Each of 435 turbine wheels was inspected once to determine whether a crack had developed in the wheel or not. The inspection time (in 100s of hours), the number inspected at the time that had cracked, and the number not cracked are shown in the table. The quantity of interest is the time for a crack to develop.

Table 16.2 Turbine Wheel Cracking Data

Inspection Time (100 hours)	Number Cracked	Number Not Cracked
4	0	39
10	4	49
14	2	31
18	7	66
22	5	25
26	9	30
30	9	33
34	6	7
38	22	12
42	21	19
46	21	15

These data consist only of left and right censored lifetimes. If a unit has developed a crack at an inspection time, the unit is left censored at the time; if a unit has not developed a crack, it is right censored at the time. For example, there are 4 left-censored lifetimes and 49 right-censored lifetimes at 1000 hours.

The following statements create a SAS data set named TURBINE that contains the data in the format necessary for analysis by the RELIABILITY procedure:

```
data turbine;
  label t1 = 'Time of Cracking (Hours x 100)';
  input t1 t2 f;
  datalines;
.   4   0
4   .   39
.  10   4
10  .   49
.  14   2
14  .   31
.  18   7
18  .   66
.  22   5
```

```

22 . 25
. 26 9
26 . 30
. 30 9
30 . 33
. 34 6
34 . 7
. 38 22
38 . 12
. 42 21
42 . 19
. 46 21
46 . 15
;

```

The variables T1 and T2 represent the inspection times and determine whether the observation is right or left censored. If T1 is missing (.), then T2 represents a left-censoring time; if T2 is missing, T1 represents a right-censoring time. The variable F is the number of units that were found to be cracked for left-censored observations, or not cracked for right-censored observations at an inspection time.

The following statements use the RELIABILITY procedure to produce the probability plot in [Figure 16.15](#) for the data in the data set TURBINE:

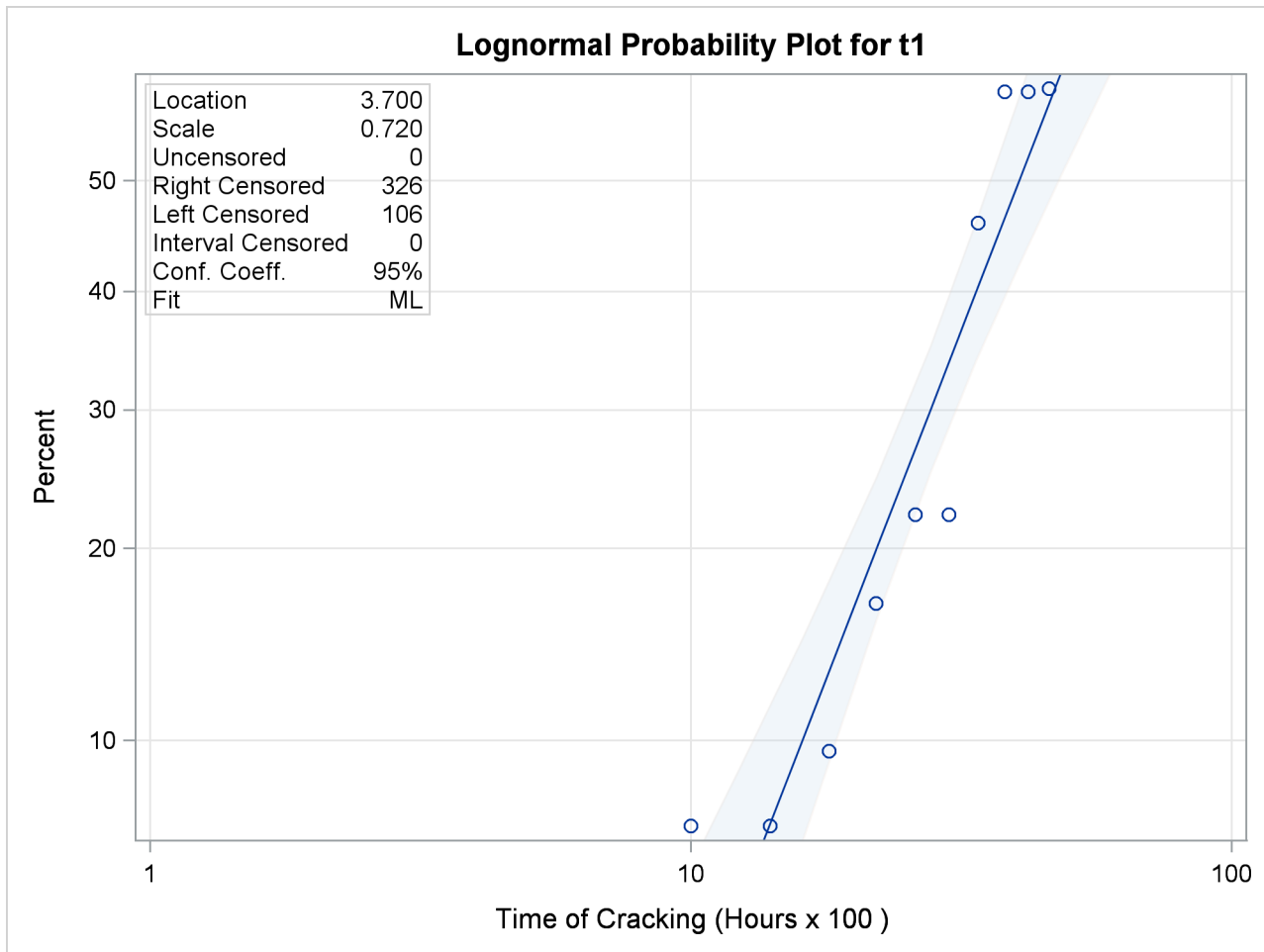
```

proc reliability data = turbine;
  distribution lognormal;
  freq f;
  pplot ( t1 t2 ) / maxitem = 5000
          ppout;
run;

```

The DISTRIBUTION statement specifies that a lognormal probability plot be created. The FREQ statement identifies the frequency variable F. The option MAXITEM=5000 specifies that the iterative algorithm that computes the points on the probability plot takes a maximum of 5000 iterations. The algorithm does not converge for these data in the default 1000 iterations, so the maximum number of iterations needs to be increased for convergence. The option PPOUT specifies that a table of the cumulative probabilities plotted on the probability plot be printed, along with standard errors and confidence limits.

The tabular output for the maximum likelihood lognormal fit for these data is shown in [Figure 16.16](#). [Figure 16.15](#) shows the resulting lognormal probability plot with the computed cumulative probability estimates and the lognormal fit line.

Figure 16.15 Lognormal Probability Plot for the Turbine Wheel Data**Figure 16.16** Partial Listing of the Tabular Output for the Turbine Wheel Data

The RELIABILITY Procedure			
Model Information			
Input Data Set	WORK.TURBINE		
Analysis Variable	t1	Time of Cracking	
		(Hours x 100)	
Analysis Variable	t2		
Frequency Variable	f		
Distribution	Lognormal (Base e)		
Estimation Method	Maximum Likelihood		
Confidence Coefficient	95%		
Observations Used	21		

Figure 16.16 continued

Cumulative Probability Estimates					
Pointwise 95% Confidence Limits					
Lower Lifetime	Upper Lifetime	Cumulative Probability	Limits		Standard Error
			Lower	Upper	
.	4	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
10	10	0.0698	0.0264	0.1720	0.0337
14	14	0.0698	0.0177	0.2384	0.0473
18	18	0.0959	0.0464	0.1878	0.0345
22	22	0.1667	0.0711	0.3432	0.0680
26	26	0.2222	0.1195	0.3757	0.0657
30	30	0.2222	0.1203	0.3738	0.0650
34	34	0.4615	0.2236	0.7184	0.1383
38	38	0.5809	0.4085	0.7356	0.0865
42	42	0.5809	0.4280	0.7198	0.0766
46	46	0.5836	0.4195	0.7311	0.0822

Algorithm converged.

Summary of Fit	
Observations Used	21
Uncensored Values	0
Right Censored Values	326
Left Censored Values	106
Maximum Loglikelihood	-190.7315

Lognormal Parameter Estimates				
Parameter	Estimate	Standard Error	Asymptotic Normal 95% Confidence Limits	
			Lower	Upper
Location	3.6999	0.0708	3.5611	3.8387
Scale	0.7199	0.0887	0.5655	0.9165

Other Lognormal Distribution Parameters	
Parameter	Value
Mean	52.4062
Mode	24.0870
Median	40.4436
Standard Deviation	43.1855

Regression Modeling

This example is an illustration of a Weibull regression model that uses a load accelerated life test of rolling bearings, with data provided by Nelson (1990, p. 305). Bearings are tested at four different loads, and lifetimes in 10^6 of revolutions are measured. The data are shown in Table 16.3. An outlier identified by Nelson (1990) is omitted.

Table 16.3 Bearing Lifetime Data

Load				Life (10^6 Revolutions)						
0.87	1.67	2.2	2.51	3.00	3.90	4.70	7.53	14.7	27.76	37.4
0.99	0.80	1.0	1.37	2.25	2.95	3.70	6.07	6.65	7.05	7.37
1.09	0.18	0.2	0.24	0.26	0.32	0.32	0.42	0.44	0.88	
1.18	0.073	0.098	0.117	0.135	0.175	0.262	0.270	0.350	0.386	0.456

These data are modeled with a Weibull regression model in which the independent variable is the logarithm of the load. The model is

$$\mu_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i$$

where μ_i is the location parameter of the extreme value distribution and

$$x_i = \log(\text{load})$$

for the i th bearing. The following statements create a SAS data set containing the loads, log loads, and bearing lifetimes:

```
data bearing;
  input load Life @@;
  lload = log(load);
  datalines;
.87 1.67      .87 2.2      .87 2.51      .87 3.0      .87 3.9
.87 4.7      .87 7.53     .87 14.7     .87 27.76    .87 37.4
.99 .8       .99 1.0      .99 1.37     .99 2.25     .99 2.95
.99 3.7      .99 6.07     .99 6.65     .99 7.05     .99 7.37
1.09 .18     1.09 .2      1.09 .24     1.09 .26     1.09 .32
1.09 .32     1.09 .42     1.09 .44     1.09 .88     1.18 .073
1.18 .098    1.18 .117    1.18 .135    1.18 .175    1.18 .262
1.18 .270    1.18 .350    1.18 .386    1.18 .456
;
```

Figure 16.17 shows a listing of the bearing data.

Figure 16.17 Listing of the Bearing Data

	Obs	load	Life	lload
	1	0.87	1.670	-0.13926
	2	0.87	2.200	-0.13926
	3	0.87	2.510	-0.13926
	4	0.87	3.000	-0.13926
	5	0.87	3.900	-0.13926
	6	0.87	4.700	-0.13926
	7	0.87	7.530	-0.13926
	8	0.87	14.700	-0.13926
	9	0.87	27.760	-0.13926
	10	0.87	37.400	-0.13926
	11	0.99	0.800	-0.01005
	12	0.99	1.000	-0.01005
	13	0.99	1.370	-0.01005
	14	0.99	2.250	-0.01005
	15	0.99	2.950	-0.01005
	16	0.99	3.700	-0.01005
	17	0.99	6.070	-0.01005
	18	0.99	6.650	-0.01005
	19	0.99	7.050	-0.01005
	20	0.99	7.370	-0.01005
	21	1.09	0.180	0.08618
	22	1.09	0.200	0.08618
	23	1.09	0.240	0.08618
	24	1.09	0.260	0.08618
	25	1.09	0.320	0.08618
	26	1.09	0.320	0.08618
	27	1.09	0.420	0.08618
	28	1.09	0.440	0.08618
	29	1.09	0.880	0.08618
	30	1.18	0.073	0.16551
	31	1.18	0.098	0.16551
	32	1.18	0.117	0.16551
	33	1.18	0.135	0.16551
	34	1.18	0.175	0.16551
	35	1.18	0.262	0.16551
	36	1.18	0.270	0.16551
	37	1.18	0.350	0.16551
	38	1.18	0.386	0.16551
	39	1.18	0.456	0.16551

The following statements fit the regression model by maximum likelihood that uses the Weibull distribution:

```
ods output modobstats = Residual;  
proc reliability data=bearing;  
    distribution Weibull;  
    model life = lload /    covb  
                                corrb  
                                obstats  
                                ;  
run;
```

The PROC RELIABILITY statement invokes the procedure and identifies BEARING as the input data set. The DISTRIBUTION statement specifies the Weibull distribution for model fitting. The MODEL statement specifies the regression model, identifying Life as the variable that provides the response values (the lifetimes) and Lload as the independent variable (the log loads). The MODEL statement option COVB requests the regression parameter covariance matrix, and the CORR option requests the correlation matrix. The option OBSTATS requests a table that contains residuals, predicted values, and other statistics. The ODS OUTPUT statement creates a SAS data set named RESIDUAL that contains the table created by the OBSTATS option.

Figure 16.18 shows the tabular output produced by the RELIABILITY procedure. The “Weibull Parameter Estimates” table contains parameter estimates, their standard errors, and 95% confidence intervals. In this table, INTERCEPT corresponds to β_0 , LLOAD corresponds to β_1 , and SHAPE corresponds to the Weibull shape parameter. Figure 16.19 shows a listing of the output data set RESIDUAL.

Figure 16.18 Analysis Results for the Bearing Data

The RELIABILITY Procedure				
Model Information				
Input Data Set	WORK.BEARING			
Analysis Variable	Life			
Distribution	Weibull			
Parameter Information				
Parameter	Effect			
Prm1	Intercept			
Prm2	lload			
Prm3	EV Scale			
Algorithm converged.				
Summary of Fit				
Observations Used	39			
Uncensored Values	39			
Maximum Loglikelihood	-51.77737			
Weibull Parameter Estimates				
Parameter	Estimate	Standard Error	Asymptotic Normal	
			95% Confidence Limits	
			Lower	Upper
Intercept	0.8323	0.1410	0.5560	1.1086
lload	-13.8529	1.2333	-16.2703	-11.4356
EV Scale	0.8043	0.0999	0.6304	1.0260
Weibull Shape	1.2434	0.1545	0.9746	1.5862

Figure 16.18 *continued*

Estimated Covariance Matrix Weibull Parameters			
	Prm1	Prm2	Prm3
Prm1	0.01987	-0.04374	-0.00492
Prm2	-0.04374	1.52113	0.01578
Prm3	-0.00492	0.01578	0.00999
Estimated Correlation Matrix Weibull Parameters			
	Prm1	Prm2	Prm3
Prm1	1.0000	-0.2516	-0.3491
Prm2	-0.2516	1.0000	0.1281
Prm3	-0.3491	0.1281	1.0000

Figure 16.19 Listing of Data Set Residual

Obs	Life	lload	Xbeta	Surv	Resid	SRESID	Aresid
1	1.67	-0.139262	2.7614742	0.9407681	-2.248651	-2.795921	-2.795921
2	2.2	-0.139262	2.7614742	0.9175782	-1.973017	-2.453205	-2.453205
3	2.51	-0.139262	2.7614742	0.9036277	-1.841191	-2.289296	-2.289296
4	3	-0.139262	2.7614742	0.8811799	-1.662862	-2.067565	-2.067565
5	3.9	-0.139262	2.7614742	0.8392186	-1.400498	-1.741347	-1.741347
6	4.7	-0.139262	2.7614742	0.8016738	-1.213912	-1.50935	-1.50935
7	7.53	-0.139262	2.7614742	0.6721971	-0.742579	-0.923306	-0.923306
8	14.7	-0.139262	2.7614742	0.4015113	-0.073627	-0.091546	-0.091546
9	27.76	-0.139262	2.7614742	0.1337746	0.562122	0.6989298	0.6989298
10	37.4	-0.139262	2.7614742	0.0542547	0.8601965	1.069549	1.069549
11	0.8	-0.01005	0.971511	0.7973909	-1.194655	-1.485407	-1.485407
12	1	-0.01005	0.971511	0.741702	-0.971511	-1.207955	-1.207955
13	1.37	-0.01005	0.971511	0.6427726	-0.6567	-0.816526	-0.816526
14	2.25	-0.01005	0.971511	0.4408692	-0.160581	-0.199663	-0.199663
15	2.95	-0.01005	0.971511	0.3175927	0.1102941	0.1371372	0.1371372
16	3.7	-0.01005	0.971511	0.2186832	0.3368218	0.4187966	0.4187966
17	6.07	-0.01005	0.971511	0.0600164	0.8318476	1.0343005	1.0343005
18	6.65	-0.01005	0.971511	0.0428027	0.9231058	1.147769	1.147769
19	7.05	-0.01005	0.971511	0.0337583	0.9815166	1.2203956	1.2203956
20	7.37	-0.01005	0.971511	0.0278531	1.0259067	1.2755892	1.2755892
21	0.18	0.0861777	-0.361531	0.8303684	-1.353268	-1.682623	-1.682623
22	0.2	0.0861777	-0.361531	0.809042	-1.247907	-1.55162	-1.55162
23	0.24	0.0861777	-0.361531	0.7665749	-1.065586	-1.324925	-1.324925
24	0.26	0.0861777	-0.361531	0.7455451	-0.985543	-1.225402	-1.225402
25	0.32	0.0861777	-0.361531	0.6837688	-0.777904	-0.967228	-0.967228
26	0.32	0.0861777	-0.361531	0.6837688	-0.777904	-0.967228	-0.967228
27	0.42	0.0861777	-0.361531	0.5868036	-0.50597	-0.629112	-0.629112
28	0.44	0.0861777	-0.361531	0.5684693	-0.45945	-0.57127	-0.57127
29	0.88	0.0861777	-0.361531	0.2625812	0.2336973	0.290574	0.290574
30	0.073	0.1655144	-1.460578	0.7887184	-1.156718	-1.438237	-1.438237
31	0.098	0.1655144	-1.460578	0.7101313	-0.86221	-1.072052	-1.072052
32	0.117	0.1655144	-1.460578	0.6526714	-0.685003	-0.851717	-0.851717
33	0.135	0.1655144	-1.460578	0.6006317	-0.541902	-0.673789	-0.673789
34	0.175	0.1655144	-1.460578	0.4946523	-0.282391	-0.351119	-0.351119
35	0.262	0.1655144	-1.460578	0.3126729	0.1211675	0.1506569	0.1506569
36	0.27	0.1655144	-1.460578	0.2991233	0.1512449	0.1880546	0.1880546
37	0.35	0.1655144	-1.460578	0.1889073	0.4107561	0.5107249	0.5107249
38	0.386	0.1655144	-1.460578	0.1522503	0.5086604	0.6324568	0.6324568
39	0.456	0.1655144	-1.460578	0.0987061	0.6753158	0.8396724	0.8396724

The value of the lifetime Life and the log load Lload are included in this data set, as well as statistics computed from the fitted model. The variable Xbeta is the value of the linear predictor

$$\mathbf{x}'\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} = \hat{\beta}_0 + \text{Lload}\hat{\beta}_1$$

for each observation. The variable Surv contains the value of the reliability function, the variable Sresid contains the standardized residual, and the variable Aresid contains a residual adjusted for right-censored observations. Since there are no censored values in these data, Sresid is equal to Aresid for all the bearings. See [Table 16.32](#) and [Table 16.33](#) for other statistics that are available in

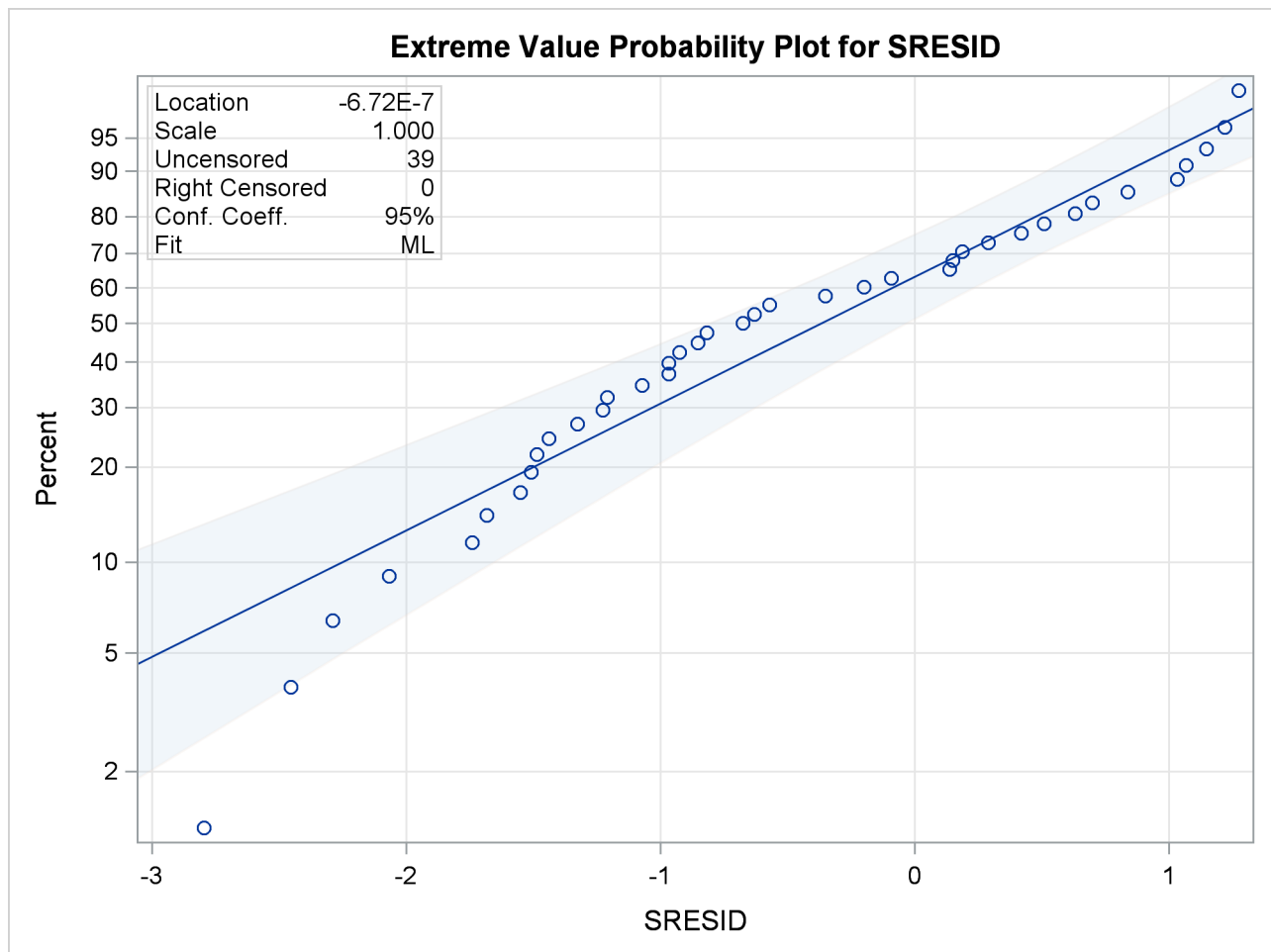
the OBSTATS table and data set. See the section “[Regression Model Statistics Computed for Each Observation for Lifetime Data](#)” on page 1377 for a description of the residuals and other statistics.

If the fitted regression model is adequate, the standardized residuals have a standard extreme value distribution. You can check the residuals by using the RELIABILITY procedure and the RESIDUAL data set to create an extreme value probability plot of the residuals.

The following statements create the plot in [Figure 16.20](#):

```
proc reliability data=residual;
  distribution ev;
  probplot sresid;
run;
```

Figure 16.20 Extreme Value Probability Plot for the Standardized Residuals



Although the estimated location is near zero and the estimated scale is near one, the plot reveals systematic curvature, indicating that the Weibull regression model might be inadequate.

Regression Model with Nonconstant Scale

Nelson (1990, p. 272) and Meeker and Escobar (1998, p. 439) analyzed data from a strain-controlled fatigue test on 26 specimens of a type of superalloy. The following SAS statements create a SAS data set containing for each specimen the level of pseudo-stress (Pstress), the number of cycles (in thousands) (Kcycles) until failure or removal from the test, and a variable to indicate whether a specimen failed (F) or was right censored (C) (Status):

```
data alloy;
  input pstress kCycles status$ @@;
  cen = ( status = 'C' );
  datalines;
80.3  211.629  F    99.8   43.331  F
80.6  200.027  F   100.1   12.076  F
80.8   57.923  C   100.5   13.181  F
84.3  155.000  F   113.0   18.067  F
85.2   13.949  F   114.8   21.300  F
85.6  112.968  C   116.4   15.616  F
85.8  152.680  F   118.0   13.030  F
86.4  156.725  F   118.4    8.489  F
86.7  138.114  C   118.6   12.434  F
87.2   56.723  F   120.4    9.750  F
87.3  121.075  F   142.5   11.865  F
89.7  122.372  C   144.5    6.705  F
91.3  112.002  F   145.9    5.733  F
;
```

The following statements fit a Weibull regression model with the number of cycles to failure as the response variable:

```
ods output ModObstats = Resids;
proc reliability data = alloy;
  distribution Weibull;
  model kcycles*cen(1) = pstress pstress*pstress / Relation = Pow Obstats;
  logscale pstress;
  rplot kcycles*cen(1) = pstress / fit=regression
                                relation = pow
                                plotfit 10 50 90
                                slower=60 supper=160
                                lupper=500;

  label pstress = "Pseudo-Stress";
  label kcycles = "Thousands of Cycles";
run;
```

The data set RESIDS contains standardized residuals created with the ODS OUTPUT statement. The MODEL statement specifies a model quadratic in the log of pseudo-stress for the extreme value location parameter. The quadratic model in pseudo-stress PSTRESS is specified in the MODEL statement, and the RELATION=POW option specifies that the log transformation be applied to Pstress in the MODEL statement and the LOGSCALE statement. The LOGSCALE statement specifies the log of the scale parameter as a linear function of the log of Pstress. The RPLOT statement specifies a plot of the data and the fitted regression model versus the variable Pstress.

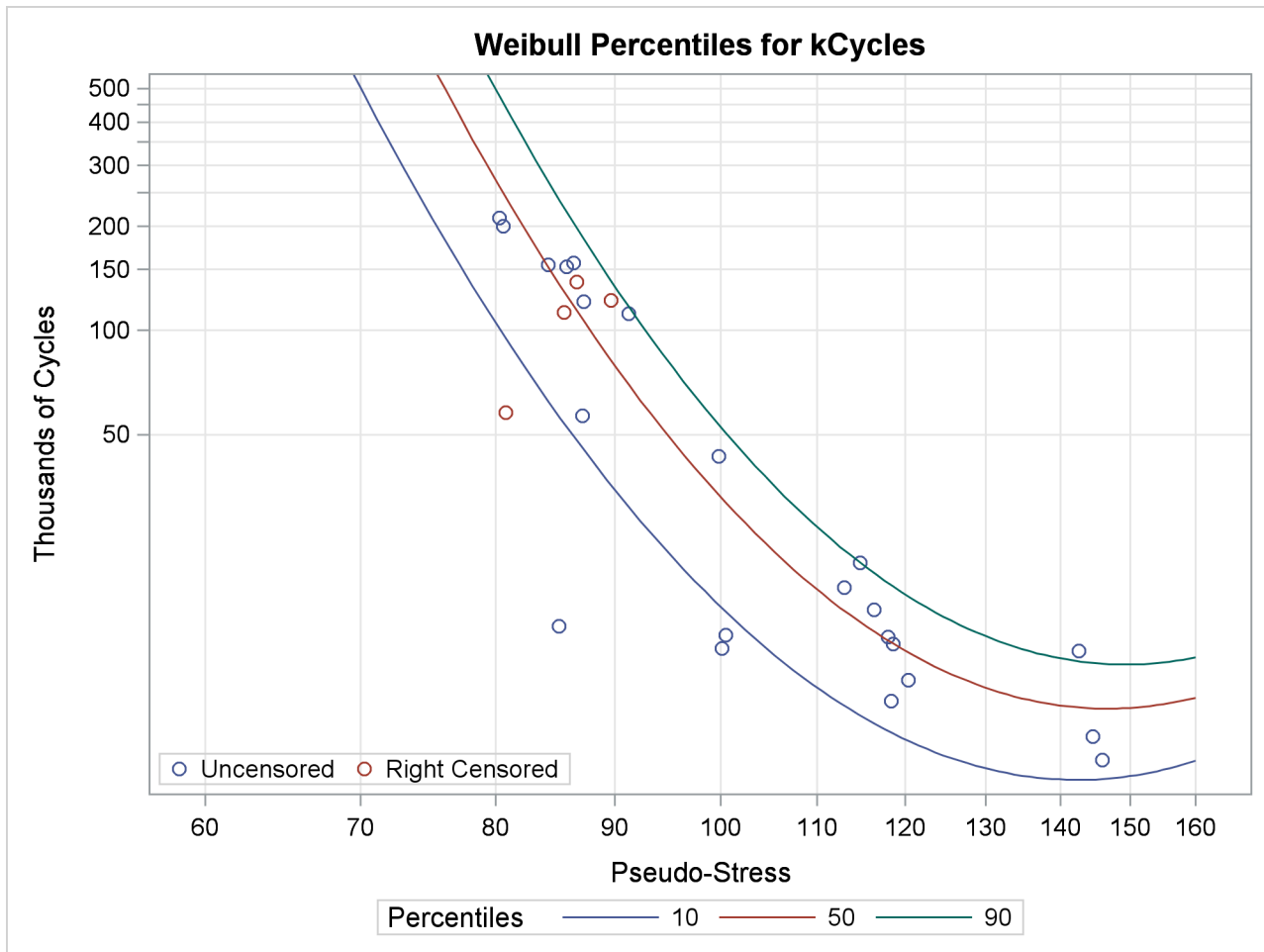
The FIT=REGRESSION option specifies plotting the regression model fitted with the preceding MODEL statement. The RELATION=POW option specifies a log stress axis. The PLOTFIT option specifies plotting the 10th, 50th, and 90th percentiles of the regression model at each stress level. The SLOWER, SUPPER, and LUPPER options control limits on the stress and lifetime axes.

Figure 16.21 displays the parameter estimates from the fitted regression model. Parameter estimates for both the model for the location parameter and the scale parameter models are shown. Standard errors and confidence limits for all parameter estimates are included.

Figure 16.21 Parameter Estimates for Fitted Regression Model

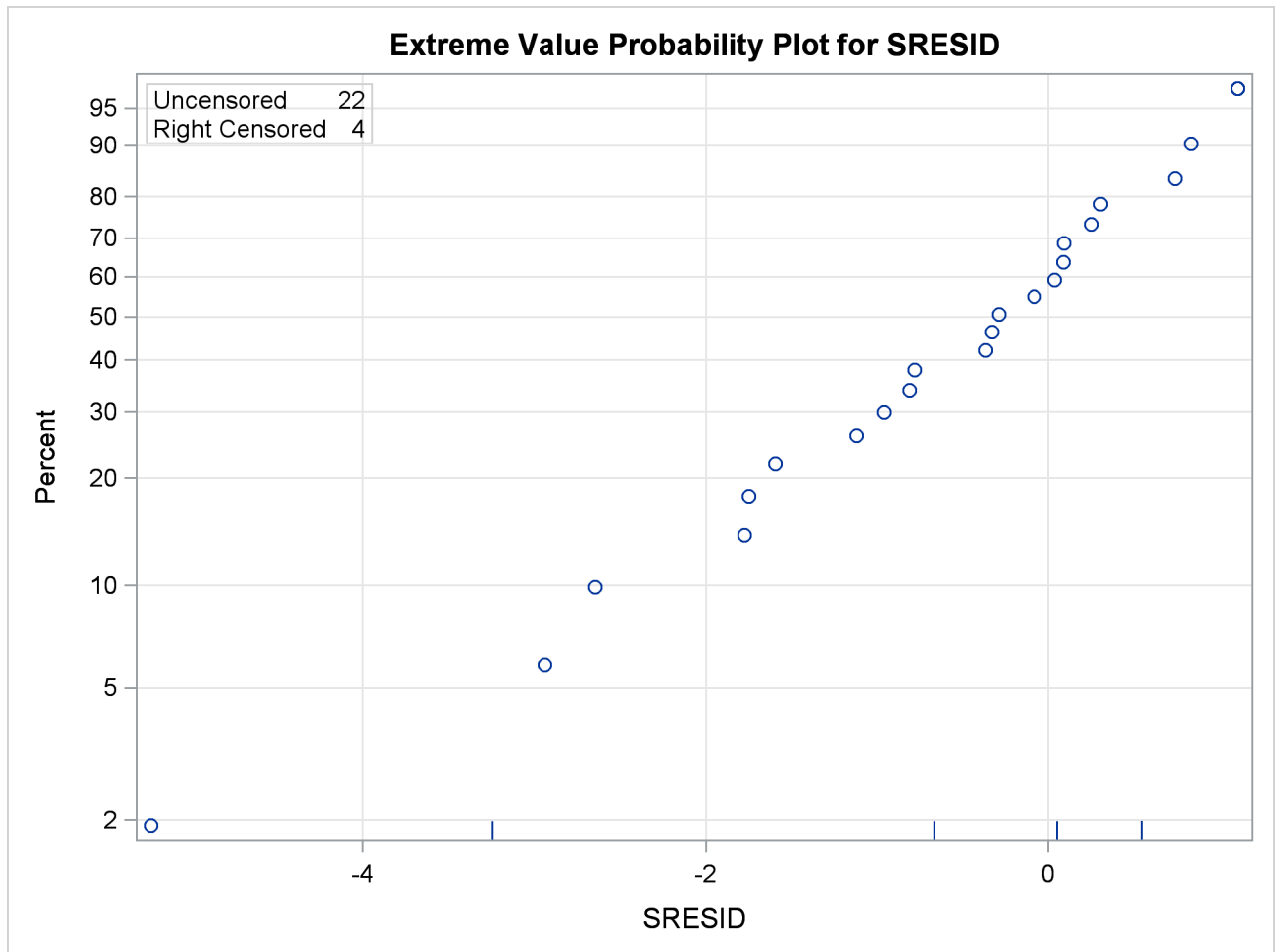
The RELIABILITY Procedure				
Weibull Parameter Estimates				
Parameter	Estimate	Standard Error	Asymptotic Normal 95% Confidence Limits	
			Lower	Upper
Intercept	243.1680	58.1777	129.1418	357.1943
pstress	-96.5240	24.7558	-145.0445	-48.0035
pstress*psstress	9.6653	2.6299	4.5107	14.8198
Log-Scale Parameter Estimates				
Parameter	Estimate	Standard Error	Asymptotic Normal 95% Confidence Limits	
			Lower	Upper
Intercept	4.4666	4.1745	-3.7152	12.6484
pstress	-1.1757	0.8950	-2.9299	0.5784

Figure 16.22 displays the plot of the data and fitted regression model.

Figure 16.22 Superalloy Fatigue Data with Fitted Regression Model

The following SAS statements create an extreme values probability plot of standardized residuals from the regression model shown in Figure 16.23:

```
proc reliability data = Resids;
  distribution ev;
  pplot sresid*cen(1) / nofit
  ;
run;
```

Figure 16.23 Residuals for Superalloy Fatigue Data Regression Model

Regression Model with Two Independent Variables

Meeker and Escobar (1998, p. 447) analyzed data from an accelerated test on the lifetimes of glass capacitors as a function of operating voltage and temperature. The following SAS statements create a SAS data set containing the data. There are four lifetimes for each of eight combinations and four censored observations after the fourth failure for each combination:

```
data glass;
  input Temp Voltage @;
  do i = 1 to 4;
    cen = 0;
    input Hours @; output;
  end;
  do i = 1 to 4;
    cen = 1;
    output;
  end;
datalines;
```

```

170 200 439 904 1092 1105
170 250 572 690 904 1090
170 300 315 315 439 628
170 350 258 258 347 588
180 200 959 1065 1065 1087
180 250 216 315 455 473
180 300 241 315 332 380
180 350 241 241 435 455
;

```

The following statements analyze the capacitor data. The MODEL statement fits a regression model with Temp and Voltage as independent variables. Parameter estimates from the fitted regression model are shown in Figure 16.24. An interaction term between Temp and Voltage is included. The PPLOT statement creates a Weibull probability plot shown in Figure 16.25 with all temperature-voltage combinations overlaid on the same plot. The regression model fit is also plotted. The RPLLOT statement creates the plot shown in Figure 16.26 of the data and Weibull distribution percentiles from the regression model as a function of voltage for values of temperature of 150, 170, and 180:

```

proc reliability data = glass;
  distribution Weibull;
  model Hours*cen(1) = temp voltage temp * voltage;
  pplot Hours*cen(1) = ( temp voltage ) / fit = model
                        overlay
                        noconf
                        lupper = 2000;

run;

proc reliability data = glass;
  distribution Weibull;
  model Hours*cen(1) = temp voltage temp * voltage;
  rplot Hours*cen(1) = voltage / fit = regression(temp = 150, 170, 180)
                    plotfit;

run;

```

Figure 16.24 Parameter Estimates for Fitted Regression Model

The RELIABILITY Procedure				
Weibull Parameter Estimates				
Parameter	Estimate	Standard Error	Asymptotic Normal 95% Confidence Limits	
			Lower	Upper
Intercept	9.4135	10.5402	-11.2449	30.0719
Temp	-0.0062	0.0598	-0.1235	0.1110
Voltage	0.0086	0.0374	-0.0648	0.0820
Temp*Voltage	-0.0001	0.0002	-0.0005	0.0003
EV Scale	0.3624	0.0553	0.2687	0.4887
Weibull Shape	2.7593	0.4210	2.0461	3.7209

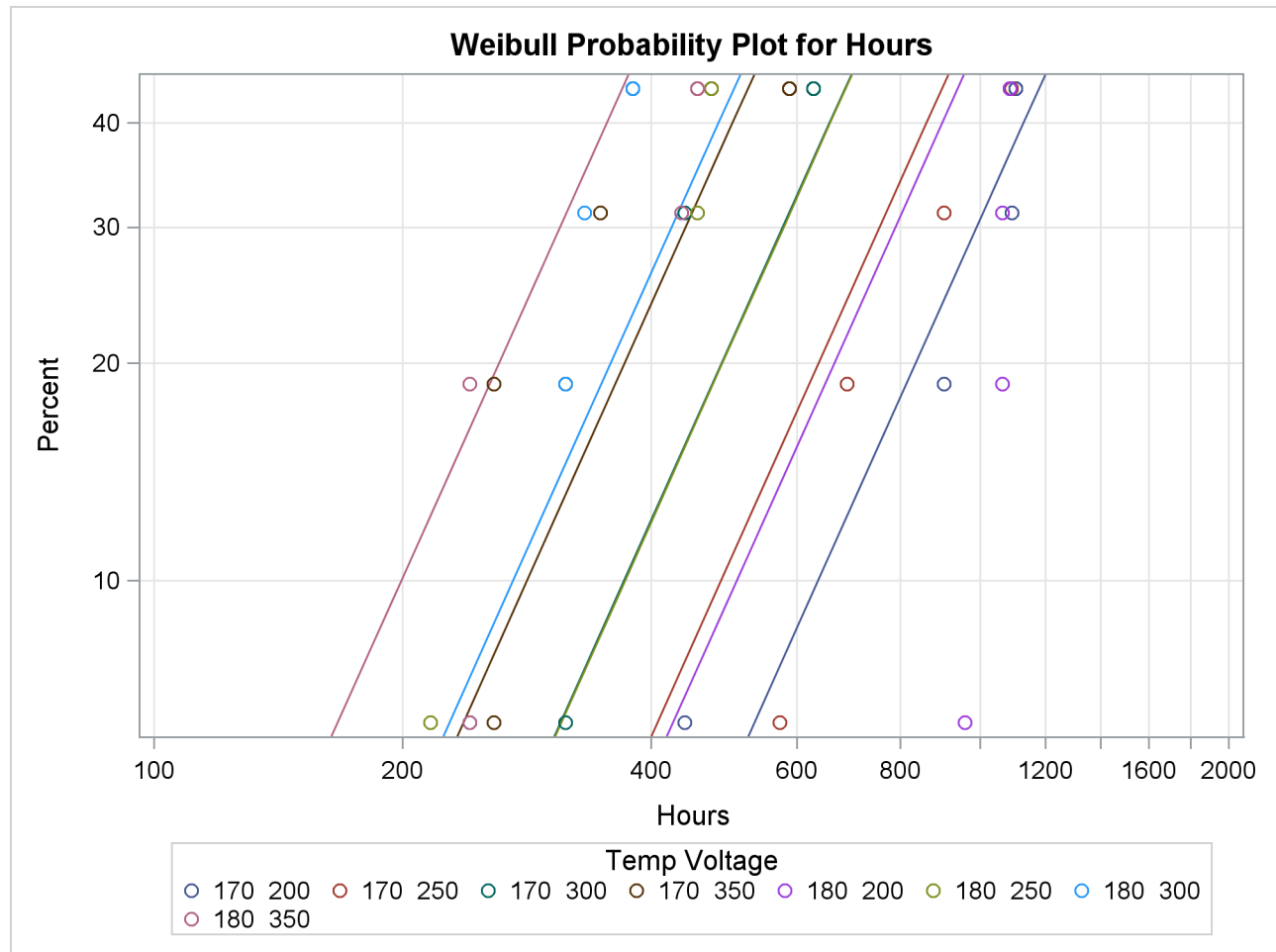
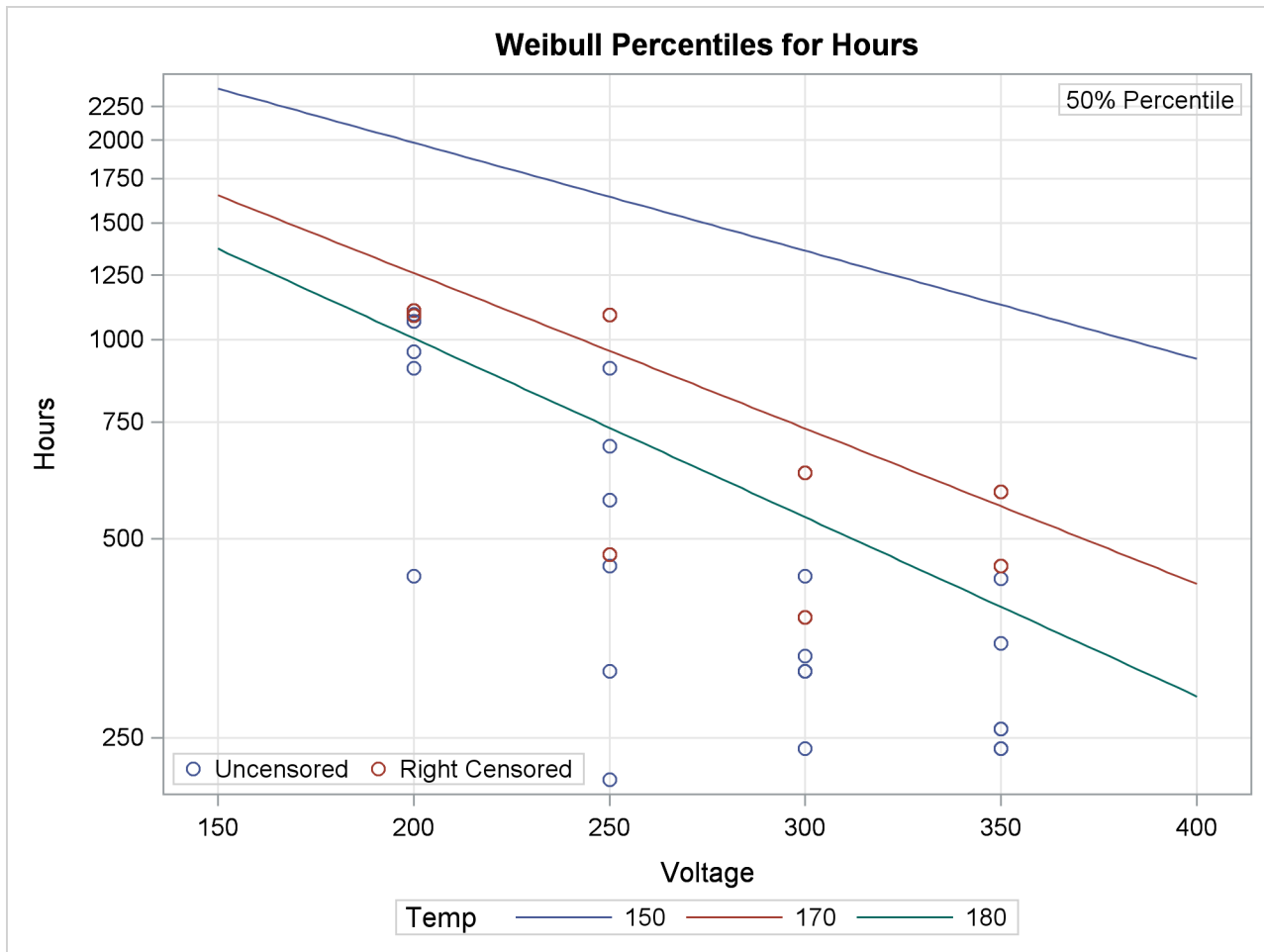
Figure 16.25 Probability Plot for Glass Capacitor Regression Model

Figure 16.26 Plot of Data and Fitted Weibull Percentiles for Glass Capacitor Regression Model

Weibull Probability Plot for Two Combined Failure Modes

Doganaksoy, Hahn, and Meeker (2002) analyzed failure data for the dielectric insulation of generator armature bars. A sample of 58 segments of bars were subjected to a high voltage stress test. Based on examination of the sample after the test, failures were attributed to one of two modes:

- Mode D (degradation failure): degradation of the organic material. Such failures usually occur later in life.
- Mode E (early failure): insulation defects due to a processing problem. These failures tend to occur early in life.

The following SAS statements create a SAS data set that contains the failure data:

```
data Voltage;
  input Hours Mode$ @@;
  if Mode = 'Cen' then Status = 1;
  else Status = 0;
  datalines;
2   E   3   E   5   E   8   E   13  Cen 21   E
28  E   31  E   31  Cen 52  Cen 53  Cen 64  E
67  Cen 69  E   76  E   78  Cen 104 E   113 Cen
119 E   135 Cen 144 E   157 Cen 160 E   168 D
179 Cen 191 D   203 D   211 D   221 E   226 D
236 E   241 Cen 257 Cen 261 D   264 D   278 D
282 E   284 D   286 D   298 D   303 E   314 D
317 D   318 D   320 D   327 D   328 D   328 D
348 D   348 Cen 350 D   360 D   369 D   377 D
387 D   392 D   412 D   446 D
;
```

The variable Hours represents the number of hours until a failure, or the number of hours on test if the sample unit did not fail. The variable Mode represents the failure mode: D for degradation failure, E for early failures, or Cen if the unit did not fail (i.e., is right-censored). The computed variable Status is a numeric indicator for censored observations.

The following statements fit a Weibull distribution to the individual failure modes (D and E), and compute the failure distribution with both modes acting:

```
proc reliability data=Voltage;
  distribution Weibull;
  pplot Hours*Status(1) / vref(intersect) = 10
                        vreflabel = ('10% Percentile')
                        survtime = 100 200 300 400 500 1000
                        lupper = 500;
  fmode combine = Mode( 'D' 'E' );
run;
```

Figure 16.27 contains estimates of the combined failure mode survival function at the times specified with the **SURVTIME**= option in the PLOT statement.

Figure 16.27 Survival Function Estimates for Combined Failure Modes

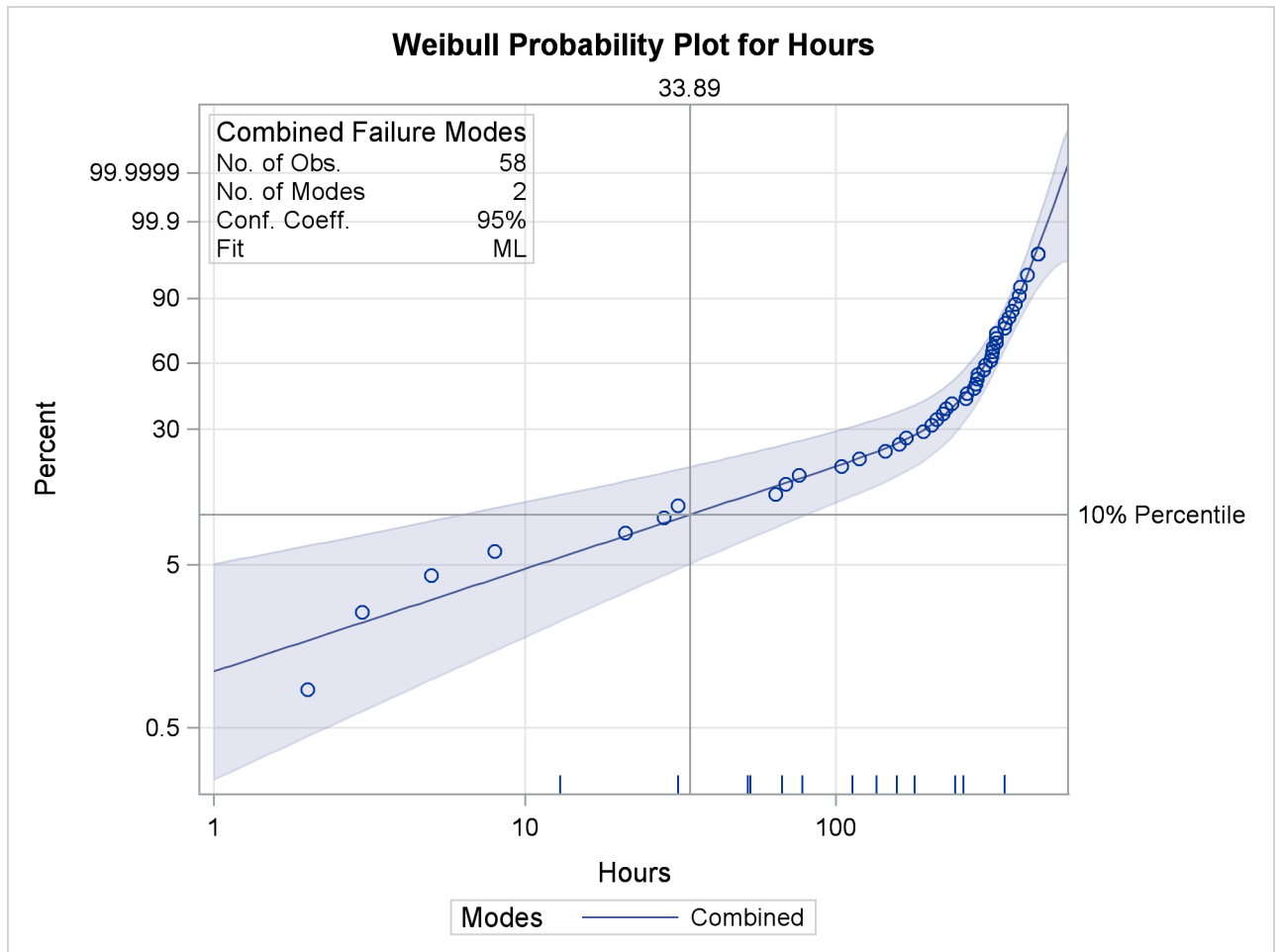
The RELIABILITY Procedure						
Combined Failure Modes						
Weibull Distribution Function Estimates						
With 95% Asymptotic Normal Confidence Limits						
X	Pr(<X)	Lower	Upper	Pr(>X)	Lower	Upper
100.00	0.1898	0.1172	0.2926	0.8102	0.7074	0.8828
200.00	0.3115	0.2139	0.4292	0.6885	0.5708	0.7861
300.00	0.5866	0.4621	0.7010	0.4134	0.2990	0.5379
400.00	0.9405	0.8476	0.9782	0.0595	0.0218	0.1524
500.00	0.9998	0.9711	1.0000	0.0002	0.0000	0.0289
1000.00	1.0000	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000

Figure 16.28 shows Weibull parameter estimates for the two individual failure modes.

Figure 16.28 Parameter Estimates for Individual Failure Modes

Individual Failure Mode					
Weibull Parameter Estimates					
Parameter	Estimate	Standard Error	Asymptotic Normal		Mode
			95% Confidence Limits		
			Lower	Upper	
EV Location	5.8415	0.0350	5.7730	5.9100	D
EV Scale	0.1785	0.0254	0.1350	0.2360	D
Weibull Scale	344.2966	12.0394	321.4903	368.7208	D
Weibull Shape	5.6020	0.7985	4.2365	7.4076	D
EV Location	7.0649	0.5109	6.0637	8.0662	E
EV Scale	1.5739	0.3415	1.0287	2.4080	E
Weibull Scale	1170.1832	597.7903	429.9480	3184.8703	E
Weibull Shape	0.6354	0.1379	0.4153	0.9721	E

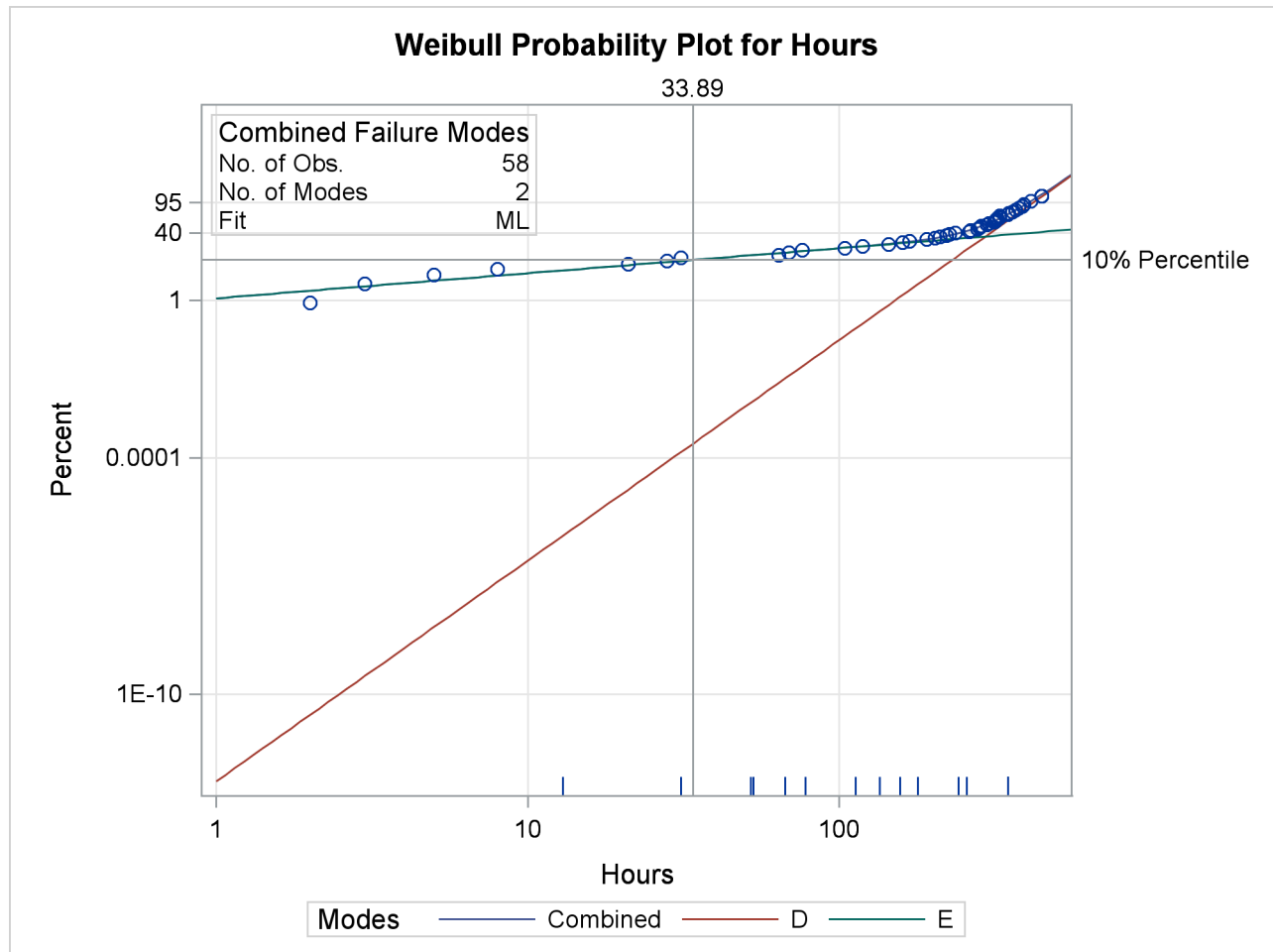
Figure 16.29 is a Weibull probability plot of the failure probability distribution with the two failure modes combined, along with approximate pointwise 95% confidence limits. A reference line at the 10% point on the vertical axis intersecting the distribution curve shows the 10% percentile of lifetimes when both modes act to be about 34 hours.

Figure 16.29 Weibull Plot for Failure Modes D and E

The following SAS statements create the Weibull probability plot in Figure 16.30:

```
proc reliability data=Voltage;
  distribution Weibull;
  pplot Hours*Status(1) / vref(intersect) = 10
                        vreflabel = ('10% Percentile')
                        survtime = 100 200 300 400 500 1000
                        noconf
                        lupper = 500;
  fmode combine = Mode( 'D' 'E' ) / plotmodes;
run;
```

The PLOTMODES option in the FMODE statement cause the Weibull fits for the individual failure modes to be included on the probability plot. The combined failure mode curve is almost the same as the fit curve for mode E for lifetimes less than 100 hours, and slightly greater than the fit curve for mode D for lifetimes greater than 100 hours.

Figure 16.30 Weibull Plot for Failure Modes D and E with Individual Modes

Analysis of Recurrence Data on Repairs

This example illustrates analysis of recurrence data from repairable systems. Repair data analysis differs from life data analysis, where units fail only once. As a repairable system ages, it accumulates repairs and costs of repairs. The RELIABILITY procedure provides a nonparametric estimate and plot of the *mean cumulative function* (MCF) for the number or cost of repairs for a population of repairable systems.

The nonparametric estimate of the MCF, the variance of the MCF estimate, and confidence limits for the MCF estimate are based on the work of Nelson (1995). The MCF, also written as $M(t)$, is defined by Nelson (1995) to be the *population mean* of the distribution of the cumulative number or cost of repairs at age t . The method does not assume any underlying structure for the repair process.

The SAS statements that follow create the listing of the SAS data set VALVE shown in Figure 16.31, which contains repair histories of 41 diesel engines in a fleet (Nelson 1995). The valve seats in these engines wear out and must be replaced. The variable *Id* is a unique identifier for individual engines. The variable *Days* provides the engine age in days. The value of the variable *Value* is 1 if the age is a valve seat replacement age or -1 if the age is the end of history, or censoring age, for the engine.

```
data valve;
  input id Days value @@;
  label Days = 'Time of Replacement (Days)';
  datalines;
251 761 -1      252 759 -1      327 98 1      327 667 -1
328 326 1      328 653 1      328 653 1      328 667 -1
329 665 -1      330 84 1      330 667 -1      331 87 1
331 663 -1      389 646 1      389 653 -1      390 92 1
390 653 -1      391 651 -1      392 258 1      392 328 1
392 377 1      392 621 1      392 650 -1      393 61 1
393 539 1      393 648 -1      394 254 1      394 276 1
394 298 1      394 640 1      394 644 -1      395 76 1
395 538 1      395 642 -1      396 635 1      396 641 -1
397 349 1      397 404 1      397 561 1      397 649 -1
398 631 -1      399 596 -1      400 120 1      400 479 1
400 614 -1      401 323 1      401 449 1      401 582 -1
402 139 1      402 139 1      402 589 -1      403 593 -1
404 573 1      404 589 -1      405 165 1      405 408 1
405 604 1      405 606 -1      406 249 1      406 594 -1
407 344 1      407 497 1      407 613 -1      408 265 1
408 586 1      408 595 -1      409 166 1      409 206 1
409 348 1      409 389 -1      410 601 -1      411 410 1
411 581 1      411 601 -1      412 611 -1      413 608 -1
414 587 -1      415 367 1      415 603 -1      416 202 1
416 563 1      416 570 1      416 585 -1      417 587 -1
418 578 -1      419 578 -1      420 586 -1      421 585 -1
422 582 -1
;
```

Figure 16.31 Partial Listing of the Valve Seat Data

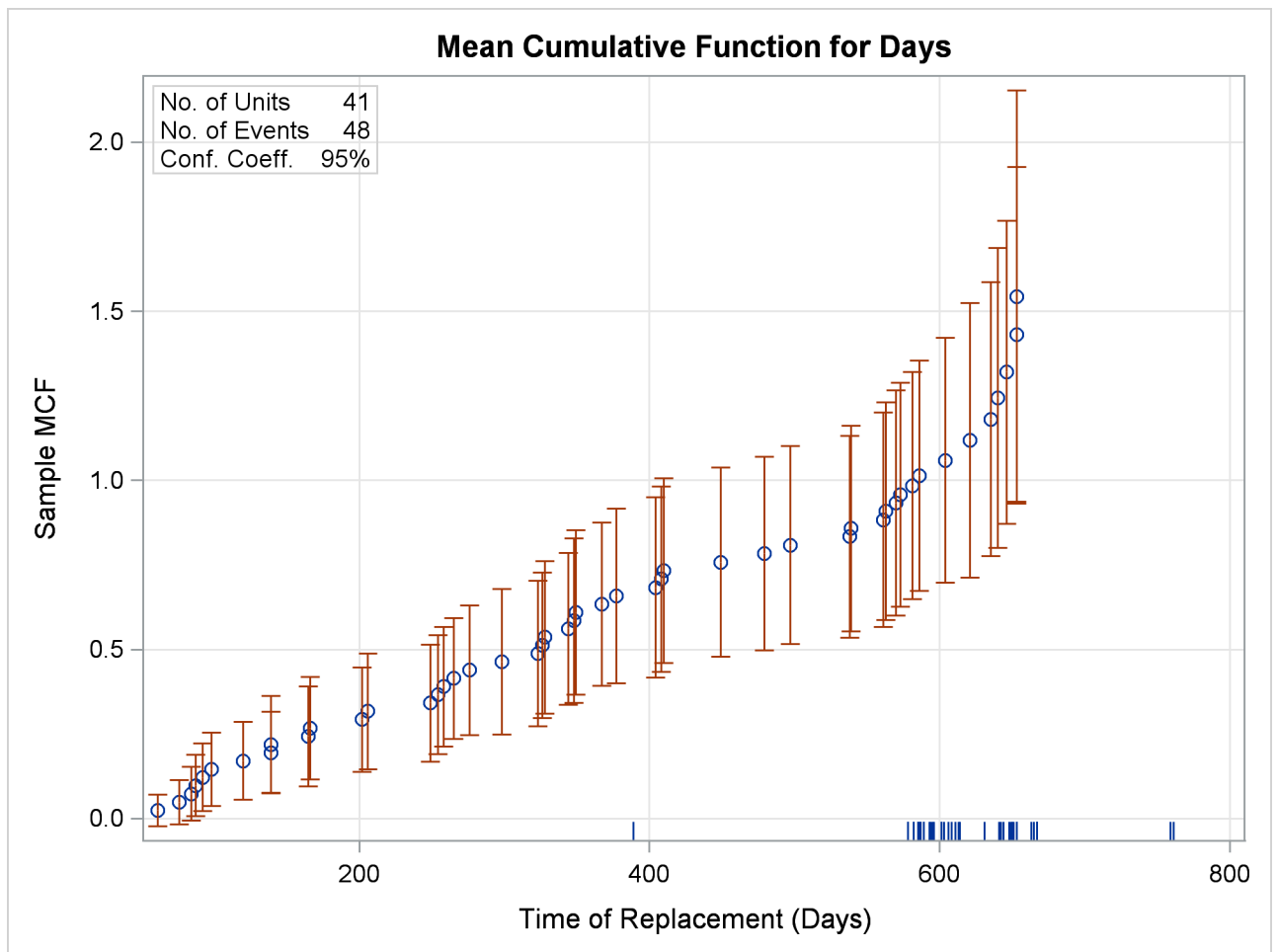
Obs	id	Days	value
1	251	761	-1
2	252	759	-1
3	327	98	1
4	327	667	-1
5	328	326	1
6	328	653	1
7	328	653	1
8	328	667	-1
9	329	665	-1
10	330	84	1
11	330	667	-1
12	331	87	1
13	331	663	-1
14	389	646	1
15	389	653	-1
16	390	92	1
17	390	653	-1
18	391	651	-1
19	392	258	1
20	392	328	1

The following statements produce the graphical display in [Figure 16.32](#).

```
proc reliability;
  unitid id;
  mcfplot Days*value(-1) / nocenprint;
run;
```

The UNITID statement specifies that the variable `Id` uniquely identifies each system. The MCFPLOT statement requests a plot of the MCF estimates as a function of the age variable `Days`, and it specifies -1 as the value of the variable `Value`, which identifies the end of history for each engine (system). The option NOCENPRINT specifies that only failure times, and not censoring times, be printed in the tabular output.

In [Figure 16.32](#), the MCF estimates and confidence limits are plotted versus system age in days. The end-of-history ages are plotted in an area at the top of the plot. Except for the last few points, the plot is essentially a straight line, suggesting a constant replacement rate. Consequently, the prediction of future replacements of valve seats can be based on a fitted line in this case.

Figure 16.32 Mean Cumulative Function for the Number of Repairs

A partial listing of the tabular output is shown in Figure 16.33 and Figure 16.34. It contains a summary of the repair data, estimates of the MCF, the Nelson (1995) standard errors, and confidence intervals for the MCF.

Figure 16.33 Partial Listing of the Output for the Valve Seat Data

Recurrence Data Summary	
Input Data Set	WORK.VALVE
Observations Used	89
Number of Units	41
Number of Events	48

Figure 16.34 Partial Listing of the Output for the Valve Seat Data

Recurrence Data Analysis					
Age	Sample MCF	Standard Error	95% Confidence Limits		Unit ID
			Lower	Upper	
61.00	0.024	0.024	-0.023	0.072	393
76.00	0.049	0.034	-0.017	0.115	395
84.00	0.073	0.041	-0.007	0.153	330
87.00	0.098	0.046	0.007	0.188	331
92.00	0.122	0.051	0.022	0.222	390
98.00	0.146	0.055	0.038	0.255	327
120.00	0.171	0.059	0.056	0.286	400
139.00	0.195	0.062	0.074	0.316	402
139.00	0.220	0.073	0.076	0.363	402
165.00	0.244	0.075	0.096	0.392	405
166.00	0.268	0.077	0.117	0.420	409
202.00	0.293	0.079	0.138	0.447	416
206.00	0.317	0.088	0.146	0.489	409
249.00	0.341	0.089	0.168	0.515	406
254.00	0.366	0.090	0.190	0.542	394
258.00	0.390	0.090	0.213	0.568	392
265.00	0.415	0.091	0.236	0.593	408
276.00	0.439	0.098	0.247	0.631	394
298.00	0.463	0.110	0.249	0.678	394
323.00	0.488	0.110	0.273	0.703	401
326.00	0.512	0.110	0.297	0.727	328
328.00	0.537	0.115	0.311	0.762	392
344.00	0.561	0.115	0.336	0.786	407
348.00	0.585	0.124	0.342	0.829	409
349.00	0.610	0.124	0.367	0.852	397
367.00	0.634	0.123	0.393	0.876	415
377.00	0.659	0.132	0.400	0.917	392
404.00	0.684	0.136	0.417	0.950	397
408.00	0.709	0.140	0.435	0.983	405
410.00	0.734	0.139	0.461	1.006	411
449.00	0.759	0.143	0.479	1.038	401
479.00	0.784	0.146	0.497	1.070	400
497.00	0.809	0.149	0.516	1.101	407
538.00	0.834	0.152	0.535	1.132	395
539.00	0.859	0.155	0.554	1.163	393
561.00	0.884	0.162	0.567	1.201	397
563.00	0.909	0.164	0.587	1.230	416
570.00	0.934	0.170	0.600	1.267	416
573.00	0.959	0.169	0.627	1.290	404
581.00	0.985	0.171	0.649	1.320	411
586.00	1.014	0.174	0.674	1.355	408
604.00	1.060	0.185	0.697	1.422	405
621.00	1.119	0.208	0.712	1.525	392
635.00	1.181	0.207	0.776	1.587	396
640.00	1.244	0.226	0.800	1.687	394
646.00	1.320	0.229	0.873	1.768	389
653.00	1.432	0.252	0.937	1.926	328
653.00	1.543	0.312	0.932	2.154	328

Parametric modeling of the repair process requires more assumptions than nonparametric modeling, and considerable work has been done in this area. Ascher and Feingold (1984), Tobias and Trindade (1995), Crowder et al. (1991), Meeker and Escobar (1998), Cook and Lawless (2007), Abernethy (2006), and Rigdon and Basu (2000) describe parametric models for repair processes. Repairs are sometimes modeled as a nonhomogeneous Poisson process, and the RELIABILITY procedure provides several forms of Poisson process models for recurrent events data. See the section “[Parametric Models for Recurrent Events Data](#)” on page 1388 for details about the Poisson process models that the RELIABILITY procedure provides.

A nonparametric MCF plot might be a first step in modeling a repair process, and, in many cases, provide the required answers without further analysis. An estimate of the MCF for a sample of systems aids engineers in determining the repair rate at any age and the increase or decrease of repair rate with population age. The estimate is also useful for predicting the number of future repairs.

Comparison of Two Samples of Repair Data

Nelson (2002) and Doganaksoy and Nelson (1998) show how the difference of MCFs from two samples can be used to compare the populations from which they are drawn. The RELIABILITY procedure provides Doganaksoy and Nelson’s confidence intervals for the pointwise difference of the two MCFs, which can be used to assess whether the difference is statistically significant.

Doganaksoy and Nelson (1998) give an example of two samples of locomotives with braking grids from two different production batches. [Figure 16.35](#) contains a listing of the data. The variable ID is a unique identifier for individual locomotives. The variable Days provides the locomotive age in days. The variable Value is 1 if the age corresponds to a valve seat replacement or -1 if the age corresponds to the locomotive’s latest age (the current end of its history). The variable Sample is a group variable that identifies the grid production batch.

```
data Grids;
  if _N_ < 40 then Sample = 'Sample1';
  else Sample = 'Sample2';
  input ID$ Days Value @@;
  datalines;
S1-01 462 1      S1-01 730 -1      S1-02 364 1      S1-02 391 1
S1-02 548 1      S1-02 724 -1      S1-03 302 1      S1-03 444 1
S1-03 500 1      S1-03 730 -1      S1-04 250 1      S1-04 730 -1
S1-05 500 1      S1-05 724 -1      S1-06 88 1       S1-06 724 -1
S1-07 272 1      S1-07 421 1       S1-07 552 1      S1-07 625 1
S1-07 719 -1     S1-08 481 1       S1-08 710 -1     S1-09 431 1
S1-09 710 -1     S1-10 367 1       S1-10 710 -1     S1-11 635 1
S1-11 650 1      S1-11 708 -1      S1-12 402 1      S1-12 700 -1
S1-13 33 1       S1-13 687 -1      S1-14 287 1      S1-14 687 -1
S1-15 317 1      S1-15 498 1       S1-15 657 -1     S2-01 203 1
S2-01 211 1      S2-01 277 1       S2-01 373 1      S2-01 511 -1
S2-02 293 1      S2-02 503 -1      S2-03 173 1      S2-03 470 -1
S2-04 242 1      S2-04 464 -1      S2-05 39 1       S2-05 464 -1
S2-06 91 1       S2-06 462 -1      S2-07 119 1      S2-07 148 1
S2-07 306 1      S2-07 461 -1      S2-08 382 1      S2-08 460 -1
S2-09 250 1      S2-09 434 -1      S2-10 192 1      S2-10 448 -1
```



```

S2-11 369 1    S2-11 448 -1    S2-12 22 1    S2-12 447 -1
S2-13 54 1    S2-13 441 -1    S2-14 194 1   S2-14 432 -1
S2-15 61 1    S2-15 419 -1    S2-16 19 1    S2-16 185 1
S2-16 419 -1  S2-17 187 1    S2-17 416 -1  S2-18 93 1
S2-18 205 1   S2-18 264 1    S2-18 415 -1
;

```

Figure 16.35 Partial Listing of the Braking Grids Data

Obs	Sample	ID	Days	Value
1	Sample1	S1-01	462	1
2	Sample1	S1-01	730	-1
3	Sample1	S1-02	364	1
4	Sample1	S1-02	391	1
5	Sample1	S1-02	548	1
6	Sample1	S1-02	724	-1
7	Sample1	S1-03	302	1
8	Sample1	S1-03	444	1
9	Sample1	S1-03	500	1
10	Sample1	S1-03	730	-1
11	Sample1	S1-04	250	1
12	Sample1	S1-04	730	-1
13	Sample1	S1-05	500	1
14	Sample1	S1-05	724	-1
15	Sample1	S1-06	88	1
16	Sample1	S1-06	724	-1
17	Sample1	S1-07	272	1
18	Sample1	S1-07	421	1
19	Sample1	S1-07	552	1
20	Sample1	S1-07	625	1

The following statements request the Nelson (1995) nonparametric estimate and confidence limits for the difference of the MCF functions shown in [Figure 16.36](#) for the braking grids:

```

proc reliability data=Grids;
  unitid ID;
  mcfplot Days*Value(-1) = Sample / mcfdiff;
run;

```

The MCFPLOT statement requests a plot of each MCF estimate as a function of age (provided by Days), and it specifies that the end of history for each system is identified by Value equal to -1. The variable Sample identifies the two samples of braking grids. The option MCFDIFF requests that the difference between the MCFs of the two groups given in the variable Sample be computed and plotted. Confidence limits for the MCF difference are also computed and plotted. The UNITID statement specifies that the variable Id uniquely identify each system.

[Figure 16.36](#) shows the plot of the MCF difference function and pointwise 95% confidence intervals. Since the pointwise confidence limits do not include zero for some system ages, the difference between the two populations is statistically significant. A listing of the tabular output is shown in [Figure 16.37](#). It contains a summary of the repair data for the two samples, estimates, standard errors, and confidence intervals for the MCF difference. A statistical test for different MCFs is

also computed and is displayed in the table “Tests for Equality of Mean Functions.” The tests also indicate a significant difference between the two samples.

Figure 16.36 Mean Cumulative Function Difference

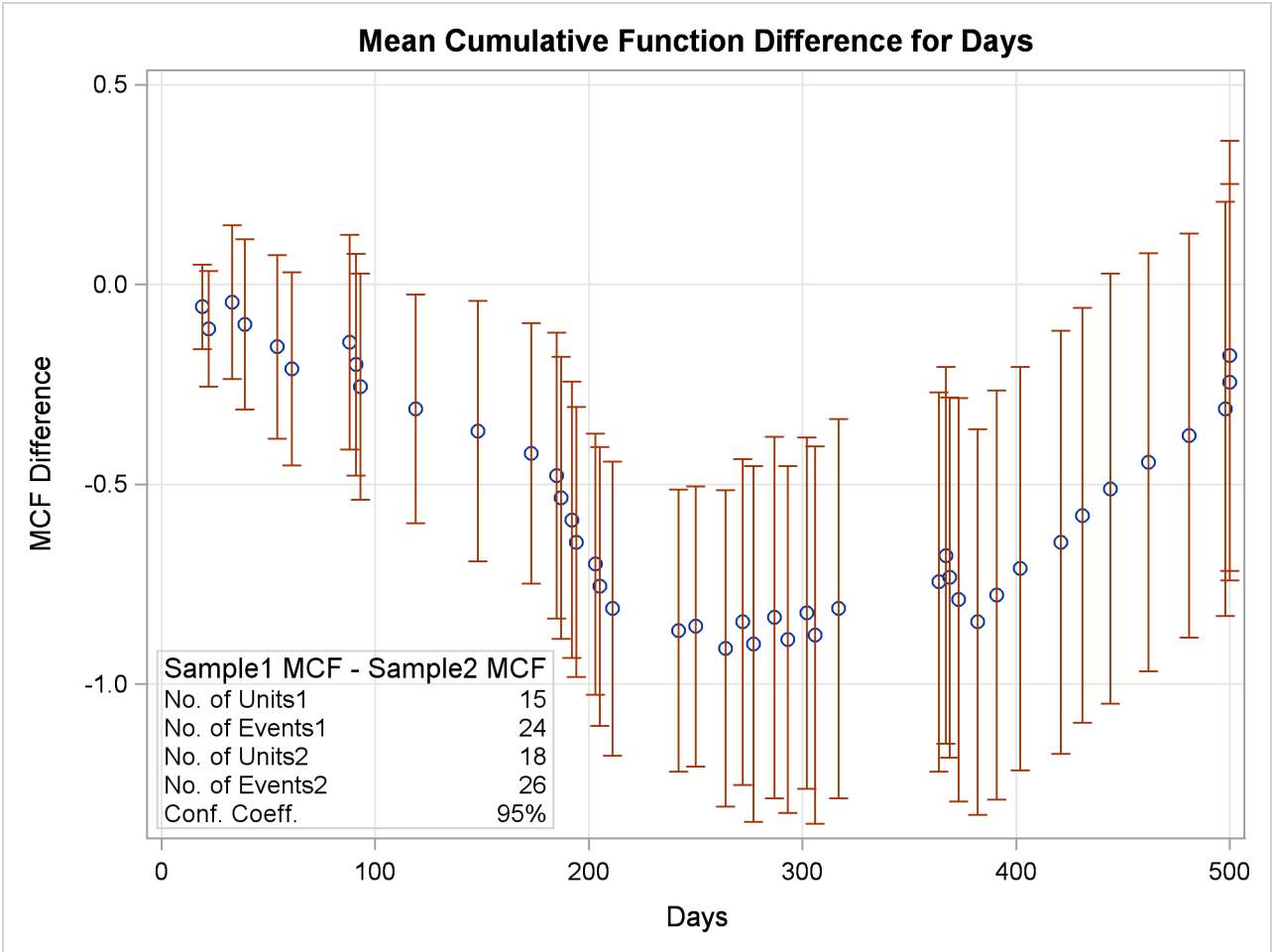


Figure 16.37 Listing of the Output for the Braking Grids Data

MCF Difference Data Summary	
Input Data Set	WORK.GRIDS
Group 1	Sample1
Observations Used	39
Number of Units	15
Number of Events	24
Group 2	Sample2
Observations Used	44
Number of Units	18
Number of Events	26

Figure 16.37 continued

Sample MCF Differences					
95% Confidence					
Limits					
Age	MCF Difference	Standard Error	Lower	Upper	Unit ID
19.00	-0.056	0.054	-0.161	0.050	S2-16
22.00	-0.111	0.074	-0.256	0.034	S2-12
33.00	-0.044	0.098	-0.237	0.148	S1-13
39.00	-0.100	0.109	-0.313	0.113	S2-05
54.00	-0.156	0.117	-0.385	0.074	S2-13
61.00	-0.211	0.124	-0.453	0.031	S2-15
88.00	-0.144	0.137	-0.414	0.125	S1-06
91.00	-0.200	0.142	-0.478	0.078	S2-06
93.00	-0.256	0.145	-0.539	0.028	S2-18
119.00	-0.311	0.146	-0.598	-0.024	S2-07
148.00	-0.367	0.167	-0.693	-0.040	S2-07
173.00	-0.422	0.166	-0.748	-0.097	S2-03
185.00	-0.478	0.182	-0.835	-0.120	S2-16
187.00	-0.533	0.180	-0.886	-0.181	S2-17
192.00	-0.589	0.177	-0.935	-0.243	S2-10
194.00	-0.644	0.172	-0.982	-0.307	S2-14
203.00	-0.700	0.167	-1.027	-0.373	S2-01
205.00	-0.756	0.178	-1.105	-0.407	S2-18
211.00	-0.811	0.188	-1.179	-0.443	S2-01
242.00	-0.867	0.180	-1.219	-0.514	S2-04
250.00	-0.856	0.179	-1.207	-0.504	S1-04, S2-09
264.00	-0.911	0.202	-1.307	-0.515	S2-18
272.00	-0.844	0.208	-1.252	-0.437	S1-07
277.00	-0.900	0.227	-1.345	-0.455	S2-01
287.00	-0.833	0.231	-1.286	-0.380	S1-14
293.00	-0.889	0.222	-1.323	-0.455	S2-02
302.00	-0.822	0.224	-1.262	-0.383	S1-03
306.00	-0.878	0.241	-1.350	-0.406	S2-07
317.00	-0.811	0.242	-1.286	-0.337	S1-15
364.00	-0.744	0.242	-1.219	-0.270	S1-02
367.00	-0.678	0.241	-1.150	-0.206	S1-10
369.00	-0.733	0.230	-1.185	-0.282	S2-11
373.00	-0.789	0.257	-1.293	-0.284	S2-01
382.00	-0.844	0.246	-1.327	-0.362	S2-08
391.00	-0.778	0.261	-1.290	-0.266	S1-02
402.00	-0.711	0.258	-1.217	-0.206	S1-12
421.00	-0.644	0.270	-1.174	-0.115	S1-07
431.00	-0.578	0.265	-1.097	-0.059	S1-09
444.00	-0.511	0.275	-1.049	0.027	S1-03
462.00	-0.444	0.267	-0.968	0.079	S1-01
481.00	-0.378	0.258	-0.883	0.128	S1-08
498.00	-0.311	0.265	-0.830	0.208	S1-15
500.00	-0.244	0.253	-0.741	0.252	S1-05
500.00	-0.178	0.275	-0.716	0.360	S1-03

Figure 16.37 continued

Tests for Equality of Mean Functions					Pr >
Weight Function	Statistic	Variance	Chi Square	DF	Chi Square
Constant	-3.673285	4.556053	2.961560	1	0.0853
Linear	-4.435032	1.424770	13.805393	1	0.0002

You can fit a parametric model that uses *Sample* as a classification variable. This results in a model with a common shape parameter for the two groups but with different scale parameters. Suppose you want estimates of the parametric mean and intensity functions at values of the time variable 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, and 1,000 days for each of the two groups. The following statements create a new input data set that has observations for the desired prediction times appended to it. The additional observations are not used in the analysis, because the censoring variable *Value* is set to missing for those observations. Values of the mean and intensity function are computed, however, in the table that is produced by specifying the *OBSTATS* option in the *MODEL* statement.

The following statements create the new data set by appending observations to the original *Grids* data set:

```
data Predict;
  Control=1;
  if _N_ < 7 then Sample = 'Sample1';
  else Sample = 'Sample2';

  input ID$ Days Value;
  cards;
9999 500 .
9999 600 .
9999 700 .
9999 800 .
9999 900 .
9999 1000 .
9999 500 .
9999 600 .
9999 700 .
9999 800 .
9999 900 .
9999 1000 .
;

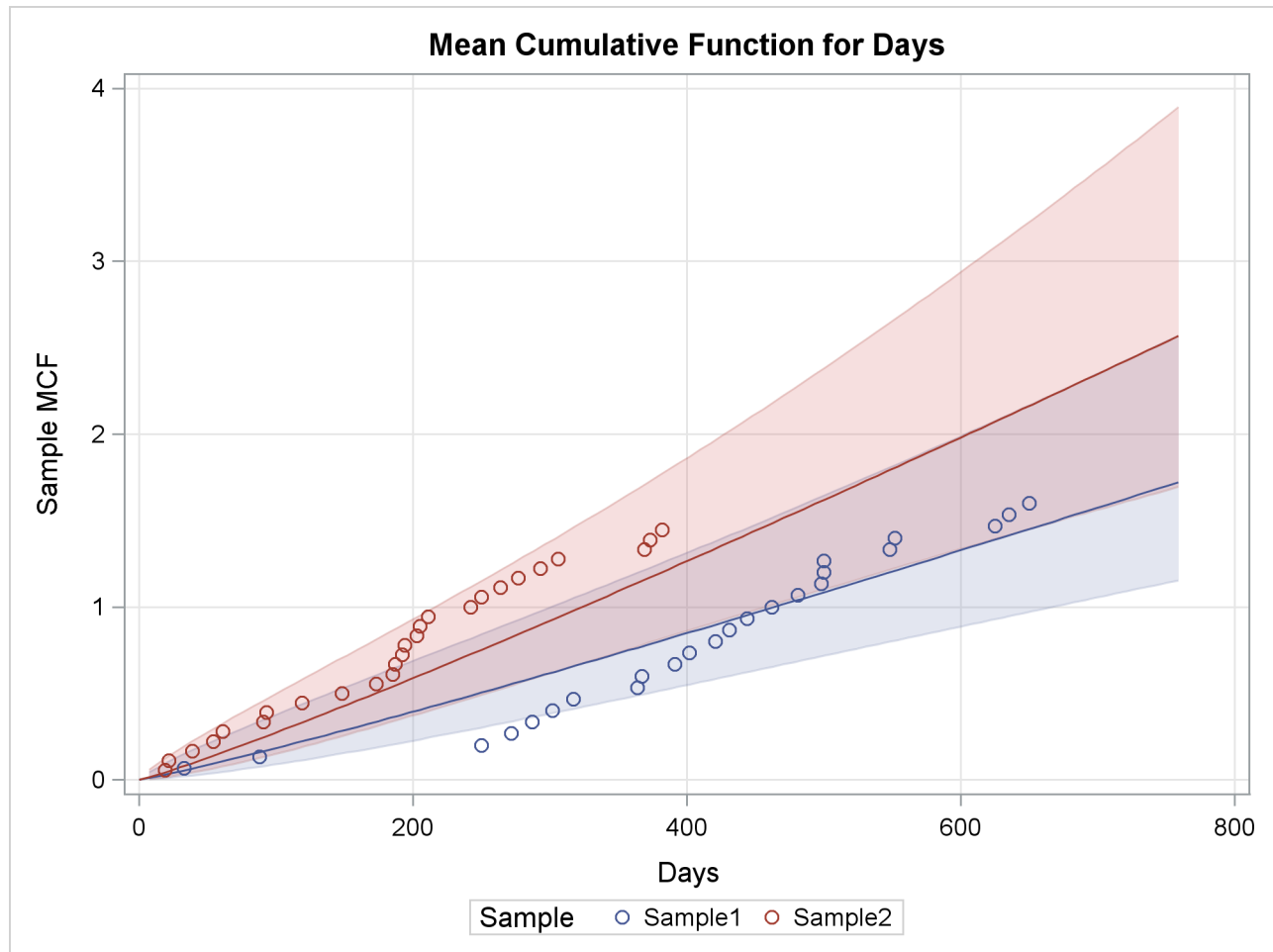
data Grids;
  set Predict Grids;
run;
```

The following statements fit a nonhomogeneous Poisson process with a power law mean function that uses `Sample` as a two-level covariate. The `OBSTATS` option requests that predicted values be computed for values of the variable `Control` equal to 1. The `MCFPLOT` statement plots the fitted model as well as the nonparametric estimates of the MCF. Parametric confidence limits are displayed by default.

```
proc reliability data=Grids;
  unitid ID;
  distribution nhpp(pow);
  class Sample;
  model Days*Value(-1) = Sample /obstats(control=Control);
  mcfplot Days*Value(-1) = Sample /fit=model overlay;
run;
```

Figure 16.38 Predicted Mean and Intensity Function for the Braking Grids Data

The RELIABILITY Procedure					
Observation Statistics					
Days	Value	Sample	ID	Xbeta	
500	.	Sample1	9999	464.04647	
600	.	Sample1	9999	464.04647	
700	.	Sample1	9999	464.04647	
800	.	Sample1	9999	464.04647	
900	.	Sample1	9999	464.04647	
1000	.	Sample1	9999	464.04647	
500	.	Sample2	9999	323.23791	
600	.	Sample2	9999	323.23791	
700	.	Sample2	9999	323.23791	
800	.	Sample2	9999	323.23791	
900	.	Sample2	9999	323.23791	
1000	.	Sample2	9999	323.23791	
Observation Statistics					
Days	Shape	MCF	MCF_Lower	MCF_Upper	MCF_Std Err
500	1.1050556	1.0859585	0.7176451	1.6432995	0.2295199
600	1.1050556	1.3283512	0.8874029	1.9884054	0.2733977
700	1.1050556	1.5750445	1.0556772	2.3499278	0.3215248
800	1.1050556	1.8254803	1.2215469	2.7279987	0.3741606
900	1.1050556	2.0792348	1.3846219	3.1223089	0.4313142
1000	1.1050556	2.3359745	1.5448083	3.5323327	0.4928631
500	1.1050556	1.6193855	1.1012136	2.3813813	0.3186232
600	1.1050556	1.9808425	1.335699	2.9375905	0.3982653
700	1.1050556	2.3487125	1.5633048	3.5287107	0.4878045
800	1.1050556	2.7221634	1.7845232	4.1524669	0.5864921
900	1.1050556	3.100563	2.0000301	4.8066733	0.6935604
1000	1.1050556	3.4834144	2.2104841	5.4893747	0.8083117
Observation Statistics					
Days	Intensity	Int_Lower	Int_Upper	Int_Std Err	
500	0.0024001	0.0015543	0.0037061	0.000532	
600	0.0024465	0.0015458	0.0038719	0.0005731	
700	0.0024864	0.0015325	0.0040343	0.000614	
800	0.0025216	0.0015171	0.0041911	0.0006537	
900	0.002553	0.0015011	0.0043418	0.0006917	
1000	0.0025814	0.0014852	0.0044866	0.000728	
500	0.003579	0.0021872	0.0058566	0.0008993	
600	0.0036482	0.0021492	0.0061928	0.0009849	
700	0.0037078	0.0021124	0.006508	0.0010643	
800	0.0037602	0.002078	0.0068042	0.0011378	
900	0.003807	0.002046	0.0070837	0.0012061	
1000	0.0038494	0.0020164	0.0073484	0.0012699	

Figure 16.39 Fitted Model

The predicted values of the mean and intensity functions at the desired values of Days, with standard errors and confidence limits, are shown in Figure 16.38.

A plot of the fitted mean function, along with nonparametric estimates for the two samples, is shown in Figure 16.39.

Analysis of Interval Age Recurrence Data

You can analyze recurrence data when the recurrence ages are grouped into intervals, instead of being exact ages. Figure 16.40 shows a listing of a SAS data set containing field data on replacements of defrost controls in 22,914 refrigerators, whose ages are grouped by months in service. Nelson (2002, problem 5.2, chapter 5) presents these data. Grouping the control data on the 22,914 refrigerators into age intervals enables you to represent the data by 29 data records, instead of requiring a single data record for each refrigerator, as required for exact recurrence data.

The variables Lower and Upper are the lower and upper monthly interval endpoints, Recurrences is the number of defrost control replacements in each month, and Censored is the number of refriger-

ator histories censored in each month—that is, the number with current age in the monthly interval. Data are entered as shown in Figure 16.40.

Figure 16.40 Listing of the Defrost Controls Data

Obs	Lower	Upper	Recurrences	Censored
1	0	1	83	0
2	1	2	35	0
3	2	3	23	0
4	3	4	15	0
5	4	5	22	0
6	5	6	16	3
7	6	7	13	36
8	7	8	12	24
9	8	9	15	29
10	9	10	15	37
11	10	11	24	40
12	11	12	12	20041
13	12	13	7	14
14	13	14	11	17
15	14	15	15	13
16	15	16	6	28
17	16	17	8	22
18	17	18	9	27
19	18	19	9	64
20	19	20	5	94
21	20	21	6	119
22	21	22	6	118
23	22	23	6	138
24	23	24	5	1188
25	24	25	7	17
26	25	26	5	28
27	26	27	5	99
28	27	28	6	128
29	28	29	3	590

The following SAS statements create the plot of the sample MCF of defrost control replacement shown in Figure 16.41 and the tabular listing in Figure 16.42:

```
proc reliability data=defrost;
  mcfplot ( interval    = Lower Upper
             recurrences = Recurrences
             censor      = Censored ) / plotsymbol = X
                                     vaxis = 0 to .12 by .04
                                     interpolate = join;
run;
```

Pointwise confidence limits are included on the plot and in the tabular listing. These limits are approximate, and are usually shorter than the correct limits, which have not been developed for interval data.

Here, INTERVAL = LOWER UPPER specifies the input data set variables Lower and Upper as the age interval endpoints. The variable Recurrences identifies the number of recurrences (defrost

control replacements) in each time interval, and Censored identifies the number of units censored in each interval (number in an age interval or removed from the sample in an age interval).

Figure 16.41 MCF Plot for the Defrost Controls

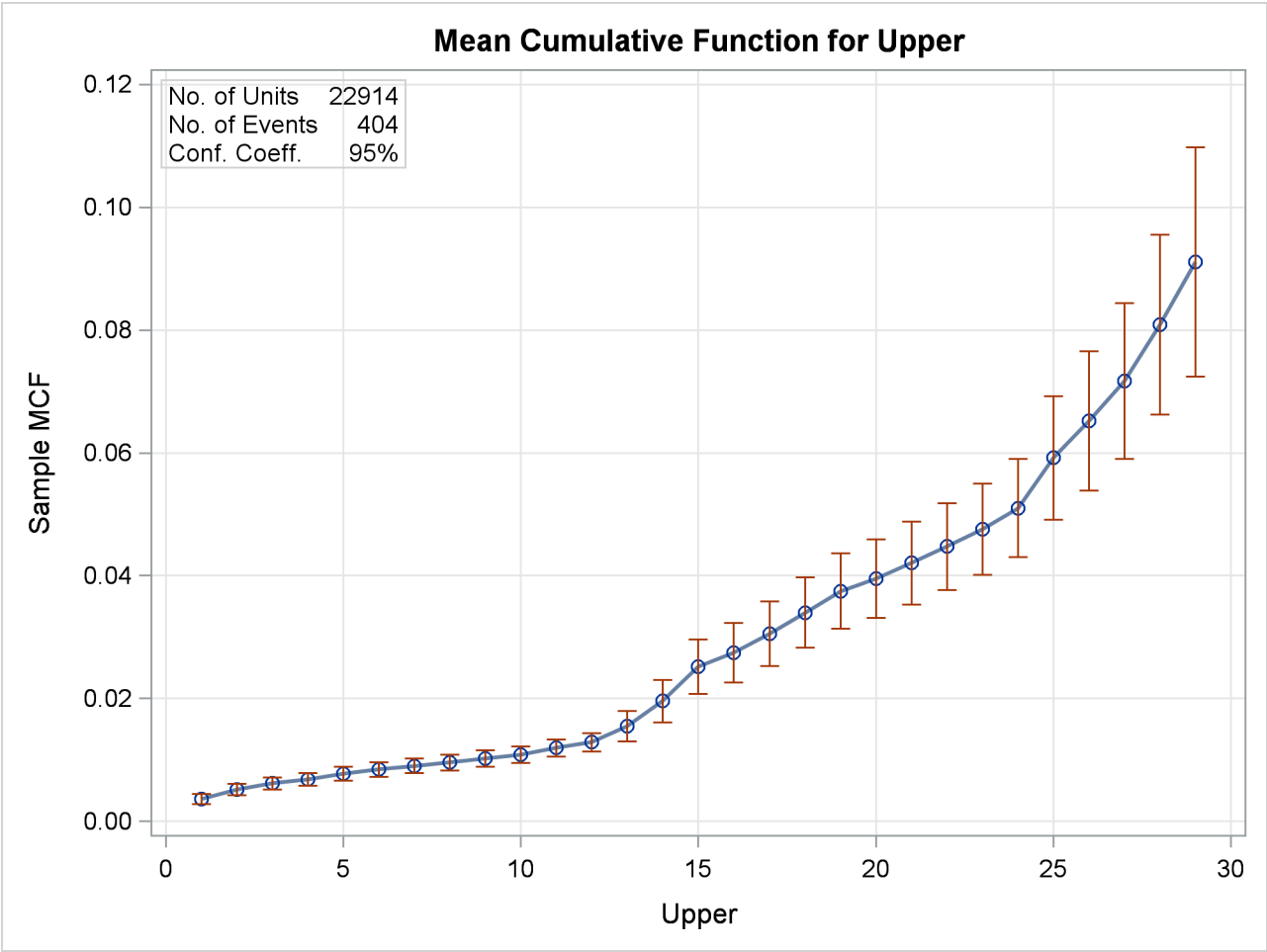


Figure 16.42 Listing of the Output for the Defrost Controls Data

Recurrence Data Summary	
Input Data Set	WORK.DEFROST
Observations Used	29
Number of Units	22914
Number of Events	404

Figure 16.42 continued

Recurrence Data Analysis					
Endpoints		Sample MCF	Standard Error	Naive 95% Confidence Limits	
Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
0.00	1.00	0.004	0.000	0.003	0.004
1.00	2.00	0.005	0.000	0.004	0.006
2.00	3.00	0.006	0.001	0.005	0.007
3.00	4.00	0.007	0.001	0.006	0.008
4.00	5.00	0.008	0.001	0.007	0.009
5.00	6.00	0.008	0.001	0.007	0.010
6.00	7.00	0.009	0.001	0.008	0.010
7.00	8.00	0.010	0.001	0.008	0.011
8.00	9.00	0.010	0.001	0.009	0.012
9.00	10.00	0.011	0.001	0.010	0.012
10.00	11.00	0.012	0.001	0.011	0.013
11.00	12.00	0.013	0.001	0.011	0.014
12.00	13.00	0.015	0.001	0.013	0.018
13.00	14.00	0.020	0.002	0.016	0.023
14.00	15.00	0.025	0.002	0.021	0.030
15.00	16.00	0.027	0.002	0.023	0.032
16.00	17.00	0.031	0.003	0.025	0.036
17.00	18.00	0.034	0.003	0.028	0.040
18.00	19.00	0.038	0.003	0.031	0.044
19.00	20.00	0.040	0.003	0.033	0.046
20.00	21.00	0.042	0.003	0.035	0.049
21.00	22.00	0.045	0.004	0.038	0.052
22.00	23.00	0.048	0.004	0.040	0.055
23.00	24.00	0.051	0.004	0.043	0.059
24.00	25.00	0.059	0.005	0.049	0.069
25.00	26.00	0.065	0.006	0.054	0.077
26.00	27.00	0.072	0.006	0.059	0.084
27.00	28.00	0.081	0.007	0.066	0.096
*	28.00	29.00	0.091	0.010	0.072
* The estimate and limits for this interval may not be appropriate.					

The last interval is always marked with a footnote indicating that estimates for the last interval may be biased since censoring ages often are not uniformly spread over that interval.

Analysis of Binomial Data

This example illustrates the analysis of binomial proportions of capacitor failures from nine circuit boards. The data are given by Nelson (1982, p. 451). The following statements create and list a SAS data set named BINEX containing the data:

```
data binex;
  input board sample fail;
  datalines;
1 84 2
```

```

2 72 3
3 72 5
4 119 19
5 538 21
6 51 2
7 517 9
8 462 18
9 143 2
;

```

Figure 16.43 displays a listing of the data. The variable **Board** identifies the circuit board, the variable **Sample** provides the number of capacitors on the boards, and the variable **Fail** provides the number of capacitors failing on the boards.

Figure 16.43 Listing of the Capacitor Data

	Obs	board	sample	fail
	1	1	84	2
	2	2	72	3
	3	3	72	5
	4	4	119	19
	5	5	538	21
	6	6	51	2
	7	7	517	9
	8	8	462	18
	9	9	143	2

The following statements analyze the proportion of capacitors failing:

```

proc reliability data=Binex;
  distribution binomial;
  analyze fail(sample) = board / predict(1000)
                                tolerance(.05);
run;

```

The **DISTRIBUTION** statement specifies the binomial distribution. The analysis requested with the **ANALYZE** statement consists of tabular output only. Graphical output is not available for the binomial distribution. The variable **Fail** provides the number of capacitors failing on each board, the variable **Sample** provides the sample size (number of capacitors) for each board, and the variable **Board** identifies the individual boards. The statement option **PREDICT(1000)** requests the predicted number of capacitors failing and prediction limits in a future sample of size 1000. The option **TOLERANCE(.05)** requests the sample size required to estimate the binomial proportion to within 0.05. Figure 16.44 displays the results of the analysis.

The “Pooled Data Analysis” table displays the estimated binomial probability and exact binomial confidence limits when data from all boards are pooled. The chi-square value and p -value for a test of equality of the binomial probabilities for all of the boards are also shown. In this case, the p -value is less than 0.05, so you reject the test of equality at the 0.05 level.

The “Predicted Values and Limits” table provides the predicted failure count and prediction limits for the number of capacitors that would fail in a future sample of size 1000 for the pooled data,

as requested with the PREDICT(1000) option. The “Sample Size for Estimation” table gives the sample size required to estimate the binomial probability to within 0.05 for the pooled data, as requested with the TOLERANCE(.05) option.

The “Estimates by Group” table supplies the estimated binomial probability, confidence limits, and the contribution to the total chi-square for each board. The pooled values are shown in the last line of the table.

The “Predicted Values by Group” table gives the predicted counts in a future sample of size 1000, prediction limits, and the sample size required to estimate the binomial probability to within the tolerance of 0.05 for each board. Values for the pooled data are shown in the last line of the table.

Figure 16.44 Analysis of the Capacitor Data

The RELIABILITY Procedure	
Model Information - All Groups	
Input Data Set	WORK.BINEX
Events Variable	fail
Trials Variable	sample
Distribution	Binomial
Confidence Coefficient	95%
Observations Used	9
Binomial Data Analysis	
Pooled Events	81.0000
Pooled Trials	2058.0000
Estimate of Proportion	0.0394
Lower Limit For Proportion	0.0314
Upper Limit For Proportion	0.0487
ChiSquare	56.8504
Pr>ChiSquare	0.0000
Predicted Value and Limits	
Sample Size For Prediction	1000.0000
Predicted Count	39.3586
Lower Prediction Limit	24.8424
Upper Prediction Limit	56.3237
Sample Size For Estimation	
Tolerance	0.0500
Sample Size For Tolerance	58.0975

Figure 16.44 continued

Estimates By Group						
Group	Events	Trials	Prop	95% Confidence Limits		X2
				Lower	Upper	
1	2	84	0.0238	0.0029	0.0834	0.5371
2	3	72	0.0417	0.0087	0.1170	0.0101
3	5	72	0.0694	0.0229	0.1547	1.7237
4	19	119	0.1597	0.0990	0.2381	45.5528
5	21	538	0.0390	0.0243	0.0590	0.0015
6	2	51	0.0392	0.0048	0.1346	0.0000
7	9	517	0.0174	0.0080	0.0328	6.5884
8	18	462	0.0390	0.0233	0.0609	0.0019
9	2	143	0.0140	0.0017	0.0496	2.4348
Pooled	81	2058	0.0394	0.0314	0.0487	56.8504

Predicted/Tolerance Values By Group				
Group	Predicted Count	95% Prediction Limits		Tolerance Sample Size
		Lower	Upper	
1	23.81	1.5476	88.5824	35.71
2	41.67	6.9416	124.6142	61.36
3	69.44	20.4052	165.3499	99.30
4	159.66	91.9722	254.5444	206.17
5	39.03	20.1599	64.7140	57.64
6	39.22	3.3970	144.2494	57.90
7	17.41	5.3506	36.7531	26.28
8	38.96	19.3343	66.3850	57.53
9	13.99	0.3851	53.0715	21.19
Pooled	39.36	24.8424	56.3237	58.10

Three-Parameter Weibull

Meeker and Escobar (1998) give an example of the number of cycles to fatigue failure of specimens of a certain alloy. The first 67 specimens experienced failure, and the last five specimens had no failure at 300,000 cycles. The following statements create a SAS data set named Alloy that contains the number of cycles (in thousands) to failure or end of test for the specimens:

```
data Alloy;
  input kCycles@@;
  Cen = _n_ > 67;
  label kCycles = 'Fatigue Life in Thousands of Cycles';
  datalines;
94 96 99 99 104 108 112 114 117 117
118 121 121 123 129 131 133 135 136 139
139 140 141 141 143 144 149 149 152 153
159 159 159 159 162 168 168 169 170 170
171 172 173 176 177 180 180 184 187 188
189 190 196 197 203 205 211 213 224 226
227 256 257 269 271 274 291 300 300 300
```

```
300 300
;
```

The following SAS statements fit a three-parameter Weibull distribution to the specimen lifetimes, in thousands of cycles. The PROFILE option requests a profile likelihood plot for the threshold parameter. ODS Graphics must be enabled to create a profile likelihood plot with the PROFILE option.

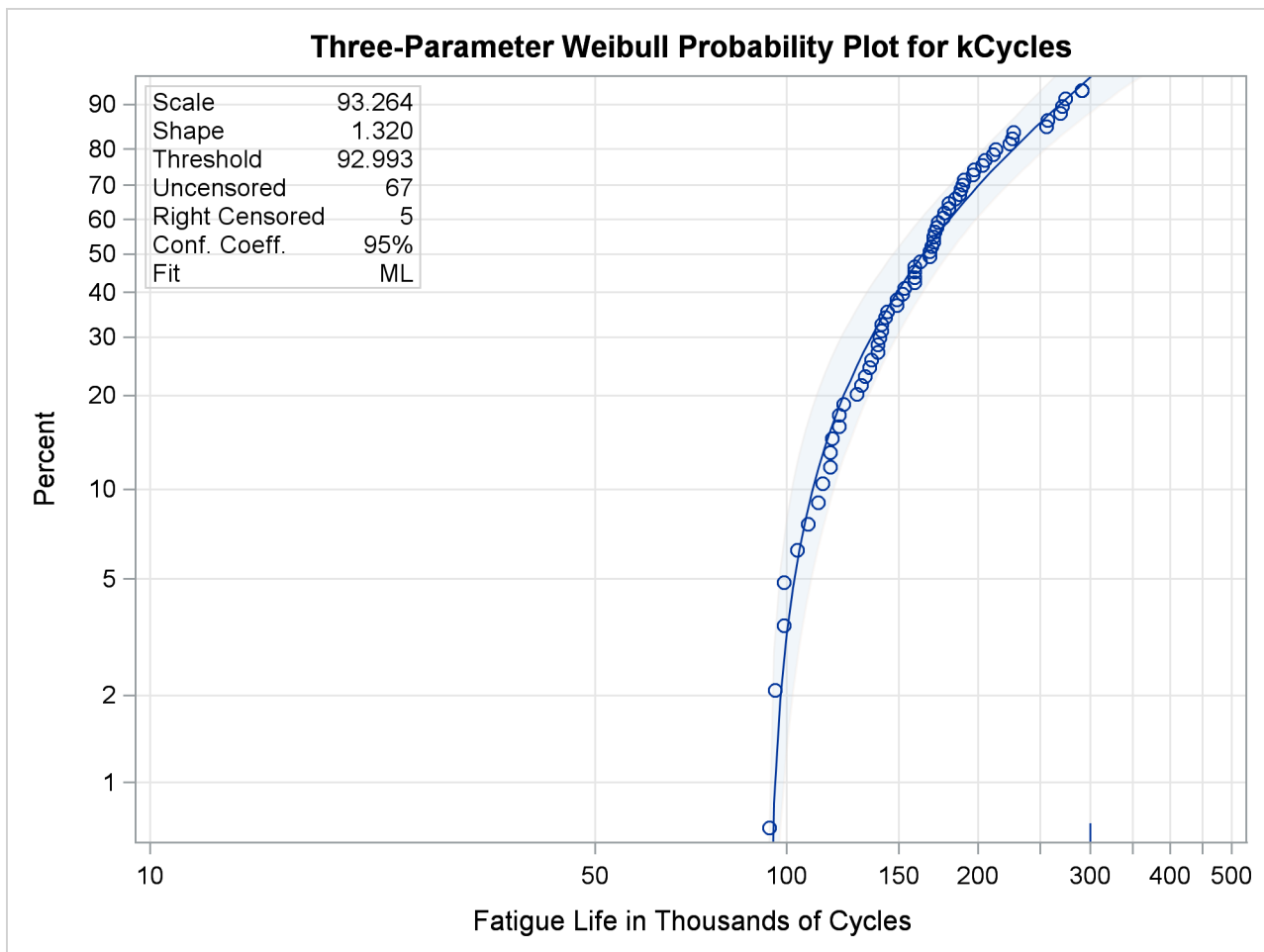
```
proc Reliability data=Alloy;
  distribution Weibull13;
  Pplot kCycles*Cen(1) / Profile(noconf range=(50,100)) LifeUpper=500;
run;
```

Figure 16.45 shows the maximum likelihood estimates of the Weibull threshold, shape and scale parameters, and the corresponding extreme value location and scale parameter estimates.

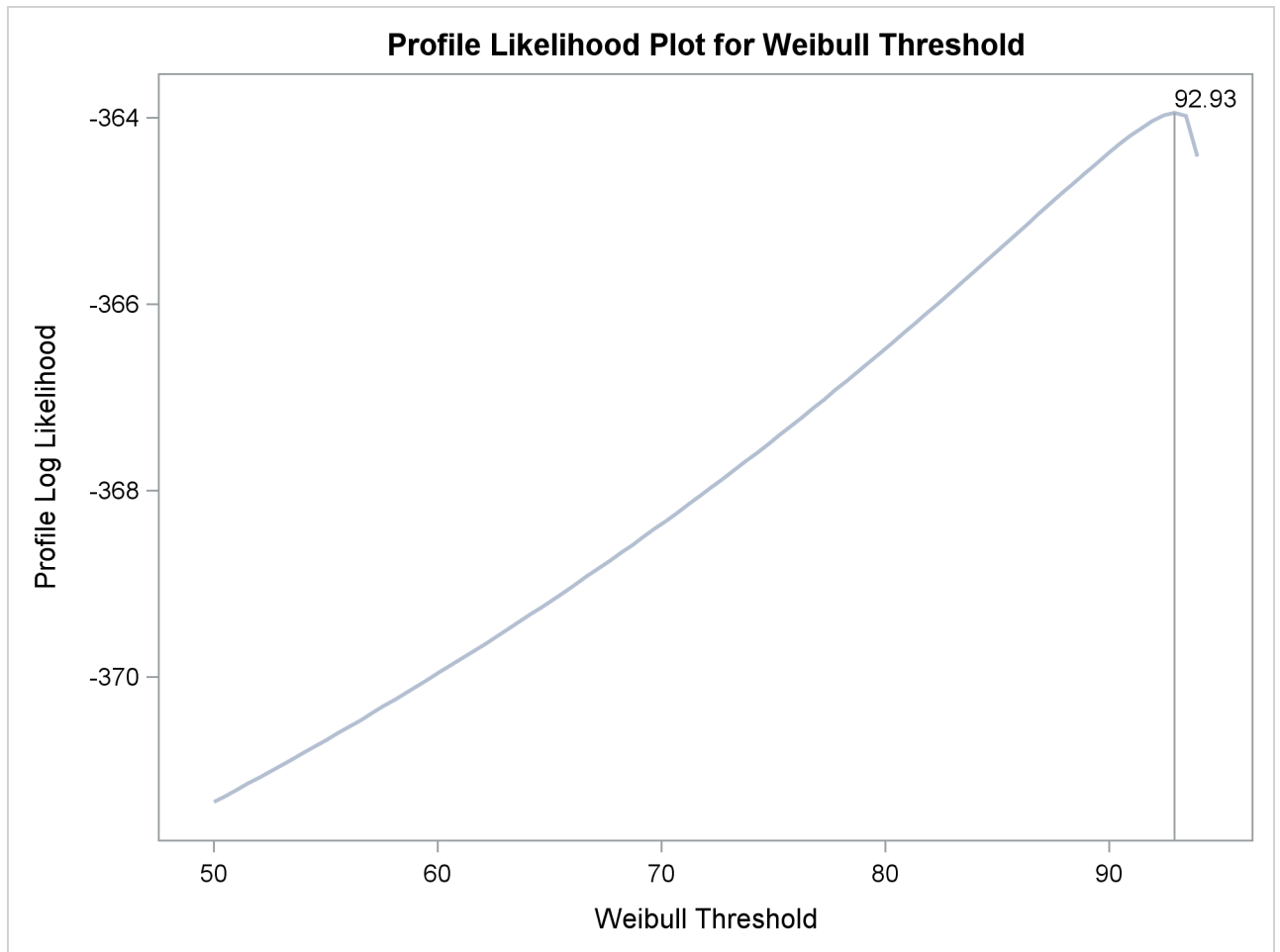
Figure 16.45 Three-Parameter Weibull Parameter Estimates

The RELIABILITY Procedure				
Three-Parameter Weibull Parameter Estimates				
Parameter	Estimate	Standard Error	Asymptotic Normal 95% Confidence Limits	
			Lower	Upper
EV Location	4.5354	0.1009	4.3377	4.7332
EV Scale	0.7575	0.0898	0.6005	0.9556
Weibull Scale	93.2642	9.4082	76.5329	113.6531
Weibull Shape	1.3202	0.1565	1.0465	1.6654
Weibull Threshold	92.9928	1.9516	89.1676	96.8179

A probability plot of the failure lifetimes and the fitted three-parameter Weibull distribution is shown in Figure 16.46.

Figure 16.46 Three-Parameter Weibull Probability Plot

A profile likelihood plot for the threshold parameter is shown in [Figure 16.47](#). The threshold value at the maximum log likelihood corresponds to the maximum likelihood estimate of the threshold parameter.

Figure 16.47 Profile Likelihood for Three-Parameter Weibull Threshold

Parametric Model for Recurrent Events Data

The following SAS statements fit a non-homogeneous Poisson process with a power intensity function model to the valve seat data described in the section “[Analysis of Recurrence Data on Repairs](#)” on page 1253. The FIT=MODEL option in the MCFPLOT statement requests that the fitted model be plotted on the plot with the nonparametric mean cumulative function estimates.

```
proc reliability data=Valve;
  unitid id;
  distribution Nhpp(Pow);
  model Days*Value(-1);
  mcfplot Days*Value(-1) / Fit=Model Noconf;
run;
```

The model parameter estimates are shown in [Figure 16.48](#).

Figure 16.48 Power Model Parameter Estimates for the Valve Seat Data

The RELIABILITY Procedure				
NHPP-Power Parameter Estimates				
Parameter	Estimate	Standard Error	Asymptotic Normal	
			95% Confidence Limits	
			Lower	Upper
Intercept	553.6430	57.8636	451.0941	679.5048
Shape	1.3996	0.2005	1.0570	1.8533

Figure 16.49 displays a plot of nonparametric estimates of the mean cumulative function and the fitted model mean function. The parametric model matches the data well except at the upper end of the range of repair times, where the parametric model does not capture the rapid increase in the number of replacements of the valve seats. For this reason, the parametric model might not be appropriate for predicting future repairs of the engines.

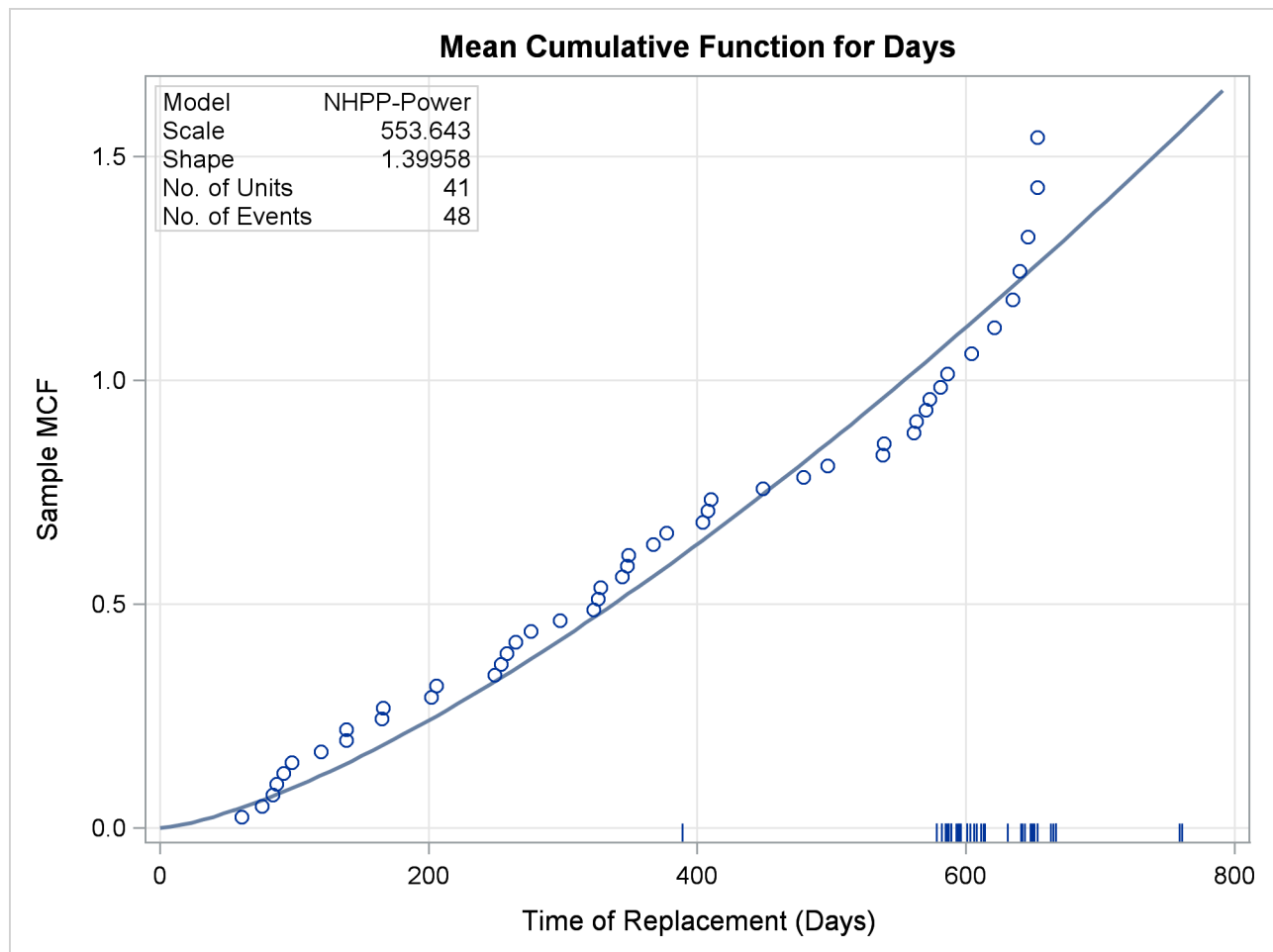
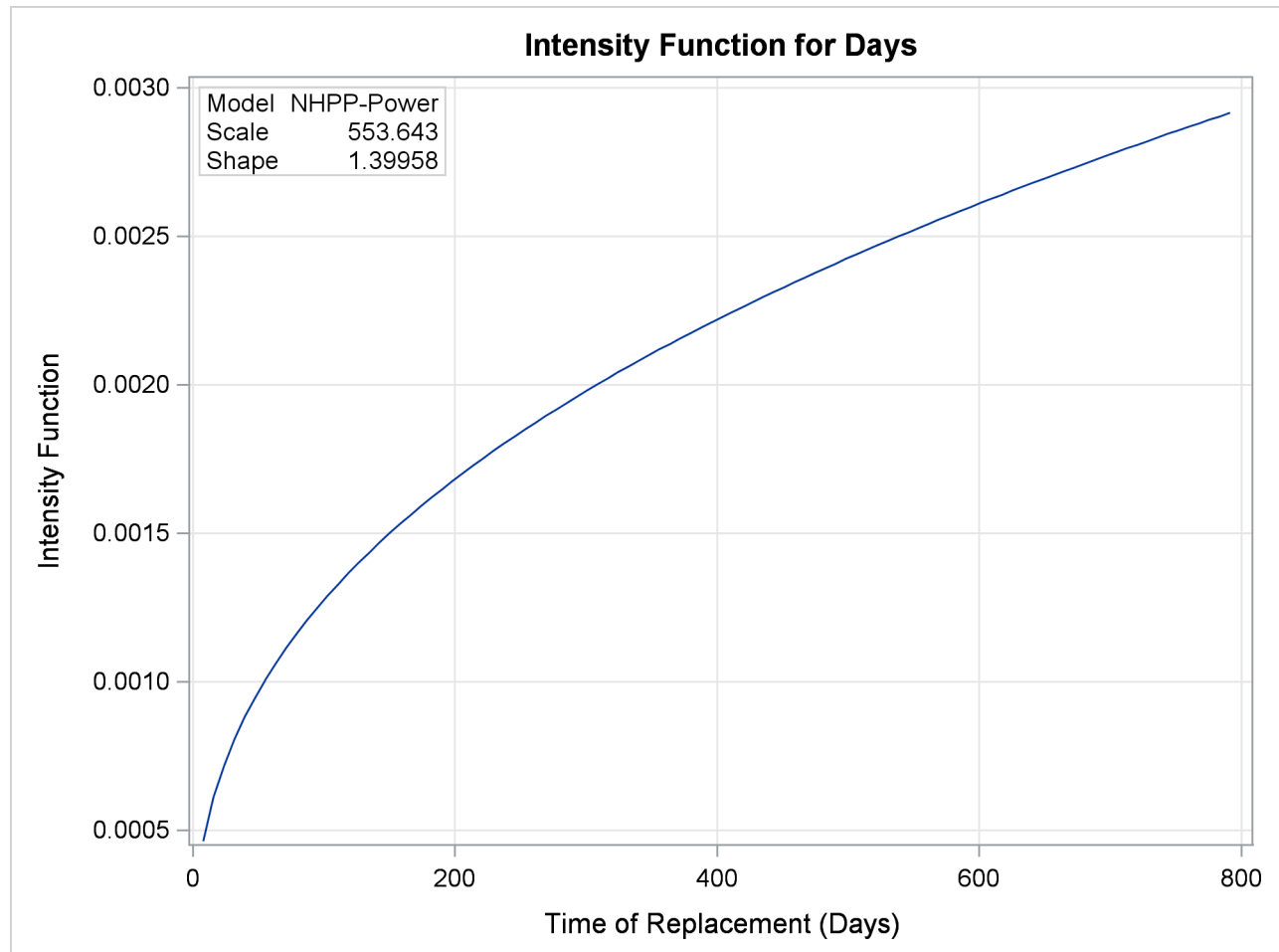
Figure 16.49 Mean Cumulative Function Plot for the Valve Seat Data

Figure 16.50 shows the parametric model intensity function. The intensity function increases with time, indicating an increasing rate of repairs. This is consistent with the parameter estimates in Figure 16.48, where a shape parameter significantly greater than 1 indicates an increasing failure rate.

Figure 16.50 Intensity Function Plot for the Valve Seat Data



Parametric Model for Interval Recurrent Events Data

Byar (1980) provides data for recurrences of bladder tumors in patients in a clinical trial. Figure 16.51 is a partial listing of data for 86 patients, of which 48 were given a placebo and 38 were treated with the drug Thiotepea. The data are here grouped into one month intervals.

Figure 16.51 Partial Listing of the Bladder Tumor Data

Obs	Group	Age	Age1	N	R
1	Placebo	0	1	48	0
2	Placebo	1	2	47	0
3	Placebo	2	3	46	1
4	Placebo	3	4	46	4
5	Placebo	4	5	46	7
6	Placebo	5	6	45	0
7	Placebo	6	7	45	2
8	Placebo	7	8	45	4
9	Placebo	8	9	44	1
10	Placebo	9	10	44	2
11	Placebo	10	11	44	4
12	Placebo	11	12	42	2
13	Placebo	12	13	42	1
14	Placebo	13	14	42	4
15	Placebo	14	15	42	1
16	Placebo	15	16	41	1
17	Placebo	16	17	41	5
18	Placebo	17	18	41	4
19	Placebo	18	19	41	4
20	Placebo	19	20	38	1

The following SAS statements fit a non-homogeneous Poisson process model with a power intensity function to the interval recurrence data. Some patients were lost to follow-up in each month, so the number of patients observed changes from month to month. The variable N provides the number of patients available at the beginning of each month and assumed to be observed throughout the month. The variable R is the number of recurrences of tumors in each month. Age represents the number of months after randomization into the trial (starting with month 0), and Age1=Age+1 is the end of a month. The variable Group represents the treatment, either Placebo or Thiotepa. The MODEL statement requests a maximum likelihood fit of the model with Group as a classification variable. The MCFPLOT statement requests a plot of the fitted model and nonparametric estimates of the mean cumulative function for each group.

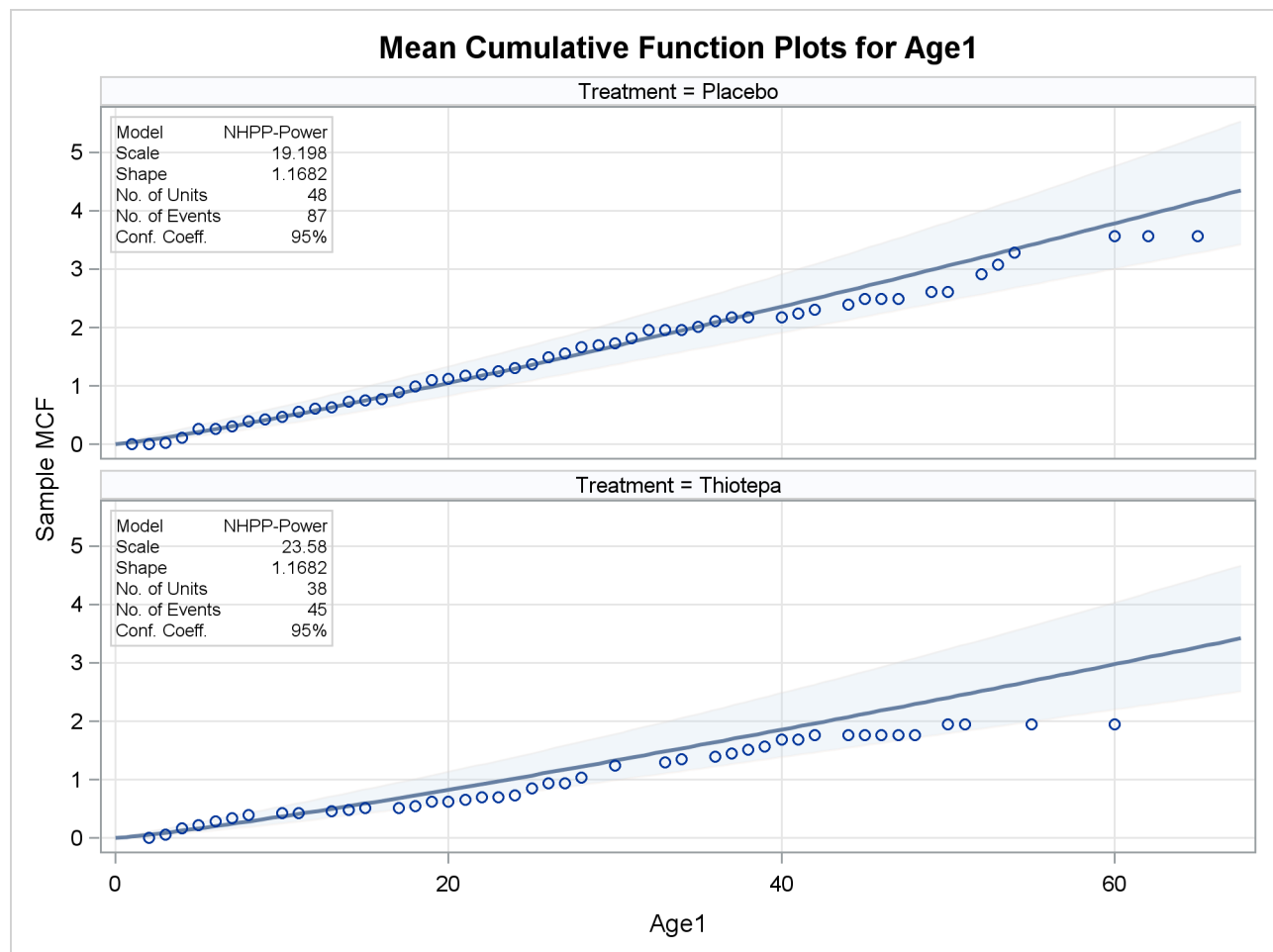
```
proc reliability data=Tumor;
  distribution nhpp(pow);
  freq R;
  nenter N;
  class Group;
  model (Age Age1) = Group;
  mcfplot(Age Age1) = Group / fit=Model;
run;
```

The resulting maximum likelihood parameter estimates are shown in [Figure 16.52](#).

Figure 16.52 Power Model Parameter Estimates for the Bladder Tumor Data

The RELIABILITY Procedure					
NHPP-Power Parameter Estimates					
			Standard	Asymptotic Normal	
			Error	95% Confidence Limits	
Parameter		Estimate		Lower	Upper
Intercept		23.5802	3.1567	17.3932	29.7671
Group	Placebo	-4.3826	3.4873	-11.2175	2.4523
Group	Thiotepa	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Shape		1.1682	0.0960	0.9945	1.3723

Nonparametric estimates of the mean cumulative function are plotted as points, and the fitted model is plotted as the solid line in Figure 16.53. Pointwise parametric confidence intervals are plotted by default when the fit=Model option is used.

Figure 16.53 Mean Cumulative Function Plot for the Bladder Tumor Data

Syntax: RELIABILITY Procedure

Primary Statements

The following are the primary statements that control the RELIABILITY procedure:

```

PROC RELIABILITY < options > ;
    < label: > ANALYZE variable < * censor-variable(values) > < =group-variables >
        < / options > ;
    < label: > MCFPLOT variable * cost/censor-variable(values) < =group-variables >
        < / options > ;
    MODEL variable < * censor-variable(values) > < =independent-variables >
        < / options > ;
    < label: > PROBPLOT variable < * censor-variable(values) > < =group-variables >
        < / options > ;
    < label: > RELATIONPLOT variable < * censor-variable(values) > < =group-variables >
        < / options > ;

```

The PROC RELIABILITY statement invokes the procedure.

The plot statements (**PROBPLOT**, **RELATIONPLOT**, and **MCFPLOT**) create graphical displays. Each of the plot statements has options that control the content and appearance of the plots they create. The default settings provide the best plots for many purposes; however, if you want to control specific details of the plots, such as axis limits or background colors, then you need to specify the options.

In addition to graphical output, each plot statement provides analysis results in tabular form. The tabular output also can be controlled with statement options.

The **MODEL** and **ANALYZE** statements produce only tabular analysis output, not graphical displays.

You can specify one or more of the plot and **ANALYZE** statements. If you specify more than one **MODEL** statement, only the last one specified is used.

Secondary Statements

You can specify the following statements in conjunction with the primary statements listed previously. These statements are used to modify the behavior of the primary statements or to specify additional variables.

```

BY variables ;
CLASS variables ;
DISTRIBUTION distribution-name ;
EFFECTPLOT < plot-type < (plot-definition-options) > > < / options > ;
ESTIMATE < 'label' > estimate-specification < / options > ;
FMODE keyword = variable('value1' ... 'valuen') ;
FREQ variable ;
INSET keyword-list < / options > ;
LSMEANS < model-effects > < / options > ;
LSMESTIMATE model-effect < 'label' > values < divisor=n > < , ... < 'label' > values
               < divisor=n > > < / options > ;
MAKE 'table' OUT=SAS-data-set < options > ;
NENTER variable ;
NLOPTIONS < options > ;
SLICE model-effect < / options > ;
STORE < OUT= > item-store-name < / LABEL='label' > ;
TEST < model-effects > < / options > ;
UNITID variable ;

```

The **EFFECTPLOT**, **ESTIMATE**, **LSMEANS**, **LSMESTIMATE**, **SLICE**, **STORE**, and **TEST** statements are used to provide further analysis of regression models that are fit by using a **MODEL** statement and are common to many SAS/STAT procedures. Summary descriptions of functionality and syntax for these statements appear after the **PROC RELIABILITY** statement in alphabetical order, and full documentation about them is available in Chapter 19, “Shared Concepts and Topics” (*SAS/STAT User’s Guide*).

You can use the **STORE** statement to store the results of fitting a regression model with a **MODEL** statement for later analysis with the SAS/STAT procedure PROC PLM, if you have SAS/STAT software installed at your site.

The **BY** statement specifies variables in the input data set that are used for BY processing. A separate analysis is performed for each group of observations defined by the levels of the BY variables. The input data set must be sorted in order of the BY variables.

The **CLASS** statement specifies variables in the input data set that serve as *indicator*, *dummy*, or *classification* variables in the **MODEL** statement.

The **DISTRIBUTION** statement specifies a probability distribution name for those statements that require a probability distribution for proper operation (the **ANALYZE**, **PROBPLOT**, **MODEL**, and **RELATIONPLOT** statements). If you do not specify a distribution with the **DISTRIBUTION** statement, the normal distribution is used.

The **FMODE** statement specifies what failure-mode data to include in the analysis of data. Use this statement in conjunction with the **ANALYZE**, **MODEL**, **PROBPLOT**, or **RELATIONPLOT** statement.

The **FREQ** statement specifies a variable that provides frequency counts for each observation in the input data set.

The **INSET** statement specifies what information is printed in the inset box created by the **PROBPLOT** or **MCFPLOT** statement. The **INSET** statement also controls the appearance of the inset box.

The **MAKE** statement creates a SAS data set from any of the tables produced by the procedure. You specify a table and a SAS data set name for the data set you want to create. There is a unique table name that identifies each table printed; see the tables in the section “**MAKE Statement**” on page 1298.

The **NENTER** statement specifies interval-censored data having a special structure; these data are called *readout* data. Use the **NENTER** statement in conjunction with the **FREQ** statement.

The **NLOPTIONS** statement enables you to control aspects of the nonlinear optimizations used for maximum likelihood estimation of the parameters of the three-parameter Weibull distribution in the **ANALYZE** and **PROBPLOT** statements, and of parametric models for recurrent events data in the **MODEL** statement.

The **UNITID** statement specifies a variable in the input data set that is used to identify each individual unit in an **MCFPLOT** statement.

Graphical Enhancement Statements

You can use the **TITLE**, **FOOTNOTE**, and **NOTE** statements to enhance printed output. If you are creating plots, you can also use the **LEGEND** and **SYMBOL** statements to enhance your plots. For details, see the SAS/GRAPH documentation and the section for the plot statement that you are using.

PROC RELIABILITY Statement

PROC RELIABILITY *< options >* ;

The **PROC RELIABILITY** statement invokes the procedure. You can specify the following options.

DATA=*SAS-data-set*
specifies an input data set

GOUT=*graphics-catalog*
specifies a catalog for saving graphical output

NAMELEN=*n*
specifies the length of effect names in tables and output data sets to be *n* characters long, where *n* is a value between 20 and 200 characters. The default length is 20 characters.

ANALYZE Statement

*< label: >***ANALYZE** *variable* *< *censor-variable(values) >* *< =group-variables >* *< / options >* ;

*< label: >***ANALYZE** (*variable1 variable2*) *< =group-variables >* *< / options >* ;

*< label: >***ANALYZE** *variable1(variable2)* *< =group-variables >* *< / options >* ;

You use the ANALYZE statement to estimate the parameters of the probability distribution specified in the **DISTRIBUTION** statement without producing any graphical output. The ANALYZE statement performs the same analysis as the **PROBPLOT** statement, but it does not produce any plots. In addition, you can use the ANALYZE statement to analyze data with the binomial and Poisson distributions. The third format for the preceding ANALYZE statement applies only to Poisson and binomial data. You can use any number of ANALYZE statements after a **PROC RELIABILITY** statement; each ANALYZE statement produces a separate analysis. You can specify an optional *label* to distinguish between multiple ANALYZE statements in the output.

You must specify one *variable*. If your data are right censored, you must specify a *censor-variable* and, in parentheses, the *values* of the *censor-variable* that correspond to censored data values.

If you are using the binomial or Poisson distributions, you must specify *variable1* to represent a binomial or Poisson count and *variable2* to provide an exposure measure for the Poisson distribution or the binomial sample size for the binomial distribution.

You can optionally specify one or two *group-variables*. The ANALYZE statement produces an analysis for each level combination of the *group-variable* values. The observations in a given level are referred to as a *cell*.

The elements of the ANALYZE statement are described as follows.

variable

represents the data for which an analysis is to be produced. A *variable* must be a numeric variable in the input data set.

censor-variable(values)

indicates which observations in the input data set are right censored. You specify the values of *censor-variable* that represent censored observations by placing those values in parentheses after the variable name. If your data are not right censored, then you omit the specification of *censor-variable*; otherwise, *censor-variable* must be a numeric variable in the input data set.

(variable1 variable2)

is another method of specifying the data. You can use this syntax in a situation where uncensored, interval-censored, left-censored, and right-censored values occur in the same set of data. Table 16.31 shows how you use this syntax to specify different types of censoring by using combinations of missing and nonmissing values. See the section “Lognormal Analysis with Arbitrary Censoring” on page 1233 for an example of using this syntax to create a probability plot.

variable1

represents the count data for which a Poisson or binomial analysis is to be produced. A *variable1* must be a numeric variable in the input data set.

variable2

provides either an exposure measure for a Poisson analysis or a binomial number of trials for a binomial analysis. A *variable2* must be a numeric variable in the input data set.

group-variables

are one or two group variables. If no group variables are specified, a single analysis is produced. The *group-variables* can be numeric or character variables in the input data set.

Note that the parentheses surrounding the `textitgroup`-variables are needed only if two group variables are specified.

options

control the features of the analysis. All *options* are specified after a slash (/) in the ANALYZE statement.

Summary of Options

The following tables summarize the options available in the ANALYZE statement. You can specify one or more of these options to control the parameter estimation and provide optional analyses.

Table 16.4 Analysis Options for Distributions Other Than Poisson or Binomial

Option	Option Description
CONFIDENCE= <i>number</i>	Specifies the confidence coefficient for all confidence intervals. Specify a <i>number</i> between 0 and 1. The default value is 0.95.
CONVERGE= <i>number</i>	Specifies the convergence criterion for maximum likelihood fit. See the section “ Maximum Likelihood Estimation ” on page 1361 for details.
CONVH= <i>number</i>	Specifies the convergence criterion for the relative Hessian convergence criterion. See the section “ Maximum Likelihood Estimation ” on page 1361 for details.
CORRB	Requests the parameter correlation matrix.
COVB	Requests the parameter covariance matrix.
FITTYPE FIT= <i>fit-specification</i>	Specifies the method of estimating distribution parameters. The available <i>fit-specifications</i> and their meanings are shown in the following table.

Table 16.4 Analysis Options for Distributions Other Than Poisson or Binomial (continued)

Option	Option Description
Fit Specification	Definition
LSYX	Least squares fit to the probability plot. The probability axis is the dependent variable.
LSXY	Least squares fit to the probability plot. The lifetime axis is the dependent variable.
MLE	Maximum likelihood (default).
NONE	No fit is computed.
WEIBAYES <(CONFIDENCE CONF= <i>number</i>)>	Weibayes fit. <i>number</i> is the confidence coefficient for the Weibayes fit and is between 0 and 1. The default is 0.95.
INEST IN= <i>SAS-data-set</i>	Specifies a SAS data set that can contain initial values, equality constraints, upper bounds, or lower bounds for the scale, shape, and threshold parameters in a three-parameter Weibull model for lifetime data. Applies only to three-parameter Weibull models. See the section “ INEST Data Set for the Three-Parameter Weibull ” on page 1363 for details.
ITPRINT	Requests the iteration history for maximum likelihood fit.
ITPRINTM	Requests the iteration history for the Turnbull algorithm.
LRCL	Requests likelihood ratio confidence intervals for distribution parameters.
LRCLPER	Requests likelihood ratio confidence intervals for distribution percentiles.
LRCLSURV	Requests likelihood ratio confidence intervals for survival and cumulative distribution functions at times specified with the SURVTIME= <i>number-list</i> option.
LOCATION= <i>number</i> <LINIT>	Specifies fixed or initial value of location parameter.
MAXIT= <i>number</i>	Specifies the maximum number of iterations allowed for maximum likelihood fit.
MAXITEREM	

Table 16.4 Analysis Options for Distributions Other Than Poisson or Binomial (continued)

Option	Option Description														
MAXITEM= <i>number1</i> < , <i>number2</i> >	<i>number1</i> specifies the maximum number of iterations allowed for Turnbull algorithm. Iteration history is printed in increments of <i>number2</i> if requested with ITPRINTEM. See the section “ Interval-Censored Data ” on page 1354 for details.														
NOPCTILES	Suppresses computation of percentiles.														
NOPOLISH	Suppresses the setting of small interval probabilities to 0 in the Turnbull algorithm. See the section “ Interval-Censored Data ” on page 1354 for details.														
PCTLIST= <i>number-list</i>	Specifies a list of percentages for which to compute percentile estimates. <i>number-list</i> must be a list of numbers separated by blanks or commas. Each number in the list must be between 0 and 100. If this option is not specified, percentiles are computed for a standard list of percentages.														
PPOS= <i>plotting-position</i>	Specifies the <i>plotting-position</i> type used to compute nonparametric estimates of the probability distribution function. See the section “ Probability Plotting ” on page 1350 for details. The available <i>plotting-position</i> types are shown in the following table.														
<table> <tr> <th>Plotting Position</th><th>Type</th></tr> <tr> <td>EXPRANK</td><td>Expected ranks</td></tr> <tr> <td>MEDRANK</td><td>Median ranks</td></tr> <tr> <td>MEDRANK1</td><td>Median ranks (exact formula)</td></tr> <tr> <td>KM</td><td>Kaplan-Meier</td></tr> <tr> <td>MKM</td><td>Modified Kaplan-Meier (default)</td></tr> <tr> <td>NA NELSONAALLEN</td><td>Nelson-Aalen</td></tr> </table>		Plotting Position	Type	EXPRANK	Expected ranks	MEDRANK	Median ranks	MEDRANK1	Median ranks (exact formula)	KM	Kaplan-Meier	MKM	Modified Kaplan-Meier (default)	NA NELSONAALLEN	Nelson-Aalen
Plotting Position	Type														
EXPRANK	Expected ranks														
MEDRANK	Median ranks														
MEDRANK1	Median ranks (exact formula)														
KM	Kaplan-Meier														
MKM	Modified Kaplan-Meier (default)														
NA NELSONAALLEN	Nelson-Aalen														
PPOUT	Requests a table of cumulative probabilities.														
PRINTPROBS	Print intervals and associated probabilities for the Turnbull algorithm.														
PROBLIST= <i>number-list</i>	Specifies a list of initial values for Turnbull algorithm. See the section “ Interval-Censored Data ” on page 1354 for details.														
PSTABLE= <i>number</i>	Specifies stable parameterization. The <i>number</i> must be between 0 and 1. See the section “ Stable Parameters ” on page 1366 for further information.														

Table 16.4 Analysis Options for Distributions Other Than Poisson or Binomial (continued)

Option	Option Description
READOUT	Analyzes readout data.
SCALE= <i>number</i> <SCINIT>	Specifies the fixed or initial value of scale parameter.
SHAPE= <i>number</i> <SHINIT>	Specifies the fixed or initial value of shape parameter.
SINGULAR= <i>number</i>	Specifies the singularity criterion for matrix inversion.
SURVTIME= <i>number-list</i>	Requests that the survival function, cumulative distribution function, and confidence limits be computed for values in <i>number-list</i> . See the section “ Reliability Function ” on page 1370 for details.
THRESHOLD= <i>number</i>	Specifies a fixed threshold parameter. See Table 16.57 for the distributions with a threshold parameter.
TOLLIKE= <i>number</i>	Specifies the criterion for convergence in the Turnbull algorithm. The default is 10^{-8} . See the section “ Interval-Censored Data ” on page 1354 for details.
TOLPROB= <i>number</i>	Specifies the criterion for setting interval probability to 0 in the Turnbull algorithm. Default is 10^{-6} . See the section “ Interval-Censored Data ” on page 1354 for details.

Table 16.5 Analysis Options for Poisson and Binomial Distributions

Option	Option Description
CONFIDENCE= <i>number</i>	Specifies the confidence coefficient for all confidence intervals. Specify a <i>number</i> between 0 and 1. The default value is 0.95.
PREDICT(<i>number</i>)	Requests predicted counts for exposure <i>number</i> for Poisson or sample size <i>number</i> for binomial.
TOLERANCE(<i>number</i>)	Requests exposure for Poisson or sample size for binomial to estimate Poisson rate or binomial probability within <i>number</i> with probability given by the CONFIDENCE= option.

BY Statement

BY *variables* ;

You can specify a BY statement with PROC RELIABILITY to obtain separate analyses of observations in groups that are defined by the BY variables. When a BY statement appears, the procedure expects the input data set to be sorted in order of the BY variables. If you specify more than one BY statement, only the last one specified is used.

If your input data set is not sorted in ascending order, use one of the following alternatives:

- Sort the data by using the SORT procedure with a similar BY statement.
- Specify the NOTSORTED or DESCENDING option in the BY statement for the RELIABILITY procedure. The NOTSORTED option does not mean that the data are unsorted but rather that the data are arranged in groups (according to values of the BY variables) and that these groups are not necessarily in alphabetical or increasing numeric order.
- Create an index on the BY variables by using the DATASETS procedure (in Base SAS software).

For more information about BY-group processing, see the discussion in *SAS Language Reference: Concepts*. For more information about the DATASETS procedure, see the discussion in the *Base SAS Procedures Guide*.

CLASS Statement

CLASS *variable-names* < / options > ;

The CLASS statement specifies variables in the input data set that serve as *indicator*, *dummy*, or *classification* variables in the MODEL statement. If a CLASS variable is specified as an independent variable in the MODEL statement, the RELIABILITY procedure automatically generates an indicator variable for each level of the CLASS variable. The indicator variables generated are used as independent variables in the regression model specified in the MODEL statement. An indicator variable for a level of a CLASS variable is a variable equal to 1 for those observations corresponding to the level and equal to 0 for all other observations.

You can specify the following option in the CLASS statement.

TRUNCATE < =*n* >

specifies the length *n* of CLASS variable values to use in determining CLASS variable levels. If you specify TRUNCATE without the length *n*, the first 16 characters of the formatted values are used. When formatted values are longer than 16 characters, you can use this option to revert to the levels as determined in releases before SAS 9. The default is to use the full formatted length of the CLASS variable.

DISTRIBUTION Statement

DISTRIBUTION *probability distribution-name* ;

The **ANALYZE**, **PROBPLOT**, **RELATIONPLOT**, and **MODEL** statements require you to specify the probability distribution that describes your data. You can specify a probability distribution for lifetime data by using the **DISTRIBUTION** statement anywhere after the **PROC RELIABILITY** statement and before the **RUN** statement. If you do not specify a distribution in a **DISTRIBUTION** statement, the normal distribution is assumed. In addition, you can specify a parametric non-homogeneous Poisson process model for recurrent events data in a **DISTRIBUTION** statement. The probability distribution for lifetime data or the model for recurrent events data specified determines the distribution for which parameters are estimated from your data. The valid distributions and the statements to which they apply are shown in Table 16.6 and Table 16.7.

Table 16.6 Probability Distributions for Lifetime Data

Distribution	Distribution-Name Specified	Statement
Binomial	BINOMIAL	ANALYZE
Exponential	EXPONENTIAL	ANALYZE, PROBPLOT, RELATIONPLOT, MODEL
Extreme value	EXTREME EV	ANALYZE, PROBPLOT, RELATIONPLOT, MODEL
Generalized gamma	GAMMA	MODEL
Logistic	LOGISTIC LOGIT	ANALYZE, PROBPLOT, RELATIONPLOT, MODEL
Log-logistic	LLOGISTIC LLOGIT	ANALYZE, PROBPLOT, RELATIONPLOT, MODEL
Lognormal (base <i>e</i>)	LOGNORMAL LNORM	ANALYZE, PROBPLOT, RELATIONPLOT, MODEL
Lognormal (base 10)	LOGNORMAL10 LNORM10	ANALYZE, PROBPLOT, RELATIONPLOT, MODEL
Normal	NORMAL	ANALYZE, PROBPLOT, RELATIONPLOT, MODEL
Poisson	POISSON	ANALYZE
Weibull	WEIBULL W2	ANALYZE, PROBPLOT, RELATIONPLOT, MODEL
Three-parameter Weibull	WEIBULL3 W3	ANALYZE, PROBPLOT

Table 16.7 Poisson Process Models for Recurrence Data

NHPP Model	Distribution-Name Specified	Statement
Homogeneous	HPP	MODEL
Crow-AMSAA	NHPP(CA) NHPP(CROWAMSAA)	MODEL
Log-linear	NHPP(LOG) NHPP(LOGLINEAR)	MODEL
Power	NHPP(POW) NHPP(POWER)	MODEL
Proportional intensity	NHPP(PROP) NHPP(PROPORTIONAL)	MODEL

EFFECTPLOT Statement

EFFECTPLOT < *plot-type* < (*plot-definition-options*) > > < / *options* > ;

The EFFECTPLOT statement produces a display of the fitted model and provides options for changing and enhancing the displays. Table 16.8 describes the available *plot-types* and their *plot-definition-options*.

Table 16.8 *Plot-Types and Plot-Definition-Options*

Plot-Type and Description	Plot-Definition-Options
BOX Displays a box plot of continuous response data at each level of a CLASS effect, with predicted values superimposed and connected by a line. This is an alternative to the INTERACTION <i>plot-type</i> .	PLOTBY= variable or CLASS effect X= CLASS variable or effect
CONTOUR Displays a contour plot of predicted values against two continuous covariates.	PLOTBY= variable or CLASS effect X= continuous variable Y= continuous variable
FIT Displays a curve of predicted values versus a continuous variable.	PLOTBY= variable or CLASS effect X= continuous variable
INTERACTION Displays a plot of predicted values (possibly with error bars) versus the levels of a CLASS effect. The predicted values are connected with lines and can be grouped by the levels of another CLASS effect.	PLOTBY= variable or CLASS effect SLICEBY= variable or CLASS effect X= CLASS variable or effect
SLICEFIT Displays a curve of predicted values versus a continuous variable grouped by the levels of a CLASS effect.	PLOTBY= variable or CLASS effect SLICEBY= variable or CLASS effect X= continuous variable

For full details about the syntax and options of the EFFECTPLOT statement, see the section “EFFECTPLOT Statement” (Chapter 19, *SAS/STAT User’s Guide*) in Chapter 19, “Shared Concepts and Topics” (*SAS/STAT User’s Guide*).

ESTIMATE Statement

ESTIMATE < ‘label’ > *estimate-specification* < (*divisor=n*) >
 < , ... < ‘label’ > *estimate-specification* < (*divisor=n*) > >
 < / *options* > ;

The ESTIMATE statement provides a mechanism for obtaining custom hypothesis tests. Estimates are formed as linear estimable functions of the form $L\beta$. You can perform hypothesis tests for the estimable functions, construct confidence limits, and obtain specific nonlinear transformations.

Table 16.9 summarizes the options available in the ESTIMATE statement.

Table 16.9 ESTIMATE Statement Options

Option	Description
Construction and Computation of Estimable Functions	
DIVISOR=	Specifies a list of values to divide the coefficients
NOFILL	Suppresses the automatic fill-in of coefficients for higher-order effects
SINGULAR=	Tunes the estimability checking difference
Degrees of Freedom and p-values	
ADJUST=	Determines the method for multiple comparison adjustment of estimates
ALPHA= α	Determines the confidence level ($1 - \alpha$)
LOWER	Performs one-sided, lower-tailed inference
STEPDOWN	Adjusts multiplicity-corrected p -values further in a step-down fashion
TESTVALUE=	Specifies values under the null hypothesis for tests
UPPER	Performs one-sided, upper-tailed inference
Statistical Output	
CL	Constructs confidence limits
CORR	Displays the correlation matrix of estimates
COV	Displays the covariance matrix of estimates
E	Prints the L matrix
JOINT	Produces a joint F or chi-square test for the estimable functions
SEED=	Specifies the seed for computations that depend on random numbers

For details about the syntax of the ESTIMATE statement, see the section “ESTIMATE Statement” (Chapter 19, *SAS/STAT User’s Guide*) in Chapter 19, “Shared Concepts and Topics” (*SAS/STAT User’s Guide*).

FMODE Statement

FMODE keyword=*variable* ('value1' ... 'valuen') < /options> ;

Use the FMODE statement with data that have failures attributable to multiple causes (*failure modes*). You can analyze data by either keeping, eliminating, or combining specific failure modes with the FMODE statement. Use this statement with the KEEP or ELIMINATE keyword in conjunction with the ANALYZE, MODEL, PROBPLOT, or RELATIONPLOT statement. Use this

statement with the COMBINE keyword with the [ANALYZE](#) or [PROBPLOT](#) statement. You can place an FMODE statement anywhere after the [PROC RELIABILITY](#) statement and before the RUN statement.

If you specify the keyword KEEP, the life distribution for only the identified failure modes is estimated, with all other failure modes treated as right-censored data. If you specify the keyword ELIMINATE, the life distribution that results if the failure modes identified are completely eliminated is estimated. The keyword ELIMINATE causes the failure modes identified to be treated as right-censored data and causes a single life distribution to be estimated for the remaining data. If you specify the keyword COMBINE, the data are analyzed with all the specified failure modes combined acting. See the section “[Weibull Probability Plot for Two Combined Failure Modes](#)” on page 1250 for an example of a Weibull plot of data with two combined failure modes. The failure mode for an observation in the input data set is identified by the value of *variable*, where *variable* is any numeric or character variable in the input data set. You must identify a failure mode for each observation that is not right-censored. You specify failure modes to keep, eliminate, or combine by listing variable values (*value1* ... *valuen*) in parentheses after the failure mode variable name. The list of variable values must have entries separated by blanks or commas. You can specify the following *options* after the slash (/). These options will affect the analysis only when you use the COMBINE keyword.

Table 16.10 FMODE Statement Options

Option	Description
LEGEND=	Specifies a LEGEND statement for individual mode fit lines.
NOLEGEND	Suppresses legend for individual mode fit lines.
PLOTMODES	Plots individual failure distribution lines on probability plot.

FREQ Statement

FREQ *variable-name* ;

The FREQ statement specifies a variable that provides frequency counts for each observation in the input data set. If *n* is the value of the FREQ variable in the input data set for an observation, then that observation is weighted by *n*. The log-likelihood function for maximum likelihood estimation is multiplied by *n*. If *n* is not an integer, the integer part of *n* is used in creating probability plots.

You can also use the FREQ statement in conjunction with the [NENTER](#) statement to specify interval-censored data having a special structure; these data are called *readout* data. The FREQ statement specifies a variable in the input data set that determines the number of units failing in each interval. See the section “[Weibull Analysis of Interval Data with Common Inspection Schedule](#)” on page 1228 for an example that uses the FREQ statement with readout data.

You can also use the FREQ statement in conjunction with the [NENTER](#) statement to specify recurrent events data when the event times are grouped into intervals, rather than being observed exactly. The FREQ statement specifies a variable in the input data set that determines the number of events in each interval.

You can use the FREQ statement with the [MCFPLOT](#) and [MODEL](#) statements for exact age data to provide frequency counts for entire recurrence histories. If *n* is the value of the FREQ variable at a censor time, the history of recurrences for the corresponding system is replicated independently *n*

times. Values of the FREQ variable at times other than censor times are not used; they can be any value or missing without affecting the analysis.

INSET Statement

INSET *keyword-list* < / *options* > ;

The box or table of summary information produced on plots made with the **PROBPLOT** or **MCFPLOT** statement is called an *inset*. You can use the INSET statement to customize the appearance of the inset box and the information that is printed in the inset box. To supply the information that is displayed in the inset box, you specify a *keyword* that corresponds to the information you want shown. For example, the following statements produce a Weibull plot with the sample size, the number of failures, and the Weibull mean displayed in the inset:

```
proc reliability data=fan;
  distribution Weibull;
  pplot lifetime*censor(1);
  inset n nfail weibull(mean);
run;
```

By default, inset entries are identified with appropriate labels. However, you can provide a customized label by specifying the *keyword* for that entry followed by the equal sign (=) and the label in quotes. For example, the following INSET statement produces an inset that contains the sample size and Weibull mean, labeled “Sample Size” and “Weibull Mean” in the inset:

```
inset n='Sample Size' weibull(mean='Weibull Mean');
```

If you specify a keyword that does not apply to the plot you are creating, then the keyword is ignored.

The *options* control the appearance of the box.

If you specify more than one INSET statement, only the last one is used.

Keywords Used in the INSET Statement

Table 16.11 through Table 16.13 list keywords available in the INSET statement to display summary statistics, distribution parameters, and distribution fitting information.

Table 16.11 Summary Statistics

Keyword	Description
N	Sample size
NFAIL	Number of failures for probability plots.
NEVENTS	Number of events or repairs for MCF plots.
NEVENTS1	Number of events or repairs in the first group for MCF difference plots.
NEVENTS2	Number of events or repairs in the second group for MCF difference plots.

Table 16.11 Summary Statistics (continued)

Keyword	Description
NUNITS	Number of units or systems for MCF plots.
NUNITS1	Number of units or systems in the first group for MCF difference plots.
NUNITS2	Number of units or systems in the second group for MCF difference plots.

Table 16.12 General Information

Keyword	Description
CONFIDENCE	Confidence coefficient for all confidence intervals or for the Weibayes fit
FIT	Method used to estimate distribution parameters for probability plots
RSQUARE	R square for least squares distribution fit to probability plots

Distribution parameters are specified as *distribution-name(distribution-parameters)*. The following table lists the keywords available.

Table 16.13 Distribution Parameters

Keyword	Secondary Keyword	Description
EXPONENTIAL	SCALE	Scale parameter
	THRESHOLD	Threshold parameter
	MEAN	Expected value
EXTREME EV	LOCATION	Location parameter
	SCALE	Dcale parameter
	MEAN	Expected value
LOGISTIC LOGIT	LOCATION	Location parameter
	SCALE	Scale parameter
	MEAN	Expected value
LOGLOGISTIC LLOGIT	LOCATION	Location parameter
	SCALE	Scale parameter
	THRESHOLD	Threshold parameter
	MEAN	Expected value
LOGNORMAL	LOCATION	Location parameter
	SCALE	Scale parameter
	THRESHOLD	Threshold parameter
	MEAN	Expected value

Table 16.13 Distribution Parameters (continued)

Keyword	Secondary Keyword	Description
LOGNORMAL10	LOCATION	Location parameter
	SCALE	Scale parameter
	THRESHOLD	Threshold parameter
	MEAN	Expected value
NORMAL	LOCATION	Location parameter
	SCALE	Scale parameter
	MEAN	Expected value
WEIBULL	SCALE	Scale parameter
	SHAPE	Shape parameter
	THRESHOLD	Threshold parameter
	MEAN	Expected value

Options Used in the INSET Statement

Table 16.14 through Table 16.17 list INSET statement options that control the appearance of the inset box.

Table 16.14 lists options that control the appearance of the box when you use traditional graphics.

Table 16.14 General Appearance Options (Traditional Graphics)

Option	Option Description
HEADER= <i>'quoted-string'</i>	Specifies text for header or box title.
NOFRAME	Omits frame around box.
POS= <i>value</i> <DATA PERCENT>	Determines the position of the inset. The <i>value</i> can be a compass point (N, NE, E, SE, S, SW, W, NW) or a pair of coordinates (<i>x</i> , <i>y</i>) enclosed in parentheses. The coordinates can be specified in axis percent units or axis data units.
REFPOINT= <i>name</i>	Specifies the reference point for an inset that is positioned by a pair of coordinates with the POS= option. You use the REFPOINT= option in conjunction with the POS= coordinates. <i>name</i> specifies which corner of the inset frame you have specified with coordinates (<i>x</i> , <i>y</i>); it can take the value of BR (bottom right), BL (bottom left), TR (top right), or TL (top left). The default is REFPOINT=BL. If the inset position is specified as a compass point, then the REFPOINT= option is ignored.

Table 16.15 lists options that control the appearance of the box when you use ODS Graphics.

Table 16.15 General Appearance Options (ODS Graphics)

Option	Option Description
HEADER= <i>'quoted-string'</i>	Specifies text for header or box title.
NOFRAME	Omits frame around box.
POS= <i>value</i>	Determines the position of the inset. The <i>value</i> can be a compass point (N, NE, E, SE, S, SW, W, NW).

Table 16.16 lists options that control the appearance of the text within the box when you use traditional graphics. These options are not available if ODS Graphics is enabled.

Table 16.16 Text Enhancement Options (Traditional Graphics)

Option	Option Description
FONT= <i>font</i>	Software font for text
HEIGHT= <i>value</i>	Height of text

Table 16.17 lists options that control the colors and patterns used in the box when you use traditional graphics. These options are not available if ODS Graphics is enabled.

Table 16.17 Color and Pattern Options (Traditional Graphics)

Option	Option Description
CFILL= <i>color</i>	Color for filling box
CFILLH= <i>color</i>	Color for filling box header
CFRAME= <i>color</i>	Color for frame
CHEADER= <i>color</i>	Color for text in header
CTEXT= <i>color</i>	Color for text

LOGSCALE Statement

LOGSCALE *effect-list* < /*options* > ;

You use the LOGSCALE statement to model the logarithm of the distribution scale parameter as a function of explanatory variables. A MODEL statement must also be present to specify the model for the distribution location parameter. *effect-list* is a list of variables in the input data set representing the values of the independent variables in the model for each observation, and combinations of variables representing interaction terms. It can contain any variables or combination of variables in the input data set. It can contain the same variables as the MODEL statement, or it can contain different variables. The variables in the *effect-list* can be any combination of indicator variables named in a CLASS statement and continuous variables. The coefficients of the explanatory variables are estimated by maximum likelihood.

Table 16.18 lists the *options* available for the LOGSCALE statement.

Table 16.18 LOGSCALE Statement Options

Option	Option Description
INITIAL= <i>number-list</i>	Specifies initial values for log-scale regression parameters other than the intercept term.
INTERCEPT= <i>number</i> <INTINIT>	Specifies an initial or fixed value of the intercept parameter, depending on whether INTINIT is present.

LSMEANS Statement

LSMEANS < *model-effects* > < / *options* > ;

The LSMEANS statement computes and compares least squares means (LS-means) of fixed effects. LS-means are *predicted population margins*—that is, they estimate the marginal means over a balanced population. In a sense, LS-means are to unbalanced designs as class and subclass arithmetic means are to balanced designs.

Table 16.19 summarizes the options available in the LSMEANS statement.

Table 16.19 LSMEANS Statement Options

Option	Description
Construction and Computation of LS-Means	
AT	Modifies the covariate value in computing LS-means
BYLEVEL	Computes separate margins
DIFF	Requests differences of LS-means
OM=	Specifies the weighting scheme for LS-means computation as determined by the input data set
SINGULAR=	Tunes estimability checking
Degrees of Freedom and <i>p</i>-values	
ADJUST=	Determines the method for multiple-comparison adjustment of LS-means differences
ALPHA= α	Determines the confidence level ($1 - \alpha$)
STEPDOWN	Adjusts multiple-comparison <i>p</i> -values further in a step-down fashion

Table 16.19 *continued*

Option	Description
Statistical Output	
CL	Constructs confidence limits for means and mean differences
CORR	Displays the correlation matrix of LS-means
COV	Displays the covariance matrix of LS-means
E	Prints the L matrix
LINES	Produces a “Lines” display for pairwise LS-means differences
MEANS	Prints the LS-means
PLOTS=	Requests graphs of means and mean comparisons
SEED=	Specifies the seed for computations that depend on random numbers

For details about the syntax of the LSMEANS statement, see the section “LSMEANS Statement” (Chapter 19, *SAS/STAT User’s Guide*) in Chapter 19, “Shared Concepts and Topics” (*SAS/STAT User’s Guide*).

LSMESTIMATE Statement

```
LSMESTIMATE model-effect <'label'> values <divisor=n>
              < , ... <'label'> values <divisor=n> >
              </options> ;
```

The LSMESTIMATE statement provides a mechanism for obtaining custom hypothesis tests among least squares means.

Table 16.20 summarizes the options available in the LSMESTIMATE statement.

Table 16.20 LSMESTIMATE Statement Options

Option	Description
Construction and Computation of LS-Means	
AT	Modifies covariate values in computing LS-means
BYLEVEL	Computes separate margins
DIVISOR=	Specifies a list of values to divide the coefficients
OM=	Specifies the weighting scheme for LS-means computation as determined by a data set
SINGULAR=	Tunes estimability checking

Table 16.20 continued

Option	Description
Degrees of Freedom and p-values	
ADJUST=	Determines the method for multiple-comparison adjustment of LS-means differences
ALPHA= α	Determines the confidence level ($1 - \alpha$)
LOWER	Performs one-sided, lower-tailed inference
STEPDOWN	Adjusts multiple-comparison p -values further in a step-down fashion
TESTVALUE=	Specifies values under the null hypothesis for tests
UPPER	Performs one-sided, upper-tailed inference
Statistical Output	
CL	Constructs confidence limits for means and mean differences
CORR	Displays the correlation matrix of LS-means
COV	Displays the covariance matrix of LS-means
E	Prints the L matrix
ELSM	Prints the K matrix
JOINT	Produces a joint F or chi-square test for the LS-means and LS-means differences
SEED=	Specifies the seed for computations that depend on random numbers

For details about the syntax of the LSMESTIMATE statement, see the section “LSMESTIMATE Statement” (Chapter 19, *SAS/STAT User's Guide*) in Chapter 19, “Shared Concepts and Topics” (*SAS/STAT User's Guide*).

MAKE Statement

MAKE 'table' **OUT**=SAS-data-set< SAS-data-set options> ;

The MAKE statement creates a SAS data set from any of the tables produced by the RELIABILITY procedure. You can specify SAS data set options in parentheses after the data set name. You can specify one MAKE statement for each table that you want to save to a SAS data set.

The ODS statement also creates SAS data sets from tables, in addition to providing an extensive and flexible method of controlling output created by the RELIABILITY procedure. The ODS statement is the recommended method of controlling procedure output; however, the MAKE statement is provided for compatibility with earlier releases of the SAS System.

The valid values for *table* are shown in the section “ODS Table Names” on page 1395, organized by the RELIABILITY procedure statement that produces the tabular output. The *table* names are not case sensitive, but they must be enclosed in single quotes.

MCFPLOT Statement

```
< label: >MCFPLOT variable*cost/censor-variable(values) <=group-variables> </ options> ;
```

```
< label: >MCFPLOT (< INTERVAL= >variable1 variable2 < RECURRENCES= > variable3  
                  < CENSOR= > variable4 ) <=group-variables> </ options> ;
```

```
< label: >MCFPLOT (variable1 variable2) <=group-variables> </ options> ;
```

You can specify any number of MCFPLOT statements after a **PROC RELIABILITY** statement. Each MCFPLOT statement creates a separate MCF plot and associated analysis. See the section “Analysis of Recurrence Data on Repairs” on page 1253, the section “Comparison of Two Samples of Repair Data” on page 1258, and the section “Analysis of Interval Age Recurrence Data” on page 1265 for examples that use the MCFPLOT statement. You can specify an optional *label* to distinguish between multiple MCFPLOT statements in the output.

To create a plot of the mean cumulative function for cost or number of repairs with exact age data, you specify a *variable* that represents the times of repairs. You must also specify a *cost/censor-variable* and the *values*, in parentheses, of the *cost/censor-variable* that correspond to end-of-history data values (also referred to as *censored* data values).

To create a plot of the mean cumulative function for cost or number of repairs with interval age data, you specify *variable1 variable2* that represents the age intervals. You must also specify either *variable3* that represents the number of recurrences in the intervals and *variable4* that represents the number censored in the intervals, or a **FREQ** statement that represents the number of recurrent events in the intervals and a **NENTER** statement that represents the number of units observed in the intervals.

You can optionally specify one or two *group-variables* (also referred to as *classification variables*). The MCFPLOT statement displays a component plot for each level of the *group-variables*. The observations in a given level are called a *cell*.

For exact data, you must also specify a *unit-identification* variable in conjunction with the MCFPLOT statement to identify the individual unit name for each instance of repair or end of history on the unit. Specify the *unit-identification* variable in the **UNITID** statement.

The elements of the MCFPLOT statement are described as follows.

variable

represents the time of repair. A *variable* must be a numeric variable in the input data set.

variable1 variable2

represents time intervals for grouped data. *variable1* and *variable2* must be numeric variables in the input data set.

variable3

represents the number of recurrences in an interval. A *variable3* must be a numeric variable in the input data set.

variable4

represents the number censored in an interval. A *variable4* must be a numeric variable in the input data set.

cost/censor-variable(values)

indicates the cost of each repair or the number of repairs. This variable also indicates which observations in the input data set are end-of-history (censored) data points. You specify the values of *cost/censor-variable* that represent censored observations by placing those values in parentheses after the variable name. A *cost/censor-variable* must be a numeric variable in the input data set.

group-variables

are one or two group variables. If no group variables are specified, a single plot is produced. The *group-variables* can be any numeric or character variables in the input data set. For exact data, if a single group variable is specified, and the group variable has two levels, then a statistical test for equality of the groups represented by the two levels is computed and displayed in the “Tests for Equality of Mean Functions” table. Refer to [“Comparison of Two Groups of Recurrent Events Data”](#) on page 1388 for more details.

Note that the parentheses surrounding the *group-variables* are needed only if two group variables are specified.

options

control the features of the mean cumulative function plot. All *options* are specified after a slash (/) in the MCFPLOT statement. The “Summary of Options” section, which follows, lists all options by function.

Summary of Options

Table 16.21 lists available analysis options.

Table 16.21 Analysis Options

Option	Option Description
CONFIDENCE= <i>number</i>	Specifies the confidence coefficient for all confidence intervals. Specify a <i>number</i> between 0 and 1. The default value is 0.95.
INDINC	Sequest variance estimates of the MCF using the Nelson (2002) estimator under the independent increments assumption.
LOGINTERVALS	Requests that confidence intervals be computed based on the asymptotic normality of log(MCF). This is appropriate only when the MCF estimate is positive, so does not apply to MCF differences or when negative costs are specified.
MCFDIFF	Requests a plot of differences of MCFS of two groups specified by a single group variable.
NOVARIANCE	Suppresses MCF variance computation.
VARIANCE= <i>variance-specification</i>	Specifies the method of variance calculation. The following methods are available.

Table 16.21 Analysis Options (continued)

Option	Option Description
Method	Definition
INDINC	The method of Nelson (2002) assuming independent increments
LAWLESS VARMETHOD2	The method of Lawless and Nadeau (1995) (the default method)
NELSON	The method of Nelson (2002)
POISSON	Poisson process method

Table 16.22 lists plot layout options that are available when you use traditional graphics.

Table 16.22 Plot Layout Options for Traditional Graphics

Option	Option Description
CENBIN	Plots censored data as frequency counts rather than as individual points.
CENSYMBOL= <i>symbol</i> (<i>symbol-list</i>)	Specifies symbols for censored values. <i>symbol</i> is one of the symbol names (plus, star, square, diamond, triangle, hash, paw, point, dot, circle) or a letter (A–Z). If you are creating overlaid plots for groups of data, you can specify different symbols for the groups with a list of symbols or letters, separated by blanks, enclosed in parentheses. If no CENSYMBOL option is specified, the symbol used for censored values is the same as for repairs.
HOFFSET= <i>value</i>	Specifies offset for horizontal axis.
INBORDER	Requests a border around MCF plots.
INTERPOLATE=JOIN STEP NONE	Requests that symbols in an MCF plot be connected with a straight line, step function, or not connected.
INTERTILE= <i>value</i>	Specifies the distance between tiles.
MCFLEGEND= <i>legend-statement-name</i> NONE	Identifies a legend statement to specify legend for overlaid MCF plots.
MISSING1	Requests that missing values of first GROUP= variable be treated as a level of the variable.
MISSING2	Requests that missing values of second GROUP= variable be treated as a level of the variable.

Table 16.22 Plot Layout Options (continued)

Option	Option Description
NCOLS= <i>n</i>	Specifies the number of columns plotted on a page.
NOCENPLOT	Suppresses plotting of censored data points.
NOCONF	Suppresses plotting of confidence intervals.
NOFRAME	Suppresses the frame around the plotting area.
NOINSET	Suppresses the inset.
NOLEGEND	Suppresses the legend for overlaid MCF plots.
NROWS= <i>n</i>	Specifies the number of rows plotted on a page.
ORDER1=DATA FORMATTED FREQ INTERNAL	Specifies display order for values of the first GROUP= variable.
ORDER2=DATA FORMATTED FREQ INTERNAL	Specifies display order for values of the second GROUP= variable.
OVERLAY	Requests that plots with group variables be overlaid on a single page.
PLOTSYMBOL= <i>symbol</i> (<i>symbol-list</i>)	Specifies symbols that represent events in an MCF plot.
PLOTCOLOR= <i>color</i> (<i>color-list</i>)	Specifies colors of symbols that represent events in an MCF plot.
TURNVLABELS	Vertically strings out characters in labels for vertical axis.
VOFFSET= <i>value</i>	Specifies length of offset at upper end of vertical axis.

Table 16.23 lists plot layout options available when you use ODS Graphics.

Table 16.23 Plot Layout Options for ODS Graphics

Option	Option Description
DUANE	Requests that a Duane plot be created in addition to an MCF plot. If you specify the FIT=MODEL option, the fitted parametric model is included in the Duane plot. See the section “ Duane Plots ” on page 1394 for a description of Duane plots.

Table 16.23 Plot Layout Options (continued)

Option	Option Description
FIT=MODEL	Requests that a parametric cumulative mean function fit with a MODEL statement be plotted on the same plot with nonparametric estimates of the MCF. This option is valid only if the response specification in the MCFPLOT statement matches the response specification in the MODEL statement. If this option is specified, the fit parametric intensity function is plotted on a separate graph.
INTERPOLATE=JOIN STEP NONE	Requests that symbols in an MCF plot be connected with a straight line, step function, or not connected.
MISSING1	Requests that missing values of first GROUP= variable be treated as a level of the variable.
MISSING2	Requests that missing values of second GROUP= variable be treated as a level of the variable.
NCOLS= <i>n</i>	Specifies the number of columns plotted on a page.
NOCENPLOT	Suppresses plotting of censored data points.
NOCONF	Suppresses plotting of confidence intervals.
NOINSET	Suppresses the inset.
NROWS= <i>n</i>	Specifies the number of rows plotted on a page.
ORDER1=DATA FORMATTED FREQ INTERNAL	Specifies the display order for values of the first GROUP= variable.
ORDER2=DATA FORMATTED FREQ INTERNAL	Specifies the display order for values of the second GROUP= variable.
OVERLAY	Requests that plots with group variables be overlaid on a single page.

Table 16.24 lists reference line options that are available when you use traditional graphics.

Table 16.24 Reference Line Options for Traditional Graphics

Option	Option Description
HREF= <i>value-list</i>	Specifies reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis.
HREFLABELS=(<i>'label1'</i> ... <i>'labeln'</i>)	Specifies labels for HREF= lines.

Table 16.24 Reference Line Options (continued)

Option	Option Description														
HREFLABPOS= <i>n</i>	Specifies the vertical position of labels for HREF= lines. The valid values for <i>n</i> and the corresponding label placements are shown in the following table:														
<table> <tr> <th><i>n</i></th><th>Label Placement</th></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>Top</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>Staggered from top</td></tr> <tr> <td>3</td><td>Bottom</td></tr> <tr> <td>4</td><td>Staggered from bottom</td></tr> <tr> <td>5</td><td>Alternating from top</td></tr> <tr> <td>6</td><td>Alternating from bottom</td></tr> </table>		<i>n</i>	Label Placement	1	Top	2	Staggered from top	3	Bottom	4	Staggered from bottom	5	Alternating from top	6	Alternating from bottom
<i>n</i>	Label Placement														
1	Top														
2	Staggered from top														
3	Bottom														
4	Staggered from bottom														
5	Alternating from top														
6	Alternating from bottom														
LHREF= <i>linetype</i>	Specifies the line style for HREF= lines.														
LVREF= <i>linetype</i>	Specifies the line style for VREF= lines.														
VREF= <i>value-list</i>	Specifies reference lines perpendicular to vertical axis.														
VREFLABELS=('label1' ... 'labeln')	Specifies labels for VREF= lines.														
VREFLABPOS= <i>n</i>	Specifies the horizontal position of labels for VREF= lines. The valid values for <i>n</i> and the corresponding label placements are shown in the following table:														
<table> <tr> <th><i>n</i></th><th>Label Placement</th></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>Left</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>Right</td></tr> </table>		<i>n</i>	Label Placement	1	Left	2	Right								
<i>n</i>	Label Placement														
1	Left														
2	Right														

Table 16.25 lists reference line options that are available when you use ODS Graphics.

Table 16.25 Reference Line Options for ODS Graphics

Option	Option Description
HREF= <i>value-list</i>	Specifies reference lines perpendicular to the horizontal axis.
HREFLABELS=('label1' ... 'labeln')	Specifies labels for HREF= lines.
VREF= <i>value-list</i>	Specifies reference lines perpendicular to the vertical axis.
VREFLABELS=('label1' ... 'labeln')	Specifies labels for VREF= lines.

Table 16.26 lists the options that control the appearance of the text when you use traditional graphics. These options are not available if ODS Graphics is enabled.

Table 16.26 Text Enhancement Options

Option	Option Description
FONT= <i>font</i>	Software font for text.
HEIGHT= <i>value</i>	Height of text used outside framed areas.
INFONT= <i>font</i>	Software font for text inside framed areas.
INHEIGHT= <i>value</i>	Height of text inside framed areas.

Table 16.27 lists options to control the appearance of the axes when you use traditional graphics.

Table 16.27 Axis Options for Traditional Graphics

Option	Option Description
HAXIS= <i>value1</i> TO <i>value2</i> <BY <i>value3</i> >	Specifies tick mark values for the horizontal axis. <i>value1</i> , <i>value2</i> , and <i>value3</i> must be numeric, and <i>value1</i> must be less than <i>value2</i> . The lower tick mark is <i>value1</i> . Tick marks are drawn at increments of <i>value3</i> . The last tick mark is the greatest value that does not exceed <i>value2</i> . If <i>value3</i> is omitted, a value of 1 is used. This method of specification of tick marks is not valid for logarithmic axes. Examples of HAXIS= lists follow: <pre> haxis = 0 to 10 haxis = 2 to 10 by 2 haxis = 0 to 200 by 10 </pre>
HLOWER= <i>number</i>	Specifies the lower limit on the horizontal axis scale. The HLOWER= option specifies <i>number</i> as the lower horizontal axis tick mark. The tick mark interval and the upper axis limit are determined automatically. This option has no effect if the HAXIS option is used.
HUPPER= <i>number</i>	Specifies the upper limit on the horizontal axis scale. The HUPPER= option specifies <i>number</i> as the upper horizontal axis tick mark. The tick mark interval and the lower axis limit are determined automatically. This option has no effect if the HAXIS= option is used.
LGRID= <i>number</i>	Specifies a line style for all grid lines. <i>number</i> is between 1 and 46 and specifies a linestyle for grids.
LOGLOG	Requests log scales on both axes.
MINORLOGGRID	Adds a minor grid for log axes.

Table 16.27 Axis Options (continued)

Option	Option Description
NOGRID	Suppresses grid lines.
NOHLABEL	Suppresses label for horizontal axis.
NOVLABEL	Suppresses label for vertical axis.
NOVTICK	Suppresses tick marks and tick mark labels for vertical axis.
NOHTICK	Suppresses tick marks and tick mark labels for horizontal axis.
NHTICK= <i>number</i>	Specifies the number of tick intervals for the horizontal axis. This option has no effect if the HAXIS= option is used.
NVTICK= <i>number</i>	Specifies the number of tick intervals for the vertical axis. This option has no effect if the VAXIS= option is used.
VAXIS= <i>value1</i> TO <i>value2</i> <BY <i>value3</i> >	Specifies tick mark values for the vertical axis. <i>value1</i> , <i>value2</i> , and <i>value3</i> must be numeric, and <i>value1</i> must be less than <i>value2</i> . The lower tick mark is <i>value1</i> . Tick marks are drawn at increments of <i>value3</i> . The last tick mark is the greatest value that does not exceed <i>value2</i> . This method of specification of tick marks is not valid for logarithmic axes. If <i>value3</i> is omitted, a value of 1 is used. <pre> vaxis = 0 to 10 vaxis = 0 to 2 by .1 </pre>
VAXISLABEL= <i>'string'</i>	Specifies a label for the vertical axis
VLOWER= <i>number</i>	Specifies the lower limit on the vertical axis scale. The VLOWER= option specifies <i>number</i> as the lower vertical axis tick mark. The tick mark interval and the upper axis limit are determined automatically. This option has no effect if the VAXIS= option is used.
VUPPER= <i>number</i>	Specifies the upper limit on the vertical axis scale. The VUPPER= option specifies <i>number</i> as the upper vertical axis tick mark. The tick mark interval and the lower axis limit are determined automatically. This option has no effect if the VAXIS= option is used.
WAXIS= <i>n</i>	Specifies the line thickness for axes and frame.

Table 16.28 lists options that control the appearance of the axes when you use ODS Graphics.

Table 16.28 Axis Options for ODS Graphics

Option	Option Description
HLOWER= <i>number</i>	Specifies the lower limit on the horizontal axis scale. The HLOWER= option specifies <i>number</i> as the lower horizontal axis tick mark. The tick mark interval and the upper axis limit are determined automatically. This option has no effect if the HAXIS option is used.
HUPPER= <i>number</i>	Specifies the upper limit on the horizontal axis scale. The HUPPER= option specifies <i>number</i> as the upper horizontal axis tick mark. The tick mark interval and the lower axis limit are determined automatically. This option has no effect if the HAXIS= option is used.
LOGLOG	Requests log scales on both axes.
MINORLOGGRID	Adds a minor grid for log axes.
NOGRID	Suppresses grid lines.
VLOWER= <i>number</i>	Specifies the lower limit on the vertical axis scale. The VLOWER= option specifies <i>number</i> as the lower vertical axis tick mark. The tick mark interval and the upper axis limit are determined automatically. This option has no effect if the VAXIS= option is used.
VUPPER= <i>number</i>	Specifies the upper limit on the vertical axis scale. The VUPPER= option specifies <i>number</i> as the upper vertical axis tick mark. The tick mark interval and the lower axis limit are determined automatically. This option has no effect if the VAXIS= option is used.

Table 16.29 lists options that control colors and patterns used in the graph when you use traditional graphics. These options are not available if ODS Graphics is enabled.

Table 16.29 Color and Pattern Options

Option	Option Description
CAXIS= <i>color</i>	Color for axis.
CCENSOR= <i>color</i>	Color for filling censor plot area.
CENCOLOR= <i>color</i>	Color for censor symbol.
CFRAME= <i>color</i>	Color for frame.
CFRAMESIDE= <i>color</i>	Color for filling frame for row labels.
CFRAMETOP= <i>color</i>	Color for filling frame for column labels.
CGRID= <i>color</i>	Color for grid lines.
CHREF= <i>color</i>	Color for HREF= lines.

Table 16.29 Color and Pattern Options (continued)

Option	Option Description
CTEXT= <i>color</i>	Color for text.
CVREF= <i>color</i>	Color for VREF= lines.

Table 16.30 lists options that control the use of a graphics catalog to store graphs if you use traditional graphics. These options are not available if ODS Graphics is enabled.

Table 16.30 Graphics Catalog Options

Option	Option Description
DESCRIPTION= <i>'string'</i>	Description for graphics catalog member.
NAME= <i>'string'</i>	Name for plot in graphics catalog.

MODEL Statement

MODEL *variable* < **censor-variable*(*values*) > < =*effect-list* > < / *options* > ;

MODEL (*variable1 variable2*) < =*effect-list* > < / *options* > ;

You use the MODEL statement to fit regression models, where life is modeled as a function of explanatory variables.

You can use only one MODEL statement after a PROC RELIABILITY statement. If you specify more than one MODEL statement, only the last is used.

The MODEL statement does not produce any plots, but it enables you to analyze more complicated regression models than the ANALYZE, PROBLOT, or RELATIONPLOT statement does. The probability distribution specified in the DISTRIBUTION statement is used in the analysis. The following are examples of MODEL statements:

```
model time = temp voltage;
model life*censor(1) = voltage width;
```

See the section “Analysis of Accelerated Life Test Data” on page 1223 and the section “Regression Modeling” on page 1237 for examples that use the MODEL statement to fit regression models.

If your data are right censored lifetime data, you must specify a *censor-variable* and, in parentheses, the *values* of the *censor-variable* that correspond to censored data values.

If your data are recurrent events data with exact event times, you must specify a *censor-variable* and, in parentheses, the *values* of the *censor-variable* that correspond to the end-of-service times for each unit under observation. In this case, you must also specify a UNITID statement to identify the specific unit that corresponds to each observation.

If your lifetime data contain any interval-censored or left-censored values, you must specify *variable1* and *variable2* in parentheses to provide the endpoints of the interval for each observation.

If your data are recurrent events data, and event times are not known exactly, but are known only to have occurred in intervals, you must specify *variable1* and *variable2* in parentheses to provide the endpoints of the interval for each observation. In this case, you must also specify a variable that determines the number of events observed in each interval with a **FREQ** statement, and a variable that determines the number of units under observation in each interval with a **NENTER** statement.

The independent variables in your regression model are specified in the *effect-list*. The *effect-list* is any combination of continuous variables, classification variables, and interaction effects.

See the section “[Regression Models](#)” on page 1364 for further information on specifying the independent variables.

The elements of the **MODEL** statement are described as follows.

variable

is the dependent, or response, variable. The *variable* must be a numeric variable in the input data set.

censor-variable(values)

for lifetime data, indicates which observations in the input data set are right censored. You specify the values of *censor-variable* that represent censored observations by placing those values in parentheses after the variable name. If your data are not right censored, then you can omit the specification of a *censor-variable*; otherwise, *censor-variable* must be a numeric variable in the input data set.

If your data are recurrent events data and exact event times are known, then you must specify *censor-variable*. If *censor-variable* is equal to one of the *values*, then the value of *variable* is the end of observation time for a unit. Otherwise, you use *censor-variable* to assign a cost to the event that occurs at the value of *variable*. If all events have unit cost, then *censor-variable* should be set to one for all observations that do not correspond to end of observation times. The *censor-variable* plays the same role as the *cost/censor-variable* in the [MCFPLOT](#) statement in this case.

(variable1 variable2)

is another method of specifying the dependent variable in a regression model for lifetime data. You can use this syntax in a situation where uncensored, interval-censored, left-censored, and right-censored values occur in the same set of data. [Table 16.31](#) shows how you use this syntax to specify different types of censoring by using combinations of missing and nonmissing values.

Table 16.31 Specifying Censored Values

Variable1	Variable2	Type of Censoring
Nonmissing	Nonmissing	Uncensored if <i>variable1</i> = <i>variable2</i>
Nonmissing	Nonmissing	Interval censored if <i>variable1</i> < <i>variable2</i>
Nonmissing	Missing	Right censored at <i>variable1</i>
Missing	Nonmissing	Left censored at <i>variable2</i>

For example, if T1 and T2 represent time in hours in the input data set

OBS	T1	T2
1	.	6
2	6	12
3	12	24
4	24	.
5	24	24

then the statement

```
model (t1 t2);
```

specifies a model in which observation 1 is left censored at 6 hours, observation 2 is interval censored in the interval (6, 12), observation 3 is interval censored in (12,24), observation 4 is right censored at 24 hours, and observation 5 is an uncensored lifetime of 24 hours.

You can also use this method to specify a model for recurrent events data when exact recurrence times are not known. In this case, events are observed to have occurred in intervals specified by (*variable1 variable2*). The values of the variable specified in a FREQ statement determine the number of events that occurred in each interval, and the values of the variable specified in a NENTER statement determine the number of units under observation in each interval.

effect-list

is a list of variables in the input data set representing the values of the independent variables in the model for each observation, and combinations of variables representing interaction terms. If a variable in the *effect-list* is also listed in a CLASS statement, an indicator variable is generated for each level of the variable. An indicator variable for a particular level is equal to 1 for observations with that level, and equal to 0 for all other observations. This type of variable is called a *classification* variable. Classification variables can be either character or numeric. If a variable is not listed in a CLASS statement, it is assumed to be a continuous variable, and it must be numeric.

options

control how the model is fit and what output is produced. All *options* are specified after a slash (/) in the MODEL statement. The “Summary of Options” section, which follows, lists all options by function.

Summary of Options

Table 16.32 Model Statement Options

Option	Option Description
CONFIDENCE= <i>number</i>	Specifies the confidence coefficient for all confidence intervals. Specify a <i>number</i> between 0 and 1. The default value is 0.95.

Table 16.32 Model Statement Options (continued)

Option	Option Description
CONVERGE= <i>number</i>	Specifies the convergence criterion for maximum likelihood fit. See the section “ Maximum Likelihood Estimation ” on page 1361 for details.
CONVH= <i>number</i>	Specifies the convergence criterion for the relative Hessian convergence criterion. See the section “ Maximum Likelihood Estimation ” on page 1361 for details.
CORRB	Requests parameter correlation matrix.
COVB	Requests parameter covariance matrix.
HPPTTEST	Applies only to models for recurrent events data. This option requests a likelihood ratio test for a homogeneous Poisson process.
INEST IN= <i>SAS-data-set</i>	Applies only to models for recurrent events data. This option specifies a SAS data set that can contain initial values, equality constraints, upper bounds, or lower bounds for the intercept and shape parameters in a model for recurrent events data. See the section “ IN-EST Data Set for Recurrent Events Models ” on page 1393 for details.
INITIAL= <i>number list</i>	Specifies initial values for regression parameters other than the location (intercept) term.
ITPRINT	Requests the iteration history for maximum likelihood fit.
LRCL	Requests likelihood ratio confidence intervals for distribution parameters.
LOCATION= <i>number</i> <LINIT>	Specifies the fixed or initial value of the location, or intercept parameter.
MAXIT= <i>number</i>	Specifies the maximum number of iterations allowed for maximum likelihood fit.

Table 16.32 Model Statement Options (continued)

Option	Option Description
OBSTATS	Requests a table that contains the XBETA, SURV, SRESID, and ADJRESID statistics in Table 16.33 or the XBETA, MCF, and INTENSITY statistics in Table 16.34 . The table also contains the dependent and independent variables in the model. You can use this option to compute statistics such as survival function estimates for lifetime data or mean function estimates for recurrent events data for dependent variable values not included in the analysis. Refer to “ Comparison of Two Samples of Repair Data ” on page 1258 for an example of computing predicted values for recurrent events data.
OBSTATS(<i>statistics</i>)	Requests a table that contains the model variables and the statistics in the specified list of <i>statistics</i> . Available statistics are shown in Table 16.33 .
ORDER=DATA FORMATTED FREQ INTERNAL	Specifies the sort order for values of the classification variables in the <i>effect-list</i> .
PSTABLE= <i>number</i>	Specifies stable parameterization. The <i>number</i> must be between zero and one. See the section “ Stable Parameters ” on page 1366 for further information.
READOUT	Analyzes data in readout structure. The FREQ statement must be used to specify the number of units that fail in each interval, and the NENTER statement must be used to specify the number of unfailed units that enter each interval.
RELATION= <i>transformation-keyword</i>	

Table 16.32 Model Statement Options (continued)

Option	Option Description
RELATION=(<i>transformation-keyword1</i> <,> <i>transformation-keyword2</i>)	Specifies the type of relationship between independent and dependent variables. In the first form, the transformation specified is applied to the first continuous independent variable in the model. In the second form, the transformations specified within parentheses are applied to the first two continuous independent variables in the model, in the order listed. <i>transformation-keyword</i> , <i>transformation-keyword1</i> , and <i>transformation-keyword2</i> can be any of the transformations listed in the following table. See Table 16.67 for definitions of the transformations.
Transformation Keyword	Type of Transformation
ARRHENIUS	Arrhenius (Nelson parameterization)
ARRHENIUS2	Arrhenius (activation energy)
POWER	Logarithmic
LINEAR	Linear
LOGISTIC	Logistic
SCALE= <i>number</i> <SCINIT>	Specifies a fixed or initial value of scale parameter.
SHAPE= <i>number</i> <SHINIT>	Specifies a fixed or initial value of shape parameter.
SINGULAR= <i>number</i>	Specifies the singularity criterion for matrix inversion.
THRESHOLD= <i>number</i>	Specifies a fixed threshold parameter. See Table 16.57 for the distributions with a threshold parameter.
TREND= <i>trend-test keyword</i> (<i>trend-test keywords</i>)	Applies only to models for recurrent events data. This option requests one or more tests of trend for a Poisson process. TREND=LRHPP is equivalent to the HPPTTEST option. See the section “Tests of Trend” on page 1392 for more information about the tests. The available tests are shown in the following table.

Table 16.32 Model Statement Options (continued)

Option	Option Description	
	Trend-Test Keyword	Description of Test
	MH HDBK MIL-HDBK	Military handbook test
	LA LAPLACE	Laplace's test
	LR LEWIS-ROBINSON	Lewis-Robinson test
	LRHPP LIKELIHOOD	Likelihood ratio test
	ALL	All available tests
WALDCL NORMALCL	Requests Wald type confidence intervals for distribution parameters. See Table 16.68 and Table 16.74 for details about the computation of Wald confidence intervals. This is the default option used if likelihood ratio confidence intervals are not requested by using the LRCL option.	

Table 16.33 Available Statistics Computed for Each Observation with the OBSTATS Option for Lifetime Data

Option	Option Description	
CENSOR	Is a variable that indicates the type of censoring for each observation in the input data set. The possible values for CENSOR and their interpretations are listed in the following table.	
	Type of Response	CENSOR Variable Value
	Uncensored	0
	Right-censored	1
	Left-censored	2
	Interval-censored	3
CONTROL= <i>variable</i>	Specifies a control variable in the input data set that allows the computation of statistics for a subset of observations in the input data set. If the value of <i>variable</i> is 1, the statistics are computed for that observation. If the value of the control variable is not equal to 1, the statistics are not computed for that observation.	
QUANTILES QUANTILE Q= <i>number-list</i>	Requests distribution quantiles for each number in <i>number-list</i> for each observation. The numbers must be between 0 and 1. Estimated quantile standard errors, and upper and lower confidence limits are also tabulated.	

Table 16.33 Available Statistics Computed for Each Observation with the OBSTATS Option (continued)

Option	Option Description
XBETA	Specifies the linear predictor.
SURVIVAL SURV	Specifies the fitted survival function, evaluated at the value of the dependent variable.
RESID	Specifies the raw residual.
SRESID	Specifies the standardized residual.
GRESID	Specifies the modified Cox-Snell residual.
DRESID	Specifies the deviance residual.
ADJRESID	Specifies the adjusted standardized residuals. These are adjusted for right-censored observations by adding the median of the lifetime greater than the right-censored values to the residuals.
RESIDADJ= <i>number</i>	Specifies the adjustment to be added to Cox-Snell residual for right-censored data values. The default of <i>number</i> is 1.0, the mean of the standard exponential distribution.
RESIDALPHA RALPHA= <i>number</i>	Specifies that the <i>number</i> ×100% percentile residual lifetime be used to adjust right-censored standardized residuals. The <i>number</i> must be between 0 and 1. The default value is 0.5, which corresponds to the median.

Table 16.34 Available Statistics Computed for Each Observation with the OBSTATS Option for Recurrent Events Data

Option	Option Description
CONTROL= <i>variable</i>	Specifies a control variable in the input data set that allows the computation of statistics for a subset of observations in the input data set. If the value of <i>variable</i> is 1, the statistics are computed for that observation. If the value of <i>variable</i> is not equal to 1, the statistics are not computed for that observation.
MCF	Specifies the mean function, which is evaluated at the value of time for each observation. Standard errors and confidence limits are also computed.
INTENSITY	Specifies the intensity function, which is evaluated at the value of time for each observation. Standard errors and confidence limits are also computed.

Table 16.34 Available Statistics Computed for Each Observation with the OBSTATS Option (continued)

Option	Option Description
XBETA	Specifies the linear predictor.

NENTER Statement

NENTER *variable* ;

Use the NENTER statement in conjunction with the **FREQ** statement to specify interval-censored lifetime data having a special structure; these data are called *readout* data. The NENTER statement specifies a *variable* in the input data set that determines the number of unfailed units entering each interval. See the section “[Weibull Analysis of Interval Data with Common Inspection Schedule](#)” on page 1228 for an example that uses the NENTER statement with readout data.

You can also use the NENTER statement in conjunction with the **FREQ** statement to specify recurrent events data when the event times are grouped into intervals, rather than being observed exactly. The NENTER statement specifies a variable in the input data set that determines the number of units observed in each interval.

NLOPTIONS Statement

NLOPTIONS < *options* > ;

You use the NLOPTIONS statement to control aspects of the optimization system that is used to compute maximum likelihood estimates of the parameters of the three-parameter Weibull distribution with an **ANALYZE** or **PROBPLOT** statement, and of the parameters of models for recurrent events data with a **MODEL** statement. The syntax and options of the NLOPTIONS statement are described in Chapter 19, “Shared Concepts and Topics” (*SAS/STAT User’s Guide*).

PROBPLOT Statement

< *label*:>**PROBPLOT** *variable* < **censor-variable(values)* > < *=group-variables* > < / *options* > ;

< *label*:>**PROBPLOT** (*variable1 variable2*) < *=group-variables* > < / *options* > ;

You use the PROBPLOT statement to create a probability plot from complete, left-censored, right-censored, or interval-censored data.

You can specify the keyword **PLOT** as an alias for **PROBPLOT**. You can specify any number of **PROBPLOT** statements after a **PROC RELIABILITY** statement. Each **PROBPLOT** statement creates a probability plot and an associated analysis. The probability distribution used in creating the probability plot and performing the analysis is determined by the **DISTRIBUTION** statement. You can specify an optional *label* to distinguish between multiple **PROBPLOT** statements in the output.

See the section “[Analysis of Right-Censored Data from a Single Population](#)” on page 1214 and the section “[Weibull Analysis Comparing Groups of Data](#)” on page 1219 for examples that create probability plots with the PROBPLOT statement.

To create a probability plot, you must specify one *variable*. If your data are right censored, you must specify a *censor-variable* and, in parentheses, the *values* of the *censor-variable* that correspond to censored data values.

You can optionally specify one or two *group-variables* (also referred to as *classification variables*). The PROBPLOT statement displays a probability plot for each level of the *group-variables*. The observations in a given level are called a *cell*.

The elements of the PROBPLOT statement are described as follows.

variable

represents the data for which a probability plot is to be produced. The *variable* must be a numeric variable in the input data set.

censor-variable(values)

indicates which observations in the input data set are right censored. You specify the values of *censor-variable* that represent censored observations by placing those values in parentheses after the variable name. If your data are not right censored, then you can omit the specification of *censor-variable*; otherwise, *censor-variable* must be a numeric variable in the input data set.

(variable1 variable2)

is another method of specifying the data for which a probability plot is to be produced. You can use this syntax in a situation where uncensored, interval-censored, left-censored, and right-censored values occur in the same set of data. [Table 16.31](#) shows how you use this syntax to specify different types of censoring by using combinations of missing and nonmissing values. See the section “[Lognormal Analysis with Arbitrary Censoring](#)” on page 1233 for an example that uses this syntax to create a probability plot.

group-variables

are one or two group variables. If no group variables are specified, a single probability plot is produced. The *group-variables* can be numeric or character variables in the input data set.

Note that the parentheses surrounding the *group-variables* are needed only if two group variables are specified.

options

control the features of the probability plot. All *options* are specified after the slash (/) in the PROBPLOT statement. See the section “[Summary of Options](#)” on page 1317, which follows, for a list of all options by function.

Summary of Options

[Table 16.35](#) lists analysis options that are available when you use either traditional graphics or ODS Graphics.

Table 16.35 Analysis Options

Option	Option Description
CONFIDENCE= <i>number</i>	Specifies the confidence coefficient for all confidence intervals. The <i>number</i> must be between 0 and 1. The default value is 0.95
CONVERGE= <i>number</i>	Specifies the convergence criterion for maximum likelihood fit. See the section “ Maximum Likelihood Estimation ” on page 1361 for details.
CONVH= <i>number</i>	Specifies the convergence criterion for the relative Hessian convergence criterion. See the section “ Maximum Likelihood Estimation ” on page 1361 for details.
CORRB	Requests the parameter correlation matrix.
COVB	Requests the parameter covariance matrix.
FITTYPE FIT= <i>fit-specification</i>	Specifies the method of estimating distribution parameters. The available <i>fit-specifications</i> and their meanings are shown in the following table.
Fit Specification	Definition
LSYX	Least squares fit to the probability plot. The probability axis is the dependent variable.
LSXY	Least squares fit to the probability plot. The lifetime axis is the dependent variable.
MLE	Maximum likelihood (default).
MODEL	Use the fit from the preceding MODEL statement.
NONE	No fit is computed.
WEIBAYES <(CONFIDENCE CONF= <i>number</i>)>	Weibayes fit. <i>number</i> is the confidence coefficient for the Weibayes fit and is between 0 and 1. The default is 0.95.
INEST IN= <i>SAS-data-set</i>	Specifies a SAS data set that can contain initial values, equality constraints, upper bounds, or lower bounds for the scale, shape, and threshold parameters in a three-parameter Weibull model for lifetime data, and applies only to three-parameter Weibull models. See the section “ INEST Data Set for the Three-Parameter Weibull ” on page 1363 for details.
ITPRINT	Requests the iteration history for maximum likelihood fit.

Table 16.35 Analysis Options (continued)

Option	Option Description
ITPRINTEM	Requests the iteration history for the Turnbull algorithm.
LRCL	Requests likelihood ratio confidence intervals for distribution parameters.
LRCLPER	Requests likelihood ratio confidence intervals for distribution percentiles.
LRCLSURV	Requests likelihood ratio confidence intervals for survival and cumulative distribution functions at times specified with the SURVTIME= <i>number-list</i> option.
LOCATION= <i>number</i> <LINIT>	Specifies a fixed or initial value of location parameter.
MAXIT= <i>number</i>	Specifies the maximum number of iterations allowed for a maximum likelihood fit.
MAXITEM= <i>number1</i> <, <i>number2</i> >	<i>number1</i> Specifies the maximum number of iterations allowed for the Turnbull algorithm. Iteration history will be printed in increments of <i>number2</i> if an iteration history is requested with ITPRINTEM. See the section “Interval-Censored Data” on page 1354 for details.
NOPCTILES	Suppresses computation of percentiles for standard list of percentage points.
NOPOLISH	Suppresses the setting of small interval probabilities to 0 in the Turnbull algorithm. See the section “Interval-Censored Data” on page 1354 for details.
NPINTERVALS= <i>interval-type</i>	Specifies the type of nonparametric confidence interval displayed in a probability plot. The available types of intervals are listed in the following table.

Table 16.35 Analysis Options (continued)

Option	Option Description						
	<table> <tr> <th>Interval Type</th><th>Definition</th></tr> <tr> <td>POINTWISE POINT</td><td>Pointwise confidence intervals for the CDF. See the section “Pointwise Confidence Intervals” on page 1360 for details.</td></tr> <tr> <td>SIMULTANEOUS SIMUL< <i>number1</i>, <i>number2</i> ></td><td>Simultaneous confidence intervals for the CDF. <i>number1</i> and <i>number2</i> are constants that control the time interval for which simultaneous intervals are computed. The default time intervals are the lowest and highest times corresponding to failures in the case of right-censored data, or to the lowest and highest intervals for which probabilities are computed for interval-censored data. See the section “Simultaneous Confidence Intervals” on page 1360 for details.</td></tr> </table>	Interval Type	Definition	POINTWISE POINT	Pointwise confidence intervals for the CDF. See the section “ Pointwise Confidence Intervals ” on page 1360 for details.	SIMULTANEOUS SIMUL< <i>number1</i> , <i>number2</i> >	Simultaneous confidence intervals for the CDF. <i>number1</i> and <i>number2</i> are constants that control the time interval for which simultaneous intervals are computed. The default time intervals are the lowest and highest times corresponding to failures in the case of right-censored data, or to the lowest and highest intervals for which probabilities are computed for interval-censored data. See the section “ Simultaneous Confidence Intervals ” on page 1360 for details.
Interval Type	Definition						
POINTWISE POINT	Pointwise confidence intervals for the CDF. See the section “ Pointwise Confidence Intervals ” on page 1360 for details.						
SIMULTANEOUS SIMUL< <i>number1</i> , <i>number2</i> >	Simultaneous confidence intervals for the CDF. <i>number1</i> and <i>number2</i> are constants that control the time interval for which simultaneous intervals are computed. The default time intervals are the lowest and highest times corresponding to failures in the case of right-censored data, or to the lowest and highest intervals for which probabilities are computed for interval-censored data. See the section “ Simultaneous Confidence Intervals ” on page 1360 for details.						
PCTLIST= <i>number-list</i>	Specifies a list of percentages for which to compute percentile estimates. The <i>number-list</i> must be a list of numbers separated by blanks or commas. Each number in the list must be between 0 and 100. If this option is not specified, percentiles are computed for a standard list of percentages.						
PINTERVALS= <i>interval-type</i>	Specifies the type of parametric pointwise confidence interval displayed in a probability plot. The available types of intervals are listed in the following table. The default type is PROBABILITY, pointwise confidence intervals on cumulative failure probability.						

Table 16.35 Analysis Options (continued)

Option	Option Description														
	<table> <tr> <th>Interval Type</th><th>Definition</th></tr> <tr> <td>LIKELIHOOD LRCI</td><td>Likelihood ratio confidence intervals</td></tr> <tr> <td>PERCENTILES PER</td><td>Pointwise parametric confidence intervals for the percentiles of the fitted CDF</td></tr> <tr> <td>PROBABILITY CDF</td><td>Pointwise parametric confidence intervals for the cumulative failure probabilities. See the section “Reliability Function” on page 1370 for details.</td></tr> </table>	Interval Type	Definition	LIKELIHOOD LRCI	Likelihood ratio confidence intervals	PERCENTILES PER	Pointwise parametric confidence intervals for the percentiles of the fitted CDF	PROBABILITY CDF	Pointwise parametric confidence intervals for the cumulative failure probabilities. See the section “ Reliability Function ” on page 1370 for details.						
Interval Type	Definition														
LIKELIHOOD LRCI	Likelihood ratio confidence intervals														
PERCENTILES PER	Pointwise parametric confidence intervals for the percentiles of the fitted CDF														
PROBABILITY CDF	Pointwise parametric confidence intervals for the cumulative failure probabilities. See the section “ Reliability Function ” on page 1370 for details.														
PPOS= <i>plotting-position</i>	Specifies the <i>plotting-position</i> type used to compute nonparametric estimates of the probability distribution function. See the section “ Probability Plotting ” on page 1350 for details. The plotting position types available are shown in the following table.														
	<table> <tr> <th>Plotting Position</th><th>Type</th></tr> <tr> <td>EXPRANK</td><td>Expected ranks</td></tr> <tr> <td>MEDRANK</td><td>Median ranks</td></tr> <tr> <td>MEDRANK1</td><td>Median ranks (exact formula)</td></tr> <tr> <td>KM</td><td>Kaplan-Meier</td></tr> <tr> <td>MKM</td><td>Modified Kaplan-Meier (default)</td></tr> <tr> <td>NA NELSONAALEN</td><td>Nelson-Aalen</td></tr> </table>	Plotting Position	Type	EXPRANK	Expected ranks	MEDRANK	Median ranks	MEDRANK1	Median ranks (exact formula)	KM	Kaplan-Meier	MKM	Modified Kaplan-Meier (default)	NA NELSONAALEN	Nelson-Aalen
Plotting Position	Type														
EXPRANK	Expected ranks														
MEDRANK	Median ranks														
MEDRANK1	Median ranks (exact formula)														
KM	Kaplan-Meier														
MKM	Modified Kaplan-Meier (default)														
NA NELSONAALEN	Nelson-Aalen														
PPOUT	Requests a table of nonparametric cumulative probabilities in the printed output.														
PRINTPROBS	Specifies that intervals and associated probabilities for the Turnbull algorithm be printed.														
PROBLIST= <i>number-list</i>	Specifies a list of initial values for Turnbull algorithm. See the section “ Interval-Censored Data ” on page 1354 for details.														
PSTABLE= <i>number</i>	Specifies a stable parameterization. The <i>number</i> must be between 0 and 1. See the section “ Stable Parameters ” on page 1366 for further information.														
READOUT	Specifies the data have the readout structure.														
SCALE= <i>number</i> < SCINIT >	Specifies a fixed or initial value of the scale parameter.														
SHAPE= <i>number</i> < SHINIT >	Specifies a fixed or initial value of the shape parameter.														

Table 16.35 Analysis Options (continued)

Option	Option Description
SINGULAR= <i>number</i>	Specifies the singularity criterion for matrix inversion.
SURVTIME= <i>number-list</i>	Requests that the survival function, cumulative distribution function, and confidence limits be computed for values in <i>number-list</i> . See the section “ Reliability Function ” on page 1370 for details.
THRESHOLD= <i>number</i>	Specifies a fixed threshold parameter. See Table 16.57 for the distributions with a threshold parameter.
TOLLIKE= <i>number</i>	Specifies the criterion for convergence in the Turnbull algorithm. The default is 10^{-8} . See the section “ Interval-Censored Data ” on page 1354 for details.
TOLPROB= <i>number</i>	Specifies the criterion for setting interval probabilities to 0 in the Turnbull algorithm. The default is 10^{-6} . See the section “ Interval-Censored Data ” on page 1354 for details.

[Table 16.36](#) lists analysis options that are available when ODS Graphics is enabled.

Table 16.36 Analysis Options for ODS Graphics

Option	Option Description
PROFILE<(options)>	Requests a profile log-likelihood plot of the threshold parameter for a three-parameter Weibull distribution. The <i>options</i> listed in the following table are available; they are specified by enclosing them in parentheses after the PROFILE option.

Table 16.36 Analysis Options (continued)

Option	Option Description
Profile Option	Option Description
NOCONF	Specifies that a reference line on the vertical, log-likelihood axis not be drawn. If this option is not specified, a reference line is drawn at a log-likelihood value that corresponds to the profile likelihood confidence limits on the horizontal axis.
NPROFILE= <i>n</i>	Specifies that the profile log likelihood be computed and plotted at <i>n</i> threshold points. If this option is not specified, the profile log likelihood is computed and plotted at 100 points.
RANGE=(<i>value1</i> , <i>value2</i>)	Specifies the range of threshold values for which the profile log likelihood is computed and plotted as (<i>value1</i> , <i>value2</i>). If this option is not specified, the range of threshold values for which the profile log likelihood is computed is from 0 to the minimum failure time.

Table 16.37 lists plot layout options that are available when you use traditional graphics.

Table 16.37 Probability Plot Layout Options for Traditional Graphics

Option	Option Description
CENBIN	Specifies that censored data be plotted as frequency counts rather than as individual points.
CENSYMBOL= <i>symbol</i> (<i>symbol-list</i>)	Specifies symbols for censored values. The <i>symbol</i> is one of the symbol names (plus, star, square, diamond, triangle, hash, paw, point, dot, circle) or a letter (A–Z). For overlaid plots for groups of data, you can specify different symbols for the groups with a list of symbols or letters, separated by blanks, enclosed in parentheses. If no CENSYMBOL option is specified, the symbol used for censored values is the same as the symbol used for failures.

Table 16.37 Probability Plot Layout Options (continued)

Option	Option Description
HOFFSET= <i>value</i>	Specifies the offset for the horizontal axis.
INBORDER	Requests a border around probability plots.
INTERTILE= <i>value</i>	Specifies the distance between tiles.
LFIT= <i>linetype</i> (<i>linetype list</i>)	Specifies line styles for fit lines and confidence curves in a probability plot. The <i>linetype list</i> is a list of numbers from 1 to 46 representing different line-types; they can be separated by blanks or commas or can be a list in the form n_1 to n_2 < by n_3 >.
MISSING1	Requests that missing values of the first GROUP= variable be treated as a level of the variable.
MISSING2	Requests that missing values of the second GROUP= variable be treated as a level of the variable.
NCOLS= <i>n</i>	Specifies that <i>n</i> columns be plotted on a page.
NOCENPLOT	Suppresses the plotting of censored data points.
NOCONF	Suppresses the plotting of percentile confidence curves.
NOFIT	Suppresses the plotting of fit line and percentile confidence curves.
NOFRAME	Suppresses the frame around the plotting area.
NOINSET	Suppresses the inset.
NOPPLEGEND	Suppresses the legend for overlaid probability plots
NOPPOS	Suppresses plotting of symbols for failures in a probability plot.
NROWS= <i>n</i>	Specifies that <i>n</i> rows be plotted on a page.
ORDER1=DATA FORMATTED FREQ INTERNAL	Specifies display order for values of the first GROUP= variable.
ORDER2=DATA FORMATTED FREQ INTERNAL	Specifies the display order for values of the second GROUP= variable.
OVERLAY	Requests overlaid plots for group variables.
PCONFPLT	Plots confidence intervals on probabilities for readout data.
PPLEGEND = <i>legend-statement- name</i> NONE	Identifies LEGEND <i>n</i> statement to specify a legend for overlaid probability plots.
PPOSSYMBOL= <i>symbol</i> (<i>symbol- list</i>)	Specifies symbols to represent failures on a probability plot.
ROTATE	Requests probability plots with the probability scale on the horizontal axis.
SHOWMULTIPLES	Requests that the count be displayed for multiple overlaying symbols.

Table 16.37 Probability Plot Layout Options (continued)

Option	Option Description
TURNVLABELS	Vertically strings out characters in labels for the vertical axis.
VOFFSET= <i>value</i>	Specifies <i>value</i> as the length of the offset at the upper end of the vertical axis.
WFIT= <i>n</i>	Specifies the line width for the fit line and confidence curves.

Table 16.38 lists plot layout options that are available when you use ODS graphics.

Table 16.38 Probability Plot Layout Options for ODS Graphics

Option	Option Description
MISSING1	Requests that missing values of first GROUP= variable be treated as a level of the variable.
MISSING2	Requests that missing values of second GROUP= variable be treated as a level of the variable.
NCOLS= <i>n</i>	Specifies that <i>n</i> columns be plotted on a page.
NOCENPLOT	Suppresses plotting of censored data points.
NOCONF	Suppresses plotting of percentile confidence curves.
NOFIT	Suppresses plotting of the fit line and percentile confidence curves.
NOINSET	Suppresses the inset.
NOPPLEGEND	Suppresses the legend for overlaid probability plots.
NOPPOS	Suppresses plotting of symbols for failures in a probability plot.
NROWS= <i>n</i>	Specifies that <i>n</i> rows be plotted on a page.
ORDER1=DATA FORMATTED FREQ INTERNAL	Specifies the display order for values of the first GROUP= variable.
ORDER2=DATA FORMATTED FREQ INTERNAL	Specifies the display order for values of the second GROUP= variable.
OVERLAY	Requests overlaid plots for group variables.
PCONFPLT	Plots confidence intervals on probabilities for readout data.
ROTATE	Requests probability plots with the probability scale on the horizontal axis.

Table 16.39 lists reference line options that are available when you use traditional graphics.

Table 16.39 Reference Line Options for Traditional Graphics

Option	Option Description														
HREF < (INTERSECT) >= <i>value-list</i>	Requests reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis. If (INTERSECT) is specified, a second reference line perpendicular to the vertical axis is drawn that intersects the fit line at the same point as the horizontal axis reference line. If a horizontal axis reference line label is specified, the intersecting vertical axis reference line is labeled with the vertical axis value.														
HREFLABELS=(<i>'label1' ... 'labeln'</i>)	Specifies labels for HREF= lines.														
HREFLABPOS= <i>n</i>	Specifies vertical position of labels for HREF= lines. The valid values for <i>n</i> and the corresponding label placements are shown in the following table:														
<table> <tr> <th><i>n</i></th><th>Label Placement</th></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>Top</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>Staggered from top</td></tr> <tr> <td>3</td><td>Bottom</td></tr> <tr> <td>4</td><td>Staggered from bottom</td></tr> <tr> <td>5</td><td>Alternating from top</td></tr> <tr> <td>6</td><td>Alternating from bottom</td></tr> </table>		<i>n</i>	Label Placement	1	Top	2	Staggered from top	3	Bottom	4	Staggered from bottom	5	Alternating from top	6	Alternating from bottom
<i>n</i>	Label Placement														
1	Top														
2	Staggered from top														
3	Bottom														
4	Staggered from bottom														
5	Alternating from top														
6	Alternating from bottom														
LHREF= <i>linetype</i>	Specifies the line style for HREF= lines.														
LVREF= <i>linetype</i>	Specifies the line style for VREF= lines.														
VREF < (INTERSECT) >= <i>value-list</i>	Specifies reference lines perpendicular to vertical axis. If (INTERSECT) is specified, a second reference line perpendicular to the horizontal axis is drawn that intersects the fit line at the same point as the vertical axis reference line. If a vertical axis reference line label is specified, the intersecting horizontal axis reference line is labeled with the horizontal axis value.														
VREFLABELS=(<i>'label1' ... 'labeln'</i>)	Specifies labels for VREF= lines.														
VREFLABPOS= <i>n</i>	Specifies horizontal position of labels for VREF= lines. The valid values for <i>n</i> and the corresponding label placements are shown in the following table:														
<table> <tr> <th><i>n</i></th><th>Label Placement</th></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>Left</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>Right</td></tr> </table>		<i>n</i>	Label Placement	1	Left	2	Right								
<i>n</i>	Label Placement														
1	Left														
2	Right														

Table 16.40 lists reference line options that are available when you use ODS graphics.

Table 16.40 Reference Line Options for ODS Graphics

Option	Option Description
HREF LREF <(INTERSECT) >= <i>value-list</i>	Requests reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis. If (INTERSECT) is specified, a second reference line perpendicular to the vertical axis is drawn that intersects the fit line at the same point as the horizontal axis reference line. If a horizontal axis reference line label is specified, the intersecting vertical axis reference line is labeled with the vertical axis value.
HREFLABELS LREFLABELS=(<i>'label1' ... 'labeln'</i>)	Specifies labels for HREF= lines.
VREF PREF <(INTERSECT) >= <i>value-list</i>	Specifies reference lines perpendicular to vertical axis. If (INTERSECT) is specified, a second reference line perpendicular to the horizontal axis is drawn that intersects the fit line at the same point as the vertical axis reference line. If a vertical axis reference line label is specified, the intersecting horizontal axis reference line is labeled with the horizontal axis value.
VREFLABELS PREFLABELS=(<i>'label1' ... 'labeln'</i>)	Specifies labels for VREF= lines.

Table 16.41 lists options that control the appearance of the text when you use traditional graphics. These options are not available if ODS Graphics is enabled.

Table 16.41 Text Enhancement Options

Option	Option Description
FONT= <i>font</i>	Specifies a software font for text.
HEIGHT= <i>value</i>	Specifies the height of text used outside framed areas.
INFONT= <i>font</i>	Specifies a software font for text inside framed areas.
INHEIGHT= <i>value</i>	Specifies the height of text inside framed areas.

Table 16.42 lists options that control the appearance of the axes when you use traditional graphics.

Table 16.42 Axis Options for Traditional Graphics

Option	Option Description
LAXIS= <i>value1 to value2 < by value3 ></i>	Specifies tick mark values for the lifetime axis. <i>value1</i> , <i>value2</i> , and <i>value3</i> must be numeric, and <i>value1</i> must be less than <i>value2</i> . The lower tick mark is <i>value1</i> . Tick marks are drawn at increments of <i>value3</i> . The last tick mark is the greatest value that does not exceed <i>value2</i> . If <i>value3</i> is omitted, a value of 1 is used. This method of specification of tick marks is not valid for logarithmic axes. Examples of LAXIS= lists are <pre>laxis = -1 to 10 laxis = 0 to 200 by 10</pre>
LGRID= <i>number</i>	Specifies a line style for all grid lines. The <i>number</i> is between 1 and 46 and specifies a linestyle for grids.
LIFELOWER LLOWER= <i>number</i>	Specifies the lower limit on the lifetime axis scale. The LLOWER option specifies <i>number</i> as the lower lifetime axis tick mark. The tick interval and the upper lifetime axis limit are determined automatically. This option has no effect if the LAXIS option is used.
LIFEUPPER LUPPER= <i>number</i>	Specifies the upper limit on the lifetime axis scale. The LUPPER option specifies <i>number</i> as the upper lifetime axis tick mark. The tick interval and the lower lifetime axis limit are determined automatically. This option has no effect if the LAXIS option is used.
MPGRID	Adds a minor grid for the probability axis.
MINORLOGGRID	Adds a minor grid for log axes.
NOGRID	Suppresses grid lines.
NOLLABEL	Suppresses label for life, or analysis variable, axis.
NOLTICK	Suppresses tick marks and tick mark labels for lifetime or analysis variable axis.
NOPLABEL	Suppresses label for probability axis.
NOPTICK	Suppresses tick marks and tick mark labels for the probability axis.
NTICK= <i>number</i>	Specifies the number of tick intervals for the lifetime axis. This option has no effect if the LAXIS option is used.

Table 16.42 Axis Options (continued)

Option	Option Description
PCTLOWER PLOWER= <i>number</i>	Specifies the lower limit on probability axis scale.
PCTUPPER PUPPER= <i>number</i>	Specifies the upper limit on probability axis scale.
PAXISLABEL='string'	Specifies a label for the probability axis.
WAXIS= <i>n</i>	Specifies the line thickness for axes and frame.

Table 16.43 lists options that control the appearance of the axes when you use ODS Graphics.

Table 16.43 Axis Options for ODS Graphics

Option	Option Description
LAXIS= <i>value1 to value2 < by value3 ></i>	Specifies tick mark values for the lifetime axis. <i>value1</i> , <i>value2</i> , and <i>value3</i> must be numeric, and <i>value1</i> must be less than <i>value2</i> . The lower tick mark is <i>value1</i> . Tick marks are drawn at increments of <i>value3</i> . The last tick mark is the greatest value that does not exceed <i>value2</i> . If <i>value3</i> is omitted, a value of 1 is used. This method of specification of tick marks is not valid for logarithmic axes. Examples of LAXIS= lists are <p style="margin-left: 40px;">laxis = -1 to 10 laxis = 0 to 200 by 10</p>
LIFELOWER LLOWER= <i>number</i>	Specifies the lower limit on the lifetime axis scale. The LLOWER option specifies <i>number</i> as the lower lifetime axis tick mark. The tick interval and the upper lifetime axis limit are determined automatically. This option has no effect if the LAXIS option is used.
LIFEUPPER LUPPER= <i>number</i>	Specifies the upper limit on the lifetime axis scale. The LUPPER option specifies <i>number</i> as the upper lifetime axis tick mark. The tick interval and the lower lifetime axis limit are determined automatically. This option has no effect if the LAXIS option is used.
MINORLOGGRID	Adds a minor grid for log axes.
NOGRID	Suppresses grid lines.
PCTLOWER PLOWER= <i>number</i>	Specifies the lower limit on probability axis scale.

Table 16.43 Axis Options (continued)

Option	Option Description
PCTUPPER PUPPER= <i>number</i>	Specifies the upper limit on probability axis scale.
PAXISLABEL= <i>'string'</i>	Specifies a label for the probability axis.

Table 16.44 lists options that control colors and patterns used in the graph when you use traditional graphics. These options are not available if ODS Graphics is enabled.

Table 16.44 Color and Pattern Options

Option	Option Description
CAXIS= <i>color</i>	Color for axis
CCENSOR= <i>color</i>	Color for filling censor plot area
CENCOLOR= <i>color</i>	Color for censor symbol
CFIT= <i>color</i> (<i>color list</i>)	color for fit lines and confidence curves in a probability plot
CFRAME= <i>color</i>	Color for frame
CFRAMESIDE= <i>color</i>	Color for filling frame for row labels
CFRAMETOP= <i>color</i>	Color for filling frame for column labels
CGRID= <i>color</i>	Color for grid lines
CHREF= <i>color</i>	Color for HREF= lines
CTEXT= <i>color</i>	Color for text
CVREF= <i>color</i>	Color for VREF= lines
PPOSCOLOR= <i>color</i> (<i>color list</i>)	Colors of symbols that represent failures on a probability plot

Table 16.45 lists options that control the use of a graphics catalog to store graphs if you use traditional graphics. These options are not available if ODS Graphics is enabled.

Table 16.45 Graphics Catalog Options

Option	Option Description
DESCRIPTION= <i>'string'</i>	Description for graphics catalog member
NAME= <i>'string'</i>	Name for plot in graphics catalog

RELATIONPLOT Statement

```
< label:>RELATIONPLOT variable < * censor-variable(values) > <= group-variable >
< / options > ;
```

```
< label:>RELATIONPLOT ( variable1 variable2) <= group-variable > < / options > ;
```

You use the RELATIONPLOT statement to create life-stress relation plots. A life-stress relation plot is a graphical tool for the analysis of data from accelerated life tests. The plot is a display of the relationship between life and *stress*, such as temperature or voltage. You can also use the RELATIONPLOT statement to display a probability plot alongside the relation plot. See [Figure 16.9](#) for an example of a relation plot.

You can specify the keyword RPLOT as an alias for RELATIONPLOT. You can use any number of RELATIONPLOT statements after a **PROC RELIABILITY** statement. You can specify an optional *label* to distinguish between multiple RELATIONPLOT statements in the output.

See the section “[Analysis of Accelerated Life Test Data](#)” on page 1223 for an example that uses the RELATIONPLOT statement.

To create a life-stress relation plot, you must specify one *variable*. If your data are right censored, you must specify a *censor-variable* and, in parentheses, the *values* of the *censor-variable* that correspond to censored data values. You must specify one *group-variable* to represent the values of stress. The *group-variable* must be a numeric variable.

The RELATIONPLOT statement plots the uncensored values of your data given by *variable* versus the values of the *group-variable*. You can optionally display a boxplot of the values of the data. You can also plot percentiles of the distribution fitted to the data. The RELATIONPLOT statement produces the same tabular output as the PROBLOT statement, and all the analysis options are the same as for the PROBLOT statement.

The elements of the RELATIONPLOT statement are described as follows.

variable

represents the data for which a plot is to be produced. The *variable* must be a numeric variable in the input data set.

censor-variable(values)

indicates which observations in the input data set are right censored. You specify the values of *censor-variable* that represent censored observations by placing those values in parentheses after the variable name. If your data are not right censored, then you omit the specification of *censor-variable*; otherwise, *censor-variable* must be a numeric variable in the input data set.

(variable1 variable2)

is another method of specifying the data for which a life-stress plot is to be produced. You can use this syntax in a situation where uncensored, interval-censored, left-censored, and right-censored values occur in the same set of data. [Table 16.31](#) shows how you use this syntax to specify different types of censoring by using combinations of missing and nonmissing values. See the section “[Lognormal Analysis with Arbitrary Censoring](#)” on page 1233 for an example that uses this syntax to create a probability plot.

group-variable

is a group variable. The *group-variable* must be a numeric variable in the input data set.

options

control the features of the relation plot. All *options* are specified after the slash (/) in the RELATIONPLOT statement. The “Summary of Options” section, which follows, lists all options by function.

The only type of relation plot currently available for interval data is the type in which percentiles of the fitted distribution are plotted at each stress level.

Summary of Options

Table 16.46 Analysis Options

Option	Option Description
CONFIDENCE= <i>number</i>	Specifies the confidence coefficient for all confidence intervals. The <i>number</i> must be between 0 and 1. The default value is 0.95.
CONVERGE= <i>number</i>	Specifies the convergence criterion for maximum likelihood fit. See the section “ Maximum Likelihood Estimation ” on page 1361 for details.
CONVH= <i>number</i>	Specifies the convergence criterion for the relative Hessian convergence criterion. See the section “ Maximum Likelihood Estimation ” on page 1361 for details.
CORRB	Requests the parameter correlation matrix.
COVB	Requests the parameter covariance matrix.
FITTYPE FIT= <i>fit-specification</i>	Specifies the method of estimating distribution parameters. The available <i>fit-specifications</i> and their meanings are shown in the following table.

Table 16.46 Analysis Options (continued)

Option	Option Description
Fit Specification	Definition
LSYX	Least squares fit to the probability plot. The probability axis is the dependent variable.
LSXY	Least squares fit to the probability plot. The lifetime axis is the dependent variable.
MLE	Maximum likelihood (default).
MODEL	Use the fit from the preceding MODEL statement
NONE	No fit is computed.
REGRESSION<(variable=number-list)>	Use the fit from the preceding MODEL statement. Nonlinear relations and percentiles from models that use two independent variables can be plotted. <i>variable</i> is a second independent variable in the MODEL statement, and <i>number-list</i> is a list of values of the second independent variable for which to plot the percentiles as a function of the first independent variable.
WEIBAYES <(CONFIDENCE CONF=number)>	Weibayes fit. <i>number</i> is the confidence coefficient for the Weibayes fit and is between 0 and 1. The default is 0.95.
ITPRINT	Requests the iteration history for the maximum likelihood fit.
LRCL	Requests likelihood ratio confidence intervals for distribution parameters.
LRCLPER	Requests likelihood ratio confidence intervals for distribution percentiles.
LOCATION= <i>number</i> <LINIT>	Specifies a fixed or initial value of the location parameter.
MAXIT= <i>number</i>	Specifies the maximum number of iterations allowed for a maximum likelihood fit.
NOPCTILES	Suppresses computation of percentiles.

Table 16.46 Analysis Options (continued)

Option	Option Description														
PCTLIST= <i>number-list</i>	Specifies a list of percentages for which to compute percentile estimates. The <i>number-list</i> must be a list of numbers separated by blanks or commas. Each number in the list must be between 0 and 100. If this option is not specified, percentiles are computed for a standard list of percentages.														
PPOS= <i>plotting-position</i>	Specifies the <i>plotting-position</i> type used to compute nonparametric estimates of the probability distribution function. See the section “ Probability Plotting ” on page 1350 for details. The plotting position types available are shown in the following table.														
<table> <tr> <th>Plotting Position</th><th>Type</th></tr> <tr> <td>EXPRANK</td><td>Expected ranks</td></tr> <tr> <td>MEDRANK</td><td>Median ranks</td></tr> <tr> <td>MEDRANK1</td><td>Median ranks (exact formula)</td></tr> <tr> <td>KM</td><td>Kaplan-Meier</td></tr> <tr> <td>MKM</td><td>Modified Kaplan-Meier (default)</td></tr> <tr> <td>NA NELSONAALLEN</td><td>Nelson-Aalen</td></tr> </table>		Plotting Position	Type	EXPRANK	Expected ranks	MEDRANK	Median ranks	MEDRANK1	Median ranks (exact formula)	KM	Kaplan-Meier	MKM	Modified Kaplan-Meier (default)	NA NELSONAALLEN	Nelson-Aalen
Plotting Position	Type														
EXPRANK	Expected ranks														
MEDRANK	Median ranks														
MEDRANK1	Median ranks (exact formula)														
KM	Kaplan-Meier														
MKM	Modified Kaplan-Meier (default)														
NA NELSONAALLEN	Nelson-Aalen														
PPOUT	Requests a table of nonparametric cumulative probabilities in the printed output.														
PSTABLE= <i>number</i>	Specifies a stable parameterization. The <i>number</i> must be between zero and one. See the section “ Stable Parameters ” on page 1366 for further information.														
RELATION= <i>transformation-keyword</i>	Specifies the type of relationship between independent (stress) and dependent (lifetime) variables. The transformation specified is applied to the independent (stress) variable in the model. This determines the horizontal scale used in the relation plot. <i>transformation-keyword</i> can be any of the transformations listed in the following table. See Table 16.67 for definitions of the transformations.														

Table 16.46 Analysis Options (continued)

Option	Option Description	
	Transformation Keyword	Type of Transformation
	ARRHENIUS	Arrhenius (Nelson parameterization)
	ARRHENIUS2	Arrhenius (activation energy)
	POWER	Logarithmic
	LINEAR	Linear
	LOGISTIC	Logistic
READOUT		Specifies the data has the readout structure.
SCALE= <i>number</i> <SCINIT>		Specifies a fixed or initial value of scale parameter.
SHAPE= <i>number</i> <SHINIT>		Specifies a fixed or initial value of shape parameter.
SINGULAR= <i>number</i>		Specifies the singularity criterion for matrix inversion.
SURVTIME= <i>number-list</i>		Requests that survival function be computed for values in <i>number-list</i> . See the section “ Reliability Function ” on page 1370 for details.
THRESHOLD= <i>number</i>		Specifies a fixed threshold parameter. See Table 16.57 for the distributions with a threshold parameter.
<i>variable=number-list</i>		Enables creation of plots of percentiles from a regression model when two independent variables are used in a MODEL statement <i>effect-list</i> . The FIT=REGRESSION option must be used with this option. Percentile plots are created for each value of the independent <i>variable</i> in the <i>number-list</i> . <i>number-list</i> is a list of numeric values separated by blanks or commas, or in the form of a list n_1 to n_2 <by n_3 >.

[Table 16.47](#) lists plot layout options that are available when you use traditional graphics.

Table 16.47 Plot Layout Options for Traditional Graphics

Option	Option Description
CENSYMBOL= <i>symbol</i> (<i>symbol-list</i>)	Specifies symbols for censored values. The <i>symbol</i> is one of the symbol names (plus, star, square, diamond, triangle, hash, paw, point, dot, circle) or a letter (A–Z). If you are creating overlaid plots for groups of data, you can specify different symbols for the groups with a list of symbols or letters, separated by blanks, enclosed in parentheses. If no CENSYMBOL option is specified, the symbol used for censored values is the same as for failures.
HOFFSET= <i>value</i>	Specifies an offset for horizontal axis.
INBORDER	Requests a border around plots.
LBOXES= <i>number</i>	Specifies a line style for boxplots.
LFIT= <i>linetype</i> (<i>linetype-list</i>)	Specifies line styles for fit lines and confidence curves in a probability plot. The <i>linetype-list</i> is a list of numbers from 1 to 46 representing different linetypes; the numbers can be separated by blanks or commas or can be a list in the form n_1 to n_2 <by n_3 >.
LPLOTFIT= <i>linetype</i> (<i>linetype-list</i>)	Specifies line styles for percentile lines. <i>linetype-list</i> is a list of numbers that represent different linetypes; the numbers can be separated by blanks or commas or can be a list in the form n_1 to n_2 <by n_3 >.
NOCENPLOT	Suppresses plotting of censored data points.
NOCONF	Suppresses plotting of percentile confidence curves.
NOFIT	Suppresses plotting of fit line and percentile confidence curves.
NOFRAME	Suppresses the frame around the plotting area.
NOPPLEGEND	Suppresses the legend for overlaid probability plots.
NOPPOS	Suppresses plotting of symbols for failures in a probability plot.
NORPLEGEND	Suppresses the legend for the relation plot.
PINTERVALS= <i>interval-type</i>	Specifies the type of parametric pointwise confidence interval displayed in a probability plot. The available types of intervals are listed in the following table. The default type is PROBABILITY, pointwise confidence intervals on cumulative failure probability.

Table 16.47 Plot Layout Options (continued)

Option	Option Description								
	<table> <tr> <th>Interval Type</th><th>Definition</th></tr> <tr> <td>LIKELIHOOD LRCI</td><td>Likelihood ratio confidence intervals</td></tr> <tr> <td>PERCENTILES PER</td><td>Pointwise parametric confidence intervals for the percentiles of the fitted CDF</td></tr> <tr> <td>PROBABILITY CDF</td><td>Pointwise parametric confidence intervals for the cumulative failure probabilities. See the section “Reliability Function” on page 1370 for details.</td></tr> </table>	Interval Type	Definition	LIKELIHOOD LRCI	Likelihood ratio confidence intervals	PERCENTILES PER	Pointwise parametric confidence intervals for the percentiles of the fitted CDF	PROBABILITY CDF	Pointwise parametric confidence intervals for the cumulative failure probabilities. See the section “ Reliability Function ” on page 1370 for details.
Interval Type	Definition								
LIKELIHOOD LRCI	Likelihood ratio confidence intervals								
PERCENTILES PER	Pointwise parametric confidence intervals for the percentiles of the fitted CDF								
PROBABILITY CDF	Pointwise parametric confidence intervals for the cumulative failure probabilities. See the section “ Reliability Function ” on page 1370 for details.								
PLOTDATA <DATA MED-ANS BOXES >	Requests that the data be plotted on the relationplot and specifies the representation of the data populations to be plotted.								
PLOTFIT <number-list >	Specifies that percentiles of the fitted distribution be plotted on the relation plot. The optional <i>number-list</i> is a list of percentiles (between 0 and 100); if not specified, the 50th percentile (median) is plotted.								
PPLEGEND = legend-statement-name NONE	Identifies a LEGEND n statement to specify legend for overlaid probability plots.								
P PLOT	Places a probability plot on the same page as the relation plot.								
RCENSYMBOL=symbol (symbol-list)	Specifies symbols that represent right-censored and left-censored observations in a relation plot. The <i>symbol</i> is one of the symbol names (plus, star, square, diamond, triangle, hash, paw, point, dot, circle) or a letter (A–Z).								
RPLEGEND = legend-statement-name NONE	Identifies a LEGEND n statement to specify legend for the relation plot.								
SHOWMULTIPLES	Displays the count for multiple overlaying symbols.								
TURNVLABELS	Vertically strings out characters in labels for vertical axis.								
VOFFSET=value	Specifies length of offset at upper end of vertical axis.								
WFIT=linetype	Specifies line width for fit line and confidence curves.								

Table 16.48 lists plot layout options that are available when you use ODS graphics.

Table 16.48 Plot Layout Options for ODS Graphics

Option	Option Description								
NOCENPLOT	Suppresses plotting of censored data points.								
NOCONF	Suppresses plotting of percentile confidence curves.								
NOFIT	Suppresses plotting of fit line and percentile confidence curves.								
NOPPOS	Suppresses plotting of symbols for failures in a probability plot.								
PINTERVALS= <i>interval-type</i>	Specifies the type of parametric pointwise confidence interval displayed in a probability plot. The available types of intervals are listed in the following table. The default type is PROBABILITY, pointwise confidence intervals on cumulative failure probability.								
<table> <tr> <th>Interval Type</th><th>Definition</th></tr> <tr> <td>LIKELIHOOD LRCI</td><td>Likelihood ratio confidence intervals</td></tr> <tr> <td>PERCENTILES PER</td><td>Pointwise parametric confidence intervals for the percentiles of the fitted CDF</td></tr> <tr> <td>PROBABILITY CDF</td><td>Pointwise parametric confidence intervals for the cumulative failure probabilities. See the section “Reliability Function” on page 1370 for details.</td></tr> </table>		Interval Type	Definition	LIKELIHOOD LRCI	Likelihood ratio confidence intervals	PERCENTILES PER	Pointwise parametric confidence intervals for the percentiles of the fitted CDF	PROBABILITY CDF	Pointwise parametric confidence intervals for the cumulative failure probabilities. See the section “ Reliability Function ” on page 1370 for details.
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LIKELIHOOD LRCI	Likelihood ratio confidence intervals								
PERCENTILES PER	Pointwise parametric confidence intervals for the percentiles of the fitted CDF								
PROBABILITY CDF	Pointwise parametric confidence intervals for the cumulative failure probabilities. See the section “ Reliability Function ” on page 1370 for details.								
PLOTDATA	Requests that the data be plotted on the relationplot.								
PLOTFIT < <i>number-list</i> >	Specifies that percentiles of the fitted distribution be plotted on the relation plot. The optional <i>number-list</i> is a list of percentiles (between 0 and 100); if not specified, the 50th percentile (median) is plotted.								
PLOT	Places a probability plot on the same page as the relation plot.								

Table 16.49 lists reference line options that are available when you use traditional graphics.

Table 16.49 Reference Line Options for Traditional Graphics

Option	Option Description														
HREF <(INTERSECT) >= <i>value-list</i>	Requests reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis. If (INTERSECT) is specified, a second reference line perpendicular to the vertical axis is drawn that intersects the fit line at the same point as the horizontal axis reference line. If a horizontal axis reference line label is specified, the intersecting vertical axis reference line is labeled with the vertical axis value.														
HREFLABELS=('label1' ... 'labeln')	Specifies labels for HREF= lines.														
HREFLABPOS= <i>n</i>	Specifies the vertical position of labels for HREF= lines. The valid values for <i>n</i> and the corresponding label placements are shown in the following table:														
<table> <tr> <th><i>n</i></th><th>Label Placement</th></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>Top</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>Staggered from top</td></tr> <tr> <td>3</td><td>Bottom</td></tr> <tr> <td>4</td><td>Staggered from bottom</td></tr> <tr> <td>5</td><td>Alternating from top</td></tr> <tr> <td>6</td><td>Alternating from bottom</td></tr> </table>		<i>n</i>	Label Placement	1	Top	2	Staggered from top	3	Bottom	4	Staggered from bottom	5	Alternating from top	6	Alternating from bottom
<i>n</i>	Label Placement														
1	Top														
2	Staggered from top														
3	Bottom														
4	Staggered from bottom														
5	Alternating from top														
6	Alternating from bottom														
LHREF= <i>linetype</i>	Specifies a line style for HREF= lines.														
LSREF= <i>linetype</i>	Specifies a line style for SREF= lines.														
LVREF= <i>linetype</i>	Specifies a line style for VREF= lines.														
SREF= <i>value-list</i>	Specifies reference lines perpendicular to horizontal stress axis.														
SREFLABELS=('label1' ... 'labeln')	Specifies labels for SREF= lines														
SREFLABPOS= <i>n</i>	Specifies horizontal position of labels for SREF= lines. The valid values for <i>n</i> and the corresponding label placements are shown in the following table:														
<table> <tr> <th><i>n</i></th><th>Label Placement</th></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>Top</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>Staggered from top</td></tr> <tr> <td>3</td><td>Bottom</td></tr> <tr> <td>4</td><td>Staggered from bottom</td></tr> </table>		<i>n</i>	Label Placement	1	Top	2	Staggered from top	3	Bottom	4	Staggered from bottom				
<i>n</i>	Label Placement														
1	Top														
2	Staggered from top														
3	Bottom														
4	Staggered from bottom														

Table 16.49 Reference Line Options (continued)

Option	Option Description						
VREF < (INTERSECT) >= <i>value-list</i>	Requests reference lines perpendicular to vertical axis. If (INTERSECT) is specified, a second reference line perpendicular to the horizontal axis is drawn that intersects the fit line at the same point as the vertical axis reference line. If a vertical axis reference line label is specified, the intersecting horizontal axis reference line is labeled with the horizontal axis value.						
VREFLABELS=('label1' ... 'labeln')	Specifies labels for VREF= lines.						
VREFLABPOS= <i>n</i>	Specifies the horizontal position of labels for VREF= lines. The valid values for <i>n</i> and the corresponding label placements are shown in the following table:						
<table> <tr> <th><i>n</i></th><th>Label Placement</th></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>Left</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>Right</td></tr> </table>		<i>n</i>	Label Placement	1	Left	2	Right
<i>n</i>	Label Placement						
1	Left						
2	Right						

Table 16.50 lists reference line options that are available when you use ODS graphics.

Table 16.50 Reference Line Options for ODS Graphics

Option	Option Description
PREF < (INTERSECT) >= <i>value-list</i>	Requests reference lines perpendicular to probability axis, if a probability plot is specified with the PPLOT option. If (INTERSECT) is specified, a second reference line perpendicular to the vertical axis is drawn that intersects the fit line at the same point as the horizontal axis reference line. If a horizontal axis reference line label is specified, the intersecting vertical axis reference line is labeled with the vertical axis value.
PREFLABELS=('label1' ... 'labeln')	Specifies labels for PREF= lines.
SREF= <i>value-list</i>	Specifies reference lines perpendicular to horizontal stress axis.
SREFLABELS=('label1' ... 'labeln')	Specifies labels for SREF= lines.

Table 16.50 Reference Line Options (continued)

Option	Option Description
LREF < (INTERSECT) >= <i>value-list</i>	Requests reference lines perpendicular to vertical (lifetime) axis. If (INTERSECT) is specified, a second reference line perpendicular to the horizontal axis is drawn that intersects the fit line at the same point as the vertical axis reference line. If a vertical axis reference line label is specified, the intersecting horizontal axis reference line is labeled with the horizontal axis value.
LREFLABELS=(<i>'label1' ... 'labeln'</i>)	Specifies labels for LREF= lines.

Table 16.51 lists options that control the appearance of the text when you use traditional graphics. These options are not available if ODS Graphics is enabled.

Table 16.51 Text Enhancement Options

Option	Option Description
FONT= <i>font</i>	Specifies a software font for text.
HEIGHT= <i>value</i>	Specifies the height of text used outside framed areas.
INFONT= <i>font</i>	Specifies a software font for text inside framed areas.
INHEIGHT= <i>value</i>	Specifies the height of text inside framed areas.

Table 16.52 lists options that control the appearance of the axes when you use traditional graphics.

Table 16.52 Axis Options for Traditional Graphics

Option	Option Description
LAXIS= <i>value1</i> TO <i>value2</i> < BY <i>value3</i> >	Specifies tick mark values for the lifetime axis. <i>value1</i> , <i>value2</i> , and <i>value3</i> must be numeric, and <i>value1</i> must be less than <i>value2</i> . The lower tick mark is <i>value1</i> . Tick marks are drawn at increments of <i>value3</i> . The last tick mark is the greatest value that does not exceed <i>value2</i> . If <i>value3</i> is omitted, a value of 1 is used. This method of specification of tick marks is not valid for logarithmic axes. Examples of LAXIS= lists are <pre>laxis = -1 to 10 laxis = 0 to 200 by 10</pre>
LGRID= <i>number</i>	Specifies a line style for all grid lines. The <i>number</i> is between 1 and 46 and specifies a linestyle for grids.
LIFELOWER LLOWER= <i>number</i>	Specifies the lower limit on the lifetime axis scale. The LLOWER option specifies <i>number</i> as the lower lifetime axis tick mark. The tick interval and the upper lifetime axis limit are determined automatically. This option has no effect if the LAXIS option is used.
LIFEUPPER LUPPER= <i>number</i>	Specifies the upper limit on the lifetime axis scale. The LUPPER option specifies <i>number</i> as the upper lifetime axis tick mark. The tick interval and the lower lifetime axis limit are determined automatically. This option has no effect if the LAXIS option is used.
MPGRID	Adds a minor grid for the probability axis.
MINORLOGGRID	Adds a minor grid for log axes.
NOGRID	Suppresses grid lines.
NOLLABEL	Suppresses the label for the lifetime axis.
NOLTICK	Suppresses tick marks and tick mark labels for lifetime or analysis variable axis.
NOPLABEL	Suppresses the label for the probability axis.
NOPTICK	Suppresses tick marks and tick mark labels for probability axis.
NOSLABEL	Suppresses the label for the stress axis.
NOSTICK	Suppresses tick marks and tick mark labels for stress axis.

Table 16.52 Axis Options (continued)

Option	Option Description
NSTRESSTICK= <i>number</i>	Specifies the number of tick intervals for stress axis for relation plot.
NTICK= <i>number</i>	Specifies the number of tick intervals for the lifetime axis. This option has no effect if the LAXIS option is used.
PCTLOWER PLOWER= <i>number</i>	Specifies the lower limit on the probability axis scale.
PCTUPPER PUPPER= <i>number</i>	Specifies the upper limit on the probability axis scale.
STRESSLOWER SLOWER= <i>number</i>	Specifies the lower limit on the stress axis scale.
STRESSUPPER SUPPER= <i>number</i>	Specifies the upper limit on the stress axis scale.
PAXISLABEL='string'	Specifies a label for the probability axis.
WAXIS= <i>n</i>	Specifies the line thickness for axes and frame.

Table 16.53 lists options that control the appearance of the axes when you use ODS Graphics.

Table 16.53 Axis Options for ODS Graphics

Option	Option Description
LIFELOWER LLOWER= <i>number</i>	Specifies the lower limit on the lifetime axis scale. The LLOWER option specifies <i>number</i> as the lower lifetime axis tick mark. The tick interval and the upper lifetime axis limit are determined automatically. This option has no effect if the LAXIS option is used.
LIFEUPPER LUPPER= <i>number</i>	Specifies the upper limit on the lifetime axis scale. The LUPPER option specifies <i>number</i> as the upper lifetime axis tick mark. The tick interval and the lower lifetime axis limit are determined automatically. This option has no effect if the LAXIS option is used.
NOGRID	Suppresses grid lines.
PCTLOWER PLOWER= <i>number</i>	Specifies lower the limit on the probability axis scale.
PCTUPPER PUPPER= <i>number</i>	Specifies upper the limit on the probability axis scale.
STRESSLOWER SLOWER= <i>number</i>	Specifies the lower limit on the stress axis scale.
STRESSUPPER SUPPER= <i>number</i>	Specifies the upper limit on the stress axis scale.

Table 16.53 Axis Options (continued)

Option	Option Description
PAXISLABEL= <i>'string'</i>	Specifies a label for the probability axis.

Table 16.54 lists options that control the use of a graphics catalog to store graphs if you use traditional graphics. These options are not available if ODS Graphics is enabled.

Table 16.54 Graphics Catalog Options

Option	Option Description
DESCRIPTION= <i>'string'</i>	Description for graphics catalog member
NAME= <i>'string'</i>	Name for plot in graphics catalog

Table 16.55 lists options that control colors and patterns used in the graph when you use traditional graphics. These options are not available if ODS Graphics is enabled.

Table 16.55 Color and Pattern Options

Option	Option Description
CAXIS= <i>color</i>	Color for axis
CBOXES= <i>color</i>	Color for box frame for boxplots
CBOXFILL= <i>color</i>	Color for filling boxes for boxplots
CCENSOR= <i>color</i>	Color for filling censor plot area
CENCOLOR= <i>color</i>	Color for censor symbol
CFIT= <i>color</i> (<i>color-list</i>)	color for fit lines and confidence curves in a probability plot
CFRAME= <i>color</i>	Color for frame
CGRID= <i>color</i>	Color for grid lines
CHREF= <i>color</i>	Color for HREF= lines
CPLOTFIT= <i>color</i> (<i>color-list</i>)	colors for percentile lines
CSREF= <i>color</i>	Color for SREF= lines
CTEXT= <i>color</i>	Color for text
CVREF= <i>color</i>	Color for VREF= lines
RCENCOLOR= <i>color</i> (<i>color-list</i>)	Colors for the symbols representing uncensored, right-censored, and left-censored observations in a relation plot

SLICE Statement

SLICE *model-effect* < / *options* > ;

The SLICE statement provides a general mechanism for performing a partitioned analysis of the LS-means for an interaction. This analysis is also known as an analysis of simple effects.

The SLICE statement uses the same options as the LSMEANS statement, which are summarized in Table 19.21 (*SAS/STAT User's Guide*). For details about the syntax of the SLICE statement, see the section “SLICE Statement” (Chapter 19, *SAS/STAT User's Guide*) in Chapter 19, “Shared Concepts and Topics” (*SAS/STAT User's Guide*).

STORE Statement

STORE <OUT= >item-store-name </ LABEL='label'> ;

The STORE statement requests that the procedure save the context and results of the statistical analysis. The resulting item store has a binary file format that cannot be modified. The contents of the item store can be processed with the PLM procedure.

For details about the syntax of the STORE statement, see the section “STORE Statement” (Chapter 19, *SAS/STAT User's Guide*) in Chapter 19, “Shared Concepts and Topics” (*SAS/STAT User's Guide*).

TEST Statement

TEST <model-effects> </ options> ;

The TEST statement enables you to perform F tests for model effects that test Type I, Type II, or Type III hypotheses. See Chapter 15, “The Four Types of Estimable Functions” (*SAS/STAT User's Guide*), for details about the construction of Type I, II, and III estimable functions.

Table 16.56 summarizes the options available in the TEST statement.

Table 16.56 TEST Statement Options

Option	Description
CHISQ	Requests chi-square tests
DDF=	Specifies denominator degrees of freedom for fixed effects
E	Requests Type I, Type II, and Type III coefficients
E1	Requests Type I coefficients
E2	Requests Type II coefficients
E3	Requests Type III coefficients
HTYPE=	Indicates the type of hypothesis test to perform
INTERCEPT	Adds a row that corresponds to the overall intercept

For details about the syntax of the TEST statement, see the section “TEST Statement” (Chapter 19, *SAS/STAT User's Guide*) in Chapter 19, “Shared Concepts and Topics” (*SAS/STAT User's Guide*).

UNITID Statement

UNITID *variable* ;

The UNITID statement names a *variable* in the input data set that is used to identify each individual unit in an MCFPLOT statement. The value of the UNITID variable for an observation corresponds to the name of the unit in the study for which a repair or end of history has occurred. See the section “Analysis of Recurrence Data on Repairs” on page 1253 for an example that uses the UNITID statement with the MCFPLOT statement.

Details: RELIABILITY Procedure

Abbreviations and Notation

The following abbreviations and notation are used in this section:

CDF	Cumulative distribution function: $F(x) = Pr\{X \leq x\}$
log	Base e logarithm
\log_{10}	Base 10 logarithm
Reliability or survivor function	$R(x) = Pr\{X > x\}$
x_p	$p \times 100\%$ percentile: $Pr\{X \leq x_p\} = p$

Types of Lifetime Data

This section describes various types of data that you can analyze with the RELIABILITY procedure.

Lifetime data for which the values of all sample units are observed are called *complete* data. This means that the failure times are observed for all units.

Many practical problems in life data analysis involve data for which some units are unfailed. The failure time for an unfailed unit is known only to be greater than the last running time. This type of data is said to be *right censored*, and the censoring time is used in the analysis of the data. Data for which censoring times are intermixed with failure times are sometimes called *multiply censored* or *progressively censored*.

Failure times may be known only to be less than some value. This type of data is called *left censored*.

Another common situation is where the failure times of units are not known exactly, but time intervals that contain the failure times are known. This type of data is called *interval censored*.

Interval-censored data for which all units share common interval endpoints are called *readout*, *inspection*, or *grouped* data.

Arbitrarily censored data can contain a combination of failures, right-, left-, and interval-censored data.

Probability Distributions

This section describes the probability distributions available in the RELIABILITY procedure for probability plotting and parameter estimation.

PROBPLOT and RELATIONPLOT Statements

Probability plots can be constructed for each of the probability distributions in [Table 16.57](#). For all distributions other than the three-parameter Weibull, estimates of two distribution parameters (*location* and *scale* or *scale* and *shape*) are computed by maximum likelihood or by least squares fitted to points on the probability plot. If one of the parameters is specified as fixed, the other is estimated. In addition, you can specify a fixed *threshold*, or *shift*, parameter for those distributions for which a threshold parameter is indicated in [Table 16.57](#). If you do not specify a threshold parameter, the threshold is set to 0.

For the three-parameter Weibull distribution described in [Table 16.57](#), the scale, shape, and threshold parameters are estimated by maximum likelihood.

You should not interpret the parameters μ and σ as representing the means and standard deviations for all of the distributions in [Table 16.57](#). The normal is the only distribution in [Table 16.57](#) for which this is the case.

Table 16.57 Distributions and Parameters for PROBPLOT and RELATIONPLOT Statements

Distribution	Density Function	Location	Parameters		
			Scale	Shape	Threshold
Normal	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$	μ	σ		
Lognormal	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma(x-\theta)} \exp\left(-\frac{(\log(x-\theta)-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$	μ	σ		θ
Lognormal (base 10)	$\frac{\log(10)}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma(x-\theta)} \exp\left(-\frac{(\log_{10}(x-\theta)-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$	μ	σ		θ
Extreme value	$\frac{1}{\sigma} \exp\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right) \exp\left(-\exp\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)\right)$	μ	σ		
Weibull	$\frac{\beta}{\alpha^\beta} (x-\theta)^{\beta-1} \exp\left(-\left(\frac{x-\theta}{\alpha}\right)^\beta\right)$		α	β	θ
Exponential	$\frac{1}{\alpha} \exp\left(-\left(\frac{x-\theta}{\alpha}\right)\right)$		α		θ
Logistic	$\frac{\exp\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)}{\sigma[1+\exp\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)]^2}$	μ	σ		
Log-logistic	$\frac{\exp\left(\frac{\log(x-\theta)-\mu}{\sigma}\right)}{(x-\theta)\sigma[1+\exp\left(\frac{\log(x-\theta)-\mu}{\sigma}\right)]^2}$	μ	σ		θ
Three-parameter Weibull	$\frac{\beta}{\alpha^\beta} (x-\theta)^{\beta-1} \exp\left(-\left(\frac{x-\theta}{\alpha}\right)^\beta\right)$		α	β	θ

The exponential distribution shown in Table 16.57 is a special case of the Weibull distribution with $\beta = 1$. The remaining distributions in Table 16.57 are related to one another as shown in Table 16.58. The threshold parameter, θ , is assumed to be 0 in Table 16.58.

Table 16.58 Relationship among Life Distributions

Distribution of T	Parameters	Distribution of Y=logT	Parameters
Lognormal	$\mu \quad \sigma$	Normal	$\mu \quad \sigma$
Weibull	$\alpha \quad \beta$	Extreme value	$\mu = \log \alpha \quad \sigma = \frac{1}{\beta}$
Log-logistic	$\mu \quad \sigma$	Logistic	$\mu \quad \sigma$

MODEL Statement

All of the distributions in [Table 16.57](#) except the three-parameter Weibull are available for regression model estimation by using the MODEL statement. In addition, you can fit regression models with the generalized gamma distribution with the following probability density function $f(t)$:

$$f(t) = \frac{|\lambda|}{t\sigma\Gamma(\lambda^{-2})}(\lambda^{-2})^{(\lambda^{-2})} \exp \left[\lambda^{-2} \left(\lambda \left(\frac{\log(t) - \mu}{\sigma} \right) - \exp \left(\lambda \left(\frac{\log(t) - \mu}{\sigma} \right) \right) \right) \right]$$

If a lifetime T has the generalized gamma distribution, then the logarithm of the lifetime $X = \log(T)$ has the generalized log-gamma distribution, with the following probability density function $g(x)$. When the gamma distribution is specified, the logarithms of the lifetimes are used as responses, and the generalized log-gamma distribution is used to estimate the parameters by maximum likelihood.

$$g(x) = \frac{|\lambda|}{\sigma\Gamma(\lambda^{-2})}(\lambda^{-2})^{(\lambda^{-2})} \exp \left[\lambda^{-2} \left(\lambda \left(\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} \right) - \exp \left(\lambda \left(\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} \right) \right) \right) \right]$$

See Lawless (2003) and Meeker and Escobar (1998) for a description of the generalized gamma and generalized log-gamma distributions.

When $\lambda = 1$, the generalized log-gamma distribution reduces to the extreme value distribution with parameters μ and σ . In this case, the log lifetimes have the extreme value distribution, or, equivalently, the lifetimes have the Weibull distribution with parameters $\alpha = \exp(\mu)$ and $\beta = 1/\sigma$. When $\lambda = 0$, the generalized log-gamma reduces to the normal distribution with parameters μ and σ . In this case, the (unlogged) lifetimes have the lognormal distribution with parameters μ and σ . This chapter uses the notation μ for the *location*, σ for the *scale*, and λ for the *shape* parameters for the generalized log-gamma distribution.

ANALYZE Statement

You can use the ANALYZE statement to compute parameter estimates and other statistics for the distributions in [Table 16.57](#). In addition, you can compute estimates for the binomial and Poisson distributions. The forms of these distributions are shown in [Table 16.59](#).

Table 16.59 Binomial and Poisson Distributions

Distribution	$\Pr\{Y=y\}$	Parameter	Parameter Name
Binomial	$\binom{n}{y} p^y (1-p)^{n-y}$	p	binomial probability
Poisson	$\frac{\mu^y}{y!} \exp(-\mu)$	μ	Poisson mean

Probability Plotting

Probability plots are useful tools for the display and analysis of lifetime data. See Abernethy (2006) for examples that use probability plots in the analysis of reliability data. Probability plots use a special scale so that a cumulative distribution function (CDF) plots as a straight line. Thus, if lifetime data are a sample from a distribution, the CDF estimated from the data plots approximately as a straight line on a probability plot for the distribution.

You can use the RELIABILITY procedure to construct probability plots for data that are complete, right censored, or interval censored (in readout form) for each of the probability distributions in Table 16.57.

A random variable Y belongs to a *location-scale* family of distributions if its CDF F is of the form

$$Pr\{Y \leq y\} = F(y) = G\left(\frac{y - \mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

where μ is the location parameter, and σ is the scale parameter. Here, G is a CDF that cannot depend on any unknown parameters, and G is the CDF of Y if $\mu = 0$ and $\sigma = 1$. For example, if Y is a normal random variable with mean μ and standard deviation σ ,

$$G(u) = \Phi(u) = \int_{-\infty}^u \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{u^2}{2}\right) du$$

and

$$F(y) = \Phi\left(\frac{y - \mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

Of the distributions in Table 16.57, the normal, extreme value, and logistic distributions are location-scale models. As shown in Table 16.58, if T has a lognormal, Weibull, or log-logistic distribution, then $\log(T)$ has a distribution that is a location-scale model. Probability plots are constructed for lognormal, Weibull, and log-logistic distributions by using $\log(T)$ instead of T in the plots.

Let $y_{(1)} \leq y_{(2)} \leq \dots \leq y_{(n)}$ be ordered observations of a random sample with distribution function $F(y)$. A probability plot is a plot of the points $y_{(i)}$ against $m_i = G^{-1}(a_i)$, where $a_i = \hat{F}(y_i)$ is an estimate of the CDF $F(y_{(i)}) = G\left(\frac{y_{(i)} - \mu}{\sigma}\right)$. The points a_i are called *plotting positions*. The axis on which the points m_i s are plotted is usually labeled with a probability scale (the scale of a_i).

If F is one of the location-scale distributions, then y is the lifetime; otherwise, the log of the lifetime is used to transform the distribution to a location-scale model.

If the data actually have the stated distribution, then $\hat{F} \approx F$,

$$m_i = G^{-1}(\hat{F}(y_i)) \approx G^{-1}\left(G\left(\frac{y_{(i)} - \mu}{\sigma}\right)\right) = \frac{y_{(i)} - \mu}{\sigma}$$

and points $(y_{(i)}, m_i)$ should fall approximately on a straight line.

There are several ways to compute plotting positions from failure data. These are discussed in the next two sections.

Complete and Right-Censored Data

The censoring times must be taken into account when you compute plotting positions for right-censored data. The RELIABILITY procedure provides several methods for computing plotting positions. These are specified with the PPOS= option in the ANALYZE, PROBPLOT, and RELATIONPLOT statements. All of the methods give similar results, as illustrated in the section “Expected Ranks, Kaplan-Meier, and Modified Kaplan-Meier Methods” on page 1351, the section “Nelson-Aalen” on page 1353, and the section “Median Ranks” on page 1353.

Expected Ranks, Kaplan-Meier, and Modified Kaplan-Meier Methods

Let $y_{(1)} \leq y_{(2)} \leq \dots \leq y_{(n)}$ be ordered observations of a random sample including failure times and censor times. Order the data in increasing order. Label all the data with reverse ranks r_i , with $r_1 = n, \dots, r_n = 1$. For the failure corresponding to reverse rank r_i , compute the reliability, or survivor function estimate

$$R_i = \left[\frac{r_i}{r_i + 1} \right] R_{i-1}$$

with $R_0 = 1$. The expected rank plotting position is computed as $a_i = 1 - R_i$. The option PPOS=EXPRANK specifies the expected rank plotting position.

For the Kaplan-Meier method,

$$R_i = \left[\frac{r_i - 1}{r_i} \right] R_{i-1}$$

The Kaplan-Meier plotting position is then computed as $a'_i = 1 - R_i$. The option PPOS=KM specifies the Kaplan-Meier plotting position.

For the modified Kaplan-Meier method, use

$$R'_i = \frac{R_i + R_{i-1}}{2}$$

where R_i is computed from the Kaplan-Meier formula with $R_0 = 1$. The plotting position is then computed as $a''_i = 1 - R'_i$. The option PPOS=MKM specifies the modified Kaplan-Meier plotting position. If the PPOS option is not specified, the modified Kaplan-Meier plotting position is used as the default method.

For complete samples, $a_i = i/(n+1)$ for the expected rank method, $a'_i = i/n$ for the Kaplan-Meier method, and $a''_i = (i - .5)/n$ for the modified Kaplan-Meier method. If the largest observation is a failure for the Kaplan-Meier estimator, then $F_n = 1$ and the point is not plotted. These three methods are shown for the field winding data in Table 16.60 and Table 16.61.

Table 16.60 Expected Rank Plotting Position Calculations

Ordered Observation	Reverse Rank	$r_i/(r_i + 1)$	$\times R_{i-1}$	$= R_i$	$a_i = 1 - R_i$
31.7	16	16/17	1.0000	0.9411	0.0588
39.2	15	15/16	0.9411	0.8824	0.1176
57.5	14	14/15	0.8824	0.8235	0.1765
65.0+	13				
65.8	12	12/13	0.8235	0.7602	0.2398
70.0	11	11/12	0.7602	0.6968	0.3032
75.0+	10				
75.0+	9				
87.5+	8				
88.3+	7				
94.2+	6				
101.7+	5				
105.8	4	4/5	0.6968	0.5575	0.4425
109.2+	3				
110.0	2	2/3	0.5575	0.3716	0.6284
130.0+	1				

+ Censored Times

Table 16.61 Kaplan-Meier and Modified Kaplan-Meier Plotting Position Calculations

Ordered Observation	Reverse Rank	$(r_i - 1)/r_i$	$\times R_{i-1}$	$= R_i$	$a'_i = 1 - R_i$	a''_i
31.7	16	15/16	1.0000	0.9375	0.0625	0.0313
39.2	15	14/15	0.9375	0.8750	0.1250	0.0938
57.5	14	13/14	0.8750	0.8125	0.1875	0.1563
65.0+	13					
65.8	12	11/12	0.8125	0.7448	0.2552	0.2214
70.0	11	10/11	0.7448	0.6771	0.3229	0.2891
75.0+	10					
75.0+	9					
87.5+	8					
88.3+	7					
94.2+	6					
101.7+	5					
105.8	4	3/4	0.6771	0.5078	0.4922	0.4076
109.2+	3					
110.0	2	1/2	0.5078	0.2539	0.7461	0.6192
130.0+	1					

+ Censored Times

Nelson-Aalen

Estimate the cumulative hazard function by

$$H_i = \frac{1}{r_i} + H_{i-1}$$

with $H_0 = 0$. The reliability is $R_i = \exp(-H_i)$, and the plotting position, or CDF, is $a_i''' = 1 - R_i$. You can show that $R_{KM} < R_{NA}$ for all ages. The Nelson-Aalen method is shown for the field winding data in Table 16.62.

Table 16.62 Nelson-Aalen Plotting Position Calculations

Ordered Observation	Reverse Rank	$1/r_i$	$+H_{i-1}$	$= H_i$	$a_i''' = 1 - \exp(-H_i)$
31.7	16	1/16	0.0000	0.0625	0.0606
39.2	15	1/15	0.0625	0.1292	0.1212
57.5	14	1/14	0.1292	0.2006	0.1818
65.0+	13				
65.8	12	1/12	0.2006	0.2839	0.2472
70.0	11	1/11	0.2839	0.3748	0.3126
75.0+	10				
75.0+	9				
87.5+	8				
88.3+	7				
94.2+	6				
101.7+	5				
105.8	4	1/4	0.3748	0.6248	0.4647
109.2+	3				
110.0	2	1/2	0.6248	1.1248	0.6753
130.0+	1				

+ Censored Times

Median Ranks

See Abernethy (2006) for a discussion of the methods described in this section. Let $y_{(1)} \leq y_{(2)} \leq \dots \leq y_{(n)}$ be ordered observations of a random sample including failure times and censor times. A failure order number j_i is assigned to the i th failure: $j_i = j_{i-1} + \Delta$, where $j_0 = 0$. The increment Δ is initially 1 and is modified when a censoring time is encountered in the ordered sample. The new increment is computed as

$$\Delta = \frac{(n+1) - \text{previous failure order number}}{1 + \text{number of items beyond previous censored item}}$$

The plotting position is computed for the i th failure time as

$$a_i = \frac{j_i - .3}{n + .4}$$

For complete samples, the failure order number j_i is equal to i , the order of the failure in the sample. In this case, the preceding equation for a_i is an approximation to the median plotting position computed as the median of the i th-order statistic from the uniform distribution on (0, 1). In the censored case, j_i is not necessarily an integer, but the preceding equation still provides an approximation to the median plotting position. The PPOS=MEDRANK option specifies the median rank plotting position.

For complete data, an alternative method of computing the median rank plotting position for failure i is to compute the exact median of the distribution of the i th order statistic of a sample of size n from the uniform distribution on (0,1). If the data are right censored, the adjusted rank j_i , as defined in the preceding paragraph, is used in place of i in the computation of the median rank. The PPOS=MEDRANK1 option specifies this type of plotting position.

Nelson (1982, p. 148) provides the following example of multiply right-censored failure data for field windings in electrical generators. Table 16.63 shows the data, the intermediate calculations, and the plotting positions calculated by exact (a'_i) and approximate (a_i) median ranks.

Table 16.63 Median Rank Plotting Position Calculations

Ordered Observation	Increment Δ	Failure Order Number j_i	a_i	a'_i
31.7	1.0000	1.0000	0.04268	0.04240
39.2	1.0000	2.0000	0.1037	0.1027
57.5	1.0000	3.0000	0.1646	0.1637
65.0+	1.0769			
65.8	1.0769	4.0769	0.2303	0.2294
70.0	1.0769	5.1538	0.2960	0.2953
75.0+	1.1846			
75.0+	1.3162			
87.5+	1.4808			
88.3+	1.6923			
94.2+	1.9744			
101.7+	2.3692			
105.8	2.3692	7.5231	0.4404	0.4402
109.2+	3.1590			
110.0	3.1590	10.6821	0.6331	0.6335
130.0+	6.3179			

+ Censored Times

Interval-Censored Data

Readout Data

The RELIABILITY procedure can create probability plots for interval-censored data when all units share common interval endpoints. This type of data is called *readout* data in the RELIABILITY procedure. Estimates of the cumulative distribution function are computed at times corresponding to the interval endpoints. Right censoring can also be accommodated if the censor times correspond to interval endpoints. See the section “Weibull Analysis of Interval Data with Common Inspection Schedule” on page 1228 for an example of a Weibull plot and analysis for interval data.

Table 16.64 illustrates the computational scheme used to compute the CDF estimates. The data are failure data for microprocessors (Nelson 1990, p. 147). In Table 16.64, t_i are the interval upper endpoints, in hours, f_i is the number of units failing in interval i , and n_i is the number of unfailed units at the beginning of interval i .

Note that there is right censoring as well as interval censoring in these data. For example, two units fail in the interval (24, 48) hours, and there are 1414 unfailed units at the beginning of the interval, 24 hours. At the beginning of the next interval, (48, 168) hours, there are 573 unfailed units. The number of unfailed units that are removed from the test at 48 hours is $1414 - 2 - 573 = 839$ units. These are right-censored units.

The reliability at the end of interval i is computed recursively as

$$R_i = (1 - (f_i/n_i))R_{i-1}$$

with $R_0 = 1$. The plotting position is $a_i = 1 - R_i$.

Table 16.64 Interval-Censored Plotting Position Calculations

Interval i	Interval Endpoint t_i	f_i/n_i	$R'_i =$ $1 - (f_i/n_i)$	$R_i =$ $R'_i R_{i-1}$	$a_i = 1 - R_i$
1	6	6/1423	0.99578	0.99578	.00421
2	12	2/1417	0.99859	0.99438	.00562
3	24	0/1415	1.00000	0.99438	.00562
4	48	2/1414	0.99859	0.99297	.00703
5	168	1/573	0.99825	0.99124	.00876
6	500	1/422	0.99763	0.98889	.01111
7	1000	2/272	0.99265	0.98162	.01838
8	2000	1/123	0.99187	0.97364	.02636

Arbitrarily Censored Data

The RELIABILITY procedure can create probability plots for data that consists of combinations of exact, left-censored, right-censored, and interval-censored lifetimes. Unlike the method in the previous section, failure intervals need not share common endpoints, although if the intervals share common endpoints, the two methods give the same results. The RELIABILITY procedure uses an iterative algorithm developed by Turnbull (1976) to compute a nonparametric maximum likelihood estimate of the cumulative distribution function for the data. Since the technique is maximum likelihood, standard errors of the cumulative probability estimates are computed from the inverse of the associated Fisher information matrix. A technique developed by Gentleman and Geyer (1994) is used to check for convergence to the maximum likelihood estimate. Also see Meeker and Escobar (1998, chap. 3) for more information.

Although this method applies to more general situations, where the intervals may be overlapping, the example of the previous section will be used to illustrate the method. Table 16.65 contains the microprocessor data of the previous section, arranged in intervals. A missing (.) lower endpoint

indicates left censoring, and a missing upper endpoint indicates right censoring. These can be thought of as semi-infinite intervals with lower (upper) endpoint of negative (positive) infinity for left (right) censoring.

Table 16.65 Interval-Censored Data

Lower Endpoint	Upper Endpoint	Number Failed
.	6	6
6	12	2
24	48	2
24	.	1
48	168	1
48	.	839
168	500	1
168	.	150
500	1000	2
500	.	149
1000	2000	1
1000	.	147
2000	.	122

The following SAS statements compute the Turnbull estimate and create a lognormal probability plot:

```
data micro;
    input t1 t2 f ;
    datalines;
. 6 6
6 12 2
12 24 0
24 48 2
24 . 1
48 168 1
48 . 839
168 500 1
168 . 150
500 1000 2
500 . 149
1000 2000 1
1000 . 147
2000 . 122
;

proc reliability data=micro;
    distribution lognormal;
    freq f;
    pplot ( t1 t2 ) / itprintem
                printprobs
                maxitem = ( 1000, 25 )
```

```

      nofit
      npintervals = simul
      ppout;

run;

```

The nonparametric maximum likelihood estimate of the CDF can only increase on certain intervals, and must remain constant between the intervals. The Turnbull algorithm first computes the intervals on which the nonparametric maximum likelihood estimate of the CDF can increase. The algorithm then iteratively estimates the probability associated with each interval. The ITPRINTEM option along with the PRINTPROBS option instructs the procedure to print the intervals on which probability increases can occur and the iterative history of the estimates of the interval probabilities. The PPOUT option requests tabular output of the estimated CDF, standard errors, and confidence limits for each cumulative probability.

Figure 16.54 shows every 25th iteration and the last iteration for the Turnbull estimate of the CDF for the microprocessor data. The initial estimate assigns equal probabilities to each interval. You can specify different initial values with the PROBLIST= option. The algorithm converges in 130 iterations for this data. Convergence is determined if the change in the loglikelihood between two successive iterations less than Δ , where the default value is $\Delta = 10^{-8}$. You can specify a different value for delta with the TOLLIKE= option. This algorithm is an example of an expectation-maximization (EM) algorithm. EM algorithms are known to converge slowly, but the computations within each iteration for the Turnbull algorithm are moderate. Iterations will be terminated if the algorithm does not converge after a fixed number of iterations. The default maximum number of iterations is 1000. Some data may require more iterations for convergence. You can specify the maximum allowed number of iterations with the MAXITEM= option in the PROBPLOT, ANALYZE, or RPLOT statement.

Figure 16.54 Iteration History for Turnbull Estimate

The RELIABILITY Procedure						
Iteration History for the Turnbull Estimate of the CDF						
Iteration	Loglikelihood	(., 6)	(6, 12)	(24, 48)	(48, 168)	
		(168, 500)	(500, 1000)	(1000, 2000)	(2000, .)	
0	-1133.4051	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	
		0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	
25	-104.16622	0.00421644	0.00140548	0.00140648	0.00173338	
		0.00237846	0.00846094	0.04565407	0.93474475	
50	-101.15151	0.00421644	0.00140548	0.00140648	0.00173293	
		0.00234891	0.00727679	0.01174486	0.96986811	
75	-101.06641	0.00421644	0.00140548	0.00140648	0.00173293	
		0.00234891	0.00727127	0.00835638	0.9732621	
100	-101.06534	0.00421644	0.00140548	0.00140648	0.00173293	
		0.00234891	0.00727125	0.00801814	0.97360037	
125	-101.06533	0.00421644	0.00140548	0.00140648	0.00173293	
		0.00234891	0.00727125	0.00798438	0.97363413	
130	-101.06533	0.00421644	0.00140548	0.00140648	0.00173293	
		0.00234891	0.00727125	0.007983	0.97363551	

If an interval probability is smaller than a tolerance (10^{-6} by default) after convergence, the probability is set to zero, the interval probabilities are renormalized so that they add to one, and iterations

are restarted. Usually the algorithm converges in just a few more iterations. You can change the default value of the tolerance with the TOLPROB= option. You can specify the NOPOLISH option to avoid setting small probabilities to zero and restarting the algorithm.

If you specify the ITPRINTEM option, the table in Figure 16.55 summarizing the Turnbull estimate of the interval probabilities is printed. The columns labeled 'Reduced Gradient' and 'Lagrange Multiplier' are used in checking final convergence to the maximum likelihood estimate. The Lagrange multipliers must all be greater than or equal to zero, or the solution is not maximum likelihood. See Gentleman and Geyer (1994) for more details of the convergence checking.

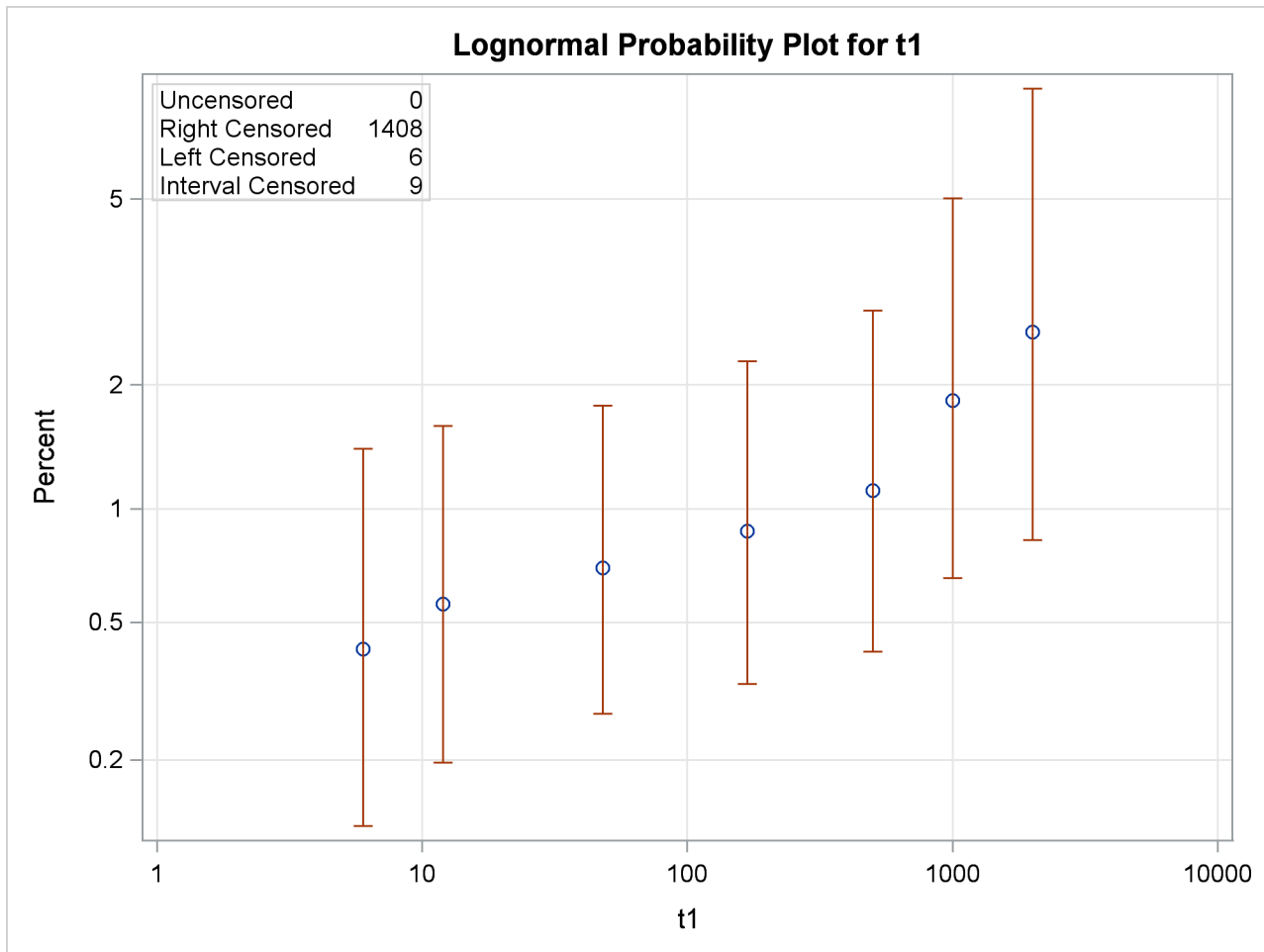
Figure 16.55 Final Probability Estimates for Turnbull Algorithm

Lower Lifetime	Upper Lifetime	Probability	Reduced Gradient	Lagrange Multiplier
.	6	0.0042	0	0
6	12	0.0014	0	0
24	48	0.0014	0	0
48	168	0.0017	0	0
168	500	0.0023	0	0
500	1000	0.0073	-7.219342E-9	0
1000	2000	0.0080	-0.037063236	0
2000	.	0.9736	0.0003038877	0

Figure 16.56 shows the final estimate of the CDF, along with standard errors and confidence limits. Figure 16.57 shows the CDF and simultaneous confidence limits plotted on a lognormal probability plot.

Figure 16.56 Final CDF Estimates for Turnbull Algorithm

Cumulative Probability Estimates					
			Pointwise 95% Confidence		
Lower Lifetime	Upper Lifetime	Cumulative Probability	Limits		Standard Error
			Lower	Upper	
6	6	0.0042	0.0019	0.0094	0.0017
12	24	0.0056	0.0028	0.0112	0.0020
48	48	0.0070	0.0038	0.0130	0.0022
168	168	0.0088	0.0047	0.0164	0.0028
500	500	0.0111	0.0058	0.0211	0.0037
1000	1000	0.0184	0.0094	0.0357	0.0063
2000	2000	0.0264	0.0124	0.0553	0.0101

Figure 16.57 Lognormal Probability Plot for the Microprocessor Data

Nonparametric Confidence Intervals for Cumulative Failure Probabilities

The method used in the RELIABILITY procedure for computation of approximate pointwise and simultaneous confidence intervals for cumulative failure probabilities relies on the Kaplan-Meier estimator of the cumulative distribution function of failure time and approximate standard deviation of the Kaplan-Meier estimator. For the case of arbitrarily censored data, the Turnbull algorithm, discussed previously, provides an extension of the Kaplan-Meier estimator.

For multiply censored data, the Kaplan-Meier estimator of the cumulative distribution function at failure time t_i is $\hat{F}(t_i) = 1 - \hat{S}(t_i)$, where

$$\hat{S}(t_i) = \prod_{j=1}^i (1 - \hat{p}_j),$$

$$\hat{p}_i = \frac{d_i}{n_i},$$

d_i is the number of failures in the interval (t_{i-1}, t_i) , and n_i is the number of unfailed units at the beginning of the interval. This definition of the Kaplan-Meier estimator is equivalent to the one previously given.

An estimator of the variance v_i of the Kaplan-Meier estimator $\hat{F}(t_i)$ is given by

$$\hat{v}_i = [\hat{S}(t_i)]^2 \sum_{j=1}^i \frac{\hat{p}_j}{n_j(1 - \hat{p}_j)}$$

An estimator of the standard deviation of $\hat{F}(t_i)$ is $\text{se}_{\hat{F}} = \sqrt{\hat{v}_i}$.

For arbitrarily censored data, the Kaplan-Meier estimator is replaced by the nonparametric maximum likelihood estimator computed with the Turnbull algorithm, and the approximate variance of the estimator of $F(t_i)$ is computed from the inverse of the Fisher information matrix.

Pointwise Confidence Intervals

Approximate $(1 - \alpha)100\%$ pointwise confidence intervals are computed as in Meeker and Escobar (1998, section 3.6) as

$$[F_L, F_U] = \left[\frac{\hat{F}}{\hat{F} + (1 - \hat{F})w}, \frac{\hat{F}}{\hat{F} + (1 - \hat{F})/w} \right]$$

where

$$w = \exp \left[\frac{z_{1-\alpha/2} \text{se}_{\hat{F}}}{(\hat{F}(1 - \hat{F}))} \right]$$

where z_p is the p th quantile of the standard normal distribution.

Simultaneous Confidence Intervals

Approximate $(1 - \alpha)100\%$ simultaneous confidence bands valid over the lifetime interval (t_a, t_b) are computed as the “Equal Precision” case of Nair (1984) and Meeker and Escobar (1998, section 3.8)

$$[F_L, F_U] = \left[\frac{\hat{F}}{\hat{F} + (1 - \hat{F})w}, \frac{\hat{F}}{\hat{F} + (1 - \hat{F})/w} \right]$$

where

$$w = \exp \left[\frac{e_{a,b,1-\alpha/2} \text{Se}_{\hat{F}}}{(\hat{F}(1-\hat{F}))} \right]$$

where the factor $x = e_{a,b,1-\alpha/2}$ is the solution of

$$x \exp(-x^2/2) \log \left[\frac{(1-a)b}{(1-b)a} \right] / \sqrt{8\pi} = \alpha/2$$

The time interval (t_a, t_b) over which the bands are valid depends in a complicated way on the constants a and b defined in Nair (1984), $0 < a < b < 1$. a and b are chosen by default, so that the confidence bands are valid between the lowest and highest times corresponding to failures in the case of multiply censored data, or, to the lowest and highest intervals for which probabilities are computed for arbitrarily censored data. You can optionally specify a and b directly with the NPINTERVALS=SIMULTANEOUS(a,b) option in the PROBPLOT statement.

Parameter Estimation and Confidence Intervals

Maximum Likelihood Estimation

Maximum likelihood estimation of the parameters of a statistical model involves maximizing the likelihood or, equivalently, the log likelihood with respect to the parameters. The parameter values at which the maximum occurs are the maximum likelihood estimates of the model parameters. The likelihood is a function of the parameters and of the data.

Let x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n be the observations in a random sample, including the failures and censoring times (if the data are censored). Let $f(\boldsymbol{\theta}; x)$ be the probability density of failure time, $S(\boldsymbol{\theta}; x) = Pr\{X \geq x\}$ be the reliability function, and $F(\boldsymbol{\theta}; x) = Pr\{X \leq x\}$ be the cumulative distribution function, where $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ is the vector of parameters to be estimated, $\boldsymbol{\theta} = (\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_p)$. The probability density, reliability function, and CDF are determined by the specific distribution selected as a model for the data. The log likelihood is defined as

$$\begin{aligned} L(.,) = & \sum_i \log(f(\boldsymbol{\theta}; x_i)) + \sum_i' \log(S(\boldsymbol{\theta}; x_i)) + \\ & \sum_i'' \log(F(\boldsymbol{\theta}; x_i)) + \sum_i''' [\log(F(\boldsymbol{\theta}; x_{ui}) - F(\boldsymbol{\theta}; x_{li}))] \end{aligned}$$

where

- \sum is the sum over failed units
- \sum' is the sum over right-censored units
- \sum'' is the sum over left-censored units

- \sum''' is the sum over interval-censored units

and (x_{li}, x_{ui}) is the interval in which the i th unit is interval censored. Only the sums appropriate to the type of censoring in the data are included when the preceding equation is used.

The RELIABILITY procedure maximizes the log likelihood with respect to the parameters θ by using a Newton-Raphson algorithm. The Newton-Raphson algorithm is a recursive method for computing the maximum of a function. On the r th iteration, the algorithm updates the parameter vector θ_r with

$$\theta_{r+1} = \theta_r - \mathbf{H}^{-1} \mathbf{g}$$

where \mathbf{H} is the Hessian (second derivative) matrix, and \mathbf{g} is the gradient (first derivative) vector of the log-likelihood function, both evaluated at the current value of the parameter vector. That is,

$$\mathbf{g} = [g_j] = \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta_j} \right] \Big|_{\theta = \theta_r}$$

and

$$\mathbf{H} = [h_{ij}] = \left[\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \theta_i \partial \theta_j} \right] \Big|_{\theta = \theta_r}$$

Iteration continues until the parameter estimates converge. The convergence criterion is

$$|\theta_i^{r+1} - \theta_i^r| \leq c \quad \text{if} \quad |\theta_i^{r+1}| < 0.01$$

$$\left| \frac{\theta_i^{r+1} - \theta_i^r}{\theta_i^{r+1}} \right| \leq c \quad \text{if} \quad |\theta_i^{r+1}| \geq 0.01$$

for all $i = 1, 2, \dots, p$ where c is the convergence criterion. The default value of c is 0.001, and it can be specified with the CONVERGE= option in the MODEL, PROBPLOT, RELATIONPLOT, and ANALYZE statements.

After convergence by the preceding criterion, the quantity

$$tc = \frac{\mathbf{g} \mathbf{H}^{-1} \mathbf{g}}{L}$$

is computed. If $tc > d$ then a warning is printed that the algorithm did not converge. tc is called the *relative Hessian* convergence criterion. The default value of d is 0.0001. You can specify other values for d with the CONVH= option. The relative Hessian criterion is useful in detecting the occasional case where no progress can be made in increasing the log likelihood, yet the gradient \mathbf{g} is not zero.

A location-scale model has a CDF of the form

$$F(x) = G\left(\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

where μ is the location parameter, σ is the scale parameter, and G is a standardized form ($\mu = 0, \sigma = 1$) of the cumulative distribution function. The parameter vector is $\theta = (\mu \ \sigma)$. It is more convenient computationally to maximize log likelihoods that arise from location-scale models. If you specify a distribution from [Table 16.57](#) that is not a location-scale model, it is transformed to a location-scale model by taking the natural (base e) logarithm of the response. If you specify the lognormal base 10 distribution, the logarithm (base 10) of the response is used. The Weibull, lognormal, and log-logistic distributions in [Table 16.57](#) are not location-scale models. [Table 16.58](#) shows the corresponding location-scale models that result from taking the logarithm of the response.

Maximum likelihood is the default method of estimating the location and scale parameters in the MODEL, PROBPLOT, RELATIONPLOT, and ANALYZE statements. If the Weibull distribution is specified, the logarithms of the responses are used to obtain maximum likelihood estimates ($\hat{\mu}$, $\hat{\sigma}$) of the location and scale parameters of the extreme value distribution. The maximum likelihood estimates ($\hat{\alpha}$, $\hat{\beta}$) of the Weibull scale and shape parameters are computed as $\hat{\alpha} = \exp(\hat{\mu})$ and $\hat{\beta} = 1/\hat{\sigma}$.

Three-Parameter Weibull

The parameters of the three-parameter Weibull distribution are estimated by maximizing the log likelihood function. The threshold parameter θ must be less than the minimum failure time t_0 , unless $\beta = 1$, in which case, θ can be equal to t_0 . The RELIABILITY procedure sets a default upper bound of $t_0 - 0.001$ for the threshold in the iterative estimation computations and a default lower bound of 0.0. You can set different bounds by specifying an INEST data set as described in the section “[INEST Data Set for the Three-Parameter Weibull](#)” on page 1363.

If the shape parameter β is less than one, then the density function in [Table 16.57](#) has a singularity at $t = \theta$, and the log likelihood is unbounded above as the threshold parameter approaches the minimum failure time t_0 . For any fixed $\theta < t_0$, maximum likelihood estimates of the scale and shape parameters α and β exist. If $\hat{\beta} < 1$ in the iterative estimation procedure, the estimate of the threshold θ is set to the upper bound and maximum likelihood estimates of α and β are computed.

INEST Data Set for the Three-Parameter Weibull

You can specify a SAS data set to set lower bounds, upper bounds, equality constraints, or initial values for estimating the parameters of a three-parameter Weibull distribution by using the INEST= option in the ANALYZE or PROBPLOT statement. The data set must contain a variable named `_TYPE_` that specifies the action that you want to take in the iterative estimation process, and some combination of variables named `_SCALE_`, `_SHAPE_`, and `_THRESHOLD_` that represent the distribution parameters. If BY processing is used, the INEST= data set should also include the BY variables, and there must be at least one observation for each BY group.

The possible values of `_TYPE_` and corresponding actions are summarized in [Table 16.66](#).

Table 16.66 _TYPE_ Variable Values

Value of _TYPE_	Action
LB	Lower bound
UB	Upper bound
EQ	Equality
PARMS	Initial value

For example, you can use the INEST data set `In` created by using the following SAS statements to specify bounds for data that contain the BY variable `Group` with three BY groups: A, B, and D. The data set `In` specifies a lower bound for the threshold parameter of -100 for groups A, B, and D, and an upper bound of 3 for the threshold parameter for group D. Since the variables `_Scale_` and `_Shape_` are set to missing, no action is taken for them, and these variables could be omitted from the data set.

```
data In;
  input Group$1 _Type_ $ 2-11 _Scale_ _Shape_ _Threshold_;
  datalines;
A    lb    . . -100
B    lb    . . -100
D    lb    . . -100
D    ub    . . 3
;
```

Regression Models

You can specify a regression model by using the MODEL statement. For example, if you want to relate the lifetimes of electronic parts in a test to Arrhenius-transformed operating temperature, then an appropriate model might be

$$\mu_i = \beta_0 + x_i \beta_1$$

where $x_i = 1000/(T_i + 273.15)$, and T_i is the centigrade temperature at which the i th unit is tested. Here, $\mathbf{x}'_i = [1 \ x_i]$.

There are two types of explanatory variables: *continuous* variables and *classification* variables. Continuous variables represent physical quantities, such as temperature or voltage, and they must be numeric. Continuous explanatory variables are sometimes called *covariates*.

Classification variables identify classification levels and are declared in the CLASS statement. These are also referred to as *categorical*, *dummy*, *qualitative*, *discrete*, or *nominal* variables. Classification variables can be either character or numeric. The values of classification variables are called *levels*. For example, the classification variable `Batch` could have levels 'batch1' and 'batch2' to identify items from two production batches. An indicator (0-1) variable is generated for each level of a classification variable and is used as an explanatory variable. See Nelson (1990, p. 277) for an example that uses an indicator variable in the analysis of accelerated life test data. In a model, an explanatory variable that is not declared in a CLASS statement is assumed to be continuous.

By default, all regression models automatically contain an intercept term; that is, the model is of the form

$$\mu_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{i1} + \dots$$

where β_0 does not have an explanatory variable multiplier. The intercept term can be excluded from the model by specifying INTERCEPT=0 as a MODEL statement option.

For numerical stability, continuous explanatory variables are centered and scaled internally to the procedure. This transforms the parameters β in the original model to a new set of parameters. The parameter estimates β and covariances are transformed back to the original scale before reporting, so that the parameters should be interpreted in terms of the originally specified model. Covariates that are indicator variables—that is, those specified in a CLASS statement—are not centered and scaled.

Initial values of the regression parameters used in the Newton-Raphson method are computed by ordinary least squares. The parameters β and the scale parameter σ are jointly estimated by maximum likelihood, taking a logarithmic transformation of the responses, if necessary, to get a location-scale model.

The generalized gamma distribution is fit using log lifetime as the response variable. The regression parameters β , the scale parameter σ , and the shape parameter λ are jointly estimated.

The Weibull distribution shape parameter estimate is computed as $\hat{\beta} = 1/\hat{\sigma}$, where σ is the scale parameter from the corresponding extreme value distribution. The Weibull scale parameter $\hat{\alpha}_i = \exp(\mathbf{x}'\hat{\beta})$ is not computed by the procedure. Instead, the regression parameters β and the shape β are reported.

In a model with one to three continuous explanatory variables x , you can use the RELATION= option in the MODEL statement to specify a transformation that is applied to the variables before model fitting. Table 16.67 shows the available transformations.

Table 16.67 Variable Transformations

Relation	Transformed variable
ARRHENIUS (Nelson parameterization)	$1000/(x + 273.15)$
ARRHENIUS2 (activation energy parameterization)	$11605/(x + 273.15)$
POWER	$\log(x)$, $x > 0$
LINEAR	x
LOGISTIC	$\log\left(\frac{x}{1-x}\right)$, $0 < x < 1$

Nonconstant Scale Parameter

In some situations, it is desirable for the scale parameter to change with the values of explanatory variables. For example, Meeker and Escobar (1998, section 17.5) present an analysis of accelerated life test data where the spread of the data is greater at lower levels of the stress. You can use the LOGSCALE statement to specify the scale parameter as a function of explanatory variables. You must also have a MODEL statement to specify the location parameter. Explanatory variables can be continuous variables, indicator variables specified in the CLASS statement, or any interaction

combination. The variables can be the same as specified in the MODEL statement, or they can be different variables. Any transformation specified with the RELATION= MODEL statement option will be applied to the same variable appearing in the LOGSCALE statement. See the section “Regression Model with Nonconstant Scale” on page 1243 for an example of fitting a model with nonconstant scale parameter.

The form of the model for the scale parameter is

$$\log(\sigma_i) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{i1} + \dots + \beta_p x_{ip}$$

where β_0 is the intercept term. The intercept term can be excluded from the model by specifying INTERCEPT=0 as a LOGSCALE statement option.

The parameters $\beta_0, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_p$ are estimated by maximum likelihood jointly with all the other parameters in the model.

Stable Parameters

The location and scale parameters (μ, σ) are estimated by maximizing the likelihood function by numerical methods, as described previously. An alternative parameterization that is likely to have better numerical properties for heavy censoring is (η, σ) , where $\eta = \mu + z_p \sigma$ and z_p is the p th quantile of the standardized distribution. See Meeker and Escobar (1998, p. 90) and Doganaksoy and Schmees (1993) for more details on alternate parameterizations.

By default, RELIABILITY estimates a value of z_p from the data that will improve the numerical properties of the estimation. You can also specify values of p from which the value of z_p will be computed with the PSTABLE= option in the ANALYZE, PROBLOT, RELATIONPLOT, or MODEL statement. Note that a value of $p = 0.632$ for the Weibull and extreme value and $p = 0.5$ for all other distributions will give $z_p = 0$ and the parameterization will then be the usual location-scale parameterization.

All estimates and related statistics are reported in terms of the location and scale parameters (μ, σ) . If you specify the ITPRINT option in the ANALYZE, PROBLOT, or RELATIONPLOT statement, a table showing the values of p , v , σ , and the last evaluation of the gradient and Hessian for these parameters is produced.

Covariance Matrix

An estimate of the covariance matrix of the maximum likelihood estimators (MLEs) of the parameters θ is given by the inverse of the negative of the matrix of second derivatives of the log likelihood, evaluated at the final parameter estimates:

$$\Sigma = [\sigma_{ij}] = -\mathbf{H}^{-1} = -\left[\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \theta_i \partial \theta_j} \right]_{\theta=\hat{\theta}}^{-1}$$

The negative of the matrix of second derivatives is called the observed Fisher information matrix. The diagonal term σ_{ii} is an estimate of the variance of $\hat{\theta}_i$. Estimates of standard errors of the MLEs are provided by

$$SE_{\theta_i} = \sqrt{\sigma_{ii}}$$

An estimator of the correlation matrix is

$$\mathbf{R} = \left[\frac{\sigma_{ij}}{\sqrt{\sigma_{ii} \sigma_{jj}}} \right]$$

The covariance matrix for the Weibull distribution parameter estimators is computed by a first-order approximation from the covariance matrix of the estimators of the corresponding extreme value parameters (μ, σ) as

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Var}(\hat{\alpha}) &= [\exp(\hat{\mu})]^2 \text{Var}(\hat{\mu}) \\ \text{Var}(\hat{\beta}) &= \frac{\text{Var}(\hat{\sigma})}{\hat{\sigma}^4} \\ \text{Cov}(\hat{\alpha}, \hat{\beta}) &= -\frac{\exp(\hat{\mu})}{\hat{\sigma}^2} \text{Cov}(\hat{\mu}, \hat{\sigma})\end{aligned}$$

For the regression model, the variance of the Weibull shape parameter estimator $\hat{\beta}$ is computed from the variance of the estimator of the extreme value scale parameter σ as shown previously. The covariance of the regression parameter estimator $\hat{\beta}_i$ and the Weibull shape parameter estimator $\hat{\beta}$ is computed in terms of the covariance between $\hat{\beta}_i$ and $\hat{\sigma}$ as

$$\text{Cov}(\hat{\beta}_i, \hat{\beta}) = -\frac{\text{Cov}(\hat{\beta}_i, \hat{\sigma})}{\hat{\sigma}^2}$$

Confidence Intervals for Distribution Parameters

Table 16.68 shows the method of computation of approximate two-sided $\gamma \times 100\%$ confidence limits for distribution parameters. The default value of confidence is $\gamma = 0.95$. Other values of confidence are specified using the CONFIDENCE= option. In Table 16.68, K_γ represents the $(1 + \gamma)/2 \times 100\%$ percentile of the standard normal distribution, and $\hat{\mu}$ and $\hat{\sigma}$ are the MLEs of the location and scale parameters for the normal, extreme value, and logistic distributions. For the lognormal, Weibull, and log-logistic distributions, $\hat{\mu}$ and $\hat{\sigma}$ represent the MLEs of the corresponding location and scale parameters of the location-scale distribution that results when the logarithm of the lifetime is used as the response. For the Weibull distribution, μ and σ are the location and scale parameters of the extreme value distribution for the logarithm of the lifetime. $\text{SE}_{\hat{\theta}}$ denotes the standard error of the MLE of θ , computed as the square root of the appropriate diagonal element of the inverse of the Fisher information matrix.

Table 16.68 Confidence Limit Computation

Distribution	Parameters		
	Location μ or Threshold θ	Scale	Shape
Normal	$\mu_L = \hat{\mu} - K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\mu}})$ $\mu_U = \hat{\mu} + K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\mu}})$	$\sigma_L = \hat{\sigma} / \exp[K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\sigma}})/\hat{\sigma}]$ $\sigma_U = \hat{\sigma} \exp[K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\sigma}})/\hat{\sigma}]$	
Lognormal	$\mu_L = \hat{\mu} - K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\mu}})$ $\mu_U = \hat{\mu} + K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\mu}})$	$\sigma_L = \hat{\sigma} / \exp[K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\sigma}})/\hat{\sigma}]$ $\sigma_U = \hat{\sigma} \exp[K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\sigma}})/\hat{\sigma}]$	
Lognormal (base 10)	$\mu_L = \hat{\mu} - K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\mu}})$ $\mu_U = \hat{\mu} + K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\mu}})$	$\sigma_L = \hat{\sigma} / \exp[K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\sigma}})/\hat{\sigma}]$ $\sigma_U = \hat{\sigma} \exp[K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\sigma}})/\hat{\sigma}]$	
Extreme value	$\mu_L = \hat{\mu} - K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\mu}})$ $\mu_U = \hat{\mu} + K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\mu}})$	$\sigma_L = \hat{\sigma} / \exp[K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\sigma}})/\hat{\sigma}]$ $\sigma_U = \hat{\sigma} \exp[K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\sigma}})/\hat{\sigma}]$	
Weibull		$\alpha_L = \exp[\hat{\mu} - K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\mu}})]$ $\alpha_U = \exp[\hat{\mu} + K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\mu}})]$	$\beta_L = \exp[-K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\sigma}})/\hat{\sigma}]/\hat{\sigma}$ $\beta_U = \exp[K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\sigma}})/\hat{\sigma}]/\hat{\sigma}$
Exponential		$\alpha_L = \exp[\hat{\mu} - K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\mu}})]$ $\alpha_U = \exp[\hat{\mu} + K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\mu}})]$	
Logistic	$\mu_L = \hat{\mu} - K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\mu}})$ $\mu_U = \hat{\mu} + K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\mu}})$	$\sigma_L = \hat{\sigma} / \exp[K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\sigma}})/\hat{\sigma}]$ $\sigma_U = \hat{\sigma} \exp[K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\sigma}})/\hat{\sigma}]$	
Log-logistic	$\mu_L = \hat{\mu} - K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\mu}})$ $\mu_U = \hat{\mu} + K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\mu}})$	$\sigma_L = \hat{\sigma} / \exp[K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\sigma}})/\hat{\sigma}]$ $\sigma_U = \hat{\sigma} \exp[K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\sigma}})/\hat{\sigma}]$	
Generalized Gamma		$\sigma_L = \hat{\sigma} / \exp[K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\sigma}})/\hat{\sigma}]$ $\sigma_U = \hat{\sigma} \exp[K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\sigma}})/\hat{\sigma}]$	$\mu_L = \hat{\lambda} - K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\lambda}})$ $\mu_U = \hat{\lambda} + K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\lambda}})$
Three-parameter Weibull	$\theta_L = \hat{\theta} - K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\theta}})$ $\theta_U = \hat{\theta} + K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\theta}})$	$\alpha_L = \exp[\hat{\mu} - K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\mu}})]$ $\alpha_U = \exp[\hat{\mu} + K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\mu}})]$	$\beta_L = \exp[-K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\sigma}})/\hat{\sigma}]/\hat{\sigma}$ $\beta_U = \exp[K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\sigma}})/\hat{\sigma}]/\hat{\sigma}$

Regression Parameters Approximate $\gamma \times 100\%$ confidence limits for the regression parameter β_i are given by

$$\beta_{iL} = \hat{\beta}_i - K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\beta}_i})$$

$$\beta_{iU} = \hat{\beta}_i + K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\beta}_i})$$

Percentiles

The maximum likelihood estimate of the $p \times 100\%$ percentile x_p for the extreme value, normal, and logistic distributions is given by

$$\hat{x}_p = \hat{\mu} + z_p \hat{\sigma}$$

where $z_p = G^{-1}(p)$, G is the standardized CDF shown in Table 16.69, and $(\hat{\mu}, \hat{\sigma})$ are the maximum likelihood estimates of the location and scale parameters of the distribution. The maximum likelihood estimate of the percentile t_p for the Weibull, lognormal, and log-logistic distributions is given by

$$\hat{t}_p = \exp[\hat{\mu} + z_p \hat{\sigma}]$$

where $z_p = G^{-1}(p)$, and G is the standardized CDF of the location-scale model corresponding to the logarithm of the response. For the lognormal (base 10) distribution,

$$\hat{t}_p = 10^{\hat{\mu} + z_p \hat{\sigma}}$$

The maximum likelihood estimate of the percentile t_p for the three-parameter Weibull distribution is computed by

$$\hat{t}_p = \hat{\theta} + \exp[\hat{\mu} + z_p \hat{\sigma}]$$

where $z_p = G^{-1}(p)$, and G is the standardized CDF of extreme value distribution.

Table 16.69 Standardized Cumulative Distribution Functions

Distribution	Location-Scale Distribution	Location-Scale CDF
Weibull	Extreme value	$1 - \exp[-\exp(z)]$
Lognormal	Normal	$\int_{-\infty}^z \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{u^2}{2}\right) du$
Log-logistic	Logistic	$\frac{\exp(z)}{1 + \exp(z)}$

Confidence Intervals The variance of the MLE of the $p \times 100\%$ percentile for the normal, extreme value, or logistic distribution is

$$\text{Var}(\hat{x}_p) = \text{Var}(\hat{\mu}) + z_p^2 \text{Var}(\hat{\sigma}) + 2z_p \text{Cov}(\hat{\mu}, \hat{\sigma})$$

Two-sided approximate $100\gamma\%$ confidence limits for x_p are

$$\begin{aligned} x_{pL} &= \hat{x}_p - K_\gamma \sqrt{\text{Var}(\hat{x}_p)} \\ x_{pU} &= \hat{x}_p + K_\gamma \sqrt{\text{Var}(\hat{x}_p)} \end{aligned}$$

where K_γ represents the $100(1 + \gamma)/2 \times 100\%$ percentile of the standard normal distribution.

The limits for the lognormal, Weibull, or log-logistic distributions are

$$\begin{aligned} t_{pL} &= \exp\left(\hat{x}_p - K_\gamma \sqrt{\text{Var}(\hat{x}_p)}\right) \\ t_{pU} &= \exp\left(\hat{x}_p + K_\gamma \sqrt{\text{Var}(\hat{x}_p)}\right) \end{aligned}$$

where x_p refers to the percentile of the corresponding location-scale distribution (normal, extreme value, or logistic) for the logarithm of the lifetime. For the lognormal (base 10) distribution,

$$\begin{aligned} t_{pL} &= 10^{(\hat{x}_p - K_\gamma \sqrt{\text{Var}(\hat{x}_p)})} \\ t_{pU} &= 10^{(\hat{x}_p + K_\gamma \sqrt{\text{Var}(\hat{x}_p)})} \end{aligned}$$

Approximate limits for the three-parameter Weibull distribution are computed as

$$\begin{aligned} t_{pL} &= \hat{\theta} + \exp\left(\hat{x}_p - K_\gamma \sqrt{\text{Var}(\hat{x}_p)}\right) \\ t_{pU} &= \hat{\theta} + \exp\left(\hat{x}_p + K_\gamma \sqrt{\text{Var}(\hat{x}_p)}\right) \end{aligned}$$

where x_p refers to the percentile of the standard extreme value distribution.

Reliability Function

For the extreme value, normal, and logistic distributions shown in Table 16.69, the maximum likelihood estimate of the reliability function $R(x) = \Pr\{X > x\}$ is given by

$$\hat{R}(x) = 1 - F\left(\frac{x - \hat{\mu}}{\hat{\sigma}}\right)$$

The MLE of the CDF is $\hat{F}(x) = 1 - \hat{R}(x)$.

Confidence Intervals Let $\hat{u} = \frac{x - \hat{\mu}}{\hat{\sigma}}$. The approximate variance of u is

$$\text{Var}(\hat{u}) \approx \frac{\text{Var}(\hat{\mu}) + \hat{u}^2 \text{Var}(\hat{\sigma}) + 2\hat{u} \text{Cov}(\hat{\mu}, \hat{\sigma})}{\hat{\sigma}^2}$$

Two-sided approximate $\gamma \times 100\%$ confidence intervals for $R(x)$ are computed as

$$R_L(x) = \hat{R}(u_2)$$

$$R_U(x) = \hat{R}(u_1)$$

where

$$u_1 = \hat{u} - K_\gamma \sqrt{\text{Var}(\hat{u})}$$

$$u_2 = \hat{u} + K_\gamma \sqrt{\text{Var}(\hat{u})}$$

and K_γ represents the $(1 + \gamma)/2 \times 100\%$ percentile of the standard normal distribution. The corresponding limits for the CDF are

$$F_L(x) = 1 - R_U(x)$$

$$F_U(x) = 1 - R_L(x)$$

As an alternative, you can request that two-sided $\gamma \times 100\%$ likelihood ratio confidence limits for the reliability function and the CDF be computed by specifying the **LRCLSURV** option in the **ANALYZE** statement or the **LRCLSURV** option in the **PROBPLOT** statement.

Limits for the Weibull, lognormal, and log-logistic reliability function $R(t)$ are the same as those for the corresponding extreme value, normal, or logistic reliability $R(y)$, where $y = \log(t)$. Limits for the three-parameter Weibull use $y = \log(t - \theta)$ and the extreme value CDF.

You can create a table containing estimates of the reliability function, the CDF, and confidence limits computed as described in this section with the **SURVTIME=** option in the **ANALYZE** statement or with the **SURVTIME=** option in the **PROBPLOT** statement. You can plot confidence limits for the CDF on probability plots created with the **PROBPLOT** statement with the **PINTERVALS=CDF** option in the **PROBPLOT** statement. **PINTERVALS=CDF** is the default option for parametric confidence limits on probability plots.

Estimation with the Binomial and Poisson Distributions

In addition to estimating the parameters of the distributions in [Table 16.57](#), you can estimate parameters, compute confidence limits, compute predicted values and prediction limits, and compute chi-square tests for differences in groups for the binomial and Poisson distributions by using the **ANALYZE** statement. Specify either **BINOMIAL** or **POISSON** in the **DISTRIBUTION** statement to use one of these distributions. The **ANALYZE** statement options available for the binomial and Poisson distributions are given in [Table 16.5](#). See the section “[Analysis of Binomial Data](#)” on page 1268 for an example of an analysis of binomial data.

Binomial Distribution

If r is the number of successes and n is the number of trials in a binomial experiment, then the maximum likelihood estimator of the probability p in the binomial distribution in [Table 16.59](#) is computed as

$$\hat{p} = r/n$$

Two-sided $\gamma \times 100\%$ confidence limits for p are computed as in Johnson, Kotz, and Kemp (1992, p. 130):

$$p_L = \frac{v_1 F[(1 - \gamma)/2; v_1, v_2]}{v_2 + v_1 F[(1 - \gamma)/2; v_1, v_2]}$$

with $v_1 = 2r$ and $v_2 = 2(n - r + 1)$ and

$$p_U = \frac{v_1 F[(1 + \gamma)/2; v_1, v_2]}{v_2 + v_1 F[(1 + \gamma)/2; v_1, v_2]}$$

with $\nu_1 = 2(r + 1)$ and $\nu_2 = 2(n - r)$, where $F[\gamma; \nu_1, \nu_2]$ is the $\gamma \times 100\%$ percentile of the F distribution with ν_1 degrees of freedom in the numerator and ν_2 degrees of freedom in the denominator.

You can compute a sample size required to estimate p within a specified tolerance w with probability γ . Nelson (1982, p. 206) gives the following formula for the approximate sample size:

$$n \approx \hat{p}(1 - \hat{p}) \left(\frac{K_\gamma}{w} \right)^2$$

where K_γ is the $(1 + \gamma)/2 \times 100\%$ percentile of the standard normal distribution. The formula is based on the normal approximation for the distribution of \hat{p} . Nelson recommends using this formula if $np > 10$ and $np(1 - p) > 10$. The value of γ used for computing confidence limits is used in the sample size computation. The default value of confidence is $\gamma = 0.95$. Other values of confidence are specified using the CONFIDENCE= option. You specify a tolerance of *number* with the TOLERANCE(*number*) option.

The predicted number of successes X in a future sample of size m , based on the previous estimate of p , is computed as

$$\hat{X} = m(r/n) = m\hat{p}$$

Two-sided approximate $\gamma \times 100\%$ prediction limits are computed as in Nelson (1982, p. 208). The prediction limits are the solutions X_L and X_U of

$$X_U/m = [(r + 1)/n]F[(1 + \gamma)/2; 2(r + 1), 2X_U]$$

$$m/(X_L + 1) = (n/r)F[(1 + \gamma)/2; 2(X_L + 1), 2r]$$

where $F[\gamma; \nu_1, \nu_2]$ is the $\gamma \times 100\%$ percentile of the F distribution with ν_1 degrees of freedom in the numerator and ν_2 degrees of freedom in the denominator. You request predicted values and prediction limits for a future sample of size *number* with the PREDICT(*number*) option.

You can test groups of binomial data for equality of their binomial probability by using the ANALYZE statement. You specify the K groups to be compared with a group variable having K levels.

Nelson (1982, p. 450) discusses a chi-square test statistic for comparing K binomial proportions for equality. Suppose there are r_i successes in n_i trials for $i = 1, 2, \dots, K$. The grouped estimate of the binomial probability is

$$\hat{p} = \frac{r_1 + r_2 + \dots + r_K}{n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_K}$$

The chi-square test statistic for testing the hypothesis $p_1 = p_2 = \dots = p_K$ against $p_i \neq p_j$ for some i and j is

$$Q = \sum_{i=1}^K \frac{(r_i - n_i \hat{p})^2}{n_i \hat{p}(1 - \hat{p})}$$

The statistic Q has an asymptotic chi-square distribution with $K - 1$ degrees of freedom. The RELIABILITY procedure computes the contribution of each group to Q , the value of Q , and the p -value for Q based on the limiting chi-square distribution with $K - 1$ degrees of freedom. If you

specify the PREDICT option, predicted values and prediction limits are computed for each group, as well as for the pooled group. The p -value is defined as $p_0 = 1 - \chi^2_{K-1}[Q]$, where $\chi^2_{K-1}[x]$ is the chi-square CDF with $K - 1$ degrees of freedom, and Q is the observed value. A test of the hypothesis of equal binomial probabilities among the groups with significance level α is

- $p_0 > \alpha$: do not reject the equality hypothesis
- $p_0 \leq \alpha$: reject the equality hypothesis

Poisson Distribution

You can use the ANALYZE statement to model data by using the Poisson distribution. The data consist of a count Y of occurrences in a “length” of observation T . Observation T is typically an *exposure time*, but it can have other units, such as distance. The ANALYZE statement enables you to compute the rate of occurrences, confidence limits, and prediction limits.

An estimate of the rate λ is computed as

$$\hat{\lambda} = Y/T$$

Two-sided $\gamma \times 100\%$ confidence limits for λ are computed as in Nelson (1982, p. 201):

$$\lambda_L = 0.5\chi^2[(1 - \gamma)/2; 2Y]/T$$

$$\lambda_U = 0.5\chi^2[(1 + \gamma)/2; 2(Y + 1)]/T$$

where $\chi^2[\delta; \nu]$ is the $\delta \times 100\%$ percentile of the chi-square distribution with ν degrees of freedom.

You can compute a length T required to estimate λ within a specified tolerance w with probability γ . Nelson (1982, p. 202) provides the following approximate formula:

$$\hat{T} \approx \hat{\lambda} \left(\frac{K_\gamma}{w} \right)^2$$

where K_γ is the $(1 + \gamma)/2 \times 100\%$ percentile of the standard normal distribution. The formula is based on the normal approximation for $\hat{\lambda}$ and is more accurate for larger values of λT . Nelson recommends using the formula when $\lambda T > 10$. The value of γ used for computing confidence limits is also used in the length computation. The default value of confidence is $\gamma = 0.95$. Other values of confidence are specified using the CONFIDENCE= option. You specify a tolerance of *number* with the TOLERANCE(*number*) option.

The predicted future number of occurrences in a length S is

$$\hat{X} = (Y/T)S = \hat{\lambda}S$$

Two-sided approximate $\gamma \times 100\%$ prediction limits are computed as in Nelson (1982, p. 203). The prediction limits are the solutions X_L and X_U of

$$X_U/S = [(Y + 1)/T]F[(1 + \gamma)/2; 2(Y + 1), 2X_U]$$

$$S/(X_L + 1) = (T/Y)F[(1 + \gamma)/2; 2(X_L + 1), 2Y]$$

where $F[\gamma; \nu_1, \nu_2]$ is the $\gamma \times 100\%$ percentile of the F distribution with ν_1 degrees of freedom in the numerator and ν_2 degrees of freedom in the denominator. You request predicted values and prediction limits for a future exposure *number* with the PREDICT(*number*) option.

You can compute a chi-square test statistic for comparing K Poisson rates for equality. You specify the K groups to be compared with a group variable having K levels.

See Nelson (1982, p. 444) for more information. Suppose that there are Y_i Poisson counts in lengths T_i for $i = 1, 2, \dots, K$ and that the Y_i are independent. The grouped estimate of the Poisson rate is

$$\hat{\lambda} = \frac{Y_1 + Y_2 + \dots + Y_K}{T_1 + T_2 + \dots + T_K}$$

The chi-square test statistic for testing the hypothesis $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_K$ against $\lambda_i \neq \lambda_j$ for some i and j is

$$Q = \sum_{i=1}^K \frac{(Y_i - \hat{\lambda}T_i)^2}{\hat{\lambda}T_i}$$

The statistic Q has an asymptotic chi-square distribution with $K - 1$ degrees of freedom. The RELIABILITY procedure computes the contribution of each group to Q , the value of Q , and the p -value for Q based on the limiting chi-square distribution with $K - 1$ degrees of freedom. If you specify the PREDICT option, predicted values and prediction limits are computed for each group, as well as for the pooled group. The p -value is defined as $p_0 = 1 - \chi_{K-1}^2[Q]$, where $\chi_{K-1}^2[x]$ is the chi-square CDF with $K - 1$ degrees of freedom and Q is the observed value. A test of the hypothesis of equal Poisson rates among the groups with significance level α is

- $p_0 > \alpha$: accept the equality hypothesis
- $p_0 \leq \alpha$: reject the equality hypothesis

Least Squares Fit to the Probability Plot

Fitting to the probability plot by least squares is an alternative to maximum likelihood estimation of the parameters of a life distribution. Only the failure times are used. A least squares fit is computed using points $(x_{(i)}, m_i)$, where $m_i = F^{-1}(a_i)$ and a_i are the plotting positions as defined in the section “[Probability Plotting](#)” on page 1350. The x_i are either the lifetimes for the normal, extreme value, or logistic distributions or the log lifetimes for the lognormal, Weibull, or log-logistic distributions. The ANALYZE, PROBPLOT, or RELATIONPLOT statement option FITTYPE=LSXY specifies the $x_{(i)}$ as the dependent variable (‘y-coordinate’) and the m_i as the independent variable (‘x-coordinate’). You can optionally reverse the quantities used as dependent and independent variables by specifying the FITTYPE=LSYX option.

Weibayes Estimation

Weibayes estimation is a method of performing a Weibull analysis when there are few or no failures. The FITTYPE=WEIBAYES option requests this method. The method of Nelson (1985) is used to compute a one-sided confidence interval for the Weibull scale parameter when the Weibull shape parameter is specified. See Abernethy (2006) for more discussion and examples. The Weibull shape parameter β is assumed to be known and is specified to the procedure with the SHAPE=*number* option. Let T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n be the failure and censoring times, and let $r \geq 0$ be the number of failures in the data. If there are no failures ($r = 0$), a lower $\gamma \times 100\%$ confidence limit for the Weibull scale parameter α is computed as

$$\alpha_L = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n T_i^\beta / [-\log(1 - \gamma)] \right\}^{1/\beta}$$

The default value of confidence is $\gamma = 0.95$. Other values of confidence are specified using the CONFIDENCE= option.

If $r \geq 1$, the MLE of α is given by

$$\hat{\alpha} = \left[\sum_{i=1}^n T_i^\beta / r \right]^{1/\beta}$$

and a lower $\gamma \times 100\%$ confidence limit for the Weibull scale parameter α is computed as

$$\alpha_L = \hat{\alpha} [2r / \chi^2(\gamma, 2r + 2)]^{1/\beta}$$

where $\chi^2(\gamma, 2r + 2)$ is the γ percentile of a chi-square distribution with $2r + 2$ degrees of freedom. The procedure uses the specified value of β and the computed value of α_L to compute distribution percentiles and the reliability function.

Estimation With Multiple Failure Modes

In many applications, units can experience multiple causes of failure, or *failure modes*. For example, in the section “[Weibull Probability Plot for Two Combined Failure Modes](#)” on page 1250, insulation specimens can experience either early failures due to manufacturing defects or degradation failures due to aging. The FMODE statement is used to analyze this type of data. See the section “[FMODE Statement](#)” on page 1290 for the syntax of the FMODE statement. This section describes the analysis of data when units experience multiple failure modes.

The assumptions used in the analysis are

- a cause, or mode, can be identified for each failure
- failure modes follow a series-system model; i.e., a unit fails when a failure due to one of the modes occurs
- each failure mode has the specified lifetime distribution with different parameters
- failure modes act statistically independently

Suppose there are m failure modes, with lifetime distribution functions $F_1(t), F_2(t), \dots, F_m(t)$.

If you wish to estimate the lifetime distribution of a failure mode, say mode i , acting alone, specify the KEEP keyword in the FMODE statement. The failures from all other modes are treated as right-censored observations, and the lifetime distribution is estimated by one of the methods described in other sections, such as maximum likelihood. This lifetime distribution is interpreted as the distribution if the specified failure mode is acting alone, with all other modes eliminated. You can also specify more than one mode to KEEP, but the assumption is that all the specified modes have the same distribution.

If you specify the ELIMINATE keyword, failures due to the specified modes are treated as right censored. The resulting distribution estimate is the failure distribution if the specified modes are eliminated.

If you specify the COMBINE keyword, the failure distribution when all the modes specified in the FMODE statement modes act is estimated. The failure distribution $F_i(t), i = 1, 2, \dots, m$, from each individual mode is first estimated by treating all failures from other modes as right censored. The estimated failure distributions are then combined to get an estimate of the lifetime distribution when all modes act,

$$\hat{F}(t) = 1 - \prod_{i=1}^m [1 - \hat{F}_i(t)]$$

Pointwise approximate asymptotic normal confidence limits for $F(t)$ can be obtained by the delta method. See Meeker and Escobar (1998, appendix B.2). The delta method variance of $\hat{F}(t)$ is, assuming independence of failure modes,

$$\text{Var}(\hat{F}(t)) = \sum_{i=1}^m [S_0(u_1)S_0(u_2) \dots f_0(u_i) \dots S_0(u_m)]^2 \text{Var}(u_i)$$

where $u_i = \frac{y - \hat{\mu}_i}{\hat{\sigma}_i}$, y is t for the extreme value, normal, and logistic distributions or $\log(t)$ for the Weibull, lognormal or log-logistic distributions, $\hat{\mu}_i$ and $\hat{\sigma}_i$ are location and scale parameter estimates for mode i , and S_0 and f_0 are the standard ($\mu = 0, \sigma = 1$) survival function and density function for the specified distribution.

Two-sided approximate $(1 - \alpha)100\%$ pointwise confidence intervals are computed as in Meeker and Escobar (1998, section 3.6) as

$$[F_L, F_U] = \left[\frac{\hat{F}}{\hat{F} + (1 - \hat{F})w}, \frac{\hat{F}}{\hat{F} + (1 - \hat{F})/w} \right]$$

where

$$w = \exp \left[\frac{z_{1-\alpha/2} \text{se}_{\hat{F}}}{(\hat{F}(1 - \hat{F}))} \right]$$

where $\text{se}_{\hat{F}} = \sqrt{\text{Var}(\hat{F}(t))}$ and z_p is the p th quantile of the standard normal distribution.

Regression Model Statistics Computed for Each Observation for Lifetime Data

This section describes statistics that are computed for each observation when you fit a model for lifetime data. For regression models that are fit using the MODEL statement, you can specify a variety of statistics to be computed for each observation in the input data set. This section describes the method of computation for each statistic. See Table 16.32 and Table 16.33 for the syntax to request these statistics.

Predicted Values

The linear predictor is

$$\hat{\mu}_i = \mathbf{x}'_i \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}$$

where \mathbf{x}_i is the vector of explanatory variables for the i th observation.

Percentiles

An estimator of the $p \times 100\%$ percentile x_p for the i th observation for the extreme value, normal, and logistic distributions is

$$\hat{x}_{i,p} = \mathbf{x}'_i \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} + z_p \hat{\sigma}$$

where $z_p = G^{-1}(p)$, G is the standardized CDF, and σ is the distribution scale parameter.

An estimator of the $p \times 100\%$ percentile t_p for the i th observation for the Weibull, lognormal, and log-logistic distributions is

$$\hat{t}_{i,p} = \exp[\mathbf{x}'_i \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} + z_p \hat{\sigma}]$$

where G is the standardized CDF of the extreme value, normal, or logistic distribution that corresponds to the logarithm of the lifetime, and σ is the distribution scale parameter.

The percentile of the lognormal (base 10) distribution is

$$\hat{t}_{i,p} = 10^{[\mathbf{x}'_i \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} + z_p \hat{\sigma}]}$$

where G is the CDF of the standard normal distribution.

An estimator of the $p \times 100\%$ percentile t_p for the i th observation for the generalized gamma distribution is

$$\hat{t}_{i,p} = \exp[\mathbf{x}'_i \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} + w_{\lambda,p} \hat{\sigma}]$$

where

$$w_{\lambda,p} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \log \left(\frac{\lambda^2}{2} \chi^2_{(2/\lambda^2),p} \right)$$

and $\chi^2_{k,p}$ is the $p \times 100\%$ percentile of the chi-square distribution with k degrees of freedom.

Standard Errors of Percentile Estimator

For the extreme value, normal, and logistic distributions, the standard error of the estimator of the $p \times 100\%$ percentile is computed as

$$\sigma_{i,p} = \sqrt{\mathbf{z}' \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \mathbf{z}}$$

where

$$\mathbf{z} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_i \\ z_p \end{bmatrix}$$

and $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ is the covariance matrix of $(\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}, \hat{\sigma})$.

For the Weibull, lognormal, and log-logistic distributions, the standard error is computed as

$$\sigma_{i,p} = \exp(x_{i,p}) \sqrt{\mathbf{z}' \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \mathbf{z}}$$

where $x_{i,p}$ is the percentile computed from the extreme value, normal, or logistic distribution that corresponds to the logarithm of the lifetime. The standard error for the lognormal (base 10) distribution is computed as

$$\sigma_{i,p} = 10^{x_{i,p}} \sqrt{\mathbf{z}' \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \mathbf{z}}$$

The standard error for the generalized gamma distribution percentile is computed as

$$\sigma_{i,p} = \exp[\mathbf{x}' \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} + w_{\lambda,p} \hat{\sigma}] \sqrt{\mathbf{z}' \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \mathbf{z}}$$

where

$$\mathbf{z} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_i \\ w_{\lambda,p} \\ \hat{\sigma} \frac{\partial w_{\lambda,p}}{\partial \lambda} \end{bmatrix}$$

$\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ is the covariance matrix of $(\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}, \hat{\sigma}, \hat{\lambda})$, $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ is the vector of regression parameters, σ is the scale parameter, and λ is the shape parameter.

Confidence Limits for Percentiles

Two-sided approximate $100\gamma\%$ confidence limits for $x_{i,p}$ for the extreme value, normal, and logistic distributions are computed as

$$\begin{aligned} x_L &= \hat{x}_{i,p} - K_\gamma \sigma_{i,p} \\ x_U &= \hat{x}_{i,p} + K_\gamma \sigma_{i,p} \end{aligned}$$

where K_γ represents the $100(1 + \gamma)/2 \times 100\%$ percentile of the standard normal distribution.

Limits for the Weibull, lognormal, and log-logistic percentiles are computed as

$$\begin{aligned} t_L &= \exp(x_L) \\ t_U &= \exp(x_U) \end{aligned}$$

where x_L and x_U are computed from the corresponding distributions for the logarithms of the lifetimes. For the lognormal (base 10) distribution,

$$\begin{aligned} t_L &= 10^{x_L} \\ t_U &= 10^{x_U} \end{aligned}$$

Limits for the generalized gamma distribution percentiles are computed as

$$\begin{aligned} t_L &= \exp \left[\mathbf{x}'_i \boldsymbol{\beta} + w_{\lambda,p} \hat{\sigma} - K_\gamma \sqrt{\mathbf{z}' \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \mathbf{z}} \right] \\ t_U &= \exp \left[\mathbf{x}'_i \boldsymbol{\beta} + w_{\lambda,p} \hat{\sigma} + K_\gamma \sqrt{\mathbf{z}' \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \mathbf{z}} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Reliability Function

For the extreme value, normal, and logistic distributions, an estimate of the reliability function evaluated at the response y_i is computed as

$$R(y_i) = 1 - G \left(\frac{y_i - \mathbf{x}'_i \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}}{\hat{\sigma}} \right)$$

where $G(x)$ is the standardized CDF of the distribution from [Table 16.69](#).

Estimates of the reliability function evaluated at the response t_i for the Weibull, lognormal, log-logistic, and generalized gamma distributions are computed as

$$R(t_i) = 1 - G \left(\frac{\log(t_i) - \mathbf{x}'_i \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}}{\hat{\sigma}} \right)$$

where $G(x)$ is the standardized CDF of the corresponding extreme value, normal, logistic, or generalized log-gamma distributions.

Residuals

The RELIABILITY procedure computes several different kinds of residuals. In the following equations, y_i represents the i th response value if the extreme value, normal, or logistic distributions are specified. If t_i is the i th response and if the Weibull, lognormal, log-logistic, or generalized gamma distributions are specified, then y_i represents the logarithm of the response $y_i = \log(t_i)$. If the lognormal (base 10) distribution is specified, then $y_i = \log_{10}(t_i)$.

Raw Residuals

The raw residual is computed as

$$r_{Ri} = y_i - \mathbf{x}'_i \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}$$

Standardized Residuals

The standardized residual is computed as

$$r_{Si} = \frac{y_i - \mathbf{x}'\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}}{\hat{\sigma}}$$

Adjusted Residuals

If an observation is right censored, then the standardized residual for that observation is also right censored. Adjusted residuals adjust censored standardized residuals upward by adding a percentile of the residual lifetime distribution, given that the standardized residual exceeds the censoring value. The default percentile is the median (50th percentile), but you can, optionally, specify a $\gamma \times 100\%$ percentile by using the RESIDALPHA= γ option in the MODEL statement. The $\gamma \times 100$ percentile residual life is computed as in Joe and Proschan (1984). The adjusted residual is computed as

$$r_{Ai} = \begin{cases} G^{-1}[1 - (1 - \gamma)S(u_i)] & \text{for right-censored observations} \\ u_i & \text{for uncensored observations} \end{cases}$$

where G is the standard CDF,

$$S(u) = 1 - G(u)$$

is the reliability function, and

$$u_i = \frac{y_i - \mathbf{x}'\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}}{\hat{\sigma}}$$

If the generalized gamma distribution is specified, the standardized CDF and reliability functions include the estimated shape parameter $\hat{\lambda}$.

Modified Cox-Snell Residuals

Let

$$\delta_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for uncensored observations} \\ 0 & \text{for right-censored observations} \end{cases}$$

The Cox-Snell residual is defined as

$$r_{Ci} = -\log(R(y_i))$$

where

$$R(y) = 1 - G\left(\frac{y - \mathbf{x}'\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}}{\hat{\sigma}}\right)$$

is the reliability function. The modified Cox-Snell residual is computed as in Collett (1994, p. 152):

$$r'_{Ci} = r_{Ci} + (1 - \delta_i)\alpha$$

where α is an adjustment factor. If the fitted model is correct, the Cox-Snell residual has approximately a standard exponential distribution for uncensored observations. If an observation is censored, the residual evaluated at the censoring time is not as large as the residual evaluated at the (unknown) failure time. The adjustment factor α adjusts the censored residuals upward to account for the censoring. The default is $\alpha = 1.0$, the mean of the standard exponential distribution. You can, optionally, specify any adjustment factor by using the MODEL statement option RESIDADJ= α . Another commonly used value is the median of the standard exponential distribution, $\alpha = 0.693$.

Deviance Residuals

Deviance residuals are a zero-mean, symmetrized version of modified Cox-Snell residuals. Deviance residuals are computed as in Collett (1994, p. 153):

$$r_{Di} = \text{sgn}(\delta_i - r_{Ci}) \{-2[\delta_i - r_{Ci} + \delta_i \log(r_{Ci})]\}^{1/2}$$

where

$$\text{sgn}(u) = \begin{cases} -1 & \text{if } u < 0 \\ 1 & \text{if } u \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Regression Model Statistics Computed for Each Observation for Recurrent Events Data

This section describes statistics that are computed for each observation when you fit a model for recurrent events data. For regression models that are fit using the MODEL statement, you can specify a variety of statistics to be computed for each observation in the input data set. This section describes the method of computation for each statistic. See Table 16.32 and Table 16.34 for the syntax to request these statistics.

Let t_i be the event time in the i th observation in the input data set. The following statistics use the definitions of the mean function $M(t; \eta, \beta)$ and intensity function $\lambda(t; \eta, \beta)$ in Table 16.72, where η and β are replaced by their maximum likelihood estimates. The shape parameter β is assumed to be constant for all observations. For regression models, the scale parameter η in Table 16.72 for the i th observation is

$$\eta_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{i1} + \dots$$

where x_{i1}, x_{i2}, \dots are regression coefficients and β_0, β_1, \dots are the maximum likelihood estimates of the regression parameters.

Predicted Values of Scale Parameter

The scale parameter that is predicted by the model for the i th observation is

$$\hat{\eta}_i = \mathbf{x}_i' \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}$$

where \mathbf{x}_i is the vector of explanatory variables for the i th observation and $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ is the vector of maximum likelihood estimates of the regression parameters.

Mean Function

The predicted mean function is computed as $M(t_i, \hat{\eta}_i, \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}})$.

Confidence Limits for the Mean Function

Confidence limits for the estimated $M(t_i)$ are computed as described in the section “NHPP Model Parameter Confidence Limit Computation” on page 1391, using t_i , $\hat{\eta}_i$, and $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}$.

Standard Error of the Mean Function

The standard error of the estimated $M(t_i)$ is computed as described in the section “NHPP Model Parameter Confidence Limit Computation” on page 1391, using t_i , $\hat{\eta}_i$, and $\hat{\beta}$.

Intensity Function

The predicted intensity function is computed as $\lambda(t_i, \hat{\eta}_i, \hat{\beta})$.

Confidence Limits for the Intensity Function

Confidence limits for the estimated $\lambda(t_i)$ are computed as described in the section “NHPP Model Parameter Confidence Limit Computation” on page 1391, using t_i , $\hat{\eta}_i$, and $\hat{\beta}$.

Standard Error of the Intensity Function

The standard error of the estimated $\lambda(t_i)$ is computed as described in the section “NHPP Model Parameter Confidence Limit Computation” on page 1391, using t_i , $\hat{\eta}_i$, and $\hat{\beta}$.

Recurrence Data from Repairable Systems

Failures in a system that can be repaired are sometimes modeled as *recurrence data*, or *recurrent events data*. When a repairable system fails, it is repaired and placed back in service. As a repairable system ages, it accumulates a history of repairs and costs of repairs. The mean cumulative function (MCF) $M(t)$ is defined as the population mean of the cumulative number (or cost) of repairs up until time t . You can use the RELIABILITY procedure to compute and plot nonparametric estimates and plots of the MCF for the number of repairs or the cost of repairs. The Nelson (1995) confidence limits for the MCF are also computed and plotted. You can compute and plot estimates of the difference of two MCFs and confidence intervals. This is useful for comparing the repair performance of two systems.

See Nelson (2002, 1995, 1988), Doganaksoy and Nelson (1998), and Nelson and Doganaksoy (1989) for discussions and examples of nonparametric analysis of recurrence data.

You can also fit a parametric model for recurrent event data and display the resulting model on a plot, along with nonparametric estimates of the MCF.

See Rigdon and Basu (2000), Tobias and Trindade (1995), and Meeker and Escobar (1998) for discussions of parametric models for recurrent events data.

Nonparametric Analysis

Recurrent Events Data with Exact Ages

See the section “Analysis of Recurrence Data on Repairs” on page 1253 and the section “Comparison of Two Samples of Repair Data” on page 1258 for examples of the analysis of recurrence data with exact ages.

Formulas for the MCF estimator $\hat{M}(t)$ and the variance of the estimator $\text{Var}(\hat{M}(t))$ are given in Nelson (1995). Table 16.70 shows a set of artificial repair data from Nelson (1988). For each system, the data consist of the system and cost for each repair. If you want to compute the MCF for

the number of repairs, rather than cost of repairs, then you should set the cost equal to 1 for each repair. A plus sign (+) in place of a cost indicates that the age is a censoring time. The repair history of each system ends with a censoring time.

Table 16.70 System Repair Histories for Artificial Data

Unit	(Age in Months, Cost in \$100)			
6	(5,\$3)	(12,\$1)	(12,+)	
5	(16,+)			
4	(2,\$1)	(8,\$1)	(16,\$2)	(20,+)
3	(18,\$3)	(29,+)		
2	(8,\$2)	(14,\$1)	(26,\$1)	(33,+)
1	(19,\$2)	(39,\$2)	(42,+)	

Table 16.71 illustrates the calculation of the MCF estimate from the data in Table 16.70. The RELIABILITY procedure uses the following rules for computing the MCF estimates.

- Order all events (repairs and censoring) by age from smallest to largest.
 - If the event ages of the same or different systems are equal, the corresponding data are sorted from the largest repair cost to the smallest. Censoring events always sort as smaller than repair events with equal ages.
 - When event ages and values of more than one system coincide, the corresponding data are sorted from the largest system identifier to the smallest. The system IDs can be numeric or character, but they are always sorted in ASCII order.
- Compute the number of systems I in service at the current age as the number in service at the last repair time minus the number of censored units in the intervening times.
- For each repair, compute the mean cost as the cost of the current repair divided by the number in service I .
- Compute the MCF for each repair as the previous MCF plus the mean cost for the current repair.

Table 16.71 Calculation of MCF for Artificial Data

Event	(Age,Cost)	Number <i>I</i> in Service	Mean Cost	MCF
1	(2,\$1)	6	\$1/6=0.17	0.17
2	(5,\$3)	6	\$3/6=0.50	0.67
3	(8,\$2)	6	\$2/6=0.33	1.00
4	(8,\$1)	6	\$1/6=0.17	1.17
5	(12,\$1)	6	\$1/6=0.17	1.33
6	(12,+)	5		
7	(14,\$1)	5	\$1/5=0.20	1.53
8	(16,\$2)	5	\$2/5=0.40	1.93
9	(16,+)	4		
10	(18,\$3)	4	\$3/4=0.75	2.68
11	(19,\$2)	4	\$2/4=0.50	3.18
12	(20,+)	3		
13	(26,\$1)	3	\$1/3=0.33	3.52
14	(29,+)	2		
15	(33,+)	1		
16	(39,\$2)	1	\$2/1=2.00	5.52
17	(42,+)	0		

If you specify the VARIANCE=NELSON option, the variance of the estimator of the MCF $\text{Var}(\hat{M}(t))$ is computed as in Nelson (1995). If the VARIANCE=LAWLESS or VARMETHOD2 option is specified, the method of Lawless and Nadeau (1995) is used to compute the variance of the estimator of the MCF. This method is recommended if the number of systems or events is large or if a FREQ statement is used to specify a frequency variable. If you do not specify a variance computation method, the method of Lawless and Nadeau (1995) is used.

Default approximate two-sided $\gamma \times 100\%$ pointwise confidence limits for $M(t)$ are computed as

$$M_L(t) = \hat{M}(t) - K_\gamma \sqrt{\text{Var}(\hat{M}(t))}$$

$$M_U(t) = \hat{M}(t) + K_\gamma \sqrt{\text{Var}(\hat{M}(t))}$$

where K_γ represents the $100(1 + \gamma)/2$ percentile of the standard normal distribution.

If you specify the LOGINTERVALS option in the MCFPLOT statement, alternative confidence intervals based on the asymptotic normality of $\log(\hat{M}(t))$, rather than of $\hat{M}(t)$, are computed. Let

$$w = \exp \left[\frac{K_\gamma \sqrt{\text{Var}(\hat{M}(t))}}{\hat{M}(t)} \right]$$

Then the limits are computed as

$$M_L(t) = \frac{\hat{M}(t)}{w}$$

$$M_U(t) = \hat{M}(t) \times w$$

These alternative limits are always positive, and can provide better coverage than the default limits when the MCF is known to be positive, such as for counts or for positive costs. They are not appropriate for MCF differences, and are not computed in this case.

The following SAS statements create the tabular output shown in [Figure 16.58](#) and the plot shown in [Figure 16.59](#):

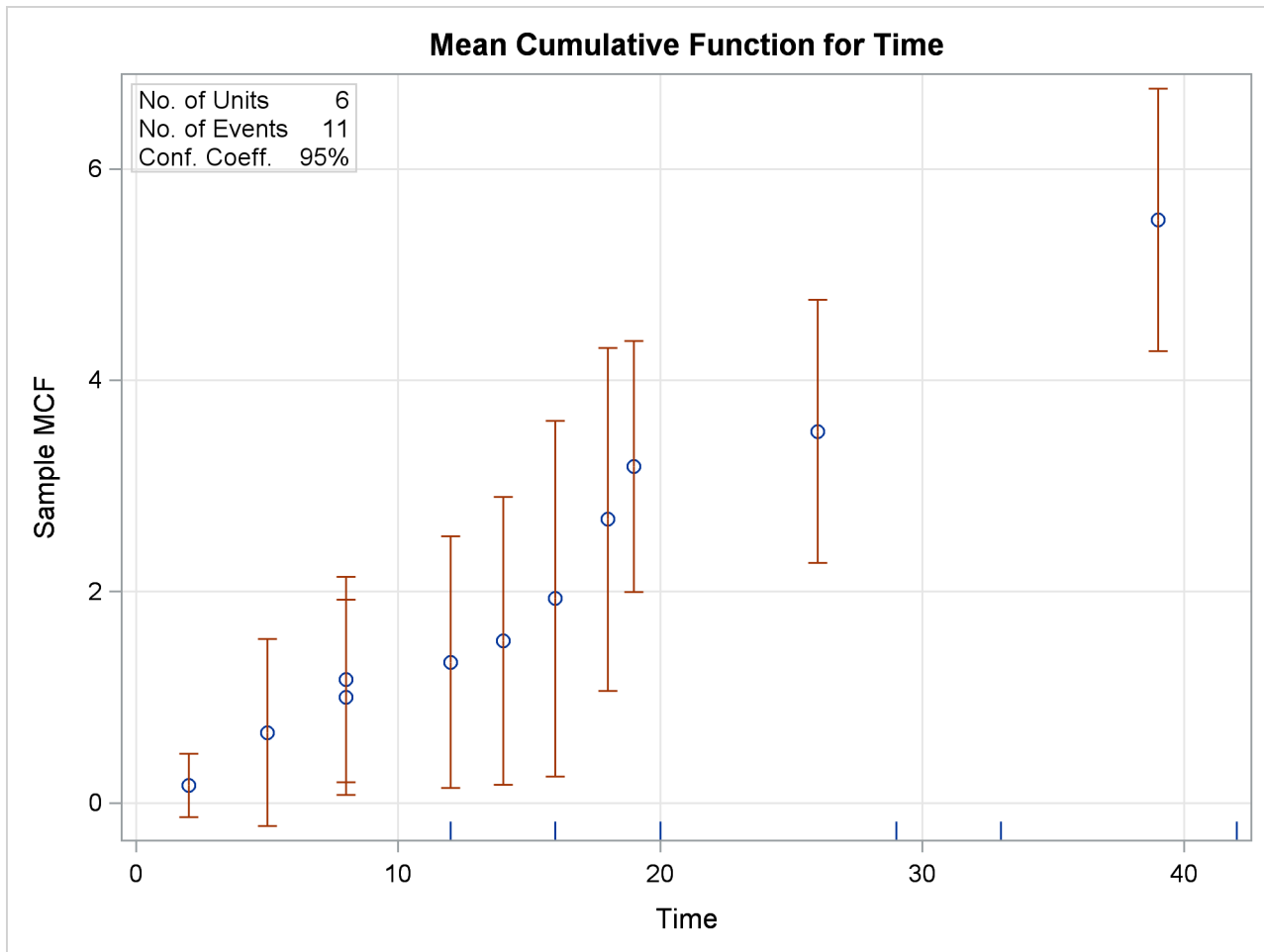
```
data Art;
  input Sysid $ Time Cost;
  datalines;
sys1 19 2
sys1 39 2
sys1 42 -1
sys2 8 2
sys2 14 1
sys2 26 1
sys2 33 -1
sys3 18 3
sys3 29 -1
sys4 16 2
sys4 2 1
sys4 20 -1
sys4 8 1
sys5 16 -1
sys6 5 3
sys6 12 1
sys6 12 -1
;

proc reliability data=Art;
  unitid Sysid;
  mcfplot Time*Cost (-1) ;
run;
```

The first table in [Figure 16.58](#) displays the input data set, the number of observations used in the analysis, the number of systems (units), and the number of repair events. The second table displays the system age, MCF estimate, standard error, approximate confidence limits, and system ID for each event.

Figure 16.58 PROC RELIABILITY Output for the Artificial Data

The RELIABILITY Procedure					
Recurrence Data Summary					
Input Data Set		WORK.ART			
Observations Used		17			
Number of Units		6			
Number of Events		11			
Recurrence Data Analysis					
Age	Sample MCF	Standard Error	95% Confidence Limits		Unit ID
			Lower	Upper	
2.00	0.167	0.152	-0.132	0.465	sys4
5.00	0.667	0.451	-0.218	1.551	sys6
8.00	1.000	0.471	0.076	1.924	sys2
8.00	1.167	0.495	0.196	2.138	sys4
12.00	1.333	0.609	0.141	2.526	sys6
14.00	1.533	0.695	0.172	2.895	sys2
16.00	1.933	0.859	0.249	3.618	sys4
18.00	2.683	0.828	1.061	4.306	sys3
19.00	3.183	0.607	1.993	4.373	sys1
26.00	3.517	0.634	2.274	4.759	sys2
39.00	5.517	0.634	4.274	6.759	sys1

Figure 16.59 MCF Plot for the Artificial Data**Recurrent Events Data with Ages Grouped into Intervals**

Recurrence data are sometimes grouped into time intervals for convenience, or to reduce the number of data records to be stored and analyzed. Interval recurrence data consist of the number of recurrences and the number of censored units in each time interval.

You can use PROC RELIABILITY to compute and plot MCFs and MCF differences for interval data. Formulas for the MCF estimator $\hat{M}(t)$ and the variance of the estimator $\text{Var}(\hat{M}(t))$ for interval data, as well as examples and interpretations, are given in Nelson (2002, chapter 5). These calculations apply only to the number of recurrences, and not to cost.

Let N_0 be the total number of units, R_i the number of recurrences in interval i , $i = 1, \dots, n$, and C_i the number of units censored into interval i . Then $N_0 = \sum_{i=1}^n C_i$ and the number entering interval i is $N_i = N_{i-1} - C_{i-1}$ with $C_0 = 0$. The MCF estimate for interval i is $M_0 = 0$,

$$M_i = M_{i-1} + \frac{R_i}{N_i - 0.5C_i}$$

The denominator $N_i - 0.5C_i$ approximates the number at risk in interval i , and treats the censored units as if they were censored halfway through the interval. Since no censored units are likely to

have ages lasting through the entire last interval, the MCF estimate for the last interval is likely to be biased. A footnote is printed in the tabular output as a reminder of this bias for the last interval.

See the section “[Analysis of Interval Age Recurrence Data](#)” on page 1265 for an example of interval recurrence data analysis.

Comparison of Two Groups of Recurrent Events Data

If you specify a group variable in an MCFPLOT statement, and the group variable has only two levels representing two groups of data, then there are two ways to compare the MCFs of the two groups for equality.

If you specify the MCFDIFF option in the MCFPLOT statement, estimates of the difference between two MCFs $MDIFF(t) = M_1(t) - M_2(t)$ and the variance of the estimator are computed and plotted as in Doganaksoy and Nelson (1998). Confidence limits for the MCF difference function are computed in the same way as for the MCF, by using the variance of the MCF difference function estimator. If the confidence limits do not enclose zero at any time point, then the statistical hypothesis that the two MCFs are equal at all times is rejected.

Cook and Lawless (2007, section 3.7.5) describe statistical tests based on weighted sums of sample differences in the MCFs of the two groups. These tests, similar to log-rank tests for survival data, are computed and displayed in the “Tests for Equality of Mean Functions” table. Two cases are computed, corresponding to different weight functions in the test statistic. The “constant” case is powerful in cases where the two MCFs are approximately proportional. The “linear” case is more powerful for cases where the MCFs are not proportional, but do not cross.

These methods are not available for grouped data, as described in “[Recurrent Events Data with Ages Grouped into Intervals](#)” on page 1387.

Parametric Models for Recurrent Events Data

The parametric models used for recurrent events data in PROC RELIABILITY are called *Poisson process models*. Some important features of these models are summarized below. See, for example, Rigdon and Basu (2000) and Meeker and Escobar (1998) for a full mathematical description of these models. See Cook and Lawless (2007) for a general discussion of maximum likelihood estimation in Poisson processes. Abernethy (2006) and U.S. Army (2000) provide examples of the application of Poisson process models to system reliability.

Let $N(t)$ be the number of events up to time t , and let $N(a, b)$ be the number of events in the interval $(a, b]$. Then, for a Poisson process,

- $N(0) = 0$.
- $N(a, b)$ and $N(c, d)$ are statistically independent if $a < b \leq c < d$.
- $N(a, b)$ is a Poisson random variable with mean $M(a, b) = M(b) - M(a)$ where $M(t)$ is the mean number of failures up to time t . $M(0) = 0$.

Poisson processes are characterized by their cumulative mean function $M(t)$, or equivalently by their *intensity*, *rate*, or *rate of occurrence of failure* (ROCOF) function $\lambda(t) = \frac{d}{dt}M(t)$, so that

$$M(a, b) = M(b) - M(a) = \int_a^b \lambda(t) dt$$

Poisson processes are parameterized through their mean and rate functions. The RELIABILITY procedure provides the Poisson process models shown in Table 16.72.

Table 16.72 Models and Parameters for Recurrent Events Data

Model	Intensity Function	Mean Function
Crow-AMSAA	$\beta \eta t^{\beta-1}$	ηt^{β}
Homogeneous	$\exp(\eta)$	$\exp(\eta)t$
Log-linear	$\exp(\eta + \beta t)$	$\frac{\exp(\eta)}{\beta} [\exp(\beta t) - 1]$
Power	$\frac{\beta}{\eta} \left(\frac{t}{\eta}\right)^{\beta-1}$	$\left(\frac{t}{\eta}\right)^{\beta}$
Proportional intensity	$\exp(\eta)\beta t^{\beta-1}$	$\exp(\eta)t^{\beta}$

For a homogeneous Poisson process, the intensity function is a constant; that is, the rate of failures does not change with time. For the other models, the rate function can change with time, so that a rate of failures that increases or decreases with time can be modeled. These models are called *non-homogeneous* Poisson processes.

In the RELIABILITY procedure, you specify a Poisson model with a **DISTRIBUTION** statement and a **MODEL** statement. You must also specify additional statements, depending on whether failure times are observed exactly, or observed to occur in time intervals. These statements are explained in the sections “Recurrent Events Data with Exact Event Ages” on page 1393, “Recurrent Events Data with Interval Event Ages” on page 1394, and “MODEL Statement” on page 1308. The **DISTRIBUTION** statement specifications for the models described in Table 16.72 are summarized in Table 16.73.

Table 16.73 DISTRIBUTION Statement Specification for Recurrent Events Data Models

Model	DISTRIBUTION Statement Value
Crow-AMSAA	NHPP(CA)
Homogeneous	HPP
Log-linear	NHPP(LOG)
Power	NHPP(POW)
Proportional intensity	NHPP(PROP)

For each of the models, you can specify a regression model for the parameter η in Table 16.72 for the i th observation as

$$\eta_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{i1} + \dots$$

where x_{i1}, x_{i2}, \dots are regression coefficients specified as described in the section “MODEL Statement” on page 1308. The parameter β_0 is labeled Intercept in the printed output, and the parameter β in Table 16.72 is labeled Shape. If no regression coefficients are specified, Intercept represents the parameter η in Table 16.72.

Model parameters are estimated by maximizing the log-likelihood function, which is equivalent to maximizing the likelihood function. The sections “Recurrent Events Data with Exact Event Ages” on page 1393 and “Recurrent Events Data with Interval Event Ages” on page 1394 contain descriptions of the form of the log likelihoods for the different models. An estimate of the covariance

matrix of the maximum likelihood estimators (MLEs) of the parameters θ is given by the inverse of the negative of the matrix of second derivatives of the log likelihood, evaluated at the final parameter estimates:

$$\Sigma = [\sigma_{ij}] = -\mathbf{H}^{-1} = -\left[\frac{\partial^2 LL}{\partial \theta_i \partial \theta_j}\right]_{\theta=\hat{\theta}}^{-1}$$

The negative of the matrix of second derivatives is called the observed Fisher information matrix. The diagonal term σ_{ii} is an estimate of the variance of $\hat{\theta}_i$. Estimates of standard errors of the MLEs are provided by

$$SE_{\theta_i} = \sqrt{\sigma_{ii}}$$

An estimator of the correlation matrix is

$$\mathbf{R} = \left[\frac{\sigma_{ij}}{\sqrt{\sigma_{ii}\sigma_{jj}}} \right]$$

Wald-type confidence intervals are computed for the model parameters as described in [Table 16.74](#). Wald intervals use asymptotic normality of maximum likelihood estimates to compute approximate confidence intervals. If a parameter must be greater than zero, then an approximation based on the asymptotic normality of the logarithm of the parameter estimate is often more accurate, and the lower endpoint is strictly positive. The intercept term β_0 in an intercept-only power NHPP model with no other regression parameters represents η in [Table 16.72](#), and is a model parameter that must be strictly positive. Also, the shape parameter for the power and proportional intensity models, represented by β in [Table 16.72](#), must be strictly positive. In these cases, formula 7.11 of Meeker and Escobar (1998, p. 163) is used in [Table 16.74](#) to compute confidence limits.

[Table 16.74](#) shows the method of computation of approximate two-sided $\gamma \times 100\%$ confidence limits for model parameters. The default value of confidence is $\gamma = 0.95$. Other values of confidence are specified using the CONFIDENCE= option. In [Table 16.74](#), K_γ represents the $(1 + \gamma)/2 \times 100\%$ percentile of the standard normal distribution, and $w(\hat{\theta}) = \exp[K_\gamma(SE_{\hat{\theta}})/\hat{\theta}]$.

Table 16.74 NHPP Model Parameter Confidence Limit Computation

Model	Parameters		
	Intercept	Regression Parameters	Shape
Crow-AMSAA			
Intercept-only model			
	Lower	$\hat{\beta}_0/w(\hat{\beta}_0)$	$\hat{\beta}/w(\hat{\beta})$
	Upper	$\hat{\beta}_0 w(\hat{\beta}_0)$	$\hat{\beta} w(\hat{\beta})$
Regression model			
	Lower	$\hat{\beta}_0 - K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\beta}_0})$	$\hat{\beta}_i - K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\beta}_i})$
	Upper	$\hat{\beta}_0 + K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\beta}_0})$	$\hat{\beta}_i + K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\beta}_i})$
Homogeneous			
	Lower	$\hat{\beta}_0 - K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\beta}_0})$	$\hat{\beta}_i - K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\beta}_i})$
	Upper	$\hat{\beta}_0 + K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\beta}_0})$	$\hat{\beta}_i + K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\beta}_i})$
Log-linear			
	Lower	$\hat{\beta}_0 - K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\beta}_0})$	$\hat{\beta} - K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\beta}})$
	Upper	$\hat{\beta}_0 + K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\beta}_0})$	$\hat{\beta} + K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\beta}})$
Power			
Intercept-only model			
	Lower	$\hat{\beta}_0/w(\hat{\beta}_0)$	$\hat{\beta}/w(\hat{\beta})$
	Upper	$\hat{\beta}_0 w(\hat{\beta}_0)$	$\hat{\beta} w(\hat{\beta})$
Regression model			
	Lower	$\hat{\beta}_0 - K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\beta}_0})$	$\hat{\beta}_i - K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\beta}_i})$
	Upper	$\hat{\beta}_0 + K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\beta}_0})$	$\hat{\beta}_i + K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\beta}_i})$
Proportional intensity			
	Lower	$\hat{\beta}_0 - K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\beta}_0})$	$\hat{\beta}/w(\hat{\beta})$
	Upper	$\hat{\beta}_0 + K_\gamma(\text{SE}_{\hat{\beta}_0})$	$\hat{\beta} w(\hat{\beta})$

You can request that profile likelihood confidence intervals for model parameters be computed instead of Wald intervals with the **LRCL** option in the **MODEL** statement.

Confidence limits for the mean and intensity functions for plots that are created with the **MCFPLOT** statement and for the table that is created with the **OBSTATS** option in the **MODEL** statement are computed by using the delta method. See Meeker and Escobar (1998, Appendix B) for a full explanation of this method. If Σ represents the covariance matrix of the estimates of the parameters η and β in Table 16.72, then the variance of the mean or intensity function estimate is given by

$$V = \left[\frac{\partial g}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial g}{\partial \beta} \right] \Sigma \left[\frac{\partial g}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial g}{\partial \beta} \right]'$$

where $g = g(t; \eta, \beta)$ represents either the mean function or the intensity function in Table 16.72. Since both of these functions must be positive, formula 7.11 of Meeker and Escobar (1998, p. 163) is used to compute confidence limits, using the standard error $\sigma = \sqrt{V}$. For regression models,

the full covariance matrix of all the regression parameter estimates and the parameter β is used to compute Σ .

Tests of Trend

For the nonhomogeneous models in Table 16.72, you can request a test for a homogeneous Poisson process by specifying the **HPPTTEST** option in the **MODEL** statement. In this case the test is a likelihood ratio test for $\beta = 1$ for the power, Crow-AMSAA, and proportional intensity models, and $\beta = 0$ for the log-linear model.

You can request other tests of trend by using the **TREND=** option in the **MODEL** statement. These tests are not available for the kind of grouped data that are described in the section “**Recurrent Events Data with Interval Event Ages**” on page 1394. See Lindqvist and Doksum (2003), Kvaloy and Lindqvist (1998), and Meeker and Escobar (1998) for a discussion of these kinds of tests.

Let there be m independent systems observed, and let $t_{i1}, t_{i2}, \dots, t_{in_i}$ be the times of observed events for system i . Let the last time of observation of system i be T_i , with $t_{in_i} \leq T_i$. The following test statistics can be computed. These are extended versions of trend tests for a single system, and they allow valid tests for HPP versus NHPP even if the intensities vary from system to system.

- Military Handbook (MH)

$$MH = 2 \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \log \left(\frac{T_i}{t_{ij}} \right)$$

The asymptotic distribution of MH is the chi-square with $2 \sum_{i=1}^m n_i$ degrees of freedom. This test statistic is powerful for testing HPP versus NHPP in the power law model.

- Laplace (LA)

$$LA = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} (t_{ij} - \frac{1}{2} T_i)}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{12} \sum_{i=1}^m n_i T_i^2}}$$

The asymptotic distribution of LA is the standard normal. This test statistic is powerful for testing HPP versus NHPP in a log-linear model.

- Lewis-Robinson (LR)

Let LA_i be the Laplace test statistic for system i ,

$$LA_i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n_i} (t_{ij} - \frac{1}{2} T_i)}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{12} n_i}}$$

The extended Lewis-Robinson test statistic is defined as

$$LR = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\bar{X}_i}{\sigma_i} LA_i$$

where \bar{X}_i and σ_i are the estimated mean and standard deviation of the event interarrival times for system i . The asymptotic distribution of LR is the standard normal. This test statistic is powerful for testing HPP versus NHPP in a log-linear model.

INEST Data Set for Recurrent Events Models

You can specify a SAS data set to set lower bounds, upper bounds, equality constraints, or initial values for estimating the intercept and shape parameters of the models in Table 16.72 by using the `INEST=` option in the `MODEL` statement. The data set must contain a variable named `_TYPE_` that specifies the action that you want to take in the iterative estimation process, and some combination of variables named `_INTERCEPT_` and `_SHAPE_` that represent the distribution parameters. If BY processing is used, the `INEST=` data set should also include the BY variables, and there must be at least one observation for each BY group.

The possible values of `_TYPE_` and corresponding actions are summarized in Table 16.75.

Table 16.75 `_TYPE_` Variable Values

Value of <code>_TYPE_</code>	Action
LB	Lower bound
UB	Upper bound
EQ	Equality
PARMS	Initial value

For example, you can use the `INEST` data set `ln` created by the following SAS statements to specify an equality constraint for the shape parameter. The data set `ln` specifies that the shape parameter be constrained to be 1.5. Since the variable `_Intercept_` is set to missing, no action is taken for it, and this variable could be omitted from the data set.

```
data ln ;
  input _Type_ $ 1-5 _Intercept_ _Shape_;
  datalines;
eq      . 1.5
;
```

Recurrent Events Data with Exact Event Ages

Let there be m independent systems observed, and let $t_{i1}, t_{i2}, \dots, t_{in_i}$ be the times of observed events for system i . Let the last time of observation of system i be T_i , with $t_{in_i} \leq T_i$.

If there are no regression parameters in the model, or there are regression parameters and they are constant for each system, then the log-likelihood function is

$$LL = \sum_{i=1}^m \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} [\log(\lambda(t_{ij})) - M(T_i)] \right\}$$

If there are regression parameters that can change over time for individual systems, the `RELIABILITY` procedure uses the convention that a covariate value specified at a given event time takes effect immediately after the event time; that is, the value of a covariate used at an event time is the value specified at the previous event time. The value used at the first event time is the value specified at that event time. You can establish a different value for the first event time by specifying a zero cost event previous to the first actual event. The zero cost event is not used in the analysis, but it is used to establish a covariate value for the next event time. The covariate value used at the end time T_i is the value established at the last event time.

With these conventions, the log likelihood is

$$LL = \sum_{i=1}^m \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} [\log(\lambda(t_{ij})) - (M(t_{ij}) - M(t_{i,j-1}))] - (M(T_i) - M(t_{in_i})) \right\}$$

with $t_{i0} = 0$ for each $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$. Note that this log likelihood reduces to the previous log likelihood if covariate values do not change over time for each system.

In order to specify a parametric model for recurrence data with exact event times, you specify the event times, end of observation times, and regression model, if any, with a **MODEL** statement, as described in the section “**MODEL Statement**” on page 1308. In addition, you specify a variable that uniquely identifies each system with a **UNITID** statement. See the section “**Parametric Model for Recurrent Events Data**” on page 1274 for an example of fitting a parametric recurrent events model to data with exact recurrence times.

Recurrent Events Data with Interval Event Ages

If n independent and statistically identical systems are observed in the time interval $(t_a, t_b]$, then the number r of events that occur in the interval is a Poisson random variable with mean $nM(t_a, t_b) = n[M(t_a) - M(t_b)]$, where $M(t)$ is the cumulative mean function for an individual system.

Let $(t_0, t_1], (t_1, t_2], \dots, (t_{m-1}, t_m]$ be nonoverlapping time intervals for which r_i events are observed among the n_i systems observed in time interval $(t_{i-1}, t_i]$. The parameters in the mean function $M(t)$ are estimated by maximizing the log likelihood

$$LL = \sum_{i=1}^m [r_i \log(n_i) + r_i \log(M(t_{i-1}, t_i)) - n_i M(t_{i-1}, t_i) - \log(r_i!)]$$

The time intervals do not have to be of the same length, and they do not have to be adjacent, although the preceding formula shows them as adjacent.

If you have data from groups of systems to which you are fitting a regression model (for example, to model the effects of different manufacturing lines or different vendors), the time intervals in the different groups do not have to coincide. The only requirement is that the data in the different groups be independent; for example, you cannot have data from the same systems in two different groups.

In order to specify a parametric model for interval recurrence data, you specify the time intervals and regression model, if any, with a **MODEL** statement, as described in the section “**MODEL Statement**” on page 1308. In addition, you specify a variable that contains the number n_i of systems under observation in time interval i with an **NENTER** statement, and the number of events r_i observed with a **FREQ** statement. See the section “**Parametric Model for Interval Recurrent Events Data**” on page 1276 for an example of fitting a parametric recurrent events model to data with interval recurrence times.

Duane Plots

A Duane plot is defined as a graph of the quantity $H(t) = M(t)/t$ versus t , where $M(t)$ is the MCF. The graph axes are usually both on the log scale, so that if $M(t)$ is the power law type in Table 16.72, a linear graph is produced. Duane plots are traditionally used as a visual assessment of the goodness of fit of a power law model. You should exercise caution in using Duane plots, because even if the

underlying model is a power law process, a nonlinear Duane plot can result. See Rigdon and Basu (2000, section 4.1.1) for a discussion of Duane plots. You can create a Duane plot by specifying the **DUANE** option in the **MCFPLOT** statement. A scatter plot of nonparametric estimates of $\hat{H}(t_i) = \hat{M}(t_i)/t_i$ versus t_i is created on a log-log scale, where $\hat{M}(t_i)$ are the nonparametric estimates of the MCF that are described in the section “Nonparametric Analysis” on page 1382. If you specify a parametric model with the **FIT=MODEL** option in the **MCFPLOT** statement, the corresponding parametric estimate of $H(t)$ is plotted on the same graph as the scatter plot.

ODS Table Names

The following tables contain the ODS table names created by the RELIABILITY Procedure, organized by the statements that produce them.

Table 16.76 Tables Produced with the ANALYZE Statement

Table Name	Description
ConvergenceStatus	Convergence status
CorrMat	Parameter correlation matrix
CovMat	Parameter covariance matrix
DatSum	Summary of fit
GradHess	Last evaluation of parameters, gradient, and Hessian
IterEM	Iteration history for Turnbull algorithm
IterLRParm	Iteration history for likelihood ratio confidence intervals for parameters
IterLRPer	Iteration history for likelihood ratio confidence intervals for percentiles
IterParms	Iteration history for parameter estimates
Lagrange	Lagrange multiplier statistics
NObs	Observations summary
PBEst	Poisson/binomial estimates by group
PBPred	Poisson/binomial predicted values
PBPredTol	Poisson/binomial predicted values by group
PBSum	Poisson/binomial analysis summary
PBTol	Poisson/binomial tolerance estimates
PctEst	Percentile estimates
ParmEst	Parameter estimates
ParmOther	Fitted distribution mean, median, mode
PGradHess	Last evaluation of parameters, gradient, and Hessian in terms of stable parameters
ProbabilityEstimates	Nonparametric cumulative distribution function estimates
RelInfo	Model information
SurvEst	Survival function estimates
TurnbullGrad	Interval probabilities, reduced gradient, Lagrange multipliers for Turnbull algorithm
WCorrMat	Parameter correlation matrix for Weibull distribution
WCovMat	Parameter covariance matrix for Weibull distribution

Table 16.77 Tables Produced with the MCFPLOT Statement

Table Name	Description
McfDEst	MCF difference estimates
McfDSum	MCF difference data summary
McfEst	MCF estimates
McfLogRank	Tests of difference between two MCFs
McfSum	MCF data summary

Table 16.78 Tables Produced with the MODEL Statement

Table Name	Description
MConvergenceStatus	Convergence status
ClassLevels	Class level information
ModCorMat	Parameter correlation matrix
ModCovMat	Parameter covariance matrix
ModFitSum	Summary of fit
ModInfo	Model information
ModIterLRparm	Iteration history for likelihood ratio confidence intervals for parameters
ModIterParms	Iteration history for parameter estimates
ModLagr	Lagrange multiplier statistics
ModLastGradHess	Last evaluation of the gradient and Hessian
ModNObs	Observations summary
ModObstats	Observation statistics
ModParmInfo	Parameter information
ModPrmEst	Parameter estimates
RecurGoodFit	Test for homogeneous Poisson process

Table 16.79 Tables Produced with PROBPLOT and RELATIONPLOT Statements

Table Name	Description
ConvergenceStatus	Convergence status
CorrMat	Parameter correlation matrix
CovMat	Parameter covariance matrix
DatSum	Summary of fit
GradHess	Last evaluation of parameters, gradient, and Hessian
IterEM	Iteration history for Turnbull algorithm
IterLRParm	Iteration history for likelihood ratio confidence intervals for parameters
IterLRPer	Iteration history for likelihood ratio confidence intervals for percentiles
IterParms	Iteration history for parameter estimates
Lagrange	Lagrange multiplier statistics
NObs	Observations summary
PctEst	Percentile estimates
ParmEst	Parameter estimates
ParmOther	Fitted distribution mean, median, mode

Table 16.79 Tables Produced with PROBPLOT and RELATIONPLOT Statements (continued)

Table Name	Description
PGradHess	Last evaluation of parameters, gradient, and Hessian in terms of stable parameters
ProbabilityEstimates	Nonparametric cumulative distribution function estimates
RelInfo	Model information
SurvEst	Survival function estimates
TurnbullGrad	Interval probabilities, reduced gradient, Lagrange multipliers for Turnbull algorithm
WCorrMat	Parameter correlation matrix for Weibull distribution
WCovMat	Parameter covariance matrix for Weibull distribution

ODS Graphics

SAS/QC procedures use ODS Graphics functionality to create graphs as part of their output. ODS Graphics is described in detail in Chapter 21, “Statistical Graphics Using ODS” (*SAS/STAT User’s Guide*).

Before you create graphs, ODS Graphics must be enabled. For example:

```
ods graphics on;

proc reliability;
  probplot y;
run;

ods graphics off;
```

For more information about enabling and disabling ODS Graphics, see Chapter 21, “Statistical Graphics Using ODS” (*SAS/STAT User’s Guide*).

See Chapter 3, “SAS/QC Graphics,” for alternative methods of creating graphics with PROC RELIABILITY. See the section “Analysis of Right-Censored Data from a Single Population” on page 1214 for an example that uses ODS Graphics in PROC RELIABILITY to create a probability plot and the section “ODS Graph Names” on page 1397 for ODS Graphics table names.

ODS Graph Names

If ODS Graphics is enabled (for example, with the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement), PROC RELIABILITY creates graphs by using ODS Graphics. You can reference every graph produced through ODS Graphics with a name. The names of the graphs that PROC RELIABILITY generates are listed in Table 16.80, along with the required statements and options.

Table 16.80 Graphs Produced by PROC RELIABILITY

ODS Graph Name	Description	Statement	Option
IntensityPlot	Plot of intensity function for NHPP model	MCFPLOT	Fit=MODEL
IntensityPlots	Plot of intensity functions for NHPP model for multiple groups	MCFPLOT	Fit=MODEL
MCFDiffPlot	Plot of mean cumulative function differences	MCFPLOT	MCFDIFF
MCFPlot	Plot of mean cumulative function plot for single population	MCFPLOT	Default
MCFPlotPanel	Plot of mean cumulative function plots for multiple groups	MCFPLOT	Group variable
ProbabilityPlot	Probability plot for single population	PROBPLOT	Default
ProbabilityPlotFM	Probability plot with failure modes	PROBPLOT	FMODE
ProbabilityPlotPanel	Probability plots for multiple groups	PROBPLOT	Group variable
PercentilePlot	Plot of model percentiles	RELATIONPLOT	Default
RelationPlot	Plot of model percentiles with probability plot	RELATIONPLOT	PLOT

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Chapter 17

The SHEWHART Procedure

Contents

Introduction: SHEWHART Procedure	1410
Uses of Shewhart Charts	1411
Characteristics of Shewhart Charts	1412
Classification of Shewhart Charts	1413
Learning to Use the SHEWHART Procedure	1415
PROC SHEWHART and General Statements	1416
Overview: SHEWHART Procedure	1416
Syntax: SHEWHART Procedure	1417
BY Statement	1417
ID Statement	1418
Graphical Enhancement Statements	1418
PROC SHEWHART Statement	1419
Summary of Options	1419
Dictionary of Options	1419
Input and Output Data Sets: SHEWHART Procedure	1423
BOXCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure	1424
Overview: BOXCHART Statement	1424
Getting Started: BOXCHART Statement	1425
Creating Box Charts from Raw Data	1425
Creating Box Charts from Subgroup Summary Data	1430
Saving Summary Statistics	1433
Saving Control Limits	1435
Reading Preestablished Control Limits	1438
Syntax: BOXCHART Statement	1439
Summary of Options	1441
Details: BOXCHART Statement	1452
Constructing Box Charts	1452
Output Data Sets	1454
ODS Tables	1460
ODS Graphics	1460
Input Data Sets	1461
Methods for Estimating the Standard Deviation	1467
Percentile Definitions	1469
Axis Labels	1470
Missing Values	1470
Examples: BOXCHART Statement	1471

Example 17.1: Using Box Charts to Compare Subgroups	1471
Example 17.2: Creating Various Styles of Box-and-Whisker Plots	1474
Example 17.3: Creating Notched Box-and-Whisker Plots	1479
Example 17.4: Creating Box-and-Whisker Plots with Varying Widths	1480
Example 17.5: Creating Box-and-Whisker Plots with Different Line Styles and Colors	1482
Example 17.6: Computing the Control Limits for Subgroup Maximums	1484
Example 17.7: Constructing Multi-Vari Charts	1487
CCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure	1492
Overview: CCHART Statement	1492
Getting Started: CCHART Statement	1493
Creating c Charts from Defect Count Data	1493
Saving Control Limits	1495
Reading Preestablished Control Limits	1497
Creating c Charts from Nonconformities per Unit	1499
Saving Nonconformities per Unit	1501
Syntax: CCHART Statement	1502
Summary of Options	1504
Details: CCHART Statement	1512
Constructing Charts for Numbers of Nonconformities (c Charts)	1512
Output Data Sets	1515
ODS Tables	1517
ODS Graphics	1517
Input Data Sets	1518
Axis Labels	1521
Missing Values	1522
Examples: CCHART Statement	1522
Example 17.8: Applying Tests for Special Causes	1522
Example 17.9: Specifying a Known Expected Number of Nonconformities	1525
Example 17.10: Creating c Charts for Varying Numbers of Units	1527
IRCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure	1529
Overview: IRCHART Statement	1529
Getting Started: IRCHART Statement	1530
Creating Individual Measurements and Moving Range Charts	1531
Saving Individual Measurements and Moving Ranges	1532
Reading Individual Measurements and Moving Ranges	1533
Saving Control Limits	1535
Reading Preestablished Control Limits	1537
Specifying the Computation of the Moving Range	1538
Syntax: IRCHART Statement	1539
Summary of Options	1541
Details: IRCHART Statement	1552
Constructing Charts for Individual Measurements and Moving Ranges	1552
Output Data Sets	1554

ODS Tables	1557
ODS Graphics	1557
Input Data Sets	1558
Methods for Estimating the Standard Deviation	1561
Interpreting Charts for Individual Measurements and Moving Ranges	1562
Axis Labels	1562
Missing Values	1563
Examples: IRCHART Statement	1563
Example 17.11: Applying Tests for Special Causes	1563
Example 17.12: Specifying Standard Values for the Process Mean and Stan-	
dard Deviation	1566
Example 17.13: Displaying Distributional Plots in the Margin	1568
MCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure	1571
Overview: MCHART Statement	1571
Getting Started: MCHART Statement	1572
Creating Charts for Medians from Raw Data	1572
Creating Charts for Medians from Subgroup Summary Data	1575
Saving Summary Statistics	1578
Saving Control Limits	1581
Reading Preestablished Control Limits	1583
Syntax: MCHART Statement	1585
Summary of Options	1586
Details: MCHART Statement	1596
Constructing Median Charts	1596
Output Data Sets	1598
ODS Tables	1602
ODS Graphics	1602
Input Data Sets	1603
Methods for Estimating the Standard Deviation	1606
Axis Labels	1606
Missing Values	1607
Examples: MCHART Statement	1607
Example 17.14: Controlling Value of Central Line	1607
Example 17.15: Estimating the Process Standard Deviation	1612
MRCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure	1615
Overview: MRCHART Statement	1615
Getting Started: MRCHART Statement	1616
Creating Charts for Medians and Ranges from Raw Data	1616
Creating Charts for Medians and Ranges from Summary Data	1619
Saving Summary Statistics	1622
Saving Control Limits	1623
Reading Preestablished Control Limits	1626
Syntax: MRCHART Statement	1628
Summary of Options	1629

Details: MRCHART Statement	1640
Constructing Charts for Medians and Ranges	1640
Output Data Sets	1642
ODS Tables	1645
ODS Graphics	1646
Input Data Sets	1646
Methods for Estimating the Standard Deviation	1650
Axis Labels	1650
Missing Values	1651
Examples: MRCHART Statement	1651
Example 17.16: Working with Unequal Subgroup Sample Sizes	1651
Example 17.17: Specifying Axis Labels	1655
NPCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure	1658
Overview: NPCHART Statement	1658
Getting Started: NPCHART Statement	1659
Creating np Charts from Count Data	1660
Creating np Charts from Summary Data	1662
Saving Proportions of Nonconforming Items	1664
Saving Control Limits	1665
Reading Preestablished Control Limits	1668
Syntax: NPCHART Statement	1669
Summary of Options	1671
Details: NPCHART Statement	1680
Constructing Charts for Number Nonconforming (np Charts)	1680
Output Data Sets	1682
ODS Tables	1684
ODS Graphics	1685
Input Data Sets	1685
Axis Labels	1689
Missing Values	1689
Examples: NPCHART Statement	1689
Example 17.18: Applying Tests for Special Causes	1689
Example 17.19: Specifying Standard Average Proportion	1692
Example 17.20: Working with Unequal Subgroup Sample Sizes	1694
Example 17.21: Specifying Control Limit Information	1698
PCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure	1700
Overview: PCHART Statement	1700
Getting Started: PCHART Statement	1701
Creating p Charts from Count Data	1702
Creating p Charts from Summary Data	1704
Saving Proportions of Nonconforming Items	1707
Saving Control Limits	1708
Reading Preestablished Control Limits	1710
Syntax: PCHART Statement	1711

Summary of Options	1713
Details: PCHART Statement	1722
Constructing Charts for Proportion Nonconforming (p Charts) . . .	1722
Output Data Sets	1724
ODS Tables	1726
ODS Graphics	1727
Input Data Sets	1727
Axis Labels	1731
Missing Values	1731
Examples: PCHART Statement	1732
Example 17.22: Applying Tests for Special Causes	1732
Example 17.23: Specifying Standard Average Proportion	1734
Example 17.24: Working with Unequal Subgroup Sample Sizes	1736
Example 17.25: Creating a Chart with Revised Control Limits	1739
Example 17.26: OC Curve for Chart	1742
RCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure	1744
Overview: RCHART Statement	1744
Getting Started: RCHART Statement	1745
Creating Range Charts from Raw Data	1746
Creating Range Charts from Summary Data	1748
Saving Summary Statistics	1752
Saving Control Limits	1753
Reading Preestablished Control Limits	1755
Syntax: RCHART Statement	1757
Summary of Options	1758
Details: RCHART Statement	1767
Constructing Range Charts	1767
Output Data Sets	1768
ODS Tables	1771
ODS Graphics	1772
Input Data Sets	1773
Methods for Estimating the Standard Deviation	1776
Axis Labels	1777
Missing Values	1777
Examples: RCHART Statement	1777
Example 17.27: Computing Probability Limits	1777
Example 17.28: Specifying Control Limit Information	1779
SCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure	1782
Overview: SCHART Statement	1782
Getting Started: SCHART Statement	1783
Creating Standard Deviation Charts from Raw Data	1783
Creating Standard Deviation Charts from Subgroup Summary Data	1786
Saving Summary Statistics	1789
Saving Control Limits	1790

Reading Preestablished Control Limits	1792
Syntax: SCHAT Statement	1793
Summary of Options	1795
Details: SCHAT Statement	1804
Constructing Charts for Standard Deviations	1804
Output Data Sets	1805
ODS Tables	1808
ODS Graphics	1809
Input Data Sets	1809
Methods for Estimating the Standard Deviation	1813
Axis Labels	1814
Missing Values	1814
Examples: SCHAT Statement	1814
Example 17.29: Specifying a Known Standard Deviation	1814
Example 17.30: Computing Average Run Lengths for s Charts	1816
UCHAR Statement: SHEWHART Procedure	1817
Overview: UCHAR Statement	1817
Getting Started: UCHAR Statement	1818
Creating u Charts from Defect Count Data	1818
Saving Control Limits	1821
Reading Preestablished Control Limits	1823
Creating u Charts from Nonconformities per Unit	1825
Saving Nonconformities per Unit	1827
Syntax: UCHAR Statement	1829
Summary of Options	1830
Details: UCHAR Statement	1839
Constructing Charts for Nonconformities per Unit (u Charts)	1839
Output Data Sets	1841
ODS Tables	1844
ODS Graphics	1844
Input Data Sets	1845
Axis Labels	1848
Missing Values	1848
Examples: UCHAR Statement	1849
Example 17.31: Applying Tests for Special Causes	1849
Example 17.32: Specifying a Known Expected Number of Nonconformities	1851
Example 17.33: Creating u Charts for Varying Numbers of Units	1853
XCHAR Statement: SHEWHART Procedure	1856
Overview: XCHAR Statement	1856
Getting Started: XCHAR Statement	1857
Creating Charts for Means from Raw Data	1857
Creating Charts for Means from Subgroup Summary Data	1860
Saving Summary Statistics	1864
Saving Control Limits	1866

Reading Preestablished Control Limits	1868
Syntax: XCHART Statement	1870
Summary of Options	1871
Details: XCHART Statement	1881
Constructing Charts for Means	1881
Output Data Sets	1882
ODS Tables	1886
ODS Graphics	1886
Input Data Sets	1887
Methods for Estimating the Standard Deviation	1890
Axis Labels	1892
Missing Values	1893
Examples: XCHART Statement	1894
Example 17.34: Applying Tests for Special Causes	1894
Example 17.35: Estimating the Process Standard Deviation	1897
Example 17.36: Plotting OC Curves for Mean Charts	1899
Example 17.37: Computing Process Capability Indices	1901
XRCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure	1902
Overview: XRCHART Statement	1902
Getting Started: XRCHART Statement	1903
Creating Charts for Means and Ranges from Raw Data	1904
Creating Charts for Means and Ranges from Summary Data	1907
Saving Summary Statistics	1910
Saving Control Limits	1911
Reading Preestablished Control Limits	1915
Syntax: XRCHART Statement	1917
Summary of Options	1919
Details: XRCHART Statement	1929
Constructing Charts for Means and Ranges	1929
Output Data Sets	1931
ODS Tables	1934
ODS Graphics	1934
Input Data Sets	1935
Subgroup Variables	1938
Methods for Estimating the Standard Deviation	1940
Capability Indices	1941
Axis Labels	1943
Missing Values	1944
Examples: XRCHART Statement	1945
Example 17.38: Applying Tests for Special Causes	1945
Example 17.39: Specifying Standard Values for the Process Mean and Standard Deviation	1949
Example 17.40: Working with Unequal Subgroup Sample Sizes	1950
XSCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure	1955

Overview: XSCHART Statement	1955
Getting Started: XSCHART Statement	1957
Creating Charts for Means and Standard Deviations from Raw Data	1957
Creating Charts for Means and Standard Deviations from Summary Data	1960
Saving Summary Statistics	1963
Saving Control Limits	1964
Reading Preestablished Control Limits	1966
Syntax: XSCHART Statement	1967
Summary of Options	1969
Details: XSCHART Statement	1979
Constructing Charts for Means and Standard Deviations	1979
Output Data Sets	1981
ODS Tables	1985
ODS Graphics	1985
Input Data Sets	1986
Methods for Estimating the Standard Deviation	1989
Axis Labels	1991
Missing Values	1991
Examples: XSCHART Statement	1992
Example 17.41: Specifying Probability Limits	1992
Example 17.42: Computing Subgroup Summary Statistics	1994
Example 17.43: Analyzing Nonnormal Process Data	1995
INSET and INSET2 Statements: SHEWHART Procedure	2000
Overview: INSET and INSET2 Statements	2000
Getting Started: INSET and INSET2 Statements	2000
Displaying Summary Statistics on a Control Chart	2001
Formatting Values and Customizing Labels	2003
Adding a Header and Positioning the Inset	2004
Syntax: INSET and INSET2 Statements	2006
Summary of INSET Keywords	2007
Summary of Options	2010
Dictionary of Options	2010
Details: INSET and INSET2 Statements	2013
Positioning the Inset Using Compass Points	2014
Positioning the Inset in the Margins	2015
Positioning the Inset Using Coordinates	2015
Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure	2018
Graphical Enhancements: SHEWHART Procedure	2095
Overview: Graphical Enhancements	2095
Displaying Stratified Process Data	2095
Displaying Stratification in Levels of a Classification Variable	2097
Displaying Stratification in Blocks of Observations	2098
Displaying Stratification in Phases	2103

Displaying Multiple Sets of Control Limits	2105
Displaying Auxiliary Data with Stars	2114
Creating a Basic Star Chart	2116
Adding Reference Circles to Stars	2117
Specifying the Style of Stars	2119
Specifying the Method of Standardization	2123
Displaying Trends in Process Data	2126
Step 1: Preliminary Mean and Standard Deviation Charts	2128
Step 2: Modeling the Trend	2129
Step 3: Displaying the Trend Chart	2130
Clipping Extreme Points	2131
Labeling Axes	2136
Default Labels	2136
Labeling the Horizontal Axis	2137
Labeling the Vertical Axis	2138
Selecting Subgroups for Computation and Display	2140
Using WHERE Statements	2140
Using Switch Variables	2145
Tests for Special Causes: SHEWHART Procedure	2146
Standard Tests for Special Causes	2146
Requesting Standard Tests	2150
Interpreting Standard Tests for Special Causes	2152
Modifying Standard Tests for Special Causes	2153
Applying Tests with Varying Subgroup Sample Sizes	2154
Labeling Signaled Points with a Variable	2156
Applying Tests with Multiple Phases	2158
Applying Tests with Multiple Sets of Control Limits	2160
Enhancing the Display of Signaled Tests	2163
Nonstandard Tests for Special Causes	2163
Applying Tests to Range and Standard Deviation Charts	2163
Applying Tests Based on Generalized Patterns	2165
Customizing Tests with DATA Step Programs	2168
Specialized Control Charts: SHEWHART Procedure	2171
Overview: Specialized Control Charts	2171
Autocorrelation in Process Data	2171
Diagnosing and Modeling Autocorrelation	2173
Strategies for Handling Autocorrelation	2176
Multiple Components of Variation	2181
Preliminary Examination of Variation	2181
Determining the Components of Variation	2184
Short Run Process Control	2188
Analyzing the Difference from Nominal	2189
Testing for Constant Variances	2196
Standardizing Differences from Nominal	2198

Nonnormal Process Data	2199
Creating a Preliminary Individual Measurements Chart	2201
Calculating Probability Limits	2202
Multivariate Control Charts	2206
Calculating the Chart Statistic	2206
Examining the Principal Component Contributions	2210
Interactive Control Charts: SHEWHART Procedure	2212
Overview: Interactive Control Charts	2212
Details: Interactive Control Charts	2212
Saving Graphics Coordinates in a Control Chart	2212
Associating URLs with Subgroups in HTML	2215
Links and Tests for Special Causes	2216
References	2217

Introduction: SHEWHART Procedure

The Shewhart control chart is a graphical and analytical tool for deciding whether a process is in a state of statistical control. You can use the SHEWHART procedure to display many different types of control charts, including all commonly used charts for variables and attributes. In addition, you can use the SHEWHART procedure to

- create charts from either raw data (actual measurements) or summarized data
- analyze multiple process variables
- specify control limits in terms of a multiple of the standard error of the plotted summary statistic or as probability limits
- adjust control limits to compensate for unequal subgroup sizes
- estimate control limits from the data, compute control limits from specified values for population parameters (known standards), or read limits from an input data set
- create historical control charts that display distinct sets of control limits for multiple time phases
- perform tests for special causes based on runs patterns (Western Electric rules)
- estimate the process standard deviation using various methods (variable charts only)
- accept numeric-valued or character-valued subgroup variables
- display subgroups with date and time formats
- save chart statistics and control limits in output data sets
- tabulate chart statistics and control limits

- produce charts as traditional graphics, ODS Graphics output, or legacy line printer charts. Line printer charts can use special formatting characters that improve the appearance of the chart. Traditional graphics can be annotated, saved, and replayed.

Uses of Shewhart Charts

The Shewhart chart is named after Walter A. Shewhart (1891-1967), a physicist at the Bell Telephone Laboratories, who introduced the method in 1924 and elaborated upon it in his book *Economic Control of Quality of Manufactured Product*, (1931). The concepts underlying the control chart are that the natural variability in any manufacturing process can be quantified with a set of control limits and that the variation exceeding these limits signals a change in the process.

In industry, the Shewhart chart is the most commonly applied statistical quality control method for studying the variation in output from a manufacturing process. Shewhart charts are typically used to distinguish variation due to *special causes* from variation due to *common causes*. Special causes, also referred to as *assignable causes*, are local, sporadic problems such as the failure of a particular machine or a mistakenly recorded measurement. Common causes are problems inherent in the manufacturing system as a whole. Examples of common causes are inadequate product design, inherited defective material, and excessive humidity.

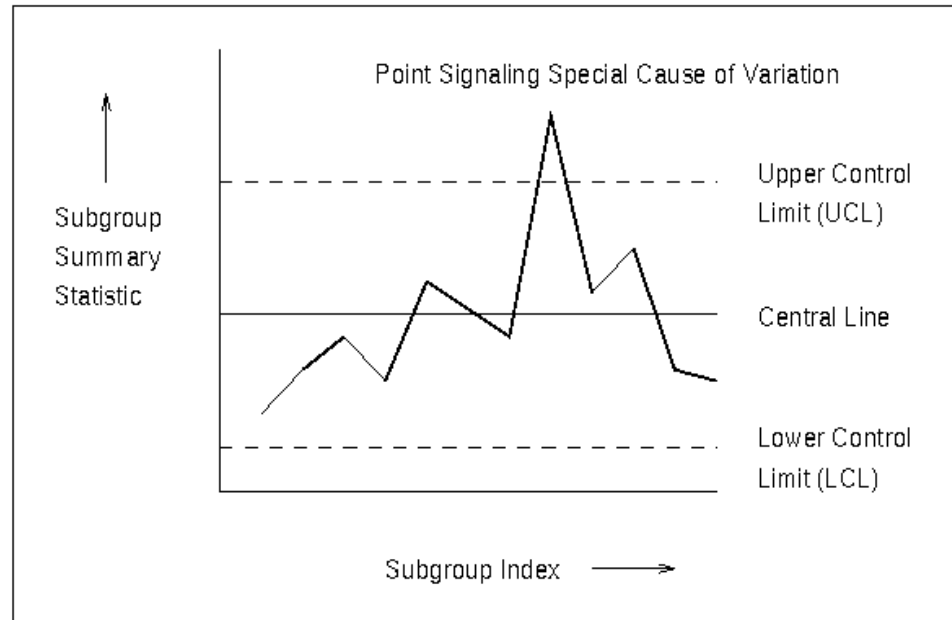
When the special causes have been identified and eliminated, the process is said to be in *statistical control*. Once statistical control has been established, Shewhart charts can be used to monitor the process for the occurrence of future special causes and to measure and reduce the effects of common causes.

Deming (1982) emphasized that the improvement of a process can begin only after statistical control has been established. Deming also noted that control chart techniques are applicable to quality improvement in service industries as well as manufacturing industries.

Characteristics of Shewhart Charts

Figure 17.1 illustrates a typical Shewhart chart.

Figure 17.1 A Shewhart Control Chart



All Shewhart charts have the following characteristics:

- Each point represents a *summary statistic* computed from a sample of measurements of a quality characteristic. For example, the summary statistic might be the average value of a critical dimension of five items selected at random, or it might be the proportion of nonconforming items in a sample of 100 items.
- The *vertical axis* of a Shewhart chart is scaled in the same units as the summary statistic.
- The samples from which the summary statistics are computed are referred to as *rational subgroups* or *subgroup samples*. The organization of the data into subgroups is critical to the interpretation of a Shewhart chart. Shewhart (1931) advocated selecting rational subgroups so that variation within subgroups is minimized and variation among subgroups is maximized; this makes the chart more sensitive to shifts in the process level. Various approaches to subgrouping are discussed by Grant and Leavenworth (1988), Montgomery (1996), and Kume (1985).
- The *horizontal axis* of a Shewhart chart identifies the subgroup samples. Frequently, the samples are indexed according to the order in which they were taken or the time at which they were taken. Subgroup samples can also be assigned labels that indicate some other type of classification (for example, lot number).
- The *central line* on a Shewhart chart indicates the average (expected value) of the summary statistic when the process is in statistical control.

- The *upper and lower control limits*, labeled UCL and LCL, respectively, indicate the range of variation to be expected in the summary statistic when the process is in statistical control. The control limits are commonly computed as 3σ limits¹ representing three standard errors² of variation in the summary statistic above and below the central line. However, the limits can also be determined using a multiple of the standard error other than three, or from a specified probability (α) that a single summary statistic will exceed the limits when the process is in statistical control. Limits determined by the latter method are referred to as *probability limits*.

The control limits are also determined by the subgroup sample size because the standard error of the summary statistic is a function of sample size. If the sample size is constant across subgroups, the control limits are typically horizontal lines, as in Figure 17.1. However, if the sample size varies from subgroup to subgroup, the limits are usually adjusted to compensate for the effect of sample size, resulting in step-like boundaries.

Control limits can be estimated from the data being analyzed, or they can be standard, previously determined values. Estimated limits are often used when statistical control is being established, and standard limits are often used when statistical control is being maintained.

- A *point outside the control limits* signals the presence of a special cause of variation. Additionally, *tests for special causes* (also referred to as *Western Electric rules* and *runs tests*) can signal an out-of-control condition if a statistically unusual pattern of points is observed in the control chart. For example, one pattern used to diagnose the existence of a trend is seven consecutive steadily increasing points.

When the process is in statistical control, a point may fall outside the control limits purely by chance, resulting in a false out-of-control signal. However, when the Shewhart chart correctly signals the presence of a special cause, additional action is needed to determine the nature of the problem and eliminate it.

Classification of Shewhart Charts

Shewhart charts are broadly classified according to the type of data analyzed.

- Shewhart charts for *variables* are used when the quality characteristic of a process is measured on a continuous scale.
- Shewhart charts for *attributes* are used when the quality characteristic of a process is measured by counting the number of nonconformities (defects) in an item or the number of nonconforming (defective) items in a sample.

¹In this context, the symbol σ always stands for the standard error of the subgroup summary statistic that is plotted on the chart. Elsewhere in this section, σ is also used to denote the standard deviation of a process, also referred to as the population standard deviation. This dual usage is standard practice.

²The term *standard deviation* is also used by some authors to refer to this quantity; see, for example, Montgomery (1996). This section uses the term *standard error* for the dispersion of the distribution of a statistic and the term *standard deviation* for the dispersion of a distribution of individual measurements.

Shewhart charts for variables are further classified according to the subgroup summary statistic plotted on the chart.

- \bar{X} and R charts display subgroup means (averages) and ranges. Typically the two charts are presented on the same page, with the \bar{X} chart aligned above the R chart to facilitate the simultaneous analysis of the central tendency and variability of the process.
- \bar{X} and s charts display subgroup means (averages) and standard deviations. Typically the two charts are presented on the same page, with the \bar{X} chart aligned above the s chart.
- Median and range charts display subgroup medians and ranges. Typically the two charts are presented on the same page, with the median chart aligned above the R chart.
- Charts for individual measurements and moving ranges display individual measurements and moving ranges of two or more successive measurements. In this case the subgroup sample consists of a single observation.

Likewise, Shewhart charts for attributes are classified according to the subgroup summary statistic plotted on the chart:

- A p chart displays the proportion of nonconforming (defective) items in a subgroup sample.
- An np chart displays the number of nonconforming (defective) items in a subgroup sample.
- A u chart displays the number of nonconformities (defects) per unit in a subgroup sample consisting of an arbitrary number of units.
- A c chart displays the number of nonconformities (defects) in a unit (here, a subgroup sample typically consists of one unit).

You can create all of the preceding types of Shewhart charts with the SHEWHART procedure. In addition, you can create a wide variety of nonstandard Shewhart charts, including

- a trend chart displaying a time trend plot and an \bar{X} chart (or median chart) that has been created removing the time trend from the data. The trend chart and \bar{X} chart are presented on the same page, with the \bar{X} aligned above the trend chart, to facilitate the detection of special causes after accounting for the time trend effect. Trend charts are applicable when a time trend (for instance, due to tool wear) is observed in a preliminary \bar{X} chart of the original data.
- a box chart displaying a box plot (box-and-whisker plot) for each subgroup and control limits for the subgroup means. This chart facilitates detailed analysis of the subgroup distributions and is applicable with large subgroup sample sizes (ten or more).

Learning to Use the SHEWHART Procedure

Although the SHEWHART procedure provides a large number of options, you can use the procedure to create a basic Shewhart chart with as few as two SAS statements:

- the PROC SHEWHART statement, which starts the procedure and specifies the input SAS data set
- a chart statement, which specifies the type of Shewhart chart you want to create and the variables in the input data set that you want to analyze

For example, you can use the following statements to create \bar{X} and R charts with 3σ limits for measurements read from a SAS data set named Drums:

```
proc shewhart data=Drums;
    xrchart Flangewidth * Hour;
run;
```

The keyword XRCHART in the chart statement specifies that \bar{X} and R charts are to be created. The following SAS variables are specified in the XRCHART statement:

- A SAS variable (Flangewidth), whose values are the process measurements, is specified before the asterisk. This variable is referred to as the *process*.
- A SAS variable (Hour), whose values classify the measurements into subgroups, is specified after the asterisk. This variable is referred to as a *subgroup-variable*.

The same form of specification is used with other chart statements to create different types of Shewhart charts. The following table lists the 13 chart statements that are available with the SHEWHART procedure:

Table 17.1 Chart Statements in the SHEWHART Procedure

Statement	Chart(s) Displayed	“Getting Started” Section
BOXCHART	box chart with optional trend chart	“Getting Started: BOXCHART Statement” on page 1425
CCHART	c chart	“Getting Started: CCHART Statement” on page 1493
IRCHART	individual and moving range charts	“Getting Started: IRCHART Statement” on page 1530
MCHART	median chart with optional trend chart	“Getting Started: MCHART Statement” on page 1572
MRCHART	median and R charts	“Getting Started: MRCHART Statement” on page 1616
NPCHART	np chart	“Getting Started: NPCHART Statement” on page 1659
PCHART	p chart	“Getting Started: PCHART Statement” on page 1701
RCHART	R chart	“Getting Started: RCHART Statement” on page 1745
SCHART	s chart	“Getting Started: SCHART Statement” on page 1783
UCHAR	u chart	“Getting Started: UCHART Statement” on page 1818
XCHART	\bar{X} chart with optional trend chart	“Getting Started: XCHART Statement” on page 1857
XRCHART	\bar{X} and R charts	“Getting Started: XRCHART Statement” on page 1903
XSCHART	\bar{X} and s charts	“Getting Started: XSCHART Statement” on page 1957

If you are using the SHEWHART procedure for the first time, you should do the following:

- Read “[PROC SHEWHART and General Statements](#)” on page 1416.
- Read the “Getting Started” subsection in the section for the chart statement you need to create your chart. [Table 17.1](#) provides links to these sections.

Once you have learned to use a particular chart statement, you will find it straightforward to use the remaining chart statements since their syntax is nearly the same. A separate, self-contained section is provided for each chart statement.

PROC SHEWHART and General Statements

Overview: SHEWHART Procedure

The PROC SHEWHART statement starts the SHEWHART procedure and it optionally identifies various data sets.

To create a Shewhart chart, you specify a chart statement (after the PROC SHEWHART statement) that specifies the type of Shewhart chart you want to create and the variables in the input data set that you want to analyze. For example, the following statements request \bar{X} and R charts:

```
proc shewhart data=Values;
    xrchart Weight*Lot;
run;
```

Here, the DATA= option specifies an input data set (Values) with the *process* measurement variable (Weight) and the *subgroup-variable* (Lot). ³

You can use options in the PROC SHEWHART statement to

- specify input data sets containing variables to be analyzed, control limit information, or annotation information
- specify a graphics catalog for saving traditional graphics
- specify whether charts are to be produced as traditional graphics or line printer charts
- define characters used for features on line printer charts

See Chapter 3, “[SAS/QC Graphics](#),” for a detailed discussion of the alternatives available for producing charts with SAS/QC procedures.

NOTE: If you are learning to use the SHEWHART procedure, you should read both this section and the “Getting Started” subsection in the section for the chart statement that corresponds to the chart you want to create.

³In SAS 6.12 and previous releases of SAS/QC software, the keyword GRAPHICS was required in the PROC SHEWHART statement to specify that the chart be created using traditional graphics. In SAS 7 and later releases, you can specify the LINEPRINTER option to request line printer charts.

Syntax: SHEWHART Procedure

The following are the primary statements that control the SHEWHART procedure:

```

PROC SHEWHART < options > ;
    BOXCHART (processes) * subgroup-variable < (block-variables) >
        < =symbol-variable | ='character' > < / options > ;
    CCHART (processes) * subgroup-variable < (block-variables) >
        < =symbol-variable | ='character' > < / options > ;
    IRCHART (processes) * subgroup-variable < (block-variables) >
        < =symbol-variable | ='character' > < / options > ;
    MCHART (processes) * subgroup-variable < (block-variables) >
        < =symbol-variable | ='character' > < / options > ;
    MRCHART (processes) * subgroup-variable < (block-variables) >
        < =symbol-variable | ='character' > < / options > ;
    NPCHART (processes) * subgroup-variable < (block-variables) >
        < =symbol-variable | ='character' > < / options > ;
    PCHART (processes) * subgroup-variable < (block-variables) >
        < =symbol-variable | ='character' > < / options > ;
    RCHART (processes) * subgroup-variable < (block-variables) >
        < =symbol-variable | ='character' > < / options > ;
    SCHART (processes) * subgroup-variable < (block-variables) >
        < =symbol-variable | ='character' > < / options > ;
    UCHART (processes) * subgroup-variable < (block-variables) >
        < =symbol-variable | ='character' > < / options > ;
    XCHART (processes) * subgroup-variable < (block-variables) >
        < =symbol-variable | ='character' > < / options > ;
    XRCHART (processes) * subgroup-variable < (block-variables) >
        < =symbol-variable | ='character' > < / options > ;
    XSCHART (processes) * subgroup-variable < (block-variables) >
        < =symbol-variable | ='character' > < / options > ;
    INSET keyword-list < / options > ;
    INSET2 keyword-list < / options > ;

```

The PROC SHEWHART statement invokes the procedure and specifies the input data set. The chart statements create different types of control charts. You can specify one or more of each of the chart statements. For details, read the section on the chart statement that corresponds to the type of control chart you want to produce.

In addition, you can optionally specify one of each of the following statements:

BY Statement

BY variables ;

You can specify a BY statement with PROC SHEWHART to obtain separate analyses of observations in groups that are defined by the BY variables. When a BY statement appears, the procedure expects the input data set to be sorted in order of the BY variables. If you specify more than one BY statement, only the last one specified is used.

If your input data set is not sorted in ascending order, use one of the following alternatives:

- Sort the data by using the SORT procedure with a similar BY statement.
- Specify the NOTSORTED or DESCENDING option in the BY statement for the SHEWHART procedure. The NOTSORTED option does not mean that the data are unsorted but rather that the data are arranged in groups (according to values of the BY variables) and that these groups are not necessarily in alphabetical or increasing numeric order.
- Create an index on the BY variables by using the DATASETS procedure (in Base SAS software).

For more information about BY-group processing, see the discussion in *SAS Language Reference: Concepts*. For more information about the DATASETS procedure, see the discussion in the *Base SAS Procedures Guide*.

ID Statement

ID variables ;

The ID statement specifies variables used to identify observations. The ID variables must be variables in the DATA= or HISTORY= input data sets.

The ID variables are used in the following ways:

- If you create an OUTHISTORY= or OUTTABLE= data set, the ID variables are included. If the input data set is a DATA= data set, only the values of the ID variables from the first observation in each subgroup are passed to the output data set.
- If you specify the TABLEID or TABLEALL options in a chart statement, the table produced is augmented by a column for each of the ID variables. Only the values of the ID variables from the first observation in each subgroup are tabulated. See the entry for the [TABLEID](#) option in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.
- If you specify the BOXSTYLE=SCHEMATICID option or the BOXSTYLE= SCHEMATICIDFAR option in the BOXCHART statement, the value of the first variable listed in the ID statement is used to label each extreme observation. See [Output 17.2.3](#) and [Output 17.2.4](#).

Graphical Enhancement Statements

You can use TITLE, FOOTNOTE, and NOTE statements to enhance graphical and printed output. If you are creating traditional graphics, you can also use AXIS, LEGEND, and SYMBOL statements to enhance your charts. For details, refer to *SAS/GRAPH: Reference* and see the section for the control chart statement that you are using.

PROC SHEWHART Statement

The syntax for the PROC SHEWHART statement is as follows:

PROC SHEWHART <options> ;

The PROC SHEWHART statement starts the SHEWHART procedure, and it optionally identifies various data sets and requests graphics output. The following section lists all *options*. See “[Dictionary of Options](#)” on page 1419 below for detailed information.

Summary of Options

The following table lists the PROC SHEWHART *options* by function:

Table 17.2 PROC SHEWHART Statement Options

Option	Description
Input Data Sets Options	
ANNOTATE=	specifies input data set containing annotation information for primary chart
ANNOTATE2=	specifies input data set containing annotation information for secondary chart
BOX=	specifies input data set containing summary statistics, control limits, and box chart outlier values
DATA=	specifies input data set containing raw data
HISTORY=	specifies input data set containing summary statistics
LIMITS=	specifies input data set containing control limits
TABLE=	specifies input data set containing summary statistics and control limits
TESTHTML=	specifies input data set defining links to be associated with subgroups with positive tests for special causes
TESTURLS=	specifies input data set containing URLs associated with subgroups with positive tests for special causes
Plotting and Graphics Options	
FORMCHAR(index)=	defines characters used for features on charts
GOUT=	specifies catalog for saving traditional graphics output
LINEPRINTER	requests line printer charts be produced

Dictionary of Options

The following entries provide detailed descriptions of options in the PROC SHEWHART statement. The marginal notes *Traditional Graphics*, *ODS Graphics*, and *Line Printer* identify options that apply to traditional graphics and line printer charts, respectively.

ANNOTATE=SAS-data-set

ANNO=SAS-data-set

specifies an input data set containing Annotate variables as described in *SAS/GRAPH: Reference*. You can use this data set to add features to traditional graphics. Use this data set only

Traditional Graphics

when creating traditional graphics. It is ignored when the LINEPRINTER option is specified and when ODS Graphics is in effect. Features provided in this data set are displayed on every chart produced in the current run of PROC SHEWHART.

ANNOTATE2=SAS-data-set

ANNO2=SAS-data-set

Traditional Graphics

specifies an input data set that contains annotate variables. You can use this data set to add features to the secondary chart in statements that produce two charts (the IRCHART, MRCHART, XRCHART, and XSCHART statements and, when you specify the TRENDVAR= option, the BOXCHART, MCHART, and XCHART statements). The restrictions and features are the same as those for the ANNOTATE= option.

BOX=SAS-data-set

names an input data set that contains subgroup summary statistics, control limits, and outlier values in “strung out” form, with more than one observation per subgroup. Each observation corresponds to one feature of one subgroup’s box-and-whisker plot. Typically, this data set is created as an OUTBOX= data set in a previous run of PROC SHEWHART with a BOXCHART statement. The BOX= data set is the only kind of summary data set you can use to produce schematic box-and-whisker plots. The BOXCHART statement is the only chart statement you can use with a BOX= input data set.

You cannot use a BOX= data set together with a DATA=, HISTORY=, or TABLE= data set. If you do not specify one of these four input data sets, PROC SHEWHART uses the most recently created data set as a DATA= data set.

DATA=SAS-data-set

names an input data set that contains raw data as observations. Note that the DATA= data set may need sorting. If the values of the *subgroup-variable* are numeric, you must sort the data set so that these values are in increasing order (within BY groups). Use PROC SORT if the data are not already sorted.

The DATA= data set may contain more than one observation for each value of the *subgroup-variable*. This happens, for example, when you produce a control chart for means and ranges with the XRCHART statement.

You cannot use a DATA= data set together with a BOX=, HISTORY=, or TABLE= data set. If you do not specify one of these four input data sets, PROC SHEWHART uses the most recently created data set as a DATA= data set. For more information, see the “DATA= Data Set” subsection in the section for the chart statement you are using.

FORMCHAR(index)=‘string’

Line Printer

defines characters used for features on line printer charts, where *index* is a list of numbers ranging from 1 to 17, and *string* is a character or hexadecimal string. The *index* identifies which features are controlled with the *string* characters, as discussed in the following table. If you specify the FORMCHAR= option and omit the *index*, the *string* controls all 17 features.

Value of index	Description of Character	Chart Feature
1	vertical bar	frame
2	horizontal bar	frame, central line
3	box character (upper left)	frame
4	box character (upper middle)	serifs, tick (horizontal axis)
5	box character (upper right)	frame
6	box character (middle left)	not used
7	box character (middle middle)	serifs
8	box character (middle right)	tick (vertical axis)
9	box character (lower left)	frame
10	box character (lower middle)	serifs
11	box character (lower right)	frame
12	vertical bar	control limits
13	horizontal bar	control limits
14	box character (upper right)	control limits
15	box character (lower left)	control limits
16	box character (lower right)	control limits
17	box character (upper left)	control limits

Not all printers can produce all the characters in the preceding list. By default, the form character list specified with the SAS system FORMCHAR= option is used; otherwise, the default is FORMCHAR='|—|+|—|====='. If you print to a PC screen or if your device supports the ASCII symbol set (1 or 2), the following is recommended:

```
formchar='B3,C4,DA,C2,BF,C3,C5,B4,C0,C1,D9,BA,CD,BB,C8,BC,D9'X
```

Note that the FORMCHAR= option in the PROC SHEWHART statement enables you to override temporarily the values of the SAS system option of the same name. The values of the SAS system option are not altered by using the FORMCHAR= option in the PROC SHEWHART statement.

GOUT=*graphics-catalog*

specifies the graphics catalog for traditional graphics output from PROC SHEWHART. This is useful if you want to save the output. The GOUT= option is used only when creating traditional graphics. It is ignored when the LINEPRINTER option is specified and when ODS Graphics is in effect. *Traditional Graphics*

HISTORY=*SAS-data-set*

HIST=*SAS-data-set*

names an input data set that contains subgroup summary statistics. For example, you can read sample sizes, means, and ranges for the subgroups to create \bar{X} and R charts. Typically, this data set is created as an OUTHISTORY= data set in a previous run of PROC SHEWHART, but it can also be created using a SAS summarization procedure such as the MEANS procedure.

Note that the HISTORY= data sets may need sorting. If the values of the *subgroup-variable* are numeric, you need to sort the data set so that these values are in increasing order (within BY groups). Use PROC SORT if the data are not already sorted. The HISTORY= data set can contain only one observation for each value for the *subgroup-variable*.

You cannot use a HISTORY= data set together with a BOX=, DATA=, or TABLE= data set. If you do not specify one of these four input data sets, PROC SHEWHART uses the most recently created data set as a DATA= data set. For more information, see the “HISTORY= Data Set” subsection in the section for the chart statement you are using.

LIMITS=SAS-data-set

names an input data set that contains preestablished control limits or the parameters from which control limits can be computed. Each observation in a LIMITS= data set provides control limit information for a *process*. Typically, this data set is created as an OUTLIMITS= data set in a previous run of PROC SHEWHART.

If you omit the LIMITS= option, then control limits are computed from the data in the DATA= or HISTORY= input data sets or read from the BOX= or TABLE= input data sets. For details about the variables needed in a LIMITS= data set, see the “LIMITS= Data Set” subsection in the section for the chart statement you are using.

LINEPRINTER

Line Printer requests that line printer charts be produced. By default, the procedure creates traditional graphics.

TABLE=SAS-data-set

names an input data set that contains subgroup summary statistics and control limits. Each observation in a TABLE= data set provides information for a particular subgroup and *process*. Typically, this data set is created as an OUTTABLE= data set in a previous run of PROC SHEWHART.

You cannot use a TABLE= data set together with a BOX=, DATA=, or HISTORY= data set. If you do not specify one of these four input data sets, PROC SHEWHART uses the most recently created data set as a DATA= data set. For more information, see the “TABLE= Data Set” subsection in the section for the chart statement that you are using.

TESTHTML=SAS-data-set

Traditional Graphics names an input data set for creating links associated with tests for special causes when traditional graphics output is directed into HTML. A TESTHTML= data set contains variables _TEST_, _CHART_, and _URL_. _TEST_ and _CHART_ are numeric variables identifying a test for special causes (1-8) and the primary or secondary chart (1 or 2). _URL_ is a character variable containing the HTML syntax to create links associated with subgroups for which the given test on the given chart is positive. See the section “[Interactive Control Charts: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2212 for more information.

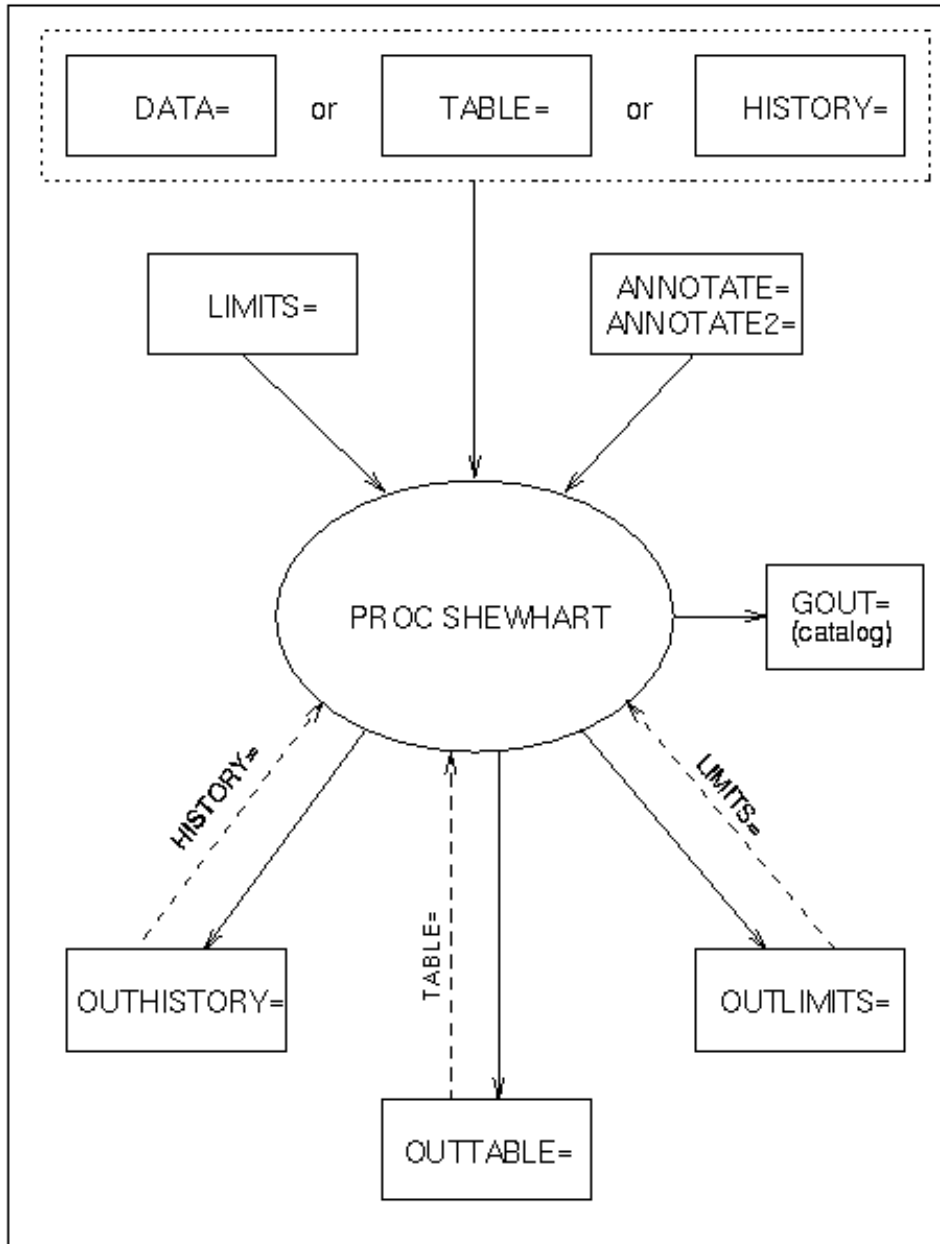
TESTURLS=SAS-data-set

ODS Graphics names an input data set for associating URLs with tests for special causes when ODS Graphics output is directed into HTML. A TESTURLS= data set contains variables _TEST_, _CHART_, and _URL_. _TEST_ and _CHART_ are numeric variables identifying a test for special causes (1-8) and the primary or secondary chart (1 or 2). _URL_ is a character variable containing the URL to be associated with subgroups for which the given test on the given chart is positive. See the section “[Interactive Control Charts: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2212 for more information.

Input and Output Data Sets: SHEWHART Procedure

Figure 17.2 summarizes the input and output data sets used with the SHEWHART procedure.

Figure 17.2 Input and Output Data Sets in the SHEWHART Procedure



BOXCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure

Overview: BOXCHART Statement

The BOXCHART statement creates an \bar{X} chart for subgroup means superimposed with box-and-whisker plots of the measurements in each subgroup. Throughout this chapter, a chart of this type is referred to as a *box chart*. This chart is recommended for large subgroup sample sizes (typically greater than ten). You can also use the BOXCHART statement to create standard side-by-side box-and-whisker plots (see [Example 17.2](#) and [Example 17.3](#)).

You can use options in the BOXCHART statement to

- specify control limits for subgroup means or medians
- compute control limits from the data based on a multiple of the standard error of the means (or medians) or as probability limits
- tabulate subgroup summary statistics and control limits
- save control limits in an output data set
- save subgroup summary statistics in an output data set
- read preestablished control limits from a data set
- apply tests for special causes (also known as runs tests and Western Electric rules)
- specify one of several methods for estimating the process standard deviation
- specify whether subgroup standard deviations or subgroup ranges are used to estimate the process standard deviation
- specify a known (standard) process mean and standard deviation for computing control limits
- create a secondary chart that displays a time trend removed from the data (see “[Displaying Trends in Process Data](#)” on page 2126)
- specify one of several methods for calculating quantile statistics (percentiles)
- control the style of the box-and-whisker plots
- display distinct sets of control limits for data from successive time phases
- add block legends and symbol markers to reveal stratification in process data
- clip extreme points to make the chart more readable
- display vertical and horizontal reference lines
- control axis values and labels
- control layout and appearance of the chart

You have three alternatives for producing box charts with the BOXCHART statement:

- ODS Graphics output is produced if ODS Graphics is enabled, for example by specifying the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement prior to the PROC statement.
- Otherwise, traditional graphics are produced by default if SAS/GRAPH® is licensed.
- Legacy line printer charts are produced when you specify the LINEPRINTER option in the PROC statement.

See Chapter 3, “SAS/QC Graphics,” for more information about producing these different kinds of graphs.

Getting Started: BOXCHART Statement

This section introduces the BOXCHART statement with simple examples that illustrate commonly used options. Complete syntax for the BOXCHART statement is presented in the section “Syntax: BOXCHART Statement” on page 1439, and advanced examples are given in the section “Examples: BOXCHART Statement” on page 1471.

Creating Box Charts from Raw Data

A petroleum company uses a turbine to heat water into steam that is pumped into the ground to make oil less viscous and easier to extract. This process occurs 20 times daily, and the amount of power (in kilowatts) used to heat the water to the desired temperature is recorded. The following statements create a SAS data set that contains the power output measurements for 20 days: *See SHWBOXA in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
data Turbine;
    informat Day date7.;
    format Day date5.;
    label KWatts='Average Power Output';
    input Day @;
    do i=1 to 10;
        input KWatts @;
        output;
    end;
    drop i;
    datalines;
04JUL94 3196 3507 4050 3215 3583 3617 3789 3180 3505 3454
04JUL94 3417 3199 3613 3384 3475 3316 3556 3607 3364 3721
05JUL94 3390 3562 3413 3193 3635 3179 3348 3199 3413 3562
05JUL94 3428 3320 3745 3426 3849 3256 3841 3575 3752 3347
06JUL94 3478 3465 3445 3383 3684 3304 3398 3578 3348 3369
06JUL94 3670 3614 3307 3595 3448 3304 3385 3499 3781 3711
07JUL94 3448 3045 3446 3620 3466 3533 3590 3070 3499 3457
07JUL94 3411 3350 3417 3629 3400 3381 3309 3608 3438 3567
08JUL94 3568 2968 3514 3465 3175 3358 3460 3851 3845 2983
08JUL94 3410 3274 3590 3527 3509 3284 3457 3729 3916 3633
09JUL94 3153 3408 3741 3203 3047 3580 3571 3579 3602 3335
09JUL94 3494 3662 3586 3628 3881 3443 3456 3593 3827 3573
10JUL94 3594 3711 3369 3341 3611 3496 3554 3400 3295 3002
10JUL94 3495 3368 3726 3738 3250 3632 3415 3591 3787 3478
11JUL94 3482 3546 3196 3379 3559 3235 3549 3445 3413 3859
11JUL94 3330 3465 3994 3362 3309 3781 3211 3550 3637 3626
```

```

12JUL94 3152 3269 3431 3438 3575 3476 3115 3146 3731 3171
12JUL94 3206 3140 3562 3592 3722 3421 3471 3621 3361 3370
13JUL94 3421 3381 4040 3467 3475 3285 3619 3325 3317 3472
13JUL94 3296 3501 3366 3492 3367 3619 3550 3263 3355 3510
14JUL94 3795 3872 3559 3432 3322 3587 3336 3732 3451 3215
14JUL94 3594 3410 3335 3216 3336 3638 3419 3515 3399 3709
15JUL94 3850 3431 3460 3623 3516 3810 3671 3602 3480 3388
15JUL94 3365 3845 3520 3708 3202 3365 3731 3840 3182 3677
16JUL94 3711 3648 3212 3664 3281 3371 3416 3636 3701 3385
16JUL94 3769 3586 3540 3703 3320 3323 3480 3750 3490 3395
17JUL94 3596 3436 3757 3288 3417 3331 3475 3600 3690 3534
17JUL94 3306 3077 3357 3528 3530 3327 3113 3812 3711 3599
18JUL94 3428 3760 3641 3393 3182 3381 3425 3467 3451 3189
18JUL94 3588 3484 3759 3292 3063 3442 3712 3061 3815 3339
19JUL94 3746 3426 3320 3819 3584 3877 3779 3506 3787 3676
19JUL94 3727 3366 3288 3684 3500 3501 3427 3508 3392 3814
20JUL94 3676 3475 3595 3122 3429 3474 3125 3307 3467 3832
20JUL94 3383 3114 3431 3693 3363 3486 3928 3753 3552 3524
21JUL94 3349 3422 3674 3501 3639 3682 3354 3595 3407 3400
21JUL94 3401 3359 3167 3524 3561 3801 3496 3476 3480 3570
22JUL94 3618 3324 3475 3621 3376 3540 3585 3320 3256 3443
22JUL94 3415 3445 3561 3494 3140 3090 3561 3800 3056 3536
23JUL94 3421 3787 3454 3699 3307 3917 3292 3310 3283 3536
23JUL94 3756 3145 3571 3331 3725 3605 3547 3421 3257 3574
;

```

A partial listing of Turbine is shown in [Figure 17.3](#). This data set is said to be in “strung-out” form since each observation contains the day and power output for a single heating. The first 20 observations contain the outputs for the first day, the second 20 observations contain the outputs for the second day, and so on. Because the variable Day classifies the observations into rational subgroups, it is referred to as the *subgroup-variable*. The variable KWatts contains the output measurements and is referred to as the *process variable* (or *process* for short).

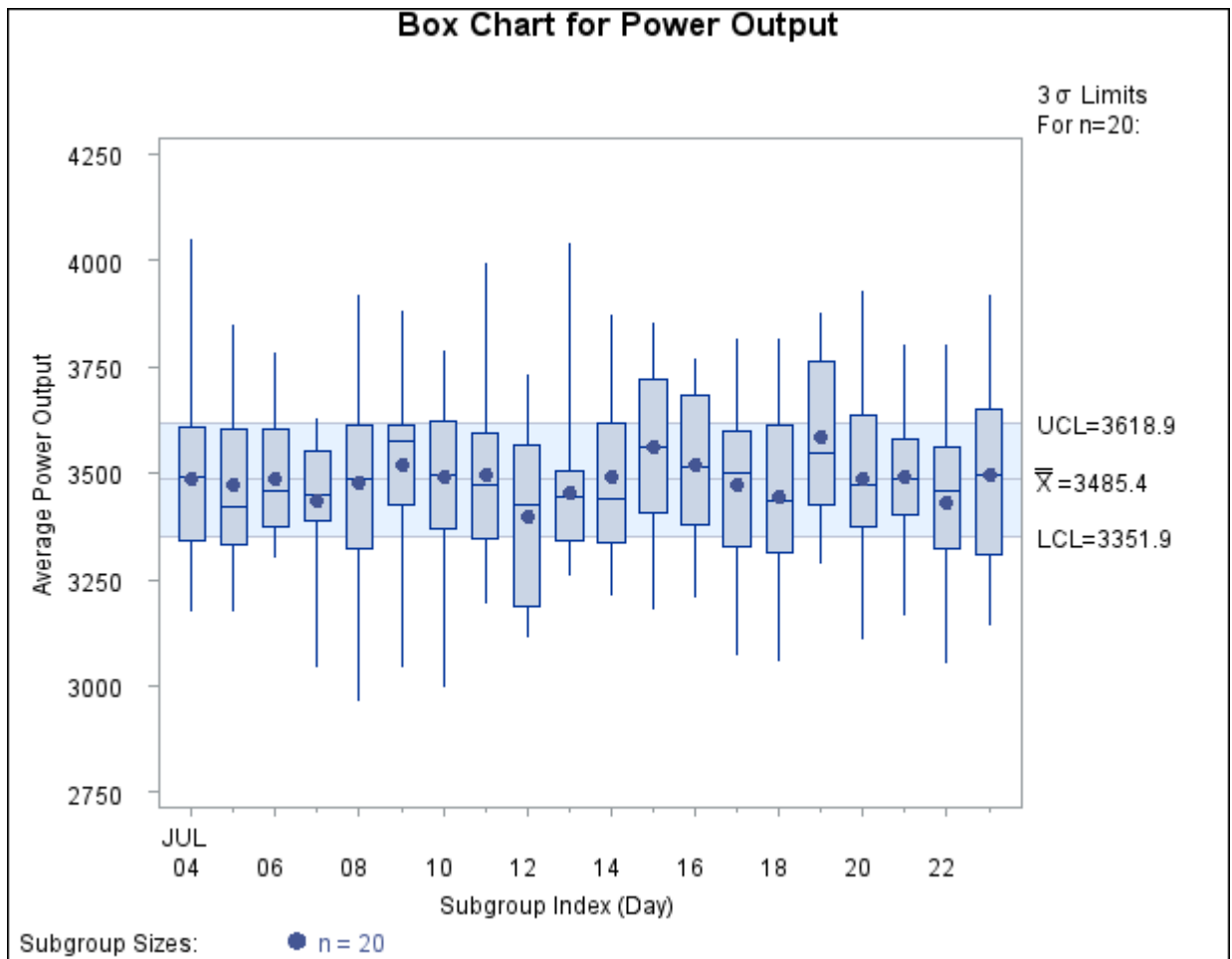
Figure 17.3 Partial Listing of the Data Set Turbine

Kilowatt Power Output Data		
Obs	Day	KWatts
1	04JUL	3196
2	04JUL	3507
3	04JUL	4050
4	04JUL	3215
5	04JUL	3583
6	04JUL	3617
7	04JUL	3789
8	04JUL	3180
9	04JUL	3505
10	04JUL	3454
11	04JUL	3417
12	04JUL	3199
13	04JUL	3613
14	04JUL	3384
15	04JUL	3475
16	04JUL	3316
17	04JUL	3556
18	04JUL	3607
19	04JUL	3364
20	04JUL	3721
21	05JUL	3390
22	05JUL	3562
23	05JUL	3413
24	05JUL	3193
25	05JUL	3635

You can use a box chart to examine the distribution of power output for each day and to determine whether the mean level of the heating process is in control. The following statements create the box chart shown in [Figure 17.4](#):

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Box Chart for Power Output';
symbol v=dot;
proc shewhart data=Turbine;
    boxchart KWatts*Day;
run;
```

This example illustrates the basic form of the BOXCHART statement. After the keyword BOXCHART, you specify the *process* to analyze (in this case, KWatts), followed by an asterisk and the *subgroup-variable* (Day).

Figure 17.4 Box Chart for Power Output Data (Traditional Graphics)

The input data set is specified with the DATA= option in the PROC SHEWHART statement.

By default, the BOXCHART statement requests an \bar{X} chart superimposed with box-and-whisker plots for each subgroup. Table 17.3 lists the summary statistics represented by each plot. For details on the computation of percentiles, see “Percentile Definitions” on page 1469.

Table 17.3 Summary Statistics Represented by Box-and-Whisker Plots

Subgroup Summary Statistic	Feature of Box-and-Whisker Plot
Maximum	Endpoint of upper whisker
Third quartile (75th percentile)	Upper edge of box
Median (50th percentile)	Line inside box
Mean	Symbol marker (in this example, a dot)
First quartile (25th percentile)	Lower edge of box
Minimum	Endpoint of lower whisker

The within-subgroup variation in power output is stable, as indicated in Figure 17.4 by the edges of the boxes and the endpoints of the whiskers. Since the subgroup means, indicated by the dots, lie

within the control limits, you can conclude that the heating process is in statistical control.

The skeletal style of the box-and-whisker plots shown in [Figure 17.4](#) is the default. You can request different styles, as illustrated in [Example 17.2](#). By default, the control limits shown are 3σ limits estimated from the data; the formulas for the limits are given in [Table 17.5](#) and [Table 17.6](#).

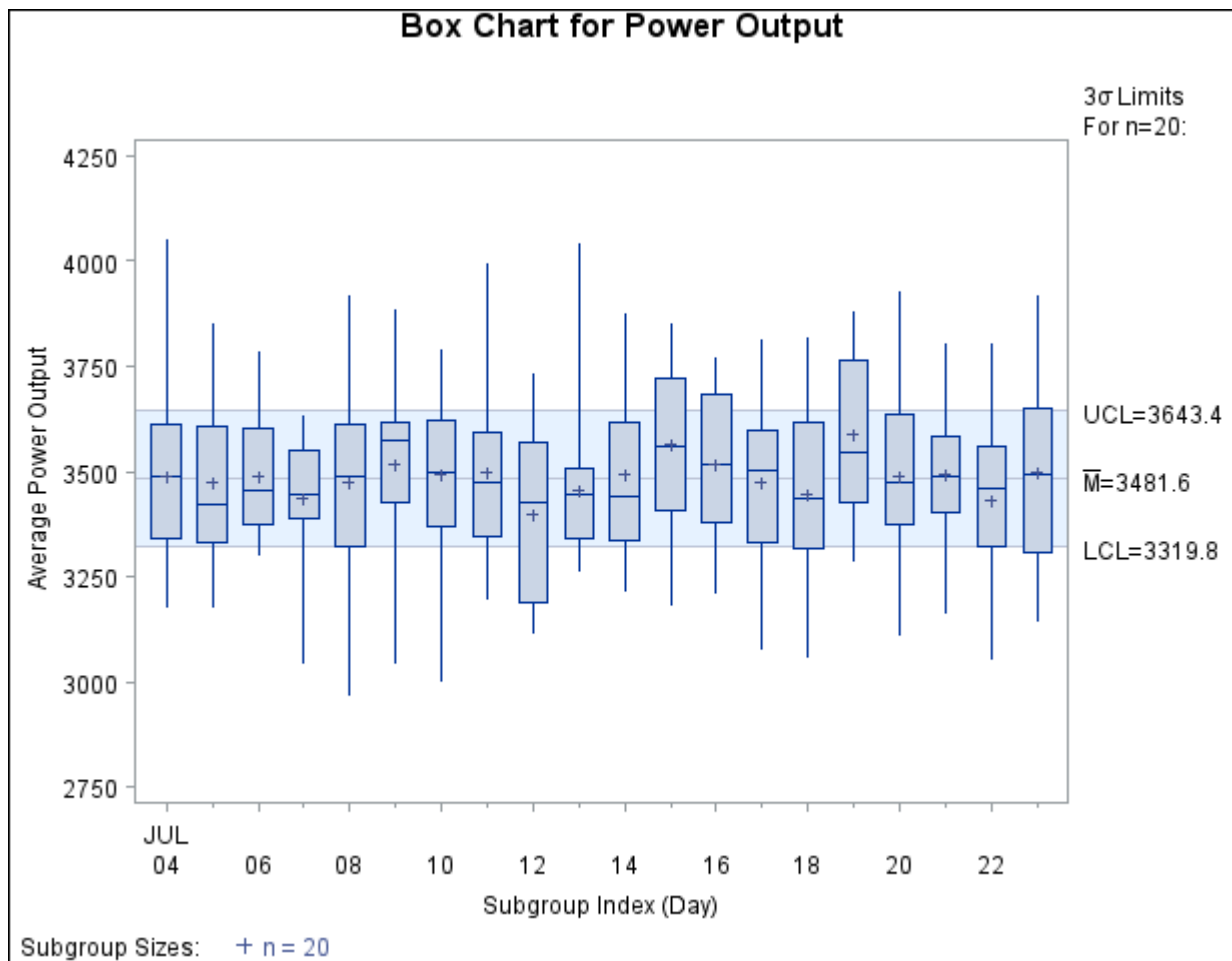
You can also create box charts in which the control limits apply to the subgroup medians. For example, the following statements create the chart shown in [Figure 17.5](#):

```
title 'Box Chart for Power Output';
proc shewhart data=Turbine;
  boxchart KWatts*Day / controlstat = median;
run;
```

The CONTROLSTAT=MEDIAN option requests control limits that apply to the medians. Alternatively, you can specify the NOLIMITS option to suppress the display of control limits and create ordinary side-by-side box-and-whisker plots. See [Example 17.2](#).

Options such as CONTROLSTAT= and NOLIMITS are specified after the slash (/) in the BOXCHART statement. A complete list of options is presented in the section “[Syntax: BOXCHART Statement](#)” on page 1439.

Figure 17.5 Box Chart for Power Output Data (Traditional Graphics)



Creating Box Charts from Subgroup Summary Data

See SHWBOXA in the SAS/QC Sample Library The previous example illustrates how you can create box charts using raw data (process measurements). However, in many applications the data are provided as subgroup summary statistics. This example illustrates how you can use the BOXCHART statement with data of this type.

The following data set (Oilsum) provides the data from the preceding example in summarized form. There is exactly one observation for each subgroup (note that the subgroups are still indexed by Day).

```
data oilsum;
  input Day KWattsL KWatts1 KWattsX KWattsM
        KWatts3 KWattsH KWattsR KWattsN;
  informat Day date7. ;
  format Day date5. ;
  label Day      = 'Date of Measurement'
        KWattsL = 'Minimum Power Output'
        KWatts1 = '25th Percentile'
        KWattsX = 'Average Power Output'
        KWattsM = 'Median Power Output'
        KWatts3 = '75th Percentile'
        KWattsH = 'Maximum Power Output'
        KWattsR = 'Range of Power Output'
        KWattsN = 'Subgroup Sample Size';
  datalines;
04JUL94 3180 3340.0 3487.40 3490.0 3610.0 4050 870 20
05JUL94 3179 3333.5 3471.65 3419.5 3605.0 3849 670 20
06JUL94 3304 3376.0 3488.30 3456.5 3604.5 3781 477 20
07JUL94 3045 3390.5 3434.20 3447.0 3550.0 3629 584 20
08JUL94 2968 3321.0 3475.80 3487.0 3611.5 3916 948 20
09JUL94 3047 3425.5 3518.10 3576.0 3615.0 3881 834 20
10JUL94 3002 3368.5 3492.65 3495.5 3621.5 3787 785 20
11JUL94 3196 3346.0 3496.40 3473.5 3592.5 3994 798 20
12JUL94 3115 3188.5 3398.50 3426.0 3568.5 3731 616 20
13JUL94 3263 3340.0 3456.05 3444.0 3505.5 4040 777 20
14JUL94 3215 3336.0 3493.60 3441.5 3616.0 3872 657 20
15JUL94 3182 3409.5 3563.30 3561.0 3719.5 3850 668 20
16JUL94 3212 3378.0 3519.05 3515.0 3682.5 3769 557 20
17JUL94 3077 3329.0 3474.20 3501.5 3599.5 3812 735 20
18JUL94 3061 3315.5 3443.60 3435.0 3614.5 3815 754 20
19JUL94 3288 3426.5 3586.35 3546.0 3762.5 3877 589 20
20JUL94 3114 3373.0 3486.45 3474.5 3635.5 3928 814 20
21JUL94 3167 3400.5 3492.90 3488.0 3582.5 3801 634 20
22JUL94 3056 3322.0 3432.80 3460.0 3561.0 3800 744 20
23JUL94 3145 3308.5 3496.90 3495.0 3652.0 3917 772 20
;
```

A partial listing of Oilsum is shown in Figure 17.6.

Figure 17.6 The Summary Data Set Oilsum

Summary Data Set for Power Outputs								
Day	KWatts L	KWatts1	KWattsX	KWatts M	KWatts3	KWatts H	KWatts R	KWatts N
04JUL	3180	3340.0	3487.40	3490.0	3610.0	4050	870	20
05JUL	3179	3333.5	3471.65	3419.5	3605.0	3849	670	20
06JUL	3304	3376.0	3488.30	3456.5	3604.5	3781	477	20
07JUL	3045	3390.5	3434.20	3447.0	3550.0	3629	584	20
08JUL	2968	3321.0	3475.80	3487.0	3611.5	3916	948	20

There are eight summary variables in Oilsum.

- KWattsL contains the subgroup minimums (low values).
- KWatts1 contains the 25th percentile (first quartile) for each subgroup.
- KWattsX contains the subgroup means.
- KWattsM contains the subgroup medians.
- KWatts3 contains the 75th percentile (third quartile) for each subgroup.
- KWattsH contains the subgroup maximums (high values).
- KWattsR contains the subgroup ranges.
- KWattsN contains the subgroup sample sizes.

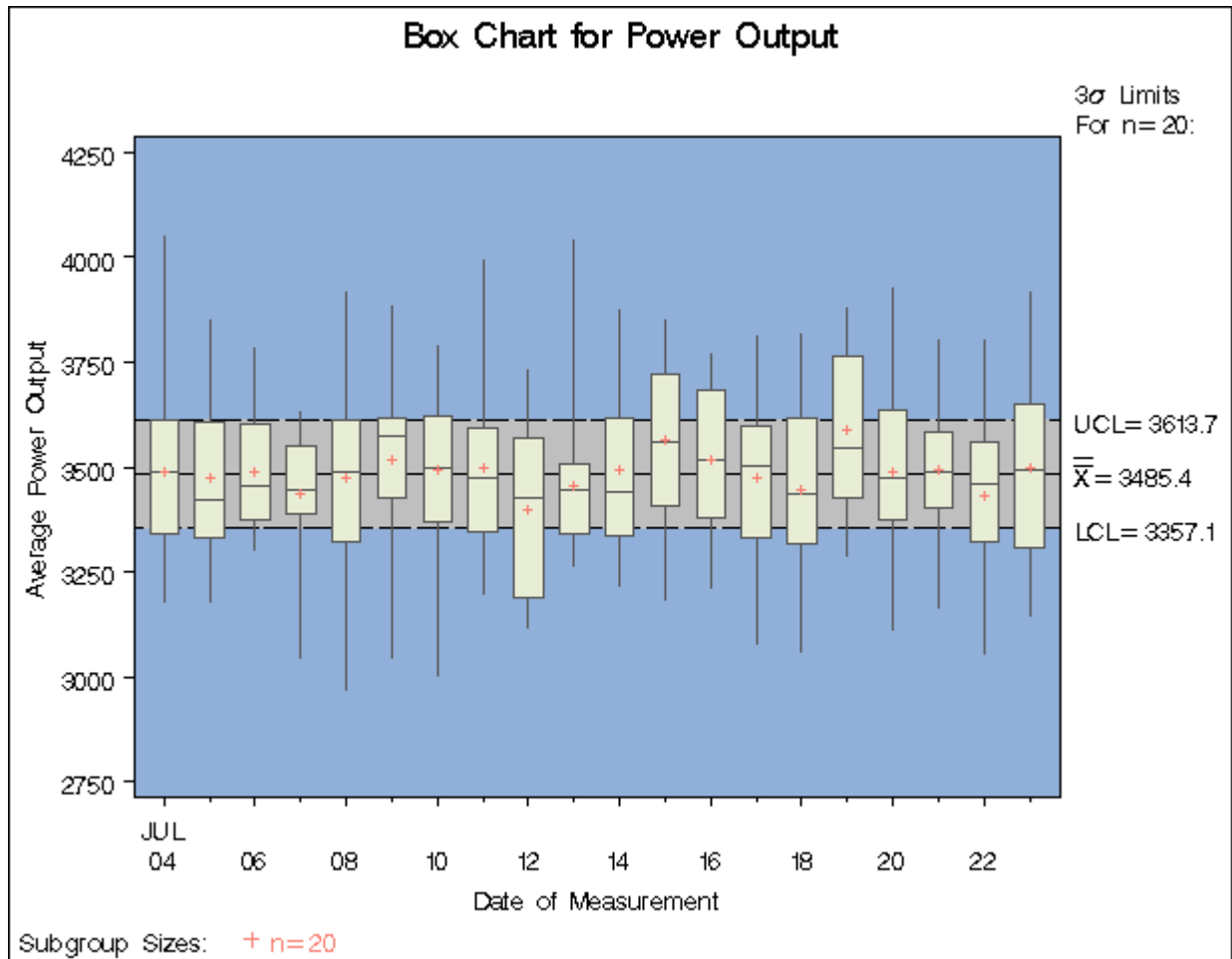
You can read this data set by specifying it as a HISTORY= data set in the PROC SHEWHART statement, as illustrated by the following statements, which create the box chart shown in [Figure 17.7](#):

```
options nogstyle;
goptions ftext=swiss;
symbol color = salmon h = .8;
title 'Box Chart for Power Output';
proc shewhart history=Oilsum;
    boxchart KWatts*Day / cinfill = ligr
                        cboxfill = ywh
                        cboxes   = dagr
                        cframe   = vligb
                        ranges;
run;
options gstyle;
```

The NOGSTYLE system option causes ODS styles not to affect traditional graphics. Instead, the SYMBOL statement and BOXCHART statement options control the appearance of the graph. The GSTYLE system option restores the use of ODS styles for traditional graphics produced subsequently.

Note that the *process* KWatts is *not* the name of a SAS variable in the data set but is, instead, the common prefix for the names of the eight summary variables. The suffix characters *L*, *I*, *X*, *M*, *3*, *H*, *R*, and *N* indicate the contents of the variable. For example, the suffix characters *I* and *3* indicate first and third quartiles. The name *Day* specified after the asterisk is the name of the *subgroup-variable*.

Figure 17.7 Box Chart for Power Output Data (Traditional Graphics with NOGSTYLE)



In general, a HISTORY= input data set used with the BOXCHART statement must contain the following variables:

- subgroup variable
- subgroup minimum variable
- subgroup first quartile variable
- subgroup mean variable
- subgroup median variable
- subgroup third quartile variable

- subgroup maximum variable
- subgroup sample size variable
- either a subgroup standard deviation variable or a subgroup range variable

Furthermore, the names of the summary variables must begin with the *process* name specified in the BOXCHART statement and end with the appropriate suffix character. If the names do not follow this convention, you can use the RENAME option in the PROC SHEWHART statement to rename the variables for the duration of the SHEWHART procedure step (see “[Creating Charts for Means and Ranges from Summary Data](#)” on page 1907).

If you specify the RANGES option in the BOXCHART statement, the HISTORY= data set must contain a subgroup range variable; otherwise, the HISTORY= data set must contain a subgroup standard deviation variable. The RANGES option specifies that the estimate of the process standard deviation σ is to be calculated from subgroup ranges rather than subgroup standard deviations. For example, in the following statements, the data set Oilsum2 must contain a subgroup standard deviation variable named KWattsS, because the RANGES option not specified:

```
title 'Box Chart for Power Output';
proc shewhart history=Oilsum2;
    boxchart KWatts*Day;
run;
```

In summary, the interpretation of *process* depends on the input data set.

- If raw data are read using the DATA= option (as in the previous example), *process* is the name of the SAS variable containing the process measurements.
- If summary data are read using the HISTORY= option (as in this example), *process* is the common prefix for the names of the variables containing the summary statistics.

For more information, see “[HISTORY= Data Set](#)” on page 1462.

Saving Summary Statistics

In this example, the BOXCHART statement is used to create a summary data set that can be read later by the SHEWHART procedure (as in the preceding example). The following statements read measurements from the data set Turbine and create a summary data set named Turbhist: *See SHWBOXA in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
title 'Summary Data Set for Power Output';
proc shewhart data=Turbine;
    boxchart KWatts*Day / outhistory = Turbhist
                        nochart;
run;
```

The OUTHISTORY= option names the output data set, and the NOCHART option suppresses the display of the chart, which would be identical to the chart in [Figure 17.4](#).

[Figure 17.8](#) contains a partial listing of Turbhist.

Figure 17.8 The Summary Data Set Turbhist

Summary Data Set for Power Output									
Obs	Day	KWatts		KWatts		KWatts		KWatts	
		L	KWatts1	KWattsX	M	KWatts3	H	KWattsS	N
1	04JUL	3180	3340.0	3487.40	3490.0	3610.0	4050	220.260	20
2	05JUL	3179	3333.5	3471.65	3419.5	3605.0	3849	210.427	20
3	06JUL	3304	3376.0	3488.30	3456.5	3604.5	3781	147.025	20
4	07JUL	3045	3390.5	3434.20	3447.0	3550.0	3629	157.637	20
5	08JUL	2968	3321.0	3475.80	3487.0	3611.5	3916	258.949	20

There are nine variables in the data set Turbhist.

- Day is the subgroup variable.
- KWattsL contains the subgroup minimums.
- KWatts1 contains the first quartiles for each subgroup.
- KWattsX contains the subgroup means.
- KWattsM contains the subgroup medians.
- KWatts3 contains the third quartiles for each subgroup.
- KWattsH contains the subgroup maximums.
- KWattsS contains the subgroup standard deviations.
- KWattsN contains the subgroup sample sizes.

Note that the summary statistic variables are named by adding the suffix characters *L*, *1*, *X*, *M*, *3*, *H*, *S*, and *N* to the *process* KWatts specified in the BOXCHART statement. In other words, the variable naming convention for OUTHISTORY= data sets is the same as that for HISTORY= data sets.

If you specify the RANGES option, the OUTHISTORY= data set includes a subgroup range variable, rather than a subgroup standard deviation variable, as demonstrated by the following statements:

```
proc shewhart data=Turbine;
  boxchart KWatts*Day / outhistory = Turbhist2
                    ranges
                    nochart;
run;
```

Figure 17.9 contains a partial listing of Turbhist2. The variable KWattsR contains the subgroup ranges.

The RANGES option is not recommended when the subgroup sample sizes are greater than 10, nor when you use the NOLIMITS option to create standard side-by-side box-and-whisker plots.

For more information, see “[OUTHISTORY= Data Set](#)” on page 1457.

Figure 17.9 The Summary Data Set Turbhist2

Summary Data Set for Power Output								
Day	KWatts L	KWatts1	KWattsX	KWatts M	KWatts3	KWatts H	KWatts R	KWatts N
04JUL	3180	3340.0	3487.40	3490.0	3610.0	4050	870	20
05JUL	3179	3333.5	3471.65	3419.5	3605.0	3849	670	20
06JUL	3304	3376.0	3488.30	3456.5	3604.5	3781	477	20
07JUL	3045	3390.5	3434.20	3447.0	3550.0	3629	584	20
08JUL	2968	3321.0	3475.80	3487.0	3611.5	3916	948	20

Saving Control Limits

You can save the control limits for a box chart in a SAS data set; this enables you to apply the control limits to future data (see “[Reading Preestablished Control Limits](#)” on page 1438) or modify the limits with a DATA step program. *See SHWBOXA in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

The following statements read measurements from the data set Turbine (see “[Creating Box Charts from Raw Data](#)” on page 1425) and save the control limits displayed in [Figure 17.4](#) in a data set named TURBLIM:

```
proc shewhart data=Turbine;
  boxchart KWatts*Day / outlimits=Turblim
                    nochart;
run;
```

The OUTLIMITS= option names the data set containing the control limits, and the NOCHART option suppresses the display of the chart. The data set Turblim is listed in [Figure 17.10](#).

Figure 17.10 The Data Set Turblim Containing Control Limit Information

Control Limits for Power Output Data						
VAR	_SUBGRP_	_TYPE_	_LIMITN_	_ALPHA_	_SIGMAS_	_LCLX_
KWatts	Day	ESTIMATE	20	.002699796	3	3351.92
MEAN	_UCLX_	_LCLS_	_S_	_UCLS_	_STDDEV_	
3485.41	3618.90	100.207	196.396	292.584	198.996	

The data set Turblim contains one observation with the limits for *process* KWatts. The variables `_LCLX_` and `_UCLX_` contain the lower and upper control limits for the means, and the variable `_MEAN_` contains the central line. The value of `_MEAN_` is an estimate of the process mean, and the value of `_STDDEV_` is an estimate of the process standard deviation σ . The value of `_LIMITN_` is the nominal sample size associated with the control limits, and the value of `_SIGMAS_` is the multiple of σ associated with the control limits. The variables `_VAR_` and `_SUBGRP_` are bookkeeping variables that save the *process* and *subgroup-variable*. The variable `_TYPE_` is a bookkeeping

variable that indicates whether the values of `_MEAN_` and `_STDDEV_` are estimates or standard values.

The variables `_LCLS_`, `_S_`, and `_UCLS_` are not used to create box charts, but they are included so that the data set `Turblim` can be used to create an *s* chart; see “[XSCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 1955. If you specify the `RANGES` option in the `BOXCHART` statement, the variables `_LCLR_`, `_R_`, and `_UCLR_`, rather than the variables `_LCLS_`, `_S_`, and `_UCLS_`, are included in the `OUTLIMITS=` data set. These variables can be used to create an *R* chart; see “[XRCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 1902.

If you specify `CONTROLSTAT=MEDIAN` to request control limits for medians, the variables `_LCLM_` and `_UCLM_`, rather than the variables `_LCLX_` and `_UCLX_`, are included in the `OUTLIMITS=` data set as demonstrated by the following statements:

```
proc shewhart data=Turbine;
    boxchart KWatts*Day / outlimits    = Turblim2
                        controlstat = median
                        nochart;
run;
```

`Turblim2` is listed in [Figure 17.11](#). For more information, see “[OUTLIMITS= Data Set](#)” on page 1454.

Figure 17.11 The Data Set `Turblim2` Containing Control Limit Information

Control Limits for Power Output Data						
<u>VAR</u>	<u>SUBGRP</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>LIMITN</u>	<u>ALPHA</u>	<u>SIGMAS</u>	<u>LCLM</u>
KWatts	Day	ESTIMATE	20	.002776264	3	3319.85
<u>MEAN</u>	<u>UCLM</u>	<u>LCLS</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>UCLS</u>	<u>STDDEV</u>	
3481.63	3643.40	100.207	196.396	292.584	198.996	

You can create an output data set containing both control limits and summary statistics with the `OUTTABLE=` option, as illustrated by the following statements:

```
title 'Summary Statistics and Control Limit Information';
proc shewhart data=Turbine;
    boxchart KWatts*Day / outtable=Turbtab
                        nochart;
run;
```

The data set `Turbtab` is partially listed in [Figure 17.12](#).

Figure 17.12 The OUTTABLE= Data Set Turbtabs

Summary Statistics and Control Limit Information								
<u>_VAR_</u>	<u>Day</u>	<u>_SIGMAS_</u>	<u>_LIMITN_</u>	<u>_SUBN_</u>	<u>_LCLX_</u>	<u>_SUBX_</u>	<u>_MEAN_</u>	<u>_UCLX_</u>
KWatts	04JUL	3	20	20	3351.92	3487.40	3485.41	3618.90
KWatts	05JUL	3	20	20	3351.92	3471.65	3485.41	3618.90
KWatts	06JUL	3	20	20	3351.92	3488.30	3485.41	3618.90
KWatts	07JUL	3	20	20	3351.92	3434.20	3485.41	3618.90
KWatts	08JUL	3	20	20	3351.92	3475.80	3485.41	3618.90
KWatts	09JUL	3	20	20	3351.92	3518.10	3485.41	3618.90
KWatts	10JUL	3	20	20	3351.92	3492.65	3485.41	3618.90
KWatts	11JUL	3	20	20	3351.92	3496.40	3485.41	3618.90
KWatts	12JUL	3	20	20	3351.92	3398.50	3485.41	3618.90
KWatts	13JUL	3	20	20	3351.92	3456.05	3485.41	3618.90
KWatts	14JUL	3	20	20	3351.92	3493.60	3485.41	3618.90
KWatts	15JUL	3	20	20	3351.92	3563.30	3485.41	3618.90
KWatts	16JUL	3	20	20	3351.92	3519.05	3485.41	3618.90
KWatts	17JUL	3	20	20	3351.92	3474.20	3485.41	3618.90
KWatts	18JUL	3	20	20	3351.92	3443.60	3485.41	3618.90
KWatts	19JUL	3	20	20	3351.92	3586.35	3485.41	3618.90
KWatts	20JUL	3	20	20	3351.92	3486.45	3485.41	3618.90
KWatts	21JUL	3	20	20	3351.92	3492.90	3485.41	3618.90
KWatts	22JUL	3	20	20	3351.92	3432.80	3485.41	3618.90
KWatts	23JUL	3	20	20	3351.92	3496.90	3485.41	3618.90
<u>_STDDEV_</u>	<u>_EXLIM_</u>	<u>_SUBMIN_</u>	<u>_SUBQ1_</u>	<u>_SUBMED_</u>	<u>_SUBQ3_</u>	<u>_SUBMAX_</u>		
198.996		3180	3340.0	3490.0	3610.0	4050		
198.996		3179	3333.5	3419.5	3605.0	3849		
198.996		3304	3376.0	3456.5	3604.5	3781		
198.996		3045	3390.5	3447.0	3550.0	3629		
198.996		2968	3321.0	3487.0	3611.5	3916		
198.996		3047	3425.5	3576.0	3615.0	3881		
198.996		3002	3368.5	3495.5	3621.5	3787		
198.996		3196	3346.0	3473.5	3592.5	3994		
198.996		3115	3188.5	3426.0	3568.5	3731		
198.996		3263	3340.0	3444.0	3505.5	4040		
198.996		3215	3336.0	3441.5	3616.0	3872		
198.996		3182	3409.5	3561.0	3719.5	3850		
198.996		3212	3378.0	3515.0	3682.5	3769		
198.996		3077	3329.0	3501.5	3599.5	3812		
198.996		3061	3315.5	3435.0	3614.5	3815		
198.996		3288	3426.5	3546.0	3762.5	3877		
198.996		3114	3373.0	3474.5	3635.5	3928		
198.996		3167	3400.5	3488.0	3582.5	3801		
198.996		3056	3322.0	3460.0	3561.0	3800		
198.996		3145	3308.5	3495.0	3652.0	3917		

This data set contains one observation for each subgroup sample. The variable _SUBMIN_ contains the subgroup minimums, and the variable _SUBQ1_ contains the first quartile for each subgroup. The variable _SUBX_ contains the subgroup means, and the variable _SUBMED_ contains the subgroup medians. The variable _SUBQ3_ contains the third quartiles, and the variable _SUBMAX_ contains the subgroup maximums. The variable _SUBN_ contains the subgroup sample sizes. The

variables `_LCLX_` and `_UCLX_` contain the lower and upper control limits for the means. The variable `_MEAN_` contains the central line. The variables `_VAR_` and `Day` contain the *process* name and values of the *subgroup-variable*, respectively. For more information, see “[OUTTABLE= Data Set](#)” on page 1459.

An `OUTTABLE=` data set can be read later as a `TABLE=` data set. For example, the following statements read `Turbtab` and display a box chart (not shown here) identical to the chart in [Figure 17.4](#):

```
title 'Box Chart for Power Output';
proc shewhart table=Turbtab;
    boxchart KWatts*Day;
    label _SUBX_ = 'Average Power Output';
run;
```

Because the SHEWHART procedure simply displays the information in a `TABLE=` data set, you can use `TABLE=` data sets to create specialized control charts (see “[Specialized Control Charts: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2171).

For more information, see “[TABLE= Data Set](#)” on page 1464.

Reading Preestablished Control Limits

See *SHWBOXA* in the *SAS/QC Sample Library*

In the previous example, the `OUTLIMITS=` data set `TURBLIM` saved control limits computed from the measurements in `Turbine`. This example shows how these limits can be applied to new data. The following statements create the box chart in [Figure 17.13](#) using new measurements in a data set named `Turbine2` (not listed here) and the control limits in `TURBLIM`:

```
title 'Box Chart for Power Output';
ods graphics on;
proc shewhart data=Turbine2 limits=Turblim;
    boxchart KWatts*Day / odstitle=title;
run;
```

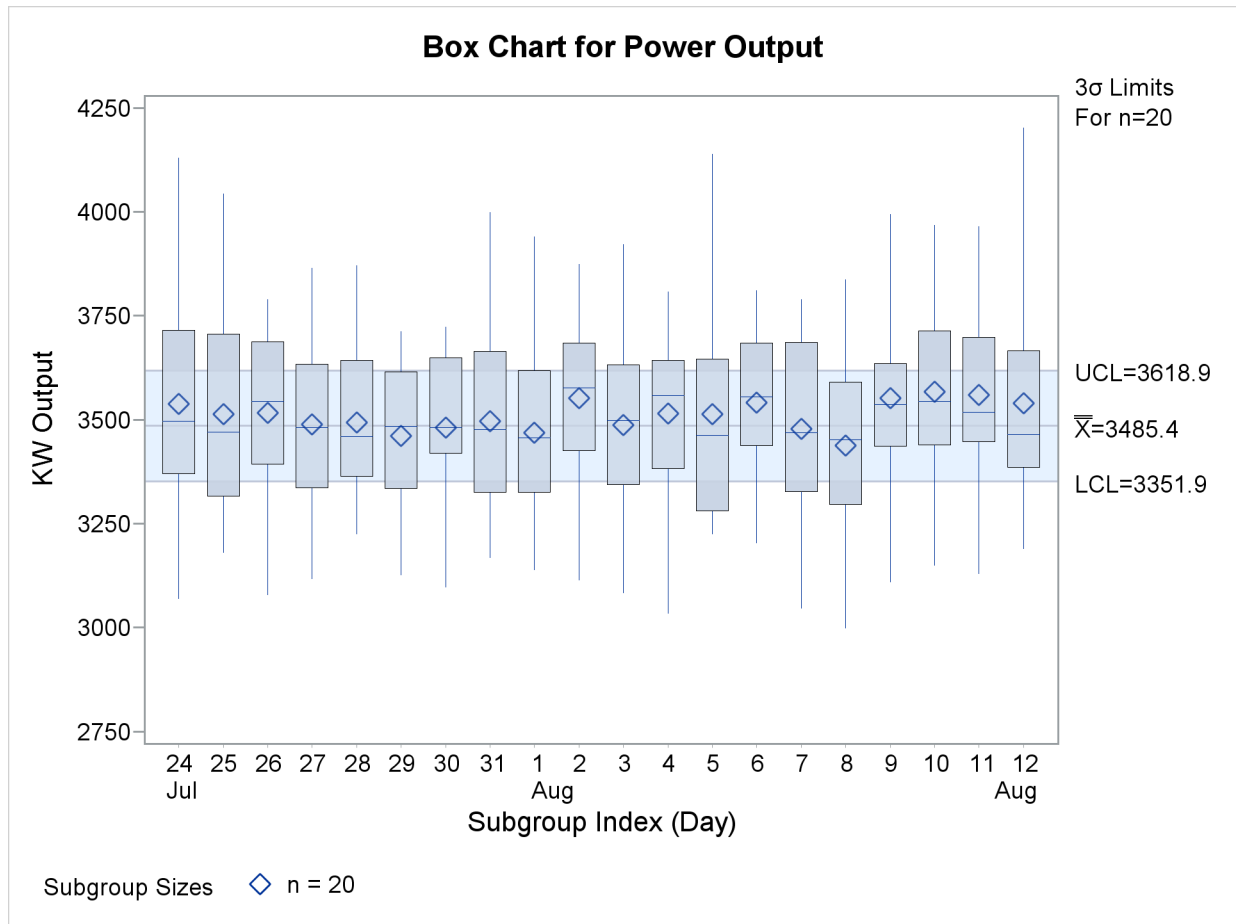
The `ODS GRAPHICS ON` statement specified before the `PROC SHEWHART` statement enables ODS Graphics, so the box chart is created by using ODS Graphics instead of traditional graphics.

The `LIMITS=` option in the `PROC SHEWHART` statement specifies the data set containing the control limits. By default,⁴ this information is read from the first observation in the `LIMITS=` data set for which

- the value of `_VAR_` matches the *process* name `KWatts`
- the value of `_SUBGRP_` matches the *subgroup-variable* name `Day`

The chart reveals an increase in variability beginning on August 1.

⁴In SAS 6.09 and in earlier releases, it is also necessary to specify the `READLIMITS` option to read control limits from a `LIMITS=` data set.

Figure 17.13 Box Chart for Second Set of Power Outputs (ODS Graphics)

In this example, the LIMITS= data set was created in a previous run of the SHEWHART procedure. You can also create a LIMITS= data set with the DATA step. See “LIMITS= Data Set” on page 1461 for details concerning the variables that you must provide.

Syntax: BOXCHART Statement

The basic syntax for the BOXCHART statement is as follows:

BOXCHART *process * subgroup-variable ;*

The general form of this syntax is as follows:

BOXCHART *processes * subgroup-variable* <(block-variables)>
 <=symbol-variable | =‘character’> / <options> ;

You can use any number of BOXCHART statements in the SHEWHART procedure. The components of the BOXCHART statement are described as follows.

process**processes**

identify one or more processes to be analyzed. The specification of *process* depends on the input data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement.

- If raw data are read from a DATA= data set, *process* must be the name of the variable containing the raw measurements. For an example, see [“Creating Box Charts from Raw Data”](#) on page 1425.
- If summary data are read from a HISTORY= data set, *process* must be the common prefix of the summary variables in the HISTORY= data set. For an example, see [“Creating Box Charts from Subgroup Summary Data”](#) on page 1430.
- If summary data and control limits are read from a TABLE= data set, *process* must be the value of the variable `_VAR_` in the TABLE= data set. For an example, see [“Saving Control Limits”](#) on page 1435.

A *process* is required. If you specify more than one *process*, enclose the list in parentheses. For example, the following statements request distinct box charts for Weight, Length, and Width:

```
proc shewhart data=summary;
    boxchart (Weight Length Width)*Day;
run;
```

subgroup-variable

is the variable that identifies subgroups in the data. The *subgroup-variable* is required. In the preceding BOXCHART statement, Day is the subgroup variable. For details, see [“Subgroup Variables”](#) on page 1938.

block-variables

are optional variables that group the data into blocks of consecutive subgroups. These blocks are labeled in a legend, and each *block-variable* provides one level of labels in the legend. See [“Displaying Stratification in Blocks of Observations”](#) on page 2098 for an example.

symbol-variable

is an optional variable whose levels (unique values) determine the symbol marker or character used to plot the means.

- If you produce a line printer chart, an ‘A’ is displayed for the points corresponding to the first level of the *symbol-variable*, a ‘B’ is displayed for the points corresponding to the second level, and so on.
- If you produce traditional graphics, distinct symbol markers are displayed for points corresponding to the various levels of the *symbol-variable*. You can specify the symbol markers with SYMBOL n statements. See [“Displaying Stratification in Levels of a Classification Variable”](#) on page 2097 for an example.

character

specifies a plotting character for line printer charts. For example, the following statements create a box chart using an asterisk (*) to plot the means:

```
proc shewhart data=values lineprinter;
    boxchart weight*day='*';
run;
```

options

enhance the appearance of the box chart, request additional analyses, save results in data sets, and so on. The “[Summary of Options](#)” on page 1441 section, which follows, lists all options by function. “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018 describes each option in detail.

Summary of Options

The following tables list the BOXCHART statement options by function. For complete descriptions, see “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

Table 17.4 BOXCHART Statement Options

Option	Description
Options for Specifying Control Limits	
ALPHA=	requests probability limits for control charts
CONTROLSTAT=	specifies whether control limits are computed for subgroup means or subgroup medians
LIMITN=	specifies either nominal sample size for fixed control limits or varying limits
NOREADLIMITS	computes control limits for each <i>process</i> from the data rather than from a LIMITS= data set (SAS 6.10 and later releases)
READALPHA	reads _ALPHA_ instead of _SIGMAS_ from a LIMITS= data set
READINDEX=	reads control limits for each <i>process</i> from a LIMITS= data set
READLIMITS	reads single set of control limits for each <i>process</i> from a LIMITS= data set (SAS 6.09 and earlier releases)
SIGMAS=	specifies width of control limits in terms of multiple <i>k</i> of standard error of plotted statistic
Options for Displaying Control Limits	
CINFILL=	specifies color for area inside control limits
CLIMITS=	specifies color of control limits, central line, and related labels
LCLLABEL=	specifies label for lower control limit on box chart
LIMLABSUBCHAR=	specifies a substitution character for labels provided as quoted strings; the character is replaced with the value of the control limit
LLIMITS=	specifies line type for control limits

Table 17.4 continued

Option	Description
NDECIMAL=	specifies number of digits to right of decimal place in default labels for control limits and central line in box chart
NOCTL	suppresses display of central line in box chart
NOLCL	suppresses display of lower control limit in box chart
NOLIMITLABEL	suppresses labels for control limits and central line
NOLIMITS	suppresses display of control limits
NOLIMITSFRAME	suppresses default frame around control limit information when multiple sets of control limits are read from LIMITS= data set
NOLIMITSLEGEND	suppresses legend for control limits
NOUCL	suppresses display of upper control limit in box chart
UCLLABEL=	specifies label for upper control limit in box chart
WLIMITS=	specifies width for control limits and central line
XSymbOL=	specifies label for central line in box chart
Process Mean and Standard Deviation Options	
MEDCENTRAL=	specifies method for estimating process mean μ
MU0=	specifies known value of μ_0 for process mean μ
RANGES	specifies that estimate of process standard deviation σ is to be calculated from subgroup ranges
SIGMA0=	specifies known value σ_0 for process standard deviation σ
SMETHOD=	specifies method for estimating process standard deviation σ
TYPE=	identifies whether parameters are estimates or standard values and specifies value of <code>_TYPE_</code> in the OUTLIMITS= data set
Options for Controlling Box Appearance	
BOXCONNECT=	connects subgroup means, medians, maximum values, minimum values, or quartiles in box-and-whisker plots
BOXSTYLE=	specifies style of box-and-whisker plots
BOXWIDTH=	specifies width of box-and-whisker plots
BOXWIDTHSCALE=	specifies that widths of box-and-whisker plots vary proportionately to subgroup sample size
CBOXES=	specifies color for outlines of box-and-whisker plots
CBOXFILL=	specifies fill color for interior of box-and-whisker plots
IDCOLOR=	specifies outlier symbol color in schematic box-and-whisker plots
IDCTEXT=	specifies text color to label outliers or process variable values
IDFONT=	specifies text font to label outliers or process variable values
IDHEIGHT=	specifies text height to label outliers or process variable values

Table 17.4 continued

Option	Description
IDSYMBOL=	specifies outlier symbol in schematic box-and-whisker plots
LBOXES=	specifies line types for outlines of box-and-whisker plots
NOTCHES	specifies that box-and-whisker plots are to be notched
PCTLDEF=	specifies percentile definition used for box-and-whisker plots
SERIFS	adds serifs to the whiskers of skeletal box-and-whisker plots
Options for Plotting and Labeling Points	
ALLLABEL=	labels every point on box chart
ALLLABEL2=	labels every point on trend chart
CCONNECT=	specifies color for line segments that connect points on chart
CFRAMELAB=	specifies fill color for frame around labeled points
CLABEL=	specifies color for labels
COUT=	specifies color for portions of line segments that connect points outside control limits
LABELANGLE=	specifies angle at which labels are drawn
LABELFONT=	specifies software font for labels (alias for the TESTFONT= option)
LABELHEIGHT=	specifies height of labels (alias for the TESTHEIGHT= option)
NOCONNECT	suppresses line segments that connect points on chart
NOTRENDCONNECT	suppresses line segments that connect points on trend chart
OUTLABEL=	labels points outside control limits on box chart
SYMBOLLEGEND=	specifies LEGEND statement for levels of <i>symbol-variable</i>
SYMBOLORDER=	specifies order in which symbols are assigned for levels of <i>symbol-variable</i>
TURNALL/TURNOUT	turns point labels so that they are strung out vertically
Options for Specifying Tests for Special Causes	
INDEPENDENTZONES	computes zone widths independently above and below center line
NO3SIGMACHECK	enables tests to be applied with control limits other than 3σ limits
NOTESTACROSS	suppresses tests across <i>phase</i> boundaries
TESTS=	specifies tests for special causes for the box chart
TEST2RUN=	specifies length of pattern for Test 2
TEST3RUN=	specifies length of pattern for Test 3
TESTACROSS	applies tests across <i>phase</i> boundaries
TESTLABEL=	provides labels for points where test is positive
TESTLABEL _n =	specifies label for <i>n</i> th test for special causes
TESTNMETHOD=	applies tests to standardized chart statistics
TESTOVERLAP	performs tests on overlapping patterns of points

Table 17.4 continued

Option	Description
TESTRESET=	enables tests for special causes to be reset for the box chart
ZONES	adds lines to box chart delineating zones A, B, and C
ZONEVALPOS=	specifies position of ZONEVALUES labels
ZONEVALUES	labels zone lines with their values
Options for Displaying Tests for Special Causes	
CTESTLABBOX=	specifies color for boxes enclosing labels indicating points where test is positive
CTESTS=	specifies color for labels indicating points where test is positive
CTESTSYMBOL=	specifies color for symbol used to plot points where test is positive
CZONES=	specifies color for lines and labels delineating zones A, B, and C
LTESTS=	specifies type of line connecting points where test is positive
LZONES=	specifies line type for lines delineating zones A, B, and C
TESTFONT=	specifies software font for labels at points where test is positive
TESTHEIGHT=	specifies height of labels at points where test is positive
TESTLABBOX	requests that labels for points where test is positive be positioned so that do not overlap
TESTSYMBOL=	specifies plot symbol for points where test is positive
TESTSYMBOLHT=	specifies symbol height for points where test is positive
WTESTS=	specifies width of line connecting points where test is positive
Axis and Axis Label Options	
CAXIS=	specifies color for axis lines and tick marks
CFRAME=	specifies fill colors for frame for plot area
CTEXT=	specifies color for tick mark values and axis labels
DISCRETE	produces horizontal axis for discrete numeric group values
HAXIS=	specifies major tick mark values for horizontal axis
HEIGHT=	specifies height of axis label and axis legend text
HMINOR=	specifies number of minor tick marks between major tick marks on horizontal axis
HOFFSET=	specifies length of offset at both ends of horizontal axis
INTSTART=	specifies first major tick mark value on horizontal axis when a date, time, or datetime format is associated with numeric subgroup variable
NOHLABEL	suppresses label for horizontal axis
NOTICKREP	specifies that only the first occurrence of repeated, adjacent subgroup values is to be labeled on horizontal axis
NOVANGLE	requests vertical axis labels that are strung out vertically

Table 17.4 continued

Option	Description
SKIPHLABELS=	specifies thinning factor for tick mark labels on horizontal axis
SPLIT=	specifies splitting character for axis labels
TURNHLABELS	requests horizontal axis labels that are strung out vertically
VAXIS=	specifies major tick mark values for vertical axis of box chart
VAXIS2=	specifies major tick mark values for vertical axis of trend chart
VFORMAT=	specifies format for primary vertical axis tick mark labels
VFORMAT2=	specifies format for secondary vertical axis tick mark labels
VMINOR=	specifies number of minor tick marks between major tick marks on vertical axis
VOFFSET=	specifies length of offset at both ends of vertical axis
VZERO	forces origin to be included in vertical axis for primary chart
VZERO2	forces origin to be included in vertical axis for secondary chart
WAXIS=	specifies width of axis lines
Plot Layout Options	
ALLN	plots summary statistics for all subgroups
BILEVEL	creates control charts using half-screens and half-pages
EXCHART	creates control charts for a process variable only when exceptions occur
INTERVAL=	specifies natural time interval between consecutive subgroup positions when time, date, or datetime format is associated with a numeric subgroup variable
MAXPANELS=	specifies maximum number of pages or screens for chart
NMARKERS	requests special markers for points corresponding to sample sizes not equal to nominal sample size for fixed control limits
NOCHART	suppresses creation of box chart
NOFRAME	suppresses frame for plot area
NOLEGEND	suppresses legend for subgroup sample sizes
NPANELPOS=	specifies number of subgroup positions per panel on each chart
REPEAT	repeats last subgroup position on panel as first subgroup position of next panel
TOTPANELS=	specifies number of pages or screens to be used to display chart
TRENDVAR=	specifies list of trend variables

Table 17.4 continued

Option	Description
YPCT1=	specifies length of vertical axis on box chart as a percentage of sum of lengths of vertical axes for box and trend charts
ZEROSTD	displays box chart regardless of whether $\hat{\sigma} = 0$
Reference Line Options	
CHREF=	specifies color for lines requested by HREF= and HREF2= options
CVREF=	specifies color for lines requested by VREF= and VREF2= options
HREF=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on box chart
HREF2=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on trend chart
HREFDATA=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on box chart
HREF2DATA=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on trend chart
HREFLABELS=	specifies labels for HREF= lines
HREF2LABELS=	specifies labels for HREF2= lines
HREFLABPOS=	specifies position of HREFLABELS= and HREF2LABELS= labels
LHREF=	specifies line type for HREF= and HREF2= lines
LVREF=	specifies line type for VREF= and VREF2= lines
NOBYREF	specifies that reference line information in a data set is to be applied uniformly to charts created for all BY groups
VREF=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to vertical axis on box chart
VREF2=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to vertical axis on trend chart
VREFLABELS=	specifies labels for VREF= lines
VREF2LABELS=	specifies labels for VREF2= lines
VREFLABPOS=	specifies position of VREFLABELS= and VREF2LABELS= labels
Grid Options	
CGRID=	specifies color for grid requested with GRID or ENDGRID option
ENDGRID	adds grid after last plotted point
GRID	adds grid to control chart
LENDGRID=	specifies line type for grid requested with the ENDGRID option
LGRID=	specifies line type for grid requested with the GRID option
WGRID=	specifies width of grid lines
Clipping Options	
CCLIP=	specifies color for plot symbol for clipped points

Table 17.4 continued

Option	Description
CLIPFACTOR=	determines extent to which extreme points are clipped
CLIPLEGEND=	specifies text for clipping legend
CLIPLEGPOS=	specifies position of clipping legend
CLIPSUBCHAR=	specifies substitution character for CLIPLEGEND= text
CLIPSYMBOL=	specifies plot symbol for clipped points
CLIPSYMBOLHT=	specifies symbol marker height for clipped points
Graphical Enhancement Options	
ANNOTATE=	specifies annotate data set that adds features to box chart
ANNOTATE2=	specifies annotate data set that adds features to trend chart
DESCRIPTION=	specifies description of box chart's GRSEG catalog entry
FONT=	specifies software font for labels and legends on charts
NAME=	specifies name of box chart's GRSEG catalog entry
PAGENUM=	specifies the form of the label used in pagination
PAGENUMPOS=	specifies the position of the page number requested with the PAGENUM= option
WTREND=	specifies width of line segments connecting points on trend chart
Options for Producing Graphs Using ODS Styles	
BLOCKVAR=	specifies variables whose values define colors for filling background of <i>block-variable</i> legend
BOXES=	specifies variables whose values define colors box outlines
BOXFILL=	specifies variables whose values define colors for filling boxes
CFRAMELAB	draws a frame around labeled points
CPHASEBOX	requests boxes enclosing all plotted points for a phase
CPHASEBOXCONNECT	requests lines connecting adjacent enclosing boxes
CPHASEBOXFILL	fills boxes enclosing all plotted points for a phase
CPHASEMEANCONNECT	requests lines connecting phase average value points
Options for ODS Graphics	
BLOCKREFTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
BOXTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the box fill transparency for box-and-whisker charts
INFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the control limit infill transparency
NOBLOCKREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOBLOCKREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOBOXFILLLEGEND	suppresses legend for levels of a BOXFILL= variable
NOFILLLEGEND	suppresses legend for levels of a BOXFILL= variable
NOPHASEREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOPHASEREFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOREFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills

Table 17.4 continued

Option	Description
NOTTRANSPARENCY	disables transparency in ODS Graphics output
ODSFOOTNOTE=	specifies a graph footnote
ODSFOOTNOTE2=	specifies a secondary graph footnote
ODSLEGENDEXPAND	specifies that legend entries contain all levels observed in the data
ODSTITLE=	specifies a graph title
ODSTITLE2=	specifies a secondary graph title
OUTHIGHURL=	specifies variable whose values are URLs to be associated with outliers above the upper fence on a schematic box chart
OUTLOWURL=	specifies variable whose values are URLs to be associated with outliers below the lower fence on a schematic box chart
OVERLAYURL=	specifies URLs to associate with overlay points
OVERLAY2URL=	specifies URLs to associate with overlay points on secondary chart
PHASEBOXLABELS	draws phase labels as titles along the top of phase boxes
PHASEPOS=	specifies vertical position of phase legend
PHASEREFLEVEL=	associates phase and block reference lines with either innermost or the outermost level
PHASEREFTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
POINTSURL=	specifies variable whose values are URLs to be associated with points representing individual observations
REFFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
SIMULATEQCFONT	draws central line labels using a simulated software font
URL=	specifies a variable whose values are URLs to be associated with subgroups
URL2=	specifies a variable whose values are URLs to be associated with subgroups on secondary chart
WBOXES=	specifies width of box outlines for box-and-whisker charts
Input Data Set Options	
MISSBREAK	specifies that observations with missing values are not to be processed
Output Data Set Options	
OUTBOX=	creates output data set containing subgroup summary statistics, control limits, and outlier values for box chart
OUTHISTORY=	creates output data set containing subgroup summary statistics
OUTINDEX=	specifies value of <code>_INDEX_</code> in the <code>OUTLIMITS=</code> data set
OUTLIMITS=	creates output data set containing control limits
OUTTABLE=	creates output data set containing subgroup summary statistics and control limits

Table 17.4 continued

Option	Description
Tabulation Options	
NOTE: specifying (EXCEPTIONS) after a tabulation option creates a table for exceptional points only.	
TABLE	creates a basic table of subgroup values, subgroup sample sizes, subgroup summary statistics, and control limits
TABLEALL	is equivalent to the options TABLE, TABLEBOX, TABLECENTRAL, TABLEID, TABLELEGEND, TABLEOUT, and TABLETEST
TABLEBOX	augments basic table with columns for minimum, 25th percentile, median, 75th percentile, and maximum of observations in a subgroup
TABLECENTRAL	augments basic table with values of central lines
TABLEID	augments basic table with columns for ID variables
TABLELEGEND	augments basic table with legend for tests for special causes
TABLEOUTLIM	augments basic table with columns indicating control limits exceeded
TABLETESTS	augments basic table with a column indicating which tests for special causes are positive
Specification Limit Options	
CIINDICES	specifies α value and type for computing capability index confidence limits
LSL=	specifies list of lower specification limits
TARGET=	specifies list of target values
USL=	specifies list of upper specification limits
Block Variable Legend Options	
BLOCKLABELPOS=	specifies position of label for <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKLABTYPE=	specifies text size of <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKPOS=	specifies vertical position of <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKREP	repeats identical consecutive labels in <i>block-variable</i> legend
CBLOCKLAB=	specifies fill colors for frames enclosing variable labels in <i>block-variable</i> legend
CBLOCKVAR=	specifies one or more variables whose values are colors for filling background of <i>block-variable</i> legend
Phase Options	
CPHASEBOX=	specifies color for box enclosing all plotted points for a phase
CPHASEBOXCONNECT=	specifies color for line segments connecting adjacent enclosing boxes
CPHASEBOXFILL=	specifies fill color for box enclosing all plotted points for a phase
CPHASELEG=	specifies text color for <i>phase</i> legend
CPHASEMEANCONNECT=	specifies color for line segments connecting average value points within a phase

Table 17.4 continued

Option	Description
NOPHASEFRAME	suppresses default frame for <i>phase</i> legend
OUTPHASE=	specifies value of <code>_PHASE_</code> in the <code>OUTHISTORY=</code> data set
PHASEBREAK	disconnects last point in a <i>phase</i> from first point in next <i>phase</i>
PHASELABTYPE=	specifies text size of <i>phase</i> legend
PHASELEGEND	displays <i>phase</i> labels in a legend across top of chart
PHASELIMITS	labels control limits for each phase, provided they are constant within that phase
PHASEMEANSYMBOL=	specifies symbol marker for average of values within a phase
PHASEREF	delineates <i>phases</i> with vertical reference lines
READPHASES=	specifies <i>phases</i> to be read from an input data set
Overlay Options	
CCOVERLAY=	specifies colors for primary chart overlay line segments
CCOVERLAY2=	specifies colors for secondary chart overlay line segments
COVERLAY=	specifies colors for primary chart overlay plots
COVERLAY2=	specifies colors for secondary chart overlay plots
COVERLAYCLIP=	specifies color for clipped points on overlays
LOVERLAY=	specifies line types for primary chart overlay line segments
LOVERLAY2=	specifies line types for secondary chart overlay line segments
NOOVERLAYLEGEND	suppresses legend for overlay plots
OVERLAY=	specifies variables to overlay on primary chart
OVERLAY2=	specifies variables to overlay on secondary chart
OVERLAY2HTML=	specifies links to associate with secondary chart overlay points
OVERLAY2ID=	specifies labels for secondary chart overlay points
OVERLAY2SYM=	specifies symbols for secondary chart overlays
OVERLAY2SYMHT=	specifies symbol heights for secondary chart overlays
OVERLAYCLIPSYM=	specifies symbol for clipped points on overlays
OVERLAYCLIPSYMHT=	specifies symbol height for clipped points on overlays
OVERLAYHTML=	specifies links to associate with primary chart overlay points
OVERLAYID=	specifies labels for primary chart overlay points
OVERLAYLEGLAB=	specifies label for overlay legend
OVERLAYSYM=	specifies symbols for primary chart overlays
OVERLAYSYMHT=	specifies symbol heights for primary chart overlays
WOVERLAY=	specifies widths of primary chart overlay line segments
WOVERLAY2=	specifies widths of secondary chart overlay line segments

Table 17.4 continued

Option	Description
Options for Interactive Control Charts	
HTML=	specifies variable whose values create links to be associated with subgroups on primary chart
HTML2=	specifies variable whose values create links to be associated with subgroups on secondary chart
HTML_LEGEND=	specifies variable whose values create links to be associated with symbols in the symbol legend
OUTHIGHHTML=	specifies variable whose values create links to be associated with outliers above the upper fence on a schematic box chart
OUTLOWHTML=	specifies variable whose values create links to be associated with outliers below the lower fence on a schematic box chart
POINTSHTML=	specifies variable whose values create links to be associated with points representing individual observations
WEBOUT=	creates an OUTTABLE= data set with additional graphics coordinate data
Options for Line Printer Charts	
CLIPCHAR=	specifies plot character for clipped points
CONNECTCHAR=	specifies character used to form line segments that connect points on chart
HREFCHAR=	specifies line character for HREF= and HREF2= lines
SYMBOLCHARS=	specifies characters indicating <i>symbol-variable</i>
TESTCHAR=	specifies character for line segments that connect any sequence of points for which a test for special causes is positive
VREFCHAR=	specifies line character for VREF= and VREF2= lines
ZONECHAR=	specifies character for lines that delineate zones for tests for special causes

Details: BOXCHART Statement

Constructing Box Charts

The following notation is used in this section:

μ	process mean (expected value of the population of measurements)
σ	process standard deviation (standard deviation of the population of measurements)
\bar{X}_i	mean of measurements in i th subgroup
n_i	sample size of i th subgroup
N	the number of subgroups
x_{ij}	j th measurement in the i th subgroup, $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n_i$
$x_{i(j)}$	j th largest measurement in the i th subgroup:

$$x_{i(1)} \leq x_{i(2)} \leq \dots \leq x_{i(n_i)}$$

$\bar{\bar{X}}$	weighted average of subgroup means
M_i	median of the measurements in the i th subgroup:

$$M_i = \begin{cases} x_{i((n_i+1)/2)} & \text{if } n_i \text{ is odd} \\ (x_{i(n_i/2)} + x_{i((n_i/2)+1)})/2 & \text{if } n_i \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

\bar{M}	average of the subgroup medians:
-----------	----------------------------------

$$\bar{M} = (n_1 M_1 + \dots + n_N M_N) / (n_1 + \dots + n_N)$$

\tilde{M}	median of the subgroup medians. Denote the j th largest median by $M_{(j)}$ so that $M_{(1)} \leq M_{(2)} \leq \dots \leq M_{(N)}$.
-------------	--

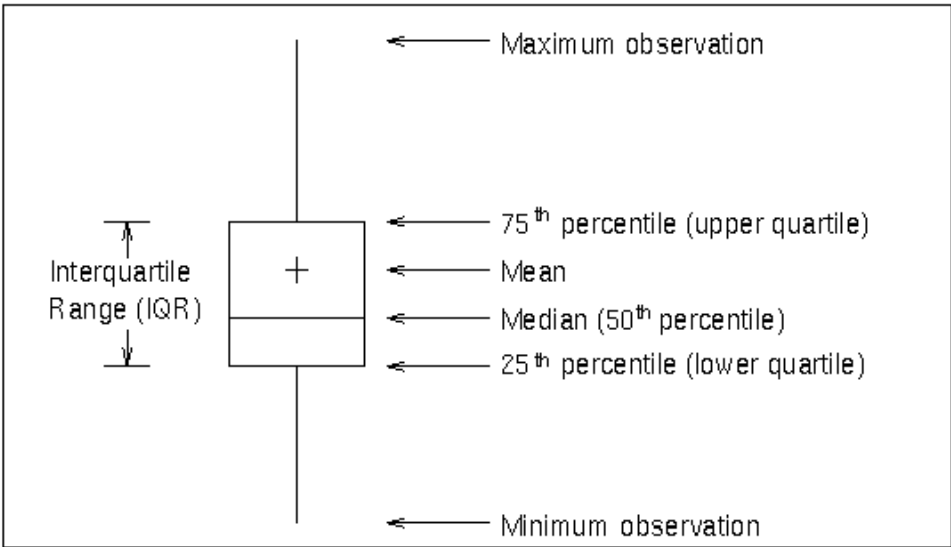
$$\tilde{M} = \begin{cases} M_{((N+1)/2)} & \text{if } N \text{ is odd} \\ (M_{(N/2)} + M_{(N/2)+1})/2 & \text{if } N \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

$e_M(n)$	standard error of the median of n independent, normally distributed variables with unit standard deviation (the value of $e_M(n)$ can be calculated with the STD MED function in a DATA step)
$Q_p(n)$	$100 \times p$ th percentile ($0 < p < 1$) of the distribution of the median of n independent observations from a normal population with unit standard deviation
z_p	$100 \times p$ th percentile of the standard normal distribution
$D_p(n)$	$100 \times p$ th percentile of the distribution of the range of n independent observations from a normal population with unit standard deviation

Elements of Box-and-Whisker Plots

A box-and-whisker plot is displayed for the measurements in each subgroup on the box chart. Figure 17.14 illustrates the elements of each plot.

Figure 17.14 Box-and-Whisker Plot



The skeletal style of the box-and-whisker plot shown in [Figure 17.14](#) is the default. You can specify alternative styles with the `BOXSTYLE=` option; see [Example 17.2](#) or the entry for `BOXSTYLE=` in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

Control Limits and Central Line

You can compute the limits in the following ways:

- as a specified multiple (k) of the standard error of \bar{X}_i (or M_i) above and below the central line. The default limits are computed with $k = 3$ (these are referred to as *3 σ limits*).
- as probability limits defined in terms of α , a specified probability that \bar{X}_i (or M_i) exceeds the limits

The `CONTROLSTAT=` option specifies whether control limits are computed for subgroup means (the default) or subgroup medians. The following tables provide the formulas for the limits:

Table 17.5 Control Limits and Central Line for Box Charts

CONTROLSTAT=MEAN	CONTROLSTAT=MEDIAN
LCLX = lower limit = $\bar{\bar{X}} - k\hat{\sigma} / \sqrt{n_i}$	LCLM = lower limit = $\bar{\bar{M}} - k\hat{\sigma}e_M(n_i)$
Central Line = $\bar{\bar{X}}$	Central Line = $\bar{\bar{M}}$
UCLX = upper limit = $\bar{\bar{X}} + k\hat{\sigma} / \sqrt{n_i}$	UCLM = upper limit = $\bar{\bar{M}} + k\hat{\sigma}e_M(n_i)$

Table 17.6 Probability Limits and Central Line for Box Charts

CONTROLSTAT=MEAN	CONTROLSTAT=MEDIAN
LCLX = lower limit = $\bar{\bar{X}} - z_{\alpha/2}(\hat{\sigma}/\sqrt{n_i})$	LCLM = lower limit = $\bar{\bar{M}} - Q_{\alpha/2}(n_i)\hat{\sigma}$
Central Line = $\bar{\bar{X}}$	Central Line = $\bar{\bar{M}}$
UCLX = upper limit = $\bar{\bar{X}} + z_{\alpha/2}(\hat{\sigma}/\sqrt{n_i})$	UCLM = upper limit = $\bar{\bar{M}} + Q_{1-\alpha/2}(n_i)\hat{\sigma}$

In the preceding tables, replace $\bar{\bar{M}}$ with $\bar{\bar{X}}$ if you specify MEDCENTRAL=AVGMEAN in addition to CONTROLSTAT=MEDIAN. Likewise, replace $\bar{\bar{M}}$ with $\bar{\bar{M}}$ if you specify MEDCENTRAL=MEDMED in addition to CONTROLSTAT=MEDIAN. If standard values μ_0 and σ_0 are available for μ and σ , replace $\bar{\bar{X}}$ with μ_0 and $\hat{\sigma}$ with σ_0 in Table 17.5 and Table 17.6.

Note that the limits vary with n_i . The formulas for median limits assume that the data are normally distributed.

You can specify parameters for the limits as follows:

- Specify k with the SIGMAS= option or with the variable _SIGMAS_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify α with the ALPHA= option or with the variable _ALPHA_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify a constant nominal sample size $n_i \equiv n$ for the control limits with the LIMITN= option or with the variable _LIMITN_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify μ_0 with the MU0= option or with the variable _MEAN_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify σ_0 with the SIGMA0= option or with the variable _STDDEV_ in a LIMITS= data set.

NOTE: You can suppress the display of the control limits with the NOLIMITS option. This is useful for creating standard side-by-side box-and-whisker plots.

Output Data Sets

OUTLIMITS= Data Set

The OUTLIMITS= data set saves control limits and control limit parameters. The following variables can be saved:

Table 17.7 OUTLIMITS= Data Set

Variable	Description
ALPHA	probability (α) of exceeding limits
CP	capability index C_p
CPK	capability index C_{pk}
CPL	capability index C_{PL}
CPM	capability index C_{pm}
CPU	capability index C_{PU}
INDEX	optional identifier for the control limits specified with the OUTIN-DEX= option
LCLM	lower control limit for subgroup median
LCLR	lower control limit for subgroup range
LCLS	lower control limit for subgroup standard deviation
LCLX	lower control limit for subgroup mean
LIMITN	nominal sample size associated with the control limits
LSL	lower specification limit
MEAN	process mean (value of central line on box chart)
R	value of central line on R chart
S	value of central line on s chart
SIGMAS	multiple (k) of standard error of \bar{X}_i or M_i
STDDEV	process standard deviation ($\hat{\sigma}$ or σ_0)
SUBGRP	<i>subgroup-variable</i> specified in the BOXCHART statement
TARGET	target value
TYPE	type (estimate or standard value) of _MEAN_ and _STDDEV_
UCLM	upper control limit for subgroup median
UCLR	upper control limit for subgroup range
UCLS	upper control limit for subgroup standard deviation
UCLX	upper control limit for subgroup mean
USL	upper specification limit
VAR	<i>process</i> specified in the BOXCHART statement

Notes:

1. The variables _LCLM_ and _UCLM_ are included if you specify CONTROL-STAT=MEDIAN; otherwise, the variables _LCLX_ and _UCLX_ are included.
2. The variables _LCLR_, _R_, and _UCLR_ are included if you specify the RANGES option; otherwise, the variables _LCLS_, _S_, and _UCLS_ are included. These variables are not used to create box charts, but they enable the OUTLIMITS= data set to be used as a LIMITS= data set with the XRCHART, XSCHART, MRCHART, SCHART, and RCHART statements.
3. If the control limits vary with subgroup sample size, the special missing value V is assigned to the variables _LIMITN_, _LCLX_, _UCLX_, _LCLM_, _UCLM_, _LCLR_, _R_, _UCLR_, _LCLS_, _S_, and _UCLS_.

4. If the limits are defined in terms of a multiple k of the standard error of \bar{X}_i , the value of `_ALPHA_` is computed as $\alpha = 2(1 - \Phi(k))$, where $\Phi(\cdot)$ is the standard normal distribution function. If the limits are defined in terms of a multiple k of the standard error of M_i , the value of `_ALPHA_` is computed as $\alpha = 2(1 - F_{med}(k, n))$, where $F_{med}(\cdot, n)$ is the cumulative distribution function of the median of a random sample of n standard normally distributed observations, and n is the value of `_LIMITN_`. If `_LIMITN_` has the special missing value V , this value is assigned to `_ALPHA_`.
5. If the limits for means are probability limits, the value of `_SIGMAS_` is computed as $k = \Phi^{-1}(1 - \alpha/2)$, where Φ^{-1} is the inverse standard normal distribution function. If the limits for medians are probability limits, the value of `_SIGMAS_` is computed as $k = F_{med}^{-1}(1 - \alpha/2, n)$, where $F_{med}^{-1}(\cdot, n)$ is the inverse distribution function of the median of a random sample of n standard normally distributed observations, and n is the value `_LIMITN_`. If `_LIMITN_` has the special missing value V , this value is assigned to `_SIGMAS_`.
6. The variables `_CP_`, `_CPK_`, `_CPL_`, `_CPU_`, `_LSL_`, and `_USL_` are included only if you provide specification limits with the `LSL=` and `USL=` options. The variables `_CPM_` and `_TARGET_` are included if, in addition, you provide a target value with the `TARGET=` option. See “[Capability Indices](#)” on page 1941 for computational details.
7. Optional BY variables are saved in the `OUTLIMITS=` data set.

The `OUTLIMITS=` data set contains one observation for each *process* specified in the `BOXCHART` statement. For an example, see “[Saving Control Limits](#)” on page 1435.

OUTBOX= Data Set

The `OUTBOX=` data set saves subgroup summary statistics, control limits, and outlier values. The following variables can be saved:

- the *subgroup-variable*
- the variable `_VAR_`, containing the process variable name
- the variable `_TYPE_`, identifying features of box-and-whisker plots
- the variable `_VALUE_`, containing values of box-and-whisker plot features
- the variable `_ID_`, containing labels for outliers
- the variable `_HTML_`, containing links associated with box-and-whisker plot features

`_ID_` is included in the `OUTBOX=` data set only if one of the keywords `SCHEMATICID` or `SCHEMATICIDFAR` is specified with the `BOXSTYLE=` option. `_HTML_` is present only if one or more of the `HTML=`, `OUTHIGHHTML=`, `OUTLOWHTML=`, or `POINTSHTML=` options are specified.

Each observation in an `OUTBOX=` data set records the value of a single feature of one subgroup’s box-and-whisker plot, such as its mean. The `_TYPE_` variable identifies the feature whose value is recorded in `_VALUE_`. The following table lists valid `_TYPE_` variable values:

Table 17.8 Valid _TYPE_

Value	Description
N	subgroup size
SIGMAS	multiple (k) of standard error of \bar{X}_i or M_i
ALPHA	probability (α) of exceeding limits
LIMITN	nominal sample size associated with control limits
LCLM	lower control limit for subgroup median
LCLX	lower control limit for subgroup mean
UCLM	upper control limit for subgroup median
UCLX	upper control limit for subgroup mean
PROCMED	process median
PROCMEAN	process mean
EXLIM	control limit exceeded on box chart
TREND	trend variable value
MIN	minimum subgroup value
Q1	subgroup first quartile
MEDIAN	subgroup median
MEAN	subgroup mean
Q3	subgroup third quartile
MAX	subgroup maximum value
LOW	low outlier value
HIGH	high outlier value
LOWHISKR	low whisker value, if different from MIN
HIWHISKR	high whisker value, if different from MAX
FARLOW	low far outlier value
FARHIGH	high far outlier value

Additionally, the following variables, if specified, are included:

- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

OUTHISTORY= Data Set

The OUTHISTORY= data set saves subgroup summary statistics. The following variables can be saved:

- the *subgroup-variable*
- a subgroup minimum variable named by the prefix *process* suffixed with *L*
- a subgroup first-quartile variable named by the prefix *process* suffixed with *I*

- a subgroup mean variable named by the prefix *process* suffixed with *X*
- a subgroup median variable named by the prefix *process* suffixed with *M*
- a subgroup third-quartile variable named by the prefix *process* suffixed with *3*
- a subgroup maximum variable named by the prefix *process* suffixed with *H*
- a subgroup sample size variable named by the prefix *process* suffixed with *N*
- a subgroup range variable named by the prefix *process* suffixed with *R* or a subgroup standard deviation variable named by *process* suffixed with *S*

A subgroup range variable is included if you specify the RANGES option; otherwise, a subgroup standard deviation variable is included.

Given a *process* name that contains 32 characters, the procedure first shortens the name to its first 16 characters and its last 15 characters, and then it adds the suffix.

Subgroup summary variables are created for each *process* specified in the BOXCHART statement. For example, consider the following statements:

```
proc shewhart data=steel;
  boxchart (Width Diameter)*Lot / outhistory=Summary;
run;
```

The data set Summary contains variables named Lot, WidthL, Width1, WidthM, WidthX, Width3, WidthH, WidthS, WidthN, DiameterL, Diameter1, DiameterM, DiameterX, Diameter3, DiameterH, DiameterS, and DiameterN.

The variables WidthS and DiameterS are included since the RANGES option is not specified. If you specified the RANGES option, the data set Summary would contain the variables WidthR and DiameterR rather than WidthS and DiameterS.

Additionally, the following variables, if specified, are included:

- BY variables
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- ID variables
- _PHASE_ (if the OUTPHASE= option is specified)

For an example of an OUTHISTORY= data set, see “[Saving Summary Statistics](#)” on page 1433.

OUTTABLE= Data Set

The OUTTABLE= data set saves subgroup summary statistics, control limits, and related information. The following variables can be saved:

Variable	Description
ALPHA	probability (α) of exceeding control limits
EXLIM	control limit exceeded on box chart
LCLM	lower control limit for median
LCLX	lower control limit for mean
LIMITN	nominal sample size associated with the control limits
MEAN	process mean
SIGMAS	multiple (k) of the standard error associated with control limits
<i>subgroup</i>	values of the subgroup variable
SUBMAX	subgroup maximum
SUBMED	subgroup median
SUBMIN	subgroup minimum
SUBN	subgroup sample size
SUBQ1	subgroup first quartile (25th percentile)
SUBQ3	subgroup third quartile (75th percentile)
SUBX	subgroup mean
TESTS	tests for special causes signaled on box chart
UCLM	upper control limit for median
UCLX	upper control limit for mean
VAR	<i>process</i> specified in the BOXCHART statement

The variables _LCLM_ and _UCLM_ are included if you specify CONTROLSTAT=MEDIAN; otherwise, the variables _LCLX_ and _UCLX_ are included. In addition, the following variables, if specified, are included:

- BY variables
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- ID variables
- _PHASE_ (if the READPHASES= option is specified)
- _TREND_ (if the TRENDVAR= option is specified)

Notes:

1. Either the variable _ALPHA_ or the variable _SIGMAS_ is saved depending on how the control limits are defined (with the ALPHA= or SIGMAS= options, respectively, or with the corresponding variables in a LIMITS= data set).
2. The variable _TESTS_ is saved if you specify the TESTS= option. The k th character of a value of _TESTS_ is k if Test k is positive at that subgroup. For example, if you request all

eight tests and Tests 2 and 8 are positive for a given subgroup, the value of `_TESTS_` has a 2 for the second character, an 8 for the eighth character, and blanks for the other six characters.

3. The variables `_EXLIM_` and `_TESTS_` are character variables of length 8. The variable `_PHASE_` is a character variable of length 48. The variable `_VAR_` is a character variable whose length is no greater than 32. All other variables are numeric.

For an example, see “[Saving Control Limits](#)” on page 1435.

ODS Tables

The following table summarizes the ODS tables that you can request with the BOXCHART statement.

Table 17.9 ODS Tables Produced with the BOXCHART Statement

Table Name	Description	Options
BOXCHART	box plot summary statistics	TABLE, TABLEALL, TABLEBOX, TABLEC, TABLEID, TABLELEG, TABLEOUT, TABLETESTS
TestDescriptions	descriptions of tests for special causes requested with the TESTS= option for which at least one positive signal is found	TABLEALL, TABLELEG

ODS Graphics

Before you create ODS Graphics output, ODS Graphics must be enabled (for example, by using the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement). For more information about enabling and disabling ODS Graphics, see the section “Enabling and Disabling ODS Graphics” (Chapter 21, *SAS/STAT User’s Guide*). **NOTE:** In SAS/QC 12.1 the SHEWHART procedure does not support the creation of graphs that are editable with the ODS Graphics Editor.

The appearance of a graph produced using ODS Graphics is determined by the style associated with the ODS destination where the graph is produced. BOXCHART options used to control the appearance of traditional graphics are ignored for ODS Graphics output. [Options for Producing Graphs Using ODS Styles](#) lists options that can be used to control the appearance of graphs produced with ODS Graphics or with traditional graphics using ODS styles. [Options for ODS Graphics](#) lists options to be used exclusively with ODS Graphics. Detailed descriptions of these options are provided in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

When ODS Graphics is in effect, the BOXCHART statement assigns a name to the graph it creates. You can use this name to reference the graph when using ODS. The name is listed in [Table 17.10](#).

Table 17.10 ODS Graphics Produced by the BOXCHART Statement

ODS Graph Name	Plot Description
BoxChart	box chart

See Chapter 3, “SAS/QC Graphics,” for more information about ODS Graphics and other methods for producing charts.

Input Data Sets

DATA= Data Set

You can read raw data (process measurements) from a DATA= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. Each *process* specified in the BOXCHART statement must be a SAS variable in the data set. This variable provides measurements which must be grouped into subgroup samples indexed by the *subgroup-variable*. The *subgroup-variable*, specified in the BOXCHART statement, must also be a SAS variable in the DATA= data set. Each observation in a DATA= data set must contain a value for each *process* and a value for the *subgroup-variable*. If the *i*th subgroup contains n_i measurements, there should be n_i consecutive observations for which the value of the *subgroup-variable* is the index of the *i*th subgroup. For example, if each subgroup contains 20 items and there are 30 subgroup samples, the DATA= data set should contain 600 observations. Other variables that can be read from a DATA= data set include

- `_PHASE_` (if READPHASES= is specified)
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

By default, the SHEWHART procedure reads all of the observations in a DATA= data set. However, if the data set includes the variable `_PHASE_`, you can read selected groups of observations (referred to as *phases*) with the READPHASES= option for an example, see “[Displaying Stratification in Phases](#)” on page 2103.

For an example of a DATA= data set, see “[Creating Box Charts from Raw Data](#)” on page 1425.

LIMITS= Data Set

You can read preestablished control limits (or parameters from which the control limits can be calculated) from a LIMITS= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. For example, the following statements read control limit information from the data set `Conlims`:⁵

⁵In SAS 6.09 and in earlier releases, it is necessary to specify the READLIMITS option.

```
proc shewhart data=Info limits=Conlims;
    boxchart Weight*Batch;
run;
```

The LIMITS= data set can be an OUTLIMITS= data set that was created in a previous run of the SHEWHART procedure. Such data sets always contain the variables required for a LIMITS= data set; see [Table 17.7](#). The LIMITS= data set can also be created directly using a DATA step. When you create a LIMITS= data set, you must provide one of the following:

- the variables `_LCLX_`, `_MEAN_`, and `_UCLX_` or (if you specify `CONTROL-STAT=MEDIAN`) the variables `_LCLM_`, `_MEAN_`, and `_UCLM_`. These variables specify the control limits directly.
- the variables `_MEAN_` and `_STDDEV_`, which are used to calculate the control limits according to the equations in [Table 17.5](#) and [Table 17.6](#)

In addition, note the following:

- The variables `_VAR_` and `_SUBGRP_` are required. These must be character variables whose lengths are no greater than 32.
- The variable `_INDEX_` is required if you specify the `READINDEX=` option; this must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 48.
- The variables `_LIMITN_`, `_SIGMAS_` (or `_ALPHA_`), and `_TYPE_` are optional, but they are recommended to maintain a complete set of control limit information. The variable `_TYPE_` must be a character variable of length 8; valid values are 'ESTIMATE', 'STANDARD', 'STDMU', and 'STDSIGMA'.
- BY variables are required if specified with a BY statement.

For an example, see “[Reading Preestablished Control Limits](#)” on page 1438.

HISTORY= Data Set

You can read subgroup summary statistics from a HISTORY= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. This enables you to reuse OUTHISTORY= data sets that have been created in previous runs of the SHEWHART, CUSUM, or MACONTROL procedures or to read output data sets created with SAS summarization procedures, such as PROC UNIVARIATE.

A HISTORY= data set used with the BOXCHART statement must contain the following:

- the *subgroup-variable*
- a subgroup minimum variable for each *process*
- a subgroup first-quartile variable for each *process*
- a subgroup median variable for each *process*
- a subgroup mean variable for each *process*
- a subgroup third-quartile variable for each *process*
- a subgroup maximum variable for each *process*
- a subgroup sample size variable for each *process*
- either a subgroup range variable or a subgroup standard deviation variable for each *process*

If you specify the RANGES option, the subgroup range variable must be included; otherwise, the subgroup standard deviation variable must be included.

The names of the subgroup summary statistics variables must be the *process* name concatenated with the following special suffix characters:

Subgroup Summary Statistic	Suffix Character
subgroup minimum	L
subgroup first-quartile	1
subgroup median	M
subgroup mean	X
subgroup third-quartile	3
subgroup maximum	H
subgroup sample size	N
subgroup range	R
subgroup standard deviation	S

For example, consider the following statements:

```
proc shewhart history=summary;
    boxchart (weight Yieldstrength)*batch;
run;
```

The data set Summary must include the variables Batch, WeightL, Weight1, WeightM, WeightX, Weight3, WeightH, WeightS, WeightN, YieldstrengthL, Yieldstrength1, YieldstrengthM, YieldstrengthX, Yieldstrength3, YieldstrengthH, YieldstrengthS, and YieldstrengthN.

If the RANGES option were specified in the preceding BOXCHART statement, it would be necessary for Summary to include the variables WeightR and YieldstrengthR rather than WeightS and YieldstrengthS.

Note that if you specify a *process* name that contains 32 characters, the names of the summary variables must be formed from the first 16 characters and the last 15 characters of the *process* name, suffixed with the appropriate character.

Other variables that can be read from a HISTORY= data set include

- `_PHASE_` (if READPHASES= is specified)
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

By default, the SHEWHART procedure reads all of the observations in a HISTORY= data set. However, if the data set includes the variable `_PHASE_`, you can read selected groups of observations (referred to as *phases*) with the READPHASES= option (see “[Displaying Stratification in Phases](#)” on page 2103 for an example).

For an example of a HISTORY= data set, see “[Creating Box Charts from Subgroup Summary Data](#)” on page 1430.

TABLE= Data Set

You can read summary statistics and control limits from a TABLE= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. This enables you to reuse an OUTTABLE= data set created in a previous run of the SHEWHART procedure. Because the SHEWHART procedure simply displays the information in a TABLE= data set, you can use TABLE= data sets to create specialized control charts. Examples are provided in “[Specialized Control Charts: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2171.

The following table lists the variables required in a TABLE= data set used with the BOXCHART statement:

Table 17.11 Variables Required in a TABLE= Data Set

Variable	Description
LCLM	lower control limit for median
LCLX	lower control limit for mean
LIMITN	nominal sample size associated with the control limits
MEAN	process mean
<i>subgroup-variable</i>	values of the <i>subgroup-variable</i>
SUBMAX	subgroup maximum
SUBMIN	subgroup minimum
SUBMED	subgroup median
SUBN	subgroup sample size
SUBQ1	subgroup first quartile (25th percentile)
SUBQ3	subgroup third quartile (75th percentile)
SUBX	subgroup mean
UCLM	upper control limit for median
UCLX	upper control limit for mean

Note that if you specify CONTROLSTAT=MEDIAN, the variables _LCLM_, _SUBMED_, and _UCLM_ are required; otherwise, the variables _LCLX_, _SUBX_, and _UCLX_ are required.

Other variables that can be read from a TABLE= data set include

- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables
- _PHASE_ (if the READPHASES= option is specified). This variable must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 48.
- _TESTS_ (if the TESTS= option is specified). This variable is used to flag tests for special causes and must be a character variable of length 8.
- _VAR_. This variable is required if more than one *process* is specified or if the data set contains information for more than one *process*. This variable must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 32.

For an example of a TABLE= data set, see “[Saving Control Limits](#)” on page 1435.

BOX= Data Set

You can read summary statistics, control limits, and outlier values from a BOX= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. This enables you to reuse an OUTBOX= data set created in a previous run of the SHEWHART procedure to display a box chart.

A BOX= data set must contain the following variables:

- the group variable
- `_VAR_`, containing the process variable name
- `_TYPE_`, identifying features of box-and-whisker plots
- `_VALUE_`, containing values of those features

Each observation in a BOX= data set records the value of a single feature of one subgroup's box-and-whisker plot, such as its mean. The `_TYPE_` variable identifies the feature whose value is recorded in a given observation. The following table lists valid `_TYPE_` variable values:

Table 17.12 Valid `_TYPE_` Values in a BOX= Data Set

Value	Description
N	subgroup size
SIGMAS	multiple (k) of standard error of \bar{X}_i or M_i
ALPHA	probability (α) of exceeding limits
LIMITN	nominal sample size associated with control limits
LCLM	lower control limit for subgroup median
LCLX	lower control limit for subgroup mean
UCLM	upper control limit for subgroup median
UCLX	upper control limit for subgroup mean
PROCMED	process median
PROCMEAN	process mean
EXLIM	control limit exceeded on box chart
TREND	trend variable value
MIN	minimum subgroup value
Q1	subgroup first quartile
MEDIAN	subgroup median
MEAN	subgroup mean
Q3	subgroup third quartile
MAX	subgroup maximum value
LOW	low outlier value
HIGH	high outlier value
LOWHISKR	low whisker value, if different from MIN
HIWHISKR	high whisker value, if different from MAX
FARLOW	low far outlier value
FARHIGH	high far outlier value

The features identified by the `_TYPE_` values N, LCLM or LCLX, UCLM or UCLX, PROCMED or PROCMEAN, MIN, Q1, MEDIAN, MEAN, Q3, and MAX are required for each subgroup.

Other variables that can be read from a BOX= data set include:

- the variable `_ID_`, containing labels for outliers
- the variable `_HTML_`, containing links to be associated with features on box plots
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

When you specify one of the keywords SCHEMATICID or SCHEMATICIDFAR with the BOXSTYLE= option, values of `_ID_` are used as outlier labels. If `_ID_` does not exist in the BOX= data set, the values of the first variable listed in the ID statement are used.

Methods for Estimating the Standard Deviation

When control limits are computed from the input data, three methods (referred to as default, MVLUE and RMSDF) are available for estimating the process standard deviation σ . The method depends on whether you specify the RANGES option. If you specify this option, σ is estimated using subgroup ranges; otherwise, σ is estimated using subgroup standard deviations.

Default Method Based on Subgroup Standard Deviations

If you do not specify the RANGES option, the default estimate for σ is

$$\hat{\sigma} = \frac{s_1/c_4(n_1) + \cdots + s_N/c_4(n_N)}{N}$$

where N is the number of subgroups for which $n_i \geq 2$, s_i is the sample standard deviation of the i th subgroup

$$s_i = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_i - 1} \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} (x_{ij} - \bar{X}_i)^2}$$

and

$$c_4(n_i) = \frac{\Gamma(n_i/2) \sqrt{2/(n_i - 1)}}{\Gamma((n_i - 1)/2)}$$

Here $\Gamma(\cdot)$ denotes the gamma function, and \bar{X}_i denotes the i th subgroup mean. A subgroup standard deviation s_i is included in the calculation only if $n_i \geq 2$. If the observations are normally distributed, the expected value of s_i is $c_4(n_i)\sigma$. Thus, $\hat{\sigma}$ is the unweighted average of N unbiased estimates of σ . This method is described in the American Society for Testing and Materials (1976).

Default Method Based on Subgroup Ranges

If you specify the RANGES option, the default estimate for σ is

$$\hat{\sigma} = \frac{R_1/d_2(n_1) + \cdots + R_N/d_2(n_N)}{N}$$

where N is the number of subgroups for which $n_i \geq 2$, and R_i is the sample range of the observations x_{i1}, \dots, x_{in_i} in the i th subgroup.

$$R_i = \max_{1 \leq j \leq n_i} (x_{ij}) - \min_{1 \leq j \leq n_i} (x_{ij})$$

A subgroup range R_i is included in the calculation only if $n_i \geq 2$. The unbiasing factor $d_2(n_i)$ is defined so that, if the observations are normally distributed, the expected value of R_i is $d_2(n_i)\sigma$. Thus, $\hat{\sigma}$ is the unweighted average of N unbiased estimates of σ . This method is described in the American Society for Testing and Materials (1976).

MVLUE Method Based on Subgroup Standard Deviations

If you do not specify the RANGES option and specify SMETHOD=MVLUE, a minimum variance linear unbiased estimate (MVLUE) is computed for σ . Refer to Burr (1969, 1976) and Nelson (1989, 1994). This estimate is a weighted average of N unbiased estimates of σ of the form $s_i/c_4(n_i)$, and it is computed as

$$\hat{\sigma} = \frac{h_1 s_1/c_4(n_1) + \cdots + h_N s_N/c_4(n_N)}{h_1 + \cdots + h_N}$$

where

$$h_i = \frac{[c_4(n_i)]^2}{1 - [c_4(n_i)]^2}$$

A subgroup standard deviation s_i is included in the calculation only if $n_i \geq 2$, and N is the number of subgroups for which $n_i \geq 2$. The MVLUE assigns greater weight to estimates of σ from subgroups with larger sample sizes, and it is intended for situations where the subgroup sample sizes vary. If the subgroup sample sizes are constant, the MVLUE reduces to the default estimate.

MVLUE Method Based on Subgroup Ranges

If you specify the RANGES option and SMETHOD=MVLUE, a minimum variance linear unbiased estimate (MVLUE) is computed for σ . Refer to Burr (1969, 1976) and Nelson (1989, 1994). The MVLUE is a weighted average of N unbiased estimates of σ of the form $R_i/d_2(n_i)$, and it is computed as

$$\hat{\sigma} = \frac{f_1 R_1/d_2(n_1) + \cdots + f_N R_N/d_2(n_N)}{f_1 + \cdots + f_N}$$

where

$$f_i = \frac{[d_2(n_i)]^2}{[d_3(n_i)]^2}$$

A subgroup range R_i is included in the calculation only if $n_i \geq 2$, and N is the number of subgroups for which $n_i \geq 2$. The unbiasing factor $d_3(n_i)$ is defined so that, if the observations are normally distributed, the expected value of σ_{R_i} is $d_3(n_i)\sigma$. The MVLUE assigns greater weight to estimates of σ from subgroups with larger sample sizes, and it is intended for situations where the subgroup sample sizes vary. If the subgroup sample sizes are constant, the MVLUE reduces to the default estimate.

RMSDF Method Based on Subgroup Standard Deviations

If you do not specify the RANGES option and specify SMETHOD=RMSDF, a weighted root-mean-square estimate is computed for σ .

$$\hat{\sigma} = \frac{\sqrt{(n_1 - 1)s_1^2 + \cdots + (n_N - 1)s_N^2}}{c_4(n)\sqrt{n_1 + \cdots + n_N - N}}$$

The weights are the degrees of freedom $n_i - 1$. A subgroup standard deviation s_i is included in the calculation only if $n_i \geq 2$, and N is the number of subgroups for which $n_i \geq 2$.

If the unknown standard deviation σ is constant across subgroups, the root-mean-square estimate is more efficient than the minimum variance linear unbiased estimate. However, in process control applications, it is generally not assumed that σ is constant, and if σ varies across subgroups, the root-mean-square estimate tends to be more inflated than the MVLUE.

Percentile Definitions

You can use the PCTLDEF= option to specify one of five definitions for computing quantile statistics (percentiles). Let n equal the number of nonmissing values for a variable, and let x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n represent the ordered values of the process variable. For the t th percentile, set $p = t/100$, and express np as

$$np = j + g$$

where j is the integer part of np , and g is the fractional part of np .

The t th percentile (call it y) can be defined in five ways, as described in the next five sections.

PCTLDEF=1

This uses the weighted average at x_{np}

$$y = (1 - g)x_j + gx_{j+1}$$

where x_0 is taken to be x_1 .

PCTLDEF=2

This uses the observation numbered closest to np

$$y = x_i$$

where i is the integer part of $np + 1/2$.

PCTLDEF=3

This uses the empirical distribution function

$$\begin{aligned} y &= x_j & \text{if } g = 0 \\ y &= x_{j+1} & \text{if } g > 0 \end{aligned}$$

PCTLDEF=4

This uses the weighted average aimed at $x_{p(n+1)}$

$$y = (1 - g)x_j + gx_{j+1}$$

where $(n + 1)p = j + g$, and where x_{n+1} is taken to be x_n .

PCTLDEF=5

This uses the empirical distribution function with averaging

$$\begin{aligned} y &= (x_j + x_{j+1})/2 & \text{if } g = 0 \\ y &= x_{j+1} & \text{if } g > 0 \end{aligned}$$

Axis Labels

You can specify axis labels by assigning labels to particular variables in the input data set, as summarized in the following table:

Axis	Input Data Set	Variable
Horizontal	all	<i>subgroup-variable</i>
Vertical (box chart)	DATA=	<i>process</i>
Vertical (box chart)	HISTORY=	subgroup mean variable
Vertical (box chart)	TABLE=	_SUBX_

Note that if you specify the CONTROLSTAT=MEDIAN option, you should assign the label to the subgroup median variable in a HISTORY= data set or to the variable _SUBMED_ in an TABLE= data set.

If you specify the TRENDVAR= option, you can provide distinct labels for the vertical axes of the box and trend charts by breaking the vertical axis into two parts with a split character. Specify the split character with the SPLIT= option. The first part labels the vertical axis of the box chart, and the second part labels the vertical axis of the trend chart.

For an example, see “[Labeling Axes](#)” on page 2136.

Missing Values

An observation read from a DATA=, HISTORY=, or TABLE= data set is not analyzed if the value of the subgroup variable is missing. For a particular process variable, an observation read from a DATA= data set is not analyzed if the value of the process variable is missing. Missing values of process variables generally lead to unequal subgroup sample sizes. For a particular process variable, an observation read from a HISTORY= or TABLE= data set is not analyzed if the values of any of the corresponding summary variables are missing.

Examples: BOXCHART Statement

This section provides advanced examples of the BOXCHART statement.

Example 17.1: Using Box Charts to Compare Subgroups

In this example, a box chart is used to compare the delay times for airline flights during the Christmas holidays with the delay times prior to the holiday period. The following statements create a data set named Times with the delay times in minutes for 25 flights each day. When a flight is cancelled, the delay is recorded as a missing value. *See SHWBOX4 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
data Times;
  informat Day date7. ;
  format Day date7. ;
  input Day @ ;
  do Flight=1 to 25;
    input Delay @ ;
    output;
  end;
  datalines;
16DEC88 4 12 2 2 18 5 6 21 0 0
          0 14 3 . 2 3 5 0 6 19
          7 4 9 5 10
17DEC88 1 10 3 3 0 1 5 0 . .
          1 5 7 1 7 2 2 16 2 1
          3 1 31 5 0
18DEC88 7 8 4 2 3 2 7 6 11 3
          2 7 0 1 10 2 3 12 8 6
          2 7 2 4 5
19DEC88 15 6 9 0 15 7 1 1 0 2
          5 6 5 14 7 20 8 1 14 3
          10 0 1 11 7
20DEC88 2 1 0 4 4 6 2 2 1 4
          1 11 . 1 0 6 5 5 4 2
          2 6 6 4 0
21DEC88 2 6 6 2 7 7 5 2 5 0
          9 2 4 2 5 1 4 7 5 6
          5 0 4 36 28
22DEC88 3 7 22 1 11 11 39 46 7 33
          19 21 1 3 43 23 9 0 17 35
          50 0 2 1 0
23DEC88 6 11 8 35 36 19 21 . . 4
          6 63 35 3 12 34 9 0 46 0
          0 36 3 0 14
24DEC88 13 2 10 4 5 22 21 44 66 13
          8 3 4 27 2 12 17 22 19 36
          9 72 2 4 4
25DEC88 4 33 35 0 11 11 10 28 34 3
          24 6 17 0 8 5 7 19 9 7
          21 17 17 2 6
```

```

26DEC88    3    8    8    2    7    7    8    2    5    9
           2    8    2   10   16    9    5   14   15    1
           12    2    2   14   18
;

```

First, the MEANS procedure is used to count the number of cancelled flights for each day. This information is then added to the data set Times.

```

proc means data=Times noprint;
  var Delay;
  by Day ;
  output out=Cancel nmiss=Ncancel;

data Times;
  merge Times cancel;
  by Day;
run;

```

The following statements create a data set named Weather that contains information about possible causes for delays. This data set is merged with the data set Times.

```

data Weather;
  informat Day date7. ;
  format Day date7. ;
  length Reason $ 16 ;
  input Day Flight Reason & ;
  datalines;
16DEC88 8 Fog
17DEC88 18 Snow Storm
17DEC88 23 Sleet
21DEC88 24 Rain
21DEC88 25 Rain
22DEC88 7 Mechanical
22DEC88 15 Late Arrival
24DEC88 9 Late Arrival
24DEC88 22 Late Arrival
;

data Times;
  merge Times Weather;
  by Day Flight;
run;

```

Next, control limits are established using the delays prior to the holiday period.

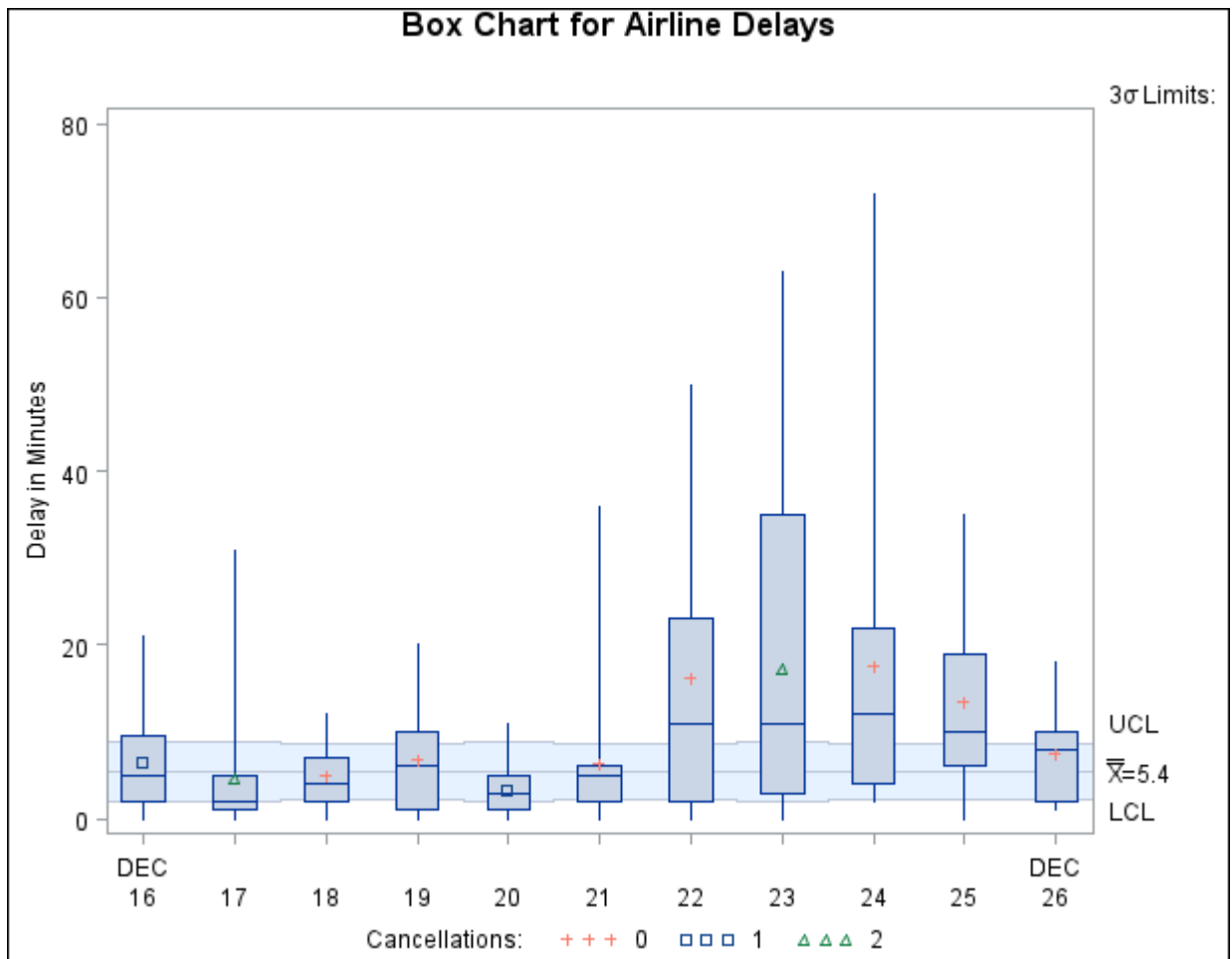
```
proc shewhart data=Times;
  where Day <= '21DEC88'D;
  boxchart Delay * Day /
    nochart
    outlimits=Timelim;
run;
```

The OUTLIMITS= option names a data set (Timelim) that saves the control limits. The NOCHART option suppresses the display of the chart.

The following statements create a box chart for the complete set of data using the control limits in Timelim:

```
ods graphics off;
symbol1 v=plus      c=salmon;
symbol2 v=square    c=vigb;
symbol3 v=triangle  c=vig;
title 'Box Chart for Airline Delays';
proc shewhart data=Times limits=Timelim ;
  boxchart Delay * Day = Ncancel /
    readlimits
    nohlabel
    nolegend
    symbollegend = legend1;
  legend1 label=('Cancellations:');
  label Delay = 'Delay in Minutes';
run;
```

The box chart is shown in [Output 17.1.1](#). The level of the *symbol-variable* Ncancel determines the symbol marker for each subgroup mean, and the SYMBOLLEGEND= option controls the appearance of the legend for the symbols. The NOHLABEL option suppresses the label for the horizontal axis, and the NOLEGEND option suppresses the default legend for subgroup sample sizes.

Output 17.1.1 Box Chart for Airline Data

The delay distributions from December 22 through December 25 are drastically different from the delay distributions during the pre-holiday period. Both the mean delay and the variability of the delays are much greater during the holiday period.

Example 17.2: Creating Various Styles of Box-and-Whisker Plots

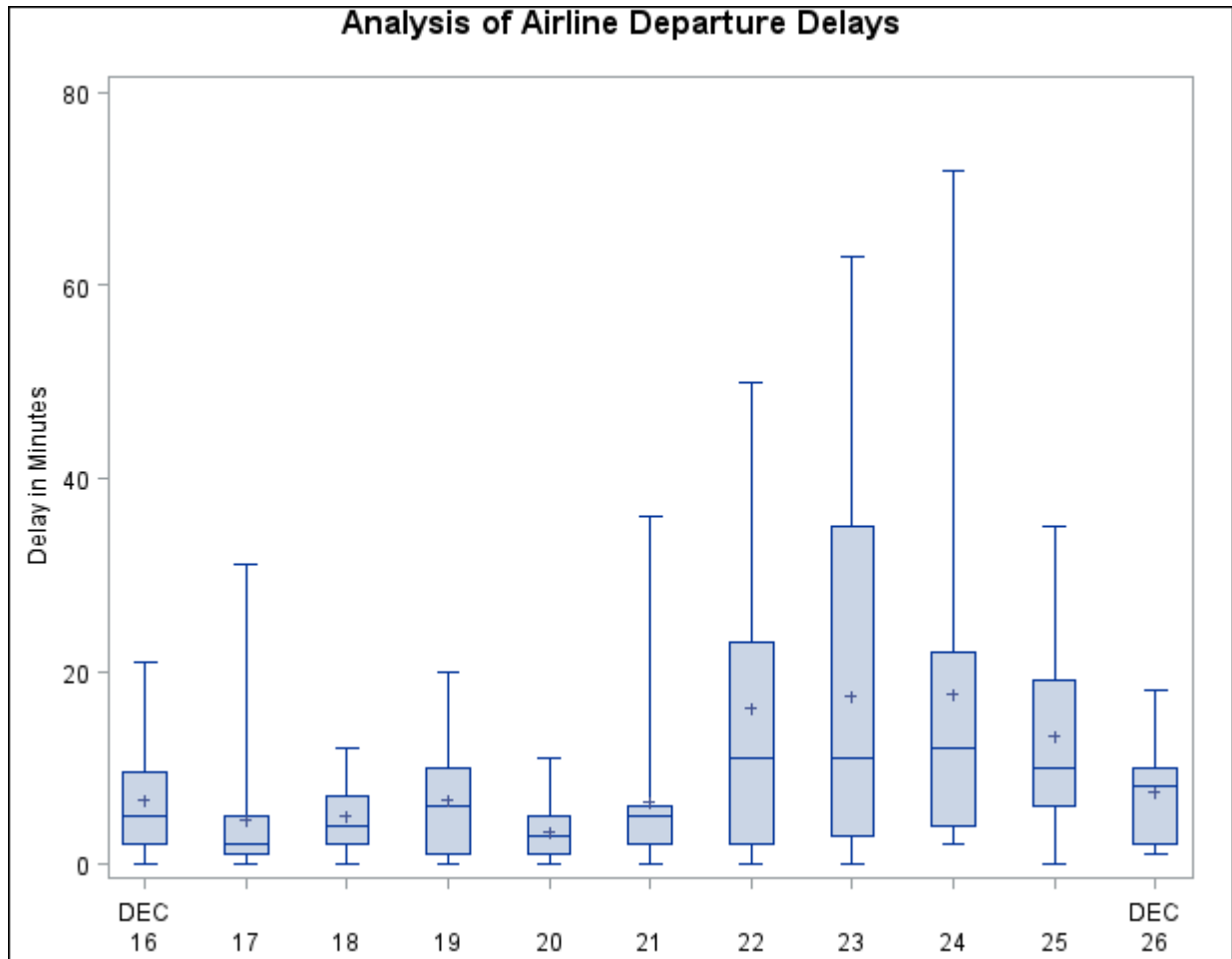
See *SHWBOX5* in the *SAS/QC Sample Library*

This example uses the flight delay data of the preceding example to illustrate how you can create box charts with various styles of box-and-whisker plots. For simplicity, the control limits are suppressed. The following statements create a chart, shown in [Output 17.2.1](#), that displays *skeletal box-and-whisker plots*:


```
ods graphics off;
title 'Analysis of Airline Departure Delays';
proc shewhart data=Times limits=Timelim ;
  boxchart Delay * Day /
    boxstyle = skeletal
    serifs
    nolimits
    nohlabel
    nolegend;
  label Delay = 'Delay in Minutes';
run;
```

In a skeletal box-and-whisker plot, the whiskers are drawn from the quartiles to the extreme values of the subgroup sample. You can also request this style by omitting the BOXSTYLE= option, since this style is the default. The SERIFS option adds serifs to the whiskers (by default, serifs are omitted with the skeletal style). The NOLIMITS option suppresses the display of the control limits.

Output 17.2.1 BOXSTYLE=SKELETAL with Serifs



The following statements request a box chart with *schematic box-and-whisker plots*:

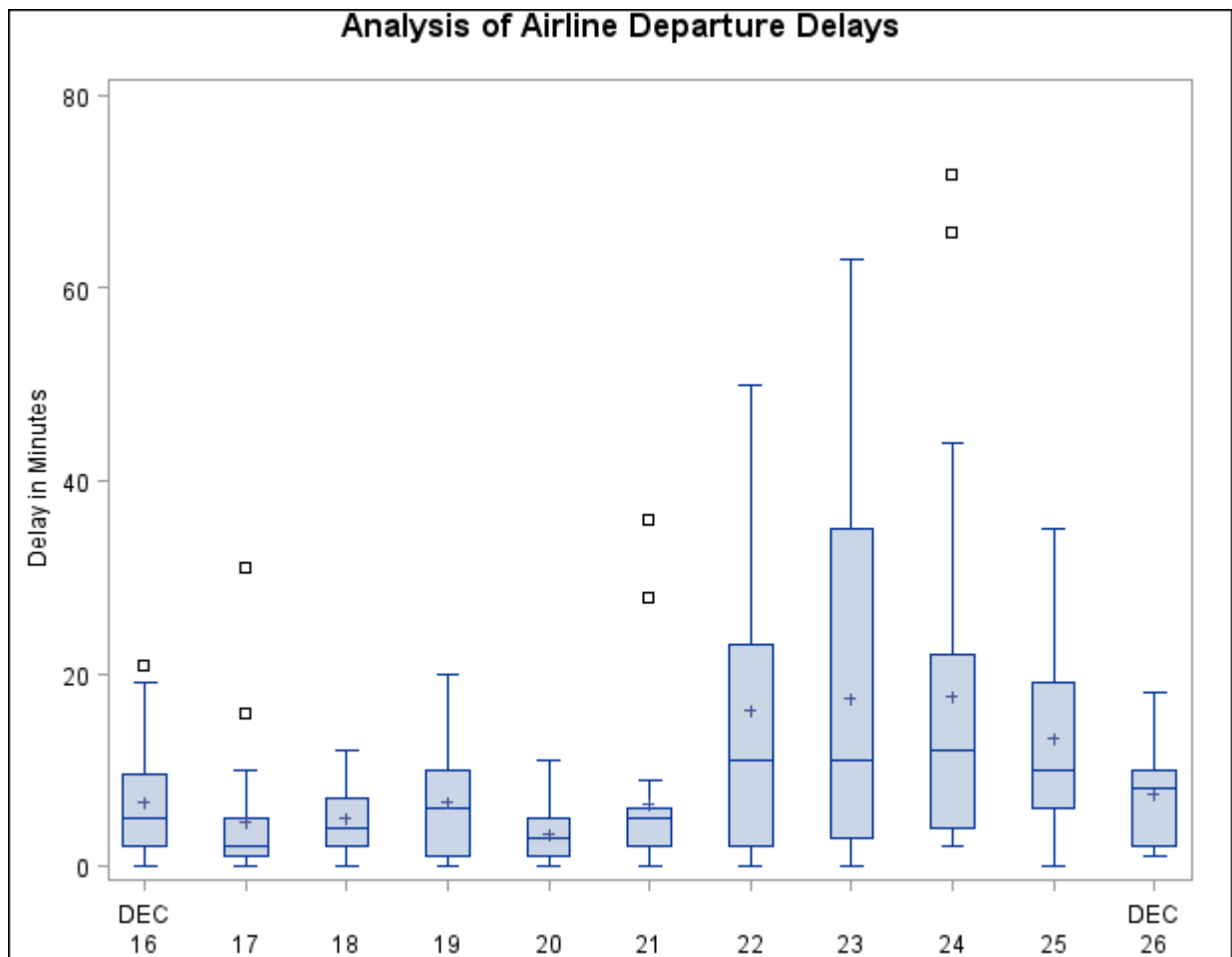
```

title 'Analysis of Airline Departure Delays';
proc shewhart data=Times limits=Timelim ;
  boxchart Delay * Day /
    boxstyle = schematic
    nolimits
    nohlabel
    nolegend;
  label Delay = 'Delay in Minutes';
run;

```

The chart is shown in [Output 17.2.2](#). When `BOXSTYLE=SCHEMATIC` is specified, the whiskers are drawn to the most extreme points in the subgroup sample that lie within so-called “fences.” The *upper fence* is defined as the third quartile (represented by the upper edge of the box) plus 1.5 times the interquartile range (IQR). The *lower fence* is defined as the first quartile (represented by the lower edge of the box) minus 1.5 times the interquartile range. Observations outside the fences are identified with a special symbol. The default symbol is a square, and you can specify the shape and color for this symbol with the `IDSYMBOL=` and `IDCOLOR=` options. Serifs are added to the whiskers by default. For further details, see the entry for `BOXSTYLE=` in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

Output 17.2.2 BOXSTYLE=SCHEMATIC



The following statements create a box chart with schematic box-and-whisker plots in which the observations outside the fences are labeled:

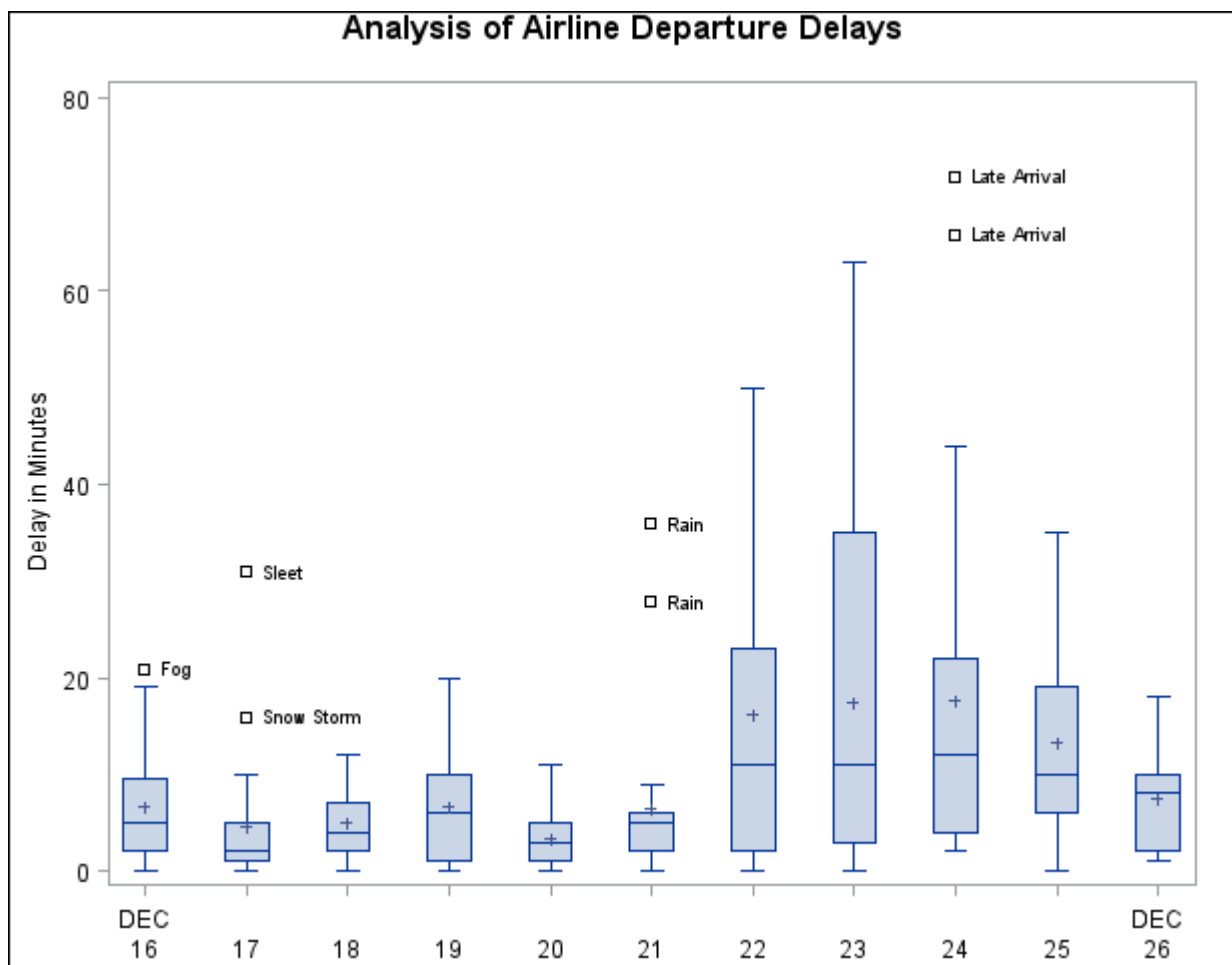
```

title 'Analysis of Airline Departure Delays';
proc shewhart data=Times limits=Timelim ;
  boxchart Delay * Day /
    boxstyle = schematicid
    llimits = 20
    nolimits
    nohlabel
    nolegend;
  id Reason;
  label Delay = 'Delay in Minutes';
run;

```

The chart is shown in [Output 17.2.3](#). If you specify `BOXSTYLE=SCHEMATICID`, schematic box-and-whisker plots are displayed in which the value of the first ID variable (in this case, `Reason`) is used to label each observation outside the fences.

Output 17.2.3 BOXSTYLE=SCHEMATICID



The following statements create a box chart with schematic box-and-whisker plots in which only the extreme observations outside the fences are labeled:

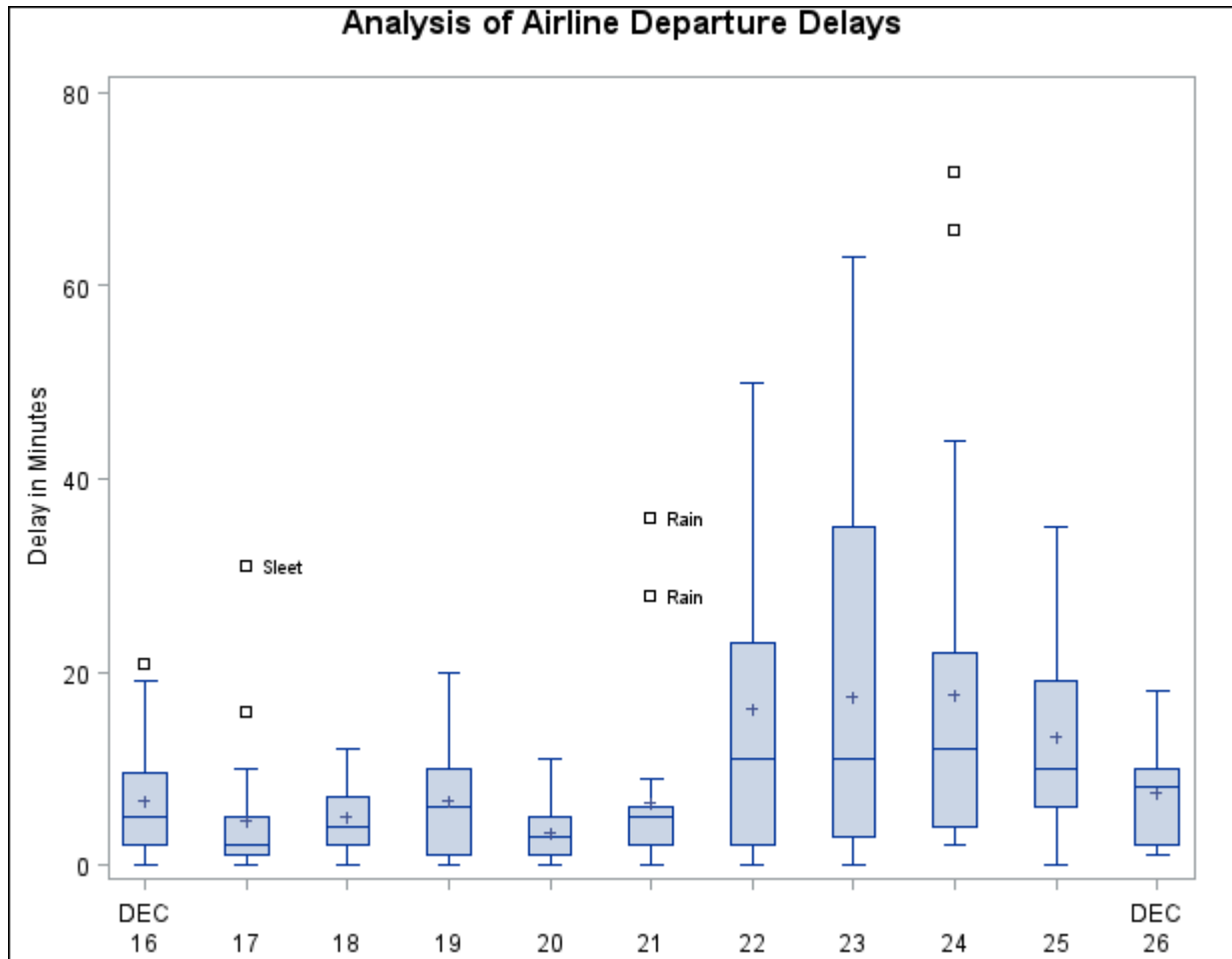
```

title 'Analysis of Airline Departure Delays';
proc shewhart data=Times limits=Timelim ;
  boxchart Delay * Day /
    boxstyle = schematicidfar
    nolimits
    nohlabel
    nolegend;
  id Reason;
  label Delay = 'Delay in Minutes';
run;

```

The chart is shown in [Output 17.2.4](#). If you specify `BOXSTYLE=SCHEMATICIDFAR`, schematic box-and-whisker plots are displayed in which the value of the first ID variable is used to label each observation outside the *lower* and *upper far fences*. The *lower* and *upper far fences* are located $3 \times \text{IQR}$ below the 25th percentile and above the 75th percentile, respectively. Observations between the fences and the far fences are identified with a symbol but are not labeled.

Output 17.2.4 BOXSTYLE=SCHEMATICIDFAR



Other options for controlling the display of box-and-whisker plots include the BOXWIDTH=, BOXWIDTHSCALE=, CBOXES=, CBOXFILL=, and LBOXES= options. For details, see the corresponding entries in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

Example 17.3: Creating Notched Box-and-Whisker Plots

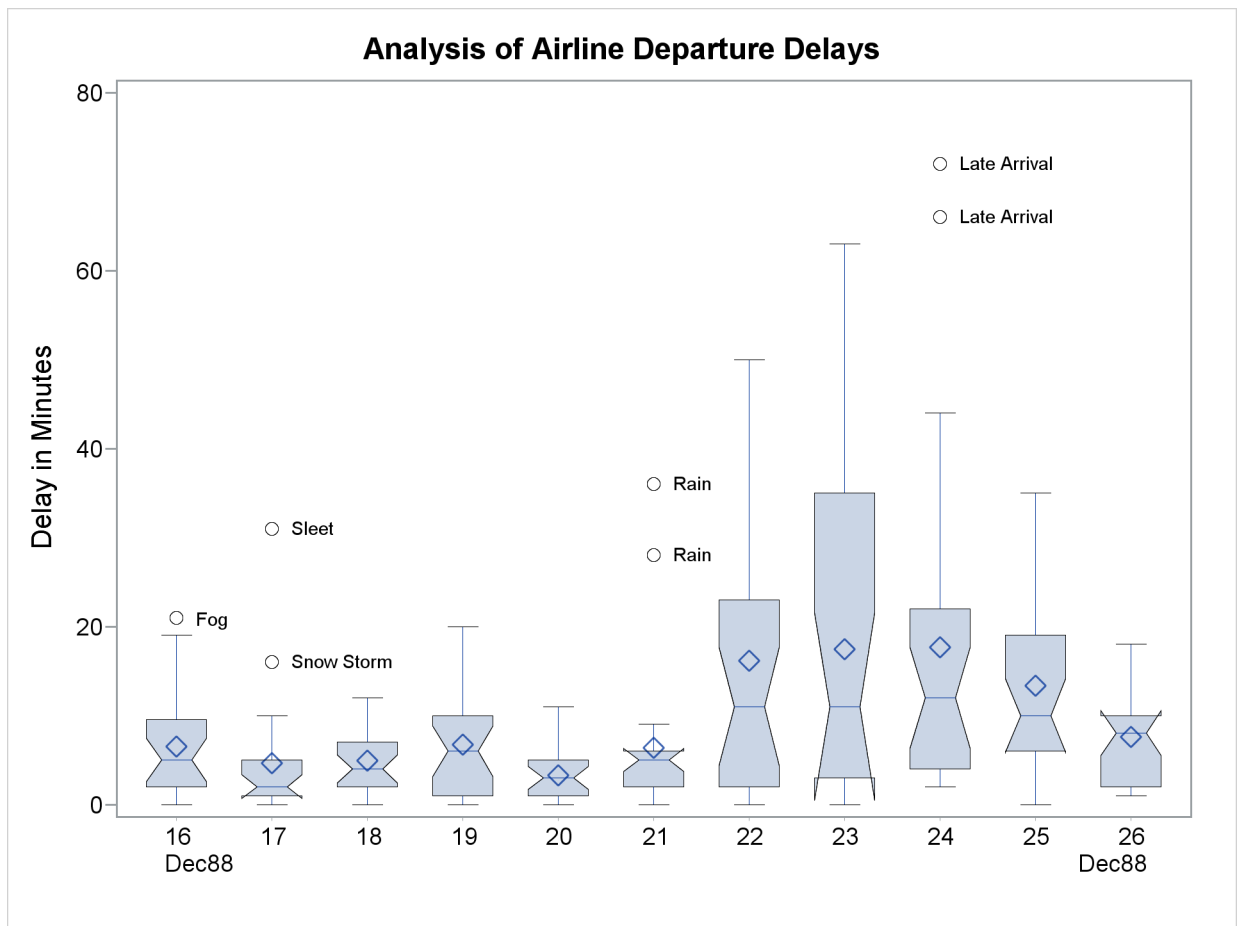
The following statements use the flight delay data of [Example 17.1](#) to illustrate how to create side-by-side box-and-whisker plots with notches: *See SHWBOX4 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```

title 'Analysis of Airline Departure Delays';
ods graphics on;
proc shewhart data=Times limits=Timelim ;
  boxchart Delay * Day /
    boxstyle = schematicid
    odstitle = title
    nolimits
    nohlabel
    nolegend
    notches;
  id Reason;
  label Delay = 'Delay in Minutes';
run;

```

The control limits are suppressed with the NOLIMITS option. The notches, requested with the NOTCHES option, measure the significance of the difference between two medians. The medians are significantly different at approximately the 95% level if the notches do not overlap. For details, see the entry for NOTCHES in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

Output 17.3.1 Notched Side-by-Side Box-and-Whisker Plots

Example 17.4: Creating Box-and-Whisker Plots with Varying Widths

See SHWBOX7 in the SAS/QC Sample Library This example shows how to create a box chart with box-and-whisker plots whose widths vary proportionately with the subgroup sample size. The following statements create a SAS data set named Times2 that contains flight departure delays (in minutes) recorded daily for eight consecutive days:

```
data Times2;
  label Delay = 'Delay in Minutes';
  informat Day date7. ;
  format Day date7. ;
  input Day @ ;
  do Flight=1 to 25;
    input Delay @ ;
    output;
  end;
  datalines;
01MAR90 12 4 2 2 15 8 0 11 0 0
          0 12 3 . 2 3 5 0 6 25
          7 4 9 5 10
02MAR90 1 . 3 . 0 1 5 0 . .
```

```

      1   5   7   .   7   2   2  16   2   1
      3   1  31   .   0
03MAR90  6   8   4   2   3   2   7   6  11   3
      2   7   0   1  10   2   5  12   8   6
      2   7   2   4   5
04MAR90 12   6   9   0  15   7   1   1   0   2
      5   6   5  14   7  21   8   1  14   3
      11   0   1  11   7
05MAR90  2   1   0   4   .   6   2   2   1   4
      1  11   .   1   0   .   5   5   .   2
      3   6   6   4   0
06MAR90  8   6   5   2   9   7   4   2   5   1
      2   2   4   2   5   1   3   9   7   8
      1   0   4  26  27
07MAR90  9   6   6   2   7   8   .   .  10   8
      0   2   4   3   .   .   .   7   .   6
      4   0   .   .   .
08MAR90  1   6   6   2   8   8   5   3   5   0
      8   2   4   2   5   1   6   4   5  10
      2   0   4   1   1
;

```

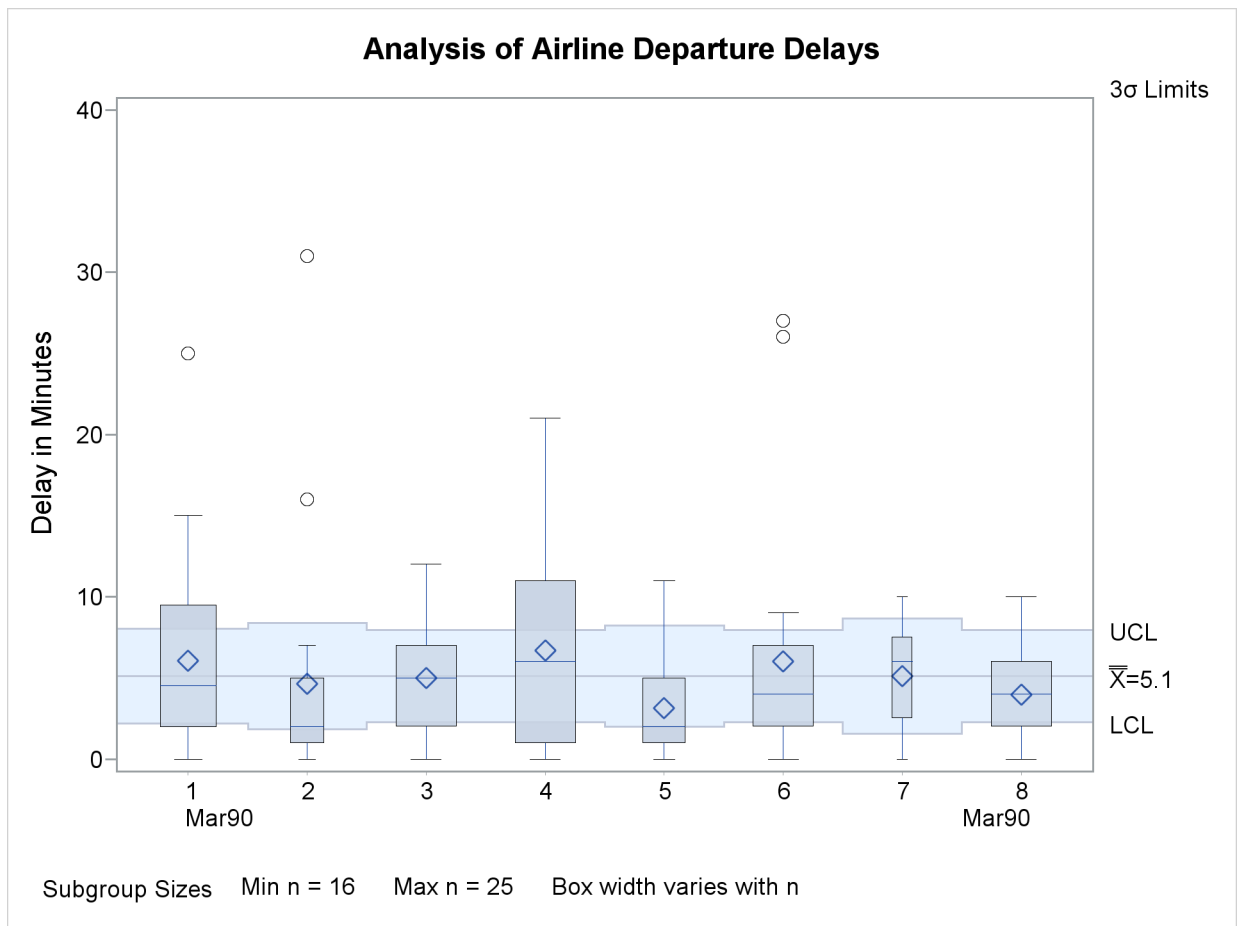
The following statements create the box chart shown in [Output 17.4.1](#):

```

title 'Analysis of Airline Departure Delays';
proc shewhart data=Times2;
  boxchart Delay * Day /
    nohlabel
    boxstyle      = schematic
    odstitle      = title
    boxwidthscale = 1 ;
run;

```

The BOXWIDTHSCALE=1 option specifies that the widths of the box-and-whisker plots are to vary proportionately to the subgroup sample size n . This option is useful in situations where the sample size varies widely across subgroups. For further details, see the entry for [BOXWIDTHSCALE=](#) in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

Output 17.4.1 Box Chart with Box-and-Whisker Plots of Varying Widths

Example 17.5: Creating Box-and-Whisker Plots with Different Line Styles and Colors

See SHWBOX7 in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

The control limits in [Output 17.4.1](#) apply to the subgroup means. This example illustrates how you can modify the chart to indicate whether the variability of the process is in control. The following statements create a box chart for Delay in which a dashed outline and a light gray fill color are used for a box-and-whisker plot if the corresponding subgroup standard deviation exceeds its 3σ limits.

First, the SHEWHART procedure is used to create an OUTTABLE= data set (Delaytab) that contains a variable (_EXLIMS_) that records which standard deviations exceed their 3σ limits.

```
proc shewhart data=Times2;
  xschart Delay * Day / nochart
                      outtable = Delaytab;
run;
```


Then, this information is used to set the line styles and fill colors as follows:

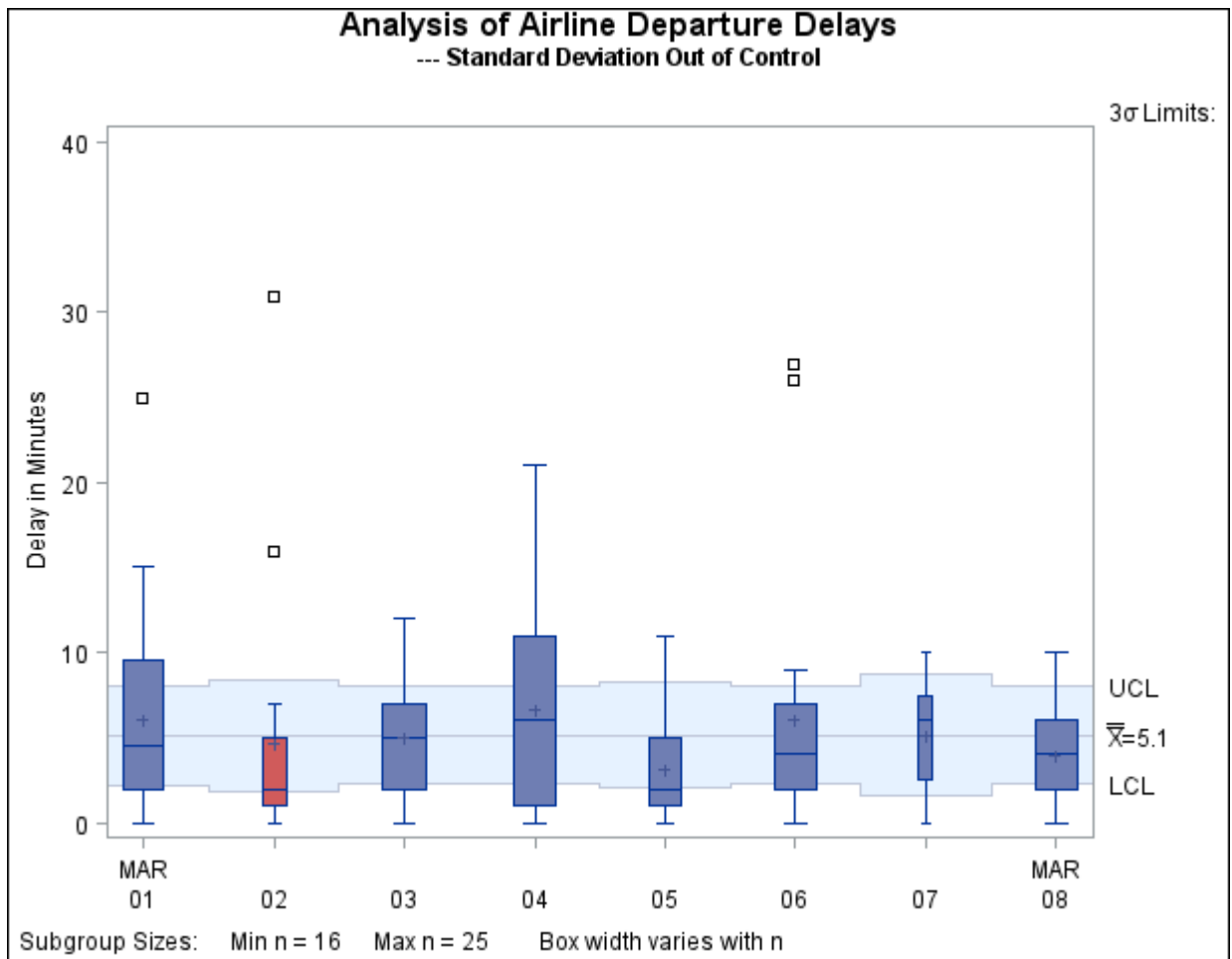
```
data Delaytab;
  length Boxcolor $ 8 ;
  set Delaytab;
  keep Day Boxcolor;
  if _exlims_ = 'UPPER' or _exlims_ = 'LOWER' then do;
    Boxcolor = 'Outside' ;
  end;
  else do;
    Boxcolor = 'Inside' ;
  end;
run;

data Times2;
  merge Times2 Delaytab;
  by Day;
run;
```

The following statements create the modified box chart:

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Analysis of Airline Departure Delays' ;
title2 '--- Standard Deviation Out of Control';
proc shewhart data=Times2;
  boxchart Delay * Day /
    nohlabel
    boxstyle      = schematic
    boxfill       = ( Boxcolor )
    boxwidthscale = 1
    odstitle      = title;
run;
```

The chart is shown in [Output 17.5.1](#). The values of the variable `Linestyle` specified with the `LBOXES=` option determine the outline styles for the box-and-whisker plots. The values of the variable `Boxcolor` specified with the `CBOXFILL=` option determines the fill colors. For further details, see the entries for these options in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018. The chart indicates that the large variability for March 2 should be checked.

Output 17.5.1 Box Chart Displaying Out-of-Control Subgroup Standard Deviations

Example 17.6: Computing the Control Limits for Subgroup Maximums

See SHWBOX3 in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

This example illustrates how to compute and display control limits for the *maximum* of a subgroup sample. Subgroup samples of 20 metal braces are collected daily, and the lengths of the braces are measured in centimeters. These data are analyzed extensively in [Example 17.43](#). The box chart for LogLength (the log of length) shown in [Output 17.43.3](#) indicates that the subgroup mean is in control and that the subgroup distributions of LogLength are approximately normal. The following statements save the control limits for the mean of the LogLength in a data set named LOGLLIMS:

```
data lengdata;
  set lengdata;
  LogLength=log (Length-105);
run;

proc shewhart data=lengdata;
  xchart LogLength*Day /
    nochart
    outlimits=logllims;
run;
```

The next statements replace the control limits for the mean of LogLength with control limits for the maximum of LogLength:

```
data maxlim;
  set lengdata;
  set logllims;
  drop expmax stdmax;
  label _lclx_ = 'Lower Limit for Maximum of 20'
        _uclx_ = 'Upper Limit for Maximum of 20'
        _mean_ = 'Central Line for Maximum of 20';
  expmax = _stddev_*1.86748 + _mean_;
  stdmax = _stddev_*0.52507;
  _lclx_ = expmax - _sigmas_*stdmax;
  _uclx_ = expmax + _sigmas_*stdmax;
  _mean_ = expmax;
  call symput('avgmax', left(put(expmax, 8.1)));
run;
```

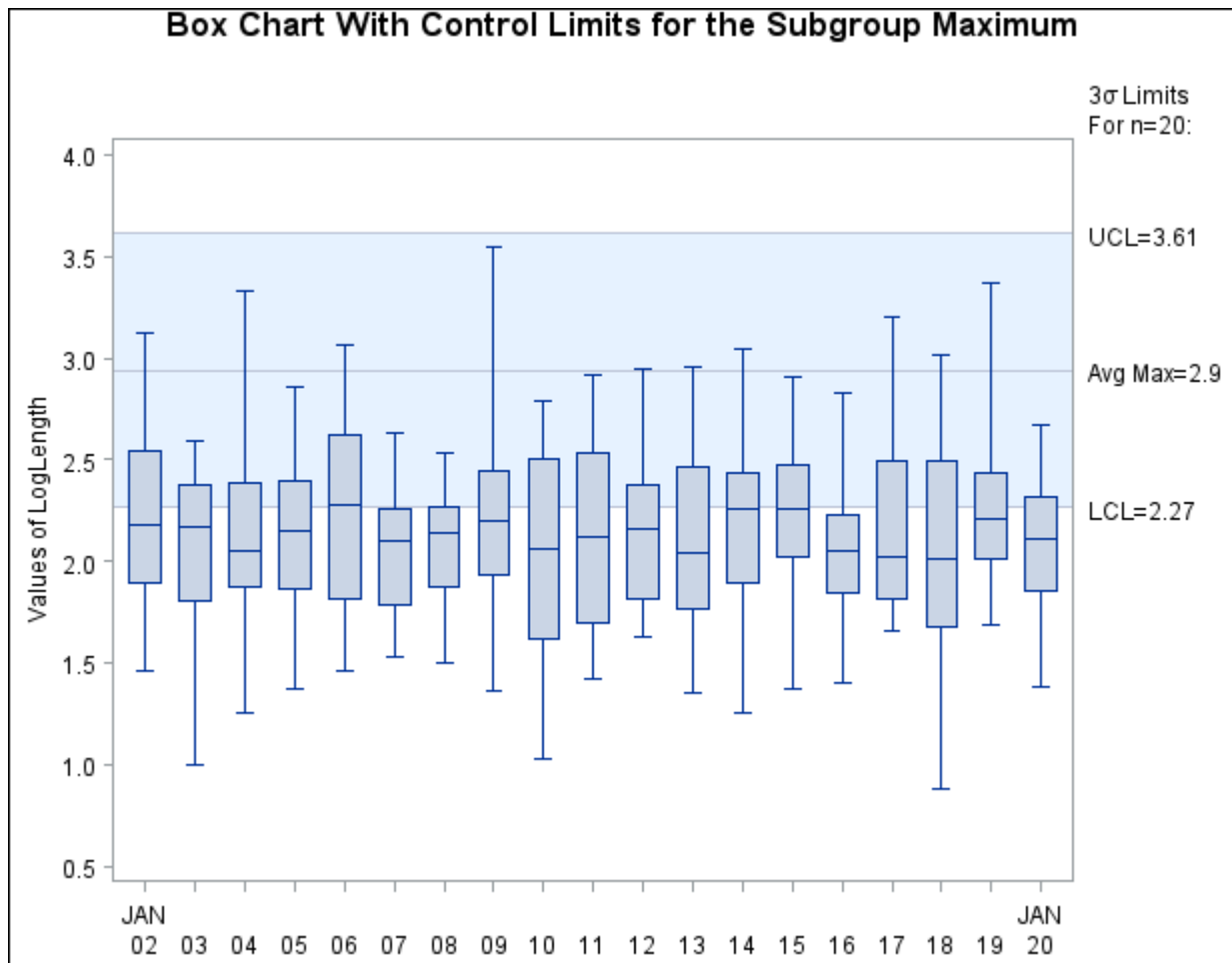
The control limits are computed using the fact that the maximum of a sample of size 20 from a normal population with zero mean and unit standard deviation has an expected value of 1.86747 and a standard deviation of 0.52509; refer to Teichroew (1962) and see [Table 17.13](#). Finally, the following statements create a box chart for LogLength that displays control limits for the subgroup maximum:

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Box Chart With Control Limits for the Subgroup Maximum';
symbol v=none;
proc shewhart data=lengdata limits=maxlim;
  boxchart LogLength*Day /
    ranges
    serifs
    nohlabel
    nolegend
    xsymbol="Avg Max=&AVGMAX" ;
  label LogLength='Values of LogLength';
run;
```

The box chart, shown in [Output 17.6.1](#), indicates that the maximum is in control since the tips of the upper whiskers fall within the control limits.

The SYMPUT call is used to pass the value of _MEAN_ in a macro variable to the SHEWHART procedure so that this value can be used to label the central line.

You can apply the variable replacement method shown here to data with sample sizes other than 20 by replacing the constants 1.86747 and 0.52509 with the appropriate values from [Table 17.13](#). Austin (1973) describes a method for approximating these values. You can also use the preceding statements to display control limits for the subgroup minimum by changing the sign of the expected values in [Table 17.13](#).

Output 17.6.1 Box Chart for Subgroup Maximum

The variable replacement method can also be used to create a variety of box charts, including the modifications suggested by Iglewicz and Hoaglin (1987) and Rocke (1989).

Table 17.13 Expected Values and Standard Deviations of Maximum of a Normal Sample

n	Expected Value	Standard Deviation
2	0.56418	0.82565
3	0.84628	0.74798
4	1.02937	0.70123
5	1.16296	0.66899
6	1.26720	0.64494
7	1.35217	0.62605
8	1.42360	0.61065
9	1.48501	0.59780
10	1.53875	0.58681
11	1.58643	0.57730
12	1.62922	0.56891
13	1.66799	0.56144
14	1.70338	0.55474
15	1.73591	0.54869
16	1.76599	0.54316
17	1.79394	0.53809
18	1.82003	0.53342
19	1.84448	0.52910
20	1.86747	0.52509

Example 17.7: Constructing Multi-Vari Charts

“Multi-vari” charts⁶ are used in a variety of industries to analyze process data with nested (hierarchical) patterns of variation

- within-sample variation (for example, position within wafer)
- sample-to-sample variation within batches of samples (for example, wafer within lot)
- batch-to-batch variation (for example, across lots)

This example illustrates the construction of a “multi-vari” display. The following statements create a SAS data set named `Parm` that contains the value of a measured parameter (`Measure`) recorded at each of five positions on wafers produced in lots.

```
data Parm;
  length _phase_ $ 5 Wafer $ 2 position $ 1;
  input _phase_ $ & Wafer $ & position $ Measure ;
  datalines;
  Lot A      01      L      2.42435
  Lot A      01      B      2.44150
  Lot A      01      C      2.42143
```

⁶Multi-vari charts should not be confused with [multivariate control charts](#).

Lot A	01	T	2.44960
Lot A	01	R	2.50050
Lot A	02	L	2.68188
Lot A	02	B	2.57195
Lot A	02	C	2.54678
Lot A	02	T	2.65978
Lot A	02	R	2.69208
Lot A	03	L	2.18005
Lot A	03	B	2.13593
Lot A	03	C	2.44303
Lot A	03	T	2.29052
Lot A	03	R	2.25963
Lot B	01	L	2.46573
Lot B	01	B	2.44898
Lot B	01	C	2.52365

... more lines ...

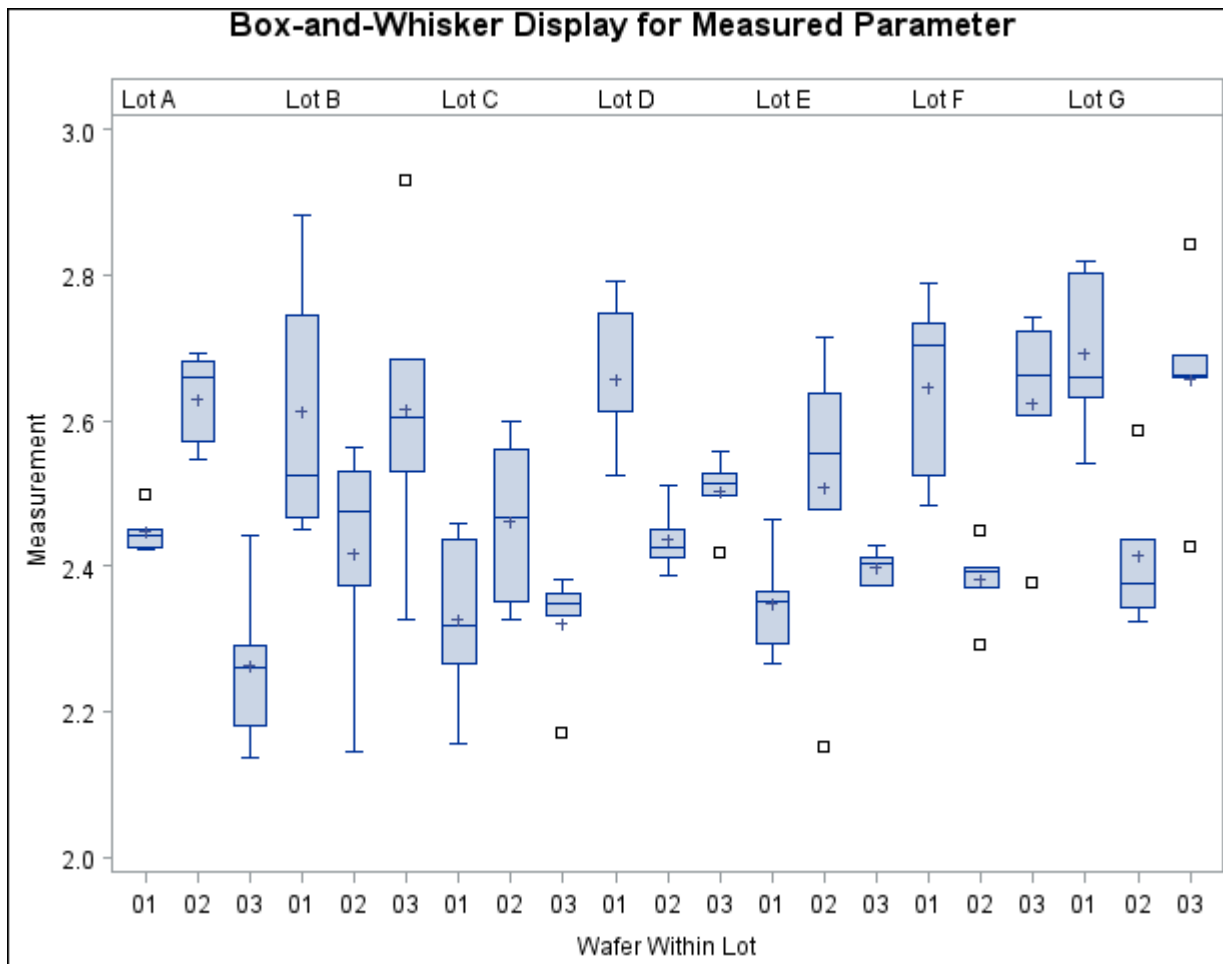
Lot G	03	C	2.66303
Lot G	03	T	2.65913
Lot G	03	R	2.84378

;

The following statements create an ordinary side-by-side box-and-whisker display for the measurements.

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Box-and-Whisker Display for Measured Parameter';
proc shewhart data=Parm;
  boxchart Measure*Wafer /
    nolimits
    boxstyle = schematic
    idsymbol = square
    readphase = all
    phaselegend
    nolegend;
  label Measure = 'Measurement'
         Wafer  = 'Wafer Within Lot';
run;
```

The display is shown in [Output 17.7.1](#). Here, the *subgroup-variable* is *Wafer*, and the option `BOXSTYLE=SCHEMATIC` is specified to request schematic box-and-whisker plots for the measurements in each subgroup (wafer) sample. The lot values are provided as the values of the special variable `_PHASE_`, which is read when the option `READPHASE=ALL` is specified. The option `PHASELEGEND` requests the legend for phase (lot) values at the top of the chart, and the `NOLEGEND` option suppresses the default legend for sample sizes. The `NOLIMITS` option suppresses the display of control limits. This option is recommended whenever you are using the `BOXCHART` statement to create side-by-side box-and-whisker plots.

Output 17.7.1 Box-and-Whisker Plot Using BOXSTYLE=SCHEMATIC

The box-and-whisker display in [Output 17.7.1](#) is not particularly appropriate for these data since there are only five measurements in each wafer and since the variation within each wafer may depend on the position, which is not indicated. The next statements use the BOXCHART statement to produce a multi-vari chart for the same data.

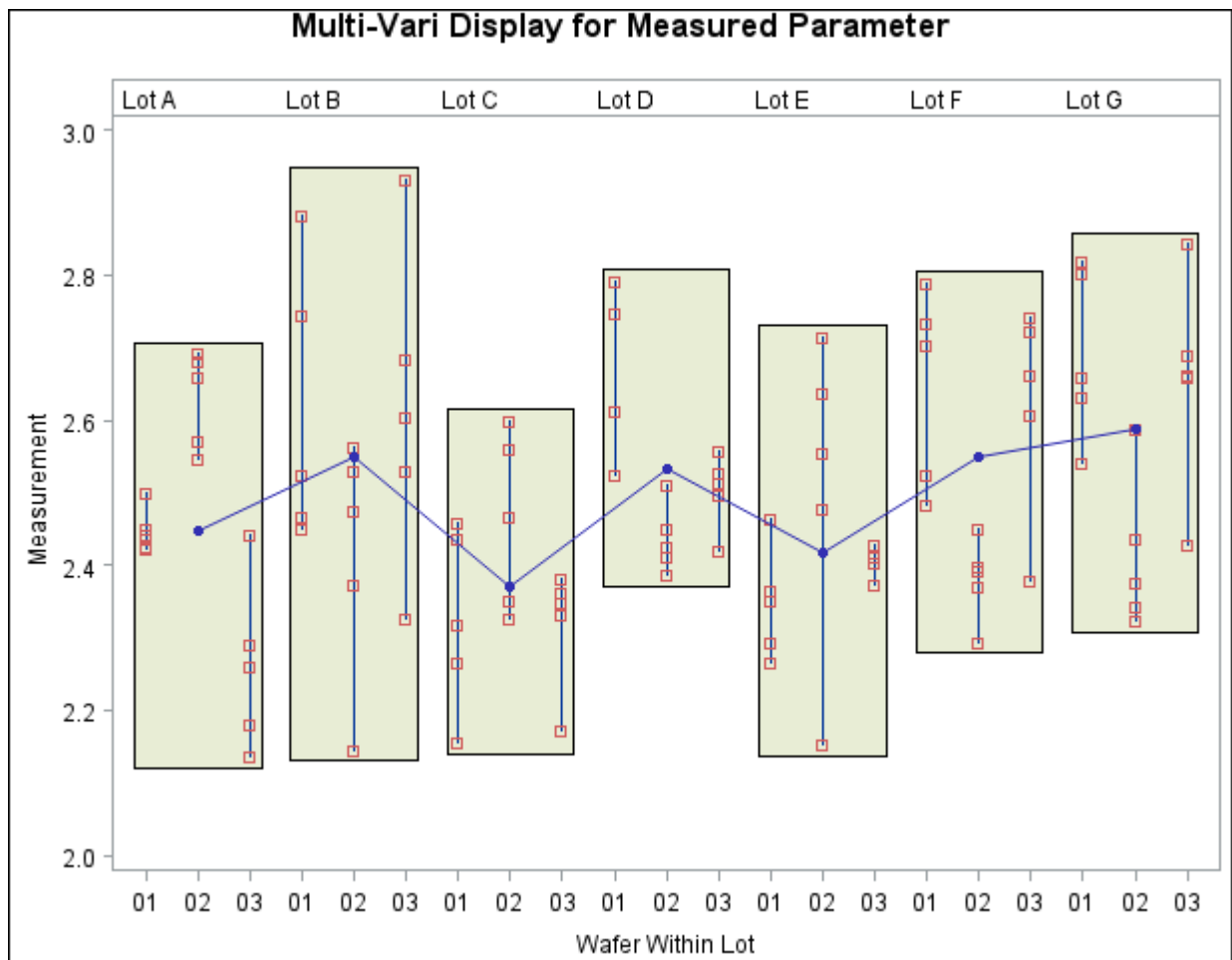
```

symbol v=none;
title 'Multi-Vari Display for Measured Parameter';
proc shewhart data=Parm;
  boxchart Measure*Wafer /
    nolimits
    boxstyle          = pointsjoin
    idsymbol          = square
    cphaseboxfill     = ywh
    cphasebox         = black
    cphasemeanconnect = bib
    phasemeanconnect  = dot
    readphase         = all
    phaselegend
    nolegend;
  label Measure = 'Measurement'
        Wafer   = 'Wafer Within Lot';
run;

```

The display is shown in [Output 17.7.2](#).

Output 17.7.2 Multi-Vari Chart Using BOXSTYLE=POINTSJOIN



The option `BOXSTYLE=POINTSJOIN` specifies that the values for each wafer are to be displayed as points joined by a vertical line. The `IDSYMBOL=` option specifies the symbol marker for the points. The option `V=NONE` in the `SYMBOL` statement is specified to suppress the symbol for the wafer averages shown in [Output 17.7.1](#). The option `CPHASEBOX=BLACK` specifies that the points for each lot are to be enclosed in a black box, and the `CPHASEBOXFILL=` option specifies the fill color for the box. The option `CPHASEMEANCONNECT=BLACK` specifies that the means of the lots are to be connected with black lines, and the `PHASEMEANSYMBOL=` option specifies the symbol marker for the lot means.

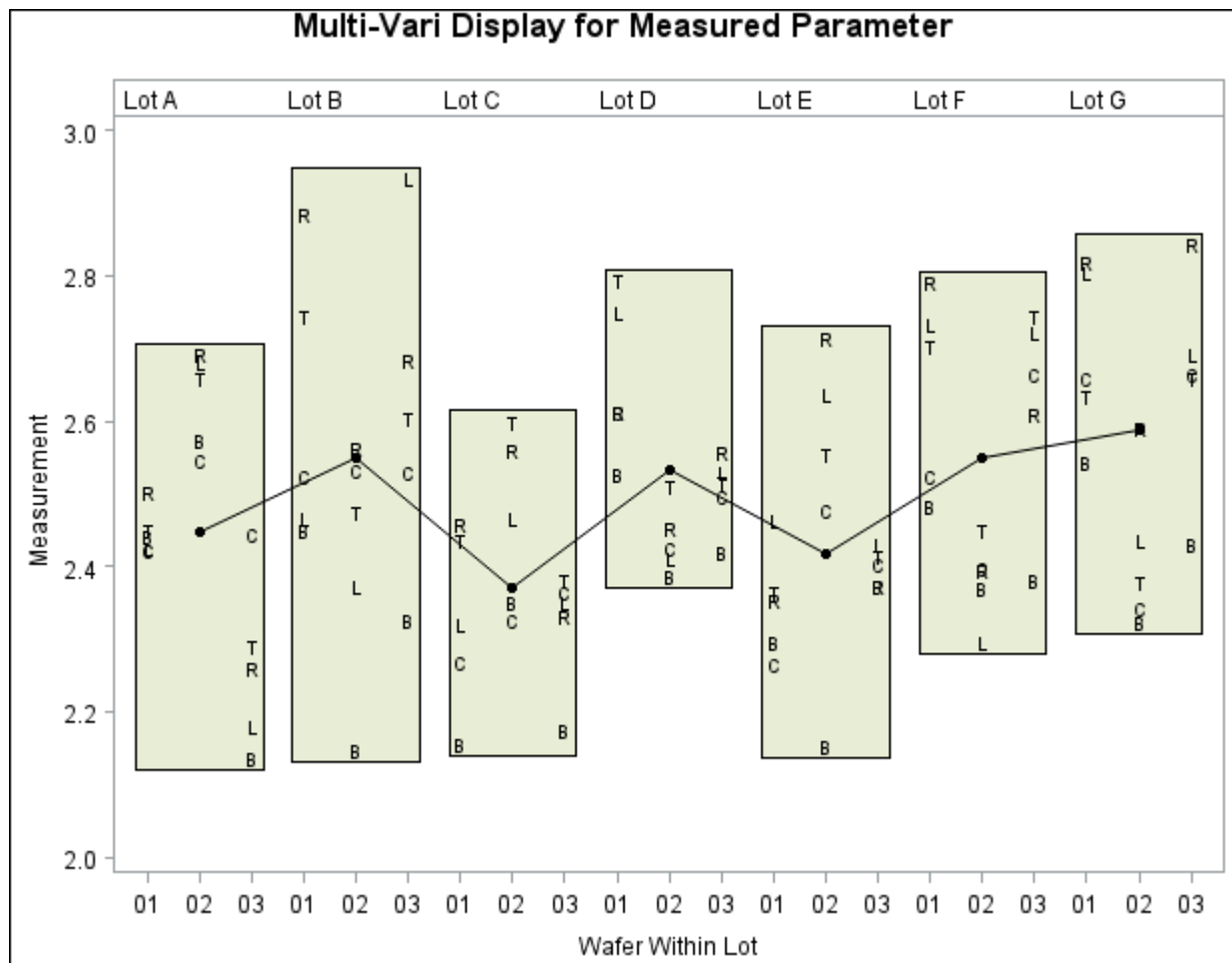
The following statements create a slightly different multi-vari chart using the values of the variable `POSITION` to identify the measurements for each wafer. Note that the option `BOXSTYLE=POINTSJD` is specified and that `POSITION` is specified as the ID variable. The display is shown in [Output 17.7.3](#).


```

symbol v=none;
title 'Multi-Vari Display for Measured Parameter';
proc shewhart data=Parm;
  boxchart Measure*Wafer /
    nolimits
    cphaseboxfill      = ywh
    cphasemeanconnect = black
    boxstyle           = pointsid
    phasemeansymbol    = dot
    readphase          = all
    phaselegend
    nolegend;
  label Measure = 'Measurement'
        Wafer   = 'Wafer Within Lot';
  id position;
run;

```

Output 17.7.3 Multi-Vari Chart Using BOXSTYLE=POINTSID



CCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure

Overview: CCHART Statement

The CCHART statement creates c charts for the numbers of nonconformities (defects) in subgroup samples.

You can use options in the CCHART statement to

- specify the number of inspection units per subgroup. Typically (but not necessarily), each subgroup consists of a single unit.
- compute control limits from the data based on a multiple of the standard error of the counts or as probability limits
- tabulate subgroup summary statistics and control limits
- save control limits in an output data set
- save subgroup summary statistics in an output data set
- read preestablished control limits from a data set
- apply tests for special causes (also known as runs tests and Western Electric rules)
- specify a known (standard) value for the average number of nonconformities per inspection unit
- display distinct sets of control limits for data from successive time phases
- add block legends and symbol markers to reveal stratification in process data
- superimpose stars at points to represent related multivariate factors
- clip extreme points to make the chart more readable
- display vertical and horizontal reference lines
- control axis values and labels
- control the layout and appearance of the chart

You have three alternatives for producing c charts with the CCHART statement:

- ODS Graphics output is produced if ODS Graphics is enabled, for example by specifying the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement prior to the PROC statement.
- Otherwise, traditional graphics are produced by default if SAS/GRAPH[®] is licensed.
- Legacy line printer charts are produced when you specify the LINEPRINTER option in the PROC statement.

See Chapter 3, “[SAS/QC Graphics](#),” for more information about producing these different kinds of graphs.

Getting Started: CCHART Statement

This section introduces the CCHART statement with simple examples that illustrate commonly used options. Complete syntax for the CCHART statement is presented in the section “Syntax: CCHART Statement” on page 1502, and advanced examples are given in the section “Examples: CCHART Statement” on page 1522.

Creating c Charts from Defect Count Data

A *c* chart is used to monitor the number of paint defects on new trucks. Twenty trucks of the same model are inspected, and the number of paint defects per truck is recorded. The following statements create a SAS data set named Trucks, which contains the defect counts: *See SHWCCHRI in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
data Trucks;
  input TruckID $ Defects @@;
  label TruckID='Truck Identification Number'
        Defects='Number of Paint Defects';
  datalines;
C1  5  C2  4  C3  4  C4  8  C5  7
C6 12  C7  3  C8 11  E4  8  E9  4
E7  9  E6 13  A3  5  A4  4  A7  9
Q1 15  Q2  8  Q3  9  Q9 10  Q4  8
;
```

A partial listing of Trucks is shown in Figure 17.15.

Figure 17.15 The Data Set Trucks

Paint Defects on New Trucks	
Truck ID	Defects
C1	5
C2	4
C3	4
C4	8
C5	7

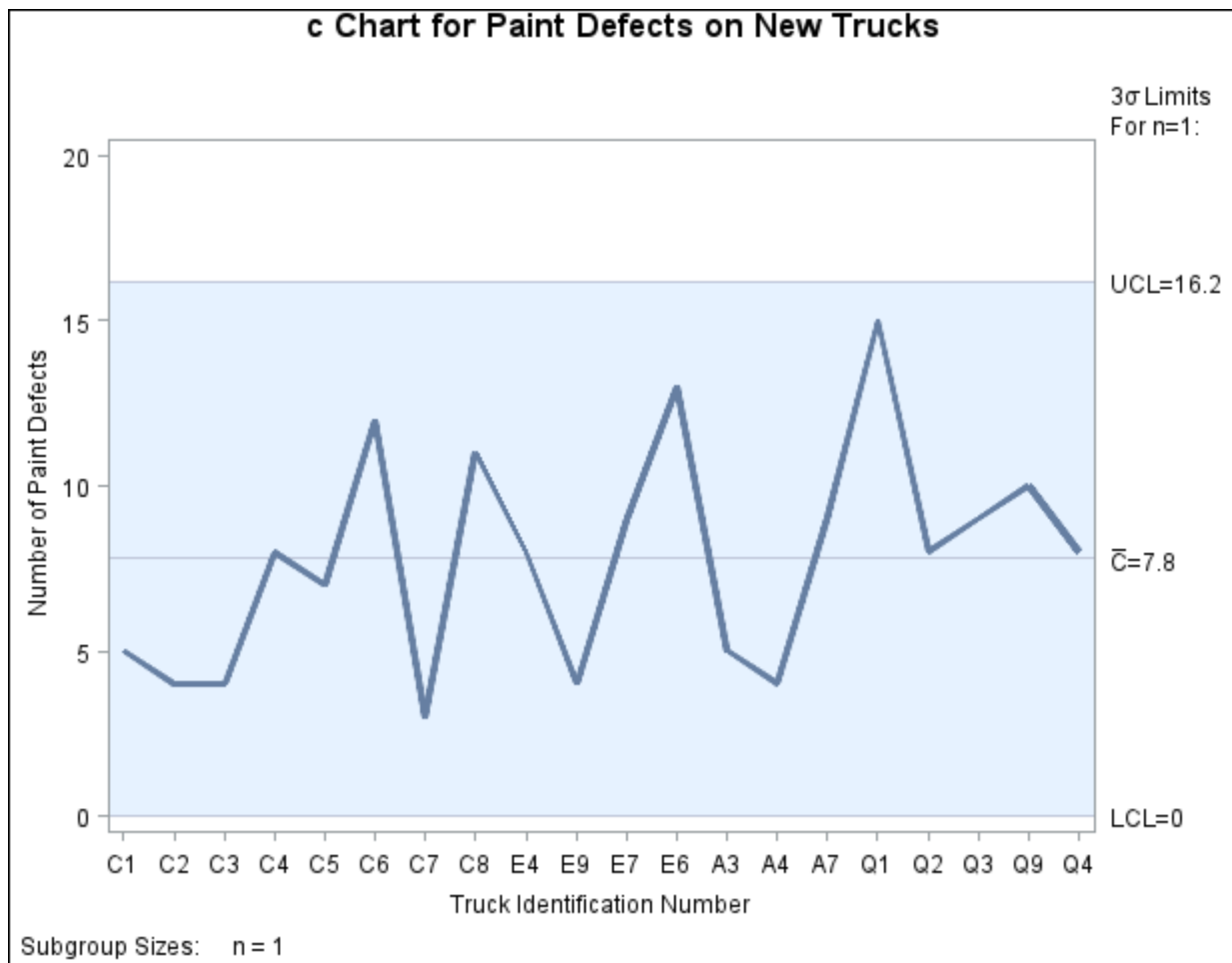
There is a single observation per truck. The variable `TruckID` identifies the subgroup sample and is referred to as the *subgroup-variable*. The variable `Defects` contains the number of nonconformities in each subgroup sample and is referred to as the *process variable* (or *process* for short).

The following statements create the *c* chart shown in Figure 17.16:

```
ods graphics off;
title 'c Chart for Paint Defects on New Trucks';
proc shewhart data=Trucks;
  cchart Defects*TruckID;
run;
```

This example illustrates the basic form of the `CCHART` statement. After the keyword `CCHART`, you specify the *process* to analyze (in this case, `Defects`) followed by an asterisk and the *subgroup-variable* (`TruckID`).

Figure 17.16 *c* Chart of Paint Defects (Traditional Graphics)



Each point on the *c* chart represents the number of nonconformities for a particular subgroup. For instance, the value plotted for the first subgroup is 5 (since there are five paint defects on the first truck). By default, the control limits shown are 3 σ limits estimated from the data; the formulas are given in “Control Limits” on page 1513. Since none of the points exceed the 3 σ limits, the *c* chart indicates that the painting process is in statistical control.

See “Constructing Charts for Numbers of Nonconformities (c Charts)” on page 1512 for details concerning *c* charts. For more details on reading raw data, see “DATA= Data Set” on page 1518.

Saving Control Limits

You can save the control limits for a *c* chart in a SAS data set; this enables you to apply the control limits to future data (see the section “Reading Preestablished Control Limits” on page 1497) or subsequently modify the limits with a DATA step program. *See SHWCCHRI in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

The following statements read the data set Trucks introduced in “Creating *c* Charts from Defect Count Data” on page 1493 and saves the control limit information displayed in Figure 17.16 in a data set named Deflim:

```
proc shewhart data=Trucks;
  cchart Defects*TruckID / outlimits=Deflim
                        nochart;
run;
```

The OUTLIMITS= option names the data set containing the control limits, and the NOCHART option suppresses the display of the chart. Options such as OUTLIMITS= and NOCHART are specified after the slash (/) in the CCHART statement. A complete list of options is presented in the section “Syntax: CCHART Statement” on page 1502. The data set Deflim is listed in Figure 17.17.

Figure 17.17 The Data Set Deflim Containing Control Limit Information

Control Limits Data Set Deflim									
VAR	_SUBGRP_	_TYPE_	_LIMITN_	_ALPHA_	_SIGMAS_	_U_	_LCLC_	_C_	_UCLC_
Defects	TruckID	ESTIMATE	1	.002902622	3	7.8	0	7.8	16.1785

The data set Deflim contains one observation with the limits for the *process* Defects. The variables _LCLC_ and _UCLC_ contain the lower and upper control limits. The variable _C_ contains the central line, and the variable _U_ contains the average number of nonconformities per inspection unit. Since all the subgroups contain a single inspection unit, the values of _C_ and _U_ are the same. The value of _LIMITN_ is the nominal sample size associated with the control limits, and the value of _SIGMAS_ is the multiple of σ associated with the control limits. The variables _VAR_ and _SUBGRP_ are bookkeeping variables that save the *process* and *subgroup-variable*. The variable _TYPE_ is a bookkeeping variable that indicates whether the value of _U_ is an estimate or standard value. For more information, see the section “OUTLIMITS= Data Set” on page 1515.

Alternatively, you can use the OUTTABLE= option to create an output data set that saves both the control limits and the subgroup statistics, as illustrated by the following statements:

```
title 'Number of Nonconformities and Control Limit Information';
proc shewhart data=Trucks;
  cchart Defects*TruckID / outtable=Trucktab
                        nochart;
run;
```

The OUTTABLE= data set Trucktab is listed in Figure 17.18.

Figure 17.18 The Data Set Trucktab

Number of Nonconformities and Control Limit Information									
Truck									
VAR	ID	_SIGMAS_	_LIMITN_	_SUBN_	_LCLC_	_SUBC_	_C_	_UCLC_	_EXLIM_
Defects	C1	3	1	1	0	5	7.8	16.1785	
Defects	C2	3	1	1	0	4	7.8	16.1785	
Defects	C3	3	1	1	0	4	7.8	16.1785	
Defects	C4	3	1	1	0	8	7.8	16.1785	
Defects	C5	3	1	1	0	7	7.8	16.1785	
Defects	C6	3	1	1	0	12	7.8	16.1785	
Defects	C7	3	1	1	0	3	7.8	16.1785	
Defects	C8	3	1	1	0	11	7.8	16.1785	
Defects	E4	3	1	1	0	8	7.8	16.1785	
Defects	E9	3	1	1	0	4	7.8	16.1785	
Defects	E7	3	1	1	0	9	7.8	16.1785	
Defects	E6	3	1	1	0	13	7.8	16.1785	
Defects	A3	3	1	1	0	5	7.8	16.1785	
Defects	A4	3	1	1	0	4	7.8	16.1785	
Defects	A7	3	1	1	0	9	7.8	16.1785	
Defects	Q1	3	1	1	0	15	7.8	16.1785	
Defects	Q2	3	1	1	0	8	7.8	16.1785	
Defects	Q3	3	1	1	0	9	7.8	16.1785	
Defects	Q9	3	1	1	0	10	7.8	16.1785	
Defects	Q4	3	1	1	0	8	7.8	16.1785	

This data set contains one observation for each subgroup sample. The variables `_SUBC_` and `_SUBN_` contain the number of nonconformities per subgroup and the number of inspection units per subgroup. The variables `_LCLC_` and `_UCLC_` contain the lower and upper control limits, and the variable `_C_` contains the central line. The variables `_VAR_` and `TruckID` contain the *process* name and values of the *subgroup-variable*, respectively. For more information, see “[OUTTABLE= Data Set](#)” on page 1516.

An `OUTTABLE=` data set can be read later as a `TABLE=` data set in the SHEWHART procedure. For example, the following statements read `Trucktab` and display a *c* chart (not shown here) identical to the chart in [Figure 17.16](#):

```

title 'c Chart for Paint Defects in New Trucks';
proc shewhart table=Trucktab;
  cchart Defects*Truckid;
  label _SUBC_ = 'Number of Paint Defects';
run;

```

Because the SHEWHART procedure simply displays the information in a `TABLE=` data set, you can use `TABLE=` data sets to create specialized control charts (see “[Specialized Control Charts: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2171). For more information, see “[TABLE= Data Set](#)” on page 1520.

Reading Preestablished Control Limits

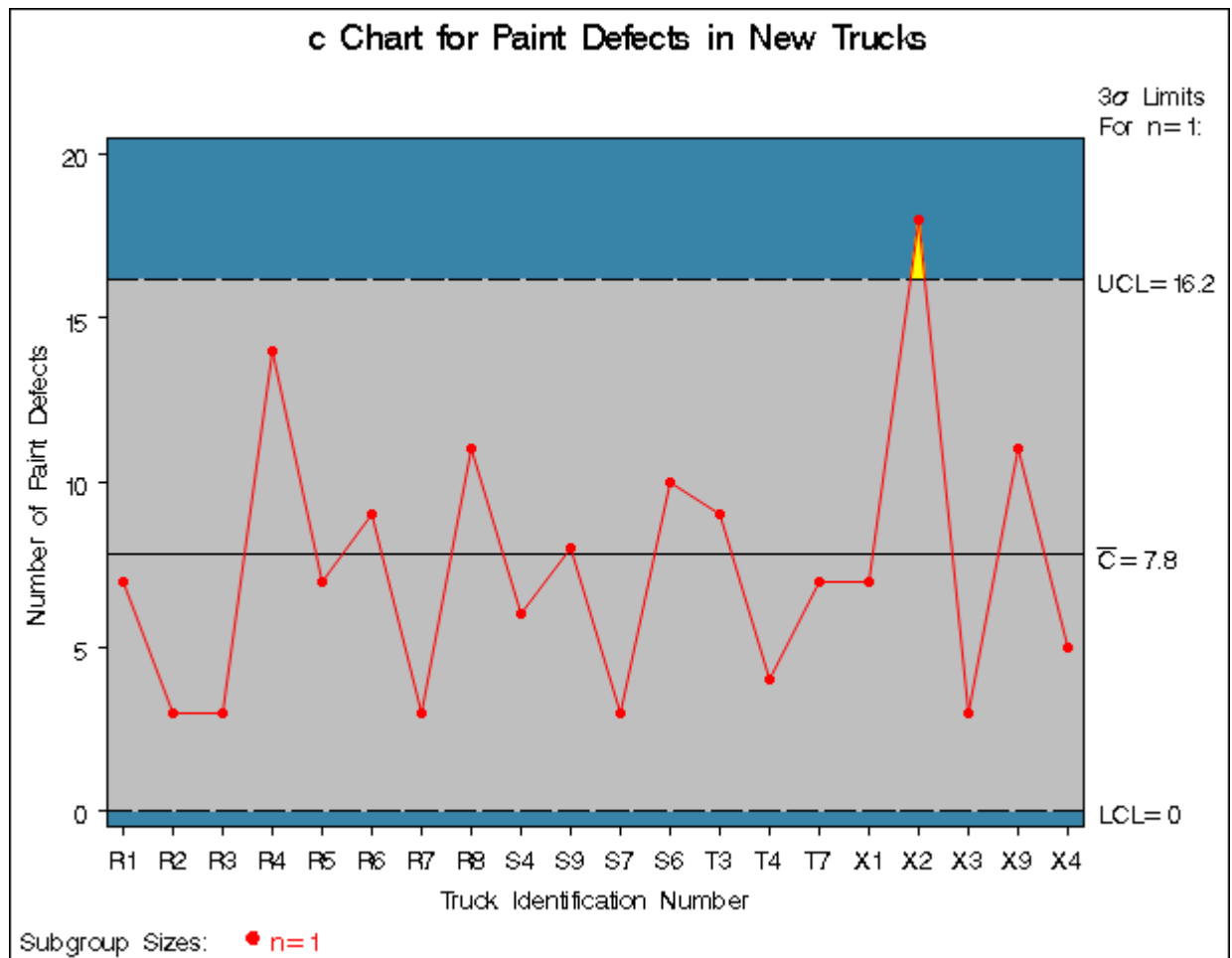
In the previous example, control limits were saved in a SAS data set named Deflim. This example shows how these limits can be applied to defect data for a second group of trucks, which are provided in the following data set: *See SHWCCHRI in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
data Trucks2;
  input TruckID $ Defects @@;
  label TruckID='Truck Identification Number'
        Defects='Number of Paint Defects';
  datalines;
R1 7  R2 3  R3 3  R4 14 R5 7
R6 9  R7 3  R8 11 S4 6  S9 8
S7 3  S6 10 T3 9  T4 4  T7 7
X1 7  X2 18 X3 3  X9 11 X4 5
;
```

The following statements plot the number of paint defects for the second group of trucks on a *c* chart using the control limits in Deflim. The chart is shown in [Figure 17.19](#).

```
options nogstyle;
options ftext=swiss;
symbol v=dot color=red height=.8;
title 'c Chart for Paint Defects in New Trucks';
proc shewhart data=Trucks2 limits=Deflim;
  cchart Defects*TruckID / cframe   = steel
                        cconnect = red
                        cinfill  = ligr
                        coutfill = yellow ;
run;
options gstyle;
```

The NOGSTYLE system option causes ODS styles not to affect traditional graphics. Instead, the SYMBOL statement and CCHART statement options control the appearance of the graph. The GSTYLE system option restores the use of ODS styles for traditional graphics produced subsequently.

Figure 17.19 *c* Chart for Second Set of Trucks (Traditional Graphics with NOGSTYLE)

Note that the number of defects on the truck with identification number X2 exceeds the upper control limit, indicating that the process is out-of-control. The LIMITS= option in the PROC SHEWHART statement specifies the data set containing the control limits. By default,⁷ this information is read from the first observation in the LIMITS= data set for which

- the value of `_VAR_` matches the *process* name Defects
- the value of `_SUBGRP_` matches the *subgroup-variable* name TruckID

In this example, the LIMITS= data set was created in a previous run of the SHEWHART procedure. You can also create a LIMITS= data set with the DATA step. See “LIMITS= Data Set” on page 1519 for details concerning the variables that you must provide.

⁷In SAS 6.09 and in earlier releases, it is also necessary to specify the READLIMITS option to read control limits from a LIMITS= data set.

Creating c Charts from Nonconformities per Unit

In the previous example, the input data set provided the number of nonconformities per subgroup. However, in some applications, as illustrated here, the data may be provided as the number of nonconformities *per inspection unit* for each subgroup. *See SHWCCHRI in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

A clothing manufacturer ships shirts in boxes of ten. Prior to shipment, each shirt is inspected for flaws. Since the manufacturer is interested in the average number of flaws per shirt, the number of flaws found in each box is divided by ten and then recorded. The following statements create a SAS data set named Shirts, which contains the average number of flaws per shirt for 25 boxes:

```
data Shirts;
  input Box avgdefu @@;
  avgdefn=10;
  datalines;
1  0.4  2  0.7  3  0.5  4  1.0  5  0.3
6  0.2  7  0.0  8  0.4  9  0.4 10  0.6
11 0.2 12  0.7 13  0.3 14  0.1 15  0.3
16 0.6 17  0.6 18  0.3 19  0.7 20  0.3
21 0.0 22  0.1 23  0.5 24  0.6 25  0.4
;
```

A partial listing of Shirts is shown in Figure 17.20.

Figure 17.20 The Data Set Shirts

Average Number of Shirt Flaws			
Box	avgdefu	avgdefn	
1	0.4	10	
2	0.7	10	
3	0.5	10	
4	1.0	10	
5	0.3	10	

The data set Shirts contains three variables: the box number (Box), the average number of flaws per shirt (avgdefu), and the number of shirts per box (avgdefn). Here, a *subgroup* is a box of shirts, and an *inspection unit* is an individual shirt. Note that each subgroup consists of ten inspection units.

To create a c chart plotting the total number of flaws per box (instead of per shirt), you can specify Shirts as a HISTORY= data set.

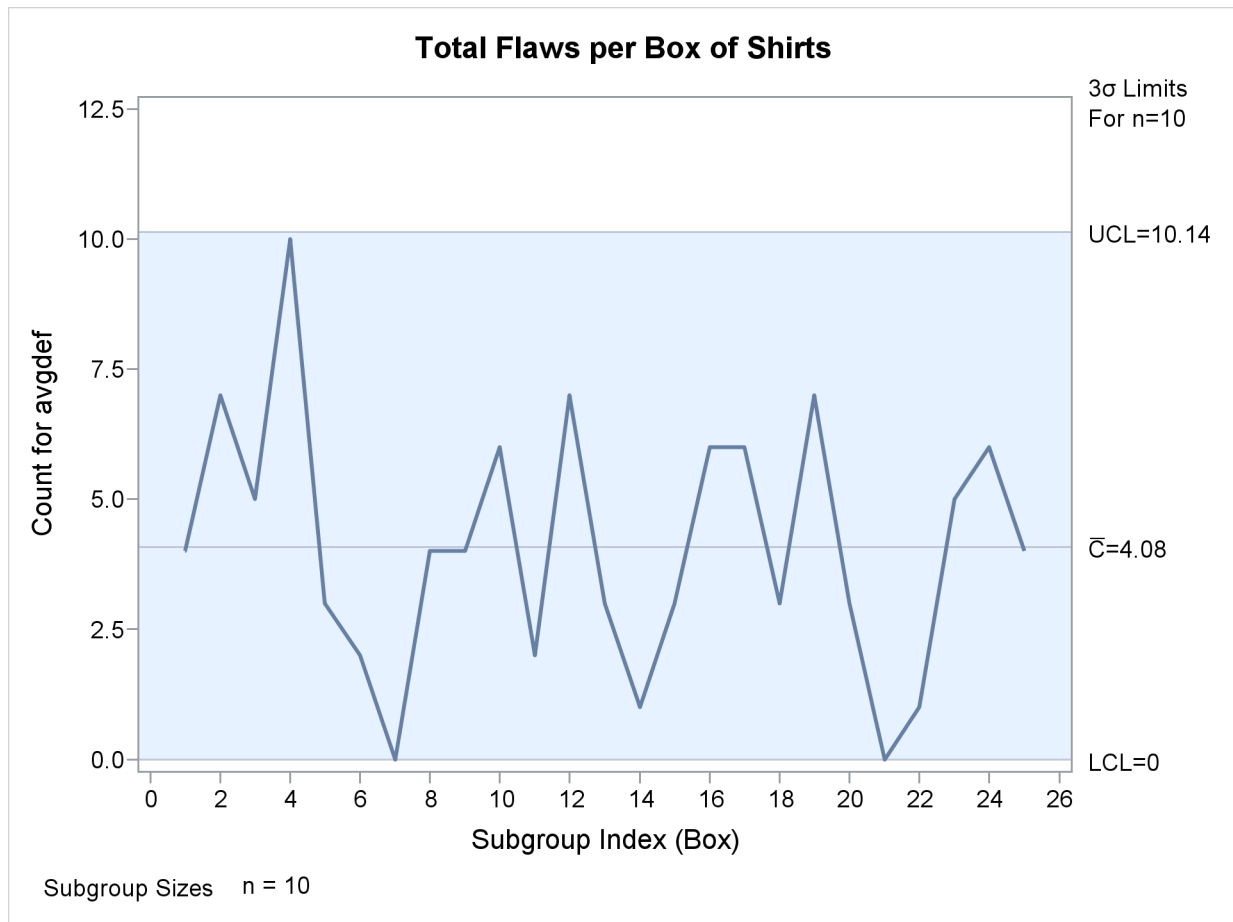
```
ods graphics on;
title 'Total Flaws per Box of Shirts';
proc shewhart history=Shirts;
  cchart avgdef*Box / odstitle=title;
run;
```

The ODS GRAPHICS ON statement specified before the PROC SHEWHART statement enables ODS Graphics, so the c chart is created using ODS Graphics instead of traditional graphics.

Note that avgdef is *not* the name of a SAS variable in the data set but is instead the common prefix

for the SAS variable names `avgdefu` and `avgdefn`. The suffix characters *U* and *N* indicate *number of nonconformities per unit* and *sample size*, respectively. This naming convention enables you to specify two variables in the `HISTORY=` data set with a single name referred to as the *process*. The name `Box` specified after the asterisk is the name of the *subgroup-variable*. The *c* chart is shown in Figure 17.21.

Figure 17.21 *c* Chart for Boxes of Shirts (ODS Graphics)



In general, a `HISTORY=` input data set used with the `CCHART` statement must contain the following variables:

- subgroup variable
- subgroup number of nonconformities per unit variable
- subgroup sample size variable

Furthermore, the names of the nonconformities per unit and sample size variables must begin with the *process* name specified in the `CCHART` statement and end with the special suffix characters *U* and *N*, respectively. If the names do not follow this convention, you can use the `RENAME` option to rename the variables for the duration of the SHEWHART procedure step. Suppose that, instead of the variables `avgdefu` and `avgdefn`, the data set `Shirts` contained the variables `Shirtdef` and `Sizes`. The following statements would temporarily rename `Shirtdef` and `Sizes` to `avgdefu` and `avgdefn`:

```
proc shewhart
  history=Shirts (rename=(Shirtdef = AvgdefU
                        Sizes      = AvgdefN ));
  cchart Avgdef*Box;
run;
```

For more information, see “[HISTORY= Data Set](#)” on page 1519.

Saving Nonconformities per Unit

A department store receives boxes of shirts containing 10, 25, or 50 shirts. Each box is inspected, and the total number of defects per box is recorded. The following statements create a SAS data set named Shirts2, which contains the total defects per box for 20 boxes: *See SHWCCHRI in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
data Shirts2;
  input Box Flaws Nshirts @@;
  datalines;
1 3 10 2 8 10 3 15 25 4 20 25
5 9 25 6 1 10 7 1 10 8 21 50
9 3 10 10 7 10 11 1 10 12 21 25
13 9 25 14 3 25 15 12 50 16 18 50
17 7 10 18 4 10 19 8 10 20 4 10
;
```

A partial listing of Shirts2 is shown in [Figure 17.22](#).

Figure 17.22 The Data Set Shirts2

Number of Shirt Flaws per Box		
Box	Flaws	Nshirts
1	3	10
2	8	10
3	15	25
4	20	25
5	9	25

The variable Box contains the box number, the variable Flaws contains the number of flaws in each box, and the variable Nshirts contains the number of shirts in each box. To evaluate the quality of the shirts, you should report the average number of defects per shirt. The following statements create a data set containing the number of flaws per shirt and the number of shirts per box:

```
proc shewhart data=Shirts2;
  cchart Flaws*Box / subgroupn = Nshirts
    outhistory = shirthist
  nochart ;
run;
```

The SUBGROUPN= option names the variable in the DATA= data set whose values specify the number of inspection units per subgroup. The OUTHISTORY= option names an output data set containing the number of nonconformities per inspection unit and the number of inspection units

per subgroup. A partial listing of Shirthist is shown in Figure 17.23.

Figure 17.23 The Data Set Shirthist

Average Defects Per Shirt		
Box	Flaws U	Flaws N
1	0.30	10
2	0.80	10
3	0.60	25
4	0.80	25
5	0.36	25

There are three variables in the data set Shirthist.

- Box contains the subgroup index.
- FlawsU contains the numbers of nonconformities per inspection unit.
- FlawsN contains the subgroup sample sizes.

Note that the variables containing the numbers of nonconformities per inspection unit and subgroup sample sizes are named by adding the suffix characters *U* and *N* to the *process* Defects specified in the CCHART statement. In other words, the variable naming convention for OUTHISTORY= data sets is the same as that for HISTORY= data sets.

For more information, see “OUTHISTORY= Data Set” on page 1515.

Syntax: CCHART Statement

The basic syntax for the CCHART statement is as follows:

CCHART *process* * *subgroup-variable* ;

The general form of this syntax is as follows:

CCHART *processes* * *subgroup-variable* <(block-variables)>
<=symbol-variable | ='character'> / <options> ;

You can use any number of CCHART statements in the SHEWHART procedure. The components of the CCHART statement are described as follows.

process

processes

identify one or more processes to be analyzed. The specification of *process* depends on the input data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement.

- If numbers of nonconformities per subgroup are read from a DATA= data set, *process* must be the name of the variable containing the numbers of nonconformities.

For an example, see “[Creating c Charts from Defect Count Data](#)” on page 1493.

- If numbers of nonconformities per unit and numbers of inspection units per subgroup are read from a HISTORY= data set, *process* must be the common prefix of the appropriate variables in the HISTORY= data set.

For an example, see “[Creating c Charts from Nonconformities per Unit](#)” on page 1499.

- If numbers of nonconformities per subgroup, numbers of inspection units per subgroup, and control limits are read from a TABLE= data set, *process* must be the value of the variable `_VAR_` in the TABLE= data set.

For an example, see “[Saving Control Limits](#)” on page 1495.

A *process* is required. If you specify more than one process, enclose the list in parentheses. For example, the following statements request distinct *c* charts for Defects and Flaws:

```
proc shewhart data=Info;
    cchart (Defects Flaws)*Sample;
run;
```

subgroup-variable

is the variable that identifies subgroups in the data. The *subgroup-variable* is required. In the preceding CCHART statement, `SAMPLE` is the subgroup variable. For details, see “[Subgroup Variables](#)” on page 1938.

block-variables

are optional variables that group the data into blocks of consecutive subgroups. These blocks are labeled in a legend, and each *block-variable* provides one level of labels in the legend. See “[Displaying Stratification in Blocks of Observations](#)” on page 2098 for an example.

symbol-variable

is an optional variable whose levels (unique values) determine the symbol marker or character used to plot the number of nonconformities.

- If you produce a line printer chart, an ‘A’ is displayed for the points corresponding to the first level of the *symbol-variable*, a ‘B’ is displayed for the points corresponding to the second level, and so on.
- If you produce traditional graphics, distinct symbol markers are displayed for points corresponding to the various levels of the *symbol-variable*. You can specify the symbol markers with `SYMBOLn` statements. See “[Displaying Stratification in Levels of a Classification Variable](#)” on page 2097 for an example.

character

specifies a plotting character for line printer charts. For example, the following statements create a *c* chart using an asterisk (*) to plot the points:

```
proc shewhart data=Info lineprinter;
    cchart Defects*Sample='*';
run;
```

options

enhance the appearance of the chart, request additional analyses, save results in data sets, and so on. The section “[Summary of Options](#)”, which follows, lists all options by function. “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018 describes each option in detail.

Summary of Options

The following tables list the CCHART statement options by function. For complete descriptions, see “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

Table 17.14 CCHART Statement Options

Option	Description
Options for Specifying Control Limits	
ALPHA=	requests probability limits for chart
LIMITN=	specifies either nominal sample size for fixed control limits or varying limits
NOREADLIMITS	computes control limits for each <i>process</i> from the data rather than a LIMITS= data set (SAS 6.10 and later releases)
READALPHA	reads _ALPHA_ instead of _SIGMAS_ from a LIMITS= data set
READINDEX=	reads control limits for each <i>process</i> from a LIMITS= data set
READLIMITS	reads single set of control limits for each <i>process</i> from a LIMITS= data set (SAS 6.09 and earlier releases)
SIGMAS=	specifies width of control limits in terms of multiple <i>k</i> of standard error of plotted means
Options for Displaying Control Limits	
CINFILL=	specifies color for area inside control limits
CLIMITS=	specifies color of control limits, central line, and related labels
CSYMBOL=	specifies label for central line
LCLLABEL=	specifies label for lower control limit
LIMLABSUBCHAR=	specifies a substitution character for labels provided as quoted strings; the character is replaced with the value of the control limit
LLIMITS=	specifies line type for control limits
NDECIMAL=	specifies number of digits to right of decimal place in default labels for control limits and central line
NOCTL	suppresses display of central line
NOLCL	suppresses display of lower control limit

Table 17.14 *continued*

Option	Description
NOLIMITLABEL	suppresses labels for control limits and central line
NOLIMITS	suppresses display of control limits
NOLIMITSFRAME	suppresses default frame around control limit information when multiple sets of control limits are read from a LIMITS= data set
NOLIMITSLEGEND	suppresses legend for control limits
NOUCL	suppresses display of upper control limit
UCLLABEL=	specifies label for upper control limit
WLIMITS=	specifies width for control limits and central line
Standard Value Options	
TYPE=	identifies parameters as estimates or standard values and specifies value of <code>_TYPE_</code> in the OUTLIMITS= data set
U0=	specifies known average number of nonconformities per unit
Options for Plotting and Labeling Points	
ALLLABEL=	labels every point on <i>c</i> chart
CLABEL=	specifies color for labels
CCONNECT=	specifies color for line segments that connect points on chart
CFRAMELAB=	specifies fill color for frame around labeled points
CNEEDLES=	specifies color for needles that connect points to central line
COUT=	specifies color for portions of line segments that connect points outside control limits
COUTFILL=	specifies color for shading areas between the connected points and control limits outside the limits
LABELANGLE=	specifies angle at which labels are drawn
LABELFONT=	specifies software font for labels (alias for the TESTFONT= option)
LABELHEIGHT=	specifies height of labels (alias for the TESTHEIGHT= option)
NEEDLES	connects points to central line with vertical needles
NOCONNECT	suppresses line segments that connect points on chart
OUTLABEL=	labels points outside control limits
SYMBOLLEGEND=	specifies LEGEND statement for levels of <i>symbol-variable</i>
SYMBOLORDER=	specifies order in which symbols are assigned for levels of <i>symbol-variable</i>
TURNALL/TURNOUT	turns point labels so that they are strung out vertically
WNEEDLES=	specifies width of needles
Options for Specifying Tests for Special Causes	
INDEPENDENTZONES	computes zone widths independently above and below center line
NO3SIGMACHECK	enables tests to be applied with control limits other than 3σ limits

Table 17.14 *continued*

Option	Description
NOTEACROSS	suppresses tests across <i>phase</i> boundaries
TESTS=	specifies tests for special causes
TEST2RUN=	specifies length of pattern for Test 2
TEST3RUN=	specifies length of pattern for Test 3
TESTACROSS	applies tests across <i>phase</i> boundaries
TESTLABEL=	provides labels for points where test is positive
TESTLABEL n =	specifies label for n th test for special causes
TESTNMETHOD=	applies tests to standardized chart statistics
TESTOVERLAP	performs tests on overlapping patterns of points
TESTRESET=	enables tests for special causes to be reset
ZONELABELS	adds labels A, B, and C to zone lines
ZONES	adds lines delineating zones A, B, and C
ZONEVALPOS=	specifies position of ZONEVALUES labels
ZONEVALUES	labels zone lines with their values
Options for Displaying Tests for Special Causes	
CTESTLABBOX=	specifies color for boxes enclosing labels indicating points where test is positive
CTESTS=	specifies color for labels indicating points where test is positive
CTESTSYMBOL=	specifies color for symbol used to plot points where test is positive
CZONES=	specifies color for lines and labels delineating zones A, B, and C
LTESTS=	specifies type of line connecting points where test is positive
LZONES=	specifies line type for lines delineating zones A, B, and C
TESTFONT=	specifies software font for labels at points where test is positive
TESTHEIGHT=	specifies height of labels at points where test is positive
TESTLABBOX	requests that labels for points where test is positive be positioned so that do not overlap
TESTSYMBOL=	specifies plot symbol for points where test is positive
TESTSYMBOLHT=	specifies symbol height for points where test is positive
WTESTS=	specifies width of line connecting points where test is positive
Axis and Axis Label Options	
CAXIS=	specifies color for axis lines and tick marks
CFRAME=	specifies fill colors for frame for plot area
CTEXT=	specifies color for tick mark values and axis labels
DISCRETE	produces horizontal axis for discrete numeric group values
HAXIS=	specifies major tick mark values for horizontal axis
HEIGHT=	specifies height of axis label and axis legend text

Table 17.14 *continued*

Option	Description
HMINOR=	specifies number of minor tick marks between major tick marks on horizontal axis
HOFFSET=	specifies length of offset at both ends of horizontal axis
INTSTART=	specifies first major tick mark value on horizontal axis when a date, time, or datetime format is associated with numeric subgroup variable
NOHLABEL	suppresses label for horizontal axis
NOTICKREP	specifies that only the first occurrence of repeated, adjacent subgroup values is to be labeled on horizontal axis
NOTRUNC	suppresses vertical axis truncation at zero applied by default
NOVANGLE	requests vertical axis labels that are strung out vertically
SKIPLABELS=	specifies thinning factor for tick mark labels on horizontal axis
TURNHLABELS	requests horizontal axis labels that are strung out vertically
VAXIS=	specifies major tick mark values for vertical axis
VFORMAT=	specifies format for vertical axis tick mark labels
VMINOR=	specifies number of minor tick marks between major tick marks on vertical axis
VOFFSET=	specifies length of offset at both ends of vertical axis
VZERO	forces origin to be included in vertical axis
WAXIS=	specifies width of axis lines
Plot Layout Options	
ALLN	plots means for all subgroups
BILEVEL	creates control charts using half-screens and half-pages
EXCHART	creates control charts for a process only when exceptions occur
INTERVAL=	natural time interval between consecutive subgroup positions when time, date, or datetime format is associated with a numeric subgroup variable
MAXPANELS=	maximum number of pages or screens for chart
NMARKERS	requests special markers for points corresponding to sample sizes not equal to nominal sample size for fixed control limits
NOCHART	suppresses creation of chart
NOFRAME	suppresses frame for plot area
NOLEGEND	suppresses legend for subgroup sample sizes
NPANELPOS=	specifies number of subgroup positions per panel on each chart
REPEAT	repeats last subgroup position on panel as first subgroup position of next panel
TOTPANELS=	specifies number of pages or screens to be used to display chart
ZEROSTD	displays \bar{c} chart regardless of whether $\hat{\sigma} = 0$

Table 17.14 *continued*

Option	Description
Reference Line Options	
CHREF=	specifies color for lines requested by HREF= options
CVREF=	specifies color for lines requested by VREF= options
HREF=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis
HREFDATA=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis
HREFLABELS=	specifies labels for HREF= lines
HREFLABPOS=	specifies position of HREFLABELS= labels
LHREF=	specifies line type for HREF= lines
LVREF=	specifies line type for VREF= lines
NOBYREF	specifies that reference line information in a data set applies uniformly to charts created for all BY groups
VREF=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to vertical axis
VREFLABELS=	specifies labels for VREF= lines
VREFLABPOS=	position of VREFLABELS= labels
Grid Options	
CGRID=	specifies color for grid requested with GRID or ENDGRID option
ENDGRID	adds grid after last plotted point
GRID	adds grid to control chart
LENDGRID=	specifies line type for grid requested with the ENDGRID option
LGRID=	specifies line type for grid requested with the GRID option
WGRID=	specifies width of grid lines
Clipping Options	
CCLIP=	specifies color for plot symbol for clipped points
CLIPFACTOR=	determines extent to which extreme points are clipped
CLIPLEGEND=	specifies text for clipping legend
CLIPLEGPOS=	specifies position of clipping legend
CLIPSUBCHAR=	specifies substitution character for CLIPLEGEND= text
CLIPSYMBOL=	specifies plot symbol for clipped points
CLIPSYMBOLHT=	specifies symbol marker height for clipped points
Graphical Enhancement Options	
ANNOTATE=	specifies annotate data set that adds features chart
DESCRIPTION=	specifies description of <i>c</i> chart's GRSEG catalog entry
FONT=	specifies software font for labels and legends on charts
NAME=	specifies name of <i>c</i> chart's GRSEG catalog entry
PAGENUM=	specifies the form of the label used in pagination
PAGENUMPOS=	specifies the position of the page number requested with the PAGENUM= option

Table 17.14 *continued*

Option	Description
Options for Producing Graphs Using ODS Styles	
BLOCKVAR=	specifies one or more variables whose values define colors for filling background of <i>block-variable</i> legend
CFRAMELAB	draws a frame around labeled points
COUT	draw portions of line segments that connect points outside control limits in a contrasting color
CSTAROUT	specifies that portions of stars exceeding inner or outer circles are drawn using a different color
OUTFILL	shades areas between control limits and connected points lying outside the limits
STARFILL=	specifies a variable identifying groups of stars filled with different colors
STARS=	specifies a variable identifying groups of stars whose outlines are drawn with different colors
Options for ODS Graphics	
BLOCKREFTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
INFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the control limit infill transparency
MARKERS	plots subgroup points with markers
NOBLOCKREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOBLOCKREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOFILLLEGEND	suppresses legend for levels of a STARFILL= variable
NOPHASEREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOPHASEREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOSTARFILLLEGEND	suppresses legend for levels of a STARFILL= variable
NOTRANSPARENCY	disables transparency in ODS Graphics output
ODSFOOTNOTE=	specifies a graph footnote
ODSFOOTNOTE2=	specifies a secondary graph footnote
ODSLEGENDEXPAND	specifies that legend entries contain all levels observed in the data
ODSTITLE=	specifies a graph title
ODSTITLE2=	specifies a secondary graph title
OUTFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies control limit outfill transparency
OVERLAYURL=	specifies URLs to associate with overlay points
PHASEPOS=	specifies vertical position of phase legend
PHASEREFLEVEL=	associates phase and block reference lines with either innermost or the outermost level
PHASEREFTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
REFFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
SIMULATEQCFONT	draws central line labels using a simulated software font
STARTRANSPARENCY=	specifies star fill transparency

Table 17.14 *continued*

Option	Description
URL=	specifies a variable whose values are URLs to be associated with subgroups
Input Data Set Options	
MISSBREAK	specifies that observations with missing values are not to be processed
SUBGROUPN	specifies subgroup sample sizes as constant number <i>n</i> or as values of variable in a DATA= data set
Output Data Set Options	
OUTHISTORY=	creates output data set containing subgroup summary statistics
OUTINDEX=	specifies value of <code>_INDEX_</code> in the OUTLIMITS= data set
OUTLIMITS=	creates output data set containing control limits
OUTTABLE=	creates output data set containing subgroup summary statistics and control limits
Tabulation Options	
NOTE: specifying (EXCEPTIONS) after a tabulation option creates a table for exceptional points only.	
TABLE	creates a basic table of subgroup means, subgroup sample sizes, and control limits
TABLEALL	is equivalent to the options TABLE, TABLECENTRAL, TABLEID, TABLELEGEND, TABLEOUTLIM, and TABLETESTS
TABLECENTRAL	augments basic table with values of central lines
TABLEID	augments basic table with columns for ID variables
TABLELEGEND	augments basic table with legend for tests for special causes
TABLEOUTLIM	augments basic table with columns indicating control limits exceeded
TABLETESTS	augments basic table with a column indicating which tests for special causes are positive
Block Variable Legend Options	
BLOCKLABELPOS=	specifies position of label for <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKLABTYPE=	specifies text size of <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKPOS=	specifies vertical position of <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKREP	repeats identical consecutive labels in <i>block-variable</i> legend
CBLOCKLAB=	specifies fill colors for frames enclosing variable labels in <i>block-variable</i> legend
CBLOCKVAR=	specifies one or more variables whose values are colors for filling background of <i>block-variable</i> legend
Phase Options	
CPHASELEG=	specifies text color for <i>phase</i> legend
NOPHASEFRAME	suppresses default frame for <i>phase</i> legend
OUTPHASE=	specifies value of <code>_PHASE_</code> in the OUTHISTORY= data set

Table 17.14 continued

Option	Description
PHASEBREAK	disconnects last point in a <i>phase</i> from first point in next <i>phase</i>
PHASELABTYPE=	specifies text size of <i>phase</i> legend
PHASELEGEND	displays <i>phase</i> labels in a legend across top of chart
PHASELIMITS	labels control limits for each phase, provided they are constant within that phase
PHASEREF	delineates <i>phases</i> with vertical reference lines
READPHASES=	specifies <i>phases</i> to be read from an input data set
Star Options	
CSTARCIRCLES=	specifies color for STARCIRCLES= circles
CSTARFILL=	specifies color for filling stars
CSTAROUT=	specifies outline color for stars exceeding inner or outer circles
CSTARS=	specifies color for outlines of stars
LSTARCIRCLES=	specifies line types for STARCIRCLES= circles
LSTARS=	specifies line types for outlines of STARVERTICES= stars
STARBDRADIUS=	specifies radius of outer bound circle for vertices of stars
STARCIRCLES=	specifies reference circles for stars
STARINRADIUS=	specifies inner radius of stars
STARLABEL=	specifies vertices to be labeled
STARLEGEND=	specifies style of legend for star vertices
STARLEGENDLAB=	specifies label for STARLEGEND= legend
STAROUTRADIUS=	specifies outer radius of stars
STARSPECS=	specifies method used to standardize vertex variables
STARSTART=	specifies angle for first vertex
STARTYPE=	specifies graphical style of star
STARVERTICES=	superimposes star at each point on chart
WSTARCIRCLES=	specifies width of STARCIRCLES= circles
WSTARS=	specifies width of STARVERTICES= stars
Overlay Options	
CCOVERLAY=	specifies colors for overlay line segments
COVERLAY=	specifies colors for overlay plots
COVERLAYCLIP=	specifies color for clipped points on overlays
LOVERLAY=	specifies line types for overlay line segments
NOOVERLAYLEGEND	suppresses legend for overlay plots
OVERLAY=	specifies variables to overlay on chart
OVERLAYCLIPSYM=	specifies symbol for clipped points on overlays
OVERLAYCLIPSYMHT=	specifies symbol height for clipped points on overlays
OVERLAYHTML=	specifies links to associate with overlay points
OVERLAYID=	specifies labels for overlay points
OVERLAYLEGLAB=	specifies label for overlay legend
OVERLAYSYM=	specifies symbols for overlays
OVERLAYSYMHT=	specifies symbol heights for overlays
WOVERLAY=	specifies widths of overlay line segments

Table 17.14 *continued*

Option	Description
Options for Interactive Control Charts	
HTML=	specifies a variable whose values create links to be associated with subgroups
HTML_LEGEND=	specifies a variable whose values create links to be associated with symbols in the symbol legend
WEBOUT=	creates an OUTTABLE= data set with additional graphics coordinate data
Options for Line Printer Charts	
CLIPCHAR=	specifies plot character for clipped points
CONNECTCHAR=	specifies character used to form line segments that connect points on chart
HREFCHAR=	specifies line character for HREF= lines
SYMBOLCHARS=	specifies characters indicating <i>symbol-variable</i>
TESTCHAR=	specifies character for line segments that connect any sequence of points for which a test for special causes is positive
VREFCHAR=	specifies line character for VREF= lines
ZONECHAR=	specifies character for lines that delineate zones for tests for special causes

Details: CCHART Statement

Constructing Charts for Numbers of Nonconformities (c Charts)

The following notation is used in this section:

u	expected number of nonconformities per unit produced by the process
u_i	number of nonconformities per unit in the i th subgroup
c_i	total number of nonconformities in the i th subgroup
n_i	number of inspection units in the i th subgroup. Typically, $n_i = 1$ and $u_i = c_i$ for c charts. In general, $u_i = c_i / n_i$.
\bar{u}	average number of nonconformities per unit taken across subgroups. The quantity \bar{u} is computed as a weighted average:

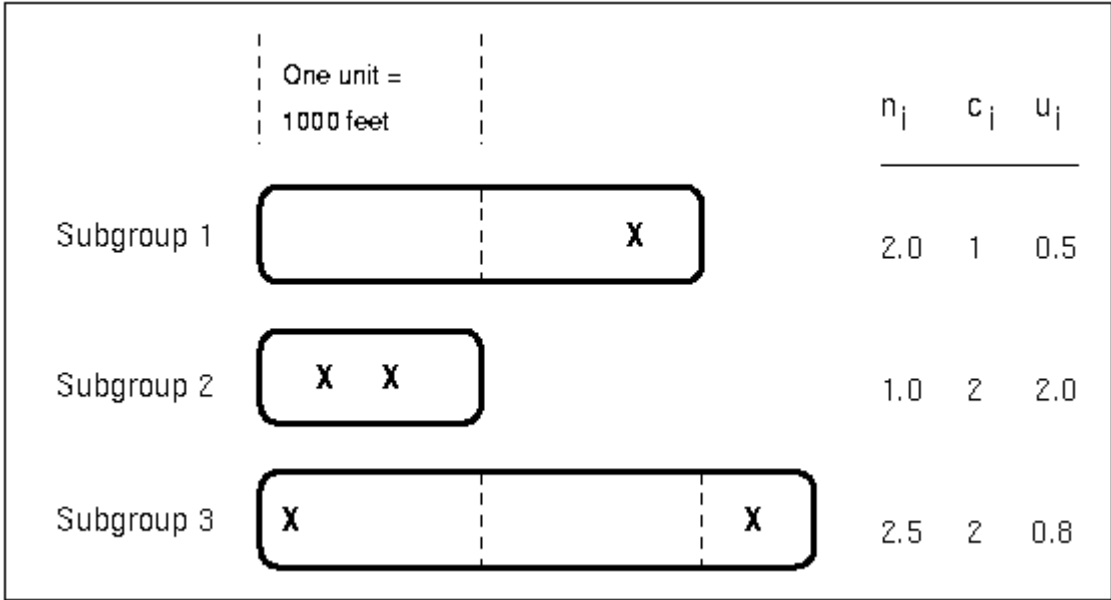
$$\bar{u} = \frac{n_1 u_1 + \cdots + n_N u_N}{n_1 + \cdots + n_N} = \frac{c_1 + \cdots + c_N}{n_1 + \cdots + n_N}$$

N	number of subgroups
χ_v^2	has a central χ^2 distribution with v degrees of freedom

Plotted Points

Each point on a c chart represents the total number of nonconformities (c_i) in a subgroup. For example, Figure 17.24 displays three sections of pipeline that are inspected for defective welds (indicated by an X). Each section represents a *subgroup* composed of a number of *inspection units*, which are 1000-foot-long sections. The number of units in the i th subgroup is denoted by n_i , which is the subgroup sample size. The value of n_i can be fractional; Figure 17.24 shows $n_3 = 2.5$ units in the third subgroup.

Figure 17.24 Terminology for c Charts and u Charts



The number of nonconformities in the i th subgroup is denoted by c_i . The number of nonconformities per unit in the i th subgroup is denoted by $u_i = c_i/n_i$. In Figure 17.24, the number of welds per inspection unit in the third subgroup is $u_3 = 2/2.5 = 0.8$.

A u chart created with the UCHART statement plots the quantity u_i for the i th subgroup (see “UCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure” on page 1817). An advantage of a u chart is that the value of the central line at the i th subgroup does not depend on n_i . This is not the case for a c chart, and consequently, a u chart is often preferred when the number of units n_i is not constant across subgroups.

Central Line

On a c chart, the central line indicates an estimate for $n_i u$, which is computed as $n_i \bar{u}$. If you specify a known value (u_0) for u , the central line indicates the value of $n_i u_0$.

Note that the central line varies with subgroup sample size n_i . When $n_i = 1$ for all subgroups, the central line has the constant value $\bar{c} = (c_1 + \dots + c_N)/N$.

Control Limits

You can compute the limits in the following ways:

- as a specified multiple (k) of the standard error of c_i above and below the central line. The default limits are computed with $k = 3$ (these are referred to as 3σ limits).
- as probability limits defined in terms of α , a specified probability that c_i exceeds the limits

The lower and upper control limits, LCLC and UCLC respectively, are given by

$$\begin{aligned}\text{LCLC} &= \max\left(n_i \bar{u} - k \sqrt{n_i \bar{u}}, 0\right) \\ \text{UCLC} &= n_i \bar{u} + k \sqrt{n_i \bar{u}}\end{aligned}$$

The upper and lower control limits vary with the number of inspection units per subgroup n_i . If $n_i = 1$ for all subgroups, the control limits have constant values.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{LCLC} &= \max\left(\bar{c} - k \sqrt{\bar{c}}, 0\right) \\ \text{UCLC} &= \bar{c} + k \sqrt{\bar{c}}\end{aligned}$$

An upper probability limit UCLC for c_i can be determined using the fact that

$$\begin{aligned}P\{c_i > \text{UCLC}\} &= 1 - P\{c_i \leq \text{UCLC}\} \\ &= 1 - P\{\chi^2_{2(\text{UCLC}+1)} \geq 2n_i \bar{u}\}\end{aligned}$$

The upper probability limit UCLC is then calculated by setting

$$1 - P\{\chi^2_{2(\text{UCLC}+1)} \geq 2n_i \bar{u}\} = \alpha/2$$

and solving for UCLC.

A similar approach is used to calculate the lower probability limit LCLC, using the fact that

$$P\{c_i < \text{LCLC}\} = P\{\chi^2_{2(\text{LCLC}+1)} > 2n_i \bar{u}\}$$

The lower probability limit LCLC is then calculated by setting

$$P\{\chi^2_{2(\text{LCLC}+1)} > 2n_i \bar{u}\} = \alpha/2$$

and solving for LCLC. This assumes that the process is in statistical control and that c_i has a Poisson distribution. For more information, refer to Johnson, Kotz, and Kemp (1992). Note that the probability limits vary with the number of inspection units per subgroup (n_i) and are asymmetric about the central line.

If a standard value u_0 is available for u , replace \bar{u} with u_0 in the formulas for the control limits. You can specify parameters for the limits as follows:

- Specify k with the SIGMAS= option or with the variable _SIGMAS_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify α with the ALPHA= option or with the variable _ALPHA_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify a constant nominal sample size $n_i \equiv n$ for the control limits with the LIMITN= option or with the variable _LIMITN_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify u_0 with the U0= option or with the variable _U_ in a LIMITS= data set.

Output Data Sets

OUTLIMITS= Data Set

The OUTLIMITS= data set saves control limits and control limit parameters. The following variables can be saved:

Table 17.15 OUTLIMITS= Data Set

Variable	Description
ALPHA	probability (α) of exceeding limits
C	value of central line on c chart ($n_i \bar{u}$ or $n_i u_0$)
INDEX	optional identifier for the control limits specified with the OUTINDEX= option
LCLC	lower control limit for number of nonconformities
LIMITN	sample size associated with the control limits
SIGMAS	multiple (k) of standard error of c_i
SUBGRP	<i>subgroup-variable</i> specified in the CCHART statement
TYPE	type (estimate or standard value) of _U_
U	average number of nonconformities per unit (\bar{u} or u_0)
UCLC	upper control limit for number of nonconformities
VAR	<i>process</i> specified in the CCHART statement

Notes:

1. If the control limits vary with subgroup sample size, the special missing value V is assigned to the variables _C_, _LCLC_, _UCLC_, and _LIMITN_.
2. If the limits are defined in terms of a multiple k of the standard error of c_i , the value of _ALPHA_ is computed as $P\{c_i < \text{_LCLC_}\} + P\{c_i > \text{_UCLC_}\}$. If control limits vary with subgroup sample size and are determined in terms of k , _ALPHA_ is assigned the special missing value V .
3. If the limits are probability limits, the value of _SIGMAS_ is computed as $(\text{_UCLC_} - \text{_C_})/\sqrt{\text{_C_}}$. If probability limits vary with subgroup sample size, _SIGMAS_ is assigned the special missing value V .
4. Optional BY variables are saved in the OUTLIMITS= data set.

The OUTLIMITS= data set contains one observation for each *process* specified in the CCHART statement. For an example, see “Saving Control Limits” on page 1495.

OUTHISTORY= Data Set

The OUTHISTORY= data set saves subgroup statistics. The following variables are saved:

- the *subgroup-variable*
- a subgroup sample size variable named by *process* suffixed with N

- a subgroup number of nonconformities per unit variable named by *process* suffixed with *U*

Given a *process* name that contains 32 characters, the procedure first shortens the name to its first 16 characters and its last 15 characters, and then it adds the suffix.

Subgroup summary variables are created for each *process* specified in the CCHART statement. For example, consider the following statements:

```
proc shewhart data=Fabric;
    cchart (Flaws Ndefects)*lot / outhistory=Summary;
run;
```

The data set SUMMARY contains variables named LOT, FlawsU, FlawsN, NDEFCTSU, and NDEFCTSN. Additionally, the following variables, if specified, are included:

- BY variables
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- ID variables
- _PHASE_ (if the OUTPHASE= option is specified)

For an example that creates an OUTHISTORY= data set, see “[Saving Nonconformities per Unit](#)” on page 1501. Note that an OUTHISTORY= data set created with the CCHART statement can be used as a HISTORY= data set by either the CCHART statement or the UCHART statement.

OUTTABLE= Data Set

The OUTTABLE= data set saves subgroup summary statistics, control limits, and related information. The following variables are saved:

Variable	Description
ALPHA	probability (α) of exceeding control limits
C	average number of nonconformities
EXLIM	control limit exceeded on <i>c</i> chart
LCLC	lower control limit for number of nonconformities
LIMITN	nominal sample size associated with the control limits
SIGMAS	multiple (<i>k</i>) of the standard error associated with control limits
<i>subgroup</i>	values of the subgroup variable
SUBC	subgroup number of nonconformities
SUBN	subgroup sample size
TESTS	tests for special causes signaled on <i>c</i> chart
UCLC	upper control limit for number of nonconformities
VAR	<i>process</i> specified in the CCHART statement

In addition, the following variables, if specified, are included:

- BY variables

- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- ID variables
- `_PHASE_` (if the `READPHASES=` option is specified)

Notes:

1. Either the variable `_ALPHA_` or the variable `_SIGMAS_` is saved depending on how the control limits are defined (with the `ALPHA=` or `SIGMAS=` options, respectively, or with the corresponding variables in a `LIMITS=` data set).
2. The variable `_TESTS_` is saved if you specify the `TESTS=` option. The k th character of a value of `_TESTS_` is k if Test k is positive at that subgroup. For example, if you request the first four tests (the ones appropriate for c charts) and Tests 2 and 4 are positive for a given subgroup, the value of `_TESTS_` has a 2 for the second character, a 4 for the fourth character, and blanks for the other six characters.
3. The variables `_EXLIM_` and `_TESTS_` are character variables of length 8. The variable `_PHASE_` is a character variable of length 48. The variable `_VAR_` is a character variable whose length is no greater than 32. All other variables are numeric.

For an example, see “[Saving Control Limits](#)” on page 1495.

ODS Tables

The following table summarizes the ODS tables that you can request with the CCHART statement.

Table 17.16 ODS Tables Produced with the CCHART Statement

Table Name	Description	Options
CCHART	c chart summary statistics	TABLE, TABLEALL, TABLEC, TABLEID, TABLELEG, TABLEOUT, TABLETESTS
TestDescriptions	descriptions of tests for special causes requested with the <code>TESTS=</code> option for which at least one positive signal is found	TABLEALL, TABLELEG

ODS Graphics

Before you create ODS Graphics output, ODS Graphics must be enabled (for example, by using the `ODS GRAPHICS ON` statement). For more information about enabling and disabling ODS Graphics, see the section “Enabling and Disabling ODS Graphics” (Chapter 21, *SAS/STAT User’s*

Guide). **NOTE:** In SAS/QC 12.1 the SHEWHART procedure does not support the creation of graphs that are editable with the ODS Graphics Editor.

The appearance of a graph produced with ODS Graphics is determined by the style associated with the ODS destination where the graph is produced. CCHART options used to control the appearance of traditional graphics are ignored for ODS Graphics output. [Options for Producing Graphs Using ODS Styles](#) lists options that can be used to control the appearance of graphs produced with ODS Graphics or with traditional graphics using ODS styles. [Options for ODS Graphics](#) lists options to be used exclusively with ODS Graphics. Detailed descriptions of these options are provided in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

When ODS Graphics is in effect, the CCHART statement assigns a name to the graph it creates. You can use this name to reference the graph when using ODS. The name is listed in [Table 17.17](#).

Table 17.17 ODS Graphics Produced by the CCHART Statement

ODS Graph Name	Plot Description
CChart	<i>c</i> chart

See Chapter 3, “[SAS/QC Graphics](#),” for more information about ODS Graphics and other methods for producing charts.

Input Data Sets

DATA= Data Set

You can read the number of nonconformities in subgroup samples from a DATA= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. Each *process* specified in the CCHART statement must be a SAS variable in the data set. This variable provides the number of nonconformities in subgroup samples indexed by the *subgroup-variable*. Typically (but not necessarily), the subgroup consists of a single inspection unit. The *subgroup-variable*, specified in the CCHART statement, must also be a SAS variable in the DATA= data set. Each observation in a DATA= data set must contain a value for each *process* and a value for the *subgroup-variable*. The data set must contain one observation per subgroup. Other variables that can be read from a DATA= data set include

- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified)
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

By default, the SHEWHART procedure reads all of the observations in a DATA= data set. However, if the data set includes the variable `_PHASE_`, you can read selected groups of observations (referred to as *phases*) with the READPHASES= option (for an example, see “[Displaying Stratification in Phases](#)” on page 2103).

For an example of a DATA= data set, see “[Creating *c* Charts from Defect Count Data](#)” on page 1493.

LIMITS= Data Set

You can read preestablished control limits (or parameters from which the control limits can be calculated) from a LIMITS= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. For example, the following statements read control limit information from the data set Conlims:⁸

```
proc shewhart data=Info limits=Conlims;
    cchart Defects*Lot;
run;
```

The LIMITS= data set can be an OUTLIMITS= data set that was created in a previous run of the SHEWHART procedure. Such data sets always contain the variables required for a LIMITS= data set. The LIMITS= data set can also be created directly using a DATA step. When you create a LIMITS= data set, you must provide one of the following:

- the variables `_LCLC_`, `_C_`, and `_UCLC_`, which specify the control limits
- the variable `_U_`, which is used to calculate the control limits (see “Control Limits” on page 1513)

In addition, note the following:

- The variables `_VAR_` and `_SUBGRP_` are required. These must be character variables whose lengths are no greater than 32.
- The variable `_INDEX_` is required if you specify the `READINDEX=` option; this must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 48.
- The variables `_LIMITN_`, `_SIGMAS_` (or `_ALPHA_`), and `_TYPE_` are optional, but they are recommended to maintain a complete set of control limit information. The variable `_TYPE_` must be a character variable of length 8; valid values are ‘ESTIMATE’ and ‘STANDARD’.
- BY variables are required if specified with a BY statement.

For an example, see “Reading Preestablished Control Limits” on page 1497.

HISTORY= Data Set

You can read subgroup summary statistics from a HISTORY= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. This enables you to reuse OUTHISTORY= data sets that have been created in previous runs of the SHEWHART procedure or to create your own HISTORY= data set. A HISTORY= data set used with the CCHART statement must contain the following variables:

- *subgroup-variable*
- subgroup number of nonconformities per unit variable for each *process*
- subgroup sample size variable (number of units per subgroup) for each *process*

The names of the subgroup number of nonconformities per unit and subgroup sample size variables must be the *process* name concatenated with the special suffix characters *U* and *N*, respectively. For example, consider the following statements:

⁸In SAS 6.09 and in earlier releases, it is necessary to specify the READLIMITS option.

```
proc shewhart history=summary;
  cchart (flaws ndefects)*lot;
run;
```

The data set SUMMARY must include the variables LOT, FlawsU, FlawsN, NDEFCTSU, and NDEFCTSN.

Note that if you specify a *process* name that contains 32 characters, the names of the summary variables must be formed from the first 16 characters and the last 15 characters of the *process* name, suffixed with the appropriate character. Other variables that can be read from a HISTORY= data set include

- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified)
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

By default, the SHEWHART procedure reads all the observations in a HISTORY= data set. However, if the data set includes the variable `_PHASE_`, you can read selected groups of observations (referred to as *phases*) with the READPHASES= option (see “[Displaying Stratification in Phases](#)” on page 2103 for an example).

For an example of a HISTORY= data set, see “[Creating c Charts from Nonconformities per Unit](#)” on page 1499.

TABLE= Data Set

You can read summary statistics and control limits from a TABLE= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. This enables you to reuse an OUTTABLE= data set created in a previous run of the SHEWHART procedure or to create your own TABLE= data set. Because the SHEWHART procedure simply displays the information in a TABLE= data set, you can use TABLE= data sets to create specialized control charts. Examples are provided in “[Specialized Control Charts: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2171.

The following table lists the variables required in a TABLE= data set used with the CCHART statement:

Table 17.18 Variables Required in a TABLE= Data Set

Variable	Description
<code>_C_</code>	average number of nonconformities
<code>_LCLC_</code>	lower control limit for nonconformities
<code>_LIMITN_</code>	nominal sample size associated with the control limits
<i>subgroup-variable</i>	values of the <i>subgroup-variable</i>
<code>_SUBC_</code>	subgroup number of nonconformities
<code>_SUBN_</code>	subgroup sample size
<code>_UCLC_</code>	upper control limit for nonconformities

Other variables that can be read from a TABLE= data set include

- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables
- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified). This variable must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 48.
- `_TESTS_` (if the TESTS= option is specified). This variable is used to flag tests for special causes and must be a character variable of length 8.
- `_VAR_`. This variable is required if more than one *process* is specified or if the data set contains information for more than one *process*. This variable must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 32.

For an example of a TABLE= data set, see “[Saving Control Limits](#)” on page 1495.

Axis Labels

You can specify axis labels by assigning labels to particular variables in the input data set, as summarized in the following table:

Axis	Input Data Set	Variable
Horizontal	all	<i>subgroup-variable</i>
Vertical	DATA=	<i>process</i>
Vertical	HISTORY=	subgroup defect counts variable
Vertical	TABLE=	<code>_SUBC_</code>

For an example, see “[Labeling Axes](#)” on page 2136.

Missing Values

An observation read from a DATA=, HISTORY=, or TABLE= data set is not analyzed if the value of the subgroup variable is missing. For a particular process variable, an observation read from a DATA= data set is not analyzed if the value of the process variable is missing. Missing values of process variables generally lead to unequal subgroup sample sizes. For a particular process variable, an observation read from a HISTORY= or TABLE= data set is not analyzed if the values of any of the corresponding summary variables are missing.

Examples: CCHART Statement

This section provides advanced examples of the CCHART statement.

Example 17.8: Applying Tests for Special Causes

See SHWCEX1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library This example illustrates how you can apply tests for special causes to make *c* charts more sensitive to special causes of variation. Twenty trucks of the same model are inspected, and the number of paint defects per truck is recorded. The following statements create a SAS data set named Trucks3:

```
data Trucks3;
  input TruckID $ Defects @@;
  label TruckID='Truck Identification Number'
        Defects='Number of Paint Defects';
  datalines;
B1 12   B2 4    B3 4    B4 3
B5 4    D1 2    D2 3    D3 3
D4 2    D9 4    M2 9    M6 13
L3 5    L4 4    L7 6    Z1 15
Z2 8    Z3 9    Z7 6    Z9 8
;
```

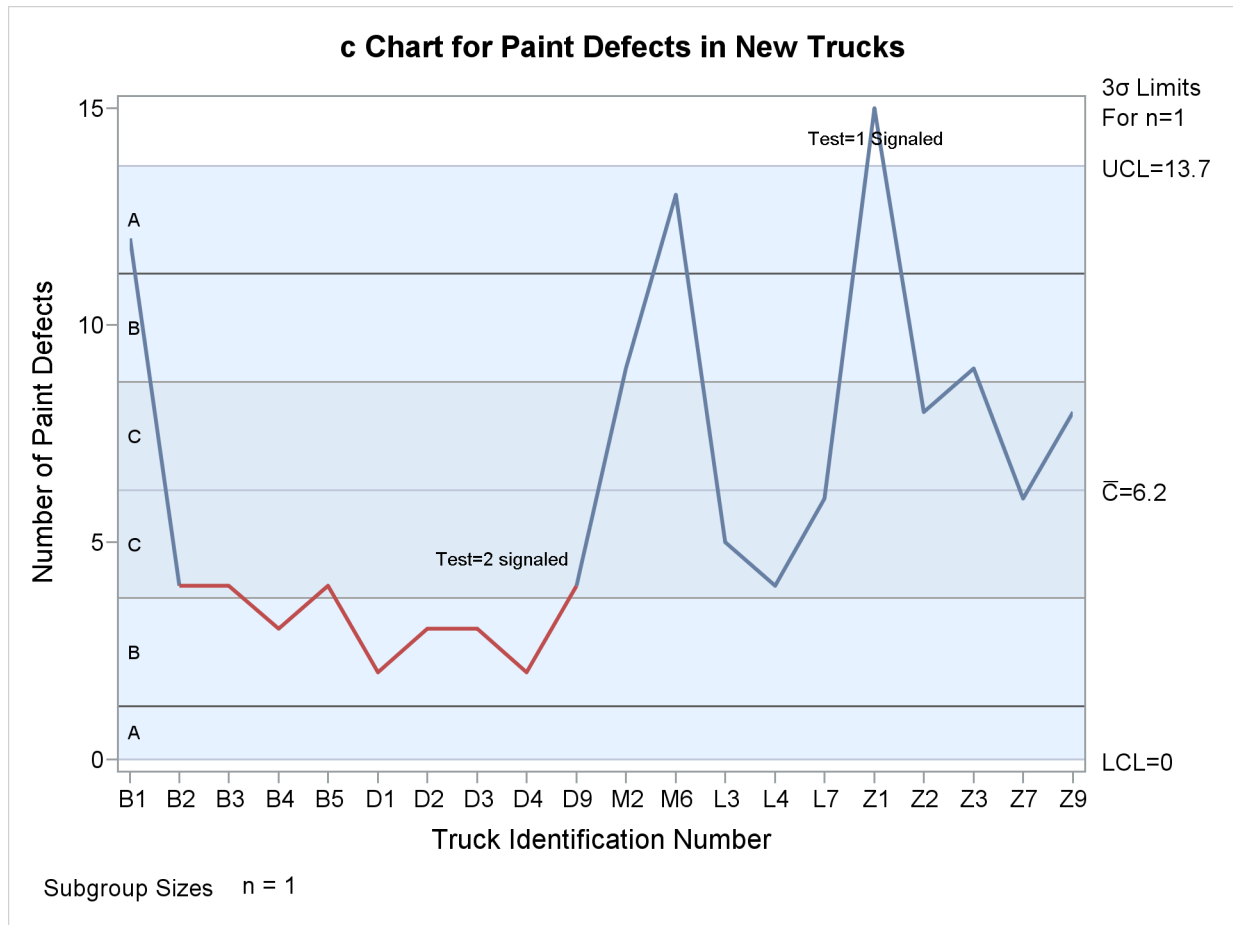
The following statements create a *c* chart and tabulate the information on the chart. The chart and table are shown in [Output 17.8.1](#) and [Output 17.8.2](#).

```
ods graphics on;
title1 'c Chart for Paint Defects in New Trucks';
title2 'Tests=1 to 4';
proc shewhart data=Trucks3;
  cchart Defects*TruckID / tests      = 1 to 4
                          testlabel1 = 'Test=1 Signaled'
                          testlabel2 = 'Test=2 signaled'
                          odstitle   = title
                          zonelabels
                          tabletests
                          tablelegend;
run;
```

The TESTS= option requests Tests 1, 2, 3, and 4, which are described in “[Tests for Special Causes: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2146. Only Tests 1, 2, 3, and 4 are recommended for *c* charts. The TESTLABEL1= and TESTLABEL2= options specify the labels for points where Tests 1 and

2 are positive. The TESTFONT= option specifies the font for the labels indicating points at which the tests are positive.

Output 17.8.1 Tests for Special Causes Displayed on c Chart



Output 17.8.2 Tabular Form of *c* Chart

c Chart for Paint Defects in New Trucks					
Tests=1 to 4					
The SHEWHART Procedure					
c Chart Summary for Defects					
TruckID	Subgroup Sample Size	-3 Sigma Limits with n=1 for Count- Lower Limit	Subgroup Count	Upper Limit	Special Tests Signaled
B1	1.00000	0	12.000000	13.669940	
B2	1.00000	0	4.000000	13.669940	
B3	1.00000	0	4.000000	13.669940	
B4	1.00000	0	3.000000	13.669940	
B5	1.00000	0	4.000000	13.669940	
D1	1.00000	0	2.000000	13.669940	
D2	1.00000	0	3.000000	13.669940	
D3	1.00000	0	3.000000	13.669940	
D4	1.00000	0	2.000000	13.669940	
D9	1.00000	0	4.000000	13.669940	2
M2	1.00000	0	9.000000	13.669940	
M6	1.00000	0	13.000000	13.669940	
L3	1.00000	0	5.000000	13.669940	
L4	1.00000	0	4.000000	13.669940	
L7	1.00000	0	6.000000	13.669940	
Z1	1.00000	0	15.000000	13.669940	1
Z2	1.00000	0	8.000000	13.669940	
Z3	1.00000	0	9.000000	13.669940	
Z7	1.00000	0	6.000000	13.669940	
Z9	1.00000	0	8.000000	13.669940	
Test Descriptions					
Test 1	One point beyond Zone A (outside control limits)				
Test 2	Nine points in a row on one side of center line				

The ZONELABELS option requests zone lines and displays zone labels on the chart. The zones are used to define the tests. The TABLETESTS option requests a table of counts of nonconformities, subgroup sample sizes, and control limits, together with a column indicating the subgroups at which the tests are positive. The TABLELEGEND option adds a legend describing the tests that are positive.

Output 17.8.1 and Output 17.8.2 indicate that Test 1 is positive at Truck Z1 and Test 2 is positive at Truck D9.

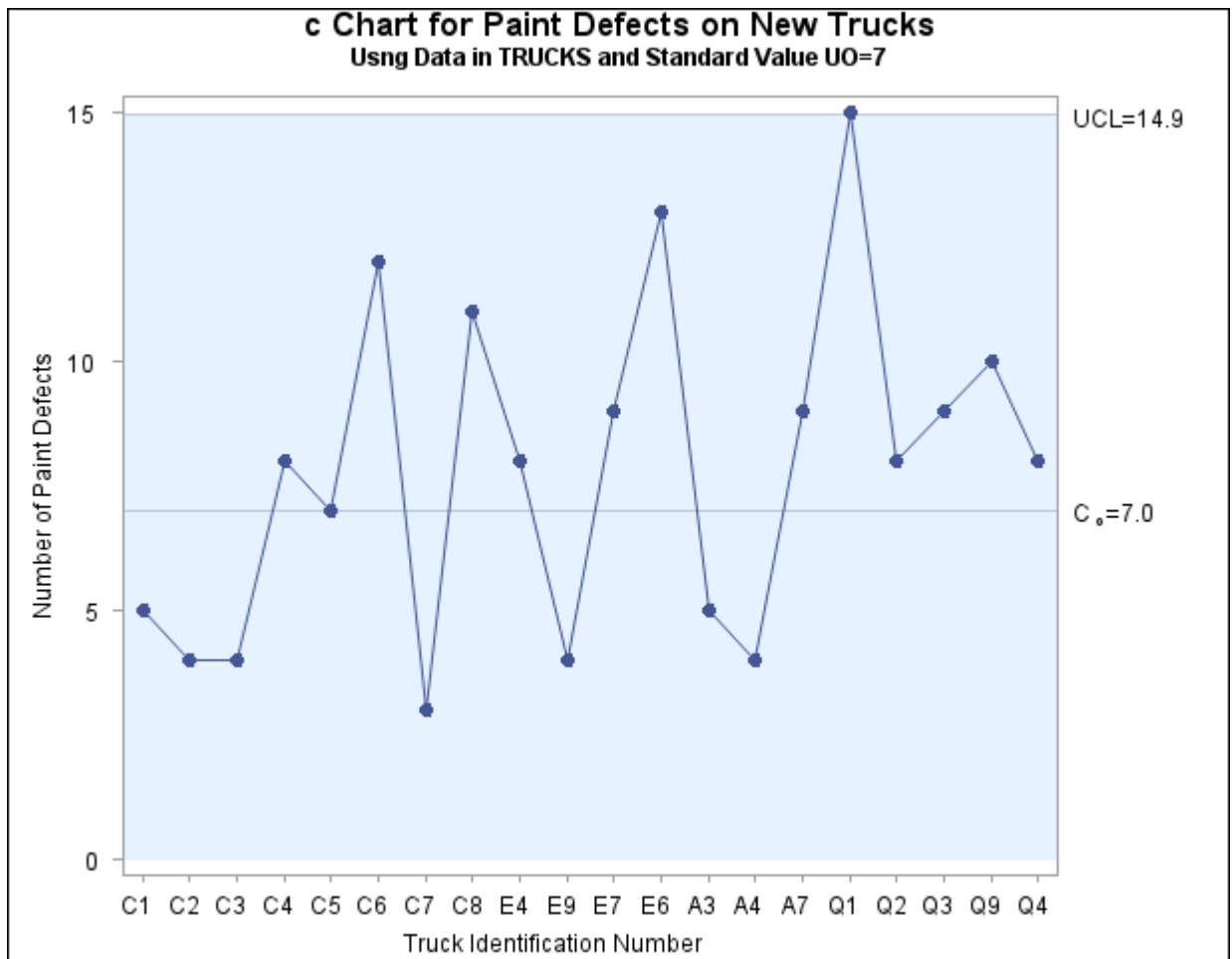
Example 17.9: Specifying a Known Expected Number of Nonconformities

This example illustrates how you can create a c chart based on a known (standard) value u_0 for the expected number of nonconformities per unit. *See SHWCEX2 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

A c chart is used to monitor the number of paint defects per truck. The defect counts are provided as values of the variable Defects in the data set Trucks given in “[Creating \$c\$ Charts from Defect Count Data](#)” on page 1493. Based on previous testing, it is known that $u_0 = 7$. The following statements create a c chart with control limits derived from this value:

```
ods graphics off;
symbol v=dot;
title 'c Chart for Paint Defects on New Trucks';
title2 'Usng Data in TRUCKS and Standard Value U0=7';
proc shewhart data=Trucks;
    cchart Defects*TruckID / u0          = 7
                          csymbol = c0
                          nolegend
                          nolimitslegend
                          nolimit0;
run;
```

The chart is shown in [Output 17.9.1](#). The U0= option specifies u_0 , and the CSYMBOL= option requests a label for the central line indicating that the line represents a standard value. The NOLEGEND option suppresses the legend for the subgroup sample size, and the NOLIMITSLEGEND option suppresses the legend for the control limits that appears by default in the upper right corner of the chart. The NOLIMIT0 option suppresses the display of the lower limit when it is equal to zero.

Output 17.9.1 A c Chart with Standard Value u_0 

The number of paint defects on Truck Q1 exceeds the upper control limit, indicating that the process is out of control.

Alternatively, you can specify u_0 as the value of the variable `_U_` in a `LIMITS=` data set, as follows:

```
data tlimits;
  length _subgrp_ _var_ _type_ $8;
  _U_     = 7;
  _subgrp_ = 'truckid';
  _var_    = 'defects';
  _limitn_ = 1;
  _type_   = 'STANDARD';

proc shewhart data=trucks limits=tlimits;
  cchart defects*truckid / csymbol=c0
                        nolegend
                        nolimitslegend
                        nolimit0;

run;
```

The chart produced by these statements is identical to the one in [Output 17.9.1](#).

For further details, see “[LIMITS= Data Set](#)” on page 1519.

Example 17.10: Creating *c* Charts for Varying Numbers of Units

In applications where the number of inspection units per subgroup is not equal to one, a *u* chart is typically used to analyze the number of nonconformities *per unit* (see “[UCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 1817). However, as shown in this example, you can use the CCHART statement to create a *c* chart for this type of data. See SHWCES3 in the SAS/QC Sample Library

Figure 17.25 Difference between *c* Charts and *u* Charts

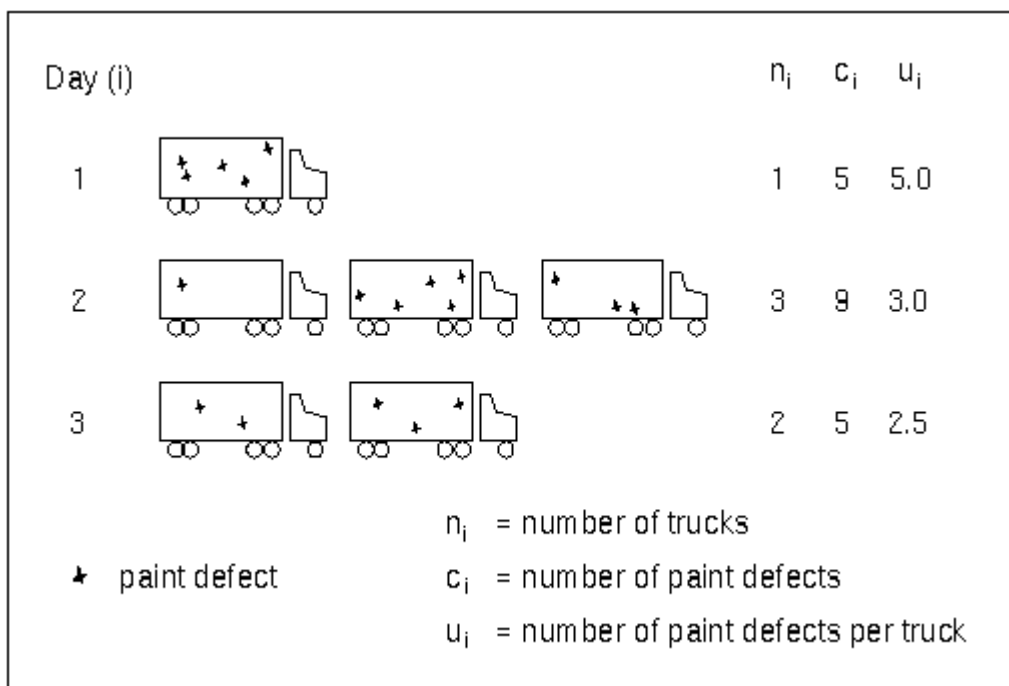


Figure 17.25 illustrates a situation in which varying numbers of trucks are painted each day. Trucks painted on the same day are regarded as *subgroups*, and each truck is regarded as an *inspection unit*. The following statements create a SAS data set named Trucks4, which contains paint defects for trucks painted on 26 days:

```

data Trucks4;
  input Day Defects Ntrucks @@;
  label Day='Day'
        Defects='Number of Paint Defects';
  datalines;
1   5   1   2   9   3
3   5   2   4   9   2
5  24   4   6  10   2
7  15   3   8  17   3
9  16   3  10  13   2
11 28   4  12  18   5
13   8   2  14   7   2
15   5   1  16  17   3
17   2   1  18  17   3
19  15   4  20  19   5
21   6   3  22  23   5
23  27   4  24   6   2
25  12   2  26  12   3
;

```

The variable Defects provides the defect count (c_i) for the i th day, and the variable Ntrucks provides the number of inspection units (n_i). The following statements create a c chart for this data:

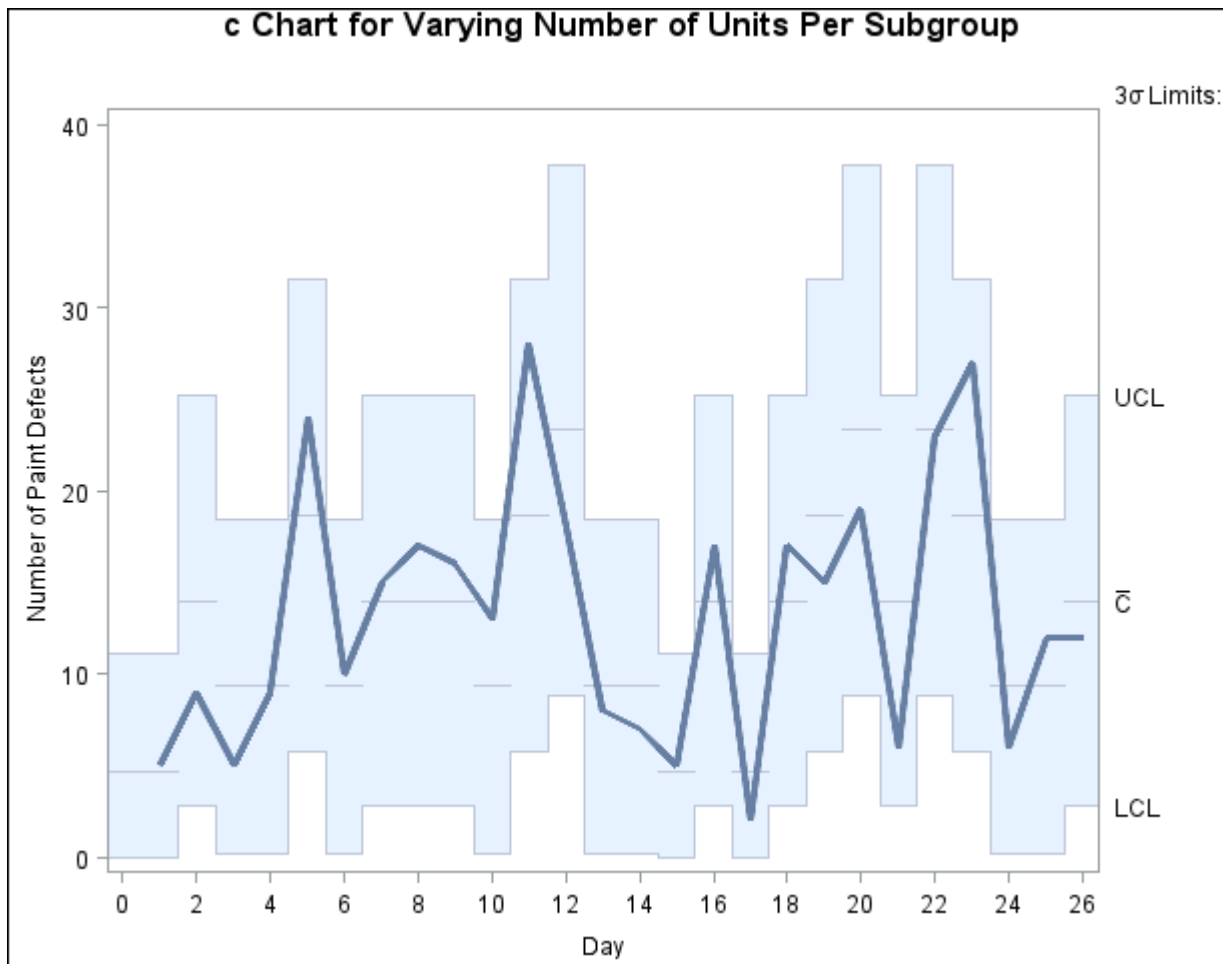
```

ods graphics off;
title 'c Chart for Varying Number of Units Per Subgroup';
proc shewhart data=Trucks4;
  cchart Defects*Day / subgroupn = Ntrucks
                    nolegend;
run;

```

The SUBGROUPN= option specifies the subgroup sample size variable Ntrucks (in general, the values of this variable need not be integers). Alternatively, you can specify a fixed value with the SUBGROUPN= option. When this option is not specified, it is assumed that $n_i = 1$.

The chart is shown in [Output 17.10.1](#). Note that the central line and the control limits vary with the number of inspection units.

Output 17.10.1 *c* Chart for Varying Number of Units

IRCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure

Overview: IRCHART Statement

The IRCHART statement creates control charts for individual measurements and moving ranges. These charts are appropriate when only one measurement is available for each subgroup sample and when the measurements are independently and normally distributed.

You can use options in the IRCHART statement to

- compute control limits from the data based on a multiple of the standard error of the individual measurements and moving ranges or as probability limits
- tabulate individual measurements, moving ranges, and control limits
- save control limits in an output data set

- save individual measurements and moving ranges in an output data set
- read preestablished control limits from a data set
- apply tests for special causes (also known as runs tests and Western Electric rules)
- specify a known (standard) process mean and standard deviation for computing control limits
- specify the number of consecutive measurements to use when computing the moving ranges
- display distinct sets of control limits for data from successive time phases
- add block legends and symbol markers to reveal stratification in process data
- superimpose stars at points to represent related multivariate factors
- clip extreme points to make the chart more readable
- display vertical and horizontal reference lines
- control axis values and labels
- control layout and appearance of the chart

You have three alternatives for producing charts of individual measurements and moving ranges with the IRCHART statement:

- ODS Graphics output is produced if ODS Graphics is enabled, for example by specifying the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement prior to the PROC statement.
- Otherwise, traditional graphics are produced by default if SAS/GRAPH[®] is licensed.
- Legacy line printer charts are produced when you specify the LINEPRINTER option in the PROC statement.

See Chapter 3, “SAS/QC Graphics,” for more information about producing these different kinds of graphs.

Getting Started: IRCHART Statement

This section introduces the IRCHART statement with simple examples that illustrate commonly used options. Complete syntax for the IRCHART statement is presented in the section “[Syntax: IRCHART Statement](#)” on page 1539, and advanced examples are given in the section “[Examples: IRCHART Statement](#)” on page 1563.

Creating Individual Measurements and Moving Range Charts

An aeronautics company manufacturing jet engines measures the inner diameter of the forward face of each engine (in centimeters). The following statements create a SAS data set that contains the diameter measurements for 20 engines: *See SHWIR1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
data Jets;
  input Engine Diam @@;
  label Engine = "Engine Number";
  datalines;
1 78.4  2 80.1  3 84.4  4 79.1  5 80.4
6 83.5  7 73.8  8 83.5  9 75.0 10 76.8
11 70.5 12 80.3 13 82.4 14 79.4 15 86.4
16 90.5 17 77.7 18 82.5 19 79.9 20 83.2
;
```

A partial listing of Jets is shown in Figure 17.26.

Figure 17.26 Partial Listing of the Data Set Jets

The Data Set JETS	
Engine	Diam
1	78.4
2	80.1
3	84.4
4	79.1
5	80.4

Each observation contains the diameter measurement and identification number for a particular engine. The variable Engine identifies the sequence of engines and is referred to as the *subgroup-variable*.⁹ The variable Diam contains the measurements and is referred to as the *process variable* (or *process* for short).

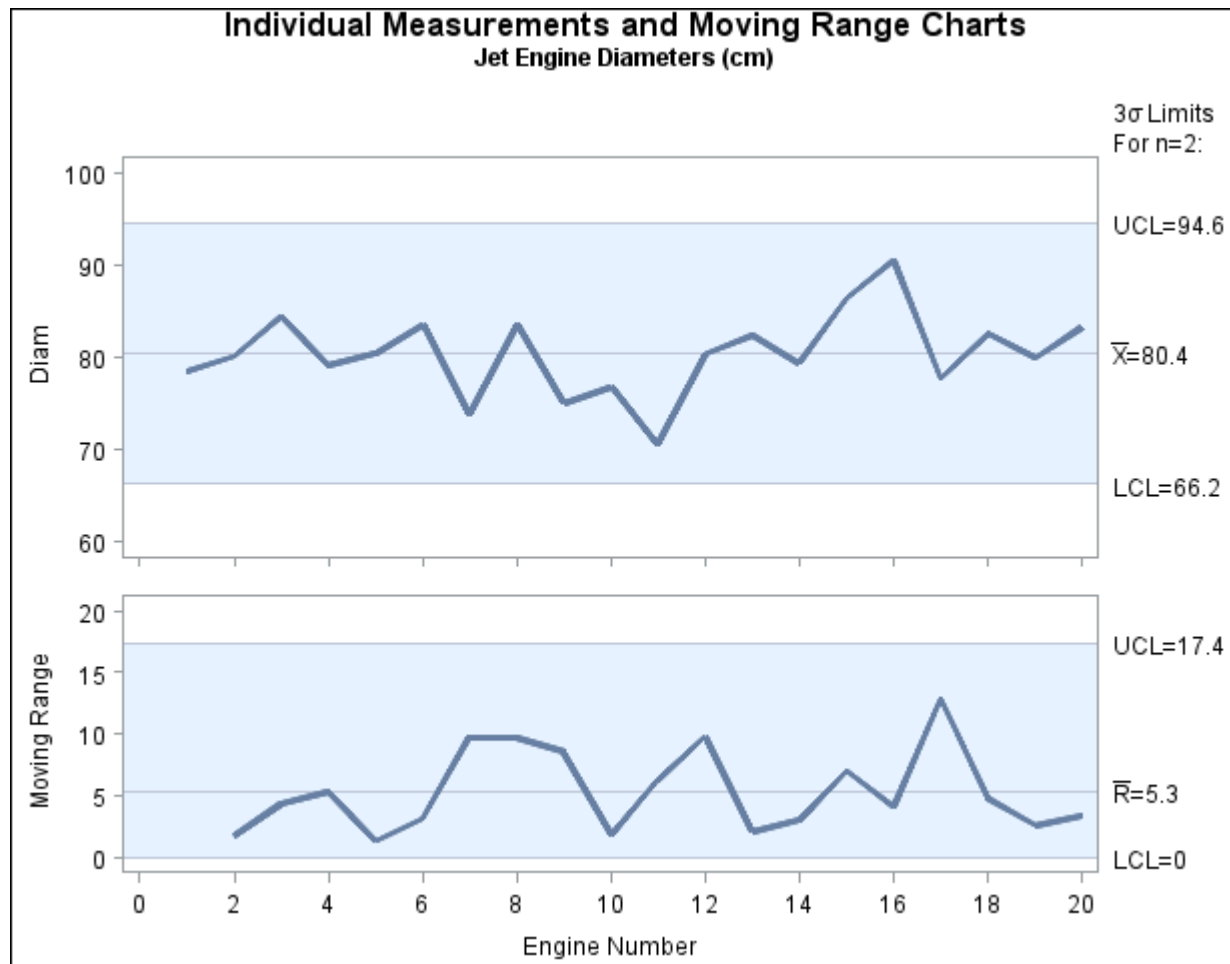
Since the production rate is low, individual measurements and moving range charts are used to monitor the process. The following statements create the charts shown in Figure 17.27:

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Individual Measurements and Moving Range Charts';
title2 'Jet Engine Diameters (cm)';
proc shewhart data=Jets;
  irchart Diam*Engine;
run;
```

This example illustrates the basic form of the IRCHART statement. After the keyword IRCHART, you specify the *process* to analyze (in this case, Diam), followed by an asterisk and the *subgroup-variable* (Engine).

The input data set is specified with the DATA= option in the PROC SHEWHART statement.

⁹Technically, the data for individual measurements and moving range charts are not arranged in rational subgroups. The term *subgroup-variable* is used for consistency with other chart statements in the SHEWHART procedure, and it is convenient to think of the “subgroups” as consisting of single measurements.

Figure 17.27 Individual Measurements and Moving Range Charts (Traditional Graphics)

Each point on the individual measurements chart indicates the inner diameter of a particular engine. Each point on the moving range chart indicates the range of the two most recent measurements. For instance, the moving range plotted for the second engine is $|78.4 - 80.1| = 1.7$. No moving range is plotted for the first engine. Since all of the individual measurements and moving ranges lie within the control limits, it can be concluded that the process is in statistical control.

By default, the control limits shown are 3σ limits estimated from the data; the formulas for the limits are given in section “[Limits for Individual Measurements and Moving Range Charts](#)” on page 1553. You can also read control limits from an input data set; see “[Reading Preestablished Control Limits](#)” on page 1537.

Saving Individual Measurements and Moving Ranges

See *SHWIR1* in the *SAS/QC Sample Library*

In this example, the IRCHART statement is used to create an output data set containing individual measurements and moving ranges. The following statements read the diameter measurements from the data set Jets (see “[Creating Individual Measurements and Moving Range Charts](#)” on page 1531) and create a data set named Jetinfo:

```
proc shewhart data=Jets;
    irchart Diam*Engine / outhistory = Jetinfo
                        nochart;
run;
```

The OUTHISTORY= option names the output data set, and the NOCHART option suppresses the display of the charts, which would be identical to those in [Figure 17.27](#). Options such as OUTHISTORY= and NOCHART are specified after the slash (/) in the IRCHART statement. A complete list of options is presented in the section “[Syntax: IRCHART Statement](#)” on page 1539.

[Figure 17.28](#) contains a partial listing of Jetinfo.

Figure 17.28 The Data Set Jetinfo

Individual Measurements and Moving Ranges for Diameters			
Engine	Diam	Diam R	
1	78.4	.	
2	80.1	1.7	
3	84.4	4.3	
4	79.1	5.3	
5	80.4	1.3	

The data set Jetinfo contains one observation for each engine, and it includes three variables.

- Engine contains the subgroup index.
- Diam contains the individual measurements.
- DiamR contains the moving ranges.

Note that the variable containing the moving ranges is named by adding the suffix character *R* to the *process* Diam specified in the IRCHART statement.

For more information, see “[OUTHISTORY= Data Set](#)” on page 1555.

Reading Individual Measurements and Moving Ranges

In some applications, both individual measurements and moving ranges may be provided. You can read this type of data set by specifying it with the HISTORY= option in the PROC SHEWHART statement. For example, the following statements read the data set Jetinfo (see [Figure 17.28](#)) and create the charts shown in [Figure 17.29](#):

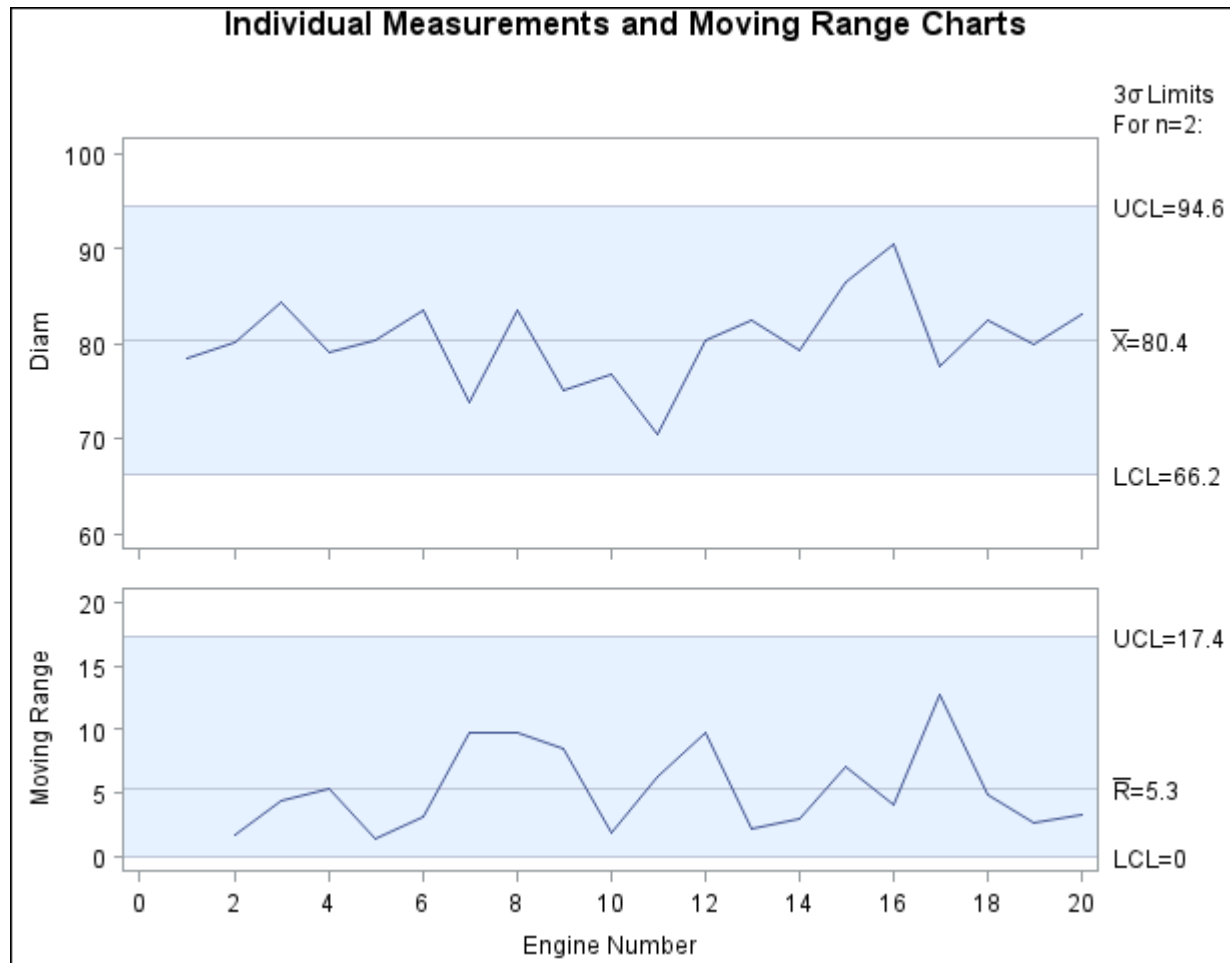
See SHWIR1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library

```

symbol h = .8;
title 'Individual Measurements and Moving Range Charts';
proc shewhart history=Jetinfo;
    irchart Diam*Engine;
run;

```

Figure 17.29 Charts Produced from Summary Data Set Jetinfo



A HISTORY= data set used with the IRCHART statement must contain the following variables:

- subgroup variable
- individual measurements variable
- moving range variable

Furthermore, the name of the moving range variable must begin with the *process* name specified in the IRCHART statement and end with the special suffix character *R*. If the name does not follow this convention, you can use the RENAME option in the PROC SHEWHART statement to rename this variable for the duration of the procedure step (see “[Creating Charts for Means and Ranges from Summary Data](#)” on page 1907). For more information, see “[HISTORY= Data Set](#)” on page 1559.

Saving Control Limits

You can save the control limits for individual measurements and moving range charts in a SAS data set; this enables you to apply the control limits to future data (see “[Reading Preestablished Control Limits](#)” on page 1537) or modify the limits with a DATA step program. *See SHWIR1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

The following statements read the diameter measurements from the data set `Jets` (see “[Creating Individual Measurements and Moving Range Charts](#)” on page 1531) and save the control limits displayed in [Figure 17.27](#) in a data set named `Jetlim`:

```
proc shewhart data=Jets;
    irchart Diam*Engine / outlimits = Jetlim
                        nochart;
run;
```

The `OUTLIMITS=` option names the data set containing the control limits, and the `NOCHART` option suppresses the display of the charts. The data set `Jetlim` is listed in [Figure 17.30](#).

Figure 17.30 The Data Set `Jetlim` Containing Control Limit Information

Control Limits for Diameters						
<u>_VAR_</u>	<u>_SUBGRP_</u>	<u>_TYPE_</u>	<u>_LIMITN_</u>	<u>_ALPHA_</u>	<u>_SIGMAS_</u>	<u>_LCLI_</u>
Diam	Engine	ESTIMATE	2	.002699796	3	66.2290
<u>_MEAN_</u>	<u>_UCLI_</u>	<u>_LCLR_</u>	<u>_R_</u>	<u>_UCLR_</u>	<u>_STDDEV_</u>	
80.39	94.5510	0	5.32632	17.3986	4.72032	

The data set `Jetlim` contains one observation with the limits for *process* `Diam`. The variables `_LCLI_` and `_UCLI_` contain the control limits for the individual measurements, and the variable `_MEAN_` contains the central line. The variables `_LCLR_` and `_UCLR_` contain the control limits for the moving ranges, and the variable `_R_` contains the central line. The value of `_MEAN_` is an estimate of the process mean, and the value of `_STDDEV_` is an estimate of the process standard deviation σ . The value of `_LIMITN_` is the number of consecutive measurements used to compute the moving ranges, and the value of `_SIGMAS_` is the multiple of σ associated with the control limits. The variables `_VAR_` and `_SUBGRP_` are bookkeeping variables that save the *process* and *subgroup-variable*. The variable `_TYPE_` is a bookkeeping variable that indicates whether the values of `_MEAN_` and `_STDDEV_` are estimates or standard values. For more information, see “[OUTLIMITS= Data Set](#)” on page 1554.

You can create an output data set containing both control limits and summary statistics with the `OUTTABLE=` option, as illustrated by the following statements:

```
proc shewhart data=Jets;
    irchart Diam*Engine / outtable=Jtable
                        nochart;
run;
```

The data set `Jtable` is listed in [Figure 17.31](#).

Figure 17.31 The Data Set Jtable

Summary Statistics and Control Limit Information												
	S L							S				E
	E I I							T	E			X
	n G M	L	S	M	U			D	X L	S		U L
V	g M I	C	U	E	C			D	L C	U		C I
A	i A T	L	B	A	L			E	I L	B		L M
R	n S N	I	I	N	I			V	M R	R	R	R
	e											
Diam	1 3 2	66.2290	78.4	80.39	94.5510	4.72032	0	.	5.32632	17.3986		
Diam	2 3 2	66.2290	80.1	80.39	94.5510	4.72032	0	1.7	5.32632	17.3986		
Diam	3 3 2	66.2290	84.4	80.39	94.5510	4.72032	0	4.3	5.32632	17.3986		
Diam	4 3 2	66.2290	79.1	80.39	94.5510	4.72032	0	5.3	5.32632	17.3986		
Diam	5 3 2	66.2290	80.4	80.39	94.5510	4.72032	0	1.3	5.32632	17.3986		
Diam	6 3 2	66.2290	83.5	80.39	94.5510	4.72032	0	3.1	5.32632	17.3986		
Diam	7 3 2	66.2290	73.8	80.39	94.5510	4.72032	0	9.7	5.32632	17.3986		
Diam	8 3 2	66.2290	83.5	80.39	94.5510	4.72032	0	9.7	5.32632	17.3986		
Diam	9 3 2	66.2290	75.0	80.39	94.5510	4.72032	0	8.5	5.32632	17.3986		
Diam	10 3 2	66.2290	76.8	80.39	94.5510	4.72032	0	1.8	5.32632	17.3986		
Diam	11 3 2	66.2290	70.5	80.39	94.5510	4.72032	0	6.3	5.32632	17.3986		
Diam	12 3 2	66.2290	80.3	80.39	94.5510	4.72032	0	9.8	5.32632	17.3986		
Diam	13 3 2	66.2290	82.4	80.39	94.5510	4.72032	0	2.1	5.32632	17.3986		
Diam	14 3 2	66.2290	79.4	80.39	94.5510	4.72032	0	3.0	5.32632	17.3986		
Diam	15 3 2	66.2290	86.4	80.39	94.5510	4.72032	0	7.0	5.32632	17.3986		
Diam	16 3 2	66.2290	90.5	80.39	94.5510	4.72032	0	4.1	5.32632	17.3986		
Diam	17 3 2	66.2290	77.7	80.39	94.5510	4.72032	0	12.8	5.32632	17.3986		
Diam	18 3 2	66.2290	82.5	80.39	94.5510	4.72032	0	4.8	5.32632	17.3986		
Diam	19 3 2	66.2290	79.9	80.39	94.5510	4.72032	0	2.6	5.32632	17.3986		
Diam	20 3 2	66.2290	83.2	80.39	94.5510	4.72032	0	3.3	5.32632	17.3986		

This data set contains one observation for each subgroup. The variables `_SUBI_` and `_SUBR_` contain the individual measurements and moving ranges. The variables `_LCLI_` and `_UCLI_` contain the lower and upper control limits for the individual measurements chart, and the variables `_LCLR_` and `_UCLR_` contain the lower and upper control limits for the moving range chart. The variable `_MEAN_` contains the central line of the individual measurements chart, and the variable `_R_` contains the central line of the moving range chart. The variables `_VAR_` and `Engine` contain the *process* name and values of the *subgroup-variable*, respectively. For more information, see “[OUTTABLE= Data Set](#)” on page 1556.

An `OUTTABLE=` data set can be read later as a `TABLE=` data set. For example, the following statements read `Jtable` and display charts (not shown here) identical to those in [Figure 17.27](#):

```

title 'Individual Measurements and Moving Range Control Charts';
title2 'Jet Engine Diameters (cm)';
proc shewhart table=Jtable;
    irchart Diam*Engine;
run;

```

Because the SHEWHART procedure simply displays the information in a `TABLE=` data set, you can use `TABLE=` data sets to create specialized control charts (see “[Specialized Control Charts](#)”:

SHEWHART Procedure” on page 2171).

For more information, see “TABLE= Data Set” on page 1560.

Reading Prestablished Control Limits

In the previous example, the OUTLIMITS= data set Jetlim saved control limits computed from the measurements in Jets. This example shows how these limits can be applied to data for an additional 20 jet engines provided in the following data set: *See SHWIR1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
data Jets2;
  input Engine Diam @@;
  label Diam    = "Inner Diameter (cm) "
        Engine = "Engine Number";
  datalines;
21 81.8 22 87.5 23 80.0 24 89.3 25 83.9
26 76.3 27 75.8 28 82.4 29 82.6 30 77.7
31 79.3 32 81.4 33 76.8 34 75.9 35 86.3
36 77.4 37 80.9 38 87.1 39 85.7 40 73.3
;
```

The following statements create individual measurements and moving range charts for the data in Jets2 using the control limits in Jetlim:

```
options nogstyle;
options ftext=swiss;
title 'Individual Measurements and Moving Range Control Charts';
proc shewhart data=Jets2 limits=Jetlim;
  irchart Diam*Engine / cframe = vrgb
                      cconnect = yellow
                      coutfill = red
                      cinfill  = vlib;
run;
options gstyle;
```

The charts are shown in [Figure 17.32](#). The NOGSTYLE system option causes ODS styles not to affect traditional graphics. Instead, the IRCHART statement options control the appearance of the graph. The GSTYLE system option restores the use of ODS styles for traditional graphics produced subsequently.

The LIMITS= option in the PROC SHEWHART statement specifies the data set containing the control limits. By default,¹⁰ this information is read from the first observation in the LIMITS= data set for which

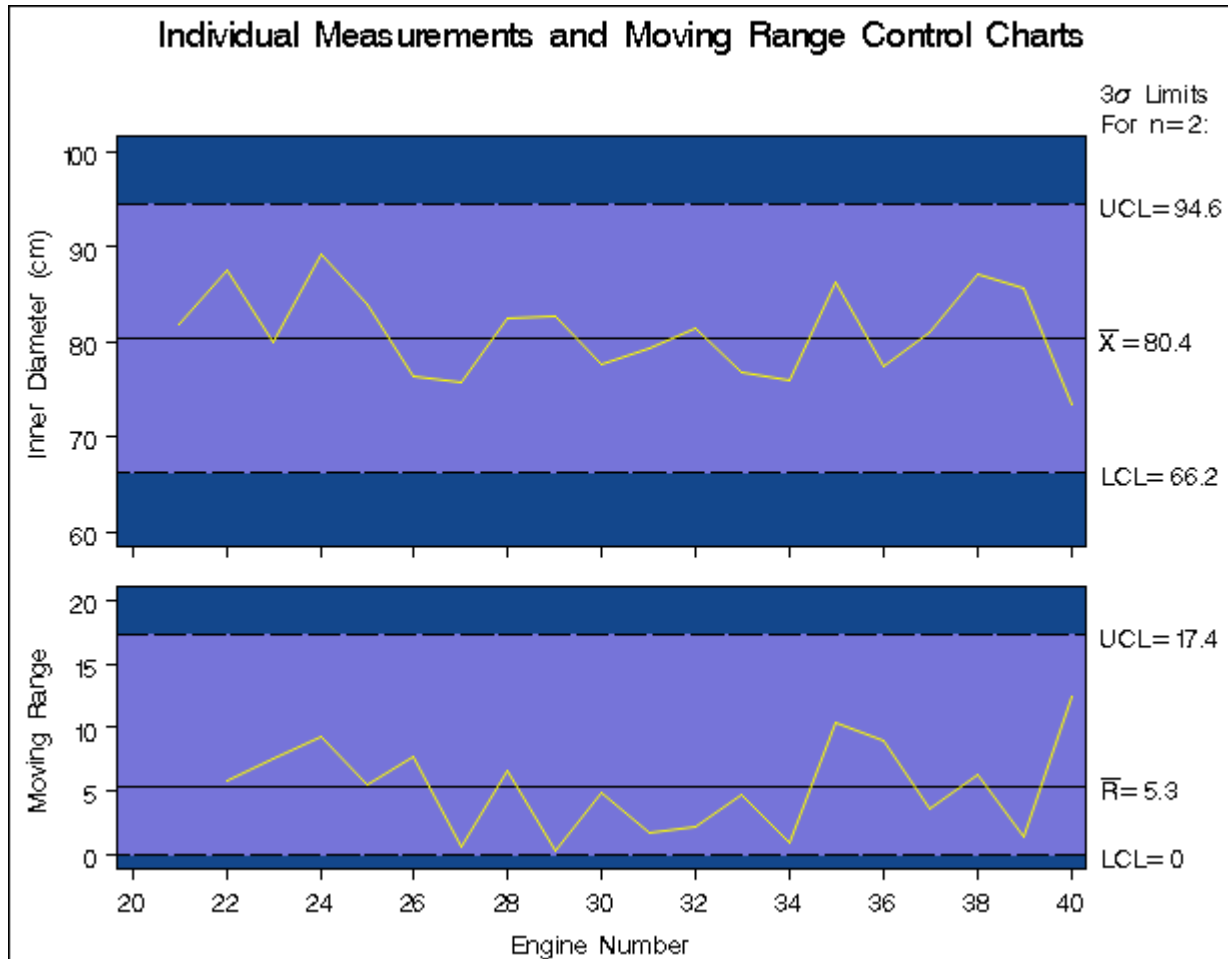
- the value of `_VAR_` matches the *process* name Diam
- the value of `_SUBGRP_` matches the *subgroup-variable* name Engine

The charts indicate that the process is in control, since all the individual measurements and moving ranges lie within their respective control limits.

¹⁰In SAS 6.09 and in earlier releases, it is also necessary to specify the READLIMITS option to read control limits from a LIMITS= data set.

In this example, the LIMITS= data set was created in a previous run of the SHEWHART procedure. You can also create a LIMITS= data set with the DATA step. See “LIMITS= Data Set” on page 1558 for details concerning the variables that you must provide.

Figure 17.32 Charts for Second Set of Engine Noise Levels (Traditional Graphics with NOGSTYLE)



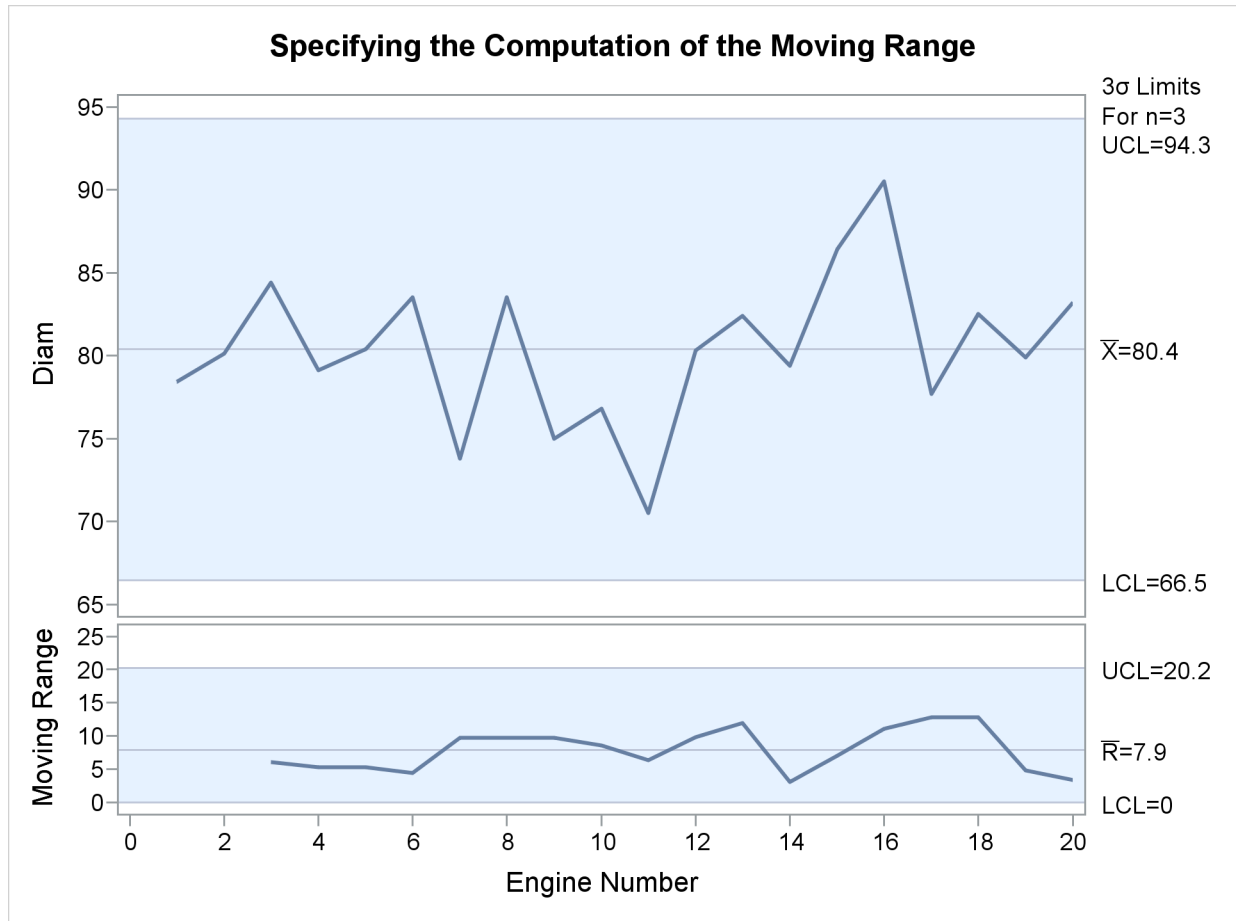
Specifying the Computation of the Moving Range

See *SHWIR1* in the *SAS/QC Sample Library* By default, the IRCHART statement uses two consecutive measurements to calculate moving ranges. However, you can specify a different number of measurements to use, as illustrated by the following statements:

```
ods graphics on;
title 'Specifying the Computation of the Moving Range';
proc shewhart data=Jets;
    irchart Diam*Engine / limitn=3 odstitle=title;
run;
```

The ODS GRAPHICS ON statement specified before the PROC SHEWHART statement enables ODS Graphics, so the charts are created by using ODS Graphics instead of traditional graphics. The LIMITN= option specifies the number of consecutive measurements used to compute the moving ranges. The resulting charts are shown in Figure 17.33.

Figure 17.33 Computing Moving Ranges from Three Consecutive Measurements (ODS Graphics)



Note that the LIMITN= value is displayed in the legend above the control limit labels. The charts indicate that the process is in control, since all the points lie within the control limits.

Syntax: IRCHART Statement

The basic syntax for the IRCHART statement is as follows:

```
IRCHART process * subgroup-variable ;
```

The general form of this syntax is as follows:

```
IRCHART processes * subgroup-variable < (block-variables) >  
      < =symbol-variable | ='character' > / < options > ;
```

You can use any number of IRCHART statements in the SHEWHART procedure. The components of the IRCHART statement are described as follows.

process**processes**

identify one or more processes to be analyzed. The specification of *process* depends on the input data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement.

- If raw data are read from a DATA= data set, *process* must be the name of the variable containing the individual measurements. For an example, see [“Creating Individual Measurements and Moving Range Charts”](#) on page 1531.
- If individual measurements and moving ranges are read from a HISTORY= data set, *process* must be the name of the variable containing the individual measurements as well as the prefix of the variable containing the moving ranges in the HISTORY= data set. For an example, see [“Saving Individual Measurements and Moving Ranges”](#) on page 1532.
- If individual measurements, moving ranges, and control limits are read from a TABLE= data set, *process* must be the value of the variable _VAR_ in the TABLE= data set. For an example, see [“Saving Control Limits”](#) on page 1535.

A *process* is required. If you specify more than one *process*, enclose the list in parentheses. For example, the following statements request distinct individual measurements and moving range charts for Weight, Length, and Width:

```
proc shewhart data=Measures;
    irchart (Weight Length Width)*Day;
run;
```

subgroup-variable

is the variable that identifies subgroups in the data. The *subgroup-variable* is required. In the preceding IRCHART statement, Day is the subgroup variable. Note that each “subgroup” consists of a single observation. For details, see [“Subgroup Variables”](#) on page 1938.

block-variables

are optional variables that group the data into blocks of consecutive subgroups. The blocks are labeled in a legend, and each *block-variable* provides one level of labels in the legend. See [“Displaying Stratification in Blocks of Observations”](#) on page 2098 for an example.

symbol-variable

is an optional variable whose levels (unique values) determine the symbol marker or character used to plot the individual measurements and moving ranges.

- If you produce a line printer chart, an ‘A’ is displayed for the points corresponding to the first level of the *symbol-variable*, a ‘B’ is displayed for the points corresponding to the second level, and so on.
- If you produce traditional graphics, distinct symbol markers are displayed for points corresponding to the various levels of the *symbol-variable*. You can specify the symbol markers with SYMBOL*n* statements. See [“Displaying Stratification in Levels of a Classification Variable”](#) on page 2097 for an example.

character

specifies a plotting character for line printer charts. For example, the following statements create charts using an asterisk (*) to plot the points:

```
proc shewhart data=Values lineprinter;
    irchart Weight*Day='*';
run;
```

options

enhance the appearance of the charts, request additional analyses, save results in data sets, and so on. The section “[Summary of Options](#)”, which follows, lists all options by function. “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018 describes each option in detail.

Summary of Options

The following tables list the IRCHART statement options by function. For complete descriptions, see “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

Table 17.19 IRCHART Statement Options

Option	Description
Options for Specifying Control Limits	
ALPHA=	requests probability limits for chart
LIMITN=	specifies either nominal sample size for fixed control limits or varying limits
MRRESTART	restarts the moving range computation at missing values
NOREADLIMITS	computes control limits for each <i>process</i> from the data rather than a LIMITS= data set (SAS 6.10 and later releases)
READALPHA	reads _ALPHA_ instead of _SIGMAS_ from a LIMITS= data set
READINDEX=	reads control limits for each <i>process</i> from a LIMITS= data set
READLIMITS	reads single set of control limits for each <i>process</i> from a LIMITS= data set (SAS 6.09 and earlier releases)
SIGMAS=	specifies width of control limits in terms of multiple <i>k</i> of standard error of plotted means
Options for Displaying Control Limits	
CINFILL=	specifies color for area inside control limits
CLIMITS=	specifies color of control limits, central line, and related labels
LCLLABEL=	specifies label for lower control limit on individual measurements chart
LCLLABEL2=	specifies label for lower control limit on moving range chart

Table 17.19 *continued*

Option	Description
LIMLABSUBCHAR=	specifies a substitution character for labels provided as quoted strings; the character is replaced with the value of the control limit
LLIMITS=	specifies line type for control limits
NDECIMAL=	specifies number of digits to right of decimal place in default labels for control limits and central line on individual measurements chart
NDECIMAL2=	specifies number of digits to right of decimal place in default labels for control limits and central line on moving range chart
NOCTL	suppresses display of central line on individual measurements chart
NOCTL2	suppresses display of central line on moving range chart
NOLCL	suppresses display of lower control limit on individual measurements chart
NOLCL2	suppresses display of lower control limit on moving range chart
NOLIMIT0	suppresses display of zero lower control limit on moving range chart
NOLIMITLABEL	suppresses labels for control limits and central line
NOLIMITS	suppresses display of control limits
NOLIMITSFRAME	suppresses default frame around control limit information when multiple sets of control limits are read from a LIMITS= data set
NOLIMITSLEGEND	suppresses legend for control limits
NOUCL	suppresses display of upper control limit on individual measurements chart
NOUCL2	suppresses display of upper control limit on moving range chart
RSYMBOL=	specifies label for central line on moving range chart
UCLLABEL=	specifies label for upper control limit on individual measurements chart
UCLLABEL2=	specifies label for upper control limit on moving range chart
WLIMITS=	specifies width for control limits and central line
XSYMBOL=	specifies label for central line on individual measurements chart
Process Mean and Standard Deviation Options	
MU0=	specifies known value of μ_0 for process mean μ
SIGMA0=	specifies known value σ_0 for process standard deviation σ
SMETHOD=	specifies method for estimating process standard deviation σ
TYPE=	identifies parameters as estimates or standard values and specifies value of <code>_TYPE_</code> in the OUTLIMITS= data set

Table 17.19 *continued*

Option	Description
Options for Plotting and Labeling Points	
ALLLABEL=	labels every point on individual measurements chart
ALLLABEL2=	labels every point on moving range chart
CLABEL=	specifies color for labels
CCONNECT=	specifies color for line segments that connect points on chart
CFRAMELAB=	specifies fill color for frame around labeled points
CNEEDLES=	specifies color for needles that connect points to central line
COUT=	specifies color for portions of line segments that connect points outside control limits
COUTFILL=	specifies color for shading areas between the connected points and control limits outside the limits
LABELANGLE=	specifies angle at which labels are drawn
LABELFONT=	specifies software font for labels (alias for the TESTFONT= option)
LABELHEIGHT=	specifies height of labels (alias for the TESTHEIGHT= option)
NEEDLES	connects points to central line with vertical needles
NOCONNECT	suppresses line segments that connect points on chart
OUTLABEL=	labels points outside control limits on individual measurements chart
OUTLABEL2=	labels points outside control limits on moving range chart
SYMBOLLEGEND=	specifies LEGEND statement for levels of <i>symbol-variable</i>
SYMBOLORDER=	specifies order in which symbols are assigned for levels of <i>symbol-variable</i>
TURNALL/TURNOUT	turns point labels so that they are strung out vertically
WNEEDLES=	specifies width of needles
Options for Specifying Tests for Special Causes	
INDEPENDENTZONES	computes zone widths independently above and below center line
NO3SIGMACHECK	enables tests to be applied with control limits other than 3σ limits
NOTESTACROSS	suppresses tests across <i>phase</i> boundaries
TESTS=	specifies tests for special causes for the individual measurements chart
TEST2RUN=	specifies length of pattern for Test 2
TEST3RUN=	specifies length of pattern for Test 3
TESTACROSS	applies tests across <i>phase</i> boundaries
TESTLABEL=	provides labels for points where test is positive
TESTLABEL _{<i>n</i>} =	specifies label for <i>n</i> th test for special causes
TESTNMETHOD=	applies tests to standardized chart statistics
TESTOVERLAP	performs tests on overlapping patterns of points

Table 17.19 *continued*

Option	Description
TESTRESET=	enables tests for special causes to be reset
ZONELABELS	adds labels A, B, and C to zone lines for individual measurements chart
ZONES	adds lines to individual measurements chart delineating zones A, B, and C
ZONEVALPOS=	specifies position of ZONEVALUES labels
ZONEVALUES	labels individual measurements chart zone lines with their values
Options for Displaying Tests for Special Causes	
CTESTLABBOX=	specifies color for boxes enclosing labels indicating points where test is positive
CTESTS=	specifies color for labels indicating points where test is positive
CTESTSYMBOL=	specifies color for symbol used to plot points where test is positive
CZONES=	specifies color for lines and labels delineating zones A, B, and C
LTESTS=	specifies type of line connecting points where test is positive
LZONES=	specifies line type for lines delineating zones A, B, and C
TESTFONT=	specifies software font for labels at points where test is positive
TESTHEIGHT=	specifies height of labels at points where test is positive
TESTLABBOX	requests that labels for points where test is positive be positioned so that do not overlap
TESTSYMBOL=	specifies plot symbol for points where test is positive
TESTSYMBOLHT=	specifies symbol height for points where test is positive
WTESTS=	specifies width of line connecting points where test is positive
Axis and Axis Label Options	
CAXIS=	specifies color for axis lines and tick marks
CFRAME=	specifies fill colors for frame for plot area
CTEXT=	specifies color for tick mark values and axis labels
DISCRETE	produces horizontal axis for discrete numeric group values
HAXIS=	specifies major tick mark values for horizontal axis
HEIGHT=	specifies height of axis label and axis legend text
HMINOR=	specifies number of minor tick marks between major tick marks on horizontal axis
HOFFSET=	specifies length of offset at both ends of horizontal axis
INTSTART=	specifies first major tick mark value on horizontal axis when a date, time, or datetime format is associated with numeric subgroup variable
NOHLABEL	suppresses label for horizontal axis

Table 17.19 *continued*

Option	Description
NOTICKREP	specifies that only the first occurrence of repeated, adjacent subgroup values is to be labeled on horizontal axis
NOTRUNC	suppresses vertical axis truncation at zero applied by default to moving range chart
NOVANGLE	requests vertical axis labels that are strung out vertically
SKIPHLABELS=	specifies thinning factor for tick mark labels on horizontal axis
SPLIT=	specifies splitting character for axis labels
TURNHLABELS	requests horizontal axis labels that are strung out vertically
VAXIS=	specifies major tick mark values for vertical axis of individual measurements chart
VAXIS2=	specifies major tick mark values for vertical axis of moving range chart
VFORMAT=	specifies format for primary vertical axis tick mark labels
VFORMAT2=	specifies format for secondary vertical axis tick mark labels
VMINOR=	specifies number of minor tick marks between major tick marks on vertical axis
VOFFSET=	specifies length of offset at both ends of vertical axis
VZERO	forces origin to be included in vertical axis for primary chart
VZERO2	forces origin to be included in vertical axis for secondary chart
WAXIS=	specifies width of axis lines
Plot Layout Options	
BILEVEL	creates control charts using half-screens and half-pages
EXCHART	creates control charts for a process only when exceptions occur
INTERVAL=	natural time interval between consecutive subgroup positions when time, date, or datetime format is associated with a numeric subgroup variable
MAXPANELS=	maximum number of pages or screens for chart
NOCHART	suppresses creation of charts
NOCHART2	suppresses creation of moving range chart
NOFRAME	suppresses frame for plot area
NPANELPOS=	specifies number of subgroup positions per panel on each chart
REPEAT	repeats last subgroup position on panel as first subgroup position of next panel
SEPARATE	displays individual measurements and moving range charts on separate screens or pages
TOTPANELS=	specifies number of pages or screens to be used to display chart

Table 17.19 *continued*

Option	Description
YPCT1=	specifies length of vertical axis on individual measurements chart as a percentage of sum of lengths of vertical axes for individual measurements and moving range charts
ZEROSTD	displays individual measurements chart regardless of whether $\hat{\sigma} = 0$
Reference Line Options	
CHREF=	specifies color for lines requested by HREF= and HREF2= options
CVREF=	specifies color for lines requested by VREF= and VREF2= options
HREF=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on individual measurements chart
HREF2=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on moving range chart
HREFDATA=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on individual measurements chart
HREF2DATA=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on moving range chart
HREFLABELS=	specifies labels for HREF= lines
HREF2LABELS=	specifies labels for HREF2= lines
HREFLABPOS=	specifies position of HREFLABELS= and HREF2LABELS= labels
LHREF=	specifies line type for HREF= and HREF2= lines
LVREF=	specifies line type for VREF= and VREF2= lines
NOBYREF	specifies that reference line information in a data set applies uniformly to charts created for all BY groups
VREF=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to vertical axis on individual measurements chart
VREF2=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to vertical axis on moving range chart
VREFLABELS=	specifies labels for VREF= lines
VREF2LABELS=	specifies labels for VREF2= lines
VREFLABPOS=	position of VREFLABELS= and VREF2LABELS= labels
Grid Options	
CGRID=	specifies color for grid requested with GRID or ENDGRID option
ENDGRID	adds grid after last plotted point
GRID	adds grid to control chart
LENDGRID=	specifies line type for grid requested with the ENDGRID option
LGRID=	specifies line type for grid requested with the GRID option
WGRID=	specifies width of grid lines

Table 17.19 *continued*

Option	Description
Clipping Options	
CCLIP=	specifies color for plot symbol for clipped points
CLIPFACTOR=	determines extent to which extreme points are clipped
CLIPLEGEND=	specifies text for clipping legend
CLIPLEGPOS=	specifies position of clipping legend
CLIPSUBCHAR=	specifies substitution character for CLIPLEGEND= text
CLIPSYMBOL=	specifies plot symbol for clipped points
CLIPSYMBOLHT=	specifies symbol marker height for clipped points
Graphical Enhancement Options	
ANNOTATE=	specifies annotate data set that adds features to individual measurements chart
ANNOTATE2=	specifies annotate data set that adds features to moving range chart
DESCRIPTION=	specifies description of individual measurements chart's GRSEG catalog entry
DESCRIPTION2=	specifies description of moving range chart's GRSEG catalog entry
FONT=	specifies software font for labels and legends on charts
LTMARGIN=	specifies width of left margin area for plot requested with LTMPLLOT= option
LTMPLLOT=	requests univariate plot in left margin
NAME=	specifies name of individual measurements chart's GRSEG catalog entry
NAME2=	specifies name of moving range chart's GRSEG catalog entry
PAGENUM=	specifies the form of the label used in pagination
PAGENUMPOS=	specifies the position of the page number requested with the PAGENUM= option
RTMARGIN=	specifies width of right margin area for plot requested with LTMPLLOT= option
RTMPLLOT=	requests univariate plot in right margin
Options for Producing Graphs Using ODS Styles	
BLOCKVAR=	specifies one or more variables whose values define colors for filling background of <i>block-variable</i> legend
CFRAMELAB	draws a frame around labeled points
COUT	draw portions of line segments that connect points outside control limits in a contrasting color
CSTAROUT	specifies that portions of stars exceeding inner or outer circles are drawn using a different color
OUTFILL	shades areas between control limits and connected points lying outside the limits
STARFILL=	specifies a variable identifying groups of stars filled with different colors

Table 17.19 *continued*

Option	Description
STARS=	specifies a variable identifying groups of stars whose outlines are drawn with different colors
Options for ODS Graphics	
BLOCKREFTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
INFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the control limit infill transparency
MARKERS	plots subgroup points with markers
NOBLOCKREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOBLOCKREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOFILLLEGEND	suppresses legend for levels of a STARFILL= variable
NOPHASEREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOPHASEREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOSTARFILLLEGEND	suppresses legend for levels of a STARFILL= variable
NOTRANSPARENCY	disables transparency in ODS Graphics output
ODSFOOTNOTE=	specifies a graph footnote
ODSFOOTNOTE2=	specifies a secondary graph footnote
ODSLEGENDEXPAND	specifies that legend entries contain all levels observed in the data
ODSTITLE=	specifies a graph title
ODSTITLE2=	specifies a secondary graph title
OUTFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies control limit outfill transparency
OVERLAYURL=	specifies URLs to associate with overlay points
OVERLAY2URL=	specifies URLs to associate with overlay points on secondary chart
PHASEPOS=	specifies vertical position of phase legend
PHASEREFLEVEL=	associates phase and block reference lines with either innermost or the outermost level
PHASEREFTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
REFFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
SIMULATEQCFONT	draws central line labels using a simulated software font
STARTRANSPARENCY=	specifies star fill transparency
URL=	specifies a variable whose values are URLs to be associated with subgroups
URL2=	specifies a variable whose values are URLs to be associated with subgroups on secondary chart
Input Data Set Options	
MISSBREAK	specifies that observations with missing values are not to be processed
Output Data Set Options	
OUTHISTORY=	creates output data set containing subgroup summary statistics
OUTINDEX=	specifies value of _INDEX_ in the OUTLIMITS= data set

Table 17.19 *continued*

Option	Description
OUTLIMITS=	creates output data set containing control limits
OUTTABLE=	creates output data set containing subgroup summary statistics and control limits
Tabulation Options	
NOTE: specifying (EXCEPTIONS) after a tabulation option creates a table for exceptional points only.	
TABLE	creates a basic table of subgroup means, subgroup sample sizes, and control limits
TABLEALL	is equivalent to the options TABLE, TABLECENTRAL, TABLEID, TABLELEGEND, TABLEOUTLIM, and TABLETESTS
TABLECENTRAL	augments basic table with values of central lines
TABLEID	augments basic table with columns for ID variables
TABLELEGEND	augments basic table with legend for tests for special causes
TABLEOUTLIM	augments basic table with columns indicating control limits exceeded
TABLETESTS	augments basic table with a column indicating which tests for special causes are positive
Specification Limit Options	
CIINDICES	specifies α value and type for computing capability index confidence limits
LSL=	specifies list of lower specification limits
TARGET=	specifies list of target values
USL=	specifies list of upper specification limits
Block Variable Legend Options	
BLOCKLABELPOS=	specifies position of label for <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKLABTYPE=	specifies text size of <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKPOS=	specifies vertical position of <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKREP	repeats identical consecutive labels in <i>block-variable</i> legend
CBLOCKLAB=	specifies fill colors for frames enclosing variable labels in <i>block-variable</i> legend
CBLOCKVAR=	specifies one or more variables whose values are colors for filling background of <i>block-variable</i> legend
Phase Options	
CPHASELEG=	specifies text color for <i>phase</i> legend
NOPHASEFRAME	suppresses default frame for <i>phase</i> legend
OUTPHASE=	specifies value of <code>_PHASE_</code> in the OUTHISTORY= data set
PHASEBREAK	disconnects last point in a <i>phase</i> from first point in next <i>phase</i>
PHASELABTYPE=	specifies text size of <i>phase</i> legend
PHASELEGEND	displays <i>phase</i> labels in a legend across top of chart
PHASELIMITS	labels control limits for each phase, provided they are constant within that phase

Table 17.19 *continued*

Option	Description
PHASEREF	delineates <i>phases</i> with vertical reference lines
READPHASES=	specifies <i>phases</i> to be read from an input data set
Star Options	
CSTARCIRCLES=	specifies color for STARCIRCLES= circles
CSTARFILL=	specifies color for filling stars
CSTAROUT=	specifies outline color for stars exceeding inner or outer circles
CSTARS=	specifies color for outlines of stars
LSTARCIRCLES=	specifies line types for STARCIRCLES= circles
LSTARS=	specifies line types for outlines of STARVERTICES= stars
STARBDRADIUS=	specifies radius of outer bound circle for vertices of stars
STARCIRCLES=	specifies reference circles for stars
STARINRADIUS=	specifies inner radius of stars
STARLABEL=	specifies vertices to be labeled
STARLEGEND=	specifies style of legend for star vertices
STARLEGENDLAB=	specifies label for STARLEGEND= legend
STAROUTRADIUS=	specifies outer radius of stars
STARSPCS=	specifies method used to standardize vertex variables
STARSTART=	specifies angle for first vertex
STARTYPE=	specifies graphical style of star
STARVERTICES=	superimposes star at each point on individual measurements chart
WSTARCIRCLES=	specifies width of STARCIRCLES= circles
WSTARS=	specifies width of STARVERTICES= stars
Overlay Options	
CCOVERLAY=	specifies colors for primary chart overlay line segments
CCOVERLAY2=	specifies colors for secondary chart overlay line segments
COVERLAY=	specifies colors for primary chart overlay plots
COVERLAY2=	specifies colors for secondary chart overlay plots
COVERLAYCLIP=	specifies color for clipped points on overlays
LOVERLAY=	specifies line types for primary chart overlay line segments
LOVERLAY2=	specifies line types for secondary chart overlay line segments
NOOVERLAYLEGEND	suppresses legend for overlay plots
OVERLAY=	specifies variables to overlay on primary chart
OVERLAY2=	specifies variables to overlay on secondary chart
OVERLAY2HTML=	specifies links to associate with secondary chart overlay points
OVERLAY2ID=	specifies labels for secondary chart overlay points
OVERLAY2SYM=	specifies symbols for secondary chart overlays
OVERLAY2SYMHT=	specifies symbol heights for secondary chart overlays
OVERLAYCLIPSYM=	specifies symbol for clipped points on overlays

Table 17.19 *continued*

Option	Description
OVERLAYCLIPSYMHT=	specifies symbol height for clipped points on overlays
OVERLAYHTML=	specifies links to associate with primary chart overlay points
OVERLAYID=	specifies labels for primary chart overlay points
OVERLAYLEGLAB=	specifies label for overlay legend
OVERLAYSYM=	specifies symbols for primary chart overlays
OVERLAYSYMHT=	specifies symbol heights for primary chart overlays
WOVERLAY=	specifies widths of primary chart overlay line segments
WOVERLAY2=	specifies widths of secondary chart overlay line segments
Options for Interactive Control Charts	
HTML=	specifies a variable whose values create links to be associated with subgroups
HTML2=	specifies variable whose values create links to be associated with subgroups on secondary chart
HTML_LEGEND=	specifies a variable whose values create links to be associated with symbols in the symbol legend
WEBOUT=	creates an OUTTABLE= data set with additional graphics coordinate data
Options for Line Printer Charts	
CLIPCHAR=	specifies plot character for clipped points
CONNECTCHAR=	specifies character used to form line segments that connect points on chart
HREFCHAR=	specifies line character for HREF= and HREF2= lines
SYMBOLCHARS=	specifies characters indicating <i>symbol-variable</i>
TESTCHAR=	specifies character for line segments that connect any sequence of points for which a test for special causes is positive
VREFCHAR=	specifies line character for VREF= and VREF2= lines
ZONECHAR=	specifies character for lines that delineate zones for tests for special causes

Details: IRCHART Statement

Constructing Charts for Individual Measurements and Moving Ranges

The following notation is used in this section:

μ	process mean (expected value of the population of measurements)
σ	process standard deviation (standard deviation of the population of measurements)
X_i	the i th individual measurement
\bar{X}	mean of the individual measurements, computed as $(X_1 + \cdots + X_N)/N$, where N is the number of individual measurements
n	number of consecutive measurements used to calculate the moving ranges (by default, $n = 2$)
R_i	moving range computed for the i th subgroup (corresponding to the i th individual measurement). If $i < n$, then R_i is assigned a missing value. Otherwise,
$R_i = \max(X_i, X_{i-1}, \dots, X_{i-n+1}) - \min(X_i, X_{i-1}, \dots, X_{i-n+1})$	
	This formula assumes that $X_i, X_{i-1}, \dots, X_{i-n+1}$ are nonmissing.
\bar{R}	average of the nonmissing moving ranges, computed as
$\frac{R_n + R_{n+1} \cdots + R_N}{N + 1 - n}$	
$d_2(n)$	expected value of the range of n independent normally distributed variables with unit standard deviation
$d_3(n)$	standard error of the range of n independent observations from a normal population with unit standard deviation
z_p	100 p th percentile ($0 < p < 1$) of the standard normal distribution
$D_p(n)$	100 p th percentile ($0 < p < 1$) of the distribution of the range of n independent observations from a normal population with unit standard deviation

Plotted Points

Each point on an individual measurements chart, indicates the value of a measurement (X_i).

Each point on a moving range chart indicates the value of a moving range (R_i). With $n = 2$, for example, if the first three measurements are 3.4, 3.7, and 3.6, the first moving range is missing, the second moving range is $|3.7 - 3.4| = 0.3$, and the third moving range is $|3.6 - 3.7| = 0.1$.

Central Lines

By default, the central line on an individual measurements chart indicates an estimate for μ , which is computed as \bar{X} . If you specify a known value (μ_0) for μ , the central line indicates the value of μ_0 .

The central line on a moving range chart indicates an estimate for the expected moving range, computed as $d_2(n)\hat{\sigma}$ where $\hat{\sigma} = \bar{R}/d_2(n)$. If you specify a known value ($\hat{\sigma}_0$) for σ , the central line indicates the value of $d_2(n)\sigma_0$.

Control Limits

You can compute the limits

- as a specified multiple (k) of the standard errors of X_i and R_i above and below the central line. The default limits are computed with $k = 3$ (these are referred to as 3σ limits).
- as probability limits defined in terms of α , a specified probability that X_i or R_i exceeds the limits

The following table provides the formulas for the limits:

Table 17.20 Limits for Individual Measurements and Moving Range Charts

Control Limits	
Individual Measurements Chart	$\text{LCL} = \text{lower control limit} = \bar{X} - k\hat{\sigma}$ $\text{UCL} = \text{upper control limit} = \bar{X} + k\hat{\sigma}$
Moving Range Chart	$\text{LCL} = \text{lower control limit} = \max(d_2(n)\hat{\sigma} - kd_3(n)\hat{\sigma}, 0)$ $\text{UCL} = \text{upper control limit} = d_2(n)\hat{\sigma} + kd_3(n)\hat{\sigma}$
Probability Limits	
Individual Measurements Chart	$\text{LCL} = \text{lower control limit} = \bar{X} - z_{\alpha/2}\hat{\sigma}$ $\text{UCL} = \text{upper control limit} = \bar{X} + z_{\alpha/2}\hat{\sigma}$
Moving Range Chart	$\text{LCL} = \text{lower control limit} = D_{\alpha/2}(n)\hat{\sigma}$ $\text{UCL} = \text{upper control limit} = D_{1-\alpha/2}(n)\hat{\sigma}$

The formulas assume that the measurements are normally distributed. Note that the probability limits for the moving range are asymmetric about the central line. If standard values μ_0 and σ_0 are available for μ and σ , replace \bar{X} with μ_0 and $\hat{\sigma}$ with σ_0 in Table 17.20.

You can specify parameters for the limits as follows:

- Specify k with the SIGMAS= option or with the variable _SIGMAS_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify α with the ALPHA= option or with the variable _ALPHA_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify n with the LIMITN= option or with the variable _LIMITN_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify μ_0 with the MU0= option or with the variable _MEAN_ in the LIMITS= data set.
- Specify σ_0 with the SIGMA0= option or with the variable _STDDEV_ in the LIMITS= data set.

Output Data Sets

OUTLIMITS= Data Set

The OUTLIMITS= data set saves control limits and control limit parameters. The following variables can be saved:

Table 17.21 OUTLIMITS= Data Set

Variable	Description
ALPHA	probability (α) of exceeding limits
CP	capability index C_p
CPK	capability index C_{pk}
CPL	capability index C_{PL}
CPM	capability index C_{pm}
CPU	capability index C_{PU}
INDEX	optional identifier for the control limits specified with the OUTINDEX= option
LCLI	lower control limit for individual measurements
LCLR	lower control limit for moving ranges
LIMITN	number of consecutive measurements used to compute moving ranges
LSL	lower specification limit
MEAN	process mean
R	value of central line on moving range chart
SIGMAS	multiple (k) of standard error of individual measurement or moving range
STDDEV	process standard deviation ($\hat{\sigma}$ or σ_0)
SUBGRP	<i>subgroup-variable</i> specified in the IRCHART statement
TARGET	target value
TYPE	type (estimate or standard value) of _MEAN_ and _STDDEV_
UCLI	upper control limit for individual measurements
UCLR	upper control limit for moving ranges range
USL	upper specification limit
VAR	<i>process</i> specified in the IRCHART statement

Notes:

1. If the limits are defined in terms of a multiple k of the standard errors of X_i and R_i , the value of _ALPHA_ is computed as $\alpha = 2(1 - \Phi(k))$, where $\Phi(\cdot)$ is the standard normal distribution function.
2. If the limits are probability limits, the value of _SIGMAS_ is computed as $k = \Phi^{-1}(1 - \alpha/2)$, where Φ^{-1} is the inverse standard normal distribution function.
3. The variables _CP_, _CPK_, _CPL_, _CPU_, _LSL_, and _USL_ are included only if you provide specification limits with the LSL= and USL= options. The variables _CPM_ and

`_TARGET_` are included if, in addition, you provide a target value with the `TARGET=` option. See “[Capability Indices](#)” on page 1941 for computational details.

4. Optional BY variables are saved in the OUTLIMITS= data set.

The OUTLIMITS= data set contains one observation for each *process* specified in the IRCHART statement. For an example, see “[Saving Control Limits](#)” on page 1535.

OUTHISTORY= Data Set

The OUTHISTORY= data set saves individual measurements and moving ranges. The following variables are saved:

- the *subgroup-variable*
- an individual measurements variable named by *process*
- a moving range variable named by *process* suffixed with *R*

Given a *process* name that contains 32 characters, the procedure first shortens the name to its first 16 characters and its last 15 characters, and then it adds the suffix.

A variable containing the moving ranges is created for each *process* specified in the IRCHART statement. For example, consider the following statements:

```
proc shewhart data=Steel;
  irchart (Width Diameter)*Lot / outhistory=Summary;
run;
```

The data set Summary contains variables named Lot, Width, WidthR, Diameter, and DiameterR.

Additionally, the following variables, if specified, are included:

- BY variables
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- ID variables
- `_PHASE_` (if the OUTPHASE= option is specified)

For an example of an OUTHISTORY= data set, see “[Saving Individual Measurements and Moving Ranges](#)” on page 1532.

OUTTABLE= Data Set

The OUTTABLE= data set saves individual measurements, moving ranges, control limits, and related information. The following variables are saved:

Variable	Description
ALPHA	probability (α) of exceeding control limits
EXLIM	control limit exceeded on individual measurements chart
EXLIMR	control limit exceeded on moving range chart
LCLI	lower control limit for individual measurements
LCLR	lower control limit for moving range
LIMITN	number of consecutive measurements used to compute moving ranges
MEAN	process mean
R	average range
SIGMAS	multiple (k) of the standard error associated with control limits
<i>subgroup</i>	values of the subgroup variable
SUBI	individual measurement
SUBR	moving range
TESTS	tests for special causes signaled on individual measurements chart
UCLI	upper control limit for individual measurements
UCLR	upper control limit for moving range
VAR	<i>process</i> specified in the IRCHART statement

In addition, the following variables, if specified, are included:

- BY variables
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- ID variables
- _PHASE_ (if the READPHASES= option is specified)

Notes:

1. Either the variable _ALPHA_ or the variable _SIGMAS_ is saved, depending on how the control limits are defined (with the ALPHA= or SIGMAS= options, respectively, or with the corresponding variables in a LIMITS= data set).
2. The variable _TESTS_ is saved if you specify the TESTS= option. The k th character of a value of _TESTS_ is k if Test k is positive at that subgroup. For example, if you request all eight tests and Tests 2 and 8 are positive for a given subgroup, the value of _TESTS_ has a 2 for the second character, an 8 for the eighth character, and blanks for the other six characters.
3. The variables _EXLIM_, _EXLIMR_, and _TESTS_ are character variables of length 8. The variable _PHASE_ is a character variable of length 48. The variable _VAR_ is a character variable whose length is no greater than 32. All other variables are numeric.

For an example, see “[Saving Control Limits](#)” on page 1535.

ODS Tables

The following table summarizes the ODS tables that you can request with the IRCHART statement.

Table 17.22 ODS Tables Produced with the IRCHART Statement

Table Name	Description	Options
IRCHART	individual measurement and moving range chart summary statistics	TABLE, TABLEALL, TABLEC, TABLEID, TABLELEG, TABLEOUT, TABLETESTS
TestDescriptions	descriptions of tests for special causes requested with the TESTS= option for which at least one positive signal is found	TABLEALL, TABLELEG

ODS Graphics

Before you create ODS Graphics output, ODS Graphics must be enabled (for example, by using the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement). For more information about enabling and disabling ODS Graphics, see the section “Enabling and Disabling ODS Graphics” (Chapter 21, *SAS/STAT User’s Guide*). **NOTE:** In SAS/QC 12.1 the SHEWHART procedure does not support the creation of graphs that are editable with the ODS Graphics Editor.

The appearance of a graph produced with ODS Graphics is determined by the style associated with the ODS destination where the graph is produced. IRCHART options used to control the appearance of traditional graphics are ignored for ODS Graphics output. [Options for Producing Graphs Using ODS Styles](#) lists options that can be used to control the appearance of graphs produced with ODS Graphics or with traditional graphics using ODS styles. [Options for ODS Graphics](#) lists options to be used exclusively with ODS Graphics. Detailed descriptions of these options are provided in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

When ODS Graphics is in effect, the IRCHART statement assigns a name to the graph it creates. You can use this name to reference the graph when using ODS. The name is listed in [Table 17.23](#).

Table 17.23 ODS Graphics Produced by the IRCHART Statement

ODS Graph Name	Plot Description
IRChart	individual measurements and moving range chart

See Chapter 3, “[SAS/QC Graphics](#),” for more information about ODS Graphics and other methods for producing charts.

Input Data Sets

DATA= Data Set

You can read individual measurements from a DATA= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. Each *process* specified in the IRCHART statement must be a SAS variable in the data set. This variable provides measurements of items indexed by the *subgroup-variable*. The *subgroup-variable*, which is specified in the IRCHART statement, must also be a SAS variable in the data set. Each observation in a DATA= data set must contain a measurement for each *process* and a value for the *subgroup-variable*. Other variables that can be read from a DATA= data set include

- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified)
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

By default, the SHEWHART procedure reads all of the observations in a DATA= data set. However, if the DATA= data set includes the variable `_PHASE_`, you can read selected groups of observations (referred to as *phases*) by specifying the READPHASES= option in the IRCHART statement (for an example, see “[Displaying Stratification in Phases](#)” on page 2103).

For an example of a DATA= data set, see “[Creating Individual Measurements and Moving Range Charts](#)” on page 1531.

LIMITS= Data Set

You can read preestablished control limits (or parameters from which the control limits can be calculated) from a LIMITS= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. For example, the following statements read control limit information from the data set Conlims:¹¹

```
proc shewhart data=info limits=Conlims;
    irchart Weight*ID;
run;
```

The LIMITS= data set can be an OUTLIMITS= data set that was created in a previous run of the SHEWHART procedure. Such data sets always contain the variables required for a LIMITS= data set; see [Table 17.20](#). The LIMITS= data set can also be created directly using a DATA step.

When you create a LIMITS= data set, you must provide one of the following:

- the variables `_LCL_`, `_MEAN_`, `_UCL_`, `_LCLR_`, `_R_`, and `_UCLR_`, which specify the control limits directly
- the variables `_MEAN_` and `_STDDEV_`, which are used to calculate the control limits according to the equations in [Table 17.20](#)

¹¹In SAS 6.09 and in earlier releases, it is necessary to specify the READLIMITS option.

In addition, note the following:

- The variables `_VAR_` and `_SUBGRP_` are required. These must be character variables whose lengths are no greater than 32.
- The variable `_INDEX_` is required if you specify the `READINDEX=` option; this must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 48.
- The variables `_LIMITN_`, `_SIGMAS_` (or `_ALPHA_`), and `_TYPE_` are optional, but they are recommended to maintain a complete set of control limit information. The variable `_TYPE_` must be a character variable of length 8; valid values are 'ESTIMATE', 'STANDARD', 'STDMU', and 'STDSIGMA'. See [Example 17.12](#) for an illustration.
- BY variables are required if specified with a BY statement.

For an example, see “[Reading Preestablished Control Limits](#)” on page 1537.

HISTORY= Data Set

You can read individual measurements and moving ranges from a `HISTORY=` data set specified in the `PROC SHEWHART` statement. This enables you to reuse `OUTHISTORY=` data sets that have been created in previous runs of the `SHEWHART` procedure.

A `HISTORY=` data set used with the `IRCHART` statement must contain the following:

- the *subgroup-variable*
- an individual measurements variable for each *process*
- a moving range variable for each *process*

The name of the individual measurements variable must be the *process* specified in the `IRCHART` statement. The name of the moving range variable must be the prefix *process* concatenated with the special suffix character *R*. For example, consider the following statements:

```
proc shewhart history=Summary;
    irchart (Weight Yieldstrength) * ID;
run;
```

The data set `Summary` must include the variables `ID`, `Weight`, `WeightR`, `YieldstrengthN`, and `YieldstrengthR`.

Note that if you specify a *process* name that contains 32 characters, the name of the moving range variable must be formed from the first 16 characters and the last 15 characters of the *process* name, suffixed with *R*.

Other variables that can be read from a HISTORY= data set include

- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified)
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

By default, the SHEWHART procedure reads all of the observations in a HISTORY= data set. However, if the data set includes the variable `_PHASE_`, you can read selected groups of observations (referred to as *phases*) by specifying the READPHASES= option (see “[Displaying Stratification in Phases](#)” on page 2103 for an example).

For an example of a HISTORY= data set, see “[Reading Individual Measurements and Moving Ranges](#)” on page 1533.

TABLE= Data Set

You can read individual measurements, moving ranges, and control limits from a TABLE= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. This enables you to reuse an OUTTABLE= data set created in a previous run of the SHEWHART procedure. Because the SHEWHART procedure simply displays the information in a TABLE= data set, you can use TABLE= data sets to create specialized control charts. Examples are provided in “[Specialized Control Charts: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2171.

The following table lists the variables required in a TABLE= data set used with the IRCHART statement:

Table 17.24 Variables Required in a TABLE= Data Set

Variable	Description
<code>_LCLI_</code>	lower control limit for individual measurements
<code>_LCLR_</code>	lower control limit for moving range
<code>_LIMITN_</code>	number of consecutive measurements used to calculate moving ranges
<code>_MEAN_</code>	process mean
<code>_R_</code>	average moving range
<i>subgroup-variable</i>	values of the <i>subgroup-variable</i>
<code>_SUBI_</code>	individual measurements
<code>_SUBR_</code>	moving ranges
<code>_UCLI_</code>	upper control limit for individual measurements
<code>_UCLR_</code>	upper control limit for moving range

Other variables that can be read from a TABLE= data set include

- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables
- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified). This variable must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 48.
- `_TESTS_` (if the TESTS= option is specified). This variable is used to flag tests for special causes and must be a character variable of length 8.
- `_VAR_`. This variable is required if more than one *process* is specified or if the data set contains information for more than one *process*. This variable must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 32.

For an example of a TABLE= data set, see “[Saving Control Limits](#)” on page 1535.

Methods for Estimating the Standard Deviation

When control limits are computed from the input data, three methods (referred to as default, MAD and MMR) are available for estimating the process standard deviation σ .

Default Method

The default estimate for σ is

$$\hat{\sigma} = \bar{R}/d_2(n)$$

where \bar{R} is the average of the moving ranges, n is the number of consecutive individual measurements used to compute each moving range, and the unbiasing factor $d_2(n)$ is defined so that if the observations are normally distributed, the expected value of R_i is

$$E(R_i) = d_2(n_i)\sigma$$

This method is described in the American Society for Testing and Materials (1976).

MAD Method

If you specify SMETHOD=MAD, a median absolute deviation estimator is computed for σ , as described by Boyles (1997). It is computed as

$$\hat{\sigma} = \text{median}\{|X_i - \tilde{X}|, 1 \leq i \leq N\}/0.6745$$

where \tilde{X} is the sample median.

MMR Method

If you specify SMETHOD=MMR, a median moving range estimator is computed for σ . This estimator is described by Boyles (1997). It is computed as

$$\hat{\sigma} = \tilde{R}/0.954$$

where \tilde{R} is the median of the nonmissing moving ranges.

Interpreting Charts for Individual Measurements and Moving Ranges

Montgomery (1996) points out that a moving range chart should be interpreted with care because “the moving ranges are correlated, and this correlation may often induce a pattern or runs or cycles on the chart.” For this reason Nelson (1982) recommends against plotting the moving ranges. Nelson notes that the assumption of normality is more critical for an individual measurements chart than for an \bar{X} chart. You can use the NOCHART2 option in the IRCHART statement to specify that only the individual measurements chart is to be displayed. See [Example 17.13](#) for an illustration. If, instead, you specify the SEPARATE option, the charts for individual measurements and moving ranges are displayed on separate screens.

An alternative method for creating an individual measurements chart is to use the XCHART statement, which uses an estimate of σ based on moving ranges of two consecutive measurements when the subgroup sample sizes are all equal to one. Note that the XCHART statement displays the control limit legend $n = 1$ to indicate the common subgroup sample size, whereas the IRCHART statement displays a legend that indicates the number of consecutive measurements used to compute the moving ranges (the “pseudo subgroup sample size”).

Nelson (1982) explains that the reason for estimating the process standard deviation σ from moving ranges of two consecutive measurements rather than the sample standard deviation of the measurements is that “the moving range of two minimizes inflationary effects on the variability which are caused by trends and oscillations that may be present.” Nelson suggests that any moving range that exceeds 3.5 times the average moving range should be removed from the calculation of the average moving range.

Axis Labels

You can specify axis labels by assigning labels to particular variables in the input data set, as summarized in the following table:

Axis	Input Data Set	Variable
Horizontal	all	<i>subgroup-variable</i>
Vertical (Individual measurements chart)	DATA=	<i>process</i>
Vertical (Individual measurements chart)	HISTORY=	subgroup measurement variable
Vertical (Individual measurements chart)	TABLE=	<i>_SUBI_</i>

You can specify distinct labels for the vertical axes of the individual measurements and moving range charts by breaking the vertical axis into two parts with a split character. Specify the split character with the SPLIT= option. The first part labels the vertical axis of the individual measurements chart, and the second part labels the vertical axis of the moving range chart.

For example, the following sets of statements specify the label *Avg gap in mm* for the vertical axis of the individual measurements chart and the label *Range in mm* for the vertical axis of the moving range chart:

```
proc shewhart data=Doors;
  irchart Gap*Hour / split = '/' ;
  label Gap = 'Avg gap in mm/Range in mm';
run;

proc shewhart history=Doorhist;
```



```

    irchart Gap*Hour / split = '/' ;
    label Gap = 'Avg gap in mm/Range in mm';
run;

proc shewhart table=Doortab;
    irchart Gap*Hour / split = '/' ;
    label _SUBI_ = 'Avg gap in mm/Range in mm';
run;

```

In this example, the label assignments are in effect only for the duration of the procedure step, and they temporarily override any permanent labels associated with the variables.

Missing Values

An observation read from a DATA=, HISTORY=, or TABLE= data set is not analyzed if the value of the subgroup variable is missing. For a particular process variable, an observation read from a DATA= data set is not analyzed if the value of the process variable is missing. Missing values of process variables generally lead to unequal subgroup sample sizes. For a particular process variable, an observation read from a HISTORY= or TABLE= data set is not analyzed if the values of any of the corresponding summary variables are missing.

Examples: IRCHART Statement

This section provides advanced examples of the IRCHART statement.

Example 17.11: Applying Tests for Special Causes

This example illustrates how you can apply tests for special causes to make an individual measurements chart more sensitive to special causes of variation. The following statements create a data set named *Engines*, which contains the weights for 25 jet engines: *See SHWIREX1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```

data Engines;
    input ID Weight @@;
    label Weight='Engine Weight (lbs)'
           ID    ='Engine ID Number';
    datalines;
1711 1270   1712 1258   1713 1248   1714 1260
1715 1263   1716 1260   1717 1259   1718 1240
1719 1260   1720 1246   1721 1238   1722 1253
1723 1249   1724 1245   1725 1251   1726 1252
1727 1249   1728 1274   1729 1258   1730 1268
1731 1248   1732 1295   1733 1243   1734 1253
1735 1258
;

```

Individual measurements and moving range charts are used to monitor the weights. The following statements produce the tables shown in [Output 17.11.1](#) and create the charts shown in [Output 17.11.2](#):

```

title 'Tests for Special Causes Applied to Jet Engine Weights';
ods graphics on;
proc shewhart data=Engines;
    irchart Weight*ID /
        tests      = 1 to 8
        test2run   = 7
        odstitle   = title
        tabletest
        zonelabels
        markers;
run;

```

The TESTS= option applies eight tests for special causes, which are described in “[Tests for Special Causes: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2146. The TEST2RUN= option specifies the length of the pattern for Test 2. The TABLETESTS option requests a table of individual measurements, moving ranges, and control limits, and it adds a column indicating which measurements tested positive for special causes.

The ZONELABELS option displays zone lines and zone labels on the individual measurements chart. The zones are used to define the tests.

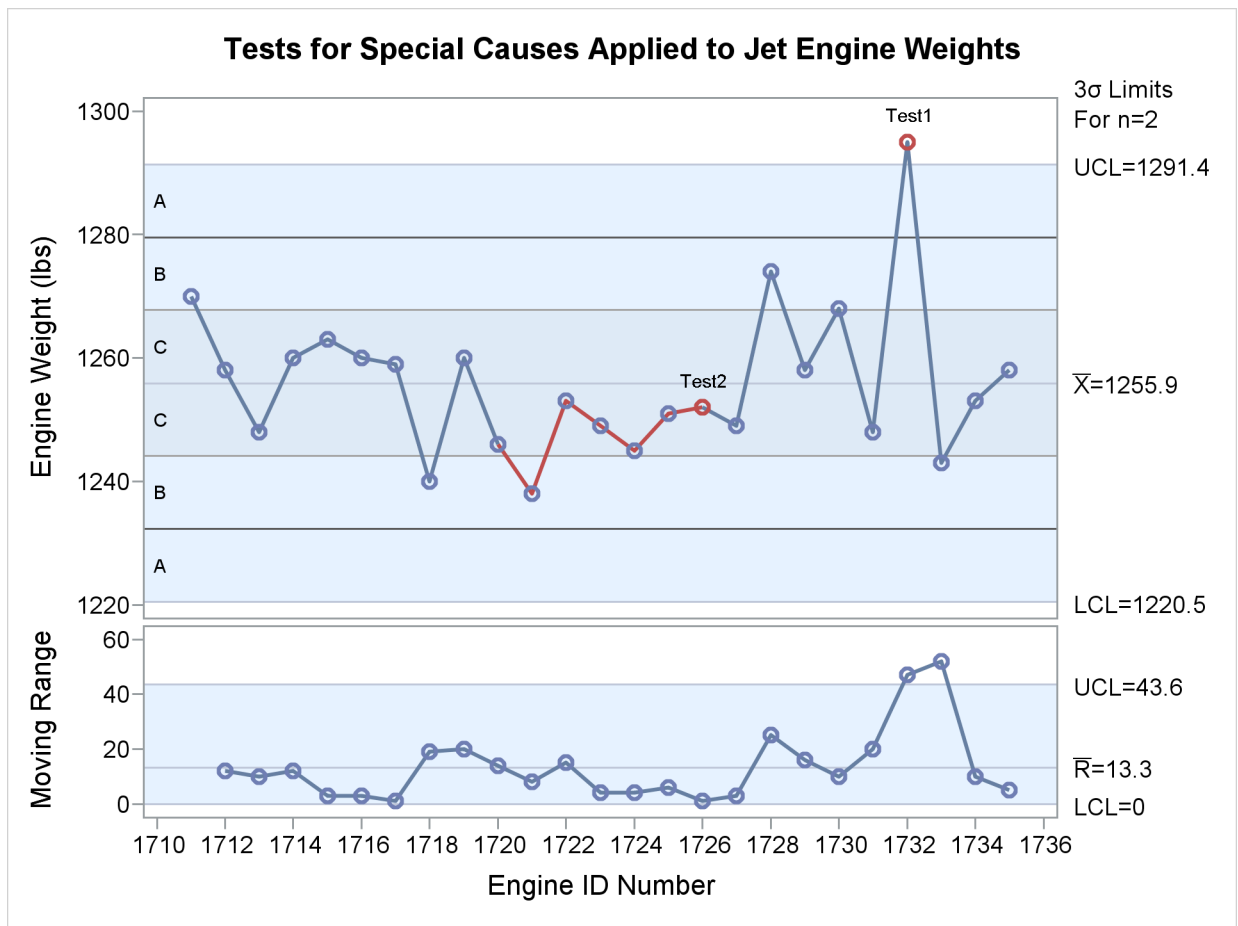
Output 17.11.1 Tabular Form of Individual Measurements and Moving Range Chart

Individual Measurements Chart Summary for Weight				
--3 Sigma Limits with n=2 for Weight--				Special
ID	Lower Limit	Weight	Upper Limit	Tests Signaled
1711	1220.4709	1270.0000	1291.3691	
1712	1220.4709	1258.0000	1291.3691	
1713	1220.4709	1248.0000	1291.3691	
1714	1220.4709	1260.0000	1291.3691	
1715	1220.4709	1263.0000	1291.3691	
1716	1220.4709	1260.0000	1291.3691	
1717	1220.4709	1259.0000	1291.3691	
1718	1220.4709	1240.0000	1291.3691	
1719	1220.4709	1260.0000	1291.3691	
1720	1220.4709	1246.0000	1291.3691	
1721	1220.4709	1238.0000	1291.3691	
1722	1220.4709	1253.0000	1291.3691	
1723	1220.4709	1249.0000	1291.3691	
1724	1220.4709	1245.0000	1291.3691	
1725	1220.4709	1251.0000	1291.3691	
1726	1220.4709	1252.0000	1291.3691	2
1727	1220.4709	1249.0000	1291.3691	
1728	1220.4709	1274.0000	1291.3691	
1729	1220.4709	1258.0000	1291.3691	
1730	1220.4709	1268.0000	1291.3691	
1731	1220.4709	1248.0000	1291.3691	
1732	1220.4709	1295.0000	1291.3691	1
1733	1220.4709	1243.0000	1291.3691	
1734	1220.4709	1253.0000	1291.3691	
1735	1220.4709	1258.0000	1291.3691	

Output 17.11.1 *continued*

Individual Measurements Chart Summary for Weight

ID	--3 Sigma Limits with n=2 for Moving Range--		
	Lower Limit	Moving Range	Upper Limit
1711	0	.	43.553759
1712	0	12.000000	43.553759
1713	0	10.000000	43.553759
1714	0	12.000000	43.553759
1715	0	3.000000	43.553759
1716	0	3.000000	43.553759
1717	0	1.000000	43.553759
1718	0	19.000000	43.553759
1719	0	20.000000	43.553759
1720	0	14.000000	43.553759
1721	0	8.000000	43.553759
1722	0	15.000000	43.553759
1723	0	4.000000	43.553759
1724	0	4.000000	43.553759
1725	0	6.000000	43.553759
1726	0	1.000000	43.553759
1727	0	3.000000	43.553759
1728	0	25.000000	43.553759
1729	0	16.000000	43.553759
1730	0	10.000000	43.553759
1731	0	20.000000	43.553759
1732	0	47.000000	43.553759
1733	0	52.000000	43.553759
1734	0	10.000000	43.553759
1735	0	5.000000	43.553759

Output 17.11.2 Tests for Special Causes

Output 17.11.1 and Output 17.11.2 indicate that Test 1 was positive for engine 1732 and Test 2 was positive for engine 1726. Test 1 detects one point beyond Zone A (outside the control limits) and Test 2 detects seven points (TEST2RUN=7) in a row on one side of the central line.

Example 17.12: Specifying Standard Values for the Process Mean and Standard Deviation

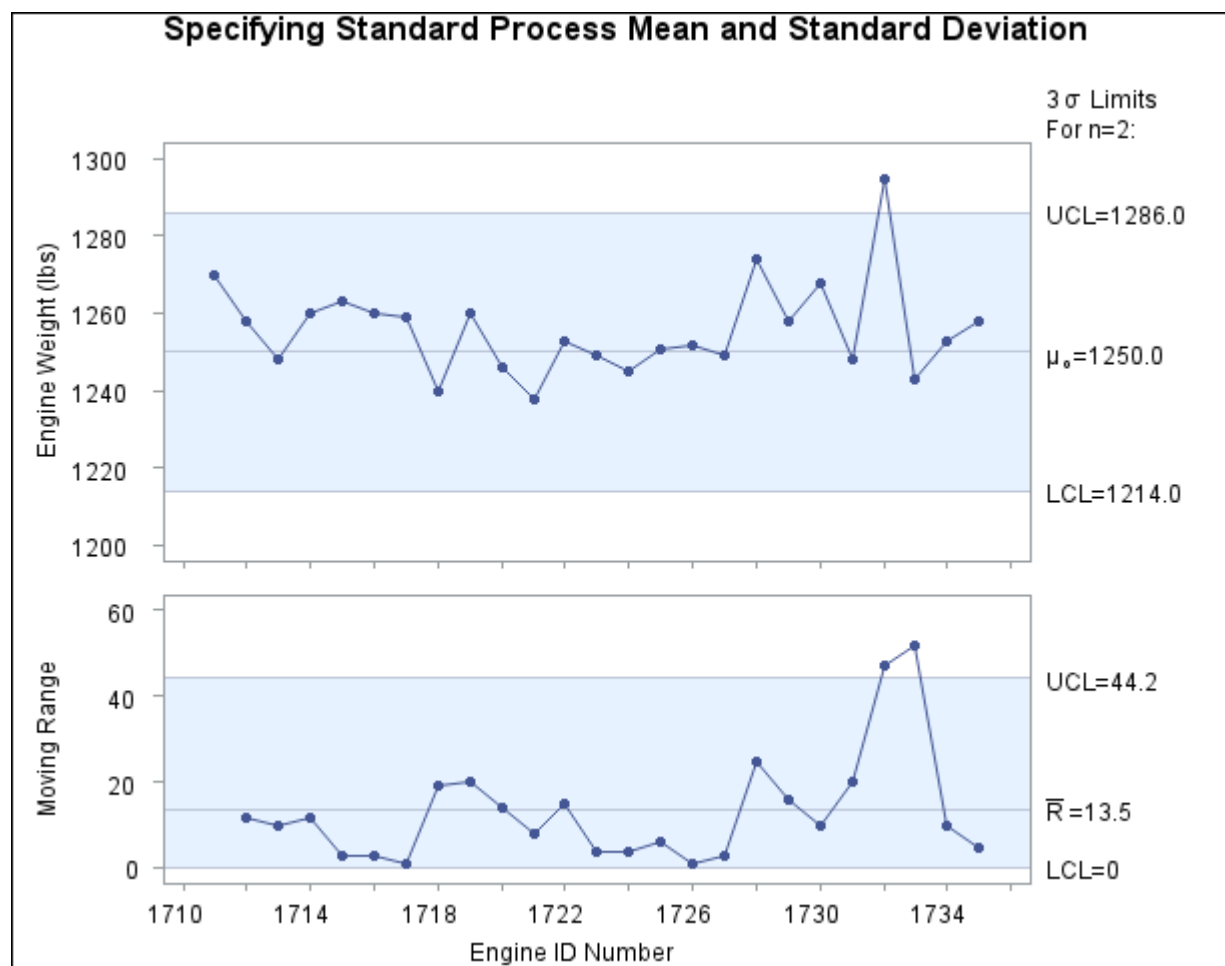
By default, the IRCHART statement estimates the process mean (μ) and standard deviation (σ) from the data, as in the previous example. However, there are applications in which known (standard) values μ_0 and σ_0 are available for these parameters based on previous experience or extensive sampling.

For example, suppose that the manufacturing process described in the previous example produces engines whose weights are normally distributed with a mean of 1250 and a standard deviation of 12. The following statements create individual measurements and moving range charts based on these values:

```
ods graphics off;
symbol v = dot h = .8;
title 'Specifying Standard Process Mean and Standard Deviation';
proc shewhart data=Engines;
    irchart Weight*ID /
        mu0      = 1250
        sigma0   = 12
        xsymbol  = mu0;
run;
```

The charts are shown in [Output 17.12.1](#). The MU0= option and SIGMA0= option specify μ_0 and σ_0 . The XSYMBOL= option specifies the label for the central line on the individual measurements chart, and the keyword MU0 requests a label indicating that the central line is based on a standard value.

Output 17.12.1 Specifying Standard Values with MU0= and SIGMA0=



You can also specify μ_0 and σ_0 as the values of the variables `_MEAN_` and `_STDDEV_` in a `LIMITS=` data set. For example, the following statements create a `LIMITS=` data set with the standard values specified in the preceding `IRCHART` statement:

```

data Enginelimits;
  length _var_ _subgrp_ _type_ $8;
  _var_   = 'Weight';
  _subgrp_ = 'id';
  _limitn_ = 2;
  _type_   = 'STANDARD';
  _mean_   = 1250;
  _stddev_ = 12;
run;

```

The variables `_VAR_` and `_SUBGRP_` are required, and their values must match the *process* and *subgroup-variable*, respectively, specified in the `IRCHART` statement. The bookkeeping variable `_TYPE_` is not required, but it is recommended to indicate that the variables `_MEAN_` and `_STDDEV_` provide standard values rather than estimated values. See “[LIMITS= Data Set](#)” on page 1558 for details.

The following statements read `Enginelimits` as a `LIMITS=` data set:

```

proc shewhart data=Engines limits=Enginelimits;
  irchart Weight*ID / xsymbol=mu0;
run;

```

The resulting charts (not shown here) are identical to those shown in [Output 17.12.1](#).

Example 17.13: Displaying Distributional Plots in the Margin

See *SHWIREX3* in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

You can augment a chart for individual measurements with one of several graphical displays, such as a histogram or a box-and-whisker plot. These displays summarize the measurements plotted on the chart, and, if the process is in statistical control, they provide a view of the process distribution.

For example, the following statements create an individual measurements chart for the engine weight measurements in the data set `Engines` (see [Example 17.11](#)) augmented with a histogram of the weights:

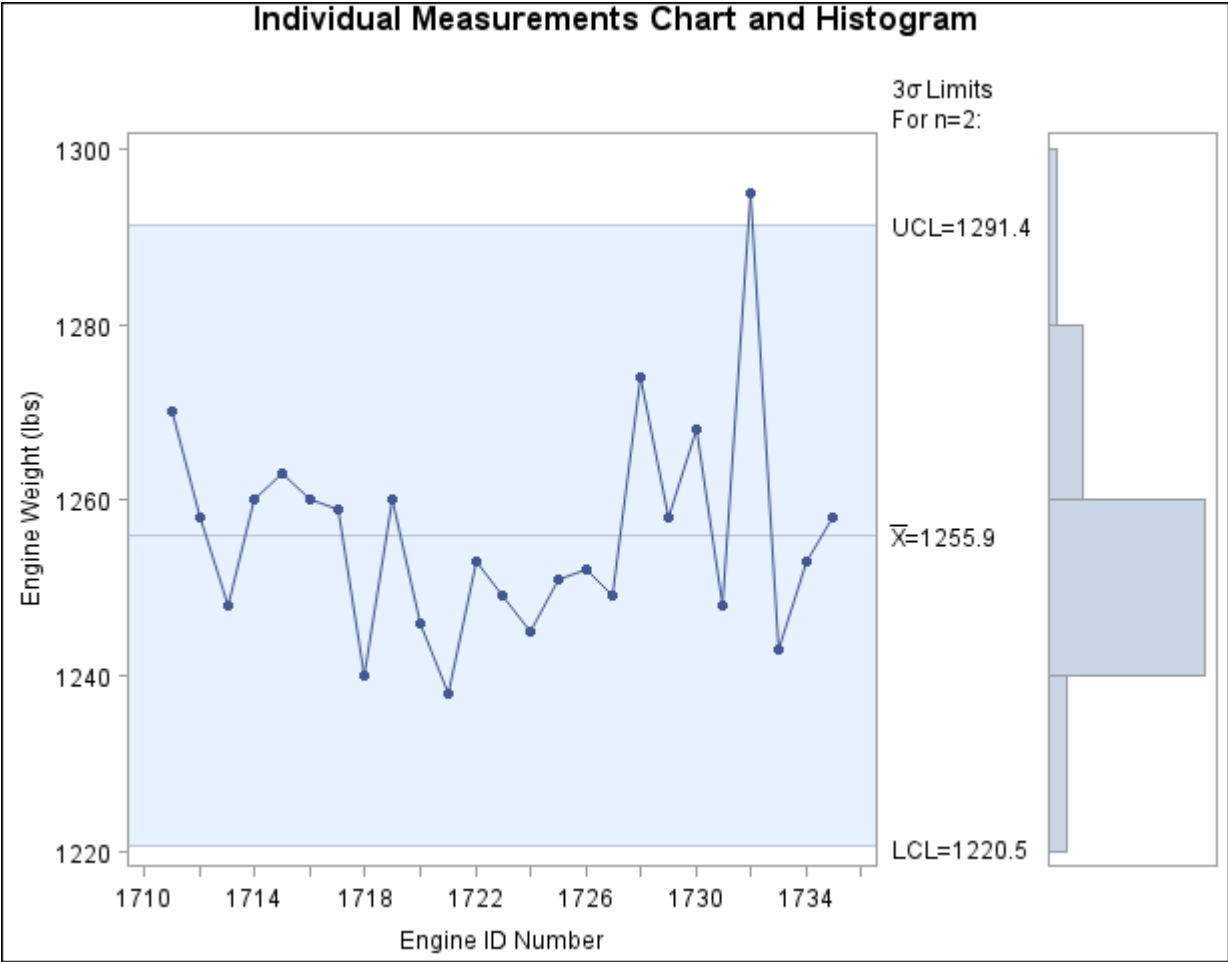
```

ods graphics off;
title 'Individual Measurements Chart and Histogram';
proc shewhart data=Engines;
  irchart Weight*ID /
    rtmplot = histogram
    nochart2;
run;

```

The chart is shown in [Output 17.13.1](#). The `RTMPLOT=` option requests a histogram in the right margin. The `NOCHART2` option suppresses the display of the moving range chart.

Output 17.13.1 Histogram in Right Margin



The following *keywords*, requesting different types of plots, are available with the RTMPLOT= option:

Keyword	Marginal Plot
HISTOGRAM	histogram
DIGIDOT	digidot plot
SKELETAL	skeletal box-and-whisker plot
SCHEMATIC	schematic box-and-whisker plot
SCHEMATICID	schematic box-and-whisker plot with outliers labeled
SCHEMATICIDFAR	schematic box-and-whisker plot with far outliers labeled

See the entry for the BOXSTYLE= option in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018 for a description of the various box-and-whisker plots.

You can also use the LTMPLOT= option to request univariate plots in the left margin. The following statements request an individual measurements chart with a box-and-whisker plot in the left margin:

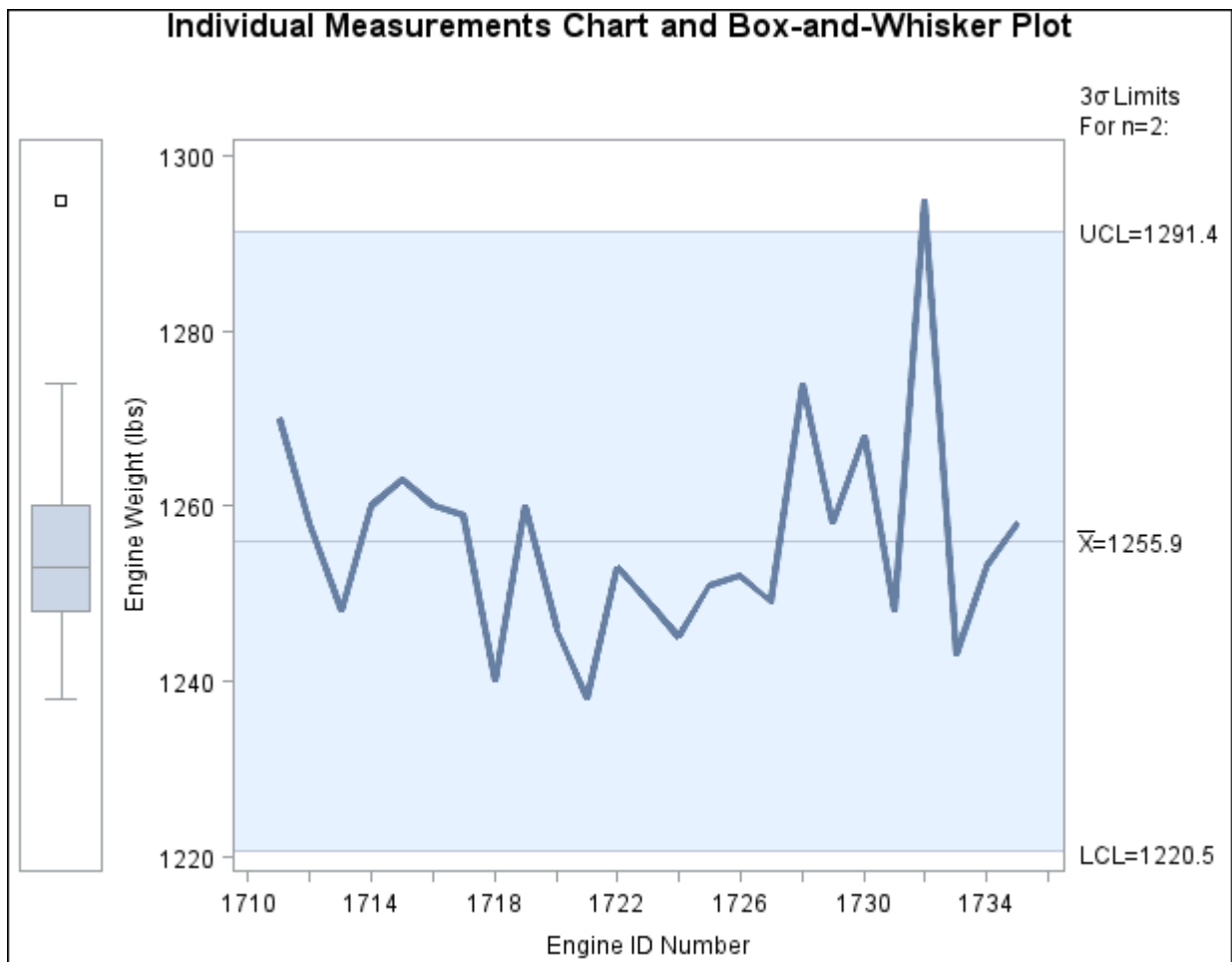
```

title 'Individual Measurements Chart and Box-and-Whisker Plot';
proc shewhart data=Engines;
    irchart Weight*ID /
        ltmplot = schematic
        ltmargin = 8
        nochart2;
run;

```

The chart is shown in [Output 17.13.2](#). The same *keywords* that are available with the RTMPLOT= option can be specified with the LTMPLLOT= option. The LTMARGIN= option specifies the width (in horizontal percent screen units) of the left margin.

Output 17.13.2 Box-and-Whisker Plot in Left Margin



MCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure

Overview: MCHART Statement

The MCHART statement creates a chart for subgroup medians, which is used to monitor the central tendency of a process.

You can use options in the MCHART statement to

- compute control limits from the data based on a multiple of the standard error of the plotted medians or as probability limits
- tabulate subgroup sample sizes, subgroup medians, control limits, and other information
- save control limits in an output data set
- save subgroup sample sizes and subgroup medians in an output data set
- read preestablished control limits from a data set
- apply tests for special causes (also known as runs tests and Western Electric rules)
- specify one of several methods for estimating the process standard deviation
- specify whether subgroup standard deviations or subgroup ranges are used to estimate the process standard deviation
- specify a known (standard) process mean and standard deviation for computing control limits
- create a secondary chart that displays a time trend removed from the data (see “[Displaying Trends in Process Data](#)” on page 2126)
- display distinct sets of control limits for data from successive time phases
- add block legends and symbol markers to reveal stratification in process data
- superimpose stars at points to represent related multivariate factors
- clip extreme points to make the charts more readable
- display vertical and horizontal reference lines
- control axis values and labels
- control layout and appearance of the chart

You have three alternatives for producing medians charts with the MCHART statement:

- ODS Graphics output is produced if ODS Graphics is enabled, for example by specifying the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement prior to the PROC statement.
- Otherwise, traditional graphics are produced by default if SAS/GRAPH® is licensed.
- Legacy line printer charts are produced when you specify the LINEPRINTER option in the PROC statement.

See Chapter 3, “SAS/QC Graphics,” for more information about producing these different kinds of graphs.

NOTE: When analyzing variables data, you should examine the variability of the process as well as the mean level. You can use the MRCHART statement in the SHEWHART procedure to monitor both the mean level and variability.

Getting Started: MCHART Statement

This section introduces the MCHART statement with simple examples that illustrate commonly used options. Complete syntax for the MCHART statement is presented in the section “Syntax: MCHART Statement” on page 1585.

Creating Charts for Medians from Raw Data

See SHWMCHR in the SAS/QC Sample Library A consumer products company weighs detergent boxes (in pounds) to determine whether the fill process is in control. The following statements create a SAS data set named Detergent, which contains the weights for five boxes in each of 28 lots. A lot is considered a rational subgroup.

```
data Detergent;
  input Lot @;
  do i=1 to 5;
    input Weight @;
    output;
  end;
  drop i;
  datalines;
1 17.39 26.93 19.34 22.56 24.49
2 23.63 23.57 23.54 20.56 22.17
3 24.35 24.58 23.79 26.20 21.55
4 25.52 28.02 28.44 25.07 23.39
5 23.25 21.76 29.80 23.09 23.70
6 23.01 22.67 24.70 20.02 26.35
7 23.86 24.19 24.61 26.05 24.18
8 26.00 26.82 28.03 26.27 25.85
9 21.58 22.31 25.03 20.86 26.94
10 22.64 21.05 22.66 29.26 25.02
11 26.38 27.50 23.91 26.80 22.53
12 23.01 23.71 25.26 20.21 22.38
13 23.15 23.53 22.98 21.62 26.99
14 26.83 23.14 24.73 24.57 28.09
15 26.15 26.13 20.57 25.86 24.70
16 25.81 23.22 23.99 23.91 27.57
```

```

17 25.53 22.87 25.22 24.30 20.29
18 24.88 24.15 25.29 29.02 24.46
19 22.32 25.96 29.54 25.92 23.44
20 25.63 26.83 20.95 24.80 27.25
21 21.68 21.11 26.07 25.17 27.63
22 26.72 27.05 24.90 30.08 25.22
23 31.58 22.41 23.67 23.47 24.90
24 28.06 23.44 24.92 24.64 27.42
25 21.10 22.34 24.96 26.50 24.51
26 23.80 24.03 24.75 24.82 27.21
27 25.10 26.09 27.21 24.28 22.45
28 25.53 22.79 26.26 25.85 25.64
;

```

A partial listing of Detergent is shown in [Figure 17.34](#).

Figure 17.34 Partial Listing of the Data Set Detergent

The Data Set DETERGENT	
Lot	Weight
1	17.39
1	26.93
1	19.34
1	22.56
1	24.49
2	23.63
2	23.57
2	23.54
2	20.56
2	22.17
3	24.35
3	24.58
3	23.79
3	26.20
3	21.55
4	25.52

The data set Detergent is said to be in “strung-out” form, since each observation contains the lot number and weight of a single box. The first five observations contain the weights for the first lot, the second five observations contain the weights for the second lot, and so on. Because the variable Lot classifies the observations into rational subgroups, it is referred to as the *subgroup-variable*. The variable Weight contains the weights and is referred to as the *process variable* (or *process* for short).

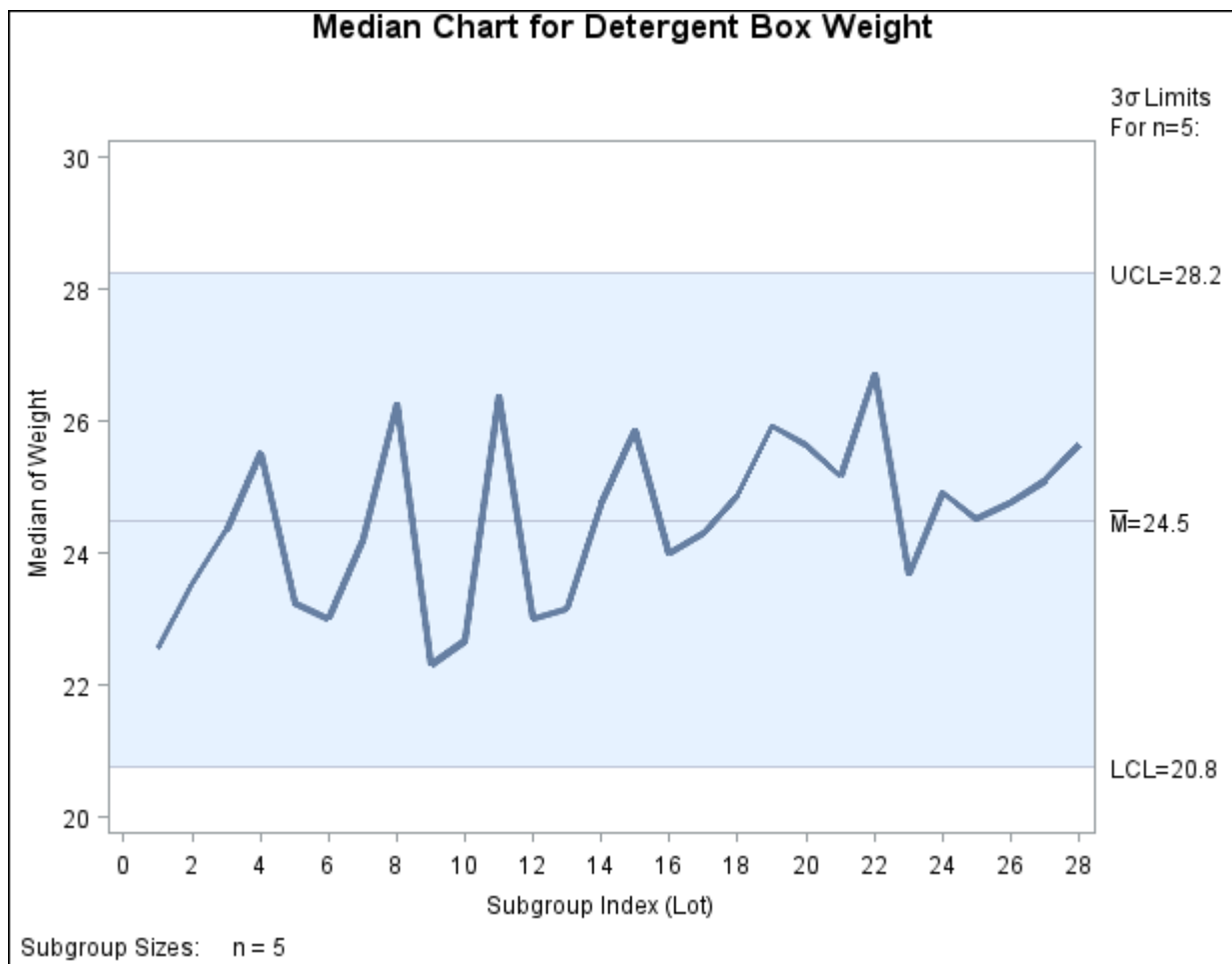
The within-subgroup variability of the weights is known to be stable. You can use a median chart to determine whether the mean level of the weights is in control. The following statements create the median chart shown in [Figure 17.35](#):

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Median Chart for Detergent Box Weight';
proc shewhart data=Detergent;
  mchart Weight*Lot;
run;
```

This example illustrates the basic form of the MCHART statement. After the keyword MCHART, you specify the *process* to analyze (in this case, Weight) followed by an asterisk and the *subgroup-variable* (Lot).

The input data set is specified with the DATA= option in the PROC SHEWHART statement.

Figure 17.35 Median Chart for Detergent Box Weight Data (Traditional Graphics)



Each point on the chart represents the median of the weights for a particular lot. For instance, the weights for the first lot are 17.39, 19.34, 22.56, 24.49, and 26.93, and consequently, the median plotted for this lot is 22.56.

Since all of the subgroup medians lie within the control limits, you can conclude that the process is in statistical control. By default, the control limits shown are 3 σ limits estimated from the data; the formulas for the limits are given in Table 17.26. You can also read control limits from an input data set; see “Reading Prestablished Control Limits” on page 1583.

For computational details, see “Constructing Median Charts” on page 1596. For more details on reading raw measurements, see “DATA= Data Set” on page 1603.

Creating Charts for Medians from Subgroup Summary Data

The previous example illustrates how you can create median charts using raw data (process measurements). However, in many applications the data are provided as subgroup summary statistics. This example illustrates how you can use the MCHART statement with data of this type. *See SHWMCHR in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

The following data set (Detsum) provides the data from the preceding example in summarized form. There is exactly one observation for each subgroup (note that the subgroups are still indexed by Lot). The variable WeightM contains the subgroup medians, the variable WeightR contains the subgroup ranges, and the variable WeightN contains the subgroup sample sizes (these are all five).

```
data Detsum;
  input Lot WeightM WeightR;
  WeightN = 5;
  datalines;
1  22.56  9.54
2  23.54  3.07
3  24.35  4.65
4  25.52  5.05
5  23.25  8.04
6  23.01  6.33
7  24.19  2.19
8  26.27  2.18
9  22.31  6.08
10 22.66  8.21
11 26.38  4.97
12 23.01  5.05
13 23.15  5.37
14 24.73  4.95
15 25.86  5.58
16 23.99  4.35
17 24.30  5.24
18 24.88  4.87
19 25.92  7.22
20 25.63  6.30
21 25.17  6.52
22 26.72  5.18
23 23.67  9.17
24 24.92  4.62
25 24.51  5.40
26 24.75  3.41
27 25.10  4.76
28 25.64  3.47
;
```

A partial listing of Detsum is shown in [Figure 17.36](#).

Figure 17.36 The Summary Data Set Detsum

Summary Data Set for Detergent Box Weights				
Lot	Weight M	Weight R	Weight N	
1	22.56	9.54	5	
2	23.54	3.07	5	
3	24.35	4.65	5	
4	25.52	5.05	5	
5	23.25	8.04	5	
6	23.01	6.33	5	
7	24.19	2.19	5	
8	26.27	2.18	5	
9	22.31	6.08	5	
10	22.66	8.21	5	
11	26.38	4.97	5	
12	23.01	5.05	5	
13	23.15	5.37	5	
14	24.73	4.95	5	
15	25.86	5.58	5	
16	23.99	4.35	5	
17	24.30	5.24	5	
18	24.88	4.87	5	
19	25.92	7.22	5	
20	25.63	6.30	5	
21	25.17	6.52	5	
22	26.72	5.18	5	
23	23.67	9.17	5	
24	24.92	4.62	5	
25	24.51	5.40	5	
26	24.75	3.41	5	
27	25.10	4.76	5	
28	25.64	3.47	5	

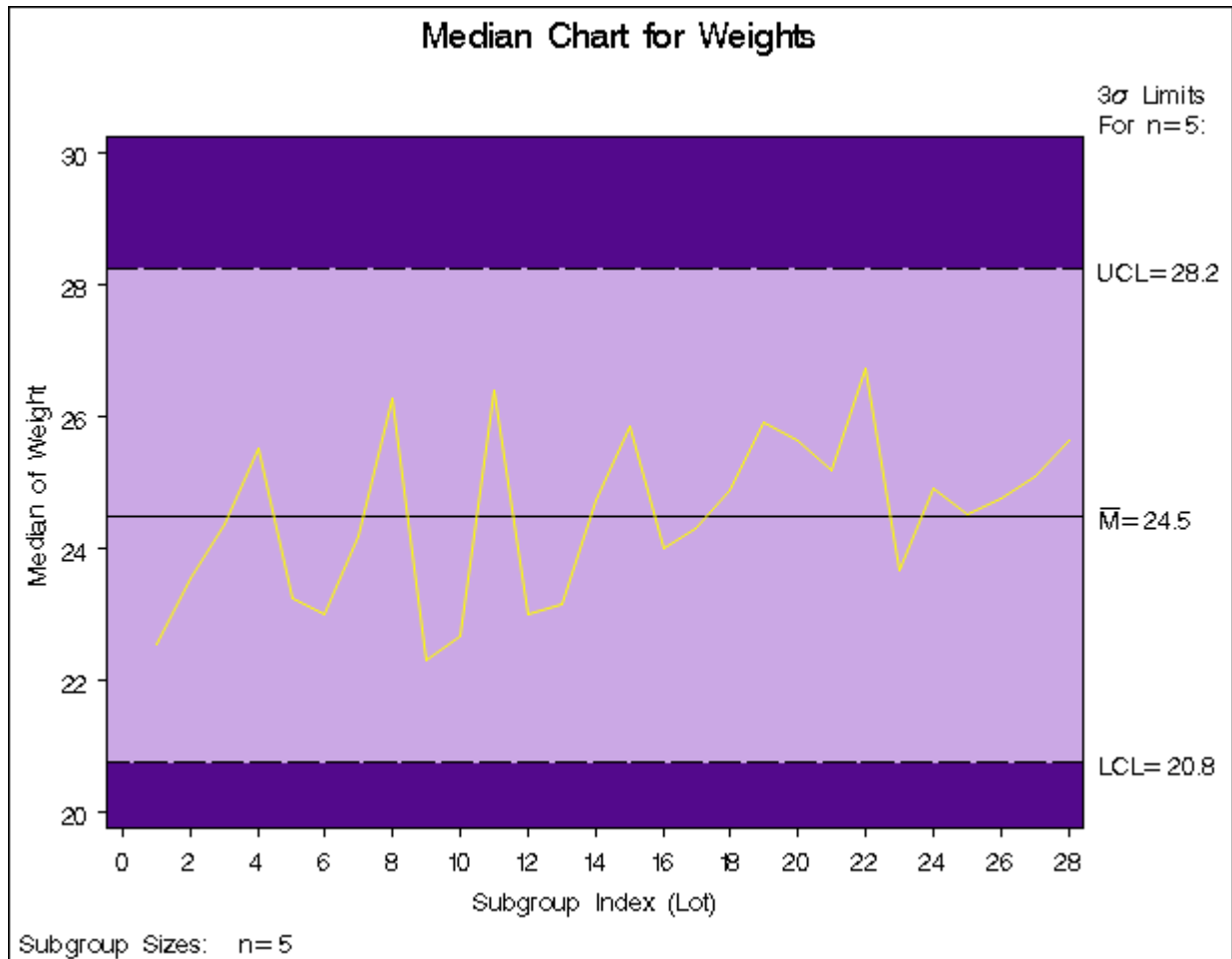
You can read this data set by specifying it as a HISTORY= data set in the PROC SHEWHART statement, as follows:

```
options nogstyle;
goptions ftext=swiss;
title 'Median Chart for Weights';
proc shewhart history=Detsum;
    mchart Weight*Lot / cframe = viv
                        cinfill = vpav
                        cconnect = yellow;
run;
options gstyle;
```

The NOGSTYLE system option causes ODS styles not to affect traditional graphics. Instead, the MCHART statement options control the appearance of the graph. The GSTYLE system option restores the use of ODS styles for traditional graphics produced subsequently. The resulting median chart is shown in [Figure 17.37](#).

Note that *Weight* is *not* the name of a SAS variable in the data set *Detsum* but is, instead, the common prefix for the names of the three SAS variables *WeightM*, *WeightR*, and *WeightN*. The suffix characters *M*, *R*, and *N* indicate *median*, *range*, and *sample size*, respectively. Thus, you can specify three subgroup summary variables in the *HISTORY=* data set with a single name (*Weight*), which is referred to as the *process*. The name *Lot* specified after the asterisk is the name of the *subgroup-variable*.

Figure 17.37 Median Chart from Summary Data Set *Detsum* (Traditional Graphics with NOGSTYLE)



In general, a *HISTORY=* input data set used with the *MCHART* statement must contain the following variables:

- subgroup variable
- subgroup median variable
- either a subgroup range variable or a subgroup standard deviation variable
- subgroup sample size variable

Furthermore, the names of the subgroup median, range (or standard deviation), and sample size variables must begin with the *process* name specified in the MCHART statement and end with the special suffix characters *M*, *R* (or *S*), and *N*, respectively. If the names do not follow this convention, you can use the RENAME option in the PROC SHEWHART statement to rename the variables for the duration of the SHEWHART procedure step (see “Creating Charts for Medians and Ranges from Summary Data” on page 1619).

If you specify the STDDEVIATIONS option in the MCHART statement, the HISTORY= data set must contain a subgroup standard deviation variable; otherwise, the HISTORY= data set must contain a subgroup range variable. The STDDEVIATIONS option specifies that the estimate of the process standard deviation σ is to be calculated from subgroup standard deviations rather than subgroup ranges. For example, in the following statements, the data set Detsum2 must contain a subgroup standard deviation variable named WeightS:

```
title 'Median Chart for Weights';
symbol v=dot;
proc shewhart history=Detsum2;
    mchart Weight*Lot / stddeviations;
run;
```

Options such as STDDEVIATIONS are specified after the slash (/) in the MCHART statement. A complete list of options is presented in the section “Syntax: MCHART Statement” on page 1585.

In summary, the interpretation of *process* depends on the input data set.

- If raw data are read using the DATA= option (as in the previous example), *process* is the name of the SAS variable containing the process measurements.
- If summary data are read using the HISTORY= option (as in this example), *process* is the common prefix for the names of the variables containing the summary statistics.

For more information, see “HISTORY= Data Set” on page 1604.

Saving Summary Statistics

See SHWMCHR in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

In this example, the MCHART statement is used to create a summary data set that can be read later by the SHEWHART procedure (as in the preceding example). The following statements read measurements from the data set Detergent and create a summary data set named Dethist:

```
proc shewhart data=Detergent;
    mchart Weight*Lot / outhistory = Dethist
                        nochart;
run;
```

The OUTHISTORY= option names the output data set, and the NOCHART option suppresses the display of the chart, which would be identical to the chart in Figure 17.35. Figure 17.38 contains a partial listing of Dethist.

Figure 17.38 The Summary Data Set Dethist

Summary Data Set DETHIST for Detergent Box Weights				
Lot	Weight M	Weight R	Weight N	
1	22.56	9.54	5	
2	23.54	3.07	5	
3	24.35	4.65	5	
4	25.52	5.05	5	
5	23.25	8.04	5	
6	23.01	6.33	5	
7	24.19	2.19	5	
8	26.27	2.18	5	
9	22.31	6.08	5	
10	22.66	8.21	5	
11	26.38	4.97	5	
12	23.01	5.05	5	
13	23.15	5.37	5	
14	24.73	4.95	5	
15	25.86	5.58	5	
16	23.99	4.35	5	
17	24.30	5.24	5	
18	24.88	4.87	5	
19	25.92	7.22	5	
20	25.63	6.30	5	
21	25.17	6.52	5	
22	26.72	5.18	5	
23	23.67	9.17	5	
24	24.92	4.62	5	
25	24.51	5.40	5	
26	24.75	3.41	5	
27	25.10	4.76	5	
28	25.64	3.47	5	

There are four variables in the data set Dethist.

- Lot contains the subgroup index.
- WeightM contains the subgroup medians.
- WeightR contains the subgroup ranges.
- WeightN contains the subgroup sample sizes.

Note that the summary statistic variables are named by adding the suffix characters *M*, *R*, and *N* to the *process* Weight specified in the MCHART statement. In other words, the variable naming convention for OUTHISTORY= data sets is the same as that for HISTORY= data sets.

If you specify the STDDEVIATIONS option, the OUTHISTORY= data set includes a subgroup standard deviation variable instead of a subgroup range variable, as demonstrated by the following statements:

```

proc shewhart data=Detergent;
  mchart Weight*Lot / outhistory = Dethist2
                    stddeviations
                    nochart;
run;

```

Figure 17.39 contains a partial listing of Dethist2.

Figure 17.39 The Summary Data Set Dethist2

Summary Data Set with Subgroup Standard Deviations				
Lot	Weight M	WeightS	Weight N	
1	22.56	3.84205	5	
2	23.54	1.34050	5	
3	24.35	1.68087	5	
4	25.52	2.11558	5	
5	23.25	3.14747	5	
6	23.01	2.37115	5	
7	24.19	0.86491	5	
8	26.27	0.88382	5	
9	22.31	2.55563	5	
10	22.66	3.20064	5	
11	26.38	2.10858	5	
12	23.01	1.85360	5	
13	23.15	1.99936	5	
14	24.73	1.96853	5	
15	25.86	2.37425	5	
16	23.99	1.77395	5	
17	24.30	2.14006	5	
18	24.88	1.98148	5	
19	25.92	2.78591	5	
20	25.63	2.51040	5	
21	25.17	2.82905	5	
22	26.72	2.05752	5	
23	23.67	3.67124	5	
24	24.92	1.96007	5	
25	24.51	2.15219	5	
26	24.75	1.35365	5	
27	25.10	1.80968	5	
28	25.64	1.38345	5	

The variable WeightS, which contains the subgroup standard deviations, is named by adding the suffix character *S* to the *process* Weight.

For more information, see “OUTHISTORY= Data Set” on page 1599.

Saving Control Limits

You can save the control limits for a median chart in a SAS data set; this enables you to apply the control limits to future data (see “[Reading Preestablished Control Limits](#)” on page 1583) or modify the limits with a DATA step program. *See SHWMCHR in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

The following statements read measurements from the data set Detergent (see “[Creating Charts for Medians from Raw Data](#)” on page 1572) and save the control limits displayed in [Figure 17.35](#) in a data set named Detlim:

```
proc shewhart data=Detergent;
  mchart Weight*Lot / outlimits=Detlim
                    nochart;
run;
```

The OUTLIMITS= option names the data set containing the control limits, and the NOCHART option suppresses the display of the charts. The data set Detlim is listed in [Figure 17.40](#).

Figure 17.40 The Data Set Detlim Containing Control Limit Information

Control Limits for Detergent Box Weights						
<u>_VAR_</u>	<u>_SUBGRP_</u>	<u>_TYPE_</u>	<u>_LIMITN_</u>	<u>_ALPHA_</u>	<u>_SIGMAS_</u>	<u>_LCLM_</u>
Weight	Lot	ESTIMATE	5	.002909021	3	20.7554
<u>_MEAN_</u>	<u>_UCLM_</u>	<u>_LCLR_</u>	<u>_R_</u>	<u>_UCLR_</u>	<u>_STDDEV_</u>	
24.4996	28.2439	0	5.42036	11.4613	2.33041	

The data set Detlim contains one observation with the limits for the *process* Weight. The variables _LCLM_ and _UCLM_ contain the lower and upper control limits for the medians, and the variable _MEAN_ contains the central line. The value of _MEAN_ is an estimate of the process mean, and the value of _STDDEV_ is an estimate of the process standard deviation σ . The value of _LIMITN_ is the nominal sample size associated with the control limits, and the value of _SIGMAS_ is the multiple of σ associated with the control limits. The variables _VAR_ and _SUBGRP_ are bookkeeping variables that save the *process* and *subgroup-variable*. The variable _TYPE_ is a bookkeeping variable that indicates whether the values of _MEAN_ and _STDDEV_ are estimates or standard values.

The variables _LCLR_, _R_, and _UCLR_ are not used to create median charts, but they are included so the data set Detlim can be used to create an *R* chart; see “[MRCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 1615 and “[RCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 1744. If you specify the STDDEVIATIONS option in the MCHART statement, the variables _LCLS_, _S_, and _UCLS_ are included in the OUTLIMITS= data set. These variables can be used to create an *s* chart; see “[SCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 1782. For more information, see “[OUTLIMITS= Data Set](#)” on page 1598.

You can create an output data set containing both control limits and summary statistics with the OUTTABLE= option, as illustrated by the following statements:

```
proc shewhart data=Detergent;
  mchart Weight*Lot / outtable=Dtable
                    nochart;
run;
```

The data set Dtable is listed in Figure 17.41.

Figure 17.41 The Data Set Dtable

Summary Statistics and Control Limit Information										
Variable	Lot	Subgroup Statistics				Subgroup Control Limits			Central Line	
		Subgroup Median	Subgroup Sample Size	Subgroup Mean	Subgroup Standard Deviation	Lower Control Limit	Upper Control Limit	Subgroup Mean	Subgroup Standard Deviation	Subgroup Mean
		Subgroup Median	Subgroup Sample Size	Subgroup Mean	Subgroup Standard Deviation	Lower Control Limit	Upper Control Limit	Subgroup Mean	Subgroup Standard Deviation	Subgroup Mean
		Subgroup Median	Subgroup Sample Size	Subgroup Mean	Subgroup Standard Deviation	Lower Control Limit	Upper Control Limit	Subgroup Mean	Subgroup Standard Deviation	Subgroup Mean
Weight	1	3	5	5	20.7554	22.56	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	
Weight	2	3	5	5	20.7554	23.54	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	
Weight	3	3	5	5	20.7554	24.35	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	
Weight	4	3	5	5	20.7554	25.52	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	
Weight	5	3	5	5	20.7554	23.25	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	
Weight	6	3	5	5	20.7554	23.01	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	
Weight	7	3	5	5	20.7554	24.19	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	
Weight	8	3	5	5	20.7554	26.27	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	
Weight	9	3	5	5	20.7554	22.31	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	
Weight	10	3	5	5	20.7554	22.66	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	
Weight	11	3	5	5	20.7554	26.38	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	
Weight	12	3	5	5	20.7554	23.01	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	
Weight	13	3	5	5	20.7554	23.15	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	
Weight	14	3	5	5	20.7554	24.73	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	
Weight	15	3	5	5	20.7554	25.86	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	
Weight	16	3	5	5	20.7554	23.99	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	
Weight	17	3	5	5	20.7554	24.30	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	
Weight	18	3	5	5	20.7554	24.88	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	
Weight	19	3	5	5	20.7554	25.92	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	
Weight	20	3	5	5	20.7554	25.63	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	
Weight	21	3	5	5	20.7554	25.17	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	
Weight	22	3	5	5	20.7554	26.72	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	
Weight	23	3	5	5	20.7554	23.67	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	
Weight	24	3	5	5	20.7554	24.92	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	
Weight	25	3	5	5	20.7554	24.51	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	
Weight	26	3	5	5	20.7554	24.75	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	
Weight	27	3	5	5	20.7554	25.10	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	
Weight	28	3	5	5	20.7554	25.64	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	

This data set contains one observation for each subgroup sample. The variables `_SUBMED_` and `_SUBN_` contain the subgroup medians and subgroup sample sizes. The variables `_LCLM_` and `_UCLM_` contain the lower and upper control limits, and the variable `_MEAN_` contains the central line. The variables `_VAR_` and `Lot` contain the *process* name and values of the *subgroup-variable*, respectively. For more information, see “`OUTTABLE= Data Set`” on page 1600.

An OUTTABLE= data set can be read later as a TABLE= data set. For example, the following statements read Dtable and display a median chart (not shown here) identical to the chart in [Figure 17.35](#):

```
title 'Median Chart for Detergent Box Weight';
proc shewhart table=Dtable;
  mchart Weight*Lot;
run;
```

Because the SHEWHART procedure simply displays the information in a TABLE= data set, you can use TABLE= data sets to create specialized control charts (see “[Specialized Control Charts: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2171). For more information, see “[TABLE= Data Set](#)” on page 1605.

Reading Preestablished Control Limits

In the previous example, the OUTLIMITS= data set Detlim saved control limits computed from the measurements in Detergent. This example shows how these limits can be applied to new data provided in the following data set: *See SHWMCHR in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
data Detergent2;
  input Lot @;
  do i=1 to 5;
    input Weight @;
    output;
  end;
  drop i;
  datalines;
29 16.66 27.49 18.87 22.53 24.72
30 23.74 23.67 23.64 20.26 22.09
31 24.56 24.82 23.92 26.67 21.38
32 25.89 28.73 29.21 25.38 23.47
33 23.32 21.61 30.75 23.13 23.82
34 23.04 22.65 24.96 19.64 26.84
35 24.01 24.38 24.86 26.50 24.37
36 26.43 27.36 28.74 26.74 26.27
37 21.41 22.24 25.34 20.59 27.51
38 22.62 20.81 22.64 30.15 25.32
39 26.86 28.14 24.06 27.35 22.49
40 23.03 23.83 25.59 19.85 22.33
41 23.19 23.63 23.00 21.46 27.57
42 27.38 23.18 24.99 24.81 28.82
43 26.60 26.58 20.26 26.27 24.96
44 26.22 23.28 24.15 24.06 28.23
45 25.90 22.88 25.55 24.50 19.95
46 16.66 27.49 18.87 22.53 24.72
47 23.74 23.67 23.64 20.26 22.09
48 24.56 24.82 23.92 26.67 21.38
49 25.89 28.73 29.21 25.38 23.47
50 23.32 21.61 30.75 23.13 23.82
;
```

The following statements create a median chart for the data in Detergent2 using the control limits in Detlim:

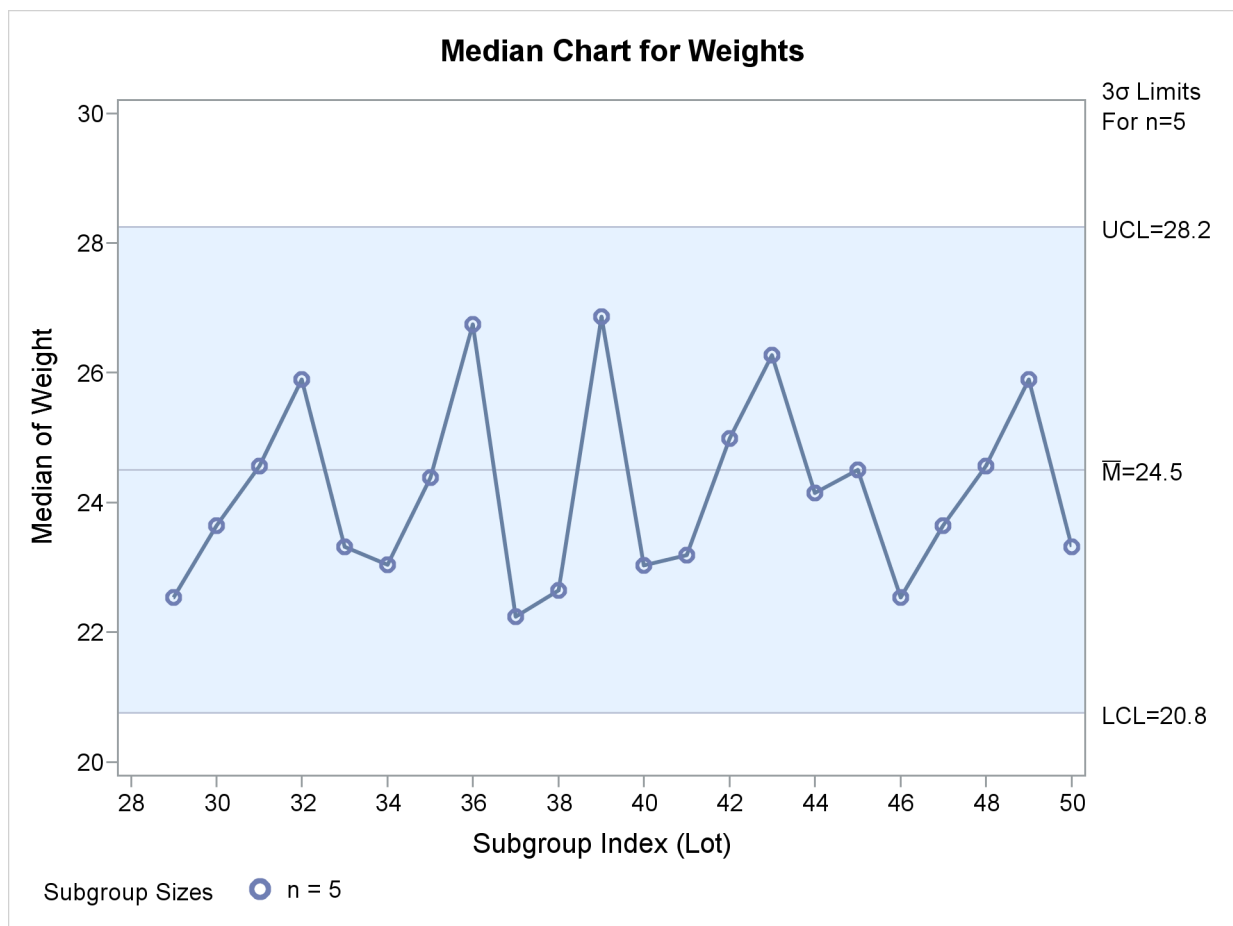
```
ods graphics on;
title 'Median Chart for Weights';
proc shewhart data=Detergent2 limits=Detlim;
  mchart Weight*Lot / odstitle=title markers;
run;
ods graphics off;
```

The ODS GRAPHICS ON statement specified before the PROC SHEWHART statement enables ODS Graphics, so the median chart is created using ODS Graphics instead of traditional graphics. The chart is shown in Figure 17.42.

The LIMITS= option in the PROC SHEWHART statement specifies the data set containing the control limits. By default,¹² this information is read from the first observation in the LIMITS= data set for which

- the value of `_VAR_` matches the *process* name Weight
- the value of `_SUBGRP_` matches the *subgroup-variable* name Lot

Figure 17.42 Median Chart for Second Set of Detergent Box Weight Data (ODS Graphics)



¹²In SAS 6.09 and in earlier releases, it is also necessary to specify the READLIMITS option to read control limits from a LIMITS= data set.

The chart indicates that the process is in control, since all the medians lie within the control limits.

In this example, the LIMITS= data set was created in a previous run of the SHEWHART procedure. You can also create a LIMITS= data set with the DATA step. See “[LIMITS= Data Set](#)” on page 1603 for details concerning the variables that you must provide.

Syntax: MCHART Statement

The basic syntax for the MCHART statement is as follows:

```
MCHART process * subgroup-variable ;
```

The general form of this syntax is as follows:

```
MCHART processes * subgroup-variable < (block-variables) >  
      < =symbol-variable | ='character' > / < options > ;
```

You can use any number of MCHART statements in the SHEWHART procedure. The components of the MCHART statement are described as follows.

process

processes

identify one or more processes to be analyzed. The specification of *process* depends on the input data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement.

- If raw data are read from a DATA= data set, *process* must be the name of the variable containing the raw measurements. For an example, see “[Creating Charts for Medians from Raw Data](#)” on page 1572.
- If summary data are read from a HISTORY= data set, *process* must be the common prefix of the summary variables in the HISTORY= data set. For an example, see “[Creating Charts for Medians from Subgroup Summary Data](#)” on page 1575.
- If summary data and control limits are read from a TABLE= data set, *process* must be the value of the variable _VAR_ in the TABLE= data set. For an example, see “[Saving Control Limits](#)” on page 1581.

A *process* is required. If you specify more than one process, enclose the list in parentheses. For example, the following statements request distinct median charts for Weight, Length, and Width:

```
proc shewhart data=Measures;  
  mchart (Weight Length Width)*Day;  
run;
```

subgroup-variable

is the variable that identifies subgroups in the data. The *subgroup-variable* is required. In the preceding MCHART statement, Day is the subgroup variable. For details, see “[Subgroup Variables](#)” on page 1938.

block-variables

are optional variables that group the data into blocks of consecutive subgroups. The blocks are labeled in a legend, and each *block-variable* provides one level of labels in the legend. See “[Displaying Stratification in Blocks of Observations](#)” on page 2098 for an example.

symbol-variable

is an optional variable whose levels (unique values) determine the symbol marker or character used to plot the medians.

- If you produce a line printer chart, an ‘A’ is displayed for the points corresponding to the first level of the *symbol-variable*, a ‘B’ is displayed for the points corresponding to the second level, and so on.
- If you produce traditional graphics, distinct symbol markers are displayed for points corresponding to the various levels of the *symbol-variable*. You can specify the symbol markers with SYMBOL n statements. See “[Displaying Stratification in Levels of a Classification Variable](#)” on page 2097 for an example.

character

specifies a plotting character for line printer charts. For example, the following statements create a median chart using an asterisk (*) to plot the points:

```
proc shewhart data=Values lineprinter;
    mchart Weight*Day='*';
run;
```

options

enhance the appearance of the charts, request additional analyses, save results in data sets, and so on. The section “[Summary of Options](#)”, which follows, lists all options by function. “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018 describes each option in detail.

Summary of Options

The following tables list the MCHART statement options by function. For complete descriptions, see “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

Table 17.25 MCHART Statement Options

Option	Description
Options for Specifying Control Limits	
ALPHA=	requests probability limits for chart
LIMITN=	specifies either nominal sample size for fixed control limits or varying limits
NOREADLIMITS	computes control limits for each <i>process</i> from the data rather than a LIMITS= data set (SAS 6.10 and later releases)
READALPHA	reads _ALPHA_ instead of _SIGMAS_ from a LIMITS= data set

Table 17.25 *continued*

Option	Description
READINDEX=	reads control limits for each <i>process</i> from a LIMITS= data set
READLIMITS	reads single set of control limits for each <i>process</i> from a LIMITS= data set (SAS 6.09 and earlier releases)
SIGMAS=	specifies width of control limits in terms of multiple <i>k</i> of standard error of plotted means
Options for Displaying Control Limits	
CINFILL=	specifies color for area inside control limits
CLIMITS=	specifies color of control limits, central line, and related labels
LCLLABEL=	specifies label for lower control limit
LIMLABSUBCHAR=	specifies a substitution character for labels provided as quoted strings; the character is replaced with the value of the control limit
LLIMITS=	specifies line type for control limits
NDECIMAL=	specifies number of digits to right of decimal place in default labels for control limits and central line
NOCTL	suppresses display of central line
NOLCL	suppresses display of lower control limit
NOLIMITLABEL	suppresses labels for control limits and central line
NOLIMITS	suppresses display of control limits
NOLIMITSFRAME	suppresses default frame around control limit information when multiple sets of control limits are read from a LIMITS= data set
NOLIMITSLEGEND	suppresses legend for control limits
NOUCL	suppresses display of upper control limit
UCLLABEL=	specifies label for upper control limit
WLIMITS=	specifies width for control limits and central line
XSAMPLE=	specifies label for central line
Process Mean and Standard Deviation Options	
MEDCENTRAL=	specifies method for estimating process mean μ
MU0=	specifies known value of μ_0 for process mean μ
SIGMA0=	specifies known value σ_0 for process standard deviation σ
SMETHOD=	specifies method for estimating process standard deviation σ
STDDEVIATIONS	specifies that estimate of process standard deviation σ is to be calculated from subgroup standard deviations
TYPE=	identifies parameters as estimates or standard values and specifies value of <code>_TYPE_</code> in the OUTLIMITS= data set
Options for Plotting and Labeling Points	
ALLLABEL=	labels every point on median chart
ALLLABEL2=	labels every point on trend chart
CLABEL=	specifies color for labels

Table 17.25 *continued*

Option	Description
CCONNECT=	specifies color for line segments that connect points on chart
CFRAMELAB=	specifies fill color for frame around labeled points
CNEEDLES=	specifies color for needles that connect points to central line
COUT=	specifies color for portions of line segments that connect points outside control limits
COUTFILL=	specifies color for shading areas between the connected points and control limits outside the limits
LABELANGLE=	specifies angle at which labels are drawn
LABELFONT=	specifies software font for labels (alias for the TESTFONT= option)
LABELHEIGHT=	specifies height of labels (alias for the TESTHEIGHT= option)
NEEDLES	connects points to central line with vertical needles
NOCONNECT	suppresses line segments that connect points on chart
NOTRENDCONNECT	suppresses line segments that connect points on trend chart
OUTLABEL=	labels points outside control limits
SYMBOLLEGEND=	specifies LEGEND statement for levels of <i>symbol-variable</i>
SYMBOLORDER=	specifies order in which symbols are assigned for levels of <i>symbol-variable</i>
TURNALL/TURNOUT	turns point labels so that they are strung out vertically
WNEEDLES=	specifies width of needles
Options for Specifying Tests for Special Causes	
INDEPENDENTZONES	computes zone widths independently above and below center line
NO3SIGMACHECK	enables tests to be applied with control limits other than 3σ limits
NOTESTACROSS	suppresses tests across <i>phase</i> boundaries
TESTS=	specifies tests for special causes
TEST2RUN=	specifies length of pattern for Test 2
TEST3RUN=	specifies length of pattern for Test 3
TESTACROSS	applies tests across <i>phase</i> boundaries
TESTLABEL=	provides labels for points where test is positive
TESTLABEL $_n$ =	specifies label for n th test for special causes
TESTNMETHOD=	applies tests to standardized chart statistics
TESTOVERLAP	performs tests on overlapping patterns of points
TESTRESET=	enables tests for special causes to be reset
ZONELABELS	adds labels A, B, and C to zone lines
ZONES	adds lines delineating zones A, B, and C
ZONEVALPOS=	specifies position of ZONEVALUES labels
ZONEVALUES	labels zone lines with their values

Table 17.25 *continued*

Option	Description
Options for Displaying Tests for Special Causes	
CTESTLABBOX=	specifies color for boxes enclosing labels indicating points where test is positive
CTESTS=	specifies color for labels indicating points where test is positive
CTESTSYMBOL=	specifies color for symbol used to plot points where test is positive
CZONES=	specifies color for lines and labels delineating zones A, B, and C
LTESTS=	specifies type of line connecting points where test is positive
LZONES=	specifies line type for lines delineating zones A, B, and C
TESTFONT=	specifies software font for labels at points where test is positive
TESTHEIGHT=	specifies height of labels at points where test is positive
TESTLABBOX	requests that labels for points where test is positive be positioned so that do not overlap
TESTSYMBOL=	specifies plot symbol for points where test is positive
TESTSYMBOLHT=	specifies symbol height for points where test is positive
WTESTS=	specifies width of line connecting points where test is positive
Axis and Axis Label Options	
CAXIS=	specifies color for axis lines and tick marks
CFRAME=	specifies fill colors for frame for plot area
CTEXT=	specifies color for tick mark values and axis labels
DISCRETE	produces horizontal axis for discrete numeric group values
HAXIS=	specifies major tick mark values for horizontal axis
HEIGHT=	specifies height of axis label and axis legend text
HMINOR=	specifies number of minor tick marks between major tick marks on horizontal axis
HOFFSET=	specifies length of offset at both ends of horizontal axis
INTSTART=	specifies first major tick mark value on horizontal axis when a date, time, or datetime format is associated with numeric subgroup variable
NOHLABEL	suppresses label for horizontal axis
NOTICKREP	specifies that only the first occurrence of repeated, adjacent subgroup values is to be labeled on horizontal axis
NOVANGLE	requests vertical axis labels that are strung out vertically
SKIPHLABELS=	specifies thinning factor for tick mark labels on horizontal axis
SPLIT=	specifies splitting character for axis labels
TURNHLABELS	requests horizontal axis labels that are strung out vertically

Table 17.25 *continued*

Option	Description
VAXIS=	specifies major tick mark values for vertical axis of median chart
VAXIS2=	specifies major tick mark values for vertical axis of trend chart
VFORMAT=	specifies format for primary vertical axis tick mark labels
VFORMAT2=	specifies format for secondary vertical axis tick mark labels
VMINOR=	specifies number of minor tick marks between major tick marks on vertical axis
VOFFSET=	specifies length of offset at both ends of vertical axis
VZERO	forces origin to be included in vertical axis for primary chart
VZERO2	forces origin to be included in vertical axis for secondary chart
WAXIS=	specifies width of axis lines
Plot Layout Options	
ALLN	plots means for all subgroups
BILEVEL	creates control charts using half-screens and half-pages
EXCHART	creates control charts for a process only when exceptions occur
INTERVAL=	natural time interval between consecutive subgroup positions when time, date, or datetime format is associated with a numeric subgroup variable
MAXPANELS=	maximum number of pages or screens for chart
NMARKERS	requests special markers for points corresponding to sample sizes not equal to nominal sample size for fixed control limits
NOCHART	suppresses creation of chart
NOFRAME	suppresses frame for plot area
NOLEGEND	suppresses legend for subgroup sample sizes
NPANELPOS=	specifies number of subgroup positions per panel on each chart
REPEAT	repeats last subgroup position on panel as first subgroup position of next panel
TOTPANELS=	specifies number of pages or screens to be used to display chart
TRENDVAR=	specifies list of trend variables
YPCT1=	specifies length of vertical axis on median chart as a percentage of sum of lengths of vertical axes for median and trend charts
ZEROSTD	displays median chart regardless of whether $\hat{\sigma} = 0$
Reference Line Options	
CHREF=	specifies color for lines requested by HREF= and HREF2= options

Table 17.25 *continued*

Option	Description
CVREF=	specifies color for lines requested by VREF= and VREF2= options
HREF=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on median chart
HREF2=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on trend chart
HREFDATA=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on median chart
HREF2DATA=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on trend chart
HREFLABELS=	specifies labels for HREF= lines
HREF2LABELS=	specifies labels for HREF2= lines
HREFLABPOS=	specifies position of HREFLABELS= and HREF2LABELS= labels
LHREF=	specifies line type for HREF= and HREF2= lines
LVREF=	specifies line type for VREF= and VREF2= lines
NOBYREF	specifies that reference line information in a data set applies uniformly to charts created for all BY groups
VREF=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to vertical axis on median chart
VREF2=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to vertical axis on trend chart
VREFLABELS=	specifies labels for VREF= lines
VREF2LABELS=	specifies labels for VREF2= lines
VREFLABPOS=	position of VREFLABELS= and VREF2LABELS= labels
Grid Options	
CGRID=	specifies color for grid requested with GRID or ENDGRID option
ENDGRID	adds grid after last plotted point
GRID	adds grid to control chart
LENDGRID=	specifies line type for grid requested with the ENDGRID option
LGRID=	specifies line type for grid requested with the GRID option
WGRID=	specifies width of grid lines
Clipping Options	
CCLIP=	specifies color for plot symbol for clipped points
CLIPFACTOR=	determines extent to which extreme points are clipped
CLIPLEGEND=	specifies text for clipping legend
CLIPLEGPOS=	specifies position of clipping legend
CLIPSUBCHAR=	specifies substitution character for CLIPLEGEND= text
CLIPSYMBOL=	specifies plot symbol for clipped points
CLIPSYMBOLHT=	specifies symbol marker height for clipped points

Table 17.25 *continued*

Option	Description
Graphical Enhancement Options	
ANNOTATE=	specifies annotate data set that adds features to median chart
ANNOTATE2=	specifies annotate data set that adds features to trend chart
DESCRIPTION=	specifies description of median chart's GRSEG catalog entry
FONT=	specifies software font for labels and legends on charts
NAME=	specifies name of median chart's GRSEG catalog entry
PAGENUM=	specifies the form of the label used in pagination
PAGENUMPOS=	specifies the position of the page number requested with the PAGENUM= option
WTREND=	specifies width of line segments connecting points on trend chart
Options for Producing Graphs Using ODS Styles	
BLOCKVAR=	specifies one or more variables whose values define colors for filling background of <i>block-variable</i> legend
CFRAMELAB	draws a frame around labeled points
COUT	draw portions of line segments that connect points outside control limits in a contrasting color
CSTAROUT	specifies that portions of stars exceeding inner or outer circles are drawn using a different color
OUTFILL	shades areas between control limits and connected points lying outside the limits
STARFILL=	specifies a variable identifying groups of stars filled with different colors
STARS=	specifies a variable identifying groups of stars whose outlines are drawn with different colors
Options for ODS Graphics	
BLOCKREFTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
INFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the control limit infill transparency
MARKERS	plots subgroup points with markers
NOBLOCKREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOBLOCKREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOFILLLEGEND	suppresses legend for levels of a STARFILL= variable
NOPHASEREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOPHASEREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOSTARFILLLEGEND	suppresses legend for levels of a STARFILL= variable
NOTRANSPARENCY	disables transparency in ODS Graphics output
ODSFOOTNOTE=	specifies a graph footnote
ODSFOOTNOTE2=	specifies a secondary graph footnote

Table 17.25 *continued*

Option	Description
ODSLEGENDEXPAND	specifies that legend entries contain all levels observed in the data
ODSTITLE=	specifies a graph title
ODSTITLE2=	specifies a secondary graph title
OUTFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies control limit outfill transparency
OVERLAYURL=	specifies URLs to associate with overlay points
OVERLAY2URL=	specifies URLs to associate with overlay points on secondary chart
PHASEPOS=	specifies vertical position of phase legend
PHASEREFLEVEL=	associates phase and block reference lines with either innermost or the outermost level
PHASEREFTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
REFFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
SIMULATEQCFONT	draws central line labels using a simulated software font
STARTRANSPARENCY=	specifies star fill transparency
URL=	specifies a variable whose values are URLs to be associated with subgroups
URL2=	specifies a variable whose values are URLs to be associated with subgroups on secondary chart
Input Data Set Options	
MISSBREAK	specifies that observations with missing values are not to be processed
Output Data Set Options	
OUTHISTORY=	creates output data set containing subgroup summary statistics
OUTINDEX=	specifies value of <code>_INDEX_</code> in the <code>OUTLIMITS=</code> data set
OUTLIMITS=	creates output data set containing control limits
OUTTABLE=	creates output data set containing subgroup summary statistics and control limits
Tabulation Options	
NOTE: specifying (EXCEPTIONS) after a tabulation option creates a table for exceptional points only.	
TABLE	creates a basic table of subgroup means, subgroup sample sizes, and control limits
TABLEALL	is equivalent to the options TABLE, TABLECENTRAL, TABLEID, TABLELEGEND, TABLEOUTLIM, and TABLETESTS
TABLECENTRAL	augments basic table with values of central lines
TABLEID	augments basic table with columns for ID variables
TABLELEGEND	augments basic table with legend for tests for special causes
TABLEOUTLIM	augments basic table with columns indicating control limits exceeded
TABLETESTS	augments basic table with a column indicating which tests for special causes are positive

Table 17.25 *continued*

Option	Description
Specification Limit Options	
CIINDICES	specifies α value and type for computing capability index confidence limits
LSL=	specifies list of lower specification limits
TARGET=	specifies list of target values
USL=	specifies list of upper specification limits
Block Variable Legend Options	
BLOCKLABELPOS=	specifies position of label for <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKLABTYPE=	specifies text size of <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKPOS=	specifies vertical position of <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKREP	repeats identical consecutive labels in <i>block-variable</i> legend
CBLOCKLAB=	specifies fill colors for frames enclosing variable labels in <i>block-variable</i> legend
CBLOCKVAR=	specifies one or more variables whose values are colors for filling background of <i>block-variable</i> legend
Phase Options	
CPHASELEG=	specifies text color for <i>phase</i> legend
NOPHASEFRAME	suppresses default frame for <i>phase</i> legend
OUTPHASE=	specifies value of <code>_PHASE_</code> in the OUTHISTORY= data set
PHASEBREAK	disconnects last point in a <i>phase</i> from first point in next <i>phase</i>
PHASELABTYPE=	specifies text size of <i>phase</i> legend
PHASELEGEND	displays <i>phase</i> labels in a legend across top of chart
PHASELIMITS	labels control limits for each phase, provided they are constant within that phase
PHASEREF	delineates <i>phases</i> with vertical reference lines
READPHASES=	specifies <i>phases</i> to be read from an input data set
Star Options	
CSTARCIRCLES=	specifies color for STARCIRCLES= circles
CSTARFILL=	specifies color for filling stars
CSTAROUT=	specifies outline color for stars exceeding inner or outer circles
CSTARS=	specifies color for outlines of stars
LSTARCIRCLES=	specifies line types for STARCIRCLES= circles
LSTARS=	specifies line types for outlines of STARVERTICES= stars
STARBDRADIUS=	specifies radius of outer bound circle for vertices of stars
STARCIRCLES=	specifies reference circles for stars
STARINRADIUS=	specifies inner radius of stars
STARLABEL=	specifies vertices to be labeled
STARLEGEND=	specifies style of legend for star vertices
STARLEGENDLAB=	specifies label for STARLEGEND= legend
STAROUTRADIUS=	specifies outer radius of stars

Table 17.25 *continued*

Option	Description
STARSPECS=	specifies method used to standardize vertex variables
STARSTART=	specifies angle for first vertex
STARTYPE=	specifies graphical style of star
STARVERTICES=	superimposes star at each point on median chart
WSTARCIRCLES=	specifies width of STARCIRCLES= circles
WSTARS=	specifies width of STARVERTICES= stars
Overlay Options	
CCOVERLAY=	specifies colors for primary chart overlay line segments
CCOVERLAY2=	specifies colors for secondary chart overlay line segments
COVERLAY=	specifies colors for primary chart overlay plots
COVERLAY2=	specifies colors for secondary chart overlay plots
COVERLAYCLIP=	specifies color for clipped points on overlays
LOVERLAY=	specifies line types for primary chart overlay line segments
LOVERLAY2=	specifies line types for secondary chart overlay line segments
NOOVERLAYLEGEND	suppresses legend for overlay plots
OVERLAY=	specifies variables to overlay on primary chart
OVERLAY2=	specifies variables to overlay on secondary chart
OVERLAY2HTML=	specifies links to associate with secondary chart overlay points
OVERLAY2ID=	specifies labels for secondary chart overlay points
OVERLAY2SYM=	specifies symbols for secondary chart overlays
OVERLAY2SYMHT=	specifies symbol heights for secondary chart overlays
OVERLAYCLIPSYM=	specifies symbol for clipped points on overlays
OVERLAYCLIPSYMHT=	specifies symbol height for clipped points on overlays
OVERLAYHTML=	specifies links to associate with primary chart overlay points
OVERLAYID=	specifies labels for primary chart overlay points
OVERLAYLEGLAB=	specifies label for overlay legend
OVERLAYSYM=	specifies symbols for primary chart overlays
OVERLAYSYMHT=	specifies symbol heights for primary chart overlays
WOVERLAY=	specifies widths of primary chart overlay line segments
WOVERLAY2=	specifies widths of secondary chart overlay line segments
Options for Interactive Control Charts	
HTML=	specifies a variable whose values create links to be associated with subgroups
HTML2=	specifies variable whose values create links to be associated with subgroups on secondary chart
HTML_LEGEND=	specifies a variable whose values create links to be associated with symbols in the symbol legend
WEBOUT=	creates an OUTTABLE= data set with additional graphics coordinate data

Table 17.25 continued

Option	Description
Options for Line Printer Charts	
CLIPCHAR=	specifies plot character for clipped points
CONNECTCHAR=	specifies character used to form line segments that connect points on chart
HREFCHAR=	specifies line character for HREF= and HREF2= lines
SYMBOLCHARS=	specifies characters indicating <i>symbol-variable</i>
TESTCHAR=	specifies character for line segments that connect any sequence of points for which a test for special causes is positive
VREFCHAR=	specifies line character for VREF= and VREF2= lines
ZONECHAR=	specifies character for lines that delineate zones for tests for special causes

Details: MCHART Statement

Constructing Median Charts

The following notation is used in this section:

μ	process mean (expected value of the population of measurements)
σ	process standard deviation (standard deviation of the population of measurements)
\bar{X}_i	mean of measurements in i th subgroup
n_i	sample size of i th subgroup
N	the number of subgroups
x_{ij}	j th measurement in the i th subgroup, $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n_i$
$x_{i(j)}$	j th largest measurement in the i th subgroup. Then

$$x_{i(1)} \leq x_{i(2)} \leq \dots \leq x_{i(n_i)}$$

$\bar{\bar{X}}$	weighted average of subgroup means
M_i	median of the measurements in the i th subgroup:

$$M_i = \begin{cases} x_{i((n_i+1)/2)} & \text{if } n_i \text{ is odd} \\ (x_{i(n_i/2)} + x_{i((n_i/2)+1)})/2 & \text{if } n_i \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

\bar{M}	average of the subgroup medians:
-----------	----------------------------------

$$\bar{M} = (n_1 M_1 + \dots + n_N M_N) / (n_1 + \dots + n_N)$$

\tilde{M}	median of the subgroup medians. Denote the j th largest median by $M_{(j)}$ so that $M_{(1)} \leq M_{(2)} \leq \dots \leq M_{(N)}$. Then
-------------	---

$$\tilde{M} = \begin{cases} M_{((N+1)/2)} & \text{if } N \text{ is odd} \\ (M_{(N/2)} + M_{(N/2)+1})/2 & \text{if } N \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

- $e_M(n)$ standard error of the median of n independent, normally distributed variables with unit standard deviation (the value of $e_M(n)$ can be calculated with the STDMED function in a DATA step)
- $Q_p(n)$ 100 p th percentile ($0 < p < 1$) of the distribution of the median of n independent observations from a normal population with unit standard deviation
- z_p 100 p th percentile of the standard normal distribution
- $D_p(n)$ 100 p th percentile of the distribution of the range of n independent observations from a normal population with unit standard deviation

Plotted Points

Each point on a median chart indicates the value of a subgroup median (M_i). For example, if the tenth subgroup contains the values 12, 15, 19, 16, and 14, the value plotted for this subgroup is $M_{10} = 15$.

Central Line

The value of the central line indicates an estimate for μ , which is computed as

- \bar{M} by default
- $\bar{\bar{X}}$ when you specify MEDCENTRAL=AVGMEAN
- \tilde{M} when you specify MEDCENTRAL=MEDMED
- μ_0 when you specify μ_0 with the MU0= option

Control Limits

You can compute the limits

- as a specified multiple (k) of the standard error of M_i above and below the central line. The default limits are computed with $k = 3$ (these are referred to as 3σ limits).
- as probability limits defined in terms of α , a specified probability that M_i exceeds the limits

The following table provides the formulas for the limits:

Table 17.26 Limits for Median Charts

Control Limits
LCLM = lower limit = $\bar{M} - k\hat{\sigma}e_M(n_i)$
UCLM = upper limit = $\bar{M} + k\hat{\sigma}e_M(n_i)$
Probability Limits
LCLM = lower limit = $\bar{M} - Q_{\alpha/2}(n_i)\hat{\sigma}$
UCLM = upper limit = $\bar{M} + Q_{1-\alpha/2}(n_i)\hat{\sigma}$

Note that the limits vary with n_i . In Table 17.26, replace \bar{M} with $\bar{\bar{X}}$ if you specify MEDCENTRAL=AVGMEAN, and replace \bar{M} with \tilde{M} if you specify MEDCENTRAL=MEDMED. Replace \bar{M} with μ_0 if you specify μ_0 with the MU0= option, and replace $\hat{\sigma}$ with σ_0 if you specify σ_0 with the SIGMA0= option. The formulas assume that the data are normally distributed.

You can specify parameters for the limits as follows:

- Specify k with the SIGMAS= option or with the variable _SIGMAS_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify α with the ALPHA= option or with the variable _ALPHA_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify a constant nominal sample size $n_i \equiv n$ for the control limits with the LIMITN= option or with the variable _LIMITN_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify μ_0 with the MU0= option or with the variable _MEAN_ in the LIMITS= data set.
- Specify σ_0 with the SIGMA0= option or with the variable _STDDEV_ in the LIMITS= data set.

Output Data Sets

OUTLIMITS= Data Set

The OUTLIMITS= data set saves control limits and control limit parameters. The following variables can be saved:

Table 17.27 OUTLIMITS= Data Set

Variable	Description
ALPHA	probability (α) of exceeding limits
CP	capability index C_p
CPK	capability index C_{pk}
CPL	capability index C_{PL}
CPM	capability index C_{pm}
CPU	capability index C_{PU}
INDEX	optional identifier for the control limits specified with the OUTINDEX= option
LCLM	lower control limit for subgroup median
LCLR	lower control limit for subgroup range
LCLS	lower control limit for subgroup standard deviation
LIMITN	sample size associated with the control limits
LSL	lower specification limit
MEAN	value of central line on median chart (\bar{M} , \tilde{M} , $\bar{\bar{X}}$, or μ_0)
R	value of central line on R chart
S	value of central line on s chart
SIGMAS	multiple (k) of standard error of M_i
STDDEV	process standard deviation ($\hat{\sigma}$ or σ_0)
SUBGRP	subgroup-variable specified in the MCHART statement
TARGET	target value

Table 17.27 continued

Option	Description
TYPE	type (estimate or standard value) of _MEAN_ and _STDDEV_
UCLM	upper control limit for subgroup median
UCLR	upper control limit for subgroup range
UCLS	upper control limit for subgroup standard deviation
USL	upper specification limit
VAR	<i>process</i> specified in the MCHART statement

Notes:

1. The variables _LCLS_, _S_, and _UCLS_ are included if you specify the STDDEVIATIONS option; otherwise, the variables _LCLR_, _R_, and _UCLR_ are included. These variables are not used to create median charts, but they enable the OUTLIMITS= data set to be used as a LIMITS= data set with the BOXCHART, XRCHART, XSCHART, and MRCHART statements.
2. If the control limits vary with subgroup sample size, the special missing value *V* is assigned to the variables _LIMITN_, _LCLM_, _UCLM_, _LCLR_, _R_, _UCLR_, _LCLS_, _S_, and _UCLS_.
3. If the limits are defined in terms of a multiple *k* of the standard error of M_i , the value of _ALPHA_ is computed as $\alpha = 2(1 - F_{med}(k, n))$, where $F_{med}(\cdot, n)$ is the cumulative distribution function of the median of a random sample of *n* standard normally distributed observations, and *n* is the value of _LIMITN_. If _LIMITN_ has the special missing value *V*, this value is assigned to _ALPHA_.
4. If the limits are probability limits, the value of _SIGMAS_ is computed as $k = F_{med}^{-1}(1 - \alpha/2, n)$, where $F_{med}^{-1}(\cdot, n)$ is the inverse distribution function of the median of a random sample of *n* standard normally distributed observations, and *n* is the value of _LIMITN_. If _LIMITN_ has the special missing value *V*, this value is assigned to _SIGMAS_.
5. The variables _CP_, _CPK_, _CPL_, _CPU_, _LSL_, and _USL_ are included only if you provide specification limits with the LSL= and USL= options. The variables _CPM_ and _TARGET_ are included if, in addition, you provide a target value with the TARGET= option. See “[Capability Indices](#)” on page 1941 for computational details.
6. Optional BY variables are saved in the OUTLIMITS= data set.

The OUTLIMITS= data set contains one observation for each *process* specified in the MCHART statement. For an example, see “[Saving Control Limits](#)” on page 1581.

OUTHISTORY= Data Set

The OUTHISTORY= option saves subgroup summary statistics. The following variables can be saved:

- the *subgroup-variable*

- a subgroup median variable named by *process* suffixed with *M*
- a subgroup range variable named by *process* suffixed with *R*
- a subgroup standard deviation variable named by *process* suffixed with *S*
- a subgroup sample size variable named by *process* suffixed with *N*

A subgroup standard deviation variable is included if you specify the STDDEVIATIONS option; otherwise, a subgroup range variable is included.

Given a *process* name that contains 32 characters, the procedure first shortens the name to its first 16 characters and its last 15 characters, and then it adds the suffix.

Variables containing subgroup summary statistics are created for each *process* specified in the MCHART statement. For example, consider the following statements:

```
proc shewhart data=Steel;
  mchart (Width Diameter)*Lot / outhistory=Summary;
run;
```

The data set Summary contains variables named Lot, WidthM, WidthR, WidthN, DiameterM, DiameterR, and DiameterN. The variables WidthR and DiameterR are included, since the STDDEVIATIONS option is not specified. If you specified the STDDEVIATIONS option, the data set Summary would contain WidthS and DiameterS rather than WidthR and DiameterR.

Additionally, the following variables, if specified, are included:

- BY variables
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- ID variables
- _PHASE_ (if the OUTPHASE= option is specified)

For an example of an OUTHISTORY= data set, see [“Saving Summary Statistics”](#) on page 1578.

OUTTABLE= Data Set

The OUTTABLE= data set saves subgroup summary statistics, control limits, and related information. The following variables are saved:

Variable	Description
ALPHA	probability (α) of exceeding control limits
EXLIM	control limit exceeded on median chart
LCLM	lower control limit for median
LIMITN	nominal sample size associated with the control limits
MEAN	estimate of process mean (\bar{M} , \tilde{M} , $\bar{\bar{X}}$, or μ_0)
SIGMAS	multiple (k) of the standard error associated with control limits
<i>subgroup</i>	values of the subgroup variable
SUBMED	subgroup median
SUBN	subgroup sample size
TESTS	tests for special causes signaled on median chart
UCLM	upper control limit for median
VAR	<i>process</i> specified in the MCHART statement

In addition, the following variables, if specified, are included:

- BY variables
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- ID variables
- _PHASE_ (if the READPHASES= option is specified)
- _TREND_ (if the TRENDVAR= option is specified)

Notes:

1. Either the variable _ALPHA_ or the variable _SIGMAS_ is saved depending on how the control limits are defined (with the ALPHA= or SIGMAS= options, respectively, or with the corresponding variables in a LIMITS= data set).
2. The variable _TESTS_ is saved if you specify the TESTS= option. The k th character of a value of _TESTS_ is k if Test k is positive at that subgroup. For example, if you request all eight tests and Tests 2 and 8 are positive for a given subgroup, the value of _TESTS_ has a 2 for the second character, an 8 for the eighth character, and blanks for the other six characters.
3. The variables _EXLIM_ and _TESTS_ are character variables of length 8. The variable _PHASE_ is a character variable of length 48. The variable _VAR_ is a character variable whose length is no greater than 32. All other variables are numeric.

For an example, see “[Saving Control Limits](#)” on page 1581.

ODS Tables

The following table summarizes the ODS tables that you can request with the MCHART statement.

Table 17.28 ODS Tables Produced with the MCHART Statement

Table Name	Description	Options
MCHART	median chart summary statistics	TABLE, TABLEALL, TABLEC, TABLEID, TABLELEG, TABLEOUT, TABLETESTS
TestDescriptions	descriptions of tests for special causes requested with the TESTS= option for which at least one positive signal is found	TABLEALL, TABLELEG

ODS Graphics

Before you create ODS Graphics output, ODS Graphics must be enabled (for example, by using the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement). For more information about enabling and disabling ODS Graphics, see the section “Enabling and Disabling ODS Graphics” (Chapter 21, *SAS/STAT User’s Guide*). **NOTE:** In SAS/QC 12.1 the SHEWHART procedure does not support the creation of graphs that are editable with the ODS Graphics Editor.

The appearance of a graph produced with ODS Graphics is determined by the style associated with the ODS destination where the graph is produced. MCHART options used to control the appearance of traditional graphics are ignored for ODS Graphics output. [Options for Producing Graphs Using ODS Styles](#) lists options that can be used to control the appearance of graphs produced with ODS Graphics or with traditional graphics using ODS styles. [Options for ODS Graphics](#) lists options to be used exclusively with ODS Graphics. Detailed descriptions of these options are provided in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

When ODS Graphics is in effect, the MCHART statement assigns a name to the graph it creates. You can use this name to reference the graph when using ODS. The name is listed in [Table 17.29](#).

Table 17.29 ODS Graphics Produced by the MCHART Statement

ODS Graph Name	Plot Description
MChart	median chart

See Chapter 3, “[SAS/QC Graphics](#),” for more information about ODS Graphics and other methods for producing charts.

Input Data Sets

DATA= Data Set

You can read raw data (process measurements) from a DATA= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. Each *process* specified in the MCHART statement must be a SAS variable in the DATA= data set. This variable provides measurements that must be grouped into subgroup samples indexed by the values of the *subgroup-variable*. The *subgroup-variable*, which is specified in the MCHART statement, must also be a SAS variable in the DATA= data set. Each observation in a DATA= data set must contain a value for each *process* and a value for the *subgroup-variable*. If the *i*th subgroup contains n_i items, there should be n_i consecutive observations for which the value of the *subgroup-variable* is the index of the *i*th subgroup. For example, if each subgroup contains five items and there are 30 subgroup samples, the DATA= data set should contain 150 observations.

Other variables that can be read from a DATA= data set include

- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified)
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

By default, the SHEWHART procedure reads all of the observations in a DATA= data set. However, if the DATA= data set includes the variable `_PHASE_`, you can read selected groups of observations (referred to as *phases*) by specifying the READPHASES= option (for an example, see “[Displaying Stratification in Phases](#)” on page 2103).

For an example of a DATA= data set, see “[Creating Charts for Medians from Raw Data](#)” on page 1572.

LIMITS= Data Set

You can read preestablished control limits (or parameters from which the control limits can be calculated) from a LIMITS= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. For example, the following statements read control limit information from the data set Conlims:¹³

```
proc shewhart data=Info limits=Conlims;
    mchart Weight*Batch;
run;
```

The LIMITS= data set can be an OUTLIMITS= data set that was created in a previous run of the SHEWHART procedure. Such data sets always contain the variables required for a LIMITS= data set. The LIMITS= data set can also be created directly using a DATA step. When you create a LIMITS= data set, you must provide one of the following:

- the variables `_LCLM_`, `_MEAN_`, and `_UCLM_`, which specify the control limits directly

¹³In SAS 6.09 and in earlier releases, it is necessary to specify the READLIMITS option.

- the variables `_MEAN_` and `_STDDEV_`, which are used to calculate the control limits according to the equations in [Table 17.26](#)

In addition, note the following:

- The variables `_VAR_` and `_SUBGRP_` are required. These must be character variables whose lengths are no greater than 32.
- The variable `_INDEX_` is required if you specify the `READINDEX=` option; this must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 48.
- The variables `_LIMITN_`, `_SIGMAS_` (or `_ALPHA_`), and `_TYPE_` are optional, but they are recommended to maintain a complete set of control limit information. The variable `_TYPE_` must be a character variable of length 8; valid values are ‘ESTIMATE’, ‘STANDARD’, ‘STDMU’, and ‘STDSIGMA’.
- BY variables are required if specified with a BY statement.

For an example, see the section “[Reading Preestablished Control Limits](#)” on page 1583.

HISTORY= Data Set

You can read subgroup summary statistics from a `HISTORY=` data set specified in the `PROC SHEWHART` statement. This enables you to reuse `OUTHISTORY=` data sets that have been created in previous runs of the SHEWHART procedure or to read output data sets created with SAS summarization procedures, such as `PROC UNIVARIATE`.

A `HISTORY=` data set used with the `MCHART` statement must contain the following:

- the *subgroup-variable*
- a subgroup mean variable for each *process*
- a subgroup median variable for each *process*
- a subgroup sample size variable for each *process*
- either a subgroup range variable or a subgroup standard deviation variable for each *process*

The names of the subgroup summary statistics variables must be the *process* name concatenated with the following special suffix characters:

Subgroup Summary Statistic	Suffix Character
subgroup median	M
subgroup mean	X
subgroup sample size	N
subgroup range	R
subgroup standard deviation	S

You must provide the subgroup mean variable only if you specify the `MEDCENTRAL=AVGMEAN` option. If you specify the `STDDEVIATIONS` option, the subgroup standard deviation variable must be included; otherwise, the subgroup range variable must be included.

For example, consider the following statements:

```
proc shewhart history=Summary;
  mchart (Weight Yieldstrength)*Batch / medcentral=avgmean;
run;
```

The data set Summary must include the variables Batch, WeightX, WeightM, WeightR, WeightN, YieldstrengthX, YieldstrengthM, YieldstrengthR, and YieldstrengthN. If the STDDEVIATIONS option were specified in the preceding MCHART statement, it would be necessary for Summary to include the variables Batch, WeightX, WeightM, WeightS, WeightN, YieldstrengthX, YieldstrengthM, YieldstrengthS, and YieldstrengthN.

Note that if you specify a *process* name that contains 32 characters, the names of the summary variables must be formed from the first 16 characters and the last 15 characters of the *process* name, suffixed with the appropriate character.

Other variables that can be read from a HISTORY= data set include

- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified)
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

By default, the SHEWHART procedure reads all the observations in a HISTORY= data set. However, if the data set includes the variable `_PHASE_`, you can read selected groups of observations (referred to as *phases*) by specifying the READPHASES= option (see “[Displaying Stratification in Phases](#)” on page 2103 for an example).

For an example of a HISTORY= data set, see “[Creating Charts for Medians from Subgroup Summary Data](#)” on page 1575.

TABLE= Data Set

You can read summary statistics and control limits from a TABLE= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. This enables you to reuse an OUTTABLE= data set created in a previous run of the SHEWHART procedure. Because the SHEWHART procedure simply displays the information in a TABLE= data set, you can use TABLE= data sets to create specialized control charts. Examples are provided in “[Specialized Control Charts: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2171.

The following table lists the variables required in a TABLE= data set used with the MCHART statement:

Table 17.30 Variables Required in a TABLE= Data Set

Variable	Description
LCLM	lower control limit for median
LIMITN	nominal sample size associated with the control limits
MEAN	process mean
<i>subgroup-variable</i>	values of the <i>subgroup-variable</i>
SUBMED	subgroup median
SUBN	subgroup sample size
UCLM	upper control limit for median

Other variables that can be read from a TABLE= data set include

- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables
- _PHASE_ (if the READPHASES= option is specified). This variable must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 48.
- _TESTS_ (if the TESTS= option is specified). This variable is used to flag tests for special causes and must be a character variable of length 8.
- _VAR_. This variable is required if more than one *process* is specified or if the data set contains information for more than one *process*. This variable must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 32.

For an example of a TABLE= data set, see “[Saving Control Limits](#)” on page 1581.

Methods for Estimating the Standard Deviation

When control limits are determined from the input data, three methods (referred to as default, MVLUE, and RMSDF) are available with the MCHART statement for estimating the process standard deviation σ . The method used to calculate σ depends on whether you specify the STDDEVATIONS option in the MCHART statement. If this option is specified, σ is estimated using subgroup standard deviations; otherwise, σ is estimated using subgroup ranges. For further details and formulas, see “[Methods for Estimating the Standard Deviation](#)” on page 1890.

Axis Labels

You can specify axis labels by assigning labels to particular variables in the input data set, as summarized in the following table:

Axis	Input Data Set	Variable
Horizontal	all	<i>subgroup-variable</i>
Vertical	DATA=	<i>process</i>
Vertical	HISTORY=	subgroup median variable
Vertical	TABLE=	_SUBMED_

If you specify the TRENDVAR= option, you can provide distinct labels for the vertical axes of the median and trend charts by breaking the vertical axis into two parts with a split character. Specify the split character with the SPLIT= option. The first part labels the vertical axis of the median chart, and the second part labels the vertical axis of the trend chart.

For an example, see “[Labeling Axes](#)” on page 2136.

Missing Values

An observation read from a DATA=, HISTORY=, or TABLE= data set is not analyzed if the value of the subgroup variable is missing. For a particular process variable, an observation read from a DATA= data set is not analyzed if the value of the process variable is missing. Missing values of process variables generally lead to unequal subgroup sample sizes. For a particular process variable, an observation read from a HISTORY= or TABLE= data set is not analyzed if the values of any of the corresponding summary variables are missing.

Examples: MCHART Statement

This section provides more advanced examples of the MCHART statement.

Example 17.14: Controlling Value of Central Line

You can specify options in the MCHART statement to request one of the following values for the central line on median charts:

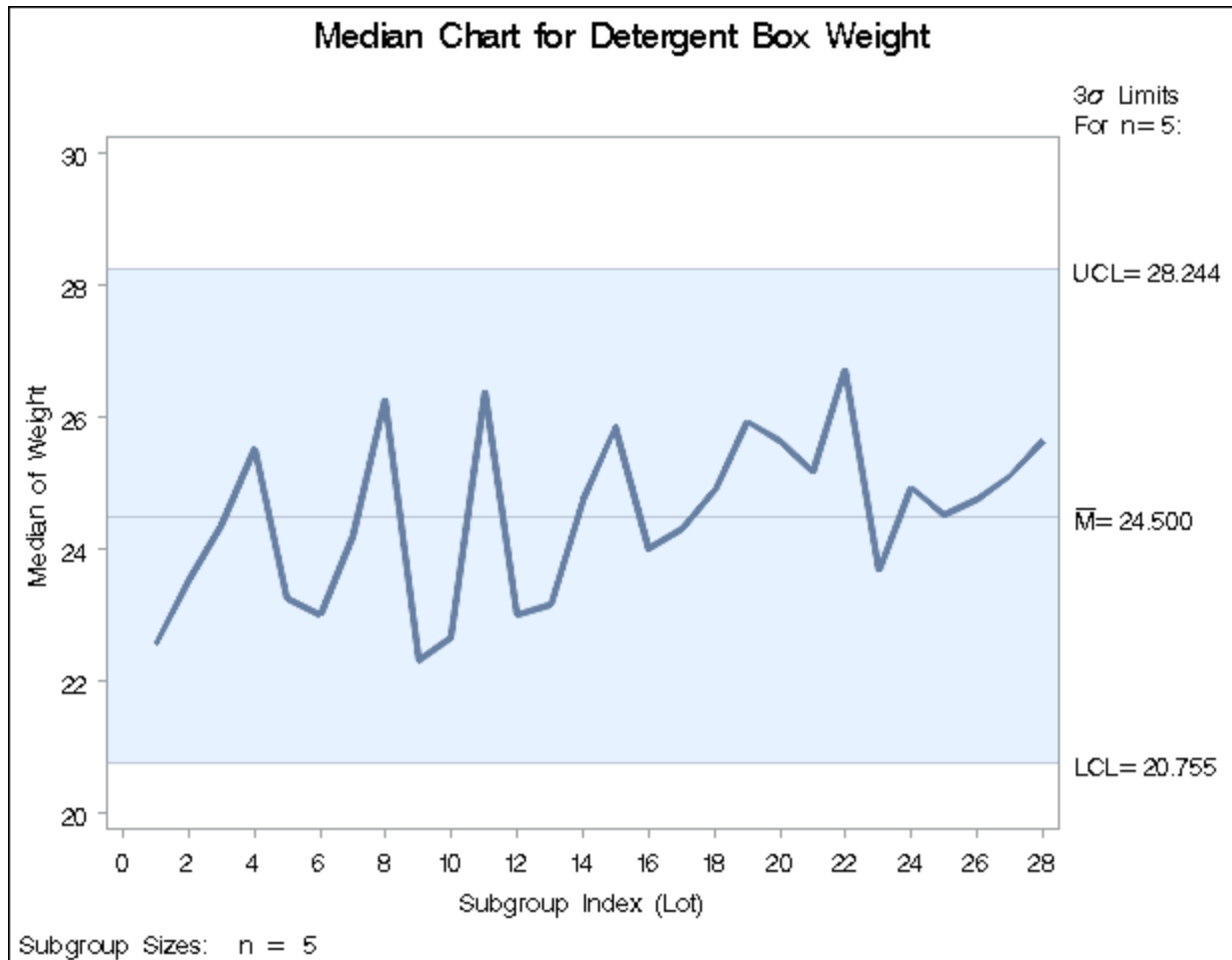
- the average of the subgroup medians
- the average of the subgroup means
- the median of the subgroup medians
- a standard value of the process mean

By default, the value of the central line is the average of the subgroup medians. The following statements create a median chart for the detergent box weights stored in the data set Detergent (see “[Creating Charts for Medians from Raw Data](#)” on page 1572) with the average of the subgroup medians as the central line. The resulting chart is shown in [Output 17.14.1](#).

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Median Chart for Detergent Box Weight';
proc shewhart data=Detergent;
  mchart Weight*Lot / ndecimal = 3;
run;
```

The NDECIMAL= option specifies the number of decimal digits in the default labels for the control limits and central line.

Output 17.14.1 Central Line is Average of Subgroup Medians



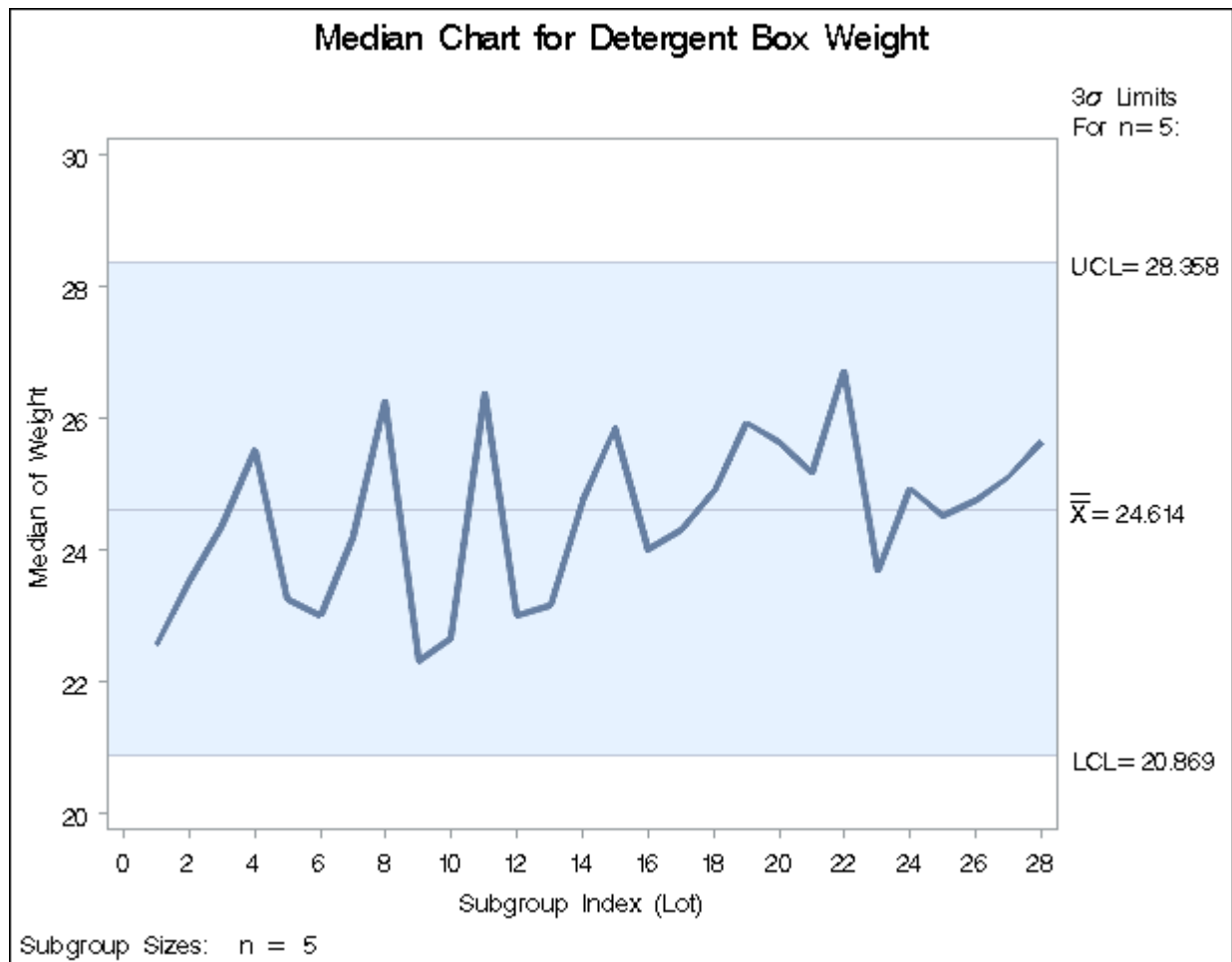
You can also request that the central line indicate the average of the subgroup means. The following statements create a median chart with this value for the central line:

```
title 'Median Chart for Detergent Box Weight';
proc shewhart data=Detergent;
  mchart Weight*Lot / ndecimal = 3
                    medcentral = avgmean;
run;
```

The MEDCENTRAL= option specifies the value used for the central line. In this case, MEDCENTRAL=AVGMEAN is specified to request a central line indicating the average of the subgroup

means. The resulting chart is shown in [Output 17.14.2](#).

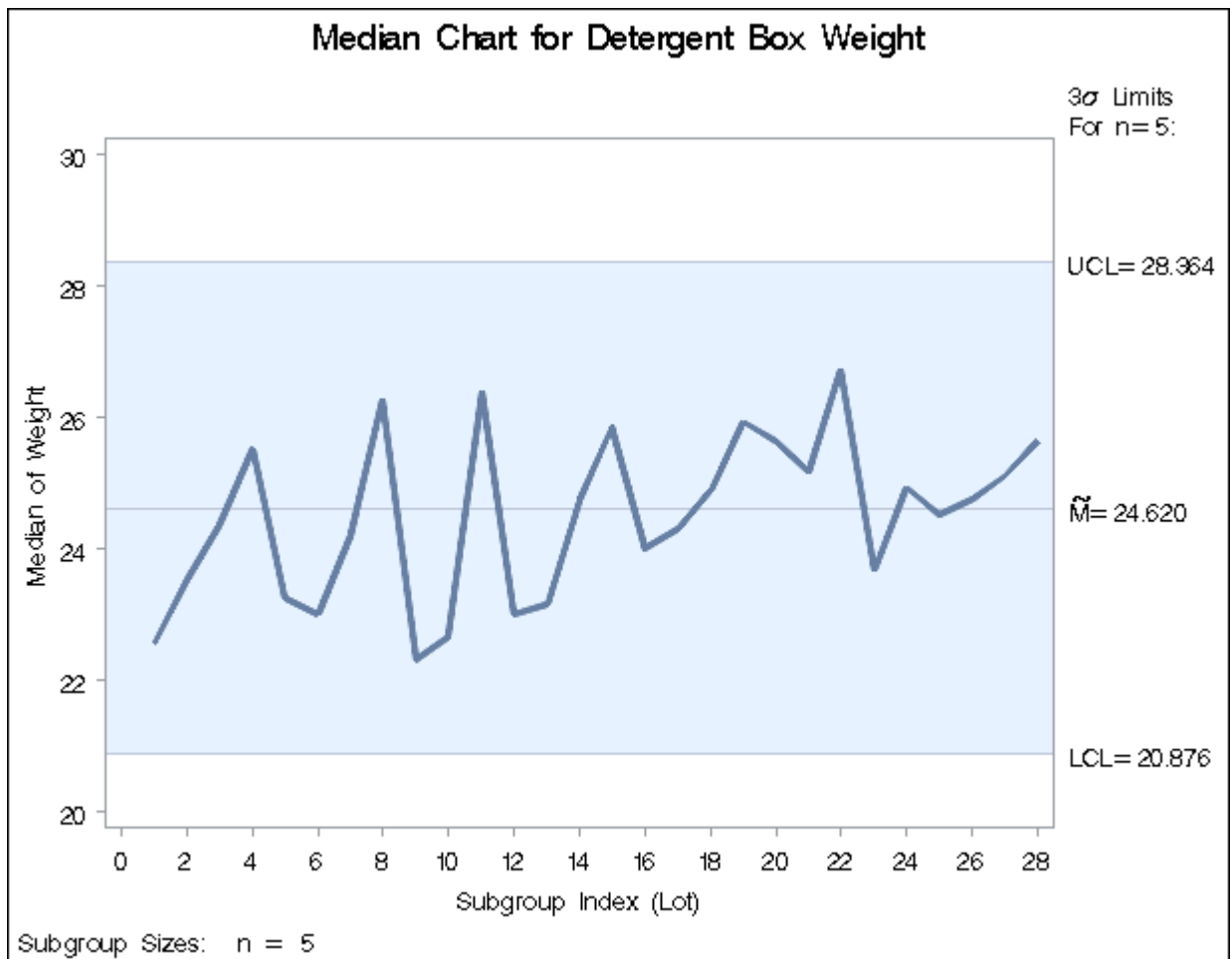
Output 17.14.2 Central Line is Average of Subgroup Means



If you specify MEDCENTRAL=MEDMED, the median of the subgroup medians is used for the central line, as demonstrated by the following statements:

```
title 'Median Chart for Detergent Box Weight';
proc shewhart data=Detergent;
  mchart Weight*Lot / ndecimal    = 3
                        medcentral = medmed;
run;
```

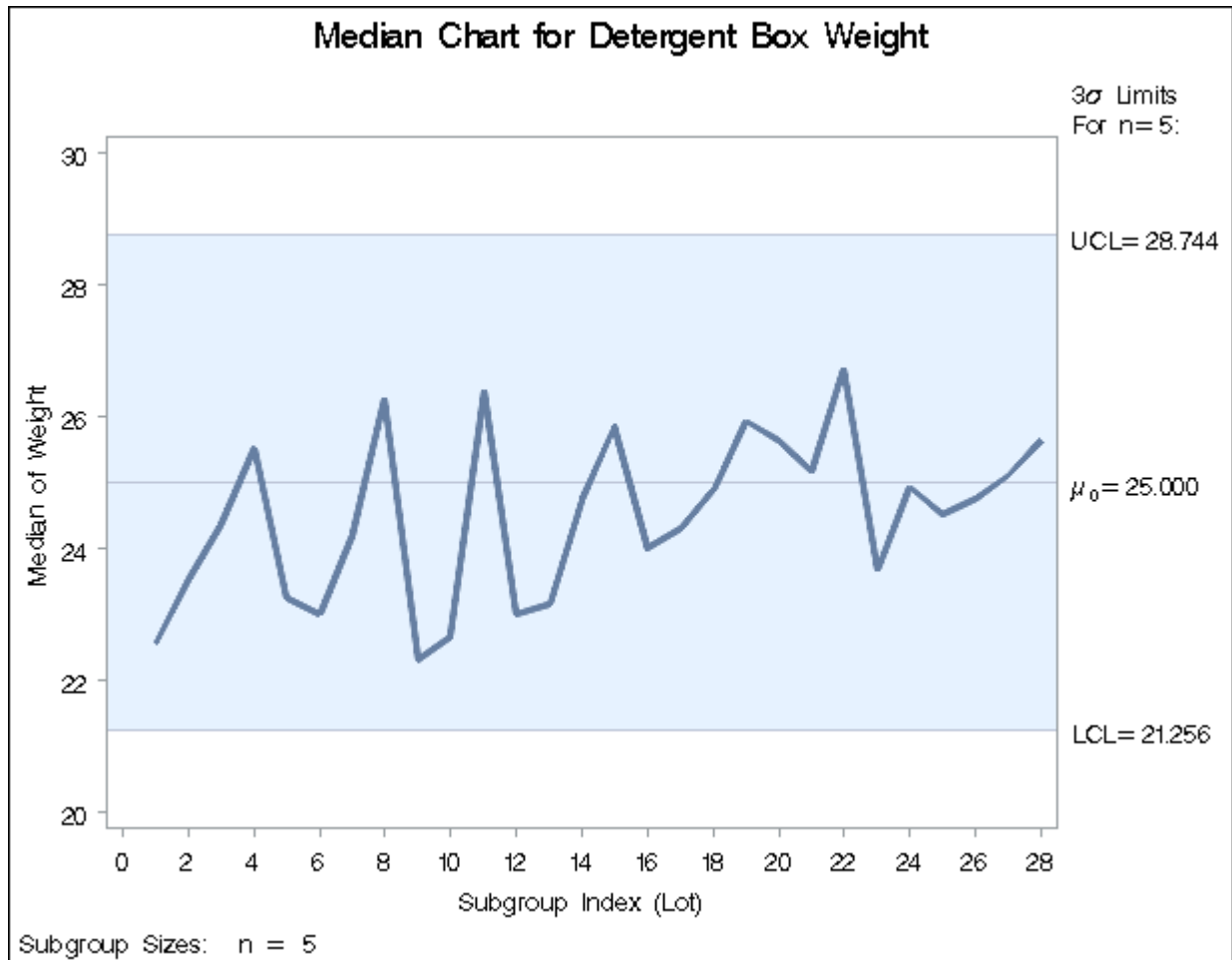
The resulting chart is shown in [Output 17.14.3](#).

Output 17.14.3 Central Line is Median of Subgroup Medians

In some situations a standard value for the process mean (μ_0) is available. For instance, extensive startup testing provides an estimate of the process mean. If specified, this value is used for the central line. The following statements create a median chart for the detergent box weights with $\mu_0 = 25$:

```
title 'Median Chart for Detergent Box Weight';
proc shewhart data=Detergent;
  mchart Weight*Lot / ndecimal = 3
                    mu0      = 25
                    xsymbol  = mu0;
run;
```

The MU0= option specifies the standard value for the process mean, and the XSYMBOL= option specifies the label for the central line. In this case, XSYMBOL=MU0 is specified to indicate that the central line represents a standard value. The resulting chart is shown in [Output 17.14.4](#).

Output 17.14.4 Median Chart for Detergent Box Weight Data

Note that you can also provide μ_0 with the `_MEAN_` variable in a `LIMITS=` data set. For example, the following DATA step creates a data set (Dlims) which contains the same standard value specified in the preceding MCHART statement:

```
data Dlims;
  _var_   = "Weight ";
  _subgrp_ = "Lot    ";
  _mean_  = 25;
run;
```

The `_VAR_` and `_SUBGRP_` variables are required if this data set is to be read as a `LIMITS=` data set in the PROC SHEWHART statement. These values must match the names of the *process* and *subgroup-variable* specified in the MCHART statement. The following statements specify the data set Dlims as a `LIMITS=` data set and create a median chart (not shown here) identical to the one in [Output 17.14.4](#):

```

title 'Median Chart for Detergent Box Weight';
symbol v=dot;
proc shewhart data=Detergent limits=Dlims;
    mchart Weight*Lot / xsymbol =mu0
                        ndecimal=3;
run;

```

For more information, see “Constructing Median Charts” on page 1596.

Example 17.15: Estimating the Process Standard Deviation

The following data set (Wire) contains breaking strength measurements recorded in pounds per inch for 25 samples from a metal wire manufacturing process. The subgroup sample sizes vary between 3 and 7.

```

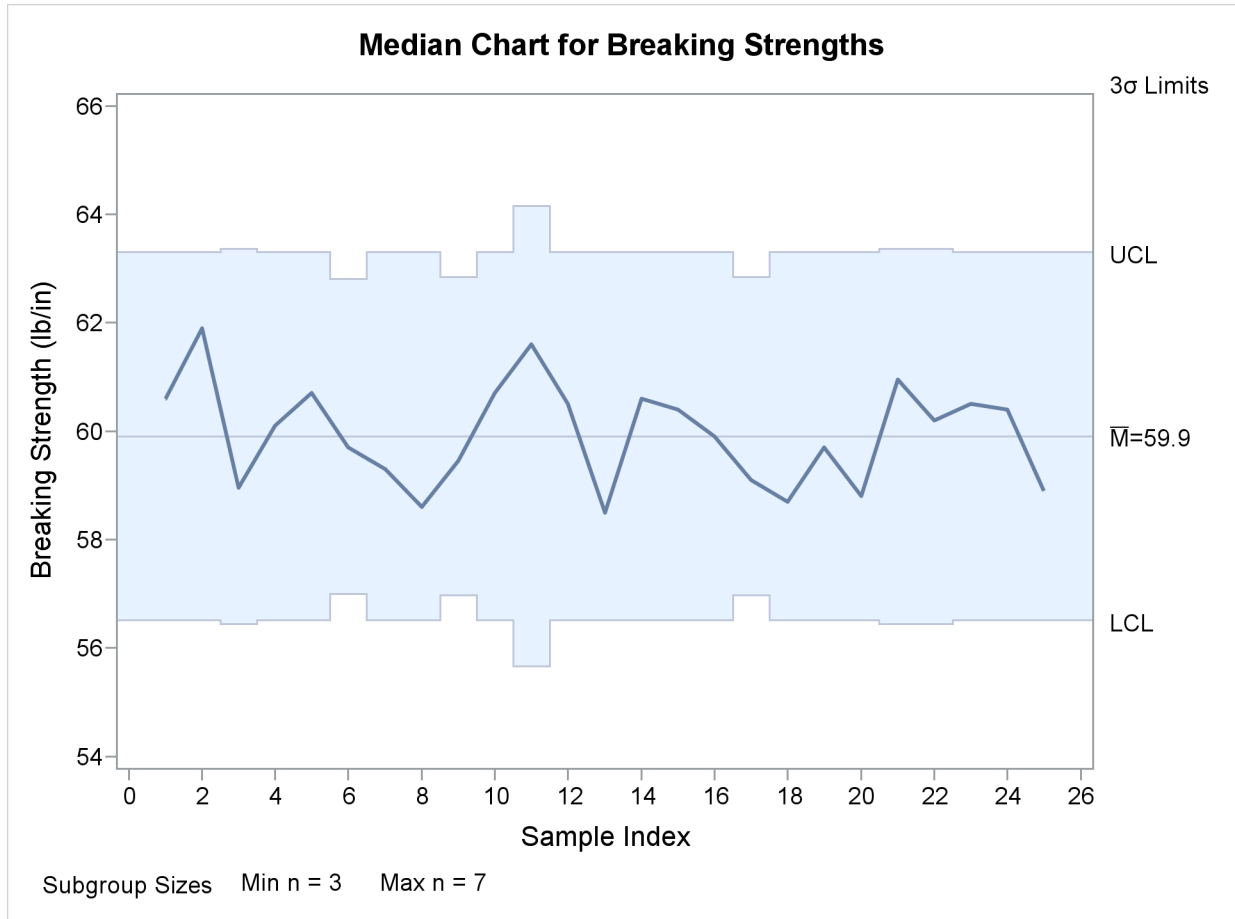
data Wire;
    input Sample Size @;
    do i=1 to Size;
        input Breakstrength @@;
        output;
    end;
    drop i size;
    label Breakstrength  = 'Breaking Strength (lb/in)'
          Sample         = 'Sample Index';
    datalines;
1  5 60.6 62.3 62.0 60.4 59.9
2  5 61.9 62.1 60.6 58.9 65.3
3  4 57.8 60.5 60.1 57.7
4  5 56.8 62.5 60.1 62.9 58.9
5  5 63.0 60.7 57.2 61.0 53.5
6  7 58.7 60.1 59.7 60.1 59.1 57.3 60.9
7  5 59.3 61.7 59.1 58.1 60.3
8  5 61.3 58.5 57.8 61.0 58.6
9  6 59.5 58.3 57.5 59.4 61.5 59.6
10 5 61.7 60.7 57.2 56.5 61.5
11 3 63.9 61.6 60.9
12 5 58.7 61.4 62.4 57.3 60.5
13 5 56.8 58.5 55.7 63.0 62.7
14 5 62.1 60.6 62.1 58.7 58.3
15 5 59.1 60.4 60.4 59.0 64.1
16 5 59.9 58.8 59.2 63.0 64.9
17 6 58.8 62.4 59.4 57.1 61.2 58.6
18 5 60.3 58.7 60.5 58.6 56.2
19 5 59.2 59.8 59.7 59.3 60.0
20 5 62.3 56.0 57.0 61.8 58.8
21 4 60.5 62.0 61.4 57.7
22 4 59.3 62.4 60.4 60.0
23 5 62.4 61.3 60.5 57.7 60.2
24 5 61.2 55.5 60.2 60.4 62.4
25 5 59.0 66.1 57.7 58.5 58.9
;

```

The following statements request a median chart, shown in [Output 17.15.1](#), for the wire breaking strength measurements:

```
title 'Median Chart for Breaking Strengths';
ods graphics on;
proc shewhart data=Wire;
  mchart Breakstrength*Sample / odstitle=title;
run;
```

Output 17.15.1 Median Chart with Varying Sample Sizes



Note that the control limits vary with the subgroup sample size. The sample size legend in the lower left corner displays the minimum and maximum subgroup sample sizes.

By default, the control limits shown in [Output 17.15.1](#) are 3σ limits estimated from the data. You can use the `STDDEVIATIONS` option and the `SMETHOD=` option in the `MCHART` statement to control how the estimate of the process standard deviation σ is calculated. The `STDDEVIATIONS` option specifies that the estimate of σ is to be calculated from subgroup standard deviations rather than subgroup ranges, the default. The `SMETHOD=` option specifies the method for estimating σ . You can specify the following methods:

- NOWEIGHT
- MVLUE
- RMSDF

The NOWEIGHT method, which is the default, requests an unweighted average of subgroup estimates, the MVLUE method requests a minimum variance linear unbiased estimate, and the RMSDF method requests a weighted root-mean-square estimate. Note that the RMSDF method is only available if, in addition, you specify the STDDEVIATIONS option. For details, see “[Methods for Estimating the Standard Deviation](#)” on page 1606.

The following statements contain five MCHART statements, which calculate five different estimates for σ by specifying different combinations of options:

```

title 'Estimates of the Process Standard Deviation';
proc shewhart data=Wire;
  mchart Breakstrength*Sample / outlimits=Wirelim1
                                nochart outindex = 'NOWEIGHT-Ranges';
  mchart Breakstrength*Sample / outlimits=Wirelim2
                                stddeviations
                                nochart outindex = 'NOWEIGHT-Stds';
  mchart Breakstrength*Sample / outlimits=Wirelim3
                                smethod =mvlue
                                nochart outindex = 'MVLUE   -Ranges';
  mchart Breakstrength*Sample / outlimits=Wirelim4
                                stddeviations
                                smethod =mvlue
                                nochart outindex = 'MVLUE   -Stds';
  mchart Breakstrength*Sample / outlimits=Wirelim5
                                stddeviations
                                smethod =rmsdf
                                nochart outindex = 'RMSDF   -Stds';

run;

```

The OUTLIMITS= option names the data set containing the control limit information. The _STDDEV_ variable in the OUTLIMITS= data set contains the estimate of the process standard deviation. The OUTINDEX= option specifies the value of the _INDEX_ variable in the OUTLIMITS= data set and is used in this example to identify the estimation method. The following statements create a data set named Wlimits, which contains the five different estimates. This data set is listed in [Output 17.15.2](#).

```

data Wlimits;
  set Wirelim1 Wirelim2 Wirelim3 Wirelim4 Wirelim5;
  keep _index_ _stddev_;
run;

```

Output 17.15.2 The Data Set Wlimits

The Wlimits Data Set		
INDEX		_STDDEV_
NOWEIGHT-Ranges		2.11146
NOWEIGHT-Stds		2.15453
MVLUE	-Ranges	2.11240
MVLUE	-Stds	2.14790
RMSDF	-Stds	2.17479

The median chart shown in [Output 17.14.1](#) uses the estimate listed first in [Output 17.15.2](#) ($\sigma = 2.11146$), since the MCHART statement used to create this chart omitted the STDDEVIATIONS option and the SMETHOD= option.

MRCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure

Overview: MRCHART Statement

The MRCHART statement creates charts for subgroup medians and ranges, which are used to analyze the central tendency and variability of a process.

You can use options in the MRCHART statement to

- compute control limits from the data based on a multiple of the standard error of the plotted medians and ranges or as probability limits
- tabulate subgroup sample sizes, subgroup medians, subgroup ranges, control limits, and other information
- save control limits in an output data set
- save subgroup sample sizes, subgroup medians, and subgroup ranges in an output data set
- read preestablished control limits from a data set
- apply tests for special causes (also known as runs tests and Western Electric rules)
- specify the method for estimating the process standard deviation
- specify a known (standard) process mean and standard deviation for computing control limits
- display distinct sets of control limits for data from successive time phases
- add block legends and symbol markers to reveal stratification in process data
- superimpose stars at points to represent related multivariate factors

- clip extreme points to make the charts more readable
- display vertical and horizontal reference lines
- control axis values and labels
- control layout and appearance of the chart

You have three alternatives for producing charts of medians and ranges with the MRCHART statement:

- ODS Graphics output is produced if ODS Graphics is enabled, for example by specifying the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement prior to the PROC statement.
- Otherwise, traditional graphics are produced by default if SAS/GRAPH[®] is licensed.
- Legacy line printer charts are produced when you specify the LINEPRINTER option in the PROC statement.

See Chapter 3, “SAS/QC Graphics,” for more information about producing these different kinds of graphs.

Getting Started: MRCHART Statement

This section introduces the MRCHART statement with simple examples that illustrate commonly used options. Complete syntax for the MRCHART statement is presented in the section “Syntax: MRCHART Statement” on page 1628, and advanced examples are given in the section “Examples: MRCHART Statement” on page 1651.

Creating Charts for Medians and Ranges from Raw Data

See SHWMR1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library A consumer products company weighs detergent boxes (in pounds) to determine whether the fill process is in control. The following statements create a SAS data set named Detergent, which contains the weights for five boxes in each of 28 lots. A lot is considered a rational subgroup.

```
data Detergent;
  input Lot @;
  do i=1 to 5;
    input Weight @;
    output;
  end;
  drop i;
  datalines;
1 17.39 26.93 19.34 22.56 24.49
2 23.63 23.57 23.54 20.56 22.17
3 24.35 24.58 23.79 26.20 21.55
4 25.52 28.02 28.44 25.07 23.39
5 23.25 21.76 29.80 23.09 23.70
6 23.01 22.67 24.70 20.02 26.35
7 23.86 24.19 24.61 26.05 24.18
```

```

8 26.00 26.82 28.03 26.27 25.85
9 21.58 22.31 25.03 20.86 26.94
10 22.64 21.05 22.66 29.26 25.02
11 26.38 27.50 23.91 26.80 22.53
12 23.01 23.71 25.26 20.21 22.38
13 23.15 23.53 22.98 21.62 26.99
14 26.83 23.14 24.73 24.57 28.09
15 26.15 26.13 20.57 25.86 24.70
16 25.81 23.22 23.99 23.91 27.57
17 25.53 22.87 25.22 24.30 20.29
18 24.88 24.15 25.29 29.02 24.46
19 22.32 25.96 29.54 25.92 23.44
20 25.63 26.83 20.95 24.80 27.25
21 21.68 21.11 26.07 25.17 27.63
22 26.72 27.05 24.90 30.08 25.22
23 31.58 22.41 23.67 23.47 24.90
24 28.06 23.44 24.92 24.64 27.42
25 21.10 22.34 24.96 26.50 24.51
26 23.80 24.03 24.75 24.82 27.21
27 25.10 26.09 27.21 24.28 22.45
28 25.53 22.79 26.26 25.85 25.64
;

```

A partial listing of Detergent is shown in [Figure 17.43](#).

Figure 17.43 Partial Listing of the Data Set Detergent

The Data Set DETERGENT	
Lot	Weight
1	17.39
1	26.93
1	19.34
1	22.56
1	24.49
2	23.63
2	23.57
2	23.54
2	20.56
2	22.17
3	24.35
3	24.58
3	23.79
3	26.20
3	21.55
4	25.52

The data set Detergent is said to be in “strung-out” form, since each observation contains the lot number and weight of a single box. The first five observations contain the weights for the first lot, the second five observations contain the weights for the second lot, and so on. Because the variable Lot classifies the observations into rational subgroups, it is referred to as the *subgroup-variable*. The variable Weight contains the weights and is referred to as the *process variable* (or *process* for

short).

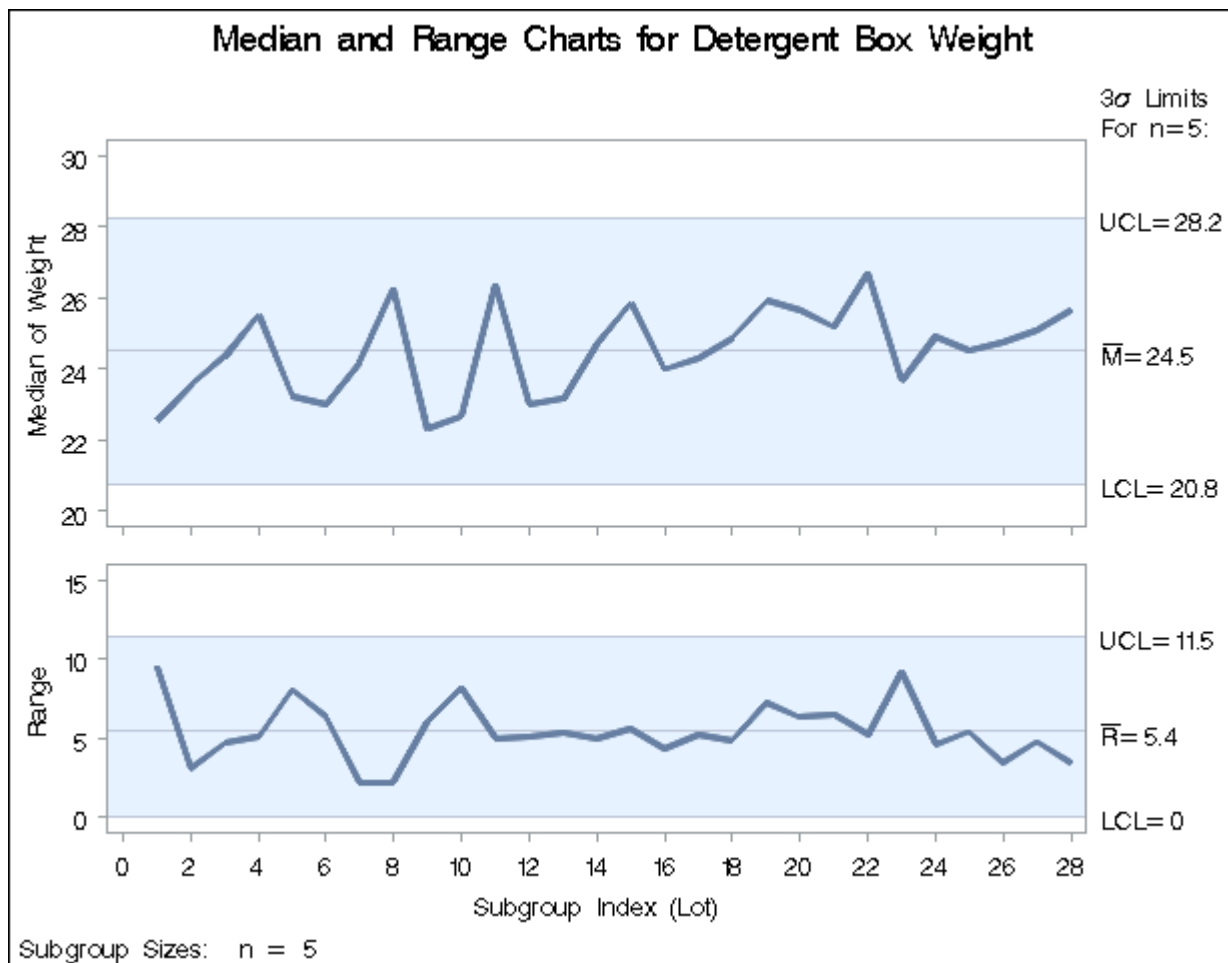
You can use median and range charts to determine whether the fill process is in control. The following statements create the charts shown in Figure 17.44:

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Median and Range Charts for Detergent Box Weight';
proc shewhart data=Detergent;
  mrchart Weight*Lot ;
run;
```

This example illustrates the basic form of the MRCHART statement. After the keyword MRCHART, you specify the *process* to analyze (in this case, Weight) followed by an asterisk and the *subgroup-variable* (Lot).

The input data set is specified with the DATA= option in the PROC SHEWHART statement.

Figure 17.44 Median and Range Charts (Traditional Graphics)



Each point on the median chart represents the median of the measurements for a particular lot. For instance, the weights for the first lot are 17.39, 19.34, 22.56, 24.49, and 26.93, and consequently, the median plotted for this lot is 22.56. Each point on the range chart represents the range of the measurements for a particular batch. For instance, the range plotted for the first lot is 26.93 – 17.39

= 9.54. Since all of the points lie within the control limits, you can conclude that the process is in statistical control.

By default, the control limits shown are 3σ limits estimated from the data; the formulas for the limits are given in Table 17.32. You can also read control limits from an input data set; see “Reading Preestablished Control Limits” on page 1626.

For computational details, see “Constructing Charts for Medians and Ranges” on page 1640. For more details on reading raw data, see “DATA= Data Set” on page 1646.

Creating Charts for Medians and Ranges from Summary Data

The previous example illustrates how you can create median and range charts using raw data (process measurements). However, in many applications, the data are provided as subgroup summary statistics. This example illustrates how you can use the MRCHART statement with data of this type. *See SHWMRI in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

The following data set (Detsum) provides the data from the preceding example in summarized form. There is exactly one observation for each subgroup (note that the subgroups are still indexed by Lot). The variable WeightM contains the subgroup medians, the variable WeightR contains the subgroup ranges, and the variable WeightN contains the subgroup sample sizes (these are all five).

```
data Detsum;
  input Lot WeightM WeightR;
  WeightN = 5;
  datalines;
1  22.56  9.54
2  23.54  3.07
3  24.35  4.65
4  25.52  5.05
5  23.25  8.04
6  23.01  6.33
7  24.19  2.19
8  26.27  2.18
9  22.31  6.08
10 22.66  8.21
11 26.38  4.97
12 23.01  5.05
13 23.15  5.37
14 24.73  4.95
15 25.86  5.58
16 23.99  4.35
17 24.30  5.24
18 24.88  4.87
19 25.92  7.22
20 25.63  6.30
21 25.17  6.52
22 26.72  5.18
23 23.67  9.17
24 24.92  4.62
25 24.51  5.40
26 24.75  3.41
27 25.10  4.76
28 25.64  3.47
;
```

A partial listing of Detsum is shown in [Figure 17.45](#).

Figure 17.45 The Summary Data Set Detsum

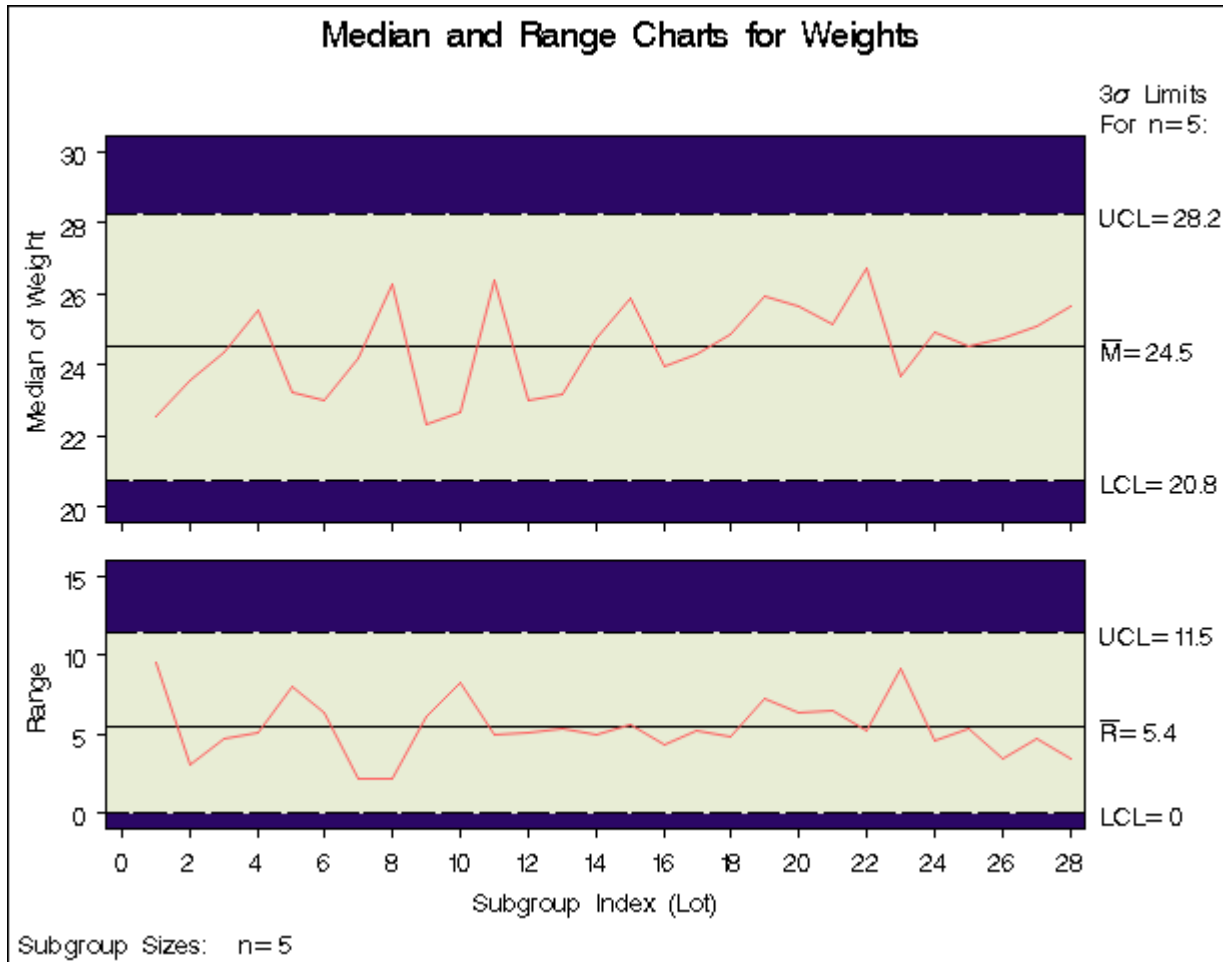
Summary Data for Detergent Box Weights			
Lot	Weight M	Weight R	Weight N
1	22.56	9.54	5
2	23.54	3.07	5
3	24.35	4.65	5
4	25.52	5.05	5
5	23.25	8.04	5

You can read this data set by specifying it as a HISTORY= data set in the PROC SHEWHART statement, as follows:

```
options nogstyle;
options ftext=swiss;
symbol color = rose h = .8;
title 'Median and Range Charts for Weights';
proc shewhart history=Detsum;
    mrchart Weight*Lot / cframe    = vipb
                        cinfll    = ywh
                        cconnect  = rose
                        coutfill  = salmon;
run;
options gstyle;
```

The NOGSTYLE system option causes ODS styles not to affect traditional graphics. Instead, the SYMBOL statement and MRCHART statement options control the appearance of the graph. The GSTYLE system option restores the use of ODS styles for traditional graphics produced subsequently. The charts are shown in [Figure 17.46](#).

Figure 17.46 Median and Range Charts from Summary Data Set Detsum (Traditional Graphics with NOGSTYLE)



Note that *Weight* is *not* the name of a SAS variable in the data set *Detsum* but is, instead, the common prefix for the names of the three SAS variables *WeightM*, *WeightR*, and *WeightN*. The suffix characters *M*, *R*, and *N* indicate *median*, *range*, and *sample size*, respectively. This naming convention enables you to specify three subgroup summary variables in the *HISTORY=* data set with a single name (*Weight*), referred to as the *process*. The name *Lot* specified after the asterisk is the name of the *subgroup-variable*.

In general, a *HISTORY=* input data set used with the *MRCHART* statement must contain the following variables:

- subgroup variable
- subgroup median variable
- subgroup range variable
- subgroup sample size variable

Furthermore, the names of the subgroup median, range, and sample size variables must begin with the prefix *process* specified in the MRCHART statement and end with the special suffix characters *M*, *R*, and *N*, respectively. If the names do not follow this convention, you can use the RENAME option to rename the variables for the duration of the SHEWHART procedure step. Suppose that, instead of the variables WeightM, WeightR, and WeightN, the data set Detsum contained summary variables named medians, ranges, and sizes. The following statements would temporarily rename medians, ranges, and sizes to WeightM, WeightR, and WeightN, respectively:

```
proc shewhart
  history=Detsum (rename=(medians = WeightM
                           ranges   = WeightR
                           sizes    = WeightN ));
  mrchart Weight*Lot;
run;
```

In summary, the interpretation of *process* depends on the input data set:

- If raw data are read using the DATA= option (as in the previous example), *process* is the name of the SAS variable containing the process measurements.
- If summary data are read using the HISTORY= option (as in this example), *process* is the common prefix for the names containing the summary statistics.

For more information, see “[HISTORY= Data Set](#)” on page 1648.

Saving Summary Statistics

See SHWMR1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library In this example, the MRCHART statement is used to create a summary data set that can be read later by the SHEWHART procedure (as in the preceding example). The following statements read measurements from the data set Detergent and create a summary data set named Dethist:

```
proc shewhart data=Detergent;
  mrchart Weight*Lot / outhistory = Dethist
                      nochart;
run;
```

The OUTHISTORY= option names the output data set, and the NOCHART option suppresses the display of the charts, which would be identical to the charts in [Figure 17.44](#). Options such as OUTHISTORY= and NOCHART are specified after the slash (/) in the MRCHART statement. A complete list of options is presented in the section “[Syntax: MRCHART Statement](#)” on page 1628.

[Figure 17.47](#) contains a partial listing of Dethist.

Figure 17.47 The Summary Data Set Dethist

Summary Data Set DETHIST for Detergent Box Weights				
Lot	Weight M	Weight R	Weight N	
1	22.56	9.54	5	
2	23.54	3.07	5	
3	24.35	4.65	5	
4	25.52	5.05	5	
5	23.25	8.04	5	

There are four variables in the data set Dethist.

- Lot contains the subgroup index.
- WeightM contains the subgroup medians.
- WeightR contains the subgroup ranges.
- WeightN contains the subgroup sample sizes.

Note that the summary statistic variables are named by adding the suffix characters *M*, *R*, and *N* to the *process* Weight specified in the MRCHART statement. In other words, the variable naming convention for OUTHISTORY= data sets is the same as that for HISTORY= data sets.

For more information, see “[OUTHISTORY= Data Set](#)” on page 1643.

Saving Control Limits

You can save the control limits for median and range charts in a SAS data set; this enables you to apply the control limits to future data (see “[Reading Preestablished Control Limits](#)” on page 1626) or modify the limits with a DATA step program. *See SHWMRI in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

The following statements read measurements from the data set Detergent (see “[Creating Charts for Medians and Ranges from Raw Data](#)” on page 1616) and save the control limits displayed in [Figure 17.44](#) in a data set named Detlim:

```
proc shewhart data=Detergent;
  mrchart Weight*Lot / outlimits=Detlim
                    nochart;
run;
```

The OUTLIMITS= option names the data set containing the control limits, and the NOCHART option suppresses the display of the charts. The data set Detlim is listed in [Figure 17.48](#).

Figure 17.48 The Data Set Detlim Containing Control Limit Information

Control Limits for Detergent Box Weights						
<u>_VAR_</u>	<u>_SUBGRP_</u>	<u>_TYPE_</u>	<u>_LIMITN_</u>	<u>_ALPHA_</u>	<u>_SIGMAS_</u>	<u>_LCLM_</u>
Weight	Lot	ESTIMATE	5	.002909021	3	20.7554
<u>_MEAN_</u>	<u>_UCLM_</u>	<u>_LCLR_</u>	<u>_R_</u>	<u>_UCLR_</u>	<u>_STDDEV_</u>	
24.4996	28.2439	0	5.42036	11.4613	2.33041	

The data set Detlim contains one observation with the limits for *process* Weight. The variables _LCLM_ and _UCLM_ contain the control limits for the medians, and the variable _MEAN_ contains the central line. The variables _LCLR_ and _UCLR_ contain the control limits for the ranges, and the variable _R_ contains the central line. The values of _MEAN_ and _STDDEV_ are estimates of the process mean and process standard deviation σ . The value of _LIMITN_ is the nominal sample size associated with the control limits, and the value of _SIGMAS_ is the multiple of σ associated with the control limits. The variables _VAR_ and _SUBGRP_ are bookkeeping variables that save the *process* and *subgroup-variable*. The variable _TYPE_ is a bookkeeping variable that indicates whether the values of _MEAN_ and _STDDEV_ are estimates or standard values. For more information, see “[OUTLIMITS= Data Set](#)” on page 1642.

You can create an output data set containing both control limits and summary statistics with the OUTTABLE= option, as illustrated by the following statements:

```
proc shewhart data=Detergent;
  mrchart Weight*Lot / outtable=Dtable
                      nochart;
run;
```

This data set contains one observation for each subgroup sample. The variables _SUBMED_, _SUBR_, and _SUBN_ contain the subgroup medians, subgroup ranges, and subgroup sample sizes. The variables _LCLM_ and _UCLM_ contain the control limits for the median chart, and the variables _LCLR_ and _UCLR_ contain the control limits for the range chart. The variable _MEAN_ contains the central line for the median chart, and the variable _R_ contains the central line for the range chart. The variables _VAR_ and Batch contain the *process* name and values of the *subgroup-variable*, respectively. For more information, see “[OUTTABLE= Data Set](#)” on page 1644.

The data set Dtable is listed in [Figure 17.49](#).

Figure 17.49 The Data Set Dtable

Summary Statistics and Control Limit Information													
Variable	S L				S				S				E
	I I				U				T				X
	G M S				B				D				U
	M I U				M				D				C
L A T B				L	E				E				L
o S N N				M	D				V				R
t													
Weight	1	3	5	5	20.7554	22.56	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	0	9.54	5.42036	11.4613
Weight	2	3	5	5	20.7554	23.54	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	0	3.07	5.42036	11.4613
Weight	3	3	5	5	20.7554	24.35	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	0	4.65	5.42036	11.4613
Weight	4	3	5	5	20.7554	25.52	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	0	5.05	5.42036	11.4613
Weight	5	3	5	5	20.7554	23.25	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	0	8.04	5.42036	11.4613
Weight	6	3	5	5	20.7554	23.01	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	0	6.33	5.42036	11.4613
Weight	7	3	5	5	20.7554	24.19	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	0	2.19	5.42036	11.4613
Weight	8	3	5	5	20.7554	26.27	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	0	2.18	5.42036	11.4613
Weight	9	3	5	5	20.7554	22.31	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	0	6.08	5.42036	11.4613
Weight	10	3	5	5	20.7554	22.66	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	0	8.21	5.42036	11.4613
Weight	11	3	5	5	20.7554	26.38	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	0	4.97	5.42036	11.4613
Weight	12	3	5	5	20.7554	23.01	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	0	5.05	5.42036	11.4613
Weight	13	3	5	5	20.7554	23.15	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	0	5.37	5.42036	11.4613
Weight	14	3	5	5	20.7554	24.73	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	0	4.95	5.42036	11.4613
Weight	15	3	5	5	20.7554	25.86	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	0	5.58	5.42036	11.4613
Weight	16	3	5	5	20.7554	23.99	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	0	4.35	5.42036	11.4613
Weight	17	3	5	5	20.7554	24.30	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	0	5.24	5.42036	11.4613
Weight	18	3	5	5	20.7554	24.88	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	0	4.87	5.42036	11.4613
Weight	19	3	5	5	20.7554	25.92	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	0	7.22	5.42036	11.4613
Weight	20	3	5	5	20.7554	25.63	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	0	6.30	5.42036	11.4613
Weight	21	3	5	5	20.7554	25.17	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	0	6.52	5.42036	11.4613
Weight	22	3	5	5	20.7554	26.72	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	0	5.18	5.42036	11.4613
Weight	23	3	5	5	20.7554	23.67	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	0	9.17	5.42036	11.4613
Weight	24	3	5	5	20.7554	24.92	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	0	4.62	5.42036	11.4613
Weight	25	3	5	5	20.7554	24.51	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	0	5.40	5.42036	11.4613
Weight	26	3	5	5	20.7554	24.75	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	0	3.41	5.42036	11.4613
Weight	27	3	5	5	20.7554	25.10	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	0	4.76	5.42036	11.4613
Weight	28	3	5	5	20.7554	25.64	24.4996	28.2439	2.33041	0	3.47	5.42036	11.4613

An OUTTABLE= data set can be read later as a TABLE= data set. For example, the following statements read Dtable and display charts (not shown here) identical to those in Figure 17.44:

```

title 'Median and Range Charts for Detergent Box Weight';
proc shewhart table=Dtable;
    mrchart Weight*Lot;
run;

```

Because the SHEWHART procedure simply displays the information in a TABLE= data set, you can use TABLE= data sets to create specialized control charts (see “Specialized Control Charts: SHEWHART Procedure” on page 2171). For more information, see “TABLE= Data Set” on page 1649.

Reading Preestablished Control Limits

See SHWMRI in the SAS/QC Sample Library In the previous example, the OUTLIMITS= data set Detlim saved control limits computed from the measurements in Detergent. This example shows how these limits can be applied to new data provided in the following data set:

```
data Detergent2;
  input Lot @;
  do i=1 to 5;
    input Weight @;
    output;
  end;
  drop i;
  datalines;
29 16.66 27.49 18.87 22.53 24.72
30 23.74 23.67 23.64 20.26 22.09
31 24.56 24.82 23.92 26.67 21.38
32 25.89 28.73 29.21 25.38 23.47
33 23.32 21.61 30.75 23.13 23.82
34 23.04 22.65 24.96 19.64 26.84
35 24.01 24.38 24.86 26.50 24.37
36 26.43 27.36 28.74 26.74 26.27
37 21.41 22.24 25.34 20.59 27.51
38 22.62 20.81 22.64 30.15 25.32
39 26.86 28.14 24.06 27.35 22.49
40 23.03 23.83 25.59 19.85 22.33
41 23.19 23.63 23.00 21.46 27.57
42 27.38 23.18 24.99 24.81 28.82
43 26.60 26.58 20.26 26.27 24.96
44 26.22 23.28 24.15 24.06 28.23
45 25.90 22.88 25.55 24.50 19.95
46 16.66 27.49 18.87 22.53 24.72
47 23.74 23.67 23.64 20.26 22.09
48 24.56 24.82 23.92 26.67 21.38
49 25.89 28.73 29.21 25.38 23.47
50 23.32 21.61 30.75 23.13 23.82
;
```

The following statements create median and range charts for the data in Detergent2 using the control limits in Detlim:

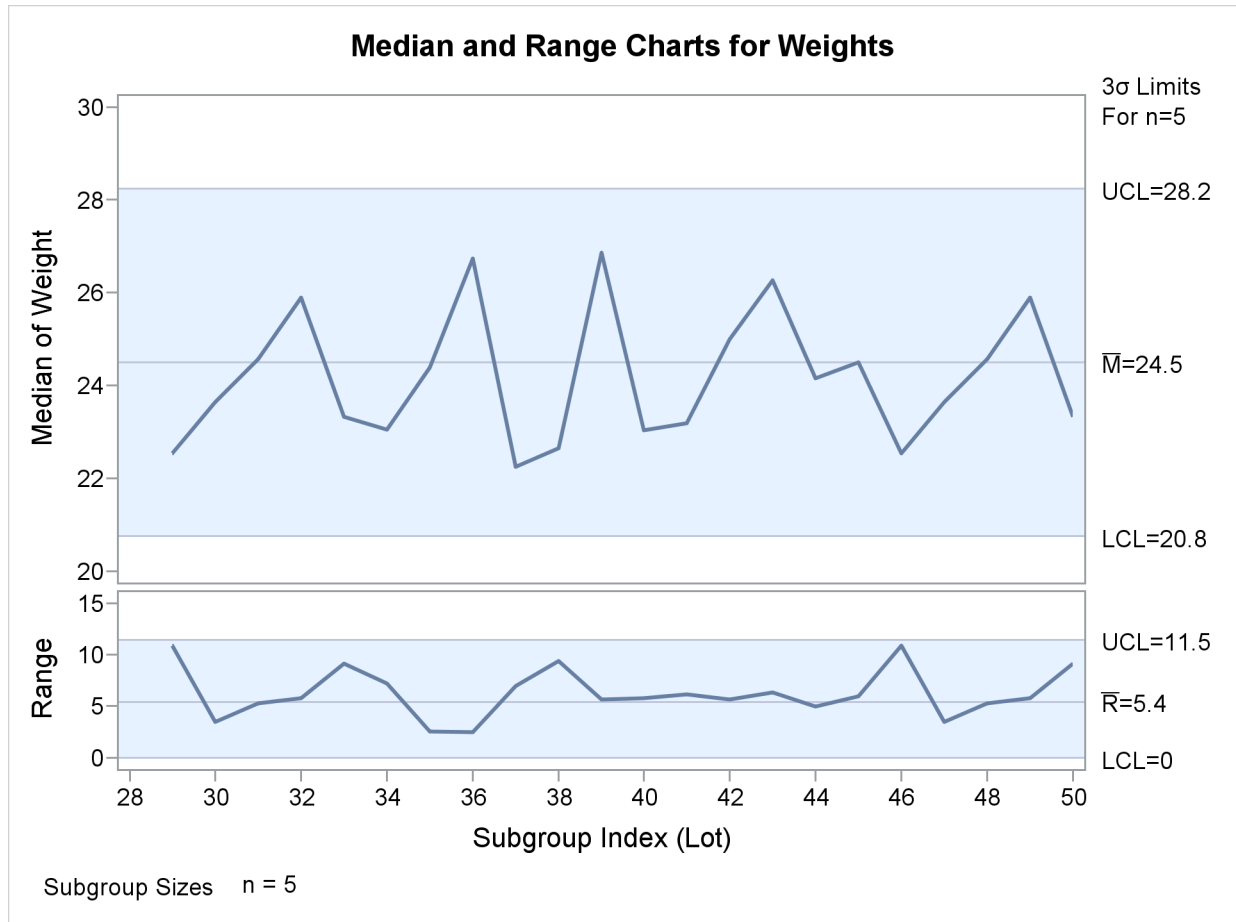
```
ods graphics on;
title 'Median and Range Charts for Weights';
proc shewhart data=Detergent2 limits=Detlim;
  mrchart Weight*Lot / odstitle=title;
run;
```

The ODS GRAPHICS ON statement specified before the PROC SHEWHART statement enables ODS Graphics, so the median and range charts are created using ODS Graphics instead of traditional graphics. The charts are shown in [Figure 17.50](#).

The LIMITS= option in the PROC SHEWHART statement specifies the data set containing the control limits. By default,¹⁴ this information is read from the first observation in the LIMITS= data set for which

- the value of `_VAR_` matches the *process* name Weight
- the value of `_SUBGRP_` matches the *subgroup-variable* name Lot

Figure 17.50 Median and Range Charts for Second Set of Detergent Box Weights (ODS Graphics)



The charts indicate that the process is in control, since all the medians and ranges lie within the control limits.

In this example, the LIMITS= data set was created in a previous run of the SHEWHART procedure. You can also create a LIMITS= data set with the DATA step. See “[LIMITS= Data Set](#)” on page 1647 for details concerning the variables that you must provide.

¹⁴In SAS 6.09 and in earlier releases, it is also necessary to specify the READLIMITS option to read control limits from a LIMITS= data set.

Syntax: MRCHART Statement

The basic syntax for the MRCHART statement is as follows:

MRCHART *process* * *subgroup-variable* ;

The general form of this syntax is as follows:

MRCHART *processes* * *subgroup-variable* < (*block-variables*) >
 < =*symbol-variable* | =*'character'* > / < *options* > ;

You can use any number of MRCHART statements in the SHEWHART procedure. The components of the MRCHART statement are described as follows.

process

processes

identify one or more processes to be analyzed. The specification of *process* depends on the input data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement.

- If raw data are read from a DATA= data set, *process* must be the name of the variable containing the raw measurements. For an example, see [“Creating Charts for Medians and Ranges from Raw Data”](#) on page 1616.
- If summary data are read from a HISTORY= data set, *process* must be the common prefix of the summary variables in the HISTORY= data set. For an example, see [“Creating Charts for Medians and Ranges from Summary Data”](#) on page 1619.
- If summary data and control limits are read from a TABLE= data set, *process* must be the value of the variable `_VAR_` in the TABLE= data set. For an example, see [“Saving Control Limits”](#) on page 1623.

A *process* is required. If you specify more than one *process*, enclose the list in parentheses. For example, the following statements request distinct median and range charts for Weight, LENGTH, and Width:

```
proc shewhart data=Measures;
  mrchart (Weight Length Width)*Day;
run;
```

subgroup-variable

is the variable that identifies subgroups in the data. The *subgroup-variable* is required. In the preceding MRCHART statement, DAY is the subgroup variable. For details, see [“Subgroup Variables”](#) on page 1938.

block-variables

are optional variables that group the data into blocks of consecutive subgroups. The blocks are labeled in a legend, and each *block-variable* provides one level of labels in the legend. See [“Displaying Stratification in Blocks of Observations”](#) on page 2098 for an example.

symbol-variable

is an optional variable whose levels (unique values) determine the symbol marker or character used to plot the medians and ranges.

- If you produce a line printer chart, an ‘A’ is displayed for the points corresponding to the first level of the *symbol-variable*, a ‘B’ is displayed for the points corresponding to the second level, and so on.
- If you produce traditional graphics, distinct symbol markers are displayed for points corresponding to the various levels of the *symbol-variable*. You can specify the symbol markers with SYMBOL n statements. See [“Displaying Stratification in Levels of a Classification Variable”](#) on page 2097 for an example.

character

specifies a plotting character for line printer charts. For example, the following statements create median and range charts using an asterisk (*) to plot the points:

```
proc shewhart data=Values lineprinter;
  mrchart Weight*Day='*';
run;
```

options

enhance the appearance of the charts, request additional analyses, save results in data sets, and so on. The section [“Summary of Options”](#), which follows, lists all options by function. [“Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure”](#) on page 2018 describes each option in detail.

Summary of Options

The following tables list the MRCHART statement options by function. For complete descriptions, see [“Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure”](#) on page 2018.

Table 17.31 MRCHART Statement Options

Option	Description
Options for Specifying Control Limits	
ALPHA=	requests probability limits for chart
LIMITN=	specifies either nominal sample size for fixed control limits or varying limits
NOREADLIMITS	computes control limits for each <i>process</i> from the data rather than a LIMITS= data set (SAS 6.10 and later releases)
READALPHA	reads _ALPHA_ instead of _SIGMAS_ from a LIMITS= data set
READINDEX=	reads control limits for each <i>process</i> from a LIMITS= data set
READLIMITS	reads single set of control limits for each <i>process</i> from a LIMITS= data set (SAS 6.09 and earlier releases)

Table 17.31 *continued*

Option	Description
SIGMAS=	specifies width of control limits in terms of multiple k of standard error of plotted means
Options for Displaying Control Limits	
CINFILL=	specifies color for area inside control limits
CLIMITS=	specifies color of control limits, central line, and related labels
LCLLABEL=	specifies label for lower control limit on median chart
LCLLABEL2=	specifies label for lower control limit on R chart
LIMLABSUBCHAR=	specifies a substitution character for labels provided as quoted strings; the character is replaced with the value of the control limit
LLIMITS=	specifies line type for control limits
NDECIMAL=	specifies number of digits to right of decimal place in default labels for control limits and central line on median chart
NDECIMAL2=	specifies number of digits to right of decimal place in default labels for control limits and central line on R chart
NOCTL	suppresses display of central line on median chart
NOCTL2	suppresses display of central line on R chart
NOLCL	suppresses display of lower control limit on median chart
NOLCL2	suppresses display of lower control limit on R chart
NOLIMIT0	suppresses display of zero lower control limit on R chart
NOLIMITLABEL	suppresses labels for control limits and central line
NOLIMITS	suppresses display of control limits
NOLIMITSFRAME	suppresses default frame around control limit information when multiple sets of control limits are read from a LIMITS= data set
NOLIMITSLEGEND	suppresses legend for control limits
NOUCL	suppresses display of upper control limit on median chart
NOUCL2	suppresses display of upper control limit on R chart
RSYMBOL=	specifies label for central line on R chart
UCLLABEL=	specifies label for upper control limit on median chart
UCLLABEL2=	specifies label for upper control limit on R chart
WLIMITS=	specifies width for control limits and central line
XSAMPLE=	specifies label for central line on median chart
Process Mean and Standard Deviation Options	
MEDCENTRAL=	specifies method for estimating process mean μ
MU0=	specifies known value of μ_0 for process mean μ
SIGMA0=	specifies known value σ_0 for process standard deviation σ
SMETHOD=	specifies method for estimating process standard deviation σ
TYPE=	identifies parameters as estimates or standard values and specifies value of _TYPE_ in the OUTLIMITS= data set

Table 17.31 *continued*

Option	Description
Options for Plotting and Labeling Points	
ALLLABEL=	labels every point on median chart
ALLLABEL2=	labels every point on <i>R</i> chart
CLABEL=	specifies color for labels
CCONNECT=	specifies color for line segments that connect points on chart
CFRAMELAB=	specifies fill color for frame around labeled points
CNEEDLES=	specifies color for needles that connect points to central line
COUT=	specifies color for portions of line segments that connect points outside control limits
COUTFILL=	specifies color for shading areas between the connected points and control limits outside the limits
LABELANGLE=	specifies angle at which labels are drawn
LABELFONT=	specifies software font for labels (alias for the TEST-FONT= option)
LABELHEIGHT=	specifies height of labels (alias for the TESTHEIGHT= option)
NEEDLES	connects points to central line with vertical needles
NOCONNECT	suppresses line segments that connect points on chart
OUTLABEL=	labels points outside control limits on median chart
OUTLABEL2=	labels points outside control limits on <i>R</i> chart
SYMBOLLEGEND=	specifies LEGEND statement for levels of <i>symbol-variable</i>
SYMBOLORDER=	specifies order in which symbols are assigned for levels of <i>symbol-variable</i>
TURNALL/TURNOUT WNEEDLES=	turns point labels so that they are strung out vertically specifies width of needles
Options for Specifying Tests for Special Causes	
INDEPENDENTZONES	computes zone widths independently above and below center line
NO3SIGMACHECK	enables tests to be applied with control limits other than 3σ limits
NOTESTACROSS	suppresses tests across <i>phase</i> boundaries
TESTS=	specifies tests for special causes for the median chart
TESTS2=	specifies tests for special causes for the <i>R</i> chart
TEST2RESET=	enables tests for special causes to be reset for the <i>R</i> chart
TEST2RUN=	specifies length of pattern for Test 2
TEST3RUN=	specifies length of pattern for Test 3
TESTACROSS	applies tests across <i>phase</i> boundaries
TESTLABEL=	provides labels for points where test is positive
TESTLABEL _{<i>n</i>} =	specifies label for <i>n</i> th test for special causes
TESTNMETHOD=	applies tests to standardized chart statistics
TESTOVERLAP	performs tests on overlapping patterns of points
TESTRESET=	enables tests for special causes to be reset

Table 17.31 *continued*

Option	Description
ZONELABELS	adds labels A, B, and C to zone lines for median chart
ZONE2LABELS	adds labels A, B, and C to zone lines for <i>R</i> chart
ZONES	adds lines to median chart delineating zones A, B, and C
ZONES2	adds lines to <i>R</i> chart delineating zones A, B, and C
ZONEVALPOS=	specifies position of ZONEVALUES labels
ZONEVALUES	labels median chart zone lines with their values
ZONE2VALUES	labels <i>R</i> zone lines with their values
Options for Displaying Tests for Special Causes	
CTESTLABBOX=	specifies color for boxes enclosing labels indicating points where test is positive
CTESTS=	specifies color for labels indicating points where test is positive
CTESTSYMBOL=	specifies color for symbol used to plot points where test is positive
CZONES=	specifies color for lines and labels delineating zones A, B, and C
LTESTS=	specifies type of line connecting points where test is positive
LZONES=	specifies line type for lines delineating zones A, B, and C
TESTFONT=	specifies software font for labels at points where test is positive
TESTHEIGHT=	specifies height of labels at points where test is positive
TESTLABBOX	requests that labels for points where test is positive be positioned so that do not overlap
TESTSYMBOL=	specifies plot symbol for points where test is positive
TESTSYMBOLHT=	specifies symbol height for points where test is positive
WTESTS=	specifies width of line connecting points where test is positive
Axis and Axis Label Options	
CAXIS=	specifies color for axis lines and tick marks
CFRAME=	specifies fill colors for frame for plot area
CTEXT=	specifies color for tick mark values and axis labels
DISCRETE	produces horizontal axis for discrete numeric group values
HAXIS=	specifies major tick mark values for horizontal axis
HEIGHT=	specifies height of axis label and axis legend text
HMINOR=	specifies number of minor tick marks between major tick marks on horizontal axis
HOFFSET=	specifies length of offset at both ends of horizontal axis
INTSTART=	specifies first major tick mark value on horizontal axis when a date, time, or datetime format is associated with numeric subgroup variable
NOHLABEL	suppresses label for horizontal axis

Table 17.31 *continued*

Option	Description
NOTICKREP	specifies that only the first occurrence of repeated, adjacent subgroup values is to be labeled on horizontal axis
NOTRUNC	suppresses vertical axis truncation at zero applied by default to <i>R</i> chart
NOVANGLE	requests vertical axis labels that are strung out vertically
SKIPHLABELS=	specifies thinning factor for tick mark labels on horizontal axis
SPLIT=	specifies splitting character for axis labels
TURNHLABELS	requests horizontal axis labels that are strung out vertically
VAXIS=	specifies major tick mark values for vertical axis of median chart
VAXIS2=	specifies major tick mark values for vertical axis of <i>R</i> chart
VFORMAT=	specifies format for primary vertical axis tick mark labels
VFORMAT2=	specifies format for secondary vertical axis tick mark labels
VMINOR=	specifies number of minor tick marks between major tick marks on vertical axis
VOFFSET=	specifies length of offset at both ends of vertical axis
VZERO	forces origin to be included in vertical axis for primary chart
VZERO2	forces origin to be included in vertical axis for secondary chart
WAXIS=	specifies width of axis lines
Plot Layout Options	
ALLN	plots means for all subgroups
BILEVEL	creates control charts using half-screens and half-pages
EXCHART	creates control charts for a process only when exceptions occur
INTERVAL=	natural time interval between consecutive subgroup positions when time, date, or datetime format is associated with a numeric subgroup variable
MAXPANELS=	maximum number of pages or screens for chart
NMARKERS	requests special markers for points corresponding to sample sizes not equal to nominal sample size for fixed control limits
NOCHART	suppresses creation of charts
NOCHART2	suppresses creation of <i>R</i> chart
NOFRAME	suppresses frame for plot area
NOLEGEND	suppresses legend for subgroup sample sizes
NPANELPOS=	specifies number of subgroup positions per panel on each chart

Table 17.31 *continued*

Option	Description
REPEAT	repeats last subgroup position on panel as first subgroup position of next panel
SEPARATE	displays median and R charts on separate screens or pages
TOTPANELS=	specifies number of pages or screens to be used to display chart
YPCT1=	specifies length of vertical axis on median chart as a percentage of sum of lengths of vertical axes for median and R charts
ZEROSTD	displays median chart regardless of whether $\hat{\sigma} = 0$
Reference Line Options	
CHREF=	specifies color for lines requested by HREF= and HREF2= options
CVREF=	specifies color for lines requested by VREF= and VREF2= options
HREF=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on median chart
HREF2=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on R chart
HREFDATA=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on median chart
HREF2DATA=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on R chart
HREFLABELS=	specifies labels for HREF= lines
HREF2LABELS=	specifies labels for HREF2= lines
HREFLABPOS=	specifies position of HREFLABELS= and HREF2LABELS= labels
LHREF=	specifies line type for HREF= and HREF2= lines
LVREF=	specifies line type for VREF= and VREF2= lines
NOBYREF	specifies that reference line information in a data set applies uniformly to charts created for all BY groups
VREF=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to vertical axis on median chart
VREF2=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to vertical axis on R chart
VREFLABELS=	specifies labels for VREF= lines
VREF2LABELS=	specifies labels for VREF2= lines
VREFLABPOS=	position of VREFLABELS= and VREF2LABELS= labels
Grid Options	
CGRID=	specifies color for grid requested with GRID or ENDGRID option
ENDGRID	adds grid after last plotted point
GRID	adds grid to control chart

Table 17.31 *continued*

Option	Description
LENDGRID=	specifies line type for grid requested with the ENDGRID option
LGRID=	specifies line type for grid requested with the GRID option
WGRID=	specifies width of grid lines
Clipping Options	
CCLIP=	specifies color for plot symbol for clipped points
CLIPFACTOR=	determines extent to which extreme points are clipped
CLIPLEGEND=	specifies text for clipping legend
CLIPLEGPOS=	specifies position of clipping legend
CLIPSUBCHAR=	specifies substitution character for CLIPLEGEND= text
CLIPSYMBOL=	specifies plot symbol for clipped points
CLIPSYMBOLHT=	specifies symbol marker height for clipped points
Graphical Enhancement Options	
ANNOTATE=	specifies annotate data set that adds features to median chart
ANNOTATE2=	specifies annotate data set that adds features to <i>R</i> chart
DESCRIPTION=	specifies description of median chart's GRSEG catalog entry
DESCRIPTION2=	specifies description of <i>R</i> chart's GRSEG catalog entry
FONT=	specifies software font for labels and legends on charts
NAME=	specifies name of median chart's GRSEG catalog entry
NAME2=	specifies name of <i>R</i> chart's GRSEG catalog entry
PAGENUM=	specifies the form of the label used in pagination
PAGENUMPOS=	specifies the position of the page number requested with the PAGENUM= option
Options for Producing Graphs Using ODS Styles	
BLOCKVAR=	specifies one or more variables whose values define colors for filling background of <i>block-variable</i> legend
CFRAMELAB	draws a frame around labeled points
COUT	draw portions of line segments that connect points outside control limits in a contrasting color
CSTAROUT	specifies that portions of stars exceeding inner or outer circles are drawn using a different color
OUTFILL	shades areas between control limits and connected points lying outside the limits
STARFILL=	specifies a variable identifying groups of stars filled with different colors
STARS=	specifies a variable identifying groups of stars whose outlines are drawn with different colors
Options for ODS Graphics	
BLOCKREFTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
INFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the control limit infill transparency

Table 17.31 *continued*

Option	Description
MARKERS	plots subgroup points with markers
NOBLOCKREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOBLOCKREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOFILLLEGEND	suppresses legend for levels of a STARFILL= variable
NOPHASEREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOPHASEREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOSTARFILLLEGEND	suppresses legend for levels of a STARFILL= variable
NOTRANSARENCY	disables transparency in ODS Graphics output
ODSFOOTNOTE=	specifies a graph footnote
ODSFOOTNOTE2=	specifies a secondary graph footnote
ODSLEGENDEXPAND	specifies that legend entries contain all levels observed in the data
ODSTITLE=	specifies a graph title
ODSTITLE2=	specifies a secondary graph title
OUTFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies control limit outfill transparency
OVERLAYURL=	specifies URLs to associate with overlay points
OVERLAY2URL=	specifies URLs to associate with overlay points on secondary chart
PHASEPOS=	specifies vertical position of phase legend
PHASEREFLEVEL=	associates phase and block reference lines with either innermost or the outermost level
PHASEREFTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
REFFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
SIMULATEQCFONT	draws central line labels using a simulated software font
STARTRANSPARENCY=	specifies star fill transparency
URL=	specifies a variable whose values are URLs to be associated with subgroups
URL2=	specifies a variable whose values are URLs to be associated with subgroups on secondary chart
Input Data Set Options	
MISSBREAK	specifies that observations with missing values are not to be processed
Output Data Set Options	
OUTHISTORY=	creates output data set containing subgroup summary statistics
OUTINDEX=	specifies value of _INDEX_ in the OUTLIMITS= data set
OUTLIMITS=	creates output data set containing control limits
OUTTABLE=	creates output data set containing subgroup summary statistics and control limits

Table 17.31 *continued*

Option	Description
Tabulation Options	
NOTE: specifying (EXCEPTIONS) after a tabulation option creates a table for exceptional points only.	
TABLE	creates a basic table of subgroup means, subgroup sample sizes, and control limits
TABLEALL	is equivalent to the options TABLE, TABLECENTRAL, TABLEID, TABLELEGEND, TABLEOUTLIM, and TABLETESTS
TABLECENTRAL	augments basic table with values of central lines
TABLEID	augments basic table with columns for ID variables
TABLELEGEND	augments basic table with legend for tests for special causes
TABLEOUTLIM	augments basic table with columns indicating control limits exceeded
TABLETESTS	augments basic table with a column indicating which tests for special causes are positive
Specification Limit Options	
CIINDICES	specifies α value and type for computing capability index confidence limits
LSL=	specifies list of lower specification limits
TARGET=	specifies list of target values
USL=	specifies list of upper specification limits
Block Variable Legend Options	
BLOCKLABELPOS=	specifies position of label for <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKLABTYPE=	specifies text size of <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKPOS=	specifies vertical position of <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKREP	repeats identical consecutive labels in <i>block-variable</i> legend
CBLOCKLAB=	specifies fill colors for frames enclosing variable labels in <i>block-variable</i> legend
CBLOCKVAR=	specifies one or more variables whose values are colors for filling background of <i>block-variable</i> legend
Phase Options	
CPHASELEG=	specifies text color for <i>phase</i> legend
NOPHASEFRAME	suppresses default frame for <i>phase</i> legend
OUTPHASE=	specifies value of <code>_PHASE_</code> in the OUTHISTORY= data set
PHASEBREAK	disconnects last point in a <i>phase</i> from first point in next <i>phase</i>
PHASELABTYPE=	specifies text size of <i>phase</i> legend
PHASELEGEND	displays <i>phase</i> labels in a legend across top of chart
PHASELIMITS	labels control limits for each phase, provided they are constant within that phase
PHASEREF	delineates <i>phases</i> with vertical reference lines
READPHASES=	specifies <i>phases</i> to be read from an input data set

Table 17.31 *continued*

Option	Description
Star Options	
CSTARCIRCLES=	specifies color for STARCIRCLES= circles
CSTARFILL=	specifies color for filling stars
CSTAROUT=	specifies outline color for stars exceeding inner or outer circles
CSTARS=	specifies color for outlines of stars
LSTARCIRCLES=	specifies line types for STARCIRCLES= circles
LSTARS=	specifies line types for outlines of STARVERTICES= stars
STARBDRADIUS=	specifies radius of outer bound circle for vertices of stars
STARCIRCLES=	specifies reference circles for stars
STARINRADIUS=	specifies inner radius of stars
STARLABEL=	specifies vertices to be labeled
STARLEGEND=	specifies style of legend for star vertices
STARLEGENDLAB=	specifies label for STARLEGEND= legend
STAROUTRADIUS=	specifies outer radius of stars
STARSPECS=	specifies method used to standardize vertex variables
STARSTART=	specifies angle for first vertex
STARTYPE=	specifies graphical style of star
STARVERTICES=	superimposes star at each point on median chart
WSTARCIRCLES=	specifies width of STARCIRCLES= circles
WSTARS=	specifies width of STARVERTICES= stars
Overlay Options	
CCOVERLAY=	specifies colors for primary chart overlay line segments
CCOVERLAY2=	specifies colors for secondary chart overlay line segments
COVERLAY=	specifies colors for primary chart overlay plots
COVERLAY2=	specifies colors for secondary chart overlay plots
COVERLAYCLIP=	specifies color for clipped points on overlays
LOVERLAY=	specifies line types for primary chart overlay line segments
LOVERLAY2=	specifies line types for secondary chart overlay line segments
NOOVERLAYLEGEND	suppresses legend for overlay plots
OVERLAY=	specifies variables to overlay on primary chart
OVERLAY2=	specifies variables to overlay on secondary chart
OVERLAY2HTML=	specifies links to associate with secondary chart overlay points
OVERLAY2ID=	specifies labels for secondary chart overlay points
OVERLAY2SYM=	specifies symbols for secondary chart overlays
OVERLAY2SYMHT=	specifies symbol heights for secondary chart overlays
OVERLAYCLIPSYM=	specifies symbol for clipped points on overlays
OVERLAYCLIPSYMHT=	specifies symbol height for clipped points on overlays
OVERLAYHTML=	specifies links to associate with primary chart overlay points

Table 17.31 *continued*

Option	Description
OVERLAYID=	specifies labels for primary chart overlay points
OVERLAYLEGLAB=	specifies label for overlay legend
OVERLAYSYM=	specifies symbols for primary chart overlays
OVERLAYSYMHT=	specifies symbol heights for primary chart overlays
WOVERLAY=	specifies widths of primary chart overlay line segments
WOVERLAY2=	specifies widths of secondary chart overlay line segments
Options for Interactive Control Charts	
HTML=	specifies a variable whose values create links to be associated with subgroups
HTML2=	specifies variable whose values create links to be associated with subgroups on secondary chart
HTML_LEGEND=	specifies a variable whose values create links to be associated with symbols in the symbol legend
WEBOUT=	creates an OUTTABLE= data set with additional graphics coordinate data
Options for Line Printer Charts	
CLIPCHAR=	specifies plot character for clipped points
CONNECTCHAR=	specifies character used to form line segments that connect points on chart
HREFCHAR=	specifies line character for HREF= and HREF2= lines
SYMBOLCHARS=	specifies characters indicating <i>symbol-variable</i>
TESTCHAR=	specifies character for line segments that connect any sequence of points for which a test for special causes is positive
VREFCHAR=	specifies line character for VREF= and VREF2= lines
ZONECHAR=	specifies character for lines that delineate zones for tests for special causes

Details: MRCHART Statement

Constructing Charts for Medians and Ranges

The following notation is used in this section:

μ	process mean (expected value of the population of measurements)
σ	process standard deviation (standard deviation of the population of measurements)
\bar{X}_i	mean of measurements in i th subgroup
R_i	range of measurements in i th subgroup
n_i	sample size of i th subgroup
N	the number of subgroups
x_{ij}	j th measurement in the i th subgroup, $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n_i$
$x_{i(j)}$	j th largest measurement in the i th subgroup. Then

$$x_{i(1)} \leq x_{i(2)} \leq \dots \leq x_{i(n_i)}$$

$\bar{\bar{X}}$	weighted average of subgroup means
M_i	median of the measurements in the i th subgroup:

$$M_i = \begin{cases} x_{i((n_i+1)/2)} & \text{if } n_i \text{ is odd} \\ (x_{i(n_i/2)} + x_{i((n_i/2)+1)})/2 & \text{if } n_i \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

\bar{M}	average of the subgroup medians:
-----------	----------------------------------

$$\bar{M} = (n_1 M_1 + \dots + n_N M_N) / (n_1 + \dots + n_N)$$

\tilde{M}	median of the subgroup medians. Denote the j th largest median by $M_{(j)}$ so that $M_{(1)} \leq M_{(2)} \leq \dots \leq M_{(N)}$.
-------------	--

$$\tilde{M} = \begin{cases} M_{((N+1)/2)} & \text{if } N \text{ is odd} \\ (M_{(N/2)} + M_{(N/2)+1})/2 & \text{if } N \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

$e_M(n)$	standard error of the median of n independent, normally distributed variables with unit standard deviation (the value of $e_M(n)$ can be calculated with the STD MED function in a DATA step)
$Q_p(n)$	100 p th percentile ($0 < p < 1$) of the distribution of the median of n independent observations from a normal population with unit standard deviation
$d_2(n)$	expected value of the range of n independent normally distributed variables with unit standard deviation
$d_3(n)$	standard error of the range of n independent observations from a normal population with unit standard deviation
z_p	100 p th percentile of the standard normal distribution
$D_p(n)$	100 p th percentile of the distribution of the range of n independent observations from a normal population with unit standard deviation

Plotted Points

Each point on a median chart indicates the value of a subgroup median (M_i). For example, if the tenth subgroup contains the values 12, 15, 19, 16, and 14, the value plotted for this subgroup is $M_{10} = 15$. Each point on a range chart indicates the value of a subgroup range (R_i). For example, the value plotted for the tenth subgroup is $R_{10} = 19 - 12 = 7$.

Central Lines

On a median chart, the value of the central line indicates an estimate for μ , which is computed as

- \bar{M} by default
- $\bar{\bar{X}}$ when you specify MEDCENTRAL=AVGMEAN
- \tilde{M} when you specify MEDCENTRAL=MEDMED
- μ_0 when you specify μ_0 with the MU0= option

On the range chart, by default, the central line for the i th subgroup indicates an estimate for the expected value of R_i , which is computed as $d_2(n_i)\hat{\sigma}$, where $\hat{\sigma}$ is an estimate of σ . If you specify a known value (σ_0) for σ , the central line indicates the value of $d_2(n_i)\sigma_0$. The central line on the range chart varies with n_i .

Control Limits

You can compute the limits

- as a specified multiple (k) of the standard errors of M_i and R_i above and below the central line. The default limits are computed with $k = 3$ (these are referred to as 3σ limits).
- as probability limits defined in terms of α , a specified probability that M_i or R_i exceeds its limits

The following table provides the formulas for the limits:

Table 17.32 Limits for Median and Range Charts

Control Limits	
Median Chart	LCL = lower limit = $\bar{M} - k\hat{\sigma}_M(n_i)$ UCL = upper limit = $\bar{M} + k\hat{\sigma}_M(n_i)$
Range Chart	LCL = lower control limit = $\max(d_2(n_i)\hat{\sigma} - kd_3(n_i)\hat{\sigma}, 0)$ UCL = upper control limit = $d_2(n_i)\hat{\sigma} + kd_3(n_i)\hat{\sigma}$
Probability Limits	
Median Chart	LCL = lower limit = $\bar{M} - Q_{\alpha/2}(n_i)\hat{\sigma}$ UCL = upper limit = $\bar{M} + Q_{1-\alpha/2}(n_i)\hat{\sigma}$
Range Chart	LCL = lower limit = $D_{\alpha/2}\hat{\sigma}$ UCL = upper limit = $D_{1-\alpha/2}\hat{\sigma}$

In Table 17.32, replace \bar{M} with $\bar{\bar{X}}$ if you specify MEDCENTRAL=AVGMEAN, and replace \bar{M} with \tilde{M} if you specify MEDCENTRAL=MEDMED. Replace \bar{M} with μ_0 if you specify μ_0 with the MU0= option, and replace $\hat{\sigma}$ with σ_0 if you specify σ_0 with the SIGMA0= option.

The formulas assume that the data are normally distributed. Note that the limits for both charts vary with n_i and that the probability limits for R_i are asymmetric around the central line.

You can specify parameters for the limits as follows:

- Specify k with the SIGMAS= option or with the variable _SIGMAS_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify α with the ALPHA= option or with the variable _ALPHA_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify a constant nominal sample size $n_i \equiv n$ for the control limits with the LIMITN= option or with the variable _LIMITN_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify μ_0 with the MU0= option or with the variable _MEAN_ in the LIMITS= data set.
- Specify σ_0 with the SIGMA0= option or with the variable _STDDEV_ in the LIMITS= data set.

Output Data Sets

OUTLIMITS= Data Set

The OUTLIMITS= data set saves control limits and control limit parameters. The following variables can be saved:

Table 17.33 OUTLIMITS= Data Set

Variable	Description
ALPHA	probability (α) of exceeding limits
CP	capability index C_p
CPK	capability index C_{pk}
CPL	capability index C_{PL}
CPM	capability index C_{pm}
CPU	capability index C_{PU}
INDEX	optional identifier for the control limits specified with the OUTINDEX= option
LCLM	lower control limit for subgroup median
LCLR	lower control limit for subgroup range
LIMITN	sample size associated with the control limits
LSL	lower specification limit
MEAN	estimate of process mean (\bar{M} , \tilde{M} , $\bar{\bar{X}}$, or μ_0)
R	value of central line on range chart
SIGMAS	multiple (k) of standard error of M_i or R_i
STDDEV	process standard deviation ($\hat{\sigma}$ or σ_0)
SUBGRP	subgroup-variable specified in the MRCHART statement
TARGET	target value

Table 17.33 (continued)

Variable	Description
TYPE	type (estimate or standard value) of _MEAN_ and _STDDEV_
UCLM	upper control limit for subgroup median
UCLR	upper control limit for subgroup range
USL	upper specification limit
VAR	<i>process</i> specified in the MRCHART statement

Notes:

1. If the control limits vary with subgroup sample size, the special missing value V is assigned to the variables _LIMITN_, _LCLM_, _UCLM_, _LCLR_, _R_, and _UCLR_.
2. If the limits are defined in terms of a multiple k of the standard errors of M_i and R_i , the value of _ALPHA_ is computed as $\alpha = 2(1 - F_{med}(k, n))$, where $F_{med}(\cdot, n)$ is the cumulative distribution function of the median of a random sample of n standard normally distributed observations, and n is the value of _LIMITN_. If _LIMITN_ has the special missing value V , this value is assigned to _ALPHA_.
3. If the limits are probability limits, the value of _SIGMAS_ is computed as $k = F_{med}^{-1}(1 - \alpha/2, n)$, where $F_{med}^{-1}(\cdot, n)$ is the inverse distribution function of the median of a random sample of n standard normally distributed observations, and n is the value of _LIMITN_. If _LIMITN_ has the special missing value V , this value is assigned to _SIGMAS_.
4. The variables _CP_, _CPK_, _CPL_, _CPU_, _LSL_, and _USL_ are included only if you provide specification limits with the LSL= and USL= options. The variables _CPM_ and _TARGET_ are included if, in addition, you provide a target value with the TARGET= option. See “[Capability Indices](#)” on page 1941 for computational details.
5. Optional BY variables are saved in the OUTLIMITS= data set.

The OUTLIMITS= data set contains one observation for each *process* specified in the MRCHART statement. For an example of an OUTLIMITS= data set, see “[Saving Control Limits](#)” on page 1623.

OUTHISTORY= Data Set

The OUTHISTORY= option saves subgroup summary statistics. The following variables are saved:

- the *subgroup-variable*
- a subgroup median variable named by *process* suffixed with M
- a subgroup range variable named by *process* suffixed with R
- a subgroup sample size variable named by *process* suffixed with N

Given a *process* name that contains 32 characters, the procedure first shortens the name to its first 16 characters and its last 15 characters, and then it adds the suffix.

Variables containing subgroup medians, ranges, and sample sizes are created for each *process* specified in the MRCHART statement. For example, consider the following statements:

```
proc shewhart data=Steel;
  mrchart (Width Diameter)*lot / outhistory=Summary;
run;
```

The data set Summary contains variables named Lot, WidthM, WidthR, WidthN, DiameterM, DiameterR, and DiameterN.

Additionally, the following variables, if specified, are included:

- BY variables
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- ID variables
- _PHASE_ (if the OUTPHASE= option is specified)

For an example of an OUTHISTORY= data set, see “[Saving Summary Statistics](#)” on page 1622.

OUTTABLE= Data Set

The OUTTABLE= data set saves subgroup summary statistics, control limits, and related information. The following variables are saved:

Variable	Description
ALPHA	probability (α) of exceeding control limits
EXLIM	control limit exceeded on median chart
EXLIMR	control limit exceeded on range chart
LCLM	lower control limit for median
LCLR	lower control limit for range
LIMITN	nominal sample size associated with the control limits
MEAN	estimate of process mean (\bar{M} , \tilde{M} , $\bar{\bar{X}}$, or μ_0)
R	average range
SIGMAS	multiple (k) of the standard error associated with control limits
<i>subgroup</i>	values of the subgroup variable
SUBM	subgroup median
SUBN	subgroup sample size
SUBR	subgroup range
TESTS	tests for special causes signaled on median chart
TESTS2	tests for special causes signaled on range chart
UCLM	upper control limit for mean
UCLR	upper control limit for range
VAR	<i>process</i> specified in the MRCHART statement

In addition, the following variables, if specified, are included:

- BY variables
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- ID variables
- `_PHASE_` (if the `READPHASES=` option is specified)

Notes:

1. Either the variable `_ALPHA_` or the variable `_SIGMAS_` is saved depending on how the control limits are defined (with the `ALPHA=` or `SIGMAS=` options, respectively, or with the corresponding variables in a `LIMITS=` data set).
2. The variable `_TESTS_` is saved if you specify the `TESTS=` option. The k th character of a value of `_TESTS_` is k if Test k is positive at that subgroup. For example, if you request all eight tests and Tests 2 and 8 are positive for a given subgroup, the value of `_TESTS_` has a 2 for the second character, an 8 for the eighth character, and blanks for the other six characters.
3. The variable `_TESTS2_` is saved if you specify the `TESTS2=` option. The k th character of a value of `_TESTS2_` is k if Test k is positive at that subgroup.
4. The variables `_EXLIM_`, `_EXLIMR_`, `_TESTS_`, and `_TESTS2_` are character variables of length 8. The variable `_PHASE_` is a character variable of length 48. The variable `_VAR_` is a character variable whose length is no greater than 32. All other variables are numeric.

For an example of an `OUTTABLE=` data set, see “[Saving Control Limits](#)” on page 1623.

ODS Tables

The following table summarizes the ODS tables that you can request with the MRCHART statement.

Table 17.34 ODS Tables Produced with the MRCHART Statement

Table Name	Description	Options
MRCHART	median and R chart summary statistics	TABLE, TABLEALL, TABLEC, TABLEID, TABLELEG, TABLEOUT, TABLETESTS
TestDescriptions	descriptions of tests for special causes requested with the <code>TESTS=</code> option for which at least one positive signal is found	TABLEALL, TABLELEG

ODS Graphics

Before you create ODS Graphics output, ODS Graphics must be enabled (for example, by using the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement). For more information about enabling and disabling ODS Graphics, see the section “Enabling and Disabling ODS Graphics” (Chapter 21, *SAS/STAT User’s Guide*). **NOTE:** In SAS/QC 12.1 the SHEWHART procedure does not support the creation of graphs that are editable with the ODS Graphics Editor.

The appearance of a graph produced with ODS Graphics is determined by the style associated with the ODS destination where the graph is produced. MRCHART options used to control the appearance of traditional graphics are ignored for ODS Graphics output. [Options for Producing Graphs Using ODS Styles](#) lists options that can be used to control the appearance of graphs produced with ODS Graphics or with traditional graphics using ODS styles. [Options for ODS Graphics](#) lists options to be used exclusively with ODS Graphics. Detailed descriptions of these options are provided in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

When ODS Graphics is in effect, the MRCHART statement assigns a name to the graph it creates. You can use this name to reference the graph when using ODS. The name is listed in [Table 17.35](#).

Table 17.35 ODS Graphics Produced by the MRCHART Statement

ODS Graph Name	Plot Description
MRChart	median and <i>R</i> chart

See Chapter 3, “[SAS/QC Graphics](#),” for more information about ODS Graphics and other methods for producing charts.

Input Data Sets

DATA= Data Set

You can read raw data (process measurements) from a DATA= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. Each *process* specified in the MRCHART statement must be a SAS variable in the DATA= data set. This variable provides measurements that must be grouped into subgroup samples indexed by the values of the *subgroup-variable*. The *subgroup-variable*, which is specified in the MRCHART statement, must also be a SAS variable in the DATA= data set. Each observation in a DATA= data set must contain a value for each *process* and a value for the *subgroup-variable*. If the *i*th subgroup contains n_i items, there should be n_i consecutive observations for which the value of the *subgroup-variable* is the index of the *i*th subgroup. For example, if each subgroup contains five items and there are 30 subgroup samples, the DATA= data set should contain 150 observations.

Other variables that can be read from a DATA= data set include

- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified)
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables

- ID variables

By default, the SHEWHART procedure reads all of the observations in a DATA= data set. However, if the DATA= data set includes the variable `_PHASE_`, you can read selected groups of observations (referred to as *phases*) by specifying the READPHASES= option (for an example, see “[Displaying Stratification in Phases](#)” on page 2103).

For an example of a DATA= data set, see “[Creating Charts for Medians and Ranges from Raw Data](#)” on page 1616.

LIMITS= Data Set

You can read preestablished control limits (or parameters from which the control limits can be calculated) from a LIMITS= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. For example, the following statements read control limit information from the data set Conlims:¹⁵

```
proc shewhart data=Info limits=Conlims;
  mrchart Weight*Batch;
run;
```

The LIMITS= data set can be an OUTLIMITS= data set that was created in a previous run of the SHEWHART procedure. Such data sets always contain the variables required for a LIMITS= data set. The LIMITS= data set can also be created directly using a DATA step. When you create a LIMITS= data set, you must provide one of the following:

- the variables `_LCLM_`, `_MEAN_`, `_UCLM_`, `_LCLR_`, `_R_`, and `_UCLR_`, which specify the control limits directly
- the variables `_MEAN_` and `_STDDEV_`, which are used to calculate the control limits according to the equations in [Table 17.32](#)

In addition, note the following:

- The variables `_VAR_` and `_SUBGRP_` are required. These must be character variables whose lengths are no greater than 32.
- The variable `_INDEX_` is required if you specify the READINDEX= option; this must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 48.
- The variables `_LIMITN_`, `_SIGMAS_` (or `_ALPHA_`), and `_TYPE_` are optional, but they are recommended to maintain a complete set of control limit information. The variable `_TYPE_` must be a character variable of length 8; valid values are ‘ESTIMATE’, ‘STANDARD’, ‘STDMU’, and ‘STDSIGMA’.
- BY variables are required if specified with a BY statement.

For an example, see “[Reading Preestablished Control Limits](#)” on page 1626.

¹⁵In SAS 6.09 and in earlier releases, it is necessary to specify the READLIMITS option.

HISTORY= Data Set

You can read subgroup summary statistics from a HISTORY= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. This enables you to reuse OUTHISTORY= data sets that have been created in previous runs of the SHEWHART procedures or to read output data sets created with SAS summarization procedures, such as PROC UNIVARIATE.

A HISTORY= data set used with the MRCHART statement must contain the following variables:

- the *subgroup-variable*
- a subgroup mean variable for each *process*
- a subgroup median variable for each *process*
- a subgroup range variable for each *process*
- a subgroup sample size variable for each *process*

The names of the subgroup mean, subgroup median, subgroup range, and subgroup sample size variables must be the *process* name concatenated with the special suffix characters *X*, *M*, *R*, and *N*, respectively. You must provide the subgroup mean variable only if you specify the MEDCENTRAL=AVGMEAN option.

For example, consider the following statements:

```
proc shewhart history=Summary;
    mrchart (Weight Yieldstrength)*Batch / medcentral=avgmean;
run;
```

The data set Summary must include the variables Batch, WeightX, WeightM, WeightR, WeightN, YieldstrengthX, YieldstrengthM, YieldstrengthR, and YieldstrengthN.

Note that if you specify a *process* name that contains 32 characters, the names of the summary variables must be formed from the first 16 characters and the last 15 characters of the *process* name, suffixed with the appropriate character.

Other variables that can be read from a HISTORY= data set include

- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified)
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

By default, the SHEWHART procedure reads all the observations in a HISTORY= data set. However, if the data set includes the variable `_PHASE_`, you can read selected groups of observations (referred to as *phases*) by specifying the READPHASES= option (see “[Displaying Stratification in Phases](#)” on page 2103 for an example).

For an example of a HISTORY= data set, see “[Creating Charts for Medians and Ranges from Summary Data](#)” on page 1619.

TABLE= Data Set

You can read summary statistics and control limits from a TABLE= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. This enables you to reuse an OUTTABLE= data set created in a previous run of the SHEWHART procedure or to read data sets created by other SAS procedures. Because the SHEWHART procedure simply displays the information in a TABLE= data set, you can use TABLE= data sets to create specialized control charts. Examples are provided in “[Specialized Control Charts: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2171.

The following table lists the variables required in a TABLE= data set used with the MRCHART statement:

Table 17.36 Variables Required in a TABLE= Data Set

Variable	Description
LCLM	lower control limit for median
LCLR	lower control limit for range
LIMITN	nominal sample size associated with the control limits
MEAN	process mean
R	average range
<i>subgroup-variable</i>	values of the <i>subgroup-variable</i>
SUBM	subgroup median
SUBN	subgroup sample size
SUBR	subgroup range
UCLM	upper control limit for median
UCLR	upper control limit for range

Other variables that can be read from a TABLE= data set include

- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables
- _PHASE_ (if the READPHASES= option is specified). This variable must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 48.
- _TESTS_ (if the TESTS= option is specified). This variable is used to flag tests for special causes for subgroup medians and must be a character variable of length 8.
- _TESTS2_ (if the TESTS2= option is specified). This variable is used to flag tests for special causes for subgroup ranges and must be a character variable of length 8.
- _VAR_. This variable is required if more than one *process* is specified or if the data set contains information for more than one *process*. This variable must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 32.

For an example of a TABLE= data set, see “[Saving Control Limits](#)” on page 1623.

Methods for Estimating the Standard Deviation

When control limits are determined from the input data, two methods are available for estimating the process standard deviation σ .

Default Method

The default estimate for σ is

$$\hat{\sigma} = \frac{R_1/d_2(n_1) + \cdots + R_N/d_2(n_N)}{N}$$

where N is the number of subgroups for which $n_i \geq 2$, and R_i is the sample range of the observations x_{i1}, \dots, x_{in_i} in the i th subgroup.

A subgroup range R_i is included in the calculation only if $n_i \geq 2$. The unbiasing factor $d_2(n_i)$ is defined so that, if the observations are normally distributed, the expected value of R_i is equal to $d_2(n_i)\sigma$. Thus, $\hat{\sigma}$ is the unweighted average of N unbiased estimates of σ . This method is described in the American Society for Testing and Materials (1976).

MVLU Method

If you specify SMETHOD=MVLU, a minimum variance linear unbiased estimate (MVLU) is computed for σ . Refer to Burr (1969, 1976) and Nelson (1989, 1994). The MVLU is a weighted average of N unbiased estimates of σ of the form $R_i/d_2(n_i)$, and it is computed as

$$\hat{\sigma} = \frac{f_1 R_1/d_2(n_1) + \cdots + f_N R_N/d_2(n_N)}{f_1 + \cdots + f_N}$$

where

$$f_i = \frac{[d_2(n_i)]^2}{[d_3(n_i)]^2}$$

A subgroup range R_i is included in the calculation only if $n_i \geq 2$, and N is the number of subgroups for which $n_i \geq 2$. The MVLU assigns greater weight to estimates of σ from subgroups with larger sample sizes, and it is intended for situations where the subgroup sample sizes vary. If the subgroup sample sizes are constant, the MVLU reduces to the default estimate.

See [Example 17.16](#) for illustrations of the default and MVLU methods.

Axis Labels

You can specify axis labels by assigning labels to particular variables in the input data set, as summarized in the following table:

Axis	Input Data Set	Variable
Horizontal	all	<i>subgroup-variable</i>
Vertical (median chart)	DATA=	<i>process</i>
Vertical (median chart)	HISTORY=	subgroup median variable
Vertical (median chart)	TABLE=	_SUBMED_

You can specify distinct labels for the vertical axes of the median and R charts by breaking the vertical axis into two parts with a split character. Specify the split character with the SPLIT=

option. The first part labels the vertical axis of the median chart, and the second part labels the vertical axis of the *R* chart.

For an example, see [Example 17.17](#).

Missing Values

An observation read from a DATA=, HISTORY=, or TABLE= data set is not analyzed if the value of the subgroup variable is missing. For a particular process variable, an observation read from a DATA= data set is not analyzed if the value of the process variable is missing. Missing values of process variables generally lead to unequal subgroup sample sizes. For a particular process variable, an observation read from a HISTORY= or TABLE= data set is not analyzed if the values of any of the corresponding summary variables are missing.

Examples: MRCHART Statement

This section provides advanced examples of the MRCHART statement.

Example 17.16: Working with Unequal Subgroup Sample Sizes

A brewery monitors its bottling process to ensure that each bottle is filled with the proper amount of beer. The following data set contains the amount of beer recorded in fluid ounces for 23 batches: *See SHWMR2 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
data Beer;
  input Batch size @;
  do i=1 to size;
    input Amount @@;
    output;
  end;
  drop i size;
  label Batch = 'Batch Number';
  datalines;
1  5  12.01 11.97 11.93 11.98 12.00
2  5  11.88 11.98 11.93 12.03 11.92
3  5  11.93 11.99 12.00 12.03 11.95
4  5  11.98 11.94 12.02 11.90 11.97
5  5  12.02 12.02 11.98 12.04 11.90
6  4  11.98 11.98 12.00 11.93
7  5  11.93 11.95 12.02 11.91 12.03
8  5  12.00 11.98 12.02 11.89 12.01
9  5  11.98 11.93 11.99 12.02 11.91
10 5  11.97 12.02 12.05 12.01 11.97
11 5  12.02 12.01 11.97 12.02 11.94
12 5  11.93 11.83 11.99 12.02 12.01
13 5  12.01 11.98 11.94 12.04 12.01
14 5  11.98 11.96 12.02 12.00 12.00
15 5  11.97 11.99 12.03 11.95 11.96
16 5  11.99 11.95 11.96 12.03 12.01
17 4  11.99 11.97 12.03 12.01
18 5  11.94 11.96 11.98 12.03 11.97
19 5  11.97 11.87 11.90 12.01 11.95
```

```

20  5  11.96 11.94 11.96 11.98 12.05
21  3  12.06 12.07 11.98
22  5  12.01 11.98 11.96 11.97 12.00
23  5  12.00 12.02 12.03 11.99 11.96
;

```

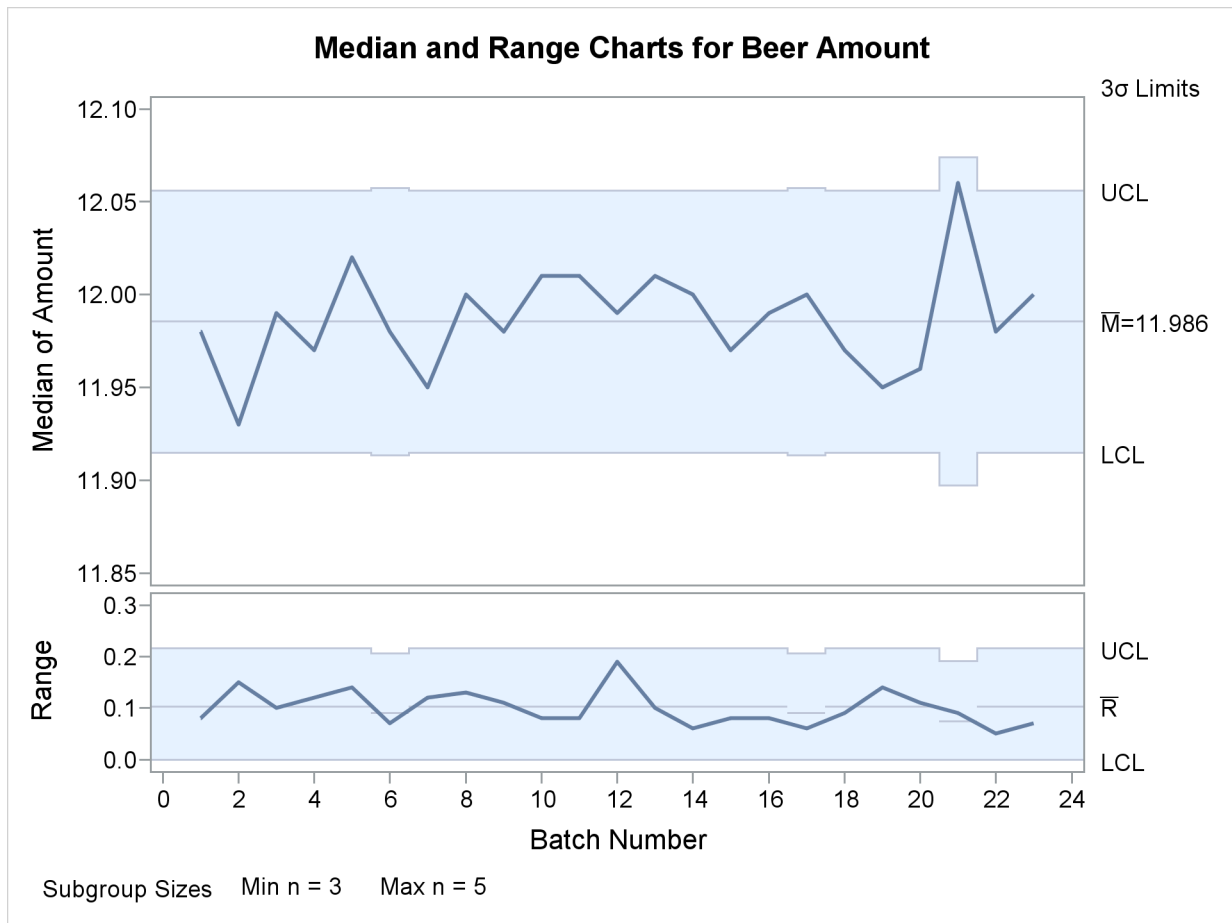
A batch is regarded as a rational subgroup. Five bottles of beer are supposed to be tested in each batch. However, in batch 6 and batch 17 only four bottles are tested, and in batch 21 only three bottles are tested. The following statements request median and range charts, shown in [Output 17.16.1](#), for the beer amounts:

```

ods graphics on;
title 'Median and Range Charts for Beer Amount';
proc shewhart data=Beer;
  mrchart Amount*Batch / odstitle=title;
run;

```

Output 17.16.1 Median and Range Charts with Varying Sample Sizes



Since none of the subgroup medians or subgroup ranges fall outside their respective control limits, you can conclude that the process is in control.

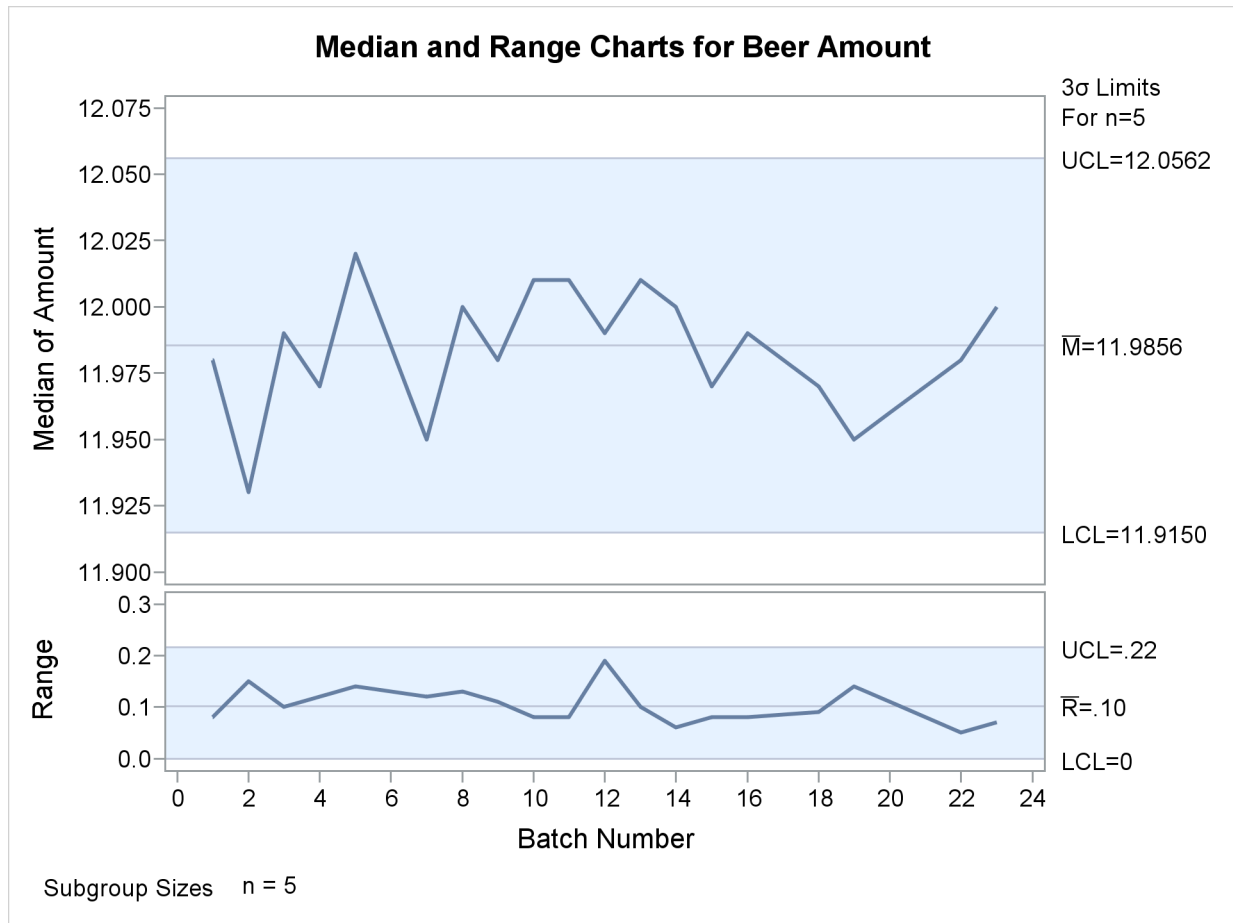
Note that the central line on the range chart and the control limits on both charts vary with the subgroup sample size. The subgroup sample size legend displays the minimum and maximum subgroup sample sizes.

The SHEWHART procedure provides various options for working with unequal subgroup sample sizes. For example, you can use the LIMITN= option to specify a fixed (nominal) sample size for the control limits, as illustrated by the following statements:

```
title 'Median and Range Charts for Beer Amount';
proc shewhart data=Beer;
  mrchart Amount*Batch / limitn=5 odstitle=title;
run;
```

The resulting charts are shown in [Output 17.16.2](#).

Output 17.16.2 Control Limits Based on Fixed Sample Size



Note that the points displayed on the chart are those corresponding to subgroups whose sample size matches the nominal sample size (five) specified with the LIMITN= option. Points are not plotted for batches 6, 17, and 21. To display points for all subgroups (regardless of subgroup sample size), specify the ALLN option. The following statements produce the charts shown in [Output 17.16.3](#):

```

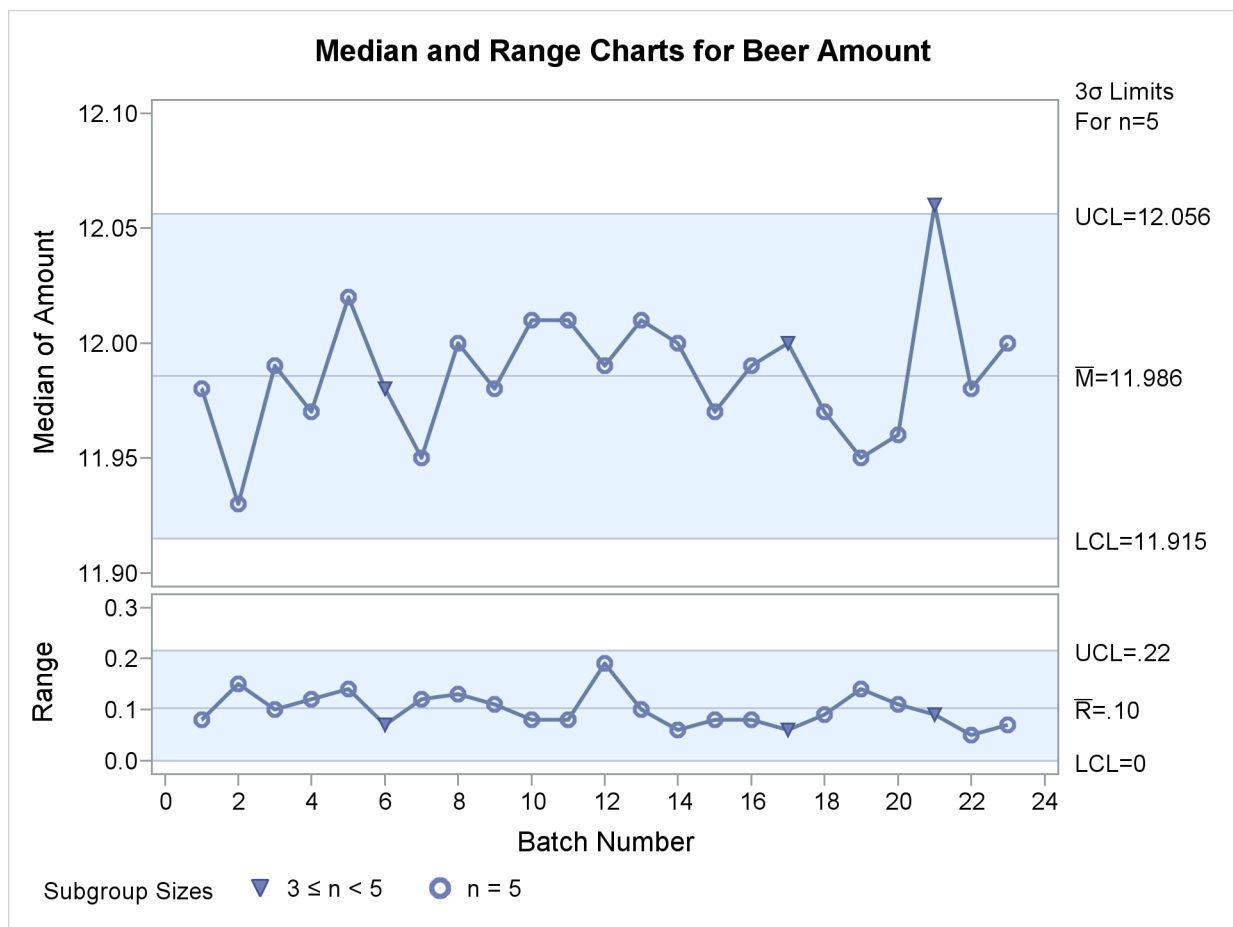
title 'Median and Range Charts for Beer Amount';
proc shewhart data=Beer;
    mrchart Amount*Batch / limitn    = 5
                        odstitle = title
                        alln
                        nmarkers;

run;

```

The NMARKERS option requests special symbols that identify points for which the subgroup sample size differs from the nominal sample size. In [Output 17.16.3](#), the median amount for batch 21 exceeds the upper control limits, indicating that the process is not in control. This illustrates the approximate nature of fixed control limits used with subgroup samples of varying sizes.

Output 17.16.3 Displaying All Subgroups Regardless of Sample Size



You can use the SMETHOD= option to determine how the process standard deviation σ is to be estimated when the subgroup sample sizes vary. The default method computes σ as an unweighted average of subgroup estimates of σ . The MVLUE method assigns greater weight to estimates of σ from subgroups with larger sample sizes. If the subgroup sample sizes are constant, the MVLUE method reduces to the NOWEIGHT method.

For details, see “Methods for Estimating the Standard Deviation” on page 1650. The following statements estimate σ using both methods:

```
proc shewhart data=Beer;
  mrchart Amount*Batch / outindex = 'Default'
                        outlimits = Blim1
                        nochart;
  mrchart Amount*Batch / smethod  = mvlu
                        outindex  = 'MVLUE'
                        outlimits = Blim2
                        nochart;

run;

data Blimits;
  set Blim1 Blim2;
run;
```

The estimates are saved as values of the variable `_STDDEV_` in the data set `Blimits`, which is listed in [Output 17.16.4](#). The bookkeeping variable `_INDEX_` identifies the estimate.

Output 17.16.4 The Data Set `Blimits`

The Data Set Blimits														
— — V A R —	— S U B G R P —	— I N D E X —	— T Y P E —	— L I M T N —	— A P H A —	— I G M A S —	— L C L M —	— M E A N —	— U C L M —	— L C L R —	— U C L R —	— S T D E V —		
	Amount	Batch	Default	ESTIMATE	V	V	3	V	11.9856	V	V	V	V	0.043938
	Amount	Batch	MVLUE	ESTIMATE	V	V	3	V	11.9856	V	V	V	V	0.044004

In the data set `Blimits`, the variables `_LIMITN_`, `_ALPHA_`, `_LCLM_`, `_UCLM_`, `_LCLR_`, `_R_`, and `_UCLR_` have been assigned the special missing value `V`. This indicates that the quantities represented by these variables vary with the subgroup sample size.

Example 17.17: Specifying Axis Labels

This example illustrates various methods for specifying axis labels and other axis features for median and range charts. For further details, see “Labeling Axes” on page 2136.

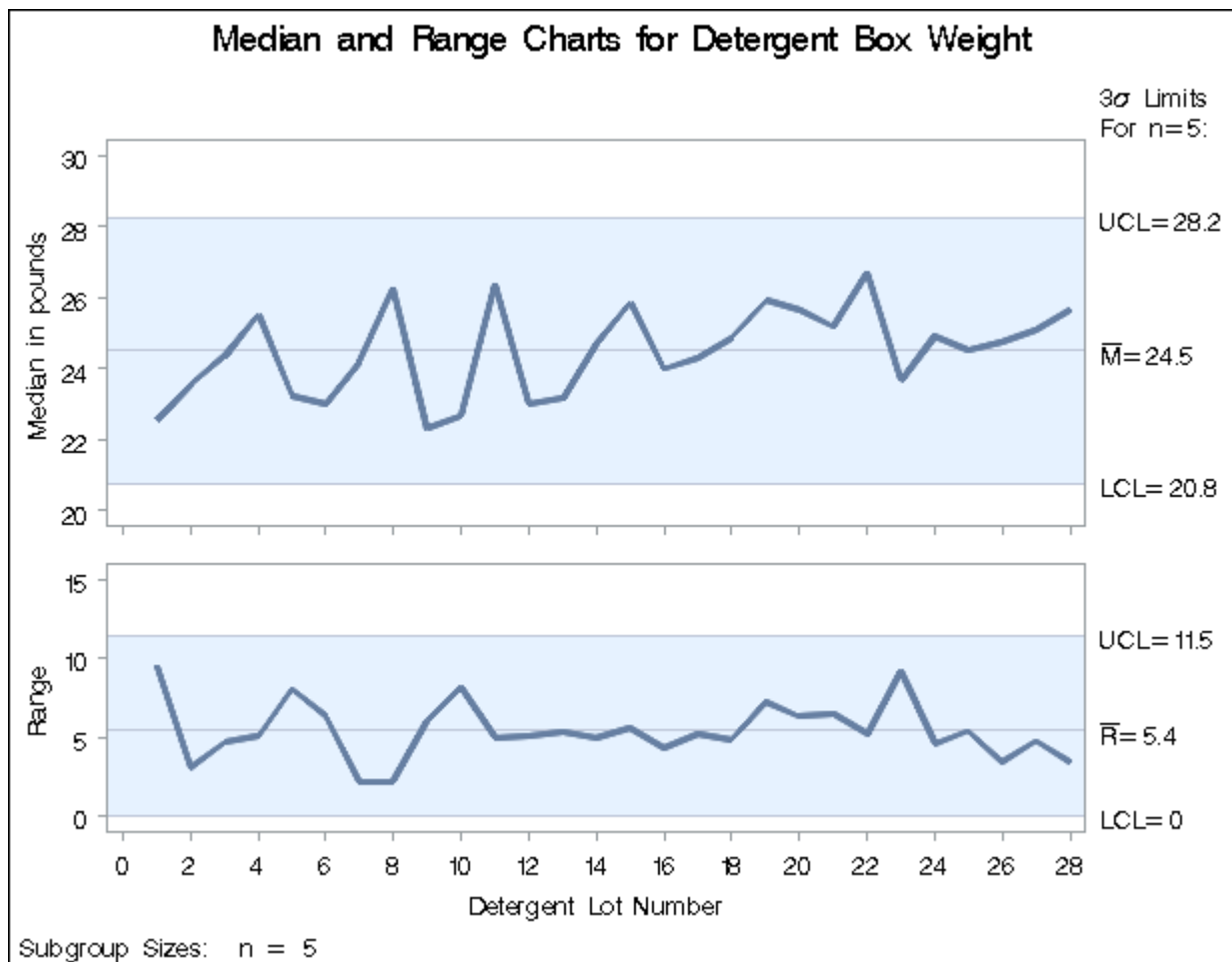
See SHWMR3 in the SAS/QC Sample Library

The charts in [Figure 17.44](#), which are based on the data set `Detergent` introduced in the section “Getting Started: MRCHART Statement” on page 1616, display default labels for the horizontal and vertical axes. You can specify axis labels by associating labels with the *process* and *subgroup* variables as illustrated by the following statements:

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Median and Range Charts for Detergent Box Weight';
proc shewhart data=Detergent;
  mrchart Weight*Lot / split = '/';
  label Lot      = 'Detergent Lot Number'
        Weight = 'Median in pounds/Range';
run;
```

The charts are shown in [Output 17.17.1](#). The horizontal axis label is the label associated with the *subgroup-variable* Lot. The vertical axis label for the median chart, referred to as the primary vertical axis label, is the first portion of the label associated with the *process* variable Weight, up to but not including the split character, which is specified with the SPLIT= option. The vertical axis label for the range chart, referred to as the secondary vertical axis label, is the second portion of the label associated with Weight.

Output 17.17.1 Customized Axis Labels Using Variable Labels



When the input data set is a HISTORY= data set, the vertical axis labels are determined by the label associated with the subgroup median variable. This is illustrated by the following statements, which use the data set **DETSUM** introduced in “[Creating Charts for Medians and Ranges from Summary Data](#)” on page 1619:

```
title 'Median and Range Charts for Detergent Box Weight';
proc shewhart history=Detsum;
  mrchart Weight*Lot / split = '/';
  label Lot      = 'Detergent Lot Number'
        WeightM = 'Median (pounds)/Range';
run;
```

The charts are identical to those in [Output 17.17.1](#).

When the input data set is a TABLE= data set, the vertical axis labels are determined by the label associated with the subgroup median variable **_SUBMED_**. This is illustrated by the following statements, which use the data set **Dtable** introduced in [Figure 17.49](#):

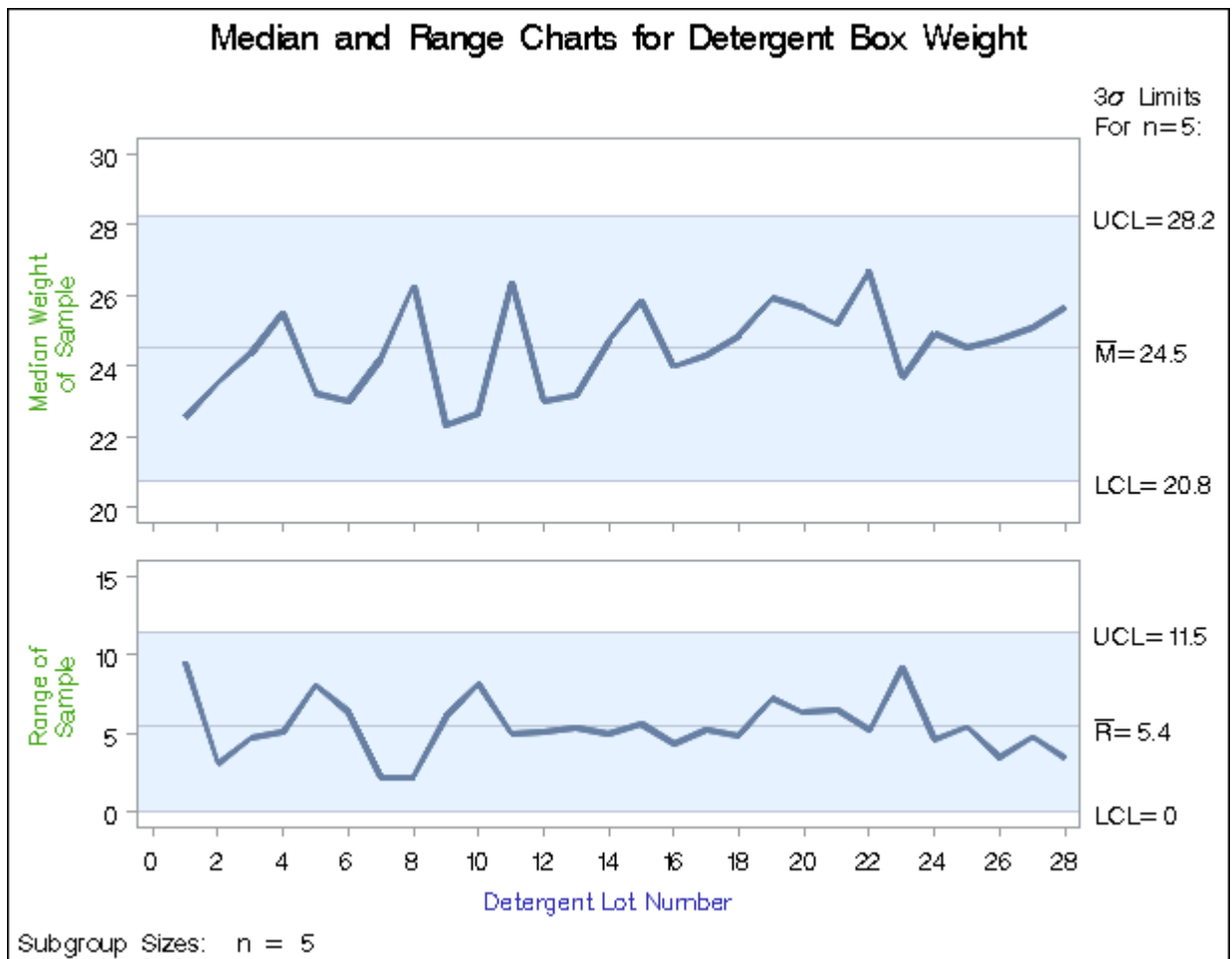
```
title 'Median and Range Charts for Detergent Box Weight';
proc shewhart table=Dtable;
  mrchart Weight*Lot / split = '/';
  label Lot      = 'Detergent Lot Number'
        _submed_ = 'Median (pounds)/Range';
run;
```

The charts are identical to those in [Output 17.17.1](#).

When you are creating traditional graphics, you can use **AXIS** statements to enhance the appearance of the axes. This method is illustrated by the following statements:

```
title 'Median and Range Charts for Detergent Box Weight';
proc shewhart data=Detergent;
  mrchart Weight*Lot / haxis  = axis1
                        vaxis  = axis2
                        vaxis2 = axis3;
axis1 label=(c=bib f=simplex 'Detergent Lot Number'      );
axis2 label=(c=vilg f=simplex 'Median Weight' j=c 'of Sample' );
axis3 label=(c=vilg f=simplex 'Range of' j=c 'Sample'      );
run;
```

The charts are shown in [Output 17.17.2](#).

Output 17.17.2 Customized Axis Labels Using AXIS Statements

You can use AXIS statements to customize a variety of axis features. For details, see *SAS/GRAPH: Reference*.

NPCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure

Overview: NPCHART Statement

The NPCHART statement creates *np* charts for the numbers of nonconforming (defective) items in subgroup samples.

You can use options in the NPCHART statement to

- compute control limits from the data based on a multiple of the standard error of the numbers of nonconforming items or as probability limits
- tabulate subgroup sample sizes, numbers of nonconforming items, control limits, and other information

- save control limits in an output data set
- save subgroup sample sizes and proportions of nonconforming items in an output data set
- read preestablished control limits from a data set
- apply tests for special causes (also known as runs tests and Western Electric rules)
- specify a known (standard) proportion of nonconforming items for computing control limits
- specify the data as counts, proportions, or percentages of nonconforming items
- display distinct sets of control limits for data from successive time phases
- add block legends and symbol markers to reveal stratification in process data
- superimpose stars at points to represent related multivariate factors
- clip extreme points to make the chart more readable
- display vertical and horizontal reference lines
- control axis values and labels
- control layout and appearance of the chart

You have three alternatives for producing np charts with the NPCHART statement:

- ODS Graphics output is produced if ODS Graphics is enabled, for example by specifying the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement prior to the PROC statement.
- Otherwise, traditional graphics are produced by default if SAS/GRAPH[®] is licensed.
- Legacy line printer charts are produced when you specify the LINEPRINTER option in the PROC statement.

See Chapter 3, “SAS/QC Graphics,” for more information about producing these different kinds of graphs.

Getting Started: NPCHART Statement

This section introduces the NPCHART statement with simple examples that illustrate commonly used options. Complete syntax for the NPCHART statement is presented in the section “[Syntax: NPCHART Statement](#)” on page 1669, and advanced examples are given in the section “[Examples: NPCHART Statement](#)” on page 1689.

Creating np Charts from Count Data

See *SHWNPI* in the *SAS/QC Sample Library* An electronics company manufactures circuits in batches of 500 and uses an *np* chart to monitor the number of failing circuits. Thirty batches are examined, and the failures in each batch are counted. The following statements create a SAS data set named *Circuits*,¹⁶ which contains the failure counts:

```
data Circuits;
  input Batch Fail @@;
  datalines;
1      5      2      6      3      11      4      6      5      4
6      9      7      17     8      10      9      12     10      9
11     8      12      7      13      7      14      15     15      8
16    18     17     12     18     16     19      4     20      7
21    17     22     12     23      8     24      7     25     15
26     6     27      8     28     12     29      7     30      9
;
```

A partial listing of *Circuits* is shown in Figure 17.51.

Figure 17.51 The Data Set *Circuits*

Number of Failing Circuits	
Batch	Fail
1	5
2	6
3	11
4	6
5	4

There is a single observation for each batch. The variable *Batch* identifies the subgroup sample and is referred to as the *subgroup-variable*. The variable *Fail* contains the number of nonconforming items in each subgroup sample and is referred to as the *process variable* (or *process* for short).

The following statements create the *np* chart shown in Figure 17.52:

```
ods graphics off;
title 'np Chart for the Number of Failing Circuits';
proc shewhart data=Circuits;
  npchart Fail*Batch / subgroupn = 500;
run;
```

This example illustrates the basic form of the NPCHART statement. After the keyword NPCHART, you specify the *process* to analyze (in this case, *Fail*), followed by an asterisk and the *subgroup-variable* (*Batch*).

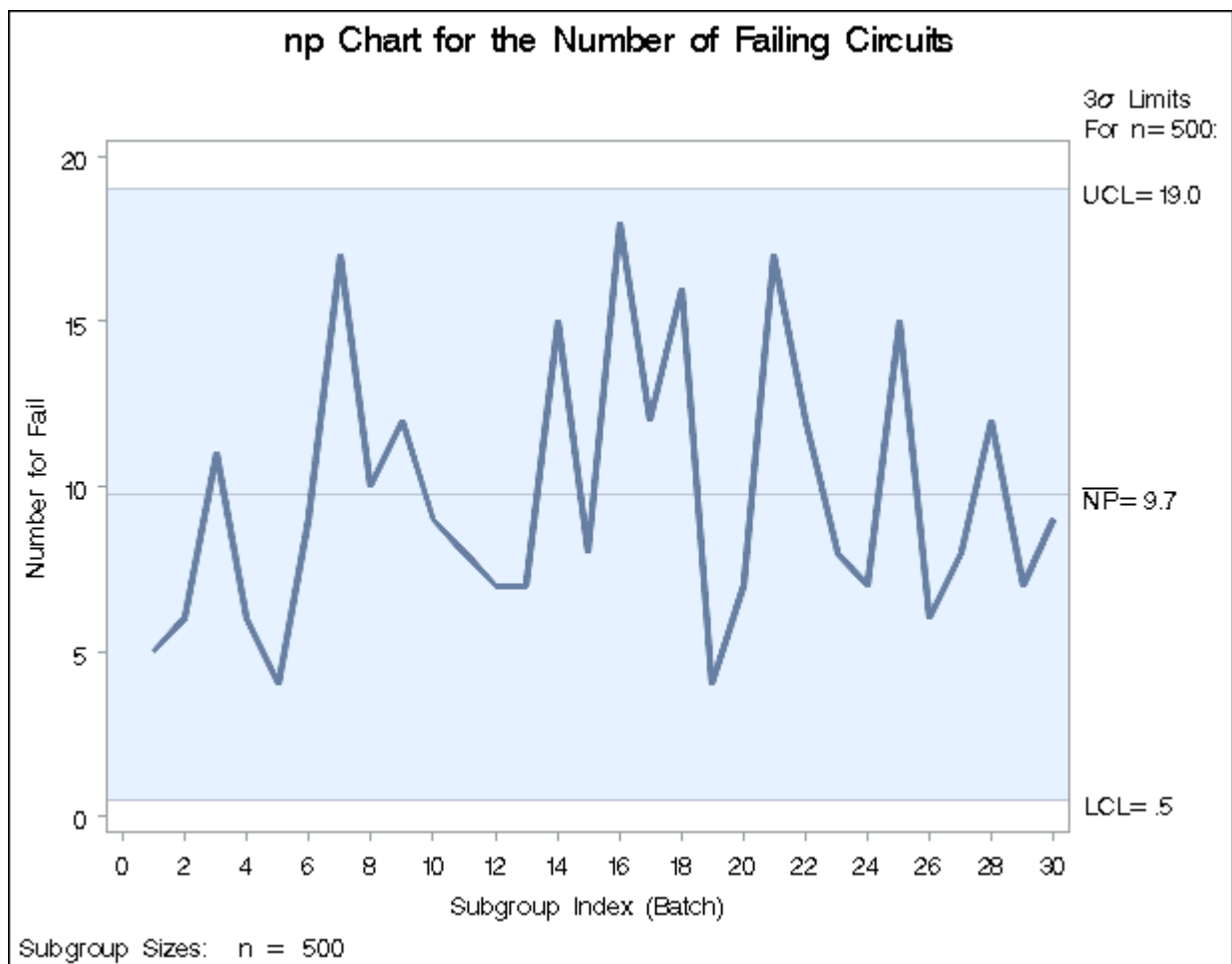
¹⁶This data set is also used in the “Getting Started” section of “PCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure” on page 1700

The input data set is specified with the DATA= option in the PROC SHEWHART statement. The SUBGROUPN= option specifies the number of items in each subgroup sample and is required with a DATA= input data set. The SUBGROUPN= option specifies one of the following:

- a constant subgroup sample size (in this case)
- a variable in the input data set whose values provide the subgroup sample sizes (see the next example)

Options such as SUBGROUPN= are specified after the slash (/) in the NPCHART statement. A complete list of options is presented in the section “[Syntax: NPCHART Statement](#)” on page 1669.

Figure 17.52 *np* Chart for Circuit Failures (Traditional Graphics)



Each point on the *np* chart represents the number of nonconforming items for a particular subgroup. For instance, the value plotted for the first batch is 5.

Since all the points fall within the control limits, it can be concluded that the process is in statistical control.

By default, the control limits shown are 3σ limits estimated from the data; the formulas for the limits are given in “Control Limits” on page 1681. You can also read control limits from an input data set; see “Reading Preestablished Control Limits” on page 1668. For computational details, see “Constructing Charts for Number Nonconforming (np Charts)” on page 1680. For more details on reading raw data, see “DATA= Data Set” on page 1685.

Creating np Charts from Summary Data

See *SHWNPI* in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

The previous example illustrates how you can create np charts using raw data (counts of nonconforming items). However, in many applications, the data are provided in summarized form as proportions or percentages of nonconforming items. This example illustrates how you can use the NPCHART statement with data of this type.

The following data set provides the data from the preceding example in summarized form:

```
data Cirprop;
  input Batch pFailed @@;
  sizes=500;
  datalines;
  1 0.010 2 0.012 3 0.022 4 0.012 5 0.008
  6 0.018 7 0.034 8 0.020 9 0.024 10 0.018
  11 0.016 12 0.014 13 0.014 14 0.030 15 0.016
  16 0.036 17 0.024 18 0.032 19 0.008 20 0.014
  21 0.034 22 0.024 23 0.016 24 0.014 25 0.030
  26 0.012 27 0.016 28 0.024 29 0.014 30 0.018
  ;
```

A partial listing of Cirprop is shown in Figure 17.53. The subgroups are still indexed by Batch. The variable pFailed contains the proportions of nonconforming items, and the variable Sampsize contains the subgroup sample sizes.

Figure 17.53 The Data Set Cirprop

Subgroup Proportions of Nonconforming Items		
Batch	p Failed	sizes
1	0.010	500
2	0.012	500
3	0.022	500
4	0.012	500
5	0.008	500

The following statements create an *np* chart identical to the one in [Figure 17.52](#):

```
title 'np Chart for the Number of Failing Circuits';
symbol v=dot;
proc shewhart data=Cirprop;
    npchart pFailed*Batch / subgroupn=Sampsize
                        dataunit =proportion;
    label pFailed = 'Number of FAIL';
run;
```

The DATAUNIT= option specifies that the values of the *process* (pFailed) are proportions of nonconforming items. By default, the values of the *process* are assumed to be counts of nonconforming items (see the previous example).

Alternatively, you can read the data set Cirprop by specifying it as a HISTORY= data set in the PROC SHEWHART statement. A HISTORY= data set used with the NPCHART statement must contain the following variables:

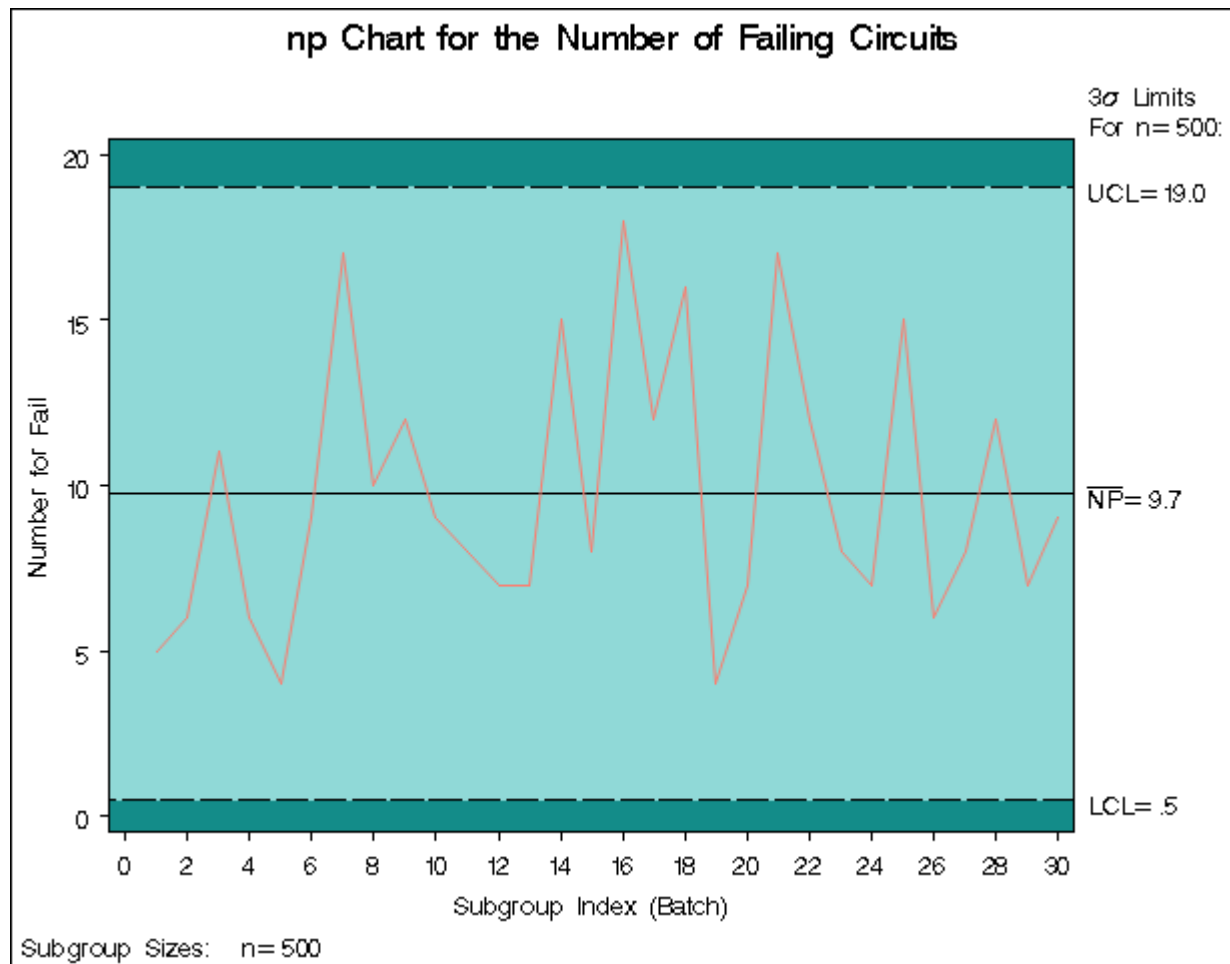
- subgroup variable
- subgroup proportion of nonconforming items variable
- subgroup sample size variable

Furthermore, the names of the subgroup proportion and sample size variables must begin with the *process* name specified in the NPCHART statement and end with the special suffix characters *P* and *N*, respectively.

To specify Cirprop as a HISTORY= data set and Fail as the *process*, you must rename the variables pFailed and Sampsize to FailP and FailN, respectively. The following statements temporarily rename pFailed and Sampsize for the duration of the procedure step:

```
options nogstyle;
options ftext=swiss;
title 'np Chart for the Number of Failing Circuits';
proc shewhart history=Cirprop(rename=(pFailed =FailP
                                   sizes=FailN ));
    npchart Fail*Batch / cframe    = vibg
                        cinfll     = vlibg
                        coutfill   = salmon
                        cconnect   = salmon;
run;
options gstyle;
```

The NOGSTYLE system option causes ODS styles not to affect traditional graphics. Instead, the NPCHART statement options control the appearance of the graph. The GSTYLE system option restores the use of ODS styles for traditional graphics produced subsequently. The resulting *np* chart is shown in [Figure 17.54](#).

Figure 17.54 *np* Chart for Circuit Failures (Traditional Graphics with NOGSTYLE)

In this example, it is more convenient to use Cirprop as a DATA= data set than as a HISTORY= data set. As illustrated in the next example, it is generally more convenient to use the HISTORY= option for input data sets that have been created previously by the SHEWHART procedure as OUTHISTORY= data sets.

For more information, see “[HISTORY= Data Set](#)” on page 1687.

Saving Proportions of Nonconforming Items

See SHWNP1 in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

In this example, the NPCHART statement is used to create a data set that can be read later by the SHEWHART procedure (as in the preceding example). The following statements read the number of nonconforming items from the data set Circuits (see “[Creating np Charts from Count Data](#)” on page 1660) and create a summary data set named Cirhist:

```
proc shewhart data=Circuits;
  npchart Fail*Batch / subgroupn = 500
                  outhistory = Cirhist
                  nochart;
run;
```

The OUTHISTORY= option names the output data set, and the NOCHART option suppresses the display of the chart, which would be identical to the chart in [Figure 17.52](#). [Figure 17.55](#) contains a partial listing of Cirhist.

Figure 17.55 The Data Set Cirhist

Subgroup Proportions of Failing Circuits			
Batch	FailP	Fail N	
1	0.010	500	
2	0.012	500	
3	0.022	500	
4	0.012	500	
5	0.008	500	

There are three variables in the data set Cirhist.

- Batch contains the subgroup index.
- FailP contains the subgroup proportion of nonconforming items.
- FailN contains the subgroup sample size.

Note that the variables containing the subgroup proportions of nonconforming items and subgroup sample sizes are named by adding the suffix characters *P* and *N* to the *process* Fail specified in the NPCHART statement. In other words, the variable naming convention for OUTHISTORY= data sets is the same as that for HISTORY= data sets.

For more information, see “OUTHISTORY= Data Set” on page 1683.

Saving Control Limits

You can save the control limits for an *np* chart in a SAS data set; this enables you to apply the control limits to future data (see “[Reading Preestablished Control Limits](#)” on page 1668) or modify the limits with a DATA step program. *See SHWNP1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

The following statements read the number of nonconforming items per subgroup from the data set Circuits (see “[Creating np Charts from Count Data](#)” on page 1660) and save the control limits displayed in [Figure 17.52](#) in a data set named Cirlim:

```
proc shewhart data=Circuits;
  npchart Fail*Batch / subgroupn=500
                    outlimits=Cirlim
                    nochart;

run;
```

The OUTLIMITS= option names the data set containing the control limits, and the NOCHART option suppresses the display of the chart. The data set Cirlim is listed in [Figure 17.56](#).

Figure 17.56 The Data Set Cirlim Containing Control Limit Information

Control Limits for the Number of Failing Circuits									
—	S	—	L	—	S	—	—	—	—
—	U	—	I	A	I	L	—	—	U
—	B	T	M	L	G	C	—	—	C
V	G	Y	I	P	M	L	—	—	L
A	R	P	T	H	A	N	N	N	N
R	P	E	N	A	S	P	P	P	P
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fail	Batch	ESTIMATE	500	.005040334	3	0.019467	0.46539	9.73333	19.00

The data set Cirlim contains one observation with the limits for *process* Fail. The variables _LCLNP_ and _UCLNP_ contain the lower and upper control limits, and the variable _NP_ contains the central line. The variable _P_ contains the average proportion of nonconforming items. The value of _LIMITN_ is the nominal sample size associated with the control limits, and the value of _SIGMAS_ is the multiple of σ associated with the control limits. The variables _VAR_ and _SUBGRP_ are bookkeeping variables that save the *process* and *subgroup-variable*. The variable _TYPE_ is a bookkeeping variable that indicates whether the value of _P_ is an estimate or a standard value.

For more information, see “OUTLIMITS= Data Set” on page 1682.

You can create an output data set containing both control limits and summary statistics with the OUTTABLE= option, as illustrated by the following statements:

```
proc shewhart data=Circuits;
  npchart Fail*Batch / subgroupn=500
                    outtable=Cirtable
                    nochart;

run;
```

The Cirtable data set contains one observation for each subgroup sample. The variables _SUBNP_ and _SUBN_ contain the subgroup numbers of nonconforming items and subgroup sample sizes, respectively. The variables _LCLNP_ and _UCLNP_ contain the lower and upper control limits, and the variable _NP_ contains the central line. The variables _VAR_ and Batch contain the *process* name and values of the *subgroup-variable*, respectively. For more information, see “OUTTABLE= Data Set” on page 1683.

The data set Cirtable is listed in Figure 17.57.

Figure 17.57 The Data Set Cirtable

Number Nonconforming and Control Limit Information									
VAR	Batch	_SIGMAS_	_LIMITN_	_SUBN_	_LCLNP_	_SUBNP_	_NP_	_UCLNP_	_EXLIM
Fail	1	3	500	500	0.46539	5	9.73333	19.0013	
Fail	2	3	500	500	0.46539	6	9.73333	19.0013	
Fail	3	3	500	500	0.46539	11	9.73333	19.0013	
Fail	4	3	500	500	0.46539	6	9.73333	19.0013	
Fail	5	3	500	500	0.46539	4	9.73333	19.0013	
Fail	6	3	500	500	0.46539	9	9.73333	19.0013	
Fail	7	3	500	500	0.46539	17	9.73333	19.0013	
Fail	8	3	500	500	0.46539	10	9.73333	19.0013	
Fail	9	3	500	500	0.46539	12	9.73333	19.0013	
Fail	10	3	500	500	0.46539	9	9.73333	19.0013	
Fail	11	3	500	500	0.46539	8	9.73333	19.0013	
Fail	12	3	500	500	0.46539	7	9.73333	19.0013	
Fail	13	3	500	500	0.46539	7	9.73333	19.0013	
Fail	14	3	500	500	0.46539	15	9.73333	19.0013	
Fail	15	3	500	500	0.46539	8	9.73333	19.0013	
Fail	16	3	500	500	0.46539	18	9.73333	19.0013	
Fail	17	3	500	500	0.46539	12	9.73333	19.0013	
Fail	18	3	500	500	0.46539	16	9.73333	19.0013	
Fail	19	3	500	500	0.46539	4	9.73333	19.0013	
Fail	20	3	500	500	0.46539	7	9.73333	19.0013	
Fail	21	3	500	500	0.46539	17	9.73333	19.0013	
Fail	22	3	500	500	0.46539	12	9.73333	19.0013	
Fail	23	3	500	500	0.46539	8	9.73333	19.0013	
Fail	24	3	500	500	0.46539	7	9.73333	19.0013	
Fail	25	3	500	500	0.46539	15	9.73333	19.0013	
Fail	26	3	500	500	0.46539	6	9.73333	19.0013	
Fail	27	3	500	500	0.46539	8	9.73333	19.0013	
Fail	28	3	500	500	0.46539	12	9.73333	19.0013	
Fail	29	3	500	500	0.46539	7	9.73333	19.0013	
Fail	30	3	500	500	0.46539	9	9.73333	19.0013	

An OUTTABLE= data set can be read later as a TABLE= data set. For example, the following statements read Cirtable and display an *np* chart (not shown here) identical to the chart in Figure 17.52:

```

title 'np Chart for the Number of Failing Circuits';
proc shewhart table=Cirtable;
    npchart Fail*Batch;
run;

```

Because the SHEWHART procedure simply displays the information in a TABLE= data set, you can use TABLE= data sets to create specialized control charts (see “Specialized Control Charts: SHEWHART Procedure” on page 2171). For more information, see “TABLE= Data Set” on page 1688.

Reading Preestablished Control Limits

See *SHWNP1* in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

In the previous example, the OUTLIMITS= data set Cirlim saved control limits computed from the data in Circuits. This example shows how these limits can be applied to new data provided in the following data set:

```
data Circuit2;
  input Batch Fail;
  datalines;
31 12 32 9 33 16 34 9
35 3 36 8 37 20 38 4
39 8 40 6 41 12 42 16
43 9 44 2 45 10 46 8
47 14 48 10 49 11 50 9
;
```

The following statements create an *np* chart for the data in Circuit2 using the control limits in Cirlim:

```
ods graphics on;
title 'np Chart for the Proportion of Failing Circuits';
proc shewhart data=Circuit2 limits=Cirlim;
  npchart Fail*Batch / subgroupn = 500
                      odstitle = title;
run;
```

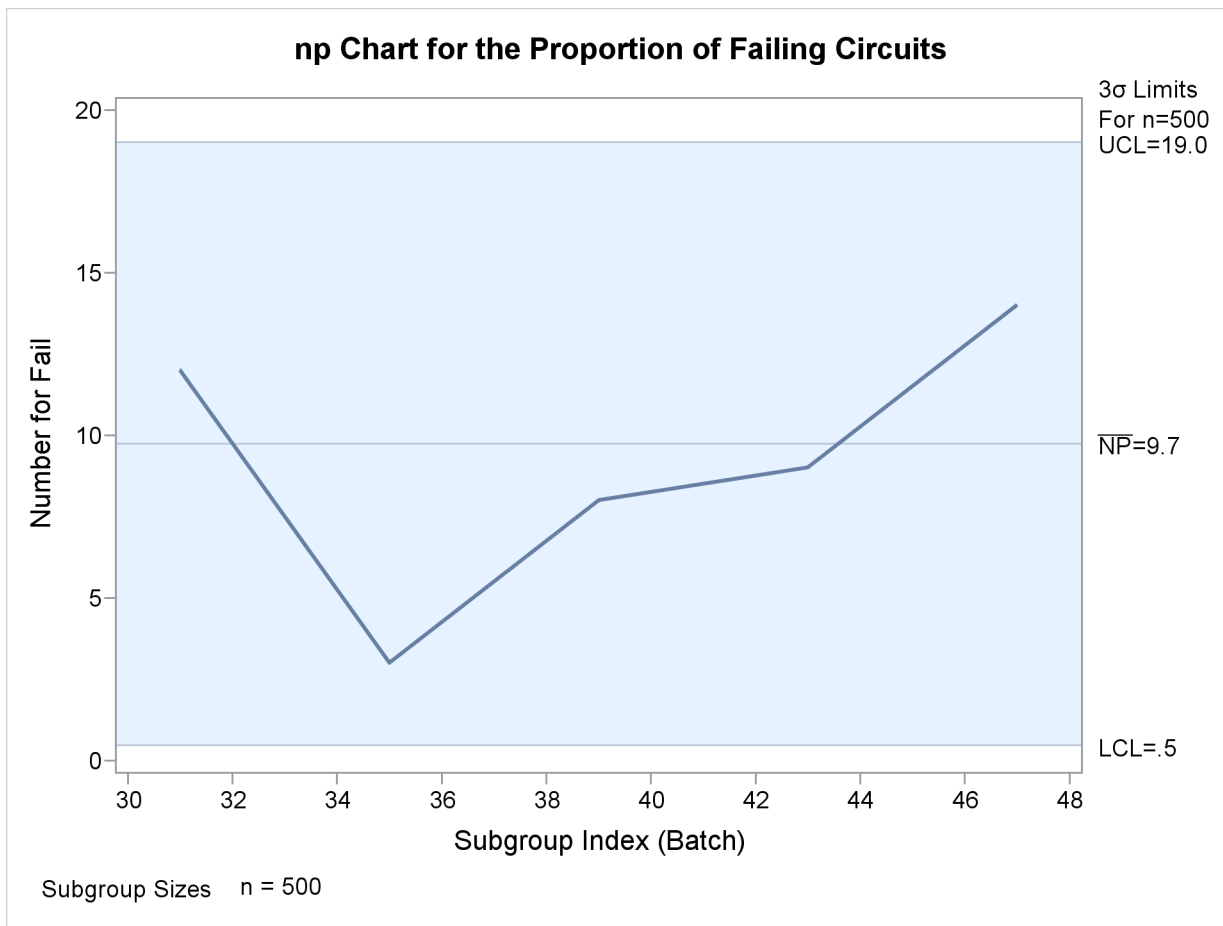
The ODS GRAPHICS ON statement specified before the PROC SHEWHART statement enables ODS Graphics, so the *np* chart is created using ODS Graphics instead of traditional graphics.

The LIMITS= option in the PROC SHEWHART statement specifies the data set containing the control limits. By default,¹⁷ this information is read from the first observation in the LIMITS= data set for which

- the value of `_VAR_` matches the *process* name Fail
- the value of `_SUBGRP_` matches the *subgroup-variable* name Batch

The resulting *np* chart is shown in [Figure 17.58](#).

¹⁷In SAS 6.09 and in earlier releases, it is also necessary to specify the READLIMITS option to read control limits from a LIMITS= data set.

Figure 17.58 *np* Chart for Second Set of Circuit Failures (ODS Graphics)

The number of nonconforming items in the 37th batch exceeds the upper control limit, signaling that the process is out of control.

In this example, the LIMITS= data set was created in a previous run of the SHEWHART procedure. You can also create a LIMITS= data set with the DATA step; see [Example 17.21](#) for an example. See “[LIMITS= Data Set](#)” on page 1686 for details concerning the variables that you must provide.

Syntax: NPCHART Statement

The basic syntax for the NPCHART statement is as follows:

```
NPCHART process * subgroup-variable ;
```

The general form of this syntax is as follows:

```
NPCHART processes * subgroup-variable < (block-variables) >  
      <=symbol-variable | ='character'> / < options > ;
```

You can use any number of NPCHART statements in the SHEWHART procedure. The components of the NPCHART statement are described as follows.

process**processes**

identify one or more processes to be analyzed. The specification of *process* depends on the input data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement.

- If numbers of nonconforming items are read from a DATA= data set, *process* must be the name of the variable containing the numbers. For an example, see [“Creating np Charts from Count Data”](#) on page 1660.
- If proportions of nonconforming items are read from a HISTORY= data set, *process* must be the common prefix of the summary variables in the HISTORY= data set. For an example, see [“Creating np Charts from Summary Data”](#) on page 1662.
- If numbers of nonconforming items and control limits are read from a TABLE= data set, *process* must be the value of the variable `_VAR_` in the TABLE= data set. For an example, see [“Saving Control Limits”](#) on page 1665.

A *process* is required. If you specify more than one process, enclose the list in parentheses. For example, the following statements request distinct *np* charts for Rejects and Reworks:

```
proc shewhart data=Measures;
  npchart (Rejects Reworks)*Sample / subgroupn=100;
run;
```

Note that when data are read from a DATA= data set, the SUBGROUPN= option, which specifies subgroup sample sizes, is required.

subgroup-variable

is the variable that identifies subgroups in the data. The *subgroup-variable* is required. In the preceding NPCHART statement, `Sample` is the subgroup variable. For details, see [“Subgroup Variables”](#) on page 1938.

block-variables

are optional variables that group the data into blocks of consecutive subgroups. The blocks are labeled in a legend, and each *block-variable* provides one level of labels in the legend. See [“Displaying Stratification in Blocks of Observations”](#) on page 2098 for an example.

symbol-variable

is an optional variable whose levels (unique values) determine the symbol marker or character used to plot numbers of nonconforming items.

- If you produce a line printer chart, an ‘A’ is displayed for the points corresponding to the first level of the *symbol-variable*, a ‘B’ is displayed for the points corresponding to the second level, and so on.
- If you produce traditional graphics, distinct symbol markers are displayed for points corresponding to the various levels of the *symbol-variable*. You can specify the symbol markers with SYMBOL n statements. See [“Displaying Stratification in Levels of a Classification Variable”](#) on page 2097 for an example.

character

specifies a plotting character for line printer charts. For example, the following statements create an *np* chart using an asterisk (*) to plot the points:

```
proc shewhart data=Values lineprinter;
  npchart Rejects*Day='*' / subgroupn=100;
run;
```

options

enhance the appearance of the chart, request additional analyses, save results in data sets, and so on. The “[Summary of Options](#)” on page 1671 section, which follows, lists all options by function. “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018 describes each option in detail.

Summary of Options

The following tables list the NPCHART statement options by function. For complete descriptions, see “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

Table 17.37 NPCHART Statement Options

Option	Description
Options for Specifying Control Limits	
ALPHA=	requests probability limits for chart
LIMITN=	specifies either nominal sample size for fixed control limits or varying limits
NOREADLIMITS	computes control limits for each <i>process</i> from the data rather than a LIMITS= data set (SAS 6.10 and later releases)
READALPHA	reads _ALPHA_ instead of _SIGMAS_ from a LIMITS= data set
READINDEX=	reads control limits for each <i>process</i> from a LIMITS= data set
READLIMITS	reads single set of control limits for each <i>process</i> from a LIMITS= data set (SAS 6.09 and earlier releases)
SIGMAS=	specifies width of control limits in terms of multiple <i>k</i> of standard error of plotted means
Options for Displaying Control Limits	
CINFILL=	specifies color for area inside control limits
CLIMITS=	specifies color of control limits, central line, and related labels
LCLLABEL=	specifies label for lower control limit
LIMLABSUBCHAR=	specifies a substitution character for labels provided as quoted strings; the character is replaced with the value of the control limit
LLIMITS=	specifies line type for control limits
NDECIMAL=	specifies number of digits to right of decimal place in default labels for control limits and central line

Table 17.37 continued

Option	Description
NOCTL	suppresses display of central line
NOLCL	suppresses display of lower control limit
NOLIMIT0	suppresses display of lower control limit if it is 0
NOLIMIT1	suppresses display of upper control limit if it is 1 (100%)
NOLIMITLABEL	suppresses labels for control limits and central line
NOLIMITS	suppresses display of control limits
NOLIMITSFRAME	suppresses default frame around control limit information when multiple sets of control limits are read from a LIMITS= data set
NOLIMITSLEGEND	suppresses legend for control limits
NOUCL	suppresses display of upper control limit
NPSYMBOL=	specifies label for central line
UCLLABEL=	specifies label for upper control limit
WLIMITS=	specifies width for control limits and central line
Standard Value Options	
P0=	specifies known (standard) value p_0 for proportion of nonconforming items
TYPE=	identifies parameters as estimates or standard values and specifies value of <code>_TYPE_</code> in the OUTLIMITS= data set
Options for Plotting and Labeling Points	
ALLLABEL=	labels every point on np chart
CLABEL=	specifies color for labels
CCONNECT=	specifies color for line segments that connect points on chart
CFRAMELAB=	specifies fill color for frame around labeled points
CNEEDLES=	specifies color for needles that connect points to central line
COUT=	specifies color for portions of line segments that connect points outside control limits
COUTFILL=	specifies color for shading areas between the connected points and control limits outside the limits
LABELANGLE=	specifies angle at which labels are drawn
LABELFONT=	specifies software font for labels (alias for the TESTFONT= option)
LABELHEIGHT=	specifies height of labels (alias for the TESTHEIGHT= option)
NEEDLES	connects points to central line with vertical needles
NOCONNECT	suppresses line segments that connect points on chart
OUTLABEL=	labels points outside control limits
SYMBOLLEGEND=	specifies LEGEND statement for levels of <i>symbol-variable</i>
SYMBOLORDER=	specifies order in which symbols are assigned for levels of <i>symbol-variable</i>
TURNALL/TURNOUT	turns point labels so that they are strung out vertically
WNEEDLES=	specifies width of needles

Table 17.37 *continued*

Option	Description
Options for Specifying Tests for Special Causes	
INDEPENDENTZONES	computes zone widths independently above and below center line
NO3SIGMACHECK	enables tests to be applied with control limits other than 3σ limits
NOTESTACROSS	suppresses tests across <i>phase</i> boundaries
TESTS=	specifies tests for special causes
TEST2RUN=	specifies length of pattern for Test 2
TEST3RUN=	specifies length of pattern for Test 3
TESTACROSS	applies tests across <i>phase</i> boundaries
TESTLABEL=	provides labels for points where test is positive
TESTLABEL n =	specifies label for n th test for special causes
TESTNMETHOD=	applies tests to standardized chart statistics
TESTOVERLAP	performs tests on overlapping patterns of points
TESTRESET=	enables tests for special causes to be reset
ZONELABELS	adds labels A, B, and C to zone lines
ZONES	adds lines delineating zones A, B, and C
ZONEVALPOS=	specifies position of ZONEVALUES labels
ZONEVALUES	labels zone lines with their values
Options for Displaying Tests for Special Causes	
CTESTLABBOX=	specifies color for boxes enclosing labels indicating points where test is positive
CTESTS=	specifies color for labels indicating points where test is positive
CTESTSYMBOL=	specifies color for symbol used to plot points where test is positive
CZONES=	specifies color for lines and labels delineating zones A, B, and C
LTESTS=	specifies type of line connecting points where test is positive
LZONES=	specifies line type for lines delineating zones A, B, and C
TESTFONT=	specifies software font for labels at points where test is positive
TESTHEIGHT=	specifies height of labels at points where test is positive
TESTLABBOX	requests that labels for points where test is positive be positioned so that do not overlap
TESTSYMBOL=	specifies plot symbol for points where test is positive
TESTSYMBOLHT=	specifies symbol height for points where test is positive
WTESTS=	specifies width of line connecting points where test is positive
Axis and Axis Label Options	
CAXIS=	specifies color for axis lines and tick marks
CFRAME=	specifies fill colors for frame for plot area
CTEXT=	specifies color for tick mark values and axis labels

Table 17.37 *continued*

Option	Description
DISCRETE	produces horizontal axis for discrete numeric group values
HAXIS=	specifies major tick mark values for horizontal axis
HEIGHT=	specifies height of axis label and axis legend text
HMINOR=	specifies number of minor tick marks between major tick marks on horizontal axis
HOFFSET=	specifies length of offset at both ends of horizontal axis
INTSTART=	specifies first major tick mark value on horizontal axis when a date, time, or datetime format is associated with numeric subgroup variable
NOHLABEL	suppresses label for horizontal axis
NOTICKREP	specifies that only the first occurrence of repeated, adjacent subgroup values is to be labeled on horizontal axis
NOTRUNC	suppresses vertical axis truncation at zero applied by default
NOVANGLE	requests vertical axis labels that are strung out vertically
SKIPHLABELS=	specifies thinning factor for tick mark labels on horizontal axis
TURNHLABELS	requests horizontal axis labels that are strung out vertically
VAXIS=	specifies major tick mark values for vertical axis
VFORMAT=	specifies format for vertical axis tick mark labels
VMINOR=	specifies number of minor tick marks between major tick marks on vertical axis
VOFFSET=	specifies length of offset at both ends of vertical axis
VZERO	forces origin to be included in vertical axis
WAXIS=	specifies width of axis lines
Plot Layout Options	
ALLN	plots means for all subgroups
BILEVEL	creates control charts using half-screens and half-pages
EXCHART	creates control charts for a process only when exceptions occur
INTERVAL=	natural time interval between consecutive subgroup positions when time, date, or datetime format is associated with a numeric subgroup variable
MAXPANELS=	maximum number of pages or screens for chart
NMARKERS	requests special markers for points corresponding to sample sizes not equal to nominal sample size for fixed control limits
NOCHART	suppresses creation of chart
NOFRAME	suppresses frame for plot area
NOLEGEND	suppresses legend for subgroup sample sizes
NPANELPOS=	specifies number of subgroup positions per panel on each chart

Table 17.37 continued

Option	Description
REPEAT	repeats last subgroup position on panel as first subgroup position of next panel
TOTPANELS=	specifies number of pages or screens to be used to display chart
ZEROSTD	displays np chart regardless of whether $\hat{\sigma} = 0$
Reference Line Options	
CHREF=	specifies color for lines requested by HREF= options
CVREF=	specifies color for lines requested by VREF= options
HREF=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis
HREFDATA=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis
HREFLABELS=	specifies labels for HREF= lines
HREFLABPOS=	specifies position of HREFLABELS= labels
LHREF=	specifies line type for HREF= lines
LVREF=	specifies line type for VREF= lines
NOBYREF	specifies that reference line information in a data set applies uniformly to charts created for all BY groups
VREF=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to vertical axis
VREFLABELS=	specifies labels for VREF= lines
VREFLABPOS=	position of VREFLABELS= labels
Grid Options	
CGRID=	specifies color for grid requested with GRID or ENDGRID option
ENDGRID	adds grid after last plotted point
GRID	adds grid to control chart
LENDGRID=	specifies line type for grid requested with the ENDGRID option
LGRID=	specifies line type for grid requested with the GRID option
WGRID=	specifies width of grid lines
Clipping Options	
CCLIP=	specifies color for plot symbol for clipped points
CLIPFACTOR=	determines extent to which extreme points are clipped
CLIPLEGEND=	specifies text for clipping legend
CLIPLEGPOS=	specifies position of clipping legend
CLIPSUBCHAR=	specifies substitution character for CLIPLEGEND= text
CLIPSYMBOL=	specifies plot symbol for clipped points
CLIPSYMBOLHT=	specifies symbol marker height for clipped points
Graphical Enhancement Options	
ANNOTATE=	specifies annotate data set that adds features chart
DESCRIPTION=	specifies description of np chart's GRSEG catalog entry
FONT=	specifies software font for labels and legends on charts
NAME=	specifies name of np chart's GRSEG catalog entry

Table 17.37 continued

Option	Description
PAGENUM=	specifies the form of the label used in pagination
PAGENUMPOS=	specifies the position of the page number requested with the PAGENUM= option
Options for Producing Graphs Using ODS Styles	
BLOCKVAR=	specifies one or more variables whose values define colors for filling background of <i>block-variable</i> legend
CFRAMELAB	draws a frame around labeled points
COUT	draw portions of line segments that connect points outside control limits in a contrasting color
CSTAROUT	specifies that portions of stars exceeding inner or outer circles are drawn using a different color
OUTFILL	shades areas between control limits and connected points lying outside the limits
STARFILL=	specifies a variable identifying groups of stars filled with different colors
STARS=	specifies a variable identifying groups of stars whose outlines are drawn with different colors
Options for ODS Graphics	
BLOCKREFTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
INFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the control limit infill transparency
MARKERS	plots subgroup points with markers
NOBLOCKREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOBLOCKREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOFILLLEGEND	suppresses legend for levels of a STARFILL= variable
NOPHASEREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOPHASEREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOSTARFILLLEGEND	suppresses legend for levels of a STARFILL= variable
NOTRANSPARENCY	disables transparency in ODS Graphics output
ODSFOOTNOTE=	specifies a graph footnote
ODSFOOTNOTE2=	specifies a secondary graph footnote
ODSLEGENDEXPAND	specifies that legend entries contain all levels observed in the data
ODSTITLE=	specifies a graph title
ODSTITLE2=	specifies a secondary graph title
OUTFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies control limit outfill transparency
OVERLAYURL=	specifies URLs to associate with overlay points
PHASEPOS=	specifies vertical position of phase legend
PHASEREFLEVEL=	associates phase and block reference lines with either innermost or the outermost level
PHASEREFTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
REFFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases

Table 17.37 continued

Option	Description
SIMULATEQCFONT	draws central line labels using a simulated software font
STARTRANSPARENCY=	specifies star fill transparency
URL=	specifies a variable whose values are URLs to be associated with subgroups
Input Data Set Options	
DATAUNIT	specifies that input values are proportions or percentages (rather than counts) of nonconforming items
MISSBREAK	specifies that observations with missing values are not to be processed
SUBGROUPN	specifies subgroup sample sizes as constant number <i>n</i> or as values of variable in a DATA= data set
Output Data Set Options	
OUTHISTORY=	creates output data set containing subgroup summary statistics
OUTINDEX=	specifies value of <code>_INDEX_</code> in the OUTLIMITS= data set
OUTLIMITS=	creates output data set containing control limits
OUTTABLE=	creates output data set containing subgroup summary statistics and control limits
Tabulation Options	
NOTE: specifying (EXCEPTIONS) after a tabulation option creates a table for exceptional points only.	
TABLE	creates a basic table of subgroup means, subgroup sample sizes, and control limits
TABLEALL	is equivalent to the options TABLE, TABLECENTRAL, TABLEID, TABLELEGEND, TABLEOUTLIM, and TABLETESTS
TABLECENTRAL	augments basic table with values of central lines
TABLEID	augments basic table with columns for ID variables
TABLELEGEND	augments basic table with legend for tests for special causes
TABLEOUTLIM	augments basic table with columns indicating control limits exceeded
TABLETESTS	augments basic table with a column indicating which tests for special causes are positive
Block Variable Legend Options	
BLOCKLABELPOS=	specifies position of label for <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKLABTYPE=	specifies text size of <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKPOS=	specifies vertical position of <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKREP	repeats identical consecutive labels in <i>block-variable</i> legend
CBLOCKLAB=	specifies fill colors for frames enclosing variable labels in <i>block-variable</i> legend
CBLOCKVAR=	specifies one or more variables whose values are colors for filling background of <i>block-variable</i> legend

Table 17.37 continued

Option	Description
Phase Options	
CPHASELEG=	specifies text color for <i>phase</i> legend
NOPHASEFRAME	suppresses default frame for <i>phase</i> legend
OUTPHASE=	specifies value of <code>_PHASE_</code> in the OUTHISTORY= data set
PHASEBREAK	disconnects last point in a <i>phase</i> from first point in next <i>phase</i>
PHASELABTYPE=	specifies text size of <i>phase</i> legend
PHASELEGEND	displays <i>phase</i> labels in a legend across top of chart
PHASELIMITS	labels control limits for each phase, provided they are constant within that phase
PHASEREF	delineates <i>phases</i> with vertical reference lines
READPHASES=	specifies <i>phases</i> to be read from an input data set
Star Options	
CSTARCIRCLES=	specifies color for STARCIRCLES= circles
CSTARFILL=	specifies color for filling stars
CSTAROUT=	specifies outline color for stars exceeding inner or outer circles
CSTARS=	specifies color for outlines of stars
LSTARCIRCLES=	specifies line types for STARCIRCLES= circles
LSTARS=	specifies line types for outlines of STARVERTICES= stars
STARBDRADIUS=	specifies radius of outer bound circle for vertices of stars
STARCIRCLES=	specifies reference circles for stars
STARINRADIUS=	specifies inner radius of stars
STARLABEL=	specifies vertices to be labeled
STARLEGEND=	specifies style of legend for star vertices
STARLEGENDLAB=	specifies label for STARLEGEND= legend
STAROUTRADIUS=	specifies outer radius of stars
STARSPECS=	specifies method used to standardize vertex variables
STARSTART=	specifies angle for first vertex
STARTYPE=	specifies graphical style of star
STARVERTICES=	superimposes star at each point on chart
WSTARCIRCLES=	specifies width of STARCIRCLES= circles
WSTARS=	specifies width of STARVERTICES= stars
Overlay Options	
CCOVERLAY=	specifies colors for overlay line segments
COVERLAY=	specifies colors for overlay plots
COVERLAYCLIP=	specifies color for clipped points on overlays
LOVERLAY=	specifies line types for overlay line segments
NOOVERLAYLEGEND	suppresses legend for overlay plots
OVERLAY=	specifies variables to overlay on chart
OVERLAYCLIPSYM=	specifies symbol for clipped points on overlays
OVERLAYCLIPSYMHT=	specifies symbol height for clipped points on overlays
OVERLAYHTML=	specifies links to associate with overlay points

Table 17.37 *continued*

Option	Description
OVERLAYID=	specifies labels for overlay points
OVERLAYLEGLAB=	specifies label for overlay legend
OVERLAYSYM=	specifies symbols for overlays
OVERLAYSYMHT=	specifies symbol heights for overlays
WOVERLAY=	specifies widths of overlay line segments
Options for Interactive Control Charts	
HTML=	specifies a variable whose values create links to be associated with subgroups
HTML_LEGEND=	specifies a variable whose values create links to be associated with symbols in the symbol legend
WEBOUT=	creates an OUTTABLE= data set with additional graphics coordinate data
Options for Line Printer Charts	
CLIPCHAR=	specifies plot character for clipped points
CONNECTCHAR=	specifies character used to form line segments that connect points on chart
HREFCHAR=	specifies line character for HREF= lines
SYMBOLCHARS=	specifies characters indicating <i>symbol-variable</i>
TESTCHAR=	specifies character for line segments that connect any sequence of points for which a test for special causes is positive
VREFCHAR=	specifies line character for VREF= lines
ZONECHAR=	specifies character for lines that delineate zones for tests for special causes

Details: NPCHART Statement

Constructing Charts for Number Nonconforming (np Charts)

The following notation is used in this section:

p	expected proportion of nonconforming items produced by the process
p_i	proportion of nonconforming items in the i th subgroup
X_i	number of nonconforming items in the i th subgroup
n_i	number of items in the i th subgroup
\bar{p}	average proportion of nonconforming items taken across subgroups:

$$\bar{p} = \frac{n_1 p_1 + \cdots + n_N p_N}{n_1 + \cdots + n_N} = \frac{X_1 + \cdots + X_N}{n_1 + \cdots + n_N}$$

N	number of subgroups
$I_T(\alpha, \beta)$	incomplete beta function:

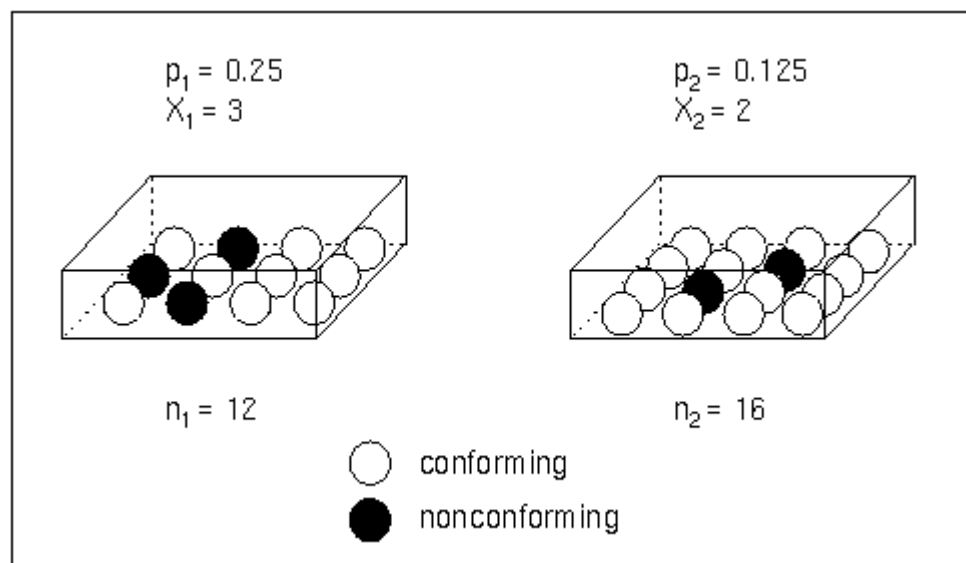
$$I_T(\alpha, \beta) = (\Gamma(\alpha + \beta) / \Gamma(\alpha) \Gamma(\beta)) \int_0^T t^{\alpha-1} (1-t)^{\beta-1} dt$$

for $0 < T < 1$, $\alpha > 0$, and $\beta > 0$, where $\Gamma(\cdot)$ is the gamma function

Plotted Points

Each point on an np chart represents the observed number (X_i) of nonconforming items in a subgroup. For example, suppose the first subgroup (see [Figure 17.59](#)) contains 12 items, of which three are nonconforming. The point plotted for the first subgroup is $X_1 = 3$.

Figure 17.59 Proportions Versus Counts



Note that a p chart displays the proportion of nonconforming items p_i . You can use the PCHART statement to create p charts; see “PCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure” on page 1700.

Central Line

By default, the central line on an np chart indicates an estimate for $n_i p$, which is computed as $n_i \bar{p}$. If you specify a known value (p_0) for p , the central line indicates the value of $n_i p_0$. Note that the central line varies with n_i .

Control Limits

You can compute the limits in the following ways:

- as a specified multiple (k) of the standard error of X_i above and below the central line. The default limits are computed with $k = 3$ (these are referred to as 3σ limits).
- as probability limits defined in terms of α , a specified probability that X_i exceeds the limits

The lower and upper control limits, LCL and UCL respectively, are computed as

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LCL} &= \max \left(n_i \bar{p} - k \sqrt{n_i \bar{p}(1 - \bar{p})}, 0 \right) \\ \text{UCL} &= \min \left(n_i \bar{p} + k \sqrt{n_i \bar{p}(1 - \bar{p})}, n_i \right) \end{aligned}$$

A lower probability limit for X_i can be determined using the fact that

$$\begin{aligned} P\{X_i < \text{LCL}\} &= 1 - P\{X_i \geq \text{LCL}\} \\ &= 1 - I_{\bar{p}}(\text{LCL}, n_i + 1 - \text{LCL}) \\ &= I_{1-\bar{p}}(n_i + 1 - \text{LCL}, \text{LCL}) \end{aligned}$$

Refer to Johnson, Kotz, and Kemp (1992). This assumes that the process is in statistical control and that X_i is binomially distributed. The lower probability limit LCL is then calculated by setting

$$I_{1-\bar{p}}(n_i + 1 - \text{LCL}, \text{LCL}) = \alpha/2$$

and solving for LCL. Similarly, the upper probability limit for X_i can be determined using the fact that

$$\begin{aligned} P\{X_i > \text{UCL}\} &= P\{X_i > \text{UCL}\} \\ &= I_{\bar{p}}(\text{UCL}, n_i + 1 - \text{UCL}) \end{aligned}$$

The upper probability limit UCL is then calculated by setting

$$I_{\bar{p}}(\text{UCL}, n_i + 1 - \text{UCL}) = \alpha/2$$

and solving for UCL. The probability limits are asymmetric about the central line. Note that both the control limits and probability limits vary with n_i .

You can specify parameters for the limits as follows:

- Specify k with the SIGMAS= option or with the variable `_SIGMAS_` in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify α with the ALPHA= option or with the variable `_ALPHA_` in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify a constant nominal sample size $n_i \equiv n$ for the control limits with the LIMITN= option or with the variable `_LIMITN_` in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify p_0 with the P0= option or with the variable `_P_` in the LIMITS= data set.

Output Data Sets

OUTLIMITS= Data Set

The OUTLIMITS= data set saves control limits and control limit parameters. The following variables can be saved:

Table 17.38 OUTLIMITS= Data Set

Variable	Description
<code>_ALPHA_</code>	probability (α) of exceeding limits
<code>_INDEX_</code>	optional identifier for the control limits specified with the OUTINDEX= option
<code>_LCLNP_</code>	lower control limit for number of nonconforming items
<code>_LIMITN_</code>	sample size associated with the control limits
<code>_NP_</code>	average number of nonconforming items ($n_i \bar{p}$ or $n_i p_0$)
<code>_P_</code>	average proportion of nonconforming items (\bar{p} or p_0)
<code>_SIGMAS_</code>	multiple (k) of standard error of X_i
<code>_SUBGRP_</code>	<i>subgroup-variable</i> specified in the NPCHART statement
<code>_TYPE_</code>	type (standard or estimate) of <code>_NP_</code>
<code>_UCLNP_</code>	upper control limit for number of nonconforming items
<code>_VAR_</code>	<i>process</i> specified in the NPCHART statement

Notes:

1. If the control limits vary with subgroup sample size, the special missing value V is assigned to the variables `_LIMITN_`, `_LCLNP_`, `_UCLNP_`, `_NP_`, and `_SIGMAS_`.
2. If the limits are defined in terms of a multiple k of the standard error of X_i , the value of `_ALPHA_` is computed as $\alpha = P\{X_i < \text{_LCLNP_}\} + P\{X_i > \text{_UCLNP_}\}$, using the incomplete beta function.
3. If the limits are probability limits, the value of `_SIGMAS_` is computed as $k = (\text{_UCLNP_} - \text{_NP_}) / \sqrt{\text{_NP_}(1 - \text{_NP_}) / \text{_LIMITN_}}$. If `_LIMITN_` has the special missing value V , this value is assigned to `_SIGMAS_`.
4. Optional BY variables are saved in the OUTLIMITS= data set.

The OUTLIMITS= data set contains one observation for each *process* specified in the NPCHART statement. For an example, see “[Saving Control Limits](#)” on page 1665.

OUTHISTORY= Data Set

The OUTHISTORY= data set saves subgroup summary statistics. The following variables are saved:

- the *subgroup-variable*
- the subgroup proportion of nonconforming items variable named by the *process* suffixed with *P*
- a subgroup sample size variable named by the *process* suffixed with *N*

Given a *process* name that contains 32 characters, the procedure first shortens the name to its first 16 characters and its last 15 characters, and then it adds the suffix.

Subgroup summary variables are created for each *process* specified in the NPCHART statement. For example, consider the following statements:

```
proc shewhart data=Input;
    npchart (Rework Rejected)*Batch / outhistory=Summary
                                subgroupn =30;
run;
```

The data set Summary contains variables named Batch, ReworkP, ReworkN, RejectedP, and RejectedN.

Additionally, the following variables, if specified, are included:

- BY variables
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- ID variables
- _PHASE_ (if the OUTPHASE= option is specified)

For an example of an OUTHISTORY= data set, see “[Saving Proportions of Nonconforming Items](#)” on page 1664.

OUTTABLE= Data Set

The OUTTABLE= data set saves subgroup summary statistics, control limits, and related information. The following variables are saved:

Variable	Description
<code>_ALPHA_</code>	probability (α) of exceeding control limits
<code>_EXLIM_</code>	control limit exceeded on np chart
<code>_LCLNP_</code>	lower control limit for number of nonconforming items
<code>_LIMITN_</code>	nominal sample size associated with the control limits
<code>_NP_</code>	average number of nonconforming items
<code>_SIGMAS_</code>	multiple (k) of the standard error of X_i associated with the control limits
<code>subgroup</code>	values of the subgroup variable
<code>_SUBNP_</code>	subgroup number of nonconforming items
<code>_SUBN_</code>	subgroup sample size
<code>_TESTS_</code>	tests for special causes signaled on np chart
<code>_UCLNP_</code>	upper control limit for number of nonconforming items
<code>_VAR_</code>	<i>process</i> specified in the NPCHART statement

In addition, the following variables, if specified, are included:

- BY variables
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- ID variables
- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified)

Notes:

1. Either the variable `_ALPHA_` or the variable `_SIGMAS_` is saved depending on how the control limits are defined (with the ALPHA= or SIGMAS= options, respectively, or with the corresponding variables in a LIMITS= data set).
2. The variable `_TESTS_` is saved if you specify the TESTS= option. The k th character of a value of `_TESTS_` is k if Test k is positive at that subgroup. For example, if you request the first four tests (the tests appropriate for np charts) and Tests 2 and 4 are positive for a given subgroup, the value of `_TESTS_` has a 2 for the second character, a 4 for the fourth character, and blanks for the other six characters.
3. The variables `_EXLIM_` and `_TESTS_` are character variables of length 8. The variable `_PHASE_` is a character variable of length 48. The variable `_VAR_` is a character variable whose length is no greater than 32. All other variables are numeric.

For an example, see “[Saving Control Limits](#)” on page 1665.

ODS Tables

The following table summarizes the ODS tables that you can request with the NPCHART statement.

Table 17.39 ODS Tables Produced with the NPCHART Statement

Table Name	Description	Options
NPCHART	<i>np</i> chart summary statistics	TABLE, TABLEALL, TABLEC, TABLEID, TABLELEG, TABLEOUT, TABLETESTS
TestDescriptions	descriptions of tests for special causes requested with the TESTS= option for which at least one positive signal is found	TABLEALL, TABLELEG

ODS Graphics

Before you create ODS Graphics output, ODS Graphics must be enabled (for example, by using the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement). For more information about enabling and disabling ODS Graphics, see the section “Enabling and Disabling ODS Graphics” (Chapter 21, *SAS/STAT User’s Guide*). **NOTE:** In SAS/QC 12.1 the SHEWHART procedure does not support the creation of graphs that are editable with the ODS Graphics Editor.

The appearance of a graph produced with ODS Graphics is determined by the style associated with the ODS destination where the graph is produced. NPCHART options used to control the appearance of traditional graphics are ignored for ODS Graphics output. [Options for Producing Graphs Using ODS Styles](#) lists options that can be used to control the appearance of graphs produced with ODS Graphics or with traditional graphics using ODS styles. [Options for ODS Graphics](#) lists options to be used exclusively with ODS Graphics. Detailed descriptions of these options are provided in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

When ODS Graphics is in effect, the NPCHART statement assigns a name to the graph it creates. You can use this name to reference the graph when using ODS. The name is listed in [Table 17.40](#).

Table 17.40 ODS Graphics Produced by the NPCHART Statement

ODS Graph Name	Plot Description
NPChart	<i>np</i> chart

See Chapter 3, “[SAS/QC Graphics](#),” for more information about ODS Graphics and other methods for producing charts.

Input Data Sets

DATA= Data Set

You can read raw data (counts of nonconforming items) from a DATA= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. Each *process* specified in the NPCHART statement must be a SAS variable in the DATA= data set. This variable provides counts for subgroup samples indexed by the values of the *subgroup-variable*. The *subgroup-variable*, which is specified in the NPCHART

statement, must also be a SAS variable in the DATA= data set. Each observation in a DATA= data set must contain a count for each *process* and a value for the *subgroup-variable*. The data set must contain one observation for each subgroup. Note that you can specify the DATAUNIT= option in the NPCHART statement to read proportions or percentages of nonconforming items instead of counts. Other variables that can be read from a DATA= data set include

- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified)
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

When you use a DATA= data set with the NPCHART statement, the SUBGROUPN= option (which specifies the subgroup sample size) is required. By default, the SHEWHART procedure reads all of the observations in a DATA= data set. However, if the data set includes the variable `_PHASE_`, you can read selected groups of observations (referred to as *phases*) by specifying the READPHASES= option (for an example, see “[Displaying Stratification in Phases](#)” on page 2103).

For an example of a DATA= data set, see “[Creating np Charts from Count Data](#)” on page 1660.

LIMITS= Data Set

You can read preestablished control limits (or parameters from which the control limits can be calculated) from a LIMITS= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. For example, the following statements read control limit information from the data set `Conlims`:¹⁸

```
proc shewhart data=Info limits=Conlims;
  npchart Rejects*Batch / subgroupn=100;
run;
```

The LIMITS= data set can be an OUTLIMITS= data set that was created in a previous run of the SHEWHART procedure. Such data sets always contain the variables required for a LIMITS= data set. The LIMITS= data set can also be created directly using a DATA step. When you create a LIMITS= data set, you must provide one of the following:

- the variables `_LCLNP_`, `_NP_`, and `_UCLNP_`, which specify the control limits directly
- the variable `_P_`, which is used to calculate the control limits according to the equations in the section “[Control Limits](#)” on page 1681

In addition, note the following:

- The variables `_VAR_` and `_SUBGRP_` are required. These must be character variables whose lengths are no greater than 32.
- The variable `_INDEX_` is required if you specify the READINDEX= option; this must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 48.

¹⁸In SAS 6.09 and in earlier releases, it is necessary to specify the READLIMITS option.

- The variables `_LIMITN_`, `_SIGMAS_` (or `_ALPHA_`), and `_TYPE_` are optional, but they are recommended to maintain a complete set of control limit information. The variable `_TYPE_` must be a character variable of length 8; valid values are 'ESTIMATE' and 'STANDARD'.
- BY variables are required if specified with a BY statement.

For an example, see “[Reading Preestablished Control Limits](#)” on page 1668.

HISTORY= Data Set

You can read subgroup summary statistics from a HISTORY= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. This enables you to reuse OUTHISTORY= data sets that have been created in previous runs of the SHEWHART procedure or to create your own HISTORY= data set.

A HISTORY= data set used with the NPCHART statement must contain

- the *subgroup-variable*
- a subgroup proportion of nonconforming items variable for each *process*
- a subgroup sample size variable for each *process*

The names of the proportion sample size variables must be the *process* name concatenated with the special suffix characters *P* and *N*, respectively.

For example, consider the following statements:

```
proc shewhart history=Summary;
  npchart ( Rework Rejected)*Batch / subgroupn=50;
run;
```

The data set Summary must include the variables Batch, ReworkP, ReworkN, RejectedP, and RejectedN.

Note that if you specify a *process* name that contains 32 characters, the names of the summary variables must be formed from the first 16 characters and the last 15 characters of the *process* name, suffixed with the appropriate character.

Other variables that can be read from a HISTORY= data set include

- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified)
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

By default, the SHEWHART procedure reads all of the observations in a HISTORY= data set. However, if the data set includes the variable `_PHASE_`, you can read selected groups of observations (referred to as *phases*) by specifying the READPHASES= option (see “[Displaying Stratification in Phases](#)” on page 2103 for an example).

For an example of a HISTORY= data set, see “[Creating np Charts from Summary Data](#)” on page 1662.

TABLE= Data Set

You can read summary statistics and control limits from a TABLE= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. This enables you to reuse an OUTTABLE= data set created in a previous run of the SHEWHART procedure. Because the SHEWHART procedure simply displays the information read from a TABLE= data set, you can use TABLE= data sets to create specialized control charts. Examples are provided in “[Specialized Control Charts: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2171.

The following table lists the variables required in a TABLE= data set used with the NPCHART statement:

Table 17.41 Variables Required in a TABLE= Data Set

Variable	Description
<code>_LCLNP_</code>	lower control limit for number of nonconforming items
<code>_LIMITN_</code>	nominal sample size associated with the control limits
<code>_NP_</code>	average number of nonconforming items
<i>subgroup-variable</i>	values of the <i>subgroup-variable</i>
<code>_SUBN_</code>	subgroup sample size
<code>_SUBNP_</code>	subgroup number of nonconforming items
<code>_UCLNP_</code>	upper control limit for number of nonconforming items

Other variables that can be read from a TABLE= data set include

- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables
- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified). This variable must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 48.
- `_TESTS_` (if the TESTS= option is specified). This variable is used to flag tests for special causes and must be a character variable of length 8.
- `_VAR_`. This variable is required if more than one *process* is specified or if the data set contains information for more than one *process*. This variable must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 32.

For an example of a TABLE= data set, see “[Saving Control Limits](#)” on page 1665.

Axis Labels

You can specify axis labels by assigning labels to particular variables in the input data set, as summarized in the following table:

Axis	Input Data Set	Variable
Horizontal	all	<i>subgroup-variable</i>
Vertical	DATA=	<i>process</i>
Vertical	HISTORY=	subgroup number nonconforming variable
Vertical	TABLE=	_SUBNP_

For an example, see “[Labeling Axes](#)” on page 2136.

Missing Values

An observation read from a DATA=, HISTORY=, or TABLE= data set is not analyzed if the value of the subgroup variable is missing. For a particular process variable, an observation read from a DATA= data set is not analyzed if the value of the process variable is missing. For a particular process variable, an observation read from a HISTORY= or TABLE= data set is not analyzed if the values of any of the corresponding summary variables are missing.

Examples: NPCHART Statement

This section provides advanced examples of the NPCHART statement.

Example 17.18: Applying Tests for Special Causes

This example shows how you can apply tests for special causes to make *np* charts more sensitive to special causes of variation. The following statements create a SAS data set named Circuit3, which contains the number of failing circuits for 20 batches from the circuit manufacturing process introduced in the section “[Creating np Charts from Count Data](#)” on page 1660: *See SHWNP2 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
data Circuit3;
  input Batch Fail @@;
  datalines;
1 12    2 21    3 16    4  9
5  3    6  4    7  6    8  9
9 11   10 13   11 12   12  7
13  2   14 14   15  9   16  8
17 14   18 10   19 11   20  9
;
```

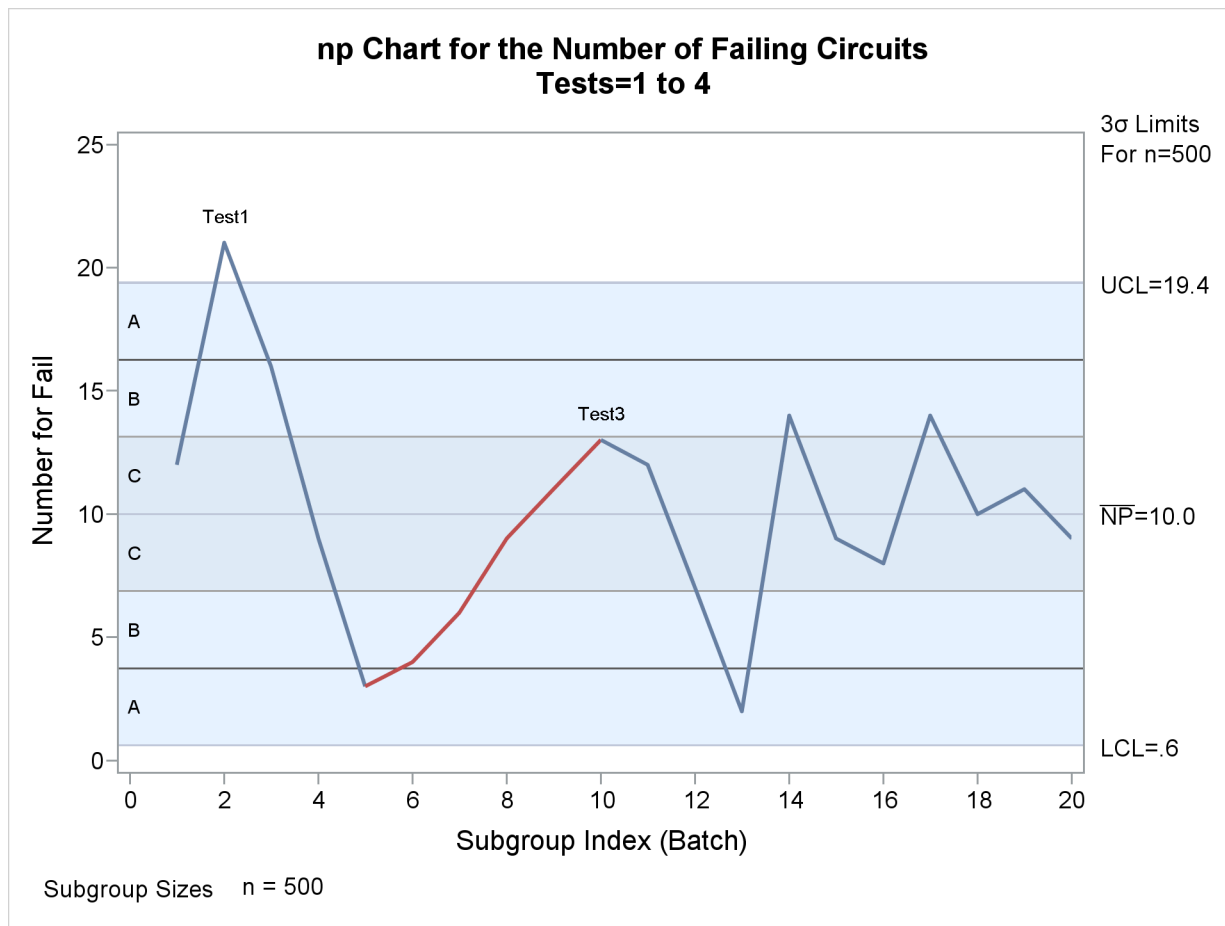
The following statements create the *np* chart, apply several tests to the chart, and tabulate the results:

```
ods graphics on;
title1 'np Chart for the Number of Failing Circuits';
title2 'Tests=1 to 4';
proc shewhart data=Circuit3;
    npchart Fail*Batch / subgroupn = 500
                        tests=1 to 4
                        table
                        tabletest
                        tablelegend
                        zones
                        zonelabels
                        odstitle  = title
                        odstitle2 = title2;
run;
```

The chart is shown in [Output 17.18.1](#), and the printed output is shown in [Output 17.18.2](#). The TESTS= option requests Tests 1, 2, 3, and 4, which are described in “[Tests for Special Causes: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2146. The TABLETESTS option requests a table of counts of nonconforming items and control limits, with a column indicating which subgroups tested positive for special causes. The TABLELEGEND option adds a legend describing the tests. The ZONELABELS option displays zone lines and zone labels on the chart. The zones are used to define the tests.

[Output 17.18.1](#) and [Output 17.18.2](#) indicate that Test 1 is positive at batch 2 and Test 3 is positive at batch 10.

Output 17.18.1 Tests for Special Causes Displayed on np Chart



Output 17.18.2 Tabular Form of np Chart

np Chart for the Number of Failing Circuits					
Tests=1 to 4					
The SHEWHART Procedure					
np Chart Summary for Fail					
Batch	Subgroup Sample Size	-3 Sigma Limits with n=500 for Number- Lower Limit	Subgroup Number	Upper Limit	Special Tests Signaled
1	500	0.60851449	12.000000	19.391486	1
2	500	0.60851449	21.000000	19.391486	
3	500	0.60851449	16.000000	19.391486	
4	500	0.60851449	9.000000	19.391486	
5	500	0.60851449	3.000000	19.391486	
6	500	0.60851449	4.000000	19.391486	
7	500	0.60851449	6.000000	19.391486	
8	500	0.60851449	9.000000	19.391486	
9	500	0.60851449	11.000000	19.391486	
10	500	0.60851449	13.000000	19.391486	3
11	500	0.60851449	12.000000	19.391486	
12	500	0.60851449	7.000000	19.391486	
13	500	0.60851449	2.000000	19.391486	
14	500	0.60851449	14.000000	19.391486	
15	500	0.60851449	9.000000	19.391486	
16	500	0.60851449	8.000000	19.391486	
17	500	0.60851449	14.000000	19.391486	
18	500	0.60851449	10.000000	19.391486	
19	500	0.60851449	11.000000	19.391486	
20	500	0.60851449	9.000000	19.391486	
Test Descriptions					
Test 1	One point beyond Zone A (outside control limits)				
Test 3	Six points in a row steadily increasing or decreasing				

Example 17.19: Specifying Standard Average Proportion

See SHWNP3 in the SAS/QC Sample Library In some situations, a standard (known) value (p_0) is available for the expected proportion of non-conforming items, based on extensive testing or previous sampling. This example illustrates how you can specify p_0 to create an np chart.

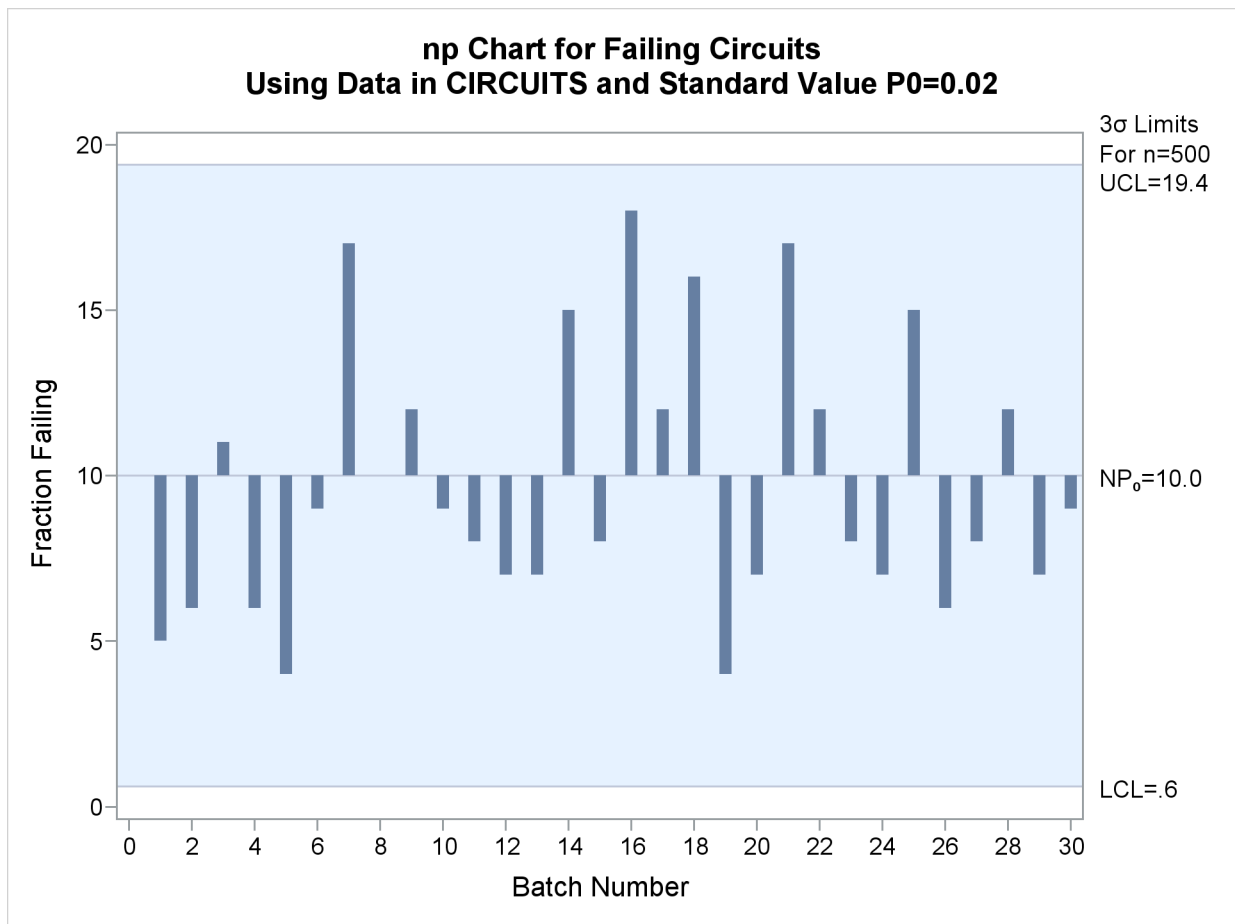
An np chart is used to monitor the number of failing circuits in the data set Circuits, which is introduced in “Creating np Charts from Count Data” on page 1660. The expected proportion of failing circuits is known to be $p_0 = 0.02$. The following statements create an np chart, shown in Output 17.19.1, using p_0 to compute the control limits:

```

title1 'np Chart for Failing Circuits';
title2 'Using Data in CIRCUITS and Standard Value P0=0.02';
proc shewhart data=Circuits;
    npchart Fail*Batch / subgroupn = 500
                        p0          = 0.02
                        npsymbol   = np0
                        nolegend
                        needles
                        odstitle   = title
                        odstitle2 = title2;
    label Batch = 'Batch Number'
          Fail  = 'Fraction Failing';
run;

```

Output 17.19.1 An np Chart with Standard Value of p_0



The chart indicates that the process is in control. The $P0=$ option specifies p_0 . The $NPSYMBOL=$ option specifies a label for the central line indicating that the line represents a standard value. The $NEEDLES$ option connects points to the central line with vertical needles. The $NOLEGEND$ option suppresses the default legend for subgroup sample sizes. Labels for the vertical and horizontal axes are provided with the $LABEL$ statement. For details concerning axis labeling, see “[Axis Labels](#)” on page 1689.

Alternatively, you can specify p_0 using the variable `_P_` in a LIMITS= data set, as follows:

```
data Climits;
  length _var_ _subgrp_ _type_ $8;
  _p_      = 0.02;
  _subgrp_ = 'Batch';
  _var_     = 'Fail';
  _type_    = 'STANDARD';
  _limitn_ = 500;

proc shewhart data=Circuits limits=Climits;
  npchart Fail*Batch / subgroupn = 500
                    npsymbol   = np0
                    nolegend
                    needles;
  label Batch = 'Batch Number'
        Fail  = 'Fraction Failing';
run;
```

The bookkeeping variable `_TYPE_` indicates that `_P_` has a standard value. The chart produced by these statements is identical to the chart in [Output 17.19.1](#).

Example 17.20: Working with Unequal Subgroup Sample Sizes

See SHWNP4 in the SAS/QC Sample Library The following statements create a SAS data set named `Battery`, which contains the number of alkaline batteries per lot failing an acceptance test. The number of batteries tested in each lot varies but is approximately 150.

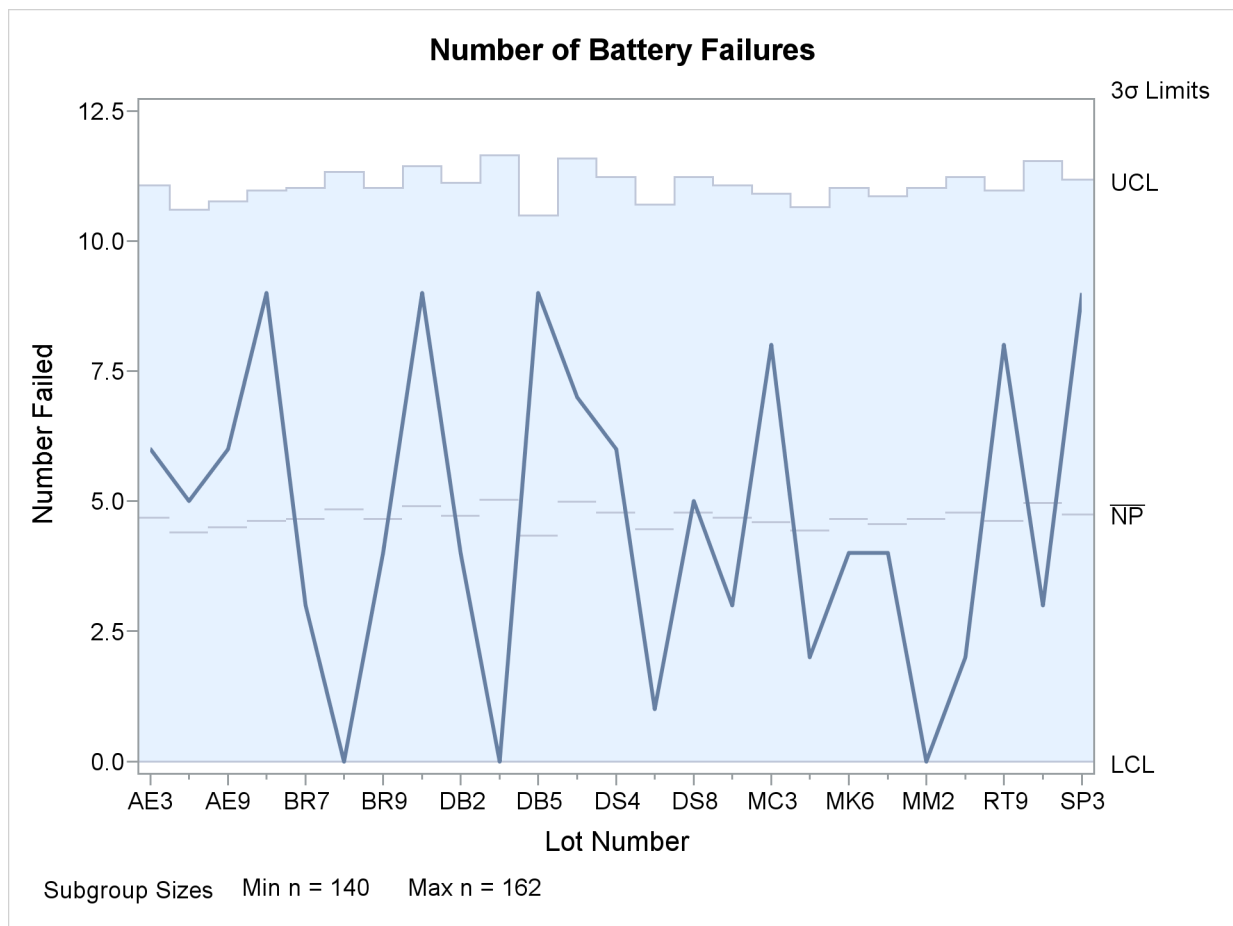
```
data Battery;
  length Lot $3;
  input Lot nFailed Sampsize @@;
  label nFailed = 'Number Failed'
        Lot      = 'Lot Number'
        Sampsize = 'Number Sampled';
  datalines;
AE3  6  151    AE4  5  142    AE9  6  145
BR3  9  149    BR7  3  150    BR8  0  156
BR9  4  150    DB1  9  158    DB2  4  152
DB3  0  162    DB5  9  140    DB6  7  161
DS4  6  154    DS6  1  144    DS8  5  154
JG1  3  151    MC3  8  148    MC4  2  143
MK6  4  150    MM1  4  147    MM2  0  150
RT5  2  154    RT9  8  149    SP1  3  160
SP3  9  153
;
```

The variable `nFailed` contains the number of battery failures, the variable `Lot` contains the lot number, and the variable `Sampsize` contains the lot sample size. The following statements request an *np* chart for this data:

```
title 'Number of Battery Failures';
proc shewhart data=Battery;
  npchart nFailed*Lot / subgroupn = Sampsize
           outlimits = Batlim
           odstitle = title;
  label nFailed='Number Failed';
run;
```

The chart is shown in [Output 17.20.1](#), and the OUTLIMITS= data set `Batlim` is listed in [Output 17.20.2](#).

Output 17.20.1 An *np* Chart with Varying Subgroup Sample Sizes



Note that the upper control limit and central line on the np chart vary with the subgroup sample size. The lower control limit is truncated at zero. The sample size legend indicates the minimum and maximum subgroup sample sizes.

Output 17.20.2 The Control Limits Data Set Batlim

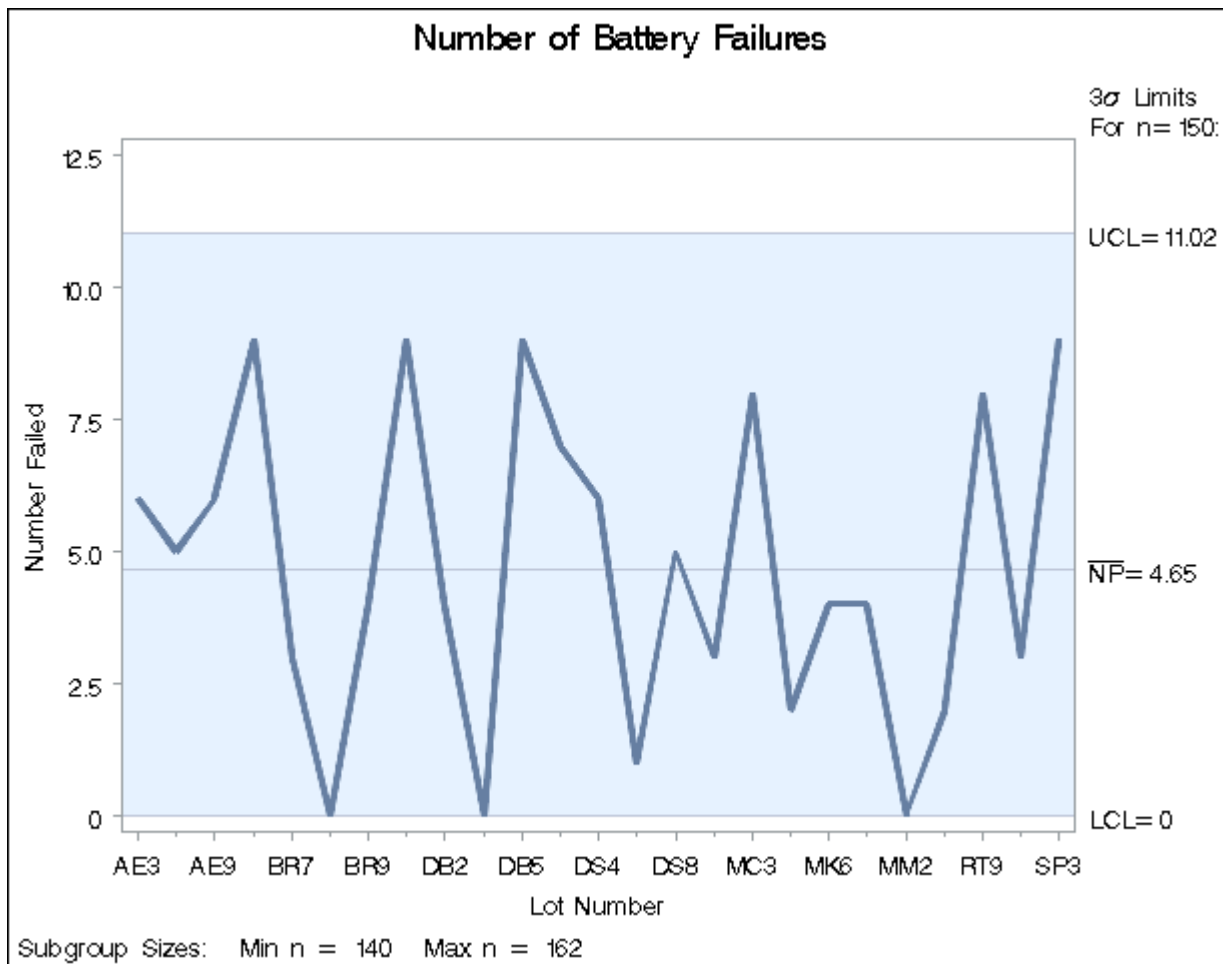
Control Limits for Battery Failures									
—	S	—	L	—	S	—	—	—	—
—	U	—	I	—	I	—	L	—	U
—	B	T	M	A	G	—	C	—	C
V	G	Y	I	P	M	—	L	—	L
A	R	P	T	H	A	—	N	N	N
R	P	E	N	A	S	P	P	P	P
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
nFailed	Lot	ESTIMATE	V	V	3	0.031010	V	V	V

The variables in Batlim whose values vary with subgroup sample size are assigned the special missing value V.

The SHEWHART procedure provides various options for working with unequal subgroup sample sizes. For example, you can use the LIMITN= option to specify a fixed (nominal) sample size for computing the control limits, as illustrated by the following statements:

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Number of Battery Failures';
proc shewhart data=Battery;
  npchart nFailed*Lot / subgroupn = Sampsize
                    limitn    = 150
                    alln;
  label nFailed='Number Failed';
run;
```

The ALLN option specifies that all points (regardless of subgroup sample size) are to be displayed. By default, only points for subgroups whose sample size matches the LIMITN= value are displayed. The chart is shown in [Output 17.20.3](#).

Output 17.20.3 Control Limits Based on Fixed Subgroup Sample Size

All the points are inside the control limits, indicating that the process is in statistical control. Since there is relatively little variation in the sample sizes, the control limits in [Output 17.20.3](#) provide a close approximation to the exact control limits in [Output 17.20.1](#), and the same conclusions can be drawn from both charts. In general, you should be careful when interpreting charts that use a nominal sample size to compute control limits, since these limits are only approximate when the sample sizes vary.

Example 17.21: Specifying Control Limit Information

See *SHWNP5* in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

This example shows how to use the DATA step to create LIMITS= data sets for use with the NPCHART statement. The variables `_VAR_` and `_SUBGRP_` are required. These variables must be character variables whose lengths are no greater than 32, and their values must match the *process* and *subgroup-variable* specified in the NPCHART statement. In addition, you must provide one of the following:

- the variables `_LCLNP_`, `_NP_`, and `_UCLNP_`
- the variable `_P_`

The following DATA step creates a data set named `Climits1`, which provides a complete set of control limits for an *np* chart:

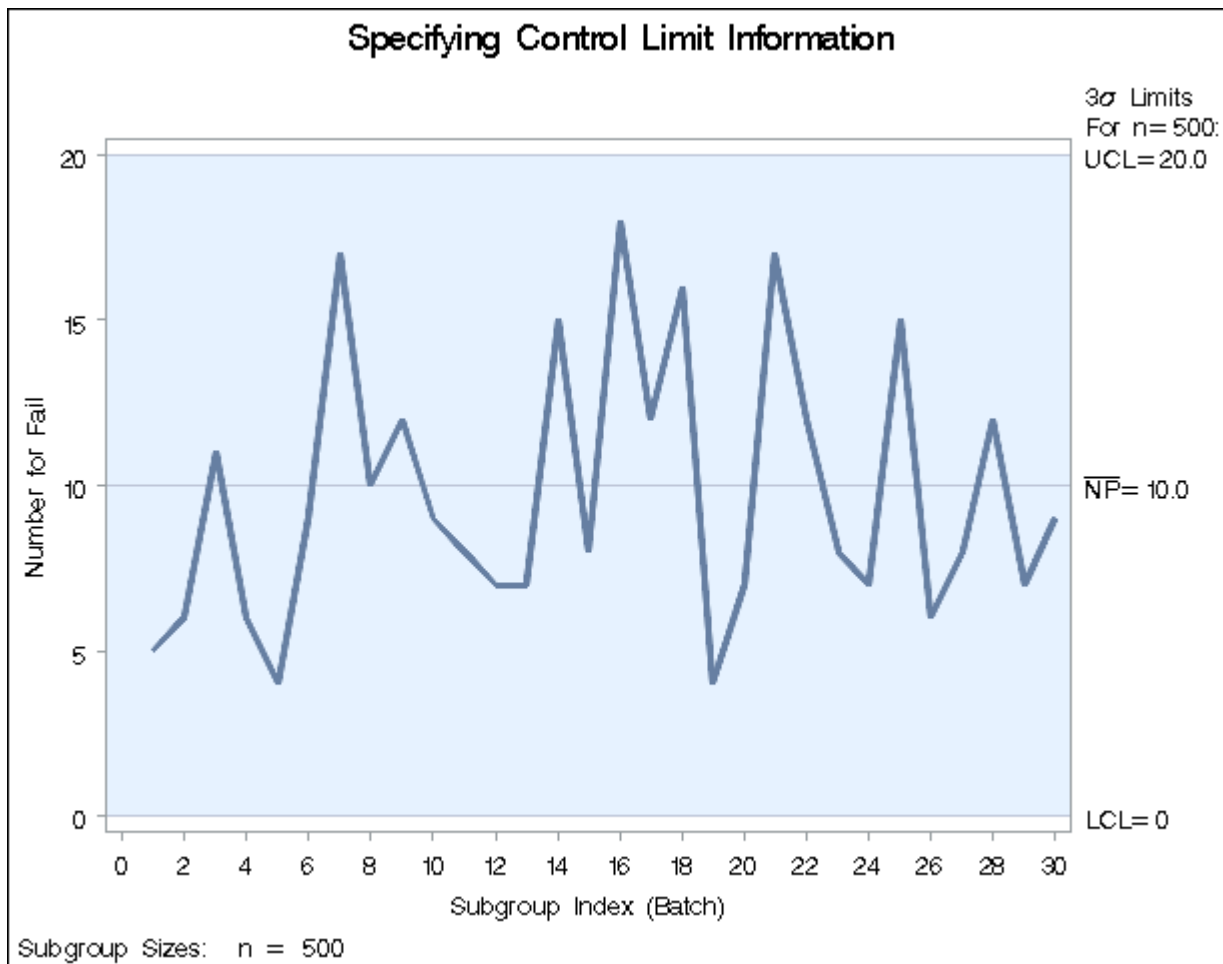
```
data Climits1;
  length _var_ _subgrp_ _type_ $8;
  _var_   = 'Fail';
  _subgrp_ = 'Batch';
  _limitn_ = 500;
  _type_   = 'STANDARD';
  _lclnp_  = 0;
  _np_     = 10;
  _uclnp_  = 20;
run;
```

The following statements read the control limits¹⁹ from the data set `Climits1` and apply them to the count data in the data set `Circuits`, which is introduced in “[Creating np Charts from Count Data](#)” on page 1660:

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Specifying Control Limit Information';
proc shewhart data=Circuits limits=Climits1;
  npchart Fail*Batch / subgroupn = 500;
run;
```

The chart is shown in [Output 17.21.1](#).

¹⁹In SAS 6.09 and in earlier releases, you must also specify the READLIMITS option.

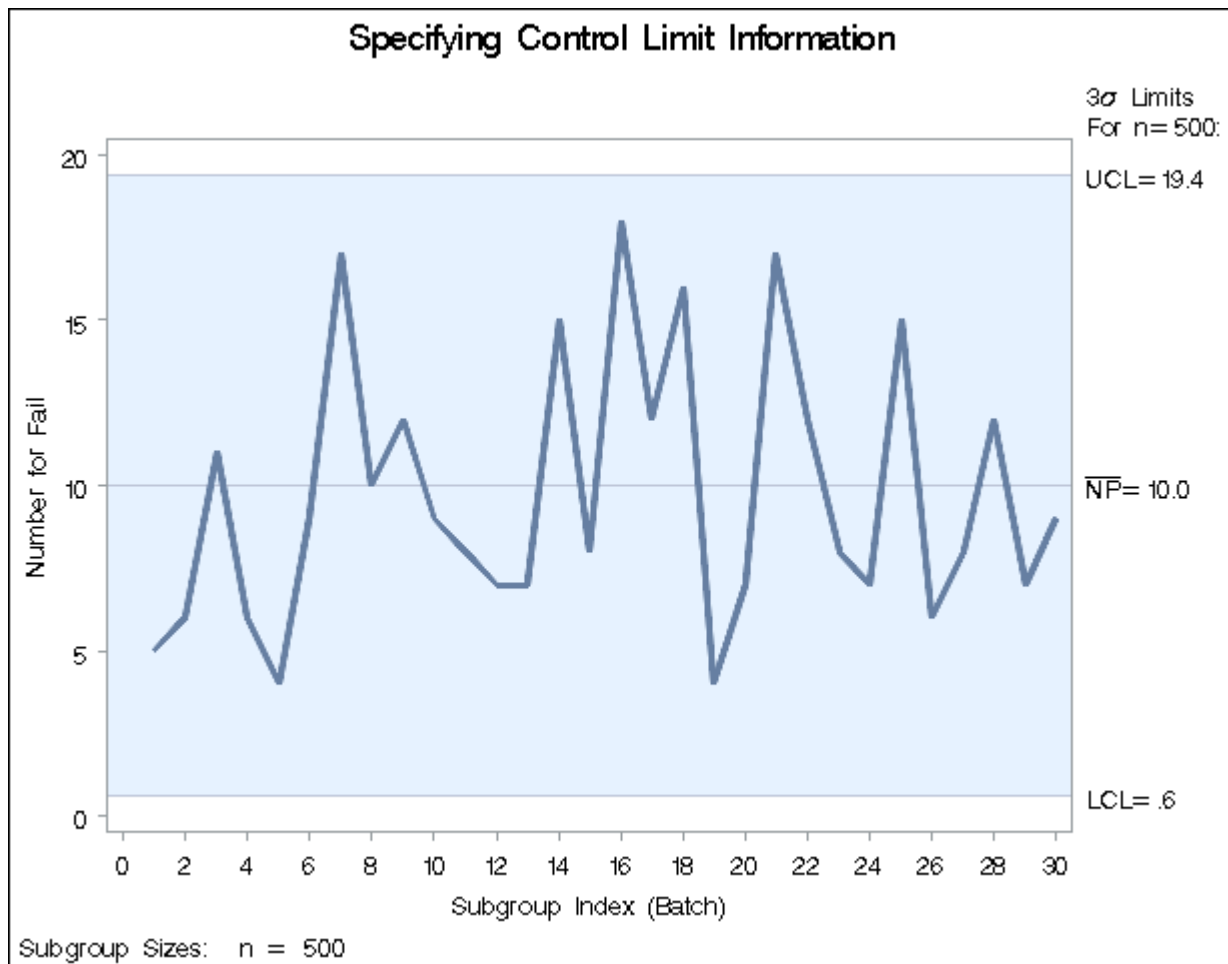
Output 17.21.1 Control Limit Information Read from Climits1

The following DATA step creates a data set named Climits2, which provides a value for the expected proportion of nonconforming items (\bar{P}). This parameter is then used to compute the control limits for the data in Circuits according to the equations in “Control Limits” on page 1681.

```
data Climits2;
  length _var_ _subgrp_ _type_ $8;
  _var_   = 'Fail';
  _subgrp_ = 'Batch';
  _limitn_ = 500;
  _type_   = 'STANDARD';
  _p_      = .02;
run;

title 'Specifying Control Limit Information';
proc shewhart data=Circuits limits=Climits2;
  npchart Fail*Batch / subgroupn = 500;
run;
```

The chart is shown in [Output 17.21.2](#). Note that the control limits are not the same as those shown in [Output 17.21.1](#).

Output 17.21.2 Control Limit Information Read from Climits2

PCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure

Overview: PCHART Statement

The PCHART statement creates p charts for the proportions of nonconforming (defective) items in subgroup samples.

You can use options in the PCHART statement to

- compute control limits from the data based on a multiple of the standard error of the proportions or as probability limits
- tabulate subgroup sample sizes, proportions of nonconforming items, control limits, and other information
- save control limits in an output data set

- save subgroup sample sizes and proportions of nonconforming items in an output data set
- read preestablished control limits from a data set
- apply tests for special causes (also known as runs tests and Western Electric rules)
- specify a known (standard) proportion of nonconforming items for computing control limits
- specify the data as counts, proportions, or percentages of nonconforming items
- display distinct sets of control limits for data from successive time phases
- add block legends and symbol markers to reveal stratification in process data
- superimpose stars at points to represent related multivariate factors
- clip extreme points to make the chart more readable
- display vertical and horizontal reference lines
- control axis values and labels
- control layout and appearance of the chart

You have three alternatives for producing p charts with the PCHART statement:

- ODS Graphics output is produced if ODS Graphics is enabled, for example by specifying the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement prior to the PROC statement.
- Otherwise, traditional graphics are produced by default if SAS/GRAPH[®] is licensed.
- Legacy line printer charts are produced when you specify the LINEPRINTER option in the PROC statement.

See Chapter 3, “SAS/QC Graphics,” for more information about producing these different kinds of graphs.

Getting Started: PCHART Statement

This section introduces the PCHART statement with simple examples that illustrate commonly used options. Complete syntax for the PCHART statement is presented in the section “Syntax: PCHART Statement” on page 1711, and advanced examples are given in the section “Examples: PCHART Statement” on page 1732.

Creating p Charts from Count Data

See SHWPCHR in the SAS/QC Sample Library. An electronics company manufactures circuits in batches of 500 and uses a *p* chart to monitor the proportion of failing circuits. Thirty batches are examined, and the failures in each batch are counted. The following statements create a SAS data set named `Circuits`,²⁰ which contains the failure counts:

```
data Circuits;
  input Batch Fail @@;
  datalines;
1      5      2      6      3      11      4      6      5      4
6      9      7      17     8      10      9      12     10      9
11     8      12      7      13      7      14      15     15      8
16    18     17     12     18     16     19      4     20      7
21    17     22     12     23      8     24      7     25     15
26     6     27      8     28     12     29      7     30      9
;
```

A partial listing of `Circuits` is shown in Figure 17.60.

Figure 17.60 The Data Set `Circuits`

Number of Failing Circuits	
Batch	Fail
1	5
2	6
3	11
4	6
5	4

There is a single observation for each batch. The variable `Batch` identifies the subgroup sample and is referred to as the *subgroup-variable*. The variable `Fail` contains the number of nonconforming items in each subgroup sample and is referred to as the *process variable* (or *process* for short).

The following statements create the *p* chart shown in Figure 17.61:

```
ods graphics off;
title 'p Chart for the Proportion of Failing Circuits';
proc shewhart data=Circuits;
  pchart Fail*Batch / subgroupn = 500;
run;
```

This example illustrates the basic form of the `PCHART` statement. After the keyword `PCHART`, you specify the *process* to analyze (in this case, `Fail`), followed by an asterisk and the *subgroup-variable* (`Batch`).

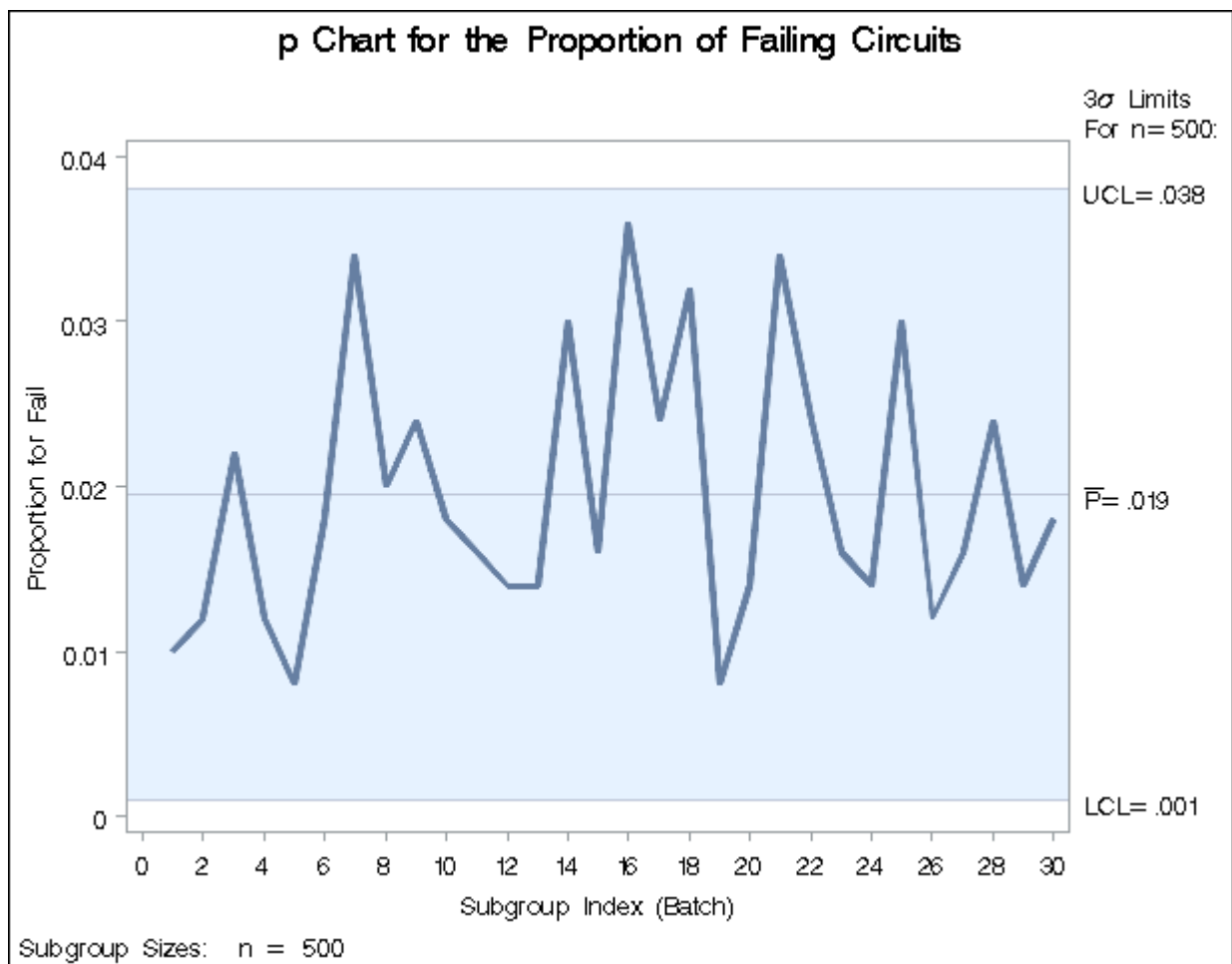
²⁰This data set is also used in the “Getting Started” section of “NPCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure” on page 1658.

The input data set is specified with the DATA= option in the PROC SHEWHART statement. The SUBGROUPN= option specifies the number of items in each subgroup sample and is required with a DATA= input data set. The SUBGROUPN= option specifies one of the following:

- a constant subgroup sample size (as in this case)
- a variable in the input data set whose values provide the subgroup sample sizes (see the next example)

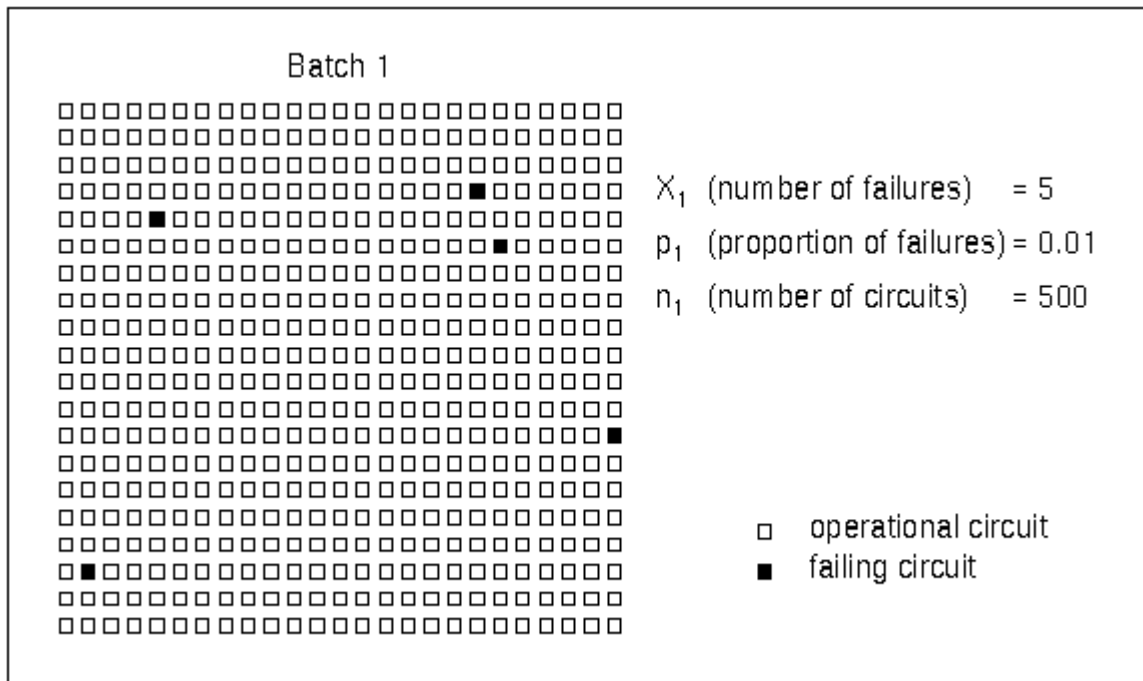
Options such as SUBGROUPN= are specified after the slash (/) in the PCHART statement. A complete list of options is presented in the section “[Syntax: PCHART Statement](#)” on page 1711.

Figure 17.61 *p* Chart for Circuit Failures (Traditional Graphics)



Each point on the *p* chart represents the proportion of nonconforming items for a particular subgroup. For instance, the value plotted for the first batch is $5/500 = 0.01$, as illustrated in [Figure 17.62](#).

Figure 17.62 Proportions Versus Counts



Since all the points fall within the control limits, it can be concluded that the process is in statistical control.

By default, the control limits shown are 3σ limits estimated from the data; the formulas for the limits are given in “Control Limits” on page 1723. You can also read control limits from an input data set; see “Reading Preestablished Control Limits” on page 1710. For computational details, see “Constructing Charts for Proportion Nonconforming (p Charts)” on page 1722. For more details on reading counts of nonconforming items, see “DATA= Data Set” on page 1727.

Creating p Charts from Summary Data

See SHWPCHR in the SAS/QC Sample Library The previous example illustrates how you can create p charts using raw data (counts of nonconforming items). However, in many applications, the data are provided in summarized form as proportions or percentages of nonconforming items. This example illustrates how you can use the PCHART statement with data of this type.

The following data set provides the data from the preceding example in summarized form:

```
data Cirprop;
  input Batch pFailed @@;
  Sampsize=500;
  datalines;
  1 0.010 2 0.012 3 0.022 4 0.012 5 0.008
  6 0.018 7 0.034 8 0.020 9 0.024 10 0.018
  11 0.016 12 0.014 13 0.014 14 0.030 15 0.016
  16 0.036 17 0.024 18 0.032 19 0.008 20 0.014
  21 0.034 22 0.024 23 0.016 24 0.014 25 0.030
  26 0.012 27 0.016 28 0.024 29 0.014 30 0.018
  ;
```

A partial listing of Cirprop is shown in [Figure 17.63](#). The subgroups are still indexed by Batch. The variable pFailed contains the proportions of nonconforming items, and the variable Sampsize contains the subgroup sample sizes.

Figure 17.63 The Data Set Cirprop

Subgroup Proportions of Nonconforming Items		
Batch	p Failed	Sampsize
1	0.010	500
2	0.012	500
3	0.022	500
4	0.012	500
5	0.008	500

The following statements create a *p* chart identical to the one in [Figure 17.61](#):

```

title 'p Chart for the Proportion of Failing Circuits';
symbol v=dot;
proc shewhart data=Cirprop;
    pchart pFailed*Batch / subgroupn=Sampsize
        dataunit =proportion;
    label pfailed = 'Proportion for Fail';
run;

```

The DATAUNIT= option specifies that the values of the *process* (pFailed) are proportions of nonconforming items. By default, the values of the *process* are assumed to be counts of nonconforming items (see the previous example).

Alternatively, you can read the data set Cirprop by specifying it as a HISTORY= data set in the PROC SHEWHART statement. A HISTORY= data set used with the PCHART statement must contain the following variables:

- subgroup variable
- subgroup proportion of nonconforming items variable
- subgroup sample size variable

Furthermore, the names of the subgroup proportion and sample size variables must begin with the *process* name specified in the PCHART statement and end with the special suffix characters *P* and *N*, respectively.

To specify Cirprop as a HISTORY= data set and Fail as the *process*, you must rename the variables pFailed and Sampsize to FailP and FailN, respectively. The following statements temporarily rename pFailed and Sampsize for the duration of the procedure step:

```

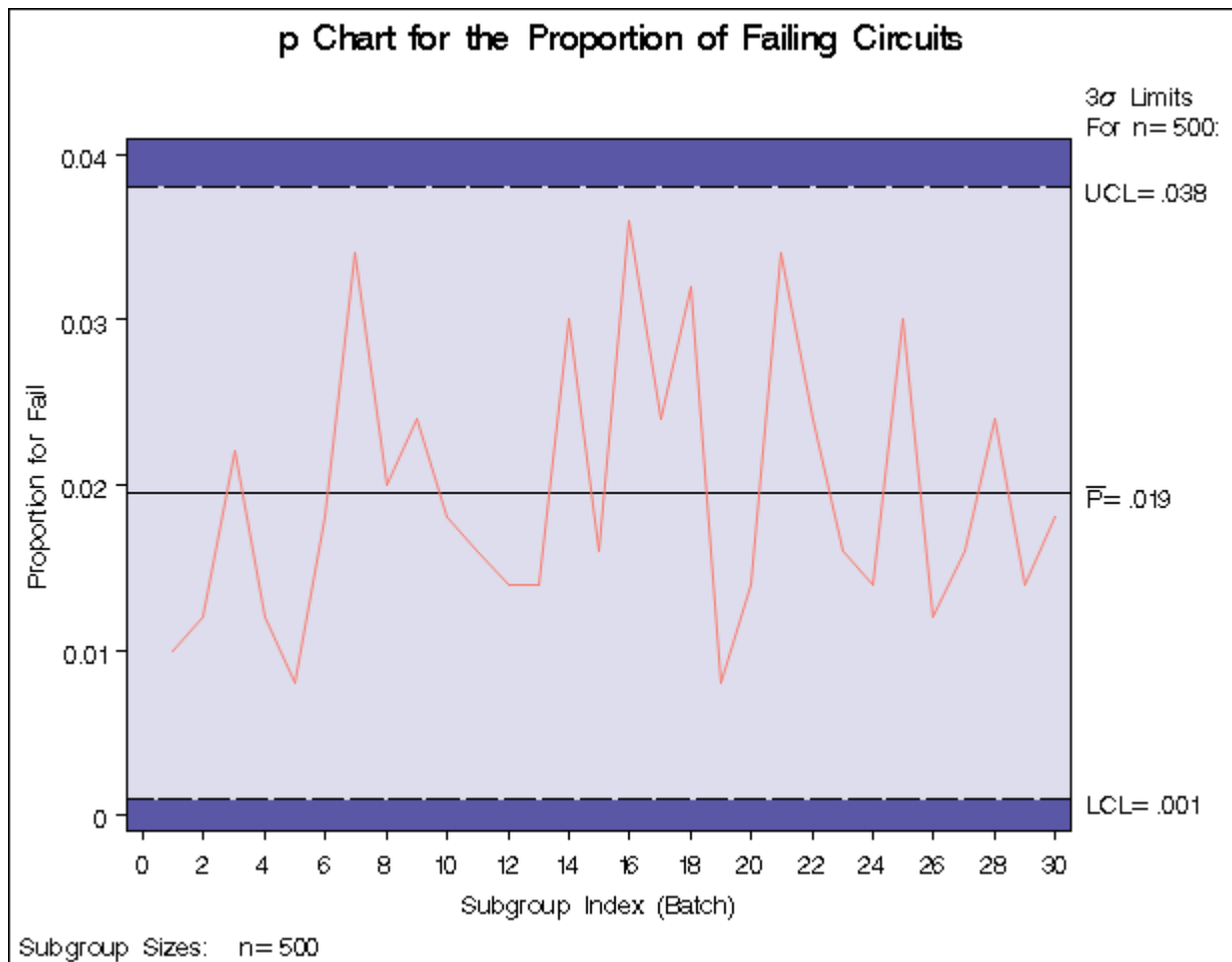
options nogstyle;
options ftext=swiss;
title 'p Chart for the Proportion of Failing Circuits';
proc shewhart history=Cirprop(rename=(pFailed=FailP
                                Sampsiz=FailN ));
    pchart Fail*Batch / cframe    = lib
                        cinfll    = bwh
                        coutfill  = yellow
                        cconnect   = salmon;

run;
options gstyle;

```

The NOGSTYLE system option causes ODS styles not to affect traditional graphics. Instead, the PCHART statement options control the appearance of the graph. The GSTYLE system option restores the use of ODS styles for traditional graphics produced subsequently. The resulting p chart is shown in Figure 17.64.

Figure 17.64 p Chart from Subgroup Proportions (Traditional Graphics with NOGSTYLE)



In this example, it is more convenient to use Cirprop as a DATA= data set than as a HISTORY= data set. In general, it is more convenient to use the HISTORY= option for input data sets that have

been previously created by the SHEWHART procedure as OUTHISTORY= data sets, as illustrated in the next example. For more information, see “[HISTORY= Data Set](#)” on page 1729.

Saving Proportions of Nonconforming Items

In this example, the PCHART statement is used to create a data set that can later be read by the SHEWHART procedure (as in the preceding example). The following statements read the number of nonconforming items from the data set Circuits (see “[Creating p Charts from Count Data](#)” on page 1702) and create a summary data set named Cirhist:

```
proc shewhart data=Circuits;
  pchart Fail*Batch / subgroupn = 500
                      outhistory = Cirhist
                      nochart ;
run;
```

The OUTHISTORY= option names the output data set, and the NOCHART option suppresses the display of the chart, which would be identical to the chart in [Figure 17.61](#). [Figure 17.65](#) contains a partial listing of Cirhist.

Figure 17.65 The Data Set Cirhist

Subgroup Proportions and Control Limit Information			
	Batch	FailP	Fail N
	1	0.010	500
	2	0.012	500
	3	0.022	500
	4	0.012	500
	5	0.008	500

There are three variables in the data set Cirhist.

- Batch contains the subgroup index.
- FailP contains the subgroup proportion of nonconforming items.
- FailN contains the subgroup sample size.

Note that the variables containing the subgroup proportions of nonconforming items and subgroup sample sizes are named by adding the suffix characters *P* and *N* to the *process* Fail specified in the PCHART statement. In other words, the variable naming convention for OUTHISTORY= data sets is the same as that for HISTORY= data sets. For more information, see “[OUTHISTORY= Data Set](#)” on page 1725.

Saving Control Limits

See SHWPCHR in the SAS/QC Sample Library You can save the control limits for a p chart in a SAS data set; this enables you to apply the control limits to future data (see “[Reading Preestablished Control Limits](#)” on page 1710) or modify the limits with a DATA step program.

The following statements read the number of nonconforming items per subgroup from the data set `Circuits` (see “[Creating p Charts from Count Data](#)” on page 1702) and save the control limits displayed in [Figure 17.61](#) in a data set named `Cirlim`:

```
proc shewhart data=Circuits;
  pchart Fail*Batch / subgroupn = 500
                    outlimits = Cirlim
                    nochart ;
run;
```

The `OUTLIMITS=` option names the data set containing the control limits, and the `NOCHART` option suppresses the display of the chart. The data set `Cirlim` is listed in [Figure 17.66](#).

Figure 17.66 The Data Set `Cirlim` Containing Control Limit Information

Control Limits for the Proportion of Failing Circuits								
	—		—		—			
	S		L		S			
	U		I		I			
	B	T	M	L	G	L		U
V	G	Y	I	P	M	C		C
A	R	P	T	H	A	L		L
R	P	E	N	A	S	P	P	P
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fail	Batch	ESTIMATE	500	.005040334	3	.000930786	0.019467	0.038003

The data set `Cirlim` contains one observation with the limits for *process* `Fail`. The variables `_LCLP_` and `_UCLP_` contain the lower and upper control limits, and the variable `_P_` contains the central line. The value of `_LIMITN_` is the nominal sample size associated with the control limits, and the value of `_SIGMAS_` is the multiple of σ associated with the control limits. The variables `_VAR_` and `_SUBGRP_` are bookkeeping variables that save the *process* and *subgroup-variable*. The variable `_TYPE_` is a bookkeeping variable that indicates whether the value of `_P_` is an estimate or standard value.

For more information, see “[OUTLIMITS= Data Set](#)” on page 1724.

You can create an output data set containing both control limits and summary statistics with the `OUTTABLE=` option, as illustrated by the following statements:

```
proc shewhart data=Circuits;
  pchart Fail*Batch / subgroupn = 500
                    outtable = Cirtable
                    nochart ;
run;
```

The data set Cirtable is listed in Figure 17.67.

Figure 17.67 The Data Set Cirtable

Subgroup Proportions and Control Limit Information									
VAR	Batch	_SIGMAS_	_LIMITN_	_SUBN_	_LCLP_	_SUBP_	_P_	_UCLP_	_EXL
Fail	1	3	500	500	.000930786	0.010	0.019467	0.038003	
Fail	2	3	500	500	.000930786	0.012	0.019467	0.038003	
Fail	3	3	500	500	.000930786	0.022	0.019467	0.038003	
Fail	4	3	500	500	.000930786	0.012	0.019467	0.038003	
Fail	5	3	500	500	.000930786	0.008	0.019467	0.038003	
Fail	6	3	500	500	.000930786	0.018	0.019467	0.038003	
Fail	7	3	500	500	.000930786	0.034	0.019467	0.038003	
Fail	8	3	500	500	.000930786	0.020	0.019467	0.038003	
Fail	9	3	500	500	.000930786	0.024	0.019467	0.038003	
Fail	10	3	500	500	.000930786	0.018	0.019467	0.038003	
Fail	11	3	500	500	.000930786	0.016	0.019467	0.038003	
Fail	12	3	500	500	.000930786	0.014	0.019467	0.038003	
Fail	13	3	500	500	.000930786	0.014	0.019467	0.038003	
Fail	14	3	500	500	.000930786	0.030	0.019467	0.038003	
Fail	15	3	500	500	.000930786	0.016	0.019467	0.038003	
Fail	16	3	500	500	.000930786	0.036	0.019467	0.038003	
Fail	17	3	500	500	.000930786	0.024	0.019467	0.038003	
Fail	18	3	500	500	.000930786	0.032	0.019467	0.038003	
Fail	19	3	500	500	.000930786	0.008	0.019467	0.038003	
Fail	20	3	500	500	.000930786	0.014	0.019467	0.038003	
Fail	21	3	500	500	.000930786	0.034	0.019467	0.038003	
Fail	22	3	500	500	.000930786	0.024	0.019467	0.038003	
Fail	23	3	500	500	.000930786	0.016	0.019467	0.038003	
Fail	24	3	500	500	.000930786	0.014	0.019467	0.038003	
Fail	25	3	500	500	.000930786	0.030	0.019467	0.038003	
Fail	26	3	500	500	.000930786	0.012	0.019467	0.038003	
Fail	27	3	500	500	.000930786	0.016	0.019467	0.038003	
Fail	28	3	500	500	.000930786	0.024	0.019467	0.038003	
Fail	29	3	500	500	.000930786	0.014	0.019467	0.038003	
Fail	30	3	500	500	.000930786	0.018	0.019467	0.038003	

This data set contains one observation for each subgroup sample. The variables `_SUBP_` and `_SUBN_` contain the subgroup proportions of nonconforming items and subgroup sample sizes. The variables `_LCLP_` and `_UCLP_` contain the lower and upper control limits, and the variable `_P_` contains the central line. The variables `_VAR_` and `Batch` contain the *process* name and values of the *subgroup-variable*, respectively. For more information, see “[OUTTABLE= Data Set](#)” on page 1725.

An `OUTTABLE=` data set can be read later as a `TABLE=` data set. For example, the following statements read the information in `Cirtable` and display a *p* chart (not shown here) identical to the chart in Figure 17.61:

```
title 'p Chart for the Proportion of Failing Circuits';
proc shewhart table=Cirtable;
  pchart Fail*Batch;
run;
```

Because the SHEWHART procedure simply displays the information in a TABLE= data set, you can use TABLE= data sets to create specialized control charts (see “[Specialized Control Charts: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2171). For more information, see “[TABLE= Data Set](#)” on page 1730.

Reading Preestablished Control Limits

See SHWPCHR in the SAS/QC Sample Library

In the previous example, the OUTLIMITS= data set Cirlim saved control limits computed from the data in Circuits. This example shows how these limits can be applied to new data provided in the following data set:

```
data Circuit2;
  input Batch Fail @@;
  datalines;
31 12 32 9 33 16 34 9
35 3 36 8 37 20 38 4
39 8 40 6 41 12 42 16
43 9 44 2 45 10 46 8
47 14 48 10 49 11 50 9
;
```

The following statements create a p chart for the data in Circuit2 using the control limits in Cirlim:

```
title 'p Chart for the Proportion of Failing Circuits';
proc shewhart data=Circuit2 limits=Cirlim;
  pchart Fail*Batch / subgroupn = 500
                    odstitle = title;
run;
```

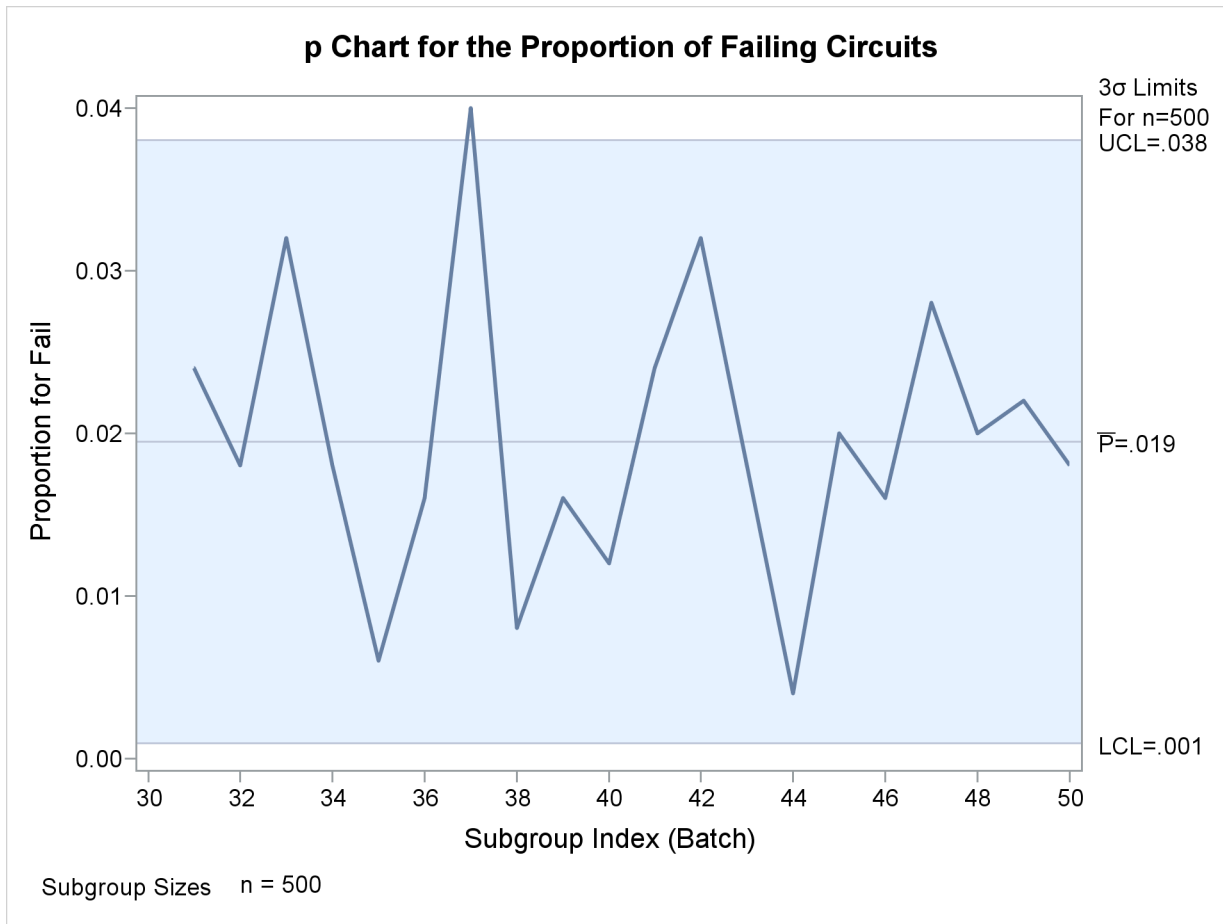
The ODS GRAPHICS ON statement specified before the PROC SHEWHART statement enables ODS Graphics, so the p chart is created by using ODS Graphics instead of traditional graphics.

The LIMITS= option in the PROC SHEWHART statement specifies the data set containing the control limits. By default,²¹ this information is read from the first observation in the LIMITS= data set for which

- the value of _VAR_ matches the *process* name Fail
- the value of _SUBGRP_ matches the *subgroup-variable* name Batch

The resulting p chart is shown in [Figure 17.68](#).

²¹In SAS 6.09 and in earlier releases, it is also necessary to specify the READLIMITS option to read control limits from a LIMITS= data set.

Figure 17.68 *p* Chart for Second Set of Circuit Failures (ODS Graphics)

The proportion of nonconforming items in the 37th batch exceeds the upper control limit, signaling that the process is out of control.

In this example, the LIMITS= data set was created in a previous run of the SHEWHART procedure. You can also create a LIMITS= data set with the DATA step. See “LIMITS= Data Set” on page 1728 for details concerning the variables that you must provide.

Syntax: PCHART Statement

The basic syntax for the PCHART statement is as follows:

```
PCHART process * subgroup-variable ;
```

The general form of this syntax is as follows:

```
PCHART processes * subgroup-variable <(block-variables)>  
      <=symbol-variable | =‘character’> / <options> ;
```

You can use any number of PCHART statements in the SHEWHART procedure. The components of the PCHART statement are described as follows.

process**processes**

identify one or more processes to be analyzed. The specification of *process* depends on the input data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement.

- If numbers of nonconforming items are read from a DATA= data set, *process* must be the name of the variable containing the numbers. For an example, see [“Creating p Charts from Summary Data”](#) on page 1704.
- If proportions of nonconforming items are read from a HISTORY= data set, *process* must be the common prefix of the summary variables in the HISTORY= data set. For an example, see [“Creating p Charts from Summary Data”](#) on page 1704.
- If proportions of nonconforming items and control limits are read from a TABLE= data set, *process* must be the value of the variable `_VAR_` in the TABLE= data set. For an example, see [“Saving Control Limits”](#) on page 1708.

A *process* is required. If you specify more than one process, enclose the list in parentheses. For example, the following statements request distinct *p* charts for Rejects and Reworks:

```
proc shewhart data=Measures;
    pchart (Rejects Reworks)*Sample / subgroupn=100;
run;
```

Note that when data are read from a DATA= data set, the SUBGROUPN= option, which specifies subgroup sample sizes, is required.

subgroup-variable

is the variable that identifies subgroups in the data. The *subgroup-variable* is required. In the preceding PCHART statement, Sample is the subgroup variable. For details, see [“Subgroup Variables”](#) on page 1938.

block-variables

are optional variables that group the data into blocks of consecutive subgroups. The blocks are labeled in a legend, and each *block-variable* provides one level of labels in the legend. See [“Displaying Stratification in Blocks of Observations”](#) on page 2098 for an example.

symbol-variable

is an optional variable whose levels (unique values) determine the symbol marker or character used to plot proportions of nonconforming items.

- If you produce a line printer chart, an ‘A’ is displayed for the points corresponding to the first level of the *symbol-variable*, a ‘B’ is displayed for the points corresponding to the second level, and so on.
- If you produce traditional graphics, distinct symbol markers are displayed for points corresponding to the various levels of the *symbol-variable*. You can specify the symbol markers with SYMBOL n statements. See [“Displaying Stratification in Levels of a Classification Variable”](#) on page 2097 for an example.

character

specifies a plotting character for line printer charts. For example, the following statements create a *p* chart using an asterisk (*) to plot the points:

```
proc shewhart data=Values lineprinter;
  pchart Rejects*Day='*' / subgroupn=100;
run;
```

options

enhance the appearance of the chart, request additional analyses, save results in data sets, and so on. The section “[Summary of Options](#)”, which follows, lists all options by function. “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018 describes each option in detail.

Summary of Options

The following tables list the PCHART statement options by function. For complete descriptions, see “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

Table 17.42 PCHART Statement Options

Option	Description
Options for Specifying Control Limits	
ALPHA=	requests probability limits for chart
LIMITN=	specifies either nominal sample size for fixed control limits or varying limits
NOREADLIMITS	computes control limits for each <i>process</i> from the data rather than a LIMITS= data set (SAS 6.10 and later releases)
READALPHA	reads _ALPHA_ instead of _SIGMAS_ from a LIMITS= data set
READINDEX=	reads control limits for each <i>process</i> from a LIMITS= data set
READLIMITS	reads single set of control limits for each <i>process</i> from a LIMITS= data set (SAS 6.09 and earlier releases)
SIGMAS=	specifies width of control limits in terms of multiple <i>k</i> of standard error of plotted means
Options for Displaying Control Limits	
CINFILL=	specifies color for area inside control limits
CLIMITS=	specifies color of control limits, central line, and related labels
LCLLABEL=	specifies label for lower control limit
LIMLABSUBCHAR=	specifies a substitution character for labels provided as quoted strings; the character is replaced with the value of the control limit
LLIMITS=	specifies line type for control limits
NDECIMAL=	specifies number of digits to right of decimal place in default labels for control limits and central line

Table 17.42 *continued*

Option	Description
NOCTL	suppresses display of central line
NOLCL	suppresses display of lower control limit
NOLIMIT0	suppresses display of lower control limit if it is 0
NOLIMIT1	suppresses display of upper control limit if it is 1 (100%)
NOLIMITLABEL	suppresses labels for control limits and central line
NOLIMITS	suppresses display of control limits
NOLIMITSFRAME	suppresses default frame around control limit information when multiple sets of control limits are read from a LIMITS= data set
NOLIMITSLEGEND	suppresses legend for control limits
NOUCL	suppresses display of upper control limit
PSYMBOL=	specifies label for central line
UCLLABEL=	specifies label for upper control limit
WLIMITS=	specifies width for control limits and central line
Standard Value Options	
P0=	specifies known (standard) value p_0 for proportion of nonconforming items p
TYPE=	identifies parameters as estimates or standard values and specifies value of <code>_TYPE_</code> in the OUTLIMITS= data set
Options for Plotting and Labeling Points	
ALLLABEL=	labels every point on p chart
CLABEL=	specifies color for labels
CCONNECT=	specifies color for line segments that connect points on chart
CFRAMELAB=	specifies fill color for frame around labeled points
CNEEDLES=	specifies color for needles that connect points to central line
COUT=	specifies color for portions of line segments that connect points outside control limits
COUTFILL=	specifies color for shading areas between the connected points and control limits outside the limits
LABELANGLE=	specifies angle at which labels are drawn
LABELFONT=	specifies software font for labels (alias for the TESTFONT= option)
LABELHEIGHT=	specifies height of labels (alias for the TESTHEIGHT= option)
NEEDLES	connects points to central line with vertical needles
NOCONNECT	suppresses line segments that connect points on chart
OUTLABEL=	labels points outside control limits
SYMBOLLEGEND=	specifies LEGEND statement for levels of <i>symbol-variable</i>
SYMBOLORDER=	specifies order in which symbols are assigned for levels of <i>symbol-variable</i>
TURNALL/TURNOUT	turns point labels so that they are strung out vertically
WNEEDLES=	specifies width of needles

Table 17.42 *continued*

Option	Description
Options for Specifying Tests for Special Causes	
INDEPENDENTZONES	computes zone widths independently above and below center line
NO3SIGMACHECK	enables tests to be applied with control limits other than 3σ limits
NOTESTACROSS	suppresses tests across <i>phase</i> boundaries
TESTS=	specifies tests for special causes
TEST2RUN=	specifies length of pattern for Test 2
TEST3RUN=	specifies length of pattern for Test 3
TESTACROSS	applies tests across <i>phase</i> boundaries
TESTLABEL=	provides labels for points where test is positive
TESTLABEL n =	specifies label for n th test for special causes
TESTNMETHOD=	applies tests to standardized chart statistics
TESTOVERLAP	performs tests on overlapping patterns of points
TESTRESET=	enables tests for special causes to be reset
ZONELABELS	adds labels A, B, and C to zone lines
ZONES	adds lines delineating zones A, B, and C
ZONEVALPOS=	specifies position of ZONEVALUES labels
ZONEVALUES	labels zone lines with their values
Options for Displaying Tests for Special Causes	
CTESTLABBOX=	specifies color for boxes enclosing labels indicating points where test is positive
CTESTS=	specifies color for labels indicating points where test is positive
CTESTSYMBOL=	specifies color for symbol used to plot points where test is positive
CZONES=	specifies color for lines and labels delineating zones A, B, and C
LTESTS=	specifies type of line connecting points where test is positive
LZONES=	specifies line type for lines delineating zones A, B, and C
TESTFONT=	specifies software font for labels at points where test is positive
TESTHEIGHT=	specifies height of labels at points where test is positive
TESTLABBOX	requests that labels for points where test is positive be positioned so that do not overlap
TESTSYMBOL=	specifies plot symbol for points where test is positive
TESTSYMBOLHT=	specifies symbol height for points where test is positive
WTESTS=	specifies width of line connecting points where test is positive
Axis and Axis Label Options	
CAXIS=	specifies color for axis lines and tick marks
CFRAME=	specifies fill colors for frame for plot area
CTEXT=	specifies color for tick mark values and axis labels

Table 17.42 *continued*

Option	Description
DISCRETE	produces horizontal axis for discrete numeric group values
HAXIS=	specifies major tick mark values for horizontal axis
HEIGHT=	specifies height of axis label and axis legend text
HMINOR=	specifies number of minor tick marks between major tick marks on horizontal axis
HOFFSET=	specifies length of offset at both ends of horizontal axis
INTSTART=	specifies first major tick mark value on horizontal axis when a date, time, or datetime format is associated with numeric subgroup variable
NOHLABEL	suppresses label for horizontal axis
NOTICKREP	specifies that only the first occurrence of repeated, adjacent subgroup values is to be labeled on horizontal axis
NOTRUNC	suppresses vertical axis truncation at zero applied by default
NOVANGLE	requests vertical axis labels that are strung out vertically
SKIPHLABELS=	specifies thinning factor for tick mark labels on horizontal axis
TURNHLABELS	requests horizontal axis labels that are strung out vertically
VAXIS=	specifies major tick mark values for vertical axis
VFORMAT=	specifies format for vertical axis tick mark labels
VMINOR=	specifies number of minor tick marks between major tick marks on vertical axis
VOFFSET=	specifies length of offset at both ends of vertical axis
VZERO	forces origin to be included in vertical axis
WAXIS=	specifies width of axis lines
YSCALE=	scales vertical axis in percent units (rather than proportions)
Plot Layout Options	
ALLN	plots means for all subgroups
BILEVEL	creates control charts using half-screens and half-pages
EXCHART	creates control charts for a process only when exceptions occur
INTERVAL=	natural time interval between consecutive subgroup positions when time, date, or datetime format is associated with a numeric subgroup variable
MAXPANELS=	maximum number of pages or screens for chart
NMARKERS	requests special markers for points corresponding to sample sizes not equal to nominal sample size for fixed control limits
NOCHART	suppresses creation of chart
NOFRAME	suppresses frame for plot area
NOLEGEND	suppresses legend for subgroup sample sizes

Table 17.42 *continued*

Option	Description
NPANELPOS=	specifies number of subgroup positions per panel on each chart
REPEAT	repeats last subgroup position on panel as first subgroup position of next panel
TOTPANELS=	specifies number of pages or screens to be used to display chart
ZEROSTD	displays p chart regardless of whether $\hat{\sigma} = 0$
Reference Line Options	
CHREF=	specifies color for lines requested by HREF= options
CVREF=	specifies color for lines requested by VREF= options
HREF=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis
HREFDATA=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis
HREFLABELS=	specifies labels for HREF= lines
HREFLABPOS=	specifies position of HREFLABELS= labels
LHREF=	specifies line type for HREF= lines
LVREF=	specifies line type for VREF= lines
NOBYREF	specifies that reference line information in a data set applies uniformly to charts created for all BY groups
VREF=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to vertical axis
VREFLABELS=	specifies labels for VREF= lines
VREFLABPOS=	position of VREFLABELS= labels
Grid Options	
CGRID=	specifies color for grid requested with GRID or ENDGRID option
ENDGRID	adds grid after last plotted point
GRID	adds grid to control chart
LENDGRID=	specifies line type for grid requested with the ENDGRID option
LGRID=	specifies line type for grid requested with the GRID option
WGRID=	specifies width of grid lines
Clipping Options	
CCLIP=	specifies color for plot symbol for clipped points
CLIPFACTOR=	determines extent to which extreme points are clipped
CLIPLEGEND=	specifies text for clipping legend
CLIPLEGPOS=	specifies position of clipping legend
CLIPSUBCHAR=	specifies substitution character for CLIPLEGEND= text
CLIPSYMBOL=	specifies plot symbol for clipped points
CLIPSYMBOLHT=	specifies symbol marker height for clipped points
Graphical Enhancement Options	
ANNOTATE=	specifies annotate data set that adds features chart
DESCRIPTION=	specifies description of p chart's GRSEG catalog entry

Table 17.42 continued

Option	Description
FONT=	specifies software font for labels and legends on charts
NAME=	specifies name of p chart's GRSEG catalog entry
PAGENUM=	specifies the form of the label used in pagination
PAGENUMPOS=	specifies the position of the page number requested with the PAGENUM= option
Options for Producing Graphs Using ODS Styles	
BLOCKVAR=	specifies one or more variables whose values define colors for filling background of <i>block-variable</i> legend
CFRAMELAB	draws a frame around labeled points
COUT	draw portions of line segments that connect points outside control limits in a contrasting color
CSTAROUT	specifies that portions of stars exceeding inner or outer circles are drawn using a different color
OUTFILL	shades areas between control limits and connected points lying outside the limits
STARFILL=	specifies a variable identifying groups of stars filled with different colors
STARS=	specifies a variable identifying groups of stars whose outlines are drawn with different colors
Options for ODS Graphics	
BLOCKREFTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
INFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the control limit infill transparency
MARKERS	plots subgroup points with markers
NOBLOCKREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOBLOCKREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOFILLLEGEND	suppresses legend for levels of a STARFILL= variable
NOPHASEREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOPHASEREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOSTARFILLLEGEND	suppresses legend for levels of a STARFILL= variable
NOTRANSPARENCY	disables transparency in ODS Graphics output
ODSFOOTNOTE=	specifies a graph footnote
ODSFOOTNOTE2=	specifies a secondary graph footnote
ODSLEGENDEXPAND	specifies that legend entries contain all levels observed in the data
ODSTITLE=	specifies a graph title
ODSTITLE2=	specifies a secondary graph title
OUTFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies control limit outfill transparency
OVERLAYURL=	specifies URLs to associate with overlay points
PHASEPOS=	specifies vertical position of phase legend
PHASEREFLEVEL=	associates phase and block reference lines with either innermost or the outermost level

Table 17.42 *continued*

Option	Description
PHASEREFTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
REFFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
SIMULATEQCFONT	draws central line labels using a simulated software font
STARTRANSPARENCY=	specifies star fill transparency
URL=	specifies a variable whose values are URLs to be associated with subgroups
Input Data Set Options	
DATAUNIT	specifies that input values are proportions or percentages (rather than counts) of nonconforming items
MISSBREAK	specifies that observations with missing values are not to be processed
SUBGROUPN	specifies subgroup sample sizes as constant number <i>n</i> or as values of variable in a DATA= data set
Output Data Set Options	
OUTHISTORY=	creates output data set containing subgroup summary statistics
OUTINDEX=	specifies value of _INDEX_ in the OUTLIMITS= data set
OUTLIMITS=	creates output data set containing control limits
OUTTABLE=	creates output data set containing subgroup summary statistics and control limits
Tabulation Options	
NOTE: specifying (EXCEPTIONS) after a tabulation option creates a table for exceptional points only.	
TABLE	creates a basic table of subgroup means, subgroup sample sizes, and control limits
TABLEALL	is equivalent to the options TABLE, TABLECENTRAL, TABLEID, TABLELEGEND, TABLEOUTLIM, and TABLETESTS
TABLECENTRAL	augments basic table with values of central lines
TABLEID	augments basic table with columns for ID variables
TABLELEGEND	augments basic table with legend for tests for special causes
TABLEOUTLIM	augments basic table with columns indicating control limits exceeded
TABLETESTS	augments basic table with a column indicating which tests for special causes are positive
Block Variable Legend Options	
BLOCKLABELPOS=	specifies position of label for <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKLABTYPE=	specifies text size of <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKPOS=	specifies vertical position of <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKREP	repeats identical consecutive labels in <i>block-variable</i> legend
CBLOCKLAB=	specifies fill colors for frames enclosing variable labels in <i>block-variable</i> legend

Table 17.42 continued

Option	Description
CBLOCKVAR=	specifies one or more variables whose values are colors for filling background of <i>block-variable</i> legend
Phase Options	
CPHASELEG=	specifies text color for <i>phase</i> legend
NOPHASEFRAME	suppresses default frame for <i>phase</i> legend
OUTPHASE=	specifies value of <code>_PHASE_</code> in the <code>OUTHISTORY=</code> data set
PHASEBREAK	disconnects last point in a <i>phase</i> from first point in next <i>phase</i>
PHASELABTYPE=	specifies text size of <i>phase</i> legend
PHASELEGEND	displays <i>phase</i> labels in a legend across top of chart
PHASELIMITS	labels control limits for each phase, provided they are constant within that phase
PHASEREF	delineates <i>phases</i> with vertical reference lines
READPHASES=	specifies <i>phases</i> to be read from an input data set
Star Options	
CSTARCIRCLES=	specifies color for <code>STARCIRCLES=</code> circles
CSTARFILL=	specifies color for filling stars
CSTAROUT=	specifies outline color for stars exceeding inner or outer circles
CSTARS=	specifies color for outlines of stars
LSTARCIRCLES=	specifies line types for <code>STARCIRCLES=</code> circles
LSTARS=	specifies line types for outlines of <code>STARVERTICES=</code> stars
STARBDRADIUS=	specifies radius of outer bound circle for vertices of stars
STARCIRCLES=	specifies reference circles for stars
STARINRADIUS=	specifies inner radius of stars
STARLABEL=	specifies vertices to be labeled
STARLEGEND=	specifies style of legend for star vertices
STARLEGENDLAB=	specifies label for <code>STARLEGEND=</code> legend
STAROUTRADIUS=	specifies outer radius of stars
STARSPECS=	specifies method used to standardize vertex variables
STARSTART=	specifies angle for first vertex
STARTYPE=	specifies graphical style of star
STARVERTICES=	superimposes star at each point on chart
WSTARCIRCLES=	specifies width of <code>STARCIRCLES=</code> circles
WSTARS=	specifies width of <code>STARVERTICES=</code> stars
Overlay Options	
CCOVERLAY=	specifies colors for overlay line segments
COVERLAY=	specifies colors for overlay plots
COVERLAYCLIP=	specifies color for clipped points on overlays
LOVERLAY=	specifies line types for overlay line segments
NOOVERLAYLEGEND	suppresses legend for overlay plots
OVERLAY=	specifies variables to overlay on chart
OVERLAYCLIPSYM=	specifies symbol for clipped points on overlays

Table 17.42 *continued*

Option	Description
OVERLAYCLIPSYMHT=	specifies symbol height for clipped points on overlays
OVERLAYHTML=	specifies links to associate with overlay points
OVERLAYID=	specifies labels for overlay points
OVERLAYLEGLAB=	specifies label for overlay legend
OVERLAYSYM=	specifies symbols for overlays
OVERLAYSYMHT=	specifies symbol heights for overlays
WOVERLAY=	specifies widths of overlay line segments
Options for Interactive Control Charts	
HTML=	specifies a variable whose values create links to be associated with subgroups
HTML_LEGEND=	specifies a variable whose values create links to be associated with symbols in the symbol legend
WEBOUT=	creates an OUTTABLE= data set with additional graphics coordinate data
Options for Line Printer Charts	
CLIPCHAR=	specifies plot character for clipped points
CONNECTCHAR=	specifies character used to form line segments that connect points on chart
HREFCHAR=	specifies line character for HREF= lines
SYMBOLCHARS=	specifies characters indicating <i>symbol-variable</i>
TESTCHAR=	specifies character for line segments that connect any sequence of points for which a test for special causes is positive
VREFCHAR=	specifies line character for VREF= lines
ZONECHAR=	specifies character for lines that delineate zones for tests for special causes

Details: PCHART Statement

Constructing Charts for Proportion Nonconforming (p Charts)

The following notation is used in this section:

p	expected proportion of nonconforming items produced by the process
p_i	proportion of nonconforming items in the i th subgroup
X_i	number of nonconforming items in the i th subgroup
n_i	number of items in the i th subgroup
\bar{p}	average proportion of nonconforming items taken across subgroups:

$$\bar{p} = \frac{n_1 p_1 + \cdots + n_N p_N}{n_1 + \cdots + n_N} = \frac{X_1 + \cdots + X_N}{n_1 + \cdots + n_N}$$

N	number of subgroups
$I_T(\alpha, \beta)$	incomplete beta function:

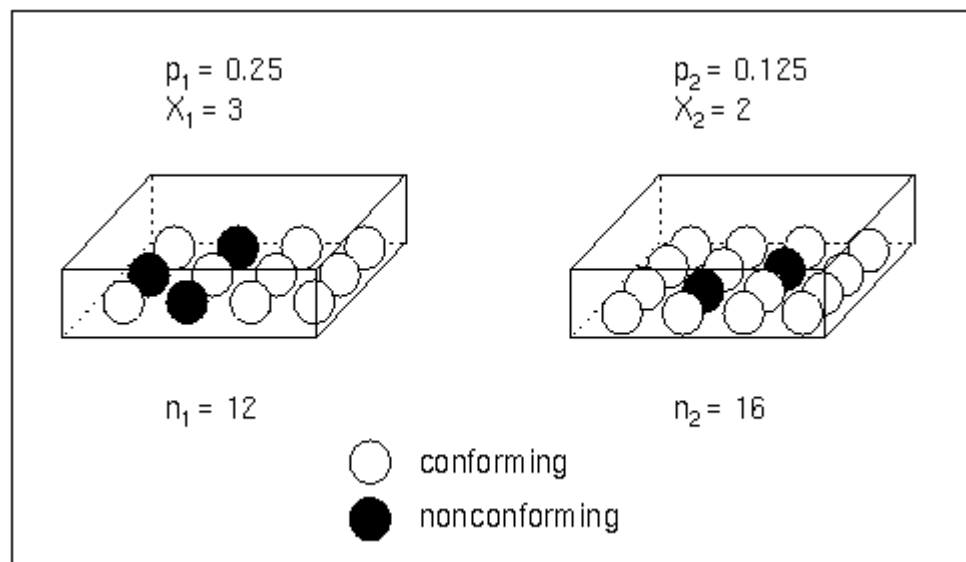
$$I_T(\alpha, \beta) = (\Gamma(\alpha + \beta) / \Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)) \int_0^T t^{\alpha-1} (1-t)^{\beta-1} dt$$

for $0 < T < 1$, $\alpha > 0$, and $\beta > 0$, where $\Gamma(\cdot)$ is the gamma function

Plotted Points

Each point on a p chart represents the observed proportion ($p_i = X_i/n_i$) of nonconforming items in a subgroup. For example, suppose the second subgroup (see Figure 17.69) contains 16 items, of which two are nonconforming. The point plotted for the second subgroup is $p_2 = 2/16 = 0.125$.

Figure 17.69 Proportions Versus Counts



Note that an np chart displays the number (count) of nonconforming items X_i . You can use the NPCHART statement to create np charts; see “NPCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure” on page 1658.

Central Line

By default, the central line on a p chart indicates an estimate of p that is computed as \bar{p} . If you specify a known value (p_0) for p , the central line indicates the value of p_0 .

Control Limits

You can compute the limits in the following ways:

- as a specified multiple (k) of the standard error of p_i above and below the central line. The default limits are computed with $k = 3$ (these are referred to as 3σ limits).
- as probability limits defined in terms of α , a specified probability that p_i exceeds the limits

The lower and upper control limits, LCL and UCL, respectively, are computed as

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LCL} &= \max\left(\bar{p} - k\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})/n_i}, 0\right) \\ \text{UCL} &= \min\left(\bar{p} + k\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})/n_i}, 1\right) \end{aligned}$$

A lower probability limit for p_i can be determined using the fact that

$$\begin{aligned} P\{p_i < \text{LCL}\} &= 1 - P\{p_i \geq \text{LCL}\} \\ &= 1 - P\{X_i \geq n_i \text{LCL}\} \\ &= 1 - I_{\bar{p}}(n_i \text{LCL}, n_i + 1 - n_i \text{LCL}) \\ &= I_{1-\bar{p}}(n_i + 1 - n_i \text{LCL}, n_i \text{LCL}) \end{aligned}$$

Refer to Johnson, Kotz, and Kemp (1992). This assumes that the process is in statistical control and that X_i is binomially distributed. The lower probability limit LCL is then calculated by setting

$$I_{1-\bar{p}}(n_i + 1 - n_i \text{LCL}, n_i \text{LCL}) = \alpha/2$$

and solving for LCL. Similarly, the upper probability limit for p_i can be determined using the fact that

$$\begin{aligned} P\{p_i > \text{UCL}\} &= P\{p_i > \text{UCL}\} \\ &= P\{X_i > n_i \text{UCL}\} \\ &= I_{\bar{p}}(n_i \text{UCL}, n_i + 1 - n_i \text{UCL}) \end{aligned}$$

The upper probability limit UCL is then calculated by setting

$$I_{\bar{p}}(n_i \text{UCL}, n_i + 1 - n_i \text{UCL}) = \alpha/2$$

and solving for UCL. The probability limits are asymmetric around the central line. Note that both the control limits and probability limits vary with n_i .

You can specify parameters for the limits as follows:

- Specify k with the SIGMAS= option or with the variable _SIGMAS_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify α with the ALPHA= option or with the variable _ALPHA_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify a constant nominal sample size $n_i \equiv n$ for the control limits with the LIMITN= option or with the variable _LIMITN_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify p_0 with the P0= option or with the variable _P_ in a LIMITS= data set.

Output Data Sets

OUTLIMITS= Data Set

The OUTLIMITS= data set saves control limits and control limit parameters. The following variables can be saved:

Table 17.43 OUTLIMITS= Data Set

Variable	Description
ALPHA	probability (α) of exceeding limits
INDEX	optional identifier for the control limits specified with the OUTINDEX= option
LCLP	lower control limit for proportion of nonconforming items
LIMITN	nominal sample size associated with the control limits
P	average proportion of nonconforming items (\bar{p} or p_0)
SIGMAS	multiple (k) of standard error of p_i
SUBGRP	<i>subgroup-variable</i> specified in the PCHART statement
TYPE	type (standard or estimate) of _P_
UCLP	upper control limit for proportion of nonconforming items
VAR	<i>process</i> specified in the PCHART statement

Notes:

1. If the control limits vary with subgroup sample size, the special missing value V is assigned to the variables _LIMITN_, _LCLP_, _UCLP_, and _SIGMAS_.
2. If the limits are defined in terms of a multiple k of the standard error of p_i , the value of _ALPHA_ is computed as $\alpha = P\{p_i < \text{_LCLP_}\} + P\{p_i > \text{_UCLP_}\}$, using the incomplete beta function.
3. If the limits are probability limits, the value of _SIGMAS_ is computed as $k = (\text{_UCLP_} - \text{_P_}) / \sqrt{\text{_P_}(1 - \text{_P_}) / \text{_LIMITN_}}$. If _LIMITN_ has the special missing value V , this value is assigned to _SIGMAS_.
4. Optional BY variables are saved in the OUTLIMITS= data set.

The OUTLIMITS= data set contains one observation for each *process* specified in the PCHART statement. For an example, see “[Saving Control Limits](#)” on page 1708.

OUTHISTORY= Data Set

The OUTHISTORY= data set saves subgroup summary statistics. The following variables are saved:

- the *subgroup-variable*
- a subgroup proportion of nonconforming items variable named by *process* suffixed with *P*
- a subgroup sample size variable named by *process* suffixed with *N*

Given a *process* name that contains 32 characters, the procedure first shortens the name to its first 16 characters and its last 15 characters, and then it adds the suffix.

Subgroup summary variables are created for each *process* specified in the PCHART statement. For example, consider the following statements:

```
proc shewhart data=Input;
  pchart (Rework Rejected)*Batch / outhistory=Summary
                                subgroupn =30;
run;
```

The data set Summary contains variables named Batch, ReworkP, ReworkN, RejectedP, and RejectedN.

Additionally, the following variables, if specified, are included:

- BY variables
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- ID variables
- _PHASE_ (if the OUTPHASE= option is specified)

For an example of an OUTHISTORY= data set, see “Saving Proportions of Nonconforming Items” on page 1707.

Note that an OUTHISTORY= data set created with the PCHART statement can be reused as a HISTORY= data set by either the PCHART statement or the NPCHART statement.

OUTTABLE= Data Set

The OUTTABLE= data set saves subgroup summary statistics, control limits, and related information. The variables shown in the following table are saved:

Variable	Description
ALPHA	probability (α) of exceeding control limits
EXLIM	control limit exceeded on p chart
LCLP	lower control limit for proportion of nonconforming items
LIMITN	nominal sample size associated with the control limits
P	average proportion of nonconforming items
SIGMAS	multiple (k) of the standard error of p_i associated with the control limits
<i>subgroup</i>	values of the subgroup variable
SUBP	subgroup proportion of nonconforming items
SUBN	subgroup sample size
TESTS	tests for special causes signaled on p chart
UCLP	upper control limit for proportion of nonconforming items
VAR	<i>process</i> specified in the PCHART statement

In addition, the following variables, if specified, are included:

- BY variables
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- ID variables
- _PHASE_ (if the READPHASES= option is specified)

Notes:

1. Either the variable _ALPHA_ or the variable _SIGMAS_ is saved depending on how the control limits are defined (with the ALPHA= or SIGMAS= options, respectively, or with the corresponding variables in a LIMITS= data set).
2. The variable _TESTS_ is saved if you specify the TESTS= option. The k th character of a value of _TESTS_ is k if Test k is positive at that subgroup. For example, if you request the first four tests (the tests appropriate for p charts) and Tests 2 and 4 are positive for a given subgroup, the value of _TESTS_ has a 2 for the second character, a 4 for the fourth character, and blanks for the other six characters.
3. The variables _EXLIM_ and _TESTS_ are character variables of length 8. The variable _PHASE_ is a character variable of length 48. The variable _VAR_ is a character variable whose length is no greater than 32. All other variables are numeric.

For an example, see “[Saving Control Limits](#)” on page 1708.

ODS Tables

The following table summarizes the ODS tables that you can request with the PCHART statement.

Table 17.44 ODS Tables Produced with the PCHART Statement

Table Name	Description	Options
PCHART	<i>p</i> chart summary statistics	TABLE, TABLEALL, TABLEC, TABLEID, TABLELEG, TABLEOUT, TABLETESTS
TestDescriptions	descriptions of tests for special causes requested with the TESTS= option for which at least one positive signal is found	TABLEALL, TABLELEG

ODS Graphics

Before you create ODS Graphics output, ODS Graphics must be enabled (for example, by using the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement). For more information about enabling and disabling ODS Graphics, see the section “Enabling and Disabling ODS Graphics” (Chapter 21, *SAS/STAT User’s Guide*). **NOTE:** In SAS/QC 12.1 the SHEWHART procedure does not support the creation of graphs that are editable with the ODS Graphics Editor.

The appearance of a graph produced with ODS Graphics is determined by the style associated with the ODS destination where the graph is produced. PCHART options used to control the appearance of traditional graphics are ignored for ODS Graphics output. [Options for Producing Graphs Using ODS Styles](#) lists options that can be used to control the appearance of graphs produced with ODS Graphics or with traditional graphics using ODS styles. [Options for ODS Graphics](#) lists options to be used exclusively with ODS Graphics. Detailed descriptions of these options are provided in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

When ODS Graphics is in effect, the PCHART statement assigns a name to the graph it creates. You can use this name to reference the graph when using ODS. The name is listed in [Table 17.45](#).

Table 17.45 ODS Graphics Produced by the PCHART Statement

ODS Graph Name	Plot Description
PChart	<i>p</i> chart

See Chapter 3, “[SAS/QC Graphics](#),” for more information about ODS Graphics and other methods for producing charts.

Input Data Sets

DATA= Data Set

You can read raw data (counts of nonconforming items) from a DATA= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. Each *process* specified in the PCHART statement must be a SAS variable in the DATA= data set. This variable provides counts for subgroup samples indexed by the values of the *subgroup-variable*. The *subgroup-variable*, which is specified in the PCHART

statement, must also be a SAS variable in the DATA= data set. Each observation in a DATA= data set must contain a count for each *process* and a value for the *subgroup-variable*. The data set must contain one observation for each subgroup. Note that you can specify the DATAUNIT= option in the PCHART statement to read proportions or percentages of nonconforming items instead of counts. Other variables that can be read from a DATA= data set include

- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified)
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

When you use a DATA= data set with the PCHART statement, the SUBGROUPN= option (which specifies the subgroup sample size) is required. By default, the SHEWHART procedure reads all of the observations in a DATA= data set. However, if the data set includes the variable `_PHASE_`, you can read selected groups of observations (referred to as *phases*) by specifying the READPHASES= option (for an example, see “[Displaying Stratification in Phases](#)” on page 2103).

For an example of a DATA= data set, see “[Creating p Charts from Count Data](#)” on page 1702.

LIMITS= Data Set

You can read preestablished control limits (or parameters from which the control limits can be calculated) from a LIMITS= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. For example, the following statements read control limit information from the data set `Conlims`:²²

```
proc shewhart data=Info limits=Conlims;
  pchart Rejects*Batch / subgroupn= 100;
run;
```

The LIMITS= data set can be an OUTLIMITS= data set that was created in a previous run of the SHEWHART procedure. Such data sets always contain the variables required for a LIMITS= data set. The LIMITS= data set can also be created directly using a DATA step. When you create a LIMITS= data set, you must provide one of the following:

- the variables `_LCLP_`, `_P_`, and `_UCLP_`, which specify the control limits directly
- the variable `_P_`, without providing `_LCLP_` and `_UCLP_`. The value of `_P_` is used to calculate the control limits according to the equations in “[Control Limits](#)” on page 1723.

In addition, note the following:

- The variables `_VAR_` and `_SUBGRP_` are required. These must be character variables whose lengths are no greater than 32.
- The variable `_INDEX_` is required if you specify the READINDEX= option; this must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 48.

²²In SAS 6.09 and in earlier releases, it is necessary to specify the READLIMITS option.

- The variables `_LIMITN_`, `_SIGMAS_` (or `_ALPHA_`), and `_TYPE_` are optional, but they are recommended to maintain a complete set of control limit information. The variable `_TYPE_` must be a character variable of length 8; valid values are 'ESTIMATE' and 'STANDARD'.
- BY variables are required if specified with a BY statement.

For an example, see “[Reading Preestablished Control Limits](#)” on page 1710.

HISTORY= Data Set

You can read subgroup summary statistics from a HISTORY= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. This enables you to reuse OUTHISTORY= data sets that have been created in previous runs of the SHEWHART procedure or to create your own HISTORY= data set.

A HISTORY= data set used with the PCHART statement must contain the following:

- the *subgroup-variable*
- a subgroup proportion of nonconforming items variable for each *process*
- a subgroup sample size variable for each *process*

The names of the proportion sample size variables must be the *process* name concatenated with the special suffix characters *P* and *N*, respectively.

For example, consider the following statements:

```
proc shewhart history=Summary;
    pchart (Rework Rejected)*Batch / subgroupn=50;
run;
```

The data set Summary must include the variables Batch, ReworkP, ReworkN, RejectedP, and RejectedN.

Note that if you specify a *process* name that contains 32 characters, the names of the summary variables must be formed from the first 16 characters and the last 15 characters of the *process* name, suffixed with the appropriate character.

Other variables that can be read from a HISTORY= data set include

- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified)
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

By default, the SHEWHART procedure reads all of the observations in a HISTORY= data set. However, if the data set includes the variable `_PHASE_`, you can read selected groups of observations

(referred to as *phases*) by specifying the READPHASES= option (see “[Displaying Stratification in Phases](#)” on page 2103 for an example).

For an example of a HISTORY= data set, see “[Creating p Charts from Summary Data](#)” on page 1704.

TABLE= Data Set

You can read summary statistics and control limits from a TABLE= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. This enables you to reuse an OUTTABLE= data set created in a previous run of the SHEWHART procedure. Because the SHEWHART procedure simply displays the information read from a TABLE= data set, you can use TABLE= data sets to create specialized control charts. Examples are provided in “[Specialized Control Charts: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2171.

The following table lists the variables required in a TABLE= data set used with the PCHART statement:

Table 17.46 Variables Required in a TABLE= Data Set

Variable	Description
LCLP	lower control limit for proportion of nonconforming items
LIMITN	nominal sample size associated with the control limits
P	average proportion of nonconforming items
<i>subgroup-variable</i>	values of the <i>subgroup-variable</i>
SUBN	subgroup sample size
SUBP	subgroup proportion of nonconforming items
UCLP	upper control limit for proportion of nonconforming items

Other variables that can be read from a TABLE= data set include

- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables
- _PHASE_ (if the READPHASES= option is specified). This variable must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 48.
- _TESTS_ (if the TESTS= option is specified). This variable is used to flag tests for special causes and must be a character variable of length 8.
- _VAR_. This variable is required if more than one *process* is specified or if the data set contains information for more than one *process*. This variable must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 32.

For an example of a TABLE= data set, see “[Saving Control Limits](#)” on page 1708.

Axis Labels

You can specify axis labels by assigning labels to particular variables in the input data set, as summarized in the following table:

Axis	Input Data Set	Variable
Horizontal	all	<i>subgroup-variable</i>
Vertical	DATA=	<i>process</i>
Vertical	HISTORY=	subgroup proportion nonconforming variable
Vertical	TABLE=	_SUBP_

For example, the following sets of statements specify the label *Proportion Nonconforming* for the vertical axis of the *p* chart:

```
proc shewhart data=Circuits;
  pchart Fail*Batch / subgroupn=500;
  label Fail = 'Proportion Nonconforming';
run;

proc shewhart history=Cirhist;
  pchart Fail*Batch ;
  label FailP = 'Proportion Nonconforming';
run;

proc shewhart table=Cirtable;
  pchart Fail*Batch ;
  label _SUBP_ = 'Proportion Nonconforming';
run;
```

In this example, the label assignments are in effect only for the duration of the procedure step, and they temporarily override any permanent labels associated with the variables.

Missing Values

An observation read from a DATA=, HISTORY=, or TABLE= data set is not analyzed if the value of the subgroup variable is missing. For a particular process variable, an observation read from a DATA= data set is not analyzed if the value of the process variable is missing. Missing values of process variables generally lead to unequal subgroup sample sizes. For a particular process variable, an observation read from a HISTORY= or TABLE= data set is not analyzed if the values of any of the corresponding summary variables are missing.

Examples: PCHART Statement

This section provides advanced examples of the PCHART statement.

Example 17.22: Applying Tests for Special Causes

See SHWPEX1 in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

This example shows how you can apply tests for special causes to make p charts more sensitive to special causes of variation. The following statements create a SAS data set named Circuit3, which contains the number of failing circuits for 20 batches from the circuit manufacturing process introduced in “Creating p Charts from Count Data” on page 1702:

```
data Circuit3;
  input Batch Fail @@;
  datalines;
  1 12    2 21    3 16    4 9
  5 3     6 4     7 6     8 9
  9 11    10 13   11 12   12 7
  13 2    14 14   15 9    16 8
  17 14   18 10   19 11   20 9
  ;
```

The following statements create the p chart, apply several tests to the chart, and tabulate the results:

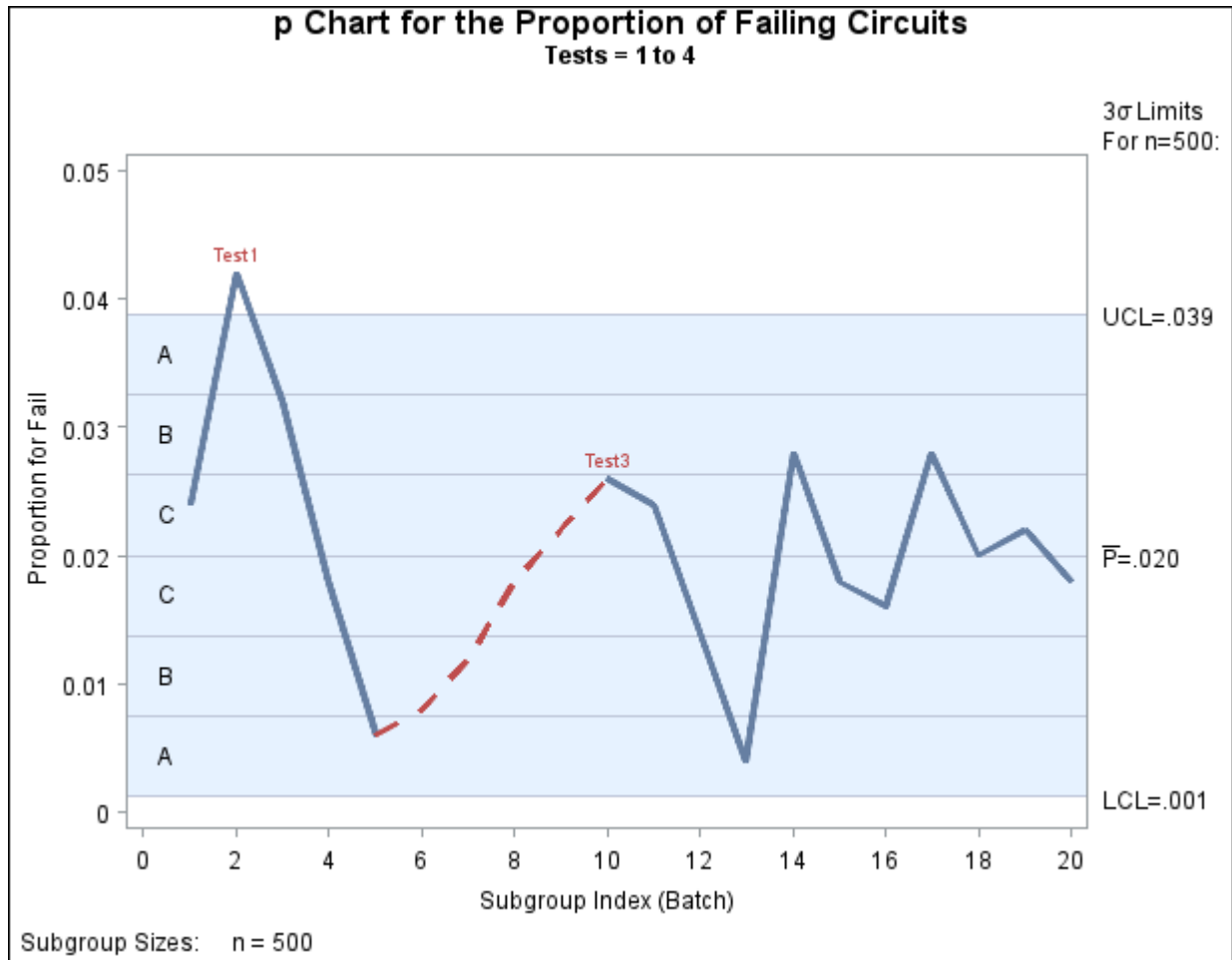
```
ods graphics off;
title1 'p Chart for the Proportion of Failing Circuits';
title2 'Tests = 1 to 4';
proc shewhart data=Circuit3;
  pchart Fail*Batch / subgroupn = 500
                    tests      = 1 to 4
                    zones
                    zonelabels
                    ltests     = 20
                    table
                    tabletest
                    tablelegend;
run;
```

The chart is shown in [Output 17.22.1](#), and the printed output is shown in [Output 17.22.2](#). The TESTS= option requests Tests 1, 2, 3, and 4, which are described in “Tests for Special Causes: SHEWHART Procedure” on page 2146. The TABLETESTS option requests a table of proportions of nonconforming items and control limits, with a column indicating which subgroups tested positive for special causes. The TABLELEGEND option adds a legend describing the tests that are positive.

The ZONELABELS option displays zone lines and zone labels on the chart. The zones are used to define the tests. The LTESTS= option specifies the line type used to connect the points in a pattern for a test that is signaled.

[Output 17.22.1](#) and [Output 17.22.2](#) indicate that Test 1 is positive at batch 2 and Test 3 is positive at batch 10.

Output 17.22.1 Tests for Special Causes Displayed on p Chart



Output 17.22.2 Tabular Form of p Chart

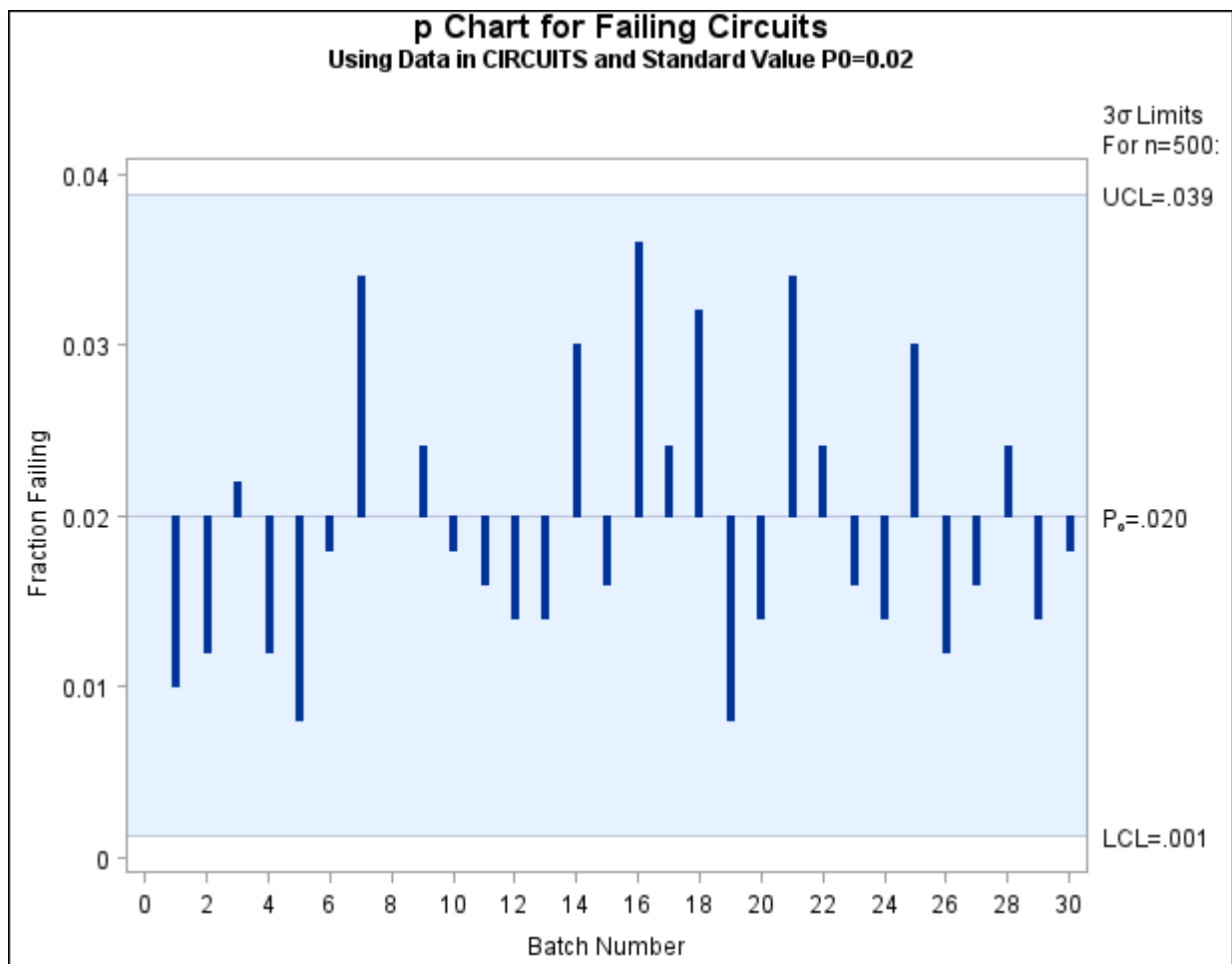
p Chart for the Proportion of Failing Circuits					
Tests = 1 to 4					
The SHEWHART Procedure					
p Chart Summary for Fail					
Batch	Subgroup Sample Size	-3 Sigma Limits with n=500 for Proportion- Lower Limit	Subgroup Proportion	Upper Limit	Special Tests Signaled
1	500	0.00121703	0.02400000	0.03878297	1
2	500	0.00121703	0.04200000	0.03878297	
3	500	0.00121703	0.03200000	0.03878297	
4	500	0.00121703	0.01800000	0.03878297	
5	500	0.00121703	0.00600000	0.03878297	
6	500	0.00121703	0.00800000	0.03878297	
7	500	0.00121703	0.01200000	0.03878297	
8	500	0.00121703	0.01800000	0.03878297	
9	500	0.00121703	0.02200000	0.03878297	
10	500	0.00121703	0.02600000	0.03878297	3
11	500	0.00121703	0.02400000	0.03878297	
12	500	0.00121703	0.01400000	0.03878297	
13	500	0.00121703	0.00400000	0.03878297	
14	500	0.00121703	0.02800000	0.03878297	
15	500	0.00121703	0.01800000	0.03878297	
16	500	0.00121703	0.01600000	0.03878297	
17	500	0.00121703	0.02800000	0.03878297	
18	500	0.00121703	0.02000000	0.03878297	
19	500	0.00121703	0.02200000	0.03878297	
20	500	0.00121703	0.01800000	0.03878297	
Test Descriptions					
Test 1	One point beyond Zone A (outside control limits)				
Test 3	Six points in a row steadily increasing or decreasing				

Example 17.23: Specifying Standard Average Proportion

See SHWPEX2 in the SAS/QC Sample Library In some situations, a standard (known) value (p_0) is available for the expected proportion of non-conforming items, based on extensive testing or previous sampling. This example illustrates how you can specify p_0 to create a p chart.

A p chart is used to monitor the proportion of failing circuits in the data set Circuits, which is introduced in “Creating p Charts from Count Data” on page 1702. The expected proportion is known to be $p_0 = 0.02$. The following statements create a p chart, shown in [Output 17.23.1](#), using p_0 to compute the control limits:

```
ods graphics off;
title1 'p Chart for Failing Circuits';
title2 'Using Data in CIRCUITS and Standard Value P0=0.02';
proc shewhart data=Circuits;
  pchart Fail*Batch / subgroupn = 500
                    p0          = 0.02
                    psymbol     = p0
                    wneedles    = 3
                    nolegend;
  label Batch = 'Batch Number'
        Fail  = 'Fraction Failing';
run;
```

Output 17.23.1 A p Chart with Standard Value p_0 

The chart indicates that the process is in control. The P0= option specifies p_0 . The PSYMBOL= option specifies a label for the central line indicating that the line represents a standard value. The NEEDLES option connects points to the central line with vertical needles. The NOLEGEND option suppresses the default legend for subgroup sample sizes. Labels for the vertical and horizontal axes are provided with the LABEL statement. For details concerning axis labeling, see “[Axis Labels](#)” on page 1731.

Alternatively, you can specify p_0 using the variable `_P_` in a LIMITS= data set,²³ as follows:

```
data Climits;
  length _var_ _subgrp_ _type_ $8;
  _p_      = 0.02;
  _subgrp_ = 'Batch';
  _var_     = 'Fail';
  _type_    = 'STANDARD';
  _limitn_ = 500;
run;

proc shewhart data=Circuits limits=Climits;
  pchart Fail*Batch / subgroupn = 500
                    psymbol    = p0
                    nolegend
                    needles;
  label batch = 'Batch Number'
        fail  = 'Fraction Failing';
run;
```

The bookkeeping variable `_TYPE_` indicates that `_P_` has a standard value. The chart produced by these statements is identical to the chart in [Output 17.23.1](#).

Example 17.24: Working with Unequal Subgroup Sample Sizes

See SHWPEX3 in the SAS/QC Sample Library The following statements create a SAS data set named `Battery`, which contains the number of alkaline batteries per lot failing an acceptance test. The number of batteries tested in each lot varies but is approximately 150.

```
data Battery;
  length lot $3;
  input lot nFailed Sampsize @@;
  label nFailed = 'Number Failed'
        lot      = 'Lot Number'
        Sampsize = 'Number Sampled';
  datalines;
AE3 6 151   AE4 5 142   AE9 6 145
BR3 9 149   BR7 3 150   BR8 0 156
BR9 4 150   DB1 9 158   DB2 4 152
DB3 0 162   DB5 9 140   DB6 7 161
DS4 6 154   DS6 1 144   DS8 5 154
JG1 3 151   MC3 8 148   MC4 2 143
MK6 4 150   MM1 4 147   MM2 0 150
RT5 2 154   RT9 8 149   SP1 3 160
SP3 9 153
;
```

The variable `nFailed` contains the number of battery failures, the variable `Lot` contains the lot number, and the variable `Sampsize` contains the lot sample size. The following statements request a p chart for this data:

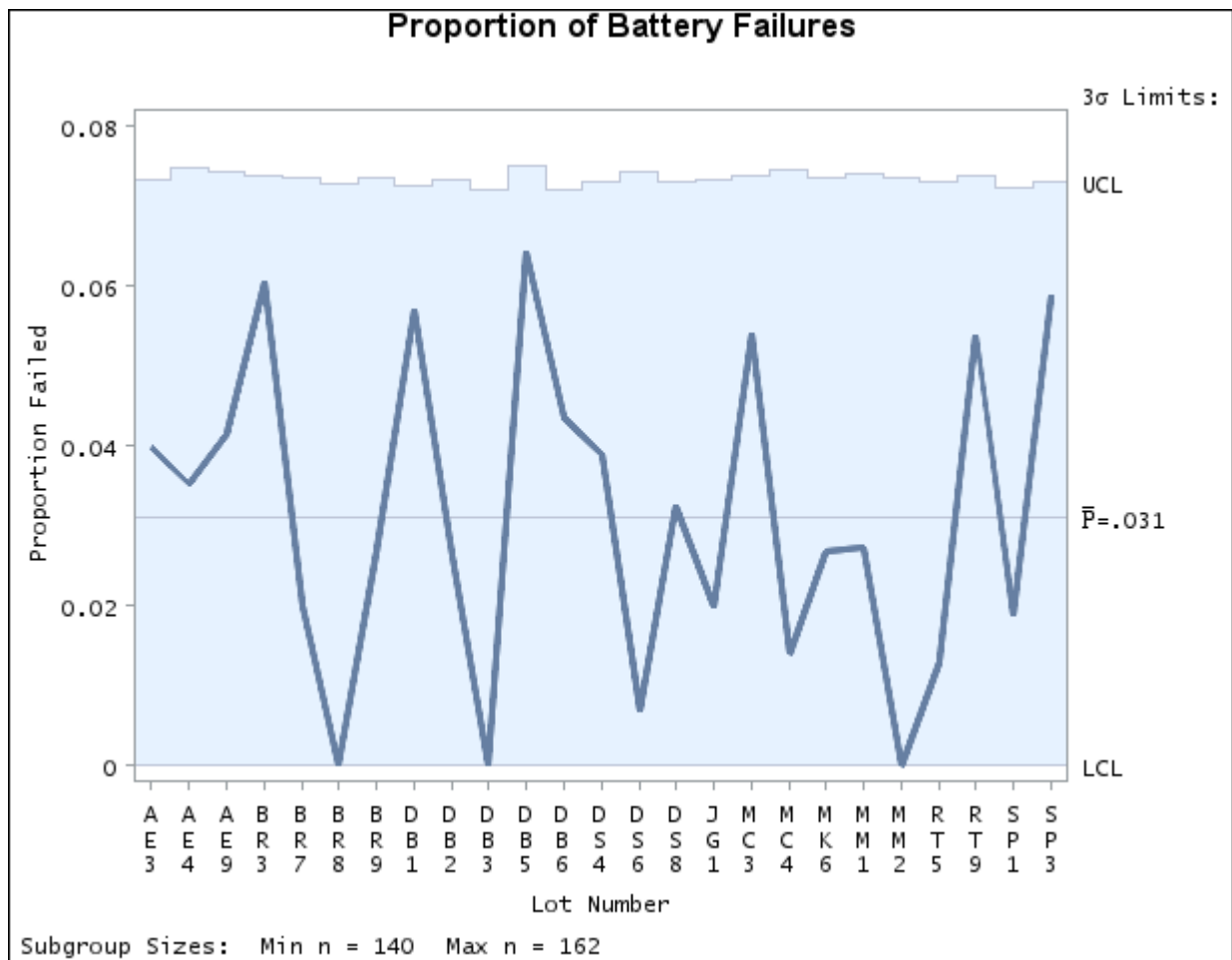
²³In SAS 6.09 and in earlier releases, it is also necessary to specify the READLIMITS option

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Proportion of Battery Failures';
proc shewhart data=Battery;
  pchart nFailed*Lot / subgroupn = Sampsize
    turnhlabels
    font      = 'Lucida Console'
    outlimits = Batlim;
  label nFailed = 'Proportion Failed';
run;
```

Here the FONT= option is used to specify the name of a hardware font to be used for the *p* chart. In this case the requested font is Lucida Console, a Windows TrueType font. See *SAS/GRAPH: Reference* and *SAS Companion for Microsoft Windows* for more information about hardware and TrueType fonts.

The chart is shown in [Output 17.24.1](#) and the OUTLIMITS= data set Batlim is listed in [Output 17.24.2](#).

Output 17.24.1 A *p* Chart with Varying Subgroup Sample Sizes



Note that the upper control limit varies with the subgroup sample size. The lower control limit is truncated at zero. The sample size legend indicates the minimum and maximum subgroup sample

sizes.

Output 17.24.2 Listing of the Control Limits Data Set Batlim

Control Limits for Battery Failures								
VAR	_SUBGRP_	_TYPE_	_LIMITN_	_ALPHA_	_SIGMAS_	_LCLP_	_P_	_UCLP_
nFailed	lot	ESTIMATE	V	V	3	V	0.031010	V

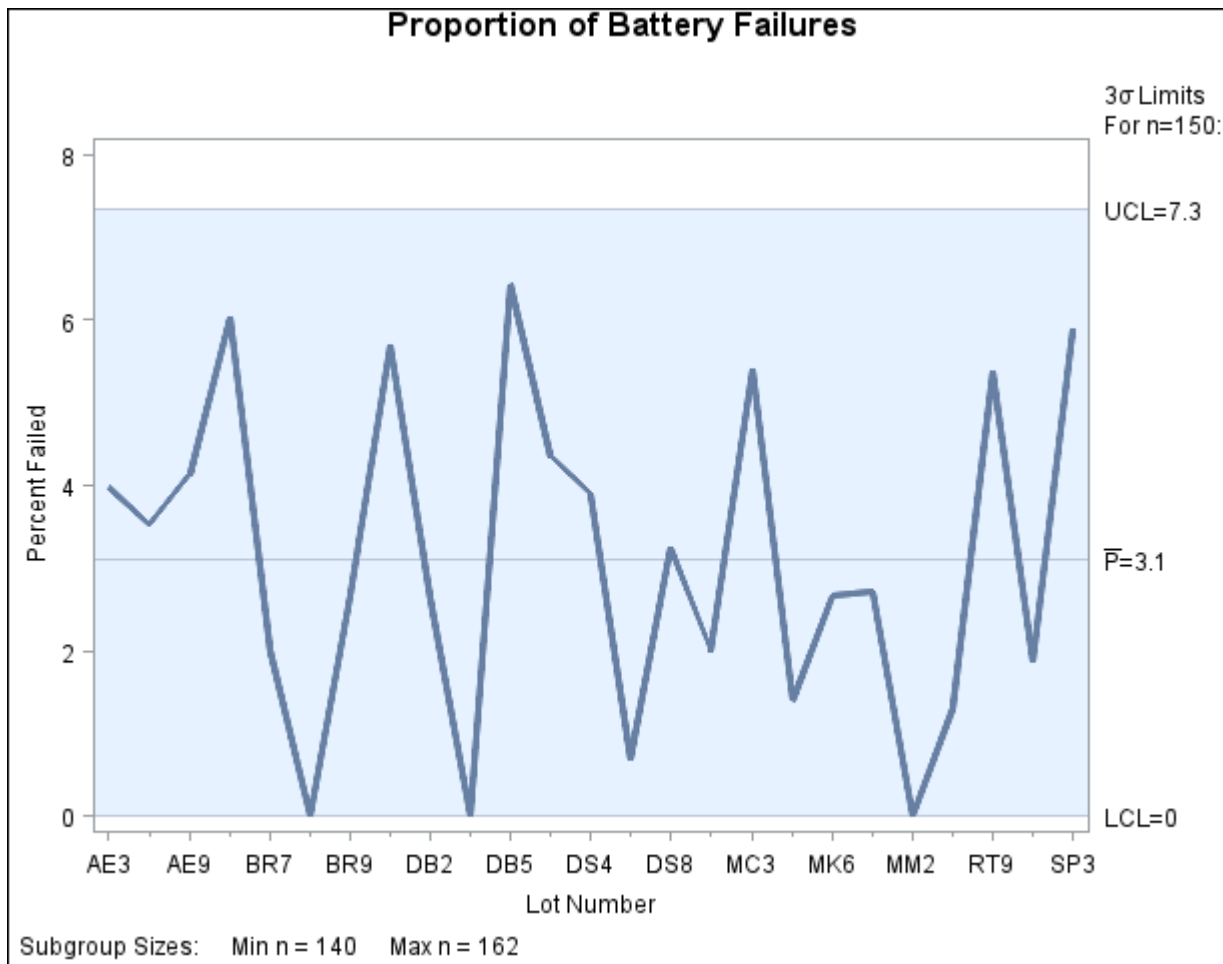
The variables in Batlim whose values vary with subgroup sample size are assigned the special missing value V.

The SHEWHART procedure provides various options for working with unequal subgroup sample sizes. For example, you can use the LIMITN= option to specify a fixed (nominal) sample size for computing the control limits, as illustrated by the following statements:

```

title 'Proportion of Battery Failures';
proc shewhart data=Battery;
  pchart nFailed*Lot / subgroupn = Sampsize
                    limitn    = 150
                    alln
                    outlimits = clim2
                    yscale    = percent;
  label nFailed = 'Percent Failed';
run;
```

The ALLN option specifies that all points (regardless of subgroup sample size) are to be displayed. By default, only points for subgroups whose sample size matches the LIMITN= value are displayed. The YSCALE= option specifies that the vertical axis is to be scaled in percentages rather than proportions. The chart is shown in [Output 17.24.3](#).

Output 17.24.3 Control Limits Based on Fixed Subgroup Sample Size

All the points are inside the control limits, indicating that the process is in statistical control. Since there is relatively little variation in the sample sizes, the control limits in [Output 17.24.3](#) provide a close approximation to the exact control limits in [Output 17.24.1](#), and the same conclusions can be drawn from both charts. In general, care should be taken when interpreting charts that use a nominal sample size to compute control limits, since these limits are only approximate when the sample sizes vary.

Example 17.25: Creating a Chart with Revised Control Limits

The following statements create a SAS data set named `CircOne`, which contains the number of failing circuits for 30 batches produced by the circuit manufacturing process introduced in the section *See SHWPEX4 in the SAS/QC Sample Library* “Getting Started: PCHART Statement” on page 1701:

```
data CircOne;
  input Batch Fail @@;
  datalines;
  1 7 2 6 3 6 4 9 5 2
  6 11 7 8 8 8 9 6 10 19
```

```

11  7 12  5 13  7 14  5 15  8
16 13 17  7 18 14 19 19 20  5
21  7 22  5 23  7 24  5 25 11
26  4 27  6 28  3 29 11 30  3
;

```

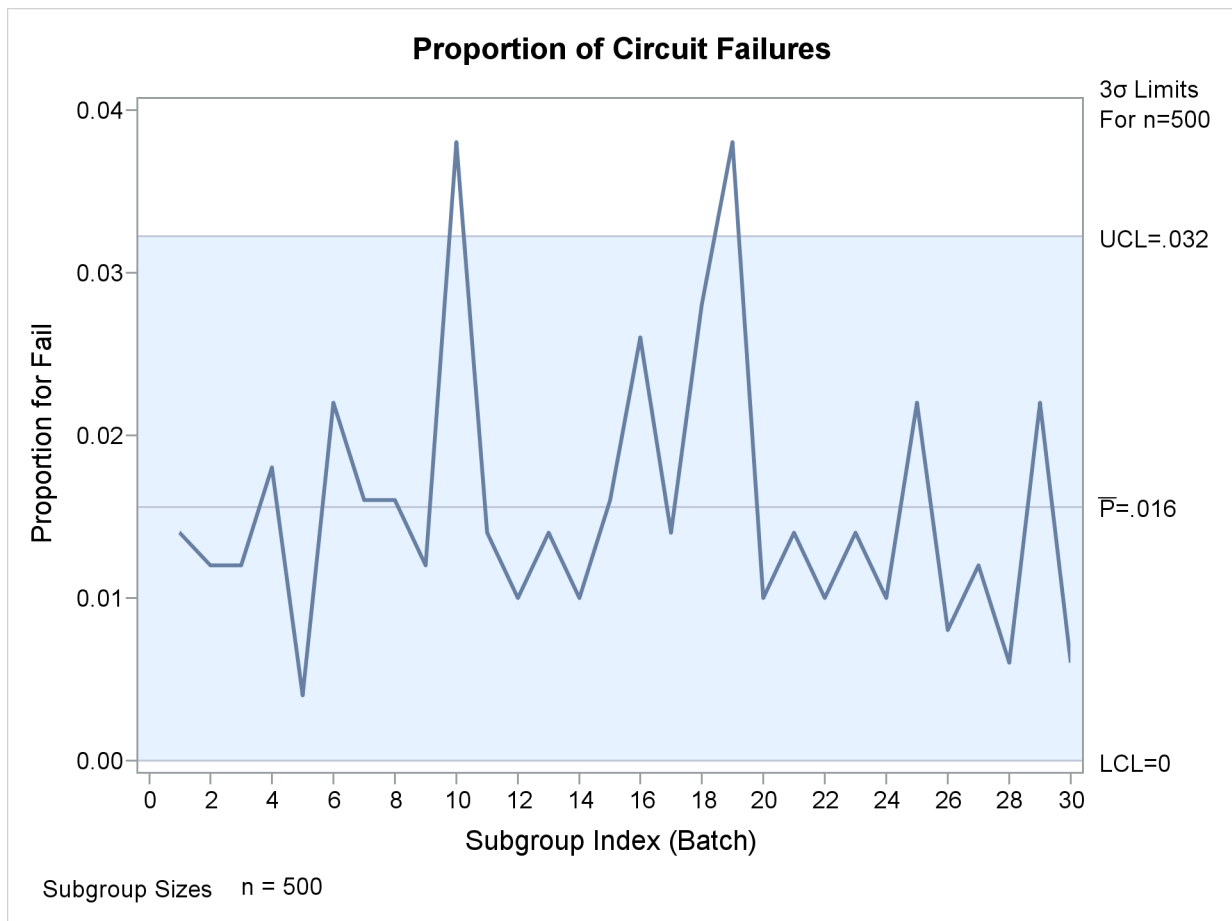
A p chart is used to monitor the proportion of failing circuits. The following statements create the chart shown in [Output 17.25.1](#):

```

ods graphics on;
title 'Proportion of Circuit Failures';
proc shewhart data=CircOne;
  pchart Fail*Batch / subgroupn = 500
                    outindex  = 'Trial Limits'
                    outlimits = Faillim1
                    odstitle  = title;
run;

```

Output 17.25.1 A p Chart for Circuit Failures



Batches 10 and 19 have unusually high proportions of failing circuits. Subsequent investigation identifies special causes for both batches, and it is decided to eliminate these batches from the data set and recompute the control limits. The following statements create a data set named `Faillim2` that contains the revised control limits:

```

proc shewhart data=CircOne;
  where Batch ^= 10 and Batch ^= 19;
  pchart Fail*Batch / subgroupn = 500
    nochart
    outindex  ='Revised Limits'
    outlimits = Faillim2;
run;

data Faillims;
  set Faillim1 Faillim2;
run;

```

The data set Faillims, which contains the true and revised control limits, is listed in [Output 17.25.2](#).

Output 17.25.2 Listing of the Data Set Faillims

Proportion of Circuit Failures								
	—			—		—		
	S	—		L	—	S		
	U	I	—	I	A	I	—	
—	B	N	T	M	L	G L		U
V	G	D	Y	I	P	M C		C
A	R	E	P	T	H	A L	—	L
R	P	X	E	N	A	S P	P	P
—	—	—	—	—	—	— —	—	—
Fail Batch Trial Limits	ESTIMATE	500	.005620297	3	0	0.0156	0.032226	
Fail Batch Revised Limits	ESTIMATE	500	.005942336	3	0	0.0140	0.029763	

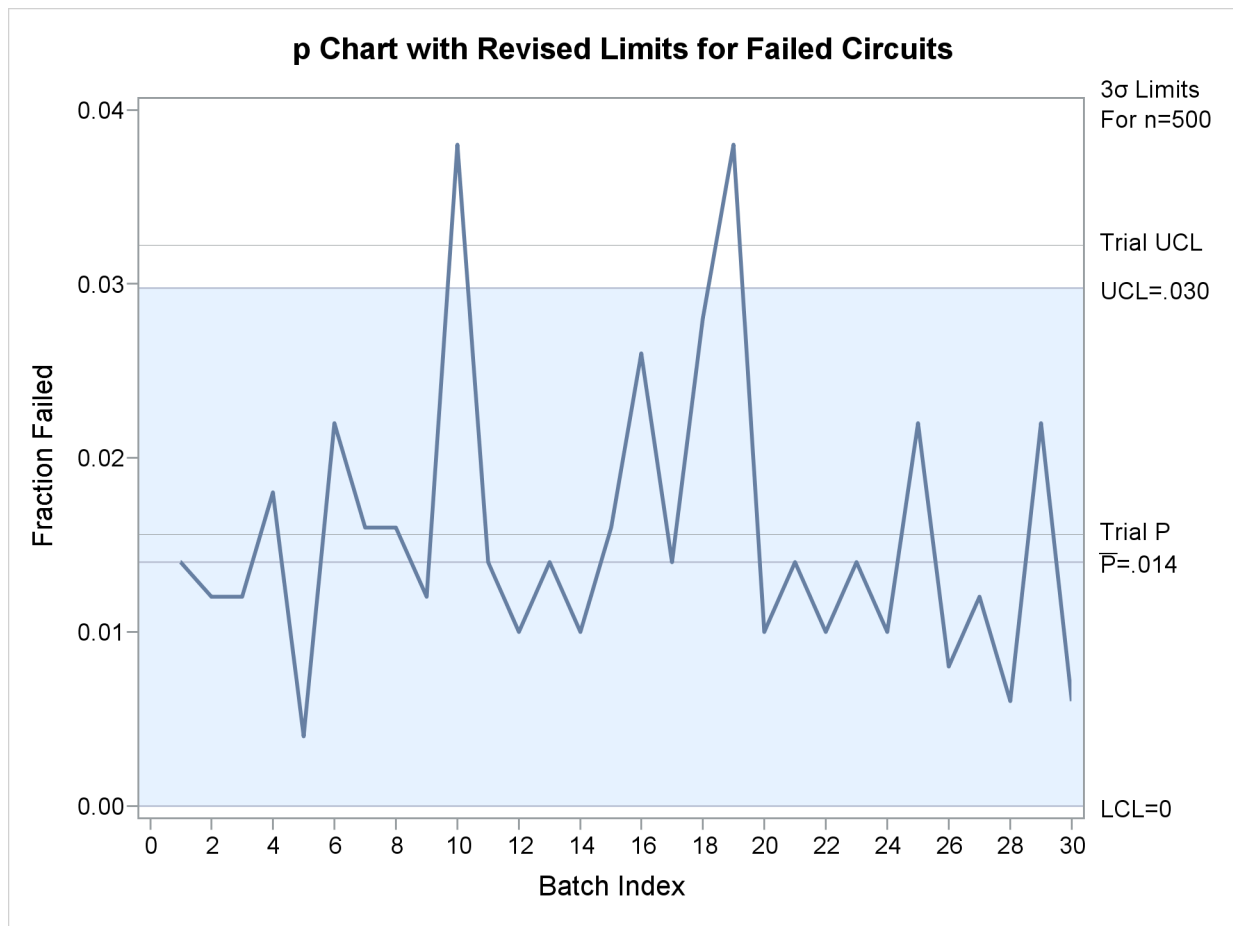
The following statements create a *p* chart displaying both sets of control limits:

```

title 'p Chart with Revised Limits for Failed Circuits';
proc shewhart data=CircOne limits=Faillims;
  pchart Fail*Batch / subgroupn = 500
    readindex  = 'Revised Limits'
    vref       = 0.0156 0.032226
    vreflabels = ('Trial P' 'Trial UCL')
    vreflabpos = 3
    odstitle   = title
    nolegend;
  label Fail   = 'Fraction Failed'
        Batch = 'Batch Index';
run;
ods graphics off;

```

The READINDEX= option is used to select the revised limits displayed on the *p* chart in [Output 17.25.3](#). See “[Displaying Multiple Sets of Control Limits](#)” on page 2105. The VREF=, VREFLABELS=, and VREFLABPOS= options are used to display and label the trial limits. You can also pass in the values of the trial limits with macro variables. For an illustration of this technique, see [Example 17.6](#).

Output 17.25.3 p Chart with Revised Limits

Example 17.26: OC Curve for Chart

See SHWPOC in the SAS/QC Sample Library This example uses the GPLOT procedure and the OUTLIMITS= data set Faillim2 from the previous example to plot an OC curve for the p chart shown in [Output 17.25.3](#).

The OC curve displays β (the probability that p_i lies within the control limits) as a function of p (the true proportion nonconforming). The computations are exact, assuming that the process is in control and that the number of nonconforming items (X_i) has a binomial distribution.

The value of β is computed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \beta &= P(p_i \leq \text{UCL}) - P(p_i < \text{LCL}) \\
 &= P(X_i \leq n\text{UCL}) - P(X_i < n\text{LCL}) \\
 &= P(X_i < n\text{UCL}) + P(X_i = n\text{UCL}) - P(X_i < n\text{LCL}) \\
 &= I_{1-p}(n+1-n\text{UCL}, n\text{UCL}) + P(X_i = n\text{UCL}) - I_{1-p}(n+1-n\text{LCL}, n\text{LCL}) \\
 &= I_p(n\text{LCL}, n+1-n\text{LCL}) + P(X_i = n\text{UCL}) - I_p(n\text{UCL}, n+1-n\text{UCL})
 \end{aligned}$$

Here, $I_p(\cdot, \cdot)$ denotes the incomplete beta function. The following DATA step computes β (the variable BETA) as a function of p (the variable P):

```

data ocpchart;
  set Faillim2;
  keep beta fraction _lclp_ _p_ _uclp_;
  nucl=_limitn*_uclp_;
  nlcl=_limitn*_lclp_;
  do p=0 to 500;
    fraction=p/1000;
    if nucl=floor(nucl) then
      adjust=probbnml(fraction,_limitn_,nucl) -
        probbnml(fraction,_limitn_,nucl-1);
    else adjust=0;
    if nlcl=0 then
      beta=1 - probbeta(fraction,nucl,_limitn_-nucl+1) + adjust;
    else beta=probbeta(fraction,nlcl,_limitn_-nlcl+1) -
      probbeta(fraction,nucl,_limitn_-nucl+1) +
      adjust;
    if beta >= 0.001 then output;
  end;
  call symput('lcl', put(_lclp_,5.3));
  call symput('mean',put(_p_, 5.3));
  call symput('ucl', put(_uclp_,5.3));
run;

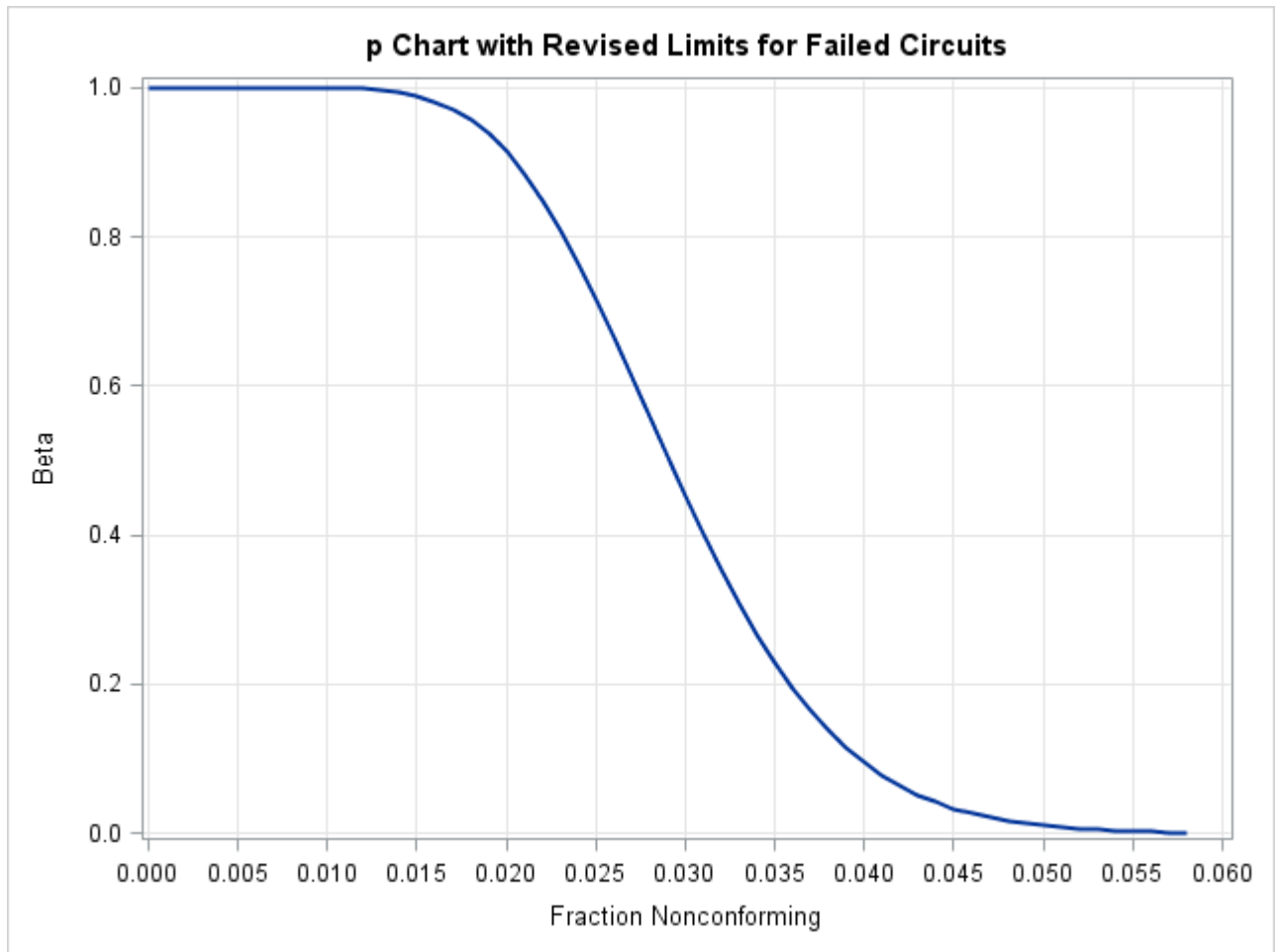
```

The following statements display the OC curve shown in [Output 17.26.1](#):

```

proc sgplot data=ocpchart;
  series x=fraction y=beta / lineattrs=(thickness=2);
  xaxis values=(0 to 0.06 by 0.005) grid;
  yaxis grid;
  label fraction = 'Fraction Nonconforming'
        beta      = 'Beta';
run;

```

Output 17.26.1 OC Curve for p Chart

RCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure

Overview: RCHART Statement

The RCHART statement creates an R chart for subgroup ranges, which is used to analyze the variability of a process.²⁴

You can use options in the RCHART statement to

- compute control limits from the data based on a multiple of the standard error of the plotted ranges or as probability limits
- tabulate subgroup sample sizes, subgroup ranges, control limits, and other information

²⁴You can also use s charts for this purpose; see “SCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure” on page 1782. In general, s charts are recommended with large subgroup sample sizes ($n_i \geq 10$).

- save control limits in an output data set
- save subgroup sample sizes, subgroup means, and subgroup ranges in an output data set
- read preestablished control limits from a data set
- specify the method for estimating the process standard deviation
- specify a known (standard) process standard deviation for computing control limits
- display distinct sets of control limits for data from successive time phases
- add block legends and symbol markers to reveal stratification in process data
- superimpose stars at points to represent related multivariate factors
- clip extreme points to make the chart more readable
- display vertical and horizontal reference lines
- control axis values and labels
- control layout and appearance of the chart

You have three alternatives for producing *R* charts with the RCHART statement:

- ODS Graphics output is produced if ODS Graphics is enabled, for example by specifying the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement prior to the PROC statement.
- Otherwise, traditional graphics are produced by default if SAS/GRAPH® is licensed.
- Legacy line printer charts are produced when you specify the LINEPRINTER option in the PROC statement.

See Chapter 3, “SAS/QC Graphics,” for more information about producing these different kinds of graphs.

Getting Started: RCHART Statement

This section introduces the RCHART statement with simple examples that illustrate the most commonly used options. Complete syntax for the RCHART statement is presented in the section “Syntax: RCHART Statement” on page 1757, and advanced examples are given in the section “Examples: RCHART Statement” on page 1777.

Creating Range Charts from Raw Data

See SHWRCHR in the SAS/QC Sample Library A disk drive manufacturer performs a battery of tests to evaluate its drives. The following statements create a data set named `Disks`, which contains the time (in milliseconds) required to complete one of these tests for six drives in each of 25 lots:

```
data Disks;
  input Lot @;
  do i=1 to 6;
    input Time @;
    output;
  end;
  drop i;
  datalines;
1 8.05 7.90 8.04 8.06 8.01 7.99
2 8.03 8.06 8.02 8.02 7.97 8.03
3 8.00 7.94 7.97 7.95 8.00 8.01
4 8.00 8.06 8.06 7.99 7.97 7.96
5 7.93 8.01 8.00 8.09 8.06 8.02
6 7.98 7.99 8.01 8.09 8.00 7.97
7 8.00 7.94 7.93 8.03 7.93 8.08
8 8.01 7.98 7.98 8.07 8.05 8.09
9 7.97 7.96 8.01 8.11 8.06 8.07
10 7.93 8.03 8.03 8.00 7.93 8.03
11 8.00 8.00 8.02 7.92 7.98 8.01
12 7.98 7.93 8.01 7.97 8.02 8.00
13 8.06 7.93 7.98 7.98 8.02 7.96
14 8.05 7.98 8.05 7.99 7.95 7.99
15 7.94 8.01 7.97 8.04 7.91 8.03
16 8.03 8.03 8.02 8.06 8.00 7.97
17 8.03 7.94 8.05 8.05 8.04 7.94
18 7.99 7.99 7.86 7.99 8.06 8.03
19 7.95 7.96 7.99 7.96 7.94 8.12
20 8.03 8.07 7.98 7.97 8.00 8.04
21 8.04 7.90 8.03 8.02 7.98 7.97
22 7.95 8.05 7.98 8.01 7.97 8.15
23 8.06 8.00 8.03 8.02 7.99 7.95
24 7.97 8.02 8.00 7.96 7.96 8.00
25 8.12 7.97 7.99 8.09 8.05 8.00
;
```

A partial listing of `Disks` is shown in [Figure 17.70](#).

Figure 17.70 Partial Listing of the Data Set Disks

The Data Set DISKS	
Lot	Time
1	8.05
1	7.90
1	8.04
1	8.06
1	8.01
1	7.99
2	8.03
2	8.06
2	8.02
2	8.02
2	7.97
2	8.03
3	8.00
3	7.94
3	7.97
3	7.95
3	8.00
3	8.01

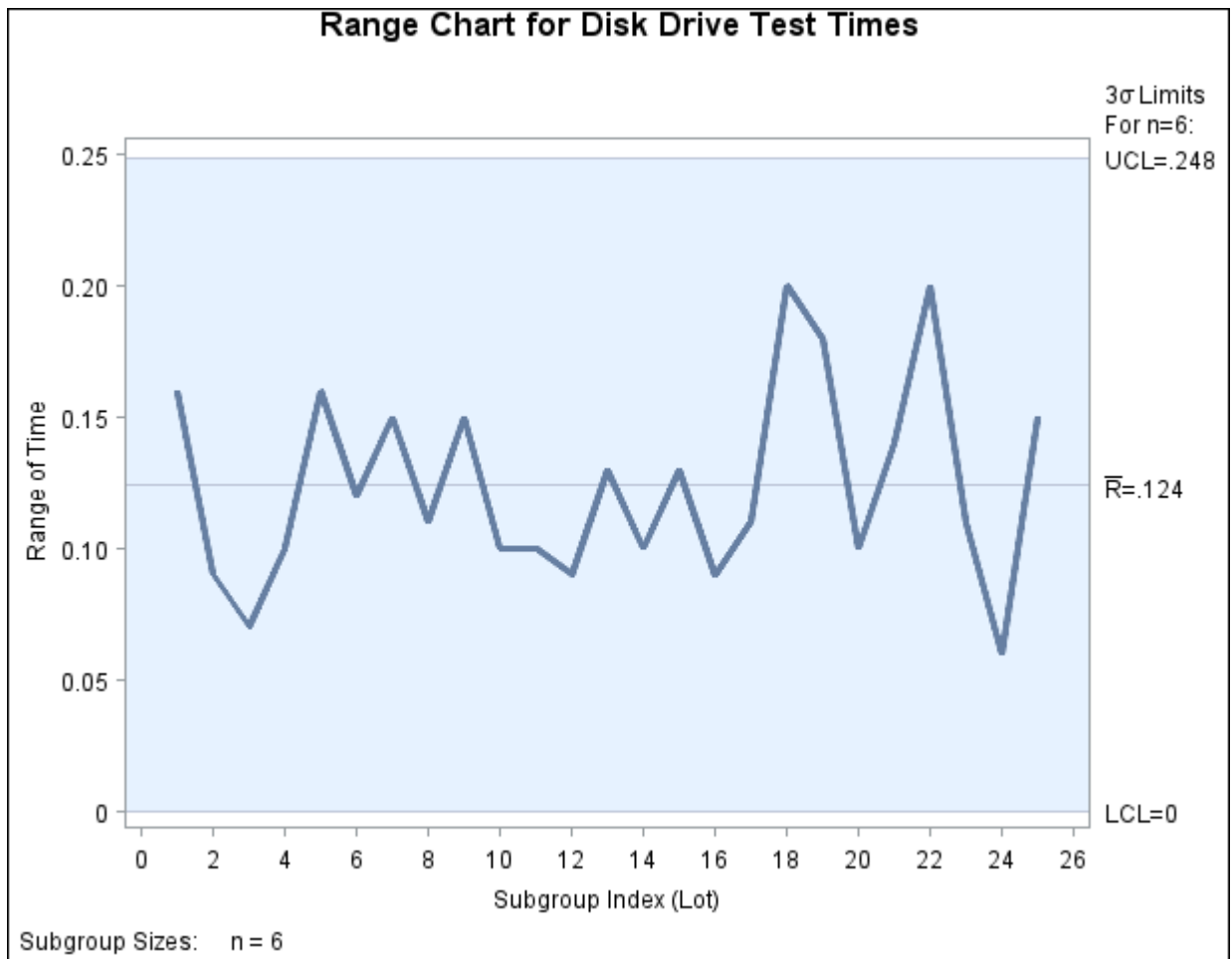
The data set Disks is said to be in “strung-out” form since each observation contains the lot number and test time for a single disk drive. The first five observations contain the times for the first lot, the second five observations contain the times for the second lot, and so on. Because the variable Lot classifies the observations into rational subgroups, it is referred to as the *subgroup-variable*. The variable Time contains the time measurements and is referred to as the *process variable* (or *process* for short).

You can use an *R* chart to determine whether the variability in the performance of the disk drives is in control. The following statements create the *R* chart shown in Figure 17.71:

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Range Chart for Disk Drive Test Times';
proc shewhart data=Disks;
  rchart Time*Lot;
run;
```

This example illustrates the basic form of the RCHART statement. After the keyword RCHART, you specify the *process* to analyze (in this case, Time), followed by an asterisk and the *subgroup-variable* (Lot).

The input data set is specified with the DATA= option in the PROC SHEWHART statement.

Figure 17.71 *R* Chart for the Data Set Disks (Traditional Graphics)

Each point on the *R* chart represents the range of the measurements for a particular lot. For instance, the range plotted for the first lot is $8.06 - 7.90 = 0.16$. Since all of the subgroup ranges lie within the control limits, you can conclude that the variability in the performance of the disk drives is in statistical control.

By default, the control limits shown are 3σ limits estimated from the data; the formulas for the limits are given in Table 17.48. You can also read control limits from an input data set; see “[Reading Preestablished Control Limits](#)” on page 1755.

For computational details, see “[Constructing Range Charts](#)” on page 1767. For more details on reading raw data, see “[DATA= Data Set](#)” on page 1773.

Creating Range Charts from Summary Data

See *SHWRCHR* in the *SAS/QC Sample Library*

The previous example illustrates how you can create *R* charts using raw data (process measurements). However, in many applications the data are provided as subgroup summary statistics. This example illustrates how you can use the *R*CHART statement with data of this type.

The following data set (Disksum) provides the data from the preceding example in summarized form:

```

data Disksum;
  input Lot TimeX TimeR;
  TimeN=6;
  datalines;
1  8.00833  0.16
2  8.02167  0.09
3  7.97833  0.07
4  8.00667  0.10
5  8.01833  0.16
6  8.00667  0.12
7  7.98500  0.15
8  8.03000  0.11
9  8.03000  0.15
10 7.99167  0.10
11 7.98833  0.10
12 7.98500  0.09
13 7.98833  0.13
14 8.00167  0.10
15 7.98333  0.13
16 8.01833  0.09
17 8.00833  0.11
18 7.98667  0.20
19 7.98667  0.18
20 8.01500  0.10
21 7.99000  0.14
22 8.01833  0.20
23 8.00833  0.11
24 7.98500  0.06
25 8.03667  0.15
;

```

A partial listing of Disksum is shown in Figure 17.72. There is exactly one observation for each subgroup (note that the subgroups are still indexed by Lot). The variable TimeX contains the subgroup means, the variable TimeR contains the subgroup ranges, and the variable TimeN contains the subgroup sample sizes (these are all six).

Figure 17.72 The Summary Data Set Disksum

The Summary Data Set of Disk Drive Test Times				
Lot	TimeX	Time R	Time N	
1	8.00833	0.16	6	
2	8.02167	0.09	6	
3	7.97833	0.07	6	
4	8.00667	0.10	6	
5	8.01833	0.16	6	

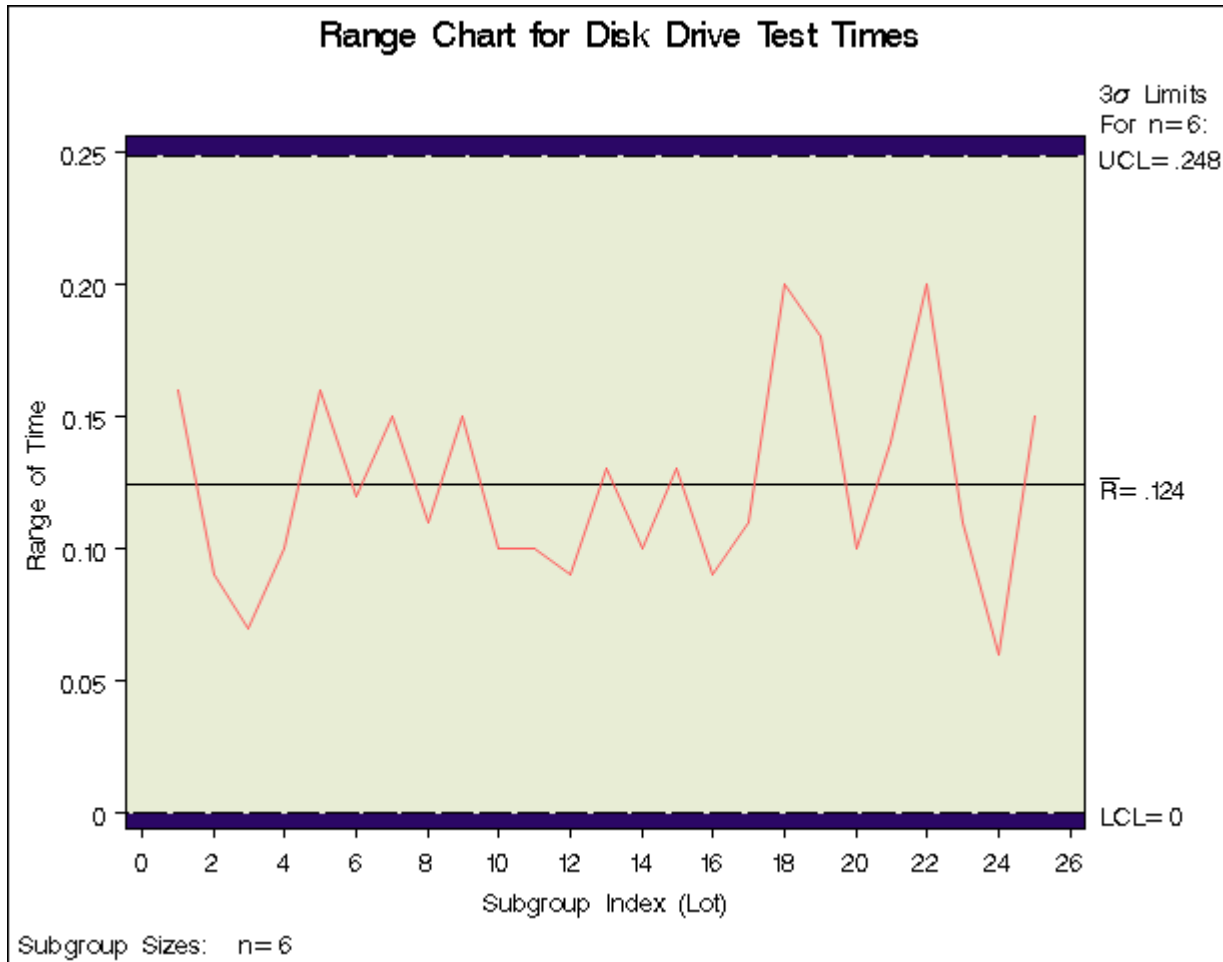
You can read this data set by specifying it as a HISTORY= data set in the PROC SHEWHART statement, as follows:

```
options nogstyle;
options ftext=swiss;
symbol color = rose h = .8;
title 'Range Chart for Disk Drive Test Times';
proc shewhart history=Disksum;
    rchart Time*Lot / cframe    = vipb
                    cinfill    = ywh
                    cconnect    = rose;
run;
options gstyle;
```

The NOGSTYLE system option causes ODS styles not to affect traditional graphics. Instead, the SYMBOL statement and RCHART statement options control the appearance of the graph. The GSTYLE system option restores the use of ODS styles for traditional graphics produced subsequently. The resulting *R* chart is shown in [Figure 17.73](#).

Note that Time is *not* the name of a SAS variable in the data set Disksum but is, instead, the common prefix for the names of the SAS variables TimeR and TimeN. The suffix characters *R* and *N* indicate *range* and *sample size*, respectively. Thus, you can specify two subgroup summary variables in the HISTORY= data set with a single name (Time), which is referred to as the *process*. The name Lot specified after the asterisk is the name of the *subgroup-variable*.

Figure 17.73 *R* Chart from the Summary Data Set Disksum (Traditional Graphics with NOGSTYLE)



In general, a HISTORY= input data set used with the RCHART statement must contain the following variables:

- subgroup variable
- subgroup range variable
- subgroup sample size variable

Furthermore, the names of the subgroup range and sample size variables must begin with the *process* name specified in the RCHART statement and end with the special suffix characters *R* and *N*, respectively. If the names do not follow this convention, you can use the **RENAME** option in the PROC SHEWHART statement to rename the variables for the duration of the SHEWHART procedure step (see page 1909).

In summary, the interpretation of *process* depends on the input data set.

- If raw data are read using the DATA= option (as in the previous example), *process* is the name of the SAS variable containing the process measurements.
- If summary data are read using the HISTORY= option (as in this example), *process* is the common prefix for the names of the variables containing the summary statistics.

For more information, see “[HISTORY= Data Set](#)” on page 1774.

Saving Summary Statistics

See SHWRCHR in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

In this example, the RCHART statement procedure is used to create a summary data set that can be read later by the SHEWHART procedure (as in the preceding example). The following statements read measurements from the data set Disks and create a summary data set named Diskhist:

```
proc shewhart data=Disks;
  rchart Time*Lot / outhistory = Diskhist
  nochart;
run;
```

The OUTHISTORY= option names the output data set, and the NOCHART option suppresses the display of the chart, which would be identical to the chart in [Figure 17.71](#). Options such as OUTHISTORY= and NOCHART are specified after the slash (/) in the RCHART statement. A complete list of options is presented in the section “[Syntax: RCHART Statement](#)” on page 1757.

[Figure 17.74](#) contains a partial listing of Diskhist.

Figure 17.74 The Summary Data Set Diskhist

Summary Data Set for Disk Times				
Lot	TimeX	Time R	Time N	
1	8.00833	0.16	6	
2	8.02167	0.09	6	
3	7.97833	0.07	6	
4	8.00667	0.10	6	
5	8.01833	0.16	6	

There are four variables in the data set Diskhist.

- Lot contains the subgroup index.
- TimeX contains the subgroup means.
- TimeR contains the subgroup ranges.
- TimeN contains the subgroup sample sizes.

The subgroup mean variable is included in the OUTHISTORY= data set even though it is not required by the RCHART statement. This enables the data set to be used as a HISTORY= data set

with the BOXCHART, XCHART, and XRCHART statements, as well as with the RCHART statement. Note that the summary statistic variables are named by adding the suffix characters *X*, *R*, and *N* to the *process* Time specified in the RCHART statement. In other words, the variable naming convention for OUTHISTORY= data sets is the same as that for HISTORY= data sets.

For more information, see “OUTHISTORY= Data Set” on page 1770.

Saving Control Limits

You can save the control limits for an *R* chart in a SAS data set; this enables you to apply the control limits to future data (see “Reading Preestablished Control Limits” on page 1755) or modify the limits with a DATA step program. *See SHWRCHR in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

The following statements read measurements from the data set Disks (see “Creating Range Charts from Raw Data” on page 1746) and save the control limits displayed in Figure 17.71 in a data set named Disklim:

```
title 'Control Limits for Disk Times';
proc shewhart data=Disks;
    rchart Time*Lot / outlimits = Disklim
                    nochart;
run;
```

The OUTLIMITS= option names the data set containing the control limits, and the NOCHART option suppresses the display of the chart. The data set Disklim is listed in Figure 17.75.

Figure 17.75 The Data Set Disklim Containing Control Limit Information

Control Limits for Disk Times						
VAR	_SUBGRP_	_TYPE_	_LIMITN_	_ALPHA_	_SIGMAS_	
Time	Lot	ESTIMATE	6	.004447667	3	
LCLX	_MEAN_	_UCLX_	_LCLR_	_R_	_UCLR_	_STDDEV_
7.94314	8.00307	8.06299	0	0.124	0.24847	0.048927

The data set Disklim contains one observation with the limits for *process* Time. The variables LCLR and UCLR contain the lower and upper control limits, and the variable R contains the central line. The value of MEAN is an estimate of the process mean, and the value of STDDEV is an estimate of the process standard deviation σ . The value of LIMITN is the nominal sample size associated with the control limits, and the value of SIGMAS is the multiple of σ associated with the control limits. The variables VAR and SUBGRP are bookkeeping variables that save the *process* and *subgroup-variable*. The variable TYPE is a bookkeeping variable that indicates whether the values of MEAN and STDDEV are estimates or standard values. The variables LCLX and UCLX, which contain the lower and upper control limits for subgroup means, are included so that the data set Disklim can be used to create an \bar{X} chart (see “XRCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure” on page 1902). For more information, see “OUTLIMITS= Data Set” on page 1768.

You can create an output data set containing both control limits and summary statistics with the OUTTABLE= option, as illustrated by the following statements:

```
title 'Summary Statistics and Control Limit Information';
proc shewhart data=Disks;
  rchart Time*Lot / outtable=Disktab
                    nochart;
run;
```

The data set Disktab is listed in [Figure 17.76](#).

Figure 17.76 The Data Set Disktab

Summary Statistics and Control Limit Information										
		S	L					S		
		I	I					T	E	
		G	M	S	L	S		U	D	X
		M	I	U	C	U		C	D	L
		A	T	B	L	B		L	E	I
		R	N	N	R	R	R	R	V	M
		t								
Time	1	3	6	6	0	0.16	0.124	0.24847	0.048927	
Time	2	3	6	6	0	0.09	0.124	0.24847	0.048927	
Time	3	3	6	6	0	0.07	0.124	0.24847	0.048927	
Time	4	3	6	6	0	0.10	0.124	0.24847	0.048927	
Time	5	3	6	6	0	0.16	0.124	0.24847	0.048927	
Time	6	3	6	6	0	0.12	0.124	0.24847	0.048927	
Time	7	3	6	6	0	0.15	0.124	0.24847	0.048927	
Time	8	3	6	6	0	0.11	0.124	0.24847	0.048927	
Time	9	3	6	6	0	0.15	0.124	0.24847	0.048927	
Time	10	3	6	6	0	0.10	0.124	0.24847	0.048927	
Time	11	3	6	6	0	0.10	0.124	0.24847	0.048927	
Time	12	3	6	6	0	0.09	0.124	0.24847	0.048927	
Time	13	3	6	6	0	0.13	0.124	0.24847	0.048927	
Time	14	3	6	6	0	0.10	0.124	0.24847	0.048927	
Time	15	3	6	6	0	0.13	0.124	0.24847	0.048927	
Time	16	3	6	6	0	0.09	0.124	0.24847	0.048927	
Time	17	3	6	6	0	0.11	0.124	0.24847	0.048927	
Time	18	3	6	6	0	0.20	0.124	0.24847	0.048927	
Time	19	3	6	6	0	0.18	0.124	0.24847	0.048927	
Time	20	3	6	6	0	0.10	0.124	0.24847	0.048927	
Time	21	3	6	6	0	0.14	0.124	0.24847	0.048927	
Time	22	3	6	6	0	0.20	0.124	0.24847	0.048927	
Time	23	3	6	6	0	0.11	0.124	0.24847	0.048927	
Time	24	3	6	6	0	0.06	0.124	0.24847	0.048927	
Time	25	3	6	6	0	0.15	0.124	0.24847	0.048927	

This data set contains one observation for each subgroup sample. The variables `_SUBR_` and `_SUBN_` contain the subgroup ranges and subgroup sample sizes. The variables `_LCLR_` and `_UCLR_` contain the lower and upper control limits, and the variable `_R_` contains the central line. The variables `_VAR_` and `Batch` contain the *process* name and values of the *subgroup-variable*, respectively. For more information, see “[OUTTABLE= Data Set](#)” on page 1771. An OUTTABLE= data set can be read later as a TABLE= data set. For example, the following statements read Disktab and display an *R* chart (not shown here) identical to the chart in [Figure 17.71](#):

```
title 'Range Chart for Disk Drive Test Times';
proc shewhart table=Disktab;
    rchart Time*Lot;
run;
```

Because the SHEWHART procedure simply displays the information in a TABLE= data set, you can use TABLE= data sets to create specialized control charts (see “[Specialized Control Charts: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2171). For more information, see “[TABLE= Data Set](#)” on page 1775.

Reading Preestablished Control Limits

In the previous example, the OUTLIMITS= data set Disklim saved control limits computed from the measurements in Disks. This example shows how these limits can be applied to new data provided in the following data set: *See SHWRCHR in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
data Disks2;
    input Lot @;
    do i=1 to 6;
        input Time @;
        output;
    end;
    drop i;
    datalines;
26 7.93 7.97 7.89 7.81 7.88 7.92
27 7.86 7.91 7.87 7.89 7.83 7.87
28 7.93 7.95 7.90 7.89 7.88 7.90
29 7.97 8.00 7.86 7.89 7.84 7.78
30 7.91 7.93 7.98 7.93 7.83 7.88
31 7.85 7.94 7.88 7.98 7.96 7.84
32 7.86 8.01 7.88 7.95 7.90 7.89
33 7.87 7.93 7.96 7.89 7.81 8.00
34 7.87 7.97 7.95 7.89 7.92 7.84
35 7.92 7.97 7.90 7.88 7.89 7.86
36 7.96 7.90 7.90 7.84 7.90 8.00
37 7.92 7.90 7.98 7.92 7.94 7.94
38 7.88 7.99 8.02 7.98 7.88 7.92
39 7.89 7.91 7.92 7.90 7.94 7.94
40 7.84 7.88 7.91 7.98 7.87 7.93
41 7.91 7.87 7.96 7.91 7.89 7.92
42 7.96 7.93 7.86 7.93 7.86 7.94
43 7.84 7.82 7.87 7.91 7.91 8.01
44 7.93 7.91 7.92 7.88 7.91 7.86
45 7.95 7.92 7.93 7.90 7.86 8.00
;
```

The following statements create an *R* chart using the control limits in Disklim:

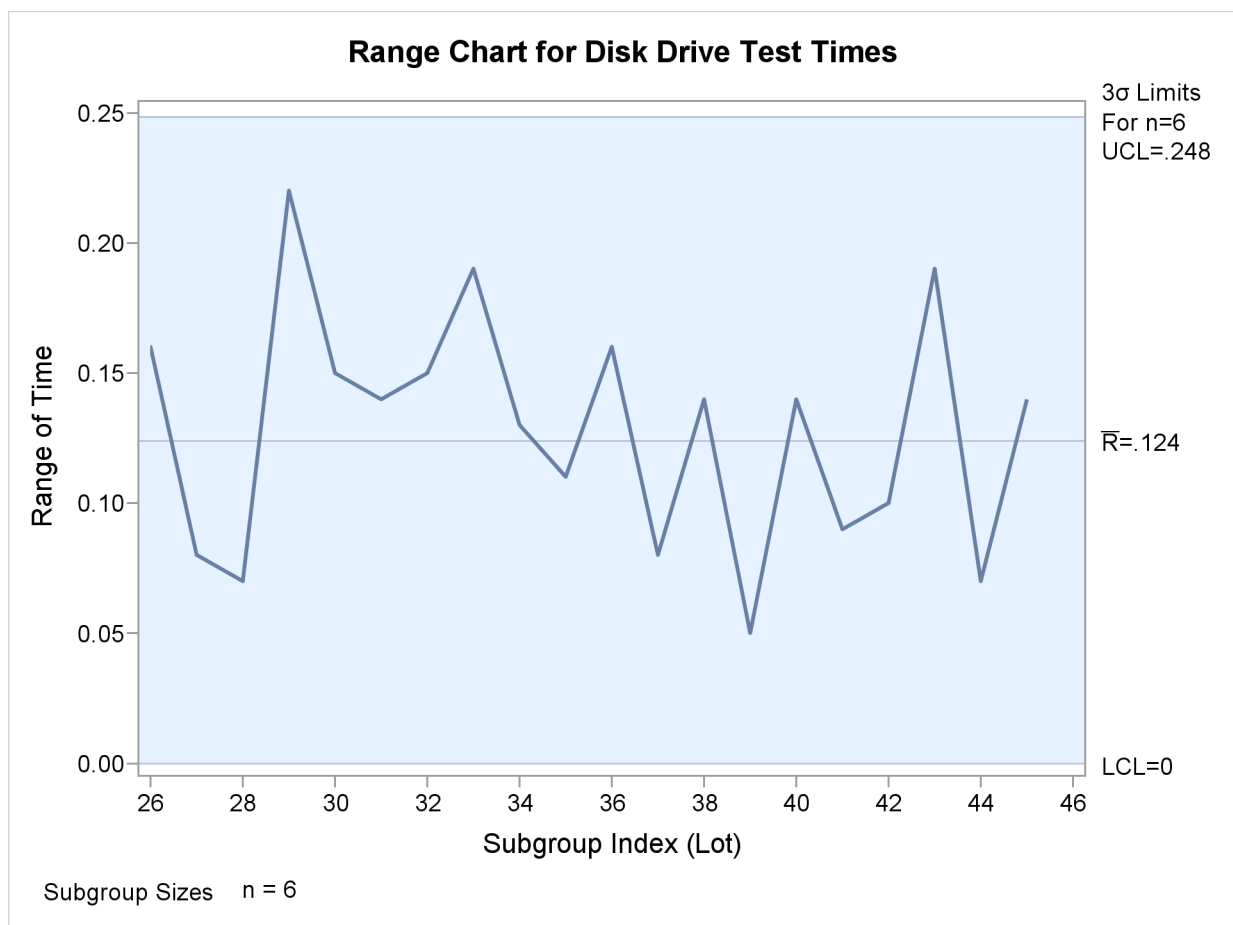
```
ods graphics on;
title 'Range Chart for Disk Drive Test Times';
proc shewhart data=Disks2 limits=Disklim;
  rchart Time*Lot / odstitle=title;
run;
```

The ODS GRAPHICS ON statement specified before the PROC SHEWHART statement enables ODS Graphics, so the *R* chart is created using ODS Graphics instead of traditional graphics. The chart is shown in Figure 17.77.

The LIMITS= option in the PROC SHEWHART statement specifies the data set containing the control limits. By default,²⁵ this information is read from the first observation in the LIMITS= data set for which

- the value of `_VAR_` matches the *process* name Time
- the value of `_SUBGRP_` matches the *subgroup-variable* name Lot

Figure 17.77 *R* Chart for Second Set of Disk Drive Test Times (ODS Graphics)



²⁵In SAS 6.09 and in earlier releases, it is also necessary to specify the READLIMITS option to read control limits from a LIMITS= data set.

All the ranges lie within the control limits, indicating that the variability in disk drive performance is still in statistical control.

In this example, the LIMITS= data set was created in a previous run of the SHEWHART procedure. You can also create a LIMITS= data set with the DATA step. See [Example 17.28](#) and “LIMITS= Data Set” on page 1773 for details concerning the variables that you must provide.

Syntax: RCHART Statement

The basic syntax for the RCHART statement is as follows:

```
RCHART process * subgroup-variable ;
```

The general form of this syntax is as follows:

```
RCHART processes * subgroup-variable <(block-variables)>  
      <=symbol-variable | ='character'> / <options> ;
```

You can use any number of RCHART statements in the SHEWHART procedure. The components of the RCHART statement are described as follows.

process

processes

identify one or more processes to be analyzed. The specification of *process* depends on the input data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement.

- If raw data are read from a DATA= data set, *process* must be the name of the variable containing the raw measurements. For an example, see “[Creating Range Charts from Raw Data](#)” on page 1746.
- If summary data are read from a HISTORY= data set, *process* must be the common prefix of the summary variables in the HISTORY= data set. For an example, see “[Creating Range Charts from Summary Data](#)” on page 1748.
- If summary data and control limits are read from a TABLE= data set, *process* must be the value of the variable _VAR_ in the TABLE= data set. For an example, see “[Saving Control Limits](#)” on page 1753.

A *process* is required. If you specify more than one *process*, enclose the list in parentheses. For example, the following statements request distinct *R* charts for Weight, Length, and Width:

```
proc shewhart data=Measures;  
  rchart (Weight Length Width)*Day;  
run;
```

subgroup-variable

is the variable that identifies subgroups in the data. The *subgroup-variable* is required. In the preceding RCHART statement, Day is the subgroup variable. For details, see “[Subgroup Variables](#)” on page 1938.

block-variables

are optional variables that group the data into blocks of consecutive subgroups. The blocks are labeled in a legend, and each *block-variable* provides one level of labels in the legend. See “[Displaying Stratification in Blocks of Observations](#)” on page 2098 for an example.

symbol-variable

is an optional variable whose levels (unique values) determine the symbol marker or character used to plot the ranges.

- If you produce a line printer chart, an ‘A’ is displayed for the points corresponding to the first level of the *symbol-variable*, a ‘B’ is displayed for the points corresponding to the second level, and so on.
- If you produce traditional graphics, distinct symbol markers are displayed for points corresponding to the various levels of the *symbol-variable*. You can specify the symbol markers with SYMBOL n statements. See “[Displaying Stratification in Levels of a Classification Variable](#)” on page 2097 for an example.

character

specifies a plotting character for line printer charts. For example, the following statements create an R chart using an asterisk (*) to plot the points:

```
proc shewhart data=Values lineprinter;
    rchart Weight*Day='*';
run;
```

options

enhance the appearance of the chart, request additional analyses, save results in data sets, and so on. The section “[Summary of Options](#)”, which follows, lists all options by function. “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018 describes each option in detail.

Summary of Options

The following tables list the RCHART statement options by function. For complete descriptions, see “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

Table 17.47 RCHART Statement Options

Option	Description
Options for Specifying Control Limits	
ALPHA=	requests probability limits for chart
LIMITN=	specifies either nominal sample size for fixed control limits or varying limits
NOREADLIMITS	computes control limits for each <i>process</i> from the data rather than a LIMITS= data set (SAS 6.10 and later releases)
READALPHA	reads _ALPHA_ instead of _SIGMAS_ from a LIMITS= data set

Table 17.47 continued

Option	Description
READINDEX=	reads control limits for each <i>process</i> from a LIMITS= data set
READLIMITS	reads single set of control limits for each <i>process</i> from a LIMITS= data set (SAS 6.09 and earlier releases)
SIGMAS=	specifies width of control limits in terms of multiple <i>k</i> of standard error of plotted means
Options for Displaying Control Limits	
CINFILL=	specifies color for area inside control limits
CLIMITS=	specifies color of control limits, central line, and related labels
LCLLABEL=	specifies label for lower control limit
LIMLABSUBCHAR=	specifies a substitution character for labels provided as quoted strings; the character is replaced with the value of the control limit
LLIMITS=	specifies line type for control limits
NDECIMAL=	specifies number of digits to right of decimal place in default labels for control limits and central line
NOCTL	suppresses display of central line
NOLCL	suppresses display of lower control limit
NOLIMITO	suppresses display of zero lower control limit on <i>R</i> chart
NOLIMITLABEL	suppresses labels for control limits and central line
NOLIMITS	suppresses display of control limits
NOLIMITSFRAME	suppresses default frame around control limit information when multiple sets of control limits are read from a LIMITS= data set
NOLIMITSLEGEND	suppresses legend for control limits
NOUCL	suppresses display of upper control limit
RSYMBOL=	specifies label for central line on <i>R</i> chart
UCLLABEL=	specifies label for upper control limit
WLIMITS=	specifies width for control limits and central line
Process Mean and Standard Deviation Options	
SIGMA0=	specifies known value σ_0 for process standard deviation σ
SMETHOD=	specifies method for estimating process standard deviation σ
TYPE=	identifies parameters as estimates or standard values and specifies value of <code>_TYPE_</code> in the OUTLIMITS= data set
Options for Plotting and Labeling Points	
ALLLABEL2=	labels every point on <i>R</i> chart
CLABEL=	specifies color for labels
CCONNECT=	specifies color for line segments that connect points on chart
CFRAMELAB=	specifies fill color for frame around labeled points
CNEEDLES=	specifies color for needles that connect points to central line

Table 17.47 continued

Option	Description
COUT=	specifies color for portions of line segments that connect points outside control limits
COUTFILL=	specifies color for shading areas between the connected points and control limits outside the limits
LABELANGLE=	specifies angle at which labels are drawn
LABELFONT=	specifies software font for labels (alias for the TESTFONT= option)
LABELHEIGHT=	specifies height of labels (alias for the TESTHEIGHT= option)
NEEDLES	connects points to central line with vertical needles
NOCONNECT	suppresses line segments that connect points on chart
OUTLABEL2=	labels points outside control limits on <i>R</i> chart
SYMBOLLEGEND=	specifies LEGEND statement for levels of <i>symbol-variable</i>
SYMBOLORDER=	specifies order in which symbols are assigned for levels of <i>symbol-variable</i>
TURNALL/TURNOUT	turns point labels so that they are strung out vertically
WNEEDLES=	specifies width of needles
Options for Specifying Tests for Special Causes	
INDEPENDENTZONES	computes zone widths independently above and below center line
NO3SIGMACHECK	enables tests to be applied with control limits other than 3σ limits
NOTESTACROSS	suppresses tests across <i>phase</i> boundaries
TESTS2=	specifies tests for special causes for the <i>R</i> chart
TEST2RESET=	enables tests for special causes to be reset for the <i>R</i> chart
TEST2RUN=	specifies length of pattern for Test 2
TEST3RUN=	specifies length of pattern for Test 3
TESTACROSS	applies tests across <i>phase</i> boundaries
TESTLABEL=	provides labels for points where test is positive
TESTLABEL n =	specifies label for n th test for special causes
TESTNMETHOD=	applies tests to standardized chart statistics
TESTOVERLAP	performs tests on overlapping patterns of points
TESTRESET=	enables tests for special causes to be reset
ZONE2LABELS	adds labels A, B, and C to zone lines for <i>R</i> chart
ZONES2	adds lines to <i>R</i> chart delineating zones A, B, and C
ZONEVALPOS=	specifies position of ZONEVALUES labels
ZONE2VALUES	labels <i>R</i> zone lines with their values

Table 17.47 *continued*

Option	Description
Options for Displaying Tests for Special Causes	
CTESTLABBOX=	specifies color for boxes enclosing labels indicating points where test is positive
CTESTS=	specifies color for labels indicating points where test is positive
CTESTSYMBOL=	specifies color for symbol used to plot points where test is positive
CZONES=	specifies color for lines and labels delineating zones A, B, and C
LTESTS=	specifies type of line connecting points where test is positive
LZONES=	specifies line type for lines delineating zones A, B, and C
TESTFONT=	specifies software font for labels at points where test is positive
TESTHEIGHT=	specifies height of labels at points where test is positive
TESTLABBOX	requests that labels for points where test is positive be positioned so that do not overlap
TESTSYMBOL=	specifies plot symbol for points where test is positive
TESTSYMBOLHT=	specifies symbol height for points where test is positive
WTESTS=	specifies width of line connecting points where test is positive
Axis and Axis Label Options	
CAXIS=	specifies color for axis lines and tick marks
CFRAME=	specifies fill colors for frame for plot area
CTEXT=	specifies color for tick mark values and axis labels
DISCRETE	produces horizontal axis for discrete numeric group values
HAXIS=	specifies major tick mark values for horizontal axis
HEIGHT=	specifies height of axis label and axis legend text
HMINOR=	specifies number of minor tick marks between major tick marks on horizontal axis
HOFFSET=	specifies length of offset at both ends of horizontal axis
INTSTART=	specifies first major tick mark value on horizontal axis when a date, time, or datetime format is associated with numeric subgroup variable
NOHLABEL	suppresses label for horizontal axis
NOTICKREP	specifies that only the first occurrence of repeated, adjacent subgroup values is to be labeled on horizontal axis
NOTRUNC	suppresses vertical axis truncation at zero applied by default to <i>R</i> chart
NOVANGLE	requests vertical axis labels that are strung out vertically
SKIPHLABELS=	specifies thinning factor for tick mark labels on horizontal axis
SPLIT=	specifies splitting character for axis labels

Table 17.47 continued

Option	Description
TURNHLABELS	requests horizontal axis labels that are strung out vertically
VAXIS=	specifies major tick mark values for vertical axis
VFORMAT=	specifies format for vertical axis tick mark labels
VMINOR=	specifies number of minor tick marks between major tick marks on vertical axis
VOFFSET=	specifies length of offset at both ends of vertical axis
VZERO	forces origin to be included in vertical axis
WAXIS=	specifies width of axis lines
Plot Layout Options	
ALLN	plots means for all subgroups
BILEVEL	creates control charts using half-screens and half-pages
EXCHART	creates control charts for a process only when exceptions occur
INTERVAL=	natural time interval between consecutive subgroup positions when time, date, or datetime format is associated with a numeric subgroup variable
MAXPANELS=	maximum number of pages or screens for chart
NMARKERS	requests special markers for points corresponding to sample sizes not equal to nominal sample size for fixed control limits
NOCHART	suppresses creation of chart
NOFRAME	suppresses frame for plot area
NOLEGEND	suppresses legend for subgroup sample sizes
NPANELPOS=	specifies number of subgroup positions per panel on each chart
REPEAT	repeats last subgroup position on panel as first subgroup position of next panel
TOTPANELS=	specifies number of pages or screens to be used to display chart
ZEROSTD	displays R chart regardless of whether $\hat{\sigma} = 0$
Reference Line Options	
CHREF=	specifies color for lines requested by HREF= options
CVREF=	specifies color for lines requested by VREF= options
HREF=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis
HREFDATA=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis
HREFLABELS=	specifies labels for HREF= lines
HREFLABPOS=	specifies position of HREFLABELS= labels
LHREF=	specifies line type for HREF= lines
LVREF=	specifies line type for VREF= lines
NOBYREF	specifies that reference line information in a data set applies uniformly to charts created for all BY groups

Table 17.47 *continued*

Option	Description
VREF=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to vertical axis
VREFLABELS=	specifies labels for VREF= lines
VREFLABPOS=	position of VREFLABELS= labels
Grid Options	
CGRID=	specifies color for grid requested with GRID or ENDGRID option
ENDGRID	adds grid after last plotted point
GRID	adds grid to control chart
LENDGRID=	specifies line type for grid requested with the ENDGRID option
LGRID=	specifies line type for grid requested with the GRID option
WGRID=	specifies width of grid lines
Clipping Options	
CCLIP=	specifies color for plot symbol for clipped points
CLIPFACTOR=	determines extent to which extreme points are clipped
CLIPLEGEND=	specifies text for clipping legend
CLIPLEGPOS=	specifies position of clipping legend
CLIPSUBCHAR=	specifies substitution character for CLIPLEGEND= text
CLIPSYMBOL=	specifies plot symbol for clipped points
CLIPSYMBOLHT=	specifies symbol marker height for clipped points
Graphical Enhancement Options	
ANNOTATE=	specifies annotate data set that adds features to chart
DESCRIPTION=	specifies description of <i>R</i> chart's GRSEG catalog entry
FONT=	specifies software font for labels and legends on charts
NAME=	specifies name of <i>R</i> chart's GRSEG catalog entry
PAGENUM=	specifies the form of the label used in pagination
PAGENUMPOS=	specifies the position of the page number requested with the PAGENUM= option
Options for Producing Graphs Using ODS Styles	
BLOCKVAR=	specifies one or more variables whose values define colors for filling background of <i>block-variable</i> legend
CFRAMELAB	draws a frame around labeled points
COUT	draw portions of line segments that connect points outside control limits in a contrasting color
CSTAROUT	specifies that portions of stars exceeding inner or outer circles are drawn using a different color
OUTFILL	shades areas between control limits and connected points lying outside the limits
STARFILL=	specifies a variable identifying groups of stars filled with different colors
STARS=	specifies a variable identifying groups of stars whose outlines are drawn with different colors

Table 17.47 *continued*

Option	Description
Options for ODS Graphics	
BLOCKREFTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
INFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the control limit infill transparency
MARKERS	plots subgroup points with markers
NOBLOCKREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOBLOCKREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOFILLLEGEND	suppresses legend for levels of a STARFILL= variable
NOPHASEREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOPHASEREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOSTARFILLLEGEND	suppresses legend for levels of a STARFILL= variable
NOTRANSPARENCY	disables transparency in ODS Graphics output
ODSFOOTNOTE=	specifies a graph footnote
ODSFOOTNOTE2=	specifies a secondary graph footnote
ODSLEGENDEXPAND	specifies that legend entries contain all levels observed in the data
ODSTITLE=	specifies a graph title
ODSTITLE2=	specifies a secondary graph title
OUTFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies control limit outfill transparency
OVERLAYURL=	specifies URLs to associate with overlay points
PHASEPOS=	specifies vertical position of phase legend
PHASEREFLEVEL=	associates phase and block reference lines with either innermost or the outermost level
PHASEREFTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
REFFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
SIMULATEQCFONT	draws central line labels using a simulated software font
STARTRANSPARENCY=	specifies star fill transparency
URL=	specifies a variable whose values are URLs to be associated with subgroups
Input Data Set Options	
MISSBREAK	specifies that observations with missing values are not to be processed
Output Data Set Options	
OUTHISTORY=	creates output data set containing subgroup summary statistics
OUTINDEX=	specifies value of _INDEX_ in the OUTLIMITS= data set
OUTLIMITS=	creates output data set containing control limits
OUTTABLE=	creates output data set containing subgroup summary statistics and control limits

Table 17.47 continued

Option	Description
Tabulation Options	
NOTE: specifying (EXCEPTIONS) after a tabulation option creates a table for exceptional points only.	
TABLE	creates a basic table of subgroup means, subgroup sample sizes, and control limits
TABLEALL	is equivalent to the options TABLE, TABLECENTRAL, TABLEID, TABLELEGEND, TABLEOUTLIM, and TABLETESTS
TABLECENTRAL	augments basic table with values of central lines
TABLEID	augments basic table with columns for ID variables
TABLELEGEND	augments basic table with legend for tests for special causes
TABLEOUTLIM	augments basic table with columns indicating control limits exceeded
TABLETESTS	augments basic table with a column indicating which tests for special causes are positive
Specification Limit Options	
CIINDICES	specifies α value and type for computing capability index confidence limits
LSL=	specifies list of lower specification limits
TARGET=	specifies list of target values
USL=	specifies list of upper specification limits
Block Variable Legend Options	
BLOCKLABELPOS=	specifies position of label for <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKLABTYPE=	specifies text size of <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKPOS=	specifies vertical position of <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKREP	repeats identical consecutive labels in <i>block-variable</i> legend
CBLOCKLAB=	specifies fill colors for frames enclosing variable labels in <i>block-variable</i> legend
CBLOCKVAR=	specifies one or more variables whose values are colors for filling background of <i>block-variable</i> legend
Phase Options	
CPHASELEG=	specifies text color for <i>phase</i> legend
NOPHASEFRAME	suppresses default frame for <i>phase</i> legend
OUTPHASE=	specifies value of <code>_PHASE_</code> in the OUTHISTORY= data set
PHASEBREAK	disconnects last point in a <i>phase</i> from first point in next <i>phase</i>
PHASELABTYPE=	specifies text size of <i>phase</i> legend
PHASELEGEND	displays <i>phase</i> labels in a legend across top of chart
PHASELIMITS	labels control limits for each phase, provided they are constant within that phase
PHASEREF	delineates <i>phases</i> with vertical reference lines
READPHASES=	specifies <i>phases</i> to be read from an input data set

Table 17.47 *continued*

Option	Description
Star Options	
CSTARCIRCLES=	specifies color for STARCIRCLES= circles
CSTARFILL=	specifies color for filling stars
CSTAROUT=	specifies outline color for stars exceeding inner or outer circles
CSTARS=	specifies color for outlines of stars
LSTARCIRCLES=	specifies line types for STARCIRCLES= circles
LSTARS=	specifies line types for outlines of STARVERTICES= stars
STARBDRADIUS=	specifies radius of outer bound circle for vertices of stars
STARCIRCLES=	specifies reference circles for stars
STARINRADIUS=	specifies inner radius of stars
STARLABEL=	specifies vertices to be labeled
STARLEGEND=	specifies style of legend for star vertices
STARLEGENDLAB=	specifies label for STARLEGEND= legend
STAROUTRADIUS=	specifies outer radius of stars
STARSPECS=	specifies method used to standardize vertex variables
STARSTART=	specifies angle for first vertex
STARTYPE=	specifies graphical style of star
STARVERTICES=	superimposes star at each point on chart
WSTARCIRCLES=	specifies width of STARCIRCLES= circles
WSTARS=	specifies width of STARVERTICES= stars
Overlay Options	
CCOVERLAY=	specifies colors for overlay line segments
COVERLAY=	specifies colors for overlay plots
COVERLAYCLIP=	specifies color for clipped points on overlays
LOVERLAY=	specifies line types for overlay line segments
NOOVERLAYLEGEND	suppresses legend for overlay plots
OVERLAY=	specifies variables to overlay on chart
OVERLAYCLIPSYM=	specifies symbol for clipped points on overlays
OVERLAYCLIPSYMHT=	specifies symbol height for clipped points on overlays
OVERLAYHTML=	specifies links to associate with overlay points
OVERLAYID=	specifies labels for overlay points
OVERLAYLEGLAB=	specifies label for overlay legend
OVERLAYSYM=	specifies symbols for overlays
OVERLAYSYMHT=	specifies symbol heights for overlays
WOVERLAY=	specifies widths of overlay line segments
Options for Interactive Control Charts	
HTML=	specifies a variable whose values create links to be associated with subgroups
HTML_LEGEND=	specifies a variable whose values create links to be associated with symbols in the symbol legend
WEBOUT=	creates an OUTTABLE= data set with additional graphics coordinate data

Table 17.47 continued

Option	Description
Options for Line Printer Charts	
CLIPCHAR=	specifies plot character for clipped points
CONNECTCHAR=	specifies character used to form line segments that connect points on chart
HREFCHAR=	specifies line character for HREF= and HREF2= lines
SYMBOLCHARS=	specifies characters indicating <i>symbol-variable</i>
TESTCHAR=	specifies character for line segments that connect any sequence of points for which a test for special causes is positive
VREFCHAR=	specifies line character for VREF= and VREF2= lines
ZONECHAR=	specifies character for lines that delineate zones for tests for special causes

Details: RCHART Statement

Constructing Range Charts

The following notation is used in this section:

σ	process standard deviation (standard deviation of the population of measurements)
R_i	range of measurements in i th subgroup
n_i	sample size of i th subgroup
$d_2(n)$	expected value of the range of n independent normally distributed variables with unit standard deviation
$d_3(n)$	standard error of the range of n independent observations from a normal population with unit standard deviation
$D_p(n)$	100 p th percentile of the distribution of the range of n independent observations from a normal population with unit standard deviation

Plotted Points

Each point on an R chart indicates the value of a subgroup range (R_i). For example, if the tenth subgroup contains the values 12, 15, 19, 16, and 14, the value plotted for this subgroup is $R_{10} = 19 - 12 = 7$.

Central Line

By default, the central line for the i th subgroup indicates an estimate of the expected value of R_i , which is computed as $d_2(n_i)\hat{\sigma}$, where $\hat{\sigma}$ is an estimate of σ . If you specify a known value (σ_0) for σ , the central line indicates the value of $d_2(n_i)\sigma_0$. Note that the central line varies with n_i .

Control Limits

You can compute the limits in the following ways:

- as a specified multiple (k) of the standard error of R_i above and below the central line. The default limits are computed with $k = 3$ (these are referred to as 3σ limits).
- as probability limits defined in terms of α , a specified probability that R_i exceeds the limits

The following table provides the formulas for the limits:

Table 17.48 Limits for R Charts

Control Limits
LCL = lower limit = $\max(d_2(n_i)\hat{\sigma} - kd_3(n_i)\hat{\sigma}, 0)$
UCL = upper limit = $d_2(n_i)\hat{\sigma} + kd_3(n_i)\hat{\sigma}$

Probability Limits
LCL = lower limit = $D_{\alpha/2}\hat{\sigma}$
UCL = upper limit = $D_{1-\alpha/2}\hat{\sigma}$

The formulas assume that the data are normally distributed. Note that the control limits vary with n_i and that the probability limits for R_i are asymmetric around the central line. If a standard value σ_0 is available for σ , replace $\hat{\sigma}$ with σ_0 in Table 17.48.

You can specify parameters for the limits as follows:

- Specify k with the SIGMAS= option or with the variable _SIGMAS_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify α with the ALPHA= option or with the variable _ALPHA_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify a constant nominal sample size $n_i \equiv n$ for the control limits with the LIMITN= option or with the variable _LIMITN_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify σ_0 with the SIGMA0= option or with the variable _STDDEV_ in a LIMITS= data set.

Output Data Sets**OUTLIMITS= Data Set**

The OUTLIMITS= data set saves control limits and control limit parameters. The following variables are saved:

Table 17.49 OUTLIMITS= Data Set

Variable	Description
ALPHA	probability (α) of exceeding limits
CP	capability index C_p
CPK	capability index C_{pk}
CPL	capability index C_{PL}
CPM	capability index C_{pm}
CPU	capability index C_{PU}
INDEX	optional identifier for the control limits with the OUTINDEX= option
LCLR	lower control limit for subgroup range
LCLX	lower control limit for subgroup mean
LIMITN	sample size associated with the control limits
LSL	lower specification limit
MEAN	process mean ($\bar{\bar{X}}$)
R	value of central line on R chart
SIGMAS	multiple (k) of standard error of R_i
STDDEV	process standard deviation ($\hat{\sigma}$ or σ_0)
SUBGRP	<i>subgroup-variable</i> specified in the RCHART statement
TARGET	target value
TYPE	type (estimate or standard value) of _MEAN_ and _STDDEV_
UCLR	upper control limit for subgroup range
UCLX	upper control limit for subgroup mean
USL	upper specification limit
VAR	<i>process</i> specified in the RCHART statement

Notes:

1. The variables _LCLX_, _MEAN_, and _UCLX_ are saved to enable the OUTLIMITS= data set to be used as a LIMITS= data set with the BOXCHART, XCHART, and XRCHART statements.
2. If the control limits vary with subgroup sample size, the special missing value V is assigned to the variables _LIMITN_, _LCLX_, _UCLX_, _LCLR_, _R_, and _UCLR_.
3. If the limits are defined in terms of a multiple k of the standard error of R_i , the value of _ALPHA_ is computed as

$$F_R(_LCLR_/_STDDEV_) + 1 - F_R(_UCLR_/_STDDEV_)$$

where $F_R(\cdot)$ is the cumulative distribution function of the range of a sample of n observations from a normal population with unit standard deviation, and n is the value of _LIMITN_. If _LIMITN_ has the special missing value V , this value is assigned to _ALPHA_.

4. If the limits are probability limits, the value of _SIGMAS_ is computed as $(_UCLR_ - _R_)/e$, where e is the standard error of the range of n observations from a normal population with unit standard deviation. If _LIMITN_ has the special missing value V , this value is assigned to _SIGMAS_.

5. The variables `_CP_`, `_CPK_`, `_CPL_`, `_CPU_`, `_LSL_`, and `_USL_` are included only if you provide specification limits with the `LSL=` and `USL=` options. The variables `_CPM_` and `_TARGET_` are included if, in addition, you provide a target value with the `TARGET=` option. See “[Capability Indices](#)” on page 1941 for computational details.
6. Optional BY variables are saved in the `OUTLIMITS=` data set.

The `OUTLIMITS=` data set contains one observation for each *process* specified in the `RCHART` statement. For an example, see “[Saving Control Limits](#)” on page 1753.

OUTHISTORY= Data Set

The `OUTHISTORY=` data set saves subgroup summary statistics. The following variables are saved:

- the *subgroup-variable*
- a subgroup mean variable named by *process* suffixed with *X*
- a subgroup range variable named by *process* suffixed with *R*
- a subgroup sample size variable named by *process* suffixed with *N*

The subgroup mean variable is saved so that the data set can be reused as a `HISTORY=` data set with the `BOXCHART`, `XCHART`, and `XRCHART` statements, as well as the `RCHART` statement.

Given a *process* name that contains 32 characters, the procedure first shortens the name to its first 16 characters and its last 15 characters, and then it adds the suffix.

Subgroup summary variables are created for each *process* specified in the `RCHART` statement. For example, consider the following statements:

```
proc shewhart data=Steel;
    rchart (Width Diameter)*Lot / outhistory=Summary;
run;
```

The data set `Summary` contains variables named `Lot`, `WidthX`, `WidthR`, `WidthN`, `DiameterX`, `DiameterR`, and `DiameterN`. Additionally, the following variables, if specified, are included:

- BY variables
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- ID variables
- `_PHASE_` (if the `OUTPHASE=` option is specified)

For an example of an `OUTHISTORY=` data set, see “[Saving Summary Statistics](#)” on page 1752.

OUTTABLE= Data Set

The OUTTABLE= data set saves subgroup summary statistics, control limits, and related information. The following variables are saved:

Variable	Description
ALPHA	probability (α) of exceeding control limits
EXLIM	control limit exceeded on <i>R</i> chart
LCLR	lower control limit for range
LIMITN	nominal sample size associated with the control limits
R	average range
SIGMAS	multiple (k) of the standard error associated with control limits
<i>subgroup</i>	values of the subgroup variable
SUBN	subgroup sample sizes
SUBR	subgroup range
TESTS2	tests for special causes signaled on <i>R</i> chart
UCLR	upper control limit for range
VAR	<i>process</i> specified in the RCHART statement

In addition, the following variables, if specified, are included:

- BY variables
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- ID variables
- _PHASE_ (if the READPHASES= option is specified)

Notes:

1. Either the variable _ALPHA_ or the variable _SIGMAS_ is saved, depending on how the control limits are defined (with the ALPHA= or SIGMAS= option, respectively, or with the corresponding variables in a LIMITS= data set).
2. The variable _TESTS2_ is saved if you specify the TESTS2= option.
3. The variables _EXLIM_ and _TESTS2_ are character variables of length 8. The variable _PHASE_ is a character variable of length 48. The variable _VAR_ is a character variable whose length is no greater than 32. All other variables are numeric.

For an example, see “[Saving Control Limits](#)” on page 1753.

ODS Tables

The following table summarizes the ODS tables that you can request with the RCHART statement.

Table 17.50 ODS Tables Produced with the RCHART Statement

Table Name	Description	Options
RCHART	<i>R</i> chart summary statistics	TABLE, TABLEALL, TABLEC, TABLEID, TABLELEG, TABLEOUT, TABLETESTS
TestDescriptions	descriptions of tests for special causes requested with the TESTS= option for which at least one positive signal is found	TABLEALL, TABLELEG

ODS Graphics

Before you create ODS Graphics output, ODS Graphics must be enabled (for example, by using the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement). For more information about enabling and disabling ODS Graphics, see the section “Enabling and Disabling ODS Graphics” (Chapter 21, *SAS/STAT User’s Guide*). **NOTE:** In SAS/QC 12.1 the SHEWHART procedure does not support the creation of graphs that are editable with the ODS Graphics Editor.

The appearance of a graph produced with ODS Graphics is determined by the style associated with the ODS destination where the graph is produced. RCHART options used to control the appearance of traditional graphics are ignored for ODS Graphics output. [Options for Producing Graphs Using ODS Styles](#) lists options that can be used to control the appearance of graphs produced with ODS Graphics or with traditional graphics using ODS styles. [Options for ODS Graphics](#) lists options to be used exclusively with ODS Graphics. Detailed descriptions of these options are provided in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

When ODS Graphics is in effect, the RCHART statement assigns a name to the graph it creates. You can use this name to reference the graph when using ODS. The name is listed in [Table 17.51](#).

Table 17.51 ODS Graphics Produced by the RCHART Statement

ODS Graph Name	Plot Description
RChart	<i>R</i> chart

See Chapter 3, “[SAS/QC Graphics](#),” for more information about ODS Graphics and other methods for producing charts.

Input Data Sets

DATA= Data Set

You can read raw data (process measurements) from a DATA= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. Each *process* specified in the RCHART statement must be a SAS variable in the DATA= data set. This variable provides measurements that must be grouped in subgroup samples indexed by the *subgroup-variable*. The *subgroup-variable*, which is specified in the RCHART statement, must also be a SAS variable in the DATA= data set. Each observation in a DATA= data set must contain a raw measurement for each *process* and a value for the *subgroup-variable*. If the *i*th subgroup contains n_i items, there should be n_i consecutive observations for which the value of the subgroup variable is the index of the *i*th subgroup. For example, if each subgroup contains five items and there are 30 subgroup samples, the DATA= data set should contain 150 observations.

Other variables that can be read from a DATA= data set include

- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified)
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

By default, the SHEWHART procedure reads all of the observations in a DATA= data set. However, if the DATA= data set includes the variable `_PHASE_`, you can read selected groups of observations (referred to as *phases*) by specifying the READPHASES= option (for an example, see [“Displaying Stratification in Phases”](#) on page 2103).

For an example of a DATA= data set, see [“Creating Range Charts from Raw Data”](#) on page 1746.

LIMITS= Data Set

You can read preestablished control limits (or parameters from which the control limits can be calculated) from a LIMITS= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. For example, the following statements read control limit information from the data set Conlims:²⁶

```
proc shewhart data=Info limits=Conlims;
    rchart Weight*Batch;
run;
```

The LIMITS= data set can be an OUTLIMITS= data set that was created in a previous run of the SHEWHART procedure. Such data sets always contain the variables required for a LIMITS= data set; see [Table 17.49](#). The LIMITS= data set can also be created directly using a DATA step. When you create a LIMITS= data set, you must provide one of the following:

- the variables `_LCLR_`, `_R_`, and `_UCLR_`, which specify the control limits directly
- the variable `_STDDEV_`, which is used to calculate the control limits according to the equations in [Table 17.48](#)

²⁶In SAS 6.09 and in earlier releases, it is necessary to specify the READLIMITS option.

In addition, note the following:

- The variables `_VAR_` and `_SUBGRP_` are required. These must be character variables whose lengths are no greater than 32.
- The variable `_INDEX_` is required if you specify the `READINDEX=` option; this must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 48.
- The variables `_LIMITN_`, `_SIGMAS_` (or `_ALPHA_`), and `_TYPE_` are optional, but they are recommended to maintain a complete set of control limit information. The variable `_TYPE_` must be a character variable of length 8; valid values are 'ESTIMATE', 'STANDARD', 'STDMU', and 'STDSIGMA'.
- BY variables are required if specified with a BY statement.

For an example, see “[Reading Preestablished Control Limits](#)” on page 1755.

HISTORY= Data Set

You can read subgroup summary statistics from a `HISTORY=` data set specified in the `PROC SHEWHART` statement. This enables you to reuse `OUTHISTORY=` data sets that have been created in previous runs of the SHEWHART procedure or to read output data sets created with SAS summarization procedures, such as the `MEANS` procedure.

A `HISTORY=` data set used with the `RCHART` statement must contain the following:

- the *subgroup-variable*
- a subgroup range variable for each *process*
- a subgroup sample size variable for each *process*

The names of the subgroup range and subgroup sample size variables must be the prefix *process* concatenated with the special suffix characters *R* and *N*, respectively.

For example, consider the following statements:

```
proc shewhart history=Summary;
    rchart (Weight Yieldstrength)*Batch;
run;
```

The data set `Summary` must include the variables `Batch`, `WeightR`, `WeightN`, `YieldstrengthR`, and `YieldstrengthN`.

Note that if you specify a *process* name that contains 32 characters, the names of the summary variables must be formed from the first 16 characters and the last 15 characters of the *process* name, suffixed with the appropriate character.

Other variables that can be read from a `HISTORY=` data set include

- `_PHASE_` (if the `READPHASES=` option is specified)
- *block-variables*

- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

By default, the SHEWHART procedure reads all of the observations in a HISTORY= data set. However, if the data set includes the variable `_PHASE_`, you can read selected groups of observations (referred to as phases) by specifying the READPHASES= option (see “[Displaying Stratification in Phases](#)” on page 2103 for an example).

For an example of a HISTORY= data set, see “[Creating Range Charts from Summary Data](#)” on page 1748.

TABLE= Data Set

You can read summary statistics and control limits from a TABLE= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. This enables you to reuse an OUTTABLE= data set created in a previous run of the SHEWHART procedure. Because the SHEWHART procedure simply displays the information in a TABLE= data set, you can use TABLE= data sets to create specialized control charts. Examples are provided in “[Specialized Control Charts: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2171.

The following table lists the variables required in a TABLE= data set used with the RCHART statement:

Table 17.52 Variables Required in a TABLE= Data Set

Variable	Description
<code>_LCLR_</code>	lower control limit for range
<code>_LIMITN_</code>	nominal sample size associated with the control limits
<code>_R_</code>	average range
<i>subgroup-variable</i>	values of the <i>subgroup-variable</i>
<code>_SUBN_</code>	subgroup sample size
<code>_SUBR_</code>	subgroup range
<code>_UCLR_</code>	upper control limit for range

Other variables that can be read from a TABLE= data set include

- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables
- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified). This variable must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 48.
- `_TESTS2_` (if the TESTS2= option is specified). This variable is used to flag tests for special causes and must be a character variable of length 8.

- **_VAR_**. This variable is required if more than one *process* is specified or if the data set contains information for more than one *process*. This variable must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 32.

For an example of a TABLE= data set, see “[Saving Control Limits](#)” on page 1753.

Methods for Estimating the Standard Deviation

When control limits are determined from the input data, two methods (referred to as default and MVLUE) are available for estimating σ .

Default Method

The default estimate for σ is

$$\hat{\sigma} = \frac{R_1/d_2(n_1) + \cdots + R_N/d_2(n_N)}{N}$$

where N is the number of subgroups for which $n_i \geq 2$, and R_i is the sample range of the observations x_{i1}, \dots, x_{in_i} in the i th subgroup.

$$R_i = \max_{1 \leq j \leq n_i} (x_{ij}) - \min_{1 \leq j \leq n_i} (x_{ij})$$

A subgroup range R_i is included in the calculation only if $n_i \geq 2$. The unbiasing factor $d_2(n_i)$ is defined so that, if the observations are normally distributed, the expected value of R_i is $d_2(n_i)\sigma$. Thus, $\hat{\sigma}$ is the unweighted average of N unbiased estimates of σ . This method is described in the American Society for Testing and Materials (1976).

MVLUE Method

If you specify SMETHOD=MVLUE, a minimum variance linear unbiased estimate (MVLUE) is computed for σ . Refer to Burr (1969, 1976) and Nelson (1989, 1994). The MVLUE is a weighted average of N unbiased estimates of σ of the form $R_i/d_2(n_i)$, and it is computed as

$$\hat{\sigma} = \frac{f_1 R_1/d_2(n_1) + \cdots + f_N R_N/d_2(n_N)}{f_1 + \cdots + f_N}$$

where

$$f_i = \frac{[d_2(n_i)]^2}{[d_3(n_i)]^2}$$

A subgroup range R_i is included in the calculation only if $n_i \geq 2$, and N is the number of subgroups for which $n_i \geq 2$. The unbiasing factor $d_3(n_i)$ is defined so that, if the observations are normally distributed, the expected value of σ_{R_i} is $d_3(n_i)\sigma$. The MVLUE assigns greater weight to estimates of σ from subgroups with larger sample sizes, and it is intended for situations where the subgroup sample sizes vary. If the subgroup sample sizes are constant, the MVLUE reduces to the default estimate.

Axis Labels

You can specify axis labels by assigning labels to particular variables in the input data set, as summarized in the following table:

Axis	Input Data Set	Variable
Horizontal	all	<i>subgroup-variable</i>
Vertical	DATA=	<i>process</i>
Vertical	HISTORY=	subgroup range variable
Vertical	TABLE=	_SUBR_

For an example, see “[Labeling Axes](#)” on page 2136.

Missing Values

An observation read from a DATA=, HISTORY=, or TABLE= data set is not analyzed if the value of the subgroup variable is missing. For a particular process variable, an observation read from a DATA= data set is not analyzed if the value of the process variable is missing. Missing values of process variables generally lead to unequal subgroup sample sizes. For a particular process variable, an observation read from a HISTORY= or TABLE= data set is not analyzed if the values of any of the corresponding summary variables are missing.

Examples: RCHART Statement

This section provides advanced examples of the RCHART statement.

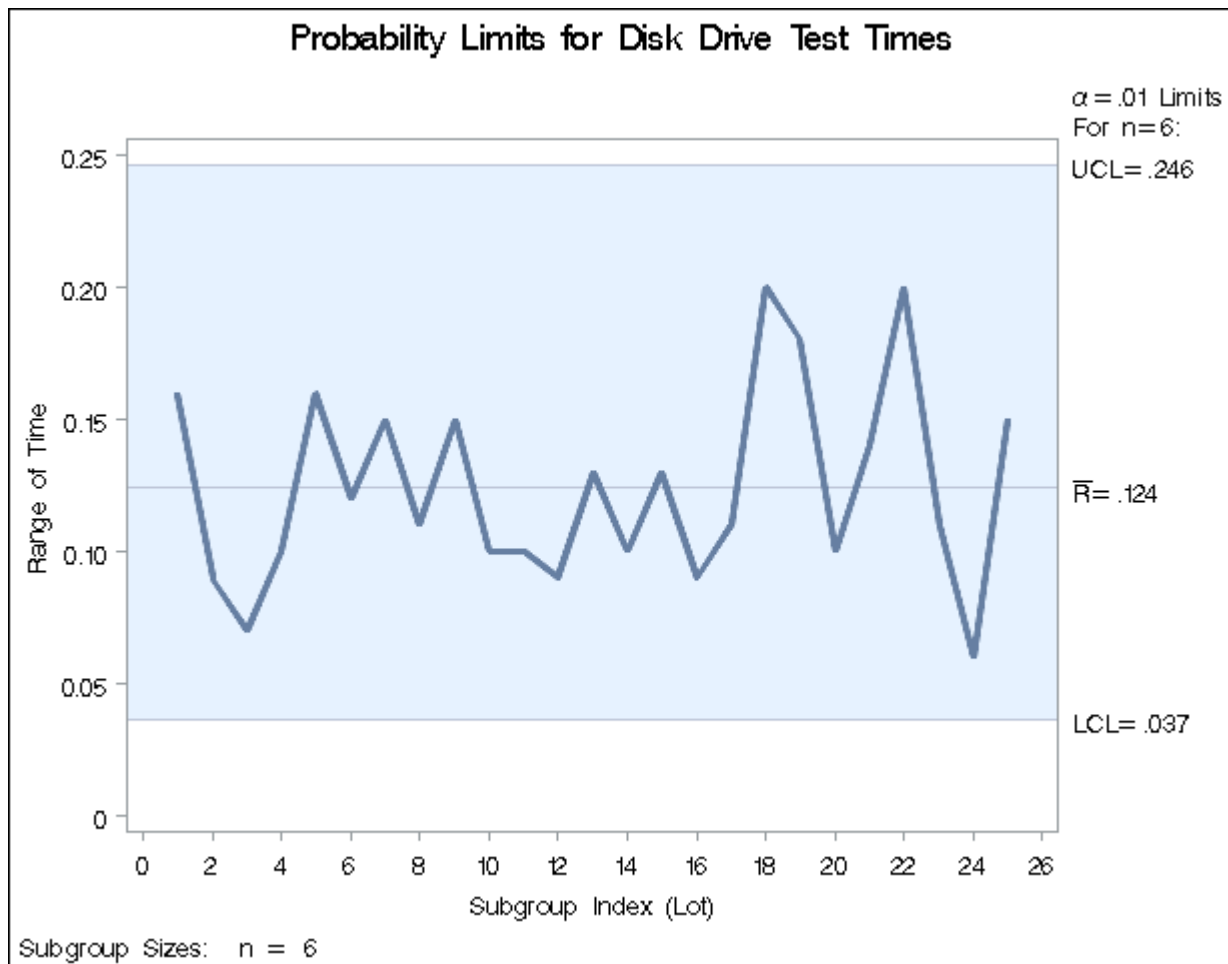
Example 17.27: Computing Probability Limits

This example demonstrates how to create *R* charts with probability limits. The following statements read the disk drive test times from the data set *Disks* (see “[Creating Range Charts from Raw Data](#)” on page 1746) and create the *R* chart shown in [Output 17.27.1](#): See SHWREX1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Probability Limits for Disk Drive Test Times';
proc shewhart data=Disks;
    rchart Time*Lot / alpha      = .01
                      outlimits = Dlimits;
run;
```

The ALPHA= option specifies the probability (α) that a subgroup range exceeds its limits. Here, the limits are computed so that the probability that a range is less than the lower limit is $\alpha/2 = 0.005$, and the probability that a range is greater than the upper limit is $\alpha/2 = 0.005$. This assumes that the measurements are normally distributed. The OUTLIMITS= option names an output data set that saves the probability limits. A listing of Dlimits is shown in [Output 17.27.2](#).

The variable _ALPHA_ saves the value of α . Note that, in this case, the upper probability limit is equivalent to an 2.95σ limit.

Output 17.27.1 R Chart with Probability Limits**Output 17.27.2** Probability Limits Data Set

Probability Limits for Disk Drive Test Times						
<u>_VAR_</u>	<u>_SUBGRP_</u>	<u>_TYPE_</u>	<u>_LIMITN_</u>	<u>_ALPHA_</u>	<u>_SIGMAS_</u>	<u>_LCLX_</u>
Time	Lot	ESTIMATE	6	0.01	2.94688	7.95162
<u>_MEAN_</u>	<u>_UCLX_</u>	<u>_LCLR_</u>	<u>_R_</u>	<u>_UCLR_</u>	<u>_STDDEV_</u>	
8.00307	8.05452	0.036645	0.124	0.24627	0.048927	

Since all the points fall within the probability limits, it can be concluded that the variability in the disk drive performance is in statistical control.

The following statements apply the limits in Dlimits to the times in the data set DISKS2 (see “[Reading Preestablished Control Limits](#)” on page 1755):

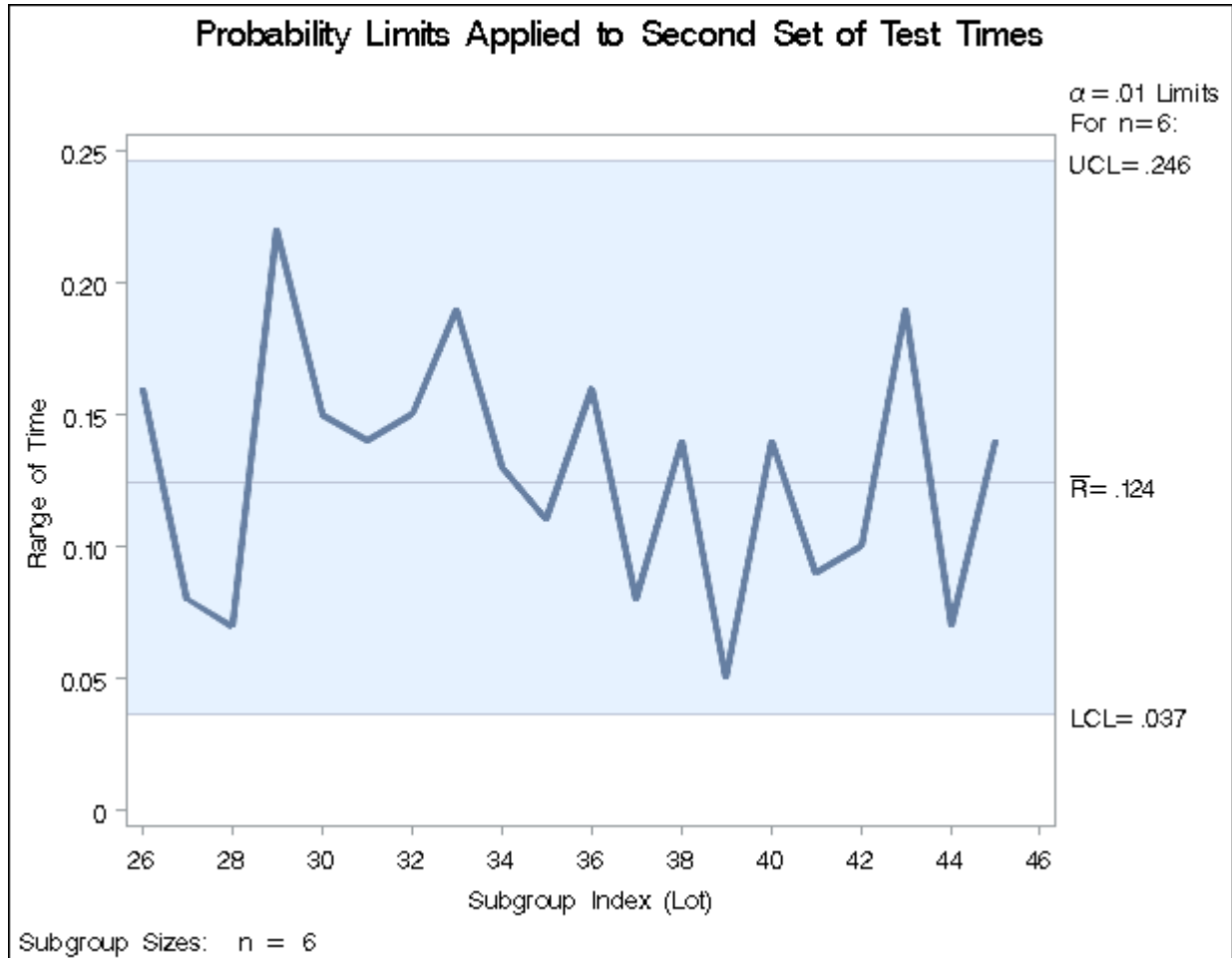

```

title 'Probability Limits Applied to Second Set of Test Times';
proc shewhart data=Disks2 limits=Dlimits;
  rchart Time*Lot / readalpha;
run;

```

The READALPHA option²⁷ specifies that the variable `_ALPHA_`, rather than the variable `_SIGMAS_`, is to be read from the `LIMITS=` data set. Thus the limits displayed in the chart, shown in [Output 17.27.3](#), are probability limits.

Output 17.27.3 Reading Probability Limits from a `LIMITS=` Data Set



Example 17.28: Specifying Control Limit Information

This example illustrates how you can use a DATA step program to create a `LIMITS=` data set. You can provide previously established values for the limits and central line with the variables `_LCLR_`, `_R_`, and `_UCLR_`, as in the following statements: *See SHWREX2 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

²⁷In SAS 6.09 and in earlier releases, it is also necessary to specify the READLIMITS option.

```

data Dlimits2;
  length _var_ _subgrp_ _type_ $8;
  _var_   = 'Time';
  _subgrp_ = 'Lot';
  _type_   = 'STANDARD';
  _limitn_ = 6;
  _lclr_   = .03;
  _r_      = .12;
  _uclr_   = .25;
run;

```

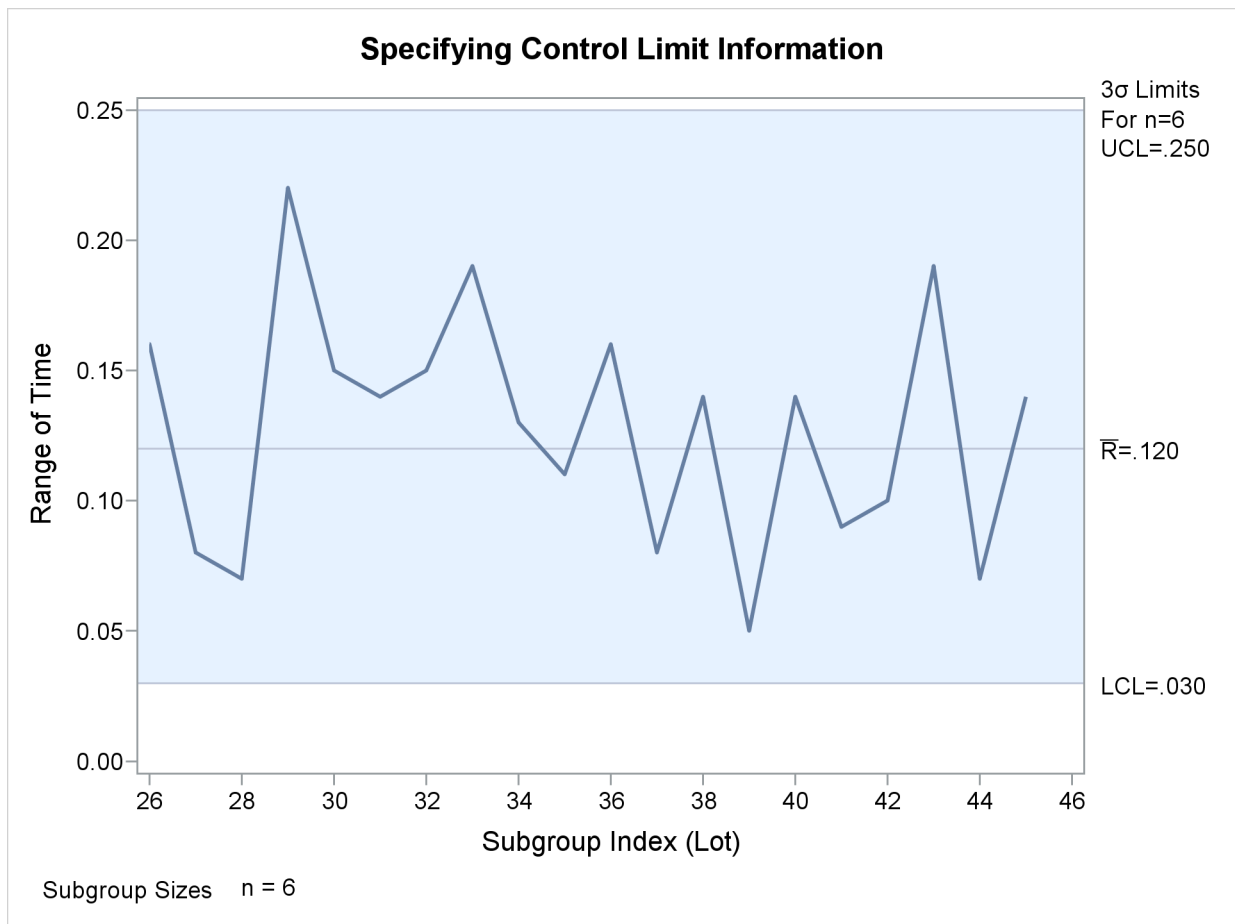
The following statements²⁸ apply the control limits in Dlimits2 to the measurements in DISKS2 (see “[Reading Preestablished Control Limits](#)” on page 1755) and create the *R* chart shown in [Output 17.28.1](#):

```

ods graphics on;
title 'Specifying Control Limit Information';
proc shewhart data=Disks2 limits=Dlimits2;
  rchart Time*Lot / odstitle=title;
run;

```

Output 17.28.1 Reading Control Limits from Dlimits2



²⁸In SAS 6.09 and in earlier releases, it is also necessary to specify the READLIMITS option.

In some cases, a standard value (σ_0) may be available for the process standard deviation. The following DATA step creates a data set named Dlimits3 that provides this value:

```
data Dlimits3;
  length _var_ _subgrp_ _type_ $8;
  _var_   = 'Time';
  _subgrp_ = 'Lot';
  _stddev_ = .045;
  _limitn_ = 6;
  _type_   = 'STDSIGMA';
run;
```

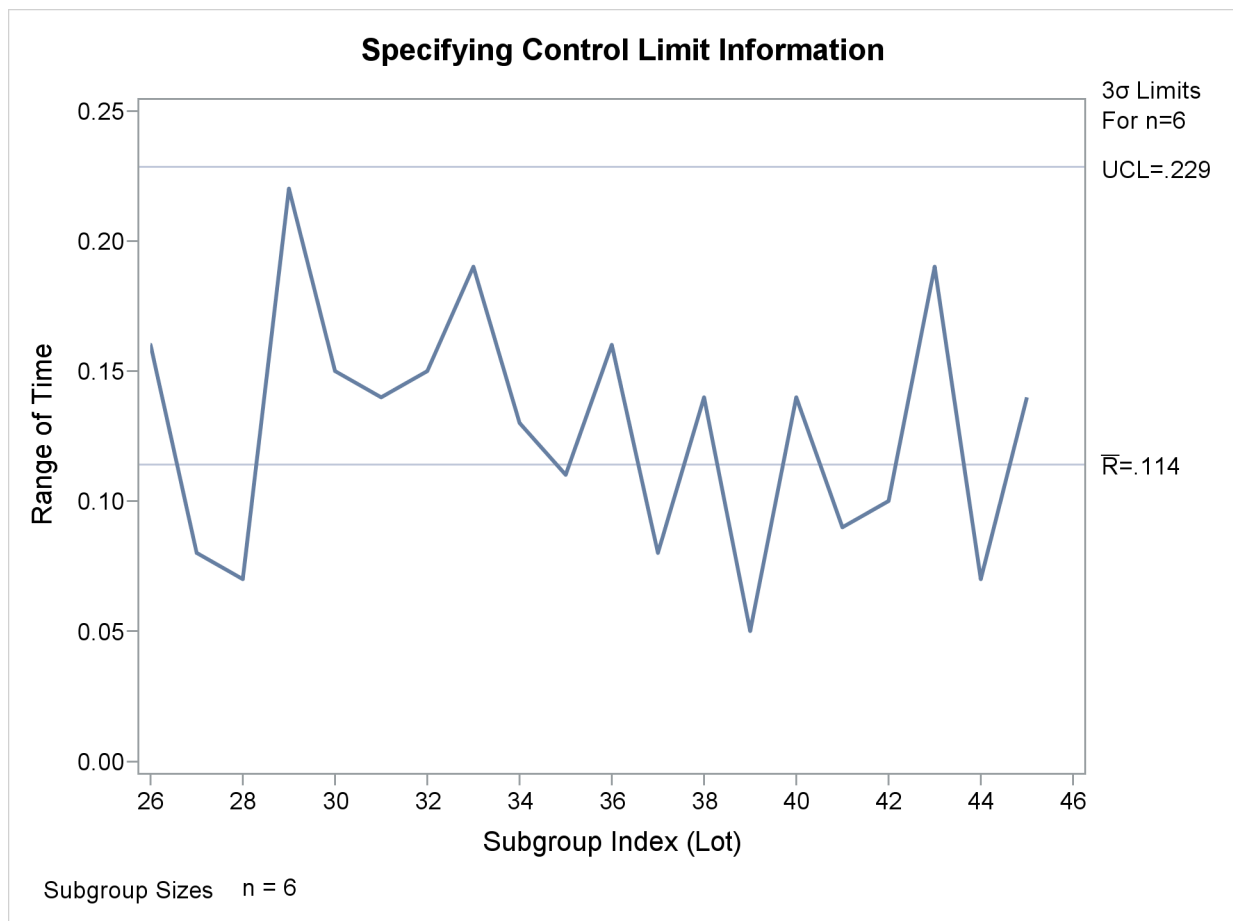
The variable `_TYPE_` is a bookkeeping variable whose value indicates that the value of `_STDDEV_` is a standard value rather than an estimate.

The following statements read the value of σ_0 from Dlimits3 and create the *R* chart shown in [Output 17.28.2](#):

```
title 'Specifying Control Limit Information';
proc shewhart data=Disks2 limits=Dlimits3;
  rchart Time*Lot / nolimit0 odstitle=title;
run;
```

The NOLIMIT0 option suppresses the display of a fixed lower control limit if the value of the limit is zero (which is the case in this example).

Output 17.28.2 Reading in Standard Value for Process Standard Deviation



Instead of specifying σ_0 with the variable `_STDDEV_` in a `LIMITS=` data set, you can use the `SIGMA0=` option in the `RCHART` statement. The following statements create an *R* chart identical to the chart shown in [Output 17.28.2](#):

```
proc shewhart data=Disks;
    rchart Time*Lot / sigma0=.045 nolimit0;
run;
```

For more information, see “[LIMITS= Data Set](#)” on page 1773.

SCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure

Overview: SCHART Statement

The `SCHART` statement creates an *s* chart for subgroup standard deviations, which is used to analyze the variability of a process.²⁹

You can use options in the `SCHART` statement to

- compute control limits from the data based on a multiple of the standard error of the plotted standard deviations or as probability limits
- tabulate subgroup sample sizes, subgroup standard deviations, control limits, and other information
- save control limits in an output data set
- save subgroup sample sizes, subgroup means, and subgroup standard deviations in an output data set
- read preestablished control limits from a data set
- specify a method for estimating the process standard deviation
- specify a known (standard) process standard deviation for computing control limits
- display distinct sets of control limits for data from successive time phases
- add block legends and symbol markers to reveal stratification in process data
- superimpose stars at points to represent related multivariate factors
- clip extreme points to make the chart more readable
- display vertical and horizontal reference lines
- control axis values and labels

²⁹You can also use *R* charts for this purpose; see “[RCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 1744. In general, *s* charts are recommended with large subgroup sample sizes ($n_i \geq 10$).

- control layout and appearance of the chart

You have three alternatives for producing *s* charts with the SCHART statement:

- ODS Graphics output is produced if ODS Graphics is enabled, for example by specifying the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement prior to the PROC statement.
- Otherwise, traditional graphics are produced by default if SAS/GRAPH® is licensed.
- Legacy line printer charts are produced when you specify the LINEPRINTER option in the PROC statement.

See Chapter 3, “SAS/QC Graphics,” for more information about producing these different kinds of graphs.

Getting Started: SCHART Statement

This section introduces the SCHART statement with simple examples that illustrate commonly used options. Complete syntax for the SCHART statement is presented in the section “Syntax: SCHART Statement” on page 1793, and advanced examples are given in the section “Examples: SCHART Statement” on page 1814.

Creating Standard Deviation Charts from Raw Data

A petroleum company uses a turbine to heat water into steam, which is then pumped into the ground to make oil less viscous and easier to extract. This heating process occurs 20 times daily, and the amount of power (in kilowatts) used to heat the water to the desired temperature is recorded. The following statements create a SAS data set named Turbine, which contains the power output measurements for 20 days. *See SHWSCHR in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
data Turbine;
    informat Day date7.;
    format Day date5.;
    input Day @;
    do i=1 to 10;
        input KWatts @;
        output;
    end;
    drop i;
    datalines;
04JUL94 3196 3507 4050 3215 3583 3617 3789 3180 3505 3454
04JUL94 3417 3199 3613 3384 3475 3316 3556 3607 3364 3721
05JUL94 3390 3562 3413 3193 3635 3179 3348 3199 3413 3562
05JUL94 3428 3320 3745 3426 3849 3256 3841 3575 3752 3347
06JUL94 3478 3465 3445 3383 3684 3304 3398 3578 3348 3369
06JUL94 3670 3614 3307 3595 3448 3304 3385 3499 3781 3711
07JUL94 3448 3045 3446 3620 3466 3533 3590 3070 3499 3457

... more lines ...
```

```

22JUL94 3415 3445 3561 3494 3140 3090 3561 3800 3056 3536
23JUL94 3421 3787 3454 3699 3307 3917 3292 3310 3283 3536
23JUL94 3756 3145 3571 3331 3725 3605 3547 3421 3257 3574
;

```

A partial listing of Turbine is shown in [Figure 17.78](#).

Figure 17.78 Partial Listing of the Data Set Turbine

Kilowatt Power Output Data		
Obs	Day	KWatts
1	04JUL	3196
2	04JUL	3507
3	04JUL	4050
4	04JUL	3215
5	04JUL	3583
6	04JUL	3617
7	04JUL	3789
8	04JUL	3180
9	04JUL	3505
10	04JUL	3454
11	04JUL	3417
12	04JUL	3199
13	04JUL	3613
14	04JUL	3384
15	04JUL	3475
16	04JUL	3316
17	04JUL	3556
18	04JUL	3607
19	04JUL	3364
20	04JUL	3721
21	05JUL	3390
22	05JUL	3562
23	05JUL	3413
24	05JUL	3193
25	05JUL	3635

The data set Turbine is said to be in “strung-out” form, since each observation contains the day and power output for a single heating. The first 20 observations contain the power outputs for the first day, the second 20 observations contain the power outputs for the second day, and so on. Because the variable Day classifies the observations into rational subgroups, it is referred to as the *subgroup-variable*. The variable KWatts contains the power output measurements and is referred to as the *process variable* (or *process* for short).

You can use an *s* chart to determine whether the variability in the heating process is in control. The following statements create the *s* chart shown in [Figure 17.79](#):

```

ods graphics off;
symbol v=dot h=.8;
title 'Chart for Standard Deviations of Power Output';
proc shewhart data=Turbine;

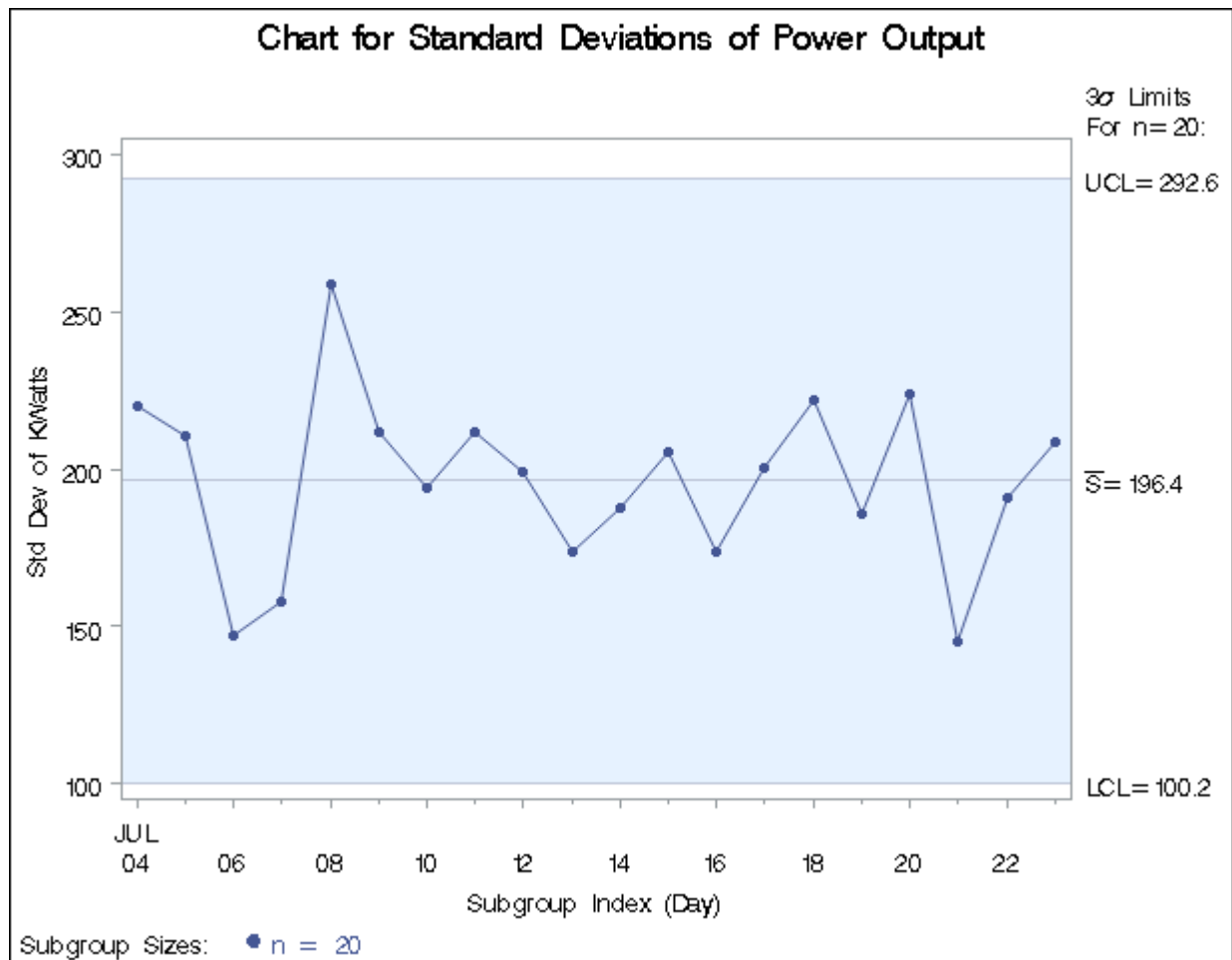
```

```
schart KWatts*Day;
run;
```

This example illustrates the basic form of the SChart statement. After the keyword SChart, you specify the *process* to analyze (in this case, KWatts), followed by an asterisk and the *subgroup-variable* (Day).

The input data set is specified with the DATA= option in the PROC SHEWHART statement.

Figure 17.79 s Chart for Power Output Data (Traditional Graphics)



Each point on the chart represents the standard deviation of the measurements for a particular day. For instance, the standard deviation plotted for the first day is

$$\sqrt{\frac{(3196 - 3487.4)^2 + (3507 - 3487.4)^2 + \cdots + (3721 - 3487.4)^2}{19}} = 220.26$$

Since all of the subgroup standard deviations lie within the control limits, you can conclude that the variability of the process is in statistical control.

By default, the control limits shown are 3σ limits estimated from the data; the formulas for the limits are given in Table 17.54. You can also read control limits from an input data set; see “Reading Preestablished Control Limits” on page 1792.

For computational details, see “Constructing Charts for Standard Deviations” on page 1804. For more details on reading raw data, see “DATA= Data Set” on page 1809.

Creating Standard Deviation Charts from Subgroup Summary Data

See SHWSCHR in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

The previous example illustrates how you can create s charts using raw data (process measurements). However, in many applications, the data are provided as subgroup summary statistics. This example illustrates how you can use the SChart statement with data of this type.

The following data set (Oilsum) provides the data from the preceding example in summarized form:

```
data Oilsum;
  input Day KWattsX KWattsS KWattsN;
  informat Day date7. ;
  format Day date5. ;
  label Day    ='Date of Measurement';
  datalines;
04JUL94 3487.40 220.260 20
05JUL94 3471.65 210.427 20
06JUL94 3488.30 147.025 20
07JUL94 3434.20 157.637 20
08JUL94 3475.80 258.949 20
09JUL94 3518.10 211.566 20
10JUL94 3492.65 193.779 20
11JUL94 3496.40 212.024 20
12JUL94 3398.50 199.201 20
13JUL94 3456.05 173.455 20
14JUL94 3493.60 187.465 20
15JUL94 3563.30 205.472 20
16JUL94 3519.05 173.676 20
17JUL94 3474.20 200.576 20
18JUL94 3443.60 222.084 20
19JUL94 3586.35 185.724 20
20JUL94 3486.45 223.474 20
21JUL94 3492.90 145.267 20
22JUL94 3432.80 190.994 20
23JUL94 3496.90 208.858 20
;
```

A partial listing of Oilsum is shown in [Figure 17.80](#). There is exactly one observation for each subgroup (note that the subgroups are still indexed by Day). The variable KWattsX contains the subgroup means, the variable KWattsS contains the subgroup standard deviations, and the variable KWattsN contains the subgroup sample sizes (these are all 20).

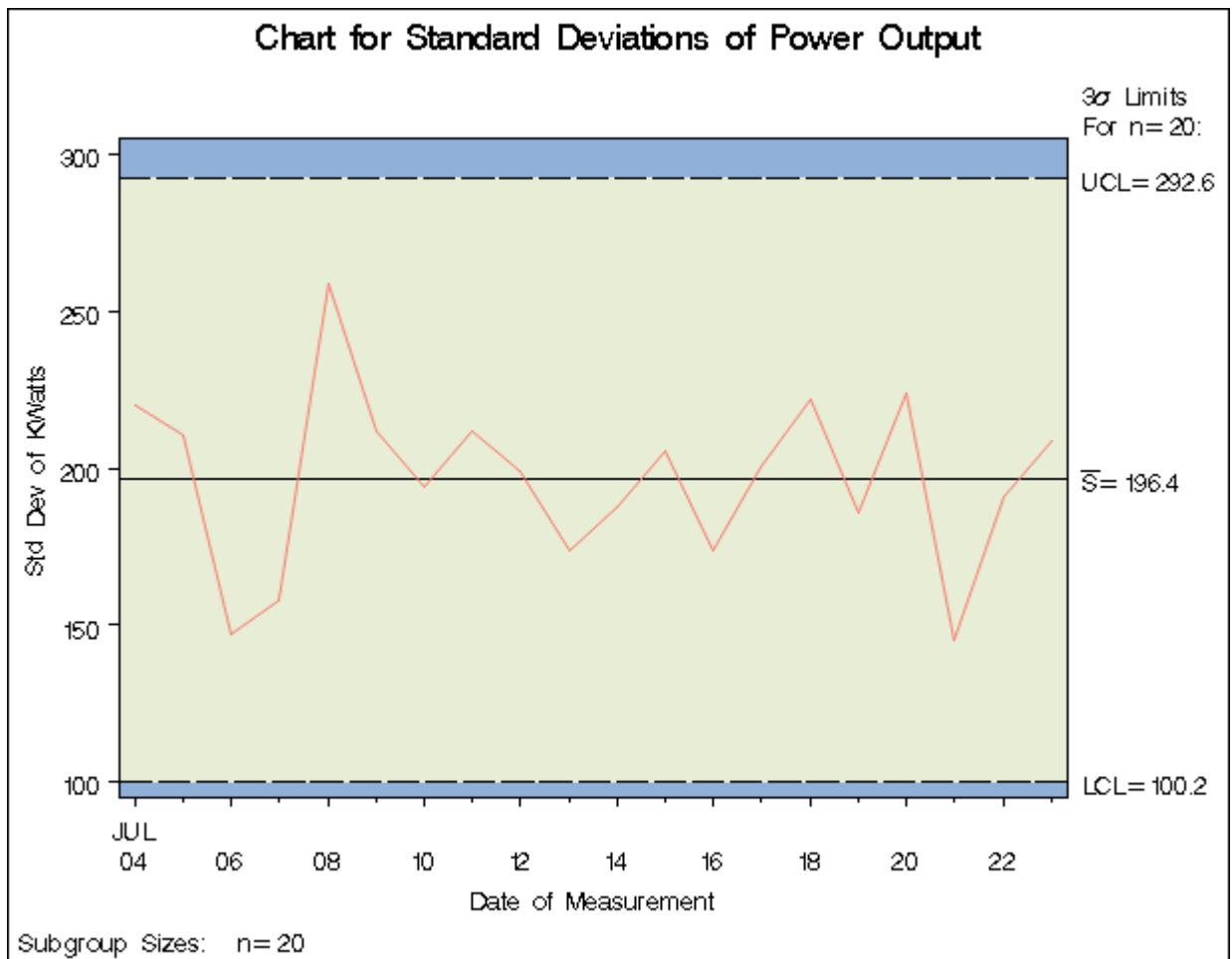
Figure 17.80 The Summary Data Set Oilsum

Summary Data Set for Power Outputs			
Day	KWattsX	KWattsS	KWatts N
04JUL	3487.40	220.260	20
05JUL	3471.65	210.427	20
06JUL	3488.30	147.025	20
07JUL	3434.20	157.637	20
08JUL	3475.80	258.949	20

You can read this data set by specifying it as a HISTORY= data set in the PROC SHEWHART statement, as follows:

```
options nogstyle;
options ftext=swiss;
title 'Chart for Standard Deviations of Power Output';
proc shewhart history=Oilsum;
    schart KWatts*Day / cframe = vligb
                      cinfll = ywh
                      cconnect = salmon;
run;
options gstyle;
```

The NOGSTYLE system option causes ODS styles not to affect traditional graphics. Instead, the SCHAT statement options control the appearance of the graph. The GSTYLE system option restores the use of ODS styles for traditional graphics produced subsequently. The resulting *s* chart is shown in [Figure 17.81](#).

Figure 17.81 *s* Chart for Power Output Data (Traditional Graphics with NOGSTYLE)

Note that KWatts is *not* the name of a SAS variable in the data set Oilsum but is, instead, the common prefix for the names of the SAS variables KWattsS and KWattsN. The suffix characters *S* and *N* indicate *standard deviation* and *sample size*, respectively. Thus, you can specify two subgroup summary variables in the HISTORY= data set with a single name (KWatts), which is referred to as the *process*. The name Day, specified after the asterisk, is the name of the *subgroup-variable*.

In general, a HISTORY= input data set used with the SCHART statement must contain the following variables:

- subgroup variable
- subgroup standard deviation variable
- subgroup sample size variable

Furthermore, the names of the subgroup standard deviation and sample size variables must begin with the *process* name specified in the SCHART statement and end with the special suffix characters *S* and *N*, respectively. If the names do not follow this convention, you can use the RENAME option

in the PROC SHEWHART statement to rename the variables for the duration of the SHEWHART procedure step (see “[Creating Charts for Means and Ranges from Summary Data](#)” on page 1907).

In summary, the interpretation of *process* depends on the input data set.

- If raw data are read using the DATA= option (as in the previous example), *process* is the name of the SAS variable containing the process measurements.
- If summary data are read using the HISTORY= option (as in this example), *process* is the common prefix for the names of the variables containing the summary statistics.

For more information, see “[HISTORY= Data Set](#)” on page 1811.

Saving Summary Statistics

In this example, the SCHART statement is used to create a summary data set that can be read later by the SHEWHART procedure (as in the preceding example). The following statements read measurements from the data set Turbine and create a summary data set named Turbhist: *See SHWSCHR in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
proc shewhart data=Turbine;
    schart KWatts*Day / outhistory = Turbhist
                      nochart;
run;
```

The OUTHISTORY= option names the output data set, and the NOCHART option suppresses the display of the chart, which would be identical to the chart in [Figure 17.79](#). Options such as OUTHISTORY= and NOCHART are specified after the slash (/) in the SCHART statement. A complete list of options is presented in the section “[Syntax: SCHART Statement](#)” on page 1793.

[Figure 17.82](#) contains a partial listing of Turbhist.

Figure 17.82 The Summary Data Set Turbhist

Summary Data Set for Power Output			
Day	KWattsX	KWattsS	KWatts N
04JUL	3487.40	220.260	20
05JUL	3471.65	210.427	20
06JUL	3488.30	147.025	20
07JUL	3434.20	157.637	20
08JUL	3475.80	258.949	20

There are four variables in the data set Turbhist.

- Day contains the subgroup index.
- KWattsX contains the subgroup means.
- KWattsS contains the subgroup standard deviations.

- KWattsN contains the subgroup sample sizes.

The subgroup mean variable is included even though it is not required by the SCHART statement. This enables the data set to be used as a HISTORY= data set with the BOXCHART, XCHART, and XSCHART statements, as well as with the SCHART statement. Note that the summary statistic variables are named by adding the suffix characters *X*, *S*, and *N* to the *process* KWatts specified in the SCHART statement. In other words, the variable naming convention for OUTHISTORY= data sets is the same as that for HISTORY= data sets.

For more information, see “[OUTHISTORY= Data Set](#)” on page 1807.

Saving Control Limits

See SHWSCHR in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

You can save the control limits for an *s* chart in a SAS data set; this enables you to apply the control limits to future data (see “[Reading Preestablished Control Limits](#)” on page 1792) or modify the limits with a DATA step program.

The following statements read measurements from the data set Turbine (see “[Creating Standard Deviation Charts from Raw Data](#)” on page 1783) and save the control limits displayed in [Figure 17.79](#) in a data set named Turblim:

```
proc shewhart data=Turbine;
    schart KWatts*Day / outlimits=Turblim
                    nochart;
run;
```

The OUTLIMITS= option names the data set containing the control limits, and the NOCHART option suppresses the display of the chart. The data set Turblim is listed in [Figure 17.83](#).

Figure 17.83 The Data Set Turblim Containing Control Limit Information

Control Limits for Power Output Data						
VAR	_SUBGRP_	_TYPE_	_LIMITN_	_ALPHA_	_SIGMAS_	_LCLX_
KWatts	Day	ESTIMATE	20	.002792725	3	3351.92
MEAN	_UCLX_	_LCLS_	_S_	_UCLS_	_STDDEV_	
3485.41	3618.90	100.207	196.396	292.584	198.996	

The data set Turblim contains one observation with the limits for *process* KWatts. The variables LCLS and UCLS contain the lower and upper control limits, and the variable S contains the central line. The value of MEAN is an estimate of the process mean, and the value of STDDEV is an estimate of the process standard deviation σ . The value of LIMITN is the nominal sample size associated with the control limits, and the value of SIGMAS is the multiple of σ associated with the control limits. The variables VAR and SUBGRP are bookkeeping variables that save the *process* and *subgroup-variable*. The variable TYPE is a bookkeeping variable that indicates whether the values of MEAN and STDDEV are estimates or standard values. The variables LCLX and UCLX, which contain the lower and upper control limits for subgroup means, are

included so that the data set Turblim can be used to create an \bar{X} chart (see “XSCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure” on page 1955). For more information, see “OUTLIMITS= Data Set” on page 1805.

You can create an output data set containing both control limits and summary statistics with the OUTTABLE= option, as illustrated by the following statements:

```
proc shewhart data=Turbine;
  schart KWatts*Day / outtable=Turbtab
                    nochart;
run;
```

The data set Turbtabs is listed in Figure 17.84.

Figure 17.84 The OUTTABLE= Data Set Turbtabs

Summary Statistics and Control Limit Information										
		S	L					S		
		I	I					T	E	
		G	M	S	L	S		U	D	X
V		M	I	U	C	U		C	D	L
A	D	A	T	B	L	B		L	E	I
R	a	S	N	N	S	S	S	S	V	M
	Y									
KWatts	04JUL	3	20	20	100.207	220.260	196.396	292.584	198.996	
KWatts	05JUL	3	20	20	100.207	210.427	196.396	292.584	198.996	
KWatts	06JUL	3	20	20	100.207	147.025	196.396	292.584	198.996	
KWatts	07JUL	3	20	20	100.207	157.637	196.396	292.584	198.996	
KWatts	08JUL	3	20	20	100.207	258.949	196.396	292.584	198.996	
KWatts	09JUL	3	20	20	100.207	211.566	196.396	292.584	198.996	
KWatts	10JUL	3	20	20	100.207	193.779	196.396	292.584	198.996	
KWatts	11JUL	3	20	20	100.207	212.024	196.396	292.584	198.996	
KWatts	12JUL	3	20	20	100.207	199.201	196.396	292.584	198.996	
KWatts	13JUL	3	20	20	100.207	173.455	196.396	292.584	198.996	
KWatts	14JUL	3	20	20	100.207	187.465	196.396	292.584	198.996	
KWatts	15JUL	3	20	20	100.207	205.472	196.396	292.584	198.996	
KWatts	16JUL	3	20	20	100.207	173.676	196.396	292.584	198.996	
KWatts	17JUL	3	20	20	100.207	200.576	196.396	292.584	198.996	
KWatts	18JUL	3	20	20	100.207	222.084	196.396	292.584	198.996	
KWatts	19JUL	3	20	20	100.207	185.724	196.396	292.584	198.996	
KWatts	20JUL	3	20	20	100.207	223.474	196.396	292.584	198.996	
KWatts	21JUL	3	20	20	100.207	145.267	196.396	292.584	198.996	
KWatts	22JUL	3	20	20	100.207	190.994	196.396	292.584	198.996	
KWatts	23JUL	3	20	20	100.207	208.858	196.396	292.584	198.996	

This data set contains one observation for each subgroup sample. The variables `_SUBS_` and `_SUBN_` contain the subgroup standard deviations and subgroup sample sizes. The variables `_LCLS_` and `_UCLS_` contain the lower and upper control limits, and the variable `_S_` contains the central line. The variables `_VAR_` and `Batch` contain the *process* name and values of the *subgroup-variable*, respectively. For more information, see “OUTTABLE= Data Set” on page 1807.

An OUTTABLE= data set can be read later as a TABLE= data set. For example, the following statements read Turbtab and display an *s* chart (not shown here) identical to the chart in [Figure 17.79](#):

```
title 'Chart for Standard Deviations of Power Output';
symbol v=dot;
proc shewhart table=Turbtab;
    schart KWatts*Day;
run;
```

Because the SHEWHART procedure simply displays the information in a TABLE= data set, you can use TABLE= data sets to create specialized control charts (see “[Specialized Control Charts: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2171). For more information, see “[TABLE= Data Set](#)” on page 1812.

Reading Preestablished Control Limits

See SHWSCHR in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

In the previous example, the OUTLIMITS= data set Turblim saved control limits computed from the measurements in Turbine. This example shows how these limits can be applied to new data.

The following statements create an *s* chart for new measurements in the data set Turbine2 (not listed here) using the control limits in Turblim:

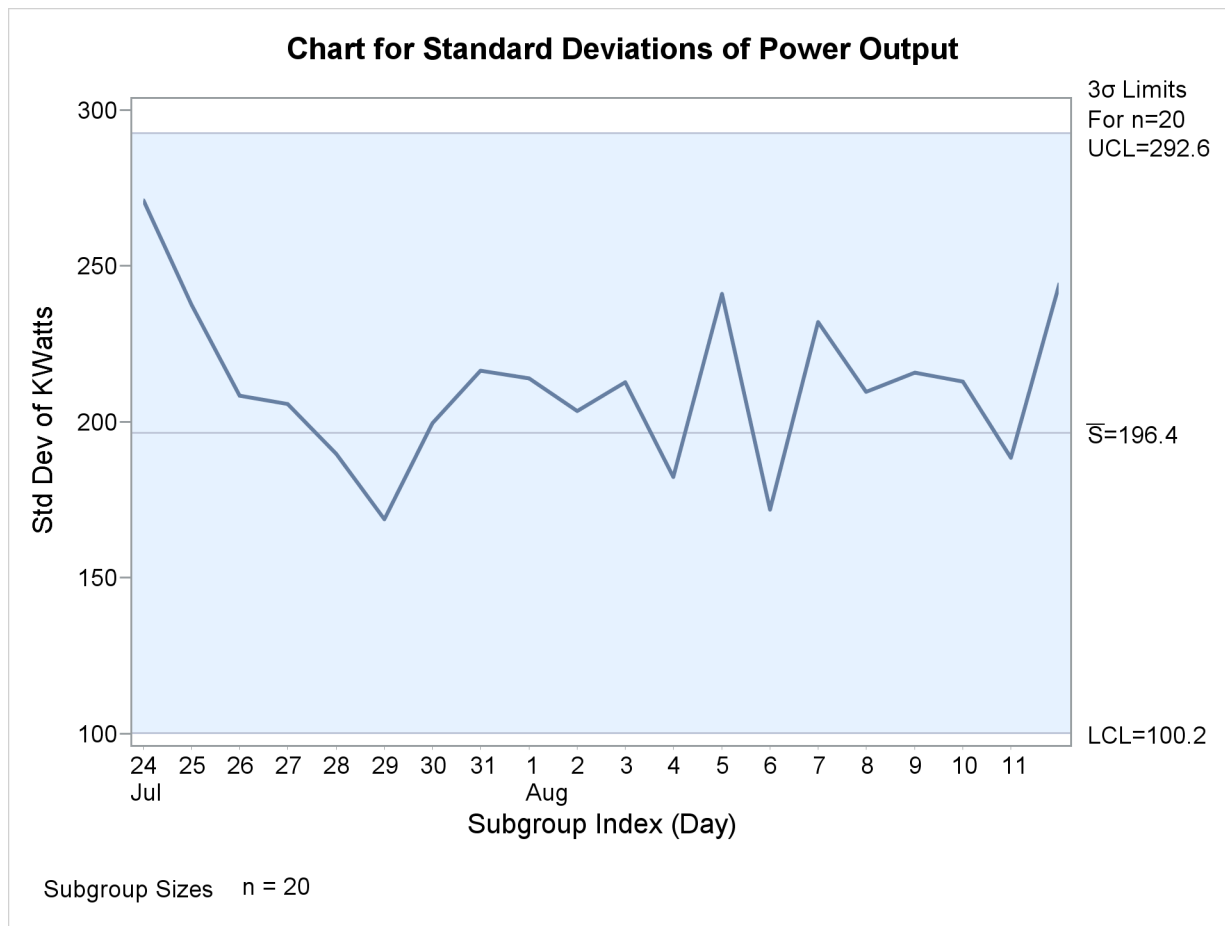
```
ods graphics on;
title 'Chart for Standard Deviations of Power Output';
proc shewhart data=Turbine2 limits=Turblim;
    schart KWatts*Day / odstitle=title;
run;
```

The ODS GRAPHICS ON statement specified before the PROC SHEWHART statement enables ODS Graphics, so the *s* chart is created by using ODS Graphics instead of traditional graphics. The chart is shown in [Figure 17.85](#).

The LIMITS= option in the PROC SHEWHART statement specifies the data set containing the control limits. By default,³⁰ this information is read from the first observation in the LIMITS= data set for which

- the value of `_VAR_` matches the *process* name KWatts
- the value of `_SUBGRP_` matches the *subgroup-variable* name Day

³⁰In SAS 6.09 and in earlier releases, it is also necessary to specify the READLIMITS option to read control limits from a LIMITS= data set.

Figure 17.85 s Chart for Second Set of Power Output Data (ODS Graphics)

All the standard deviations lie within the control limits, indicating that the variability of the heating process is still in statistical control.

In this example, the LIMITS= data set was created in a previous run of the SHEWHART procedure. You can also create a LIMITS= data set with the DATA step. See “LIMITS= Data Set” on page 1810 for details concerning the variables that you must provide.

Syntax: SCHAT Statement

The basic syntax for the SCHAT statement is as follows:

```
SCHAT process * subgroup-variable ;
```

The general form of this syntax is as follows:

```
SCHAT processes * subgroup-variable <(block-variables)>  
      <=symbol-variable | =‘character’> / <options> ;
```

You can use any number of SCHAT statements in the SHEWHART procedure. The components of the SCHAT statement are described as follows.

process**processes**

identify one or more processes to be analyzed. The specification of *process* depends on the input data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement.

- If raw data are read from a DATA= data set, *process* must be the name of the variable containing the raw measurements. For an example, see [“Creating Standard Deviation Charts from Raw Data”](#) on page 1783.
- If summary data are read from a HISTORY= data set, *process* must be the common prefix of the summary variables in the HISTORY= data set. For an example, see [“Creating Standard Deviation Charts from Subgroup Summary Data”](#) on page 1786.
- If summary data and control limits are read from a TABLE= data set, *process* must be the value of the variable `_VAR_` in the TABLE= data set. For an example, see [“Saving Control Limits”](#) on page 1790.

A *process* is required. If you specify more than one *process*, enclose the list in parentheses. For example, the following statements request distinct *s* charts for Weight, Length, and Width:

```
proc shewhart data=Measures;
    schart (Weight Length Width) *Day;
run;
```

subgroup-variable

is the variable that identifies subgroups in the data. The *subgroup-variable* is required. In the preceding SCHAT statement, Day is the subgroup variable. For details, see [“Subgroup Variables”](#) on page 1938.

block-variables

are optional variables that group the data into blocks of consecutive subgroups. The blocks are labeled in a legend, and each *block-variable* provides one level of labels in the legend. See [“Displaying Stratification in Blocks of Observations”](#) on page 2098 for an example.

symbol-variable

is an optional variable whose levels (unique values) determine the symbol marker or character used to plot the subgroup standard deviations.

- If you produce a line printer chart, an ‘A’ is displayed for the points corresponding to the first level of the *symbol-variable*, a ‘B’ is displayed for the points corresponding to the second level, and so on.
- If you produce traditional graphics, distinct symbol markers are displayed for points corresponding to the various levels of the *symbol-variable*. You can specify the symbol markers with SYMBOL n statements. See [“Displaying Stratification in Levels of a Classification Variable”](#) on page 2097 for an example.

character

specifies a plotting character for line printer charts. For example, the following statements create an *s* chart using an asterisk (*) to plot the points:


```
proc shewhart data=Values lineprinter;
  schart Weight*Day='*';
run;
```

options

enhance the appearance of the chart, request additional analyses, save results in data sets, and so on. The section “[Summary of Options](#)”, which follows, lists all options by function. “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018 describes each option in detail.

Summary of Options

The following tables list the SCHAT statement options by function. For complete descriptions, see “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

Table 17.53 SCHAT Statement Options

Option	Description
Options for Specifying Control Limits	
ALPHA=	requests probability limits for chart
LIMITN=	specifies either nominal sample size for fixed control limits or varying limits
NOREADLIMITS	computes control limits for each <i>process</i> from the data rather than a LIMITS= data set (SAS 6.10 and later releases)
READALPHA	reads _ALPHA_ instead of _SIGMAS_ from a LIMITS= data set
READINDEX=	reads control limits for each <i>process</i> from a LIMITS= data set
READLIMITS	reads single set of control limits for each <i>process</i> from a LIMITS= data set (SAS 6.09 and earlier releases)
SIGMAS=	specifies width of control limits in terms of multiple <i>k</i> of standard error of plotted means
Options for Displaying Control Limits	
CINFILL=	specifies color for area inside control limits
CLIMITS=	specifies color of control limits, central line, and related labels
LCLLABEL=	specifies label for lower control limit
LIMLABSUBCHAR=	specifies a substitution character for labels provided as quoted strings; the character is replaced with the value of the control limit
LLIMITS=	specifies line type for control limits
NDECIMAL=	specifies number of digits to right of decimal place in default labels for control limits and central line
NOCTL	suppresses display of central line
NOLCL	suppresses display of lower control limit
NOLIMIT0	suppresses display of zero lower control limit on <i>s</i> chart

Table 17.53 *continued*

Option	Description
NOLIMITLABEL	suppresses labels for control limits and central line
NOLIMITS	suppresses display of control limits
NOLIMITSFRAME	suppresses default frame around control limit information when multiple sets of control limits are read from a LIMITS= data set
NOLIMITSLEGEND	suppresses legend for control limits
NOUCL	suppresses display of upper control limit
SSYMBOL=	specifies label for central line on <i>s</i> chart
UCLLABEL=	specifies label for upper control limit
WLIMITS=	specifies width for control limits and central line
Process Mean and Standard Deviation Options	
SIGMA0=	specifies known value σ_0 for process standard deviation σ
SMETHOD=	specifies method for estimating process standard deviation σ
TYPE=	identifies parameters as estimates or standard values and specifies value of <code>_TYPE_</code> in the OUTLIMITS= data set
Options for Plotting and Labeling Points	
ALLLABEL2=	labels every point on <i>s</i> chart
CLABEL=	specifies color for labels
CCONNECT=	specifies color for line segments that connect points on chart
CFRAMELAB=	specifies fill color for frame around labeled points
CNEEDLES=	specifies color for needles that connect points to central line
COUT=	specifies color for portions of line segments that connect points outside control limits
COUTFILL=	specifies color for shading areas between the connected points and control limits outside the limits
LABELANGLE=	specifies angle at which labels are drawn
LABELFONT=	specifies software font for labels (alias for the TESTFONT= option)
LABELHEIGHT=	specifies height of labels (alias for the TESTHEIGHT= option)
NEEDLES	connects points to central line with vertical needles
NOCONNECT	suppresses line segments that connect points on chart
OUTLABEL2=	labels points outside control limits on <i>s</i> chart
SYMBOLLEGEND=	specifies LEGEND statement for levels of <i>symbol-variable</i>
SYMBOLORDER=	specifies order in which symbols are assigned for levels of <i>symbol-variable</i>
TURNALL/TURNOUT	turns point labels so that they are strung out vertically
WNEEDLES=	specifies width of needles

Table 17.53 *continued*

Option	Description
Options for Specifying Tests for Special Causes	
INDEPENDENTZONES	computes zone widths independently above and below center line
NO3SIGMACHECK	enables tests to be applied with control limits other than 3σ limits
NOTESTACROSS	suppresses tests across <i>phase</i> boundaries
TESTS2=	specifies tests for special causes for the <i>s</i> chart
TEST2RESET=	enables tests for special causes to be reset for the <i>s</i> chart
TEST2RUN=	specifies length of pattern for Test 2
TEST3RUN=	specifies length of pattern for Test 3
TESTACROSS	applies tests across <i>phase</i> boundaries
TESTLABEL=	provides labels for points where test is positive
TESTLABEL $_n$ =	specifies label for n th test for special causes
TESTNMETHOD=	applies tests to standardized chart statistics
TESTOVERLAP	performs tests on overlapping patterns of points
TESTRESET=	enables tests for special causes to be reset
ZONE2LABELS	adds labels A, B, and C to zone lines for <i>s</i> chart
ZONES2	adds lines to <i>s</i> chart delineating zones A, B, and C
ZONEVALPOS=	specifies position of ZONEVALUES labels
ZONE2VALUES	labels <i>s</i> zone lines with their values
Options for Displaying Tests for Special Causes	
CTESTLABBOX=	specifies color for boxes enclosing labels indicating points where test is positive
CTESTS=	specifies color for labels indicating points where test is positive
CTESTSYMBOL=	specifies color for symbol used to plot points where test is positive
CZONES=	specifies color for lines and labels delineating zones A, B, and C
LTESTS=	specifies type of line connecting points where test is positive
LZONES=	specifies line type for lines delineating zones A, B, and C
TESTFONT=	specifies software font for labels at points where test is positive
TESTHEIGHT=	specifies height of labels at points where test is positive
TESTLABBOX	requests that labels for points where test is positive be positioned so that do not overlap
TESTSYMBOL=	specifies plot symbol for points where test is positive
TESTSYMBOLHT=	specifies symbol height for points where test is positive
WTESTS=	specifies width of line connecting points where test is positive
Axis and Axis Label Options	
CAXIS=	specifies color for axis lines and tick marks
CFRAME=	specifies fill colors for frame for plot area

Table 17.53 *continued*

Option	Description
CTEXT=	specifies color for tick mark values and axis labels
DISCRETE	produces horizontal axis for discrete numeric group values
HAXIS=	specifies major tick mark values for horizontal axis
HEIGHT=	specifies height of axis label and axis legend text
HMINOR=	specifies number of minor tick marks between major tick marks on horizontal axis
HOFFSET=	specifies length of offset at both ends of horizontal axis
INTSTART=	specifies first major tick mark value on horizontal axis when a date, time, or datetime format is associated with numeric subgroup variable
NOHLABEL	suppresses label for horizontal axis
NOTICKREP	specifies that only the first occurrence of repeated, adjacent subgroup values is to be labeled on horizontal axis
NOTRUNC	suppresses vertical axis truncation at zero applied by default to <i>s</i> chart
NOVANGLE	requests vertical axis labels that are strung out vertically
SKIPHLABELS=	specifies thinning factor for tick mark labels on horizontal axis
SPLIT=	specifies splitting character for axis labels
TURNHLABELS	requests horizontal axis labels that are strung out vertically
VAXIS=	specifies major tick mark values for vertical axis
VFORMAT=	specifies format for vertical axis tick mark labels
VMINOR=	specifies number of minor tick marks between major tick marks on vertical axis
VOFFSET=	specifies length of offset at both ends of vertical axis
VZERO	forces origin to be included in vertical axis
WAXIS=	specifies width of axis lines
Plot Layout Options	
ALLN	plots means for all subgroups
BILEVEL	creates control charts using half-screens and half-pages
EXCHART	creates control charts for a process only when exceptions occur
INTERVAL=	natural time interval between consecutive subgroup positions when time, date, or datetime format is associated with a numeric subgroup variable
MAXPANELS=	maximum number of pages or screens for chart
NMARKERS	requests special markers for points corresponding to sample sizes not equal to nominal sample size for fixed control limits
NOCHART	suppresses creation of chart
NOFRAME	suppresses frame for plot area
NOLEGEND	suppresses legend for subgroup sample sizes

Table 17.53 *continued*

Option	Description
NPANELPOS=	specifies number of subgroup positions per panel on each chart
REPEAT	repeats last subgroup position on panel as first subgroup position of next panel
TOTPANELS=	specifies number of pages or screens to be used to display chart
ZEROSTD	displays s chart regardless of whether $\hat{\sigma} = 0$
Reference Line Options	
CHREF=	specifies color for lines requested by HREF= options
CVREF=	specifies color for lines requested by VREF= options
HREF=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis
HREFDATA=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis
HREFLABELS=	specifies labels for HREF= lines
HREFLABPOS=	specifies position of HREFLABELS= labels
LHREF=	specifies line type for HREF= lines
LVREF=	specifies line type for VREF= lines
NOBYREF	specifies that reference line information in a data set applies uniformly to charts created for all BY groups
VREF=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to vertical axis
VREFLABELS=	specifies labels for VREF= lines
VREFLABPOS=	position of VREFLABELS= labels
Grid Options	
CGRID=	specifies color for grid requested with GRID or ENDGRID option
ENDGRID	adds grid after last plotted point
GRID	adds grid to control chart
LENDGRID=	specifies line type for grid requested with the ENDGRID option
LGRID=	specifies line type for grid requested with the GRID option
WGRID=	specifies width of grid lines
Clipping Options	
CCLIP=	specifies color for plot symbol for clipped points
CLIPFACTOR=	determines extent to which extreme points are clipped
CLIPLEGEND=	specifies text for clipping legend
CLIPLEGPOS=	specifies position of clipping legend
CLIPSUBCHAR=	specifies substitution character for CLIPLEGEND= text
CLIPSYMBOL=	specifies plot symbol for clipped points
CLIPSYMBOLHT=	specifies symbol marker height for clipped points
Graphical Enhancement Options	
ANNOTATE=	specifies annotate data set that adds features to chart
DESCRIPTION=	specifies description of s chart's GRSEG catalog entry

Table 17.53 *continued*

Option	Description
FONT=	specifies software font for labels and legends on charts
NAME=	specifies name of <i>s</i> chart's GRSEG catalog entry
PAGENUM=	specifies the form of the label used in pagination
PAGENUMPOS=	specifies the position of the page number requested with the PAGENUM= option
Options for Producing Graphs Using ODS Styles	
BLOCKVAR=	specifies one or more variables whose values define colors for filling background of <i>block-variable</i> legend
CFRAMELAB	draws a frame around labeled points
COUT	draw portions of line segments that connect points outside control limits in a contrasting color
CSTAROUT	specifies that portions of stars exceeding inner or outer circles are drawn using a different color
OUTFILL	shades areas between control limits and connected points lying outside the limits
STARFILL=	specifies a variable identifying groups of stars filled with different colors
STARS=	specifies a variable identifying groups of stars whose outlines are drawn with different colors
Options for ODS Graphics	
BLOCKREFTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
INFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the control limit infill transparency
MARKERS	plots subgroup points with markers
NOBLOCKREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOBLOCKREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOFILLLEGEND	suppresses legend for levels of a STARFILL= variable
NOPHASEREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOPHASEREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOSTARFILLLEGEND	suppresses legend for levels of a STARFILL= variable
NOTRANSPARENCY	disables transparency in ODS Graphics output
ODSFOOTNOTE=	specifies a graph footnote
ODSFOOTNOTE2=	specifies a secondary graph footnote
ODSLEGENDEXPAND	specifies that legend entries contain all levels observed in the data
ODSTITLE=	specifies a graph title
ODSTITLE2=	specifies a secondary graph title
OUTFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies control limit outfill transparency
OVERLAYURL=	specifies URLs to associate with overlay points
PHASEPOS=	specifies vertical position of phase legend
PHASEREFLEVEL=	associates phase and block reference lines with either innermost or the outermost level

Table 17.53 *continued*

Option	Description
PHASEREFTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
REFFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
SIMULATEQCFONT	draws central line labels using a simulated software font
STARTRANSPARENCY=	specifies star fill transparency
URL=	specifies a variable whose values are URLs to be associated with subgroups
Input Data Set Options	
MISSBREAK	specifies that observations with missing values are not to be processed
Output Data Set Options	
OUTHISTORY=	creates output data set containing subgroup summary statistics
OUTINDEX=	specifies value of <code>_INDEX_</code> in the <code>OUTLIMITS=</code> data set
OUTLIMITS=	creates output data set containing control limits
OUTTABLE=	creates output data set containing subgroup summary statistics and control limits
Tabulation Options	
NOTE: specifying (EXCEPTIONS) after a tabulation option creates a table for exceptional points only.	
TABLE	creates a basic table of subgroup means, subgroup sample sizes, and control limits
TABLEALL	is equivalent to the options TABLE, TABLECENTRAL, TABLEID, TABLELEGEND, TABLEOUTLIM, and TABLETESTS
TABLECENTRAL	augments basic table with values of central lines
TABLEID	augments basic table with columns for ID variables
TABLELEGEND	augments basic table with legend for tests for special causes
TABLEOUTLIM	augments basic table with columns indicating control limits exceeded
TABLETESTS	augments basic table with a column indicating which tests for special causes are positive
Specification Limit Options	
CIINDICES	specifies α value and type for computing capability index confidence limits
LSL=	specifies list of lower specification limits
TARGET=	specifies list of target values
USL=	specifies list of upper specification limits

Table 17.53 continued

Option	Description
Block Variable Legend Options	
BLOCKLABELPOS=	specifies position of label for <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKLABTYPE=	specifies text size of <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKPOS=	specifies vertical position of <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKREP	repeats identical consecutive labels in <i>block-variable</i> legend
CBLOCKLAB=	specifies fill colors for frames enclosing variable labels in <i>block-variable</i> legend
CBLOCKVAR=	specifies one or more variables whose values are colors for filling background of <i>block-variable</i> legend
Phase Options	
CPHASELEG=	specifies text color for <i>phase</i> legend
NOPHASEFRAME	suppresses default frame for <i>phase</i> legend
OUTPHASE=	specifies value of <code>_PHASE_</code> in the OUTHISTORY= data set
PHASEBREAK	disconnects last point in a <i>phase</i> from first point in next <i>phase</i>
PHASELABTYPE=	specifies text size of <i>phase</i> legend
PHASELEGEND	displays <i>phase</i> labels in a legend across top of chart
PHASELIMITS	labels control limits for each phase, provided they are constant within that phase
PHASEREF	delineates <i>phases</i> with vertical reference lines
READPHASES=	specifies <i>phases</i> to be read from an input data set
Star Options	
CSTARCIRCLES=	specifies color for STARCIRCLES= circles
CSTARFILL=	specifies color for filling stars
CSTAROUT=	specifies outline color for stars exceeding inner or outer circles
CSTARS=	specifies color for outlines of stars
LSTARCIRCLES=	specifies line types for STARCIRCLES= circles
LSTARS=	specifies line types for outlines of STARVERTICES= stars
STARBDRADIUS=	specifies radius of outer bound circle for vertices of stars
STARCIRCLES=	specifies reference circles for stars
STARINRADIUS=	specifies inner radius of stars
STARLABEL=	specifies vertices to be labeled
STARLEGEND=	specifies style of legend for star vertices
STARLEGENDLAB=	specifies label for STARLEGEND= legend
STAROUTRADIUS=	specifies outer radius of stars
STARSPECS=	specifies method used to standardize vertex variables
STARSTART=	specifies angle for first vertex
STARTYPE=	specifies graphical style of star
STARVERTICES=	superimposes star at each point on chart
WSTARCIRCLES=	specifies width of STARCIRCLES= circles
WSTARS=	specifies width of STARVERTICES= stars

Table 17.53 *continued*

Option	Description
Overlay Options	
CCOVERLAY=	specifies colors for overlay line segments
COVERLAY=	specifies colors for overlay plots
COVERLAYCLIP=	specifies color for clipped points on overlays
LOVERLAY=	specifies line types for overlay line segments
NOOVERLAYLEGEND	suppresses legend for overlay plots
OVERLAY=	specifies variables to overlay on chart
OVERLAYCLIPSYM=	specifies symbol for clipped points on overlays
OVERLAYCLIPSYMHT=	specifies symbol height for clipped points on overlays
OVERLAYHTML=	specifies links to associate with overlay points
OVERLAYID=	specifies labels for overlay points
OVERLAYLEGLAB=	specifies label for overlay legend
OVERLAYSYM=	specifies symbols for overlays
OVERLAYSYMHT=	specifies symbol heights for overlays
WOVERLAY=	specifies widths of overlay line segments
Options for Interactive Control Charts	
HTML=	specifies a variable whose values create links to be associated with subgroups
HTML_LEGEND=	specifies a variable whose values create links to be associated with symbols in the symbol legend
WEBOUT=	creates an OUTTABLE= data set with additional graphics coordinate data
Options for Line Printer Charts	
CLIPCHAR=	specifies plot character for clipped points
CONNECTCHAR=	specifies character used to form line segments that connect points on chart
HREFCHAR=	specifies line character for HREF= and HREF2= lines
SYMBOLCHARS=	specifies characters indicating <i>symbol-variable</i>
TESTCHAR=	specifies character for line segments that connect any sequence of points for which a test for special causes is positive
VREFCHAR=	specifies line character for VREF= and VREF2= lines
ZONECHAR=	specifies character for lines that delineate zones for tests for special causes

Details: SChart Statement

Constructing Charts for Standard Deviations

The following notation is used in this section:

σ	process standard deviation (standard deviation of the population of measurements)
s_i	standard deviation of measurements in i th subgroup

$$s_i = \sqrt{(1/(n_i - 1))((x_{i1} - \bar{X}_i)^2 + \cdots + (x_{in_i} - \bar{X}_i)^2)}$$

n_i	sample size of i th subgroup
$c_4(n)$	expected value of the standard deviation of n independent normally distributed variables with unit standard deviation
$c_5(n)$	standard error of the standard deviation of n independent observations from a normal population with unit standard deviation
$\chi_p^2(n)$	100 p th percentile ($0 < p < 1$) of the χ^2 distribution with n degrees of freedom

Plotted Points

Each point on an s chart indicates the value of a subgroup standard deviation (s_i). For example, if the tenth subgroup contains the values 12, 15, 19, 16, and 13, the value plotted for this subgroup is

$$s_{10} = \sqrt{((12 - 15)^2 + (15 - 15)^2 + (19 - 15)^2 + (16 - 15)^2 + (13 - 15)^2)/4} = 2.739$$

Central Line

By default, the central line for the i th subgroup indicates an estimate for the expected value of s_i , which is computed as $c_4(n_i)\hat{\sigma}$, where $\hat{\sigma}$ is an estimate of σ . If you specify a known value (σ_0) for σ , the central line indicates the value of $c_4(n_i)\sigma_0$. Note that the central line varies with n_i .

Control Limits

You can compute the limits in the following ways:

- as a specified multiple (k) of the standard error of s_i above and below the central line. The default limits are computed with $k = 3$ (these are referred to as 3σ limits).
- as probability limits defined in terms of α , a specified probability that s_i exceeds the limits

The following table provides the formulas for the limits:

Table 17.54 Limits for s Charts

Control Limits
LCL = lower limit = $\max(c_4(n_i)\hat{\sigma} - kc_5(n_i)\hat{\sigma}, 0)$
UCL = upper limit = $c_4(n_i)\hat{\sigma} + kc_5(n_i)\hat{\sigma}$
Probability Limits
LCL = lower limit = $\hat{\sigma} \sqrt{\chi_{\alpha/2}^2(n_i - 1)/(n_i - 1)}$
UCL = upper limit = $\hat{\sigma} \sqrt{\chi_{1-\alpha/2}^2(n_i - 1)/(n_i - 1)}$

The formulas assume that the data are normally distributed. If a standard value σ_0 is available for σ , replace $\hat{\sigma}$ with σ_0 in Table 17.54. Note that the upper and lower limits vary with n_i and that the probability limits are asymmetric around the central line.

You can specify parameters for the limits as follows:

- Specify k with the SIGMAS= option or with the variable _SIGMAS_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify α with the ALPHA= option or with the variable _ALPHA_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify a constant nominal sample size $n_i \equiv n$ for the control limits with the LIMITN= option or with the variable _LIMITN_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify σ_0 with the SIGMA0= option or with the variable _STDDEV_ in a LIMITS= data set.

Output Data Sets

OUTLIMITS= Data Set

The OUTLIMITS= data set saves control limits and control limit parameters. The following variables are saved:

Table 17.55 OUTLIMITS= Data Set

Variable	Description
ALPHA	probability (α) of exceeding limits
CP	capability index C_p
CPK	capability index C_{pk}
CPL	capability index C_{PL}
CPM	capability index C_{pm}
CPU	capability index C_{PU}
INDEX	optional identifier for the control limits specified with the OUTIN-DEX= option
LCLS	lower control limit for subgroup standard deviation
LCLX	lower control limit for subgroup mean
LIMITN	sample size associated with the control limits

Table 17.55 continued

Option	Description
LSL	lower specification limit
MEAN	process mean ($\bar{\bar{X}}$ or μ_0)
S	value of central line on s chart
SIGMAS	multiple (k) of standard error of \bar{X}_i or s_i
STDDEV	process standard deviation ($\hat{\sigma}$ or σ_0)
SUBGRP	<i>subgroup-variable</i> specified in the SCHART statement
TARGET	target value
TYPE	type (estimate or standard value) of _MEAN_ and _STDDEV_
UCLS	upper control limit for subgroup standard deviation
UCLX	upper control limit for subgroup mean
USL	upper specification limit
VAR	<i>process</i> specified in the SCHART statement

Notes:

1. The variables _LCLX_, _MEAN_, and _UCLX_ are saved to enable the OUTLIMITS= data set to be used as a LIMITS= data set with the BOXCHART, XCHART, and XSCHART statements.
2. If the control limits vary with subgroup sample size, the special missing value V is assigned to the variables _LIMITN_, _LCLX_, _UCLX_, _LCLS_, _S_, and _UCLS_.
3. If the limits are defined in terms of a multiple k of the standard error of s_i , the value of _ALPHA_ is computed as

$$F_S(_LCLS_/_STDDEV_) + 1 - F_S(_UCLS_/_STDDEV_)$$

where $F_S(\cdot)$ is the cumulative distribution function of the standard deviation of a sample of n observations from a normal population with unit standard deviation, and n is the value of _LIMITN_. If _LIMITN_ has the special missing value V , this value is assigned to _ALPHA_.

4. If the limits are probability limits, the value of _SIGMAS_ is computed as $(_UCLS_ - _S_)/e$, where e is the standard error of the standard deviation of n observations from a normal population with unit standard deviation. If _LIMITN_ has the special missing value V , this value is assigned to _SIGMAS_.
5. The variables _CP_, _CPK_, _CPL_, _CPU_, _LSL_, and _USL_ are included only if you provide specification limits with the LSL= and USL= options. The variables _CPM_ and _TARGET_ are included if, in addition, you provide a target value with the TARGET= option. See “[Capability Indices](#)” on page 1941 for computational details.
6. Optional BY variables are saved in the OUTLIMITS= data set.

The OUTLIMITS= data set contains one observation for each *process* specified in the SCHART statement. For an example, see “[Saving Control Limits](#)” on page 1790.

OUTHISTORY= Data Set

The OUTHISTORY= data set saves subgroup summary statistics. The following variables are saved:

- the *subgroup-variable*
- a subgroup mean variable named by *process* suffixed with *X*
- a subgroup standard deviation variable named by *process* suffixed with *S*
- a subgroup sample size variable named by *process* suffixed with *N*

The subgroup mean variable is included so that the data set can be reused as a HISTORY= data set with the BOXCHART, XCHART, and XSCHART statements, as well as the SCHART statement.

Given a *process* name that contains 32 characters, the procedure first shortens the name to its first 16 characters and its last 15 characters, and then it adds the suffix.

Subgroup summary variables are created for each *process* specified in the SCHART statement. For example, consider the following statements:

```
proc shewhart data=Steel;
    schart (Width Diameter)*Lot / outhistory=Summary;
run;
```

The data set Summary contains variables named Lot, WidthX, WidthS, WidthN, DiameterX, DiameterS, and DiameterN.

Additionally, the following variables, if specified, are included:

- BY variables
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- ID variables
- _PHASE_ (if the OUTPHASE= option is specified)

For an example of an OUTHISTORY= data set, see “[Saving Summary Statistics](#)” on page 1789.

OUTTABLE= Data Set

The OUTTABLE= data set saves subgroup summary statistics, control limits, and related information. The following variables are saved:

Variable	Description
ALPHA	probability (α) of exceeding control limits
EXLIM	control limit exceeded on <i>s</i> chart
LCLS	lower control limit for standard deviation
LIMITN	nominal sample size associated with the control limits
S	average standard deviation
SIGMAS	multiple (<i>k</i>) of the standard error associated with control limits

Table 17.55 continued

Option	Description
<i>subgroup</i>	values of the subgroup variable
<code>_SUBN_</code>	subgroup sample size
<code>_SUBS_</code>	subgroup standard deviation
<code>_TESTS2_</code>	tests for special causes signaled on <i>s</i> chart
<code>_UCLS_</code>	upper control limit for standard deviation
<code>_VAR_</code>	<i>process</i> specified in the SChart statement

In addition, the following variables, if specified, are included:

- BY variables
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- ID variables
- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified)

Notes:

1. Either the variable `_ALPHA_` or the variable `_SIGMAS_` is saved depending on how the control limits are defined (with the ALPHA= or SIGMAS= option, respectively, or with the corresponding variables in a LIMITS= data set).
2. The variable `_TESTS2_` is saved if you specify the TESTS2= option.
3. The variables `_EXLIM_` and `_TESTS2_` are character variables of length 8. The variable `_PHASE_` is a character variable of length 48. The variable `_VAR_` is a character variable whose length is no greater than 32. All other variables are numeric.

For an example, see “Saving Control Limits” on page 1790.

ODS Tables

The following table summarizes the ODS tables that you can request with the SChart statement.

Table 17.56 ODS Tables Produced with the SCHAT Statement

Table Name	Description	Options
SCHAT	<i>s</i> chart summary statistics	TABLE, TABLEALL, TABLEC, TABLEID, TABLELEG, TABLEOUT, TABLETESTS
TestDescriptions	descriptions of tests for special causes requested with the TESTS= option for which at least one positive signal is found	TABLEALL, TABLELEG

ODS Graphics

Before you create ODS Graphics output, ODS Graphics must be enabled (for example, by using the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement). For more information about enabling and disabling ODS Graphics, see the section “Enabling and Disabling ODS Graphics” (Chapter 21, *SAS/STAT User’s Guide*). **NOTE:** In SAS/QC 12.1 the SHEWHART procedure does not support the creation of graphs that are editable with the ODS Graphics Editor.

The appearance of a graph produced with ODS Graphics is determined by the style associated with the ODS destination where the graph is produced. SCHAT options used to control the appearance of traditional graphics are ignored for ODS Graphics output. [Options for Producing Graphs Using ODS Styles](#) lists options that can be used to control the appearance of graphs produced with ODS Graphics or with traditional graphics using ODS styles. [Options for ODS Graphics](#) lists options to be used exclusively with ODS Graphics. Detailed descriptions of these options are provided in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

When ODS Graphics is in effect, the SCHAT statement assigns a name to the graph it creates. You can use this name to reference the graph when using ODS. The name is listed in [Table 17.57](#).

Table 17.57 ODS Graphics Produced by the SCHAT Statement

ODS Graph Name	Plot Description
SChart	<i>s</i> chart

See Chapter 3, “[SAS/QC Graphics](#),” for more information about ODS Graphics and other methods for producing charts.

Input Data Sets

DATA= Data Set

You can read raw data (process measurements) from a DATA= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. Each *process* specified in the SCHAT statement must be a SAS variable in the DATA= data set. This variable provides measurements, which must be grouped into subgroup samples indexed by the values of the *subgroup-variable*. The *subgroup-variable*, which is specified in the SCHAT statement, must also be a SAS variable in the DATA= data set.

Each observation in a DATA= data set must contain a value for each *process* and a value for the *subgroup-variable*. If the *i*th subgroup contains n_i items, there should be n_i consecutive observations for which the value of the *subgroup-variable* is the index of the *i*th subgroup. For example, if each subgroup contains five items and there are 30 subgroup samples, the DATA= data set should contain 150 observations. Other variables that can be read from a DATA= data set include

- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified)
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

By default, the SHEWHART procedure reads all of the observations in a DATA= data set. However, if the DATA= data set includes the variable `_PHASE_`, you can read selected groups of observations (referred to as *phases*) with the READPHASES= option (for an example, see “[Displaying Stratification in Phases](#)” on page 2103).

For an example of a DATA= data set, see “[Creating Standard Deviation Charts from Raw Data](#)” on page 1783.

LIMITS= Data Set

You can read preestablished control limits (or parameters from which the control limits can be calculated) from a LIMITS= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. For example, the following statements read control limit information from the data set `Conlims`:³¹

```
proc shewhart data=Info limits=Conlims;
    schart Weight*Batch;
run;
```

The LIMITS= data set can be an OUTLIMITS= data set that was created in a previous run of the SHEWHART procedure. Such data sets always contain the variables required for a LIMITS= data set; see [Table 17.55](#). The LIMITS= data set can also be created directly using a DATA step. When you create a LIMITS= data set, you must provide one of the following:

- the variables `_LCLS_`, `_S_`, and `_UCLS_`, which specify the control limits directly
- the variable `_STDDEV_`, which is used to calculate the control limits according to the equations in [Table 17.54](#)

In addition, note the following:

- The variables `_VAR_` and `_SUBGRP_` are required. These must be character variables whose lengths are no greater than 32.

³¹In SAS 6.09 and in earlier releases, it is necessary to specify the READLIMITS option.

- The variable `_INDEX_` is required if you specify the `READINDEX=` option. This must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 48.
- The variables `_LIMITN_`, `_SIGMAS_` (or `_ALPHA_`), and `_TYPE_` are optional, but they are recommended to maintain a complete set of control limit information. The variable `_TYPE_` must be a character variable of length 8; valid values are 'ESTIMATE', 'ESTIMATE', 'STDMU', and 'STDSIGMA'.
- BY variables are required if specified with a BY statement.

For an example, see “[Reading Preestablished Control Limits](#)” on page 1792.

HISTORY= Data Set

You can read subgroup summary statistics from a `HISTORY=` data set specified in the `PROC SHEWHART` statement. This enables you to reuse `OUTHISTORY=` data sets that have been created in previous runs of the `SHEWHART`, `CUSUM`, or `MACONTROL` procedures or to read output data sets created with SAS summarization procedures, such as the `MEANS` procedure.

A `HISTORY=` data set used with the `SCHAT` statement must contain the following:

- the *subgroup-variable*
- a subgroup standard deviation variable for each *process*
- a subgroup sample size variable for each *process*

The names of the subgroup standard deviation and subgroup sample size variables must be the *process* name concatenated with the special suffix characters *S* and *N*, respectively. For example, consider the following statements:

```
proc shewhart history=Summary;
    schart (Weight Yieldstrength)*Batch;
run;
```

The data set `Summary` must include the variables `Batch`, `WeightS`, `WeightN`, `YieldstrengthS`, and `YieldstrengthN`.

Note that if you specify a *process* name that contains 32 characters, the names of the summary variables must be formed from the first 16 characters and the last 15 characters of the *process* name, suffixed with the appropriate character.

Other variables that can be read from a `HISTORY=` data set include

- `_PHASE_` (if the `READPHASES=` option is specified)
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

By default, the SHEWHART procedure reads all the observations in a HISTORY= data set. However, if the data set includes the variable `_PHASE_`, you can read selected groups of observations (referred to as *phases*) by specifying the READPHASES= option (see “[Displaying Stratification in Phases](#)” on page 2103 for an example).

For an example of a HISTORY= data set, see “[Creating Standard Deviation Charts from Subgroup Summary Data](#)” on page 1786.

TABLE= Data Set

You can read summary statistics and control limits from a TABLE= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. This enables you to reuse an OUTTABLE= data set created in a previous run of the SHEWHART procedure. Because the SHEWHART procedure simply displays the information in a TABLE= data set, you can use TABLE= data sets to create specialized control charts. Examples are provided in “[Specialized Control Charts: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2171.

The following table lists the variables required in a TABLE= data set used with the SChart statement:

Table 17.58 Variables Required in a TABLE= Data Set

Variable	Description
<code>_LCLS_</code>	lower control limit for standard deviation
<code>_LIMITN_</code>	nominal sample size associated with the control limits
<code>_S_</code>	average standard deviation
<i>subgroup-variable</i>	values of the <i>subgroup-variable</i>
<code>_SUBN_</code>	subgroup sample size
<code>_SUBS_</code>	subgroup standard deviation
<code>_UCLS_</code>	upper control limit for standard deviation

Other variables that can be read from a TABLE= data set include

- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables
- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified). This variable must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 48.
- `_TESTS2_` (if the TESTS2= option is specified). This variable is used to flag tests for special causes and must be a character variable of length 8.
- `_VAR_`. This variable is required if more than one *process* is specified or if the data set contains information for more than one *process*. This variable must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 32.

For an example of a TABLE= data set, see “[Saving Control Limits](#)” on page 1790.

Methods for Estimating the Standard Deviation

When control limits are determined from the input data, three methods (referred to as default, MVLUE, and RMSDF) are available for estimating σ .

Default Method

The default estimate for σ is

$$\hat{\sigma} = \frac{s_1/c_4(n_1) + \cdots + s_N/c_4(n_N)}{N}$$

where N is the number of subgroups for which $n_i \geq 2$, s_i is the sample standard deviation of the i th subgroup

$$s_i = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_i - 1} \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} (x_{ij} - \bar{X}_i)^2}$$

and

$$c_4(n_i) = \frac{\Gamma(n_i/2) \sqrt{2/(n_i - 1)}}{\Gamma((n_i - 1)/2)}$$

Here $\Gamma(\cdot)$ denotes the gamma function, and \bar{X}_i denotes the i th subgroup mean. A subgroup standard deviation s_i is included in the calculation only if $n_i \geq 2$. If the observations are normally distributed, then the expected value of s_i is $c_4(n_i)\sigma$. Thus, $\hat{\sigma}$ is the unweighted average of N unbiased estimates of σ . This method is described in the American Society for Testing and Materials (1976).

MVLUE Method

If you specify SMETHOD=MVLUE, a minimum variance linear unbiased estimate (MVLUE) is computed for σ . Refer to Burr (1969, 1976) and Nelson (1989, 1994). This estimate is a weighted average of N unbiased estimates of σ of the form $s_i/c_4(n_i)$, and it is computed as

$$\hat{\sigma} = \frac{h_1 s_1/c_4(n_1) + \cdots + h_N s_N/c_4(n_N)}{h_1 + \cdots + h_N}$$

where

$$h_i = \frac{[c_4(n_i)]^2}{1 - [c_4(n_i)]^2}$$

A subgroup standard deviation s_i is included in the calculation only if $n_i \geq 2$, and N is the number of subgroups for which $n_i \geq 2$. The MVLUE assigns greater weight to estimates of σ from subgroups with larger sample sizes, and it is intended for situations where the subgroup sample sizes vary. If the subgroup sample sizes are constant, the MVLUE reduces to the default estimate.

RMSDF Method

If you specify SMETHOD=RMSDF, a weighted root-mean-square estimate is computed for σ .

$$\hat{\sigma} = \frac{\sqrt{(n_1 - 1)s_1^2 + \cdots + (n_N - 1)s_N^2}}{c_4(n) \sqrt{n_1 + \cdots + n_N - N}}$$

The weights are the degrees of freedom $n_i - 1$. A subgroup standard deviation s_i is included in the calculation only if $n_i \geq 2$, and N is the number of subgroups for which $n_i \geq 2$.

If the unknown standard deviation σ is constant across subgroups, the root-mean-square estimate is more efficient than the minimum variance linear unbiased estimate. However, in process control applications, it is generally not assumed that σ is constant, and if σ varies across subgroups, the root-mean-square estimate tends to be more inflated than the MVLUE.

Axis Labels

You can specify axis labels by assigning labels to particular variables in the input data set, as summarized in the following table:

Axis	Input Data Set	Variable
Horizontal	all	<i>subgroup-variable</i>
Vertical	DATA=	<i>process</i>
Vertical	HISTORY=	subgroup standard deviation variable
Vertical	TABLE=	<code>_SUBS_</code>

For an example, see “[Labeling Axes](#)” on page 2136.

Missing Values

An observation read from a DATA=, HISTORY=, or TABLE= data set is not analyzed if the value of the subgroup variable is missing. For a particular process variable, an observation read from a DATA= data set is not analyzed if the value of the process variable is missing. Missing values of process variables generally lead to unequal subgroup sample sizes. For a particular process variable, an observation read from a HISTORY= or TABLE= data set is not analyzed if the values of any of the corresponding summary variables are missing.

Examples: SCHAT Statement

This section provides advanced examples of the SCHAT statement.

Example 17.29: Specifying a Known Standard Deviation

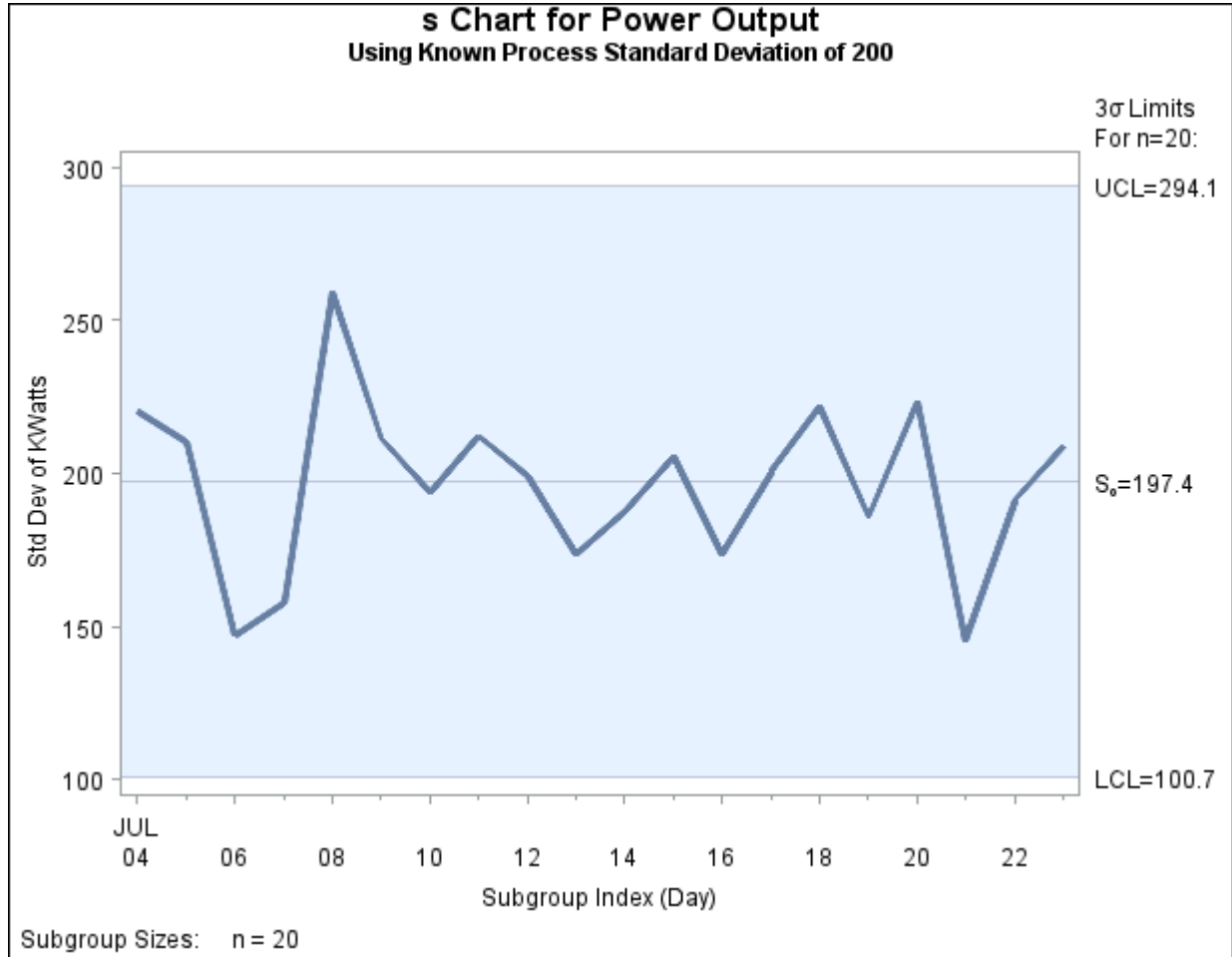
See SHWSEX1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library In some applications, a standard value σ_0 may be available for the process standard deviation σ . This example shows how you can specify σ_0 to compute the control limits.

Suppose that the amount of power needed to heat water in the heating process described in “[Creating Standard Deviation Charts from Raw Data](#)” on page 1783 has a known standard deviation of 200. The following statements specify this known value and create an *s* chart, shown in [Output 17.29.1](#), for the power output measurements in the data set Turbine:

```
ods graphics off;
title 's Chart for Power Output';
title2 'Using Known Process Standard Deviation of 200';
proc shewhart data=Turbine;
    schart KWatts*Day / sigma0 = 200
                      ssymbol = s0;
run;
```

The SIGMA0= option specifies σ_0 , and the SSYMBOL= option specifies a label for the central line indicating that the central line is computed from σ_0 . Since all the points lie within the limits, you can conclude that the variability of the process is stable.

Output 17.29.1 Reading in Standard Value for Process Standard Deviation



You can also specify σ_0 as the value of the variable `_STDDEV_` in a `LIMITS=` data set, as illustrated by the following statements:³²

```
data Plimits;
  length _var_ _subgrp_ _type_ $8;
  _var_   = 'KWatts';
  _subgrp_ = 'Day';
  _type_   = 'STDSIGMA';
  _limitn_ = 20;
  _stddev_ = 200;
run;

title 'Chart Using Known Process Standard Deviation';
proc shewhart data=Turbine limits=Plimits;
```

³²In SAS 6.09 and in earlier releases, it is necessary to specify the READLIMITS option.

```

schart KWatts*Day / ssymbol=s0;
run;

```

The resulting s chart (not shown here) is identical to the one shown in [Output 17.29.1](#). For more information, see “[LIMITS= Data Set](#)” on page 1810.

Example 17.30: Computing Average Run Lengths for s Charts

See SHWSARL in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

This example illustrates how you can compute the average run length of an s chart. The data used here are the power measurements in the data set `Turbine`, which is introduced in “[Creating Standard Deviation Charts from Raw Data](#)” on page 1783.

The in-control average run length of a Shewhart chart is $ARL = \frac{1}{p}$, where p is the probability that a single point exceeds its control limits. Since this probability is saved as the value of the variable `_ALPHA_` in an `OUTLIMITS=` data set, you can compute ARL for an s chart as follows:

```

title 'Average In-Control Run Length';
proc shewhart data=Turbine;
  schart KWatts*Day / outlimits=Turblim nochart;

data ARLcomp;
  keep _var_ _sigmas_ _alpha_ arl;
  set Turblim;
  arl = 1 / _alpha_;
run;

```

The data set `ARLcomp` is listed in [Output 17.30.1](#), which shows that the ARL is equal to 358.

Output 17.30.1 The Data Set `ARLcomp`

Average In-Control Run Length			
VAR	_ALPHA_	_SIGMAS_	arl
KWatts	.002792725	3	358.073

To compute out-of-control average run lengths, define f as the slippage factor for the process standard deviation σ , where $f > 1$. In other words, the “shifted” standard deviation to be detected by the chart is $f\sigma$. The following statements compute the ARL as a function of f :

```

data ARLshift;
  keep f f_std p arl_f;
  set Turblim;
  df = _limitn_ - 1;
  do f = 1 to 1.5 by 0.05;
    f_std = f * _stddev_;
    low  = df * ( _lcls_ / f_std )**2;
    upp  = df * ( _ucls_ / f_std )**2;
    p    = probchi( low, df ) + 1 - probchi( upp, df );
    arl_f = 1 / p;
  end;
run;

```

```

        output;
    end;
run;

```

The data set ARLshift is listed in [Output 17.30.2](#). For example, on average, 53 samples are required to detect a ten percent increase in σ (a shifted standard deviation of approximately 219). The computations use the fact that $(n_i - 1)s_i^2/\sigma^2$ has a χ^2 distribution with $n_i - 1$ degrees of freedom, assuming that the measurements are normally distributed.

Output 17.30.2 The Data Set ARLshift

Average Run Length Analysis				
f	f_std	p	arl_f	
1.00	198.996	0.00279	358.073	
1.05	208.945	0.00758	131.922	
1.10	218.895	0.01875	53.322	
1.15	228.845	0.03984	25.102	
1.20	238.795	0.07388	13.535	
1.25	248.745	0.12239	8.171	
1.30	258.694	0.18475	5.413	
1.35	268.644	0.25834	3.871	
1.40	278.594	0.33923	2.948	
1.45	288.544	0.42298	2.364	
1.50	298.494	0.50546	1.978	

UCHAR Statement: SHEWHART Procedure

Overview: UCHAR Statement

The UCHAR statement creates u charts for the numbers of nonconformities (defects) per inspection unit in subgroup samples containing arbitrary numbers of units.

You can use options in the UCHAR statement to

- specify the number of inspection units per subgroup
- compute control limits from the data based on a multiple of the standard error of the plotted values or as probability limits
- tabulate subgroup summary statistics and control limits
- save control limits in an output data set
- save subgroup summary statistics in an output data set
- read preestablished control limits from a data set

- apply tests for special causes (also known as runs tests and Western Electric rules)
- specify a known (standard) value for the average number of nonconformities per inspection unit
- display distinct sets of control limits for data from successive time phases
- add block legends and symbol markers to reveal stratification in process data
- superimpose stars at points to represent related multivariate factors
- clip extreme points to make the chart more readable
- display vertical and horizontal reference lines
- control axis values and labels
- control layout and appearance of the chart

You have three alternatives for producing u charts with the UCHART statement:

- ODS Graphics output is produced if ODS Graphics is enabled, for example by specifying the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement prior to the PROC statement.
- Otherwise, traditional graphics are produced by default if SAS/GRAPH[®] is licensed.
- Legacy line printer charts are produced when you specify the LINEPRINTER option in the PROC statement.

See Chapter 3, “[SAS/QC Graphics](#),” for more information about producing these different kinds of graphs.

Getting Started: UCHART Statement

This section introduces the UCHART statement with simple examples that illustrate commonly used options. Complete syntax for the UCHART statement is presented in the section “[Syntax: UCHART Statement](#)” on page 1829, and advanced examples are given in the section “[Examples: UCHART Statement](#)” on page 1849.

Creating u Charts from Defect Count Data

See SHWUCHR in the SAS/QC Sample Library A textile company uses a u chart to monitor the number of defects per square meter of fabric. The fabric is spooled onto rolls as it is inspected for defects. Each piece of fabric is one meter wide and 30 meters in length. The following statements create a SAS data set named Fabric, which contains the defect counts for 20 rolls:


```
data Fabric;
  input Roll Defects @@;
  datalines;
1 12    2 11    3 9    4 15
5 7     6 6     7 5     8 10
9 8    10 8    11 14    12 5
13 9    14 13    15 7    16 5
17 8    18 11    19 7    20 12
;
```

A partial listing of Fabric is shown in [Figure 17.86](#).

Figure 17.86 The Data Set Fabric

Number of Fabric Defects	
Roll	Defects
1	12
2	11
3	9
4	15
5	7

There is a single observation per roll. The variable Roll identifies the subgroup sample and is referred to as the *subgroup-variable*. The variable Defects contains the number of nonconformities (defect count) for each subgroup sample and is referred to as the *process variable* (or *process* for short).

The following statements create the *u* chart shown in [Figure 17.87](#):

```
ods graphics off;
title 'u Chart for Fabric Defects';
proc shewhart data=Fabric;
  uchart Defects*Roll / subgroupn = 30;
run;
```

This example illustrates the basic form of the UCHART statement. After the keyword UCHART, you specify the *process* to analyze (in this case, Defects), followed by an asterisk and the *subgroup-variable* (Roll).

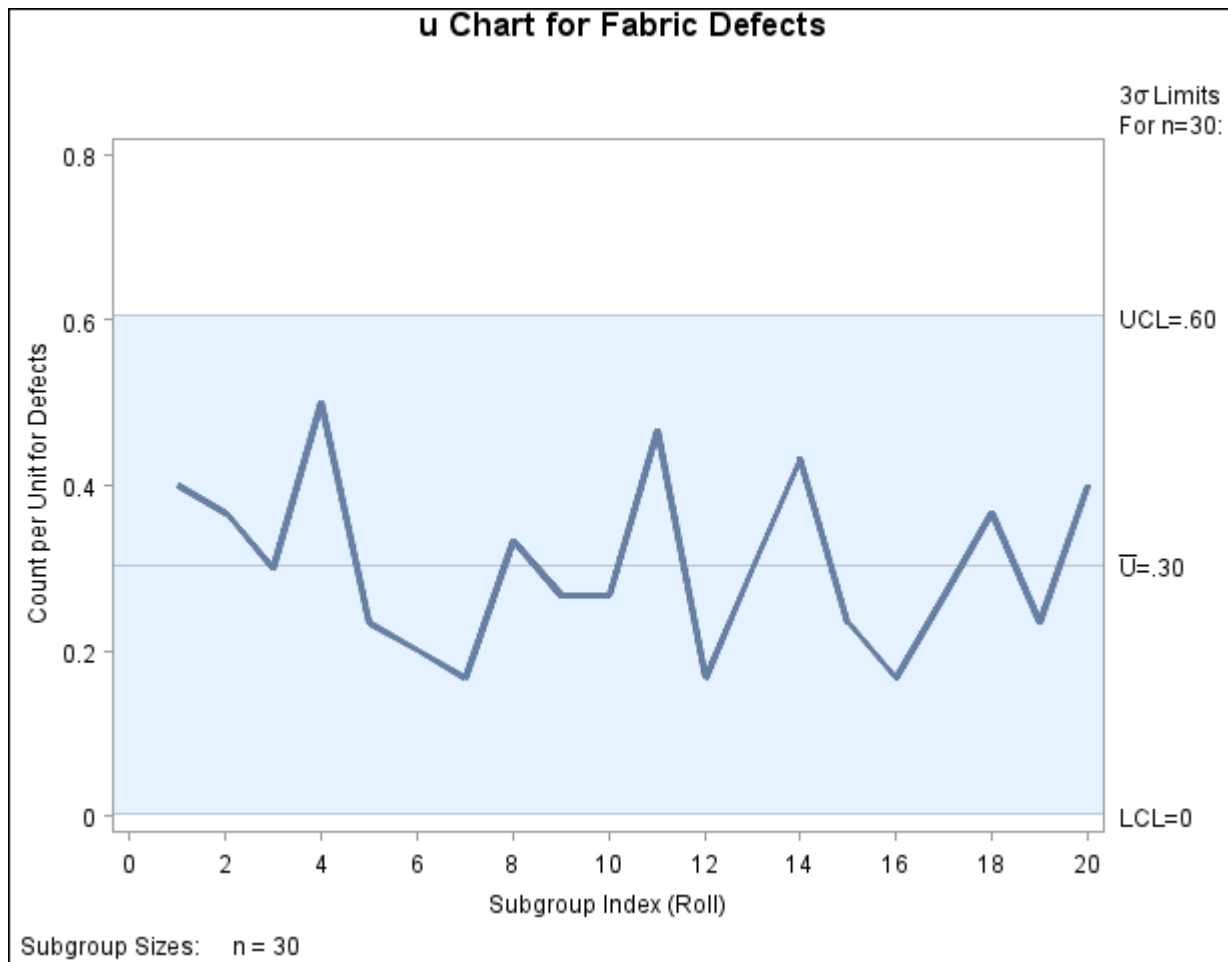
The SUBGROUPN= option specifies the number of inspection units in each subgroup sample and is required if the input data set is a DATA= data set. In this example, each square meter of fabric is an inspection unit, and each roll is a subgroup sample. The number of inspection units per subgroup can be thought of as the subgroup sample size.

You can use the SUBGROUPN= option to specify one of the following:

- a constant subgroup sample size (as in this example)
- an input variable name whose values contain the subgroup sample sizes (for an example, see “[Saving Nonconformities per Unit](#)” on page 1827)

Options such as SUBGROUPN= are specified after the slash (/) in the UCHART statement. A complete list of options is presented in the section “[Syntax: UCHART Statement](#)” on page 1829.

Figure 17.87 u Chart Example (Traditional Graphics)



The input data set is specified with the DATA= option in the PROC SHEWHART statement.

Each point on the u chart represents the number of nonconformities per inspection unit for a particular subgroup. For instance, the value plotted for the first subgroup is $12/30 = 0.4$ (since there are 12 defects on the first roll and this roll contains 30 square meters of fabric). By default, the control limits shown are 3σ limits estimated from the data; the formulas for the limits are given in “[Control Limits](#)” on page 1840. Since none of the points exceed the 3σ limits, the u chart indicates that the fabric manufacturing process is in statistical control.

See “[Constructing Charts for Nonconformities per Unit \(u Charts\)](#)” on page 1839 for details concerning u charts. For more details on reading defect count data, see “[DATA= Data Set](#)” on page 1845.

Saving Control Limits

You can save the control limits for a *u* chart in a SAS data set; this enables you to apply the control limits to future data (see “[Reading Preestablished Control Limits](#)” on page 1823) or modify the limits with a DATA step program. *See SHWUCHR in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

The following statements read defect counts from the data set *Fabric* (see “[Creating u Charts from Defect Count Data](#)” on page 1818) and save the control limits displayed in [Figure 17.87](#) in a data set named *Fablim*:

```
proc shewhart data=Fabric;
    uchart Defects*Roll / subgroupn = 30
                        outlimits = Fablim
                        nochart;
run;
```

The SUBGROUPN= option specifies the number of inspection units in each subgroup sample. The OUTLIMITS= option names the data set containing the control limits, and the NOCHART option suppresses the display of the chart. The data set *Fablim* is listed in [Figure 17.88](#).

Figure 17.88 The Data Set *Fablim* Containing Control Limit Information

Control Limits Data Set FABLIM								
—	S	—	L	—	S	—	—	—
—	U	—	I	A	I	—	—	—
V	B	T	M	L	G	L	—	U
A	G	Y	I	P	M	C	—	C
R	R	P	T	H	A	L	—	L
—	P	E	N	A	S	U	U	U
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defects	Roll	ESTIMATE	30	.002550178	3	.001671271	0.30333	0.60

The data set *Fablim* contains one observation with the limits for *process* Defects. The variables *_LCLU_* and *_UCLU_* contain the lower and upper control limits, and the variable *_U_* contains the central line. The value of *_LIMITN_* is the nominal sample size associated with the control limits, and the value of *_SIGMAS_* is the multiple of σ associated with the control limits. The variables *_VAR_* and *_SUBGRP_* are bookkeeping variables that save the *process* and *subgroup-variable*. The variable *_TYPE_* is a bookkeeping variable that indicates whether the value of *_U_* is an estimate or standard value. For more information, see “[OUTLIMITS= Data Set](#)” on page 1841.

Alternatively, you can use the OUTTABLE= option to create an output data set that saves both the control limits and the subgroup statistics, as illustrated by the following statements:

```
proc shewhart data=Fabric;
    uchart Defects*Roll / subgroupn = 30
                        outtable = Fabtab
                        nochart;
run;
```

The data set *Fabtab* is listed in [Figure 17.89](#).

Figure 17.89 The Data Set Fabtab

Number of Defects Per Square Meter and Control Limits									
		S	L						
		I	I						E
		G	M	S	L	S		U	X
V	R	M	I	U	C	U		C	L
A	o	A	T	B	L	B		L	I
R	1	S	N	N	U	U	U	U	M
	1								
Defects	1	3	30	30	.001671271	0.40000	0.30333	0.60500	
Defects	2	3	30	30	.001671271	0.36667	0.30333	0.60500	
Defects	3	3	30	30	.001671271	0.30000	0.30333	0.60500	
Defects	4	3	30	30	.001671271	0.50000	0.30333	0.60500	
Defects	5	3	30	30	.001671271	0.23333	0.30333	0.60500	
Defects	6	3	30	30	.001671271	0.20000	0.30333	0.60500	
Defects	7	3	30	30	.001671271	0.16667	0.30333	0.60500	
Defects	8	3	30	30	.001671271	0.33333	0.30333	0.60500	
Defects	9	3	30	30	.001671271	0.26667	0.30333	0.60500	
Defects	10	3	30	30	.001671271	0.26667	0.30333	0.60500	
Defects	11	3	30	30	.001671271	0.46667	0.30333	0.60500	
Defects	12	3	30	30	.001671271	0.16667	0.30333	0.60500	
Defects	13	3	30	30	.001671271	0.30000	0.30333	0.60500	
Defects	14	3	30	30	.001671271	0.43333	0.30333	0.60500	
Defects	15	3	30	30	.001671271	0.23333	0.30333	0.60500	
Defects	16	3	30	30	.001671271	0.16667	0.30333	0.60500	
Defects	17	3	30	30	.001671271	0.26667	0.30333	0.60500	
Defects	18	3	30	30	.001671271	0.36667	0.30333	0.60500	
Defects	19	3	30	30	.001671271	0.23333	0.30333	0.60500	
Defects	20	3	30	30	.001671271	0.40000	0.30333	0.60500	

This data set contains one observation for each subgroup sample. The variables `_SUBU_` and `_SUBN_` contain the number of nonconformities per unit in each subgroup and the number of inspection units per subgroup. The variables `_LCLU_` and `_UCLU_` contain the lower and upper control limits, and the variable `_U_` contains the central line. The variables `_VAR_` and `Roll` contain the *process* name and values of the *subgroup-variable*, respectively. For more information, see “[OUTTABLE= Data Set](#)” on page 1843.

An `OUTTABLE=` data set can be read later as a `TABLE=` data set by the SHEWHART procedure. For example, the following statements read `Fabtab` and display a *u* chart (not shown here) identical to the chart in [Figure 17.87](#):

```
title 'u Chart for Fabric Defects';
proc shewhart Table=Fabtab;
    uchart Defects*Roll / subgroupn=30;
run;
```

Because the SHEWHART procedure simply displays the information in a `TABLE=` data set, you can use `TABLE=` data sets to create specialized control charts (see “[Specialized Control Charts: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2171). For more information, see “[TABLE= Data Set](#)” on page 1847.

Reading Preestablished Control Limits

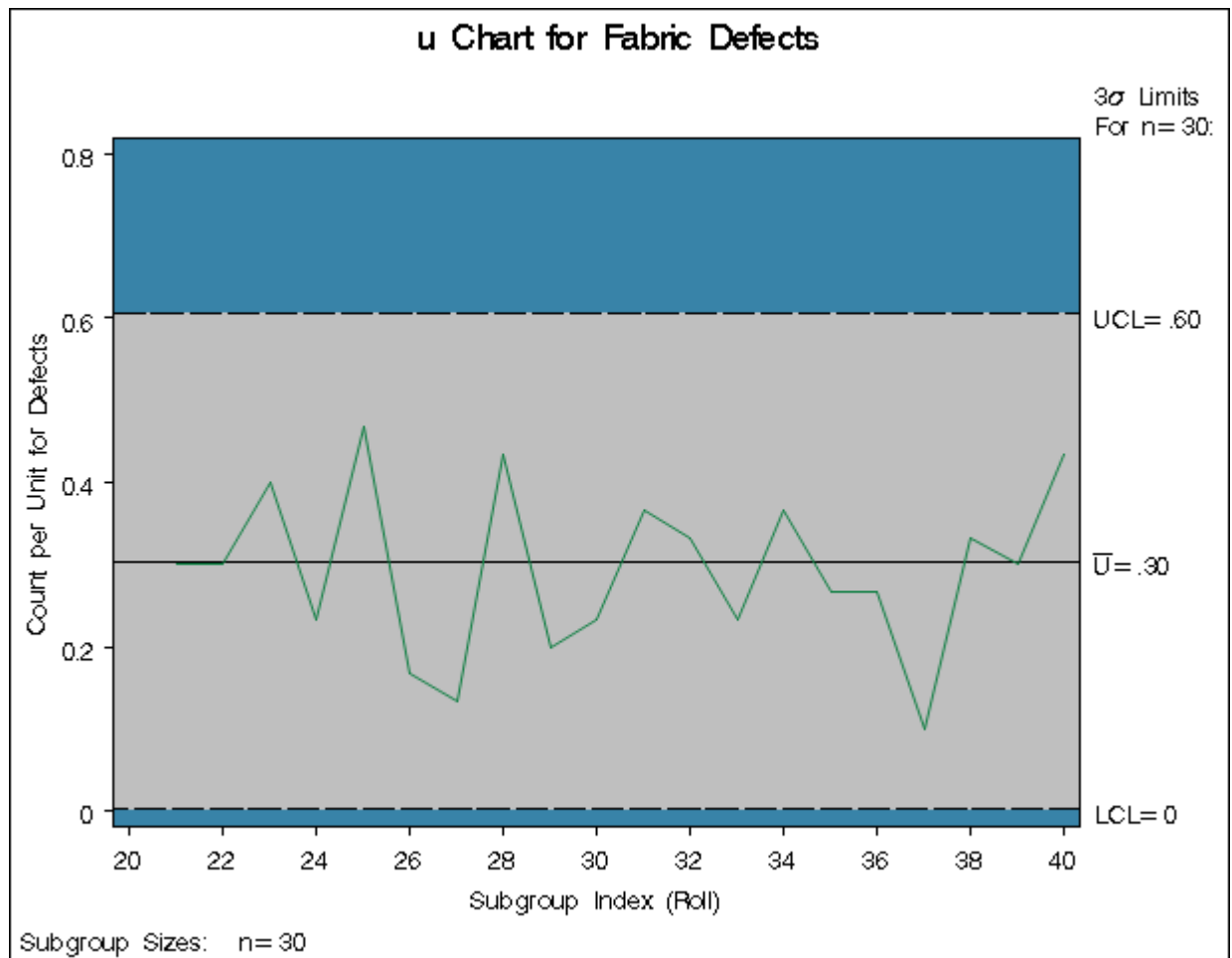
In the previous example, control limits were saved in a SAS data set named `Fablim`. This example *See SHWUCHR in the SAS/QC Sample Library* shows how these limits can be applied to defect counts for an additional 20 rolls of fabric, which are provided in the following data set:

```
data Fabric2;
  input Roll Defects @@;
  datalines;
21 9    22 9    23 12   24 7    25 14
26 5    27 4    28 13   29 6    30 7
31 11   32 10   33 7    34 11   35 8
36 8    37 3    38 10   39 9    40 13
;
```

The following statements create a *u* chart for the second group of rolls using the control limits in `Fablim`:

```
options nogstyle;
options ftext=swiss;
symbol color = vig h = .8;
title 'u Chart for Fabric Defects';
proc shewhart data=Fabric2 limits=Fablim;
  uchart Defects*Roll / subgroupn = 30
                        cframe      = steel
                        cinfill     = ligr
                        cconnect    = vig
                        coutfill    = yellow;
run;
options gstyle;
```

The `NOGSTYLE` system option causes ODS styles not to affect traditional graphics. Instead, the `SYMBOL` statement and `UCHART` statement options control the appearance of the graph. The `GSTYLE` system option restores the use of ODS styles for traditional graphics produced subsequently. The chart is shown in [Figure 17.90](#) and indicates that the process is in control.

Figure 17.90 A u Chart for Second Set of Fabric Rolls (Traditional Graphics with NOGSTYLE)

The LIMITS= option in the PROC SHEWHART statement specifies the data set containing the control limits. By default,³³ this information is read from the first observation in the LIMITS= data set for which

- the value of `_VAR_` matches the *process* Defects
- the value of `_SUBGRP_` matches the *subgroup-variable* name Roll

In this example, the LIMITS= data set was created in a previous run of the SHEWHART procedure. You can also create a LIMITS= data set with the DATA step. See “[LIMITS= Data Set](#)” on page 1845 for details concerning the variables that you must provide.

³³In SAS 6.09 and in earlier releases, it is also necessary to specify the READLIMITS option to read control limits from a LIMITS= data set.

Creating *u* Charts from Nonconformities per Unit

In the previous example, the input data set provided the number of nonconformities for each subgroup sample. However, in some applications, as illustrated here, the data provide the number of nonconformities *per inspection unit* for each subgroup. *See SHWUCHR in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

A clothing manufacturer ships shirts in boxes of ten. Prior to shipment, each shirt is inspected for flaws. Since the manufacturer is interested in the average number of flaws per shirt, the number of flaws found in each box is divided by ten and then recorded. The following statements create a SAS data set named *Shirts*, which contains the average number of flaws per shirt for 25 boxes:

```
data Shirts;
  input Box AvgdefU @@;
  AvgdefN=10;
  datalines;
  1 0.4    2 0.7    3 0.5    4 1.0    5 0.3
  6 0.2    7 0.0    8 0.4    9 0.4   10 0.6
 11 0.2   12 0.7   13 0.3   14 0.1   15 0.3
 16 0.6   17 0.6   18 0.3   19 0.7   20 0.3
 21 0.0   22 0.1   23 0.5   24 0.6   25 0.4
;
```

Note that this is the same data set used in “Getting Started: CCHART Statement” on page 1493 of “CCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure” on page 1492. A partial listing of *Shirts* is shown in Figure 17.91.

Figure 17.91 The Data Set *Shirts*

Average Number of Shirt Flaws		
Box	Avgdef U	Avgdef N
1	0.4	10
2	0.7	10
3	0.5	10
4	1.0	10
5	0.3	10

The data set *Shirts* contains three variables: the box number (*Box*), the average number of flaws per shirt (*AvgdefU*), and the number of shirts per box (*AvgdefN*). Here, a *subgroup* is a box of shirts, and an *inspection unit* is an individual shirt. Note that each subgroup contains ten inspection units.

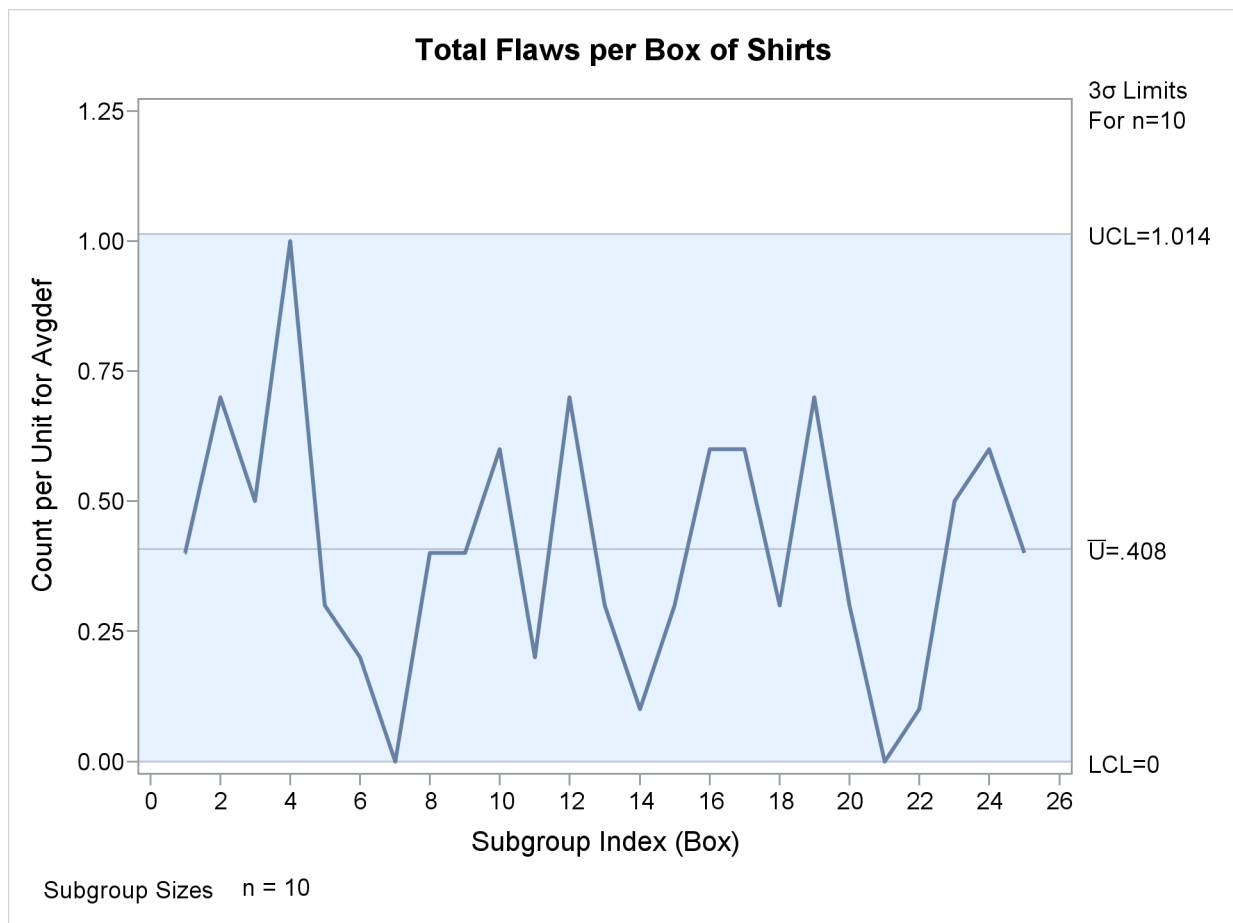
To create a *u* chart for the average number of flaws per shirt in each box, you can specify *Shirts* as a *HISTORY=* data set.

```
ods graphics on;
title 'Total Flaws per Box of Shirts';
proc shewhart history=Shirts;
  uchart Avgdef*Box / odstitle=title;
run;
```

The ODS GRAPHICS ON statement specified before the PROC SHEWHART statement enables ODS Graphics, so the *u* chart is created by using ODS Graphics instead of traditional graphics.

Note that `Avgdef` is *not* the name of a SAS variable in the data set but is, instead, the common prefix for the names of the SAS variables `AvgdefU` and `AvgdefN`. The suffix characters *U* and *N* indicate *number of nonconformities per unit* and *sample size*, respectively. This naming convention enables you to specify two variables in the `HISTORY=` data set with a single name, which is referred to as the *process*. The name `Box`, specified after the asterisk, is the name of the *subgroup-variable*. The *u* chart is shown in Figure 17.92.

Figure 17.92 *u* Chart for Boxes of Shirts (ODS Graphics)



In general, a `HISTORY=` input data set used with the `UCHART` statement must contain the following variables:

- subgroup variable
- subgroup number of nonconformities per unit variable
- subgroup sample size variable

Furthermore, the names of the nonconformities per unit and sample size variables must begin with the *process* name specified in the `UCHART` statement and end with the special suffix characters *U* and *N*, respectively. If the names do not follow this convention, you can use the `RENAME` option to rename the variables for the duration of the `SHEWHART` procedure step. Suppose that, instead of

the variables AvgdefU and AvgdefN, the data set Shirts contained the variables Shirtdef and Sizes. The following statements temporarily rename Shirtdef and Sizes to AvgdefU and AvgdefN:

```
proc shewhart
  history=Shirts (rename=(Shirtdef = AvgdefU
                           Sizes    = AvgdefN ));
  uchart Avgdef*Box;
run;
```

For more information, see “[HISTORY= Data Set](#)” on page 1846.

Saving Nonconformities per Unit

In this example, the UCHART statement is used to create a summary data set containing the number of nonconformities per unit. This data set can be read later by the SHEWHART procedure (as in the preceding example). *See SHWUCHR in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

A department store receives boxes of shirts containing 10, 25, or 50 shirts. Each box is inspected, and the total number of defects per box is recorded. The following statements create a SAS data set named Shirts2, which contains the total defects per box for 20 boxes:

```
data Shirts2;
  input Box Flaws nShirts @@;
  datalines;
  1 3 10    2 8 10    3 15 25    4 20 25
  5 9 25    6 1 10    7 1 10    8 21 50
  9 3 10    10 7 10   11 1 10   12 21 25
  13 9 25   14 3 25   15 12 50   16 18 50
  17 7 10   18 4 10   19 8 10   20 4 10
  ;
```

A partial listing of Shirts2 is shown in [Figure 17.93](#).

Figure 17.93 The Data Set Shirts2

Number of Shirt Flaws per Box			
Box	Avgdef U	Avgdef N	
1	0.4	10	
2	0.7	10	
3	0.5	10	
4	1.0	10	
5	0.3	10	

The variable `Box` contains the box number, the variable `Flaws` contains the number of flaws in each box, and the variable `nShirts` contains the number of shirts in each box. To evaluate the quality of the shirts, you should report the average number of defects per shirt. The following statements create a data set containing the number of flaws per shirt and the number of shirts per box:

```
proc shewhart data=Shirts2;
    uchart Flaws*Box / subgroupn = nShirts
        outhistory = Shirthist
        nochart;
run;
```

The `SUBGROUPN=` option names the variable in the `DATA=` data set whose values specify the number of inspection units per subgroup. The `OUTHISTORY=` option names an output data set containing the number of nonconformities per inspection unit and the number of inspection units per subgroup. A partial listing of `Shirthist` is shown in [Figure 17.94](#).

Figure 17.94 The Data Set `Shirthist`

Average Defects Per Tee Shirt		
Box	Flaws U	Flaws N
1	0.30	10
2	0.80	10
3	0.60	25
4	0.80	25
5	0.36	25

There are three variables in the data set `Shirthist`.

- `Box` contains the subgroup index.
- `FlawsU` contains the numbers of nonconformities per inspection unit.
- `FlawsN` contains the subgroup sample sizes.

Note that the variables containing the numbers of nonconformities per inspection unit and subgroup sample sizes are named by adding the suffix characters *U* and *N* to the *process* `Flaws` specified in the `UCHART` statement. In other words, the variable naming convention for `OUTHISTORY=` data sets is the same as that for `HISTORY=` data sets.

For more information, see “[OUTHISTORY= Data Set](#)” on page 1842.

Syntax: UCHART Statement

The basic syntax for the UCHART statement is as follows:

UCHART *process* * *subgroup-variable* ;

The general form of this syntax is as follows:

UCHART *processes* * *subgroup-variable* <(*block-variables*)>
<=*symbol-variable* | '*character*'> / <*options*> ;

You can use any number of UCHART statements in the SHEWHART procedure. The components of the UCHART statement are described as follows.

process

processes

identify one or more processes to be analyzed. The specification of *process* depends on the input data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement.

- If numbers of nonconformities per subgroup are read from a DATA= data set, *process* must be the name of the variable containing the numbers of nonconformities. For an example, see [“Creating u Charts from Defect Count Data”](#) on page 1818.
- If numbers of nonconformities per unit and numbers of inspection units per subgroup are read from a HISTORY= data set, *process* must be the common prefix of the appropriate variables in the HISTORY= data set. For an example, see [“Creating u Charts from Nonconformities per Unit”](#) on page 1825.
- If numbers of nonconformities per item, numbers of inspection units per subgroup, and control limits are read from a TABLE= data set, *process* must be the value of the variable `_VAR_` in the TABLE= data set. For an example, see [“Saving Control Limits”](#) on page 1821.

A *process* is required. If you specify more than one process, enclose the list in parentheses. For example, the following statements request distinct *u* charts for Defects and Flaws:

```
proc shewhart data=Measures;
    uchart (Defects Flaws)*Sample / subgroupn=50;
run;
```

Note that when data are read from a DATA= data set with the UCHART statement, the SUBGROUPN= option (which specifies the number of inspection units per subgroup) is required.

subgroup-variable

is the variable that identifies subgroups in the data. The *subgroup-variable* is required. In the preceding UCHART statement, Sample is the subgroup variable. For details, see [“Subgroup Variables”](#) on page 1938.

block-variables

are optional variables that group the data into blocks of consecutive subgroups. The blocks are labeled in a legend, and each *block-variable* provides one level of labels in the legend. See [“Displaying Stratification in Blocks of Observations”](#) on page 2098 for an example.

symbol-variable

is an optional variable whose levels (unique values) determine the symbol marker or character used to plot the number of nonconformities per unit.

- If you produce a line printer chart, an ‘A’ is displayed for the points corresponding to the first level of the *symbol-variable*, a ‘B’ is displayed for the points corresponding to the second level, and so on.
- If you produce traditional graphics, distinct symbol markers are displayed for points corresponding to the various levels of the *symbol-variable*. You can specify the symbol markers with SYMBOL n statements. See “[Displaying Stratification in Levels of a Classification Variable](#)” on page 2097 for an example.

character

specifies a plotting character for line printer charts. For example, the following statements create a u chart using an asterisk (*) to plot the points:

```
proc shewhart data=Values lineprinter;
    uchart Defects*Sample='*' / subgroupn=100;
run;
```

options

enhance the appearance of the chart, request additional analyses, save results in data sets, and so on. The section “[Summary of Options](#)”, which follows, lists all options by function. “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018 describes each option in detail.

Summary of Options

The following tables list the UCHART statement options by function. For complete descriptions, see “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

Table 17.59 UCHART Statement Options

Option	Description
Options for Specifying Control Limits	
ALPHA=	requests probability limits for chart
LIMITN=	specifies either nominal sample size for fixed control limits or varying limits
NOREADLIMITS	computes control limits for each <i>process</i> from the data rather than a LIMITS= data set (SAS 6.10 and later releases)
READALPHA	reads _ALPHA_ instead of _SIGMAS_ from a LIMITS= data set
READINDEX=	reads control limits for each <i>process</i> from a LIMITS= data set
READLIMITS	reads single set of control limits for each <i>process</i> from a LIMITS= data set (SAS 6.09 and earlier releases)

Table 17.59 *continued*

Option	Description
SIGMAS=	specifies width of control limits in terms of multiple k of standard error of plotted means
Options for Displaying Control Limits	
CINFILL=	specifies color for area inside control limits
CLIMITS=	specifies color of control limits, central line, and related labels
LCLLABEL=	specifies label for lower control limit
LIMLABSUBCHAR=	specifies a substitution character for labels provided as quoted strings; the character is replaced with the value of the control limit
LLIMITS=	specifies line type for control limits
NDECIMAL=	specifies number of digits to right of decimal place in default labels for control limits and central line
NOCTL	suppresses display of central line
NOLCL	suppresses display of lower control limit
NOLIMITLABEL	suppresses labels for control limits and central line
NOLIMITS	suppresses display of control limits
NOLIMITSFRAME	suppresses default frame around control limit information when multiple sets of control limits are read from a LIMITS= data set
NOLIMITSLEGEND	suppresses legend for control limits
NOUCL	suppresses display of upper control limit
UCLLABEL=	specifies label for upper control limit
USYMBOL=	specifies label for central line
WLIMITS=	specifies width for control limits and central line
Standard Value Options	
TYPE=	identifies parameters as estimates or standard values and specifies value of <code>_TYPE_</code> in the OUTLIMITS= data set
U0=	specifies known average number of nonconformities per unit
Options for Plotting and Labeling Points	
ALLLABEL=	labels every point on u chart
CLABEL=	specifies color for labels
CCONNECT=	specifies color for line segments that connect points on chart
CFRAMELAB=	specifies fill color for frame around labeled points
CNEEDLES=	specifies color for needles that connect points to central line
COUT=	specifies color for portions of line segments that connect points outside control limits
COUTFILL=	specifies color for shading areas between the connected points and control limits outside the limits
LABELANGLE=	specifies angle at which labels are drawn
LABELFONT=	specifies software font for labels (alias for the TEST-FONT= option)

Table 17.59 *continued*

Option	Description
LABELHEIGHT=	specifies height of labels (alias for the TESTHEIGHT= option)
NEEDLES	connects points to central line with vertical needles
NOCONNECT	suppresses line segments that connect points on chart
OUTLABEL=	labels points outside control limits
SYMBOLLEGEND=	specifies LEGEND statement for levels of <i>symbol-variable</i>
SYMBOLORDER=	specifies order in which symbols are assigned for levels of <i>symbol-variable</i>
TURNALL/TURNOUT	turns point labels so that they are strung out vertically
WNEEDLES=	specifies width of needles
Options for Specifying Tests for Special Causes	
INDEPENDENTZONES	computes zone widths independently above and below center line
NO3SIGMACHECK	enables tests to be applied with control limits other than 3σ limits
NOTESTACROSS	suppresses tests across <i>phase</i> boundaries
TESTS=	specifies tests for special causes
TEST2RUN=	specifies length of pattern for Test 2
TEST3RUN=	specifies length of pattern for Test 3
TESTACROSS	applies tests across <i>phase</i> boundaries
TESTLABEL=	provides labels for points where test is positive
TESTLABEL $_n$ =	specifies label for n th test for special causes
TESTNMETHOD=	applies tests to standardized chart statistics
TESTOVERLAP	performs tests on overlapping patterns of points
TESTRESET=	enables tests for special causes to be reset
ZONELABELS	adds labels A, B, and C to zone lines
ZONES	adds lines delineating zones A, B, and C
ZONEVALPOS=	specifies position of ZONEVALUES labels
ZONEVALUES	labels zone lines with their values
Options for Displaying Tests for Special Causes	
CTESTLABBOX=	specifies color for boxes enclosing labels indicating points where test is positive
CTESTS=	specifies color for labels indicating points where test is positive
CTESTSYMBOL=	specifies color for symbol used to plot points where test is positive
CZONES=	specifies color for lines and labels delineating zones A, B, and C
LTESTS=	specifies type of line connecting points where test is positive
LZONES=	specifies line type for lines delineating zones A, B, and C
TESTFONT=	specifies software font for labels at points where test is positive

Table 17.59 *continued*

Option	Description
TESTHEIGHT= TESTLABBOX	specifies height of labels at points where test is positive requests that labels for points where test is positive be positioned so that do not overlap
TESTSYMBOL= TESTSYMBOLHT= WTESTS=	specifies plot symbol for points where test is positive specifies symbol height for points where test is positive specifies width of line connecting points where test is positive
Axis and Axis Label Options	
CAXIS=	specifies color for axis lines and tick marks
CFRAME=	specifies fill colors for frame for plot area
CTEXT=	specifies color for tick mark values and axis labels
DISCRETE	produces horizontal axis for discrete numeric group values
HAXIS=	specifies major tick mark values for horizontal axis
HEIGHT=	specifies height of axis label and axis legend text
HMINOR=	specifies number of minor tick marks between major tick marks on horizontal axis
HOFFSET=	specifies length of offset at both ends of horizontal axis
INTSTART=	specifies first major tick mark value on horizontal axis when a date, time, or datetime format is associated with numeric subgroup variable
NOHLABEL	suppresses label for horizontal axis
NOTICKREP	specifies that only the first occurrence of repeated, adjacent subgroup values is to be labeled on horizontal axis
NOTRUNC	suppresses vertical axis truncation at zero applied by default
NOVANGLE	requests vertical axis labels that are strung out vertically
SKIPHLABELS=	specifies thinning factor for tick mark labels on horizontal axis
TURNHLABELS	requests horizontal axis labels that are strung out vertically
VAXIS=	specifies major tick mark values for vertical axis
VFORMAT=	specifies format for vertical axis tick mark labels
VMINOR=	specifies number of minor tick marks between major tick marks on vertical axis
VOFFSET=	specifies length of offset at both ends of vertical axis
VZERO	forces origin to be included in vertical axis
WAXIS=	specifies width of axis lines

Table 17.59 *continued*

Option	Description
Plot Layout Options	
ALLN	plots means for all subgroups
BILEVEL	creates control charts using half-screens and half-pages
EXCHART	creates control charts for a process only when exceptions occur
INTERVAL=	natural time interval between consecutive subgroup positions when time, date, or datetime format is associated with a numeric subgroup variable
MAXPANELS=	maximum number of pages or screens for chart
NMARKERS	requests special markers for points corresponding to sample sizes not equal to nominal sample size for fixed control limits
NOCHART	suppresses creation of chart
NOFRAME	suppresses frame for plot area
NOLEGEND	suppresses legend for subgroup sample sizes
NPANELPOS=	specifies number of subgroup positions per panel on each chart
REPEAT	repeats last subgroup position on panel as first subgroup position of next panel
TOTPANELS=	specifies number of pages or screens to be used to display chart
ZEROSTD	displays u chart regardless of whether $\hat{\sigma} = 0$
Reference Line Options	
CHREF=	specifies color for lines requested by HREF= options
CVREF=	specifies color for lines requested by VREF= options
HREF=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis
HREFDATA=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis
HREFLABELS=	specifies labels for HREF= lines
HREFLABPOS=	specifies position of HREFLABELS= labels
LHREF=	specifies line type for HREF= lines
LVREF=	specifies line type for VREF= lines
NOBYREF	specifies that reference line information in a data set applies uniformly to charts created for all BY groups
VREF=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to vertical axis
VREFLABELS=	specifies labels for VREF= lines
VREFLABPOS=	position of VREFLABELS= labels
Grid Options	
CGRID=	specifies color for grid requested with GRID or ENDGRID option
ENDGRID	adds grid after last plotted point
GRID	adds grid to control chart

Table 17.59 *continued*

Option	Description
LENDGRID=	specifies line type for grid requested with the ENDGRID option
LGRID=	specifies line type for grid requested with the GRID option
WGRID=	specifies width of grid lines
Clipping Options	
CCLIP=	specifies color for plot symbol for clipped points
CLIPFACTOR=	determines extent to which extreme points are clipped
CLIPLEGEND=	specifies text for clipping legend
CLIPLEGPOS=	specifies position of clipping legend
CLIPSUBCHAR=	specifies substitution character for CLIPLEGEND= text
CLIPSYMBOL=	specifies plot symbol for clipped points
CLIPSYMBOLHT=	specifies symbol marker height for clipped points
Graphical Enhancement Options	
ANNOTATE=	specifies annotate data set that adds features chart
DESCRIPTION=	specifies description of <i>u</i> chart's GRSEG catalog entry
FONT=	specifies software font for labels and legends on charts
NAME=	specifies name of <i>u</i> chart's GRSEG catalog entry
PAGENUM=	specifies the form of the label used in pagination
PAGENUMPOS=	specifies the position of the page number requested with the PAGENUM= option
Options for Producing Graphs Using ODS Styles	
BLOCKVAR=	specifies one or more variables whose values define colors for filling background of <i>block-variable</i> legend
CFRAMELAB	draws a frame around labeled points
COUT	draw portions of line segments that connect points outside control limits in a contrasting color
CSTAROUT	specifies that portions of stars exceeding inner or outer circles are drawn using a different color
OUTFILL	shades areas between control limits and connected points lying outside the limits
STARFILL=	specifies a variable identifying groups of stars filled with different colors
STARS=	specifies a variable identifying groups of stars whose outlines are drawn with different colors
Options for ODS Graphics	
BLOCKREFTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
INFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the control limit infill transparency
MARKERS	plots subgroup points with markers
NOBLOCKREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOBLOCKREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOFILLLEGEND	suppresses legend for levels of a STARFILL= variable
NOPHASEREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines

Table 17.59 *continued*

Option	Description
NOPHASEREFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOREFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOSTARFILLLEGEND	suppresses legend for levels of a STARFILL= variable
NOTRANSPARENCY	disables transparency in ODS Graphics output
ODSFOOTNOTE=	specifies a graph footnote
ODSFOOTNOTE2=	specifies a secondary graph footnote
ODSLEGENDEXPAND	specifies that legend entries contain all levels observed in the data
ODSTITLE=	specifies a graph title
ODSTITLE2=	specifies a secondary graph title
OUTFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies control limit outfill transparency
OVERLAYURL=	specifies URLs to associate with overlay points
PHASEPOS=	specifies vertical position of phase legend
PHASEREFLEVEL=	associates phase and block reference lines with either innermost or the outermost level
PHASEREFTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
REFFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
SIMULATEQCFONT	draws central line labels using a simulated software font
STARTRANSPARENCY=	specifies star fill transparency
URL=	specifies a variable whose values are URLs to be associated with subgroups
Input Data Set Options	
MISSBREAK	specifies that observations with missing values are not to be processed
SUBGROUPN	specifies subgroup sample sizes as constant number <i>n</i> or as values of variable in a DATA= data set
Output Data Set Options	
OUTHISTORY=	creates output data set containing subgroup summary statistics
OUTINDEX=	specifies value of _INDEX_ in the OUTLIMITS= data set
OUTLIMITS=	creates output data set containing control limits
OUTTABLE=	creates output data set containing subgroup summary statistics and control limits
Tabulation Options	
NOTE: specifying (EXCEPTIONS) after a tabulation option creates a table for exceptional points only.	
TABLE	creates a basic table of subgroup means, subgroup sample sizes, and control limits
TABLEALL	is equivalent to the options TABLE, TABLECENTRAL, TABLEID, TABLELEGEND, TABLEOUTLIM, and TABLETESTS
TABLECENTRAL	augments basic table with values of central lines
TABLEID	augments basic table with columns for ID variables

Table 17.59 *continued*

Option	Description
TABLELEGEND	augments basic table with legend for tests for special causes
TABLEOUTLIM	augments basic table with columns indicating control limits exceeded
TABLETESTS	augments basic table with a column indicating which tests for special causes are positive
Block Variable Legend Options	
BLOCKLABELPOS=	specifies position of label for <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKLABTYPE=	specifies text size of <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKPOS=	specifies vertical position of <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKREP	repeats identical consecutive labels in <i>block-variable</i> legend
CBLOCKLAB=	specifies fill colors for frames enclosing variable labels in <i>block-variable</i> legend
CBLOCKVAR=	specifies one or more variables whose values are colors for filling background of <i>block-variable</i> legend
Phase Options	
CPHASELEG=	specifies text color for <i>phase</i> legend
NOPHASEFRAME	suppresses default frame for <i>phase</i> legend
OUTPHASE=	specifies value of <code>_PHASE_</code> in the OUTHISTORY= data set
PHASEBREAK	disconnects last point in a <i>phase</i> from first point in next <i>phase</i>
PHASELABTYPE=	specifies text size of <i>phase</i> legend
PHASELEGEND	displays <i>phase</i> labels in a legend across top of chart
PHASELIMITS	labels control limits for each phase, provided they are constant within that phase
PHASEREF	delineates <i>phases</i> with vertical reference lines
READPHASES=	specifies <i>phases</i> to be read from an input data set
Star Options	
CSTARCIRCLES=	specifies color for STARCIRCLES= circles
CSTARFILL=	specifies color for filling stars
CSTAROUT=	specifies outline color for stars exceeding inner or outer circles
CSTARS=	specifies color for outlines of stars
LSTARCIRCLES=	specifies line types for STARCIRCLES= circles
LSTARS=	specifies line types for outlines of STARVERTICES= stars
STARBDRADIUS=	specifies radius of outer bound circle for vertices of stars
STARCIRCLES=	specifies reference circles for stars
STARINRADIUS=	specifies inner radius of stars
STARLABEL=	specifies vertices to be labeled
STARLEGEND=	specifies style of legend for star vertices
STARLEGENDLAB=	specifies label for STARLEGEND= legend
STAROUTRADIUS=	specifies outer radius of stars

Table 17.59 *continued*

Option	Description
STARSPecs=	specifies method used to standardize vertex variables
STARSTART=	specifies angle for first vertex
STARTYPE=	specifies graphical style of star
STARVERTICES=	superimposes star at each point on chart
WSTARCIRCLES=	specifies width of STARCIRCLES= circles
WSTARS=	specifies width of STARVERTICES= stars
Overlay Options	
CCOVERLAY=	specifies colors for overlay line segments
COVERLAY=	specifies colors for overlay plots
COVERLAYCLIP=	specifies color for clipped points on overlays
LOVERLAY=	specifies line types for overlay line segments
NOOVERLAYLEGEND	suppresses legend for overlay plots
OVERLAY=	specifies variables to overlay on chart
OVERLAYCLIPSYM=	specifies symbol for clipped points on overlays
OVERLAYCLIPSYMHT=	specifies symbol height for clipped points on overlays
OVERLAYHTML=	specifies links to associate with overlay points
OVERLAYID=	specifies labels for overlay points
OVERLAYLEGLAB=	specifies label for overlay legend
OVERLAYSYM=	specifies symbols for overlays
OVERLAYSYMHT=	specifies symbol heights for overlays
WOVERLAY=	specifies widths of overlay line segments
Options for Interactive Control Charts	
HTML=	specifies a variable whose values create links to be associated with subgroups
HTML_LEGEND=	specifies a variable whose values create links to be associated with symbols in the symbol legend
WEBOUT=	creates an OUTTABLE= data set with additional graphics coordinate data
Options for Line Printer Charts	
CLIPCHAR=	specifies plot character for clipped points
CONNECTCHAR=	specifies character used to form line segments that connect points on chart
HREFCHAR=	specifies line character for HREF= lines
SYMBOLCHARS=	specifies characters indicating <i>symbol-variable</i>
TESTCHAR=	specifies character for line segments that connect any sequence of points for which a test for special causes is positive
VREFCHAR=	specifies line character for VREF= lines
ZONECHAR=	specifies character for lines that delineate zones for tests for special causes

Details: UCHART Statement

Constructing Charts for Nonconformities per Unit (u Charts)

The following notation is used in this section:

u	expected number of nonconformities per unit produced by process
u_i	number of nonconformities per unit in the i th subgroup. In general, $u_i = c_i/n_i$.
c_i	total number of nonconformities in the i th subgroup
n_i	number of inspection units in the i th subgroup
\bar{u}	average number of nonconformities per unit taken across subgroups. The quantity \bar{u} is computed as a weighted average:


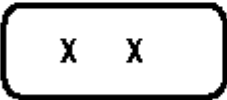

$$\bar{u} = \frac{n_1 u_1 + \cdots + n_N u_N}{n_1 + \cdots + n_N} = \frac{c_1 + \cdots + c_N}{n_1 + \cdots + n_N}$$

N	number of subgroups
χ^2_v	has a central χ^2 distribution with v degrees of freedom

Plotted Points

Each point on a u chart indicates the number of nonconformities per unit (u_i) in a subgroup. For example, [Figure 17.95](#) displays three sections of pipeline that are inspected for defective welds (indicated by an X). Each section represents a *subgroup* composed of a number of *inspection units*, which are 1000-foot-long sections. The number of units in the i th subgroup is denoted by n_i , which is the subgroup sample size.

Figure 17.95 Terminology for c Charts and u Charts

	One unit = 1000 feet	n_i	c_i	u_i
Subgroup 1		2.0	1	0.5
Subgroup 2		1.0	2	2.0
Subgroup 3		2.5	2	0.8

The *number of nonconformities* in the i th subgroup is denoted by c_i . The *number of nonconformities*

per unit in the i th subgroup is denoted by $u_i = c_i/n_i$. In Figure 17.95, the number of defective welds per unit in the third subgroup is $u_3 = 2/2.5 = 0.8$.

A u chart plots the quantity u_i for the i th subgroup. A c chart plots the quantity c_i for the i th subgroup (see “CCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure” on page 1492). An advantage of a u chart is that the value of the central line at the i th subgroup does not depend on n_i . This is not the case for a c chart, and consequently, a u chart is often preferred when the number of units n_i is not constant across subgroups.

Central Line

On a u chart, the central line indicates an estimate of u , which is computed as \bar{u} by default. If you specify a known value (u_0) for u , the central line indicates the value of u_0 .

Control Limits

You can compute the limits in the following ways:

- as a specified multiple (k) of the standard error of u_i above and below the central line. The default limits are computed with $k = 3$ (these are referred to as 3σ limits).
- as probability limits defined in terms of α , a specified probability that u_i exceeds the limits

The lower and upper control limits, LCLU and UCLU, respectively, are given by

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LCLU} &= \max\left(\bar{u} - k\sqrt{\bar{u}/n_i}, 0\right) \\ \text{UCLU} &= \bar{u} + k\sqrt{\bar{u}/n_i} \end{aligned}$$

The limits vary with n_i .

The upper probability limit UCLU for u_i can be determined using the fact that

$$\begin{aligned} P\{u_i > \text{UCLU}\} &= 1 - P\{u_i \leq \text{UCLU}\} \\ &= 1 - P\{c_i \leq n_i \text{UCLU}\} \\ &= 1 - P\{\chi^2_{2(n_i(\text{UCLU}+1))} \geq 2n_i\bar{u}\} \end{aligned}$$

The limit UCLU is then calculated by setting

$$1 - P\{\chi^2_{2(n_i(\text{UCLU}+1))} \geq 2n_i\bar{u}\} = \alpha/2$$

and solving for UCLU.

Likewise, the lower probability limit LCLC for u_i can be determined using the fact that

$$\begin{aligned} P\{u_i < \text{LCLC}\} &= P\{c_i < n_i \text{LCLC}\} \\ &= P\{\chi^2_{2(n_i(\text{LCLC}+1))} > 2n_i\bar{u}\} \end{aligned}$$

The limit LCLC is then calculated by setting

$$P\{\chi^2_{2(n_i(\text{LCLC}+1))} > 2n_i\bar{u}\} = \alpha/2$$

and solving for LCLC. For more information, refer to Johnson, Kotz, and Kemp (1992). This assumes that the process is in statistical control and that c_i has a Poisson distribution. Note that the probability limits vary with n_i and are asymmetric around the central line. If a standard value u_0 is available for u , replace \bar{u} with u_0 in the formulas for the control limits.

You can specify parameters for the limits as follows:

- Specify k with the SIGMAS= option or with the variable `_SIGMAS_` in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify α with the ALPHA= option or with the variable `_ALPHA_` in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify a constant nominal sample size $n_i \equiv n$ for the control limits with the LIMITN= option or with the variable `_LIMITN_` in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify u_0 with the U0= option or with the variable `_U_` in a LIMITS= data set.

Output Data Sets

OUTLIMITS= Data Set

The OUTLIMITS= data set saves control limits and control limit parameters. The following variables can be saved:

Table 17.60 OUTLIMITS= Data Set

Variable	Description
<code>_ALPHA_</code>	probability (α) of exceeding limits
<code>_INDEX_</code>	optional identifier for the control limits specified with the OUTINDEX= option
<code>_LCLU_</code>	lower control limit for number of nonconformities per unit
<code>_LIMITN_</code>	sample size associated with the control limits
<code>_SIGMAS_</code>	multiple (k) of standard error of u_i
<code>_SUBGRP_</code>	<i>subgroup-variable</i> specified in the UCHART statement
<code>_TYPE_</code>	type (estimate or standard value) of <code>_U_</code>
<code>_U_</code>	value of central line of u chart (\bar{u} or u_0)
<code>_UCLU_</code>	upper control limit for number of nonconformities per unit
<code>_VAR_</code>	<i>process</i> specified in the UCHART statement

Notes:

1. If the control limits vary with subgroup sample size, the special missing value 'V' is assigned to the variables `_LCLU_`, `_UCLU_`, and `_LIMITN_`.
2. If the limits are defined in terms of a multiple k of the standard error of u_i , the value of `_ALPHA_` is computed as $P\{u_i < _LCLU_\} + P\{u_i > _UCLU_\}$, provided that n_i is a constant. Otherwise, `_ALPHA_` is assigned the special missing value 'V'.
3. If the limits are probability limits, the value of `_SIGMAS_` is computed as $(_UCLU_ - _U_)/\sqrt{_U_/_LIMITN_}$, provided that n_i is a constant. Otherwise, `_SIGMAS_` is assigned the special missing value V.

4. Optional BY variables are saved in the OUTLIMITS= data set.

The OUTLIMITS= data set contains one observation for each *process* specified in the UCHART statement. For an example, see “[Saving Control Limits](#)” on page 1821.

OUTHISTORY= Data Set

The OUTHISTORY= data set saves subgroup summary statistics. The following variables are saved:

- the *subgroup-variable*
- a subgroup number of nonconformities per unit variable named by *process* suffixed with *U*
- a subgroup sample size variable named by *process* suffixed with *N*

Given a *process* name that contains 32 characters, the procedure first shortens the name to its first 16 characters and its last 15 characters, and then it adds the suffix.

Subgroup summary variables are created for each *process* specified in the UCHART statement. For example, consider the following statements:

```
proc shewhart data=Fabric;
    uchart (Flaws nDefects)*lot / outhistory=Summary
                                subgroupn = 10;
run;
```

The data set Summary contains the variables Lot, FlawsU, FlawsN, nDefectsU, and nDefectsN.

Additionally, the following variables, if specified, are included:

- BY variables
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- ID variables
- _PHASE_ (if the OUTPHASE= option is specified)

For an example of an OUTHISTORY= data set, see “[Saving Nonconformities per Unit](#)” on page 1827. Note that an OUTHISTORY= data set created with the UCHART statement can be used as a HISTORY= data set by either the CCHART statement or the UCHART statement.

OUTTABLE= Data Set

The OUTTABLE= data set saves subgroup summary statistics, control limits, and related information. The following variables are saved:

Variable	Description
ALPHA	probability (α) of exceeding control limits
EXLIM	control limit exceeded on u chart
LCLU	lower control limit for number of nonconformities per unit
LIMITN	nominal sample size associated with the control limits
SIGMAS	multiple (k) of the standard error associated with the control limits
<i>subgroup</i>	values of the subgroup variable
SUBU	subgroup number of nonconformities per unit
SUBN	subgroup sample size
TESTS	tests for special causes signaled on u chart
U	average number of nonconformities per unit
UCLU	upper control limit for number of nonconformities per unit
VAR	<i>process</i> specified in the UCHART statement

In addition, the following variables, if specified, are included:

- BY variables
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- ID variables
- _PHASE_ (if the READPHASES= option is specified)

Notes:

1. Either the variable _ALPHA_ or the variable _SIGMAS_ is saved, depending on how the control limits are defined (with the ALPHA= or SIGMAS= option, respectively, or with the corresponding variables in a LIMITS= data set).
2. The variable _TESTS_ is saved if you specify the TESTS= option. The k th character of a value of _TESTS_ is k if Test k is positive at that subgroup. For example, if you request the first four tests (the ones appropriate for u charts) and Tests 2 and 4 are positive for a given subgroup, the value of _TESTS_ has a 2 for the second character, a 4 for the fourth character, and blanks for the other six characters.
3. The variables _EXLIM_ and _TESTS_ are character variables of length 8. The variable _PHASE_ is a character variable of length 48. The variable _VAR_ is a character variable whose length is no greater than 32. All other variables are numeric.

For an example, see “[Saving Control Limits](#)” on page 1821.

ODS Tables

The following table summarizes the ODS tables that you can request with the UCHART statement.

Table 17.61 ODS Tables Produced with the UCHART Statement

Table Name	Description	Options
UCHART	<i>u</i> chart summary statistics	TABLE, TABLEALL, TABLEC, TABLEID, TABLELEG, TABLEOUT, TABLETESTS
TestDescriptions	descriptions of tests for special causes requested with the TESTS= option for which at least one positive signal is found	TABLEALL, TABLELEG

ODS Graphics

Before you create ODS Graphics output, ODS Graphics must be enabled (for example, by using the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement). For more information about enabling and disabling ODS Graphics, see the section “Enabling and Disabling ODS Graphics” (Chapter 21, *SAS/STAT User’s Guide*). **NOTE:** In SAS/QC 12.1 the SHEWHART procedure does not support the creation of graphs that are editable with the ODS Graphics Editor.

The appearance of a graph produced with ODS Graphics is determined by the style associated with the ODS destination where the graph is produced. UCHART options used to control the appearance of traditional graphics are ignored for ODS Graphics output. [Options for Producing Graphs Using ODS Styles](#) lists options that can be used to control the appearance of graphs produced with ODS Graphics or with traditional graphics using ODS styles. [Options for ODS Graphics](#) lists options to be used exclusively with ODS Graphics. Detailed descriptions of these options are provided in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

When ODS Graphics is in effect, the UCHART statement assigns a name to the graph it creates. You can use this name to reference the graph when using ODS. The name is listed in [Table 17.62](#).

Table 17.62 ODS Graphics Produced by the UCHART Statement

ODS Graph Name	Plot Description
UChart	<i>u</i> chart

See Chapter 3, “[SAS/QC Graphics](#),” for more information about ODS Graphics and other methods for producing charts.

Input Data Sets

DATA= Data Set

You can read defect counts for subgroup samples from a DATA= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. Each *process* specified in the UCHART statement must be a SAS variable in the data set. This variable provides the defect count (number of nonconformities) for subgroup samples indexed by the *subgroup-variable*. The *subgroup-variable*, specified in the UCHART statement, must also be a SAS variable in the DATA= data set. Each observation in a DATA= data set must contain a value for each *process* and a value for the *subgroup-variable*. The data set should contain one observation per subgroup. When you use a DATA= data set with the UCHART statement, the SUBGROUPN= option (which specifies the number of inspection units per subgroup) is required. Other variables that can be read from a DATA= data set include

- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified)
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

By default, the SHEWHART procedure reads all of the observations in a DATA= data set. However, if the data set includes the variable `_PHASE_`, you can read selected groups of observations (referred to as *phases*) with the READPHASES= option (for an example, see “[Displaying Stratification in Phases](#)” on page 2103).

For an example of a DATA= data set, see “[Creating u Charts from Defect Count Data](#)” on page 1818.

LIMITS= Data Set

You can read preestablished control limits (or parameters from which the control limits can be calculated) from a LIMITS= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. For example, the following statements read control limit information from the data set Conlims:³⁴

```
proc shewhart data=Info limits=Conlims;
    uchart Defects*Lot / subgroupn = 10;
run;
```

The LIMITS= data set can be an OUTLIMITS= data set that was created in a previous run of the SHEWHART procedure. Such data sets always contain the variables required for a LIMITS= data set. The LIMITS= data set can also be created directly using a DATA step. When you create a LIMITS= data set, you must provide one of the following:

- the variables `_LCLU_`, `_U_`, and `_UCLU_`, which specify the control limits
- the variable `_U_`, which is used to calculate the control limits (see “[Control Limits](#)” on page 1840)

In addition, note the following:

³⁴In SAS 6.09 and in earlier releases, it is necessary to specify the READLIMITS option.

- The variables `_VAR_` and `_SUBGRP_` are required. These must be character variables whose lengths are no greater than 32.
- The variable `_INDEX_` is required if you specify the `READINDEX=` option; this must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 48.
- The variables `_LIMITN_`, `_SIGMAS_` (or `_ALPHA_`), and `_TYPE_` are optional, but they are recommended to maintain a complete set of control limit information. The variable `_TYPE_` must be a character variable of length 8; valid values are 'ESTIMATE' and 'STANDARD'.
- BY variables are required if specified with a BY statement.

For an example, see “[Reading Preestablished Control Limits](#)” on page 1823.

HISTORY= Data Set

You can read subgroup summary statistics from a `HISTORY=` data set specified in the `PROC SHEWHART` statement. This enables you to reuse `OUTHISTORY=` data sets that have been created in previous runs of the `SHEWHART` procedure or to read output data sets created with SAS summarization procedures.

A `HISTORY=` data set used with the `UCHART` statement must contain the following variables:

- *subgroup-variable*
- subgroup number of nonconformities per unit variable for each *process*
- subgroup sample size variable (number of units per subgroup) for each *process*

The names of the variables containing the number of nonconformities per unit and subgroup sample sizes must be the *process* name concatenated with the special suffix characters *U* and *N*, respectively. For example, consider the following statements:

```
proc shewhart history=Summary;
    uchart (Flaws nDefects)*Lot;
run;
```

The data set `Summary` must include the variables `Lot`, `FlawsU`, `FlawsN`, `nDefectsU`, and `nDefectsN`.

Note that if you specify a *process* name that contains 32 characters, the names of the summary variables must be formed from the first 16 characters and the last 15 characters of the *process* name, suffixed with the appropriate character.

Other variables that can be read from a `HISTORY=` data set include

- `_PHASE_` (if the `READPHASES=` option is specified)
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables

- ID variables

By default, the SHEWHART procedure reads all the observations in a HISTORY= data set. However, if the data set includes the variable `_PHASE_`, you can read selected groups of observations (referred to as *phases*) with the READPHASES= option (see “[Displaying Stratification in Phases](#)” on page 2103 for an example).

For an example of a HISTORY= data set, see “[Creating u Charts from Nonconformities per Unit](#)” on page 1825.

TABLE= Data Set

You can read summary statistics and control limits from a TABLE= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. This enables you to reuse an OUTTABLE= data set created in a previous run of the SHEWHART procedure or to create your own TABLE= data set. Because the SHEWHART procedure simply displays the information read from a TABLE= data set, you can use TABLE= data sets to create specialized control charts. Examples are provided in “[Specialized Control Charts: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2171.

The following table lists the variables required in a TABLE= data set used with the UCHART statement:

Table 17.63 Variables Required in a TABLE= Data Set

Variable	Description
<code>_LCLU_</code>	lower control limit for nonconformities per unit
<code>_LIMITN_</code>	nominal sample size associated with the control limits
<code>subgroup-variable</code>	values of the <i>subgroup-variable</i>
<code>_SUBN_</code>	subgroup sample size
<code>_SUBU_</code>	subgroup number of nonconformities per unit
<code>_U_</code>	average number of nonconformities per unit
<code>_UCLU_</code>	upper control limit for nonconformities per unit

Other variables that can be read from a TABLE= data set include

- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables
- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified). This variable must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 48.
- `_TESTS_` (if the TESTS= option is specified). This variable is used to flag tests for special causes and must be a character variable of length 8.

- `_VAR_`. This variable is required if more than one *process* is specified or if the data set contains information for more than one *process*. This variable must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 32.

For an example of a TABLE= data set, see “[Saving Control Limits](#)” on page 1821.

Axis Labels

You can specify axis labels by assigning labels to particular variables in the input data set, as summarized in the following table:

Axis	Input Data Set	Variable
Horizontal	all	<i>subgroup-variable</i>
Vertical	DATA=	<i>process</i>
Vertical	HISTORY=	subgroup defects per unit variable
Vertical	TABLE=	<code>_SUBU_</code>

For an example, see “[Labeling Axes](#)” on page 2136.

Missing Values

An observation read from a DATA=, HISTORY=, or TABLE= data set is not analyzed if the value of the subgroup variable is missing. For a particular process variable, an observation read from a DATA= data set is not analyzed if the value of the process variable is missing. Missing values of process variables generally lead to unequal subgroup sample sizes. For a particular process variable, an observation read from a HISTORY= or TABLE= data set is not analyzed if the values of any of the corresponding summary variables are missing.

Examples: UCHART Statement

This section provides advanced examples of the UCHART statement.

Example 17.31: Applying Tests for Special Causes

This example illustrates how you can apply tests for special causes to make u charts more sensitive to special causes of variation. *See SHWUEX1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

A textile company inspects rolls of fabric for defects. The rolls are one meter wide and 30 meters long. The following statements create a SAS data set named Fabric3, which contains the number of fabric defects for 20 rolls of fabric:

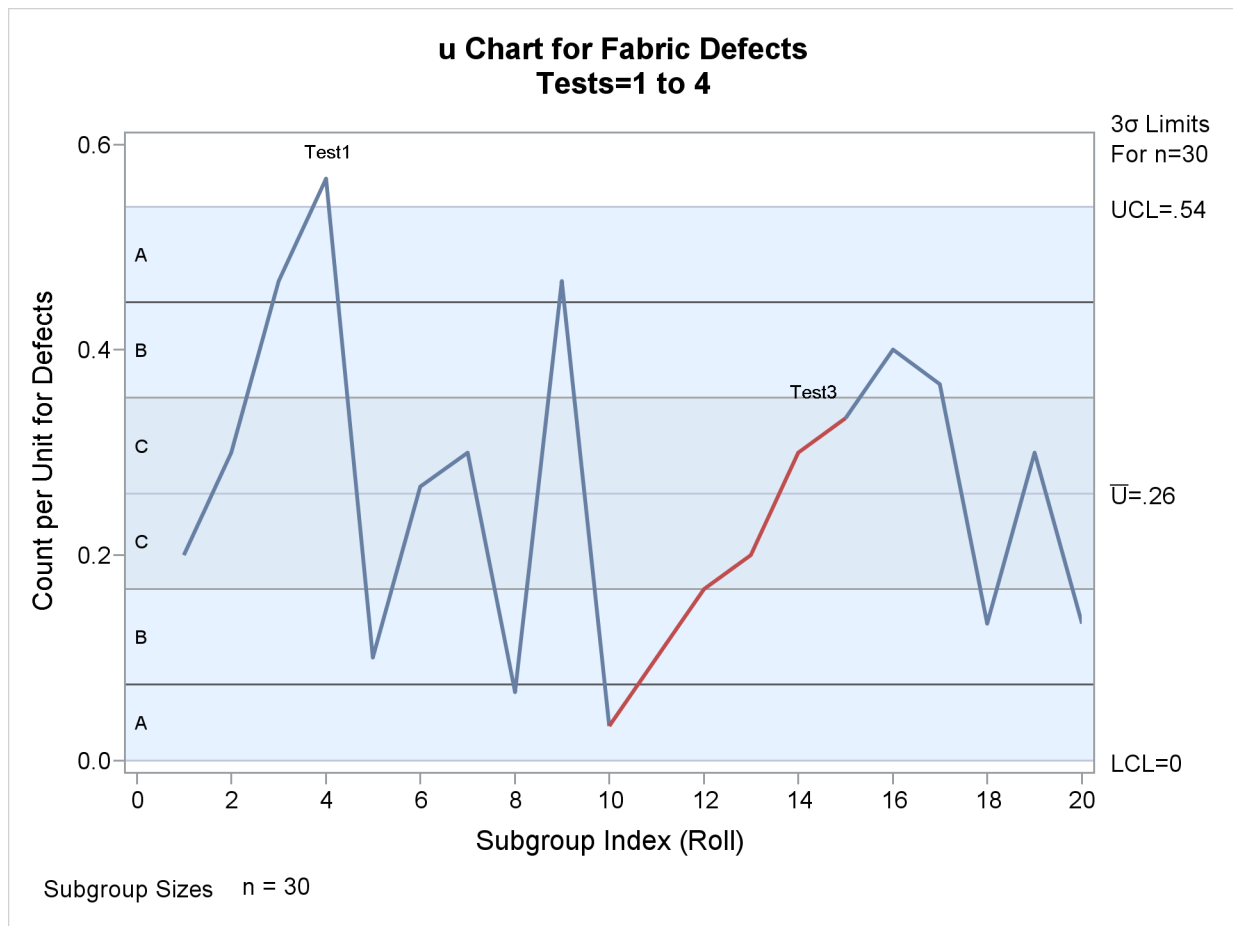
```
data Fabric3;
  input Roll Defects @@;
  datalines;
  1 6 2 9 3 14 4 17
  5 3 6 8 7 9 8 2
  9 14 10 1 11 3 12 5
  13 6 14 9 15 10 16 12
  17 11 18 4 19 9 20 4
;
```

The following statements create a u chart and tabulate the information on the chart. The chart and tables are shown in [Output 17.31.1](#) and [Output 17.31.2](#).

```
ods graphics on;
title1 'u Chart for Fabric Defects';
title2 'Tests=1 to 4';
proc shewhart data=Fabric3;
  uchart Defects*Roll / subgroupn = 30
                        tests      = 1 to 4
                        odstitle   = title
                        odstitle2  = title2
                        tabletests
                        zonelabels;
run;
```

The TESTS= option requests Tests 1, 2, 3, and 4, which are described in “[Tests for Special Causes: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2146. Only Tests 1, 2, 3, and 4 are recommended for u charts. The ZONELABELS option requests the zone lines, which are used to define the tests, and displays labels for the zones. The TABLETESTS option requests a table of the values of u_i and the control limits, together with a column indicating the subgroups at which the tests are positive.

[Output 17.31.1](#) and [Output 17.31.2](#) indicate that Test 1 is positive for Roll 4 and Test 3 is positive at Roll 15.

Output 17.31.1 Tests for Special Causes Displayed on u Chart

Output 17.31.2 Tabular Form of u Chart

u Chart for Fabric Defects Tests=1 to 4					
The SHEWHART Procedure					
u Chart Summary for Defects					
-3 Sigma Limits with n=30 for Count per Unit-					
Roll	Subgroup Sample Size	Lower Limit	Subgroup Count per Unit	Upper Limit	Special Tests Signaled
1	30.0000	0	0.20000000	0.53928480	
2	30.0000	0	0.30000000	0.53928480	
3	30.0000	0	0.46666667	0.53928480	
4	30.0000	0	0.56666667	0.53928480	1
5	30.0000	0	0.10000000	0.53928480	
6	30.0000	0	0.26666667	0.53928480	
7	30.0000	0	0.30000000	0.53928480	
8	30.0000	0	0.06666667	0.53928480	
9	30.0000	0	0.46666667	0.53928480	
10	30.0000	0	0.03333333	0.53928480	
11	30.0000	0	0.10000000	0.53928480	
12	30.0000	0	0.16666667	0.53928480	
13	30.0000	0	0.20000000	0.53928480	
14	30.0000	0	0.30000000	0.53928480	
15	30.0000	0	0.33333333	0.53928480	3
16	30.0000	0	0.40000000	0.53928480	
17	30.0000	0	0.36666667	0.53928480	
18	30.0000	0	0.13333333	0.53928480	
19	30.0000	0	0.30000000	0.53928480	
20	30.0000	0	0.13333333	0.53928480	

Example 17.32: Specifying a Known Expected Number of Nonconformities

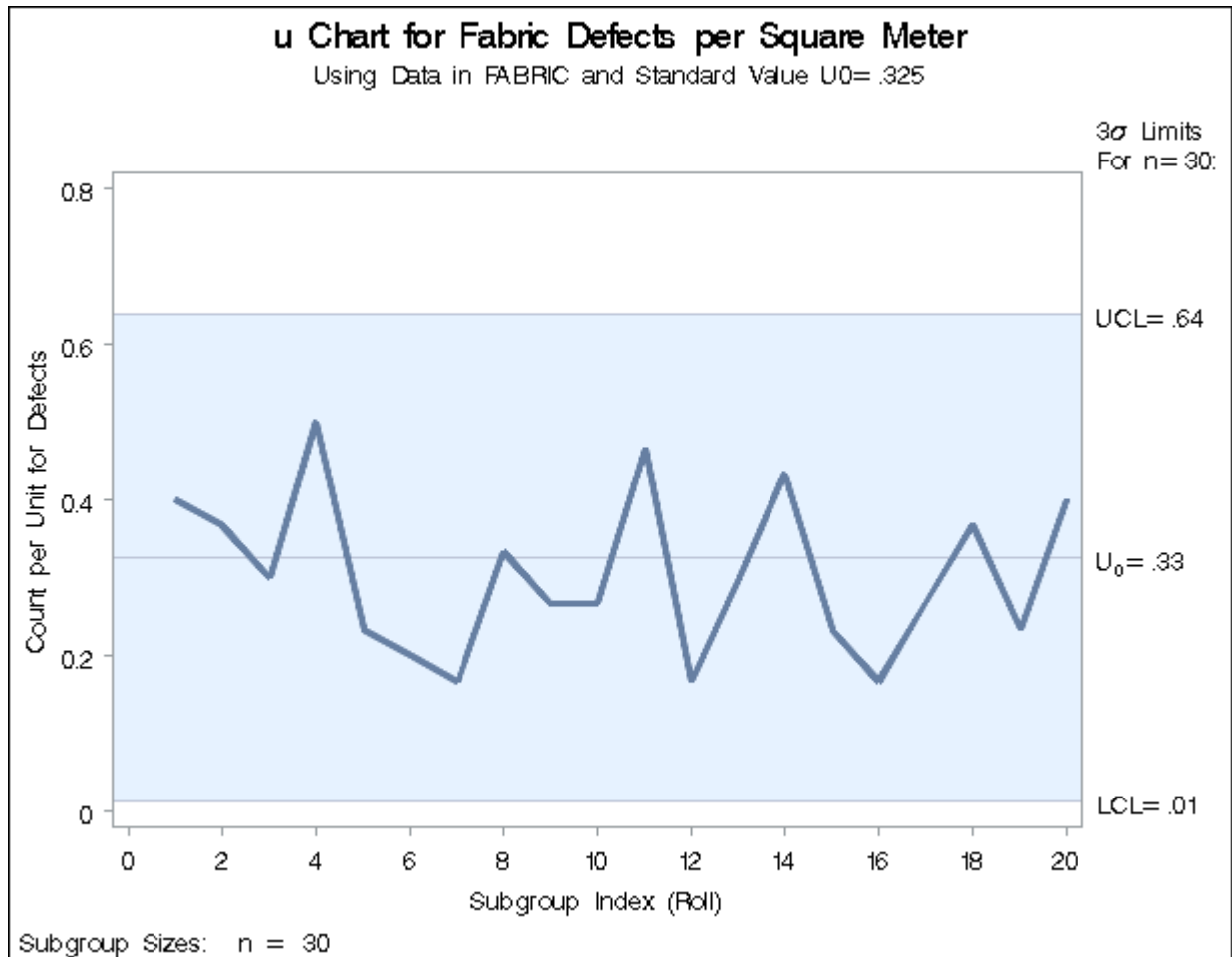
This example illustrates how you can create a u chart based on a known (standard) value u_0 for the expected number of nonconformities per unit. *See SHWUEX2 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

A u chart is used to monitor the number of defects per square meter of fabric. The defect counts are provided as values of the variable Defects in the data set Fabric (see “[Creating \$u\$ Charts from Defect Count Data](#)” on page 1818). Based on previous testing, it is known that $u_0 = 0.325$. The following statements create a u chart with control limits derived from this value:

```
ods graphics off;
title 'u Chart for Fabric Defects per Square Meter';
title2 'Using Data in FABRIC and Standard Value U0=.325';
proc shewhart data=Fabric;
    uchart Defects*Roll / subgroupn = 30
                        u0          = 0.325
                        usymbol    = u0;
run;
```

The chart is shown in [Output 17.32.1](#). The `U0=` option specifies u_0 , and the `USYMBOL=` option requests a label for the central line indicating that the line represents a standard value.

Output 17.32.1 A u Chart with Standard Value u_0



Since all the points lie within the control limits, the process is in statistical control.

Alternatively, you can specify u_0 as the value of the variable `_U_` in a `LIMITS=` data set, as follows:

```
data Tlimits;
  length _subgrp_ _var_ _type_ $8;
  _u_     = .325;
  _limitn_ = 30;
  _type_  = 'STANDARD';
  _subgrp_ = 'Roll';
  _var_   = 'Defects';

proc shewhart data=Fabric limits=Tlimits;
  uchart Defects*Roll / subgroupn=30
                        usymbol =u0;
run;
```

The chart produced by these statements is identical to the one in [Output 17.32.1](#). For further details, see “[LIMITS= Data Set](#)” on page 1845.

Example 17.33: Creating u Charts for Varying Numbers of Units

In the fabric manufacturing process described in “[Creating \$u\$ Charts from Defect Count Data](#)” on page 1818, each roll of fabric is 30 meters long, and an inspection unit is defined as one square meter. Thus, there are 30 inspection units in each subgroup sample. Suppose now that the length of each piece of fabric varies. The following statements create a SAS data set (Fabrics2) that contains the number of fabric defects and size (in square meters) of 25 pieces of fabric: *See SHWUEX3 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
data Fabrics2;
  input Roll Defects Squaremeters @@;
  datalines;
  1  7 30.0   2 11 27.6   3 15 30.4   4  6 34.8   5 11 26.0
  6 15 28.6   7  5 28.0   8 10 30.2   9  8 28.2  10  3 31.4
 11  3 30.3  12 14 27.8  13  3 27.0  14  9 30.0  15  7 32.1
 16  6 34.8  17  7 26.5  18  5 30.0  19 14 31.3  20 13 31.6
 21 11 29.4  22  6 28.6  23  6 27.5  24  9 32.6  25 11 31.7
  ;
```

A partial listing of Fabrics2 is shown in [Output 17.33.1](#).

Output 17.33.1 The Data Set Fabrics2

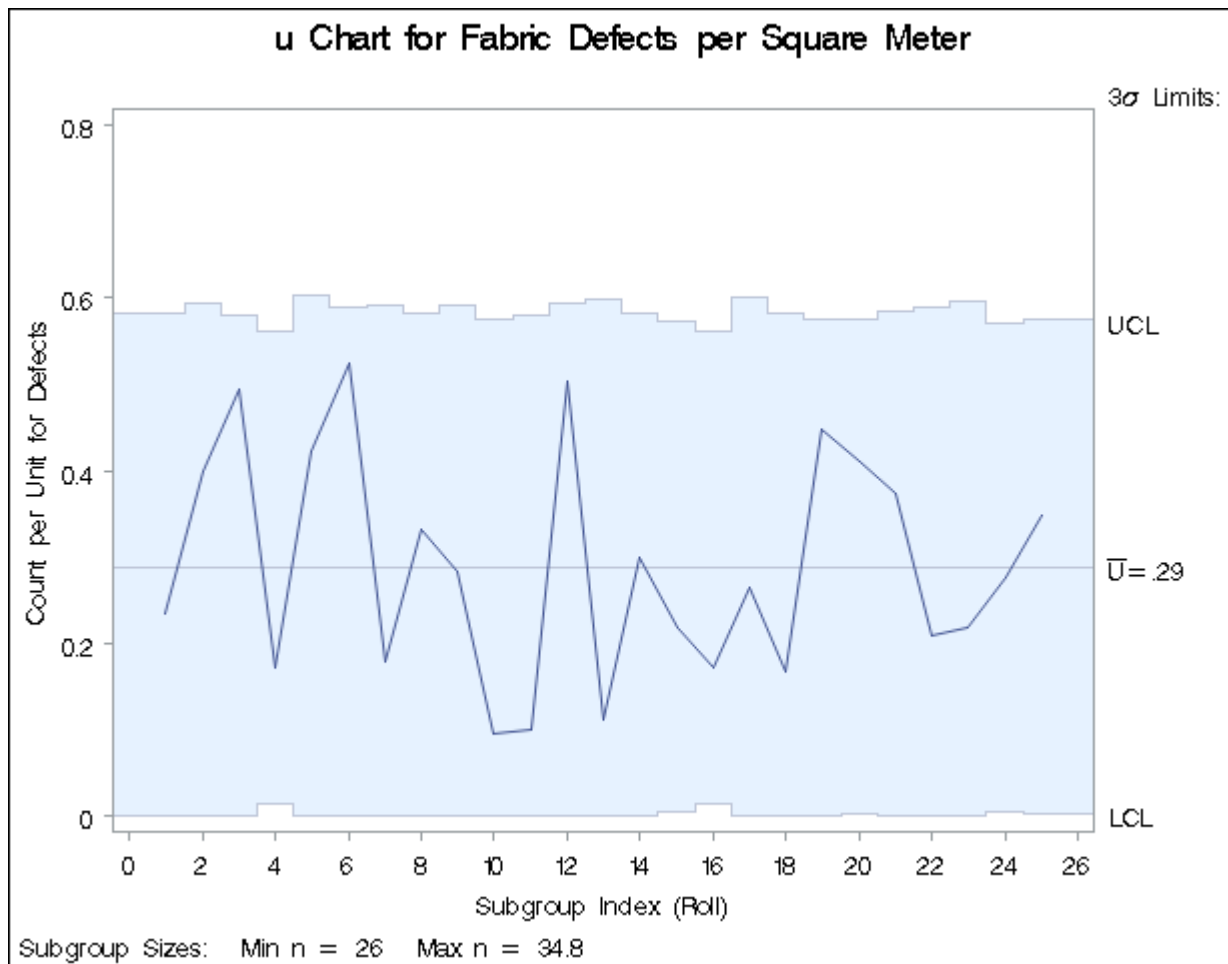
Number of Fabric Defects			
Roll	Defects	Squaremeters	
1	7	30.0	
2	11	27.6	
3	15	30.4	
4	6	34.8	
5	11	26.0	

The variable Roll contains the roll number, the variable Defects contains the number of defects in each piece of fabric, and the variable Squaremeters contains the size of each piece.

The following statements request a u chart for the number of defects per square meter:

```
ods graphics off;
symbol h=1;
title 'u Chart for Fabric Defects per Square Meter';
proc shewhart data=Fabrics2;
  uchart Defects*Roll / subgroupn = Squaremeters
                    outlimits = Fablimits;
run;
```

The u chart is shown in [Output 17.33.2](#), and the data set Fablimits is listed in [Output 17.33.3](#).

Output 17.33.2 A u Chart with Varying Number of Units per Subgroup

Note that the control limits vary with the number of units per subgroup (subgroup sample size). The legend in the lower left corner indicates the minimum and maximum subgroup sample sizes.

Output 17.33.3 The Control Limits Data Set Fablimits

Control Limits for Fabric Defects								
VAR	_SUBGRP_	_TYPE_	_LIMITN_	_ALPHA_	_SIGMAS_	_LCLU_	_U_	_UCLU_
Defects	Roll	ESTIMATE	V	V	3	V	0.28805	V

Output 17.33.3 shows that the variables `_LIMITN_`, `_ALPHA_`, `_LCLU_`, and `_UCLU_` have the special missing value `V`, indicating that these variables vary with the sample size.

The following statements request a u chart with a fixed sample size of 30.0 for the control limits. In other words, the control limits are computed as if each piece of fabric were 30 meters long.

```

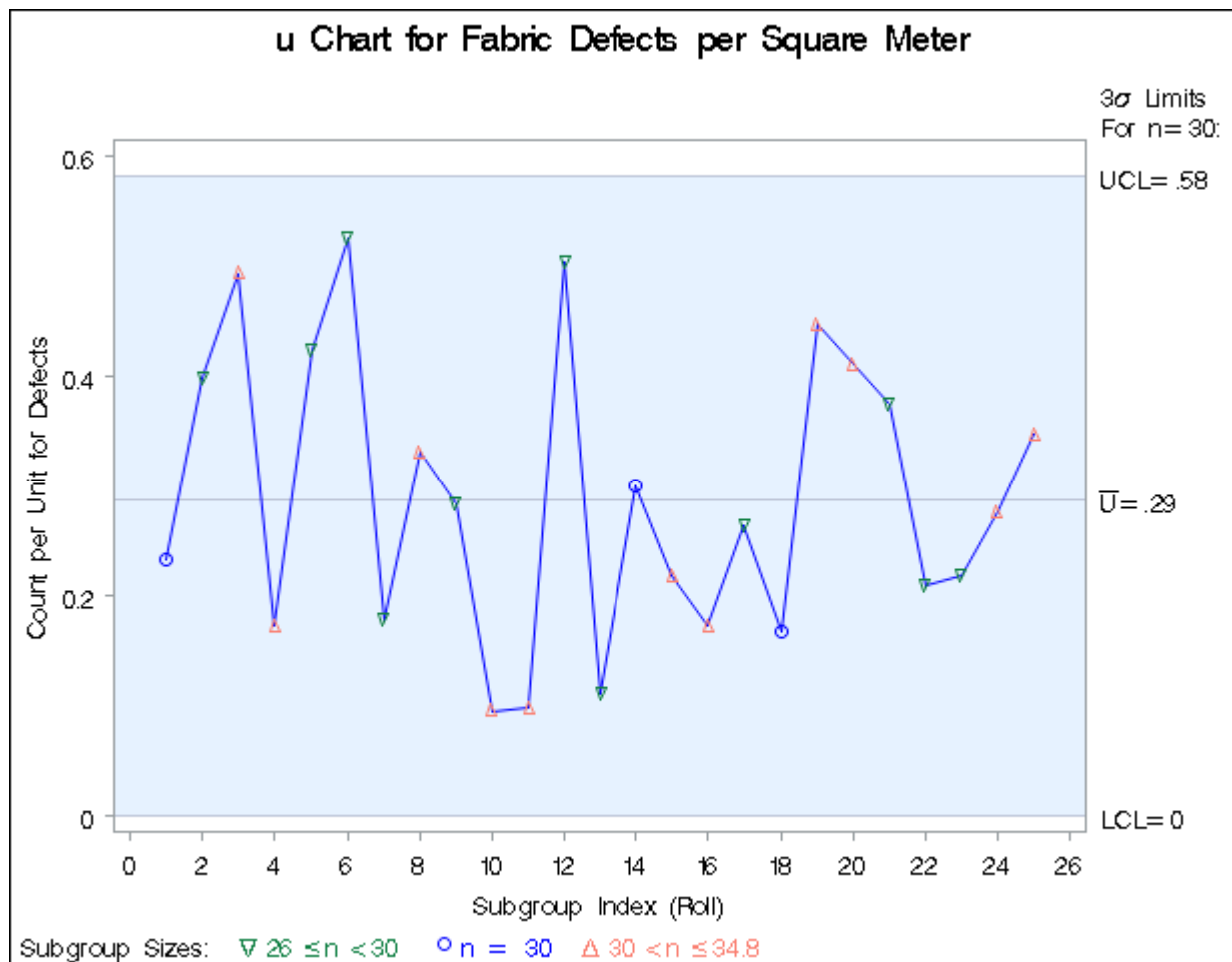
symbol1 c=blue v=circle;
symbol2 c=vig;
symbol3 c=salmon;
title 'u Chart for Fabric Defects per Square Meter';
proc shewhart data=Fabrics2;
    uchart Defects*Roll / subgroupn = Squaremeters
                        outlimits = Fablimits2
                        limitn    = 30
                        alln
                        nmarkers;

run;

```

The ALLN option specifies that points are to be displayed for all subgroups, regardless of their sample size. By default, when you specify the LIMITN= option, only points for subgroups whose sample size matches the LIMITN= value are displayed. The NMARKERS option requests special symbols that identify points for which the subgroup sample size differs from the nominal sample size of 30. The chart is shown in [Output 17.33.4](#).

Output 17.33.4 Control Limits Based on Fixed Subgroup Sample Size



In [Output 17.33.4](#), no points lie outside the control limits, indicating that the process is in control. However, you should be careful when interpreting charts that use a nominal sample size, since the fixed control limits based on this value are only an approximation. [Output 17.33.5](#) lists the data set `Fablimits2`, which contains the fixed control limits displayed in [Output 17.33.4](#).

Output 17.33.5 The Fixed Control Limits Data Set `Fablimits2`

Fixed Control Limits for Fabric Defects								
	—		—		—			
	S		L		S			
	U		I	A	I	—		—
—	B	T	M	L	G	L		U
V	G	Y	I	P	M	C		C
A	R	P	T	H	A	L		L
R	P	E	N	A	S	U	—	U
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defects	Roll	ESTIMATE	30	.002621618	3	0	0.28805	0.58201

XCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure

Overview: XCHART Statement

The XCHART statement creates an \bar{X} chart for subgroup means, which is used to analyze the central tendency of a process.

You can use options in the XCHART statement to

- compute control limits from the data based on a multiple of the standard error of the plotted means or as probability limits
- tabulate subgroup sample sizes, subgroup means, control limits, and other information
- save control limits in an output data set
- save subgroup sample sizes and subgroup means in an output data set
- read preestablished control limits from a data set
- apply tests for special causes (also known as runs tests and Western Electric rules)
- specify one of several methods for estimating the process standard deviation
- specify whether subgroup standard deviations or subgroup ranges are used to estimate the process standard deviation
- specify a known (standard) process mean and standard deviation for computing control limits

- create a secondary chart that displays a time trend removed from the data (see “[Displaying Trends in Process Data](#)” on page 2126)
- display distinct sets of control limits for data from successive time phases
- add block legends and symbol markers to reveal stratification in process data
- superimpose stars at points to represent related multivariate factors
- clip extreme points to make the chart more readable
- display vertical and horizontal reference lines
- control axis values and labels
- control layout and appearance of the chart

You have three alternatives for producing \bar{X} charts with the XCHART statement:

- ODS Graphics output is produced if ODS Graphics is enabled, for example by specifying the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement prior to the PROC statement.
- Otherwise, traditional graphics are produced by default if SAS/GRAPH® is licensed.
- Legacy line printer charts are produced when you specify the LINEPRINTER option in the PROC statement.

See Chapter 3, “[SAS/QC Graphics](#),” for more information about producing these different kinds of graphs.

NOTE: When working with variables data, you should analyze the variability of the process as well as its central tendency. You can use the XRCHART statement or the XSCHART statement in the SHEWHART procedure for this purpose.

Getting Started: XCHART Statement

This section introduces the XCHART statement with simple examples that illustrate the most commonly used options. Complete syntax for the XCHART statement is presented in the section “[Syntax: XCHART Statement](#)” on page 1870, and advanced examples are given in the section “[Examples: XCHART Statement](#)” on page 1894.

Creating Charts for Means from Raw Data

Subgroup samples of five parts are taken from the manufacturing process at regular intervals, and the width of a critical gap in each part is measured in millimeters. The following statements create a SAS data set named Partgaps, which contains the gap width measurements for 21 samples: *See SHWXCHR in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```

data Partgaps;
  input Sample @;
  do i=1 to 5;
    input Partgap @;
    output;
  end;
  drop i;
  label Partgap='Gap Width'
        Sample ='Sample Index';
  datalines;
1 255 270 268 290 267
2 260 240 265 262 263
3 238 236 260 250 256
4 260 242 281 254 263
5 268 260 279 289 269
6 270 249 265 253 263
7 280 260 256 256 243
8 229 266 250 243 252
9 250 270 245 273 262
10 248 258 247 266 256
11 280 251 252 270 287
12 245 253 243 279 245
13 268 260 289 275 273
14 264 286 275 271 279
15 271 257 263 247 247
16 291 250 273 265 266
17 228 253 240 260 264
18 270 260 269 245 276
19 259 257 246 271 257
20 252 244 230 266 248
21 254 251 239 233 263
;

```

A partial listing of Partgaps is shown in [Figure 17.96](#).

Figure 17.96 Partial Listing of the Data Set Partgaps

The Data Set PARTGAPS	
Sample	Partgap
1	255
1	270
1	268
1	290
1	267
2	260
2	240
2	265
2	262
2	263

The data set `Partgaps` is said to be in “strung-out” form, since each observation contains the sample number and gap width measurement for a single part. The first five observations contain the gap widths for the first sample, the second five observations contain the gap widths for the second sample, and so on. Because the variable `Sample` classifies the observations into rational subgroups, it is referred to as the *subgroup-variable*. The variable `Partgap` contains the gap width measurements and is referred to as the *process variable* (or *process* for short).

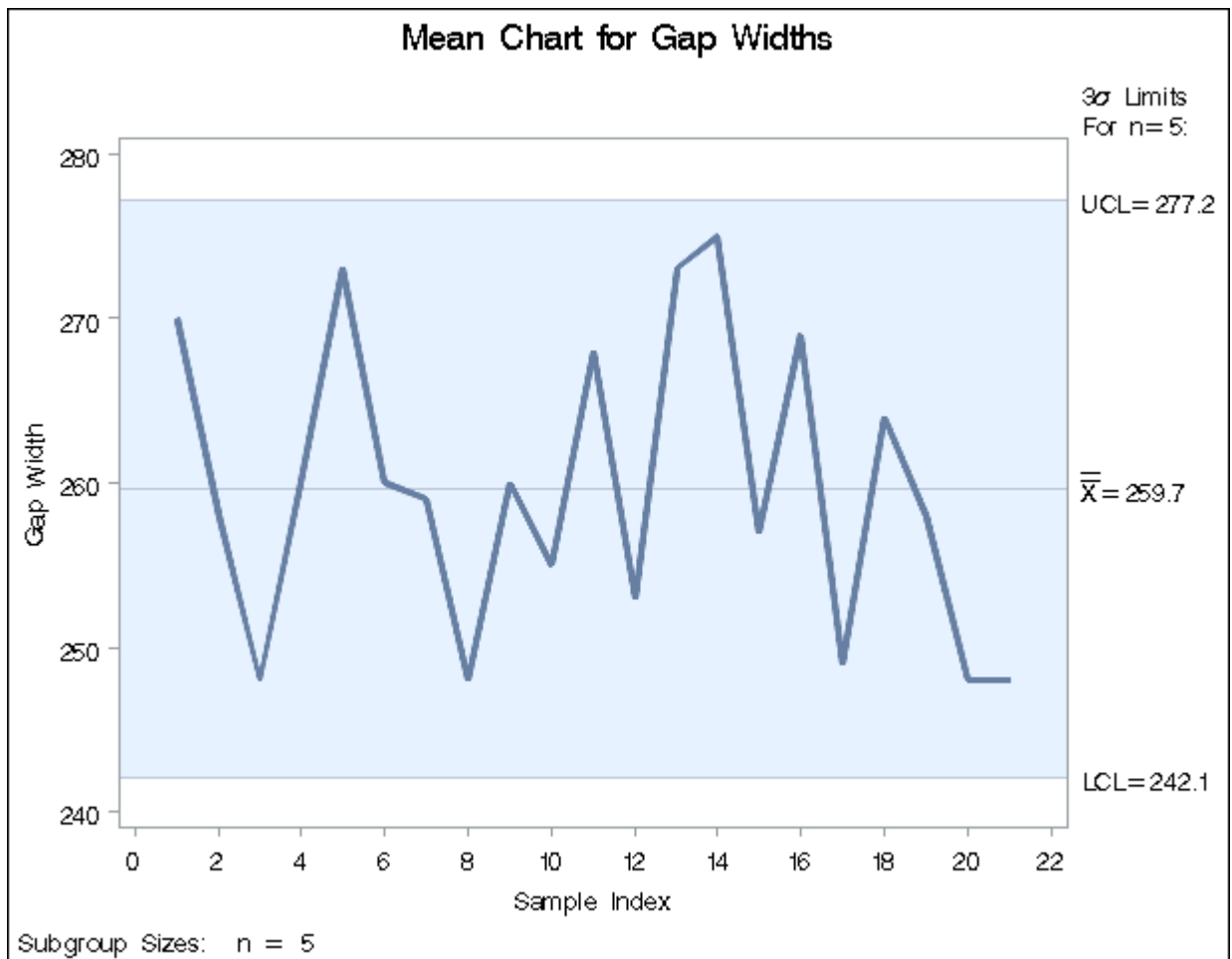
The within-subgroup variability of the gap widths is known to be stable. You can use an \bar{X} chart to determine whether their mean level is in control. The following statements create the \bar{X} chart shown in [Figure 17.97](#):

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Mean Chart for Gap Widths';
proc shewhart data=Partgaps;
  xchart Partgap*Sample;
run;
```

This example illustrates the basic form of the XCHART statement. After the keyword XCHART, you specify the *process* to analyze (in this case, `Partgap`) followed by an asterisk and the *subgroup-variable* (`Sample`). The input data set is specified with the `DATA=` option in the PROC SHEWHART statement.

Each point on the \bar{X} chart represents the average (mean) of the measurements for a particular sample. For instance, the mean plotted for the first sample is

$$\frac{255 + 270 + 268 + 290 + 267}{5} = 270$$

Figure 17.97 \bar{X} Chart for Gap Width Data (Traditional Graphics)

Since all of the subgroup means lie within the control limits, it can be concluded that the mean level of the process is in statistical control.

By default, the control limits shown are 3σ limits estimated from the data; the formulas for the limits are given in Table 17.65. You can also read control limits from an input data set; see “[Reading Preestablished Control Limits](#)” on page 1868.

For computational details, see “[Constructing Charts for Means](#)” on page 1881. For details on reading raw measurements, see “[DATA= Data Set](#)” on page 1887.

Creating Charts for Means from Subgroup Summary Data

See SHWXCHR in the SAS/QC Sample Library

The previous example illustrates how you can create \bar{X} charts using raw data (process measurements). However, in many applications, the data are provided as subgroup summary statistics. This example illustrates how you can use the XCHART statement with data of this type.

The following data set (Parts) provides the data from the preceding example in summarized form:

```
data Parts;
  input Sample PartgapX PartgapR;
  PartgapN=5;
  label PartgapX='Mean of Gap Width'
        Sample  ='Sample Index';
  datalines;
1  270  35
2  258  25
3  248  24
4  260  39
5  273  29
6  260  21
7  259  37
8  248  37
9  260  28
10 255  19
11 268  36
12 253  36
13 273  29
14 275  22
15 257  24
16 269  41
17 249  36
18 264  31
19 258  25
20 248  36
21 248  30
;
```

A partial listing of Parts is shown in [Figure 17.98](#). There is exactly one observation for each subgroup (note that the subgroups are still indexed by Sample). The variable PartgapX contains the subgroup means, the variable PartgapR contains the subgroup ranges, and the variable PartgapN contains the subgroup sample sizes (these are all five).

Figure 17.98 The Summary Data Set Parts

The Data Set PARTS				
Sample	Partgap X	Partgap R	Partgap N	
1	270	35	5	
2	258	25	5	
3	248	24	5	
4	260	39	5	
5	273	29	5	

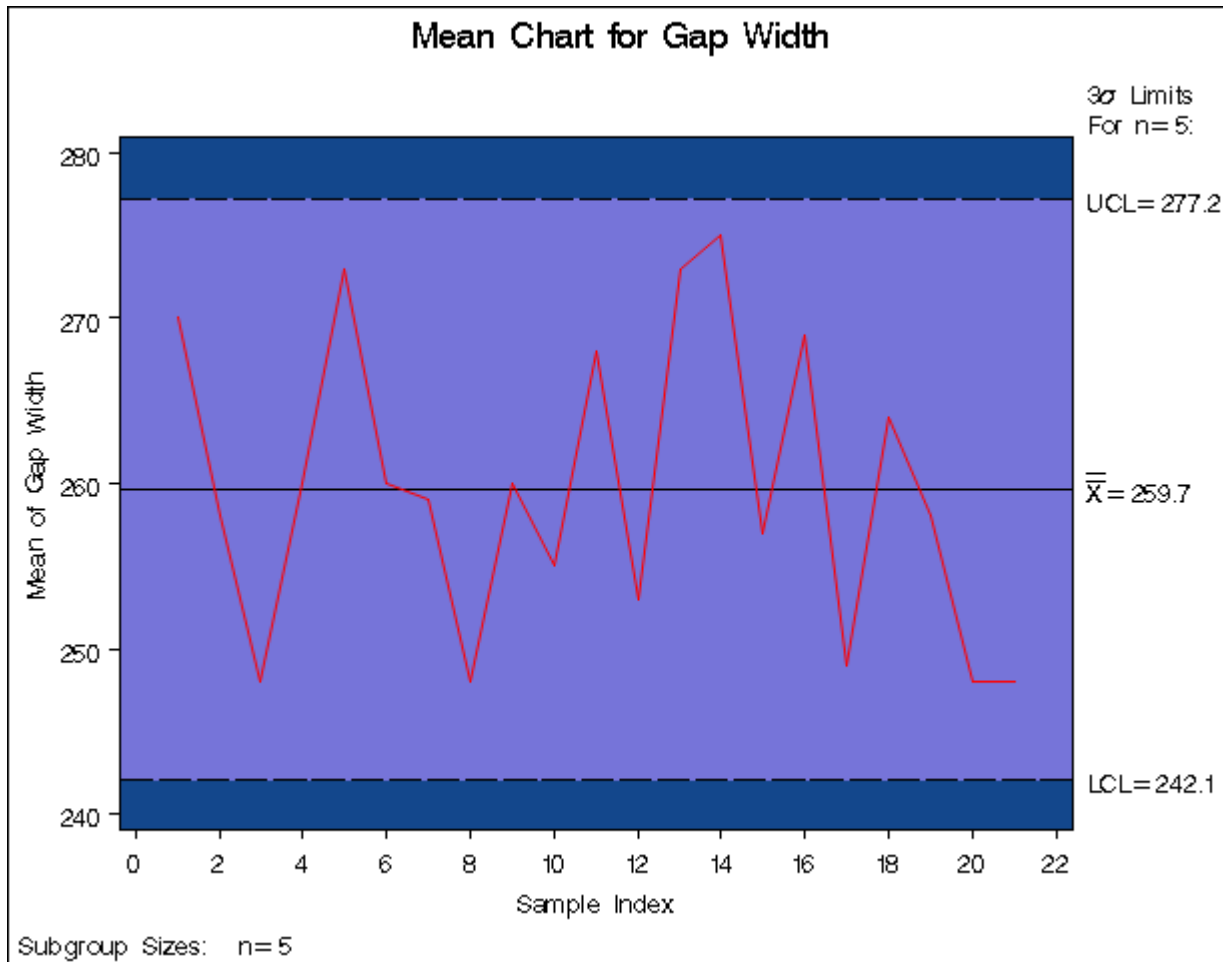
You can read this data set by specifying it as a HISTORY= data set in the PROC SHEWHART statement, as follows:

```
options nogstyle;
options ftext=swiss;
title 'Mean Chart for Gap Width';
proc shewhart history=Parts;
    xchart Partgap*Sample / cframe    = vrgb
                          cinfll    = vlib
                          cconnect  = red;

run;
options gstyle;
```

The NOGSTYLE system option causes ODS styles not to affect traditional graphics. Instead, the XCHART statement options control the appearance of the graph. The GSTYLE system option restores the use of ODS styles for traditional graphics produced subsequently. The resulting \bar{X} chart is shown in [Figure 17.99](#).

Note that Partgap is *not* the name of a SAS variable in the data set but is, instead, the common prefix for the names of the three SAS variables PartgapX, PartgapR, and PartgapN. The suffix characters *X*, *R*, and *N* indicate *mean*, *range*, and *sample size*, respectively. Thus, you can specify three subgroup summary variables in a HISTORY= data set with a single name (Partgap), which is referred to as the *process*. The name Sample specified after the asterisk is the name of the *subgroup-variable*.

Figure 17.99 \bar{X} Chart from the Summary Data Set Parts (Traditional Graphics with NOGSTYLE)

In general, a HISTORY= input data set used with the XCHART statement must contain the following variables:

- subgroup variable
- subgroup mean variable
- either a subgroup range variable or a subgroup standard deviation variable
- subgroup sample size variable

Furthermore, the names of the subgroup mean, range (or standard deviation), and sample size variables must begin with the *process* name specified in the XCHART statement and end with the special suffix characters *X*, *R* (or *S*), and *N*, respectively. If the names do not follow this convention, you can use the RENAME option in the PROC SHEWHART statement to rename the variables for the duration of the SHEWHART procedure step (see “[Creating Charts for Means and Ranges from Summary Data](#)” on page 1907).

If you specify the STDDEVIATIONS option in the XCHART statement, the HISTORY= data set must contain a subgroup standard deviation variable; otherwise, the HISTORY= data set must contain a subgroup range variable. The STDDEVIATIONS option specifies that the estimate of the process standard deviation σ is to be calculated from subgroup standard deviations rather than subgroup ranges. For example, in the following statements, the data set Parts2 must contain a subgroup standard deviation variable named PartgapS:

```
title 'Mean Chart for Gap Width';
proc shewhart history=Parts2;
    xchart Partgap*Sample='*' / stddeviations;
run;
```

Options such as STDDEVIATIONS are specified after the slash (/) in the XCHART statement. A complete list of options is presented in the section “[Syntax: XCHART Statement](#)” on page 1870.

In summary, the interpretation of *process* depends on the input data set.

- If raw data are read using the DATA= option (as in the previous example), *process* is the name of the SAS variable containing the process measurements.
- If summary data are read using the HISTORY= option (as in this example), *process* is the common prefix for the names of the variables containing the summary statistics.

For more information, see “[HISTORY= Data Set](#)” on page 1888.

Saving Summary Statistics

See SHWXCHR in the SAS/QC Sample Library In this example, the XCHART statement is used to create a summary data set that can be read later by the SHEWHART procedure (as in the preceding example). The following statements read measurements from the data set Partgaps and create a summary data set named Gaphist:

```
proc shewhart data=Partgaps;
    xchart Partgap*Sample / outhistory = Gaphist
                        nochart;
run;
```

The OUTHISTORY= option names the output data set, and the NOCHART option suppresses the display of the chart, which would be identical to the chart in [Figure 17.97](#).

[Figure 17.100](#) contains a partial listing of Gaphist.

Figure 17.100 The Summary Data Set Gaphist

Summary Data Set for Gap Widths			
Sample	Partgap X	Partgap R	Partgap N
1	270	35	5
2	258	25	5
3	248	24	5
4	260	39	5
5	273	29	5

There are four variables in the data set Gaphist.

- Sample contains the subgroup index.
- PartgapX contains the subgroup means.
- PartgapR contains the subgroup ranges.
- PartgapN contains the subgroup sample sizes.

Note that the summary statistic variables are named by adding the suffix characters *X*, *R*, and *N* to the *process* Partgap specified in the XCHART statement. In other words, the variable naming convention for OUTHISTORY= data sets is the same as that for HISTORY= data sets.

If you specify the STDDEVIATIONS option, the OUTHISTORY= data set includes a subgroup standard deviation variable rather than a subgroup range variable, as demonstrated by the following statements:

```
proc shewhart data=Partgaps;
  xchart Partgap*Sample / outhistory = Gaphist2
                        stddeviations
                        nochart;
run;
```

Figure 17.101 contains a partial listing of Gaphist2.

Figure 17.101 The Summary Data Set Gaphist2

Summary Data Set with Subgroup Standard Deviations			
Sample	Partgap X	Partgap S	Partgap N
1	270	12.6293	5
2	258	10.2225	5
3	248	10.6771	5
4	260	14.2302	5
5	273	11.2027	5

The variable `PartgapS`, which contains the subgroup standard deviations, is named by adding the suffix character *S* to the *process* `Partgap`.

For more information, see “[OUTHISTORY= Data Set](#)” on page 1884.

Saving Control Limits

See SHWXCHR in the SAS/QC Sample Library You can save the control limits for an \bar{X} chart in a SAS data set; this enables you to apply the control limits to future data (see “[Reading Prestablished Control Limits](#)” on page 1868) or modify the limits with a DATA step program.

The following statements read measurements from the data set `Partgaps` (see “[Creating Charts for Means from Raw Data](#)” on page 1857) and save the control limits displayed in [Figure 17.97](#) in a data set named `Gaplim`:

```
proc shewhart data=Partgaps;
    xchart Partgap*Sample / outlimits = Gaplim
                        nochart;
run;
```

The `OUTLIMITS=` option names the data set containing the control limits, and the `NOCHART` option suppresses the display of the chart. The data set `Gaplim` is listed in [Figure 17.102](#).

Figure 17.102 The Data Set `Gaplim` Containing Control Limit Information

Control Limits for Gap Width Measurements						
<u>_VAR_</u>	<u>_SUBGRP_</u>	<u>_TYPE_</u>	<u>_LIMITN_</u>	<u>_ALPHA_</u>	<u>_SIGMAS_</u>	
Partgap	Sample	ESTIMATE	5	.002699796	3	
<u>_LCLX_</u>	<u>_MEAN_</u>	<u>_UCLX_</u>	<u>_LCLR_</u>	<u>_R_</u>	<u>_UCLR_</u>	<u>_STDDEV_</u>
242.087	259.667	277.246	0	30.4762	64.4419	13.1028

The data set `Gaplim` contains one observation with the limits for *process* `Partgap`. The variables `_LCLX_` and `_UCLX_` contain the lower and upper control limits for the means, and the variable `_MEAN_` contains the central line. The value of `_MEAN_` is an estimate of the process mean, and the value of `_STDDEV_` is an estimate of the process standard deviation σ . The value of `_LIMITN_` is the nominal sample size associated with the control limits, and the value of `_SIGMAS_` is the multiple of σ associated with the control limits. The variables `_VAR_` and `_SUBGRP_` are bookkeeping variables that save the *process* and *subgroup-variable*. The variable `_TYPE_` is a bookkeeping variable that indicates whether the values of `_MEAN_` and `_STDDEV_` are estimates or standard values.

The variables `_LCLR_`, `_R_`, and `_UCLR_` are not used to create \bar{X} charts, but they are included so the data set `Gaplim` can be used to create an *R* chart; see “[XRCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 1902. If you specify the `STDDEVIATIONS` option in the `XCHART` statement, the variables `_LCLS_`, `_S_`, and `_UCLS_` are included in the `OUTLIMITS=` data set. These variables can be used to create an *s* chart; see “[XSCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 1955. For more information, see “[OUTLIMITS= Data Set](#)” on page 1882.

You can create an output data set containing both control limits and summary statistics with the `OUTTABLE=` option, as illustrated by the following statements:

```
proc shewhart data=Partgaps;
  xchart Partgap*Sample / outtable=Gaptable
                        nochart;
run;
```

The data set Gaptable is listed in [Figure 17.103](#).

Figure 17.103 The Data Set Gaptable

Summary Statistics and Control Limit Information										
		S	L						S	
	S	I	I						T	E
	a	G	M	S	L	S	M	U	D	X
V	m	M	I	U	C	U	E	C	D	L
A	p	A	T	B	L	B	A	L	E	I
R	l	S	N	N	X	X	N	X	V	M
	e									
Partgap	1	3	5	5	242.087	270	259.667	277.246	13.1028	
Partgap	2	3	5	5	242.087	258	259.667	277.246	13.1028	
Partgap	3	3	5	5	242.087	248	259.667	277.246	13.1028	
Partgap	4	3	5	5	242.087	260	259.667	277.246	13.1028	
Partgap	5	3	5	5	242.087	273	259.667	277.246	13.1028	
Partgap	6	3	5	5	242.087	260	259.667	277.246	13.1028	
Partgap	7	3	5	5	242.087	259	259.667	277.246	13.1028	
Partgap	8	3	5	5	242.087	248	259.667	277.246	13.1028	
Partgap	9	3	5	5	242.087	260	259.667	277.246	13.1028	
Partgap	10	3	5	5	242.087	255	259.667	277.246	13.1028	
Partgap	11	3	5	5	242.087	268	259.667	277.246	13.1028	
Partgap	12	3	5	5	242.087	253	259.667	277.246	13.1028	
Partgap	13	3	5	5	242.087	273	259.667	277.246	13.1028	
Partgap	14	3	5	5	242.087	275	259.667	277.246	13.1028	
Partgap	15	3	5	5	242.087	257	259.667	277.246	13.1028	
Partgap	16	3	5	5	242.087	269	259.667	277.246	13.1028	
Partgap	17	3	5	5	242.087	249	259.667	277.246	13.1028	
Partgap	18	3	5	5	242.087	264	259.667	277.246	13.1028	
Partgap	19	3	5	5	242.087	258	259.667	277.246	13.1028	
Partgap	20	3	5	5	242.087	248	259.667	277.246	13.1028	
Partgap	21	3	5	5	242.087	248	259.667	277.246	13.1028	

This data set contains one observation for each subgroup sample. The variables `_SUBX_` and `_SUBN_` contain the subgroup means and sample sizes. The variables `_LCLX_` and `_UCLX_` contain the lower and upper control limits, and the variable `_MEAN_` contains the central line. The variables `_VAR_` and `Sample` contain the *process* name and values of the *subgroup-variable*, respectively. For more information, see “[OUTTABLE= Data Set](#)” on page 1885.

An OUTTABLE= data set can be read later as a TABLE= data set. For example, the following statements read Gaptable and display an \bar{X} chart (not shown here) identical to the chart in [Figure 17.97](#):

```
title 'Mean Chart for Gap Widths';
proc shewhart table=Gaptable;
  xchart Partgap*Sample;
  label _SUBX_ = 'Gap Width';
run;
```

Because the SHEWHART procedure simply displays the information in a TABLE= data set, you can use TABLE= data sets to create specialized control charts (see “[Specialized Control Charts: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2171).

For more information, see “[TABLE= Data Set](#)” on page 1889.

Reading Preestablished Control Limits

See SHWXCHR in the SAS/QC Sample Library In the previous example, the OUTLIMITS= data set Gaplim saved control limits computed from the measurements in Partgaps. This example shows how these limits can be applied to new data provided in the following data set:

```
data gaps2;
  input Sample @;
  do i=1 to 5;
    input Partgap @;
    output;
  end;
  drop i;
  datalines;
22 287 265 248 263 271
23 267 253 285 251 271
24 249 252 277 269 241
25 243 248 263 282 261
26 287 266 256 278 242
27 251 262 243 274 245
28 256 245 244 243 272
29 262 247 252 277 266
30 244 269 263 278 261
31 245 264 246 242 273
32 272 257 277 265 241
33 251 249 240 260 261
34 289 277 275 273 261
35 267 286 275 261 272
36 266 256 247 255 241
37 291 267 267 252 262
38 258 245 264 245 281
39 277 267 241 272 244
40 252 267 272 245 252
41 243 241 245 263 248
;
```

The following statements create an \bar{X} chart for the data in GAPS2 using the control limits in Gaplim:

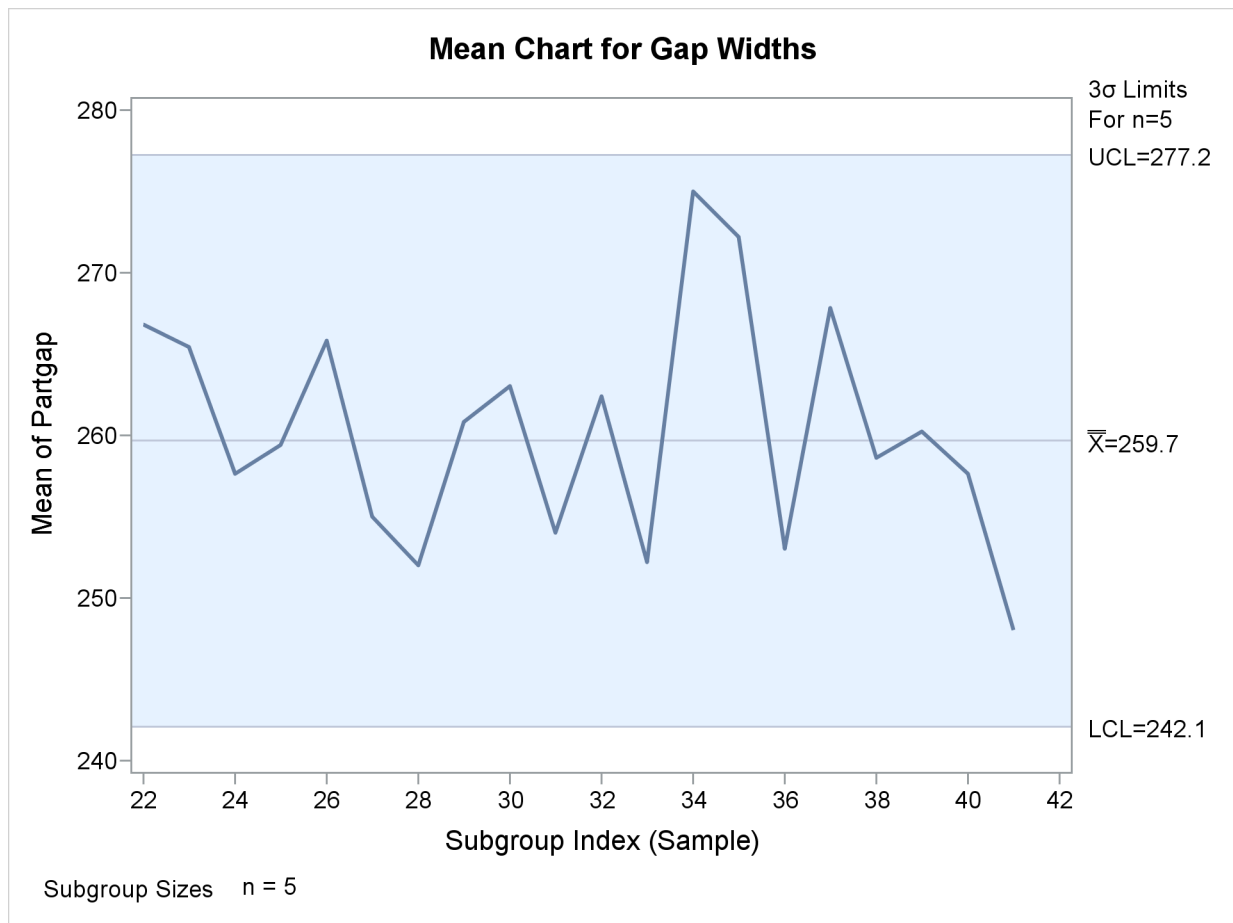
```
ods graphics on;
title 'Mean Chart for Gap Widths';
proc shewhart data=gaps2 limits=Gaplim;
  xchart Partgap*Sample / odstitle=title;
run;
```

The ODS GRAPHICS ON statement specified before the PROC SHEWHART statement enables ODS Graphics, so the \bar{X} chart is created using ODS Graphics instead of traditional graphics. The chart is shown in Figure 17.104.

The LIMITS= option in the PROC SHEWHART statement specifies the data set containing the control limits. By default,³⁵ this information is read from the first observation in the LIMITS= data set for which

- the value of `_VAR_` matches the *process* name Partgap
- the value of `_SUBGRP_` matches the *subgroup-variable* name Sample

Figure 17.104 \bar{X} Chart for Second Set of Gap Width Data (ODS Graphics)



³⁵In SAS 6.09 and in earlier releases, it is also necessary to specify the READLIMITS option to read control limits from a LIMITS= data set.

The chart indicates that the process is in control, since all the means lie within the control limits.

In this example, the LIMITS= data set was created in a previous run of the SHEWHART procedure. You can also create a LIMITS= data set with the DATA step. See “[LIMITS= Data Set](#)” on page 1887 for details concerning the variables that you must provide.

Syntax: XCHART Statement

The basic syntax for the XCHART statement is as follows:

XCHART *process* * *subgroup-variable* ;

The general form of this syntax is as follows:

XCHART *processes* * *subgroup-variable* <(*block-variables*)>
<=*symbol-variable* | =*'character'*> / <*options*> ;

You can use any number of XCHART statements in the SHEWHART procedure. The components of the XCHART statement are described as follows.

process

processes

identify one or more processes to be analyzed. The specification of *process* depends on the input data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement.

- If raw data are read from a DATA= data set, *process* must be the name of the variable containing the raw measurements. For an example, see “[Creating Charts for Means from Raw Data](#)” on page 1857.
- If summary data are read from a HISTORY= data set, *process* must be the common prefix of the summary variables in the HISTORY= data set. For an example, see “[Creating Charts for Means from Subgroup Summary Data](#)” on page 1860.
- If summary data and control limits are read from a TABLE= data set, *process* must be the value of the variable _VAR_ in the TABLE= data set. For an example, see “[Saving Control Limits](#)” on page 1866.

A *process* is required. If you specify more than one process, enclose the list in parentheses. For example, the following statements request distinct \bar{X} charts for Weight, Length, and Width:

```
proc shewhart data=Measures;
    xchart (Weight Length Width)*Day;
run;
```

subgroup-variable

is the variable that identifies subgroups in the data. The *subgroup-variable* is required. In the preceding XCHART statement, Day is the subgroup variable. For details, see “[Subgroup Variables](#)” on page 1938.

block-variables

are optional variables that group the data into blocks of consecutive subgroups. The blocks are labeled in a legend, and each *block-variable* provides one level of labels in the legend. See the section “[Displaying Stratification in Blocks of Observations](#)” on page 2098 for an example.

symbol-variable

is an optional variable whose levels (unique values) determine the symbol marker or character used to plot the means.

- If you produce a line printer chart, an ‘A’ is displayed for the points corresponding to the first level of the *symbol-variable*, a ‘B’ is displayed for the points corresponding to the second level, and so on.
- If you produce traditional graphics, distinct symbol markers are displayed for points corresponding to the various levels of the *symbol-variable*. You can specify the symbol markers with SYMBOL n statements. See the section “[Displaying Stratification in Levels of a Classification Variable](#)” on page 2097 for an example.

character

specifies a plotting character for line printer charts. For example, the following statements create an \bar{X} chart using an asterisk (*) to plot the points:

```
proc shewhart data=Values lineprinter;
    xchart Weight*Day='*';
run;
```

options

enhance the appearance of the chart, request additional analyses, save results in data sets, and so on. The section “[Summary of Options](#)”, which follows, lists all options by function. “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018 describes each option in detail.

Summary of Options

The following table lists the XCHART statement options by function. For complete descriptions, see “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

Table 17.64 XCHART Statement Options

Option	Description
Options for Specifying Control Limits	
ALPHA=	requests probability limits for chart
LIMITN=	specifies either nominal sample size for fixed control limits or varying limits
NOREADLIMITS	computes control limits for each <i>process</i> from the data rather than a LIMITS= data set (SAS 6.10 and later releases)

Table 17.64 *continued*

Option	Description
READALPHA	reads _ALPHA_ instead of _SIGMAS_ from a LIMITS= data set
READINDEX=	reads control limits for each <i>process</i> from a LIMITS= data set
READLIMITS	reads single set of control limits for each <i>process</i> from a LIMITS= data set (SAS 6.09 and earlier releases)
SIGMAS=	specifies width of control limits in terms of multiple <i>k</i> of standard error of plotted means
Options for Displaying Control Limits	
CINFILL=	specifies color for area inside control limits
CLIMITS=	specifies color of control limits, central line, and related labels
LCLLABEL=	specifies label for lower control limit
LIMLABSUBCHAR=	specifies a substitution character for labels provided as quoted strings; the character is replaced with the value of the control limit
LLIMITS=	specifies line type for control limits
NDECIMAL=	specifies number of digits to right of decimal place in default labels for control limits and central line
NOCTL	suppresses display of central line
NOLCL	suppresses display of lower control limit
NOLIMITLABEL	suppresses labels for control limits and central line
NOLIMITS	suppresses display of control limits
NOLIMITSFRAME	suppresses default frame around control limit information when multiple sets of control limits are read from a LIMITS= data set
NOLIMITSLEGEND	suppresses legend for control limits
NOUCL	suppresses display of upper control limit
UCLLABEL=	specifies label for upper control limit
WLIMITS=	specifies width for control limits and central line
XSMBOL=	specifies label for central line
Process Mean and Standard Deviation Options	
MU0=	specifies known value of μ_0 for process mean μ
SIGMA0=	specifies known value σ_0 for process standard deviation σ
SMETHOD=	specifies method for estimating process standard deviation σ
STDDEVIATIONS	specifies that estimate of process standard deviation σ is to be calculated from subgroup standard deviations
TYPE=	identifies parameters as estimates or standard values and specifies value of _TYPE_ in the OUTLIMITS= data set
Options for Plotting and Labeling Points	
ALLLABEL=	labels every point on \bar{X} chart
ALLLABEL2=	labels every point on trend chart

Table 17.64 *continued*

Option	Description
CLABEL=	specifies color for labels
CCONNECT=	specifies color for line segments that connect points on chart
CFRAMELAB=	specifies fill color for frame around labeled points
CNEEDLES=	specifies color for needles that connect points to central line
COUT=	specifies color for portions of line segments that connect points outside control limits
COUTFILL=	specifies color for shading areas between the connected points and control limits outside the limits
LABELANGLE=	specifies angle at which labels are drawn
LABELFONT=	specifies software font for labels (alias for the TESTFONT= option)
LABELHEIGHT=	specifies height of labels (alias for the TESTHEIGHT= option)
NEEDLES	connects points to central line with vertical needles
NOCONNECT	suppresses line segments that connect points on chart
NOTRENDCONNECT	suppresses line segments that connect points on trend chart
OUTLABEL=	labels points outside control limits
SYMBOLLEGEND=	specifies LEGEND statement for levels of <i>symbol-variable</i>
SYMBOLORDER=	specifies order in which symbols are assigned for levels of <i>symbol-variable</i>
TURNALL/TURNOUT WNEEDLES=	turns point labels so that they are strung out vertically specifies width of needles
Options for Specifying Tests for Special Causes	
INDEPENDENTZONES	computes zone widths independently above and below center line
NO3SIGMACHECK	enables tests to be applied with control limits other than 3σ limits
NOTESTACROSS	suppresses tests across <i>phase</i> boundaries
TESTS=	specifies tests for special causes
TEST2RUN=	specifies length of pattern for Test 2
TEST3RUN=	specifies length of pattern for Test 3
TESTACROSS	applies tests across <i>phase</i> boundaries
TESTLABEL=	provides labels for points where test is positive
TESTLABEL _{<i>n</i>} =	specifies label for <i>n</i> th test for special causes
TESTNMETHOD=	applies tests to standardized chart statistics
TESTOVERLAP	performs tests on overlapping patterns of points
TESTRESET=	enables tests for special causes to be reset
ZONELABELS	adds labels A, B, and C to zone lines
ZONES	adds lines delineating zones A, B, and C
ZONEVALPOS=	specifies position of ZONEVALUES labels
ZONEVALUES	labels zone lines with their values

Table 17.64 *continued*

Option	Description
Options for Displaying Tests for Special Causes	
CTESTLABBOX=	specifies color for boxes enclosing labels indicating points where test is positive
CTESTS=	specifies color for labels indicating points where test is positive
CTESTSYMBOL=	specifies color for symbol used to plot points where test is positive
CZONES=	specifies color for lines and labels delineating zones A, B, and C
LTESTS=	specifies type of line connecting points where test is positive
LZONES=	specifies line type for lines delineating zones A, B, and C
TESTFONT=	specifies software font for labels at points where test is positive
TESTHEIGHT=	specifies height of labels at points where test is positive
TESTLABBOX	requests that labels for points where test is positive be positioned so that do not overlap
TESTSYMBOL=	specifies plot symbol for points where test is positive
TESTSYMBOLHT=	specifies symbol height for points where test is positive
WTESTS=	specifies width of line connecting points where test is positive
Axis and Axis Label Options	
CAXIS=	specifies color for axis lines and tick marks
CFRAME=	specifies fill colors for frame for plot area
CTEXT=	specifies color for tick mark values and axis labels
DISCRETE	produces horizontal axis for discrete numeric group values
HAXIS=	specifies major tick mark values for horizontal axis
HEIGHT=	specifies height of axis label and axis legend text
HMINOR=	specifies number of minor tick marks between major tick marks on horizontal axis
HOFFSET=	specifies length of offset at both ends of horizontal axis
INTSTART=	specifies first major tick mark value on horizontal axis when a date, time, or datetime format is associated with numeric subgroup variable
NOHLABEL	suppresses label for horizontal axis
NOTICKREP	specifies that only the first occurrence of repeated, adjacent subgroup values is to be labeled on horizontal axis
NOVANGLE	requests vertical axis labels that are strung out vertically
SKIPHLABELS=	specifies thinning factor for tick mark labels on horizontal axis
SPLIT=	specifies splitting character for axis labels
TURNHLABELS	requests horizontal axis labels that are strung out vertically

Table 17.64 *continued*

Option	Description
VAXIS=	specifies major tick mark values for vertical axis of \bar{X} chart
VAXIS2=	specifies major tick mark values for vertical axis of trend chart
VFORMAT=	specifies format for primary vertical axis tick mark labels
VFORMAT2=	specifies format for secondary vertical axis tick mark labels
VMINOR=	specifies number of minor tick marks between major tick marks on vertical axis
VOFFSET=	specifies length of offset at both ends of vertical axis
VZERO	forces origin to be included in vertical axis for primary chart
VZERO2	forces origin to be included in vertical axis for secondary chart
WAXIS=	specifies width of axis lines
Plot Layout Options	
ALLN	plots means for all subgroups
BILEVEL	creates control charts using half-screens and half-pages
EXCHART	creates control charts for a process only when exceptions occur
INTERVAL=	natural time interval between consecutive subgroup positions when time, date, or datetime format is associated with a numeric subgroup variable
MAXPANELS=	maximum number of pages or screens for chart
NMARKERS	requests special markers for points corresponding to sample sizes not equal to nominal sample size for fixed control limits
NOCHART	suppresses creation of chart
NOFRAME	suppresses frame for plot area
NOLEGEND	suppresses legend for subgroup sample sizes
NPANELPOS=	specifies number of subgroup positions per panel on each chart
REPEAT	repeats last subgroup position on panel as first subgroup position of next panel
TOTPANELS=	specifies number of pages or screens to be used to display chart
TRENDVAR=	specifies list of trend variables
YPCT1=	specifies length of vertical axis on \bar{X} chart as a percentage of sum of lengths of vertical axes for \bar{X} and trend charts
ZEROSTD	displays \bar{X} chart regardless of whether $\hat{\sigma} = 0$
Reference Line Options	
CHREF=	specifies color for lines requested by HREF= and HREF2= options

Table 17.64 *continued*

Option	Description
CVREF=	specifies color for lines requested by VREF= and VREF2= options
HREF=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on \bar{X} chart
HREF2=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on trend chart
HREFDATA=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on \bar{X} chart
HREF2DATA=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on trend chart
HREFLABELS=	specifies labels for HREF= lines
HREF2LABELS=	specifies labels for HREF2= lines
HREFLABPOS=	specifies position of HREFLABELS= and HREF2LABELS= labels
LHREF=	specifies line type for HREF= and HREF2= lines
LVREF=	specifies line type for VREF= and VREF2= lines
NOBYREF	specifies that reference line information in a data set applies uniformly to charts created for all BY groups
VREF=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to vertical axis on \bar{X} chart
VREF2=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to vertical axis on trend chart
VREFLABELS=	specifies labels for VREF= lines
VREF2LABELS=	specifies labels for VREF2= lines
VREFLABPOS=	position of VREFLABELS= and VREF2LABELS= labels
Grid Options	
CGRID=	specifies color for grid requested with GRID or ENDGRID option
ENDGRID	adds grid after last plotted point
GRID	adds grid to control chart
LENDGRID=	specifies line type for grid requested with the ENDGRID option
LGRID=	specifies line type for grid requested with the GRID option
WGRID=	specifies width of grid lines
Clipping Options	
CCLIP=	specifies color for plot symbol for clipped points
CLIPFACTOR=	determines extent to which extreme points are clipped
CLIPLEGEND=	specifies text for clipping legend
CLIPLEGPOS=	specifies position of clipping legend
CLIPSUBCHAR=	specifies substitution character for CLIPLEGEND= text
CLIPSYMBOL=	specifies plot symbol for clipped points
CLIPSYMBOLHT=	specifies symbol marker height for clipped points

Table 17.64 *continued*

Option	Description
Graphical Enhancement Options	
ANNOTATE=	specifies annotate data set that adds features to \bar{X} chart
ANNOTATE2=	specifies annotate data set that adds features to trend chart
DESCRIPTION=	specifies description of \bar{X} chart's GRSEG catalog entry
FONT=	specifies software font for labels and legends on charts
NAME=	specifies name of \bar{X} chart's GRSEG catalog entry
PAGENUM=	specifies the form of the label used in pagination
PAGENUMPOS=	specifies the position of the page number requested with the PAGENUM= option
WTREND=	specifies width of line segments connecting points on trend chart
Options for Producing Graphs Using ODS Styles	
BLOCKVAR=	specifies one or more variables whose values define colors for filling background of <i>block-variable</i> legend
CFRAMELAB	draws a frame around labeled points
COUT	draw portions of line segments that connect points outside control limits in a contrasting color
CSTAROUT	specifies that portions of stars exceeding inner or outer circles are drawn using a different color
OUTFILL	shades areas between control limits and connected points lying outside the limits
STARFILL=	specifies a variable identifying groups of stars filled with different colors
STARS=	specifies a variable identifying groups of stars whose outlines are drawn with different colors
Options for ODS Graphics	
BLOCKREFTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
INFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the control limit infill transparency
MARKERS	plots subgroup points with markers
NOBLOCKREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOBLOCKREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOFILLLEGEND	suppresses legend for levels of a STARFILL= variable
NOPHASEREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOPHASEREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOSTARFILLLEGEND	suppresses legend for levels of a STARFILL= variable
NOTRANSPARENCY	disables transparency in ODS Graphics output
ODSFOOTNOTE=	specifies a graph footnote
ODSFOOTNOTE2=	specifies a secondary graph footnote
ODSLEGENDEXPAND	specifies that legend entries contain all levels observed in the data

Table 17.64 *continued*

Option	Description
ODSTITLE=	specifies a graph title
ODSTITLE2=	specifies a secondary graph title
OUTFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies control limit outfill transparency
OVERLAYURL=	specifies URLs to associate with overlay points
OVERLAY2URL=	specifies URLs to associate with overlay points on secondary chart
PHASEPOS=	specifies vertical position of phase legend
PHASEREFLEVEL=	associates phase and block reference lines with either innermost or the outermost level
PHASEREFTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
REFFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
SIMULATEQCFONT	draws central line labels using a simulated software font
STARTRANSPARENCY=	specifies star fill transparency
URL=	specifies a variable whose values are URLs to be associated with subgroups
URL2=	specifies a variable whose values are URLs to be associated with subgroups on secondary chart
Input Data Set Options	
MISSBREAK	specifies that observations with missing values are not to be processed
Output Data Set Options	
OUTHISTORY=	creates output data set containing subgroup summary statistics
OUTINDEX=	specifies value of <code>_INDEX_</code> in the <code>OUTLIMITS=</code> data set
OUTLIMITS=	creates output data set containing control limits
OUTTABLE=	creates output data set containing subgroup summary statistics and control limits
Tabulation Options	
NOTE: specifying (EXCEPTIONS) after a tabulation option creates a table for exceptional points only.	
TABLE	creates a basic table of subgroup means, subgroup sample sizes, and control limits
TABLEALL	is equivalent to the options <code>TABLE</code> , <code>TABLECENTRAL</code> , <code>TABLEID</code> , <code>TABLELEGEND</code> , <code>TABLEOUTLIM</code> , and <code>TABLETESTS</code>
TABLECENTRAL	augments basic table with values of central lines
TABLEID	augments basic table with columns for ID variables
TABLELEGEND	augments basic table with legend for tests for special causes
TABLEOUTLIM	augments basic table with columns indicating control limits exceeded
TABLETESTS	augments basic table with a column indicating which tests for special causes are positive

Table 17.64 continued

Option	Description
Specification Limit Options	
CIINDICES	specifies α value and type for computing capability index confidence limits
LSL=	specifies list of lower specification limits
TARGET=	specifies list of target values
USL=	specifies list of upper specification limits
Block Variable Legend Options	
BLOCKLABELPOS=	specifies position of label for <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKLABTYPE=	specifies text size of <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKPOS=	specifies vertical position of <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKREP	repeats identical consecutive labels in <i>block-variable</i> legend
CBLOCKLAB=	specifies fill colors for frames enclosing variable labels in <i>block-variable</i> legend
CBLOCKVAR=	specifies one or more variables whose values are colors for filling background of <i>block-variable</i> legend
Phase Options	
CPHASELEG=	specifies text color for <i>phase</i> legend
NOPHASEFRAME	suppresses default frame for <i>phase</i> legend
OUTPHASE=	specifies value of <code>_PHASE_</code> in the OUTHISTORY= data set
PHASEBREAK	disconnects last point in a <i>phase</i> from first point in next <i>phase</i>
PHASELABTYPE=	specifies text size of <i>phase</i> legend
PHASELEGEND	displays <i>phase</i> labels in a legend across top of chart
PHASELIMITS	labels control limits for each phase, provided they are constant within that phase
PHASEREF	delineates <i>phases</i> with vertical reference lines
READPHASES=	specifies <i>phases</i> to be read from an input data set
Star Options	
CSTARCIRCLES=	specifies color for STARCIRCLES= circles
CSTARFILL=	specifies color for filling stars
CSTAROUT=	specifies outline color for stars exceeding inner or outer circles
CSTARS=	specifies color for outlines of stars
LSTARCIRCLES=	specifies line types for STARCIRCLES= circles
LSTARS=	specifies line types for outlines of STARVERTICES= stars
STARBDRADIUS=	specifies radius of outer bound circle for vertices of stars
STARCIRCLES=	specifies reference circles for stars
STARINRADIUS=	specifies inner radius of stars
STARLABEL=	specifies vertices to be labeled
STARLEGEND=	specifies style of legend for star vertices
STARLEGENDLAB=	specifies label for STARLEGEND= legend
STAROUTRADIUS=	specifies outer radius of stars

Table 17.64 *continued*

Option	Description
STARSPecs=	specifies method used to standardize vertex variables
STARSTART=	specifies angle for first vertex
STARTYPE=	specifies graphical style of star
STARVERTICES=	superimposes star at each point on \bar{X} chart
WSTARCIRCLES=	specifies width of STARCIRCLES= circles
WSTARS=	specifies width of STARVERTICES= stars
Overlay Options	
CCOVERLAY=	specifies colors for primary chart overlay line segments
CCOVERLAY2=	specifies colors for secondary chart overlay line segments
COVERLAY=	specifies colors for primary chart overlay plots
COVERLAY2=	specifies colors for secondary chart overlay plots
COVERLAYCLIP=	specifies color for clipped points on overlays
LOVERLAY=	specifies line types for primary chart overlay line segments
LOVERLAY2=	specifies line types for secondary chart overlay line segments
NOOVERLAYLEGEND	suppresses legend for overlay plots
OVERLAY=	specifies variables to overlay on primary chart
OVERLAY2=	specifies variables to overlay on secondary chart
OVERLAY2HTML=	specifies links to associate with secondary chart overlay points
OVERLAY2ID=	specifies labels for secondary chart overlay points
OVERLAY2SYM=	specifies symbols for secondary chart overlays
OVERLAY2SYMHT=	specifies symbol heights for secondary chart overlays
OVERLAYCLIPSYM=	specifies symbol for clipped points on overlays
OVERLAYCLIPSYMHT=	specifies symbol height for clipped points on overlays
OVERLAYHTML=	specifies links to associate with primary chart overlay points
OVERLAYID=	specifies labels for primary chart overlay points
OVERLAYLEGLAB=	specifies label for overlay legend
OVERLAYSYM=	specifies symbols for primary chart overlays
OVERLAYSYMHT=	specifies symbol heights for primary chart overlays
WCOVERLAY=	specifies widths of primary chart overlay line segments
WCOVERLAY2=	specifies widths of secondary chart overlay line segments
Options for Interactive Control Charts	
HTML=	specifies a variable whose values create links to be associated with subgroups
HTML2=	specifies variable whose values create links to be associated with subgroups on secondary chart
HTML_LEGEND=	specifies a variable whose values create links to be associated with symbols in the symbol legend
WEBOUT=	creates an OUTTABLE= data set with additional graphics coordinate data

Table 17.64 *continued*

Option	Description
Options for Line Printer Charts	
CLIPCHAR=	specifies plot character for clipped points
CONNECTCHAR=	specifies character used to form line segments that connect points on chart
HREFCHAR=	specifies line character for HREF= and HREF2= lines
SYMBOLCHARS=	specifies characters indicating <i>symbol-variable</i>
TESTCHAR=	specifies character for line segments that connect any sequence of points for which a test for special causes is positive
VREFCHAR=	specifies line character for VREF= and VREF2= lines
ZONECHAR=	specifies character for lines that delineate zones for tests for special causes

Details: XCHART Statement

Constructing Charts for Means

The following notation is used in this section:

μ	process mean (expected value of the population of measurements)
σ	process standard deviation (standard deviation of the population of measurements)
\bar{X}_i	mean of measurements in i th subgroup
R_i	range of measurements in i th subgroup
n_i	sample size of i th subgroup
N	number of subgroups
$\bar{\bar{X}}$	weighted average of subgroup means
z_p	100 p th percentile of the standard normal distribution

Plotted Points

Each point on an \bar{X} chart indicates the value of a subgroup mean (\bar{X}_i). For example, if the tenth subgroup contains the values 12, 15, 19, 16, and 14, the value plotted for this subgroup is

$$\bar{X}_{10} = \frac{12 + 15 + 19 + 16 + 14}{5} = 15.2$$

Central Line

By default, the central line on an \bar{X} chart indicates an estimate for μ , which is computed as

$$\hat{\mu} = \bar{\bar{X}} = \frac{n_1 \bar{X}_1 + \cdots + n_N \bar{X}_N}{n_1 + \cdots + n_N}$$

If you specify a known value (μ_0) for μ , the central line indicates the value of μ_0 .

Control Limits

You can compute the limits in the following ways:

- as a specified multiple (k) of the standard error of \bar{X}_i above and below the central line. The default limits are computed with $k = 3$ (these are referred to as 3σ limits).
- as probability limits defined in terms of α , a specified probability that \bar{X}_i exceeds the limits

The following table provides the formulas for the limits:

Table 17.65 Limits for \bar{X} Charts

Control Limits
$\text{LCL} = \text{lower limit} = \bar{\bar{X}} - k\hat{\sigma} / \sqrt{n_i}$ $\text{UCL} = \text{upper limit} = \bar{\bar{X}} + k\hat{\sigma} / \sqrt{n_i}$
Probability Limits
$\text{LCL} = \text{lower limit} = \bar{\bar{X}} - z_{\alpha/2}(\hat{\sigma} / \sqrt{n_i})$ $\text{UCL} = \text{upper limit} = \bar{\bar{X}} + z_{\alpha/2}(\hat{\sigma} / \sqrt{n_i})$

Note that the limits vary with n_i . If standard values μ_0 and σ_0 are available for μ and σ , respectively, replace $\bar{\bar{X}}$ with μ_0 and $\hat{\sigma}$ with σ_0 in Table 17.65.

You can specify parameters for the limits as follows:

- Specify k with the SIGMAS= option or with the variable _SIGMAS_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify α with the ALPHA= option or with the variable _ALPHA_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify a constant nominal sample size $n_i \equiv n$ for the control limits with the LIMITN= option or with the variable _LIMITN_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify μ_0 with the MU0= option or with the variable _MEAN_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify σ_0 with the SIGMA0= option or with the variable _STDDEV_ in a LIMITS= data set.

Output Data Sets**OUTLIMITS= Data Set**

The OUTLIMITS= data set saves control limits and control limit parameters. The following variables can be saved:

Table 17.66 OUTLIMITS= Data Set

Variable	Description
ALPHA	probability (α) of exceeding limits
CP	capability index C_p
CPK	capability index C_{pk}
CPL	capability index C_{PL}
CPM	capability index C_{pm}
CPU	capability index C_{PU}
INDEX	optional identifier for the control limits specified with the OUTIN-DEX= option
LCLR	lower control limit for subgroup range
LCLS	lower control limit for subgroup standard deviation
LCLX	lower control limit for subgroup mean
LIMITN	sample size associated with the control limits
LSL	lower specification limit
MEAN	process mean ($\bar{\bar{X}}$ or μ_0)
R	value of central line on R chart
S	value of central line on s chart
SIGMAS	multiple (k) of standard error of \bar{X}_i
STDDEV	process standard deviation ($\hat{\sigma}$ or σ_0)
SUBGRP	<i>subgroup-variable</i> specified in the XCHART statement
TARGET	target value
TYPE	type (estimate or standard value) of _MEAN_ and _STDDEV_
UCLR	upper control limit for subgroup range
UCLS	upper control limit for subgroup standard deviation
UCLX	upper control limit for subgroup mean
USL	upper specification limit
VAR	<i>process</i> specified in the XCHART statement

Notes:

1. The variables _LCLS_, _S_, and _UCLS_ are included if you specify the STDDEVIATIONS option; otherwise, the variables _LCLR_, _R_, and _UCLR_ are included. These variables are not used to create \bar{X} charts, but they enable the OUTLIMITS= data set to be used as a LIMITS= data set with the BOXCHART, MRCHART, RCHART, SCHART, XRCHART, and XSCHART statements.
2. If the control limits vary with subgroup sample size, the special missing value 'V' is assigned to the variables _LIMITN_, _LCLX_, _UCLX_, _LCLR_, _R_, _UCLR_, _LCLS_, _S_, and _UCLS_.
3. If the limits are defined in terms of a multiple k of the standard error of \bar{X}_i , the value of _ALPHA_ is computed as $\alpha = 2(1 - \Phi(k))$, where $\Phi(\cdot)$ is the standard normal distribution function.
4. If the limits are probability limits, the value of _SIGMAS_ is computed as $k = \Phi^{-1}(1 - \alpha/2)$, where Φ^{-1} is the inverse standard normal distribution function.

5. The variables `_CP_`, `_CPK_`, `_CPL_`, `_CPU_`, `_LSL_`, and `_USL_` are included only if you provide specification limits with the `LSL=` and `USL=` options. The variables `_CPM_` and `_TARGET_` are included if, in addition, you provide a target value with the `TARGET=` option. See “[Capability Indices](#)” on page 1941 for computational details.
6. Optional BY variables are saved in the `OUTLIMITS=` data set.

The `OUTLIMITS=` data set contains one observation for each *process* specified in the `XCHART` statement. For an example, see “[Saving Control Limits](#)” on page 1866.

OUTHISTORY= Data Set

The `OUTHISTORY=` data set saves subgroup summary statistics. The following variables can be saved:

- the *subgroup-variable*
- a subgroup mean variable named by *process* suffixed with *X*
- a subgroup sample size variable named by *process* suffixed with *N*
- a subgroup range variable named by *process* suffixed with *R*
- a subgroup standard deviation variable named by *process* suffixed with *S*

A subgroup standard deviation variable is included if you specify the `STDDEVIATIONS` option; otherwise, a subgroup range variable is included.

Given a *process* name that contains 32 characters, the procedure first shortens the name to its first 16 characters and its last 15 characters, and then it adds the suffix.

Subgroup summary variables are created for each *process* specified in the `XCHART` statement. For example, consider the following statements:

```
proc shewhart data=Steel;
    xchart (Width Diameter)*Lot / outhistory=Summary;
run;
```

The data set `Summary` contains variables named `Lot`, `WidthX`, `WidthR`, `WidthN`, `DiameterX`, `DiameterR`, and `DiameterN`. The variables `WidthR` and `DiameterR` are included, since the `STDDEVIATIONS` option is not specified. If you specified the `STDDEVIATIONS` option, the data set `Summary` would contain the variables `WidthS` and `DiameterS` rather than `WidthR` and `DiameterR`.

Additionally, the following variables, if specified, are included:

- BY variables
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- ID variables
- `_PHASE_` (if the `OUTPHASE=` option is specified)

For an example of an `OUTHISTORY=` data set, see [“Saving Summary Statistics”](#) on page 1864.

OUTTABLE= Data Set

The `OUTTABLE=` data set saves subgroup summary statistics, control limits, and related information. The following variables can be saved:

Variable	Description
<code>_ALPHA_</code>	probability (α) of exceeding control limits
<code>_EXLIM_</code>	control limit exceeded on \bar{X} chart
<code>_LCLX_</code>	lower control limit for mean
<code>_LIMITN_</code>	nominal sample size associated with the control limits
<code>_MEAN_</code>	process mean
<code>_SIGMAS_</code>	multiple (k) of the standard error associated with control limits
<code>subgroup</code>	values of the subgroup variable
<code>_SUBN_</code>	subgroup sample size
<code>_SUBX_</code>	subgroup mean
<code>_TESTS_</code>	tests for special causes signaled on \bar{X} chart
<code>_UCLX_</code>	upper control limit for mean
<code>_VAR_</code>	<i>process</i> specified in the <code>XCHART</code> statement

In addition, the following variables, if specified, are included:

- BY variables
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- ID variables
- `_PHASE_` (if the `READPHASES=` option is specified)
- `_TREND_` (if the `TRENDVAR=` option is specified)

Notes:

1. Either the variable `_ALPHA_` or the variable `_SIGMAS_` is saved, depending on how the control limits are defined (with the `ALPHA=` or `SIGMAS=` option, respectively, or with the corresponding variables in a `LIMITS=` data set).
2. The variable `_TESTS_` is saved if you specify the `TESTS=` option. The k th character of a value of `_TESTS_` is k if Test k is positive at that subgroup. For example, if you request all eight tests and Tests 2 and 8 are positive for a given subgroup, the value of `_TESTS_` has a 2 for the second character, an 8 for the eighth character, and blanks for the other six characters.
3. The variables `_EXLIM_` and `_TESTS_` are character variables of length 8. The variable `_PHASE_` is a character variable of length 48. The variable `_VAR_` is a character variable whose length is no greater than 32. All other variables are numeric.

For an example, see “[Saving Control Limits](#)” on page 1866.

ODS Tables

The following table summarizes the ODS tables that you can request with the XCHART statement.

Table 17.67 ODS Tables Produced with the XCHART Statement

Table Name	Description	Options
XCHART	\bar{X} chart summary statistics	TABLE, TABLEALL, TABLEC, TABLEID, TABLELEG, TABLEOUT, TABLETESTS
TestDescriptions	descriptions of tests for special causes requested with the <code>TESTS=</code> option for which at least one positive signal is found	TABLEALL, TABLELEG

ODS Graphics

Before you create ODS Graphics output, ODS Graphics must be enabled (for example, by using the `ODS GRAPHICS ON` statement). For more information about enabling and disabling ODS Graphics, see the section “Enabling and Disabling ODS Graphics” (Chapter 21, *SAS/STAT User’s Guide*). **NOTE:** In SAS/QC 12.1 the SHEWHART procedure does not support the creation of graphs that are editable with the ODS Graphics Editor.

The appearance of a graph produced with ODS Graphics is determined by the style associated with the ODS destination where the graph is produced. XCHART options used to control the appearance of traditional graphics are ignored for ODS Graphics output. [Options for Producing Graphs Using ODS Styles](#) lists options that can be used to control the appearance of graphs produced with ODS Graphics or with traditional graphics using ODS styles. [Options for ODS Graphics](#) lists options to be used exclusively with ODS Graphics. Detailed descriptions of these options are provided in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

When ODS Graphics is in effect, the XCHART statement assigns a name to the graph it creates. You can use this name to reference the graph when using ODS. The name is listed in [Table 17.68](#).

Table 17.68 ODS Graphics Produced by the XCHART Statement

ODS Graph Name	Plot Description
XChart	\bar{X} chart

See Chapter 3, “SAS/QC Graphics,” for more information about ODS Graphics and other methods for producing charts.

Input Data Sets

DATA= Data Set

You can read raw data (process measurements) from a DATA= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. Each *process* specified in the XCHART statement must be a SAS variable in the DATA= data set. This variable provides measurements that must be grouped into subgroup samples indexed by the *subgroup-variable*. The *subgroup-variable*, which is specified in the XCHART statement, must also be a SAS variable in the DATA= data set. Each observation in a DATA= data set must contain a value for each *process* and a value for the *subgroup-variable*. If the *i*th subgroup contains n_i items, there should be n_i consecutive observations for which the value of the *subgroup-variable* is the index of the *i*th subgroup. For example, if each subgroup contains five items and there are 30 subgroup samples, the DATA= data set should contain 150 observations.

Other variables that can be read from a DATA= data set include

- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified)
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

By default, the SHEWHART procedure reads all of the observations in a DATA= data set. However, if the data set includes the variable `_PHASE_`, you can read selected groups of observations (referred to as *phases*) with the READPHASES= option (for an example, see the section “[Displaying Stratification in Phases](#)” on page 2103).

For an example of a DATA= data set, see “[Creating Charts for Means from Raw Data](#)” on page 1857.

LIMITS= Data Set

You can read preestablished control limits (or parameters from which the control limits can be calculated) from a LIMITS= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. For example, the following statements read control limit information from the data set `Conlims`:³⁶

³⁶In SAS 6.09 and in earlier releases, it is necessary to specify the READLIMITS option.

```
proc shewhart data=Info limits=Conlims;
  xchart Weight*Batch;
run;
```

The LIMITS= data set can be an OUTLIMITS= data set that was created in a previous run of the SHEWHART procedure. Such data sets always contain the variables required for a LIMITS= data set; see [Table 17.66](#). The LIMITS= data set can also be created directly using a DATA step. When you create a LIMITS= data set, you must provide one of the following:

- the variables `_LCLX_`, `_MEAN_`, and `_UCLX_`, which specify the control limits directly
- the variables `_MEAN_` and `_STDDEV_`, which are used to calculate the control limits according to the equations in [Table 17.65](#)

In addition, note the following:

- The variables `_VAR_` and `_SUBGRP_` are required. These must be character variables whose lengths are no greater than 32.
- The variable `_INDEX_` is required if you specify the `READINDEX=` option; this must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 48.
- The variables `_LIMITN_`, `_SIGMAS_` (or `_ALPHA_`), and `_TYPE_` are optional, but they are recommended to maintain a complete set of control limit information. The variable `_TYPE_` must be a character variable of length 8; valid values are 'ESTIMATE', 'STANDARD', 'STDMU', and 'STDSIGMA'.
- BY variables are required if specified with a BY statement.

For an example, see “[Reading Preestablished Control Limits](#)” on page 1868.

HISTORY= Data Set

You can read subgroup summary statistics from a HISTORY= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. This enables you to reuse OUTHISTORY= data sets that have been created in previous runs of the SHEWHART, CUSUM, or MACONTROL procedures or to read output data sets created with SAS summarization procedures, such as the MEANS procedure.

A HISTORY= data set used with the XCHART statement must contain the following:

- the *subgroup-variable*
- a subgroup mean variable for each *process*
- a subgroup sample size variable for each *process*
- either a subgroup range variable or subgroup standard deviation variable for each *process*

If you specify the STDDEVIATIONS option, the subgroup standard deviation variable must be included; otherwise, the subgroup range variable must be included.

The names of the subgroup mean, subgroup range or subgroup standard deviation, and subgroup sample size variables must be the *process* name concatenated with the suffix characters *X*, *R* or *S*, and *N*, respectively.

For example, consider the following statements:

```
proc shewhart history=Summary;
    xchart (Weight Yieldstrength)*Batch;
run;
```

The data set Summary must include the variables Batch, WeightX, WeightR, WeightN, YieldstrengthX, YieldstrengthR, and YieldstrengthN. If the STDDEVIATIONS option were specified in the preceding XCHART statement, it would be necessary for Summary to include the variables Batch, WeightX, WeightS, WeightN, YieldstrengthX, YieldstrengthS, and YieldstrengthN.

Note that if you specify a *process* name that contains 32 characters, the names of the summary variables must be formed from the first 16 characters and the last 15 characters of the *process* name, suffixed with the appropriate character.

Other variables that can be read from a HISTORY= data set include

- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified)
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

By default, the SHEWHART procedure reads all of the observations in a HISTORY= data set. However, if the data set includes the variable `_PHASE_`, you can read selected groups of observations (referred to as *phases*) by specifying the READPHASES= option (see the section “[Displaying Stratification in Phases](#)” on page 2103 for an example).

For an example of a HISTORY= data set, see “[Creating Charts for Means from Subgroup Summary Data](#)” on page 1860.

TABLE= Data Set

You can read summary statistics and control limits from a TABLE= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. This enables you to reuse an OUTTABLE= data set created in a previous run of the SHEWHART procedure. Because the SHEWHART procedure simply displays the information in a TABLE= data set, you can use TABLE= data sets to create specialized control charts. Examples are provided in “[Specialized Control Charts: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2171.

The following table lists the variables required in a TABLE= data set used with the XCHART statement:

Table 17.69 Variables Required in a TABLE= Data Set

Variable	Description
LCLX	lower control limit for mean
LIMITN	nominal sample size associated with the control limits
MEAN	process mean
<i>subgroup-variable</i>	values of the <i>subgroup-variable</i>
SUBN	subgroup sample size
SUBX	subgroup mean
UCLX	upper control limit for mean

Other variables that can be read from a TABLE= data set include

- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables
- _PHASE_ (if the READPHASES= option is specified). This variable must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 48.
- _TESTS_ (if the TESTS= option is specified). This variable is used to flag tests for special causes and must be a character variable of length 8.
- _VAR_. This variable is required if more than one *process* is specified or if the data set contains information for more than one *process*. This variable must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 32.

For an example of a TABLE= data set, see “[Saving Control Limits](#)” on page 1866.

Methods for Estimating the Standard Deviation

When control limits are computed from the input data, three methods (referred to as default, MVLUE, and RMSDF) are available for estimating the process standard deviation σ . The method depends on whether you specify the STDDEVIATIONS option. If you specify this option, σ is estimated using subgroup standard deviations; otherwise, σ is estimated using subgroup ranges.

For an illustration of the methods, see [Example 17.35](#).

Default Method Based on Subgroup Ranges

If you do not specify the STDDEVIATIONS option, the default estimate for σ is

$$\hat{\sigma} = \frac{R_1/d_2(n_1) + \cdots + R_N/d_2(n_N)}{N}$$

where N is the number of subgroups for which $n_i \geq 2$, and R_i is the sample range of the observations x_{i1}, \dots, x_{in_i} in the i th subgroup.

$$R_i = \max_{1 \leq j \leq n_i} (x_{ij}) - \min_{1 \leq j \leq n_i} (x_{ij})$$

A subgroup range R_i is included in the calculation only if $n_i \geq 2$. The unbiasing factor $d_2(n_i)$ is defined so that, if the observations are normally distributed, the expected value of R_i is $d_2(n_i)\sigma$. Thus, $\hat{\sigma}$ is the unweighted average of N unbiased estimates of σ . This method is described in the American Society for Testing and Materials (1976).

Default Method Based on Subgroup Standard Deviations

If you specify the STDDEVIATIONS option, the default estimate for σ is

$$\hat{\sigma} = \frac{s_1/c_4(n_1) + \dots + s_N/c_4(n_N)}{N}$$

where N is the number of subgroups for which $n_i \geq 2$, s_i is the sample standard deviation of the i th subgroup

$$s_i = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_i - 1} \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} (x_{ij} - \bar{X}_i)^2}$$

and

$$c_4(n_i) = \frac{\Gamma(n_i/2) \sqrt{2/(n_i - 1)}}{\Gamma((n_i - 1)/2)}$$

Here $\Gamma(\cdot)$ denotes the gamma function, and \bar{X}_i denotes the i th subgroup mean. A subgroup standard deviation s_i is included in the calculation only if $n_i \geq 2$. If the observations are normally distributed, the expected value of s_i is $c_4(n_i)\sigma$. Thus, $\hat{\sigma}$ is the unweighted average of N unbiased estimates of σ . This method is described in the American Society for Testing and Materials (1976).

MVLUE Method Based on Subgroup Ranges

If you do not specify the STDDEVIATIONS option and you specify SMETHOD=MVLUE, a minimum variance linear unbiased estimate (MVLUE) is computed for σ . Refer to Burr (1969, 1976) and Nelson (1989, 1994). The MVLUE is a weighted average of N unbiased estimates of σ of the form $R_i/d_2(n_i)$, and it is computed as

$$\hat{\sigma} = \frac{f_1 R_1/d_2(n_1) + \dots + f_N R_N/d_2(n_N)}{f_1 + \dots + f_N}$$

where

$$f_i = \frac{[d_2(n_i)]^2}{[d_3(n_i)]^2}$$

A subgroup range R_i is included in the calculation only if $n_i \geq 2$, and N is the number of subgroups for which $n_i \geq 2$. The unbiasing factor $d_3(n_i)$ is defined so that, if the observations are normally distributed, the expected value of σ_{R_i} is $d_3(n_i)\sigma$. The MVLUE assigns greater weight to estimates of σ from subgroups with larger sample sizes, and it is intended for situations where the subgroup sample sizes vary. If the subgroup sample sizes are constant, the MVLUE reduces to the default estimate.

MVLUE Method Based on Subgroup Standard Deviations

If you specify the STDDEVIATIONS option and SMETHOD=MVLUE, a minimum variance linear unbiased estimate (MVLUE) is computed for σ . Refer to Burr (1969, 1976) and Nelson (1989, 1994). This estimate is a weighted average of N unbiased estimates of σ of the form $s_i/c_4(n_i)$, and it is computed as

$$\hat{\sigma} = \frac{h_1 s_1 / c_4(n_1) + \cdots + h_N s_N / c_4(n_N)}{h_1 + \cdots + h_N}$$

where

$$h_i = \frac{[c_4(n_i)]^2}{1 - [c_4(n_i)]^2}$$

A subgroup standard deviation s_i is included in the calculation only if $n_i \geq 2$, and N is the number of subgroups for which $n_i \geq 2$. The MVLUE assigns greater weight to estimates of σ from subgroups with larger sample sizes, and it is intended for situations where the subgroup sample sizes vary. If the subgroup sample sizes are constant, the MVLUE reduces to the default estimate.

RMSDF Method Based on Subgroup Standard Deviations

If you specify the STDDEVIATIONS option and SMETHOD=RMSDF, a weighted root-mean-square estimate is computed for σ .

$$\hat{\sigma} = \frac{\sqrt{(n_1 - 1)s_1^2 + \cdots + (n_N - 1)s_N^2}}{c_4(n) \sqrt{n_1 + \cdots + n_N - N}}$$

The weights are the degrees of freedom $n_i - 1$. A subgroup standard deviation s_i is included in the calculation only if $n_i \geq 2$, and N is the number of subgroups for which $n_i \geq 2$.

If the unknown standard deviation σ is constant across subgroups, the root-mean-square estimate is more efficient than the minimum variance linear unbiased estimate. However, in process control applications, it is generally not assumed that σ is constant, and if σ varies across subgroups, the root-mean-square estimate tends to be more inflated than the MVLUE.

Default Method Based on Individual Measurements

When each subgroup sample contains a single observation ($n_i \equiv 1$), the process standard deviation σ is estimated as $\hat{\sigma} = \bar{R}/d_2(2)$, where \bar{R} is the average of the moving ranges of consecutive measurements taken in pairs. This is the method used to estimate σ for individual measurements and moving range charts. See “Methods for Estimating the Standard Deviation” on page 1561.

Axis Labels

You can specify axis labels by assigning labels to particular variables in the input data set, as summarized in the following table:

Axis	Input Data Set	Variable
Horizontal	all	<i>subgroup-variable</i>
Vertical	DATA=	<i>process</i>
Vertical	HISTORY=	subgroup mean variable
Vertical	TABLE=	_SUBX_

If you specify the TRENDVAR= option, you can provide distinct labels for the vertical axes of the \bar{X} and trend charts by breaking the vertical axis into two parts with a split character. Specify the split character with the SPLIT= option. The first part labels the vertical axis of the \bar{X} chart, and the second part labels the vertical axis of the trend chart.

For example, the following sets of statements specify the label *Residual Mean* for the vertical axis of the \bar{X} chart and the label *Fitted Mean* for the vertical axis of the trend chart:

```
proc shewhart data=Toolwear;
  xchart Diameter*Hour / split    = '/'
                        trendvar = Fitted ;
  label Diameter = 'Residual Mean/Fitted Mean';
run;

proc shewhart history=Regdata;
  xchart Diameter*Hour / split    = '/'
                        trendvar = Fitted;
  label DiameterX = 'Residual Mean/Fitted Mean';
run;
```

In this example, the label assignments are in effect only for the duration of the procedure step, and they temporarily override any permanent labels associated with the variables.

Missing Values

An observation read from a DATA=, HISTORY=, or TABLE= data set is not analyzed if the value of the subgroup variable is missing. For a particular process variable, an observation read from a DATA= data set is not analyzed if the value of the process variable is missing. Missing values of process variables generally lead to unequal subgroup sample sizes. For a particular process variable, an observation read from a HISTORY= or TABLE= data set is not analyzed if the values of any of the corresponding summary variables are missing.

Examples: XCHART Statement

This section provides advanced examples of the XCHART statement.

Example 17.34: Applying Tests for Special Causes

See SHWTEST in the SAS/QC Sample Library This example illustrates how you can apply tests for special causes to make \bar{X} charts more sensitive to special causes of variation.

The following statements create an \bar{X} chart for the gap width measurements in the data set Parts in “[Creating Charts for Means from Subgroup Summary Data](#)” on page 1860 and tabulate the results:

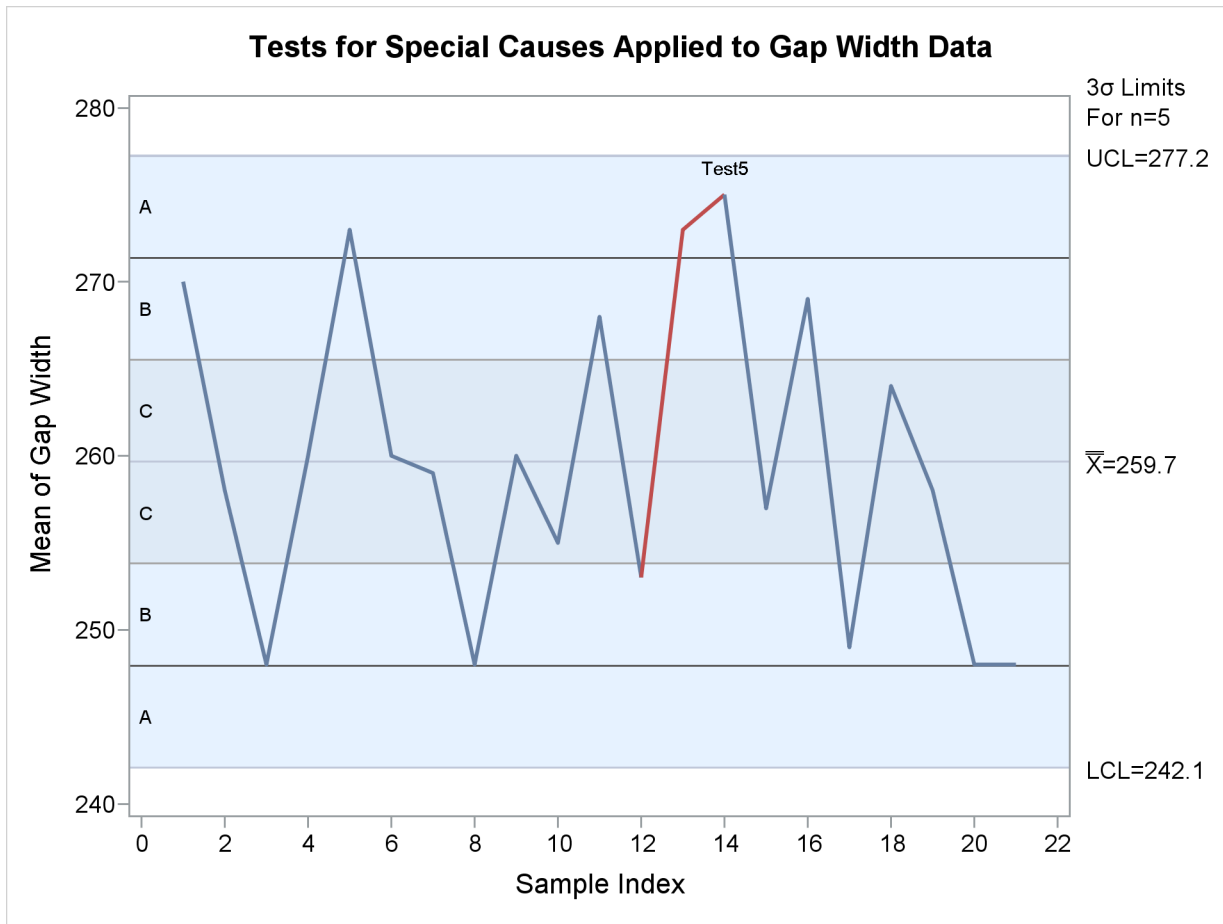
```
ods graphics on;
title 'Tests for Special Causes Applied to Gap Width Data';
proc shewhart history=Parts;
    xchart Partgap*Sample/ tests      = 1 to 5
                          odstitle = title
                          tabletests
                          nolegend
                          tablecentral
                          tablelegend
                          zonelabels;
run;
```

The \bar{X} chart is shown in [Output 17.34.1](#) and the printed output is shown in [Output 17.34.2](#). The TESTS= requests Tests 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, which are described in “[Tests for Special Causes: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2146. The TABLECENTRAL option requests a table of the subgroup means, control limits, and central line. The TABLETESTS option adds a column indicating which subgroups tested positive for special causes, and the TABLELEGEND option adds a legend describing the tests that were signaled.

The ZONELABELS option displays zone lines and zone labels on the chart. The zones are used to define the tests. The NOLEGEND option suppresses the subgroup sample size legend that is displayed by default in the lower left corner of the chart.

[Output 17.34.1](#) and [Output 17.34.2](#) indicate that Test 5 was positive at sample 14, signaling a possible shift in the mean of the process.

Output 17.34.1 Tests for Special Causes Displayed on an \bar{X} Chart



Output 17.34.2 Tabular Form of \bar{X} Chart

Tests for Special Causes Applied to Gap Width Data						
The SHEWHART Procedure						
Means Chart Summary for Partgap						
Sample	Subgroup Sample Size	-----3 Sigma Limits with n=5 for Mean-----				Special Tests Signaled
		Lower Limit	Subgroup Mean	Average Mean	Upper Limit	
1	5	242.08741	270.00000	259.66667	277.24592	
2	5	242.08741	258.00000	259.66667	277.24592	
3	5	242.08741	248.00000	259.66667	277.24592	
4	5	242.08741	260.00000	259.66667	277.24592	
5	5	242.08741	273.00000	259.66667	277.24592	
6	5	242.08741	260.00000	259.66667	277.24592	
7	5	242.08741	259.00000	259.66667	277.24592	
8	5	242.08741	248.00000	259.66667	277.24592	
9	5	242.08741	260.00000	259.66667	277.24592	
10	5	242.08741	255.00000	259.66667	277.24592	
11	5	242.08741	268.00000	259.66667	277.24592	
12	5	242.08741	253.00000	259.66667	277.24592	
13	5	242.08741	273.00000	259.66667	277.24592	
14	5	242.08741	275.00000	259.66667	277.24592	5
15	5	242.08741	257.00000	259.66667	277.24592	
16	5	242.08741	269.00000	259.66667	277.24592	
17	5	242.08741	249.00000	259.66667	277.24592	
18	5	242.08741	264.00000	259.66667	277.24592	
19	5	242.08741	258.00000	259.66667	277.24592	
20	5	242.08741	248.00000	259.66667	277.24592	
21	5	242.08741	248.00000	259.66667	277.24592	
Test Descriptions						
Test 5	Two out of three points in a row in Zone A or beyond					

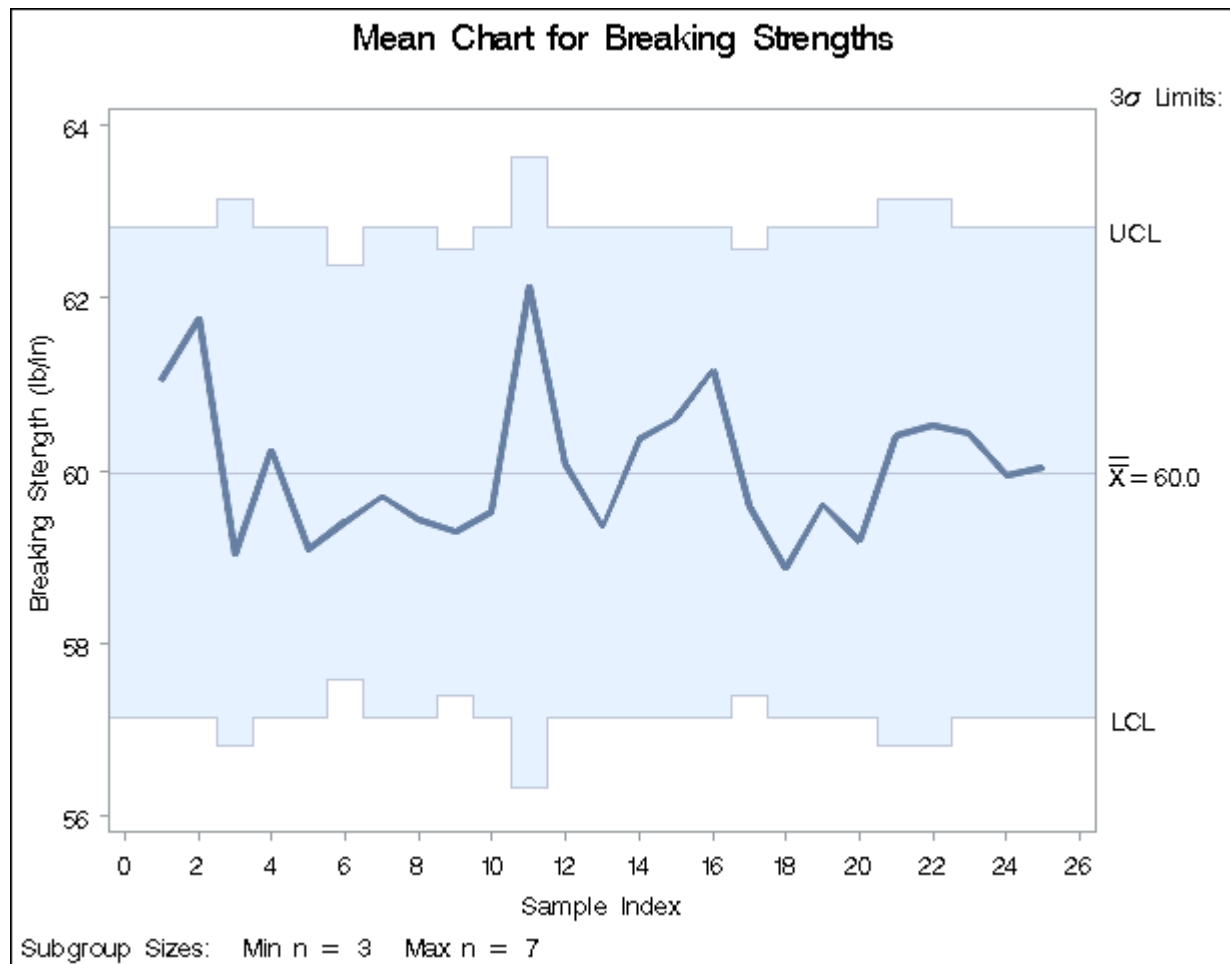
Example 17.35: Estimating the Process Standard Deviation

The following data set (Wire) contains breaking strength measurements recorded in pounds per inch for 25 samples from a metal wire manufacturing process. The subgroup sample sizes vary between 3 and 7. *See SHWXEX2 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
data Wire;
  input Sample size @;
  do i=1 to size;
    input Breakstrength @@;
    output;
  end;
  drop i size;
  label Breakstrength  = 'Breaking Strength (lb/in)'
        Sample        = 'Sample Index';
  datalines;
1  5 60.6 62.3 62.0 60.4 59.9
2  5 61.9 62.1 60.6 58.9 65.3
3  4 57.8 60.5 60.1 57.7
4  5 56.8 62.5 60.1 62.9 58.9
5  5 63.0 60.7 57.2 61.0 53.5
6  7 58.7 60.1 59.7 60.1 59.1 57.3 60.9
7  5 59.3 61.7 59.1 58.1 60.3
8  5 61.3 58.5 57.8 61.0 58.6
9  6 59.5 58.3 57.5 59.4 61.5 59.6
10 5 61.7 60.7 57.2 56.5 61.5
11 3 63.9 61.6 60.9
12 5 58.7 61.4 62.4 57.3 60.5
13 5 56.8 58.5 55.7 63.0 62.7
14 5 62.1 60.6 62.1 58.7 58.3
15 5 59.1 60.4 60.4 59.0 64.1
16 5 59.9 58.8 59.2 63.0 64.9
17 6 58.8 62.4 59.4 57.1 61.2 58.6
18 5 60.3 58.7 60.5 58.6 56.2
19 5 59.2 59.8 59.7 59.3 60.0
20 5 62.3 56.0 57.0 61.8 58.8
21 4 60.5 62.0 61.4 57.7
22 4 59.3 62.4 60.4 60.0
23 5 62.4 61.3 60.5 57.7 60.2
24 5 61.2 55.5 60.2 60.4 62.4
25 5 59.0 66.1 57.7 58.5 58.9
;
```

The following statements request an \bar{X} chart, shown in [Output 17.35.1](#), for the breaking strength measurements:

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Mean Chart for Breaking Strengths';
proc shewhart data=Wire;
  xchart Breakstrength*Sample;
run;
```

Output 17.35.1 \bar{X} Chart with Varying Subgroup Sample Sizes

Note that the control limits vary with the subgroup sample size. The sample size legend in the lower left corner displays the minimum and maximum subgroup sample sizes.

By default, the control limits are 3 σ limits estimated from the data. You can use the STDDEVATIONS option and the SMETHOD= option to specify how the estimate of the process standard deviation σ is to be computed, as illustrated by the following statements:

```
proc shewhart data=Wire;
  xchart Breakstrength*Sample / outlimits=Wirelim1
                                outindex = 'Default-Ranges'
                                nochart;
  xchart Breakstrength*Sample / outlimits=Wirelim2
                                stddeviations
                                outindex = 'Default-Stds'
                                nochart;
  xchart Breakstrength*Sample / outlimits=Wirelim3
                                smethod =mvlue
                                outindex = 'MVLUE -Ranges'
                                nochart;
  xchart Breakstrength*Sample / outlimits=Wirelim4
                                stddeviations
```



```

smethod =mvlue
outindex = 'MVLUE  -Stds'
nochart;
xchart Breakstrength*Sample / outlimits=Wirelim5
stddeviations
smethod =rmsdf
outindex = 'RMSDF  -Stds'
nochart;

run;

```

The STDDEVIATIONS option specifies that the estimate is to be calculated from subgroup standard deviations rather than subgroup ranges, the default. The SMETHOD= option specifies the method for estimating σ . The default method estimates σ as an unweighted average of subgroup estimates of σ . Specifying SMETHOD=MVLUE requests a minimum variance linear unbiased estimate, and specifying SMETHOD=RMSDF requests a weighted root-mean-square estimate. For details, see “Methods for Estimating the Standard Deviation” on page 1890.

The variable _STDDEV_ in each OUTLIMITS= data set contains the estimate of σ . The OUTINDEX= option specifies the value of the variable _INDEX_ in the OUTLIMITS= data set and is used here to identify the estimation method.

The following statements merge the five OUTLIMITS= data sets into a single data set, which is listed in [Output 17.35.2](#):

```

data wlimits;
  set Wirelim1 Wirelim2 Wirelim3 Wirelim4 Wirelim5;
  keep _index_ _stddev_;
run;

```

Output 17.35.2 The Data Set WLIMITS

Estimates of the Process Standard Deviation		
INDEX	_STDDEV_	
Default-Ranges	2.11146	
Default-Stds	2.15453	
MVLUE -Ranges	2.11240	
MVLUE -Stds	2.14790	
RMSDF -Stds	2.17479	

The \bar{X} chart shown in [Output 17.35.1](#) uses the default estimate listed first in [Output 17.35.2](#) ($\sigma = 2.11146$). In this case, there is very little difference in the five estimates, since the sample sizes do not differ greatly. In general, the MVLUE's are recommended with large sample sizes ($n_i \geq 10$).

Example 17.36: Plotting OC Curves for Mean Charts

This example uses the GPLOT procedure and the DATA step function PROBNORM to plot operating characteristic (OC) curves for \bar{X} charts with 3σ limits. An OC curve is plotted for each of the subgroup samples sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, and 16. Refer to page 226 in Montgomery (1996). Each curve

See SHWOC1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library

plots the probability β of not detecting a shift of magnitude $\nu\sigma$ in the process mean as a function of ν . The value of β is computed using the following formula:

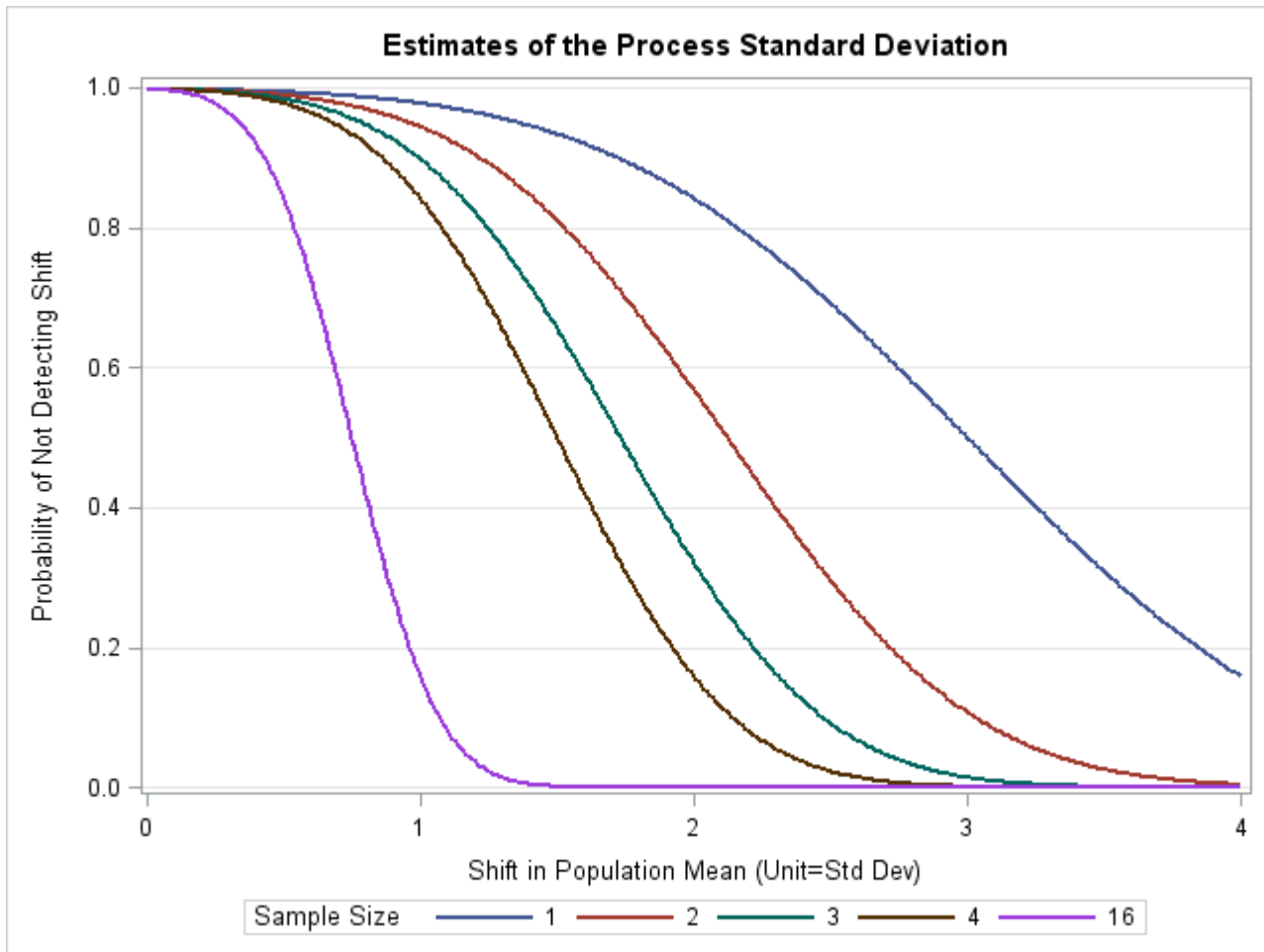
$$\begin{aligned}\beta &= P\{LCL \leq \bar{X}_i \leq UCL\} \\ &= \Phi(3 - \nu\sqrt{n}) - \Phi(-3 - \nu\sqrt{n})\end{aligned}$$

The following statements compute β (the variable BETA) as a function of ν (the variable NU). The variable nSample contains the sample size.

```
data oc;
  keep prob nSample t plot2;
  plot2=.;
  do nSample=1, 2, 3, 4, 16;
    do j=0 to 400;
      t=j/100;
      prob=probnorm( 3-t*sqrt(nSample)) -
        probnorm(-3-t*sqrt(nSample));
      output;
    end;
  end;
  label t      ='Shift in Population Mean (Unit=Std Dev)'
        prob='Probability of Not Detecting Shift';
run;
```

The following statements use the GPLOT procedure to display the OC curves shown in [Output 17.36.1](#):

```
proc sgplot data=oc;
  series x=t y=prob /
    group=nSample lineattrs=(pattern=solid thickness=2);
  yaxis grid;
  label nSample='Sample Size';
run;
```

Output 17.36.1 OC Curves for Different Subgroup Sample Sizes

Example 17.37: Computing Process Capability Indices

You can save process capability indices in an OUTLIMITS= data set if you provide specification limits with the LSL= and USL= options. This is illustrated by the following statements:

```

title 'Control Limits and Capability Indices';
proc shewhart data=Partgaps;
  xchart Partgap*Sample / outlimits = Gaplim2
                        usl      = 270
                        lsl      = 240
                        nochart;
run;

```

The data set Gaplim22 is listed in [Output 17.37.1](#).

Output 17.37.1 Data Set Gaplim2 Containing Control Limit Information

Control Limits with Capability Indices for Gap Width Measurements									
	—		—		—				
	S		L		S				
	U		I		I				
—	B	—	M	—	L	—	—	—	—
V	G	Y	I	P	M	C	E	C	C
A	R	P	T	H	A	L	A	L	L
R	P	E	N	A	S	X	N	X	R
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Partgap	Sample	ESTIMATE	5	.002699796	3	242.087	259.667	277.246	0
		—							
		S							
		T							
	—	U							
	C	D	—	—		—	—	—	
—	L	E	S	S	C	P	P	P	
R	R	V	L	L	P	L	U	K	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30.4762	64.4419	13.1028	240	270	0.38160	0.50032	0.26288	0.26288	

The variables `_CP_`, `_CPL_`, `_CPU_`, and `_CPK_` contain the process capability indices. It is reasonable to compute capability indices in this case, since [Figure 17.97](#) indicates that the process is in statistical control. For more information, see the section “`OUTLIMITS=` Data Set” on page 1882.

XRCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure

Overview: XRCHART Statement

The XRCHART statement creates \bar{X} and R charts for subgroup means and ranges, which are used to analyze the central tendency and variability of a process.

You can use options in the XRCHART statement to

- compute control limits from the data based on a multiple of the standard error of the plotted means and ranges or as probability limits
- tabulate subgroup sample sizes, subgroup means, subgroup ranges, control limits, and other information
- save control limits in an output data set
- save subgroup sample sizes, subgroup means, and subgroup ranges in an output data set

- read preestablished control limits from a data set
- apply tests for special causes (also known as runs tests and Western Electric rules)
- specify a method for estimating the process standard deviation
- specify a known (standard) process mean and standard deviation for computing control limits
- display distinct sets of control limits for data from successive time phases
- add block legends and symbol markers to reveal stratification in process data
- superimpose stars at points to represent related multivariate factors
- clip extreme points to make the charts more readable
- display vertical and horizontal reference lines
- control axis values and labels
- control layout and appearance of the chart

You have three alternatives for producing \bar{X} and R charts with the XRCHART statement:

- ODS Graphics output is produced if ODS Graphics is enabled, for example by specifying the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement prior to the PROC statement.
- Otherwise, traditional graphics are produced by default if SAS/GRAPH[®] is licensed.
- Legacy line printer charts are produced when you specify the LINEPRINTER option in the PROC statement.

See Chapter 3, “SAS/QC Graphics,” for more information about producing these different kinds of graphs.

Getting Started: XRCHART Statement

This section introduces the XRCHART statement with simple examples illustrating commonly used options. Complete syntax for the XRCHART statement is presented in the section “Syntax: XRCHART Statement” on page 1917, and advanced examples are given in the section “Examples: XRCHART Statement” on page 1945.

Creating Charts for Means and Ranges from Raw Data

See SHWXRI in the SAS/QC Sample Library In the manufacture of silicon wafers, batches of five wafers are sampled, and their diameters are measured in millimeters. The following statements create a SAS data set named *Wafers*, which contains the measurements for 25 batches:

```
data Wafers;
  input Batch @;
  do i=1 to 5;
    input Diameter @;
    output;
  end;
  drop i;
  datalines;
1  35.00 34.99 34.99 34.98 35.00
2  35.01 34.99 34.99 34.98 35.00
3  34.99 35.00 35.00 35.00 35.00
4  35.01 35.00 34.99 34.99 35.00
5  35.00 34.99 34.98 34.99 35.00
6  34.99 34.99 35.00 35.00 35.00
7  35.01 34.98 35.00 35.00 34.99
8  35.00 35.00 34.99 34.98 34.99
9  34.99 34.98 34.98 35.01 35.00
10 34.99 35.00 35.01 34.99 35.01
11 35.01 35.00 35.00 34.98 34.99
12 34.99 34.99 35.00 34.98 35.01
13 35.01 34.99 34.98 34.99 34.99
14 35.00 35.00 34.99 35.01 34.99
15 34.98 34.99 34.99 34.98 35.00
16 34.99 35.00 35.00 35.01 35.00
17 34.98 34.98 34.99 34.99 34.98
18 35.01 35.02 35.00 34.98 35.00
19 34.99 34.98 35.00 34.99 34.98
20 34.99 35.00 35.00 34.99 34.99
21 35.00 34.99 34.99 34.98 35.00
22 35.00 35.00 35.01 35.00 35.00
23 35.02 35.00 34.98 35.02 35.00
24 35.00 35.00 34.99 35.01 34.98
25 34.99 34.99 34.99 35.00 35.00
;
```

The following statements use the PRINT procedure to list the data set *Wafers*. A portion of this listing is shown in [Figure 17.105](#).

```
title 'The Data Set Wafers';
proc print data=Wafers noobs;
run;
```

Figure 17.105 Partial Listing of the Data Set Wafers

The Data Set Wafers	
Batch	Diameter
1	35.00
1	34.99
1	34.99
1	34.98
1	35.00
2	35.01
2	34.99
2	34.99
2	34.98
2	35.00
3	34.99
3	35.00
3	35.00
3	35.00
3	35.00

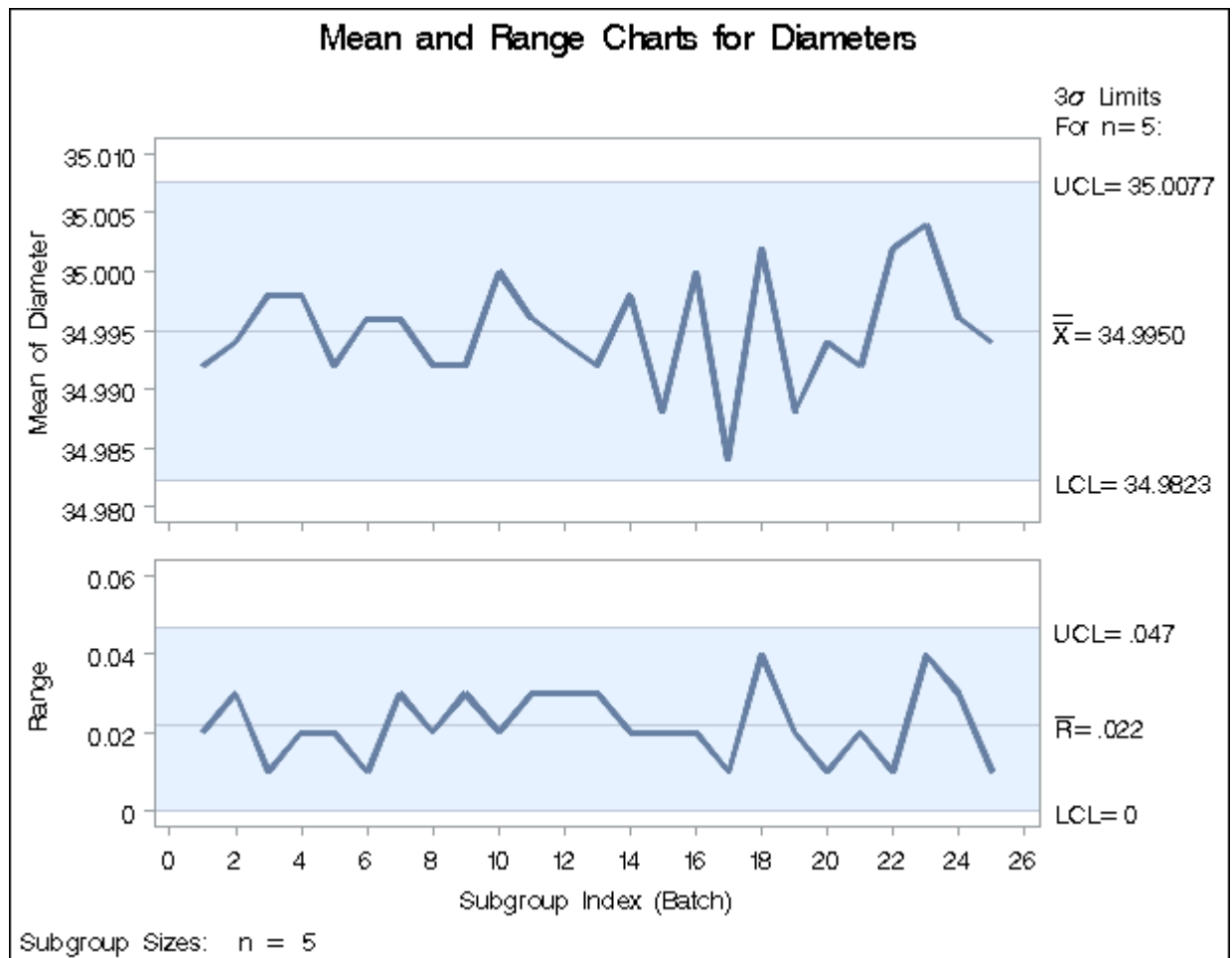
The data set *Wafers* is said to be in “strung-out” form since each observation contains the batch number and diameter measurement for a single wafer. The first five observations contain the diameters for the first batch, the second five observations contain the diameters for the second batch, and so on. Because the variable *Batch* classifies the observations into rational subgroups, it is referred to as the *subgroup-variable*. The variable *Diameter* contains the wafer diameter measurements and is referred to as the *process variable* (or *process* for short).

You can use \bar{X} and R charts to determine whether the manufacturing process is in control. The following statements create the \bar{X} and R charts shown in [Figure 17.106](#):

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Mean and Range Charts for Diameters';
proc shewhart data=Wafers;
    xrchart Diameter*Batch;
run;
```

This example illustrates the basic form of the XRCHART statement. After the keyword XRCHART, which specifies the type of control chart to display, you specify the *process* to analyze (in this case, *Diameter*) followed by an asterisk and the *subgroup-variable* (*Batch*).

The input data set is specified with the DATA= option in the PROC SHEWHART statement. By default, traditional graphics output is produced, and its appearance is governed by the style in effect for any given ODS destination. Note that the STATISTICAL style is used throughout this book. See Chapter 3, “[SAS/QC Graphics](#),” for a discussion of alternatives for producing graphics with SAS/QC procedures.

Figure 17.106 \bar{X} and R Charts for Wafer Diameter Data (Traditional Graphics)

Each point on the \bar{X} chart represents the average (mean) of the measurements for a particular batch. For instance, the mean plotted for the first batch is

$$\frac{35.00 + 34.99 + 34.99 + 34.98 + 35.00}{5} = 34.992$$

Each point on the R chart represents the range of the measurements for a particular batch. For instance, the range plotted for the first batch is $35.00 - 34.98 = 0.02$.

By default, the control limits shown are 3σ limits estimated from the data; the formulas for the limits are given in [Table 17.71](#). You can also read control limits from an input data set; see [“Reading Preestablished Control Limits”](#) on page 1915.

Since all the points lie within the control limits, it can be concluded that the process is in statistical control. For computational details, see [“Constructing Charts for Means and Ranges”](#) on page 1929. For more details on reading raw data, see [“DATA= Data Set”](#) on page 1935.

Creating Charts for Means and Ranges from Summary Data

The previous example illustrates how you can create \bar{X} and R charts based on raw data (process measurements). However, in many applications, the data are provided as subgroup means and ranges. This example illustrates how you can use the XRCHART statement with data of this type. *See SHWXRI in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

The following data set (Wafersum) provides the data from the preceding example in summarized form:

```
data Wafersum;
  input Batch DiameterX DiameterR;
  DiameterN = 5;
  datalines;
1  34.992  0.02
2  34.994  0.03
3  34.998  0.01
4  34.998  0.02
5  34.992  0.02
6  34.996  0.01
7  34.996  0.03
8  34.992  0.02
9  34.992  0.03
10 35.000  0.02
11 34.996  0.03
12 34.994  0.03
13 34.992  0.03
14 34.998  0.02
15 34.988  0.02
16 35.000  0.02
17 34.984  0.01
18 35.002  0.04
19 34.988  0.02
20 34.994  0.01
21 34.992  0.02
22 35.002  0.01
23 35.004  0.04
24 34.996  0.03
25 34.994  0.01
;
```

A partial listing of the data set Wafersum is shown in [Figure 17.107](#).

Figure 17.107 Partial Listing of the Summary Data Set Wafersum

Summary Data Set for Wafer Diameters			
Batch	Diameter X	Diameter R	Diameter N
1	34.992	0.02	5
2	34.994	0.03	5
3	34.998	0.01	5
4	34.998	0.02	5
5	34.992	0.02	5

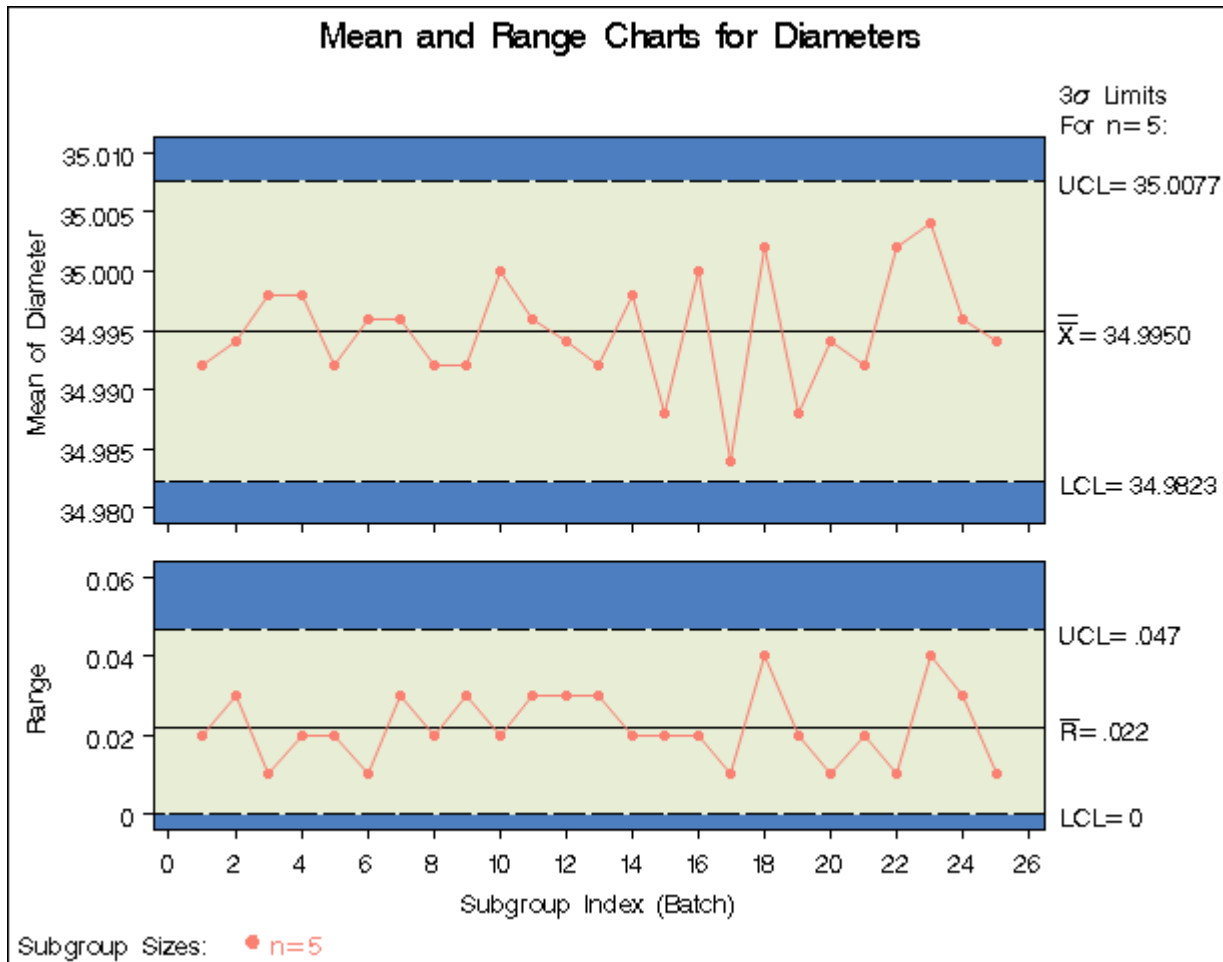
In this data set, there is exactly one observation for each subgroup (note that the subgroups are still indexed by Batch). The variable DiameterX contains the subgroup means, the variable DiameterR contains the subgroup ranges, and the variable DiameterN contains the subgroup sample sizes (these are all equal to five).

You can read this data set by specifying it as a HISTORY= data set in the PROC SHEWHART statement, as follows:

```
options nogstyle;
options ftext=swiss;
title 'Mean and Range Charts for Diameters';
symbol value = dot color = salmon;
proc shewhart history=Wafersum;
    xrchart Diameter*Batch / cframe    = bigb
                           cinfll    = ywh
                           cconnect   = salmon
                           coutfill   = yellow;
run;
options gstyle;
```

Note that Diameter is *not* the name of a SAS variable in the data set Wafersum but is, instead, the common prefix for the names of the three SAS variables DiameterX, DiameterR, and DiameterN. The suffix characters *X*, *R*, and *N* indicate *mean*, *range*, and *sample size*, respectively. Thus, you can specify three subgroup summary variables in the HISTORY= data set with a single name (Diameter), which is referred to as the *process*. The name Batch specified after the asterisk is the name of the *subgroup-variable*.

The NOGSTYLE system option causes the XRCHART statement to ignore ODS styles when producing traditional graphics. Instead, global statements (such as GOPTIONS, SYMBOL, and AXIS statements) and XRCHART options, specified after the slash (/) in the XRCHART statement, control the appearance of the charts. The GSTYLE system option restores the use of ODS styles for traditional graphics produced subsequently. A complete list of options is presented in the section “Syntax: XRCHART Statement” on page 1917. For more information about the GOPTIONS and SYMBOL statements, see *SAS/GRAPH: Reference*. The resulting charts are shown in [Figure 17.108](#).

Figure 17.108 \bar{X} and R Charts from Summary Data (Traditional Graphics with NOGSTYLE)

In general, a HISTORY= input data set used with the XRCHART statement must contain the following variables:

- subgroup variable
- subgroup mean variable
- subgroup range variable
- subgroup sample size variable

Furthermore, the names of the subgroup mean, range, and sample size variables must begin with the *process* name specified in the XRCHART statement and end with the special suffix characters X, R, and N, respectively. If the names do not follow this convention, you can use the RENAME option to rename the variables for the duration of the SHEWHART procedure step. Suppose that, instead of the variables DiameterX, DiameterR, and DiameterN, the data set Wafersum contained summary variables named means, ranges, and sizes. The following statements would temporarily rename means, ranges, and sizes to DiameterX, DiameterR, and DiameterN, respectively:

```

proc shewhart
  history=Wafersum (rename=(means  = DiameterX
                           ranges  = DiameterR
                           sizes   = DiameterN ));
  xrchart Diameter*Batch=;
run;

```

In summary, the interpretation of *process* depends on the input data set:

- If raw data are read by using the DATA= option (as in the previous example), *process* is the name of the SAS variable containing the process measurements.
- If summary data are read by using the HISTORY= option (as in this example), *process* is the common prefix for the names of the variables containing the summary statistics.

For more information, see “[HISTORY= Data Set](#)” on page 1936.

Saving Summary Statistics

See SHWXRI in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

In this example, the XRCHART statement is used to create a summary data set that can be read later by the SHEWHART procedure (as in the preceding example). The following statements read measurements from the data set Wafers and create a summary data set named Waferhist:

```

proc shewhart data=Wafers;
  xrchart Diameter*Batch / outhistory = Waferhist
                           nochart;
run;

```

The OUTHISTORY= option names the output data set, and the NOCHART option suppresses the display of charts. [Figure 17.109](#) contains a partial listing of Waferhist.

Figure 17.109 Partial Listing of the Summary Data Set Waferhist

Summary Data Set for Wafer Diameters			
Batch	Diameter X	Diameter R	Diameter N
1	34.992	0.02	5
2	34.994	0.03	5
3	34.998	0.01	5
4	34.998	0.02	5
5	34.992	0.02	5

There are four variables in the data set Waferhist:

- Batch contains the subgroup index.
- DiameterX contains the subgroup means.
- DiameterR contains the subgroup ranges.
- DiameterN contains the subgroup sample sizes.

Note that the summary statistic variables are named by adding the suffix characters *X*, *R*, and *N* to the *process* Diameter specified in the XRCHART statement. In other words, the variable naming convention for OUTHISTORY= data sets is the same as that for HISTORY= data sets.

For more information, see “OUTHISTORY= Data Set” on page 1932.

Saving Control Limits

You can save the control limits for \bar{X} and *R* charts in a SAS data set; this enables you to apply the control limits to future data (see “Reading Prestablished Control Limits” on page 1915) or modify the limits with a DATA step program. *See SHWXR1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

The following statements read measurements from the data set Wafers (see “Creating Charts for Means and Ranges from Raw Data” on page 1904) and save the control limits displayed in Figure 17.106 in Waferlim:

```
proc shewhart data=Wafers;
  xrchart Diameter*Batch / outlimits = Waferlim
                        nochart;
run;
```

The OUTLIMITS= option names the data set containing the control limits, and the NOCHART option suppresses the display of the charts. The data set Waferlim is listed in Figure 17.110.

Figure 17.110 The Data Set Waferlim Containing Control Limit Information

Control Limits for Wafer Diameters						
VAR	_SUBGRP_	_TYPE_	_LIMITN_	_ALPHA_	_SIGMAS_	
Diameter	Batch	ESTIMATE	5	.002699796	3	
LCLX	_MEAN_	_UCLX_	_LCLR_	_R_	_UCLR_	_STDDEV_
34.9823	34.9950	35.0077	0	0.022	0.046519	.009458586

The data set Waferlim contains one observation with the limits for *process* Diameter. The variables _LCLX_ and _UCLX_ contain the lower and upper control limits for the \bar{X} chart. The variables _LCLR_ and _UCLR_ contain the lower and upper control limits for the *R* chart. The variable _MEAN_ contains the central line for the \bar{X} chart, and the variable _R_ contains the central line for the *R* chart. The value of _MEAN_ is an estimate of the process mean, and the value of _STDDEV_

is an estimate of the process standard deviation σ . The value of `_LIMITN_` is the nominal sample size associated with the control limits, and the value of `_SIGMAS_` is the multiple of σ associated with the control limits. The variables `_VAR_` and `_SUBGRP_` are bookkeeping variables that save the *process* and *subgroup-variable* names. The variable `_TYPE_` is a bookkeeping variable that indicates whether the values of `_MEAN_` and `_STDDEV_` are estimates or standard values.

You can save process capability indices in an `OUTLIMITS=` data set if you provide specification limits with the `LSL=` and `USL=` options. This is illustrated by the following statements:

```
proc shewhart data=Wafers;
  xrchart Diameter*Batch / outlimits = Waferlim2
                        usl      = 35.03
                        lsl      = 34.97
                        nochart;
run;
```

The data set `Waferlim2` is listed in [Figure 17.111](#).

Figure 17.111 The Data Set `Waferlim2` Containing Process Capability Indices

Control Limits and Capability Indices									
	S		L		S				
	U		I	A	I				
	B	T	M	L	G	L	M	U	L
V	G	Y	I	P	M	C	E	C	C
A	R	P	T	H	A	L	A	L	L
R	P	E	N	A	S	X	N	X	R
Diameter	Batch	ESTIMATE	5	.002699796	3	34.9823	34.9950	35.0077	0 0.022
	S								
	T								
U	D								
C	D	L	U			C	C	C	
L	E	S	S	C	P	P	P	P	
R	V	L	L	P	L	U	K		
0.046519	.009458586	34.97	35.03	1.05724	0.87962	1.23486	0.87962		

The variables `_CP_`, `_CPL_`, `_CPU_`, and `_CPK_` contain the process capability indices. It is reasonable to compute capability indices, since [Figure 17.106](#) indicates that the wafer process is in statistical control. However, it is recommended that you also check for normality of the data. You can use the CAPABILITY procedure for this purpose.

For more information, see “[OUTLIMITS= Data Set](#)” on page 1931.

You can create an output data set containing both control limits and summary statistics with the `OUTTABLE=` option, as illustrated by the following statements:

```
proc shewhart data=Wafers;  
  xrchart Diameter*Batch / outtable=Wafertab  
                           nochart;  
run;
```

The data set Wafertab is listed in [Figure 17.112](#).

Figure 17.112 The Data Set Wafertab

Summary Statistics and Control Limit Information								
<u>_VAR_</u>	<u>Batch</u>	<u>_SIGMAS_</u>	<u>_LIMITN_</u>	<u>_SUBN_</u>	<u>_LCLX_</u>	<u>_SUBX_</u>	<u>_MEAN_</u>	<u>_UCLX_</u>
Diameter	1	3	5	5	34.9823	34.992	34.9950	35.0077
Diameter	2	3	5	5	34.9823	34.994	34.9950	35.0077
Diameter	3	3	5	5	34.9823	34.998	34.9950	35.0077
Diameter	4	3	5	5	34.9823	34.998	34.9950	35.0077
Diameter	5	3	5	5	34.9823	34.992	34.9950	35.0077
Diameter	6	3	5	5	34.9823	34.996	34.9950	35.0077
Diameter	7	3	5	5	34.9823	34.996	34.9950	35.0077
Diameter	8	3	5	5	34.9823	34.992	34.9950	35.0077
Diameter	9	3	5	5	34.9823	34.992	34.9950	35.0077
Diameter	10	3	5	5	34.9823	35.000	34.9950	35.0077
Diameter	11	3	5	5	34.9823	34.996	34.9950	35.0077
Diameter	12	3	5	5	34.9823	34.994	34.9950	35.0077
Diameter	13	3	5	5	34.9823	34.992	34.9950	35.0077
Diameter	14	3	5	5	34.9823	34.998	34.9950	35.0077
Diameter	15	3	5	5	34.9823	34.988	34.9950	35.0077
Diameter	16	3	5	5	34.9823	35.000	34.9950	35.0077
Diameter	17	3	5	5	34.9823	34.984	34.9950	35.0077
Diameter	18	3	5	5	34.9823	35.002	34.9950	35.0077
Diameter	19	3	5	5	34.9823	34.988	34.9950	35.0077
Diameter	20	3	5	5	34.9823	34.994	34.9950	35.0077
Diameter	21	3	5	5	34.9823	34.992	34.9950	35.0077
Diameter	22	3	5	5	34.9823	35.002	34.9950	35.0077
Diameter	23	3	5	5	34.9823	35.004	34.9950	35.0077
Diameter	24	3	5	5	34.9823	34.996	34.9950	35.0077
Diameter	25	3	5	5	34.9823	34.994	34.9950	35.0077
<u>_STDDEV_</u>	<u>_EXLIM_</u>	<u>_LCLR_</u>	<u>_SUBR_</u>	<u>_R_</u>	<u>_UCLR_</u>	<u>_EXLIMR_</u>		
.009458586		0	0.02	0.022	0.046519			
.009458586		0	0.03	0.022	0.046519			
.009458586		0	0.01	0.022	0.046519			
.009458586		0	0.02	0.022	0.046519			
.009458586		0	0.02	0.022	0.046519			
.009458586		0	0.01	0.022	0.046519			
.009458586		0	0.03	0.022	0.046519			
.009458586		0	0.02	0.022	0.046519			
.009458586		0	0.03	0.022	0.046519			
.009458586		0	0.02	0.022	0.046519			
.009458586		0	0.03	0.022	0.046519			
.009458586		0	0.03	0.022	0.046519			
.009458586		0	0.03	0.022	0.046519			
.009458586		0	0.02	0.022	0.046519			
.009458586		0	0.02	0.022	0.046519			
.009458586		0	0.02	0.022	0.046519			
.009458586		0	0.01	0.022	0.046519			
.009458586		0	0.04	0.022	0.046519			
.009458586		0	0.02	0.022	0.046519			
.009458586		0	0.01	0.022	0.046519			
.009458586		0	0.02	0.022	0.046519			
.009458586		0	0.01	0.022	0.046519			
.009458586		0	0.04	0.022	0.046519			
.009458586		0	0.03	0.022	0.046519			
.009458586		0	0.01	0.022	0.046519			

This data set contains one observation for each subgroup sample. The variables `_SUBX_`, `_SUBR_`, and `_SUBN_` contain the subgroup means, subgroup ranges, and subgroup sample sizes. The variables `_LCLX_` and `_UCLX_` contain the lower and upper control limits for the \bar{X} chart. The variables `_LCLR_` and `_UCLR_` contain the lower and upper control limits for the R chart. The variable `_MEAN_` contains the central line of the \bar{X} chart, and the variable `_R_` contains the central line of the R chart. The variables `_VAR_` and `Batch` contain the *process* name and values of the *subgroup-variable*, respectively. For more information, see “[OUTTABLE= Data Set](#)” on page 1933.

An `OUTTABLE=` data set can be read later as a `TABLE=` data set. For example, the following statements read `Wafertab` and display \bar{X} and R charts identical to those in [Figure 17.106](#):

```
title 'Mean and Range Charts for Diameters';
proc shewhart table=Wafertab;
  xrchart Diameter*Batch;
run;
```

Because the `SHEWHART` procedure simply displays the information read from a `TABLE=` data set, you can use `TABLE=` data sets to create specialized control charts (see “[Specialized Control Charts: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2171).

For more information, see “[TABLE= Data Set](#)” on page 1937.

Reading Prestablished Control Limits

In a previous example, the `OUTLIMITS=` data set saved control limits computed from the measurements in `Wafers`. This example shows how these limits can be applied to new data provided in the following data set: *See SHWXR1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
data Wafers2;
  input Batch @;
  do i=1 to 5;
    input Diameter @;
    output;
  end;
  drop i;
  datalines;
26 34.99 34.99 35.00 34.99 35.00
27 34.99 35.01 34.98 34.98 34.97
28 35.00 34.99 34.99 34.99 35.01
29 34.98 34.96 34.98 34.98 34.99
30 34.98 35.00 34.98 34.98 34.99
31 35.00 35.00 34.99 35.01 35.01
32 35.00 34.99 34.98 34.98 35.00
33 34.98 35.00 34.99 35.00 35.01
34 35.00 34.97 35.00 34.99 35.01
35 34.99 34.99 34.98 34.99 34.98
36 35.01 34.98 34.99 34.99 35.00
37 35.01 34.99 34.97 34.98 35.00
38 34.98 34.99 35.00 34.98 35.00
39 34.99 34.99 34.99 34.99 35.01
40 34.99 35.01 35.00 35.01 34.99
41 34.99 35.00 34.99 34.98 34.99
42 35.00 34.99 34.98 34.99 35.00
```

```

43 34.99 34.98 34.98 34.99 34.99
44 35.00 35.00 34.98 35.00 34.99
45 34.99 34.99 35.00 34.99 34.99
;

```

The following statements use the control limits in `Waferlim` to create \bar{X} and R charts for the data in `Wafers2`:

```

ods graphics on;
proc shewhart data=Wafers2 limits=Waferlim;
    xrchart Diameter*Batch;
run;

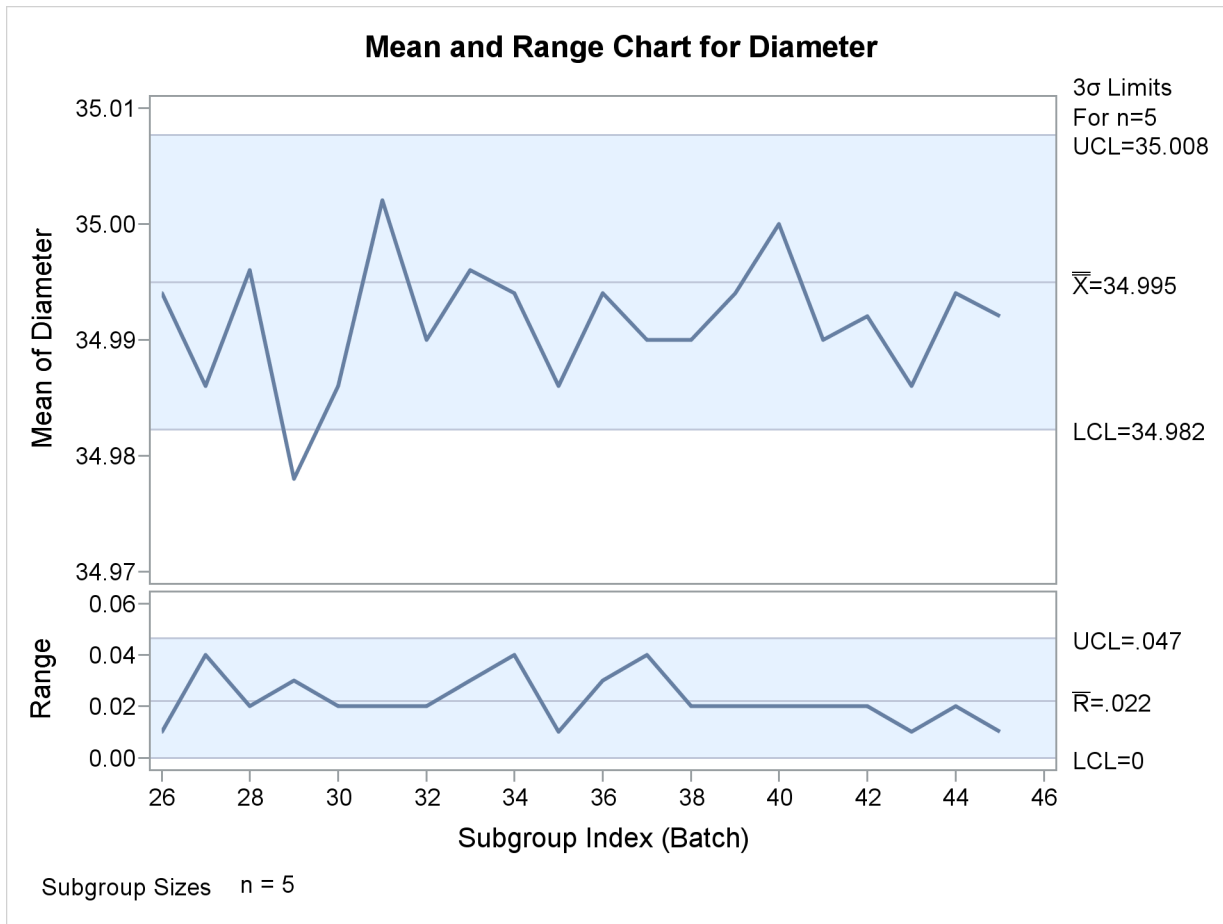
```

The ODS GRAPHICS ON statement specifies that the \bar{X} and R charts are produced using ODS Graphics. The LIMITS= option in the PROC SHEWHART statement specifies the data set containing the control limits. By default,³⁷ this information is read from the first observation in the LIMITS= data set for which

- the value of `_VAR_` matches the *process* name `Diameter`
- the value of `_SUBGRP_` matches the *subgroup-variable* name `Batch`

The charts are shown in [Figure 17.113](#).

³⁷In SAS 6.09 and earlier releases, it is also necessary to specify the READLIMITS option to read control limits from a LIMITS= data set.

Figure 17.113 \bar{X} and R Charts for Second Set of Wafer Data (ODS Graphics)

Note that the mean diameter of the 29th batch lies below the lower control limit in the \bar{X} chart, signaling a special cause of variation.

In this example, the LIMITS= data set was created in a previous run of the SHEWHART procedure. You can also create a LIMITS= data set with the DATA step. See “LIMITS= Data Set” on page 1936 for details concerning the variables that you must provide.

Syntax: XRCHART Statement

The basic syntax for the XRCHART statement is as follows:

```
XRCHART process * subgroup-variable ;
```

The general form of this syntax is as follows:

```
XRCHART processes * subgroup-variable <(block-variables)>  
      <=symbol-variable | ='character'> / <options> ;
```

You can use any number of XRCHART statements in the SHEWHART procedure. The components of the XRCHART statement are described as follows.

process**processes**

identify one or more processes to be analyzed. The specification of *process* depends on the input data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement.

- If raw data are read from a DATA= data set, *process* must be the name of the variable containing the raw measurements. For an example, see “[Creating Charts for Means and Ranges from Raw Data](#)” on page 1904.
- If summary data are read from a HISTORY= data set, *process* must be the common prefix of the summary variables in the HISTORY= data set. For an example, see “[Creating Charts for Means and Ranges from Summary Data](#)” on page 1907.
- If summary data and control limits are read from a TABLE= data set, *process* must be a value of the variable `_VAR_` in the TABLE= data set. For an example, see “[Saving Control Limits](#)” on page 1911.

A *process* is required. If you specify more than one *process*, enclose the list in parentheses. For example, the following statements request distinct \bar{X} and R charts for Weight, Length, and Width:

```
proc shewhart data=Measures;
    xrchart (Weight Length Width)*Day;
run;
```

subgroup-variable

is the variable that identifies subgroups in the data. The *subgroup-variable* is required. In the preceding XRCHART statement, Day is the subgroup variable. For details, see “[Subgroup Variables](#)” on page 1938.

block-variables

are optional variables that group the data into blocks of consecutive subgroups. The blocks are labeled in a legend, and each *block-variable* provides one level of labels in the legend. See “[Displaying Stratification in Blocks of Observations](#)” on page 2098 for an example.

symbol-variable

is an optional variable whose levels (unique values) determine the symbol marker or character used to plot the means and ranges.

- Distinct symbol markers are displayed for points corresponding to the various levels of the *symbol-variable*. You can specify the symbol markers with SYMBOL n statements. See “[Displaying Stratification in Levels of a Classification Variable](#)” on page 2097 for an example.
- If you specify the LINEPRINTER option in the PROC SHEWHART statement, an ‘A’ is displayed for the points corresponding to the first level of the *symbol-variable*, a ‘B’ is displayed for the points corresponding to the second level, and so on.

character

specifies a plotting character for charts produced with the LINEPRINTER option. For example, the following statements use an asterisk (*) to plot the points on the \bar{X} and R charts:

```
proc shewhart data=Values lineprinter;
  xrchart Weight*Day='*';
run;
```

options

enhance the appearance of the charts, request additional analyses, save results in data sets, and so on. The section “[Summary of Options](#)”, which follows, lists all options by function. “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018 describes each option in detail.

Summary of Options

The following tables list the XRCHART statement options by function. For complete descriptions, see “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

Table 17.70 XRCHART Statement Options

Option	Description
Options for Specifying Control Limits	
ALPHA=	requests probability limits for chart
LIMITN=	specifies either nominal sample size for fixed control limits or varying limits
NOREADLIMITS	computes control limits for each <i>process</i> from the data rather than a LIMITS= data set (SAS 6.10 and later releases)
READALPHA	reads _ALPHA_ instead of _SIGMAS_ from a LIMITS= data set
READINDEX=	reads control limits for each <i>process</i> from a LIMITS= data set
READLIMITS	reads single set of control limits for each <i>process</i> from a LIMITS= data set (SAS 6.09 and earlier releases)
SIGMAS=	specifies width of control limits in terms of multiple k of standard error of plotted means
Options for Displaying Control Limits	
CINFILL=	specifies color for area inside control limits
CLIMITS=	specifies color of control limits, central line, and related labels
LCLLABEL=	specifies label for lower control limit on \bar{X} chart
LCLLABEL2=	specifies label for lower control limit on R chart
LIMLABSUBCHAR=	specifies a substitution character for labels provided as quoted strings; the character is replaced with the value of the control limit
LLIMITS=	specifies line type for control limits

Table 17.70 *continued*

Option	Description
NDECIMAL=	specifies number of digits to right of decimal place in default labels for control limits and central line on \bar{X} chart
NDECIMAL2=	specifies number of digits to right of decimal place in default labels for control limits and central line on R chart
NOCTL	suppresses display of central line on \bar{X} chart
NOCTL2	suppresses display of central line on R chart
NOLCL	suppresses display of lower control limit on \bar{X} chart
NOLCL2	suppresses display of lower control limit on R chart
NOLIMIT0	suppresses display of zero lower control limit on R chart
NOLIMITLABEL	suppresses labels for control limits and central line
NOLIMITS	suppresses display of control limits
NOLIMITSFRAME	suppresses default frame around control limit information when multiple sets of control limits are read from a LIMITS= data set
NOLIMITSLEGEND	suppresses legend for control limits
NOUCL	suppresses display of upper control limit on \bar{X} chart
NOUCL2	suppresses display of upper control limit on R chart
RSYMBOL=	specifies label for central line on R chart
UCLLABEL=	specifies label for upper control limit on \bar{X} chart
UCLLABEL2=	specifies label for upper control limit on R chart
WLIMITS=	specifies width for control limits and central line
XSAMPLE=	specifies label for central line on \bar{X} chart
Process Mean and Standard Deviation Options	
MU0=	specifies known value of μ_0 for process mean μ
SIGMA0=	specifies known value σ_0 for process standard deviation σ
SMETHOD=	specifies method for estimating process standard deviation σ
TYPE=	identifies parameters as estimates or standard values and specifies value of _TYPE_ in the OUTLIMITS= data set
Options for Plotting and Labeling Points	
ALLLABEL=	labels every point on \bar{X} chart
ALLLABEL2=	labels every point on R chart
CLABEL=	specifies color for labels
CCONNECT=	specifies color for line segments that connect points on chart
CFRAMELAB=	specifies fill color for frame around labeled points
CNEEDLES=	specifies color for needles that connect points to central line
COUT=	specifies color for portions of line segments that connect points outside control limits
COUTFILL=	specifies color for shading areas between the connected points and control limits outside the limits

Table 17.70 *continued*

Option	Description
LABELANGLE=	specifies angle at which labels are drawn
LABELFONT=	specifies software font for labels (alias for the TESTFONT= option)
LABELHEIGHT=	specifies height of labels (alias for the TESTHEIGHT= option)
NEEDLES	connects points to central line with vertical needles
NOCONNECT	suppresses line segments that connect points on chart
OUTLABEL=	labels points outside control limits on \bar{X} chart
OUTLABEL2=	labels points outside control limits on R chart
SYMBOLLEGEND=	specifies LEGEND statement for levels of <i>symbol-variable</i>
SYMBOLORDER=	specifies order in which symbols are assigned for levels of <i>symbol-variable</i>
TURNALL/TURNOUT	turns point labels so that they are strung out vertically
WNEEDLES=	specifies width of needles
Options for Specifying Tests for Special Causes	
INDEPENDENTZONES	computes zone widths independently above and below center line
NO3SIGMACHECK	enables tests to be applied with control limits other than 3σ limits
NOTESTACROSS	suppresses tests across <i>phase</i> boundaries
TESTS=	specifies tests for special causes for the \bar{X} chart
TESTS2=	specifies tests for special causes for the R chart
TEST2RESET=	enables tests for special causes to be reset for the R chart
TEST2RUN=	specifies length of pattern for Test 2
TEST3RUN=	specifies length of pattern for Test 3
TESTACROSS	applies tests across <i>phase</i> boundaries
TESTLABEL=	provides labels for points where test is positive
TESTLABEL $_n$ =	specifies label for n th test for special causes
TESTNMETHOD=	applies tests to standardized chart statistics
TESTOVERLAP	performs tests on overlapping patterns of points
TESTRESET=	enables tests for special causes to be reset
ZONELABELS	adds labels A, B, and C to zone lines for \bar{X} chart
ZONE2LABELS	adds labels A, B, and C to zone lines for R chart
ZONES	adds lines to \bar{X} chart delineating zones A, B, and C
ZONES2	adds lines to R chart delineating zones A, B, and C
ZONEVALPOS=	specifies position of ZONEVALUES labels
ZONEVALUES	labels \bar{X} chart zone lines with their values
ZONE2VALUES	labels R zone lines with their values
Options for Displaying Tests for Special Causes	
CTESTLABBOX=	specifies color for boxes enclosing labels indicating points where test is positive
CTESTS=	specifies color for labels indicating points where test is positive

Table 17.70 *continued*

Option	Description
CTESTSYMBOL=	specifies color for symbol used to plot points where test is positive
CZONES=	specifies color for lines and labels delineating zones A, B, and C
LTESTS=	specifies type of line connecting points where test is positive
LZONES=	specifies line type for lines delineating zones A, B, and C
TESTFONT=	specifies software font for labels at points where test is positive
TESTHEIGHT=	specifies height of labels at points where test is positive
TESTLABBOX	requests that labels for points where test is positive be positioned so that do not overlap
TESTSYMBOL=	specifies plot symbol for points where test is positive
TESTSYMBOLHT=	specifies symbol height for points where test is positive
WTESTS=	specifies width of line connecting points where test is positive
Axis and Axis Label Options	
CAXIS=	specifies color for axis lines and tick marks
CFRAME=	specifies fill colors for frame for plot area
CTEXT=	specifies color for tick mark values and axis labels
DISCRETE	produces horizontal axis for discrete numeric group values
HAXIS=	specifies major tick mark values for horizontal axis
HEIGHT=	specifies height of axis label and axis legend text
HMINOR=	specifies number of minor tick marks between major tick marks on horizontal axis
HOFFSET=	specifies length of offset at both ends of horizontal axis
INTSTART=	specifies first major tick mark value on horizontal axis when a date, time, or datetime format is associated with numeric subgroup variable
NOHLABEL	suppresses label for horizontal axis
NOTICKREP	specifies that only the first occurrence of repeated, adjacent subgroup values is to be labeled on horizontal axis
NOTRUNC	suppresses vertical axis truncation at zero applied by default to R chart
NOVANGLE	requests vertical axis labels that are strung out vertically
SKIPLABELS=	specifies thinning factor for tick mark labels on horizontal axis
SPLIT=	specifies splitting character for axis labels
TURNHLABELS	requests horizontal axis labels that are strung out vertically
VAXIS=	specifies major tick mark values for vertical axis of \bar{X} chart

Table 17.70 *continued*

Option	Description
VAXIS2=	specifies major tick mark values for vertical axis of R chart
VFORMAT=	specifies format for primary vertical axis tick mark labels
VFORMAT2=	specifies format for secondary vertical axis tick mark labels
VMINOR=	specifies number of minor tick marks between major tick marks on vertical axis
VOFFSET=	specifies length of offset at both ends of vertical axis
VZERO	forces origin to be included in vertical axis for primary chart
VZERO2	forces origin to be included in vertical axis for secondary chart
WAXIS=	specifies width of axis lines
Plot Layout Options	
ALLN	plots means for all subgroups
BILEVEL	creates control charts using half-screens and half-pages
EXCHART	creates control charts for a process only when exceptions occur
INTERVAL=	natural time interval between consecutive subgroup positions when time, date, or datetime format is associated with a numeric subgroup variable
MAXPANELS=	maximum number of pages or screens for chart
NMARKERS	requests special markers for points corresponding to sample sizes not equal to nominal sample size for fixed control limits
NOCHART	suppresses creation of charts
NOCHART2	suppresses creation of R chart
NOFRAME	suppresses frame for plot area
NOLEGEND	suppresses legend for subgroup sample sizes
NPANELPOS=	specifies number of subgroup positions per panel on each chart
REPEAT	repeats last subgroup position on panel as first subgroup position of next panel
SEPARATE	displays \bar{X} and R charts on separate screens or pages
TOTPANELS=	specifies number of pages or screens to be used to display chart
YPCT1=	specifies length of vertical axis on \bar{X} chart as a percentage of sum of lengths of vertical axes for \bar{X} and R charts
ZEROSTD	displays \bar{X} chart regardless of whether $\hat{\sigma} = 0$
Reference Line Options	
CHREF=	specifies color for lines requested by HREF= and HREF2= options
CVREF=	specifies color for lines requested by VREF= and VREF2= options

Table 17.70 *continued*

Option	Description
HREF=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on \bar{X} chart
HREF2=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on R chart
HREFDATA=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on \bar{X} chart
HREF2DATA=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on R chart
HREFLABELS=	specifies labels for HREF= lines
HREF2LABELS=	specifies labels for HREF2= lines
HREFLABPOS=	specifies position of HREFLABELS= and HREF2LABELS= labels
LHREF=	specifies line type for HREF= and HREF2= lines
LVREF=	specifies line type for VREF= and VREF2= lines
NOBYREF	specifies that reference line information in a data set applies uniformly to charts created for all BY groups
VREF=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to vertical axis on \bar{X} chart
VREF2=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to vertical axis on R chart
VREFLABELS=	specifies labels for VREF= lines
VREF2LABELS=	specifies labels for VREF2= lines
VREFLABPOS=	position of VREFLABELS= and VREF2LABELS= labels
Grid Options	
CGRID=	specifies color for grid requested with GRID or ENDGRID option
ENDGRID	adds grid after last plotted point
GRID	adds grid to control chart
LENDGRID=	specifies line type for grid requested with the ENDGRID option
LGRID=	specifies line type for grid requested with the GRID option
WGRID=	specifies width of grid lines
Clipping Options	
CCLIP=	specifies color for plot symbol for clipped points
CLIPFACTOR=	determines extent to which extreme points are clipped
CLIPLEGEND=	specifies text for clipping legend
CLIPLEGPOS=	specifies position of clipping legend
CLIPSUBCHAR=	specifies substitution character for CLIPLEGEND= text
CLIPSYMBOL=	specifies plot symbol for clipped points
CLIPSYMBOLHT=	specifies symbol marker height for clipped points
Graphical Enhancement Options	
ANNOTATE=	specifies annotate data set that adds features to \bar{X} chart

Table 17.70 *continued*

Option	Description
ANNOTATE2=	specifies annotate data set that adds features to <i>R</i> chart
DESCRIPTION=	specifies description of \bar{X} chart's GRSEG catalog entry
DESCRIPTION2=	specifies description of <i>R</i> chart's GRSEG catalog entry
FONT=	specifies software font for labels and legends on charts
NAME=	specifies name of \bar{X} chart's GRSEG catalog entry
NAME2=	specifies name of <i>R</i> chart's GRSEG catalog entry
PAGENUM=	specifies the form of the label used in pagination
PAGENUMPOS=	specifies the position of the page number requested with the PAGENUM= option
Options for Producing Graphs Using ODS Styles	
BLOCKVAR=	specifies one or more variables whose values define colors for filling background of <i>block-variable</i> legend
CFRAMELAB	draws a frame around labeled points
COUT	draw portions of line segments that connect points outside control limits in a contrasting color
CSTAROUT	specifies that portions of stars exceeding inner or outer circles are drawn using a different color
OUTFILL	shades areas between control limits and connected points lying outside the limits
STARFILL=	specifies a variable identifying groups of stars filled with different colors
STARS=	specifies a variable identifying groups of stars whose outlines are drawn with different colors
Options for ODS Graphics	
BLOCKREFTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
INFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the control limit infill transparency
MARKERS	plots subgroup points with markers
NOBLOCKREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOBLOCKREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOFILLLEGEND	suppresses legend for levels of a STARFILL= variable
NOPHASEREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOPHASEREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOSTARFILLLEGEND	suppresses legend for levels of a STARFILL= variable
NOTRANSPARENCY	disables transparency in ODS Graphics output
ODSFOOTNOTE=	specifies a graph footnote
ODSFOOTNOTE2=	specifies a secondary graph footnote
ODSLEGENDEXPAND	specifies that legend entries contain all levels observed in the data
ODSTITLE=	specifies a graph title
ODSTITLE2=	specifies a secondary graph title

Table 17.70 *continued*

Option	Description
OUTFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies control limit outfill transparency
OVERLAYURL=	specifies URLs to associate with overlay points
OVERLAY2URL=	specifies URLs to associate with overlay points on secondary chart
PHASEPOS=	specifies vertical position of phase legend
PHASEREFLEVEL=	associates phase and block reference lines with either innermost or the outermost level
PHASEREFTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
REFFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
SIMULATEQCFONT	draws central line labels using a simulated software font
STARTRANSPARENCY=	specifies star fill transparency
URL=	specifies a variable whose values are URLs to be associated with subgroups
URL2=	specifies a variable whose values are URLs to be associated with subgroups on secondary chart
Input Data Set Options	
MISSBREAK	specifies that observations with missing values are not to be processed
Output Data Set Options	
OUTHISTORY=	creates output data set containing subgroup summary statistics
OUTINDEX=	specifies value of <code>_INDEX_</code> in the <code>OUTLIMITS=</code> data set
OUTLIMITS=	creates output data set containing control limits
OUTTABLE=	creates output data set containing subgroup summary statistics and control limits
Tabulation Options	
NOTE: specifying (EXCEPTIONS) after a tabulation option creates a table for exceptional points only.	
TABLE	creates a basic table of subgroup means, subgroup sample sizes, and control limits
TABLEALL	is equivalent to the options TABLE, TABLECENTRAL, TABLEID, TABLELEGEND, TABLEOUTLIM, and TABLETESTS
TABLECENTRAL	augments basic table with values of central lines
TABLEID	augments basic table with columns for ID variables
TABLELEGEND	augments basic table with legend for tests for special causes
TABLEOUTLIM	augments basic table with columns indicating control limits exceeded
TABLETESTS	augments basic table with a column indicating which tests for special causes are positive
Specification Limit Options	
CIINDICES	specifies α value and type for computing capability index confidence limits
LSL=	specifies list of lower specification limits

Table 17.70 *continued*

Option	Description
TARGET=	specifies list of target values
USL=	specifies list of upper specification limits
Block Variable Legend Options	
BLOCKLABELPOS=	specifies position of label for <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKLABTYPE=	specifies text size of <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKPOS=	specifies vertical position of <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKREP	repeats identical consecutive labels in <i>block-variable</i> legend
CBLOCKLAB=	specifies fill colors for frames enclosing variable labels in <i>block-variable</i> legend
CBLOCKVAR=	specifies one or more variables whose values are colors for filling background of <i>block-variable</i> legend
Phase Options	
CPHASELEG=	specifies text color for <i>phase</i> legend
NOPHASEFRAME	suppresses default frame for <i>phase</i> legend
OUTPHASE=	specifies value of <code>_PHASE_</code> in the OUTHISTORY= data set
PHASEBREAK	disconnects last point in a <i>phase</i> from first point in next <i>phase</i>
PHASELABTYPE=	specifies text size of <i>phase</i> legend
PHASELEGEND	displays <i>phase</i> labels in a legend across top of chart
PHASELIMITS	labels control limits for each phase, provided they are constant within that phase
PHASEREF	delineates <i>phases</i> with vertical reference lines
READPHASES=	specifies <i>phases</i> to be read from an input data set
Star Options	
CSTARCIRCLES=	specifies color for STARCIRCLES= circles
CSTARFILL=	specifies color for filling stars
CSTAROUT=	specifies outline color for stars exceeding inner or outer circles
CSTARS=	specifies color for outlines of stars
LSTARCIRCLES=	specifies line types for STARCIRCLES= circles
LSTARS=	specifies line types for outlines of STARVERTICES= stars
STARBDRADIUS=	specifies radius of outer bound circle for vertices of stars
STARCIRCLES=	specifies reference circles for stars
STARINRADIUS=	specifies inner radius of stars
STARLABEL=	specifies vertices to be labeled
STARLEGEND=	specifies style of legend for star vertices
STARLEGENDLAB=	specifies label for STARLEGEND= legend
STAROUTRADIUS=	specifies outer radius of stars
STARSPECS=	specifies method used to standardize vertex variables
STARSTART=	specifies angle for first vertex
STARTYPE=	specifies graphical style of star

Table 17.70 *continued*

Option	Description
STARVERTICES=	superimposes star at each point on \bar{X} chart
WSTARCIRCLES=	specifies width of STARCIRCLES= circles
WSTARS=	specifies width of STARVERTICES= stars
Overlay Options	
CCOVERLAY=	specifies colors for primary chart overlay line segments
CCOVERLAY2=	specifies colors for secondary chart overlay line segments
COVERLAY=	specifies colors for primary chart overlay plots
COVERLAY2=	specifies colors for secondary chart overlay plots
COVERLAYCLIP=	specifies color for clipped points on overlays
LOVERLAY=	specifies line types for primary chart overlay line segments
LOVERLAY2=	specifies line types for secondary chart overlay line segments
NOOVERLAYLEGEND	suppresses legend for overlay plots
OVERLAY=	specifies variables to overlay on primary chart
OVERLAY2=	specifies variables to overlay on secondary chart
OVERLAY2HTML=	specifies links to associate with secondary chart overlay points
OVERLAY2ID=	specifies labels for secondary chart overlay points
OVERLAY2SYM=	specifies symbols for secondary chart overlays
OVERLAY2SYMHT=	specifies symbol heights for secondary chart overlays
OVERLAYCLIPSYM=	specifies symbol for clipped points on overlays
OVERLAYCLIPSYMHT=	specifies symbol height for clipped points on overlays
OVERLAYHTML=	specifies links to associate with primary chart overlay points
OVERLAYID=	specifies labels for primary chart overlay points
OVERLAYLEGLAB=	specifies label for overlay legend
OVERLAYSYM=	specifies symbols for primary chart overlays
OVERLAYSYMHT=	specifies symbol heights for primary chart overlays
WOVERLAY=	specifies widths of primary chart overlay line segments
WOVERLAY2=	specifies widths of secondary chart overlay line segments
Options for Interactive Control Charts	
HTML=	specifies a variable whose values create links to be associated with subgroups
HTML2=	specifies variable whose values create links to be associated with subgroups on secondary chart
HTML_LEGEND=	specifies a variable whose values create links to be associated with symbols in the symbol legend
WEBOUT=	creates an OUTTABLE= data set with additional graphics coordinate data
Options for Line Printer Charts	
CLIPCHAR=	specifies plot character for clipped points

Table 17.70 *continued*

Option	Description
CONNECTCHAR=	specifies character used to form line segments that connect points on chart
HREFCHAR=	specifies line character for HREF= and HREF2= lines
SYMBOLCHARS=	specifies characters indicating <i>symbol-variable</i>
TESTCHAR=	specifies character for line segments that connect any sequence of points for which a test for special causes is positive
VREFCHAR=	specifies line character for VREF= and VREF2= lines
ZONECHAR=	specifies character for lines that delineate zones for tests for special causes

Details: XRCHART Statement

Constructing Charts for Means and Ranges

The following notation is used in this section:

μ	process mean (expected value of the population of measurements)
σ	process standard deviation (standard deviation of the population of measurements)
\bar{X}_i	mean of measurements in i th subgroup
R_i	range of measurements in i th subgroup
n_i	sample size of i th subgroup
N	number of subgroups
$\bar{\bar{X}}$	weighted average of subgroup means
$d_2(n)$	expected value of the range of n independent normally distributed variables with unit standard deviation
$d_3(n)$	standard error of the range of n independent observations from a normal population with unit standard deviation
z_p	$100 \times p$ th percentile of the standard normal distribution
$D_p(n)$	$100 \times p$ th percentile of the distribution of the range of n independent observations from a normal population with unit standard deviation

Plotted Points

Each point on the \bar{X} chart indicates the value of a subgroup mean (\bar{X}_i). For example, if the tenth subgroup contains the values 12, 15, 19, 16, and 14, the mean plotted for this subgroup is

$$\bar{X}_{10} = \frac{12 + 15 + 19 + 16 + 14}{5} = 15.2$$

Each point on the R chart indicates the value of a subgroup range (R_i). For example, the range plotted for the tenth subgroup is $R_{10} = 19 - 12 = 7$.

Central Lines

On an \bar{X} chart, by default, the central line indicates an estimate of μ , which is computed as

$$\hat{\mu} = \bar{\bar{X}} = \frac{n_1 \bar{X}_1 + \cdots + n_N \bar{X}_N}{n_1 + \cdots + n_N}$$

If you specify a known value (μ_0) for μ , the central line indicates the value of μ_0 .

On an R chart, by default, the central line for the i th subgroup indicates an estimate for the expected value of R_i , which is computed as $d_2(n_i)\hat{\sigma}$, where $\hat{\sigma}$ is an estimate of σ . If you specify a known value (σ_0) for σ , the central line indicates the value of $d_2(n_i)\sigma_0$. Note that the central line varies with n_i .

Control Limits

You can compute the limits in the following ways:

- as a specified multiple (k) of the standard errors of \bar{X}_i and R_i above and below the central line. The default limits are computed with $k = 3$ (these are referred to as 3σ limits).
- as probability limits defined in terms of α , a specified probability that \bar{X}_i or R_i exceeds the limits

The following table provides the formulas for the limits.

Table 17.71 Limits for \bar{X} and R Charts

Control Limits	
\bar{X} Chart	LCL = lower limit = $\bar{\bar{X}} - k\hat{\sigma}/\sqrt{n_i}$ UCL = upper limit = $\bar{\bar{X}} + k\hat{\sigma}/\sqrt{n_i}$
R Chart	LCL = lower limit = $\max(d_2(n_i)\hat{\sigma} - kd_3(n_i)\hat{\sigma}, 0)$ UCL = upper limit = $d_2(n_i)\hat{\sigma} + kd_3(n_i)\hat{\sigma}$
Probability Limits	
\bar{X} Chart	LCL = lower limit = $\bar{\bar{X}} - z_{\alpha/2}(\hat{\sigma}/\sqrt{n_i})$ UCL = upper limit = $\bar{\bar{X}} + z_{\alpha/2}(\hat{\sigma}/\sqrt{n_i})$
R Chart	LCL = lower limit = $D_{\alpha/2}\hat{\sigma}$ UCL = upper limit = $D_{1-\alpha/2}\hat{\sigma}$

The formulas for R charts assume that the data are normally distributed. If standard values μ_0 and σ_0 are available for μ and σ , respectively, replace $\bar{\bar{X}}$ with μ_0 and $\hat{\sigma}$ with σ_0 in Table 17.71. Note that the limits vary with n_i and that the probability limits for R_i are asymmetric around the central line.

You can specify parameters for the limits as follows:

- Specify k with the SIGMAS= option or with the variable _SIGMAS_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify α with the ALPHA= option or with the variable _ALPHA_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify a constant nominal sample size $n_i \equiv n$ for the control limits with the LIMITN= option or with the variable _LIMITN_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify μ_0 with the MU0= option or with the variable _MEAN_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify σ_0 with the SIGMA0= option or with the variable _STDDEV_ in a LIMITS= data set.

Output Data Sets

OUTLIMITS= Data Set

The OUTLIMITS= data set saves control limits and control limit parameters. The following variables are saved.

Table 17.72 OUTLIMITS= Data Set

Variable	Description
ALPHA	probability (α) of exceeding limits
CP	capability index C_p
CPK	capability index C_{pk}
CPL	capability index C_{PL}
CPM	capability index C_{pm}
CPU	capability index C_{PU}
INDEX	optional identifier for the control limits specified with the OUTIN-DEX= option
LCLR	lower control limit for subgroup range
LCLX	lower control limit for subgroup mean
LIMITN	nominal sample size associated with the control limits
LSL	lower specification limit
MEAN	process mean ($\bar{\bar{X}}$ or μ_0)
R	value of central line on R chart
SIGMAS	multiple (k) of standard error of \bar{X}_i or R_i
STDDEV	process standard deviation ($\hat{\sigma}$ or σ_0)
SUBGRP	<i>subgroup-variable</i> specified in the XRCHART statement
TARGET	target value
TYPE	type (estimate or standard value) of _MEAN_ and _STDDEV_
UCLR	upper control limit for subgroup range
UCLX	upper control limit for subgroup mean
USL	upper specification limit
VAR	<i>process</i> specified in the XRCHART statement

Notes:

1. If the control limits vary with subgroup sample size, the special missing value v is assigned to the variables `_LIMITN_`, `_LCLX_`, `_UCLX_`, `_LCLR_`, `_R_`, and `_UCLR_`.
2. If the limits are defined in terms of a multiple k of the standard errors of \bar{X}_i and R_i , the value of `_ALPHA_` is computed as $\alpha = 2(1 - \Phi(k))$, where $\Phi(\cdot)$ is the standard normal distribution function.
3. If the limits are probability limits, the value of `_SIGMAS_` is computed as $k = \Phi^{-1}(1 - \alpha/2)$, where Φ^{-1} is the inverse standard normal distribution function.
4. The variables `_CP_`, `_CPK_`, `_CPL_`, `_CPU_`, `_LSL_`, and `_USL_` are included only if you provide specification limits with the `LSL=` and `USL=` options. The variables `_CPM_` and `_TARGET_` are included if, in addition, you provide a target value with the `TARGET=` option. See “[Capability Indices](#)” on page 1941 for computational details.
5. Optional BY variables are saved in the `OUTLIMITS=` data set.

The `OUTLIMITS=` data set contains one observation for each *process* specified in the `XRCHART` statement. For an example, see “[Saving Control Limits](#)” on page 1911.

OUTHISTORY= Data Set

The `OUTHISTORY=` data set saves subgroup summary statistics. The following variables are saved:

- the *subgroup-variable*
- a subgroup mean variable named by *process* suffixed with *X*
- a subgroup range variable named by *process* suffixed with *R*
- a subgroup sample size variable named by *process* suffixed with *N*

Given a *process* name containing 32 characters, the procedure first shortens the name to its first 16 characters and its last 15 characters, and then it adds the suffix.

Variables containing subgroup means, ranges, and sample sizes are created for each *process* specified in the `XRCHART` statement. For example, consider the following statements:

```
proc shewhart data=Steel;
    xrchart (Width Diameter)*Lot / outhistory=Summary;
run;
```

The data set `Summary` contains variables named `Lot`, `WidthX`, `WidthR`, `WidthN`, `DiameterX`, `DiameterR`, and `DiameterN`.

Additionally, the following variables, if specified, are included:

- BY variables
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- ID variables
- `_PHASE_` (if the `OUTPHASE=` option is specified)

For an example of an `OUTHISTORY=` data set, see “[Saving Summary Statistics](#)” on page 1910.

OUTTABLE= Data Set

The `OUTTABLE=` data set saves subgroup summary statistics, control limits, and related information. The following variables are saved:

Variable	Description
<code>_ALPHA_</code>	probability (α) of exceeding control limits
<code>_EXLIM_</code>	control limit exceeded on \bar{X} chart
<code>_EXLIMR_</code>	control limit exceeded on R chart
<code>_LCLR_</code>	lower control limit for range
<code>_LCLX_</code>	lower control limit for mean
<code>_LIMITN_</code>	nominal sample size associated with the control limits
<code>_MEAN_</code>	process mean
<code>_R_</code>	average range
<code>_SIGMAS_</code>	multiple (k) of the standard error associated with control limits
<code>subgroup</code>	values of the subgroup variable
<code>_SUBN_</code>	subgroup sample size
<code>_SUBR_</code>	subgroup range
<code>_SUBX_</code>	subgroup mean
<code>_TESTS_</code>	tests for special causes signaled on \bar{X} chart
<code>_TESTS2_</code>	tests for special causes signaled on R chart
<code>_UCLR_</code>	upper control limit for range
<code>_UCLX_</code>	upper control limit for mean
<code>_VAR_</code>	process specified in the <code>XRCHART</code> statement

In addition, the following variables, if specified, are included:

- BY variables
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- ID variables
- `_PHASE_` (if the `READPHASES=` option is specified)

Notes:

1. Either the variable `_ALPHA_` or the variable `_SIGMAS_` is saved, depending on how the control limits are defined (with the `ALPHA=` or `SIGMAS=` options, respectively, or with the corresponding variables in a `LIMITS=` data set).
2. The variable `_TESTS_` is saved if you specify the `TESTS=` option. The k th character of a value of `_TESTS_` is k if Test k is positive at that subgroup. For example, if you request all eight tests and Tests 2 and 8 are positive for a given subgroup, the value of `_TESTS_` has a 2 for the second character, an 8 for the eighth character, and blanks for the other six characters.
3. The variable `_TESTS2_` is saved if you specify the `TESTS2=` option.
4. The variables `_EXLIM_`, `_EXLIMR_`, `_TESTS_`, and `_TESTS2_` are character variables of length 8. The variable `_PHASE_` is a character variable of length 48. The variable `_VAR_` is a character variable whose length is no greater than 32. All other variables are numeric.

For an example, see “[Saving Control Limits](#)” on page 1911.

ODS Tables

The following table summarizes the ODS tables that you can request with the `XRCHART` statement.

Table 17.73 ODS Tables Produced with the `XRCHART` Statement

Table Name	Description	Options
<code>XRCHART</code>	\bar{X} and R chart summary statistics	<code>TABLE</code> , <code>TABLEALL</code> , <code>TABLEC</code> , <code>TABLEID</code> , <code>TABLELEG</code> , <code>TABLEOUT</code> , <code>TABLETESTS</code>
<code>TestDescriptions</code>	descriptions of tests for special causes requested with the <code>TESTS=</code> option for which at least one positive signal is found	<code>TABLEALL</code> , <code>TABLELEG</code>

ODS Graphics

Before you create ODS Graphics output, ODS Graphics must be enabled (for example, by using the `ODS GRAPHICS ON` statement). For more information about enabling and disabling ODS Graphics, see the section “Enabling and Disabling ODS Graphics” (Chapter 21, *SAS/STAT User’s Guide*). **NOTE:** In SAS/QC 12.1 the SHEWHART procedure does not support the creation of graphs that are editable with the ODS Graphics Editor.

The appearance of a graph produced with ODS Graphics is determined by the style associated with the ODS destination where the graph is produced. `XRCHART` options used to control the appearance of traditional graphics are ignored for ODS Graphics output. [Options for Producing Graphs Using ODS Styles](#) lists options that can be used to control the appearance of graphs produced with ODS Graphics and traditional graphics with ODS styles. [Options for ODS Graphics](#) lists options

to be used exclusively with ODS Graphics. Detailed descriptions of these options are provided in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

When ODS Graphics is in effect, the XRCHART statement assigns a name to the graph it creates. You can use this name to reference the graph with ODS statements. The name is listed in [Table 17.74](#).

Table 17.74 ODS Graphics Produced by the XRCHART Statement

ODS Graph Name	Plot Description
XRChart	\bar{X} and R chart

See Chapter 3, “[SAS/QC Graphics](#),” for more information about ODS Graphics and other methods for producing charts.

Input Data Sets

DATA= Data Set

You can read raw data (process measurements) from a DATA= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. Each *process* specified in the XRCHART statement must be a SAS variable in the DATA= data set. This variable provides measurements that must be grouped into subgroup samples indexed by the *subgroup-variable*. The *subgroup-variable*, which is specified in the XRCHART statement, must also be a SAS variable in the DATA= data set. Each observation in a DATA= data set must contain a value for each *process* and a value for the *subgroup-variable*. If the *i*th subgroup contains n_i items, there should be n_i consecutive observations for which the value of the subgroup variable is the index of the *i*th subgroup. For example, if each subgroup contains five items and there are 30 subgroup samples, the DATA= data set should contain 150 observations.

Other variables that can be read from a DATA= data set include

- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified)
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

By default, the SHEWHART procedure reads all the observations in a DATA= data set. However, if the DATA= data set includes the variable `_PHASE_`, you can read selected groups of observations (referred to as *phases*) by specifying the READPHASES= option (for an example, see “[Displaying Stratification in Phases](#)” on page 2103).

For an example of a DATA= data set, see “[Creating Charts for Means and Ranges from Raw Data](#)” on page 1904.

LIMITS= Data Set

You can read preestablished control limits (or parameters from which the control limits can be calculated) from a LIMITS= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. For example, the following statements read control limit information from the data set Conlims:³⁸

```
proc shewhart data=Info limits=Conlims;
  xrchart Weight*Batch;
run;
```

The LIMITS= data set can be an OUTLIMITS= data set that was created in a previous run of the SHEWHART procedure. Such data sets always contain the variables required for a LIMITS= data set. The LIMITS= data set can also be created directly by using a DATA step. When you create a LIMITS= data set, you must provide one of the following:

- the variables _LCLX_, _MEAN_, _UCLX_, _LCLR_, _R_, and _UCLR_, which specify the control limits directly
- the variables _MEAN_ and _STDDEV_, which are used to calculate the control limits according to the equations in [Table 17.71](#)

In addition, note the following:

- The variables _VAR_ and _SUBGRP_ are required. These must be character variables whose lengths are no greater than 32.
- The variable _INDEX_ is required if you specify the READINDEX= option; this must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 48.
- The variables _LIMITN_, _SIGMAS_ (or _ALPHA_), and _TYPE_ are optional, but they are recommended to maintain a complete set of control limit information. The variable _TYPE_ must be a character variable of length 8; valid values are 'ESTIMATE', 'STANDARD', 'STDMU', and 'STDSIGMA'.
- BY variables are required if specified with a BY statement.

For an example, see “[Reading Preestablished Control Limits](#)” on page 1915.

HISTORY= Data Set

You can read subgroup summary statistics from a HISTORY= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. This enables you to reuse OUTHISTORY= data sets that have been created in previous runs of the SHEWHART, CUSUM, or MACONTROL procedure or to read output data sets created with SAS summarization procedures, such as the MEANS procedure.

A HISTORY= data set used with the XRCHART statement must contain the following variables:

- the *subgroup-variable*
- a subgroup mean variable for each *process*

³⁸In SAS 6.09 and in earlier releases, it is necessary to specify the READLIMITS option.

- a subgroup range variable for each *process*
- a subgroup sample size variable for each *process*

The names of the subgroup mean, subgroup range, and subgroup sample size variables must be the *process* name concatenated with the special suffix characters *X*, *R*, and *N*, respectively.

For example, consider the following statements:

```
proc shewhart history=Summary;
    xrchart (Weight Yieldstrength)*Batch;
run;
```

The data set Summary must include the variables Batch, WeightX, WeightR, WeightN, YieldstrengthX, YieldstrengthR, and YieldstrengthN.

Note that if you specify a *process* name that contains 32 characters, the names of the summary variables must be formed from the first 16 characters and the last 15 characters of the *process* name, suffixed with the appropriate character.

Other variables that can be read from a HISTORY= data set include

- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified)
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

By default, the SHEWHART procedure reads all the observations in a HISTORY= data set. However, if the data set includes the variable `_PHASE_`, you can read selected groups of observations (referred to as *phases*) by specifying the READPHASES= option (see “[Displaying Stratification in Phases](#)” on page 2103 for an example).

For an example of a HISTORY= data set, see “[Creating Charts for Means and Ranges from Summary Data](#)” on page 1907.

TABLE= Data Set

You can read summary statistics and control limits from a TABLE= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. This enables you to reuse an OUTTABLE= data set created in a previous run of the SHEWHART procedure or to read data sets created by other SAS procedures. Because the SHEWHART procedure simply displays the information read from a TABLE= data set, you can use TABLE= data sets to create specialized control charts. Examples are provided in “[Specialized Control Charts: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2171.

Table 17.75 lists the variables required in a TABLE= data set used with the XRCHART statement.

Table 17.75 Variables Required in a TABLE= Data Set

Variable	Description
LCLR	lower control limit for range
LCLX	lower control limit for mean
LIMITN	nominal sample size associated with the control limits
MEAN	process mean
R	average range
<i>subgroup-variable</i>	values of the <i>subgroup-variable</i>
SUBN	subgroup sample size
SUBR	subgroup range
SUBX	subgroup mean
UCLR	upper control limit for range
UCLX	upper control limit for mean

Other variables that can be read from a TABLE= data set include

- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables
- _PHASE_ (if the READPHASES= option is specified). This variable must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 48.
- _TESTS_ (if the TESTS= option is specified). This variable is used to flag tests for special causes for subgroup means and must be a character variable of length 8.
- _TESTS2_ (if the TESTS2= option is specified). This variable is used to flag tests for special causes for subgroup ranges and must be a character variable of length 8.
- _VAR_. This variable is required if more than one *process* is specified or if the data set contains information for more than one *process*. This variable must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 32.

For an example of a TABLE= data set, see “[Saving Control Limits](#)” on page 1911.

Subgroup Variables

The values of the *subgroup-variable*, which is specified in the chart statement, indicate how the observations in the input data set (a DATA=, HISTORY=, or TABLE= data set) are arranged into rational subgroups.³⁹ Typically, the values of the *subgroup-variable* are one of the following:

³⁹This discussion also applies to the use of *subgroup-variables* in the CUSUM procedure and the MACONTROL procedure.

- *indices* that give the order in which subgroup samples were collected (for example, 1, 2, 3, . . .). An unformatted numeric *subgroup-variable* is appropriate for this situation. For an example that uses this type of *subgroup-variable*, see “[Creating Charts for Means and Ranges from Raw Data](#)” on page 1904.
- the *dates* or *times* at which subgroup samples were collected (for example, 01JUN, 02JUN, 03JUN, . . .). A numeric *subgroup-variable* with a SAS date, time, or datetime format is appropriate for this situation. You can optionally associate a format with the *subgroup-variable* by using a FORMAT statement; refer to *SAS Formats and Informats: Reference* for details. For an example that uses this type of *subgroup-variable*, see [Example 17.40](#).
- *labels* that uniquely identify subgroup samples (for example, LOT39, LOTX12, LOT43A). A character *subgroup-variable* (with or without a format) is appropriate for this situation. For an example that uses this type of *subgroup-variable*, see [Example 17.38](#).

The values of the *subgroup-variable* also determine how the horizontal axis of the control chart is scaled and labeled.

The notion of a rational subgroup is fundamental to the application of a Shewhart chart. You should select your subgroups so that if special causes of variation are present, the opportunity for variation within subgroups is minimized while the opportunity for variation between subgroups is maximized. In other words, the conditions within a subgroup should be homogeneous. The reason for this requirement is that the construction of the control limits is based on within-subgroup variability. Refer to Montgomery (1996) and Wheeler and Chambers (1986) for approaches to rational subgrouping.

The selection of subgroups is both a practical and a statistical issue that requires knowledge of the process and the sampling or measurement procedure. The values of the subgroup-variable should reflect the selection of subgroups and should not be assigned arbitrarily. Incorrect subgrouping or assignment of subgroup-variable values can result in control limits that are too tight or too wide.

If the input data set is a HISTORY= or TABLE= data set, each observation represents a distinct subgroup, and, consequently, the observations within each BY group must have distinct subgroup variable values. Similarly, if the input data set is a DATA= data set and you are using the CCHART, IRCHART, NPCHART, PCHART, or UCHART statement, each observation represents a distinct subgroup, and, consequently, the observations within each BY group must have distinct subgroup variable values. However, if the input data set is a DATA= data set and you are using the BOXCHART, MCHART, MRCHART, RCHART, SCHAT, XCHART, XRCHART, or XSCHAT statement, subgroups are identified by groups of consecutive observations with identical values of the subgroup-variable.

The order of the observations in the input data set and the scaling of the horizontal axis depend on the type of the subgroup-variable, which can be numeric or character.

Numeric Subgroup Variables

If the subgroup-variable is numeric, the observations must be sorted in increasing order of the values of the subgroup variable. If you use a BY statement, first sort by the BY variables and then by the subgroup variable.

The unformatted values of the subgroup-variable are used to scale the horizontal axis of the control chart, and the formatted values are used to label the major tick marks on the horizontal axis.

As a result, the horizontal distance between two points corresponding to consecutive subgroups is proportional to the difference between their unformatted subgroup values.

If a DATE, DATETIME, WEEKDATE, or WORDDATE format is associated with the subgroup variable, the major tick mark labels are split and displayed in two levels to save space. You can override this default with the TURNHLABELS option (which turns the labels vertically) or with tick label options in an AXIS n statement specified with the HAXIS= option.

Character Subgroup Variables

If the subgroup-variable is numeric, the order of the observations is not checked. The horizontal axis is scaled so that the subgroups are spaced uniformly. Formatted subgroup variable values are used to label the major tick marks.

You can use a character subgroup variable to avoid gaps between groups of points or time values on a control chart. You can also use a character subgroup variable to create a chart in which the order of the points depends only on the order in which the subgroups are arranged in the input data set.

You should verify the order of the observations in the input data set before you use a character subgroup variable in conjunction with the TESTS= option. With the exception of Test 1, the tests for special causes are applicable only if the subgroups are provided in chronological order. See “Tests for Special Causes: SHEWHART Procedure” on page 2146 for details.

To avoid collision of adjacent tick labels on the horizontal axis, the labels are thinned by default. You can override this default with the TURNHLABELS option or with tick label options in an AXIS n statement specified with the HAXIS= option.

Methods for Estimating the Standard Deviation

When control limits are determined from the input data, three methods (referred to as default, MVLUE, and MVGRANGE) are available for estimating σ .

Default Method

The default estimate for σ is

$$\hat{\sigma} = \frac{R_1/d_2(n_1) + \cdots + R_N/d_2(n_N)}{N}$$

where N is the number of subgroups for which $n_i \geq 2$, and R_i is the sample range of the observations x_{i1}, \dots, x_{in_i} in the i th subgroup.

$$R_i = \max_{1 \leq j \leq n_i} (x_{ij}) - \min_{1 \leq j \leq n_i} (x_{ij})$$

A subgroup range R_i is included in the calculation only if $n_i \geq 2$. The unbiasing factor $d_2(n_i)$ is defined so that, if the observations are normally distributed, the expected value of R_i is $d_2(n_i)\sigma$. Thus, $\hat{\sigma}$ is the unweighted average of N unbiased estimates of σ . This method is described in the American Society for Testing and Materials (1976).

MVLUE Method

If you specify SMETHOD=MVLUE, a minimum variance linear unbiased estimate (MVLUE) is computed for σ . Refer to Burr (1969, 1976) and Nelson (1989, 1994). The MVLUE is a weighted

average of N unbiased estimates of σ of the form $R_i/d_2(n_i)$, and it is computed as

$$\hat{\sigma} = \frac{f_1 R_1/d_2(n_1) + \cdots + f_N R_N/d_2(n_N)}{f_1 + \cdots + f_N}$$

where

$$f_i = \frac{[d_2(n_i)]^2}{[d_3(n_i)]^2}$$

A subgroup range R_i is included in the calculation only if $n_i \geq 2$, and N is the number of subgroups for which $n_i \geq 2$. The unbiasing factor $d_3(n_i)$ is defined so that, if the observations are normally distributed, the expected value of σ_{R_i} is $d_3(n_i)\sigma$. The MVLUE assigns greater weight to estimates of σ from subgroups with larger sample sizes, and it is intended for situations where the subgroup sample sizes vary. If the subgroup sample sizes are constant, the MVLUE reduces to the default estimate.

MVGRANGE Method

If you specify `SMETHOD=MVGRANGE`, σ is estimated by using a moving range of subgroup averages. This is appropriate for constructing control charts for means when the j th measurement in the i th subgroup can be modeled as $x_{ij} = \sigma_B \omega_i + \sigma_W \epsilon_{ij}$, where σ_B^2 is the between-subgroup variance, σ_W^2 is the within-subgroup variance, the ω_i are independent with zero mean and unit variance, and the ω_i are independent of the ϵ_{ij} .

The estimate for σ is

$$\hat{\sigma} = \bar{R}/d_2(n)$$

where \bar{R} is the average of the moving ranges, n is the number of consecutive subgroup averages used to compute each moving range, and the unbiasing factor $d_2(n)$ is defined so that if the subgroup averages are normally distributed, the expected value of R_i is

$$E(R_i) = d_2(n_i)\sigma$$

This method is appropriate for constructing the three-way control chart that is advocated for this situation by Wheeler (1995). A three-way control chart is useful when sampling, or *within-group* variation is not the only source of variation, as discussed in “[Multiple Components of Variation](#)” on page 2181. A three-way control chart comprises a chart of subgroup means, a moving range chart of the subgroup means, and a chart of subgroup ranges. When you specify the `SMETHOD=MVGRANGE` option, the XRCHART statement produces the appropriate charts of subgroup means and subgroup ranges.

Capability Indices

This section provides formulas for process capability indices, which are saved in the `OUTLIMITS=` data set when you use the `LSL=` and `USL=` options to provide lower and upper specification limits (LSL and USL, respectively) for the *process*. The estimate $\hat{\sigma}$ is computed as described in the previous section, “[Methods for Estimating the Standard Deviation](#)” on page 1940

The Index C_p

The process capability index C_p is computed as

$$C_p = (USL - LSL)/6\hat{\sigma}$$

If you do not specify both LSL and USL, the variable `_CP_` is assigned a missing value.

The Index C_{PL}

The process capability index C_{PL} is computed as

$$C_{PL} = (\bar{\bar{X}} - LSL)/3\hat{\sigma}$$

If you do not specify LSL, the variable `_CPL_` is assigned a missing value.

The Index C_{PU}

The process capability index C_{PU} is computed as

$$C_{PU} = (USL - \bar{\bar{X}})/3\hat{\sigma}$$

If you do not specify USL, the variable `_CPU_` is assigned a missing value.

The Index C_{pk}

The process capability index C_{pk} is computed as

$$C_{pk} = \min(USL - \bar{\bar{X}}, \bar{\bar{X}} - LSL)/3\hat{\sigma}$$

If you specify only USL, the index C_{pk} is computed as

$$C_{pk} = (USL - \bar{\bar{X}})/3\hat{\sigma}$$

and if you specify only LSL, the index C_{pk} is computed as

$$C_{pk} = (\bar{\bar{X}} - LSL)/3\hat{\sigma}$$

The Index C_{pm}

The process capability index C_{pm} is computed as

$$C_{pm} = \frac{\min(T - LSL, USL - T)}{3\sqrt{\hat{\sigma}^2 + (\bar{\bar{X}} - T)^2}}$$

where T is the target value specified with the TARGET= option.

When a single specification limit (SL) and target are specified, C_{pm} is computed as

$$C_{pm} = \frac{|T - SL|}{3\sqrt{\hat{\sigma}^2 + (\bar{\bar{X}} - T)^2}}$$

You can also use the CAPABILITY procedure to compute a variety of capability indices. The SHEWHART procedure and the CAPABILITY procedure use the same formulas to calculate the indices, but they use different estimates for the process standard deviation σ .

- The SHEWHART procedure calculates $\hat{\sigma}$ from subgroup estimates of σ . For details, see the previous section, “Methods for Estimating the Standard Deviation.”
- The CAPABILITY procedure calculates $\hat{\sigma}$ as the sample standard deviation of the entire sample. For details, see the section “[Standard Deviation](#)” on page 235.

Regardless of which method you use, you should verify that the process is in statistical control before interpreting the indices, and you should verify that the data are normally distributed. The CAPABILITY procedure provides a variety of statistical and graphical tests for checking normality.

Some references use different notation and names for capability indices. For example, the manual Division/AIAG (1990) uses the term “process capability indices” for the indices listed in this section, and it uses the term “process performance indices” for the indices computed by the CAPABILITY procedure.

Axis Labels

You can specify axis labels by assigning labels to particular variables in the input data set, as summarized in the following table:

Axis	Input Data Set	Variable
Horizontal	all	<i>subgroup-variable</i>
Vertical (\bar{X} chart)	DATA=	<i>process</i>
Vertical (\bar{X} chart)	HISTORY=	subgroup mean variable
Vertical (\bar{X} chart)	TABLE=	<code>_SUBX_</code>

You can specify distinct labels for the vertical axes of the \bar{X} and R charts by breaking the vertical axis into two parts with a split character. Specify the split character with the SPLIT= option. The

first part labels the vertical axis of the \bar{X} chart, and the second part labels the vertical axis of the R chart.

For example, the following sets of statements specify the label “Avg Diameter in mm” for the vertical axis of the \bar{X} chart and the label “Range in mm” for the vertical axis of the R chart:

```
proc shewhart data=Wafers;
    xrchart Diameter*Batch / split = '/' ;
    label Diameter = 'Avg Diameter in mm/Range in mm';
run;

proc shewhart history=Wafersum;
    xrchart Diameter*Batch / split = '/' ;
    label DiameterX = 'Avg Diameter in mm/Range in mm';
run;

proc shewhart table=Wafertab;
    xrchart Diameter*Batch / split = '/' ;
    label _SUBX_ = 'Avg Diameter in mm/Range in mm';
run;
```

In this example, the label assignments are in effect only for the duration of the procedure step, and they temporarily override any permanent labels associated with the variables.

Missing Values

An observation read from a DATA=, HISTORY=, or TABLE= data set is not analyzed if the value of the subgroup variable is missing. For a particular process variable, an observation read from a DATA= data set is not analyzed if the value of the process variable is missing. Missing values of process variables generally lead to unequal subgroup sample sizes. For a particular process variable, an observation read from a HISTORY= or TABLE= data set is not analyzed if the values of any of the corresponding summary variables are missing.

Examples: XRCHART Statement

This section provides advanced examples that use the XRCHART statement.

Example 17.38: Applying Tests for Special Causes

This example illustrates how you can apply tests for special causes to make \bar{X} and R charts more sensitive to special causes of variation. *See SHWXR2 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

The weight of a roll of tape is measured before and after an adhesive is applied. The difference in weight represents the amount of adhesive applied to the tape during the coating process. The following data set contains the average and the range of the adhesive amounts for 21 samples of five rolls:

```
data Tape;
  input Sample $ WeightX WeightR;
  WeightN=5;
  label WeightX = 'Average Adhesive Amount'
        Sample = 'Sample Code';
  datalines;
C9 1270 35
C4 1258 25
A7 1248 24
A1 1260 39
A5 1273 29
D3 1260 21
D6 1259 37
D1 1240 37
R4 1260 28
H7 1255 19
H2 1268 36
H6 1253 36
P4 1273 29
P9 1275 22
J7 1257 24
J2 1269 41
J3 1249 36
B2 1264 31
G4 1258 25
G6 1248 36
G3 1248 30
;
```

The following statements create \bar{X} and R charts, apply several tests to the \bar{X} chart, and tabulate the results:

```

title 'Tests for Special Causes Applied to Adhesive Tape Data';
ods graphics on;
proc shewhart history=Tape;
    xrchart Weight*Sample / tests      = 1 to 5
                        odstitle = title
                        tabletests
                        zonelabels;

run;

title 'Tests for Special Causes Applied to Adhesive Tape Data';
proc shewhart history=Tape;
    xrchart Weight*Sample / tests      = 1 to 5
                        odstitle = title
                        tabletests
                        nochart
                        zonelabels;

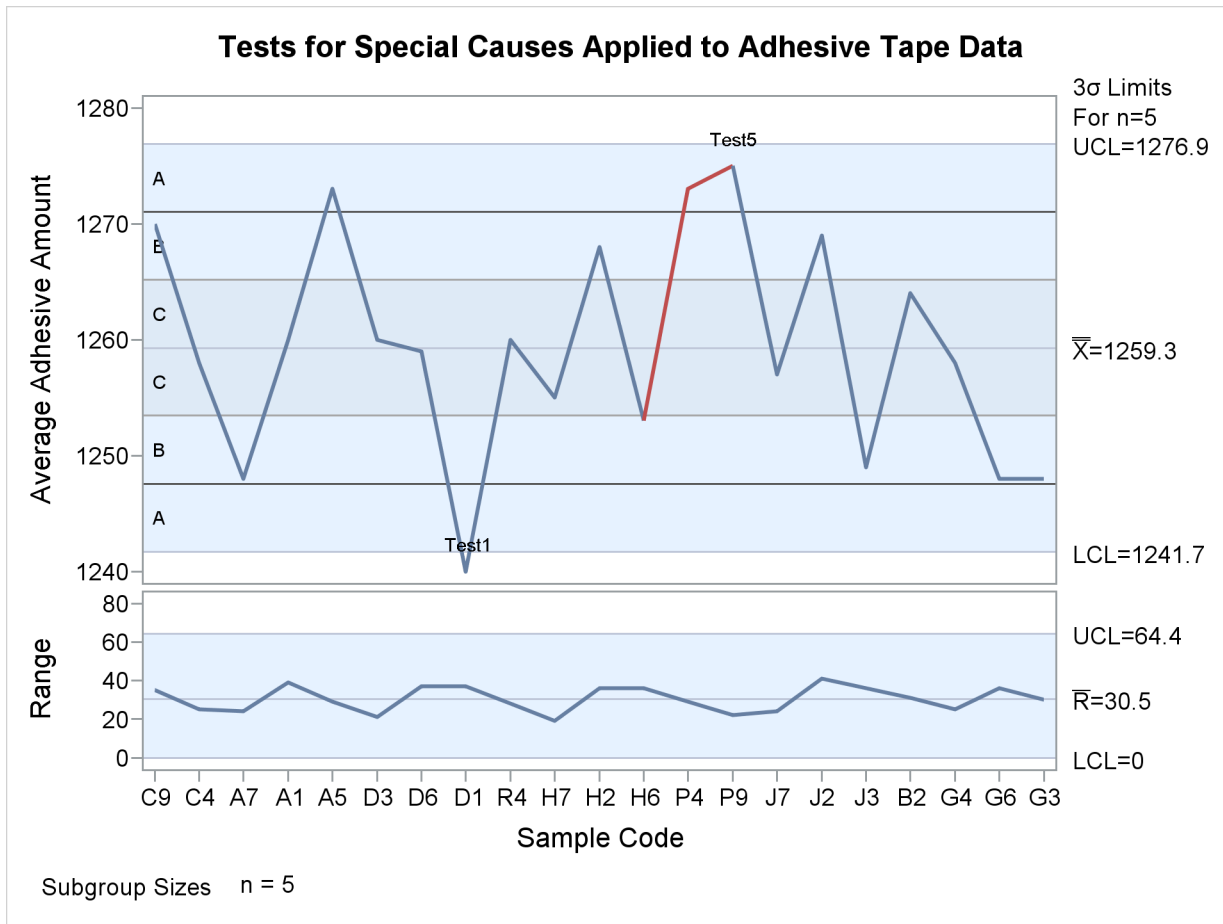
run;

```

The charts are shown in [Output 17.38.1](#), and the table is shown in [Output 17.38.2](#). The TESTS= option requests Tests 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, which are described in “Tests for Special Causes: SHEWHART Procedure” on page 2146. The TABLETESTS option requests a basic table of subgroup statistics and control limits with a column indicating which subgroups tested positive for special causes.

The ZONELABELS option displays zone lines and zone labels on the \bar{X} chart. The zones are used to define the tests.

Output 17.38.1 Tests for Special Causes Displayed on \bar{X} and R Charts



Output 17.38.1 and Output 17.38.2 indicate that Test 1 is positive at sample D1 and Test 5 is positive at sample P9. Test 1 detects one point beyond Zone A (outside the control limits), and Test 5 detects two out of three points in a row in Zone A or beyond.

Output 17.38.2 Tabular Form of \bar{X} and R Charts

Tests for Special Causes Applied to Adhesive Tape Data

The SHEWHART Procedure

Means and Ranges Chart Summary for Weight

Sample	Subgroup Sample Size	---3 Sigma Lower Limit	Limits with n=5 for Mean--- Subgroup Mean	Upper Limit	Special Tests Signaled
C9	5	1241.7065	1270.0000	1276.8650	
C4	5	1241.7065	1258.0000	1276.8650	
A7	5	1241.7065	1248.0000	1276.8650	
A1	5	1241.7065	1260.0000	1276.8650	
A5	5	1241.7065	1273.0000	1276.8650	
D3	5	1241.7065	1260.0000	1276.8650	
D6	5	1241.7065	1259.0000	1276.8650	
D1	5	1241.7065	1240.0000	1276.8650	1
R4	5	1241.7065	1260.0000	1276.8650	
H7	5	1241.7065	1255.0000	1276.8650	
H2	5	1241.7065	1268.0000	1276.8650	
H6	5	1241.7065	1253.0000	1276.8650	
P4	5	1241.7065	1273.0000	1276.8650	
P9	5	1241.7065	1275.0000	1276.8650	5
J7	5	1241.7065	1257.0000	1276.8650	
J2	5	1241.7065	1269.0000	1276.8650	
J3	5	1241.7065	1249.0000	1276.8650	
B2	5	1241.7065	1264.0000	1276.8650	
G4	5	1241.7065	1258.0000	1276.8650	
G6	5	1241.7065	1248.0000	1276.8650	
G3	5	1241.7065	1248.0000	1276.8650	

Means and Ranges Chart Summary for Weight

Sample	-3 Sigma Lower Limit	Limits with n=5 for Range- Subgroup Range	Upper Limit
C9	0	35.000000	64.441879
C4	0	25.000000	64.441879
A7	0	24.000000	64.441879
A1	0	39.000000	64.441879
A5	0	29.000000	64.441879
D3	0	21.000000	64.441879
D6	0	37.000000	64.441879
D1	0	37.000000	64.441879
R4	0	28.000000	64.441879
H7	0	19.000000	64.441879
H2	0	36.000000	64.441879
H6	0	36.000000	64.441879
P4	0	29.000000	64.441879
P9	0	22.000000	64.441879
J7	0	24.000000	64.441879
J2	0	41.000000	64.441879
J3	0	36.000000	64.441879
B2	0	31.000000	64.441879
G4	0	25.000000	64.441879
G6	0	36.000000	64.441879
G3	0	30.000000	64.441879

Example 17.39: Specifying Standard Values for the Process Mean and Standard Deviation

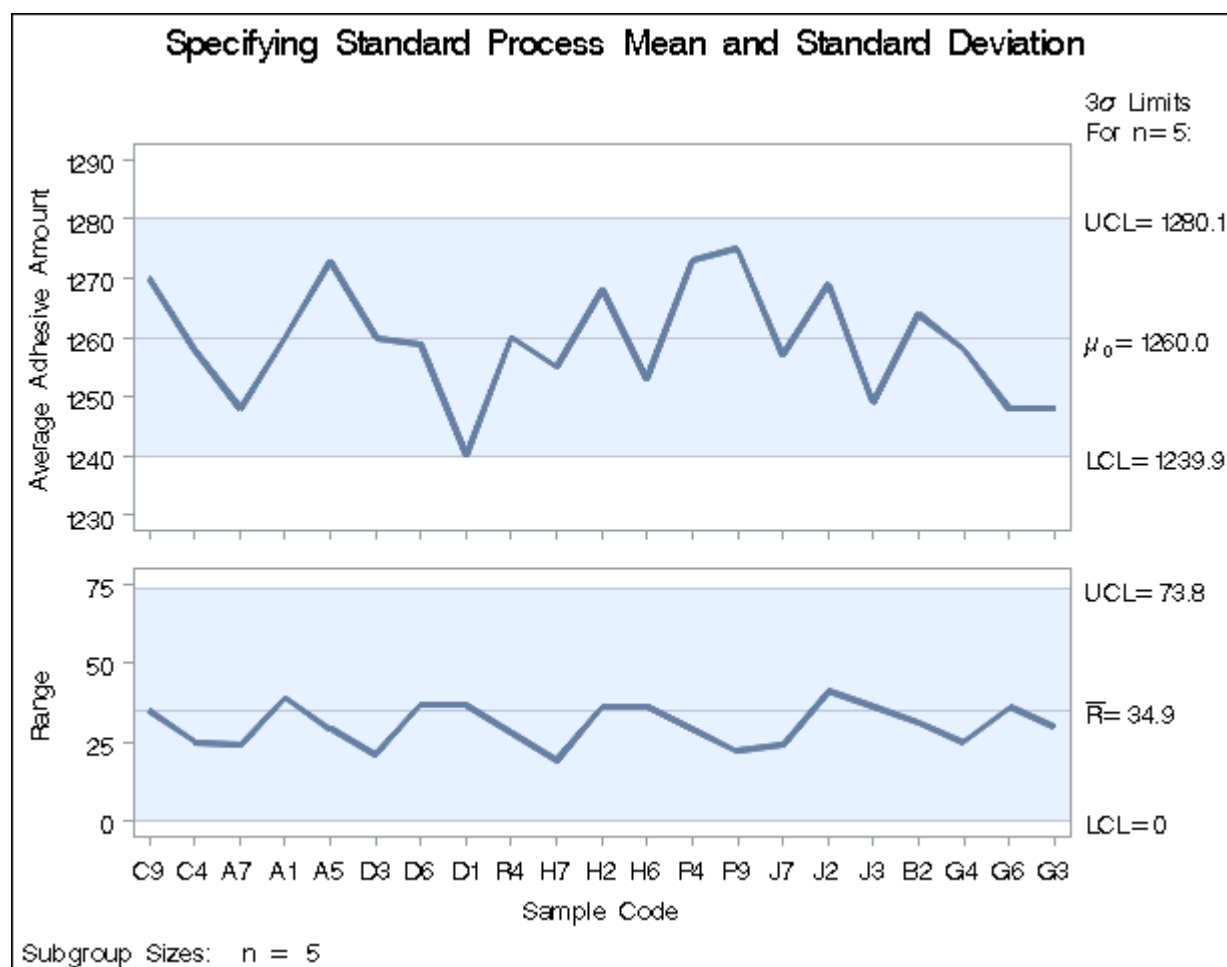
By default, the XRCART statement estimates the process mean (μ) and standard deviation (σ) from the data, as in the previous example. However, there are applications in which standard values (μ_0 and σ_0) are available based, for instance, on previous experience or extensive sampling. You can specify these values with the MU0= and SIGMA0= options. *See SHWXR3 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

For example, suppose it is known that the adhesive coating process introduced in the previous example has a mean of 1260 and standard deviation of 15. The following statements specify these standard values:

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Specifying Standard Process Mean and Standard Deviation';
proc shewhart history=Tape;
  xrcart Weight*Sample / mu0      = 1260
                        sigma0    = 15
                        xsymbol    = mu0;
run;
```

The XSYMBOL= option specifies the label for the central line on the \bar{X} chart. The resulting \bar{X} and R charts are shown in [Output 17.39.1](#).

Output 17.39.1 Specifying Standard Values with MU0= and SIGMA0=



The central lines and control limits for both charts are determined by using μ_0 and σ_0 (see the equations in [Table 17.71](#)). [Output 17.39.1](#) indicates that the process is in statistical control.

You can also specify μ_0 and σ_0 with the variables `_MEAN_` and `_STDDEV_` in a `LIMITS=` data set, as illustrated by the following statements:

```
data Tapelim;
  length _var_ _subgrp_ _type_ $8;
  _var_   = 'Weight';
  _subgrp_ = 'Sample';
  _type_  = 'STANDARD';
  _limitn_ = 5;
  _mean_  = 1260;
  _stddev_ = 15;

proc shewhart history=Tape limits=Tapelim;
  xrchart Weight*Sample / xsymbol=mu0;
run;
```

The variables `_VAR_` and `_SUBGRP_` are required, and their values must match the *process* and *subgroup-variable*, respectively, specified in the `XRCHART` statement. The bookkeeping variable `_TYPE_` is not required, but it is recommended to indicate that the variables `_MEAN_` and `_STDDEV_` provide standard values rather than estimated values.

The resulting charts (not shown here) are identical to those shown in [Output 17.39.1](#).

Example 17.40: Working with Unequal Subgroup Sample Sizes

See SHWXR4 in the SAS/QC Sample Library The following data set (Wire) contains breaking strength measurements recorded in pounds per inch for 25 samples from a metal wire manufacturing process. The subgroup sample sizes vary between 3 and 7.

```

data Wire;
  input Day size @;
  informat Day date7.;
  format Day date7.;
  do i=1 to size;
    input Breakstrength @@;
    output;
  end;
  drop i size;
  label Breakstrength = 'Breaking Strength';
  datalines;
20JUN94 5 60.6 62.3 62.0 60.4 59.9
21JUN94 5 61.9 62.1 60.6 58.9 65.3
22JUN94 4 57.8 60.5 60.1 57.7
23JUN94 5 56.8 62.5 60.1 62.9 58.9
24JUN94 5 63.0 60.7 57.2 61.0 53.5
25JUN94 7 58.7 60.1 59.7 60.1 59.1 57.3 60.9
26JUN94 5 59.3 61.7 59.1 58.1 60.3
27JUN94 5 61.3 58.5 57.8 61.0 58.6
28JUN94 6 59.5 58.3 57.5 59.4 61.5 59.6
29JUN94 5 61.7 60.7 57.2 56.5 61.5
30JUN94 3 63.9 61.6 60.9
01JUL94 5 58.7 61.4 62.4 57.3 60.5
02JUL94 5 56.8 58.5 55.7 63.0 62.7
03JUL94 5 62.1 60.6 62.1 58.7 58.3
04JUL94 5 59.1 60.4 60.4 59.0 64.1
05JUL94 5 59.9 58.8 59.2 63.0 64.9
06JUL94 6 58.8 62.4 59.4 57.1 61.2 58.6
07JUL94 5 60.3 58.7 60.5 58.6 56.2
08JUL94 5 59.2 59.8 59.7 59.3 60.0
09JUL94 5 62.3 56.0 57.0 61.8 58.8
10JUL94 4 60.5 62.0 61.4 57.7
11JUL94 4 59.3 62.4 60.4 60.0
12JUL94 5 62.4 61.3 60.5 57.7 60.2
13JUL94 5 61.2 55.5 60.2 60.4 62.4
14JUL94 5 59.0 66.1 57.7 58.5 58.9
;

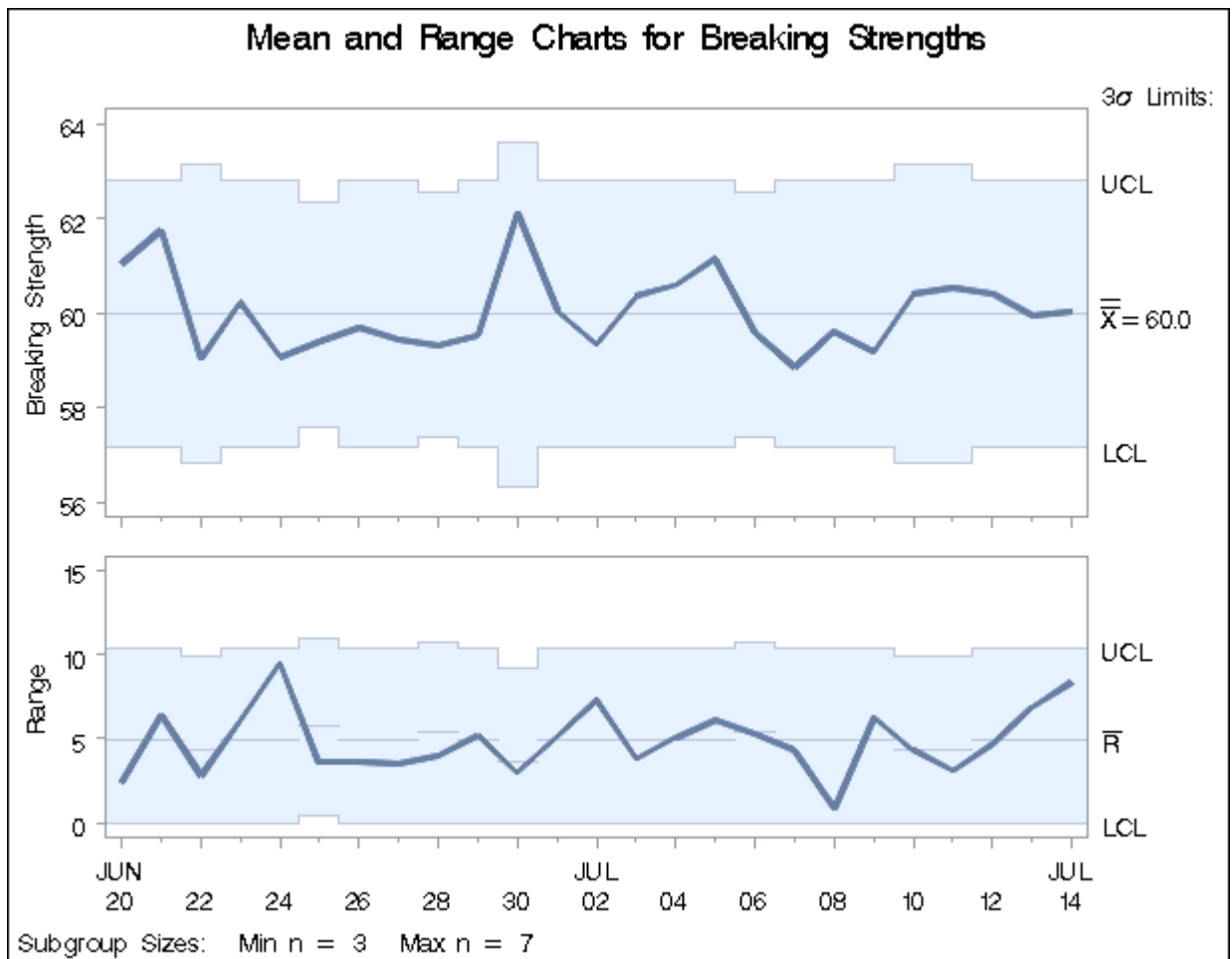
```

The following statements request \bar{X} and R charts, shown in [Output 17.40.1](#), for the strength measurements:

```

ods graphics off;
title 'Mean and Range Charts for Breaking Strengths';
proc shewhart data=Wire;
  xrchart Breakstrength*Day / nohlabel;
run;

```

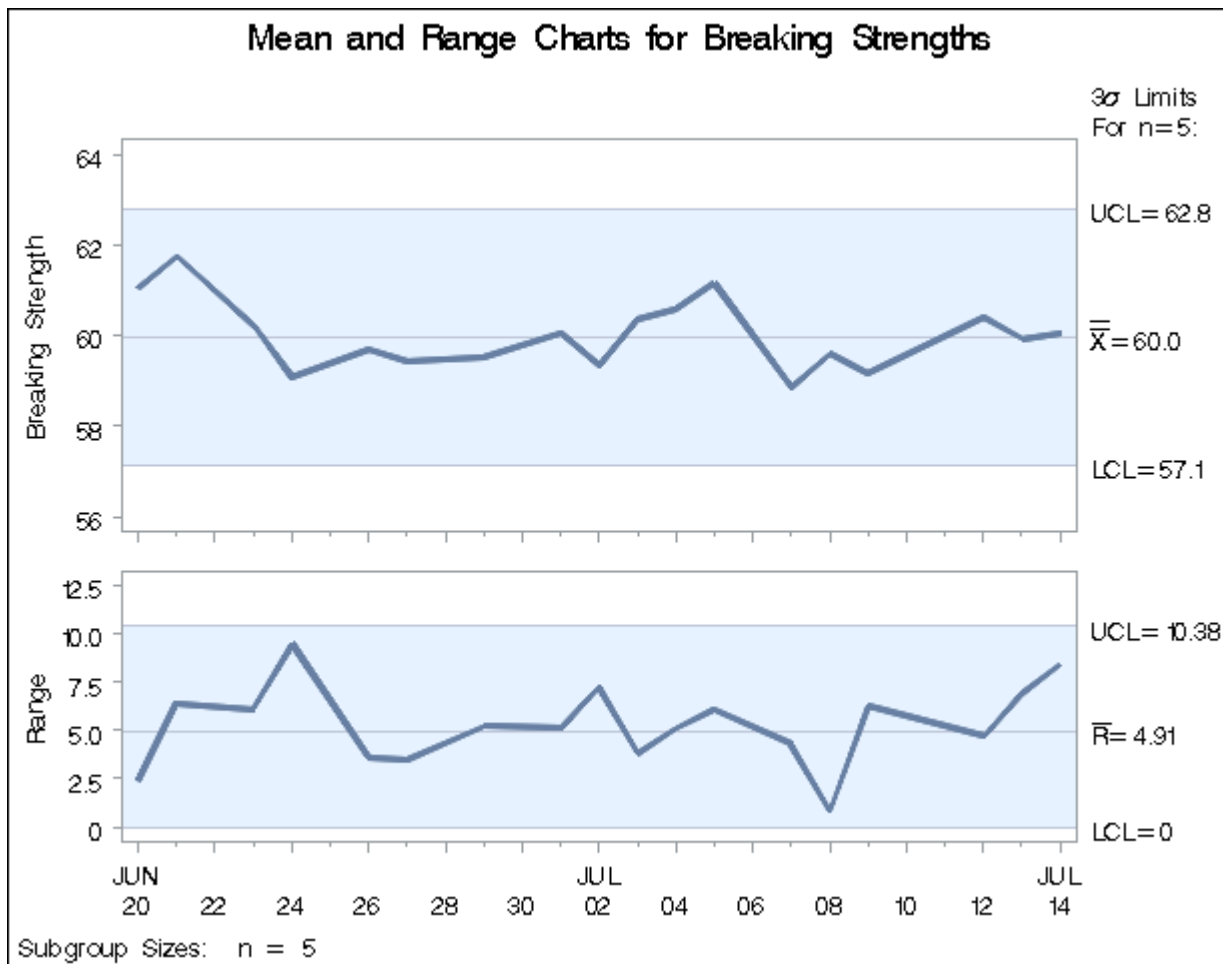
Output 17.40.1 \bar{X} and R Charts with Varying Subgroup Sample Sizes

Note that the central line on the R chart and the control limits on both charts vary with the subgroup sample size. The sample size legend in the lower-left corner displays the minimum and maximum subgroup sample sizes.

The XRCHART statement provides various options for working with unequal subgroup sample sizes. For example, you can use the LIMITN= option to specify a fixed (nominal) sample size for computing control limits, as illustrated by the following statements:

```
title 'Mean and Range Charts for Breaking Strengths';
proc shewhart data=Wire;
  xrchart Breakstrength*Day / nohlabel
                                limitn = 5;
run;
```

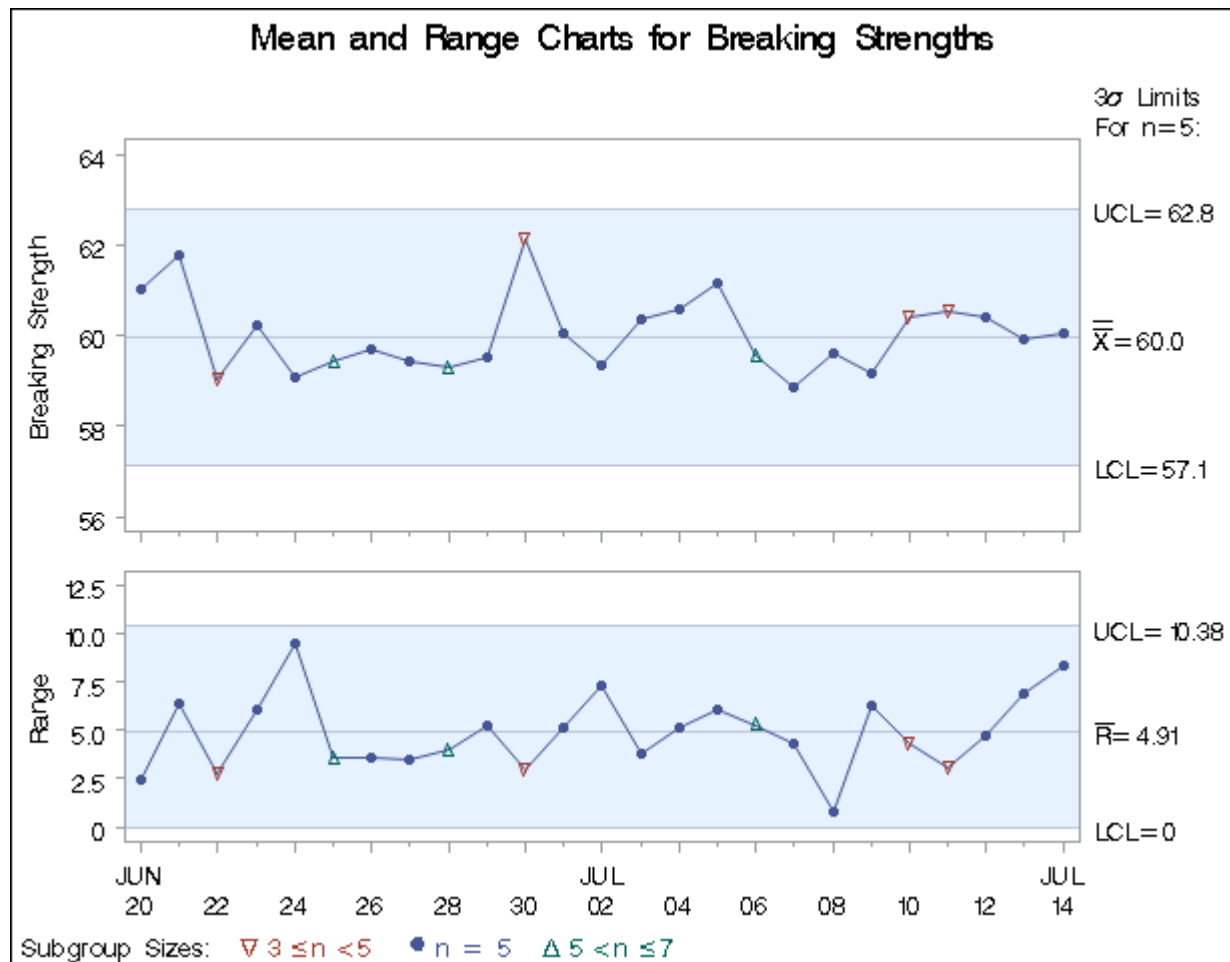
The resulting charts are shown in [Output 17.40.2](#).

Output 17.40.2 Control Limits Based on Fixed Sample Size

Note that the only points displayed on the chart are those corresponding to subgroups whose sample sizes match the nominal sample size of five. To plot points for all subgroups (regardless of subgroup sample size), you can specify the ALLN option, as follows:

```
symbol1 v=dot;
title 'Mean and Range Charts for Breaking Strengths';
proc shewhart data=Wire;
  xrchart Breakstrength*Day / nohlabel
    limitn = 5
    alln
    nmarkers;
run;
```

The charts are shown in [Output 17.40.3](#). The NMARKERS option requests special symbols to identify points for which the subgroup sample size differs from the nominal sample size.

Output 17.40.3 Displaying All Subgroups Regardless of Sample Size

You can use the SMETHOD= option to determine how the process standard deviation σ is to be estimated when the subgroup sample sizes vary. The default method computes $\hat{\sigma}$ as an unweighted average of subgroup estimates of σ . Specifying SMETHOD=MVLUE requests an estimate that assigns greater weight to estimates of σ from subgroups with larger sample sizes. For more information, see “Methods for Estimating the Standard Deviation” on page 1940.

The following statements apply both methods:

```
proc shewhart data=Wire;
  xrchart Breakstrength*Day / outlimits = Wlim1
                             outindex  = 'Default'
                             nochart;
  xrchart Breakstrength*Day / smethod   = mvlue
                             outlimits = Wlim2
                             outindex  = 'MVLUE'
                             nochart;

run;

data Wlimits;
  set Wlim1 Wlim2;
run;
```


The data set Wlimits is listed in [Output 17.40.4](#).

Output 17.40.4 Listing of the Data Set Wlimits

The WLIMITS Data Set										
	S			L		S				S
	U	I		I	A	I				T
	B	N	T	M	L	G L	M	U L	U	D
V	G	D	Y	I	P	M C	E	C C	C	D
A	R	E	P	T	H	A L	A	L L	L	E
R	P	X	E	N	A	S X	N	X R R R		V
Breakstrength	Day	Default	ESTIMATE	V	.002699796	3	V	59.9766	V V V V	2.11146
Breakstrength	Day	MVLU	ESTIMATE	V	.002699796	3	V	59.9766	V V V V	2.11240

The variables in an OUTLIMITS= data set whose values vary with subgroup sample size are assigned the special missing value V. Consequently, the control limit variables (_LCLX_, _UCLX_, _LCLR_, and _UCLR_), as well as the variables _R_ and _LIMITN_, have this value.

XSCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure

Overview: XSCHART Statement

The XSCHART statement creates \bar{X} and s charts for subgroup means and standard deviations, which are used to analyze the central tendency and variability of a process.

You can use options in the XSCHART statement to

- compute control limits from the data based on a multiple of the standard error of the plotted means and standard deviations or as probability limits
- tabulate subgroup sample sizes, subgroup means, subgroup standard deviations, control limits, and other information
- save control limits in an output data set
- save subgroup sample sizes, subgroup means, and subgroup standard deviations in an output data set
- read preestablished control limits from a data set
- apply tests for special causes (also known as runs tests and Western Electric rules)
- specify a method for estimating the process standard deviation

- specify a known (standard) process mean and standard deviation for computing control limits
- display distinct sets of control limits for data from successive time phases
- add block legends and symbol markers to reveal stratification in process data
- superimpose stars at points to represent related multivariate factors
- clip extreme points to make the charts more readable
- display vertical and horizontal reference lines
- control axis values and labels
- control layout and appearance of the chart

You have three alternatives for producing \bar{X} and s charts with the XSCART statement:

- ODS Graphics output is produced if ODS Graphics is enabled, for example by specifying the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement prior to the PROC statement.
- Otherwise, traditional graphics are produced by default if SAS/GRAPH[®] is licensed.
- Legacy line printer charts are produced when you specify the LINEPRINTER option in the PROC statement.

See Chapter 3, “[SAS/QC Graphics](#),” for more information about producing these different kinds of graphs.

Getting Started: XSCART Statement

This section introduces the XSCART statement with simple examples that illustrate commonly used options. Complete syntax for the XSCART statement is presented in the section “[Syntax: XSCART Statement](#)” on page 1967, and advanced examples are given in the section “[Examples: XSCART Statement](#)” on page 1992.

Creating Charts for Means and Standard Deviations from Raw Data

A petroleum company uses a turbine to heat water into steam, which is then pumped into the ground to make oil less viscous and easier to extract. This process occurs 20 times daily, and the amount of power (in kilowatts) used to heat the water to the desired temperature is recorded. The following statements create a SAS data set named Turbine, which contains the power output measurements for 20 days. *See SHWXS1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
data Turbine;
  informat Day date7.;
  format Day date5.;
  input Day @;
  do i=1 to 10;
    input KWatts @;
    output;
  end;
  drop i;
  datalines;
04JUL94 3196 3507 4050 3215 3583 3617 3789 3180 3505 3454
04JUL94 3417 3199 3613 3384 3475 3316 3556 3607 3364 3721
05JUL94 3390 3562 3413 3193 3635 3179 3348 3199 3413 3562
05JUL94 3428 3320 3745 3426 3849 3256 3841 3575 3752 3347
06JUL94 3478 3465 3445 3383 3684 3304 3398 3578 3348 3369
06JUL94 3670 3614 3307 3595 3448 3304 3385 3499 3781 3711
07JUL94 3448 3045 3446 3620 3466 3533 3590 3070 3499 3457

... more lines ...

22JUL94 3415 3445 3561 3494 3140 3090 3561 3800 3056 3536
23JUL94 3421 3787 3454 3699 3307 3917 3292 3310 3283 3536
23JUL94 3756 3145 3571 3331 3725 3605 3547 3421 3257 3574
;
```

A partial listing of Turbine is shown in [Figure 17.114](#).

Figure 17.114 Partial Listing of the Data Set Turbine

Kilowatt Power Output Data		
Obs	Day	KWatts
1	04JUL	3196
2	04JUL	3507
3	04JUL	4050
4	04JUL	3215
5	04JUL	3583
6	04JUL	3617
7	04JUL	3789
8	04JUL	3180
9	04JUL	3505
10	04JUL	3454
11	04JUL	3417
12	04JUL	3199
13	04JUL	3613
14	04JUL	3384
15	04JUL	3475
16	04JUL	3316
17	04JUL	3556
18	04JUL	3607
19	04JUL	3364
20	04JUL	3721
21	05JUL	3390
22	05JUL	3562
23	05JUL	3413
24	05JUL	3193
25	05JUL	3635

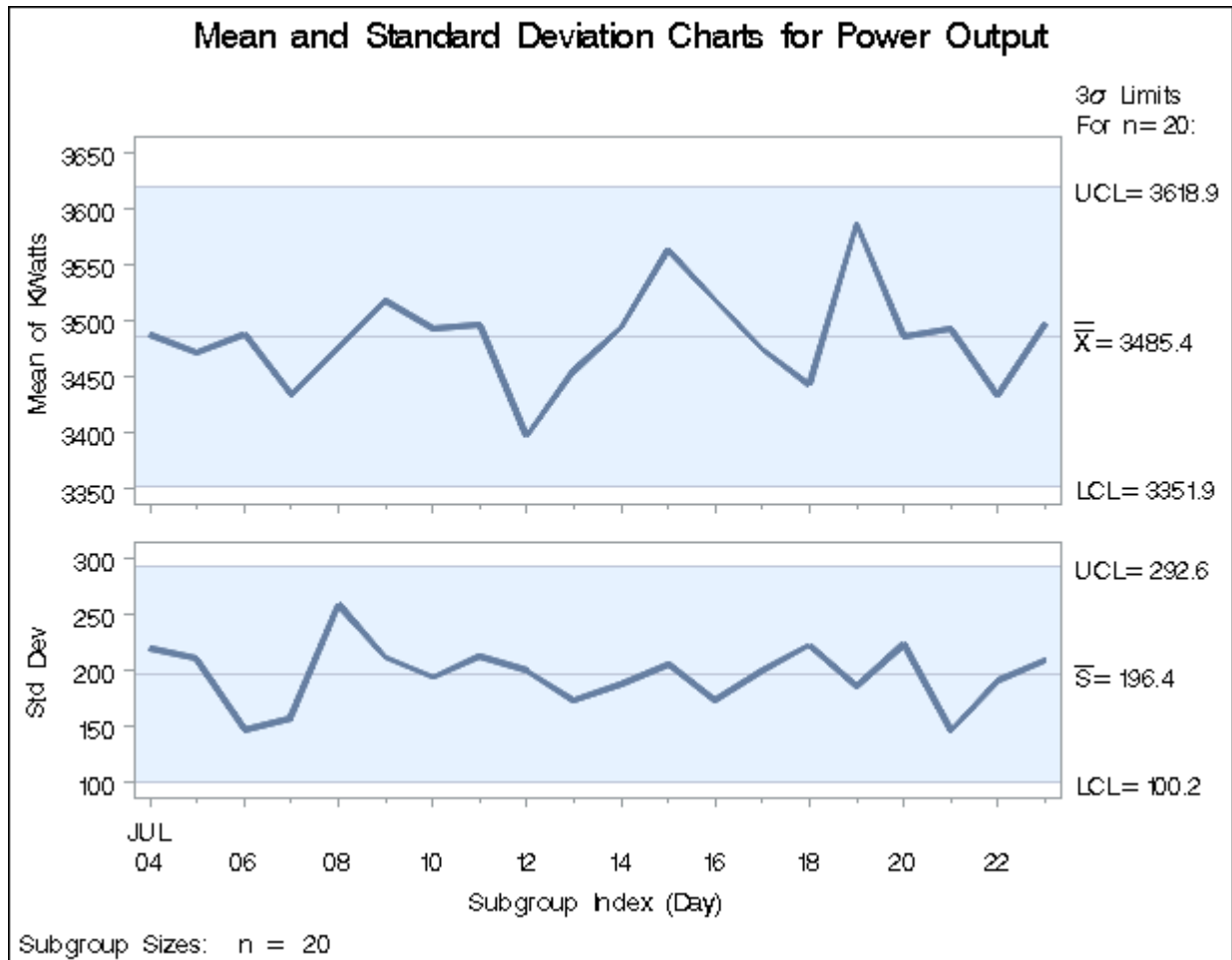
The data set is said to be in “strung-out” form since each observation contains the day and power output for a single heating. The first 20 observations contain the power outputs for the first day, the second 20 observations contain the power outputs for the second day, and so on. Because the variable *Day* classifies the observations into rational subgroups, it is referred to as the *subgroup-variable*. The variable *KWatts* contains the power output measurements and is referred to as the *process variable* (or *process* for short).

You can use \bar{X} and s charts to determine whether the heating process is in control. The following statements create the \bar{X} and s charts shown in Figure 17.115:

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Mean and Standard Deviation Charts for Power Output';
proc shewhart data=Turbine;
  xschart KWatts*Day ;
run;
```

This example illustrates the basic form of the XSCHART statement. After the keyword XSCHART, you specify the *process* to analyze (in this case *KWatts*), followed by an asterisk and the *subgroup-variable* (*Day*).

The input data set is specified with the DATA= option in the PROC SHEWHART statement.

Figure 17.115 \bar{X} and s Charts for Power Output Data (Traditional Graphics)

Each point on the \bar{X} chart represents the mean of the measurements for a particular day. For instance, the mean plotted for the first day is $(3196 + 3507 + \cdots + 3721)/20 = 3487.4$.

Each point on the s chart represents the standard deviation of the measurements for a particular day. For instance, the standard deviation plotted for the first day is

$$\sqrt{\frac{(3196 - 3487.4)^2 + (3507 - 3487.4)^2 + \cdots + (3721 - 3487.4)^2}{19}} = 220.26$$

Since all the points lie within the control limits, it can be concluded that the process is in statistical control.

By default, the control limits shown are 3σ limits estimated from the data; the formulas for the limits are given in [Table 17.77](#). You can also read control limits from an input data set; see [“Reading Prestablished Control Limits”](#) on page 1966.

For computational details, see [“Constructing Charts for Means and Standard Deviations”](#) on page 1979. For more details on reading raw data, see [“DATA= Data Set”](#) on page 1986.

Creating Charts for Means and Standard Deviations from Summary Data

See SHWXS1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library. The previous example illustrates how you can create \bar{X} and s charts using raw data (process measurements). However, in many applications the data are provided as subgroup summary statistics. This example illustrates how you can use the XSCART statement with data of this type.

The following data set (Oilsum) provides the data from the preceding example in summarized form:

```
data Oilsum;
  input Day KWattsX KWattsS KWattsN;
  informat Day date7. ;
  format Day date5. ;
  label Day='Date of Measurement';
  datalines;
04JUL94 3487.40 220.260 20
05JUL94 3471.65 210.427 20
06JUL94 3488.30 147.025 20
07JUL94 3434.20 157.637 20
08JUL94 3475.80 258.949 20
09JUL94 3518.10 211.566 20
10JUL94 3492.65 193.779 20
11JUL94 3496.40 212.024 20
12JUL94 3398.50 199.201 20
13JUL94 3456.05 173.455 20
14JUL94 3493.60 187.465 20
15JUL94 3563.30 205.472 20
16JUL94 3519.05 173.676 20
17JUL94 3474.20 200.576 20
18JUL94 3443.60 222.084 20
19JUL94 3586.35 185.724 20
20JUL94 3486.45 223.474 20
21JUL94 3492.90 145.267 20
22JUL94 3432.80 190.994 20
23JUL94 3496.90 208.858 20
;
```

A partial listing of Oilsum is shown in Figure 17.116.

Figure 17.116 The Summary Data Set Oilsum

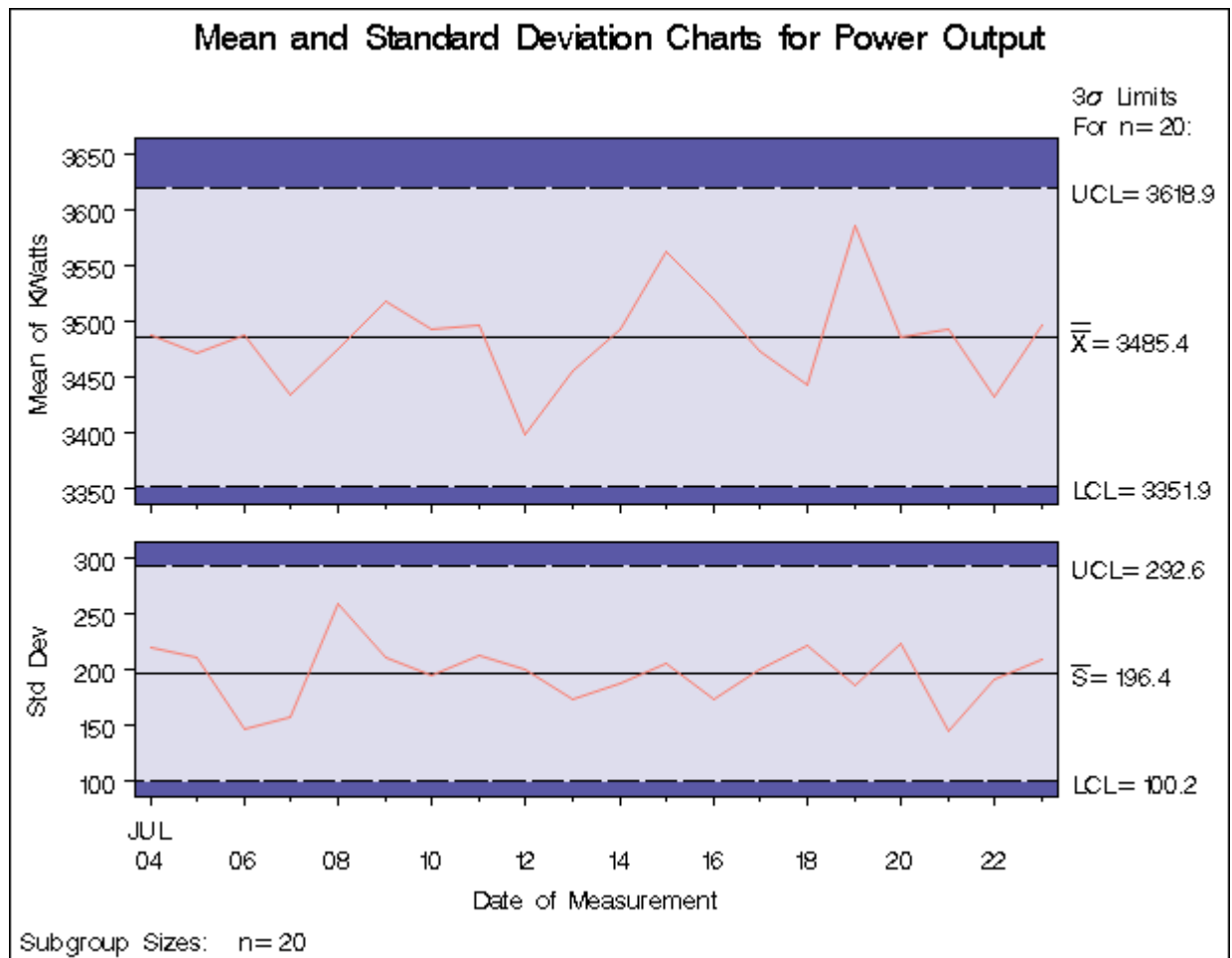
Summary Data Set for Power Output				
Day	KWattsX	KWattsS	KWatts	
			N	
04JUL	3487.40	220.260	20	
05JUL	3471.65	210.427	20	
06JUL	3488.30	147.025	20	
07JUL	3434.20	157.637	20	
08JUL	3475.80	258.949	20	

There is exactly one observation for each subgroup (note that the subgroups are still indexed by Day). The variable KWattsX contains the subgroup means, the variable KWattsS contains the subgroup standard deviations, and the variable KWattsN contains the subgroup sample sizes (which are all 20). You can read this data set by specifying it as a HISTORY= data set in the PROC SHEWHART statement, as follows:

```
options nogstyle;
goptions ftext=swiss;
symbol color = salmon h = .8;
title 'Mean and Standard Deviation Charts for Power Output';
proc shewhart history=Oilsum;
    xschart KWatts*Day / cframe = lib
                      cinfill = bwh
                      cconnect = salmon;
run;
options gstyle;
```

The NOGSTYLE system option causes ODS styles not to affect traditional graphics. Instead, the SYMBOL statement and XSCHART statement options control the appearance of the graph. The GSTYLE system option restores the use of ODS styles for traditional graphics produced subsequently. The resulting \bar{X} and s charts are shown in [Figure 17.117](#).

Note that KWatts is *not* the name of a SAS variable in the data set Oilsum but is, instead, the common prefix for the names of the three SAS variables KWattsX, KWattsS, and KWattsN. The suffix characters X, S, and N indicate *mean*, *standard deviation*, and *sample size*, respectively. Thus, you can specify three subgroup summary variables in the HISTORY= data set with a single name (KWatts), which is referred to as the *process*. The name Day specified after the asterisk is the name of the *subgroup-variable*.

Figure 17.117 \bar{X} and s Charts for Power Output Data (Traditional Graphics with NOGSTYLE)

In general, a HISTORY= input data set used with the XSCHART statement must contain the following variables:

- subgroup variable
- subgroup mean variable
- subgroup standard deviation variable
- subgroup sample size variable

Furthermore, the names of the subgroup mean, standard deviation, and sample size variables must begin with the *process* name specified in the XSCHART statement and end with the special suffix characters X, S, and N, respectively. If the names do not follow this convention, you can use the RENAME option to rename the variables for the duration of the SHEWHART procedure step. For an illustration, see [Example 17.42](#).

In summary, the interpretation of *process* depends on the input data set:

- If raw data are read using the DATA= option (as in the previous example), *process* is the name of the SAS variable containing the process measurements.
- If summary data are read using the HISTORY= option (as in this example), *process* is the common prefix for the names of the variables containing the summary statistics.

For more information, see “[HISTORY= Data Set](#)” on page 1987.

Saving Summary Statistics

In this example, the XSCHART statement is used to create a summary data set that can be read later by the SHEWHART procedure (as in the preceding example). The following statements read measurements from the data set Turbine (see “[Creating Charts for Means and Standard Deviations from Raw Data](#)” on page 1957) and create a summary data set named Turbhist: *See SHWXS1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
proc shewhart data=Turbine;
  xschart KWatts*Day / outhistory = Turbhist
                    nochart;
run;
```

The OUTHISTORY= option names the output data set, and the NOCHART option suppresses the display of the charts, which would be identical to those in [Figure 17.115](#). Options such as OUTHISTORY= and NOCHART are specified after the slash (/) in the XSCHART statement. A complete list of options is presented in the section “[Syntax: XSCHART Statement](#)” on page 1967.

[Figure 17.118](#) contains a partial listing of Turbhist.

Figure 17.118 The Summary Data Set Turbhist

Summary Data Set for Power Output			
Day	KWattsX	KWattsS	KWatts N
04JUL	3487.40	220.260	20
05JUL	3471.65	210.427	20
06JUL	3488.30	147.025	20
07JUL	3434.20	157.637	20
08JUL	3475.80	258.949	20

There are four variables in the data set Turbhist.

- Day contains the subgroup index.
- KWattsX contains the subgroup means.
- KWattsS contains the subgroup standard deviations.
- KWattsN contains the subgroup sample sizes.

Note that the summary statistic variables are named by adding the suffix characters X , S , and N to the *process* KWatts specified in the XSCHART statement. In other words, the variable naming convention for OUTHISTORY= data sets is the same as that for HISTORY= data sets.

For more information, see “OUTHISTORY= Data Set” on page 1983.

Saving Control Limits

See SHWXS1 in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

You can save the control limits for \bar{X} and s charts in a SAS data set; this enables you to apply the control limits to future data (see “Reading Prestablished Control Limits” on page 1966) or modify the limits with a DATA step program.

The following statements read measurements from the data set Turbine (see “Creating Charts for Means and Standard Deviations from Raw Data” on page 1957) and save the control limits displayed in Figure 17.115 in a data set named Turblim:

```
proc shewhart data=Turbine;
    xschart KWatts*Day / outlimits=Turblim
                        nochart;
run;
```

The OUTLIMITS= option names the data set containing the control limits, and the NOCHART option suppresses the display of the charts. The data set Turblim is listed in Figure 17.119.

Figure 17.119 The Data Set Turblim Containing Control Limit Information

Control Limits for Power Output Data						
VAR	_SUBGRP_	_TYPE_	_LIMITN_	_ALPHA_	_SIGMAS_	_LCLX_
KWatts	Day	ESTIMATE	20	.002699796	3	3351.92
MEAN	_UCLX_	_LCLS_	_S_	_UCLS_	_STDDEV_	
3485.41	3618.90	100.207	196.396	292.584	198.996	

The data set Turblim contains one observation with the limits for *process* KWatts. The variables _LCLX_ and _UCLX_ contain the lower and upper control limits for the \bar{X} chart, and the variables _LCLS_ and _UCLS_ contain the lower and upper control limits for the s chart. The variable _MEAN_ contains the central line for the \bar{X} chart, and the variable _S_ contains the central line for the s chart. The value of _MEAN_ is an estimate of the process mean, and the value of _STDDEV_ is an estimate of the process standard deviation σ . The value of _LIMITN_ is the nominal sample size associated with the control limits, and the value of _SIGMAS_ is the multiple of σ associated with the control limits. The variables _VAR_ and _SUBGRP_ are bookkeeping variables that save the *process* and *subgroup-variable*. The variable _TYPE_ is a bookkeeping variable that indicates whether the values of _MEAN_ and _STDDEV_ are estimates or standard values. For more information, see “OUTLIMITS= Data Set” on page 1981.

You can create an output data set containing both control limits and summary statistics with the OUTTABLE= option, as illustrated by the following statements:

```
proc shewhart data=Turbine;
  xschart KWatts*Day / outtable=Turbtab
              nochart;
run;
```

The data set Turbtabs is listed in [Figure 17.120](#).

Figure 17.120 The OUTTABLE= Data Set Turbtabs

Summary Statistics and Control Limit Information								
VAR	Day	_SIGMAS_	_LIMITN_	_SUBN_	_LCLX_	_SUBX_	_MEAN_	_UCLX_
KWatts	04JUL	3	20	20	3351.92	3487.40	3485.41	3618.90
KWatts	05JUL	3	20	20	3351.92	3471.65	3485.41	3618.90
KWatts	06JUL	3	20	20	3351.92	3488.30	3485.41	3618.90
KWatts	07JUL	3	20	20	3351.92	3434.20	3485.41	3618.90
KWatts	08JUL	3	20	20	3351.92	3475.80	3485.41	3618.90
KWatts	09JUL	3	20	20	3351.92	3518.10	3485.41	3618.90
KWatts	10JUL	3	20	20	3351.92	3492.65	3485.41	3618.90
KWatts	11JUL	3	20	20	3351.92	3496.40	3485.41	3618.90
KWatts	12JUL	3	20	20	3351.92	3398.50	3485.41	3618.90
KWatts	13JUL	3	20	20	3351.92	3456.05	3485.41	3618.90
KWatts	14JUL	3	20	20	3351.92	3493.60	3485.41	3618.90
KWatts	15JUL	3	20	20	3351.92	3563.30	3485.41	3618.90
KWatts	16JUL	3	20	20	3351.92	3519.05	3485.41	3618.90
KWatts	17JUL	3	20	20	3351.92	3474.20	3485.41	3618.90
KWatts	18JUL	3	20	20	3351.92	3443.60	3485.41	3618.90
KWatts	19JUL	3	20	20	3351.92	3586.35	3485.41	3618.90
KWatts	20JUL	3	20	20	3351.92	3486.45	3485.41	3618.90
KWatts	21JUL	3	20	20	3351.92	3492.90	3485.41	3618.90
KWatts	22JUL	3	20	20	3351.92	3432.80	3485.41	3618.90
KWatts	23JUL	3	20	20	3351.92	3496.90	3485.41	3618.90
STDDEV	_EXLIM_		_LCLS_	_SUBS_	_S_	_UCLS_	_EXLIMS_	
198.996			100.207	220.260	196.396	292.584		
198.996			100.207	210.427	196.396	292.584		
198.996			100.207	147.025	196.396	292.584		
198.996			100.207	157.637	196.396	292.584		
198.996			100.207	258.949	196.396	292.584		
198.996			100.207	211.566	196.396	292.584		
198.996			100.207	193.779	196.396	292.584		
198.996			100.207	212.024	196.396	292.584		
198.996			100.207	199.201	196.396	292.584		
198.996			100.207	173.455	196.396	292.584		
198.996			100.207	187.465	196.396	292.584		
198.996			100.207	205.472	196.396	292.584		
198.996			100.207	173.676	196.396	292.584		
198.996			100.207	200.576	196.396	292.584		
198.996			100.207	222.084	196.396	292.584		
198.996			100.207	185.724	196.396	292.584		
198.996			100.207	223.474	196.396	292.584		
198.996			100.207	145.267	196.396	292.584		
198.996			100.207	190.994	196.396	292.584		
198.996			100.207	208.858	196.396	292.584		

The data set Turbtab contains one observation for each subgroup sample. The variables _SUBX_, _SUBS_, and _SUBN_ contain the subgroup means, subgroup standard deviations, and subgroup sample sizes. The variables _LCLX_ and _UCLX_ contain the lower and upper control limits for the \bar{X} chart. The variables _LCLS_ and _UCLS_ contain the lower and upper control limits for the s chart. The variable _MEAN_ contains the central line for the \bar{X} chart. The variable _S_ contains the central line for the s chart. The variables _VAR_ and Batch contain the *process* name and values of the *subgroup-variable*, respectively. For more information, see “OUTTABLE= Data Set” on page 1983.

A data set created with the OUTTABLE= option can be read later as a TABLE= data set. For example, the following statements read Turbtab and display charts (not shown here) identical to those in Figure 17.115:

```
title 'Mean and Standard Deviation Charts for Power Output';
proc shewhart table=Turbtab;
    xschart KWatts*Day;
run;
```

Because the SHEWHART procedure simply displays the information in a TABLE= data set, you can use TABLE= data sets to create specialized control charts (see “Specialized Control Charts: SHEWHART Procedure” on page 2171). For more information, see “TABLE= Data Set” on page 1988.

Reading Preestablished Control Limits

See SHWXS1 in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

In the previous example, the OUTLIMITS= data set Turblim saved control limits computed from the measurements in Turbine. This example shows how these limits can be applied to new data. The following statements create \bar{X} and s charts for new measurements in a data set named Turbine2 (not listed here) using the control limits in Turblim:

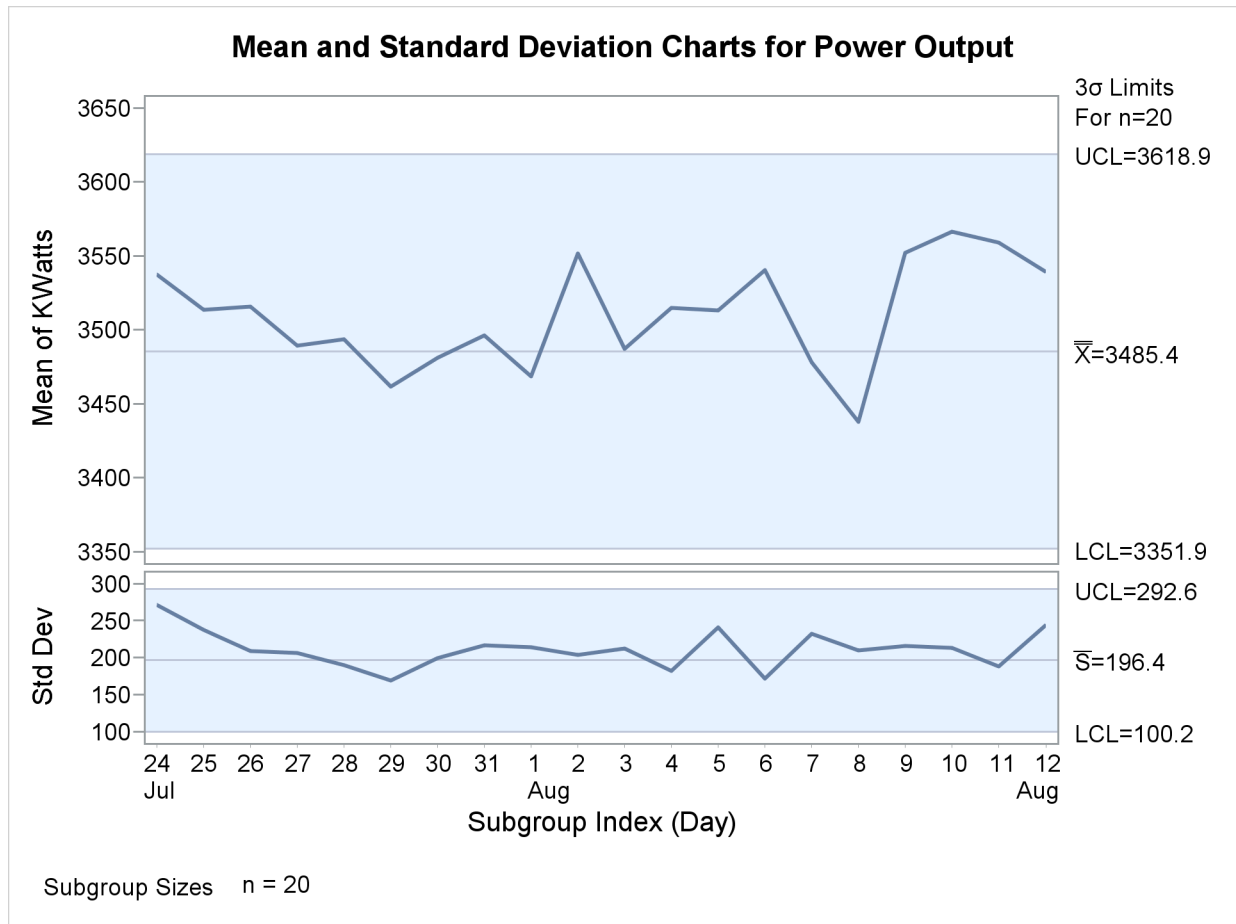
```
ods graphics on;
title 'Mean and Standard Deviation Charts for Power Output';
proc shewhart data=Turbine2 limits=Turblim;
    xschart KWatts*Day / odstitle = title;
run;
```

The ODS GRAPHICS ON statement specified before the PROC SHEWHART statement enables ODS Graphics, so the \bar{X} and s charts are created by using ODS Graphics instead of traditional graphics. The charts are shown in Figure 17.121.

The LIMITS= option in the PROC SHEWHART statement specifies the data set containing preestablished control limit information. By default,⁴⁰ this information is read from the first observation in the LIMITS= data set for which

- the value of _VAR_ matches the *process* name KWatts
- the value of _SUBGRP_ matches the *subgroup-variable* name Day

⁴⁰In SAS 6.09 and in earlier releases, it is also necessary to specify the READLIMITS option to read control limits from a LIMITS= data set.

Figure 17.121 \bar{X} and s Charts for Second Set of Power Outputs (ODS Graphics)

The means and standard deviations lie within the control limits, indicating that the heating process is still in statistical control.

In this example, the LIMITS= data set was created in a previous run of the SHEWHART procedure. You can also create a LIMITS= data set with the DATA step. See “LIMITS= Data Set” on page 1986 for details concerning the variables that you must provide.

Syntax: XSCHART Statement

The basic syntax for the XSCHART statement is as follows:

```
XSCHART process * subgroup-variable ;
```

The general form of this syntax is as follows:

```
XSCHART processes * subgroup-variable < (block-variables | = 'character' > / < options > ;
```

You can use any number of XSCHART statements in the SHEWHART procedure. The components of the XSCHART statement are described as follows.

process**processes**

identify one or more processes to be analyzed. The specification of *process* depends on the input data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement.

- If the raw data are read using a DATA= data set, *process* must be the name of the variable containing the raw measurements. For an example, see [“Creating Charts for Means and Standard Deviations from Raw Data”](#) on page 1957.
- If summary data are read from a HISTORY= data set, *process* must be the common prefix of the summary variables in the HISTORY= data set. For an example, see [“Creating Charts for Means and Standard Deviations from Summary Data”](#) on page 1960.
- If summary data and control limits are read from a TABLE= data set, *process* must be the value of the variable `_VAR_` in the TABLE= data set. For an example, see [“Saving Control Limits”](#) on page 1964.

A *process* is required. If more than one *process* is specified, enclose the list in parentheses. For example, the following statements request distinct \bar{X} and *s* charts for Weight, Length, and Width:

```
proc shewhart data=Measures;
    xschart (Weight Length Width)*Day;
run;
```

subgroup-variable

is the variable that identifies subgroups in the data. The *subgroup-variable* is required. In the preceding XSCART statement, Day is the subgroup variable. For details, see [“Subgroup Variables”](#) on page 1938.

block-variables

are optional variables that group the data into blocks of consecutive subgroups. The blocks are labeled in a legend, and each *block-variable* provides one level of labels in the legend. See [“Displaying Stratification in Blocks of Observations”](#) on page 2098 for an example.

symbol-variable

is an optional variable whose levels (unique values) determine the symbol marker or character used to plot the means and standard deviations.

- If you produce a line printer chart, an ‘A’ is displayed for the points corresponding to the first level of the *symbol-variable*, a ‘B’ is displayed for the points corresponding to the second level, and so on.
- If you produce traditional graphics, distinct symbol markers are displayed for points corresponding to the various levels of the *symbol-variable*. You can specify the symbol markers with SYMBOL*n* statements. See [“Displaying Stratification in Levels of a Classification Variable”](#) on page 2097 for an example.

character

specifies a plotting character for line printer charts. For example, the following statements create \bar{X} and s charts using an asterisk (*) to plot the points:

```
proc shewhart data=Values lineprinter;
  xschart Weight*Day='*';
run;
```

options

enhance the appearance of the charts, request additional analyses, save results in data sets, and so on. The “[Summary of Options](#)” on page 1969 section, which follows, lists all options by function. “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018 describes each option in detail.

Summary of Options

The following tables list the XSCHART statement options by function. For complete descriptions, see “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

Table 17.76 XSCHART Statement Options

Option	Description
Options for Specifying Control Limits	
ALPHA=	requests probability limits for chart
LIMITN=	specifies either nominal sample size for fixed control limits or varying limits
NOREADLIMITS	computes control limits for each <i>process</i> from the data rather than a LIMITS= data set (SAS 6.10 and later releases)
READALPHA	reads _ALPHA_ instead of _SIGMAS_ from a LIMITS= data set
READINDEX=	reads control limits for each <i>process</i> from a LIMITS= data set
READLIMITS	reads single set of control limits for each <i>process</i> from a LIMITS= data set (SAS 6.09 and earlier releases)
SIGMAS=	specifies width of control limits in terms of multiple k of standard error of plotted means
Options for Displaying Control Limits	
CINFILL=	specifies color for area inside control limits
CLIMITS=	specifies color of control limits, central line, and related labels
LCLLABEL=	specifies label for lower control limit on \bar{X} chart
LCLLABEL2=	specifies label for lower control limit on s chart
LIMLABSUBCHAR=	specifies a substitution character for labels provided as quoted strings; the character is replaced with the value of the control limit
LLIMITS=	specifies line type for control limits

Table 17.76 *continued*

Option	Description
NDECIMAL=	specifies number of digits to right of decimal place in default labels for control limits and central line on \bar{X} chart
NDECIMAL2=	specifies number of digits to right of decimal place in default labels for control limits and central line on s chart
NOCTL	suppresses display of central line on \bar{X} chart
NOCTL2	suppresses display of central line on s chart
NOLCL	suppresses display of lower control limit on \bar{X} chart
NOLCL2	suppresses display of lower control limit on s chart
NOLIMIT0	suppresses display of zero lower control limit on s chart
NOLIMITLABEL	suppresses labels for control limits and central line
NOLIMITS	suppresses display of control limits
NOLIMITSFRAME	suppresses default frame around control limit information when multiple sets of control limits are read from a LIMITS= data set
NOLIMITSLEGEND	suppresses legend for control limits
NOUCL	suppresses display of upper control limit on \bar{X} chart
NOUCL2	suppresses display of upper control limit on s chart
SSYMBOL=	specifies label for central line on s chart
UCLLABEL=	specifies label for upper control limit on \bar{X} chart
UCLLABEL2=	specifies label for upper control limit on s chart
WLIMITS=	specifies width for control limits and central line
XSYPMBOL=	specifies label for central line on \bar{X} chart
Process Mean and Standard Deviation Options	
MU0=	specifies known value of μ_0 for process mean μ
SIGMA0=	specifies known value σ_0 for process standard deviation σ
SMETHOD=	specifies method for estimating process standard deviation σ
TYPE=	identifies parameters as estimates or standard values and specifies value of <code>_TYPE_</code> in the OUTLIMITS= data set
Options for Plotting and Labeling Points	
ALLLABEL=	labels every point on \bar{X} chart
ALLLABEL2=	labels every point on s chart
CLABEL=	specifies color for labels
CCONNECT=	specifies color for line segments that connect points on chart
CFRAMELAB=	specifies fill color for frame around labeled points
CNEEDLES=	specifies color for needles that connect points to central line
COUT=	specifies color for portions of line segments that connect points outside control limits
COUTFILL=	specifies color for shading areas between the connected points and control limits outside the limits

Table 17.76 *continued*

Option	Description
LABELANGLE=	specifies angle at which labels are drawn
LABELFONT=	specifies software font for labels (alias for the TESTFONT= option)
LABELHEIGHT=	specifies height of labels (alias for the TESTHEIGHT= option)
NEEDLES	connects points to central line with vertical needles
NOCONNECT	suppresses line segments that connect points on chart
OUTLABEL=	labels points outside control limits on \bar{X} chart
OUTLABEL2=	labels points outside control limits on s chart
SYMBOLLEGEND=	specifies LEGEND statement for levels of <i>symbol-variable</i>
SYMBOLORDER=	specifies order in which symbols are assigned for levels of <i>symbol-variable</i>
TURNALL/TURNOUT	turns point labels so that they are strung out vertically
WNEEDLES=	specifies width of needles
Options for Specifying Tests for Special Causes	
INDEPENDENTZONES	computes zone widths independently above and below center line
NO3SIGMACHECK	enables tests to be applied with control limits other than 3σ limits
NOTESTACROSS	suppresses tests across <i>phase</i> boundaries
TESTS=	specifies tests for special causes for the \bar{X} chart
TESTS2=	specifies tests for special causes for the s chart
TEST2RESET=	enables tests for special causes to be reset for the s chart
TEST2RUN=	specifies length of pattern for Test 2
TEST3RUN=	specifies length of pattern for Test 3
TESTACROSS	applies tests across <i>phase</i> boundaries
TESTLABEL=	provides labels for points where test is positive
TESTLABEL $_n$ =	specifies label for n th test for special causes
TESTNMETHOD=	applies tests to standardized chart statistics
TESTOVERLAP	performs tests on overlapping patterns of points
TESTRESET=	enables tests for special causes to be reset
ZONELABELS	adds labels A, B, and C to zone lines for \bar{X} chart
ZONE2LABELS	adds labels A, B, and C to zone lines for s chart
ZONES	adds lines to \bar{X} chart delineating zones A, B, and C
ZONES2	adds lines to s chart delineating zones A, B, and C
ZONEVALPOS=	specifies position of ZONEVALUES labels
ZONEVALUES	labels \bar{X} chart zone lines with their values
ZONE2VALUES	labels s zone lines with their values
Options for Displaying Tests for Special Causes	
CTESTLABBOX=	specifies color for boxes enclosing labels indicating points where test is positive
CTESTS=	specifies color for labels indicating points where test is positive

Table 17.76 *continued*

Option	Description
CTESTSYMBOL=	specifies color for symbol used to plot points where test is positive
CZONES=	specifies color for lines and labels delineating zones A, B, and C
LTESTS=	specifies type of line connecting points where test is positive
LZONES=	specifies line type for lines delineating zones A, B, and C
TESTFONT=	specifies software font for labels at points where test is positive
TESTHEIGHT=	specifies height of labels at points where test is positive
TESTLABBOX	requests that labels for points where test is positive be positioned so that do not overlap
TESTSYMBOL=	specifies plot symbol for points where test is positive
TESTSYMBOLHT=	specifies symbol height for points where test is positive
WTESTS=	specifies width of line connecting points where test is positive
Axis and Axis Label Options	
CAXIS=	specifies color for axis lines and tick marks
CFRAME=	specifies fill colors for frame for plot area
CTEXT=	specifies color for tick mark values and axis labels
DISCRETE	produces horizontal axis for discrete numeric group values
HAXIS=	specifies major tick mark values for horizontal axis
HEIGHT=	specifies height of axis label and axis legend text
HMINOR=	specifies number of minor tick marks between major tick marks on horizontal axis
HOFFSET=	specifies length of offset at both ends of horizontal axis
INTSTART=	specifies first major tick mark value on horizontal axis when a date, time, or datetime format is associated with numeric subgroup variable
NOHLABEL	suppresses label for horizontal axis
NOTICKREP	specifies that only the first occurrence of repeated, adjacent subgroup values is to be labeled on horizontal axis
NOTRUNC	suppresses vertical axis truncation at zero applied by default to <i>s</i> chart
NOVANGLE	requests vertical axis labels that are strung out vertically
SKIPLABELS=	specifies thinning factor for tick mark labels on horizontal axis
SPLIT=	specifies splitting character for axis labels
TURNHLABELS	requests horizontal axis labels that are strung out vertically
VAXIS=	specifies major tick mark values for vertical axis of \bar{X} chart

Table 17.76 *continued*

Option	Description
VAXIS2=	specifies major tick mark values for vertical axis of s chart
VFORMAT=	specifies format for primary vertical axis tick mark labels
VFORMAT2=	specifies format for secondary vertical axis tick mark labels
VMINOR=	specifies number of minor tick marks between major tick marks on vertical axis
VOFFSET=	specifies length of offset at both ends of vertical axis
VZERO	forces origin to be included in vertical axis for primary chart
VZERO2	forces origin to be included in vertical axis for secondary chart
WAXIS=	specifies width of axis lines
Plot Layout Options	
ALLN	plots means for all subgroups
BILEVEL	creates control charts using half-screens and half-pages
EXCHART	creates control charts for a process only when exceptions occur
INTERVAL=	natural time interval between consecutive subgroup positions when time, date, or datetime format is associated with a numeric subgroup variable
MAXPANELS=	maximum number of pages or screens for chart
NMARKERS	requests special markers for points corresponding to sample sizes not equal to nominal sample size for fixed control limits
NOCHART	suppresses creation of charts
NOCHART2	suppresses creation of s chart
NOFRAME	suppresses frame for plot area
NOLEGEND	suppresses legend for subgroup sample sizes
NPANELPOS=	specifies number of subgroup positions per panel on each chart
REPEAT	repeats last subgroup position on panel as first subgroup position of next panel
SEPARATE	displays \bar{X} and s charts on separate screens or pages
TOTPANELS=	specifies number of pages or screens to be used to display chart
YPCT1=	specifies length of vertical axis on \bar{X} chart as a percentage of sum of lengths of vertical axes for \bar{X} and s charts
ZEROSTD	displays \bar{X} chart regardless of whether $\hat{\sigma} = 0$
Reference Line Options	
CHREF=	specifies color for lines requested by HREF= and HREF2= options
CVREF=	specifies color for lines requested by VREF= and VREF2= options

Table 17.76 *continued*

Option	Description
HREF=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on \bar{X} chart
HREF2=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on s chart
HREFDATA=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on \bar{X} chart
HREF2DATA=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to horizontal axis on s chart
HREFLABELS=	specifies labels for HREF= lines
HREF2LABELS=	specifies labels for HREF2= lines
HREFLABPOS=	specifies position of HREFLABELS= and HREF2LABELS= labels
LHREF=	specifies line type for HREF= and HREF2= lines
LVREF=	specifies line type for VREF= and VREF2= lines
NOBYREF	specifies that reference line information in a data set applies uniformly to charts created for all BY groups
VREF=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to vertical axis on \bar{X} chart
VREF2=	specifies position of reference lines perpendicular to vertical axis on s chart
VREFLABELS=	specifies labels for VREF= lines
VREF2LABELS=	specifies labels for VREF2= lines
VREFLABPOS=	position of VREFLABELS= and VREF2LABELS= labels
Grid Options	
CGRID=	specifies color for grid requested with GRID or ENDGRID option
ENDGRID	adds grid after last plotted point
GRID	adds grid to control chart
LENDGRID=	specifies line type for grid requested with the ENDGRID option
LGRID=	specifies line type for grid requested with the GRID option
WGRID=	specifies width of grid lines
Clipping Options	
CCLIP=	specifies color for plot symbol for clipped points
CLIPFACTOR=	determines extent to which extreme points are clipped
CLIPLEGEND=	specifies text for clipping legend
CLIPLEGPOS=	specifies position of clipping legend
CLIPSUBCHAR=	specifies substitution character for CLIPLEGEND= text
CLIPSYMBOL=	specifies plot symbol for clipped points
CLIPSYMBOLHT=	specifies symbol marker height for clipped points
Graphical Enhancement Options	
ANNOTATE=	specifies annotate data set that adds features to \bar{X} chart

Table 17.76 *continued*

Option	Description
ANNOTATE2=	specifies annotate data set that adds features to <i>s</i> chart
DESCRIPTION=	specifies description of \bar{X} chart's GRSEG catalog entry
DESCRIPTION2=	specifies description of <i>s</i> chart's GRSEG catalog entry
FONT=	specifies software font for labels and legends on charts
NAME=	specifies name of \bar{X} chart's GRSEG catalog entry
NAME2=	specifies name of <i>s</i> chart's GRSEG catalog entry
PAGENUM=	specifies the form of the label used in pagination
PAGENUMPOS=	specifies the position of the page number requested with the PAGENUM= option
Options for Producing Graphs Using ODS Styles	
BLOCKVAR=	specifies one or more variables whose values define colors for filling background of <i>block-variable</i> legend
CFRAMELAB	draws a frame around labeled points
COUT	draw portions of line segments that connect points outside control limits in a contrasting color
CSTAROUT	specifies that portions of stars exceeding inner or outer circles are drawn using a different color
OUTFILL	shades areas between control limits and connected points lying outside the limits
STARFILL=	specifies a variable identifying groups of stars filled with different colors
STARS=	specifies a variable identifying groups of stars whose outlines are drawn with different colors
Options for ODS Graphics	
BLOCKREFTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
INFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the control limit infill transparency
MARKERS	plots subgroup points with markers
NOBLOCKREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOBLOCKREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOFILLLEGEND	suppresses legend for levels of a STARFILL= variable
NOPHASEREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOPHASEREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOREF	suppresses block and phase reference lines
NOREFFILL	suppresses block and phase wall fills
NOSTARFILLLEGEND	suppresses legend for levels of a STARFILL= variable
NOTRANSPARENCY	disables transparency in ODS Graphics output
ODSFOOTNOTE=	specifies a graph footnote
ODSFOOTNOTE2=	specifies a secondary graph footnote
ODSLEGENDEXPAND	specifies that legend entries contain all levels observed in the data
ODSTITLE=	specifies a graph title
ODSTITLE2=	specifies a secondary graph title

Table 17.76 *continued*

Option	Description
OUTFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies control limit outfill transparency
OVERLAYURL=	specifies URLs to associate with overlay points
OVERLAY2URL=	specifies URLs to associate with overlay points on secondary chart
PHASEPOS=	specifies vertical position of phase legend
PHASEREFLEVEL=	associates phase and block reference lines with either innermost or the outermost level
PHASEREFTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
REFFILLTRANSPARENCY=	specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases
SIMULATEQCFONT	draws central line labels using a simulated software font
STARTRANSPARENCY=	specifies star fill transparency
URL=	specifies a variable whose values are URLs to be associated with subgroups
URL2=	specifies a variable whose values are URLs to be associated with subgroups on secondary chart
Input Data Set Options	
MISSBREAK	specifies that observations with missing values are not to be processed
Output Data Set Options	
OUTHISTORY=	creates output data set containing subgroup summary statistics
OUTINDEX=	specifies value of <code>_INDEX_</code> in the <code>OUTLIMITS=</code> data set
OUTLIMITS=	creates output data set containing control limits
OUTTABLE=	creates output data set containing subgroup summary statistics and control limits
Tabulation Options	
NOTE: specifying (EXCEPTIONS) after a tabulation option creates a table for exceptional points only.	
TABLE	creates a basic table of subgroup means, subgroup sample sizes, and control limits
TABLEALL	is equivalent to the options TABLE, TABLECENTRAL, TABLEID, TABLELEGEND, TABLEOUTLIM, and TABLETESTS
TABLECENTRAL	augments basic table with values of central lines
TABLEID	augments basic table with columns for ID variables
TABLELEGEND	augments basic table with legend for tests for special causes
TABLEOUTLIM	augments basic table with columns indicating control limits exceeded
TABLETESTS	augments basic table with a column indicating which tests for special causes are positive
Specification Limit Options	
CIINDICES	specifies α value and type for computing capability index confidence limits
LSL=	specifies list of lower specification limits

Table 17.76 *continued*

Option	Description
TARGET=	specifies list of target values
USL=	specifies list of upper specification limits
Block Variable Legend Options	
BLOCKLABELPOS=	specifies position of label for <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKLABTYPE=	specifies text size of <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKPOS=	specifies vertical position of <i>block-variable</i> legend
BLOCKREP	repeats identical consecutive labels in <i>block-variable</i> legend
CBLOCKLAB=	specifies fill colors for frames enclosing variable labels in <i>block-variable</i> legend
CBLOCKVAR=	specifies one or more variables whose values are colors for filling background of <i>block-variable</i> legend
Phase Options	
CPHASELEG=	specifies text color for <i>phase</i> legend
NOPHASEFRAME	suppresses default frame for <i>phase</i> legend
OUTPHASE=	specifies value of <code>_PHASE_</code> in the OUTHISTORY= data set
PHASEBREAK	disconnects last point in a <i>phase</i> from first point in next <i>phase</i>
PHASELABTYPE=	specifies text size of <i>phase</i> legend
PHASELEGEND	displays <i>phase</i> labels in a legend across top of chart
PHASELIMITS	labels control limits for each phase, provided they are constant within that phase
PHASEREF	delineates <i>phases</i> with vertical reference lines
READPHASES=	specifies <i>phases</i> to be read from an input data set
Star Options	
CSTARCIRCLES=	specifies color for STARCIRCLES= circles
CSTARFILL=	specifies color for filling stars
CSTAROUT=	specifies outline color for stars exceeding inner or outer circles
CSTARS=	specifies color for outlines of stars
LSTARCIRCLES=	specifies line types for STARCIRCLES= circles
LSTARS=	specifies line types for outlines of STARVERTICES= stars
STARBDRADIUS=	specifies radius of outer bound circle for vertices of stars
STARCIRCLES=	specifies reference circles for stars
STARINRADIUS=	specifies inner radius of stars
STARLABEL=	specifies vertices to be labeled
STARLEGEND=	specifies style of legend for star vertices
STARLEGENDLAB=	specifies label for STARLEGEND= legend
STAROUTRADIUS=	specifies outer radius of stars
STARSPCS=	specifies method used to standardize vertex variables
STARSTART=	specifies angle for first vertex
STARTYPE=	specifies graphical style of star

Table 17.76 *continued*

Option	Description
STARVERTICES=	superimposes star at each point on \bar{X} chart
WSTARCIRCLES=	specifies width of STARCIRCLES= circles
WSTARS=	specifies width of STARVERTICES= stars
Overlay Options	
CCOVERLAY=	specifies colors for primary chart overlay line segments
CCOVERLAY2=	specifies colors for secondary chart overlay line segments
COVERLAY=	specifies colors for primary chart overlay plots
COVERLAY2=	specifies colors for secondary chart overlay plots
COVERLAYCLIP=	specifies color for clipped points on overlays
LOVERLAY=	specifies line types for primary chart overlay line segments
LOVERLAY2=	specifies line types for secondary chart overlay line segments
NOOVERLAYLEGEND	suppresses legend for overlay plots
OVERLAY=	specifies variables to overlay on primary chart
OVERLAY2=	specifies variables to overlay on secondary chart
OVERLAY2HTML=	specifies links to associate with secondary chart overlay points
OVERLAY2ID=	specifies labels for secondary chart overlay points
OVERLAY2SYM=	specifies symbols for secondary chart overlays
OVERLAY2SYMHT=	specifies symbol heights for secondary chart overlays
OVERLAYCLIPSYM=	specifies symbol for clipped points on overlays
OVERLAYCLIPSYMHT=	specifies symbol height for clipped points on overlays
OVERLAYHTML=	specifies links to associate with primary chart overlay points
OVERLAYID=	specifies labels for primary chart overlay points
OVERLAYLEGLAB=	specifies label for overlay legend
OVERLAYSYM=	specifies symbols for primary chart overlays
OVERLAYSYMHT=	specifies symbol heights for primary chart overlays
WOVERLAY=	specifies widths of primary chart overlay line segments
WOVERLAY2=	specifies widths of secondary chart overlay line segments
Options for Interactive Control Charts	
HTML=	specifies a variable whose values create links to be associated with subgroups
HTML2=	specifies variable whose values create links to be associated with subgroups on secondary chart
HTML_LEGEND=	specifies a variable whose values create links to be associated with symbols in the symbol legend
WEBOUT=	creates an OUTTABLE= data set with additional graphics coordinate data
Options for Line Printer Charts	
CLIPCHAR=	specifies plot character for clipped points

Table 17.76 continued

Option	Description
CONNECTCHAR=	specifies character used to form line segments that connect points on chart
HREFCHAR=	specifies line character for HREF= and HREF2= lines
SYMBOLCHARS=	specifies characters indicating <i>symbol-variable</i>
TESTCHAR=	specifies character for line segments that connect any sequence of points for which a test for special causes is positive
VREFCHAR=	specifies line character for VREF= and VREF2= lines
ZONECHAR=	specifies character for lines that delineate zones for tests for special causes

Details: XSCART Statement

Constructing Charts for Means and Standard Deviations

The following notation is used in this section:

μ	process mean (expected value of the population of measurements)
σ	process standard deviation (standard deviation of the population of measurements)
\bar{X}_i	mean of measurements in i th subgroup
s_i	standard deviation of the measurements x_{i1}, \dots, x_{ini} in the i th subgroup
$s_i = \sqrt{((x_{i1} - \bar{X}_i)^2 + \dots + (x_{ini} - \bar{X}_i)^2)/(n_i - 1)}$	
n_i	sample size of i th subgroup
N	number of subgroups
$\bar{\bar{X}}$	weighted average of subgroup means
z_p	100 p th percentile of the standard normal distribution
$c_4(n)$	expected value of the standard deviation of n independent normally distributed variables with unit standard deviation
$c_5(n)$	standard error of the standard deviation of n independent observations from a normal population with unit standard deviation
$\chi_p^2(n)$	100 p th percentile ($0 < p < 1$) of the χ^2 distribution with n degrees of freedom

Plotted Points

Each point on an \bar{X} chart indicates the value of a subgroup mean (\bar{X}_i). For example, if the tenth subgroup contains the values 12, 15, 19, 16, and 13, the mean plotted for this subgroup is

$$\bar{X}_{10} = \frac{12 + 15 + 19 + 16 + 13}{5} = 15$$

Each point on an s chart indicates the value of a subgroup standard deviation (s_i). For example, the standard deviation plotted for the tenth subgroup is

$$s_{10} = \sqrt{((12 - 15)^2 + (15 - 15)^2 + (19 - 15)^2 + (16 - 15)^2 + (13 - 15)^2)/4} = 2.739$$

Central Lines

On an \bar{X} chart, by default, the central line indicates an estimate of μ , which is computed as

$$\hat{\mu} = \bar{\bar{X}} = \frac{n_1 \bar{X}_1 + \cdots + n_N \bar{X}_N}{n_1 + \cdots + n_N}$$

If you specify a known value (μ_0) for μ , the central line indicates the value of μ_0 .

On the s chart, by default, the central line for the i th subgroup indicates an estimate for the expected value of s_i , which is computed as $c_4(n_i)\hat{\sigma}$, where $\hat{\sigma}$ is an estimate of σ . If you specify a known value (σ_0) for σ , the central line indicates the value of $c_4(n_i)\sigma_0$. Note that the central line varies with n_i .

Control Limits

You can compute the limits in the following ways:

- as a specified multiple (k) of the standard errors of \bar{X}_i and s_i above and below the central line. The default limits are computed with $k = 3$ (these are referred to as 3σ limits).
- as probability limits defined in terms of α , a specified probability that \bar{X}_i or s_i exceeds the limits

The following table provides the formulas for the limits:

Table 17.77 Limits for \bar{X} and s Charts

Control Limits	
\bar{X} Chart	LCL = lower limit = $\bar{\bar{X}} - k\hat{\sigma}/\sqrt{n_i}$ UCL = upper limit = $\bar{\bar{X}} + k\hat{\sigma}/\sqrt{n_i}$
s Chart	LCL = lower limit = $\max(c_4(n_i)\hat{\sigma} - kc_5(n_i)\hat{\sigma}, 0)$ UCL = upper limit = $c_4(n_i)\hat{\sigma} + kc_5(n_i)\hat{\sigma}$
Probability Limits	
\bar{X} Chart	LCL = lower limit = $\bar{\bar{X}} - z_{\alpha/2}(\hat{\sigma}/\sqrt{n_i})$ UCL = upper limit = $\bar{\bar{X}} + z_{\alpha/2}(\hat{\sigma}/\sqrt{n_i})$
s Chart	LCL = lower limit = $\hat{\sigma} \sqrt{\chi_{\alpha/2}^2(n_i - 1)/(n_i - 1)}$ UCL = upper limit = $\hat{\sigma} \sqrt{\chi_{1-\alpha/2}^2(n_i - 1)/(n_i - 1)}$

The formulas for s charts assume that the data are normally distributed. If standard values μ_0 and σ_0 are available for μ and σ , respectively, replace $\bar{\bar{X}}$ with μ_0 and $\hat{\sigma}$ with σ_0 in Table 17.77. Note that the limits vary with n_i and that the probability limits for s_i are asymmetric about the central line.

You can specify parameters for the limits as follows:

- Specify k with the SIGMAS= option or with the variable _SIGMAS_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify α with the ALPHA= option or with the variable _ALPHA_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify a constant nominal sample size $n_i \equiv n$ for the control limits with the LIMITN= option or with the variable _LIMITN_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify μ_0 with the MU0= option or with the variable _MEAN_ in a LIMITS= data set.
- Specify σ_0 with the SIGMA0= option or with the variable _STDDEV_ in a LIMITS= data set.

Output Data Sets

OUTLIMITS= Data Set

The OUTLIMITS= data set saves control limits and control limit parameters. The following variables are saved:

Table 17.78 OUTLIMITS= Data Set

Variable	Description
ALPHA	probability (α) of exceeding limits
CP	capability index C_p
CPK	capability index C_{pk}
CPL	capability index C_{PL}
CPM	capability index C_{pm}
CPU	capability index C_{PU}
INDEX	optional identifier for the control limits specified with the OUTIN-DEX= option
LCLS	lower control limit for subgroup standard deviation
LCLX	lower control limit for subgroup mean
LIMITN	nominal sample size associated with the control limits
LSL	lower specification limit
MEAN	process mean ($\bar{\bar{X}}$ or μ_0)
S	value of central line on s chart
SIGMAS	multiple (k) of standard error of \bar{X}_i or s_i
STDDEV	process standard deviation ($\hat{\sigma}$ or σ_0)
SUBGRP	<i>subgroup-variable</i> specified in the XSCHART statement
TARGET	target value
TYPE	type (estimate or standard value) of _MEAN_ and _STDDEV_
UCLS	upper control limit for subgroup standard deviation
UCLX	upper control limit for subgroup mean
USL	upper specification limit
VAR	<i>process</i> specified in the XSCHART statement

Notes:

1. If the control limits vary with subgroup sample size, the special missing value 'V' is assigned to the variables _LIMITN_, _LCLX_, _UCLX_, _LCLS_, _S_, and _UCLS_.
2. If the limits are defined in terms of a multiple k of the standard errors of \bar{X}_i and s_i , the value of _ALPHA_ is computed as $\alpha = 2(1 - \Phi(k))$, where $\Phi(\cdot)$ is the standard normal distribution function.
3. If the limits are probability limits, the value of _SIGMAS_ is computed as $k = \Phi^{-1}(1 - \alpha/2)$, where Φ^{-1} is the inverse standard normal distribution function.
4. The variables _CP_, _CPK_, _CPL_, _CPU_, _LSL_, and _USL_ are included only if you provide specification limits with the LSL= and USL= options. The variables _CPM_ and _TARGET_ are included if, in addition, you provide a target value with the TARGET= option. See "Capability Indices" on page 1941 for computational details.
5. Optional BY variables are saved in the OUTLIMITS= data set.

The OUTLIMITS= data set contains one observation for each *process* specified in the XSCHART statement. For an example, see “[Saving Control Limits](#)” on page 1964.

OUTHISTORY= Data Set

The OUTHISTORY= data set saves subgroup summary statistics. The following variables are saved:

- the *subgroup-variable*
- a subgroup mean variable named by *process* suffixed with *X*
- a subgroup standard deviation variable named by *process* suffixed with *S*
- a subgroup sample size variable named by *process* suffixed with *N*

Given a *process* name that contains 32 characters, the procedure first shortens the name to its first 16 characters and its last 15 characters, and then it adds the suffix.

Subgroup summary variables are created for each *process* specified in the XSCHART statement. For example, consider the following statements:

```
proc shewhart data=Steel;
  xschart (Width Diameter)*Lot / outhistory=Summary;
run;
```

The data set Summary contains variables named Lot, WidthX, WidthS, WidthN, DiameterX, DiameterS, and DiameterN. Additionally, the following variables, if specified, are included:

- BY variables
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- ID variables
- _PHASE_ (if the OUTPHASE= option is specified)

For an example of an OUTHISTORY= data set, see “[Saving Summary Statistics](#)” on page 1963.

OUTTABLE= Data Set

The OUTTABLE= data set saves subgroup summary statistics, control limits, and related information. The following variables are saved:

Variable	Description
<code>_ALPHA_</code>	probability (α) of exceeding control limits
<code>_EXLIM_</code>	control limit exceeded on \bar{X} chart
<code>_EXLIMS_</code>	control limit exceeded on s chart
<code>_LCLS_</code>	lower control limit for standard deviation
<code>_LCLX_</code>	lower control limit for mean
<code>_LIMITN_</code>	nominal sample size associated with the control limits
<code>_MEAN_</code>	process mean
<code>_S_</code>	average standard deviation
<code>_SIGMAS_</code>	multiple (k) of the standard error associated with control limits
<code>subgroup</code>	values of the subgroup variable
<code>_SUBN_</code>	subgroup sample size
<code>_SUBS_</code>	subgroup standard deviation
<code>_SUBX_</code>	subgroup mean
<code>_TESTS_</code>	tests for special causes signaled on \bar{X} chart
<code>_TESTS2_</code>	tests for special causes signaled on s chart
<code>_UCLS_</code>	upper control limit for standard deviation
<code>_UCLX_</code>	upper control limit for mean
<code>_VAR_</code>	<i>process</i> specified in the XSCART statement

In addition, the following variables, if specified, are included:

- BY variables
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- ID variables
- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified)

Notes:

1. Either the variable `_ALPHA_` or the variable `_SIGMAS_` is saved depending on how the control limits are defined (with the ALPHA= or SIGMAS= options, respectively, or with the corresponding variables in a LIMITS= data set).
2. The variable `_TESTS_` is saved if you specify the TESTS= option. The k th character of a value of `_TESTS_` is k if Test k is positive at that subgroup. For example, if you request all eight tests and Tests 2 and 8 are positive for a given subgroup, the value of `_TESTS_` has a 2 for the second character, an 8 for the eighth character, and blanks for the other six characters.
3. The variable `_TESTS2_` is saved if you specify the TESTS2= option.
4. The variables `_EXLIM_`, `_EXLIMS_`, `_TESTS_`, and `_TESTS2_` are character variables of length 8. The variable `_PHASE_` is a character variable of length 48. The variable `_VAR_` is a character variable whose length is no greater than 32. All other variables are numeric.

For an example, see “[Saving Control Limits](#)” on page 1964.

ODS Tables

The following table summarizes the ODS tables that you can request with the XSCHART statement.

Table 17.79 ODS Tables Produced with the XSCHART Statement

Table Name	Description	Options
XSCHART	\bar{X} and s chart summary statistics	TABLE, TABLEALL, TABLEC, TABLEID, TABLELEG, TABLEOUT, TABLETESTS
TestDescriptions	descriptions of tests for special causes requested with the TESTS= option for which at least one positive signal is found	TABLEALL, TABLELEG

ODS Graphics

Before you create ODS Graphics output, ODS Graphics must be enabled (for example, by using the ODS GRAPHICS ON statement). For more information about enabling and disabling ODS Graphics, see the section “Enabling and Disabling ODS Graphics” (Chapter 21, *SAS/STAT User’s Guide*). **NOTE:** In SAS/QC 12.1 the SHEWHART procedure does not support the creation of graphs that are editable with the ODS Graphics Editor.

The appearance of a graph produced with ODS Graphics is determined by the style associated with the ODS destination where the graph is produced. XSCHART options used to control the appearance of traditional graphics are ignored for ODS Graphics output. [Options for Producing Graphs Using ODS Styles](#) lists options that can be used to control the appearance of graphs produced with ODS Graphics or with traditional graphics using ODS styles. [Options for ODS Graphics](#) lists options to be used exclusively with ODS Graphics. Detailed descriptions of these options are provided in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

When ODS Graphics is in effect, the XSCHART statement assigns a name to the graph it creates. You can use this name to reference the graph when using ODS. The name is listed in [Table 17.80](#).

Table 17.80 ODS Graphics Produced by the XSCHART Statement

ODS Graph Name	Plot Description
XSChart	\bar{X} and s chart

See Chapter 3, “[SAS/QC Graphics](#),” for more information about ODS Graphics and other methods for producing charts.

Input Data Sets

DATA= Data Set

You can read raw data (process measurements) from a DATA= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. Each *process* specified in the XSCHART statement must be a SAS variable in the DATA= data set. This variable provides measurements that must be grouped into subgroup samples indexed by the *subgroup-variable*. The *subgroup-variable*, which is specified in the XSCHART statement, must also be a SAS variable in the DATA= data set. Each observation in a DATA= data set must contain a value for each *process* and a value for the *subgroup-variable*. If the *i*th subgroup contains n_i items, there should be n_i consecutive observations for which the value of the subgroup variable is the index of the *i*th subgroup. For example, if each subgroup contains five items and there are 30 subgroup samples, the DATA= data set should contain 150 observations.

Other variables that can be read from a DATA= data set include

- `_PHASE_` (if the READPHASES= option is specified)
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

By default, the SHEWHART procedure reads all the observations in a DATA= data set. However, if the DATA= data set includes the variable `_PHASE_`, you can read selected groups of observations (referred to as *phases*) by specifying the READPHASES= option (for an example, see “[Displaying Stratification in Phases](#)” on page 2103).

For an example of a DATA= data set, see “[Creating Charts for Means and Standard Deviations from Raw Data](#)” on page 1957.

LIMITS= Data Set

You can read preestablished control limits (or parameters from which the control limits can be calculated) from a LIMITS= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. For example, the following statements read control limit information from the data set `Conlims`:⁴¹

```
proc shewhart data=Info limits=Conlims;
    xschart Weight*Batch;
run;
```

The LIMITS= data set can be an OUTLIMITS= data set that was created in a previous run of the SHEWHART procedure. Such data sets always contain the variables required for a LIMITS= data set. The LIMITS= data set can also be created directly using a DATA step. When you create a LIMITS= data set, you must provide one of the following:

- the variables `_LCLX_`, `_MEAN_`, `_UCLX_`, `_LCLS_`, `_S_`, and `_UCLS_`, which specify the control limits directly

⁴¹In SAS 6.09 and in earlier releases, it is also necessary to specify the READLIMITS option.

- the variables `_MEAN_` and `_STDDEV_`, which are used to calculate the control limits according to the equations in [Table 17.77](#)

In addition, note the following:

- The variables `_VAR_` and `_SUBGRP_` are required. These must be character variables whose lengths are no greater than 32.
- The variable `_INDEX_` is required if you specify the `READINDEX=` option; this must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 48.
- The variables `_LIMITN_`, `_SIGMAS_` (or `_ALPHA_`), and `_TYPE_` are optional, but they are recommended to maintain a complete set of control limit information. The variable `_TYPE_` must be a character variable of length 8; valid values are 'ESTIMATE', 'STANDARD', 'STDMU', and 'STDSIGMA'.
- BY variables are required if specified with a BY statement.

For an example, see “[Reading Preestablished Control Limits](#)” on page 1966.

HISTORY= Data Set

You can read subgroup summary statistics from a `HISTORY=` data set specified in the `PROC SHEWHART` statement. This enables you to reuse `OUTHISTORY=` data sets that have been created in previous runs of the `SHEWHART`, `CUSUM`, or `MACONTROL` procedures or to read output data sets created with SAS summarization procedures, such as the `MEANS` procedure.

A `HISTORY=` data set used with the `XSCHART` statement must contain the following variables:

- the *subgroup-variable*
- a subgroup mean variable for each *process*
- a subgroup standard deviation variable for each *process*
- a subgroup sample size variable for each *process*

The names of the subgroup mean, subgroup standard deviation, and subgroup sample size variables must be the *process* name concatenated with the special suffix characters *X*, *S*, and *N*, respectively. For example, consider the following statements:

```
proc shewhart history=Summary;
  xschart (Weight Yieldstrength)*Batch;
run;
```

The data set `Summary` must include the variables `Batch`, `WeightX`, `WeightS`, `WeightN`, `YieldstrengthX`, `YieldstrengthS`, and `YieldstrengthN`.

Note that if you specify a *process* name that contains 32 characters, the names of summary variables must be formed from the first 16 characters and the last 15 characters of the *process* name, suffixed with the appropriate character.

Other variables that can be read from a `HISTORY=` data set include

- `_PHASE_` (if the `READPHASES=` option is specified)
- *block-variables*
- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables

By default, the SHEWHART procedure reads all of the observations in a `HISTORY=` data set. However, if the data set includes the variable `_PHASE_`, you can read selected groups of observations (referred to as *phases*) by specifying the `READPHASES=` option (see “[Displaying Stratification in Phases](#)” on page 2103 for an example).

For an example of a `HISTORY=` data set, see “[Creating Charts for Means and Standard Deviations from Summary Data](#)” on page 1960.

TABLE= Data Set

You can read summary statistics and control limits from a `TABLE=` data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. This enables you to reuse an `OUTTABLE=` data set created in a previous run of the SHEWHART procedure. Because the SHEWHART procedure simply displays the information read from a `TABLE=` data set, you can use `TABLE=` data sets to create specialized control charts. Examples are provided in “[Specialized Control Charts: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2171.

The following table lists the variables required in a `TABLE=` data set used with the `XSCHART` statement:

Table 17.81 Variables Required in a `TABLE=` Data Set

Variable	Description
<code>_LCLS_</code>	lower control limit for standard deviation
<code>_LCLX_</code>	lower control limit for mean
<code>_LIMITN_</code>	nominal sample size associated with the control limits
<code>_MEAN_</code>	process mean
<code>_S_</code>	average standard deviation
<i>subgroup-variable</i>	values of the <i>subgroup-variable</i>
<code>_SUBN_</code>	subgroup sample size
<code>_SUBS_</code>	subgroup standard deviation
<code>_SUBX_</code>	subgroup mean
<code>_UCLS_</code>	upper control limit for standard deviation
<code>_UCLX_</code>	upper control limit for mean

Other variables that can be read from a `TABLE=` data set include

- *block-variables*

- *symbol-variable*
- BY variables
- ID variables
- `_PHASE_` (if the `READPHASES=` option is specified). This variable must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 48.
- `_TESTS_` (if the `TESTS=` option is specified). This variable is used to flag tests for special causes for subgroup means and must be a character variable of length 8.
- `_TESTS2_` (if the `TESTS2=` option is specified). This variable is used to flag tests for special causes for subgroup standard deviations and must be a character variable of length 8.
- `_VAR_`. This variable is required if more than one *process* is specified or if the data set contains information for more than one *process*. This variable must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 32.

For an example of a `TABLE=` data set, see “[Saving Control Limits](#)” on page 1964.

Methods for Estimating the Standard Deviation

When control limits are determined from the input data, four methods (referred to as default, MVLUE, MVGRANGE, and RMSDF) are available for estimating σ .

Default Method

The default estimate for σ is

$$\hat{\sigma} = \frac{s_1/c_4(n_1) + \cdots + s_N/c_4(n_N)}{N}$$

where N is the number of subgroups for which $n_i \geq 2$, s_i is the sample standard deviation of the i th subgroup

$$s_i = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_i - 1} \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} (x_{ij} - \bar{X}_i)^2}$$

and

$$c_4(n_i) = \frac{\Gamma(n_i/2) \sqrt{2/(n_i - 1)}}{\Gamma((n_i - 1)/2)}$$

Here, $\Gamma(\cdot)$ denotes the gamma function, and \bar{X}_i denotes the i th subgroup mean. A subgroup standard deviation s_i is included in the calculation only if $n_i \geq 2$. If the observations are normally distributed, then the expected value of s_i is $c_4(n_i)\sigma$. Thus, $\hat{\sigma}$ is the unweighted average of N unbiased estimates of σ . This method is described in the American Society for Testing and Materials (1976).

MVLUE Method

If you specify SMETHOD=MVLUE, a minimum variance linear unbiased estimate (MVLUE) is computed for σ . Refer to Burr (1969, 1976) and Nelson (1989, 1994). This estimate is a weighted average of N unbiased estimates of σ of the form $s_i/c_4(n_i)$, and it is computed as

$$\hat{\sigma} = \frac{h_1 s_1 / c_4(n_1) + \cdots + h_N s_N / c_4(n_N)}{h_1 + \cdots + h_N}$$

where

$$h_i = \frac{[c_4(n_i)]^2}{1 - [c_4(n_i)]^2}$$

A subgroup standard deviation s_i is included in the calculation only if $n_i \geq 2$, and N is the number of subgroups for which $n_i \geq 2$. The MVLUE assigns greater weight to estimates of σ from subgroups with larger sample sizes, and it is intended for situations where the subgroup sample sizes vary. If the subgroup sample sizes are constant, the MVLUE reduces to the default estimate.

MVGRANGE Method

If you specify SMETHOD=MVGRANGE, σ is estimated using a moving range of subgroup averages. This is appropriate for constructing control charts for means when the j th measurement in the i th subgroup can be modeled as $x_{ij} = \sigma_B \omega_i + \sigma_W \epsilon_{ij}$, where σ_B^2 is the between-subgroup variance, σ_W^2 is the within-subgroup variance, the ω_i are independent with zero mean and unit variance, and the ω_i are independent of the ϵ_{ij} .

The estimate for σ is

$$\hat{\sigma} = \bar{R} / d_2(n)$$

where \bar{R} is the average of the moving ranges, n is the number of consecutive subgroup averages used to compute each moving range, and the unbiasing factor $d_2(n)$ is defined so that if the subgroup averages are normally distributed, the expected value of R_i is

$$E(R_i) = d_2(n_i) \sigma$$

This method is appropriate for constructing a variation on the three-way control chart that is advocated for this situation by Wheeler (1995). A three-way control chart is useful when sampling, or *within-group* variation is not the only source of variation, as discussed in “[Multiple Components of Variation](#)” on page 2181. Wheeler’s three-way control chart comprises a chart of subgroup means, a moving range chart of the subgroup means, and a chart of subgroup ranges. This variation substitutes a chart of subgroup standard deviations for the chart of subgroup ranges. When you specify the SMETHOD=MVGRANGE option, the XSCHEM statement produces the appropriate charts of subgroup means and subgroup standard deviations.

RMSDF Method

If you specify SMETHOD=RMSDF, a weighted root-mean-square estimate is computed for σ .

$$\hat{\sigma} = \frac{\sqrt{(n_1 - 1)s_1^2 + \cdots + (n_N - 1)s_N^2}}{c_4(n) \sqrt{n_1 + \cdots + n_N - N}}$$

The weights are the degrees of freedom $n_i - 1$. A subgroup standard deviation s_i is included in the calculation only if $n_i \geq 2$, and N is the number of subgroups for which $n_i \geq 2$.

If the unknown standard deviation σ is constant across subgroups, the root-mean-square estimate is more efficient than the minimum variance linear unbiased estimate. However, in process control applications it is generally not assumed that σ is constant, and if σ varies across subgroups, the root-mean-square estimate tends to be more inflated than the MVLUE.

Axis Labels

You can specify axis labels by assigning labels to particular variables in the input data set, as summarized in the following table:

Axis	Input Data Set	Variable
Horizontal	all	<i>subgroup-variable</i>
Vertical (\bar{X} chart)	DATA=	<i>process</i>
Vertical (\bar{X} chart)	HISTORY=	subgroup mean variable
Vertical (\bar{X} chart)	TABLE=	<code>_SUBX_</code>

You can specify distinct labels for the vertical axes of the \bar{X} and s charts by breaking the vertical axis into two parts with a split character. Specify the split character with the SPLIT= option. The first part labels the vertical axis of the \bar{X} chart, and the second part labels the vertical axis of the s chart.

For example, the following sets of statements specify the label *Avg Power Output* for the vertical axis of the \bar{X} chart and the label *Std Deviation* for the vertical axis of the s chart:

```
proc shewhart data=Turbine;
  xschart KWatts*Day / split = '/' ;
  label KWatts = 'Avg Power Output/Std Deviation';
run;

proc shewhart history=Turbhist;
  xschart KWatts*Day / split = '/' ;
  label KWattsX = 'Avg Power Output/Std Deviation';
run;

proc shewhart table=Turbtab;
  xschart KWatts*Day / split = '/' ;
  label _SUBX_ = 'Avg Power Output/Std Deviation';
run;
```

In this example, the label assignments are in effect only for the duration of the procedure step, and they temporarily override any permanent labels associated with the variables.

Missing Values

An observation read from a DATA=, HISTORY=, or TABLE= data set is not analyzed if the value of the subgroup variable is missing. For a particular process variable, an observation read from a DATA= data set is not analyzed if the value of the process variable is missing. Missing values of process variables generally lead to unequal subgroup sample sizes. For a particular process variable, an observation read from a HISTORY= or TABLE= data set is not analyzed if the values of any of the corresponding summary variables are missing.

Examples: XSCHART Statement

This section provides advanced examples of the XSCHART statement.

Example 17.41: Specifying Probability Limits

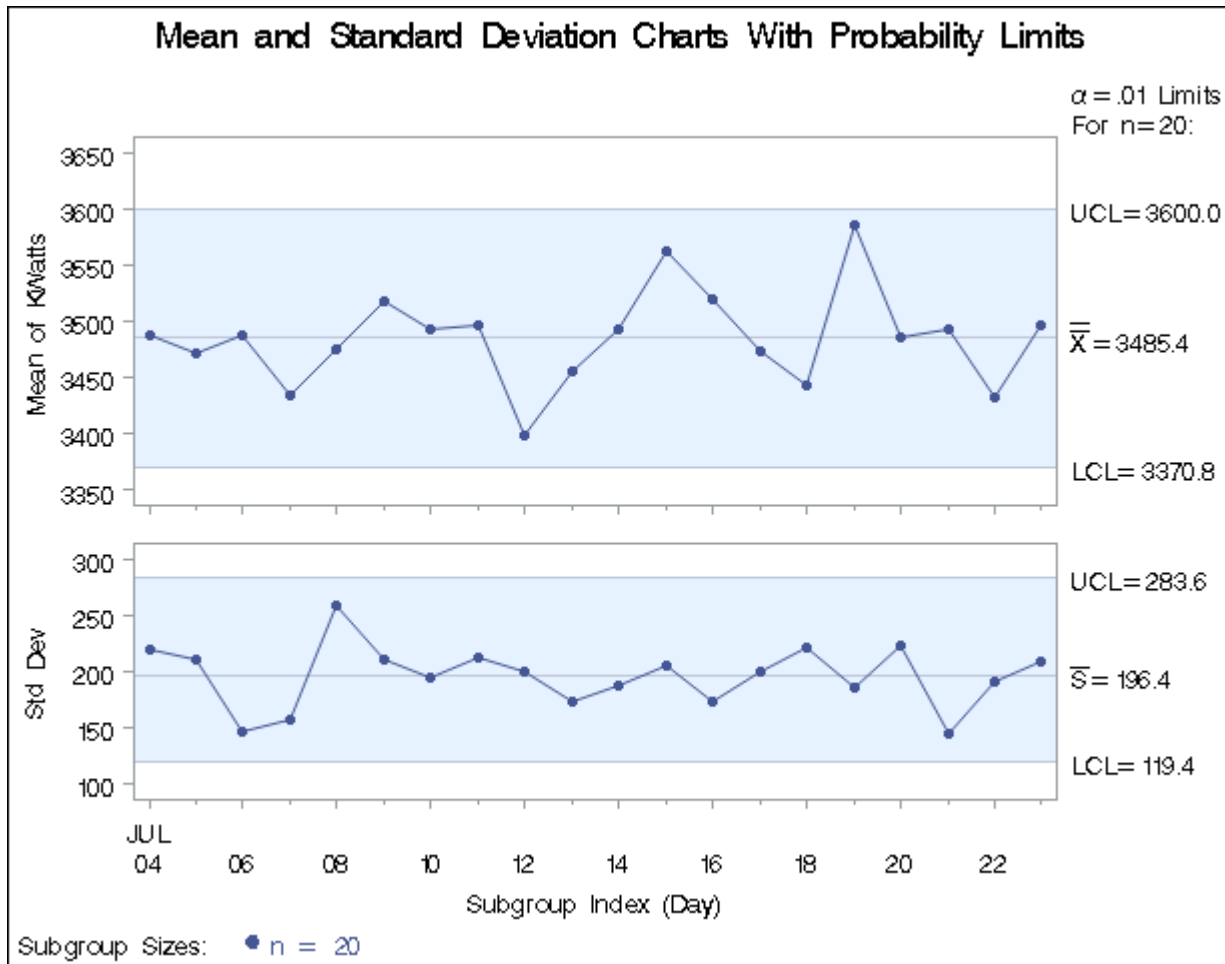
See SHWXS2 in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

This example illustrates how to create \bar{X} and s charts with probability limits. The following statements read the kilowatt power output measurements from the data set Turbine (see “[Creating Charts for Means and Standard Deviations from Raw Data](#)” on page 1957) and create the \bar{X} and s charts shown in [Output 17.41.1](#):

```
ods graphics off;
symbol v=dot h=.8;
title 'Mean and Standard Deviation Charts With Probability Limits';
proc shewhart data=Turbine;
    xschart KWatts*Day / alpha      = 0.01
                        outlimits = Oillim;
run;
```

The ALPHA= option specifies the probability (α) that a subgroup summary statistic is outside the limits. Here, the limits are computed so that the probability that a subgroup mean or standard deviation is less than its lower limit is $\alpha/2 = 0.005$, and the probability that a subgroup mean or standard deviation is greater than its upper limit is $\alpha/2 = 0.005$. This assumes that the measurements are normally distributed.

The OUTLIMITS= option names an output data set (Oillim) that saves the probability limits. The data set Oillim is shown in [Output 17.41.2](#).

Output 17.41.1 Probability Limits on \bar{X} and s Charts**Output 17.41.2** Probability Limit Information

Mean and Standard Deviation Charts with Probability Limits						
<u>VAR</u>	<u>SUBGRP</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>LIMITN</u>	<u>ALPHA</u>	<u>SIGMAS</u>	<u>LCLX</u>
KWatts	Day	ESTIMATE	20	0.01	2.57583	3370.79
<u>MEAN</u>	<u>UCLX</u>	<u>LCLS</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>UCLS</u>	<u>STDDEV</u>	
3485.41	3600.03	119.432	196.396	283.570	198.996	

The variable ALPHA saves the value of α . The value of the variable SIGMAS is computed as $k = \Phi^{-1}(1 - \alpha/2)$, where Φ^{-1} is the inverse standard normal distribution function. Note that, in this case, the probability limits for the mean are equivalent to 2.58σ limits.

Since all the points fall within the probability limits, it can be concluded that the process is in statistical control.

Example 17.42: Computing Subgroup Summary Statistics

See SHWXS3 in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

You can use output data sets from a number of SAS procedures as input data sets for the SHEWHART procedure. In this example, the MEANS procedure is used to create a data set containing subgroup summary statistics, which can be read by the SHEWHART procedure as a HISTORY= data set. The following statements create an output data set named Oilsummeans, which contains subgroup means, standard deviations, and sample sizes for the variable KWatts in the data set Turbine (see “[Creating Charts for Means and Standard Deviations from Raw Data](#)” on page 1957):

```
proc means data=Turbine noprint;
  var KWatts;
  by Day;
  output out=Oilsummeans mean=means std=stds n=sizes;
run;
```

A listing of Oilsummeans is shown in [Output 17.42.1](#).

Output 17.42.1 The Data Set Oilsummeans

Summary Statistics for Power Output Data					
Day	_TYPE_	_FREQ_	means	stds	sizes
04JUL	0	20	3487.40	220.260	20
05JUL	0	20	3471.65	210.427	20
06JUL	0	20	3488.30	147.025	20
07JUL	0	20	3434.20	157.637	20
08JUL	0	20	3475.80	258.949	20
09JUL	0	20	3518.10	211.566	20
10JUL	0	20	3492.65	193.779	20
11JUL	0	20	3496.40	212.024	20
12JUL	0	20	3398.50	199.201	20
13JUL	0	20	3456.05	173.455	20
14JUL	0	20	3493.60	187.465	20
15JUL	0	20	3563.30	205.472	20
16JUL	0	20	3519.05	173.676	20
17JUL	0	20	3474.20	200.576	20
18JUL	0	20	3443.60	222.084	20
19JUL	0	20	3586.35	185.724	20
20JUL	0	20	3486.45	223.474	20
21JUL	0	20	3492.90	145.267	20
22JUL	0	20	3432.80	190.994	20
23JUL	0	20	3496.90	208.858	20

The variables MEANS, STDS, and SIZES do not follow the naming convention required for HISTORY= data sets (see “[HISTORY= Data Set](#)” on page 1987). The following statements temporarily rename these variables to KWattsX, KWattsS, and KWattsN, respectively (the names required when the *process* KWatts is specified in the XSCHART statement):


```

title 'Mean and Standard Deviation Charts for Power Output';
proc shewhart
    history=Oilsummeans (rename=(means  = KWattsX
                                stds   = KWattsS
                                sizes  = KWattsN ));
    xschart KWatts*Day;
run;

```

The resulting charts are identical to the charts in [Figure 17.115](#).

Example 17.43: Analyzing Nonnormal Process Data

The standard control limits for s charts (see [Table 17.77](#)) are calculated under the assumption that the data are normally distributed. This example illustrates how a transformation to normality can be used in conjunction with \bar{X} and s charts. *See SHWXS4 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

The length of a metal brace is measured in centimeters for each of 20 braces sampled daily. Subgroup samples are collected for nineteen days, and the data are analyzed to determine if the manufacturing process is in statistical control.

```

data Lengthdata;
    informat Day date7.;
    format Day date5.;
    label Length='Brace Length in cm';
    input Day @;
    do i=1 to 5;
        input Length @;
        output;
    end;
    drop i;
    datalines;
02JAN86  113.64  119.60  111.66  111.88  125.29
02JAN86  114.08  115.28  127.84  109.97  109.34
02JAN86  109.65  121.76  112.17  116.01  111.64
02JAN86  112.70  114.43  110.27  114.76  125.89
03JAN86  115.92  113.62  117.52  114.44  118.08
03JAN86  111.13  118.42  112.16  112.25  107.71
03JAN86  110.46  113.78  109.89  114.59  116.98

    ... more lines ...

19JAN86  111.90  111.30  112.34  114.20  112.66
20JAN86  112.84  109.01  110.03  114.44  115.21
20JAN86  115.15  112.34  114.99  109.70  111.20
20JAN86  117.81  119.51  109.03  111.61  118.01
20JAN86  113.55  114.78  112.91  111.87  118.54
;

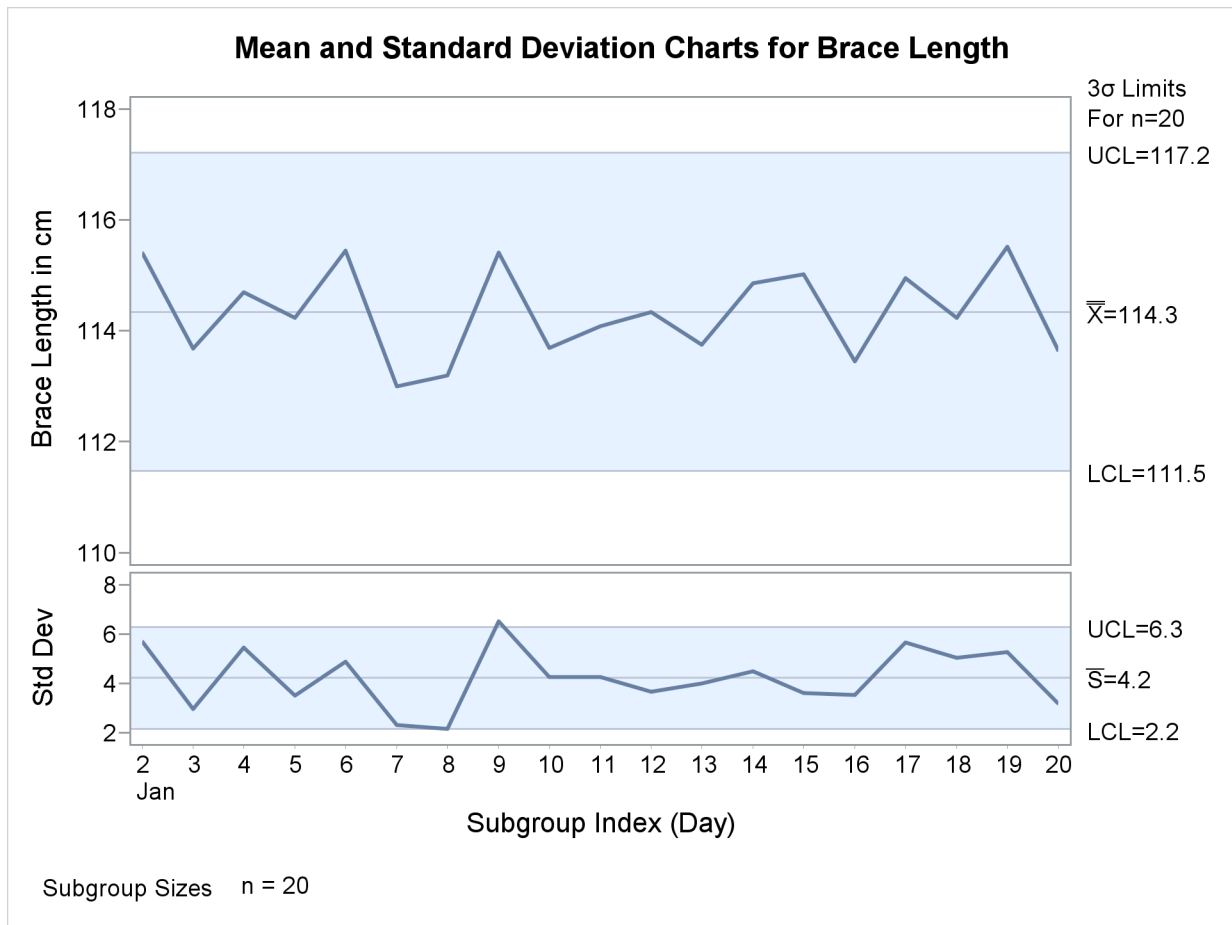
```

The following statements create preliminary \bar{X} and s charts for the lengths:

```
ods graphics on;
title 'Mean and Standard Deviation Charts for Brace Length';
proc shewhart data=lengthdata;
  xschart Length*Day / odstitle = title;
run;
```

The charts are shown in [Output 17.43.1](#).

Output 17.43.1 \bar{X} and s Charts



The s chart suggests that the process is not in control, since the standard deviation of the measurements recorded on January 9 exceeds its upper control limit. In addition, a number of other points on the s chart are close to the control limits.

The following statements create a box chart for the lengths (for more information about box charts, see “[BOXCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 1424).

```

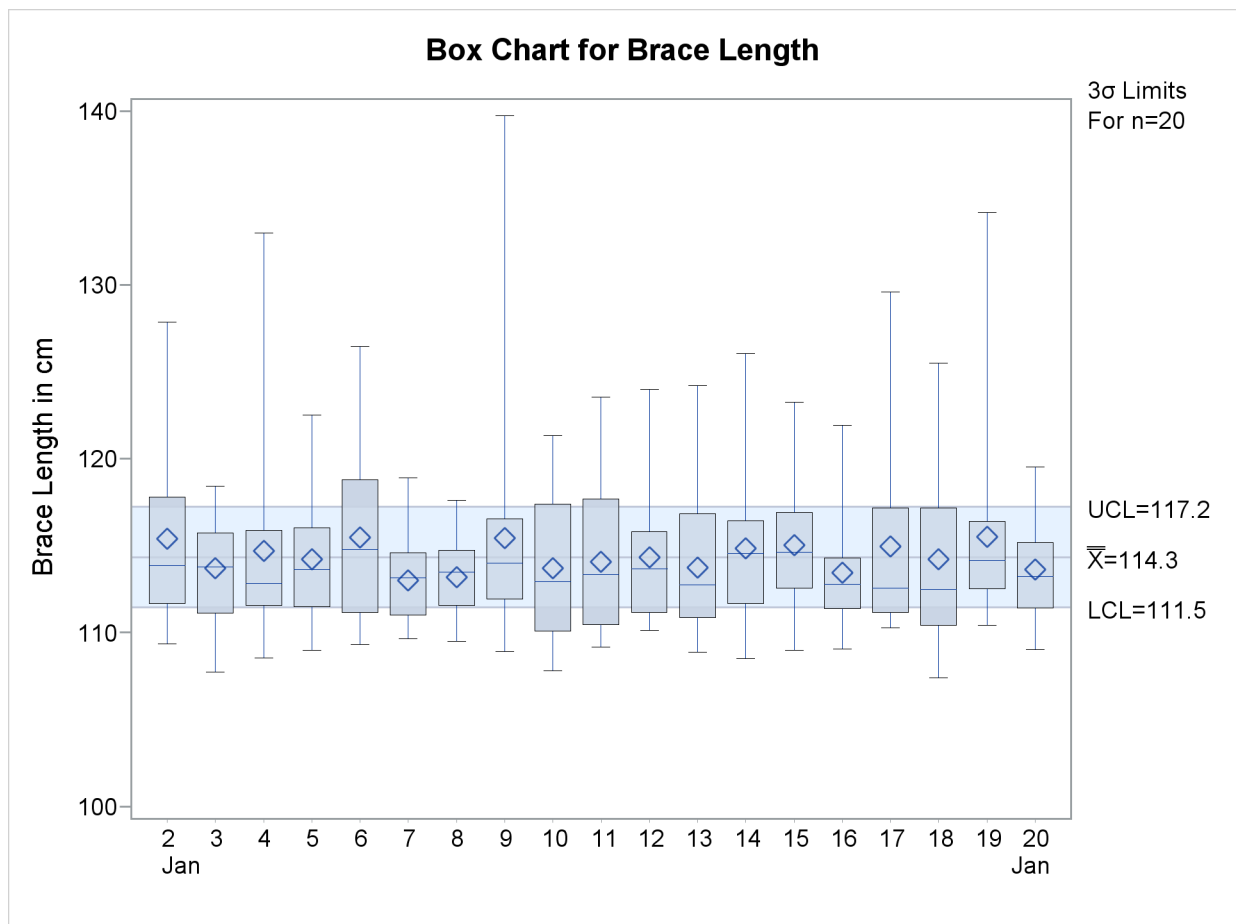
title 'Box Chart for Brace Length';
proc shewhart data=Lengthdata;
  boxchart Length*Day / serifs
                    ranges
                    nohlabel
                    nolegend
                    odstitle = title;
run;

```

The chart, shown in [Output 17.43.2](#), reveals that most of the subgroup distributions are skewed to the right. Consequently, the s chart shown in [Output 17.43.1](#) should be interpreted with caution, since control limits for s charts are based on the assumption that the data are normally distributed.

No special cause for the skewness of the subgroup distributions is discovered. This indicates that the process is in statistical control and that the length distribution is naturally skewed.

Output 17.43.2 Box Chart



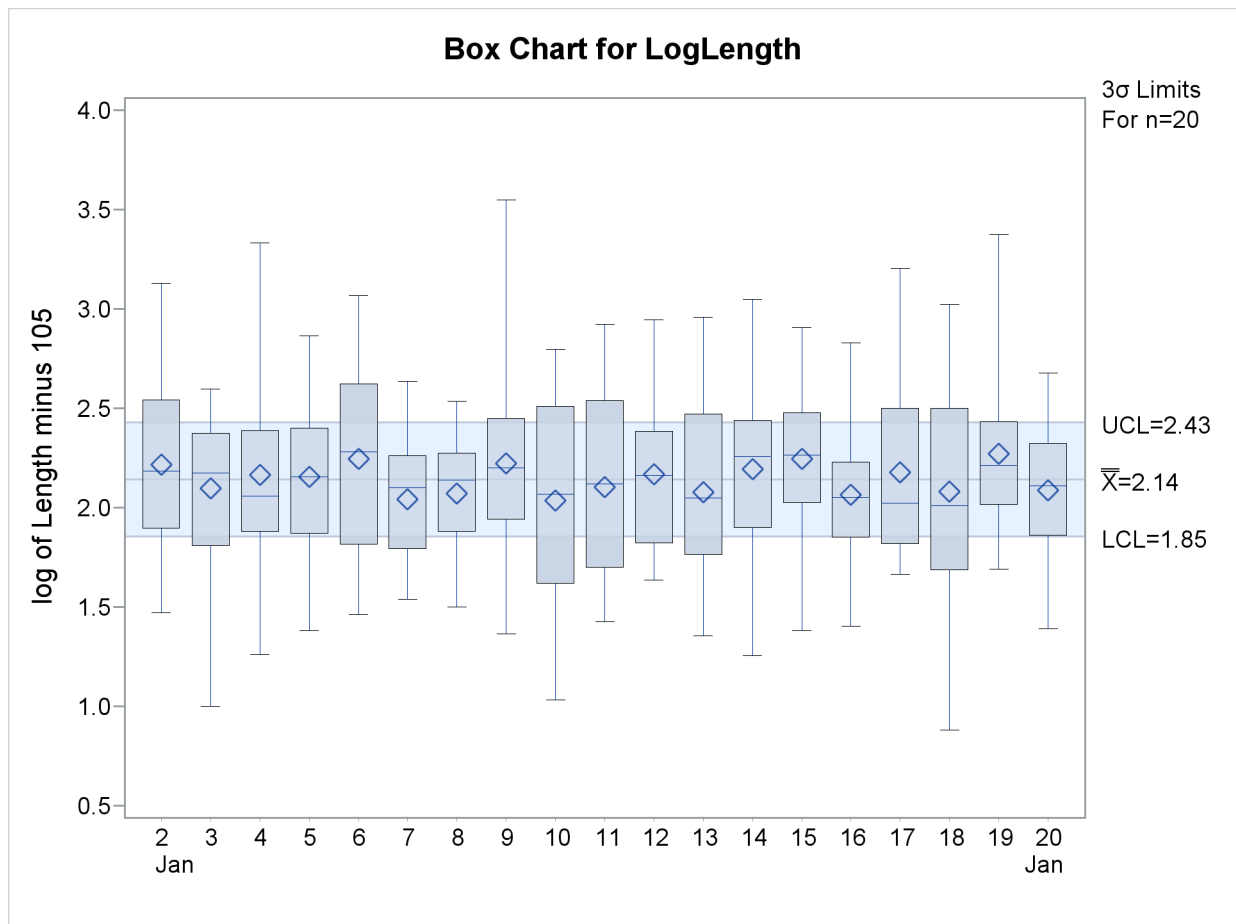
The following statements apply a lognormal transformation to the length measurements and display a box chart for the transformed data:

```
data Lengthdata;
  set Lengthdata;
  LogLength=log(Length-105);
  label LogLength='log of Length minus 105';
run;

title 'Box Chart for log(Length-105)';
proc shewhart data=Lengthdata;
  boxchart LogLength*Day / serifs
                      ranges
                      nohlabel
                      nolegend;
run;
```

The chart, shown in [Output 17.43.3](#), indicates that the subgroup distributions of LogLength are approximately normal (this can be verified with goodness-of-fit tests by using the CAPABILITY procedure).

Output 17.43.3 Box Chart for Transformed Data



Finally, \bar{X} and s charts, shown in [Output 17.43.4](#), are created for LogLength. They indicate that the

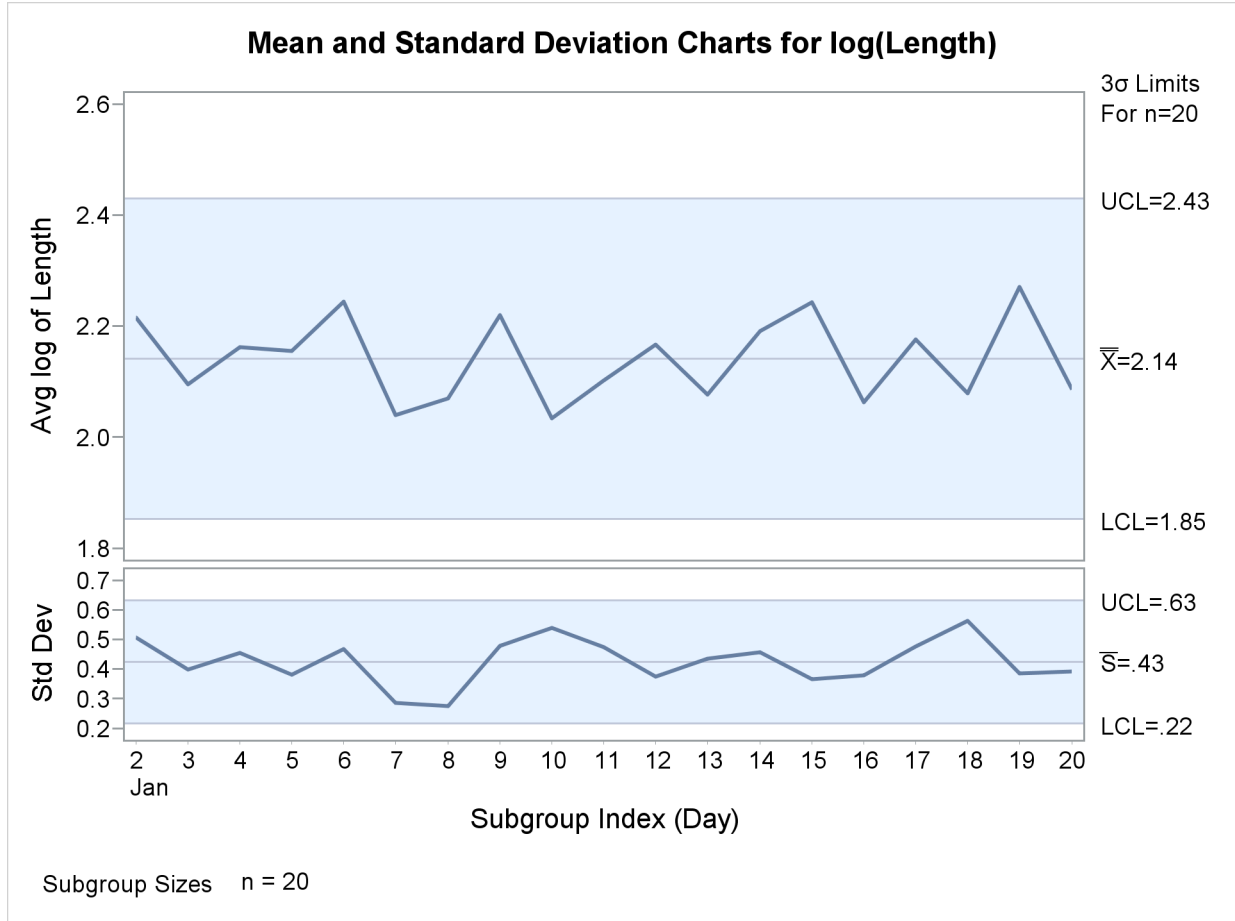
variability and mean level of the transformed lengths are in control.

```

title 'Mean and Standard Deviation Charts for log(Length)';
proc shewhart data=Lengthdata;
  xschart LogLength*Day / split    = '/'
                        odstitle = title;
  label LogLength='Avg log of Length/Std Dev';
run;

```

Output 17.43.4 \bar{X} and s Charts for Transformed Length



INSET and INSET2 Statements: SHEWHART Procedure

Overview: INSET and INSET2 Statements

The INSET and INSET2 statements enable you to enhance a Shewhart chart by adding a box or table (referred to as an *inset*) of summary statistics directly to the graph. The INSET statement places an inset in a primary Shewhart chart while the INSET2 statement places one in a secondary Shewhart chart. An inset can display statistics calculated by the SHEWHART procedure or arbitrary values provided in a SAS data set.

Note that an INSET or INSET2 statement by itself does not produce a display but must be used in conjunction with a chart statement. Insets are not available with line printer charts, so the INSET and INSET2 statements are not applicable when the LINEPRINTER option is specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement.

You can use options in the INSET and INSET2 statements to

- specify the position of the inset
- specify a header for the inset table
- specify graphical enhancements, such as background colors, text colors, text height, text font, and drop shadows

The INSET2 statement differs from the INSET statement in only two respects.

1. An INSET2 statement creates an inset within a secondary chart generated by an IRCHART, MRCHART, XRCHART or XSCHART statement or by the TRENDVAR= option. For example, when following an XRCHART statement an INSET statement produces an inset in the \bar{X} chart and an INSET2 statement produces one in the R chart.
2. The INSET statement can be used to place an inset in one of the margins surrounding the plot area, while the INSET2 statement cannot.

Any of the statistics available for display in an inset can be specified with either an INSET or INSET2 statement. Descriptions of the INSET statement in this section also apply to the INSET2 statement except where explicitly noted.

Getting Started: INSET and INSET2 Statements

This section introduces the INSET statement with examples that illustrate commonly used options. Complete syntax for the INSET statement is presented in the section “[Syntax: INSET and INSET2 Statements](#)” on page 2006.

Displaying Summary Statistics on a Control Chart

In the manufacture of silicon wafers, batches of five wafers are sampled, and their diameters are measured in millimeters. The following statements create a SAS data set named *Wafers*, which contains the measurements for 25 batches:

```
data Wafers;
  input Batch @;
  do i=1 to 5;
    input Diameter @;
    output;
  end;
  drop i;
  datalines;
1  35.00 34.99 34.99 34.98 35.00
2  35.01 34.99 34.99 34.98 35.00
3  34.99 35.00 35.00 35.00 35.00
4  35.01 35.00 34.99 34.99 35.00
5  35.00 34.99 34.98 34.99 35.00
6  34.99 34.99 35.00 35.00 35.00
7  35.01 34.98 35.00 35.00 34.99
8  35.00 35.00 34.99 34.98 34.99
9  34.99 34.98 34.98 35.01 35.00
10 34.99 35.00 35.01 34.99 35.01
11 35.01 35.00 35.00 34.98 34.99
12 34.99 34.99 35.00 34.98 35.01
13 35.01 34.99 34.98 34.99 34.99
14 35.00 35.00 34.99 35.01 34.99
15 34.98 34.99 34.99 34.98 35.00
16 34.99 35.00 35.00 35.01 35.00
17 34.98 34.98 34.99 34.99 34.98
18 35.01 35.02 35.00 34.98 35.00
19 34.99 34.98 35.00 34.99 34.98
20 34.99 35.00 35.00 34.99 34.99
21 35.00 34.99 34.99 34.98 35.00
22 35.00 35.00 35.01 35.00 35.00
23 35.02 35.00 34.98 35.02 35.00
24 35.00 35.00 34.99 35.01 34.98
25 34.99 34.99 34.99 35.00 35.00
;
```

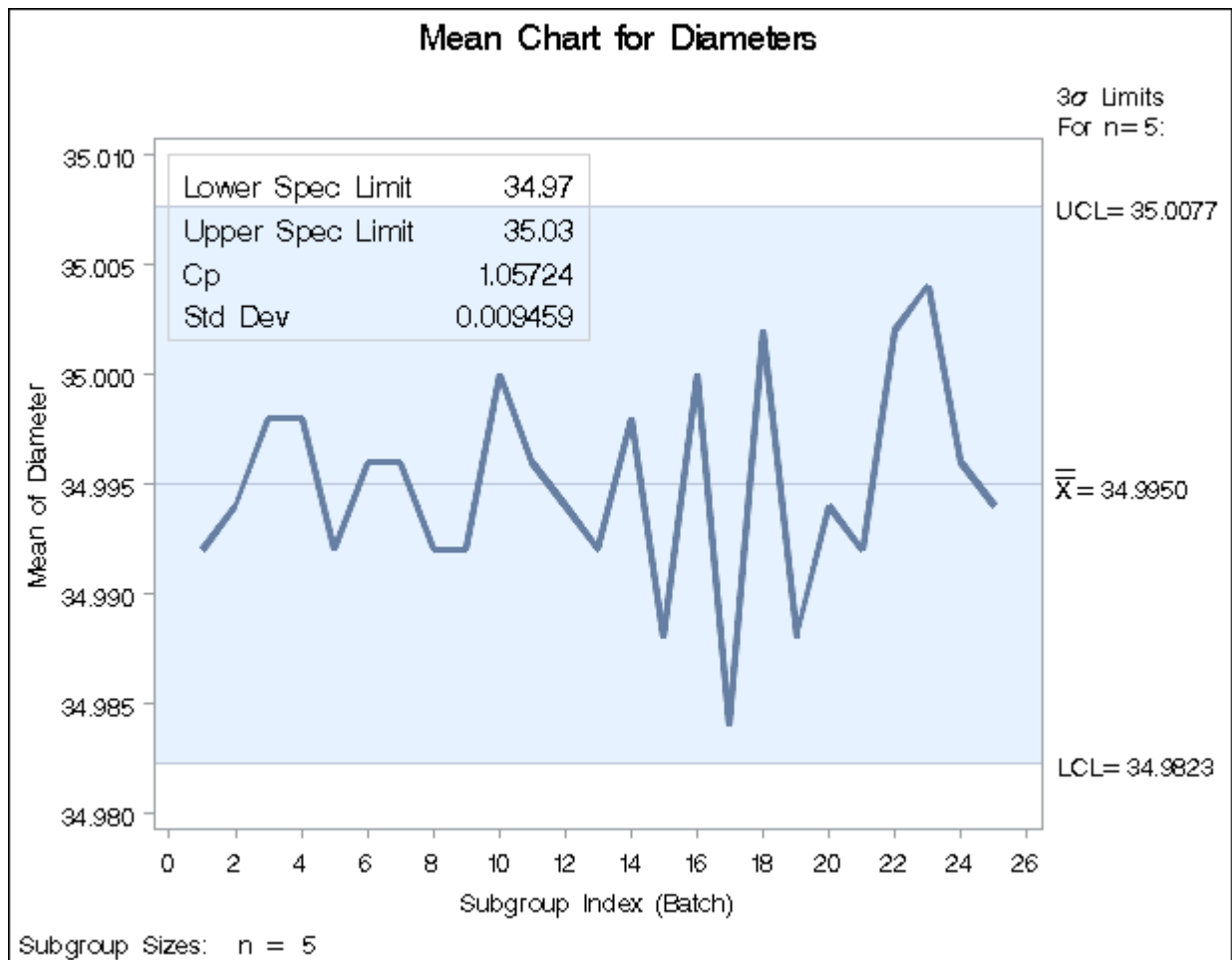
The following statements generate an \bar{X} chart from the *Wafers* data. Lower and upper specification limits for wafer diameters are given and the process capability index C_p is computed. An INSET statement is used to display the specification limits, the computed value of C_p and the process standard deviation on the chart:

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Mean Chart for Diameters';
proc shewhart data=Wafers;
  xchart Diameter*Batch /
    lsl = 34.97
    usl = 35.03;
  inset lsl usl cp stddev /
    height = 3;
run;
```

The resulting \bar{X} chart is displayed in Figure 17.122. The INSET statement immediately follows the chart statement that creates the graphical display (in this case, the XCHART statement). Specify the keywords for inset statistics (such as LSL, USL, CP and STDDEV) immediately after the word INSET. The inset statistics appear in the order in which you specify the keywords. The HEIGHT= option on the INSET statement specifies the text height used to display the statistics in the inset.

A complete list of keywords that you can use with the INSET statement is provided in “[Summary of INSET Keywords](#)” on page 2007. Note that the set of keywords available for a particular display depends on both the plot statement that precedes the INSET statement and the options that you specify in the plot statement.

Figure 17.122 An \bar{X} Chart with an Inset



The following examples illustrate options commonly used for enhancing the appearance of an inset.

Formatting Values and Customizing Labels

By default, each inset statistic is identified with an appropriate label, and each numeric value is printed using an appropriate format. However, you may want to provide your own labels and formats. For example, in [Figure 17.122](#) the default format used for C_p and the process standard deviation prints an excessive number of decimal places. The following statements produce \bar{X} and R charts, each with its own inset. The unwanted decimal places are eliminated and the default specification limits labels are replaced with abbreviations:

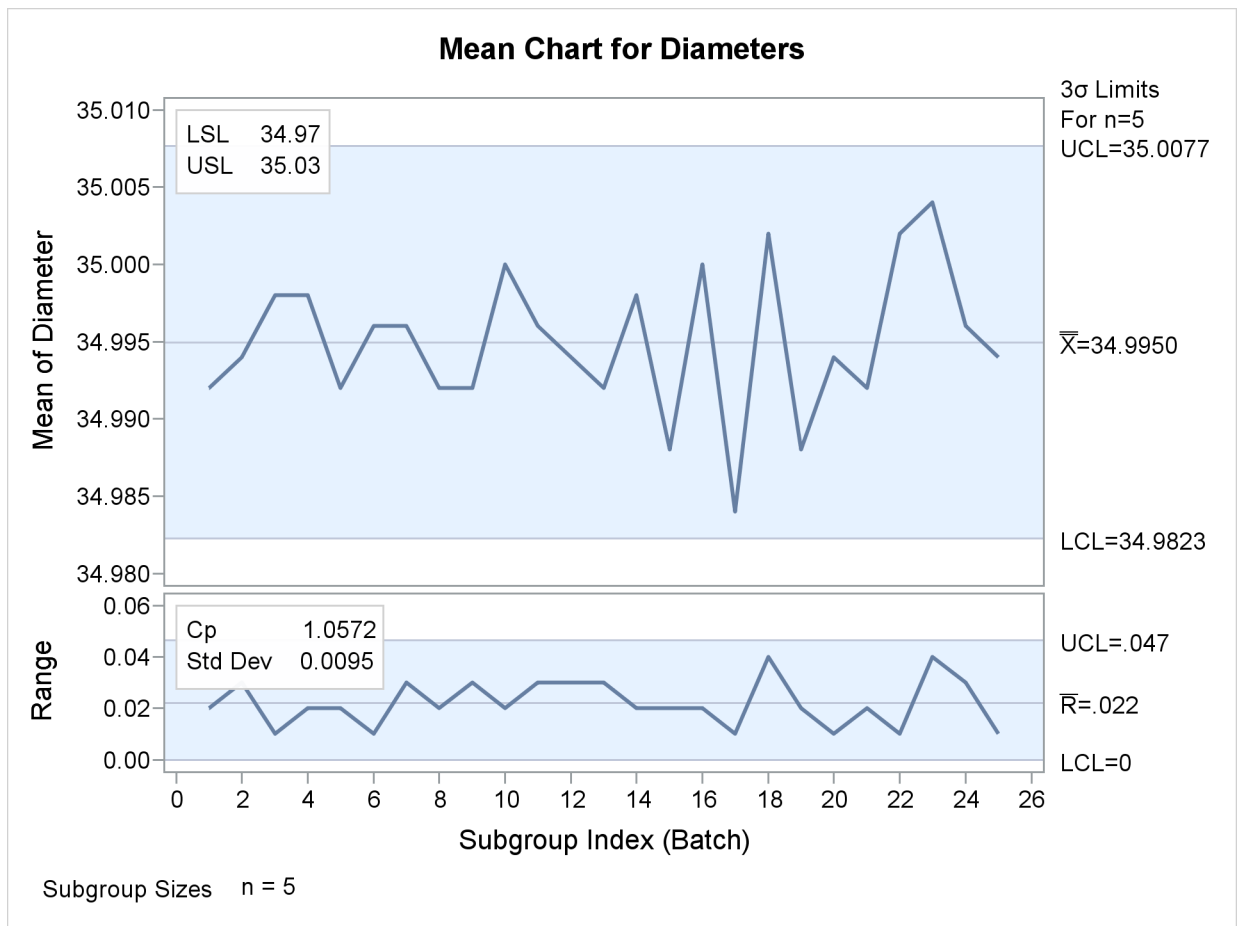
```
ods graphics on;
title 'Mean Chart for Diameters';
proc shewhart data=Wafers;
  xrchart Diameter*Batch /
    lsl      = 34.97
    usl      = 35.03
    odstitle = title;
  inset lsl='LSL' usl='USL' / pos = nw;
  inset2 cp (6.4) stddev (6.4) / pos = nw;
run;
ods graphics off;
```

The ODS GRAPHICS ON statement specified before the PROC SHEWHART statement enables ODS Graphics, so the \bar{X} and R charts are created using ODS Graphics instead of traditional graphics. The resulting charts are displayed in [Figure 17.123](#).

You can provide your own label by specifying the keyword for that statistic followed by an equal sign (=) and the label in quotes. The label can have up to 24 characters.

The format 6.4 specified in parentheses after the CP and STDDEV keywords displays those statistics with a field width of six and four decimal places. In general, you can specify any numeric SAS format in parentheses after an inset keyword. You can also specify a format to be used for all the statistics in the INSET statement with the FORMAT= option. For more information about SAS formats, refer to *SAS Formats and Informats: Reference*.

Note that if you specify both a label and a format for a statistic, the label must appear before the format.

Figure 17.123 Formatting Values and Customizing Labels in an Inset

Adding a Header and Positioning the Inset

In the previous examples, the insets are displayed in the upper left corners of the plots, the default position for insets added to control charts. You can control the inset position with the `POSITION=` option. In addition, you can display a header at the top of the inset with the `HEADER=` option. The following statements create a data set to be used with the `INSET DATA=` keyword and the chart shown in Figure 17.124:

```
data Location;
  length _LABEL_ $ 10 _VALUE_ $ 12;
  input _LABEL_ _VALUE_ &;
  datalines;
Plant      Santa Clara
Line       1
Shift      2
;
```

```

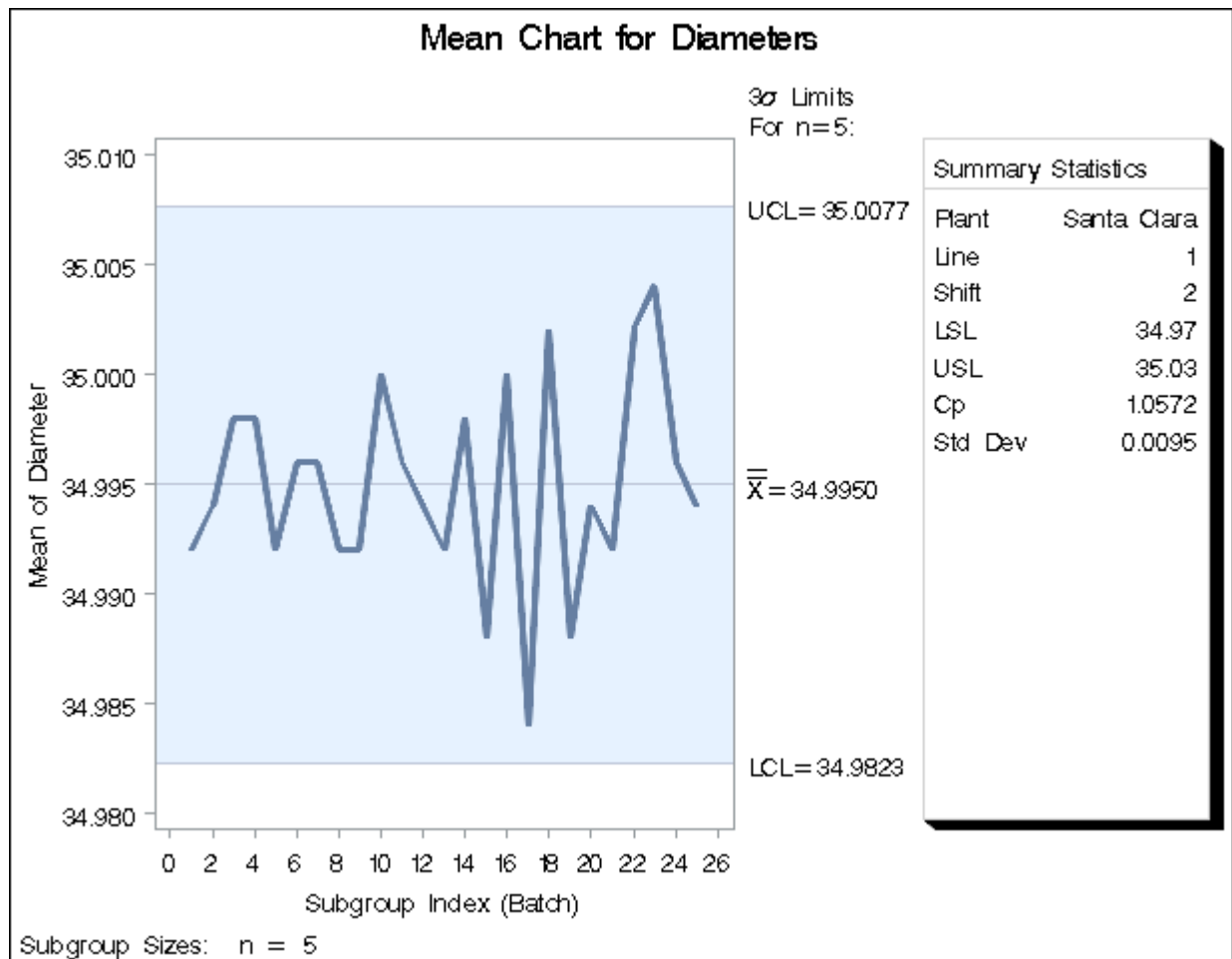
title 'Mean Chart for Diameters';
proc shewhart data=Wafers;
  xchart Diameter*Batch /
    lsl = 34.97
    usl = 35.03;
  inset data= Location lsl='LSL' usl='USL' cp (6.4) stddev (6.4) /
    position = rm
    cshadow = black
    header   = 'Summary Statistics';
run;

```

The header (in this case, *Summary Statistics*) can be up to 40 characters. Note that a relatively long list of inset statistics is requested. Consequently, POSITION=RM is specified to position the inset in the right margin. For more information about positioning, see “[Details: INSET and INSET2 Statements](#)” on page 2013. The CSHADOW= option is used to display a drop shadow on this inset. The *options*, such as HEADER=, POSITION= and CSHADOW= are specified after the slash (/) in the INSET statement. For more details on INSET statement options, see “[Dictionary of Options](#)” on page 2010.

Note that the contents of the data set LOCATION appear before other statistics in the inset. The position of the DATA= keyword in the keyword list determines the position of the data set’s contents in the inset.

Figure 17.124 Adding a Header and Repositioning the Inset



Syntax: INSET and INSET2 Statements

The syntax for the INSET and INSET2 statements is as follows:

INSET *keyword-list* < *options* > ;

INSET2 *keyword-list* < *options* > ;

You can use any number of INSET and INSET2 statements in the SHEWHART procedure. Each INSET or INSET2 statement produces a separate inset and must follow one of the chart statements. The inset appears on every panel (page) produced by the last chart statement preceding it. The statistics are displayed in the order in which they are specified. The following statements produce a boxplot with two insets and an \bar{X} and R chart with one inset in the \bar{X} chart and one in the R chart.

```
proc shewhart data=Wafers;
  boxchart Diameter * Batch / lsl=34.9 target=35 usl=35.1;
    inset lsl target usl;
    inset cp cpk cpm;
  xrchart Diameter * Batch;
    inset nmin nmax nout;
    inset2 nlow2 nhigh2;
run;
```

The statistics displayed in an inset are computed for a specific process variable using observations for the current BY group. For example, in the following statements, there are two process variables (Weight and Diameter) and a BY variable (Location). If there are three different locations (levels of Location), then a total of six \bar{X} charts are produced. The statistics in each inset are computed for a particular variable and location. The labels in the inset are the same for each \bar{X} chart.

```
proc shewhart data=Axles;
  by Location;
  xchart (Weight Diameter) * Batch / tests=1 to 8;
  inset ntests 1 to 8;
run;
```

The components of the INSET and INSET2 statements are described as follows.

keyword-list

can include any of the *keywords* listed in “[Summary of INSET Keywords](#)” on page 2007. Some *keywords*, such as NTESTS and DATA=, require operands specified immediately after the *keyword*. Also, some inset statistics are available only if you request chart statements and options for which those statistics are calculated. For example,

- the NHIGH2, NLOW2, NTESTS2, LCL2 and UCL2 keywords are available only when a secondary chart is produced with the IRCHART, MRCHART, XRCHART or XSCHART statements.
- the NTESTS *keyword* requires the TESTS= option;
- the NTESTS2 *keyword* requires the TESTS2= option;
- the capability index *keywords* such as CPK all require one or more of the LSL=, USL= and TARGET= options.

By default, inset statistics are identified with appropriate labels, and numeric values are printed using appropriate formats. However, you can provide customized labels and formats. You provide the customized label by specifying the *keyword* for that statistic followed by an equal sign (=) and the label in quotes. Labels can have up to 24 characters. You provide the numeric format in parentheses after the *keyword*. Note that if you specify both a label and a format for a statistic, the label must appear before the format. For an example, see [“Formatting Values and Customizing Labels”](#) on page 2003.

options

appear after the slash (/) and control the appearance of the inset. For example, the following INSET statement uses two appearance *options* (POSITION= and CTEXT=):

```
inset n nmin nmax / position=ne ctext=yellow;
```

The POSITION= option determines the location of the inset, and the CTEXT= option specifies the color of the text of the inset.

See [“Summary of Options”](#) on page 2010 for a list of all available *options*, and [“Dictionary of Options”](#) on page 2010 for detailed descriptions. Note the difference between *keywords* and *options*; *keywords* specify the information to be displayed in an inset, whereas *options* control the appearance of the inset.

Summary of INSET Keywords

All keywords available with the SHEWHART procedure’s INSET and INSET2 statements request a single statistic in an inset, except for the NTESTS, NTESTS2 and DATA= keywords. The NTESTS and NTESTS2 keywords each require a list of indexes specifying the tests for special causes whose counts of positive results are to be displayed:

```
inset ntests 1 2 3 4;
inset ntests2 1 to 4;
```

For each of the requested tests, the number of positive results for the test is displayed in the inset. So if tests 1 through 4 are requested the results occupy four lines in the inset.

The DATA= keyword specifies a SAS data set containing (label, value) pairs to be displayed in an inset. The data set must contain the variables _LABEL_ and _VALUE_. _LABEL_ is a character variable whose values provide labels for inset entries. _VALUE_ can be character or numeric, and provides values displayed in the inset. The label and value from each observation in the DATA= data set occupy one line in the inset. [Figure 17.124](#) shows an inset containing entries from a DATA= data set.

Table 17.82 Summary Statistics

Keyword	Description
DATA=	(label, value) pairs from <i>SAS-data-set</i>
LCL	primary chart lower control limit
MEAN	estimated or specified process mean
N	nominal subgroup size
NMIN	minimum subgroup size
NMAX	maximum subgroup size
NOUT	number of subgroups outside control limits on primary chart
NLOW	number of subgroups below lower control limit on primary chart
NHIGH	number of subgroups above upper control limit on primary chart
NTESTS	number of positive results of tests for special causes on primary chart
STDDEV	estimated or specified process standard deviation
UCL	primary chart upper control limit

Table 17.83 Secondary Chart Summary Statistics

Keyword	Description
LCL2	secondary chart lower control limit
MEAN2	mean of subgroup ranges or standard deviations
NOUT2	number of subgroups outside control limits on secondary chart
NLOW2	number of subgroups below lower control limit on secondary chart
NHIGH2	number of subgroups above upper control limit on secondary chart
NTESTS2	number of positive results of tests for special causes on secondary chart
UCL2	secondary chart upper control limit

Table 17.84 Specification Limits

Keyword	Description
LSL	lower specification limit
USL	upper specification limit
TARGET	target value

Table 17.85 Capability Indices and Confidence Limits

Keyword	Description
CIALPHA	α value for computing capability index confidence limits
CP	capability index C_p
CPLCL	lower confidence limit for C_p
CPUCL	upper confidence limit for C_p
CPK	capability index C_{pk}
CPKLCL	lower confidence limit for C_{pk}
CPKUCL	upper confidence limit for C_{pk}
CPL	capability index CPL
CPLLCL	lower confidence limit for CPL
CPLUCL	upper confidence limit for CPL
CPM	capability index C_{pm}
CPMLCL	lower confidence limit for C_{pm}
CPMUCL	upper confidence interval for C_{pm}
CPU	capability index CPU
CPULCL	lower confidence limit for CPU
CPUCL	upper confidence limit for CPU

You can use the keywords in [Table 17.86](#) only when producing ODS Graphics output. Greek letters are used in the labels for the statistics requested with the UMU and USIGMA keywords.

Table 17.86 Keywords Specific to ODS Graphics Output

Keyword	Description
TESTLEGEND	requests a legend of positive tests for special causes
UMU	estimated or specified process mean
USIGMA	estimated or specified process standard deviation

Summary of Options

The following table lists the INSET and INSET2 statement options. For complete descriptions, see “Dictionary of Options” on page 2010 which follows this section.

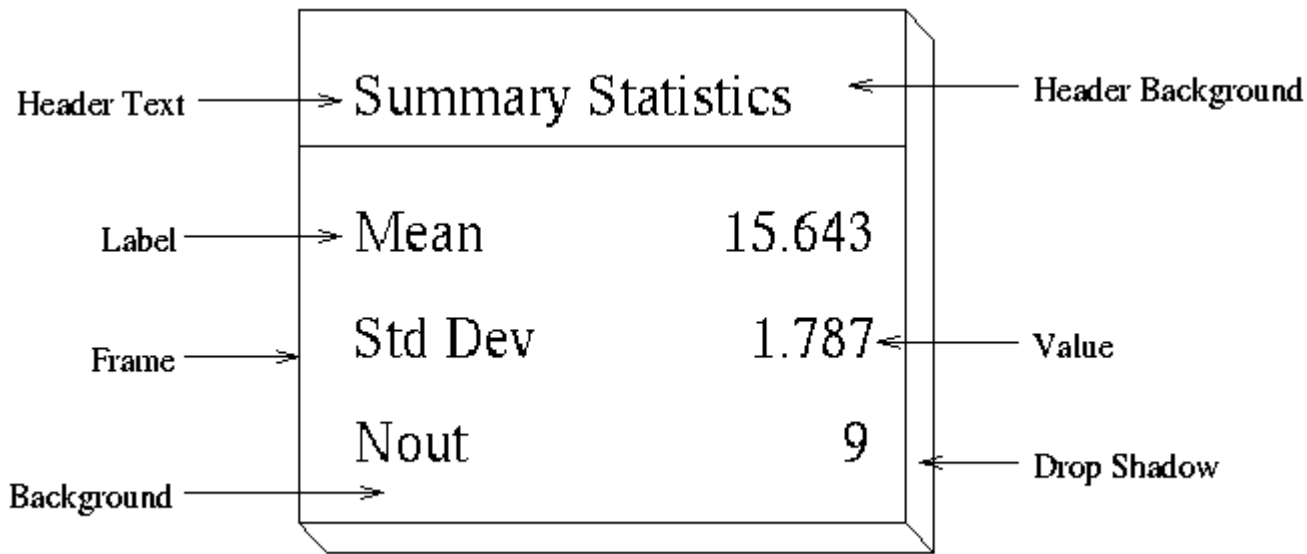
Table 17.87 INSET Options

Option	Description
CFILL=	specifies color of inset background
CFILLH=	specifies color of header background
CFRAME=	specifies color of frame
CHEADER=	specifies color of header text
CSHADOW=	specifies color of drop shadow
CTEXT=	specifies color of inset text
DATA	specifies data units for POSITION=(<i>x</i> , <i>y</i>) co-ordinates
FONT=	specifies font of text
FORMAT=	specifies format of values in inset
HEADER=	specifies header text
HEIGHT=	specifies height of inset text
HTRANSPARENCY=	specifies transparency of inset header background
NOFRAME	suppresses frame around inset
TRANSPARENCY=	specifies transparency of inset background
POSITION=	specifies position of inset
REFPOINT=	specifies reference point of inset positioned with POSITION=(<i>x</i> , <i>y</i>) coordinates

Dictionary of Options

The following entries provide detailed descriptions of options for the INSET and INSET2 statements. The marginal notes *Traditional Graphics* and *ODS Graphics* identify options that apply only to traditional graphics and ODS Graphics output, respectively. Terms used in this section are illustrated in Figure 17.125.

Figure 17.125 The Inset

**CFILL=*color* | BLANK**

specifies the color of the background (including the header background if you do not specify the CFILLH= option). *Traditional Graphics*

If you do not specify the CFILL= option, then by default, the background is empty. This means that items that overlap the inset (such as subgroup data points or control limits) show through the inset. If you specify any value for the CFILL= option, then overlapping items no longer show through the inset. Specify CFILL=BLANK to leave the background uncolored and also to prevent items from showing through the inset.

CFILLH=*color*

specifies the color of the header background. By default, if you do not specify a CFILLH= color, the CFILL= color is used. *Traditional Graphics*

CFRAME=*color*

specifies the color of the frame. By default, the frame is the same color as the axis of the plot. *Traditional Graphics*

CHEADER=*color*

specifies the color of the header text. By default, if you do not specify a CHEADER= color, the CTEXT= color is used. *Traditional Graphics*

CSHADOW=*color***CS=*color***

specifies the color of the drop shadow. See Figure 17.124 for an example. By default, if you do not specify the CSHADOW= option, a drop shadow is not displayed. *Traditional Graphics*

CTEXT=color**CT=color***Traditional Graphics*

specifies the color of the text. By default, the inset text color is the same as the other text on the plot.

DATA

specifies that data coordinates are to be used in positioning the inset with the POSITION= option. The DATA option is available only when you specify POSITION= (x, y), and it must be placed immediately after the coordinates (x, y). For details, see the entry for the POSITION= option or “Positioning the Inset Using Coordinates” on page 2015. See Figure 17.128 for an example.

FONT=font*Traditional Graphics*

specifies the font of the text. By default, the font is SIMPLEX if the inset is located in the interior of the plot, and the font is the same as the other text displayed on the plot if the inset is located in the exterior of the plot.

FONT=SMALL*ODS Graphics*

changes the fonts used in the inset. By default, the font associated with the GraphLabelText style element is used for inset header and that associated with the GraphValueText style element is used for text in the body of the inset. When you specify FONT=SMALL, the GraphValueText font is used in the header and the GraphDataText font is used in the inset body.

FORMAT=format

specifies a format for all the values displayed in an inset. If you specify a format for a particular statistic, then this format overrides the format you specified with the FORMAT= option.

HEADER= 'string'

specifies the header text. The *string* cannot exceed 40 characters. If you do not specify the HEADER= option, no header line appears in the inset.

HEIGHT=value*Traditional Graphics*

specifies the height of the text in screen percent units.

HEIGHT=SMALL*ODS Graphics*

reduces the size of the text in the inset. By default, the GraphLabelText style element determines the size of inset header text and the GraphValueText style element determines the size of text in the body of the inset. When you specify HEIGHT=SMALL, the GraphValueText size is used for the inset header and the GraphDataText size is used in the inset body.

HTRANSPARENCY=value*ODS Graphics*

specifies the inset header background transparency when transparency is used in ODS Graphics output. The *value* must be between 0 and 1, where 0 is completely opaque and 1 is completely transparent. The default inset header background transparency is 0.65.

NOFRAME

suppresses the frame drawn around the text.

TRANSPARENCY=*value*

specifies the inset background transparency when transparency is used in ODS Graphics output. The *value* must be between 0 and 1, where 0 is completely opaque and 1 is completely transparent. The default inset background transparency is 0.05. *ODS Graphics*

POSITION=*position***POS=*position***

determines the position of the inset. The *position* can be a compass point keyword, a margin keyword, or a pair of coordinates (x, y). You can specify coordinates in axis percent units or axis data units. For more information, see “[Details: INSET and INSET2 Statements](#)” on page 2013. By default, POSITION=NW, which positions the inset in the upper left (northwest) corner of the display.

REFPOINT=BR | BL | TR | TL**RP=BR | BL | TR | TL**

specifies the reference point for an inset that is positioned by a pair of coordinates with the POSITION= option. Use the REFPOINT= option with POSITION= coordinates. The REFPOINT= option specifies which corner of the inset frame you want positioned at coordinates (x, y). The keywords BL, BR, TL, and TR represent bottom left, bottom right, top left, and top right, respectively. See [Figure 17.129](#) for an example. The default is REFPOINT=BL.

If you specify the position of the inset as a compass point or margin keyword, the REFPOINT= option is ignored. For more information, see “[Positioning the Inset Using Coordinates](#)” on page 2015.

Details: INSET and INSET2 Statements

This section provides details on three different methods of positioning the inset using the POSITION= option. With the POSITION= option, you can specify

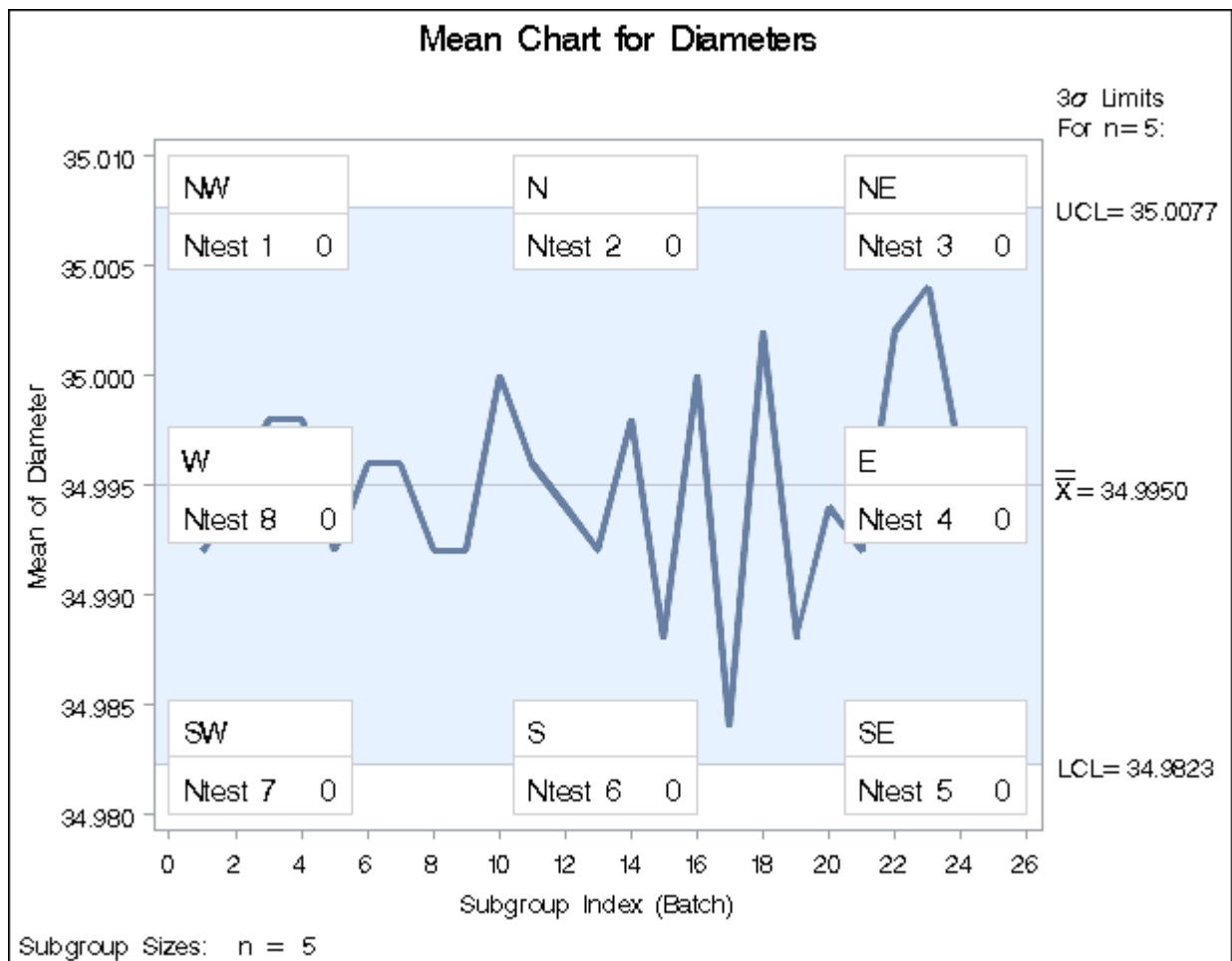
- compass points
- keywords for margin positions
- coordinates in data units or percent axis units

Positioning the Inset Using Compass Points

You can specify the eight compass points N, NE, E, SE, S, SW, W, and NW as keywords for the POSITION= option. The following statements create the display in Figure 17.126, which demonstrates all eight compass positions. The default is NW.

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Mean Chart for Diameters';
proc shewhart data=Wafers;
  xchart Diameter*Batch / tests= 1 to 8;
  inset ntests 1 / height=3 cfill=blank header='NW' pos=nw;
  inset ntests 2 / height=3 cfill=blank header='N ' pos=n ;
  inset ntests 3 / height=3 cfill=blank header='NE' pos=ne;
  inset ntests 4 / height=3 cfill=blank header='E ' pos=e ;
  inset ntests 5 / height=3 cfill=blank header='SE' pos=se;
  inset ntests 6 / height=3 cfill=blank header='S ' pos=s ;
  inset ntests 7 / height=3 cfill=blank header='SW' pos=sw;
  inset ntests 8 / height=3 cfill=blank header='W ' pos=w ;
run;
```

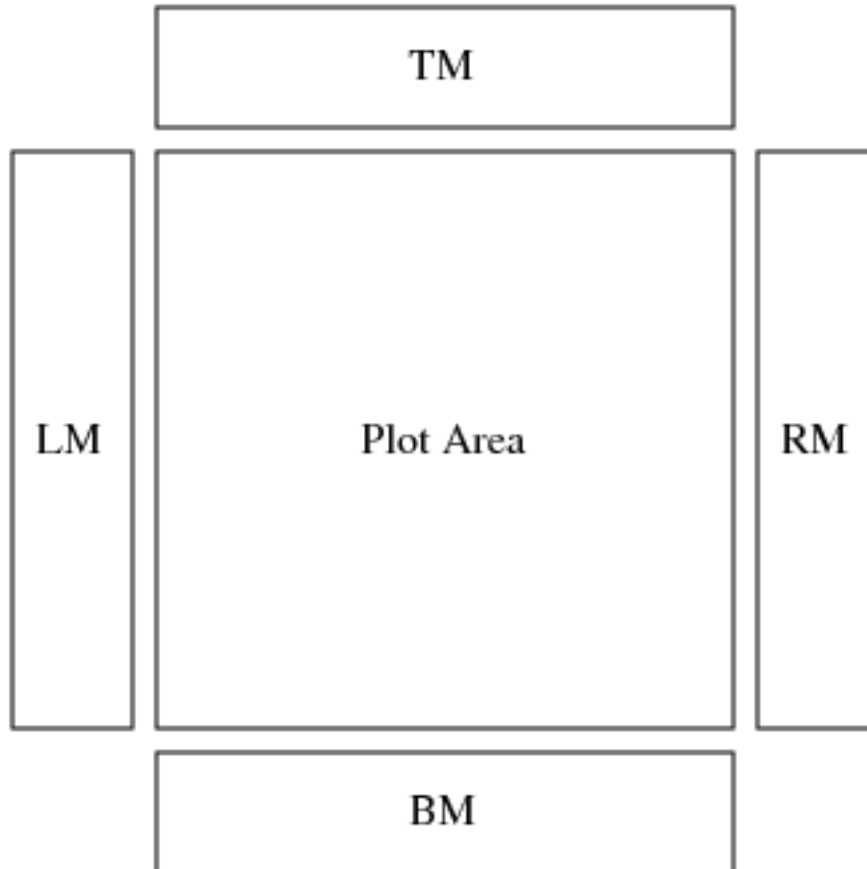
Figure 17.126 Insets Positioned Using Compass Points



Positioning the Inset in the Margins

Using the INSET statement you can also position an inset in one of the four margins surrounding the plot area using the margin keywords LM, RM, TM, or BM, as illustrated in [Figure 17.127](#). The INSET2 statement cannot be used to produce an inset in a margin.

Figure 17.127 Positioning Insets in the Margins



For an example of an inset placed in the right margin, see [Figure 17.124](#). Margin positions are recommended if a large number of statistics are listed in the INSET statement. If you attempt to display a lengthy inset in the interior of the plot, it is likely that the inset will collide with the data display.

Positioning the Inset Using Coordinates

You can also specify the position of the inset with coordinates: `POSITION= (x, y)`. The coordinates can be given in axis percent units (the default) or in axis data units.

Data Unit Coordinates

If you specify the DATA option immediately following the coordinates, the inset is positioned using axis data units. For example, the following statements place the bottom left corner of the inset at 6 on the horizontal axis and 34.985 on the vertical axis:

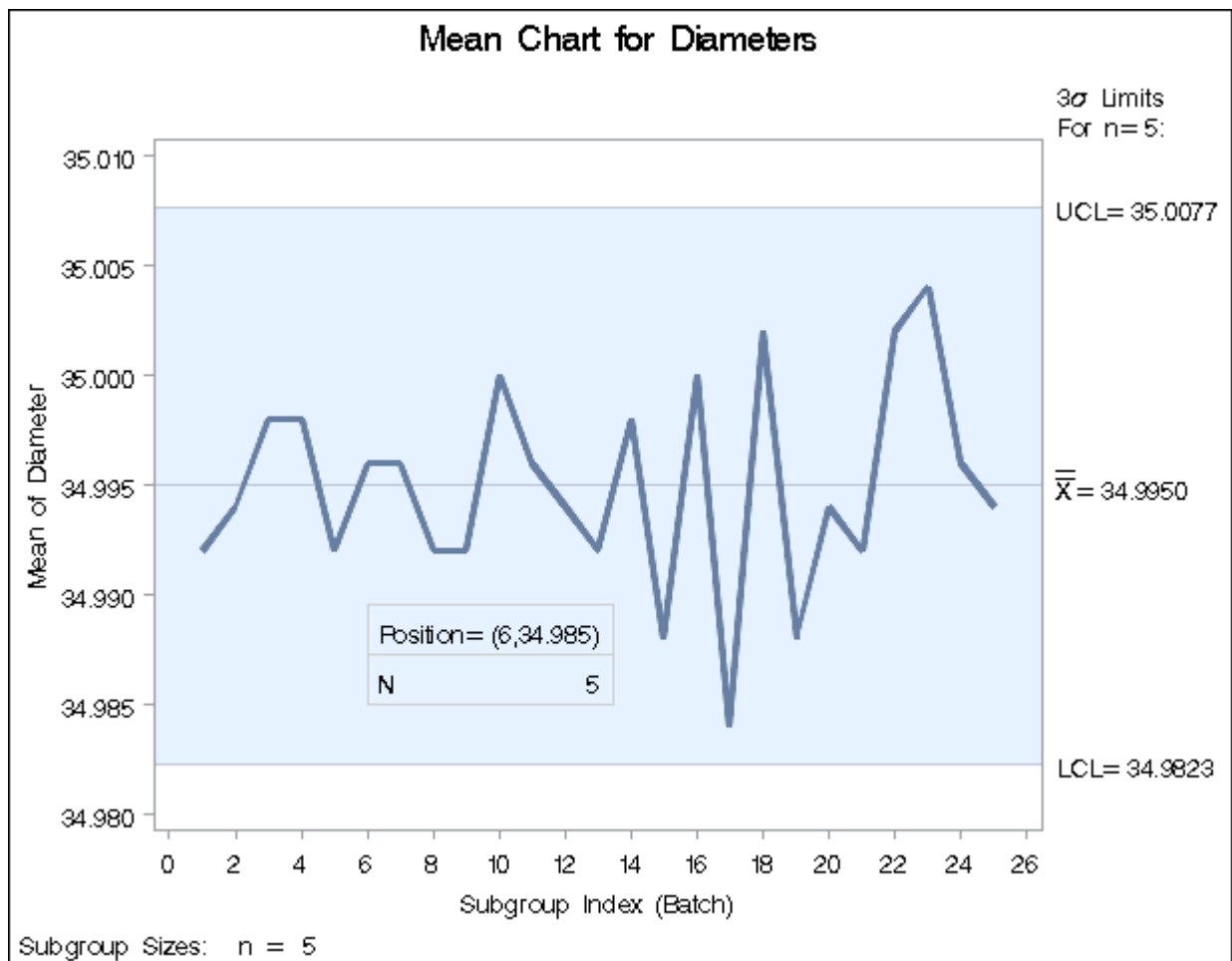
```

title 'Mean Chart for Diameters';
proc shewhart data=Wafers;
  xchart Diameter*Batch;
  inset n /
    header   = 'Position=(6,34.985) '
    position = (6,34.985) data;
run;

```

The control chart is displayed in Figure 17.128. By default, the specified coordinates determine the position of the bottom left corner of the inset. You can change this reference point with the REFPOINT= option, as in the next example.

Figure 17.128 Inset Positioned Using Data Unit Coordinates



Axis Percent Unit Coordinates

If you do not use the DATA option, the inset is positioned using axis percent units. The coordinates of the bottom left corner of the display are (0, 0), while the upper right corner is (100, 100). For example, the following statements create a \bar{X} chart with two insets, both positioned using coordinates in axis percent units:

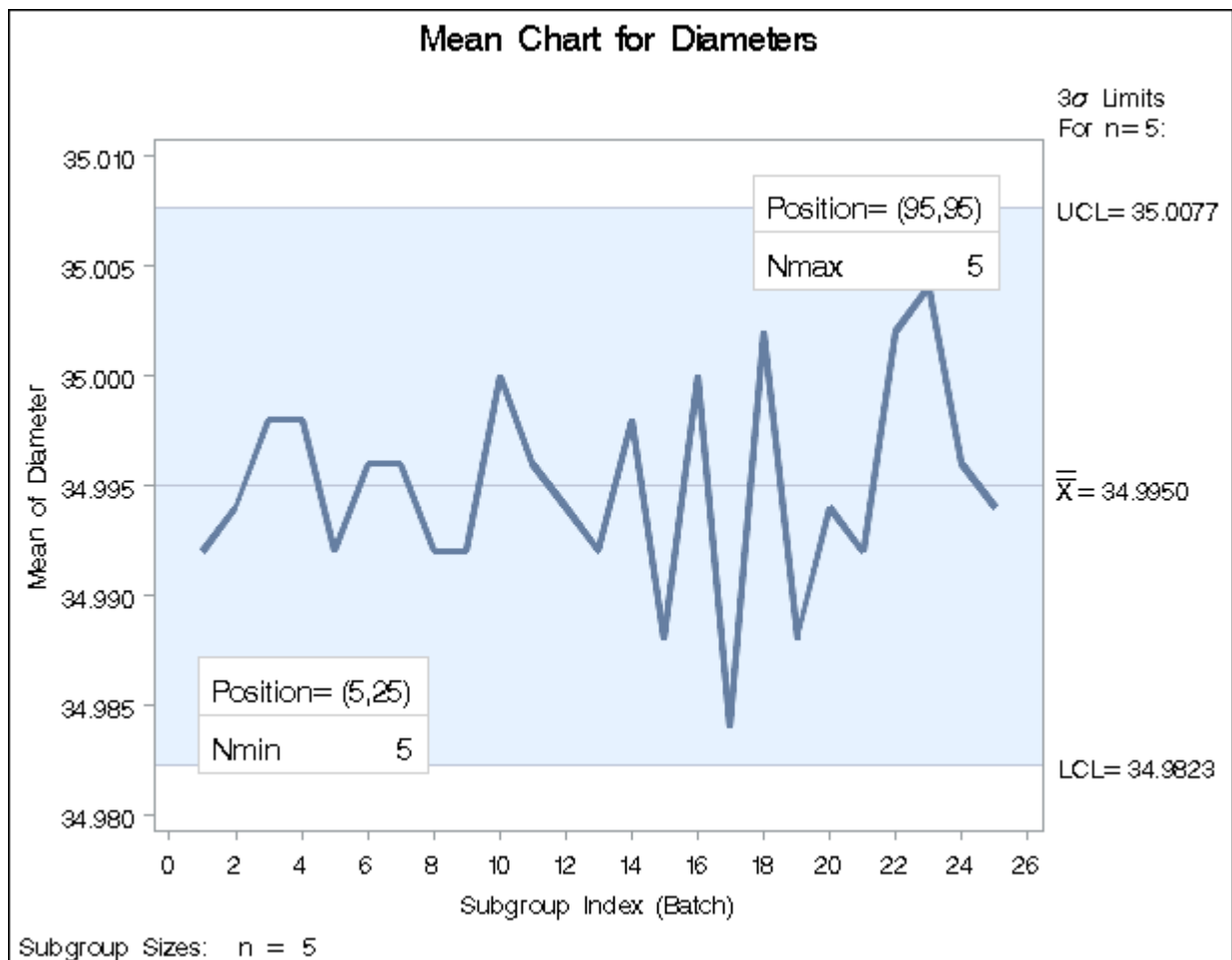
```

title 'Mean Chart for Diameters';
proc shewhart data=Wafers;
  xchart Diameter*Batch;
  inset nmin / position = (5,25)
           header   = 'Position=(5,25) '
           height   = 3
           cfill    = blank
           refpoint = tl;
  inset nmax / position = (95,95)
           header   = 'Position=(95,95) '
           height   = 3
           cfill    = blank
           refpoint = tr;
run;

```

The display is shown in Figure 17.129. Notice that the REFPOINT= option is used to determine which corner of the inset is to be placed at the coordinates specified with the POSITION= option. The first inset has REFPOINT=TL, so the top left corner of the inset is positioned 5% of the way across the horizontal axis and 25% of the way up the vertical axis. The second inset has REFPOINT=TR, so the top right corner of the inset is positioned 95% of the way across the horizontal axis and 95% of the way up the vertical axis. Note also that coordinates in axis percent units must be *between* 0 and 100.

Figure 17.129 Inset Positioned Using Axis Percent Unit Coordinates



Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure

This section provides detailed descriptions of options that you can specify in the following chart statements:

- BOXCHART
- CCHART
- IRCHART
- MCHART
- MRCHART
- NPCHART
- PCHART
- RCHART
- SCHART
- UCHART
- XCHART
- XRCHART
- XSCHART

Options are specified after the slash (/) in a chart statement. For example, to request tests for special causes with an \bar{X} and R chart, you can use the **TESTS=** option as follows:

```
proc shewhart data=Measures;  
  xrchart Length*Sample / tests=1 to 4 ;  
run;
```

The options described in this section are listed alphabetically. For tables of options organized by function, see the “Summary of Options” tables in the sections for the various chart statements.

Unless indicated otherwise, the options listed here are available with every chart statement. The marginal notes *Traditional Graphics*, *ODS Graphics*, and *Line Printer* identify options that apply to traditional graphics, ODS Graphics output, and line printer charts, respectively. For statements that create two charts, the term *primary chart* refers to the upper chart (for instance, the \bar{X} chart created with the XRCHART statement), and the term *secondary chart* refers to the lower chart (for instance, the R chart created with the XRCHART statement). The term *primary chart* also refers to the single chart created by some statements (for instance, the p chart created with the PCHART statement).

ALLLABEL=VALUE**ALLLABEL=(variable)**

labels every point on the primary chart with the VALUE plotted for that subgroup or with the value of a *variable* in the input data set.

The *variable* provided in the input data set can be numeric or character. If the *variable* is a character variable, its length cannot exceed 16. For each subgroup of observations, the formatted value of the *variable* in the observations is used to label the point representing the subgroup. If you are reading a DATA= data set with multiple observations per subgroup, the values of the *variable* should be identical for observations within a subgroup. You should use this option with care to avoid cluttering the chart. By default, points are not labeled. Related options are CFRAMELAB=, OUTLABEL=, LABELFONT=, LABELHEIGHT=, and TESTLABEL=, but note that the OUTLABEL= option cannot be specified with the ALLLABEL= option.

ALLLABEL2=VALUE**ALLLABEL2=(variable)**

labels every point on an *R*, *s*, or trend chart with the VALUE plotted for that subgroup or with the value of a *variable* in the input data set.

The *variable* provided in the input data set can be numeric or character. If the *variable* is a character variable, its length cannot exceed 16. For each subgroup of observations, the formatted value of the *variable* in the observations is used to label the point representing the subgroup. If you are reading a DATA= data set with multiple observations per subgroup, the values of the *variable* should be identical for observations within a subgroup. You should use this option with care to avoid cluttering the chart. By default, points are not labeled. Related options are CFRAMELAB=, OUTLABEL2=, LABELFONT=, LABELHEIGHT=, and TESTLABEL2=, but note that the OUTLABEL2= option cannot be specified with the ALLLABEL2= option. The option is available in the IRCHART, MRCHART, RCHART, SCHART, XRCHART, and XSCHART statements and in the BOXCHART, MCHART, and XCHART statements with the TRENDVAR= option.

ALLN

plots summary statistics for all subgroups, regardless of whether the subgroup sample size equals the nominal control limit sample size *n* specified by the LIMITN= option or the variable _LIMITN_ in the LIMITS= data set. Use the ALLN option in conjunction with the LIMITN= option or the variable _LIMITN_.

The ALLN option is useful in applications where almost all of the subgroups have a common sample size *n*, and you want to display fixed (rather than varying) control limits corresponding to the nominal sample size *n*. The disadvantage of using the ALLN option with widely differing subgroup sample sizes is that the interpretation of the control limits is meaningful only for those subgroups whose sample size is equal to *n*. To request special symbol markers indicating that not all the sample sizes are equal to *n*, use the NMARKERS option in conjunction with the ALLN option.

The ALLN option is not available in the IRCHART statement.

ALPHA=value

requests *probability limits*. If you specify ALPHA= α , the control limits are computed so that the probability is α that a subgroup summary statistic exceeds its control limits. This

assumes that the process is in statistical control and that the data follow a certain theoretical distribution, which depends on the chart statement. The Poisson distribution is assumed for the CCHART and UCHART statements, and the binomial distribution is assumed for the NPCHART and PCHART statements. The normal distribution is assumed for all other chart statements. For the equations used to compute probability limits, see the “Details” subsection in the section for the chart statement that you are using.

The value of α can range between 0 and 1 for most statements. However, for the MCHART statement, the MRCHART statement, and the BOXCHART statement with the CONTROL-STAT=MEDIAN option, the value of α must be one of the following: 0.001, 0.002, 0.01, 0.02, 0.025, 0.04, 0.05, 0.10, or 0.20.

Note the following:

- As an alternative to specifying ALPHA= α , you can read α from the variable `_ALPHA_` in a LIMITS= data set by specifying the READALPHA option. See “Input Data Sets” in the section for the chart statement in which you are interested.
- As an alternative to specifying ALPHA= α (or reading the variable `_ALPHA_` from a LIMITS= data set), you can request “ $k\sigma$ control limits” by specifying SIGMAS= k (or reading the variable `_SIGMAS_` from a LIMITS= data set).

If you specify neither the ALPHA= option nor the SIGMAS= option, the procedure computes 3σ control limits by default.

ANNOTATE=SAS-data-set

ANNO=SAS-data-set

Traditional Graphics

specifies an ANNOTATE= type data set, as described in *SAS/GRAPH: Reference*, that enhances a primary chart. The ANNOTATE= data set specified in a chart statement enhances all charts created by that particular statement. You can also specify an ANNOTATE= data set in the PROC SHEWHART statement to enhance all primary charts created by the procedure.

ANNOTATE2=SAS-data-set

ANNO2=SAS-data-set

Traditional Graphics

specifies an ANNOTATE= type data set, as described in *SAS/GRAPH: Reference*, that enhances a secondary chart. The ANNOTATE2= data set specified in a chart statement enhances all charts created by that particular statement. You can also specify an ANNOTATE2= data set in the PROC SHEWHART statement to enhance all secondary charts created by the procedure.

This option is available in the IRCHART, MRCHART, XRCHART, and XSCHART statements and in the BOXCHART, MCHART, and XCHART statements with the TRENDVAR= option.

BILEVEL

Traditional Graphics

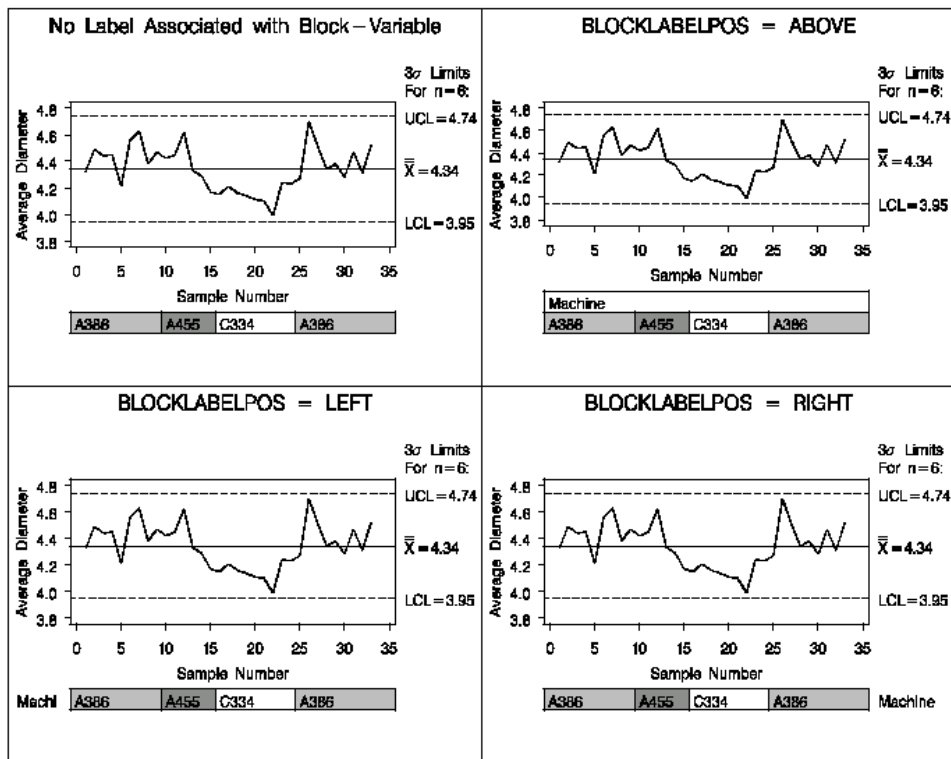
Line Printer

arranges the Shewhart chart in two levels (rather than the default of one level) so that twice as much data can be displayed on a page or screen. The second level is a continuation of the first level, and this arrangement is continued on subsequent pages until all the subgroups are displayed. You use the NPANELPOS= option to control the number of subgroup positions in each level. If you specify the BILEVEL option in a chart statement that produces primary and secondary charts, you must also specify the SEPARATE option.

BLOCKLABELPOS=ABOVE | LEFT | RIGHT

specifies the position of a block-variable label in the block legend. As shown in Figure 17.130, the keyword ABOVE places the label immediately above the legend, LEFT places the label to the left of the legend, and RIGHT places the label to the right of the legend. Use the keywords LEFT and RIGHT with labels that are short enough to fit in the margins on each side of the chart; otherwise, they will be truncated. Use the keyword RIGHT only when the legend is below the control chart (BLOCKPOS=3 or BLOCKPOS=4). The default keyword is ABOVE. Related options are BLOCKLABTYPE=, BLOCKREP, BLOCKPOS=, CBLOCKVAR=, and CBLOCKLAB=.

Figure 17.130 Positions for *block-variable* Labels

**BLOCKLABTYPE=SCALED | TRUNCATED | ROTATE | ROTATEALL****BLOCKLABTYPE=height**

specifies how lengthy block variable values are to be treated when there is insufficient space to display them in the block legend. By default, lengthy values are not displayed. Traditional Graphics
ODS Graphics

If you specify the BLOCKLABTYPE=SCALED option, the values are uniformly reduced in height so that they fit. If you specify the BLOCKLABTYPE=TRUNCATED option, lengthy values are truncated on the right until they fit. When producing traditional graphics, you can also specify a text *height* in vertical percent screen units for the values. For ODS Graphics output, you can specify BLOCKLABTYPE=ROTATE to rotate the values of the block variable displayed closest to the chart by 90 degrees, and BLOCKLABTYPE=ROTATEALL to rotate the values of all block variables. Related options are BLOCKLABELPOS=, BLOCKREP, BLOCKPOS=, CBLOCKVAR=, and CBLOCKLAB=.

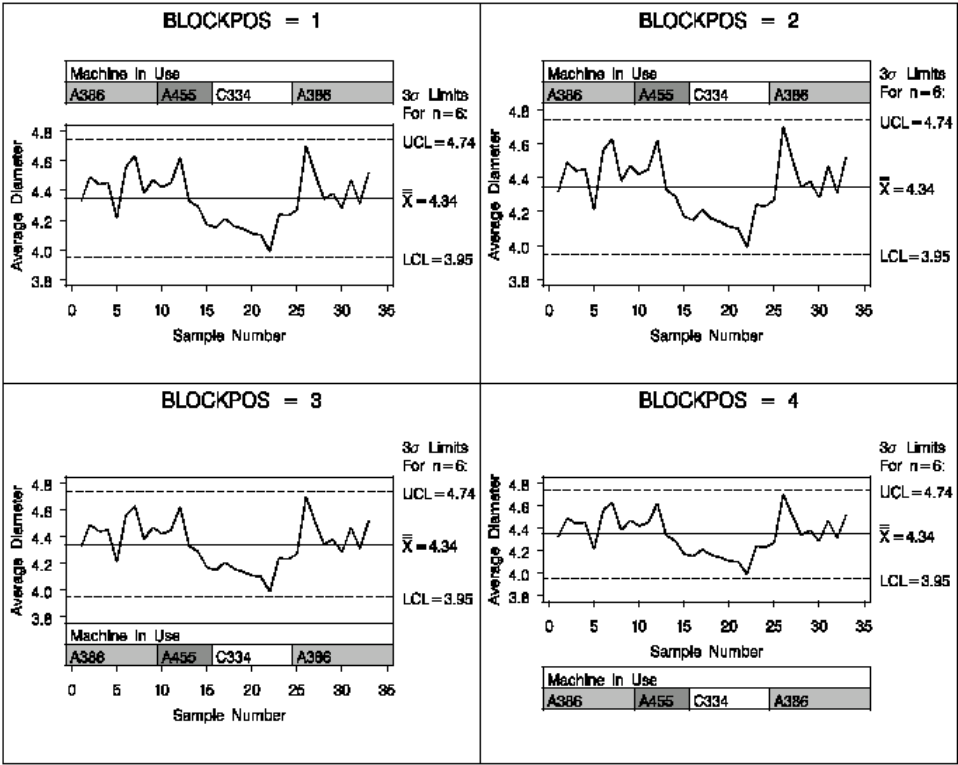
BLOCKPOS=*n*

specifies the vertical position of the legend for the values of the *block-variables* (see “[Displaying Stratification in Blocks of Observations](#)” on page 2098). Values of *n* and the corresponding positions are as follows. By default, BLOCKPOS=1.

<i>n</i>	Legend Position
1	Top of chart, offset from axis frame
2	Top of chart, immediately above axis frame
3	Bottom of chart, immediately above horizontal axis
4	Bottom of chart, below horizontal axis label

Figure 17.131 illustrates the various positions that can be specified.

Figure 17.131 Positions for *block-variable* Legends



Related options are BLOCKLABELPOS=, BLOCKLABTYPE=, BLOCKREP, CBLOCKVAR=, and CBLOCKLAB=.

BLOCKREFTRANSPARENCY=*value*

PHASEREFTRANSPARENCY=*value*

REFFILLTRANSPARENCY=*value*

ODS Graphics

specifies the wall fill transparency for blocks and phases when transparency is used in ODS Graphics output. The *value* must be between 0 and 1, where 0 is completely opaque and 1 is completely transparent. The default wall fill transparency is 0.85.

BLOCKREP

specifies that block variable values for all subgroups are to be displayed. By default, only the first block variable value in any block is displayed, and repeated block variable values are not displayed. Related options are BLOCKLABELPOS=, BLOCKLABTYPE=, BLOCKPOS=, CBLOCKVAR=, and CBLOCKLAB=. For more information about block variables, see “[Displaying Stratification in Blocks of Observations](#)” on page 2098.

BLOCKVAR=*variable* | (*variable-list*)

specifies variables whose values are used to assign colors for filling the background of the legend associated with block variables. A list of BLOCKVAR= variables must be enclosed in parentheses. BLOCKVAR= variables are matched with block variables by their order in the respective variable lists. While the values of a CBLOCKVAR= variable are color names, values of a BLOCKVAR= variable are used to group block legends for assigning fill colors from the ODS style. Block legends with the same BLOCKVAR= variable value are filled with the same color. *Traditional Graphics*
ODS Graphics

BOXCONNECT**BOXCONNECT=**MEAN | MEDIAN | MAX | MIN | Q1 | Q3

specifies that the points representing subgroup means, medians, maximum values, minimum values, first quartiles or third quartiles in box-and-whisker plots created with the BOXCHART statement are to be connected. If BOXCONNECT is specified without a keyword identifying the points to be connected, subgroup means are connected. By default, no points are connected. The BOXCONNECT option is available only in the BOXCHART statement.

BOXES=*variable*

specifies a variable whose values are used to assign colors for the outlines of box-and-whiskers plots. While the values of a CBOXES= variable are color names, values of the BOXES= variable are used to group box-and-whiskers plots for assigning outline colors from the ODS style. The outlines of box-and-whiskers plots of groups with the same BOXES= variable value are drawn using the same color. *Traditional Graphics*
ODS Graphics

BOXFILL=*variable* | NONE | EMPTY

specifies how box-and-whisker plots are filled with colors from the ODS style. You can specify a variable whose values are used to group box-and-whiskers plots for assigning fill colors from the ODS style. Boxes associated with groups having the same BOXFILL= variable value are filled with the same color. You can specify the keyword NONE or EMPTY to produce unfilled boxes. When producing traditional graphics, you can use the CBOXFILL= option to select specific colors for filling the boxes. By default, all boxes are filled with a single color from the ODS style. *Traditional Graphics*
ODS Graphics

BOXTRANSPARENCY=*value*

specifies the box fill transparency for box-and-whisker charts when transparency is used in ODS Graphics output. The *value* must be between 0 and 1, where 0 is completely opaque and 1 is completely transparent. The default box fill transparency is 0.25. *ODS Graphics*

BOXSTYLE=*keyword*

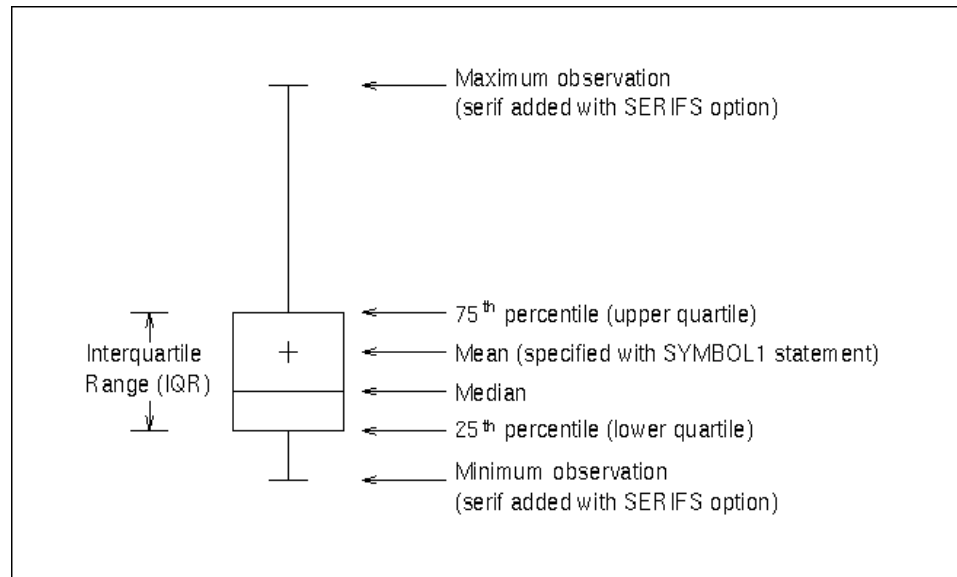
specifies the style of the box-and-whisker plots that are displayed for subgroup samples by the BOXCHART statement.

The SKELETAL, SCHEMATIC, SCHEMATICID, and SCHEMATICIDFAR keywords are useful for creating conventional box-and-whisker displays. The keywords POINTS,

POINTSJOIN, POINTSBOX, POINTSID, and POINTSJOINID are used to generalize the BOXSTYLE= option and, in particular, to facilitate the creation of so-called “multi-vari” charts, as illustrated in [Output 17.7.2](#) and [Output 17.7.3](#). The keyword POINTSSCHEMATIC combines the POINT and SCHEMATIC boxstyles.

If you specify BOXSTYLE=SKELETAL, the whiskers are drawn from the edges of the box to the extreme values of the subgroup sample. This plot is sometimes referred to as a *skeletal box-and-whisker plot*. By default, the whiskers are drawn without serifs, but you can add serifs with the SERIFS option. [Figure 17.132](#) illustrates the elements of a typical skeletal boxplot.

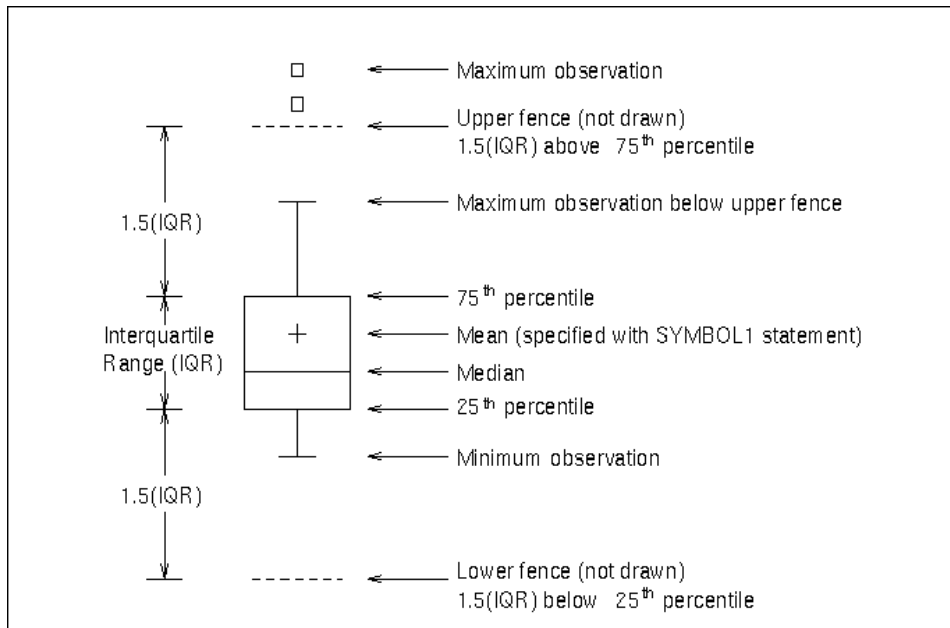
Figure 17.132 BOXSTYLE= SKELETAL



If you specify BOXSTYLE=SCHEMATIC, a whisker is drawn from the upper edge of the box to the largest value within the upper fence and from the lower edge of the box to the smallest value within the lower fence. [Figure 17.133](#) illustrates a typical schematic boxplot and the locations of the fences (which are not displayed in actual output). Serifs are added to the whiskers by default. Observations outside the fences are identified with a special symbol; you can specify the shape and color for this symbol with the IDSYMBOL= and IDCOLOR= options. The default symbol is a square. This type of plot corresponds to the *schematic box-and-whisker plot* described in Chapter 2 of Tukey (1977).

If you specify BOXSTYLE=SCHEMATICID, a schematic box-and-whisker plot is displayed in which the value of the first variable listed in the ID statement is used to label the symbol marking each observation outside the upper and lower fences.

If you specify BOXSTYLE=SCHEMATICIDFAR, a schematic box-and-whisker plot is displayed in which the value of the first variable listed in the ID statement is used to label the symbol marking each observation outside the *lower* and *upper far fences*. The lower and upper far fences are located $3 \times \text{IQR}$ below the 25th percentile and above the 75th percentile, respectively. Observations between the fences and the far fences are identified with a symbol but are not labeled with the ID variable.

Figure 17.133 BOXSTYLE= SCHEMATIC

NOTE: To make side-by-side box charts (as opposed to a control chart with subgroup box plots), you should use the BOXCHART statement with the NOLIMITS option in addition to the BOXSTYLE= option.

If you specify BOXSTYLE=POINTS, all the values in the subgroup sample are plotted as points, and neither a box nor whiskers are drawn. By default, a square plotting symbol is used for the values. You can specify a symbol with the IDSYMBOL= option. You can specify the color of the symbols with the IDCOLOR= option (the default color is the color specified with the CBOXES= option). *Traditional Graphics*

If you specify BOXSTYLE=POINTSJOIN, all the values in the subgroup sample are plotted as points joined with a vertical line. Neither a box nor whiskers are drawn. See [Output 17.7.2](#) for an illustration. By default, a square plotting symbol is used for the values. You can specify a symbol with the IDSYMBOL= option, and you can specify the color of the symbol with the IDCOLOR= option. You can specify the color of the vertical line with the CBOXES= option. *Traditional Graphics*

If you specify BOXSTYLE=POINTSBOX, all the values in the subgroup sample are plotted as points enclosed in a box. By default, a square plotting symbol is used for the values. You can specify a symbol with the IDSYMBOL= option, and you can specify the color of the symbol with the IDCOLOR= option. You can specify the color of the box with the CBOXES= option, the fill color of the box with the CBOXFILL= option, and the line type of the box with the LBOXES= option. *Traditional Graphics*

If you specify BOXSTYLE=POINTSID, all the values in the subgroup sample are plotted using labels specified as the values of the first variable in the ID statement. See [Output 17.7.3](#) for an illustration. It is recommended that you use single-character labels. You can specify a font for the labels with the IDFONT= option. You can specify the height of the labels with the IDHEIGHT= option. You can specify the color of the labels with the IDCTEXT= option. *Traditional Graphics*

Traditional Graphics If you specify `BOXSTYLE=POINTSJOINID`, all the values in the subgroup sample are plotted using labels specified as the values of the first variable in the `ID` statement, and the values are joined by a vertical line. It is recommended that you use single-character labels. You can specify a font for the labels with the `IDFONT=` option. You can specify the height of the labels with the `IDHEIGHT=` option. You can specify the color of the labels with the `IDCTEXT=` option, and you can specify the color of the vertical line with the `CBOXES=` option.

Traditional Graphics If you specify `BOXSTYLE=POINTSSCHEMATIC`, a schematic box chart is overlaid with points plotting all observations in the subgroups.

The `BOXSTYLE=` option is available only in the `BOXCHART` statement; see [Example 17.2](#). The styles `SCHEMATIC`, `SCHEMATICID`, and `SCHEMATICIDFAR` are available only when the input data set is a `DATA=` data set. By default, `BOXSTYLE= SKELETAL`. Related options include `BOXWIDTH=`, `BOXWIDTHSCALE=`, `IDCOLOR=`, and `IDSYMBOL=`.

Note that the keywords `POINTS`, `POINTSJOIN`, `POINTSBOX`, `POINTSID`, and `POINTSJOINID` for the `BOXSTYLE=` option can be used in conjunction with the `CPHASEBOX=`, `CPHASEBOXFILL=`, `CPHASEBOXCONNECT=`, `CPHASEMEANCONNECT=`, and `PHASEMEANSYMBOL=` options to create “multi-vari” displays.

BOXWIDTH=value

Traditional Graphics specifies the width of box-and-whisker plots created with the `BOXCHART` statement. For traditional graphics, the width is specified in horizontal percent screen units. For ODS Graphics output, the width is specified in pixels. The default width is chosen so that the boxes are as wide as possible without colliding. You should use the `BOXWIDTH=` option in situations where the number of subgroups per panel is very small and you want to reduce the width. The `BOXWIDTH=` option is available only in the `BOXCHART` statement.

BOXWIDTHSCALE=value

Traditional Graphics specifies that the width of box-and-whisker plots created with the `BOXCHART` statement is to vary proportionately to a particular function of the subgroup sample size n . The function is determined by the *value* and is identified on the chart with a legend.

If you specify a positive *value*, the widths are proportional to n^{value} . In particular, if you specify `BOXWIDTHSCALE=1`, the widths are proportional to the sample size. If you specify `BOXWIDTHSCALE=0.5`, the widths are proportional to \sqrt{n} , as described by McGill, Tukey, and Larsen (1978). If you specify `BOXWIDTHSCALE=0`, the widths are proportional to $\log(n)$. See [Example 17.4](#) for an illustration of the `BOXWIDTHSCALE=` option.

By default, the box widths are constant. The `BOXWIDTHSCALE=` option is available only in the `BOXCHART` statement.

CAXIS=color

CAXES=color

CA=color

Traditional Graphics specifies the color for the axes and tick marks. This option overrides any `COLOR=` specifications in an `AXIS` statement.

CBLOCKLAB=*color* | (*color-list*)

specifies fill colors for the frames that enclose the *block-variable* labels in a block legend. *Traditional Graphics*
 By default, these areas are not filled. Colors in the CBLOCKLAB= list are matched with *block-variables* in the order in which they appear in the chart statement. Related options are BLOCKLABELPOS=, BLOCKLABTYPE=, BLOCKREP, BLOCKPOS=, and CBLOCKVAR=.

CBLOCKVAR=*variable* | (*variable-list*)

specifies variables whose values are colors for filling the background of the legend associated with *block-variables*. Each CBLOCKVAR= variable must be a character variable of no more than eight characters in the input data set (a DATA=, HISTORY=, or TABLE= data set). A list of CBLOCKVAR= variables must be enclosed in parentheses. You can use the BLOCKVAR= option to specify that the block variable legend be filled with different colors from the ODS style.

The procedure matches the CBLOCKVAR= variables with *block-variables* in the order specified. That is, each block legend will be filled with the color value of the CBLOCKVAR= variable of the first observation in each block. In general, values of the *i*th CBLOCKVAR= variable are used to fill the block of the legend corresponding to the *i*th *block-variable*. For examples of the CBLOCKVAR= option, see [Figure 17.146](#) and [Figure 17.147](#).

By default, fill colors are not used for the *block-variable* legend. The CBLOCKVAR= option is available only when *block-variables* are used in the chart statement.

CBOXES=*color***CBOXES=**(*variable*)

specifies the colors for the outlines of the box-and-whisker plots created with the BOX-CHART statement. You can use one of the following approaches: *Traditional Graphics*

- You can specify CBOXES=*color* to provide a single outline color for all the box-and-whisker plots.
- You can specify CBOXES=(*variable*) to provide a distinct outline color for *each* box-and-whisker plot as the value of the *variable*. The *variable* must be a character variable of length 8 less in the input data set, and its values must be valid SAS/GRAPH color names. The outline color of the plot displayed for a particular subgroup is the value of the *variable* in the observations corresponding to this subgroup. Note that if there are multiple observations per subgroup in the input data set, the values of the *variable* should be identical for all the observations in a given subgroup.

You can use the BOXES= option to group boxes to be drawn with different colors from the ODS style.

The CBOXES= option is available only in the BOXCHART statement.

CBOXFILL=*color***CBOXFILL=**(*variable*)

specifies the interior fill colors for the box-and-whisker plots created with the BOXCHART statement. You can use one of the following approaches: *Traditional Graphics*

- You can specify CBOXFILL=*color* to provide a single color for all of the box-and-whisker plots.

- You can specify `CBOXFILL=(variable)` to provide a distinct color for *each* box-and-whisker plot as the value of the *variable*. The *variable* must be a character variable of length 8 or less in the input data set, and its values must be valid SAS/GRAPH color names (or the value *EMPTY*, which you can use to suppress color filling). The interior color of the plot displayed for a particular subgroup is the value of the *variable* in the observations corresponding to this subgroup. Note that if there are multiple observations per subgroup in the input data set, the values of the *variable* should be identical for all the observations in a given subgroup.

You can use the `BOXFILL=` option to group boxes to be filled with different colors from the ODS style. By default, all boxes are filled with a single color from the ODS style. The `CBOXFILL=` option is available only in the `BOXCHART` statement.

CCLIP=*color*

Traditional Graphics

specifies a color for the plotting symbol that is specified with the `CLIPSYMBOL=` option to mark clipped points. The default color is the color specified in the `COLOR=` option in the `SYMBOL1` statement.

CCONNECT=*color*

Traditional Graphics

specifies the color for the line segments connecting points on the chart. The default color is the color specified in the `COLOR=` option in the `SYMBOL1` statement. This option is not applicable in the `BOXCHART` statement unless you also specify the `BOXCONNECT` option.

CCOVERLAY=(*color-list*)

Traditional Graphics

specifies the colors for the line segments connecting points on primary chart overlays. Colors in the `CCOVERLAY=` list are matched with variables in the corresponding positions in the `OVERLAY=` list. By default, points are connected by line segments of the same color as the plotted points. You can specify the value `NONE` to suppress the line segments connecting points on an overlay.

CCOVERLAY2=(*color-list*)

Traditional Graphics

specifies the colors for the line segments connecting points on secondary chart overlays. Colors in the `CCOVERLAY2=` list are matched with variables in the corresponding positions in the `OVERLAY2=` list. By default, points are connected by line segments of the same color as the plotted points. You can specify the value `NONE` to suppress the line segments connecting points on an overlay.

CFRAME=*color*

CFRAME=(*color-list*)

Traditional Graphics

specifies the colors for filling the rectangle enclosed by the axes and the frame. By default, this area is not filled. The `CFRAME=` option cannot be used in conjunction with the `NOFRAME` option.

You can specify a single *color* to fill the entire area. Alternatively, if you are displaying phases (blocks) of data read with the `READPHASES=` option, you can specify a *color-list* with the `CFRAME=` option to fill the sub-rectangles of the framed area corresponding to the phases. The colors, in order of specification, are applied to the sub-rectangles starting from left to right. You can use the value *EMPTY* in the *color-list* to avoid filling a particular sub-rectangle. If the number of colors is less than the number of phases, the colors are applied cyclically. The colors are also used for phase legends requested with the `PHASELEGEND` option.

CFRAMELAB=*color*

CFRAMELAB

specifies the color for filling rectangles that frame the point labels displayed with the ALLLABEL=, ALLLABEL2=, OUTLABEL=, and OUTLABEL2= options. Specify CFRAMELAB with no argument to produced unfilled frames. By default, the points are not framed. *Traditional Graphics*
ODS Graphics

CGRID=*color*

specifies the color for the grid requested by the ENDGRID or GRID option. By default, the grid is the same color as the axes. *Traditional Graphics*

CHREF=*color*

specifies the color for the lines requested by the HREF= and HREF2= options. *Traditional Graphics*

CIINDICES <(< **TYPE**=*keyword* > < **ALPHA**=*value* >) >

requests capability index confidence limits based on subgroup summary data, calculated using “effective degrees of freedom” as described by Bissell (1990). These confidence limits are approximate. When you specify the CIINDICES option, the calculated confidence limits are available for display in an inset and are included in the OUTLIMITS= data set, if one is produced.

TYPE=*keyword*

specifies the type of confidence limit. Valid values are LOWER, UPPER and TWOSIDED. The default value is TWOSIDED.

ALPHA=*value*

specifies the default confidence level to compute confidence limits. The percentage for the confidence limits is $(1 - \text{value}) * 100$. For example, ALPHA=.05 results in a 95% confidence limit. The default value is .05 and the possible range of values is from 0 to 1.

CINFILL=*color* | **EMPTY** | **NONE**

specifies the color for the area inside the upper and lower control limits. By default, this area filled with an appropriate color from the ODS style. You can specify the keyword EMPTY or NONE to leave the area between the control limits unfilled. See also the COUTFILL= option. *Traditional Graphics*
ODS Graphics

CLABEL=*color*

specifies the color for labels produced by the ALLLABEL=, ALLLABEL2=, OUTLABEL=, and OUTLABEL2= options. *Traditional Graphics*

CLIMITS=*color*

specifies the color for the control limits, the central line, and the labels for these lines. *Traditional Graphics*

CLIPCHAR=*character*

specifies a plot character that identifies clipped points, as requested with the CLIPFACTOR= option. Specifying the CLIPCHAR= option is recommended when the CLIPFACTOR= option is used. The default character is an asterisk (*). *Line Printer*

CLIPFACTOR=*factor*

requests clipping of extreme points on the control chart. The *factor* that you specify determines the extent to which these values are clipped, and it must be greater than one (useful values are in the range 1.5 to 2).

For examples of the CLIPFACTOR= option, see [Figure 17.170](#) and [Figure 17.171](#). The CLIPFACTOR= option should not be used in any statement in which the STARVERTICES= option is also used. Related clipping options are CCLIP=, CLIPCHAR=, CLIPLEGEND=, CLIPLEGPOS=, CLIPSUBCHAR=, and CLIPSYMBOL=.

CLIPLEGEND=*'label'*

specifies the *label* for the legend that indicates the number of clipped points when the CLIPFACTOR= option is used. The *label* must be no more than 16 characters and must be enclosed in quotes. For an example, see [Figure 17.171](#).

CLIPLEGPOS=TOP | BOTTOM

specifies the position for the legend that indicates the number of clipped points when the CLIPFACTOR= option is used. The keywords TOP and BOTTOM position the legend at the top or bottom of the chart, respectively. Do not specify CLIPLEGPOS=TOP together with the PHASELEGEND option or the BLOCKPOS=1 or BLOCKPOS=2 options. By default, CLIPLEGPOS=BOTTOM.

CLIPSUBCHAR=*'character'*

specifies a substitution character (such as #) for the label provided with the CLIPLEGEND= option. The substitution character is replaced with the number of points that are clipped. For example, suppose that the following statements produce a chart in which three extreme points are clipped:

```
proc shewhart data=Pistons;
  xrchart Diameter*Hour /
    clipfactor = 1.5
    cliplegend = 'Points clipped=#'
    clipsubchar = '#' ;
run;
```

Then the clipping legend displayed on the chart will be

```
Points clipped=3
```

CLIPSYMBOL=*symbol*

Traditional Graphics

specifies a plot symbol used to identify clipped points on the chart and in the legend when the CLIPFACTOR= option is used. You should use this option in conjunction with the CLIPFACTOR= option. The default *symbol* is CLIPSYMBOL=SQUARE.

CLIPSYMBOLHT=*value*

Traditional Graphics

specifies the height for the symbol marker used to identify clipped points on the chart when the CLIPFACTOR= option is used. The default is the height specified with the H= option in the SYMBOL statement.

For general information about clipping options, refer to “[Clipping Extreme Points](#)” on page 2131.

CNEEDLES=*color*

requests that points are to be connected to the central line with vertical line segments (needles) *Traditional Graphics* and specifies the color of the needles. You can use needles to visually represent the process as a series of shocks or vertical displacements away from a constant mean. See [Figure 17.168](#) for an example. The CNEEDLES= option is available in all chart statements except the BOXCHART statement.

CONNECTCHAR=*'character'***CCHAR=***'character'*

specifies the character used to form line segments that connect points on a chart. The default *Line Printer* character is a plus (+) sign.

CONTROLSTAT=MEAN | MEDIAN

specifies whether the control limits displayed in a box chart are to be computed for subgroup means or for subgroup medians. By default, CONTROLSTAT=MEAN. The CONTROLSTAT= option is available only in the BOXCHART statement.

COUT=*color***COUT**

specifies the color for the plotting symbols and the portions of connecting line segments that lie outside the control limits. Specify COUT with no argument to use an appropriate contrasting color from the ODS style. This option is useful for highlighting out-of-control subgroups. *Traditional Graphics* *ODS Graphics*

When ODS Graphics is enabled and the BOXCHART statement or STARVERTICES= option is used, COUT highlights the boxes or stars whose subgroup values fall outside the control limits.

COUTFILL=*color*

specifies the fill color for the areas outside the control limits that lie between the connected points and the control limits and are bounded by connecting lines. This option is useful for highlighting out-of-control points. See [Figure 17.202](#) for an example. By default, these areas are not filled. You can use the OUTFILL option to fill this area with an appropriate color from the ODS style. Note that you can use the CINFILL= option to fill the area inside the control limits. *Traditional Graphics*

COVERLAY=*(color-list)*

specifies the colors used to plot primary chart overlay variables. Colors in the COVERLAY= list are matched with variables in the corresponding positions in the OVERLAY= list. *Traditional Graphics*

COVERLAY2=*(color-list)*

specifies the colors used to plot secondary chart overlay variables. Colors in the COVERLAY2= list are matched with variables in the corresponding positions in the OVERLAY2= list. *Traditional Graphics*

COVERLAYCLIP=*color**Traditional Graphics*

specifies the color used to plot clipped values on overlay plots when the CLIPFACTOR= option is used.

CPHASEBOX=*color***CPHASEBOX****PHASEBOX***Traditional Graphics**ODS Graphics*

specifies the color for a box that encloses all of the plotted points for a phase (group of consecutive observations that have the same value of the variable `_PHASE_`). Specify CPHASEBOX or PHASEBOX with no argument to request phase boxes drawn using an appropriate color from the ODS style. By default, an enclosing box is not drawn. This option is available only in the BOXCHART statement.

CPHASEBOXCONNECT=*color***CPHASEBOXCONNECT****PHASEBOXCONNECT***Traditional Graphics**ODS Graphics*

specifies the color for line segments that connect the vertical edges of adjacent enclosing boxes requested with the CPHASEBOX= option or the CPHASEBOXFILL= option. The vertical coordinates of the attachment points represent the average of the values plotted inside the box. The CPHASEBOXCONNECT= option is an alternative to the CPHASEMEANCONNECT= option. Specify CPHASEBOXCONNECT or PHASEBOXCONNECT with no argument to connect the phase boxes with lines drawn in an appropriate color from the ODS style. This option is available only in the BOXCHART statement.

CPHASEBOXFILL=*color***CPHASEBOXFILL****PHASEBOXFILL***Traditional Graphics**ODS Graphics*

specifies the fill color for a box that encloses all of the plotted points for a phase. Specify CPHASEBOXFILL or PHASEBOXFILL with no argument to fill the phase boxes with an appropriate color from the ODS style. By default, an enclosing box is not drawn. This option is available only in the BOXCHART statement.

CPHASELEG=*color**Traditional Graphics*

specifies a text color for the phase labels requested with the PHASELEGEND option. By default, if you specify a list of fill colors with the CFRAME= option, these colors are used for the corresponding phase labels, otherwise, the CTEXT= color is used for the phase labels.

CPHASEMEANCONNECT=*color***CPHASEMEANCONNECT****PHASEMEANCONNECT***Traditional Graphics**ODS Graphics*

specifies the color for line segments that connect points representing the average of the values plotted within a phase. This option must be used in conjunction with the CPHASEBOX= or CPHASEBOXFILL= options, and it is an alternative to the CPHASEBOXCONNECT= option. The points are centered horizontally within the enclosing boxes. Specify CPHASEMEANCONNECT or PHASEMEANCONNECT with no argument to connect phase means with lines drawn in an appropriate color from the ODS style. This option is available only in the BOXCHART statement.

CSTARCIRCLES=*color*

specifies a color for the circles requested with the CSTARCIRCLES= option. See “[Displaying Auxiliary Data with Stars](#)” on page 2114. By default, the color specified with the CSTARS= option is used.

CSTARFILL=*color***CSTARFILL=***(variable)*

specifies a color or colors for filling the interior of stars requested with the STARVERTICES= *Traditional Graphics* option. You can use one of the following approaches:

- Specify a single color to be used for all stars with CSTARFILL=*color*.
- Specify a distinct color for *each* star (or subsets of stars) by providing the colors as values of a variable specified with CSTARFILL=*(variable)*. The variable must be a character variable of length 8 or less in the input data set, and its values must be valid SAS/GRAPH colors or the value *EMPTY*. The color for the star positioned at the *i*th subgroup on the chart is the value of the CSTARFILL= *variable* in the observations corresponding to the *i*th subgroup. Note that if there are multiple observations per subgroup in the input data set (for instance, if you are using the XRCHART statement in the SHEWHART procedure to analyze observations from a DATA= input data set), the values of the CSTARFILL= *variable* should be identical for all the observations in a given subgroup.

See “[Displaying Auxiliary Data with Stars](#)” on page 2114.

You can use the STARFILL= option to group stars to be filled with different colors from the ODS style. By default, all stars are filled with a single color from the ODS style.

CSTAROUT=*color***CSTAROUT**

specifies a color for those portions of the outlines of stars (requested with the STARVERTICES= *Traditional Graphics* option) that exceed the inner or outer circles. This option applies only with the *ODS Graphics* STARTYPE=RADIAL and STARTYPE=SPOKE options, and it is useful for highlighting extreme values of star vertex variables. Specify CSTAROUT with no argument to use an appropriate contrasting color from the ODS style. See “[Displaying Auxiliary Data with Stars](#)” on page 2114.

CSTARS=*color***CSTARS=***(variable)*

specifies a color or colors for the outlines of stars requested with the STARVERTICES= *Traditional Graphics* option.

You can use one of the following approaches:

- You can specify a single color to be used for all the stars on the chart with CSTARS=*color*.
- You can specify a distinct outline color for *each* star (or subsets of stars) by providing the colors as values of a variable specified with CSTARS=*(variable)*. The variable must be a character variable of length 8 or less in the input data set. The outline color for the star positioned at the *i*th subgroup on the chart is the value of the CSTARS=*variable*

in the observations corresponding to the i th subgroup. Note that if there are multiple observations per subgroup in the input data set (for instance, if you are using the XRCHART statement in the SHEWHART procedure to analyze observations from a DATA= input data set), the values of the CSTARs= *variable* should be identical for all the observations in a given subgroup.

See “Displaying Auxiliary Data with Stars” on page 2114.

You can use the STARS= option to group stars to be drawn with different colors from the ODS style. By default, all stars are drawn with a single color from the ODS style.

CSYMBOL=*'label'*

CSYMBOL=C | CBAR | CPM | CPM2 | C0

specifies a label for the central line in a c chart. You can use the option in two ways:

- You can specify a quoted *label* of length 16 or less.
- You can specify one of the keywords listed in the following table. Each keyword requests a label of the form *symbol=value*, where *symbol* is the symbol given in the table, and *value* is the value of the central line. If the central line is not constant, only the symbol is displayed.

Keyword	Symbol Used in	
	Graphics	Line Printer Charts
C	C	C
CBAR	\bar{C}	\bar{C}
CPM	C'	C'
CPM2	C''	C''
C0	C_0	C_0

See [Example 17.9](#) for an example. The default keyword is CBAR. The CSYMBOL= option is available only in the CCHART statement.

CTESTLABBOX=*color*

Traditional Graphics

specifies the color for boxes enclosing labels for positive tests for special causes requested with the TESTLABBOX option. If you use the CTESTLABBOX= option, you do not need to specify the TESTLABBOX option.

CTESTS=*color* | *test-color-list*

CTEST=*color* | *test-color-list*

Traditional Graphics

specifies colors for labels indicating points where a test is positive.

- You can specify the *color* for the labels used to identify points at which tests for special causes specified in the TESTS= option are positive. For Tests 2 through 8, this color is also used for the line segments that connect patterns of points for which a test is positive.
- You can specify the *test-color-list* to enable different colors to be used for the labels and highlighted line segments associated with different tests for special causes. Any positive tests for which no specific CTESTS= value is specified are displayed using the general CTESTS= color. A non-default general CTESTS= color can be specified using the CTESTS=*color* syntax.

The following options request the standard tests for special causes 1 through 4 and one user-defined test designated B.

```
TESTS = 1 to 4 M(K=4 DIR=DEC Code=B);
CTESTS = green;
CTESTS = (1 purple 3 yellow B blue);
```

Test 1 will be displayed in purple, Test 3 in yellow, and Test B in blue. Tests 2 and 4 will be displayed in green, the general CTESTS= color.

CTESTSYMBOL=*color*

CTESTSYM=*color*

specifies the color of the symbol used to plot subgroups with positive tests for special causes. *Traditional Graphics*

CTEXT=*color*

specifies the color for tick mark values and axis labels. This color is also used for the sample size legend and for the control limit legend. The default color is the color specified in the CTEXT= option in the most recent GOPTIONS statement. *Traditional Graphics*

CVREF=*color*

CV=*color*

specifies the color for reference lines requested by the VREF= and VREF2= options. *Traditional Graphics*

CZONES=*color*

requests lines marking zones A, B, and C for the tests for special causes (see the TESTS= option) and specifies the *color* for these lines. This color is also used for labels requested with the ZONELABELS option. *Traditional Graphics*

DATAUNIT=PERCENT | PROPORTION

enables you to use percents or proportions as the values for *processes* when you are using the PCHART or NPCHART statements and reading a DATA= input data set. Specify DATAUNIT=PERCENT to indicate that the values are percents of nonconforming items. Specify DATAUNIT=PROPORTION to indicate that the values are proportions of nonconforming items. Values for percents can range from 0 to 100, while values for proportions can range from 0 to 1. By default, the values of *processes* read from a DATA= data set for PCHART and NPCHART statements are assumed to be numbers (counts) of nonconforming items. The DATAUNIT= option is available only in the NPCHART and PCHART statements.

DESCRIPTION=*'string'*

DES=*'string'*

specifies a description, up to 256 characters long, for the GRSEG catalog entry for the primary chart. The default *string* is the variable name. A related option is NAME=. *Traditional Graphics*

DESCRIPTION2=*'string'*

DES2=*'string'*

specifies a description, up to 256 characters long, for the GRSEG catalog entry for the secondary chart. The default *string* is the variable name. The DESCRIPTION2= option is available in the IRCHART, MRCHART, XRCHART, and XSCHART statements, and it is used in conjunction with the SEPARATE option. A related option is NAME2=. *Traditional Graphics*

DISCRETE

specifies that numeric subgroup variable values be treated as discrete values, so that each tick value on the default subgroup axis corresponds to a unique subgroup variable value. By default, a *continuous* subgroup axis is created, and if the subgroup variable values are not evenly spaced, the axis contains ticks with no corresponding subgroup data.

ENDGRID

Traditional Graphics
Line Printer

adds a grid to the rightmost portion of the chart, beginning with the first labeled major tick mark position that follows the last plotted point. This grid is useful in situations where you want to add points by hand after the chart is created. You can use the HAXIS= option to force space to be added to the horizontal axis.

EXCHART

creates a control chart only when exceptions occur, specifically, when the control limits are exceeded or when any of the tests requested with the TESTS= option or the TESTS2= option are positive.

FONT=font

Traditional Graphics

specifies a software font for labels and legends. You can also specify fonts for axis labels in an AXIS statement. The FONT= font takes precedence over the FTEXT= font specified in the GOPTIONS statement. Hardware characters are used by default.

FRONTREF

Traditional Graphics
ODS Graphics

draws reference lines specified with the HREF= and VREF= options in front of box-and-whiskers plots. By default, reference lines are drawn behind the box-and-whiskers plots and can be obscured by filled boxes.

GRID

adds a grid to the control chart. Grid lines are horizontal and vertical lines positioned at labeled major tick marks, and they cover the length and height of the plotting area.

HAXIS=values**HAXIS=AXISn**

specifies tick mark values for the horizontal (subgroup) axis. If the subgroup variable is numeric, the *values* must be numeric and equally spaced. Numeric values can be given in an explicit or implicit list. If the subgroup variable is character, *values* must be quoted strings of length 32 or less. If a date, time, or datetime format is associated with a numeric subgroup variable, SAS datetime literals can be used. Examples of HAXIS= lists follow:

```
haxis=0 2 4 6 8 10
haxis=0 to 10 by 2
haxis='LT12A' 'LT12B' 'LT12C' 'LT15A' 'LT15B' 'LT15C'
haxis='20MAY88'D to '20AUG88'D by 7
haxis='01JAN88'D to '31DEC88'D by 30
```

If the subgroup variable is numeric, the HAXIS= list must span the subgroup variable values, and if the subgroup variable is character, the HAXIS= list must include all of the subgroup variable values. You can add subgroup positions to the chart by specifying HAXIS= values that are not subgroup variable values.

If you specify a large number of HAXIS= values, some of these may be thinned to avoid collisions between tick mark labels. To avoid thinning, use one of the following methods:

- Shorten values of the subgroup variable by eliminating redundant characters. For example, if your subgroup variable has values LOT1, LOT2, LOT3, and so on, you can use the SUBSTR function in a DATA step to eliminate “LOT” from each value, and you can modify the horizontal axis label to indicate that the values refer to lots.
- Use the TURNHLABELS option to turn the labels vertically.
- Use the NPANELPOS= option to force fewer subgroup positions per panel.

If you are producing traditional graphics, you can also specify a previously defined AXIS statement with the HAXIS= option.

HEIGHT=*value*

specifies the height (in vertical screen percent units) of the text for axis labels and legends. *Traditional Graphics*
This *value* takes precedence over the HTEXT= value specified in the GOPTIONS statement. This option is recommended for use with software fonts specified with the FONT= option or with the FTEXT= option in the GOPTIONS statement. Related options are LABEL-HEIGHT= and TESTHEIGHT=.

HMINOR=*n*

HM=*n*

specifies the number of minor tick marks between each major tick mark on the horizontal axis. Minor tick marks are not labeled. The default is 0. *Traditional Graphics*

HOFFSET=*value*

specifies the length the offset at both ends of the horizontal axis. For traditional graphics, the offset is specified in percent screen units. For ODS Graphics output, the offset is specified in pixels. You can eliminate the offset by specifying HOFFSET=0. *Traditional Graphics*
ODS Graphics

HREF=*values*

HREF=*SAS-data-set*

draws reference lines perpendicular to the horizontal (subgroup) axis on the primary chart. You can use this option in the following ways:

- You can specify the *values* for the lines with an HREF= list. If the subgroup variable is numeric, the *values* must be numeric. If the subgroup variable is character, the *values* must be quoted strings of up to 32 characters. If the subgroup variable is formatted, the *values* must be given as internal values.

Examples of HREF=*values* follow:

```
href=5
href=5 10 15 20 25 30
href='Shift 1' 'Shift 2' 'Shift 3'
```

- You can specify the values for the lines as the values of a variable named `_REF_` in an HREF= data set. The type and length of `_REF_` must match those of the *subgroup variable* specified in the chart statement. Optionally, you can provide labels for the lines as values of a variable named `_REFLAB_`, which must be a character variable of length

16 or less. If you want distinct reference lines to be displayed in charts for different *processes* specified in the chart statement, you must include a character variable of length 32 or less named `_VAR_`, whose values are the *processes*. If you do not include the variable `_VAR_`, all of the lines are displayed in all of the charts.

Each observation in the HREF= data set corresponds to a reference line. If BY variables are used in the input data set (DATA=, HISTORY=, or TABLE=), the same BY variable structure must be used in the HREF= data set unless you specify the NOBYREF option.

Related options are CHREF=, HREFCHAR=, HREFLABELS=, HREFLABPOS=, LHREF=, and NOBYREF.

HREF2=values

HREF2=SAS-data-set

draws reference lines perpendicular to the horizontal (subgroup) axis on the secondary chart. The conventions for specifying the HREF2= option are identical to those for specifying the HREF= option. Related options are CHREF=, HREFCHAR=, HREF2LABELS=, HREFLABPOS=, LHREF=, and NOBYREF. The HREF2= option is available only in the IRCHART, MRCHART, XRCHART, and XSCHART statements and in the BOXCHART, MCHART, and XCHART statements with the TRENDVAR= option.

HREF2DATA=SAS-data-set

draws reference lines perpendicular to the horizontal (subgroup) axis on the secondary chart. The HREF2DATA= option must be used in place of the HREF2= option to specify a data set using the quoted filename notation.

HREF2LABELS='label1' ... 'labeln'

HREF2LABEL='label1' ... 'labeln'

HREF2LAB='label1' ... 'labeln'

specifies labels for the reference lines requested by the HREF2= option. The number of labels must equal the number of lines. Enclose each label in quotes. Labels can be up to 16 characters. The HREF2LABELS= option is available only in the IRCHART, MRCHART, XRCHART, and XSCHART statements and in the BOXCHART, MCHART, and XCHART statements with the TRENDVAR= option.

HREFCHAR='character'

Line Printer

specifies the character used for reference lines requested by the HREF= and HREF2= options on line printer charts. The default is the vertical bar (|).

HREFDATA=SAS-data-set

draws reference lines perpendicular to the horizontal (subgroup) axis on the primary chart. The HREFDATA= option must be used in place of the HREF= option to specify a data set using the quoted filename notation.

HREFLABELS='label1' ... 'labeln'

HREFLABEL='label1' ... 'labeln'

HREFLAB='label1' ... 'labeln'

specifies labels for the reference lines requested by the HREF= option. The number of labels must equal the number of lines. Enclose each label in quotes. Labels can be up to 16 characters.

HREFLABPOS=*n*

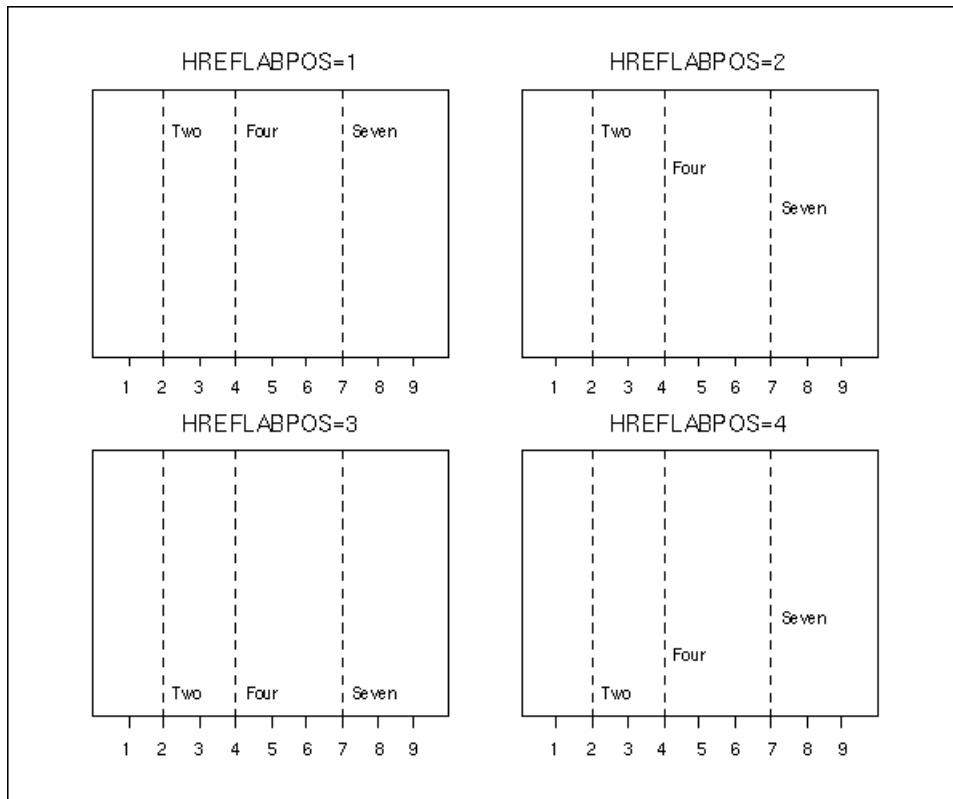
specifies the vertical position of the HREFLABEL= and HREF2LABEL= labels, as described in the following table. By default, $n = 2$.

<i>n</i>	Position
1	along top of subplot area
2	staggered from top to bottom of subplot area
3	along bottom of subplot area
4	staggered from bottom to top of subplot area

Figure 17.134 illustrates label positions for values of the HREFLABPOS= option when the HREF= and HREFLABELS= options are as follows:

```
href          = 2 4 7
hreflabels    = 'Two' 'Four' 'Seven'
```

Figure 17.134 Positions for Reference Line Labels

**HTML=*variable***

specifies a variable whose values create links associated with subgroup points on a primary control chart when traditional graphics output is directed into HTML. You can specify a character variable or formatted numeric variable. The value of the HTML= variable should be the same for each observation with a given value of the subgroup variable. See the section “Interactive Control Charts: SHEWHART Procedure” on page 2212 for more information.

HTML2=variable

Traditional Graphics specifies a variable whose values create links associated with subgroup points on a secondary control chart when traditional graphics output is directed into HTML. You can specify a character variable or formatted numeric variable. The value of the HTML2= variable should be the same for each observation with a given value of the subgroup variable. See the section “[Interactive Control Charts: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2212 for more information.

HTML_LEGEND=variable

Traditional Graphics specifies HTML links as values of the specified character variable (or formatted values of a numeric variable). These links are associated with symbols in the legend for the levels of a *symbol-variable*. The value of the HTML_LEGEND= variable should be the same for each observation with a given value of *symbol-variable*.

IDCOLOR=color

Traditional Graphics specifies the color of the symbol marker used to identify outliers in schematic box-and-whisker plots produced with the BOXCHART statement when you use one of the following options: BOXSTYLE=SCHEMATIC, BOXSTYLE=SCHEMATICID, and BOXSTYLE=SCHEMATICIDFAR. The default *color* is the color specified with the CBOXES= option. The IDCOLOR option is available only in the BOXCHART statement.

IDTEXT=color

Traditional Graphics specifies the color for the text used to label outliers or indicate process variable values when you specify one of the keywords SCHEMATICID, SCHEMATICIDFAR, POINTSID, or POINTSJOINID with the BOXSTYLE= option. The default is the color specified with the CTEXT= option.

IDFONT=font

Traditional Graphics specifies the font for the text used to label outliers or indicate process variable values when you specify one of the keywords SCHEMATICID, SCHEMATICIDFAR, POINTSID, or POINTSJOINID with the BOXSTYLE= option. The default *font* is SIMPLEX.

IDHEIGHT=value

Traditional Graphics specifies the height for the text used to label outliers or indicate process variable values when you specify one of the keywords SCHEMATICID, SCHEMATICIDFAR, POINTSID, or POINTSJOINID with the BOXSTYLE= option. The default is the height specified with the HTEXT= option in the GOPTIONS statement.

IDSYMBOL=symbol

Traditional Graphics specifies the symbol marker used to identify outliers in schematic box-and-whisker plots produced with the BOXCHART statement when you use one of the following options: BOXSTYLE=SCHEMATIC, BOXSTYLE=SCHEMATICID, and BOXSTYLE=SCHEMATICIDFAR. The default *symbol* is SQUARE. The IDSYMBOL= option is available only in the BOXCHART statement.

INDEPENDENTZONES**INDEPZONES**

specifies that the widths of the zones requested with the ZONES option be computed independently above and below the center line of the chart, so that the width of each zone is one-third of the difference between the process mean and the control limit on its side of the

chart. By default, the width of all zones is one-third of the difference between the upper control limits and the process mean, with zones below the center line truncated if necessary. The INDEPENDENTZONES option has no effect when the control limits are symmetric.

INFILLTRANSPARENCY=value

specifies the control limit infill transparency when transparency is used in ODS Graphics output. The *value* be between 0 and 1, where 0 is completely opaque and 1 is completely transparent. The default control limit infill transparency is 0.75. *ODS Graphics*

INTERVAL=DAY | DTDAY | HOUR | MINUTE | MONTH | QTR | SECOND

specifies the natural time interval between consecutive subgroup positions when a time, date, or datetime format is associated with a numeric subgroup variable. By default, the INTERVAL= option uses the number of subgroup positions per panel that you specify with the NPANELPOS= option. The default time interval keywords for various time formats are shown in the following table.

Format	Default Keyword	Format	Default Keyword
DATE	DAY	MONYY	MONTH
DATETIME	DTDAY	TIME	SECOND
DDMMYY	DAY	TOD	SECOND
HHMM	HOUR	WEEKDATE	DAY
HOUR	HOUR	WORDDATE	DAY
MMDDYY	DAY	YYMMDD	DAY
MMSS	MINUTE	YYQ	QTR

You can use the INTERVAL= option to modify the effect of the NPANELPOS= option, which specifies the number of subgroup positions per panel (screen or page). The INTERVAL= option enables you to match the scale of the horizontal axis to the scale of the subgroup variable without having to associate a different format with the subgroup variable.

For example, suppose your formatted subgroup values span an overall time interval of 100 days and a DATETIME format is associated with the subgroup variable. Since the default interval for the DATETIME format is DTDAY and since NPANELPOS=50 by default, the chart is displayed with two panels (screens or pages).

Now, suppose your data span an overall time interval of 100 hours and a DATETIME format is associated with the subgroup variable. The chart for these data are created in a single panel, but the data occupy only a small fraction of the chart since the scale of the data (hours) does not match that of the horizontal axis (days). If you specify INTERVAL=HOUR, the horizontal axis is scaled for 50 hours, matching the scale of the data, and the chart is displayed with two panels.

INTSTART=value

specifies the starting value for a numeric horizontal axis, when a date, time, or datetime format is associated with the subgroup variable. If the value specified is greater than the first subgroup variable value, this option has no effect.

LABELANGLE=*angle*

Traditional Graphics
ODS Graphics

specifies the angle at which labels requested with the ALLLABEL=, ALLLABEL2=, OUTLABEL=, and OUTLABEL2= options are drawn. A positive angle rotates the labels counterclockwise; a negative angle rotates them clockwise. By default, labels are oriented horizontally.

LABELFONT=*font***TESTFONT=*font***

Traditional Graphics

specifies a software font for labels requested with the ALLLABEL=, ALLLABEL2=, OUTLABEL=, OUTLABEL2=, STARLABEL=, TESTLABEL=, and TESTLABEL*n*= options. Hardware characters are used by default.

LABELHEIGHT=*value***TESTHEIGHT=*value***

Traditional Graphics

specifies the height (in vertical percent screen units) for labels requested with the ALLLABEL=, ALLLABEL2=, OUTLABEL=, OUTLABEL2=, STARLABEL=, TESTLABEL=, and TESTLABEL*n*= options. The default height is the height specified with the HEIGHT= option or the HTEXT= option in the GOPTIONS statement.

LBOXES=*linetype***LBOXES=(*variable*)**

Traditional Graphics

specifies the line types for the outlines of the box-and-whisker plots created with the BOXCHART statement. You can use one of the following approaches:

- You can specify LBOXES=*linetype* to provide a single *linetype* for all of the box-and-whisker plots.
- You can specify LBOXES=(*variable*) to provide a distinct line type for *each* box-and-whisker plot. The *variable* must be a numeric variable in the input data set, and its values must be valid SAS/GRAPH *linetype* values (numbers ranging from 1 to 46). The line type for the plot displayed for a particular subgroup is the value of the *variable* in the observations corresponding to this subgroup. Note that if there are multiple observations per subgroup in the input data set, the values of the *variable* should be identical for all of the observations in a given subgroup.

The default value is 1, which produces solid lines. The LBOXES= option is available only in the BOXCHART statement.

LCLLABEL=*'label'*

specifies a label for the lower control limit in the primary chart. The label can be of length 16 or less. Enclose the label in quotes. The default label is of the form *LCL=value* if the control limit has a fixed value; otherwise, the default label is *LCL*. Related options are LCLLABEL2=, UCLLABEL=, and UCLLABEL2=.

LCLLABEL2=*'label'*

specifies a label for the lower control limit in the secondary chart. The label can be of length 16 or less. Enclose the label in quotes. The default label is of the form *LCL=value* if the control limit has a fixed value; otherwise, the default label is *LCL*. The LCLLABEL2= option is available in the IRCHART, MRCHART, XRCHART, and XSCHART statements. Related options are LCLLABEL=, UCLLABEL=, and UCLLABEL2=.

LENDGRID= n

specifies the line type for the grid requested with the ENDGRID option. The default is $n = 1$, *Traditional Graphics* which produces a solid line. If you use the LENDGRID= option, you do not need to specify the ENDGRID option.

LGRID= n

specifies the line type for the grid requested with the GRID option. The default is $n = 1$, *Traditional Graphics* which produces a solid line. If you use the LGRID= option, you do not need to specify the GRID option.

LHREF=*linetype***LH=*linetype***

specifies the line type for reference lines requested with the HREF= and HREF2= options. *Traditional Graphics* The default is 2, which produces a dashed line.

LIMITN= n **LIMITN=VARYING**

specifies either a fixed or varying nominal sample size for the control limits.

If you specify LIMITN= n , the control limits are computed for the fixed value n , and they do not vary with the subgroup sample sizes. Moreover, subgroup summary statistics are plotted *only* for those subgroups with a sample size equal to n . You can specify ALLN in conjunction with LIMITN= n to force all of the statistics to be plotted, regardless of subgroup sample size.

If you do not specify LIMITN= n and the subgroup sample sizes are constant, the default value of n is the constant subgroup sample size.

Depending on the chart statement, there are restrictions on the value of n that you can specify with the LIMITN= option. For the MRCHART, RCHART, and XRCHART statements, $2 \leq n \leq 25$. For the SCHART and XSCHART statements, $n \geq 2$. For the BOXCHART, MCHART, and XCHART statements, $n \geq 1$. If you omit the STDDEVIATIONS option for the MCHART or XCHART statements (or use the RANGES option with the BOXCHART statement) $n < 26$. For the CCHART and UCHART statements, $n > 0$, and n can assume fractional values (for all other chart statements, n must be a whole number). For the PCHART and NPCHART statements, $n \geq 1$.

For the IRCHART statement, n has a somewhat different interpretation; it specifies the number of consecutive measurements from which the moving ranges are to be computed, and $n \geq 2$. You can think of n as a *pseudo* nominal sample size for the control limits, since the data for an individual measurements and moving range chart are not subgrouped.

Note the difference between the LIMITN= option and the SUBGROUPN= option that is available in the CCHART, NPCHART, PCHART, and UCHART statements. The LIMITN= option specifies a nominal sample size for the *control limits*, whereas the SUBGROUPN= option provides the sample sizes for the *data*.

By default, LIMITN=2 in an IRCHART statement. You cannot specify LIMITN= VARYING in an IRCHART statement. For all other chart statements, LIMITN= VARYING is the default.

The following table identifies the chart features that vary when you use LIMITN= VARYING:

Chart Statement	Features Affected by LIMITN=VARYING
BOXCHART	control limits
CCHART	control limits, central line
MCHART	control limits
MRCHART	control limits on both charts, central line on <i>R</i> chart
NPCHART	control limits, central line
PCHART	control limits
RCHART	control limits, central line
SCHART	control limits, central line
UCHART	control limits
XCHART	control limits
XRCHART	control limits on both charts, central line on <i>R</i> chart
XSCHART	control limits on both charts, central line on <i>s</i> chart

NOTE: As an alternative to specifying the LIMITN= option, you can read the nominal control limit sample size from the variable `_LIMITN_` in a LIMITS= data set. See “Input Data Sets” in the section for the chart statement in which you are interested.

LIMLABSUBCHAR=*‘character’*

specifies a substitution character (such as #) for labels provided as quoted strings with the LCLLABEL=, LCLLABEL2=, UCLLABEL=, UCLLABEL2=, CSYMBOL=, NPSYMBOL=, PSYMBOL=, RSYMBOL=, SSYMBOL=, USYMBOL=, and XSYMBOL= options. The substitution character must appear in the label. When the label is displayed on the chart, the character is replaced with the value of the corresponding control limit or center line, provided that this value is constant across subgroups. Otherwise, the default label for a varying control limit or center line is displayed.

LLIMITS=*linetype*

Traditional Graphics specifies the line type for control limits. The default is 4, which produces a dashed line.

LOVERLAY=*(linetypes)*

Traditional Graphics specifies line types for the line segments connecting points on primary chart overlays. Line types in the LOVERLAY= list are matched with variables in the corresponding positions in the OVERLAY= list.

LOVERLAY2=*(linetypes)*

Traditional Graphics specifies line types for the line segments connecting points on secondary chart overlays. Line types in the LOVERLAY2= list are matched with variables in the corresponding positions in the OVERLAY2= list.

LSL=*value-list*

provides lower specification limits used to compute capability indices. If you provide more than one *value*, the number of *values* must match the number of *processes* listed in the chart statement. If you specify only one *value*, it is used for all the *processes*.

The SHEWHART procedure uses the specification limits to compute capability indices, and it saves the limits and indices in the OUTLIMITS= data set. For more information, see “[Capability Indices](#)” on page 1941 and “Output Data Sets” in the section for the chart statement in which you are interested. Also see the entry for the USL= option. The LSL= option is available in the BOXCHART, IRCHART, MCHART, MRCHART, RCHART, SCHAT, XCHART, XRCHART, and XSCHART statements.

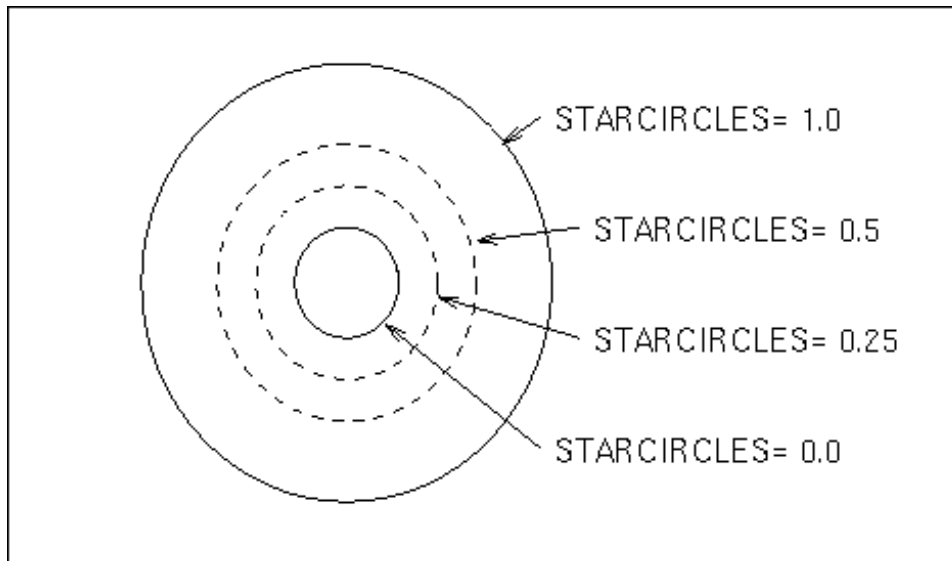
LSTARCIRCLES=*linetype*

specifies one or more line types for the circles requested with the STARCIRCLES= option. *Traditional Graphics*
The number of line types should match the number of circles requested, and the line types are paired with the circles in the order specified. The default *linetype* is 1, which produces a solid line.

Figure 17.135 illustrates circles displayed by the following LSTARCIRCLES= and STARCIRCLES= options:

```
starcircles = 0.0 1.0 0.25 0.5
lstarcircles = 1 1 2 2
```

Figure 17.135 Line Types for Reference Circles



LSTARS=*linetype*

LSTARS=(*variable*)

specifies the line types for the outlines of stars requested with the STARVERTICES= option. *Traditional Graphics*
You can use one of the following approaches:

- You can specify LSTARS=*linetype* to provide a single line type for all of the stars.
- You can specify LSTARS=(*variable*) to provide a distinct line type for *each* star. The variable must be a numeric variable in the input data set, and its values must be valid SAS/GRAPH line types. The line type for the star positioned at a particular subgroup is the value of the *variable* in the observations corresponding to this subgroup. Note that

if there are multiple observations per subgroup in the input data set, the *variable* values should be identical for all of the observations in a given subgroup.

See “[Displaying Auxiliary Data with Stars](#)” on page 2114. The default *linetype* is 1, which produces a solid line.

LTESTS=linetype

LTEST=linetype

Traditional Graphics specifies the line type for the line segments that connect patterns of points for which a test for special causes (requested with the TESTS= option) is positive. The default is 1, which produces a solid line.

LTMARGIN=value

LTM=value

Traditional Graphics specifies the width of the left marginal area for the plot requested with the LTMPLOT= option.
ODS Graphics For traditional graphics, the width is specified in horizontal percent screen units. For ODS Graphics output, the width is specified in pixels. The LTMARGIN= option is available only in the IRCHART statement.

LTMPLOT=keyword

Traditional Graphics requests a univariate plot of the control chart statistics that is positioned in the left margin of the control chart. The keywords that you can specify and the associated plots are listed in the following table:
ODS Graphics

Keyword	Marginal Plot
HISTOGRAM	histogram
DIGIDOT	digidot plot
SKELETAL	skeletal box-and-whisker plot
SCHEMATIC	schematic box-and-whisker plot
SCHEMATICID	schematic box-and-whisker plot with outliers labeled
SCHEMATICIDFAR	schematic box-and-whisker plot with far outliers labeled

The LTMPLOT= option is available only in the IRCHART statement; see [Example 17.13](#) for an example. Refer to Hunter (1988) for a description of digidot plots, and see the entry for the BOXSTYLE= option for a description of the various box-and-whisker plots. Related options are LTMARGIN=, RTMARGIN=, and RTMPLOT=.

LVREF=linetype

LV=linetype

Traditional Graphics specifies the line type for reference lines requested by the VREF= and VREF2= options. The default is 2, which produces a dashed line.

LZONES=n

Traditional Graphics specifies the line type for lines that delineate zones A, B, and C for standard tests requested with the TESTS= and/or TESTS2= options. The default is $n = 2$, which produces a dashed line.

MARKERS

plots subgroup points with markers. By default, subgroup points are plotted with markers *ODS Graphics* only by the BOXCHART statement. On other types of charts, subgroup points are connected by line segments and are not plotted with markers by default.

MAXPANELS=*n*

specifies the maximum number of pages or screens for a chart. By default, $n = 20$.

MEDCENTRAL=AVGMEAN | AVGMED | MEDMED

identifies a method for estimating the process mean μ , which is represented by the central line on a median chart. The methods corresponding to each keyword are given in the following table:

Keyword	Method for Estimating Process Mean
AVGMEAN	average of subgroup means
AVGMED	average of subgroup medians
MEDMED	median of subgroup medians

The default keyword is AVGMED. The MEDCENTRAL= option is available only in the MCHART and MRCHART statements and in the BOXCHART statement with the CONTROLSTAT=MEDIAN option.

MISSBREAK

determines how subgroups are formed when observations are read from a DATA= data set and a character *subgroup-variable* is provided. When you specify the MISSBREAK option, observations with missing values of the *subgroup variable* are not processed. Furthermore, the next observation with a nonmissing value of the *subgroup-variable* is treated as the beginning observation of a new subgroup even if this value is identical to the most recent nonmissing subgroup value. In other words, by specifying the option MISSBREAK and by inserting an observation with a missing *subgroup-variable* value into a group of consecutive observations with the same *subgroup-variable* value, you can split the group into two distinct subgroups of observations.

By default, if MISSBREAK is not specified, observations with missing values of the *subgroup variable* are not processed, and all remaining observations with the same consecutive value of the *subgroup-variable* are treated as a single subgroup.

MRRESTART**MRRESTART=*value***

causes the moving range computation on the IRCHART to be restarted when a missing value is encountered. Without the MRRESTART option, a missing value is simply skipped, and the moving range for the next non-missing subgroup is computed using the most recent previous non-missing value. MRRESTART restarts the moving range computation, so only the observations after the missing value are used in subsequent moving range computations. MRRESTART restarts the moving range computation on any missing value; you can also specify MRRESTART=*value* to restart only on a particular missing value. For example, MRRESTART=R will restart the computation only when the missing value “.R” is encountered.

MU0=*value*

specifies a known (standard) value μ_0 for the process mean μ . By default, μ is estimated from the data. The MU0= option is available in the BOXCHART, IRCHART, MCHART, MRCHART, XCHART, XRCHART, and XSCHART statements.

NOTE: As an alternative to specifying MU0= μ_0 , you can read a predetermined value for μ_0 from the variable `_MEAN_` in a LIMITS= data set. See “Input Data Sets” in the section for the chart statement in which you are interested.

NAME=*'string'*

Traditional Graphics

specifies the name of the GRSEG catalog entry for the primary chart, and the name of the graphics output file if one is created. The name can be up to 256 characters long, but the GRSEG name is truncated to eight characters. The default name is 'SHEWHART'. A related option is DESCRIPTION=.

NAME2=*'string'*

Traditional Graphics

specifies the name of the GRSEG catalog entry for the secondary chart, and the name of the graphics output file if one is created. The name can be up to 256 characters long, but the GRSEG name is truncated to eight characters. The default name is 'SHEWHART'. The NAME2= option is available in the IRCHART, MRCHART, XRCHART, and XSCHART statements, and it is used in conjunction with the SEPARATE option. A related option is DESCRIPTION2=.

NDECIMAL=*n*

specifies the number of decimal digits in the default labels for the control limits and the central line in the primary chart. The default is one more than the maximum number of decimal digits in the vertical axis tick mark labels. For example, if the vertical axis tick mark label with the largest number of digits after the decimal point is 110.05, the default is $n = 3$.

NDECIMAL2=*n*

specifies the number of decimal digits in the default labels for the control limits and central line in a secondary chart. The default is one more than the maximum number of decimal digits in the vertical axis tick mark labels. The NDECIMAL2= option is available in the IRCHART, MRCHART, XRCHART, and XSCHART statements.

NEEDLES

connects plotted points to the central line with vertical line segments (needles). See [Example 17.19](#) for an example. By default, adjacent points are connected to one another. The NEEDLES option is available in all chart statements except the BOXCHART statement.

NMARKERS

identifies a plotted subgroup summary statistic with a special symbol marker (character) when the corresponding subgroup sample size is not equal to the nominal control limit sample size n . Specify the nominal control limit sample size n with the LIMITN= option or with the variable `_LIMITN_` read from a LIMITS= data set. The following table summarizes the identification:

Sample Size	Graphics Symbol	Line Printer Character
$< n$	∇	L
$> n$	\triangle	G

A legend that explains the symbols is displayed at the bottom of the chart. This legend can be suppressed with the NOLEGEND option.

The NMARKERS option is not available in the IRCHART statement. The NMARKERS option applies only when specified in conjunction with the ALLN option and a fixed nominal control limit sample size provided with the LIMITN= option or the variable _LIMITN_. See [Example 17.40](#) for an illustration.

NO3SIGMACHECK

suppresses the check for 3σ limits when tests for special causes are requested. This enables tests for special causes to be applied when the SIGMAS= option is used to specify control limits other than the default 3σ limits. This option should not be used for standard control chart applications, since the standard tests for special causes assume 3σ limits.

NOBLOCKREF

NOPHASEREF

NOREF

suppresses block and phase reference lines from ODS Graphics output. By default, block and phase reference lines are drawn when ODS Graphics is in effect.

NOBLOCKREFFILL

NOPHASEREFFILL

NOREFFILL

suppresses the block and phase wall fills from ODS Graphics output. By default, block and phase walls are filled when ODS Graphics is in effect.

NOBOXFILLLEGEND

NOFILLLEGEND

NOSTARFILLLEGEND

suppresses the legend for the levels of a BOXFILL= or STARFILL= variable in ODS Graphics output.

NOBYREF

specifies that the reference line information in an HREF=, HREF2=, VREF=, or VREF2= data set is to be applied uniformly to charts created for all the BY groups in the input data set (DATA=, HISTORY=, or TABLE=). If you specify the NOBYREF option, you do not need to provide BY variables in the reference line data set. By default, you must provide BY variables.

NOCHART

suppresses the creation of the chart. You typically specify the NOCHART option when you are using the procedure to compute control limits and save them in an output data set. You can also use the NOCHART option when you are tabulating results with the TABLE and related options.

In the IRCHART, MRCHART, XRCHART, and XSCHART statements, the NOCHART option suppresses the creation of both the primary and secondary charts. If you are producing traditional graphics and specify the NOCHART option, the chart is not saved in a graphics catalog. To save the chart in a graphics catalog while suppressing the display of the chart, specify the NODISPLAY option in a GOPTIONS statement.

NOCHART2

suppresses the creation of a secondary chart. You typically use this option in the IRCHART statement to create a chart for individual measurements and suppress the accompanying chart for moving ranges. The NOCHART2 option is available in the IRCHART, MRCHART, XRCHART, and XSCHART statements.

NOCONNECT

suppresses line segments that connect points on the chart. By default, points are connected except in box charts produced with the BOXCHART statement (see the BOXCONNECT option).

NOCTL

suppresses the display of the central line in a primary chart.

NOCTL2

suppresses the display of the central line in a secondary chart. The NOCTL2 option is available in the IRCHART, MRCHART, XRCHART, and XSCHART statements.

NOFRAME

suppresses the default frame drawn around the chart.

*Traditional Graphics
Line Printer*

NOHLABEL

suppresses the label for the horizontal (subgroup) axis. Use the NOHLABEL option when the meaning of the axis is evident from the tick mark labels, such as when a date format is associated with the subgroup variable.

NOLCL

suppresses the display of the lower control limit in a primary chart.

NOLCL2

suppresses the drawing of the lower control limit in a secondary chart. The NOLCL2 option is available in the IRCHART, MRCHART, XRCHART, and XSCHART statements.

NOLEGEND

suppresses the default legend for subgroup sample sizes, which appears by default below the chart. This option also suppresses the legend displayed by the NMARKERS option. Use the NOLEGEND option when the subgroup sample sizes are constant and equal to the control limit sample size, since the control limit sample size is displayed in the upper right corner of the chart.

NOLIMIT0

suppresses the display of a fixed lower control limit if and only if the value of the limit is zero. This option is useful in situations where a lower limit of zero is considered to be uninformative or visually distracting (for instance, on certain p charts or R charts). The NOLIMIT0 option is available with all chart statements except BOXCHART, MCHART, and XCHART. For the IRCHART, MRCHART, XRCHART, and XSCHART statements, the NOLIMIT0 option applies only to the secondary chart.

NOLIMIT1

suppresses the display of a fixed upper control limit on a p chart if and only if the value of the control limit is 1 (or 100%), or on an np chart if and only if the value of the control limit is n . The NOLIMIT1 option is available only in the NPCHART and PCHART statements.

NOLIMITLABEL

suppresses the default labels for the control limits and central lines.

NOLIMITS

suppresses the display of control limits. This option is particularly useful if you are using the BOXCHART statement to create side by side box-and-whisker plots; in this case, you should also use one of the BOXSTYLE= options.

NOLIMITSFRAME

suppresses the default frame for the control limit information that is displayed across the top of the chart when multiple sets of control limits with distinct multiples of σ and nominal control limit sample sizes are read from a LIMITS= data set. *Traditional Graphics
Line Printer*

NOLIMITSLEGEND

suppresses the legend for the control limits (for example, 3σ Limits For $n=5$), which appears by default in the upper right corner of the chart.

NOOVERLAYLEGEND

suppresses the legend for overlay variables which is displayed by default when the OVERLAY= or OVERLAY2= option is specified. *Traditional Graphics
ODS Graphics*

NOPHASEFRAME

suppresses the default frame for the legend requested by the PHASELEGEND option. *Traditional Graphics
Line Printer*

NOREADLIMITS

specifies that the control limits for each *process* listed in the chart statement are *not* to be read from the LIMITS= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement. There are two basic methods of displaying control limits: calculating control limits from the data and reading control limits from a LIMITS= data set. If you want control limits calculated from the data, you can do one of the following:

1. Do not specify a LIMITS= data set.
2. If you specify a LIMITS= data set, also specify the NOREADLIMITS option.

Otherwise, if you specify a LIMITS= data set in the PROC SHEWHART statement, the procedure reads control limits from that data set.⁴²

The following example illustrates the NOREADLIMITS option:

⁴²This is true for SAS 6.10 and later releases of SAS/QC software. For SAS 6.09 and earlier releases, the procedure calculates control limits from the data unless you specify a LIMITS= data set in the procedure statement **and** you specify either the READLIMITS option or the READINDEXES= option in the chart statement. The NOREADLIMITS option is not available for SAS 6.09 and earlier releases. For more information, see the entry for the READLIMITS option.

```
proc shewhart data=Pistons limits=Diamlim;
  xrchart Diameter*Hour;
  xrchart Diameter*Hour / noreadlimits;
run;
```

The first XRCHART statement reads the control limits from the first observation in the data set DIAMLIM for which the variable _VAR_ is equal to 'Diameter' and the variable _SUBGRP_ is equal to 'Hour'. The second XRCHART statement computes the control limits from the measurements in the data set Pistons. Note that the second XRCHART statement is equivalent to the following statements, which are more commonly used:

```
proc shewhart data=Pistons;
  xrchart Diameter*Hour;
run;
```

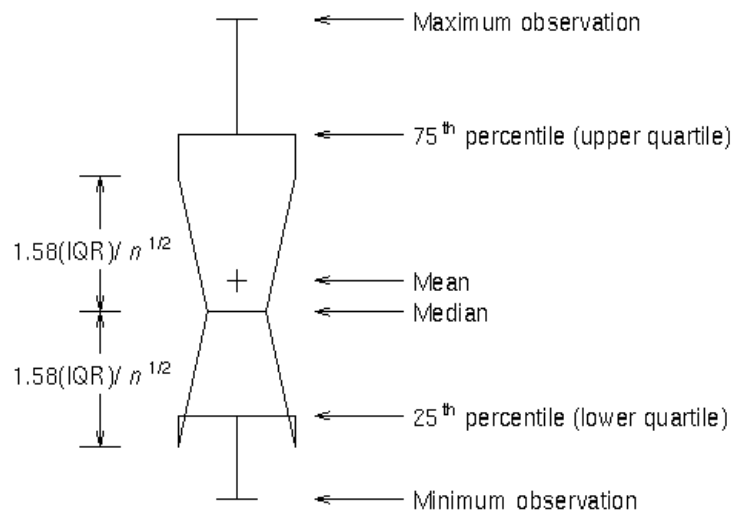
For more information about reading control limits from a LIMITS= data set, see the entry for the READLIMITS option and “[Displaying Multiple Sets of Control Limits](#)” on page 2105.

NOTCHES

Traditional Graphics
ODS Graphics

specifies that box-and-whisker plots created by the BOXCHART statement are to be notched. The endpoints of the notches are located at the median plus and minus $1.58(IQR/\sqrt{n})$, where IQR is the interquartile range and n is the subgroup sample size. The medians (central lines) of two box-and-whisker plots are significantly different at approximately the 0.05 level if the corresponding notches do not overlap. Refer to McGill, Tukey, and Larsen (1978). [Figure 17.136](#) illustrates the NOTCHES option. Notice the folding effect at the bottom, which happens when the endpoint of a notch is beyond its corresponding quartile. This situation occurs typically only when the subgroup sample size is small.

Figure 17.136 NOTCHES Option for Box-and-Whisker Plots



The NOTCHES option is also illustrated in [Output 17.3.1](#) and is available only in the BOXCHART statement.

NOTESTACROSS

specifies that tests for special causes requested with the TESTS= or TESTS2= options not be applied across the boundaries of phases (blocks of consecutive subgroups) determined by the READPHASES= option and the variable `_PHASE_` in the input data set. With constant control limits, if you specify the READPHASES= option but do not specify the NOTES-TACROSS option, tests for special causes are applied without regard to phase boundaries. With varying control limits, tests are applied only within phases by default, and you can use the TESTACROSS option to specify that they be applied across phase boundaries. See “[Tests for Special Causes: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2146.

NOTICKREP

applies to character-valued *subgroup-variables* and specifies that only the first occurrence of repeated, adjacent subgroup values is to be labeled on the horizontal axis.

NOTRANSARENCY

disables transparency in ODS Graphics output, so that all graph features are opaque. By *ODS Graphics* default, transparency is enabled when ODS Graphics is in effect.

NOTRENDCONNECT

suppresses line segments that connect points on a trend chart. Points are connected by default. The NOTRENDCONNECT option is available only in the BOXCHART, MCHART, and XCHART statements when the TRENDVAR= option is used.

NOTRUNC

overrides the vertical axis truncation at zero, which is applied by default to *c* charts, moving range charts, *np* charts, *p* charts, *R* charts, *s* charts, and *u* charts. This option is useful if you are creating a customized version of one of these charts and want to replace the plotted statistics and control limits with values read from a TABLE= input data set that can be positive or negative. Do not use the NOTRUNC option in standard control chart applications. This option is not available in the BOXCHART, MCHART, and XCHART statements.

NOUCL

suppresses the display of the upper control limit in a primary chart.

NOUCL2

suppresses the display of the upper control limit in a secondary chart. The NOUCL2 option is available in the IRCHART, MRCHART, XRCHART, and XSCHART statements.

NOVANGLE

requests vertical axis labels that are strung out vertically. By default, the labels are drawn at *Traditional Graphics* an angle of 90 degrees if a software font is used.

NPANELPOS=*n*

NPANEL=*n*

specifies the number of subgroup positions per panel on each chart. A *panel* is defined as a screen or page (or a half-screen or half-page if you are also using the BILEVEL option). You typically specify the NPANELPOS= option to display more points on a panel than the default

number, which is $n = 50$ for all chart statements except the BOXCHART statement, for which the default is $n = 20$.

You can specify a positive or negative number for n . The absolute value of n must be at least 5. If n is positive, the number of positions is adjusted so that it is approximately equal to n and so that all panels display approximately the same number of subgroup positions. If n is negative, no balancing is done, and each panel (except possibly the last) displays approximately $|n|$ positions. In this case, the approximation is due only to axis scaling.

You can use the INTERVAL= option to change the effect of the NPANELPOS= option when a date or time format is associated with the *subgroup-variable*. The INTERVAL= option enables you to match the scale of the horizontal axis to the scale of the subgroup variable without having to associate a different format with the subgroup variable.

NPSYMBOL=*'label'*

NPSYMBOL=NP | NPBAR | NPPM | NPPM2 | NP0

specifies a label for the central line in an *np* chart. You can use the option in the following ways:

- You can specify a quoted *label* up to 16 characters in length.
- You can specify one of the keywords listed in the following table. Each keyword requests a label of the form *symbol=value*, where *symbol* is one of the symbols given in the table, and *value* is the value of the central line. If the central line is not constant, only the symbol is displayed.

Keyword	Symbol Used in	
	Graphics	Line Printer Charts
NP	NP	NP
NPBAR	$\overline{\text{NP}}$	$\overline{\text{NP}}$
NPPM	NP'	NP'
NPPM2	NP''	NP''
NP0	NP ₀	NP0

The default keyword is NPBAR. The NPSYMBOL= option is available only in the NPCHART statement.

ODSFOOTNOTE=FOOTNOTE | FOOTNOTE1 | 'string'

ODS Graphics

adds a footnote to ODS Graphics output. If you specify the FOOTNOTE (or FOOTNOTE1) keyword, the value of SAS FOOTNOTE statement is used as the graph footnote. If you specify a quoted string, that is used as the footnote. The quoted string can contain any of the following escaped characters, which are replaced with the appropriate values from the analysis:

\n	process variable name
\l	process variable label (or name if the process variable has no label)
\x	subgroup variable name
\s	subgroup variable label (or name if the subgroup variable has no label)

ODSFOOTNOTE2=FOOTNOTE2 | *'string'*

adds a secondary footnote to ODS Graphics output. If you specify the FOOTNOTE2 keyword, the value of SAS FOOTNOTE2 statement is used as the secondary graph footnote. If you specify a quoted string, that is used as the secondary footnote. The quoted string can contain any of the following escaped characters, which are replaced with the appropriate values from the analysis:

\n	process variable name
\l	process variable label (or name if the process variable has no label)
\x	subgroup variable name
\s	subgroup variable label (or name if the subgroup variable has no label)

ODSLEGENDEXPAND

specifies that legend entries contain all levels observed in the data. By default, a legend shows only the levels used on the current page. *ODS Graphics*

ODSTITLE=TITLE | **TITLE1** | **NONE** | **DEFAULT** | **LABELFMT** | *'string'*

specifies a title for ODS Graphics output.

ODS Graphics

TITLE (or **TITLE1**) uses the value of SAS TITLE statement as the graph title.

NONE suppresses all titles from the graph.

DEFAULT uses the default ODS Graphics title (a descriptive title consisting of the plot type and the process variable name.)

LABELFMT uses the default ODS Graphics title with the variable label instead of the variable name.

If you specify a quoted string, that is used as the graph title. The quoted string can contain any of the following escaped characters, which are replaced with the appropriate values from the analysis:

\n	process variable name
\l	process variable label (or name if the process variable has no label)
\x	subgroup variable name
\s	subgroup variable label (or name if the subgroup variable has no label)

ODSTITLE2=TITLE2 | *'string'*

specifies a secondary title for ODS Graphics output. If you specify the TITLE2 keyword, the value of SAS TITLE2 statement is used as the secondary graph title. If you specify a quoted string, that is used as the secondary title. The quoted string can contain any of the following escaped characters, which are replaced with the appropriate values from the analysis:

\n	process variable name
\l	process variable label (or name if the process variable has no label)
\x	subgroup variable name
\s	subgroup variable label (or name if the subgroup variable has no label)

OUTBOX=SAS-data-set

creates an output data set that contains subgroup summary statistics, control limits, and outlier values for a box chart. An OUTBOX= data set is the only type of summary data set produced by the SHEWHART procedure from which you can reconstruct a schematic box chart. The OUTBOX= option is available only in the BOXCHART statement. See “OUTBOX= Data Set” on page 1456 for details.

OUTFILL**COUTFILL***Traditional Graphics**ODS Graphics*

fills the areas outside the control limits that lie between the connected points and the control limits and are bounded by connecting lines. The areas are filled with an appropriate contrasting color from the ODS style. This option is useful for highlighting out-of-control points.

OUTFILLTRANSPARENCY=value*ODS Graphics*

specifies the control limit outfill transparency when transparency is used in ODS Graphics output. The *value* must be between 0 and 1, where 0 is completely opaque and 1 is completely transparent. The default control limit outfill transparency is 0.75.

OUTHIGHTHTML=variable*Traditional Graphics*

specifies a variable whose values create links to be associated with outlier points above the upper fence on a schematic box chart when traditional graphics output is directed into HTML.

OUTHIGHURL=variable*ODS Graphics*

specifies a variable whose values are URLs to be associated with outlier points above the upper fence on a schematic box chart when ODS Graphics output is directed into HTML.

OUTHISTORY=SAS-data-set

creates an output data set that contains the subgroup summary statistics. You can use an OUTHISTORY= data set as a HISTORY= input data set in a subsequent run of the procedure. You cannot request an OUTHISTORY= data set if the input data set is a TABLE= data set. See “Output Data Sets” in the section for the chart statement in which you are interested. A related option is OUTPHASE=.

OUTINDEX='label'

specifies the value of the `_INDEX_` variable in the OUTLIMITS= output data set. This is a bookkeeping variable that provides information identifying the control limits saved in the data set. See “Output Data Sets” in the section for the chart statement in which you are interested.

The *label* can be up to 128 characters and should be enclosed in quotes. You should use a label that uniquely identifies the control limits. For example, you might specify OUTINDEX='April 1-15' to indicate that the limits were computed from data collected during the first half of April.

The OUTINDEX= option is intended to be used in conjunction with the OUTLIMITS= option. The `_INDEX_` variable is created only if you specify the OUTINDEX= option. If you specify the OUTINDEX= option and do not specify the name of the OUTLIMITS= data set with the OUTLIMITS= option, the procedure creates an OUTLIMITS= data set whose name is of the form WORK.DATA*n*.

NOTE: You cannot use the OUTINDEX= and READINDEXES= options in the same chart statement.

OUTLABEL=VALUE**OUTLABEL=(*variable*)**

labels each point that falls outside the control limits on the primary chart with the VALUE plotted for that subgroup or with the value of a *variable* in the input data set.

The *variable* provided in the input data set can be numeric or character. If the *variable* is a character variable, it can be up to 16 characters. For each subgroup of observations whose summary statistic falls outside the control limits, the formatted value of the *variable* in the observations is used to label the point representing the subgroup. If you are reading a DATA= data set with multiple observations per subgroup, the values of the *variable* should be identical for observations within a subgroup. By default, points are not labeled. The OUTLABEL= option takes precedence over the TESTLABEL= option when TESTS=1 is specified. You cannot specify both the OUTLABEL= and ALLLABEL= options.

OUTLABEL2=VALUE**OUTLABEL2=(*variable*)**

labels each point that falls outside the control limits on an *R* or *s* chart with the VALUE plotted for that subgroup or with the value of a *variable* in the input data set.

The *variable* provided in the input data set can be numeric or character. If the *variable* is a character variable, its length cannot exceed 16. For each subgroup of observations whose summary statistic falls outside the control limits, the formatted value of the *variable* in the observations is used to label the point representing the subgroup. If you are reading a DATA= data set with multiple observations per subgroup, the values of the *variable* should be identical for observations within a subgroup. By default, points are not labeled. The OUTLABEL2= option takes precedence over the TESTLABEL2= option when TESTS2=1 is specified. You cannot specify both the OUTLABEL2= and ALLLABEL2= options. The OUTLABEL2= option is available only in the IRCHART, MRCHART, RCHART, SCHART, XRCHART, and XSCHART statements.

OUTLIMITS=SAS-data-set

creates an output data set that saves the control limits. You can use an OUTLIMITS= data set as an input LIMITS= data set in a subsequent run of the procedure. See “Output Data Sets” in the section for the chart statement in which you are interested. A related option is OUTINDEX=.

OUTLOWHTML=*variable*

specifies a variable whose values create links to be associated with outlier points below the lower fence on a schematic box chart when traditional graphics output is directed into HTML. *Traditional Graphics*

OUTLOWURL=*variable*

specifies a variable whose values are URLs to be associated with outlier points below the lower fence on a schematic box chart when ODS Graphics output is directed into HTML. *ODS Graphics*

OUTPHASE='label'

specifies the value of the _PHASE_ variable in the OUTHISTORY= data set. This is a book-keeping variable that provides information identifying the summary statistics saved in the data set. See “Output Data Sets” in the section for the chart statement in which you are interested.

You should use the OUTPHASE= option if you create OUTHISTORY= data sets at different stages (phases) for the same *processes* and concatenate the data sets to build a master histori-

cal data set. The `_PHASE_` variable then identifies the block of observations that corresponds to each phase.

The *label* can be up to 128 characters and should be enclosed in quotes. You should use a *label* that uniquely identifies the saved data. For example, you might specify `OUTPHASE='April 1-15'` to indicate that the data were collected during the first half of April.

The `_PHASE_` variable is created only if you specify the `OUTPHASE=` option. If you specify the `OUTPHASE=` option and do not specify the name of the `OUTHISTORY=` data set with the `OUTHISTORY=` option, the procedure creates an `OUTHISTORY=` data set whose name is of the form `WORK.DATAN`.

OUTTABLE=SAS-data-set

creates an output SAS data set that saves the information plotted on the chart, including the subgroup variable values and their corresponding summary statistics and control limits.

You can use the `OUTTABLE=` data set to create a customized report with the reporting procedures and methods described in *Base SAS Procedures Guide*. You can also use an `OUTTABLE=` data set as a `TABLE=` input data set in a subsequent run of the procedure. See “Output Data Sets” in the section for the chart statement in which you are interested.

OVERLAY=(variable-list)

Traditional Graphics
ODS Graphics

specifies variables to be overlaid on the primary control chart. A point is plotted for each overlay variable at each subgroup for which it has a non-missing value. The value of a particular overlay variable should be the same for each observation in the input data set with a given value of the subgroup variable. If values differ within a subgroup, the first value appearing in that subgroup is used. The `OVERLAY=` option cannot be specified with the `STARVERTICES=` option.

OVERLAY2=(variable-list)

Traditional Graphics
ODS Graphics

specifies variables to be overlaid on a secondary control chart. A point is plotted for each overlay variable at each subgroup for which it has a non-missing value. The value of a particular overlay variable should be the same for each observation in the input data set with a given value of the subgroup variable. If values differ within a subgroup, the first value appearing in that subgroup is used. The `OVERLAY2=` option cannot be specified with the `STARVERTICES=` option.

OVERLAY2HTML=(variable-list)

Traditional Graphics

specifies variables whose values create links to be associated with points on secondary chart overlays. These links are associated with points on an overlay plot when traditional graphics output is directed into HTML. Variables in the `OVERLAY2HTML=` list are matched with variables in the corresponding positions in the `OVERLAY2=` list. The value of the `OVERLAY2HTML=` variable should be the same for each observation with a given value of the subgroup variable.

OVERLAY2ID=(variable-list)

Traditional Graphics
ODS Graphics

specifies variables whose formatted values are used to label points on secondary chart overlays. Variables in the `OVERLAY2ID=` list are matched with variables in the corresponding positions in the `OVERLAY2=` list. The value of the `OVERLAY2ID=` variable should be the same for each observation with a given value of the subgroup variable.

OVERLAY2SYM=(symbol-list)

specifies symbols used to plot overlays on a secondary control chart. Symbols in the OVERLAY2SYM= list are matched with variables in the corresponding positions in the OVERLAY2= list. *Traditional Graphics*

OVERLAY2SYMHT=(value-list)

specifies the heights of symbols used to plot overlays on a secondary control chart. Heights in the OVERLAY2SYMHT= list are matched with variables in the corresponding positions in the OVERLAY2= list. *Traditional Graphics*

OVERLAY2URL=(variable-list)

specifies variables whose values are URLs to be associated with points on secondary chart overlays. These URLs are associated with points on an overlay plot when ODS Graphics output is directed into HTML. Variables in the OVERLAY2URL= list are matched with variables in the corresponding positions in the OVERLAY2= list. The value of the OVERLAY2URL= variable should be the same for each observation with a given value of the subgroup variable. *ODS Graphics*

OVERLAYCLIPSYM=symbol

specifies the symbol used to plot clipped values on overlay plots when the CLIPFACTOR= option is used. *Traditional Graphics*

OVERLAYCLIPSYMHT=value

specifies the height for the symbol used to plot clipped values on overlay plots when the CLIPFACTOR= option is used. *Traditional Graphics*

OVERLAYHTML=(variable-list)

specifies variables whose values create links to be associated with points on primary chart overlays. These links are associated with points on an overlay plot when traditional graphics output is directed into HTML. Variables in the OVERLAYHTML= list are matched with variables in the corresponding positions in the OVERLAY= list. The value of the OVERLAYHTML= variable should be the same for each observation with a given value of the subgroup variable. *Traditional Graphics*

OVERLAYID=(variable-list)

specifies variables whose formatted values are used to label points on primary chart overlays. Variables in the OVERLAYID= list are matched with variables in the corresponding positions in the OVERLAY= list. The value of the OVERLAYID= variable should be the same for each observation with a given value of the subgroup variable. *Traditional Graphics*
ODS Graphics

OVERLAYLEGLAB='label'

specifies the label displayed to the left of the legend for overlays requested with the OVERLAY= or OVERLAY2= option. The label can be up to 16 characters and must be enclosed in quotes. *Traditional Graphics*
ODS Graphics

OVERLAYSYM=(symbol-list)

specifies symbols used to plot overlays on the primary control chart. Symbols in the OVERLAYSYM= list are matched with variables in the corresponding positions in the OVERLAY= list. *Traditional Graphics*

OVERLAYSYMHT=(value-list)*Traditional Graphics*

specifies the heights of symbols used to plot overlays on the primary control chart. Heights in the OVERLAYSYMHT= list are matched with variables in the corresponding positions in the OVERLAY= list.

OVERLAYURL=(variable-list)*ODS Graphics*

specifies variables whose values are URLs to be associated with points on primary chart overlays. These URLs are associated with points on an overlay plot when ODS Graphics output is directed into HTML. Variables in the OVERLAYURL= list are matched with variables in the corresponding positions in the OVERLAY= list. The value of the OVERLAYURL= variable should be the same for each observation with a given value of the subgroup variable.

P0=value

specifies a known (standard) value p_0 for the proportion of nonconforming items produced by the process. By default, p_0 is estimated from the data. The P0= option is available only in the NPCHART and PCHART statements.

NOTE: As an alternative to specifying $P0=p_0$, you can read a predetermined value for p_0 from the variable `_P_` in a LIMITS= data set. See “Input Data Sets” in the section for the chart statement in which you are interested.

PAGENUM='string'*Traditional Graphics*

specifies the form of the label used for pagination.

ODS Graphics

The *string* must be no longer than 16 characters, and it must include one or two occurrences of the substitution character #. The first # is replaced with the page number, and the optional second # is replaced with the total number of pages.

The PAGENUM= option is useful when you are working with a large number of subgroups, resulting in multiple pages of output. For example, suppose that each of the following XR-CHART statements produces multiple pages:

```
proc shewhart data=Pistons;
  xrchart Diameter*Hour / pagenum='Page #';
  xrchart Diameter*Hour / pagenum='Page # of #';
  xrchart Diameter*Hour / pagenum='#/#';
run;
```

The third page produced by the first statement would be labeled *Page 3*. The third page produced by the second statement would be labeled *Page 3 of 5*. The third page produced by the third statement would be labeled *3/5*.

By default, no page number is displayed.

PAGENUMPOS=TL | TR | BL | BR | TL100 | TR100 | BL0 | BR0*Traditional Graphics**ODS Graphics*

specifies where to position the page number requested with the PAGENUM= option. The keywords TL, TR, BL, and BR correspond to the positions top left, top right, bottom left, and bottom right, respectively. You can use the TL100 and TR100 keywords to ensure that the page number appears at the very top of a page when a title is displayed. The BL0 and BR0 keywords ensure that the page number appears at the very bottom of a page when footnotes are displayed. The default keyword is BR.

PCTLDEF=*index*

specifies one of five definitions used to calculate percentiles in the construction of box-and-whisker plots requested with the BOXCHART statement. The *index* can be 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5. The five corresponding percentile definitions are discussed in “[Percentile Definitions](#)” on page 1469. The default *index* is 5. The PCTLDEF= option is available only in the BOXCHART statement.

PHASEBOXLABELS

draws phase labels as titles along the top of phase boxes.

ODS Graphics

PHASEBREAK

specifies that the last point in a phase (defined as a block of consecutive subgroups with the same value of the _PHASE_ variable) is not to be connected to the first point in the next phase. By default, the points are connected.

PHASELABTYPE=SCALED | TRUNCATED**PHASELABTYPE=*height***

specifies how lengthy _PHASE_ variable values are to be displayed when there is insufficient space in the legend requested with the PHASELEGEND option. By default, lengthy values are not displayed. *Traditional Graphics* *ODS Graphics*

If you specify PHASELABTYPE=SCALED, the values are uniformly reduced in height so that they fit. If you specify PHASELABTYPE=TRUNCATED, lengthy values are truncated on the right until they fit. When producing traditional graphics, you can also specify a text *height* in vertical percent screen units for the values. Related options are PHASELEGEND and PHASEREF.

PHASELEGEND**PHASELEG**

identifies the phases requested with the READPHASES= option in a legend across the top of the chart. Related options are PHASELABTYPE= and PHASEREF.

PHASELIMITS

specifies that the control limits and center line are to be labeled for each phase specified with the READPHASES= option, providing the limits are constant within that phase.

PHASEMEANSYMBOL=*symbol***PHASEMEAN**

specifies a symbol marker for the average of the values plotted within a phase. Specify PHASEMEAN without an argument to plot the phase average in ODS Graphics output. This option is available only in the BOXCHART statement. *Traditional Graphics* *ODS Graphics*

PHASEPOS=*n*

specifies the vertical position of the phase legend. Values of *n* and the corresponding positions are as follows. By default, PHASEPOS=1. *ODS Graphics*

***n* Legend Position**

- 1 Top of chart, offset from axis frame
 - 2 Top of chart, immediately above axis frame
 - 3 Bottom of chart, immediately above horizontal axis
 - 4 Bottom of chart, below horizontal axis label
-

PHASEREF

delineates the phases specified with the READPHASES= option with reference lines drawn vertically. Related options are PHASELABTYPE= and PHASELEGEND.

PHASEREFLEVEL=INNER | OUTER | NONE

ODS Graphics enables you to associate phase reference lines (block reference lines) with either the innermost or the outermost level. The default value is INNER.

PHASEVARLABEL

displays the label associated with the variable `_PHASE_` above the phase values in the phase legend. If there is no label associated with `_PHASE_`, or if the PHASELEGEND option is not specified, PHASEVARLABEL has no effect.

PHASEVALSEP

displays vertical lines separating phase values in the phase legend. If the PHASELEGEND option is not specified, PHASEVALSEP has no effect.

POINTSHTML=variable

Traditional Graphics specifies a variable whose values create links to be associated with points on a box chart when the BOXSTYLE= value is POINTS, POINTSJOIN, POINTSBOX, POINTSID, or POINTSJOINID. These URLs are associated with points on a box chart when traditional graphics output is directed into HTML.

POINTSURL=variable

ODS Graphics specifies a variable whose values are URLs to be associated with points on a box chart when the BOXSTYLE= value is POINTS, POINTSJOIN, POINTSBOX, POINTSID, or POINTSJOINID. These URLs are associated with points on a box chart when ODS Graphics output is directed into HTML.

PSYMBOL='label'**PSYMBOL=P | PBAR | PPM | PPM2 | P0**

specifies a label for the central line in a *p* chart. You can use the option in the following ways:

- Specify a quoted *label* up to 16 characters.
- Specify one of the keywords listed in the following table. Each keyword requests a label of the form *symbol=value*, where *symbol* is the symbol given in the table, and *value* is the value of the central line. If the central line is not constant, only the symbol is displayed.

Keyword	Symbol Used in	
	Graphics	Line Printer Charts
P	P	P
PBAR	\bar{P}	\bar{P}
PPM	P'	P'
PPM2	P''	P''
P0	P ₀	P ₀

The default keyword is PBAR. The PSYMBOL= option is available only in the PCHART statement.

RANGES

estimates the process standard deviation for a boxplot using subgroup ranges. By default, the process standard deviation for a boxplot is estimated from the subgroup standard deviations.

READALPHA

specifies that the variable `_ALPHA_`, rather than the variable `_SIGMAS_`, is to be read from a LIMITS= data set when both variables are available in the data set. Thus, the limits displayed are probability limits. If you do not specify the READALPHA option, then `_SIGMAS_` is read by default. For details, see “Input Data Sets” in the section for the chart statement in which you are interested.

READINDEX=*value-list* | **ALL**

READINDEXES=*value-list* | **ALL**

READINDICES=*value-list* | **ALL**

reads one or more sets of control limits from a LIMITS= data set (specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement) for each *process* listed in the chart statement. The *i*th set of control limits for a particular *process* is read from the first observation in the LIMITS= data set for which

- the value of `_VAR_` matches *process*
- the value of `_SUBGRP_` matches the *subgroup variable*
- the value of `_INDEX_` matches *value*

The *values* can be up to 128 characters and must be enclosed in quotes.

NOTE: You cannot use the READINDEX= and OUTINDEX= options in the same chart statement. Also, the READLIMITS and READINDEX= options are alternatives to each other. If the LIMITS= data set contains more than one set of control limits for the same *process*, you should use the READINDEX= option.

You can display distinct sets of control limits (read from a LIMITS= data set) with data for various *phases* (read from blocks of observations in the input data set) by using the READINDEXES= and READPHASES= options together. See the entry for the READPHASES= option.

For more information about multiple sets of control limits and about the keyword ALL, see “[Displaying Multiple Sets of Control Limits](#)” on page 2105.

READLIMITS

specifies that the control limits are to be read from a LIMITS= data set specified in the PROC SHEWHART statement.⁴³ The control limits for each *process* listed in the chart statement are to be read from the first observation in the LIMITS= data set where

- the value of `_VAR_` matches *process*
- the value of `_SUBGRP_` matches the *subgroup variable*

The use of the READLIMITS option depends on the release of SAS/QC software that you are using.

- **In SAS 6.10 and later releases, the READLIMITS option is not necessary.** To read control limits as described previously, you simply specify a LIMITS= data set. However, even though the READLIMITS option is redundant, it continues to function as in earlier releases. Consequently, the following two XRCHART statements are equivalent:

```
proc shewhart data=Pistons limits=Diamlim;
  xrchart Diameter*Hour;
  xrchart Diameter*Hour / readlimits;
run;
```

If the LIMITS= data set contains more than one set of control limits for the same *process*, you should use the READINDEX= option.

- **In SAS 6.09 and earlier releases, you must specify the READLIMITS option to read control limits as described previously.** If you specify a LIMITS= data set without specifying the READLIMITS option (or the READINDEX= option), the control limits are computed from the data. Consequently, the following two XRCHART statements are **not** equivalent:

```
proc shewhart data=Pistons limits=diamlim;
  xrchart Diameter*Hour; /* limits computed from data */
  xrchart Diameter*Hour /
    readlimits;          /* limits read from DIAMLIM */
run;
```

The READLIMITS and READINDEX= options are alternatives to each other.

You can use the READLIMITS and READPHASES= options together. In this case, the control limits are read as described previously, and the data plotted on the chart are those selected by the READPHASES= option.

READPHASES=value-list | ALL**READPHASE=value-list | ALL**

selects blocks of consecutive observations to be read from the input data set. You can use the READPHASES= option only if

- the input data set contains a `_PHASE_` variable
- the `_PHASE_` variable is a character variable of no more than 128 characters

⁴³For details about computing control limits from the data, see the entry for the **NOREADLIMITS** option.

The READPHASES= option selects those observations whose `_PHASE_` value matches one of the *values* specified in the *value-list*. The block of consecutive observations identified by the *ith value* is referred to as the *ith phase*. The *values* can be up to 128 characters and must be enclosed in quotes. List the *values* in the same order that they appear as values of the variable `_PHASE_` in the input data set.

With the READPHASES= option you can

- create control charts that label blocks of data corresponding to multiple time *phases*. See the PHASELEGEND, PHASEREF, and CFRAME= options.
- create *historical control charts* that display distinct sets of control limits for different *phases*. This also requires a LIMITS= data set and the READINDEXES= option.

If the subgroup variable is numeric, the values of the subgroup variable should be contiguous from one block of observations to the next. Otherwise, there may be a gap in the control chart between the last point in one phase and the first point in the next phase. If you read a data set that contains multiple observations for each subgroup, the value of `_PHASE_` must be constant within the subgroup.

You can display distinct sets of control limits (read from a LIMITS= data set) with data for various *phases* by using the READINDEX= and READPHASES= options together. For example, consider the flange width data in the HISTORY= data set Flange and the LIMITS= data set Flangelim. A partial listing of Flange is given in [Figure 17.137](#) (for a complete listing of Flange, see [Figure 17.149](#)). The complete listing of Flangelim is given in [Figure 17.138](#).

```
proc print data=Flange;
  var _phase_ Day Sample FlangewidthX FlangewidthR FlangewidthN;
run;
```

Figure 17.137 Listing of the HISTORY= Data Set Flange

Mean Chart for Diameters						
Obs	_phase_	Day	Sample	Flangewidth X	Flangewidth R	Flangewidth N
1	Production	08FEB90	6	0.97360	0.06247	5
2	Production	09FEB90	7	1.00486	0.11478	5
3	Production	10FEB90	8	1.00251	0.13537	5
4	Production	11FEB90	9	0.95509	0.08378	5
5	Production	12FEB90	10	1.00348	0.09993	5
6	Production	15FEB90	11	1.02566	0.06766	5
7	Production	16FEB90	12	0.97053	0.07608	5
8	Production	17FEB90	13	0.94713	0.10170	5
9	Production	18FEB90	14	1.00377	0.04875	5
10	Production	19FEB90	15	0.99604	0.08242	5
11	Change 1	22FEB90	16	0.99218	0.09787	5
12	Change 1	23FEB90	17	0.99526	0.02017	5
13	Change 1	24FEB90	18	1.02235	0.10541	5
14	Change 1	25FEB90	19	0.99950	0.11476	5
15	Change 1	26FEB90	20	0.99271	0.05395	5
16	Change 1	01MAR90	21	0.98695	0.03833	5
17	Change 1	02MAR90	22	1.00969	0.06183	5
18	Change 1	03MAR90	23	0.98791	0.05836	5
19	Change 1	04MAR90	24	1.00170	0.05243	5
20	Change 1	05MAR90	25	1.00412	0.04815	5
21	Change 2	08MAR90	26	1.00261	0.05604	5
22	Change 2	09MAR90	27	0.99553	0.02818	5
23	Change 2	10MAR90	28	1.01463	0.05558	5
24	Change 2	11MAR90	29	0.99812	0.03648	5
25	Change 2	12MAR90	30	1.00047	0.04309	5
26	Change 2	15MAR90	31	0.99714	0.03689	5
27	Change 2	16MAR90	32	0.98642	0.04809	5
28	Change 2	17MAR90	33	0.98891	0.07777	5
29	Change 2	18MAR90	34	1.00087	0.06409	5
30	Change 2	19MAR90	35	1.00863	0.02649	5

```

proc print data=Flangelim;
  var _index_ _var_ _subgrp_ _type_ _limitn_ _alpha_ _sigmas_
    _lclx_ _mean_ _uclx_ _lclr_ _r_ _uclr_ _stddev_;
run;

```

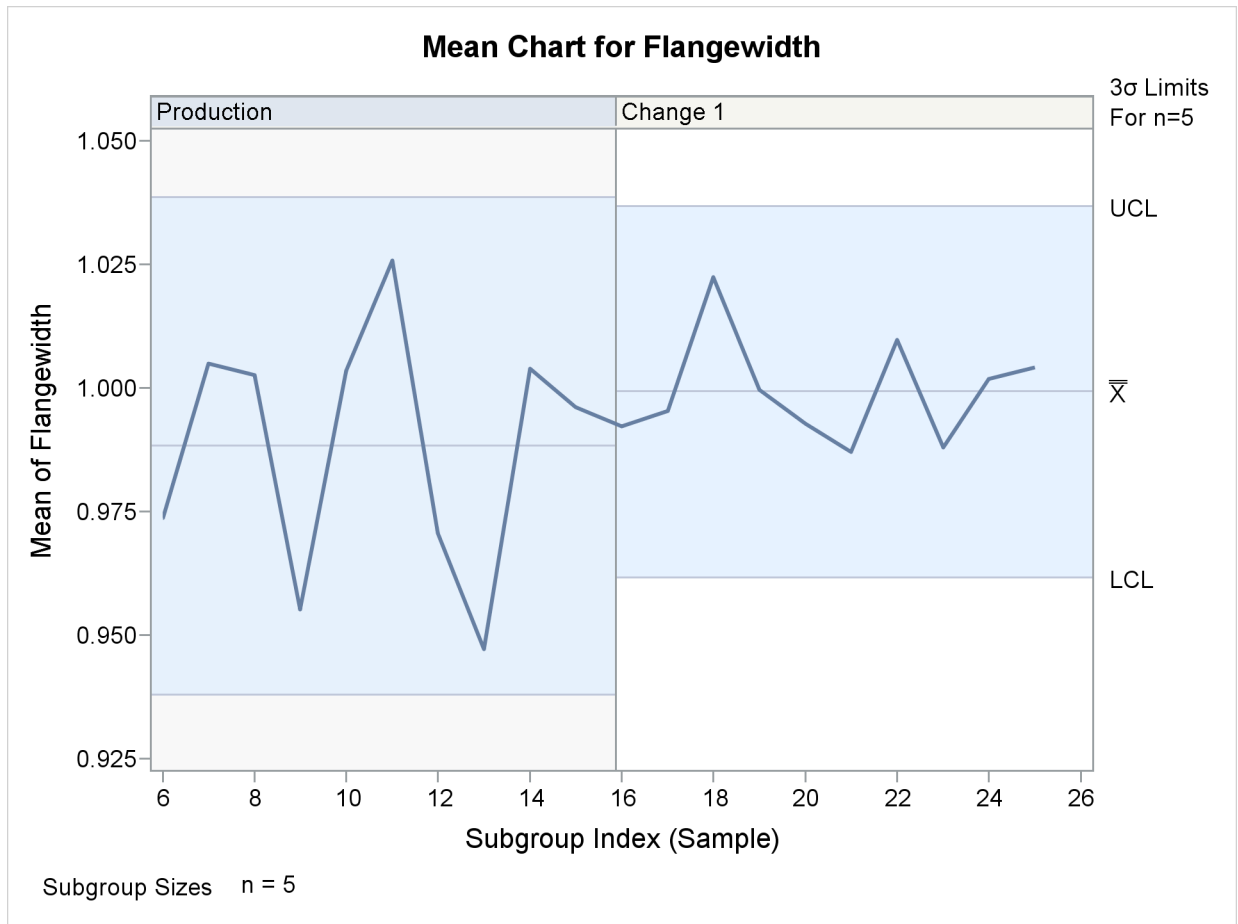

Figure 17.138 Listing of the LIMITS= Data Set Flangelim

Mean Chart for Diameters							
Obs	_index_	_var_	_subgrp_	_type_	_limitn_	_alpha_	_sigmas_
1	Change 1	Flangewidth	Sample	ESTIMATE	5	.0026998	3
2	Production	Flangewidth	Sample	ESTIMATE	5	.0026998	3
3	Start	Flangewidth	Sample	ESTIMATE	5	.0026998	3
Obs	_lclx_	_mean_	_uclx_	_lclr_	_r_	_uclr_	_stddev_
1	0.96167	0.99924	1.03680	0	0.06513	0.13771	0.028000
2	0.93792	0.98827	1.03862	0	0.08729	0.18458	0.037530
3	0.87088	0.96803	1.06517	0	0.16842	0.35612	0.072409

The following statements use the READINDEX= and READPHASES= options to create a historical control chart for the *Production* and *Change 1* phases:

```
ods graphics on;
proc shewhart history=Flange limits=Flangelim;
  xchart Flangewidth*Sample /
    readphases = ('Production' 'Change 1')
    readindexes = ('Production' 'Change 1')
    phaseref
    phaselegend;
run;
ods graphics off;
```

The chart is displayed in [Figure 17.139](#).

Figure 17.139 Multiple Control Limits for Multiple Phases

You can also use the keyword ALL with the READPHASES= option to match control limits to phases. For more information and examples about specifying multiple control limits, including the use of the keyword ALL, see “[Displaying Multiple Sets of Control Limits](#)” on page 2105.

REPEAT

REP

specifies that the horizontal axis of a chart that spans multiple pages is to be arranged so that the last subgroup position on a page is repeated as the first subgroup position on the next page. The REPEAT option facilitates cutting and pasting panels together. If a SAS DATETIME format is associated with the subgroup variable, REPEAT is used by default.

RSYMBOL='label'

RSYMBOL=R | RBAR | RPM | R0

specifies a label for the central line in an *R* chart. You can use the option in the following ways:

- You can specify a quoted *label* up to 16 characters.
- You can specify one of the keywords listed in the following table. Each keyword requests a label of the form *symbol=value*, where *symbol* is the symbol given in the table,

and *value* is the value of the central line. If the central line is not constant, only the symbol is displayed.

Keyword	Symbol Used in	
	Graphics	Line Printer Charts
R	R	R
RBAR	\bar{R}	\bar{R}
RPM	R'	R'
R0	R ₀	R ₀

The default keyword is RBAR. The RSYMBOL= option is available only in the IRCHART, MRCHART, RCHART, and XRCHART statements.

RTMARGIN=*value*

RTM=*value*

specifies the width of the right marginal area for the plot requested with the RTMPLOT= *Traditional Graphics* option. For traditional graphics, the width is specified in horizontal percent screen units. For *ODS Graphics* ODS Graphics output, the width is specified in pixels. The RTMARGIN= option is available only in the IRCHART statement.

RTMPLOT=*keyword*

requests a univariate plot of the control chart statistics that is positioned in the right margin *Traditional Graphics* of the control chart. The *keywords* that you can specify and the associated plots are listed in *ODS Graphics* the following table:

Keyword	Marginal Plot
DIGIDOT	digidot plot
HISTOGRAM	histogram
SKELETAL	skeletal box-and-whisker plot
SCHEMATIC	schematic box-and-whisker plot
SCHEMATICID	schematic box-and-whisker plot with outliers labeled
SCHEMATICIDFAR	schematic box-and-whisker plot with far outliers labeled

The RTMPLOT= option is available only in the IRCHART statement; see [Example 17.13](#) for an example. Refer to Hunter (1988) for a description of digidot plots, and see the entry for the BOXSTYLE= option for a description of the various box-and-whisker plots. Related options are LTMARGIN=, LTMPLOT=, and RTMARGIN=.

SEPARATE

displays primary and secondary charts on separate screens or pages. This option is useful if you are displaying line printer charts on a terminal and the number of lines on the screen limits the resolution of the chart. The SEPARATE option is available only in the IRCHART, MRCHART, XRCHART, and XSCHART statements.

SERIFS

adds serifs to the whiskers of *skeletal box-and-whisker charts*. The SERIFS option is available only in the BOXCHART statement.

SIGMA0=value

specifies a known (standard) value σ_0 for the process standard deviation σ . By default, σ_0 is estimated from the data.

The SIGMA0= option is available in the BOXCHART, IRCHART, MCHART, MRCHART, RCHART, SCHAT, XCHART, XRCHART, and XSCHART statements.

NOTE: As an alternative to specifying SIGMA0= σ_0 , you can read a predetermined value for σ_0 from the variable `_STDDEV_` in a LIMITS= data set. For details, see “Input Data Sets” in the section for the chart statement in which you are interested.

SIGMAS=k

specifies the width of the control limits in terms of the multiple k of the standard error of the subgroup summary statistic plotted on the chart. The value of k must be positive. By default, $k = 3$ and the control limits are “ 3σ limits.”

The particular subgroup summary statistic whose standard error is multiplied by k depends on the chart statement, as indicated by the following table:

Statement	Subgroup Summary Statistic
BOXCHART	mean or median
CCHART	number nonconforming
IRCHART	individual measurements and moving ranges
MCHART	median
MRCHART	median and range
NPCHART	number nonconforming
PCHART	proportion nonconforming
RCHART	range
SCHAT	standard deviation
UCHAR	number of nonconformities per unit
XCHART	mean
XRCHART	mean and range
XSCHART	mean and standard deviation

For details, see the Options for Specifying Control Limits table and the “Details” subsection in the section for the particular chart statement that you are using.

Note that

- as an alternative to specifying SIGMAS= k , you can read k from the variable `_SIGMAS_` in a LIMITS= data set. For details, see “Input Data Sets” in the section for the chart statement in which you are interested.
- as an alternative to specifying SIGMAS= k (or reading `_SIGMAS_` from a LIMITS= data set), you can request probability limits by specifying ALPHA= α (or reading the variable `_ALPHA_` from a LIMITS= data set by specifying the READALPHA option).

SIMULATEQCFONT

draws the central line labels using a simulated software font rather than a hardware font.

ODS Graphics

SKIPHLABELS=*n***SKIPHLABEL=*n***

specifies the number *n* of consecutive tick mark labels, beginning with the second tick mark label, that are thinned (not displayed) on the horizontal (subgroup) axis. For example, specifying SKIPHLABEL=1 causes every other label to be skipped (not displayed). Specifying SKIPHLABEL=2 causes the second and third labels to be skipped, the fifth and sixth labels to be skipped, and so forth. *Traditional Graphics
Line Printer*

The default value of the SKIPHLABELS= option is the smallest value *n* for which tick mark labels do not collide. A specified *n* will be overridden to avoid collision, unless you specify SKIPHLABELS=0, which forces all tick mark labels to be displayed. To avoid both collisions and thinning, you can use the TURNHLABELS option.

SMETHOD=NOWEIGHT | MVLUE | RMSDF | MAD | MMR | MVGRANGE

specifies a method for estimating the process standard deviation, σ , as summarized by the following table:

Keyword	Method for Estimating Standard Deviation
NOWEIGHT	estimates σ as an unweighted average of unbiased subgroup estimates of σ
MVLUE	calculates a minimum variance linear unbiased estimate for σ
RMSDF	calculates a root-mean square estimate for σ
MAD	calculates a median absolute deviation estimate for σ (IRCHART only)
MMR	calculates a median moving range estimate for σ (IRCHART only)
MVGRANGE	estimates σ based on a moving range of subgroup means (XRCHART and XSCHART only)

For formulas, see “Methods for Estimating the Process Standard Deviation” in the section for the particular chart statement you are using.

The default keyword is NOWEIGHT. The SMETHOD= option is available in the BOXCHART, IRCHART, MCHART, MRCHART, RCHART, SCHART, XCHART, XRCHART, and XSCHART statements. You can specify SMETHOD=RMSDF only in the BOXCHART, MCHART, XCHART, SCHART, and XSCHART statements and only when used with the STDDEVIATIONS option (or only in the absence of the RANGES option with a BOXCHART statement). You can specify SMETHOD=MAD and SMETHOD=MMR only in the IRCHART statement. You can specify SMETHOD=MVGRANGE only in the XRCHART and XSCHART statements.

SPLIT=*character*

specifies a special *character* that is inserted into the label of a process variable or summary statistic variable and whose purpose is to split the label into two parts. The first part is used to label the vertical axis of the primary chart, and the second part is used to label the vertical

axis of the secondary chart. The *character* is not displayed in either label. See Figure 17.173 for an example.

The SPLIT= option is available in the IRCHART, MRCHART, XRCHART, and XSCHART statements and in the BOXCHART, MCHART, and XCHART statements with the TRENDVAR= option.

SSYMBOL='label'

SSYMBOL=S | SBAR | SPM | S0

specifies a label for the central line in an *s* chart. You can use the option in the following ways:

- You can specify a quoted *label* up to 16 characters.
- You can specify one of the keywords listed in the following table. Each keyword requests a label of the form *symbol=value*, where *symbol* is the symbol given in the table, and *value* is the value of the central line. If the central line is not constant, only the symbol is displayed.

Keyword	Symbol Used in	
	Graphics	Line Printer Charts
S	S	S
SBAR	\bar{S}	\bar{S}
SPM	S'	S'
S0	S_0	S_0

The default keyword is SBAR. The SSYMBOL= option is available only in the SCHAT and XSCHAT statements.

STARBDRADIUS=value

Traditional Graphics
ODS Graphics

specifies the radius of an imaginary circle that is the outer bound for vertices of stars requested with the STARVERTICES= option. For traditional graphics, the radius is specified in horizontal percent screen units. For ODS Graphics output, the radius is specified in pixels. Vertices that exceed the outer bound are truncated to this value in order to prevent gross distortion of stars due to extreme values in the data. The *value* must be greater than or equal to the value specified with the STAROUTRADIUS= option. See Figure 17.141 or “Displaying Auxiliary Data with Stars” on page 2114.

STARCIRCLES=values

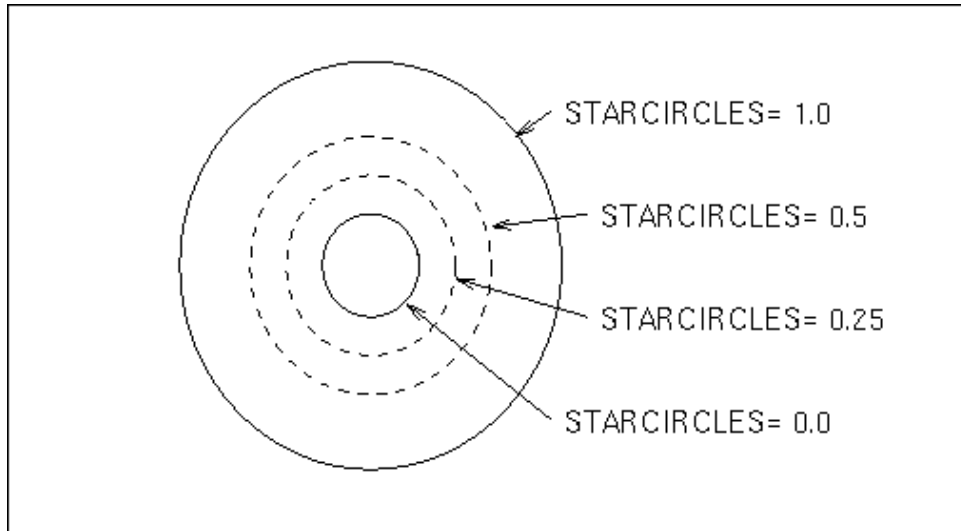
Traditional Graphics

specifies reference circles that are superimposed on the stars requested with the STARVERTICES= option. All of the circles are displayed and centered at each point plotted on the primary chart. The *value* determines the diameter of the circle as follows: a *value* of zero specifies a circle with the *inner radius*, and a value of one specifies a circle with the *outer radius*. In general, a value of *h* specifies a circle with a radius equal to $inradius + h \times (outradius - inradius)$.

Figure 17.140 shows four circles specified with the STARCIRCLES= option. The values 0.0 and 1.0 correspond to the *inner circle* and *outer circle* (see the entries for the STARINRADIUS= and STAROUTRADIUS= options). The value 0.5 specifies a circle with a radius of $inradius + 0.5 \times (outradius - inradius)$ or a circle halfway between the inner circle and

the outer circle. Likewise, the value 0.25 specifies a circle one-fourth of the way from the inner circle to the outer circle. Note also that the line types for the circles are specified with the LSTARCIRCLES= option. For more information, see “[Displaying Auxiliary Data with Stars](#)” on page 2114.

Figure 17.140 Circles Specified by STARCIRCLES=0.0 1.0 0.25 0.5



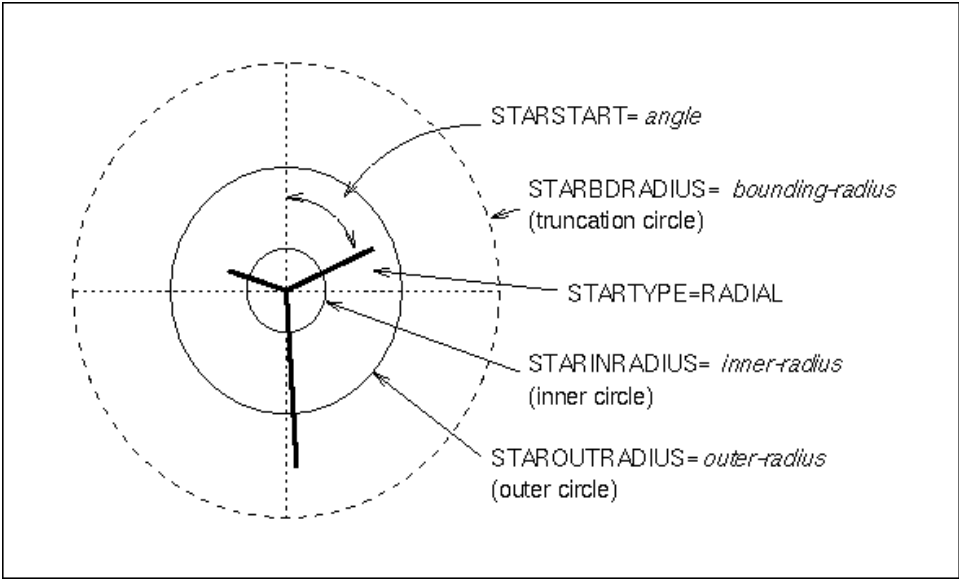
STARINRADIUS=*value*

specifies the inner radius of stars requested with the STARVERTICES= option. For traditional graphics, the radius is specified in horizontal percent screen units. For ODS Graphics output, the radius is specified in pixels. The *value* must be less than the value that is specified with the STAROUTRADIUS= option. The inner radius of a star is the distance from the center of the star to the circle that represents the lower limit of the standardized vertex variables. The lower limit can correspond to the minimum value, a multiple of standard deviations below the mean, or a lower specification limit. The default *value* is one-third of the outer radius.

Traditional Graphics
ODS Graphics

[Figure 17.141](#) illustrates five of the star options. The STARSTART= option determines the angle between the vertical axis and the first vertex. The STARINRADIUS= and STAROUTRADIUS= options specify the radii (in horizontal percent screen units) of the inner and outer circles that are associated with each star. Extremely large vertex values are truncated at the imaginary circle whose radius is specified by the STARBDRADIUS= option. The STAR-TYPE=RADIAL option specifies that the vertices are to be displayed as endpoints of line segments connecting each vertex to the center point. For more information, see the entries for these options or “[Displaying Auxiliary Data with Stars](#)” on page 2114.

Figure 17.141 Illustration of Star Options



STARFILL=variable

Traditional Graphics
ODS Graphics

specifies colors for filling the interior of stars requested with the STARVERTICES= option. The STARFILL= option is analogous to the CSTARFILL= option, but the values of the STARFILL= variable are used only to group the stars. Stars in the same group are filled with the same color from the ODS style.

STARLABEL=ALL | FIRST | HIGH | LOW | OUT

Traditional Graphics
ODS Graphics

specifies a method for labeling the vertices of stars requested with the STARVERTICES= option. The following table describes the method corresponding to each keyword:

Keyword	Method for Labeling Star Vertices
ALL	labels all vertices of all stars
FIRST	labels all vertices of the leftmost star
HIGH	labels only vertices that lie outside the outer circle
LOW	labels only vertices that lie inside the inner circle
OUT	labels only vertices that lie inside the inner circle or outside the outer circle

The label used for a particular vertex is the value of the variable `_LABEL_` in the STAR-SPECS= data set. If this data set is not specified, or if the `_LABEL_` variable is not provided, then the name of the vertex variable is used as the label. See “[Displaying Auxiliary Data with Stars](#)” on page 2114. By default, vertices are not labeled.

STARLEGEND=CLOCK | CLOCK0 | DEGREES | NONE

Traditional Graphics
ODS Graphics

specifies the style of the legend used to identify the vertices of stars requested with the STARVERTICES= option. The following table describes the method corresponding to each keyword:

Keyword	Star Vertices Legend Style
CLOCK	identifies the vertex variables by their positions on the clock (starting with 12:00)
CLOCK0	identifies the vertex variables by their positions on the clock (starting with 0:00)
DEGREES	identifies the vertex variables by angles in degrees, with 0 degrees corresponding to 12 o'clock
NONE	suppresses the legend

See “[Displaying Auxiliary Data with Stars](#)” on page 2114. The default keyword is CLOCK.

STARLEGENDLAB=*‘label’*

specifies the label displayed to the left of the legend for stars requested with the STAR- *Traditional Graphics*
LEGEND= option. The label can be up to 16 characters and must be enclosed in quotes. See *ODS Graphics*
“[Displaying Auxiliary Data with Stars](#)” on page 2114. The default label is *Vertices*.

STARTRANSPARENCY=*value*

specifies the star fill transparency when transparency is used in ODS Graphics output. The *ODS Graphics*
value must be between 0 and 1, where 0 is completely opaque and 1 is completely transparent.
The default star fill transparency is 0.25.

STAROUTRADIUS=*value*

specifies the outer radius of stars requested with the STARVERTICES= option. For traditional *Traditional Graphics*
graphics, the radius is specified in horizontal percent screen units. For ODS Graphics output, *ODS Graphics*
the radius is specified in pixels. The outer radius of a star is the distance from the center of
the star to the circle that represents the upper limit of the standardized vertex variables. The
upper limit can correspond to the maximum value, a multiple of standard deviations above
the mean, or an upper specification limit.

See [Figure 17.141 “Displaying Auxiliary Data with Stars”](#) on page 2114. For an example,
see [Figure 17.223](#). The default *value* depends on the number of subgroup positions per panel,
and it is as large as possible without causing overlap of adjacent stars.

STARS=*variable*

specifies colors for the outlines of stars requested with the STARVERTICES= option. The *Traditional Graphics*
STARS= option is analogous to the CSTARTS= option, but the values of the STARS= variable *ODS Graphics*
are used only to group the stars. The outlines of stars in the same group are drawn with the
same color from the ODS style.

STARSPECS=*value|SAS-data-set*

STARSPEC=*value|SAS-data-set*

specifies the method used to standardize the star vertex variables listed with the STARVER- *Traditional Graphics*
TICES= option. The method determines how the value of a vertex variable is transformed *ODS Graphics*
to determine the distance between the center of the star and the vertex. The STARSPECS=
option also determines how the inner and outer radii of the star are to be interpreted.

A *value* of zero specifies standardization by the range of the variable. In this case, the distance
between the center and the vertex is proportional to the difference between the variable value
and the minimum variable value (taken across all subgroups). The inner radius of the star

corresponds to the minimum variable value, and the outer radius of the star corresponds to the maximum variable value.

A positive STARSPECS= value requests standardization by a multiple of standard deviations above and below the mean. For example, STARSPECS=3 specifies that the inner radius of the star corresponds to three standard deviations below the mean, and the outer radius corresponds to three standard deviations above the mean. Thus, a vertex variable value exactly equal to the mean is represented by a vertex whose distance to the center of the star is halfway between the inner and outer radii.

You can request a distinct method of standardization for each vertex variable by specifying a STARSPECS= *data set*. Each observation provides standardization and related information for a distinct vertex variable. The variables read from a STARSPECS= *data set* are described in the following table:

Variable	Description
CSPOKE	color of spokes used with STARTYPE=RADIAL and STARTYPE=SPOKE; this must be a character variable of length 8 or less
LABEL	label for identifying the vertex when you specify STARLEGEND=FIRST or STARLEGEND=ALL; this must be a character variable of up to 16 characters
LSL	lower specification limit
LSPOKE	line style for spokes used with STARTYPE=RADIAL, STARTYPE=SPOKE, and STARTYPE=WEDGE
NOMVAL	nominal value substituted for missing values
SIGMAS	multiple of standard deviations above and below the average
UBOUND	upper bound for truncating extremely high values
USL	upper specification limit
VAR	name of vertex variable; this must be a character variable of length 32 or less

Only the variable _VAR_ is mandatory. If you provide the variables _LSL_ and _USL_, standardization is based on the specification limits; in this case, the variable _LSL_ corresponds to the inner radius of the star, and the variable _USL_ corresponds to the outer radius of the star. If you do not provide the variables _LSL_ and _USL_, standardization is based on the value of the variable _SIGMAS_, and if you do not provide the variable _SIGMAS_, standardization is based on the range.

See “[Displaying Auxiliary Data with Stars](#)” on page 2114. If you do not specify the STARSPECS= option, each vertex variable is standardized by its range across subgroups. In other words, the minimum corresponds to the inner radius, and the maximum corresponds to the outer radius.

STARSTART=value

Traditional Graphics
ODS Graphics

specifies the vertex angle for the first variable in the STARVERTICES= list. Vertex angles for the remaining variables are uniformly spaced clockwise and assigned in the order listed. You can specify the *value* in the following ways:

- *Clock position*: If you specify the value as a time literal (between ‘0:00’T and ‘12:00’T), the corresponding clock position is used for the first vertex variable.
- *Degrees*: If you specify the value as a nonpositive number, the absolute value in degrees is used for the first vertex angle. Here, 0 degrees corresponds to 12:00.

The default *value* is zero, so the first vertex variable is positioned at 12:00. See [Figure 17.141](#) or “[Displaying Auxiliary Data with Stars](#)” on page 2114.

STARTYPE=CORONA | POLYGON | RADIAL | SPOKE | WEDGE

specifies the style of the stars requested with the STARVERTICES= option. The following *Traditional Graphics* table describes the method corresponding to each keyword. *ODS Graphics*

Keyword	Star Style
CORONA	polygon with star-vertices emanating from the inner circle
POLYGON	closed polygon
RADIAL	rays emanating from the center
SPOKE	rays emanating from the inner circle
WEDGE	closed polygon with rays from the center to each vertex

See [Figure 17.141](#) or “[Displaying Auxiliary Data with Stars](#)” on page 2114. “[Adding Reference Circles to Stars](#)” on page 2117 describes the inner and outer circles, and “[Specifying the Style of Stars](#)” on page 2119 provides examples of each value of the STARTYPE= option. The default keyword is POLYGON.

STARVERTICES=variable | (variable-list)

superimposes a star (polygon) at each point on the primary chart. The star is centered at the point, and the distance between the center and each star vertex represents the standardized value of a *variable* in the STARVERTICES= list. The *variables* must be provided in the input data set. *Traditional Graphics* *ODS Graphics*

The star display is suggested as a method for monitoring quantitative variables (such as environmental factors) that are measured simultaneously with the process variable. For examples and details, see “[Displaying Auxiliary Data with Stars](#)” on page 2114. By default, stars are not superimposed on the chart.

STDDEVIATIONS

STDDEVS

specifies that the estimate of the process standard deviation σ is to be calculated from subgroup standard deviations. This, in turn, affects the calculation of control limits; for details, see “Methods for Estimating the Process Standard Deviation” in the section for the chart statement in which you are interested. By default, the estimate of σ is calculated from subgroup ranges, except with the BOXCHART statement, where subgroup standard deviations are used by default.

If you specify the STDDEVIATIONS option and read summary data from a HISTORY= data set, the data set must contain a subgroup standard deviation variable for each *process*. Conversely, if you omit the STDDEVIATIONS option, the HISTORY= data set must contain a subgroup range variable for each *process* listed in the chart statement.

You should specify STDDEVIATIONS when your subgroup sample sizes are large (typically, 15 or greater). The STDDEVIATIONS option is available only in the MCHART and XCHART statements.

SUBGROUPN=value

SUBGROUPN=variable

specifies the subgroup sample sizes as a constant *value* or as the values of a *variable* in the DATA= data set. The SUBGROUPN= option is available only in the CCHART, NPCHART, PCHART, and UCHART statements.

You must specify SUBGROUPN= in the NPCHART, PCHART, and UCHART statements when your input data set is a DATA= data set. If you are using a CCHART statement, the SUBGROUPN= option is available only when your input data set is a DATA= data set. For the CCHART statement, the default value of the SUBGROUPN= option is one.

If you specify multiple *processes* in a chart statement, the SUBGROUPN= option is used with all of the *processes* listed.

SYMBOLCHARS='character-list'

Line Printer

specifies a list of characters used to mark the points plotted on line printer charts when a *symbol-variable* is used. See “[Displaying Stratification in Levels of a Classification Variable](#)” on page 2097.

Each character is associated with a level (unique value) of the *symbol-variable* and is used to mark points associated with that value. For example, consider the following statements:

```
proc shewhart;
  xrchart Gap*Shift=Machine / symbolchars='12345';
run;
```

Here the *symbol-variable* is Machine. The \bar{X} and *R* charts use a ‘1’ to mark points associated with the first unique value of Machine, a ‘2’ to mark points associated with the second unique value of Machine, and so on.

If the number of levels of the *symbol-variable* exceeds the number of *characters*, the last character listed is used for points associated with the additional values. Thus, in the preceding example, if there are six levels of Machine, points with the fifth and six values are indicated by ‘5’.

The default *character-list* is ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ*. Thus, the procedure uses ‘A’ for the first unique value of the *symbol-variable*, ‘B’ for the second unique value, and so on. An asterisk is used for points associated with the 27th and subsequent levels when the *symbol-variable* has more than 26 levels.

SYMBOLLEGEND=LEGEND n

SYMBOLLEGEND=NONE

Traditional Graphics
ODS Graphics

controls the legend for the levels of a *symbol-variable* (see “[Displaying Stratification in Levels of a Classification Variable](#)” on page 2097). For traditional graphics, you can specify SYMBOLLEGEND=LEGEND n , where n is the number of a LEGEND statement defined previously. You can specify SYMBOLLEGEND=NONE to suppress the default legend.

SYMBOLORDER=DATA | INTERNAL | FORMATTED**SYMORD=DATA | INTERNAL | FORMATTED**

specifies the order in which symbols are assigned for levels of *symbol-variable*. The DATA keyword assigns symbols to values in the order in which values appear in the input data. This is how symbols were assigned in SAS 6.12 and earlier releases of SAS/QC software. The INTERNAL keyword assigns symbols based on sorted order of internal values of *symbol-variable* and FORMATTED assigns them based on sorted formatted values. The default value is FORMATTED. *Traditional Graphics
Line Printer*

TABLE <(EXCEPTIONS)>**TABLES <(EXCEPTIONS)>**

creates a basic table of the subgroup values, the subgroup sample sizes, the subgroup summary statistics, and the upper and lower control limits. Rows of the table correspond to subgroups. The keyword EXCEPTIONS (enclosed in parentheses) is optional and restricts the tabulation to those subgroups for which the control limits are exceeded or a test for special causes is positive.

You can request extended versions of the basic table by specifying one or more of the following options: TABLEBOX, TABLECENTRAL, TABLEID, TABLELEGEND, TABLEOUTLIM, and TABLETESTS. Specifying the TABLEALL option is equivalent to specifying all of these options, and it provides the most extensive table.

TABLEALL <(EXCEPTIONS)>

tabulates the information about the control chart and is equivalent to specifying all of the following options: TABLES, TABLECENTRAL, TABLEID, TABLELEGEND, TABLEOUT, and TABLETESTS. If you specify the TABLEALL option in a BOXCHART statement, the TABLEBOX option is also implied. The keyword EXCEPTIONS (enclosed in parentheses) is optional and restricts the tabulation to those subgroups for which the control limits are exceeded or a test for special causes is positive. You can use the OUTTABLE= option to create a data set that saves the information tabulated with the TABLEALL option.

TABLEBOX <(EXCEPTIONS)>

augments the basic table created by the TABLES option with columns for the minimum, 25th percentile, median, 75th percentile, and maximum of the observations in a subgroup. The TABLEBOX option is available only in the BOXCHART statement. The keyword EXCEPTIONS (enclosed in parentheses) is optional and restricts the tabulation to those subgroups for which the control limits are exceeded or a test for special causes is positive.

TABLECENTRAL <(EXCEPTIONS)>**TABLEC <(EXCEPTIONS)>**

augments the basic table created by the TABLES option with columns for the values of the central lines. The keyword EXCEPTIONS (enclosed in parentheses) is optional and restricts the tabulation to those subgroups for which the control limits are exceeded or a test for special causes is positive.

TABLEID <(EXCEPTIONS)>

augments the basic table created by the TABLES option with a column for each of the ID variables. The keyword EXCEPTIONS (enclosed in parentheses) is optional and restricts the tabulation to those subgroups for which the control limits are exceeded or a test for special causes is positive.

TABLELEGEND <(EXCEPTIONS)>**TABLELEG <(EXCEPTIONS)>**

adds a legend to the basic table created by the TABLES option. The legend describes the tests for special causes that were requested with the TESTS= option and for which a positive signal is found for at least one subgroup. The keyword EXCEPTIONS (enclosed in parentheses) is optional and restricts the tabulation to those subgroups for which the control limits are exceeded or a test for special causes is positive.

TABLEOUTLIM <(EXCEPTIONS)>**TABLEOUT <(EXCEPTIONS)>**

augments the basic table created by the TABLES option with columns indicating which control limits (if any) are exceeded. The keyword EXCEPTIONS (enclosed in parentheses) is optional and restricts the tabulation to those subgroups for which the control limits are exceeded or a test for special causes is positive.

TABLETESTS <(EXCEPTIONS)>

augments the basic table created by the TABLES option with a column that indicates which of the tests for special causes (requested with the TESTS= option) are positive. The column contains the numbers of all the tests that are positive at a particular subgroup. The keyword EXCEPTIONS (enclosed in parentheses) is optional and restricts the tabulation to those subgroups for which the control limits are exceeded or a test for special causes is positive.

TARGET=*value-list*

provides target values used to compute the capability index C_{pm} , which is saved in the OUTLIMITS= data set. If you provide more than one *value*, the number of *values* must match the number of *processes* listed in the chart statement. If you specify only one *value*, it is used for all the *processes*.

CAUTION: You can use the TARGET= options only in conjunction with the LSL= and USL= options. For more information, see “[Capability Indices](#)” on page 1941 and “[Output Data Sets](#)” in the section for the chart statement in which you are interested. Also see the entries for the LSL= and USL= options. The TARGET= option is available in the BOXCHART, IRCHART, MCHART, MRCHART, RCHART, SCHAT, XCHART, XRCHART, and XSCHAT statements.

TEST2RESET=*variable***TEST2RESET=***value*

enables tests for special causes to be reset in a secondary chart. The specified variable must be a character variable of length 8, or length 16 if customized tests are requested. The variable values have the same format as those of the _TESTS_ variable in a TABLE= data set. A test that is flagged by the TEST2RESET= value for a given subgroup is reset starting with that subgroup. That means a positive result for the test can include the given subgroup only if it is the first subgroup in the pattern. For example, the value “12345678” for the TEST2RESET= variable will reset all standard tests for special causes.

TEST2RUN=*run-length*

specifies the length of the pattern for Test 2 requested with the TESTS= and TESTS2= options. The values allowed for the *run-length* are 7, 8, 9, 11, 14, and 20. The form of the test for each *run-length* value is given in the following table. The default *run-length* is 9. See “[Tests for Special Causes: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2146 for more information.

Run-length	Number of Points on One Side of the Central Line
7	7 in a row
8	8 in a row
9	9 in a row
11	at least 10 out of 11 in a row
14	at least 12 out of 14 in a row
20	at least 16 out of 20 in a row

TEST3RUN=run-length

specifies the length of the pattern for Test 3 requested with the TESTS= and TESTS2= options. Test 3 searches for a pattern of steadily increasing or decreasing values, where the length of the pattern is at least the value given as the *run-length*. The values allowed for the *run-length* are 6, 7, and 8. The default *run-length* is 6. See “Tests for Special Causes: SHEWHART Procedure” on page 2146 for more information.

TESTACROSS

specifies that tests for special causes requested with the TESTS= or TESTS2= options be applied without regard to phases (blocks of consecutive subgroups) determined by the READPHASES= option and the variable `_PHASE_` in the input data set. With varying control limits, if you specify the READPHASES= option but do not specify the TESTACROSS option, tests for special causes are applied within (but not across) phases. With constant control limits, tests are applied across phases by default, and you can use the NOTESTACROSS option to specify that they be applied only within phases. See “Tests for Special Causes: SHEWHART Procedure” on page 2146.

TESTCHAR='character'

specifies the character for the line segments that connect any sequence of points for which a test for special causes (requested with the TESTS= or TESTS2= option) is positive. The default *character* is the number of the test (with values 1 to 8). *Line Printer*

TESTFONT=font**LABELFONT=font**

specifies a software font for labels requested with the ALLLABEL=, ALLLABEL2=, OUTLABEL=, OUTLABEL2=, STARLABEL=, TESTLABEL=, and TESTLABEL n = options. Hardware characters are used by default. *Traditional Graphics*

TESTHEIGHT=value**LABELHEIGHT=value**

specifies the height (in vertical percent screen units) for labels requested with the ALLLABEL=, ALLLABEL2=, OUTLABEL=, OUTLABEL2=, STARLABEL=, TESTLABEL=, and TESTLABEL n = options. The default height is the height specified with the HEIGHT= option or the HTEXT= option in the GOPTIONS statement. *Traditional Graphics*

TESTLABBOX

requests that labels for subgroups with positive tests for special causes are positioned so they do not overlap. The labels are enclosed in boxes that are connected to the associated subgroup points with line segments. *Traditional Graphics*
ODS Graphics

TESTLABEL=*'label'*

TESTLABEL=(*variable*)

TESTLABEL=TESTINDEX

TESTLABEL=SPACE

TESTLABEL=NONE

provides labels for points at which one of the tests for special causes (requested with the TESTS= or TESTS2= option) is positive. The values for the TESTLABEL= option are as follows:

- You can specify a *label* of up to 16 characters enclosed in quotes. This label is displayed at all points where a test is signaled.
- You can specify a *variable* (enclosed in parentheses) whose values are used as labels. The *variable* must be provided in the input data set, and it can be numeric or character. If the *variable* is character, its length cannot exceed 16. For each subgroup of observations at which a test is signaled, the formatted value of the *variable* in the observations is used to label the point representing the subgroup. If you are reading a DATA= data set with multiple observations per subgroup, the values of the *variable* should be identical for observations within a subgroup.
- You can specify TESTINDEX to label points with the single-digit *index* that requested the test in a TESTS= or TESTS2= list. If the test was requested with a customized *pattern* in a TESTS= or TESTS2= list, then points are labeled with the letter that you specified using the CODE= option.
- You can specify SPACE to request a label of the form *Test k*. This is slightly more legible than the default label of the form *Testk* (a description of *Testk* follows).
- You can specify NONE to suppress labeling.

If you do not use the TESTLABEL= option, the default label is of the form *Testk*, where *k* is the index of the test as requested with the TESTS= or TESTS2= options, or *k* is the CODE= *character* of the test as requested in a pattern specified with the TESTS= or TESTS2= options.

See “Tests for Special Causes: SHEWHART Procedure” on page 2146. Related options include OUTLABEL=, OUTLABEL2=, TESTFONT=, TESTHEIGHT=, and TESTLABELn=.

TESTLABELn=*'label'*

specifies a *label* for points at which the test for special causes requested with the *index n* in a TESTS= or TESTS2= list is positive. The *index n* can be a number from 1 to 8. The TESTLABELn= option overrides a TESTLABEL= option and the default label *Test n*. The *label* that you specify with the TESTLABELn= option can be up to 16 characters and must be enclosed in quotes.

See “Tests for Special Causes: SHEWHART Procedure” on page 2146. Related options are TESTFONT=, TESTHEIGHT=, and TESTLABEL=.

TESTNMETHOD=STANDARDIZE

applies the tests for special causes requested with the TESTS= and TESTS2= options to standardized test statistics when the subgroup sample sizes are not constant. This method was suggested by Nelson (1994). See “Tests for Special Causes: SHEWHART Procedure”

on page 2146. By default, the tests are not applied to data with varying subgroup sample sizes.

TESTOVERLAP

applies tests for special causes (requested with the TESTS= or TESTS2= option) to overlapping patterns of points.

The TESTOVERLAP option modifies the way in which the search for a subsequent pattern is done when a pattern is encountered. If you omit the TESTOVERLAP option, the search begins with the first subgroup after the current pattern ends. If you specify the TESTOVERLAP option, the search begins with the second subgroup in the current pattern.

The following statements illustrate the use of the TESTOVERLAP option:

```
proc shewhart;
  xrchart Width*Hour / test=3;
  xrchart Width*Hour / test=3 testoverlap;
run;
```

Test 3 looks for six subgroup means in a row steadily increasing or decreasing. Suppose that the subgroup means of WIDTH are steadily increasing for HOUR=5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11. The first XRCART statement will signal that Test 3 is positive at HOUR=10 but not at HOUR=11, since the search for the next pattern begins with HOUR=11. The second XRCART statement will signal that Test 3 is positive at HOUR=10 and HOUR=11, since the search for the next pattern begins with HOUR=6 and thus finds a second pattern ending with HOUR=11. See “Tests for Special Causes: SHEWHART Procedure” on page 2146 for more information.

CAUTION: Specifying TESTOVERLAP affects the interpretation of the standard tests for special causes, because a particular point can contribute to more than one positive test. Typically, this option should not be used.

TESTRESET=*variable*

TESTRESET=*value*

enables tests for special causes to be reset in a primary chart. The specified variable must be a character variable of length 8, or length 16 if customized tests are requested. The variable values have the same format as those of the _TESTS_ variable in a TABLE= data set. A test that is flagged by the TESTRESET= value for a given subgroup is reset starting with that subgroup. That means that a positive result for the test can include the given subgroup only if it is the first subgroup in the pattern. For example, the value “12345678” for the TESTRESET= variable will reset all standard tests for special causes.

TESTS=*index-list*

TESTS=*customized-pattern-list*

requests one or more tests for special causes, which are also known as *runs tests*, *pattern tests*, and *Western Electric rules*. These tests detect particular nonrandom patterns in the points plotted on the primary control chart. The occurrence of a pattern, referred to as a *signal*, suggests the presence of a special cause of variation.

Each pattern is defined in terms of zones A, B, and C, which are constructed by dividing the interval between the control limits into six equally spaced subintervals. Zone A is the union of

the subintervals immediately below the upper control limit and immediately above the lower control limit. Zone C is the union of the subintervals immediately above and below the central line. Zone B is the union of the subintervals between zones A and C. See Figure 17.178 for an illustration of test zones.

You can use the TESTS= option in three ways. First, you can specify an *index-list* to request a combination of standard tests (this is the approach most commonly used). Second, you can specify a *customized-pattern-list* to request a combination of tests based on customized patterns. Third, you can specify a list consisting of both *indexes* and *customized-patterns*. The first two approaches are described as follows.

Standard tests. The following table lists the standard tests that you can request by specifying TEST=*index-list*. The tests are indexed according to the sequence used by Nelson (1984, 1985).

Index	Pattern Description
1	one point beyond Zone A (outside the control limits)
2	nine points in a row in Zone C or beyond on one side of the central line (see the entry for the TEST2RUN option)
3	six points in a row steadily increasing (see the entry for the TEST3RUN option)
4	fourteen points in a row alternating up and down
5	two out of three points in a row in Zone A or beyond
6	four out of five points in a row in Zone B or beyond
7	fifteen points in a row in Zone C on either or both sides of the central line
8	eight points in a row on either or both sides of the central line with no points in Zone C

You can specify any combination of the eight *indexes* with an explicit list or with an implicit list, as in the following example:

```
proc shewhart;
    xrchart Width*Hour / tests=1 2 3 4;
    xrchart Width*Hour / tests=1 to 4;
run;
```

The TESTS= option is available in all but the RCHART and SCHAT statements. Use only tests 1, 2, 3, and 4 in the CCHART, NPCHART, PCHART, and UCHART statements. By default, the TESTS= option is not applied in any chart statement unless the control limits are 3σ limits. You can use the NO3SIGMACHECK option to request tests for special causes when you use the SIGMAS= option to specify control limits other than 3σ limits.

Customized tests. Although the standard tests supported by the TESTS= option are appropriate for the vast majority of control chart applications, there may be situations in which you want to work with customized tests. You can define your own tests by specifying TESTS=*customized-pattern-list*. There are two types of patterns that you can include in this list: *T-patterns* and *M-patterns*.

Use a T-pattern to request a search for k out of m points in a row in the interval (a, b) . The required syntax for a T-pattern is

T(K= k M= m LOWER= a UPPER= b CODE= $character$ LABEL= $'label'$)

The default value for SCHEME= is ONESIDED. The options for a T-pattern are summarized in the following table:

Option	Description
K= k	number of points
M= m	number of consecutive points
LOWER= $value$	lower limit of interval (a, b)
UPPER= $value$	upper limit of interval (a, b)
SCHEME=ONESIDED	one-sided scheme using (a, b)
SCHEME=TWOSIDED	two-sided scheme using $(a, b) \cup (-b, -a)$
CODE= $character$	identifier for test (A-H)
LABEL= $'label'$	label for points if signal
LEGEND= $'legend'$	legend used with the TABLELEGEND option

Use an M-pattern to request a search for k points in a row increasing or decreasing. The required syntax for an M-pattern is

M(K= k DIR= $direction$ CODE= $character$ LABEL= $'label'$)

The options for an M-pattern are summarized in the following table:

Option	Description
K= k	number of points
DIR=INC	increasing pattern
DIR=DEC	decreasing pattern
CODE= $character$	identifier for test (A-H)
LABEL= $'label'$	label for points if signal
LEGEND= $'legend'$	legend used with the TABLELEGEND option

For details on the TESTS= option, see “[Tests for Special Causes: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2146. Related options include CTEST=, CZONES=, LTEST=, TABLETESTS, TABLELEGEND, TEST2RUN=, TEST3RUN=, TESTACROSS, TESTCHAR=, TESTLABEL=, TESTLABEL n =, TESTNMETHOD=, TESTOVERLAP, TESTS2=, ZONES, ZONECHAR=, and ZONELABELS.

TESTS2=*index-list*

TESTS2=*customized-pattern-list*

requests one or more tests for special causes for an R chart or s chart. The syntax for the TESTS2= option is identical to the syntax for the TESTS= option. The TESTS2= option is available in the MRCHART, RCHART, SCHART, XRCHART, and XSCHART statements. For details on the TESTS2= option, see “[Tests for Special Causes: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2146. Related options include CTEST=, CZONES=, LTEST=, TABLETESTS, TABLELEGEND, TEST2RUN=, TEST3RUN=, TESTACROSS, TESTCHAR=, TESTLABEL=, TESTLABEL n =, TESTNMETHOD=, TESTOVERLAP, TESTS=, ZONES2, ZONECHAR=, and ZONE2LABELS.

TESTSYMBOL=*symbol***TESTSYM=***symbol**Traditional Graphics*

specifies the symbol for plotting subgroups with positive tests for special causes.

TESTSYMBOLHT=*value***TESTSYMHT=***value**Traditional Graphics*

specifies the height of the symbol used to plot subgroups with positive tests for special causes.

TOTPANELS=*n*

specifies the total number of panels to be used to display the chart. This option overrides the NPANEL= option.

TRENDVAR=*variable* | (*variable-list*)specifies a list of trend variables, one for each *process* listed in the chart statement. The TRENDVAR= option is available only in the BOXCHART, MCHART, and XCHART statements and only when your input data set is a DATA= or HISTORY= data set.

The values of the trend variables are subtracted from the values of the corresponding process variables (if you read a DATA= data set) or subgroup mean variables (if you read a HISTORY= data set). The chart is then created for the residuals (differences), and the trend values are plotted in a secondary chart. If you specify a single trend variable and two or more *processes*, the trend variable is used with each *process*.

The TRENDVAR= option does not apply if you are reading a TABLE= data set. In this case, the procedure produces a trend chart only if the variable `_TREND_` is included in the TABLE= data set.

For more details, see “[Displaying Trends in Process Data](#)” on page 2126. Related options include NOTRENDCONNECT, SEPARATE, SPLIT=, WTREND=, and YPCT1=.

TURNALL**TURNOUT**

turns the labels produced by the ALLLABEL=, ALLLABEL2=, OUTLABEL= and OUTLABEL2= options so that they are strung out vertically. By default, labels are arranged horizontally.

TURNHLABELS**TURNHLABEL***Traditional Graphics
Line Printer*

turns the major tick mark labels for the horizontal (subgroup) axis so that they are strung out vertically. By default, labels are arranged horizontally.

If you are producing traditional graphics with the NOGSTYLE option in effect, you should specify a font (with the FONT= option) in conjunction with the TURNHLABELS option. Otherwise, the labels may be displayed with a mixture of hardware and software fonts.

NOTE: Turning the labels vertically may leave insufficient room on the screen or page for a chart.

TYPE=*value*

specifies the *value* of the `_TYPE_` variable in the OUTLIMITS= data set, which in turn indicates whether certain parameter variables in this data set represent estimates or standard (known) values.

If you are using a chart statement that creates a variables chart, `_TYPE_` is a bookkeeping variable that indicates whether the values of the variables `_MEAN_` and `_STDDEV_` in the OUTLIMITS= data set are estimates or standard values of the process mean μ and standard deviation σ . The following table summarizes the *values* that you can specify:

Value	<code>_MEAN_</code>	<code>_STDDEV_</code>
ESTIMATE	estimate	estimate
STDMU	standard	estimate
STDSIGMA	estimate	standard
STANDARD	standard	standard

The default *value* is ESTIMATE, unless you specify standard values for μ or σ with the MU0= or SIGMA0= options.

For PCHART and NPCHART statements, the *value* you specify for the TYPE= option can be either ESTIMATE or STANDARD, indicating that the value of the variable `_P_` in the OUTLIMITS= data set is an estimate or standard value of the proportion p of nonconforming items. The default *value* is ESTIMATE, unless you specify a standard value for p with the P0= option.

For UCHART and CCHART statements, the *value* you specify for the TYPE= option can be either ESTIMATE or STANDARD, indicating that the value of the variable `_U_` in the OUTLIMITS= data set is an estimate or standard value of the average number u of nonconformities per unit. The default *value* is ESTIMATE, unless you specify a standard value for u with the U0= option.

U0=*value*

specifies a known (standard) value u_0 for the average number u of nonconformities per unit produced by the process. By default, u_0 is estimated from the data. The U0= option is available only in the CCHART and UCHART statements.

NOTE: As an alternative to specifying the U0= option, you can read a predetermined value for u_0 from the variable `_U_` in a LIMITS= data set. For details, see “Input Data Sets” in the section for the chart statement in which you are interested.

UCLLABEL=*'label'*

specifies a label for the upper control limit in the primary chart. The label can be up to 16 characters. Enclose the label in quotes. The default label is of the form $UCL=$ *value* if the control limit has a fixed value; otherwise, the default label is *UCL*. Related options are UCLLABEL2=, LCLLABEL=, and LCLLABEL2=.

UCLLABEL2=*'label'*

specifies a label for the upper control limit in the secondary chart. The label can be up to 16 characters. Enclose the label in quotes. The default label is of the form $UCL=$ *value* if the control limit has a fixed value; otherwise, the default label is *UCL*. This option is available in the IRCHART, MRCHART, XRCHART, and XSCHART statements. Related options are LCLLABEL2=, LCLLABEL=, and UCLLABEL=.

URL=variable

ODS Graphics specifies URLs as values of the specified character variable (or formatted values of a numeric variable). These URLs are associated with subgroup points on a primary control chart when ODS Graphics output is directed into HTML. The value of the URL= variable should be the same for each observation with a given value of the subgroup variable.

URL2=variable

ODS Graphics specifies URLs as values of the specified character variable (or formatted values of a numeric variable). These URLs are associated with subgroup points on a secondary control chart when ODS Graphics output is directed into HTML. The value of the URL2= variable should be the same for each observation with a given value of the subgroup variable.

USL=value-list

provides upper specification limits used to compute capability indices. If you provide more than one *value*, the number of *values* must match the number of *processes* listed in the chart statement. If you specify only one *value*, it is used for all the *processes*.

The SHEWHART procedure uses the specification limits to compute capability indices, and it saves the limits and indices in the OUTLIMITS= data set. For more information, see “[Capability Indices](#)” on page 1941 and “Output Data Sets” in the section for the chart statement in which you are interested. A related option is LSL=. The USL= option is available in the BOXCHART, IRCHART, MCHART, MRCHART, RCHART, SCHART, XCHART, XRCHART, and XSCHART statements.

USYMBOL='label'**USYMBOL=U | UBAR | UPM | UPM2 | U0**

specifies a label for the central line in a *u* chart. You can use the option in the following ways:

- You can specify a quoted *label* up to 16 characters.
- You can specify one of the keywords listed in the following table. Each keyword requests a label of the form *symbol=value*, where *symbol* is the symbol given in the table, and *value* is the value of the central line. If the central line is not constant, only the symbol is displayed.

Symbol Used in		
Keyword	Graphics	Line Printer Charts
U	U	U
UBAR	\bar{U}	\bar{U}
UPM	U'	U'
UPM2	U''	U''
U0	U ₀	U0

The default keyword is UBAR. The USYMBOL= option is available only in the UCHART statement.

VAXIS=value-list**VAXIS=AXIS_n**

specifies major tick mark values for the vertical axis of a primary chart. The *values* must be listed in increasing order, must be evenly spaced, and must span the range of summary

statistics and control limits displayed in the chart. You can specify the *values* with an explicit list or with an implicit list, as shown in the following example:

```
proc shewhart;
  xrchart Width*Hour / vaxis=0 2 4 6 8;
  xrchart Width*Hour / vaxis=0 to 8 by 2;
run;
```

If you are producing traditional graphics, you can also specify a previously defined AXIS statement with the VAXIS= option. Related options are HAXIS= and VAXIS2=.

VAXIS2=*value-list*

VAXIS2=AXIS*n*

specifies major tick mark values for the vertical axis of a secondary chart. The specifications and restrictions are the same as for the VAXIS= option. The VAXIS2= option is available in the IRCHART, MRCHART, XRCHART, and XSCHART statements and in the BOXCHART, MCHART, and XCHART statements with the TRENDVAR= option. Related options are HAXIS= and VAXIS=.

VFORMAT=*format*

specifies a format to be used for displaying tick mark labels on the vertical axis of a primary chart.

VFORMAT2=*format*

specifies a format to be used for displaying tick mark labels on the vertical axis of a secondary chart.

VMINOR=*n*

VM=*n*

specifies the number of minor tick marks between each major tick mark on the vertical axis. *Traditional Graphics*
No values are printed on the minor tick marks. By default, VMINOR=0.

VOFFSET=*value*

specifies the length of the offset at the ends of the vertical axis. For traditional graphics, the *Traditional Graphics*
offset is specified in percent screen units. For ODS Graphics output, the offset is specified in *ODS Graphics*
pixels.

VREF=*value-list*

VREF=SAS-*data-set*

draws reference lines perpendicular to the vertical axis on the primary chart. Reference line values can be expressed as simple values or as multiples of the standard error of the subgroup summary statistic. You can use this option in the following ways:

- Specify the *values* for the lines with a VREF= list. Examples of the VREF= option follow:

```
vref=20
vref=20 40 80
vref=(2.5 sigma)
vref=20 (1.5 2.0 2.5 sigma) 80
```

Values expressed as multiples of σ must be enclosed in parentheses with the SIGMA keyword.

- Specify the values for the lines as the values of a numeric variable named `_REF_` in a `VREF=` data set. Optionally, you can provide labels for the lines as values of a variable named `_REFLAB_`, which must be a character variable of length 16 or less. If you want distinct reference lines to be displayed in charts for different *processes* specified in the chart statement, you must include a character variable of length 32 or less named `_VAR_`, whose values are the *processes*. If you do not include the variable `_VAR_`, all of the lines are displayed in all of the charts. If you want to display reference lines whose values are multiples of σ , you must include a character variable named `_TYPE_`, whose values are “VALUES” or “SIGMAS.” The value of `_TYPE_` indicates whether the reference line value is expressed as a simple value or as a multiple of σ .

Each observation in the `VREF=` data set corresponds to a reference line. If BY variables are used in the input data set (`DATA=`, `HISTORY=`, or `TABLE=`), the same BY variable structure must be used in the `VREF=` data set unless you specify the `NOBYREF` option.

This option can be used to add warning limits to be displayed on a chart.

Related options are `CVREF=`, `LVREF=`, `NOBYREF`, `VREFCHAR=`, `VREFLABELS=`, and `VREFLABPOS=`.

VREF2=*value-list*

VREF2=*SAS-data-set*

draws reference lines perpendicular to the vertical axis on the secondary chart. The conventions for specifying the `VREF2=` option are identical to those for specifying the `VREF=` option. Related options are `CVREF=`, `LVREF=`, `NOBYREF`, `VREFCHAR=`, `VREF2LABELS=`, and `VREFLABPOS=`. The `VREF2=` option is available in the `IRCHART`, `MRCHART`, `XRCHART`, and `XSCHART` statements and in the `BOXCHART`, `MCHART`, and `XCHART` statements with the `TRENDVAR=` option.

VREF2LABELS=*'label1' ... 'labeln'*

VREF2LAB=*'label1' ... 'labeln'*

specifies labels for the reference lines requested by the `VREF2=` option. The number of labels must equal the number of lines. Enclose each label in quotes. Labels can be up to 16 characters. The `VREF2LABELS=` option is available in the `IRCHART`, `MRCHART`, `XRCHART`, and `XSCHART` statements and in the `BOXCHART`, `MCHART`, and `XCHART` statements with the `TRENDVAR=` option.

VREFCHAR=*'character'*

Line Printer

specifies the character used for reference lines requested by the `VREF=` and `VREF2=` options on line printer charts. The default is the hyphen (-).

VREFLABELS=*'label1' ... 'labeln'*

specifies labels for the reference lines requested by the `VREF=` option. The number of labels must equal the number of lines. Enclose each label in quotes. Labels can be up to 16 characters.

VREFLABPOS=*n*

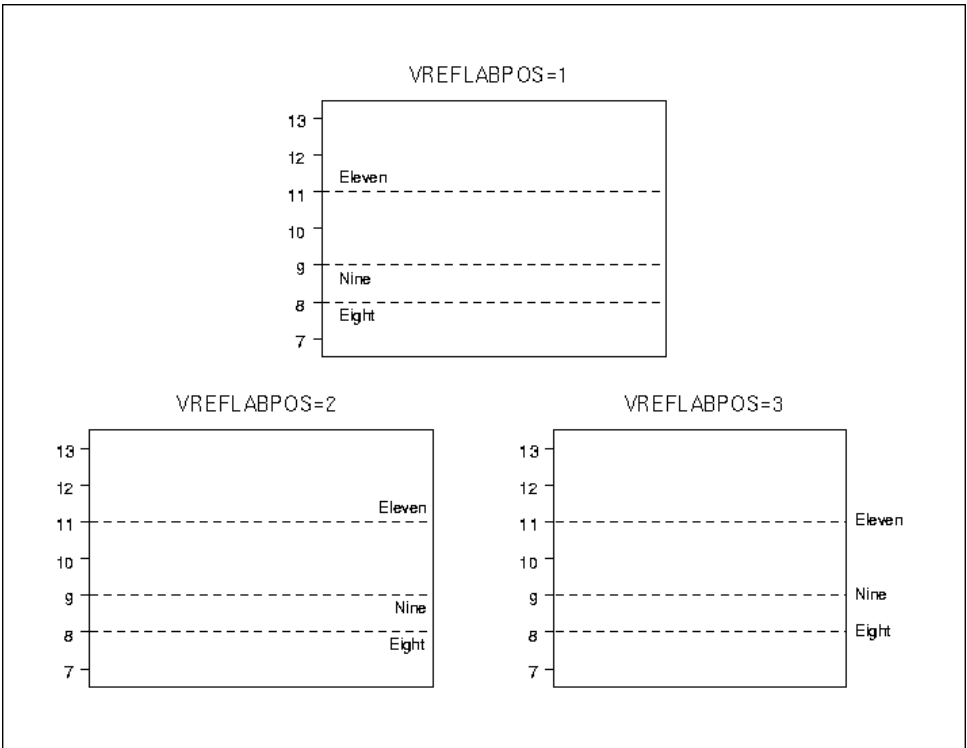
specifies the horizontal position of the VREFLABEL= and VREF2LABEL= labels, as described in the following table. By default, *n* = 1.

<i>n</i>	Label Position
1	left-justified in subplot area
2	right-justified in subplot area
3	left-justified in right margin

Figure 17.142 illustrates label positions for values of the VREFLABPOS= option when the VREF= and VREFLABELS= options are as follows:

```
vref      = 8 9 11
vreflabels = 'Eight' 'Nine' 'Eleven'
```

Figure 17.142 Positions for Reference Line Labels



VZERO

forces the origin to be included in the vertical axis for a primary chart.

VZERO2

forces the origin to be included in the vertical axis for a secondary chart.

WAXIS=*n*

specifies the width in pixels for the axis and frame lines. By default, *n* = 1.

WBOXES=*n*

ODS Graphics specifies the width in pixels for the outlines of the box-and-whisker plots created with the BOXCHART statement in ODS Graphics output.

WEBOUT=*SAS-data-set*

Traditional Graphics produces an output data set containing all the data in an OUTTABLE= data set plus graphics coordinates for points (subgroup summary statistics) that are displayed on a control chart. You can use an WEBOUT= data set to facilitate the development of web-based applications. See [“Interactive Control Charts: SHEWHART Procedure”](#) on page 2212 for details.

WGRID=*n*

Traditional Graphics specifies the width in pixels for grid lines requested with the ENDGRID and GRID options. By default, $n = 1$.

WLIMITS=*n*

Traditional Graphics specifies the width in pixels for the control limits and central line. By default, $n = 1$.

WNEEDLES=*n*

Traditional Graphics specifies the width in pixels of needles connecting plotted points to the central line, as requested with the NEEDLES option. If you use the WNEEDLES= option, you do not need to specify the NEEDLES option. By default, $n = 1$.

WOVERLAY=(*value-list*)

Traditional Graphics specifies the widths in pixels for the line segments connecting points on primary chart overlay plots. Widths in the WOVERLAY= list are matched with variables in the corresponding positions in the OVERLAY= list.

WOVERLAY2=(*value-list*)

Traditional Graphics specifies the widths in pixels for the line segments connecting points on secondary chart overlay plots. Widths in the WOVERLAY2= list are matched with variables in the corresponding positions in the OVERLAY2= list.

WSTARCIRCLES=*n*

Traditional Graphics specifies the width in pixels of the outline of circles requested by the STARCIRCLES= option. See [“Displaying Auxiliary Data with Stars”](#) on page 2114. By default, $n = 1$.

WSTARS=*n*

Traditional Graphics specifies the width in pixels of the outline of stars requested by the STARVERTICES= option. See [“Displaying Auxiliary Data with Stars”](#) on page 2114. By default, $n = 1$.

WTESTS=*n***WTEST=*n***

Traditional Graphics specifies the width in pixels of the line segments that connect patterns of points for which a test for special causes (requested with the TESTS= or TESTS2= option) is positive. By default, $n = 1$.

WTREND=*n*

Traditional Graphics specifies the width in pixels of the line segments that connect points on trend charts requested with the TRENDVAR= option. By default, $n = 1$. The WTREND= option is available in the BOXCHART, MCHART, and XCHART statements.

XSYMBOL=*'label'*

XSYMBOL=*keyword*

specifies a label for the central line in an \bar{X} chart or a median chart. You can use the option in the following ways:

- You can specify a quoted *label* up to 16 characters.
- You can specify one of the *keywords* listed in the following table. Each *keyword* requests a label of the form *symbol=value*, where *symbol* is the symbol given in the table, and *value* is the value of the central line. If the central line is not constant, only the symbol is displayed.

Keyword	Symbol Used in	
	Graphics	Line Printer Charts
MBAR	\bar{M}	\bar{M}
MTIL	\tilde{M}	\tilde{M}
MU	μ	MU
MU0	μ_0	MU0
XBAR	\bar{X}	\bar{X}
XBAR2	$\overline{\bar{X}}$	$\overline{\bar{X}}$
XBARPM	\bar{X}'	\bar{X}'
XBAR0	\bar{X}_0	\bar{X}_0
XBAR0PM	\bar{X}'_0	\bar{X}'_0

For the IRCHART statement, the default *keyword* is XBAR. For the MCHART and MRCHART statements, the default *keyword* is MBAR. For all other chart statements, the default *keyword* is XBAR2. The XSYMBOL= option is available in the BOXCHART, IRCHART, MCHART, MRCHART, XCHART, XRCHART, and XSCHART statements.

YPCT1=*value*

specifies a percent (ranging from 0 to 100) that determines the length of the vertical axis for the primary chart in proportion to the sum of the lengths of the vertical axes for the primary and secondary charts. For example, you can specify YPCT1=50 in an XRCHART statement to request that the vertical axes for the \bar{X} and R charts have the same length. The default *value* is 60. The YPCT1= option is available in the IRCHART, MRCHART, XRCHART, and XSCHART statements and in the BOXCHART, MCHART, and XCHART statements with the TRENDVAR= option.

YSCALE=PERCENT

scales the vertical axis on a p chart in percent units. The YSCALE= option is available only in the PCHART statement.

ZERSTD

ZERSTD=NOLIMITS

specifies that a control chart is to be constructed and displayed regardless of whether the estimated process standard deviation $\hat{\sigma}$ is zero. When $\hat{\sigma}$ is zero, the control limits are degenerate (collapsed around the central line), and the chart simply serves as a placeholder, particularly

when a series of charts is to be created. Specify `ZEROSTD=NOLIMITS` to suppress the display of the degenerate limits. By default, a chart is not displayed when $\hat{\sigma}$ is zero.

ZONE2LABELS

adds the labels A, B, and C to zone lines requested with the `ZONES2` or `ZONE2VALUES` options. The `ZONE2LABELS` option is available in the `MRCHART`, `RCHART`, `SCHART`, `XRCHART`, and `XSCHART` statements.

ZONE2VALUES

labels *R* or *s* chart zones lines with their values. If the `ZONE2VALUES` option is specified the `ZONES2` option is not required.

ZONECHAR='character'

Line Printer

specifies the character used to form the zone lines requested by the `ZONES` option. See the entry for the `TESTS=` option for a description of the zones. You do not need to specify the `ZONES` option if you specify the `ZONECHAR=` option. By default, the line between Zone A and Zone B uses the character 'B', and the line between Zone B and Zone C uses the character 'C'. Related options are `TESTS=`, `TESTS2=`, `ZONES`, and `ZONES2`.

ZONELABELS

adds the labels A, B, and C to zone lines requested with the `ZONES` or `ZONEVALUES` options. The `ZONELABELS` option is not available in the `RCHART` or `SCHART` statements.

ZONES

adds lines to a primary chart that delineate zones A, B, and C for standard tests requested with the `TESTS=` option. Related options are `CZONES=` and `ZONELABELS`. The `ZONES` option is not available in the `RCHART` or `SCHART` statements.

ZONES2

adds lines to an *R* or *s* chart that delineate zones A, B, and C for tests requested with the `TESTS2=` option. Related options are `CZONES=` and `ZONE2LABELS`. The `ZONES2` option is available in the `MRCHART`, `RCHART`, `SCHART`, `XRCHART`, and `XSCHART` statements.

ZONEVALPOS=*n*

specifies the horizontal position of the `ZONEVALUES=` and `ZONE2VALUES=` labels, as described in the following table. By default, *n* = 1.

<i>n</i>	Label Position
1	left-justified in subplot area
2	right-justified in subplot area
3	left-justified in right margin

ZONEVALUES

labels the primary chart zones lines with their values. If the `ZONEVALUES` option is specified the `ZONES` option is not required.

Graphical Enhancements: SHEWHART Procedure

Overview: Graphical Enhancements

This section provides details on the following topics:

- displaying process data stratified into levels using a *symbol-variable*
- displaying process data stratified into blocks using *block-variables*
- displaying process data stratified into time phases using the READPHASES= option
- displaying multiple sets of control limits using the READPHASES= and READINDEXES= options
- displaying multivariate process data using star charts
- displaying trends in process data
- clipping extreme points to create more readable charts
- labeling axes
- selecting subgroups for computation and display

The options described in this section can be specified in all the chart statements available in the SHEWHART procedure.

Displaying Stratified Process Data

If the data for a Shewhart chart can be classified by factors relevant to the process (for instance, machines or operators), displaying the classification on the chart can facilitate the identification of special or common causes of variation that are related to the factors. Kume (1985) refers to this type of classification as “stratification” and describes various ways to create stratified control charts.

There are important differences between stratification and subgrouping. The data must always be classified into subgroups before a control chart can be produced. Subgrouping affects how control limits are computed from the data as well as the outcome of tests for special causes (see “[Tests for Special Causes: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2146). The values of the *subgroup-variable* specified in the chart statement classify the data into subgroups. In contrast, stratification is optional and involves classification variables other than the *subgroup-variable*. Displaying stratification influences how the chart is interpreted, but it does not affect control limits or tests for special causes.

This section describes three types of variables that you can specify to create stratified control charts.

- A *symbol-variable* stratifies data into levels of a classification variable.

- The *block-variables* stratify data into blocks of consecutive observations.
- A *_PHASE_* variable stratifies data into *time phases*.

You can specify any combination of these three variables. You should be careful, however, since it is possible to generate confusing charts by overusing these methods.

The data for the examples in this section consist of diameter measurements for a part produced on one of three different machines. Three subgroups, each consisting of six parts, are sampled each day, corresponding to three shifts worked each day. The data are provided in the data set *Parts*, which is created by the following statements:

```
data Parts;
  length Machine $ 4;
  input Sample Machine $ Day Shift DiamX DiamS;
  DiamN=6;
  datalines;
1  A386  01  1  4.32  0.39
2  A386  01  2  4.49  0.35
3  A386  01  3  4.44  0.44
4  A386  02  1  4.45  0.17
5  A386  02  2  4.21  0.53
6  A386  02  3  4.56  0.26
7  A386  03  1  4.63  0.39
8  A386  03  2  4.38  0.47
9  A386  03  3  4.47  0.40
10 A455  04  1  4.42  0.37
11 A455  04  2  4.45  0.32
12 A455  04  3  4.62  0.36
13 A455  05  1  4.33  0.31
14 A455  05  2  4.29  0.33
15 A455  05  3  4.17  0.25
16 C334  08  1  4.15  0.28
17 C334  08  2  4.21  0.33
18 C334  08  3  4.16  0.19
19 C334  09  1  4.14  0.13
20 C334  09  2  4.11  0.19
21 C334  09  3  4.10  0.27
22 C334  10  1  3.99  0.14
23 C334  10  2  4.24  0.16
24 C334  10  3  4.23  0.14
25 A386  11  1  4.27  0.28
26 A386  11  2  4.70  0.45
27 A386  11  3  4.51  0.45
28 A386  12  1  4.34  0.16
29 A386  12  2  4.38  0.29
30 A386  12  3  4.28  0.24
31 A386  15  1  4.47  0.26
32 A386  15  2  4.31  0.46
33 A386  15  3  4.52  0.33
;
```

Displaying Stratification in Levels of a Classification Variable

To display process data stratified into levels of a classification variable, specify the name of this variable after an equal sign (=) immediately following the *subgroup-variable* in the chart statement. *See SHWSYM1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library* The classification variable, referred to as the *symbol-variable*, must be a variable in the input data set (a DATA=, HISTORY=, or TABLE= data set). The subgroup summary statistics are classified into groups according to the levels of the *symbol-variable* and are identified on the chart with unique plotting symbols.

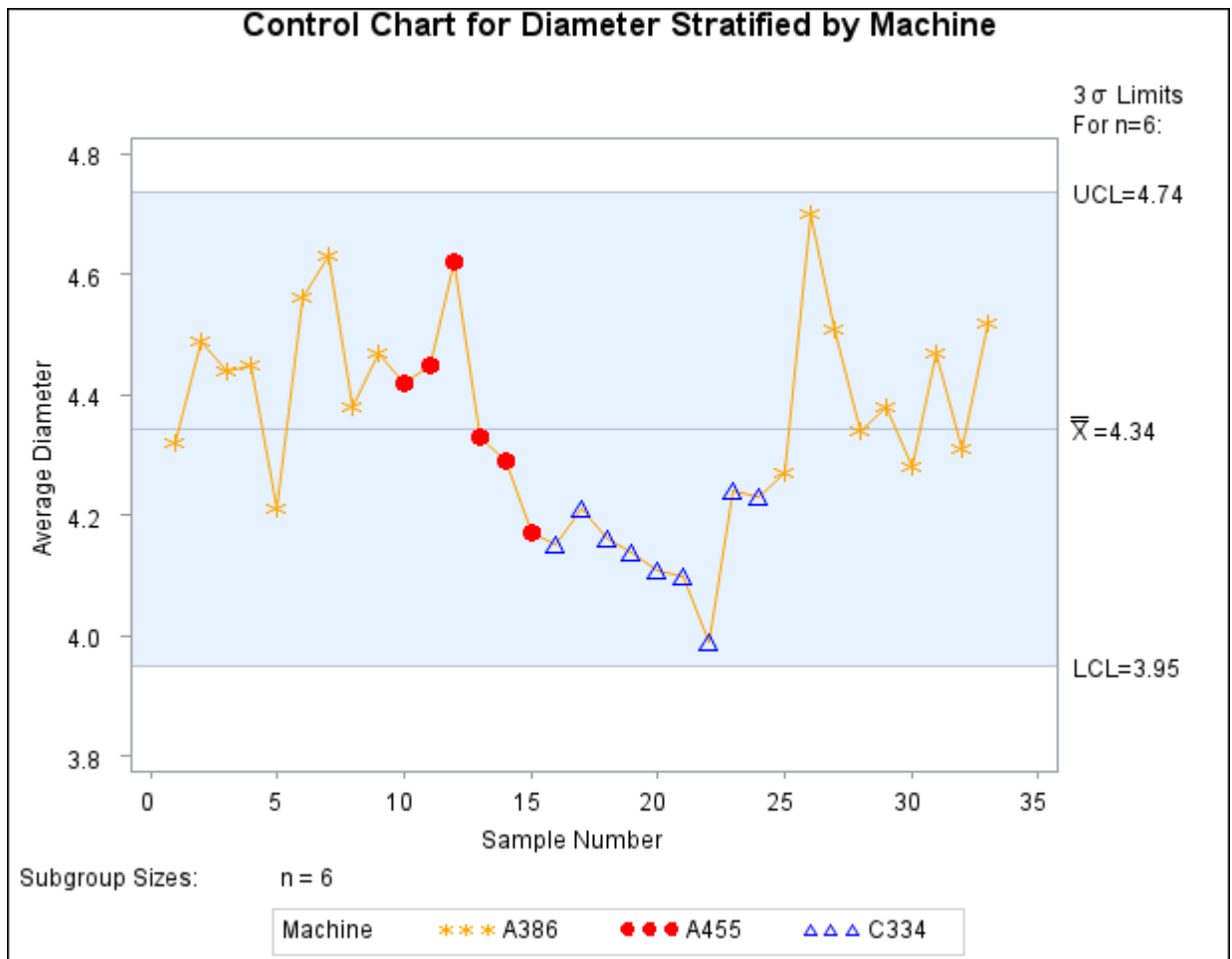
When you produce traditional graphics output, you can specify the symbols with SYMBOL statements. It is recommended that you place the SYMBOL statements before the PROC SHEWHART statement. If you omit the SYMBOL statements, the procedure uses the default symbol (+) for all levels of the *symbol-variable* but plots the points for each level in a distinct color. The following example illustrates the use of a *symbol-variable* to stratify the points on an \bar{X} chart according to the machine that produced the parts in each subgroup:

```
ods graphics off;
symbol1 c=orange value=star      h=3.0 pct;
symbol2 c=red    value=dot       h=3.0 pct;
symbol3 c=blue   value=triangle  h=3.0 pct;
title 'Control Chart for Diameter Stratified by Machine';
proc shewhart history=Parts;
    xchart Diam*Sample=Machine / stddeviations
                                symbollegend = legend1;
    label Sample = 'Sample Number'
          DiamX  = 'Average Diameter' ;
    legend1 frame label=('Machine');
run;
```

The symbols are specified with the SYMBOL1, SYMBOL2, and SYMBOL3 statements. The SYMBOLLEGEND= option requests a customized legend for the symbols. For more information about the LEGEND and SYMBOL statements, refer to *SAS/GRAPH: Reference*. The \bar{X} chart, shown in Figure 17.143, reveals an effect due to Machine. In particular, Machine C334 is associated with a run of parts whose diameters are systematically below average, suggesting that this machine may require adjustment.

For line printer charts, you can use the SYMBOLCHARS= option to specify the characters that identify the stratification of the points. For details, see the entry for the SYMBOLCHARS= option in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

In this example, Machine A386 is associated with two different blocks of observations that are identified with a common symbol. However, a *symbol-variable* is particularly useful for situations where the stratification is not necessarily chronological or associated with blocks of consecutive groups of observations.

Figure 17.143 Control Chart Stratified into Levels Using Symbols

Displaying Stratification in Blocks of Observations

See SHWBLK in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

To display process data stratified into blocks of consecutive observations, specify one or more *block-variables* in parentheses after the *subgroup-variable* in the chart statement. The procedure displays a legend identifying blocks of consecutive observations with identical values of the *block-variables*. The legend displays one track of values for each *block-variable*. The values are the formatted values of the *block-variable*. For example, Figure 17.144 displays a legend with a single track for Machine, while Figure 17.145 displays a legend with two tracks corresponding to Machine and Day. You can label the tracks themselves by using the LABEL statement to associate labels with the corresponding *block-variables*; see Figure 17.146 for an illustration.

By default, the legend is placed above the chart as in Figure 17.144. You can control the position of the legend with the BLOCKPOS= option and the position of the legend labels with the BLOCKLABELPOS= option. See the entries in “Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure” on page 2018 as well as the following examples.

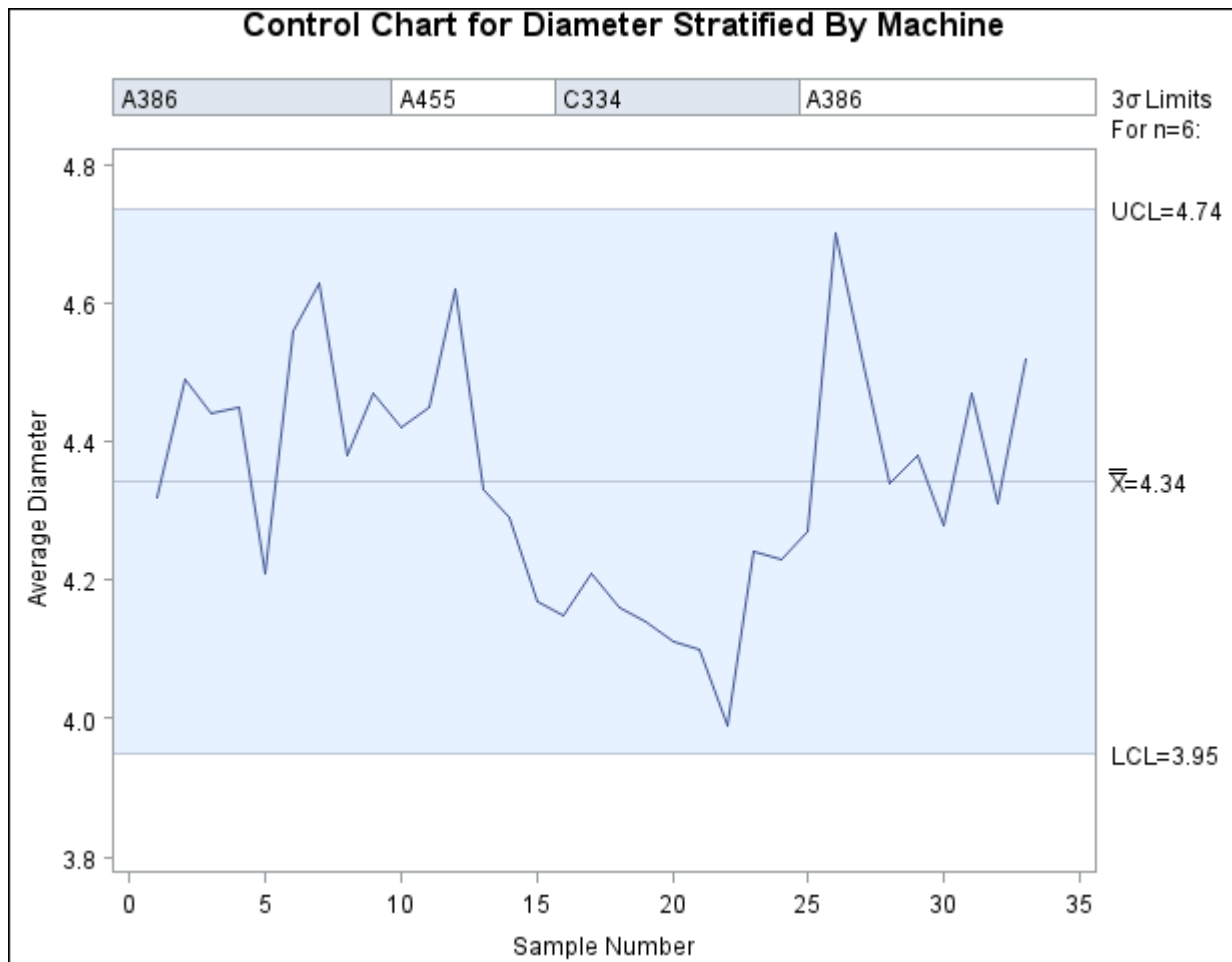
The *block-variables* must be variables in the input data set (a DATA=, HISTORY=, or TABLE= data set). If the input data set is a DATA= data set that contains multiple observations with the same value of the *subgroup-variable*, the values of a *block-variable* must be the same for all observations

with the same value of the *subgroup-variable*. In other words, subgroups must be nested within groups determined by *block-variables*. The following statements create an \bar{X} chart for the data in Parts stratified by the *block-variable* Machine. The chart is shown in Figure 17.144.

```
symbol h=3.0 pct;
title 'Control Chart for Diameter Stratified By Machine';
proc shewhart history=Parts;
  xchart Diam*Sample (Machine) / stddeviations
                                nolegend ;
  label Sample = 'Sample Number'
        DiamX  = 'Average Diameter' ;
run;
```

The unique consecutive values of Machine ('A386', 'A455', 'C334', and 'A386') are displayed in a track above the chart, and they indicate the same relationship between part diameter and machine as the previous example. Note that the track is not labeled (as in Figure 17.146), since no label is associated with Machine. A LABEL statement is used to provide labels for the axes.

Figure 17.144 Stratified Control Chart Using a Single Block Variable



Multiple block variables. You can use multiple *block-variables* to study more than one classification factor with the same chart. The following statements create an \bar{X} chart for the data in Parts,

with Machine and Day as *block-variables*:

```

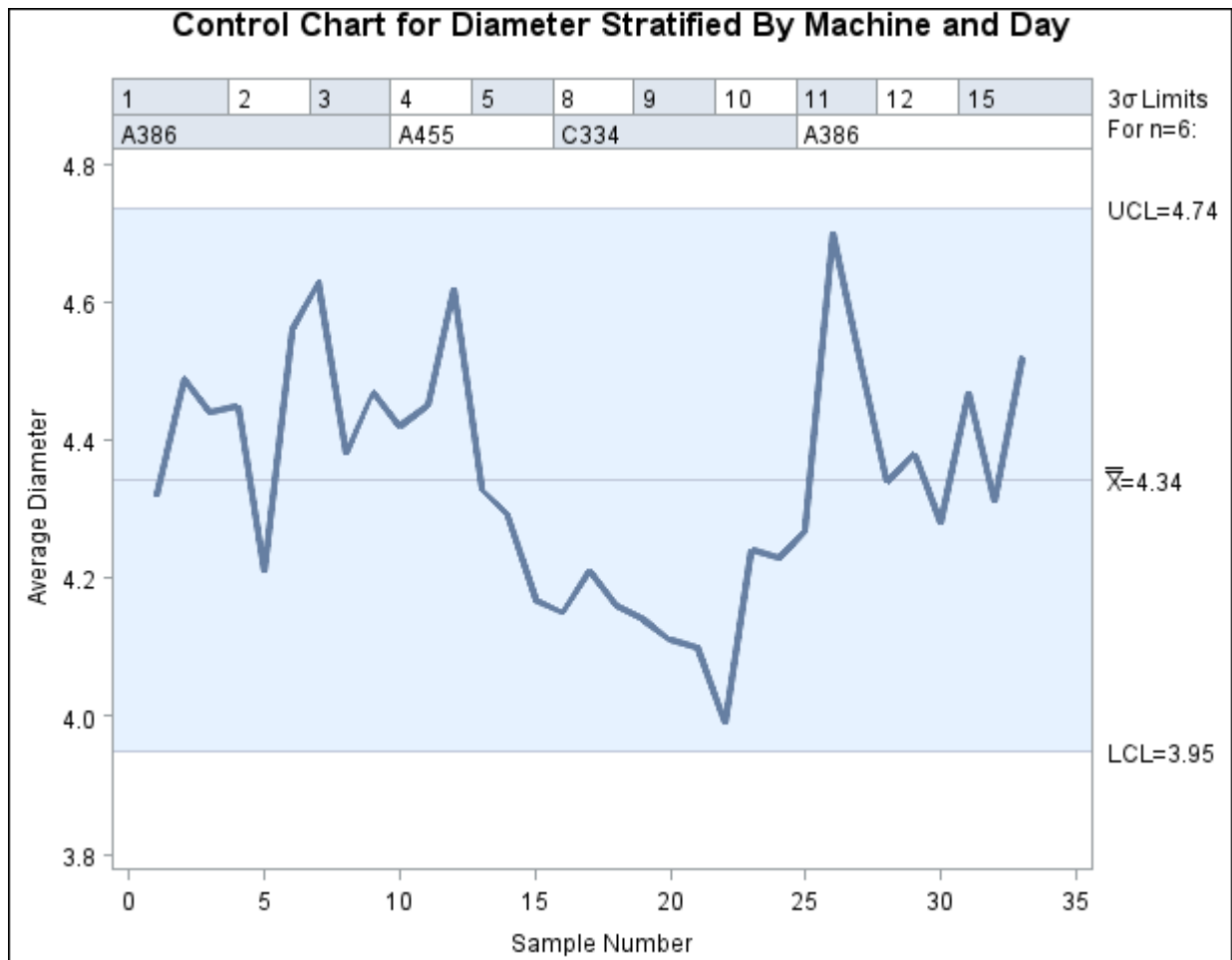
title 'Control Chart for Diameter Stratified By Machine and Day';
proc shewhart history=Parts;
  xchart Diam*Sample (Machine Day) / stddeviations
                                nolegend
                                blockpos = 2;

  label Sample = 'Sample Number'
        DiamX  = 'Average Diameter' ;
run;

```

The chart is displayed in Figure 17.145. Specifying BLOCKPOS=2 displays the *block-variable* legend immediately above the chart, without the gap shown in Figure 17.144. The NOLENDEND option suppresses the sample size legend that appears in the lower left of Figure 17.144.

Figure 17.145 Stratified Control Chart Using Multiple Block Variables



Color fills for legend. You can use the CBLOCKVAR= option to fill the legend track sections with colors corresponding to the values of the *block-variables*. Provide the colors as values of variables specified with the CBLOCKVAR= option. The procedure matches the color variables with the *block-variables* in the order specified. Each section is filled with the color for the first observation in the block. For example, the following statements produce an \bar{X} chart using a color variable

named CMachine to fill the legend for the *block-variable* Machine:

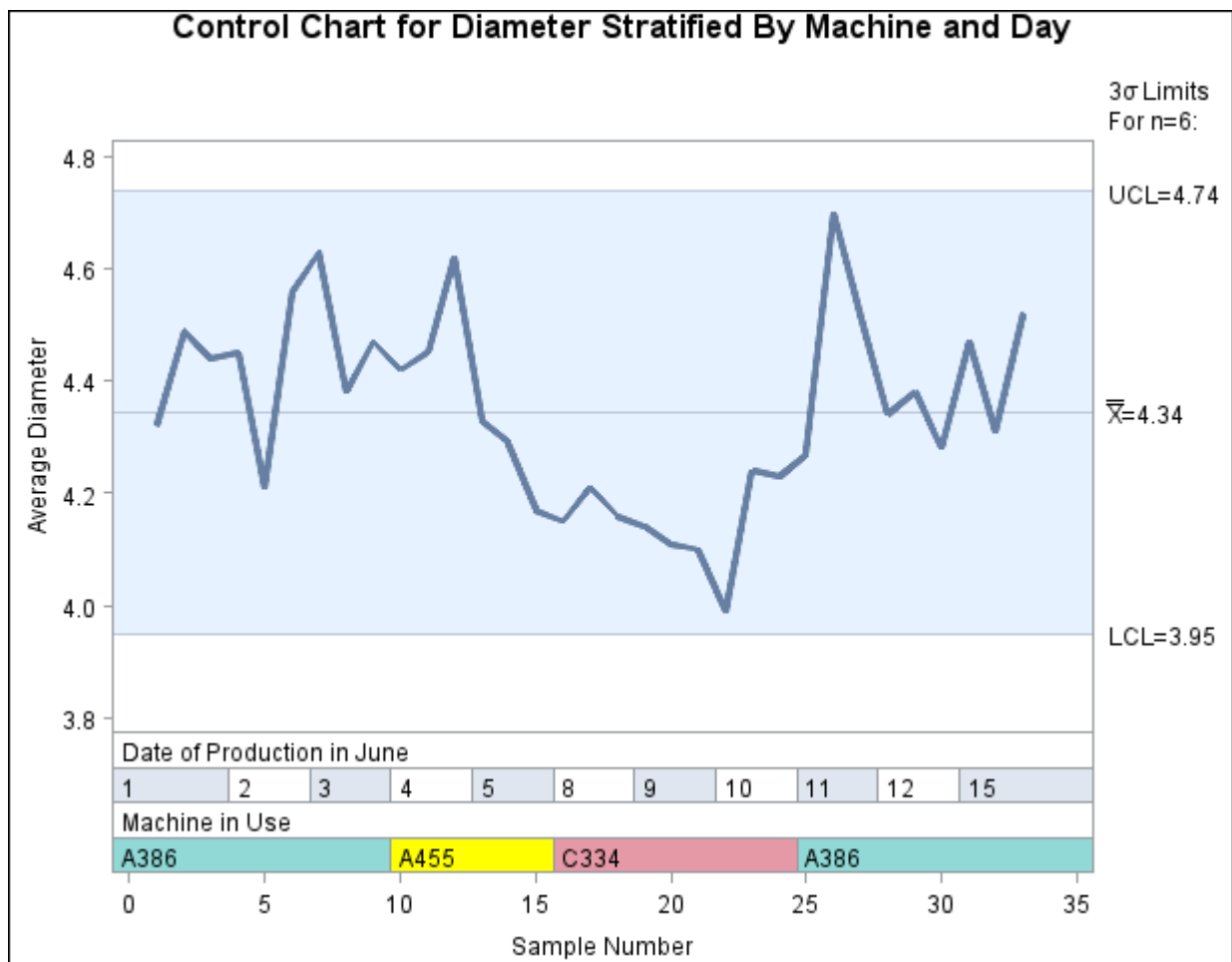
```

title 'Control Chart for Diameter Stratified By Machine and Day';
proc shewhart history=Parts2;
  xchart Diam*Sample (Machine Day) / stddeviations
                                nolegend
                                blockpos = 3
                                cblockvar = CMachine;

  label Sample = 'Sample Number'
        DiamX  = 'Average Diameter'
        Day    = 'Date of Production in June'
        Machine = 'Machine in Use';
run;

```

Figure 17.146 Color Fill for *Block-Variable* Legend



The sections for Machine A386, Machine A455, and Machine C334 are filled with the colors specified as values of CMachine. The legend track for Day is filled with the default alternating colors from the ODS style, because a second color variable was not specified with the CBLOCKVAR= option. Specifying BLOCKPOS=3 positions the legend at the bottom of the chart and facilitates comparison with the subgroup axis. The LABEL statement is used to label the tracks with the labels associated with the *block-variables*.

The following statements produce an \bar{X} chart in which both legend tracks are filled:

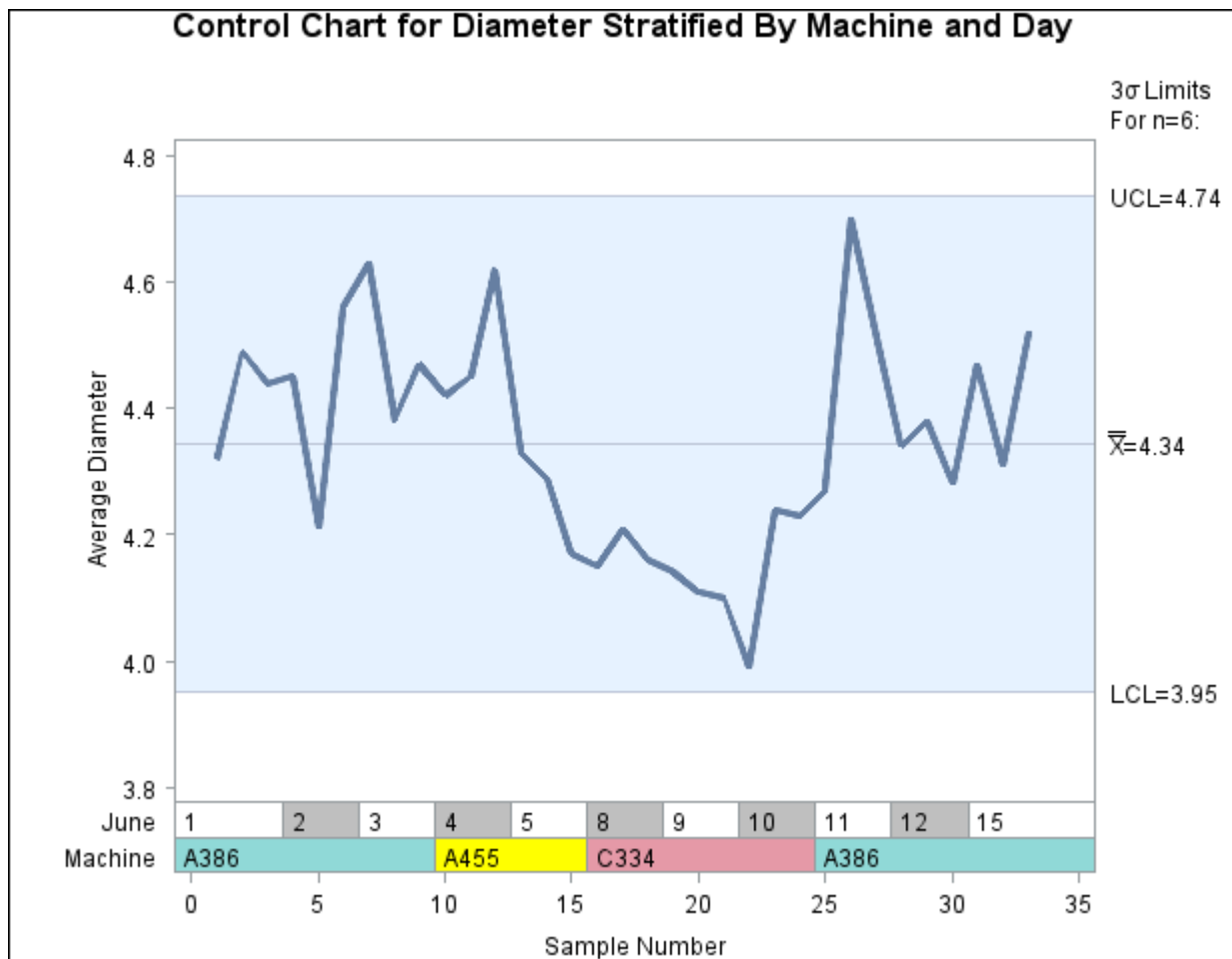
```

title 'Control Chart for Diameter Stratified By Machine and Day';
proc shewhart history=Parts3;
  xchart Diam*Sample (Machine Day) /
    stddeviations
    nolegend
    ltmargin      = 5
    blockpos      = 3
    blocklabelpos = left
    cblockvar     = (CMachine CDay);
  label Sample   = 'Sample Number'
        DiamX    = 'Average Diameter'
        Day      = 'June'
        Machine   = 'Machine';
run;

```

The chart is displayed in Figure 17.147. The color values of *CMachine* are used to fill the track for Machine, and the color values of *CDay* are used to fill the track for Day. Specifying *BLOCKLABELPOS=LEFT* displays the block variable labels to the left of the block legend. The *LTMARGIN=* option provides extra space in the left margin to accommodate the label *Machine*.

Figure 17.147 Stratified Control Chart Using Multiple Block Variables



Displaying Stratification in Phases

The preceding section describes the use of *block-variables* to display blocks of consecutive observations that correspond to changes in factors such as machines, shifts, and raw materials. This section describes the use of a *_PHASE_ variable* to display phases of consecutive observations (as in Figure 17.148). Although the terms *block* and *phase* have similar meanings, there are differences in the two methods:

- You can provide only one *_PHASE_ variable*, whereas you can specify multiple *block-variables*.
- You can display distinct control limits for each phase (see “Displaying Multiple Sets of Control Limits” on page 2105) but not for each block.
- Different sets of graphical options are available for identifying blocks and phases.

To display phases, your input data set must include a character variable named *_PHASE_* of length 48 or less, and you must specify the *READPHASES=* option in the chart statement. (If your data set does not include a variable named *_PHASE_*, you can temporarily rename another character variable to *_PHASE_*, as illustrated by the following statements.) The procedure classifies the data into phases (groups of consecutive observations with the same value of *_PHASE_*) and reads only those observations whose *_PHASE_* value matches one of the values specified with the *READPHASES=* option.

You can identify and highlight the phases with various options, as illustrated by the following statements, which produce the chart shown in Figure 17.148. The *PHASELEGEND* option displays a legend with the *_PHASE_* values, and the *CPHASELEG=* option specifies the color of the legend text. The *PHASEREF* option delineates the phases with vertical reference lines. The *CFRAME=* option fills the framed areas for the phases with different colors.

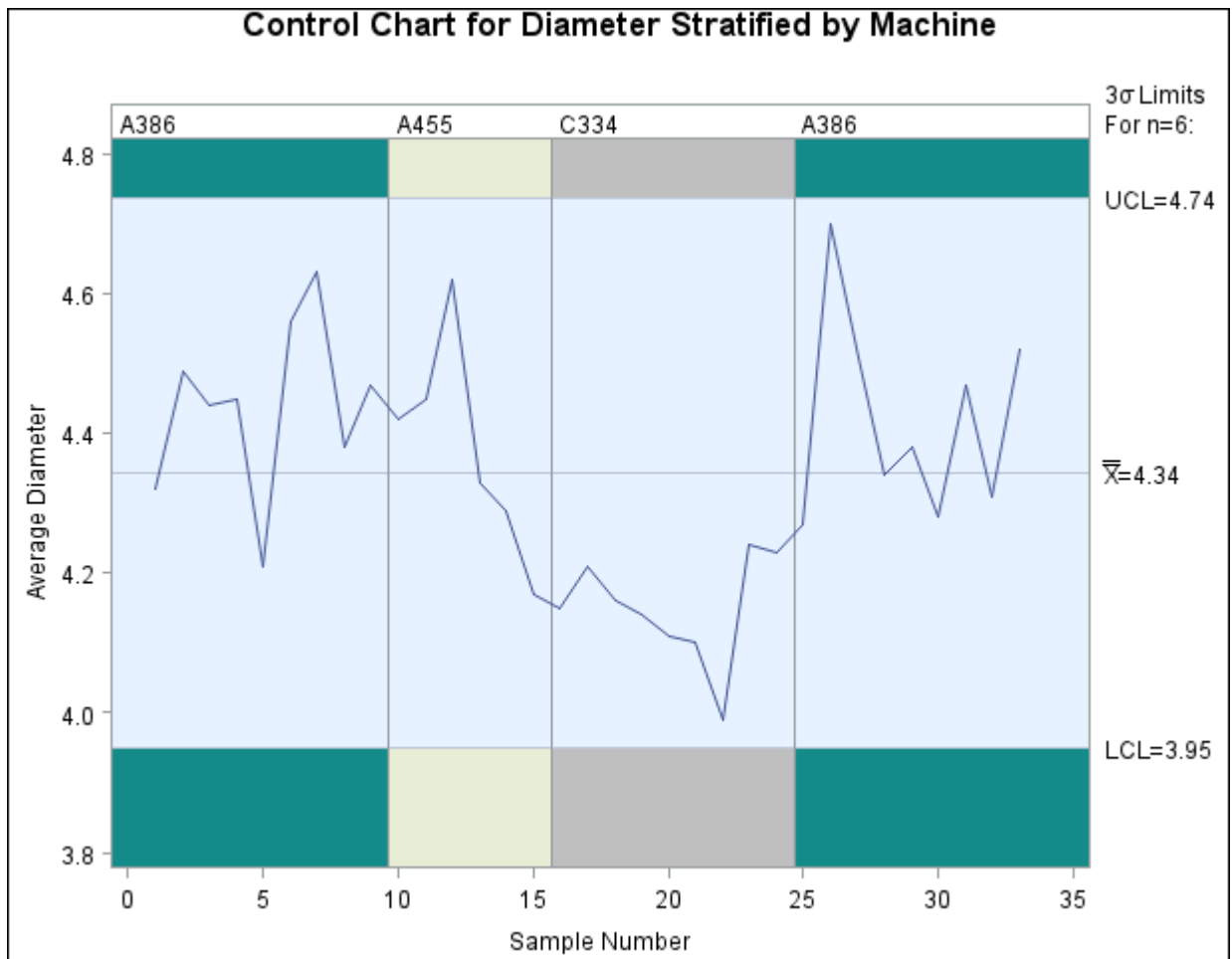
```

title 'Control Chart for Diameter Stratified by Machine';
proc shewhart history=Parts(rename=(Machine=_phase_));
  xchart Diam*Sample /
    stddeviations
    readphases = ('A386' 'A455' 'C334' 'A386')
    cframe      = ( vibg   ywh   ligr   vibg )
    phaselegend
    cphaseleg   = black
    phaseref
    nolegend;
  label  Sample = 'Sample Number'
        DiamX  = 'Average Diameter';
run;

```

See *SHWPHSE* in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

Figure 17.148 Control Chart Stratified by Phases



Note that the data set `Parts` does not contain a variable named `_PHASE_`, so the variable `Machine` is renamed as `_PHASE_` for the duration of the procedure step.

The observations read from `Parts` are those whose value of `Machine` matches one of the values listed with the `READPHASES=` option in that order. Here, the value 'A386' is listed twice; consequently, both groups of observations for which `Machine` equals 'A386' are read.

In this example, the input data set contains a single observation for each subgroup. If your input data set is a `DATA=` data set that contains multiple observations with the same value of the *subgroup-variable*, the value of `_PHASE_` must be the same for all observations with the same value of the *subgroup-variable*. Thus, in general, subgroups must be nested within phases.

Recall that the horizontal axis scale is determined by the *subgroup-variable* (see “[Subgroup Variables](#)” on page 1938). If your *subgroup-variable* is numeric, this scale is continuous; consequently, you should select phases that are reasonably contiguous in order to avoid large empty gaps in your chart. For instance, if you were to specify

```
readphases = ('A386' 'A455' 'A386')
```

in the preceding `XCHART` statement, there would be a gap between the 15th and 25th points (these points would be connected unless you specified the `PHASEBREAK` option). You can avoid gaps

by specifying a character *subgroup-variable*⁴⁴ for which a discrete horizontal axis scale will be displayed.

Note that the values listed in the READPHASES= option must be listed in the same order as they occur in the input data set. Thus, in order to display all the observations in the data set Parts, 'A386' must be listed as both the first and last value. An alternative method for selecting all the phases from your input data is to specify READPHASES=ALL, as described in the next section.

The control limits shown in Figure 17.148 are computed from the data and are, therefore, the same across all phases. More generally, you can display a distinct set of control limits for each phase. To do so, you must provide the control limits in a LIMITS= data set and specify the READINDEXES= option in addition to the READPHASES= option, as described in the next section.

Displaying Multiple Sets of Control Limits

This section describes the use of the READPHASES= and READINDEXES= options for creating Shewhart charts that display distinct sets of control limits for multiple phases of observations. The term *phase* refers to a group of consecutive observations in the input data set. For example, the phases might correspond to the time periods during which a new process was brought into production and then put through successive changes. *See SHWCLMS in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

To display phases, your input data must include a character variable named `_PHASE_`, whose length cannot exceed 48. (If your data set does not include a variable named `_PHASE_`, you can temporarily rename another character variable to `_PHASE_`, as illustrated in the statements in the section “Displaying Stratification in Phases” on page 2103.) Each phase consists of a group of consecutive observations with the same value of `_PHASE_`.

To display distinct sets of predetermined control limits for the phases, you must provide the limits in a LIMITS= data set. This data set must include a character variable named `_INDEX_`, whose length cannot exceed 48. This variable identifies the sets of control limits (observations) in the LIMITS= data set that are to be associated with the phases. This data set must also include a number of other variables with reserved names that begin and end with an underscore. The particular structure of a LIMITS= data set depends on the chart statement that you are using; for details, see the sections titled “LIMITS= Data Set” in the sections for the various chart statements. In addition to specifying a LIMITS= data set, you must also specify the READINDEXES= and READPHASES= options in the chart statement.

NOTE: To display a *single* set of predetermined control limits with multiple phases, simply specify a LIMITS= data set in the procedure statement. If you are using SAS 6.09 or an earlier release, you must also specify the READLIMITS option. The control limits are read from the first observation in the LIMITS= data for which the variable `_VAR_` is equal to the name of the *process* and the variable `_SUBGRP_` is equal to the name of the *subgroup-variable*. For an example, see “Reading Preestablished Control Limits” on page 1915.

This section describes the combinations of the READINDEXES= and READPHASES= options that you can specify. The examples that follow use the HISTORY= data set Flange listed in Figure 17.149 and the LIMITS= data set Flangelim listed in Figure 17.150. The data in Flange consist

⁴⁴You can use the PUT function in a DATA step to create a character *subgroup-variable* from a numeric *subgroup-variable*.

of means and ranges of flange width measurements for subgroups of size five. The observations are grouped into three phases determined by the `_PHASE_` values 'Production', 'Change 1', and 'Change 2'. Three sets of control limits are provided in `Flangelim`, corresponding to the `_INDEX_` values 'Start', 'Production', and 'Change 1'.

Figure 17.149 Listing of the HISTORY= Data Set Flange

Control Chart for Diameter Stratified by Machine						
Obs	_phase_	Day	Sample	Flwidth X	Flwidth R	Flwidth N
1	Production	08FEB90	6	0.97360	0.06247	5
2	Production	09FEB90	7	1.00486	0.11478	5
3	Production	10FEB90	8	1.00251	0.13537	5
4	Production	11FEB90	9	0.95509	0.08378	5
5	Production	12FEB90	10	1.00348	0.09993	5
6	Production	15FEB90	11	1.02566	0.06766	5
7	Production	16FEB90	12	0.97053	0.07608	5
8	Production	17FEB90	13	0.94713	0.10170	5
9	Production	18FEB90	14	1.00377	0.04875	5
10	Production	19FEB90	15	0.99604	0.08242	5
11	Change 1	22FEB90	16	0.99218	0.09787	5
12	Change 1	23FEB90	17	0.99526	0.02017	5
13	Change 1	24FEB90	18	1.02235	0.10541	5
14	Change 1	25FEB90	19	0.99950	0.11476	5
15	Change 1	26FEB90	20	0.99271	0.05395	5
16	Change 1	01MAR90	21	0.98695	0.03833	5
17	Change 1	02MAR90	22	1.00969	0.06183	5
18	Change 1	03MAR90	23	0.98791	0.05836	5
19	Change 1	04MAR90	24	1.00170	0.05243	5
20	Change 1	05MAR90	25	1.00412	0.04815	5
21	Change 2	08MAR90	26	1.00261	0.05604	5
22	Change 2	09MAR90	27	0.99553	0.02818	5
23	Change 2	10MAR90	28	1.01463	0.05558	5
24	Change 2	11MAR90	29	0.99812	0.03648	5
25	Change 2	12MAR90	30	1.00047	0.04309	5
26	Change 2	15MAR90	31	0.99714	0.03689	5
27	Change 2	16MAR90	32	0.98642	0.04809	5
28	Change 2	17MAR90	33	0.98891	0.07777	5
29	Change 2	18MAR90	34	1.00087	0.06409	5
30	Change 2	19MAR90	35	1.00863	0.02649	5

Figure 17.150 Listing of the LIMITS= Data Set Flangelim

Control Chart for Diameter Stratified by Machine							
Obs	_index_	_var_	_subgrp_	_type_	_limitn_	_alpha_	_sigmas_
1	Change 1	FLWIDTH	SAMPLE	ESTIMATE	5	.0026998	3
2	Production	FLWIDTH	SAMPLE	ESTIMATE	5	.0026998	3
3	Start	FLWIDTH	SAMPLE	ESTIMATE	5	.0026998	3
Obs	_lclx_	_mean_	_uclx_	_lclr_	_r_	_uclr_	_stdde
1	0.96167	0.99924	1.03680	0	0.06513	0.13771	0.0280
2	0.93792	0.98827	1.03862	0	0.08729	0.18458	0.0375
3	0.87088	0.96803	1.06517	0	0.16842	0.35612	0.0724

For each of the READINDEXES= and READPHASES= options, you can specify a single value, a list of values, or the keyword ALL. You can also leave these options unspecified. Thus, there are 16 possible combinations of specifications for the two options, as explained by the following table and notes. The two most commonly encountered combinations are

- reading a single set of limits for one or more phases (see Case 1)
- reading a set of limits matched with a set of phases (see Case 4)

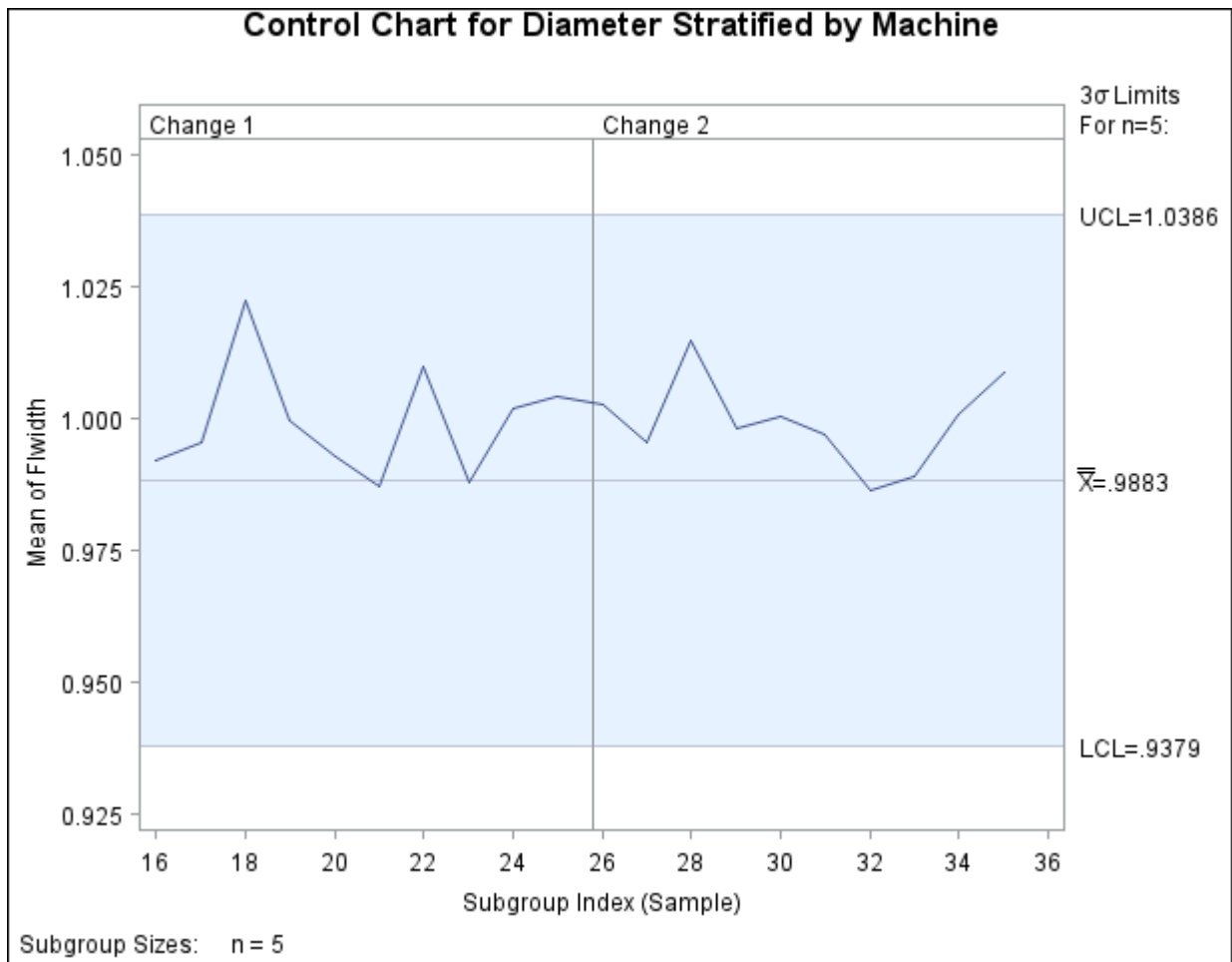
READINDEXES=	READPHASES=			
	Single Value	Multiple Values	Keyword ALL	Not Specified
Single Value	See Case 1	See Case 1	See Case 2	See Case 3
Multiple Values	See Case 9	See Case 4	See Case 2	See Case 2
Keyword ALL	See Case 5	See Case 5	See Case 6	See Case 6
Not Specified	See Case 7	See Case 7	See Case 8	See Case 8

Case 1. READPHASES=*value|value-list* and READINDEXES=*value*

The only phases (groups of observations) read are those for which `_PHASE_` equals one of the *values* specified with the READPHASES= option. The chart displays a single set of control limits given by the first observation in the LIMITS= data set for which `_INDEX_` is equal to the READINDEXES= *value*.

For example, the following statements create a chart for the phases 'Change 1' and 'Change 2', with control limits read from the second observation in Flangelim. The chart is displayed in Figure 17.151.

```
symbol v = none;
proc shewhart history=Flange limits=Flangelim;
  xchart Flwidth*Sample /
    readphase = ('Change 1' 'Change 2')
    readindex = ('Production')
    phaseref
    phaselegend;
run;
```

Figure 17.151 A Single Set of Control Limits for Multiple Phases

Case 2. READPHASES=ALL and READINDEXES=value|value-list or READPHASES= is omitted and READINDEXES=value-list

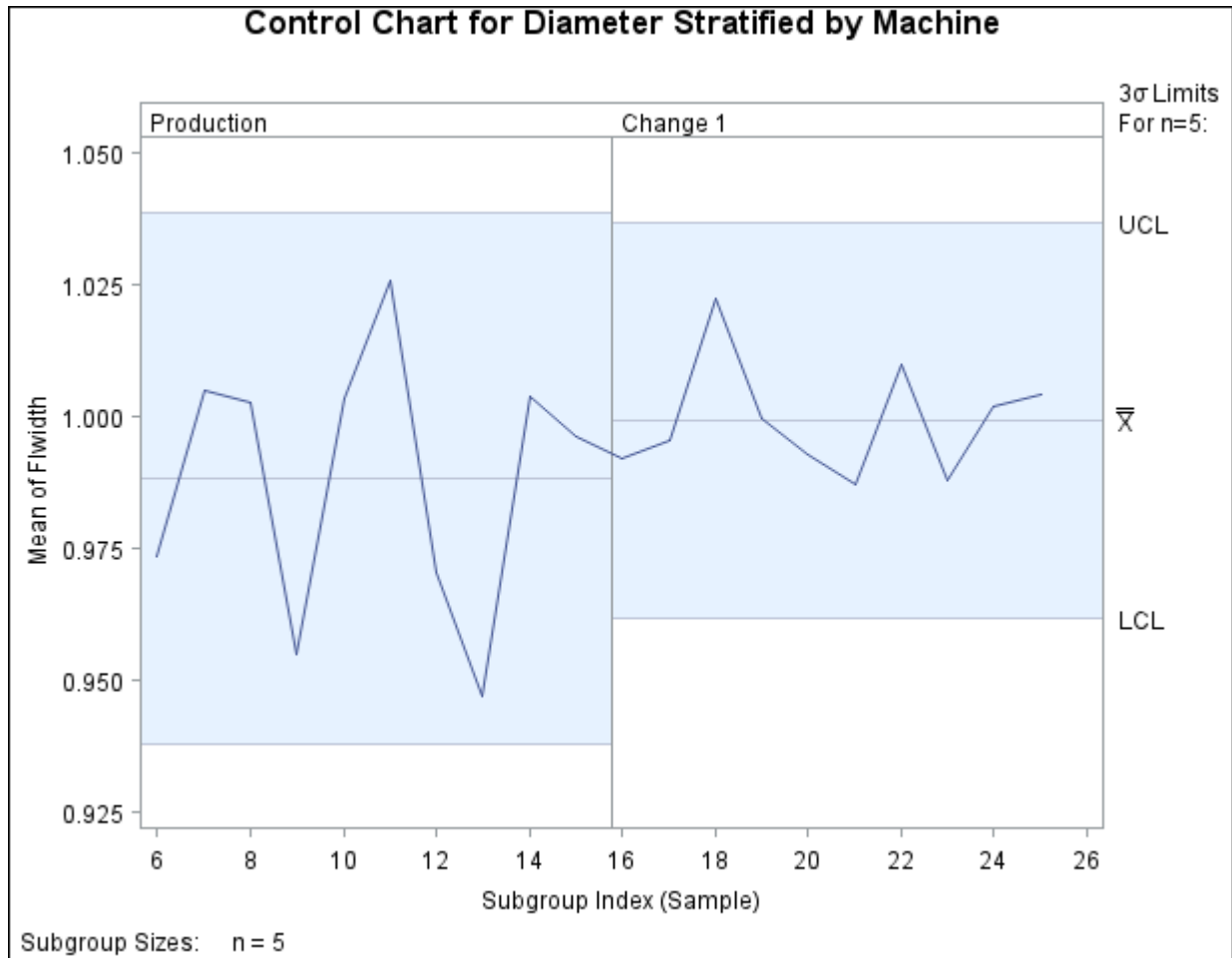
The only phases read are those for which `_PHASE_` equals one of the *values* specified with the `READINDEXES=` option. The chart displays a different set of control limits for each phase, read from the first observation in the `LIMITS=` data set for which `_INDEX_` is equal to the corresponding *value*.

For example, the following statements create a chart for the phases 'Production' and 'Change 1' with control limits read from the second and first observations in `Flangelim`, respectively. The chart is displayed in Figure 17.152.

```
symbol v = none;
proc shewhart history=Flange limits=Flangelim;
  xchart Flwidth*Sample /
    readphase = all
    readindex = ('Production' 'Change 1')
    phaseref
    phaselegend;
run;
```

If you wish to specify a single set of control limits to use with all the phases, use the READINDEXES= option *without* the READPHASES= option (see Case 3).

Figure 17.152 READPHASES=ALL with a List of Values for READINDEXES=



Case 3. READPHASES= is omitted and READINDEXES=*value*

All observations are read from the input data set. The chart displays a single set of control limits read from the first observation in the LIMITS= data for which `_INDEX_` equals the *value*.

Case 4. READPHASES=*value-list* and READINDEXES=*value-list*

The only phases read are those for which `_PHASE_` equals one of the values specified with the READPHASES= option. The chart displays a different set of control limits for each phase, given by the first observation in the LIMITS= data set for which `_INDEX_` equals the READINDEXES=*value*. Control limits are matched with phases in the order listed.

For example, the following statements create a chart for the phases 'Production' and 'Change 1' with control limits read from the first and second observations in Flangelim, respectively. The chart produced by these statements is identical to the chart in Figure 17.152.

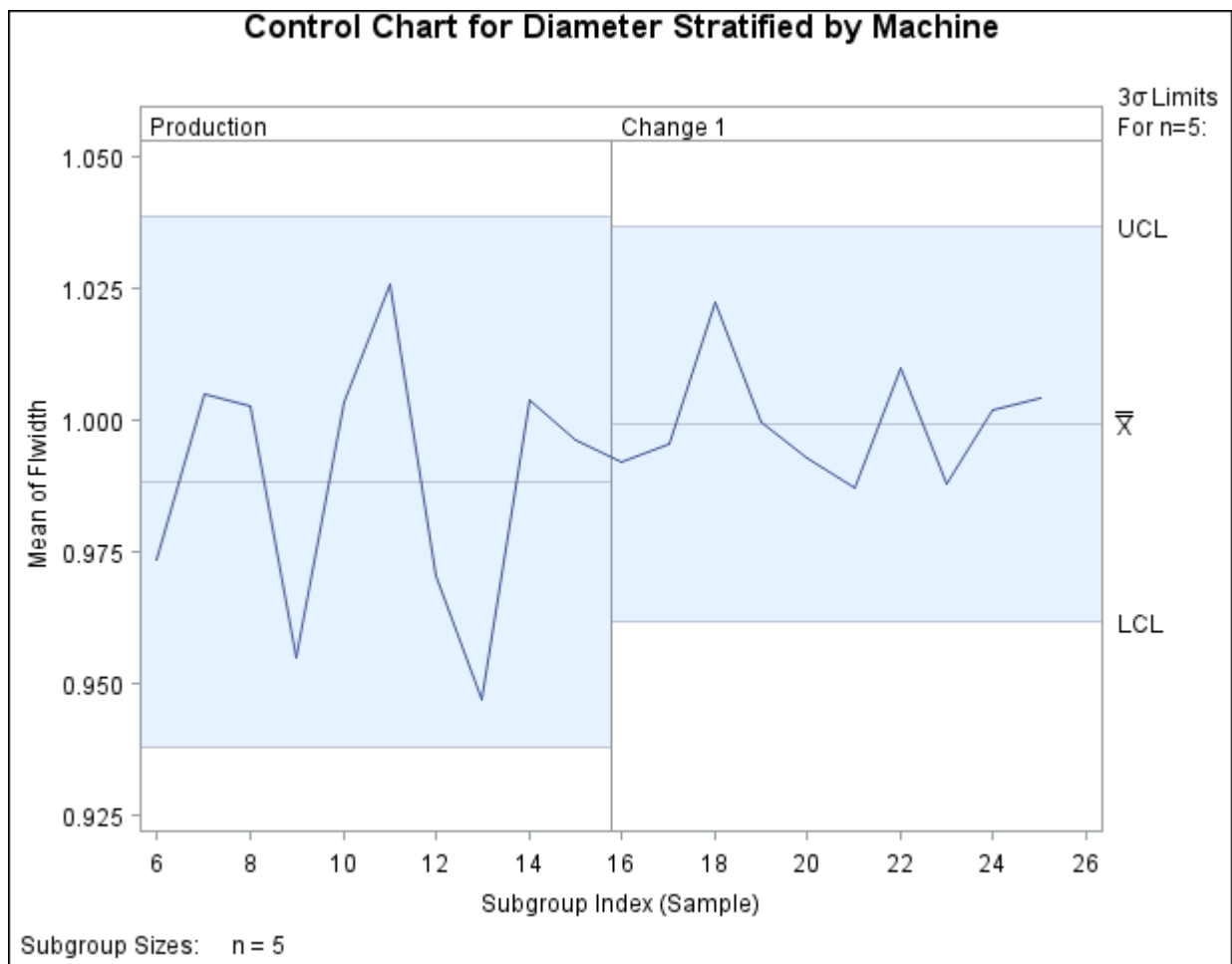
```

symbol v = none;
proc shewhart history=Flange limits=Flangelim;
  xchart Flwidth*Sample /
    readphases = ('Production' 'Change 1')
    readindexes = ('Production' 'Change 1')
    phaseref
    phaselegend;
run;

```

The order of the `READINDEX=value-list` is critical. For instance, the previous statements with `READINDEXES=('Change 1' 'Production')` create the chart in Figure 17.153, in which the control limits are mismatched with the phases.

Figure 17.153 Multiple Phases with Mismatched Control Limits



Case 5. `READPHASES=value\value-list` and `READINDEXES=ALL`

The only phases read are those for which `_PHASE_` equals one of the *values* specified with the `READPHASES=` option. The chart displays a different set of control limits for each phase, read from the first observation in the `LIMITS=` data set for which `_INDEX_` equals the *value* corresponding to the phase.

For example, the following statements create a chart for the phases ‘Production’ and ‘Change 1’ with the control limits read from the second and first observations in Flangelim, respectively:

```
proc shewhart history=Flange limits=Flangelim;
  xchart Flwidth*Sample /
    readphases = ('Production' 'Change 1')
    readindexes = all
    phaseref
    phaselegend ;
run;
```

The chart is identical to the chart in [Figure 17.152](#). In general, to read a set of phases with identically labeled control limits, you can specify the phases with either the READPHASES= or READINDEXES= option, and you can specify the keyword ALL with the other option.

Case 6. READPHASES=ALL and READINDEXES=ALL or READPHASES= is omitted and READINDEXES=ALL

All phases are read for which `_PHASE_` is a value of `_INDEX_` in the LIMITS= data set. The chart displays a different set of control limits for each phase, read from the first observation in the LIMITS= data set for which `_INDEX_` equals the value of `_PHASE_`.

For example, the following statements create a chart for the phases ‘Production’ and ‘Change 1’ with control limits read from the second and first observations in Flangelim, respectively. These two phases are read because they are the only phases in Flange with matching `_INDEX_` values in Flangelim. The chart is identical to that in [Figure 17.152](#).

```
proc shewhart history=Flange limits=Flangelim;
  xchart Flwidth*Sample /
    readphase = all
    readindex = all
    phaseref
    phaselegend ;
run;
```

Note that an identical chart would be produced if you were to omit the READPHASES= option.

Case 7. READPHASES=value|value-list and READINDEXES= is omitted

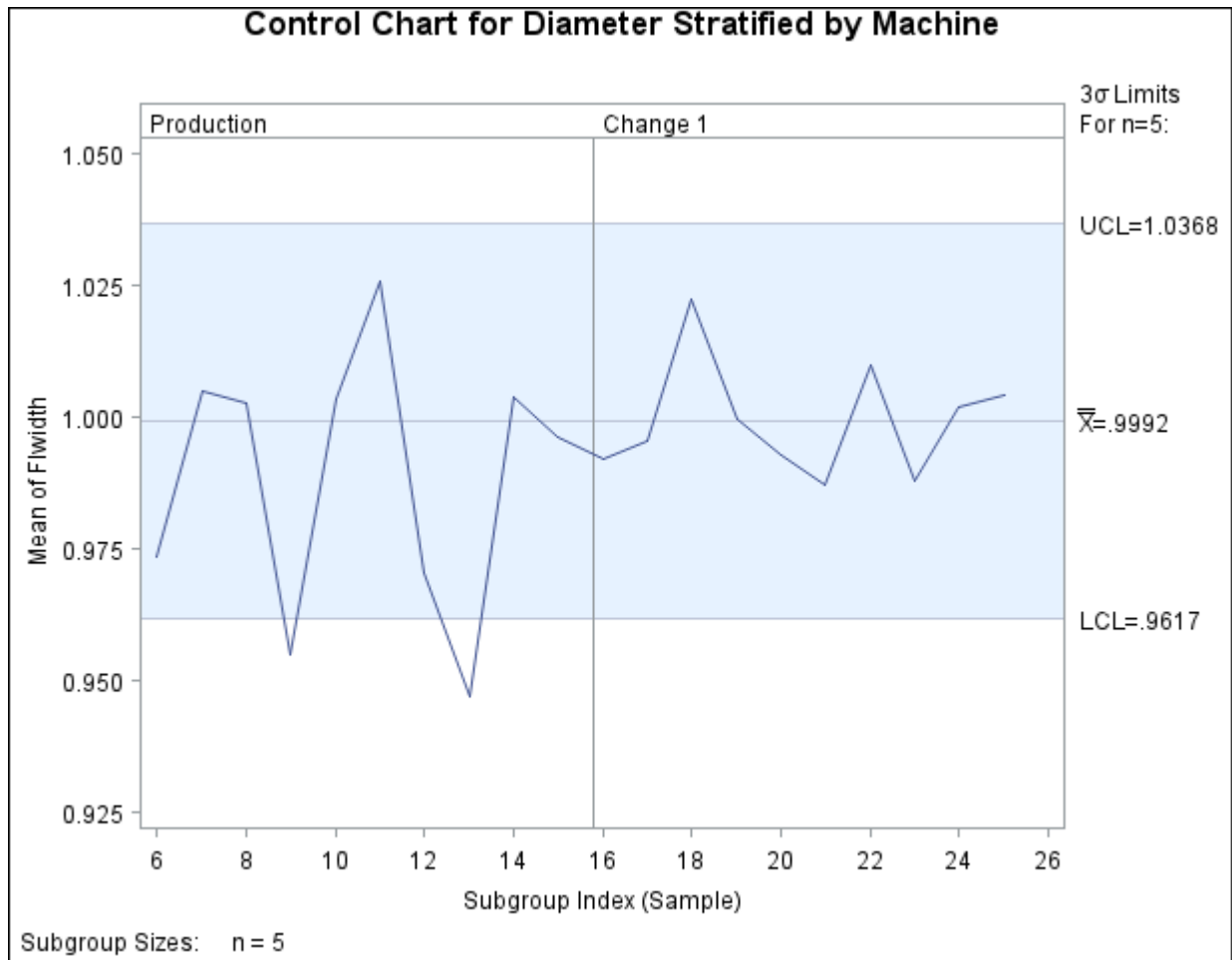
The only phases read are those for which `_PHASE_` equals one of the *values* specified with the READPHASES= option. The chart displays a single set of control limits read from the first observation in the LIMITS= data set for which `_VAR_` equals the *process* and `_SUBGRP_` equals the name of the *subgroup-variable* specified in the chart statement.

For example, the following statements create a chart for the phases ‘Production’ and ‘Change 1’ with control limits read from the first observation in Flangelim, because this is the first observation for which `_VAR_` equals ‘Flwidth’ and `_SUBGRP_` equals ‘Sample’.

```
symbol v = none;
proc shewhart history=Flange limits=Flangelim;
  xchart Flwidth*Sample /
    readphases = ('Production' 'Change 1')
    phaseref
    phaselegend;
run;
```

The chart is displayed in Figure 17.154.

Figure 17.154 Value-list for READPHASES= with READINDEXES= Omitted



Case 8. READPHASES=ALL and READINDEXES= is omitted or READPHASES= is omitted and READINDEXES= is omitted

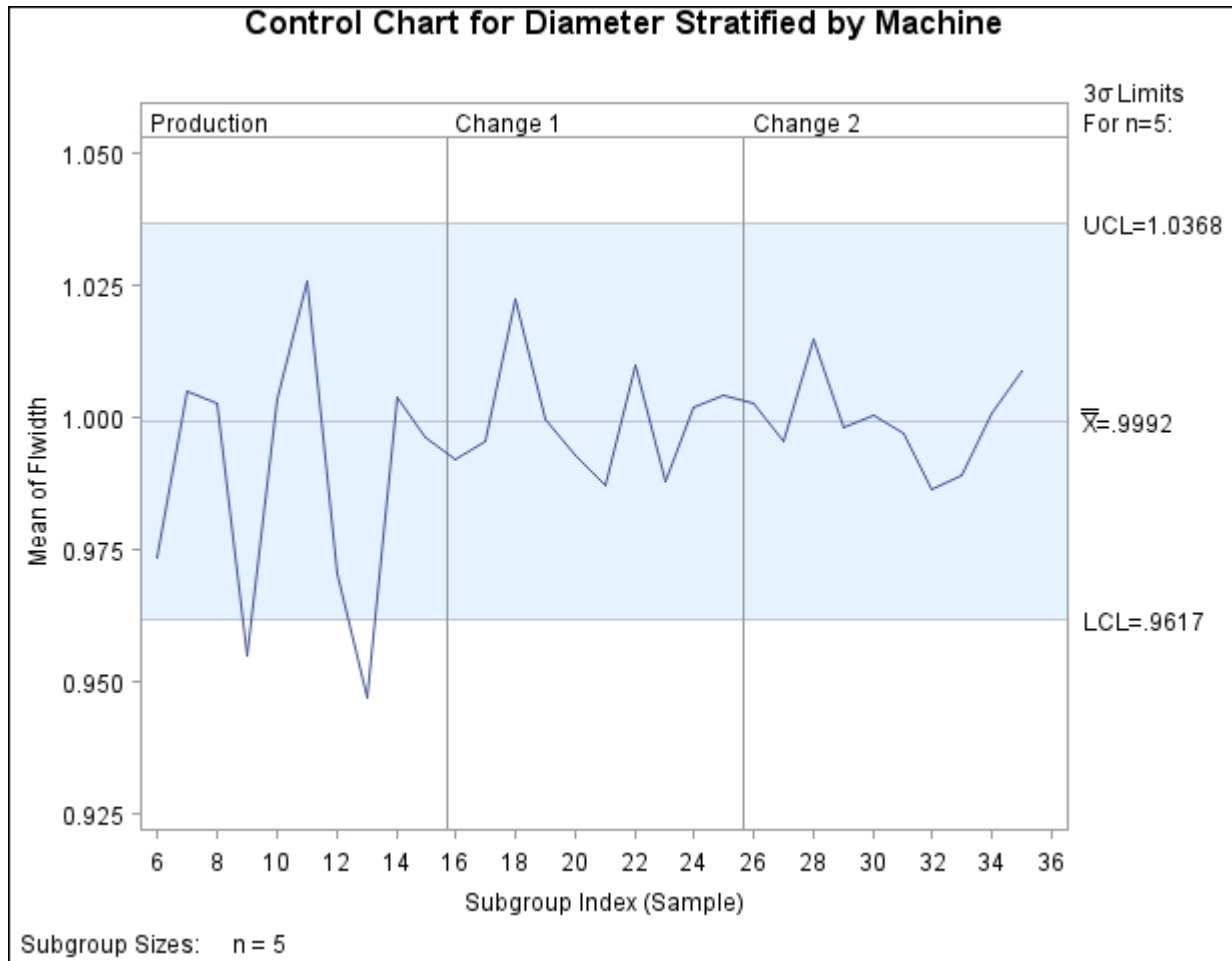
All observations are read from the input data set. The chart displays a single set of control limits read from the first observation in the LIMITS= data set for which `_VAR_` equals the *process* and `_SUBGRP_` equals the name of the *subgroup-variable* specified in the chart statement.

For example, the following statements create a chart for all the phases in Flange with control limits read from the first observation in Flangelim, because this is the first observation for which `_VAR_` equals 'FLWIDTH' and `_SUBGRP_` equals 'SAMPLE':

```
symbol v = none;
proc shewhart history=Flange limits=Flangelim;
  xchart Flwidth*Sample /
    readphase = all
    phaseref
    phaselegend;
run;
```

The chart is shown in Figure 17.155. Note that an identical chart would be produced if you were to omit the READPHASES= option (except that the phase reference lines and phase legends would be omitted).

Figure 17.155 READPHASES=ALL with READINDEXES= Omitted



Case 9. READPHASES=*value* and READINDEXES=*value-list*

The procedure generates an error message.

The following tables summarize the various combinations of the READPHASES= and READINDEXES= options that you can specify.

Table 17.88 READINDEXES=*index-value*

READPHASES=	Phases Displayed	Control Limits Displayed
<i>phase-value</i>	<code>_PHASE_ = phase-value</code>	<code>_INDEX_ = index-value</code>
<i>phase-value list</i>	<code>_PHASE_ = phase-value list</code>	<code>_INDEX_ = index-value</code>
Keyword ALL	<code>_PHASE_ = index-value</code>	<code>_INDEX_ = index-value</code>
Not Specified	All phases	<code>_INDEX_ = index-value</code>

Table 17.89 READINDEXES=*index-value list*

READPHASES=	Phases Displayed	Control Limits Displayed
<i>phase-value</i>	No chart displayed	No chart displayed
<i>phase-value list</i>	<code>_PHASE_ = phase-value list</code>	<code>_INDEX_ = index-value list</code> with control limits matched to phases in the order listed
Keyword ALL	<code>_PHASE_ = index-value list</code>	<code>_INDEX_ = index-value list</code>
Not Specified	<code>_PHASE_ = index-value list</code>	<code>_INDEX_ = index-value list</code>

Table 17.90 READINDEXES=ALL

READPHASES=	Phases Displayed	Control Limits Displayed
<i>phase-value</i>	<code>_PHASE_ = phase-value</code>	<code>_INDEX_ = phase-value</code>
<i>phase-value list</i>	<code>_PHASE_ = phase-value list</code>	<code>_INDEX_ = phase-value list</code>
Keyword ALL	<code>_PHASE_ = _INDEX_</code>	<code>_INDEX_ = _PHASE_</code>
Not Specified	<code>_PHASE_ = _INDEX_</code>	<code>_INDEX_ = _PHASE_</code>

Table 17.91 READINDEXES= Not Specified

READPHASES=	Phases Displayed	Control Limits Displayed
<i>phase-value</i>	<code>_PHASE_ = phase-value</code>	First LIMITS= observation for which <code>_VAR_=process name</code> and <code>_SUBGRP_=subgroup-variable name</code>
<i>phase-value list</i>	<code>_PHASE_ = phase-value list</code>	same as previous entry
Keyword ALL	All phases	same as previous entry
Not Specified	All phases	same as previous entry

Displaying Auxiliary Data with Stars

See SHWSTRI in the SAS/QC Sample Library In many control chart applications, it is useful to relate the variation of the process to other variables that are being observed simultaneously with the variable that is charted. You can use the features described here to represent auxiliary multivariate data with stars (polygons) that are superimposed on the control chart. See Figure 17.158 for an illustration.

This display, referred to here as a *star chart*, enables you to analyze a process with a control chart while visualizing other quantities such as environmental variables, experimental control variables, or other process variables. The control chart itself can be a standard Shewhart chart, a moving average chart (such as an EWMA chart), or a cumulative sum control chart.

The examples in this section use the HISTORY= input data set paint (listed in Figure 17.156) and the LIMITS= data set paintlim (listed in Figure 17.157). The data in paint consist of the subgroup means, ranges, and sample size (pindexx, pindexr, and pindexn) for an index of paint quality that was monitored on an hourly basis, with six auxiliary variables that were measured simultaneously: thickness, gloss, defects, dust, humidity, and temperature.

Figure 17.156 Listing of the HISTORY= Data Set PAINT

Control Chart for Diameter Stratified by Machine									
hour	pindexx	pindexr	pindexn	thick	gloss	defects	dust	humid	te
1	5.8	3.0	5	0.2550	0.6800	0.2550	0.2125	0.1700	0.5
2	6.2	2.0	5	0.2975	0.5950	0.0850	0.1700	0.2125	0.5
3	3.7	2.5	5	0.3400	0.3400	0.4250	0.2975	0.2550	0.2
4	3.2	6.5	5	0.3400	0.4675	0.3825	0.3485	0.2125	0.2
5	4.7	0.5	5	0.5100	0.4250	0.5950	0.4080	0.5100	0.4
6	5.2	3.0	5	0.5100	0.3400	0.6800	0.5525	0.5525	0.5
7	2.6	2.0	5	0.4250	0.0425	0.8500	0.5355	0.5525	0.2
8	2.1	1.0	5	0.3400	0.0170	0.8075	0.5950	0.5950	0.1

Figure 17.157 Listing of the LIMITS= Data Set PAINTLIM

Control Chart for Diameter Stratified by Machine												

- add reference circles to indicate limits of variation for the stars
- add a legend identifying the relationship between vertices and vertex variables
- label the vertices
- specify colors and line types for individual stars
- specify the size of the stars
- specify different methods of standardization for the vertex variables

The star options do not apply if the LINEPRINTER option is specified.

NOTE: A star chart is *not* the same as a multivariate control chart or a T^2 chart. A star chart is simply a univariate control chart enhanced with stars that represent auxiliary multivariate data. A multivariate control chart displays summary statistics (such as T^2) and control limits determined for a number of processes simultaneously. For an example of a multivariate control chart, see [Figure 17.222](#). [Figure 17.223](#) displays a multivariate control chart in which the principal components of the T^2 statistic are displayed with stars.

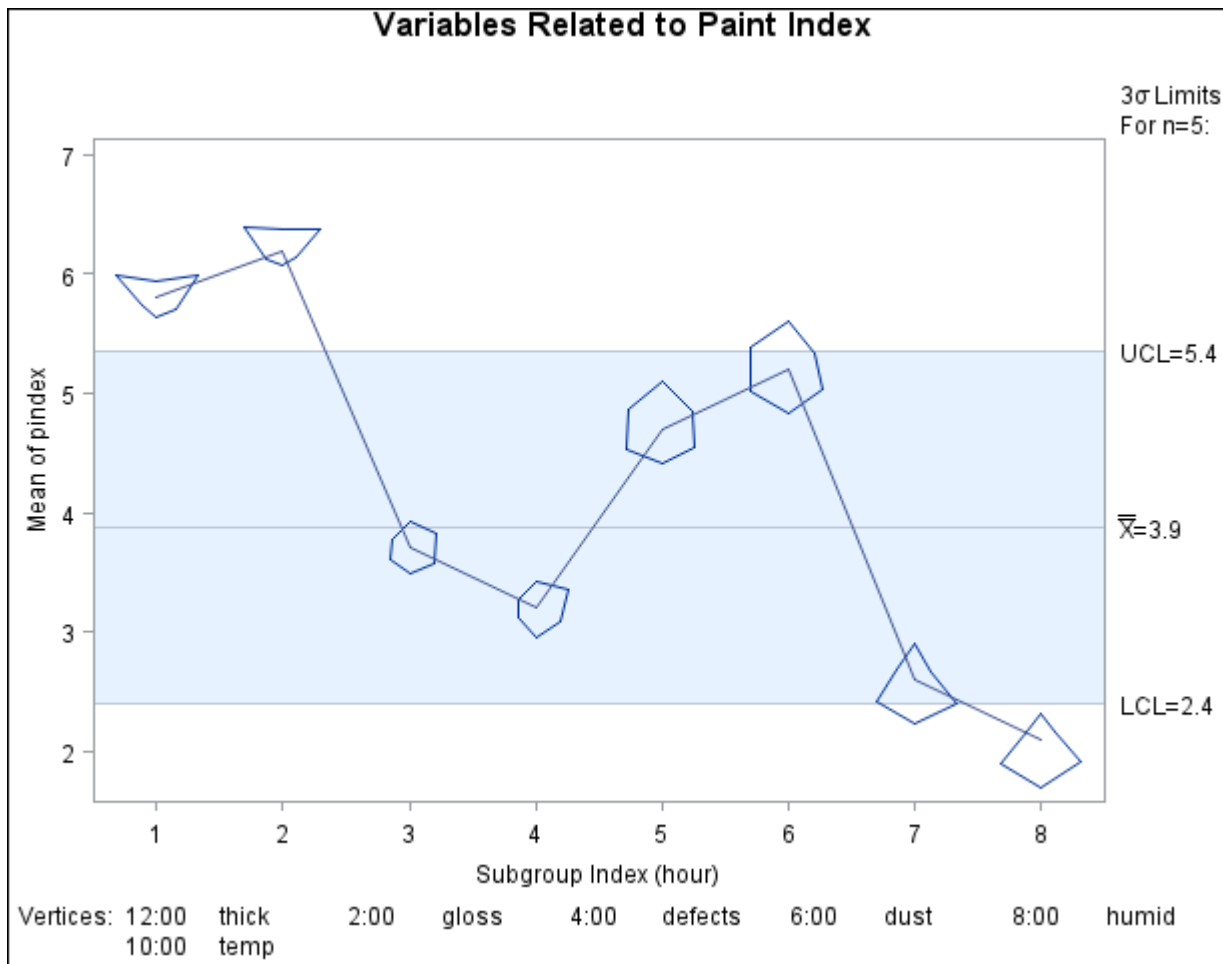
Creating a Basic Star Chart

See SHWSTR1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library The following statements create the star chart shown in [Figure 17.158](#):

```
symbol v = none;
title 'Variables Related to Paint Index';
proc shewhart history=paint limits=paintlim;
  xchart pindex*hour /
    nolegend
    starvertices = (thick gloss defects dust humid temp);
run;
```

This chart is essentially an \bar{X} chart for paint index. However, the chart also provides information about thickness, gloss, defects, dust, humidity, and temperature. These six variables are represented by the vertices of the stars, as indicated by the legend at the bottom of the chart. By default, the legend uses a clock representation for the vertices; for instance, dust corresponds to the vertex at the six o'clock position.

The stars are centered at the points for average paint index, and the distance from the center to a vertex represents the standardized value of the variable corresponding to the vertex. The star chart reveals that relatively high values of gloss (two o'clock) and temperature (ten o'clock) are associated with high out-of-control averages for paint index. Likewise, relatively high values of defects (four o'clock) and humidity (eight o'clock) are associated with low out-of-control averages for paint index. The star shapes reveal similarities in the data for runs 1 and 2, runs 3 and 4, runs 5 and 6, and runs 7 and 8.

Figure 17.158 A Basic Star Chart

Adding Reference Circles to Stars

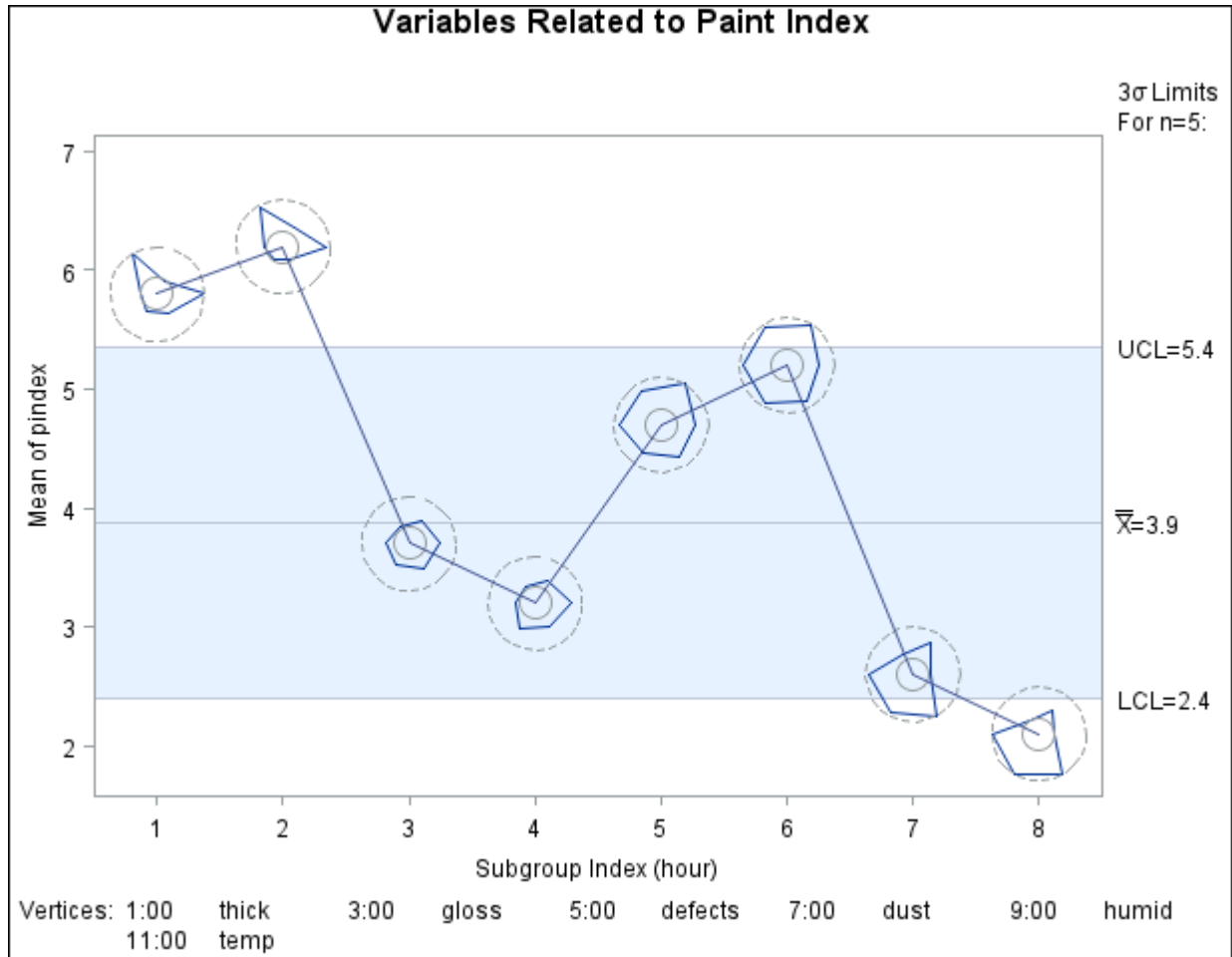
You can add reference circles to a star chart to represent limits of variation for the vertex variables. See *SHWSTR1* in the *SAS/QC Sample Library*. The following statements add two special reference circles, called the *inner circle* and the *outer circle*, to the star chart in Figure 17.158:

```
symbol v = none;
title 'Variables Related to Paint Index';
proc shewhart history=paint limits=paintlim;
  xchart pindex*hour /
    nolegend
    starvertices = (thick gloss defects dust humid temp)
    starcircles   = 0.0 1.0
    lstarcircles  = 1 2
    starstart     = '1:00'T ;
run;
```

The star chart shown in Figure 17.159 displays the two reference circles centered about each point. The STARCIRCLES= value 0.0 requests the *inner circle*, and the value 1.0 requests the *outer circle*. Whether or not they are displayed, these circles are always associated with each star.

The interpretation of the inner and outer circles depends on the method used to standardize the vertex variables. By default (as in this example), the data for each vertex variable are standardized by the range of the variable values taken across subgroups. That is, the inner circle represents the minimum value, and the outer circle represents the maximum value. You can specify other methods of standardization (see “[Specifying the Method of Standardization](#)” on page 2123).

Figure 17.159 Star Chart with Inner and Outer Circles Added



Note that the STARCIRCLES= option does not specify the physical radius of a reference circle. Instead, this option specifies the radius relative to the radii of the inner and outer circles. Thus, specifying STARCIRCLES=0.0 always displays the inner circle, and specifying STARCIRCLES=1.0 always displays the outer circle. Specifying STARCIRCLES=0.5 displays a reference circle halfway between the inner and outer circles. You can specify the physical radii (in percent screen units) of the inner and outer circles using the STARINRADIUS= and STAROUTRADIUS= options. In the preceding statements, the LSTARCIRCLES= option specifies line types (1=solid and 2=dashed) for the inner and outer circles. You can also use the WSTARCIRCLES= option to control the thickness of the circles.

The STARSTART= option gives the starting position for the first vertex variable listed. In the preceding example, this option specifies that the vertex corresponding to thick is to be positioned at one o'clock. The remaining vertices are uniformly spaced clockwise and correspond to the vertex

variables in the order listed with the STARVERTICES= option.

For more information about the star options, see the appropriate entries in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

Specifying the Style of Stars

The following statements create star charts for paint index using different styles for the stars specified with the STARTYPE= option: *See SHWSTR2 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

```
symbol v = none;
title 'Variables Related to Paint Index';
proc shewhart history=paint limits=paintlim;
  xchart pindex * hour /
    nolegend
    starvertices = ( thick gloss defects dust humid temp )
    starstart     = '1:00'T
    startype      = wedge;
  xchart pindex * hour /
    nolegend
    starvertices = ( thick gloss defects dust humid temp )
    starstart     = '1:00'T
    startype      = radial;
  xchart pindex * hour /
    nolegend
    starvertices = ( thick gloss defects dust humid temp )
    starstart     = '1:00'T
    startype      = spoke;
  xchart pindex * hour /
    nolegend
    starvertices = ( thick gloss defects dust humid temp )
    starstart     = '1:00'T
    startype      = corona;
run;
```

The charts are shown in [Figure 17.160](#), [Figure 17.161](#), [Figure 17.162](#), and [Figure 17.163](#). The default style for the stars is STARTYPE=POLYGON, which is illustrated in [Figure 17.158](#) and [Figure 17.159](#). For more information, see the entry for the STARTYPE= option in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

Figure 17.160 Star Chart Using STARTYPE=WEDGE

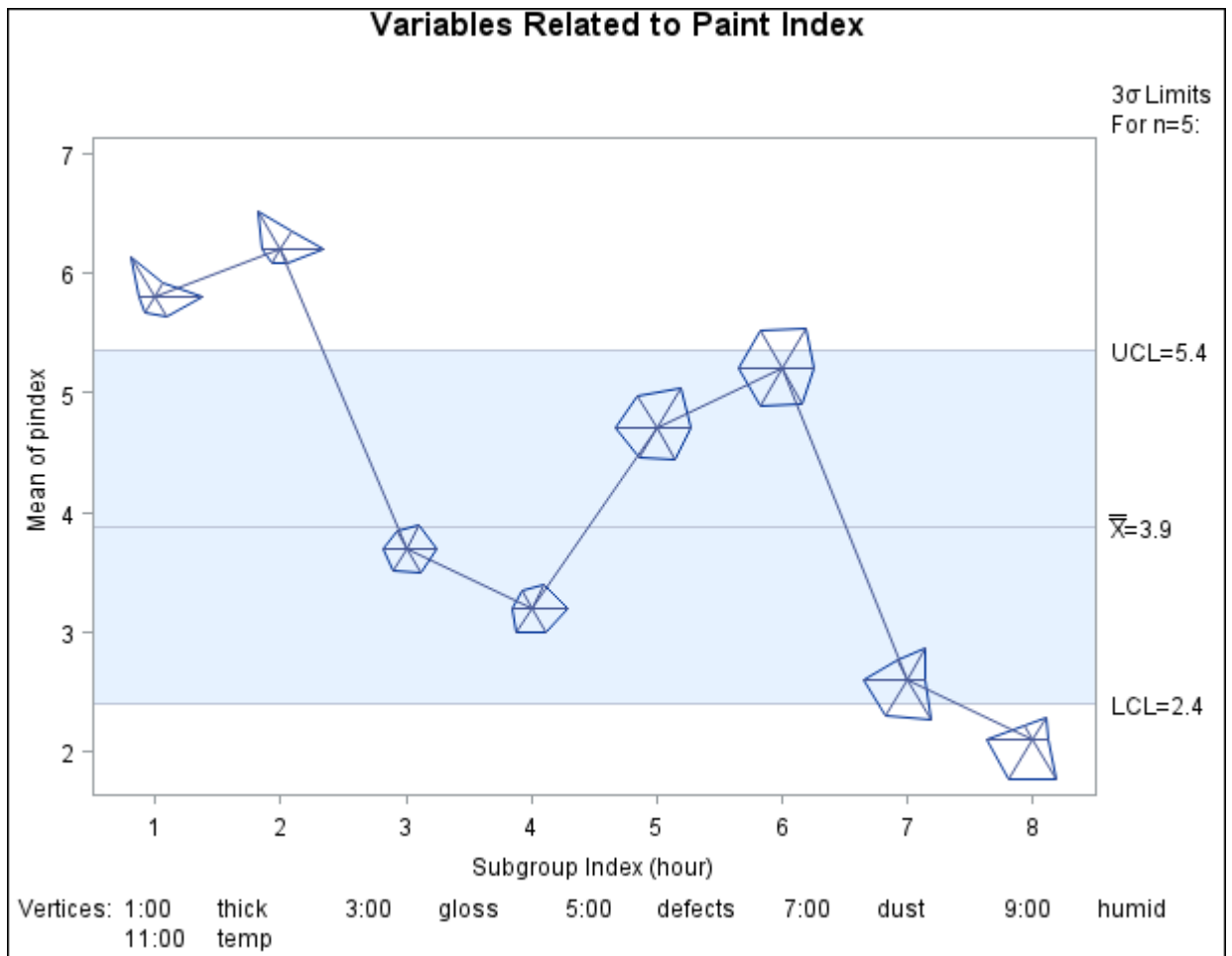


Figure 17.161 Star Chart Using STARTYPE=RADIAL

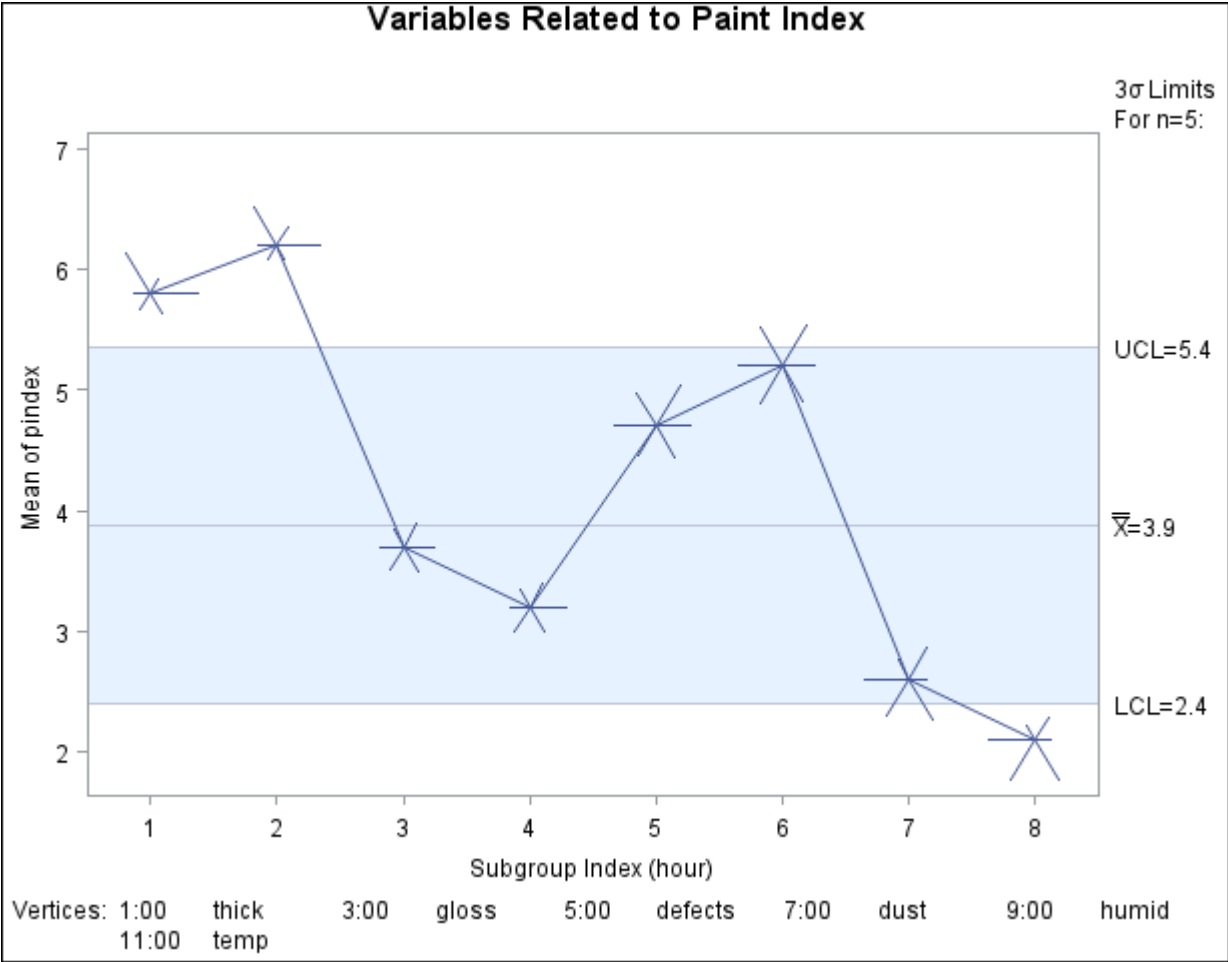


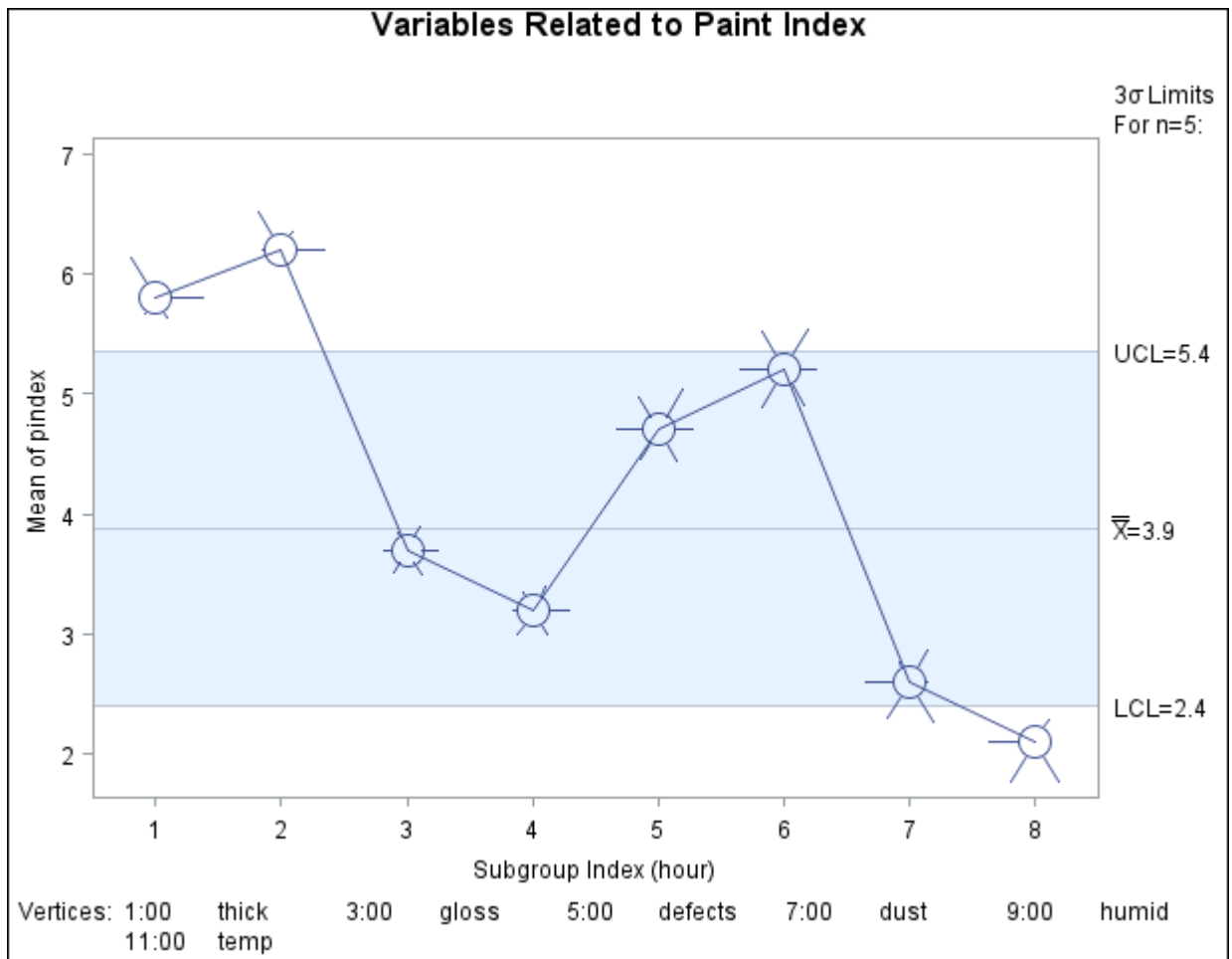
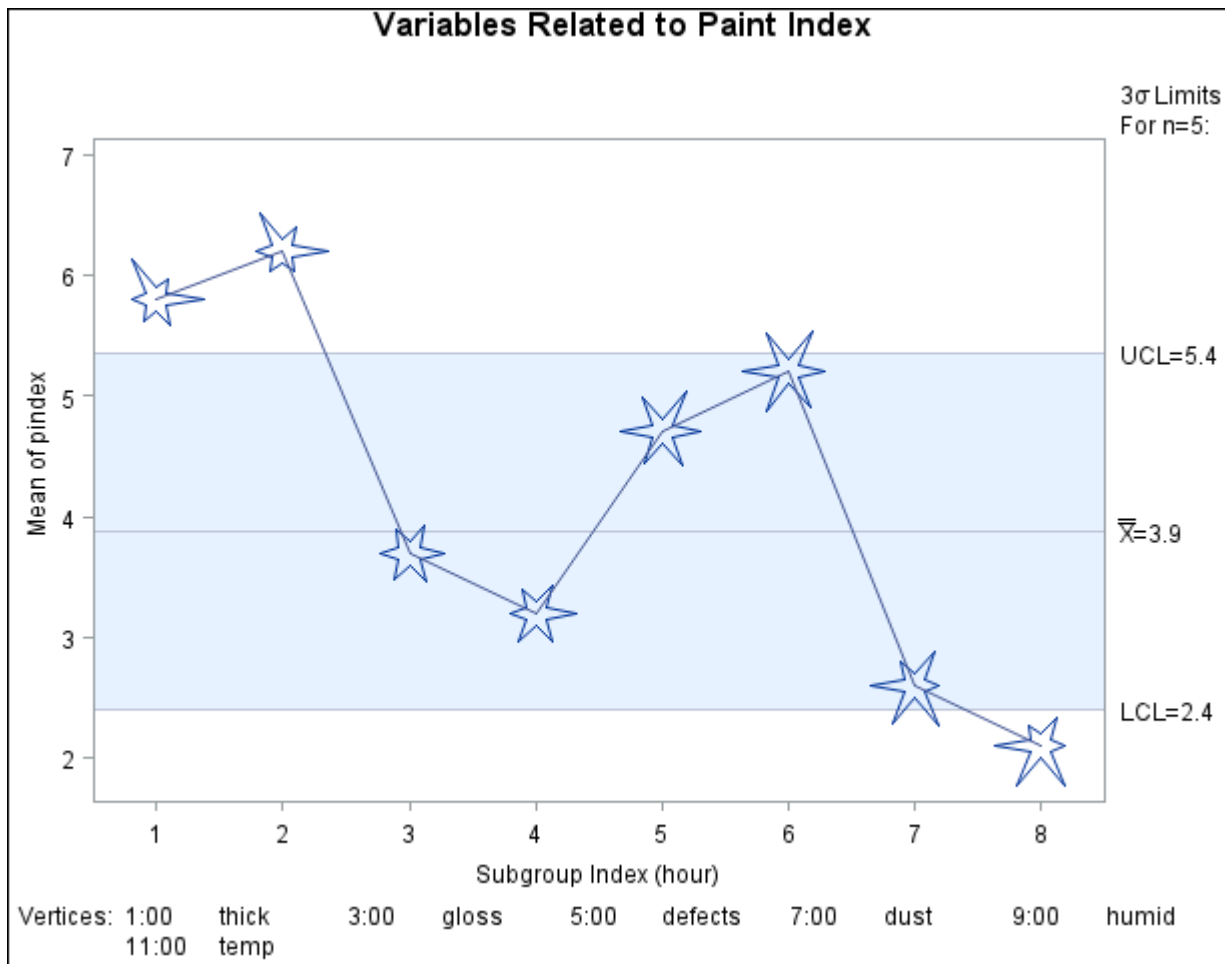
Figure 17.162 Star Chart Using STARTYPE=SPOKE

Figure 17.163 Star Chart Using STARTYPE=CORONA

Specifying the Method of Standardization

In the previous examples in this section, the default method of standardization (based on ranges) is used for all six vertex variables. You can specify alternative methods with the STARSPECS= option. For example, specifying STARSPECS=3 standardizes each vertex variable so that the inner circle corresponds to three standard deviations below the mean and the outer circle corresponds to three standard deviations above the mean (that is, the circles represent 3σ limits). Specifying STARSPECS= k requests circles corresponding to $k\sigma$ limits, and specifying STARSPECS=0 requests the default method. *See SHWSTR3 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

In some applications, it may be necessary to use distinct methods of standardization for the vertex variables. You can do this by creating an input SAS data set that provides the method for each vertex variable and specifying this data set with the STARSPECS= option.

The following statements create a data set named myspeccs that specifies standardization methods for the vertex variables used in the previous examples:

```

data myspecks;
    length _var_      $8
           _label_    $16 ;
    input  _var_ _label_ _lspoke_ _sigmas_ _lsl_ _usl_ ;
    datalines;
thick    Thickness    1      .      0.25  0.50
gloss    Gloss        1      .      0.10  0.60
defects  Defects      1      .      0.10  0.60
dust     Dust         2      3.0    .      .
humid    Humidity     2      0.0    .      .
temp     Temperature  2      0.0    .      .
;

```

This data set contains a number of special variables whose names begin and end with an underscore.

Variable Name	Description
<code>_LABEL_</code>	label for identifying the vertex (used in conjunction with the <code>STARLABEL=</code> option). This must be a character variable of length 16 or less.
<code>_LSL_</code>	lower specification limit
<code>_LSPOKE_</code>	line style for spokes used with <code>STARTYPE=RADIAL</code> , <code>STARTYPE=SPOKE</code> , and <code>STARTYPE=WEDGE</code>
<code>_SIGMAS_</code>	multiple of standard deviations above and below the average. A value of zero specifies standardization based on the range.
<code>_USL_</code>	upper specification limit
<code>_VAR_</code>	name of vertex variable. This must be a character variable whose length is no greater than 32.

Standardization is specified with the variables `_SIGMAS_`, `_LSL_`, and `_USL_`, as follows:

- Since nonmissing specification limits (`_LSL_` and `_USL_`) are provided for the variables `thick`, `gloss`, and `defects`, the values of these variables are scaled so that the inner circle represents the lower specification limit and the outer circle represents the upper specification limit.
- Since `_SIGMAS_` is equal to 3 for `dust` (and since both `_LSL_` and `_USL_` are missing), values of `dust` are scaled so that the inner circle represents three standard deviations below the mean, and the outer circle represents three standard deviations above the mean. The mean and standard deviation are calculated across all subgroups.
- Since `_SIGMAS_` is equal to 0 for `humid` and `temp` (and since both `_LSL_` and `_USL_` are missing), values of `humid` and `temp` are scaled so that the inner circle represents the minimum and the outer circle represents the maximum. The minimum and maximum are calculated across all subgroups.

The following statements use the data set `myspecks` to create a star chart for paint index:

```

symbol v = none;
title 'Variables Related to Paint Index';
proc shewhart history=paint limits=paintlim;
  xchart pindex * hour /
    nolegend
    starvertices = ( thick gloss defects dust humid temp )
    startype      = wedge
    starcircles   = 0.0 1.0
    lstarcircles  = 2    2
    starstart     = -30
    labelfont     = simplex
    starlegend    = degrees
    starspecs     = myspecs
    starlabel     = high ;
run;

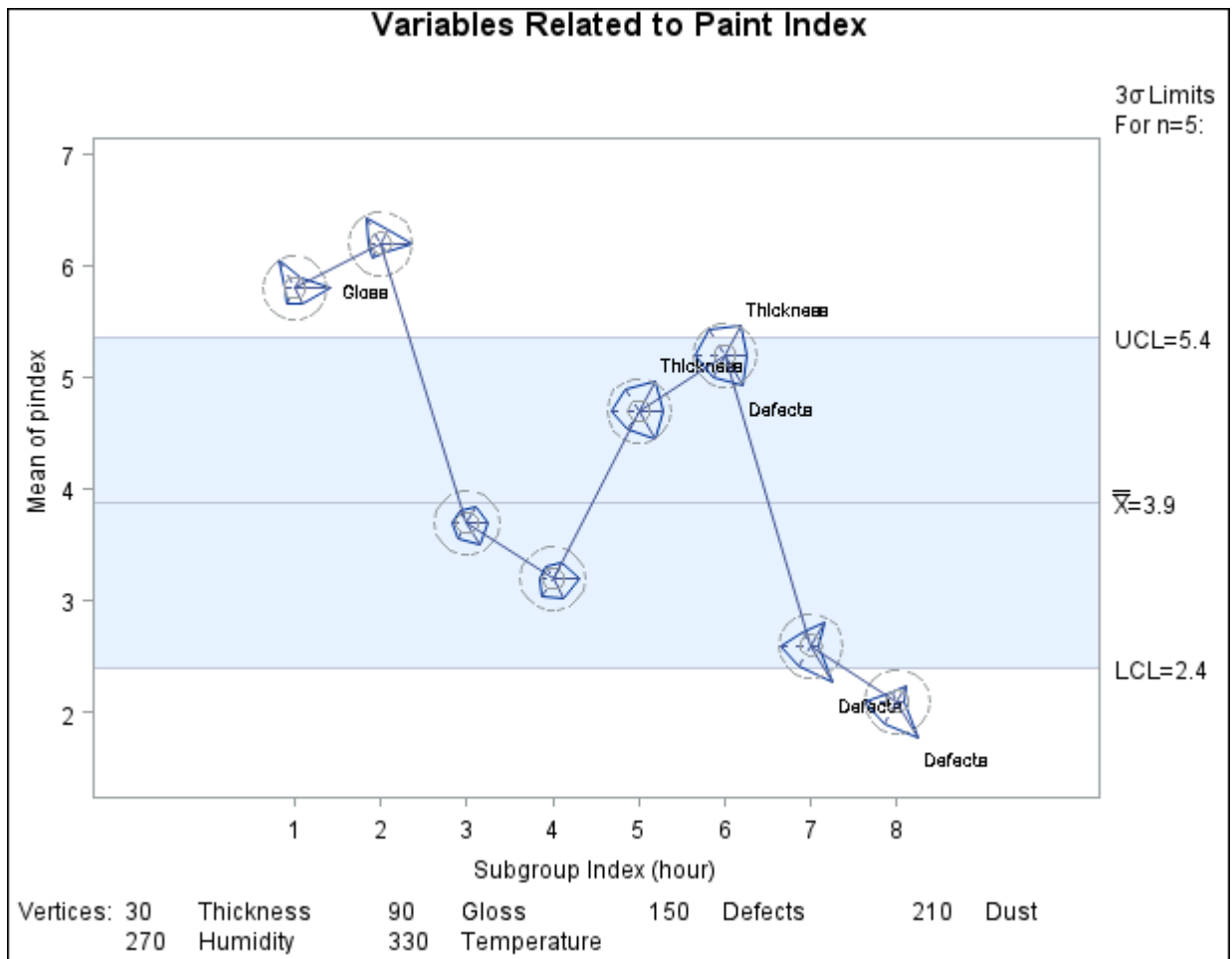
```

The chart is shown in [Figure 17.164](#). Specifying STARLEGEND=DEGREES requests a legend that identifies the vertex variables by their angles (in degrees) rather than their clock positions. Here, zero degrees corresponds to twelve o'clock, and the degrees are measured clockwise. The first vertex variable is positioned at 30 degrees, as specified with the STARSTART= option. Note that you specify the STARSTART= value as a negative number to indicate that it is in degrees.

In [Figure 17.161](#) the vertices that exceed the outer circle are labeled with the value of the variable `_LABEL_` in the STARSPECS= data set. This type of labeling is requested by specifying STARLABEL=HIGH. A font (SIMPLEX) for the labels is specified with the LABELFONT= option.

The vertices for thick at HOUR=5, 6, and 7 are truncated, as indicated in the SAS log. The truncation value is the physical radius of an imaginary circle referred to as the *bounding circle* that lies outside the outer circle. In general, any vertex that exceeds the bounding circle is truncated to the *bounding radius*. This is done so that unusually large vertex variable values will not result in grossly distorted stars. You can specify a different bounding radius with the STARBDRADIUS= option.

The spokes corresponding to the environmental variables dust, humid, and temp are drawn with a dashed line style to distinguish them from the quality variables thick, gloss, and defects, whose spokes are drawn with a solid line. The styles are specified by the variable `_LSPOKE_`. Refer to *SAS/GRAPH: Reference* for a complete list of line styles. If you are producing charts in color, you can also use the variable `_CSPOKE_` in the STARSPECS= data set to assign colors to the spokes.

Figure 17.164 Star Chart Using STARSPECS= Specifications

For more information about the options used in this example, see the appropriate entries in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

Displaying Trends in Process Data

See *SHWTREN* in the *SAS/QC Sample Library*

Time trends due to tool wear, environmental changes, and other gradual process changes are sometimes observed in \bar{X} charts. The presence of a systematic trend makes it difficult to interpret the chart because the control limits are designed to indicate expected variation strictly due to common causes.

You can use the REG procedure (or other modeling procedure) in conjunction with the SHEWHART procedure to determine whether a process with a time trend is in control. With the REG procedure, you can model the trend and save the fitted subgroup means (\hat{X}_t) and the residual subgroup means ($\bar{X}_t - \hat{X}_t$) in an output data set. Then, using this data as input to the SHEWHART procedure, you can create a *trend chart*, which displays a trend plot of the fitted subgroup means together with an \bar{X} chart for the residual subgroup means, thus removing the time-dependent component of the

data from its random component. Having accounted for the time trend, you can decide whether the process is in control by examining the \bar{X} chart.

The following example illustrates the steps used to create a trend chart for a SAS data set named TOOLWEAR that contains diameter measurements for 20 subgroup samples each consisting of eight parts:

```
data toolwear;
  input hour @;
  do i=1 to 8;
    input Diameter @;
    output;
  end;
  drop i;
  datalines;
1    10.0434    9.9427    9.9548    9.8056
      10.0780    10.0302    10.1173    10.0215
2    10.1976    9.9654    10.0425    10.1183
      10.0963    10.1635    10.1382    10.1265
3    10.0552    10.0695    10.2495    10.1753
      10.1268    10.1229    10.1351    10.2084
4    10.1600    10.1378    10.2433    10.2634
      10.1808    10.1601    10.1035    10.0027
5     9.9611    10.4322    10.1066    10.2653
      10.0310    10.1409    10.2709    10.0585
6    10.2208    10.2298    10.2427    10.2315
      10.2048    10.2824    10.3347    10.1650
7    10.2670    10.3793    10.2539    10.4037
      10.3281    10.1327    10.1986    10.1841
8    10.2537    10.1981    10.2935    10.4308
      10.3195    10.3122    10.2033    10.3220
9    10.2488    10.1866    10.3678    10.1755
      10.3225    10.2375    10.2466    10.3387
10   10.3744    10.5221    10.2890    10.3123
      10.5134    10.3212    10.3139    10.1565
11   10.3525    10.3237    10.4605    10.5139
      10.3650    10.1171    10.3863    10.2061
12   10.3279    10.3338    10.1885    10.2810
      10.2400    10.3617    10.2938    10.2656
13   10.1651    10.2404    10.1814    10.2330
      10.3094    10.3373    10.3266    10.3830
14   10.3554    10.4577    10.5435    10.4805
      10.5358    10.4631    10.3689    10.1750
15   10.2962    10.4221    10.3578    10.4694
      10.3465    10.4499    10.4645    10.3986
16   10.6002    10.1924    10.3437    10.3228
      10.3438    10.3503    10.3761    10.3137
17   10.4015    10.3592    10.3187    10.4108
      10.4834    10.4807    10.2178    10.3897
18   10.4514    10.4492    10.3373    10.4497
      10.4197    10.3496    10.3949    10.1585
19   10.3445    10.3310    10.4472    10.4684
      10.3975    10.2714    10.2952    10.6255
20   10.2612    10.3824    10.4240    10.3120
      10.5744    10.4204    10.4073    10.3783
;
```

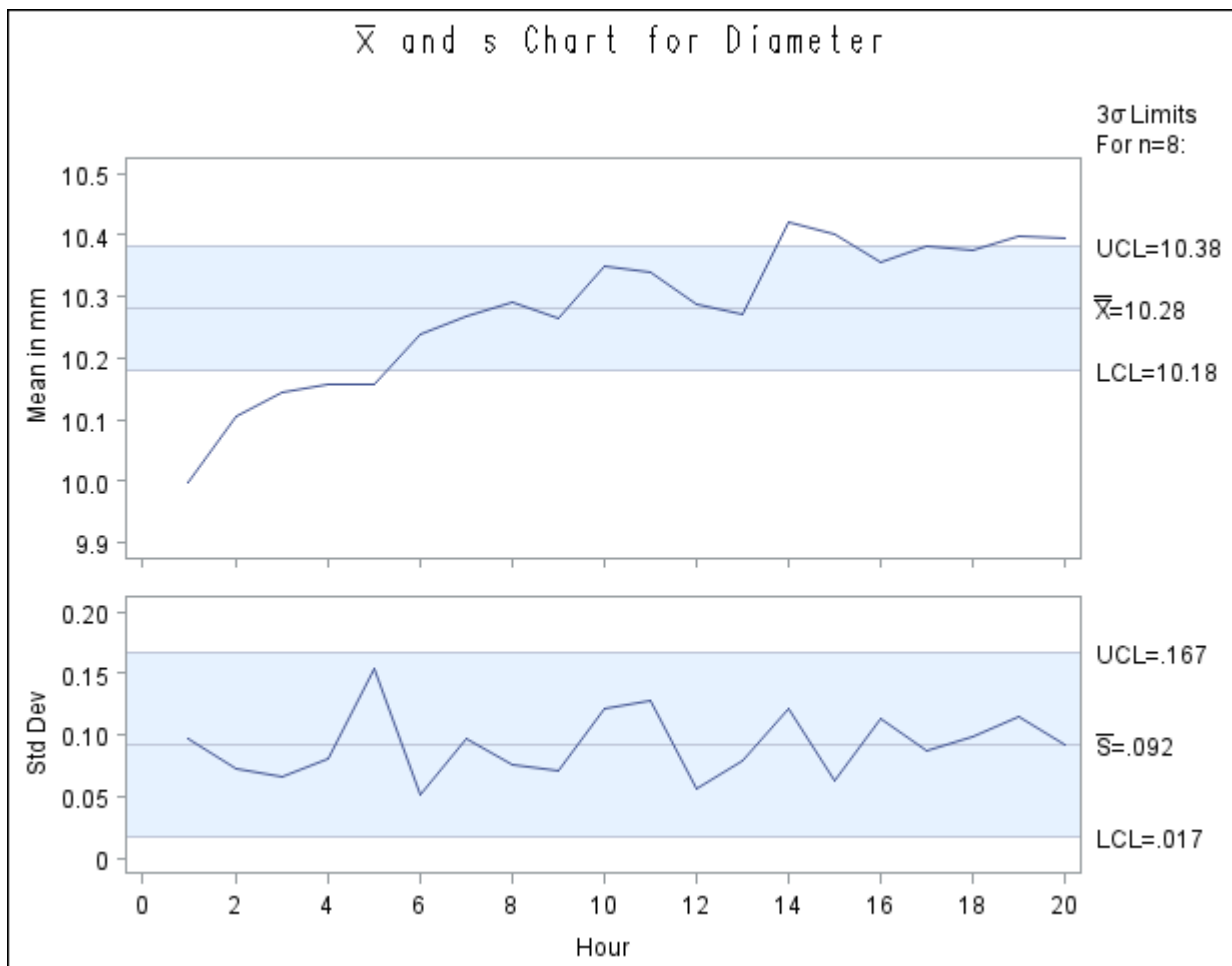
Step 1: Preliminary Mean and Standard Deviation Charts

The following statements create \bar{X} and s charts for the diameter data:

```
symbol h=3.0 pct;
title f=qcfont1 'X ' f=none 'and s Chart for Diameter';
proc shewhart data=toolwear;
  xschart Diameter*hour /
    outhistory = submeans
    nolegend ;
  label Diameter = 'Mean in mm';
  label hour      = 'Hour';
run;
```

The charts are shown in Figure 17.165. The subgroup standard deviations are all within their control limits, indicating the process variability is stable. However, the \bar{X} chart displays a nonlinear trend that makes it difficult to decide if the process is in control. Subsequent investigation reveals that the trend is due to tool wear.

Figure 17.165 \bar{X} and s Charts for TOOLWEAR Data



Note that the symbol \bar{X} is displayed in the title with the special font QCFONT4, which matches the SWISS font used for the remainder of the title. See Chapter D, “Special Fonts in SAS/QC Software,” for a description of the fonts available for displaying \bar{X} and related symbols.

Step 2: Modeling the Trend

The next step is to model the trend as a function of hour. The \bar{X} chart in Figure 17.165 suggests that the mean level of the process (saved as DiameterX in the OUTLIMITS= data set SUBMEANS) grows as the log of HOUR. The following statements fit a simple linear regression model in which DiameterX is the response variable and LOGHOUR (the log transformation of HOUR) is the predictor variable. Part of the printed output produced by PROC REG is shown in Figure 17.166.

```
data submeans;
  set submeans;
  loghour=log(hour);
run;

proc reg data=submeans ;
  model Diameterx=loghour;
  output out=regdata predicted=fitted ;
run;
```

Figure 17.166 Trend Analysis for Diameter from PROC REG

X and s Chart for Diameter						
The REG Procedure						
Model: MODEL1						
Dependent Variable: DiameterX Mean of Diameter						
Parameter Estimates						
Variable	Label	DF	Parameter Estimate	Standard Error	t Value	Pr > t
Intercept	Intercept	1	9.99056	0.02185	457.29	<.0001
loghour		1	0.13690	0.00967	14.16	<.0001

Figure 17.166 shows that the fitted equation can be expressed as

$$\hat{\bar{X}}_t = 9.99 + 0.14 \times \log(t)$$

where $\hat{\bar{X}}_t$ is the fitted subgroup average.⁴⁵ A partial listing of the OUT= data set REGDATA created by the REG procedure is shown in Figure 17.167.

⁴⁵Although this example does not check for the existence of a trend, you should do so by using the hypothesis tests provided by the REG procedure.

Figure 17.167 Partial Listing of the Output Data Set regdata from the REG Procedure

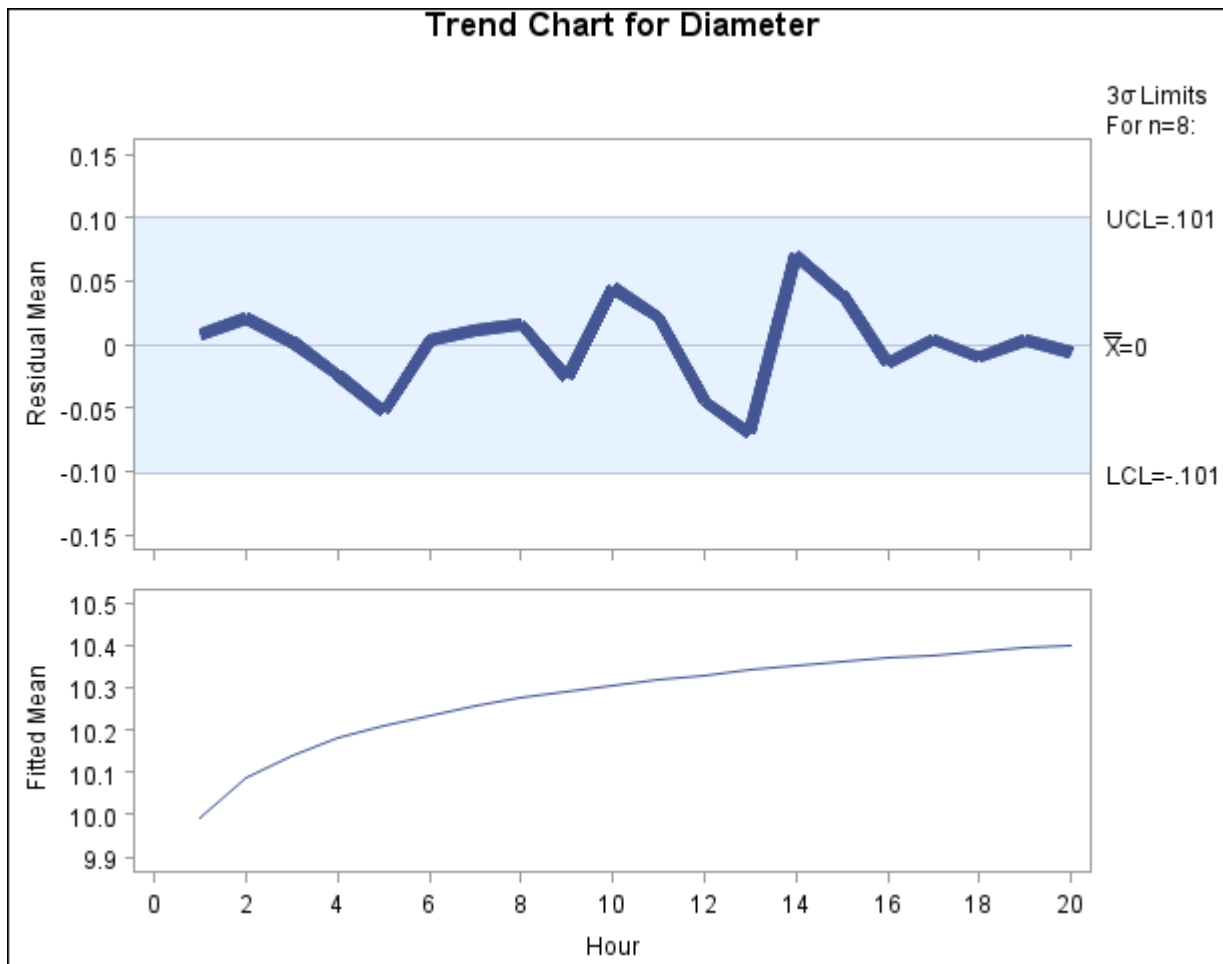
X and s Chart for Diameter					
hour	Diameter X	Diameter S	Diameter N	loghour	fitted
1	9.9992	0.09726	8	0.00000	9.9906
2	10.1060	0.07290	8	0.69315	10.0855
3	10.1428	0.06601	8	1.09861	10.1410
4	10.1565	0.08141	8	1.38629	10.1803
5	10.1583	0.15454	8	1.60944	10.2109

Step 3: Displaying the Trend Chart

The third step is to create a trend chart with the SHEWHART procedure, as follows:

```
symbol v = none w=5;
title 'Trend Chart for Diameter';
proc shewhart history=regdata;
  xchart Diameter*hour /
    wtrend    = 1
    trendvar  = fitted
    split     = '/'
    stddevs
    nolegend;
  label Diameterx = 'Residual Mean/Fitted Mean';
  label hour      = 'Hour';
run;
```

The chart is shown in [Figure 17.168](#). The values of FITTED are plotted in the lower half of the trend chart. The upper half of the trend chart is an \bar{X} chart for the residual means (DiameterX – FITTED). The CNEEDLES= option specifies that the residuals are to be represented by vertical bars as deviations from the central line. The \bar{X} chart in [Figure 17.168](#) shows that, after accounting for the trend, the mean level of the process is in control.

Figure 17.168 Trend Chart for Diameter Data

If the data are correlated in time, you can use the ARIMA or AUTOREG procedures in place of the REG procedure to remove autocorrelation structure and display a control chart for the residuals; for an example, see “[Autocorrelation in Process Data](#)” on page 2171. Another application of the TRENDVAR= option is the display of nominal values in control charts for short runs; see “[Short Run Process Control](#)” on page 2188.

Clipping Extreme Points

In some control chart applications, the out-of-control points can be so extreme that the remaining points are compressed to a scale that is difficult to read. In such cases, you can clip the extreme points so that a more readable chart is displayed, as illustrated in the following example.

See SHWCLIP in the SAS/QC Sample Library

A company producing copper tubing uses \bar{X} and R charts to monitor the diameter of the tubes. Based on previous production, known values of 70mm and 0.75mm are available for the mean and standard deviation of the diameter. The diameter measurements (in millimeters) for 15 batches of five tubes each are provided in the data set NEWTUBES.

```

data newtubes;
  label Diameter='Diameter in mm';
  do batch = 1 to 15;
    do i = 1 to 5;
      input Diameter @@;
      output;
    end;
  end;
  datalines;
69.13 69.83 70.76 69.13 70.81
85.06 82.82 84.79 84.89 86.53
67.67 70.37 68.80 70.65 68.20
71.71 70.46 71.43 69.53 69.28
71.04 71.04 70.29 70.51 71.29
69.01 68.87 69.87 70.05 69.85
50.72 50.49 49.78 50.49 49.69
69.28 71.80 69.80 70.99 70.50
70.76 69.19 70.51 70.59 70.40
70.16 70.07 71.52 70.72 70.31
68.67 70.54 69.50 69.79 70.76
68.78 68.55 69.72 69.62 71.53
70.61 70.75 70.90 71.01 71.53
74.62 56.95 72.29 82.41 57.64
70.54 69.82 70.71 71.05 69.24
;

```

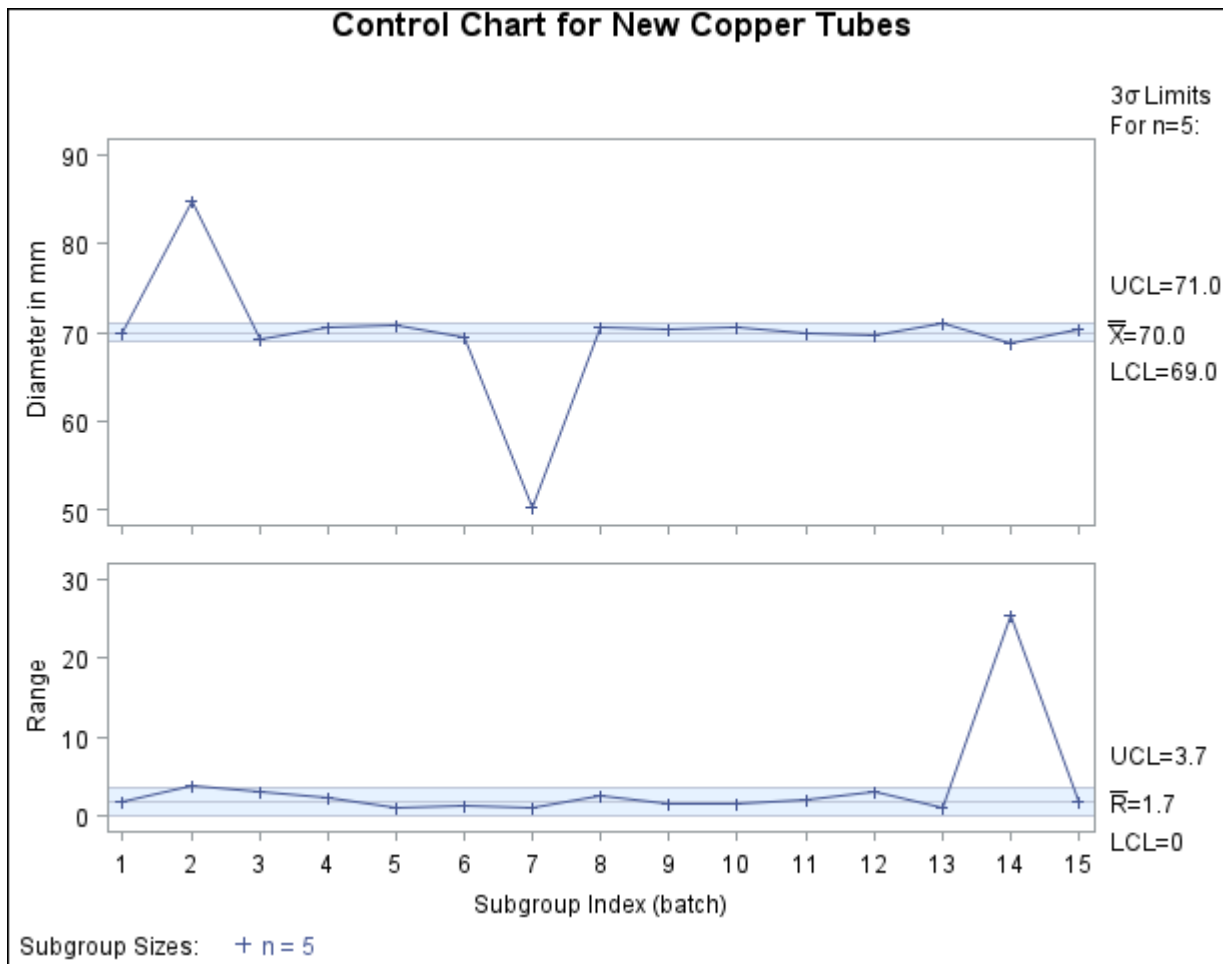
The following statements create the \bar{X} and R charts shown in [Figure 17.169](#) for the tube diameter:

```

symbol value=plus;
title 'Control Chart for New Copper Tubes' ;
proc shewhart data=newtubes;
  xrchart Diameter*batch /
    mu0      = 70
    sigma0   = 0.75;
run;

```

Batches 2 and 7 result in extreme out-of-control points on the mean chart, and batch 14 results in an extreme out-of-control point on the range chart. The vertical axes are scaled to accommodate these extreme out-of-control points, and this in turn forces the control limits to be compressed.

Figure 17.169 \bar{X} and R Charts Without Clipping

You can request clipping by specifying the option `CLIPFACTOR=factor`, where *factor* is a value greater than one (useful values are typically in the range 1.5 to 2). Clipping is applied in two steps, as follows:

1. If a plotted statistic is greater than y_{\max} , it is temporarily set to y_{\max} , where

$$y_{\max} = \text{LCL} + (\text{UCL} - \text{LCL}) \times \text{factor}$$

If a plotted statistic is less than y_{\min} , it is temporarily set to y_{\min} , where

$$y_{\min} = \text{UCL} - (\text{UCL} - \text{LCL}) \times \text{factor}$$

2. Axis scaling is applied to the clipped statistics. Then the y_{\max} values are reset to the maximum value on the axis and the y_{\min} values are reset to the minimum value on the axis.

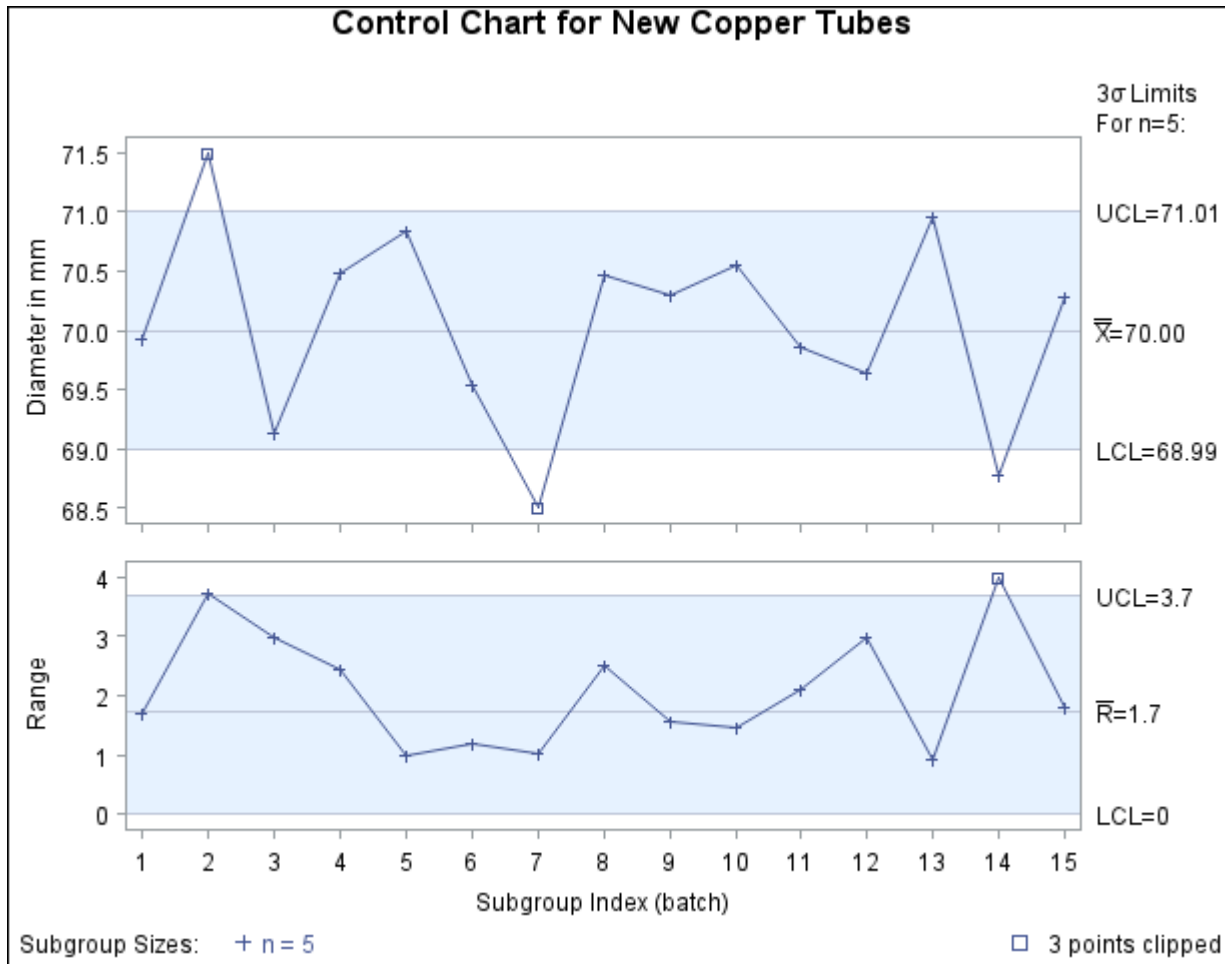
Notes:

- Clipping is applied only to the plotted statistics and not to the statistics tabulated or saved in an output data set.

- Because the *factor* must be greater than one, clipping does not affect whether a plotted statistic is inside or outside the control limits.
- Tests for special causes are applied to the plotted statistics before they are clipped, and clipping does not affect how the tests are flagged on the chart. In some situations, however, clipping can make the patterns associated with the tests less evident on the chart.
- When primary and secondary charts are displayed, the same clipping *factor* is applied to both charts.
- A special symbol is used for clipped points (the default symbol is a square), and a legend is added to the chart indicating the number of points that were clipped.

The following statements create \bar{X} and R charts, shown in [Figure 17.170](#), that use a clipping factor of 1.5:

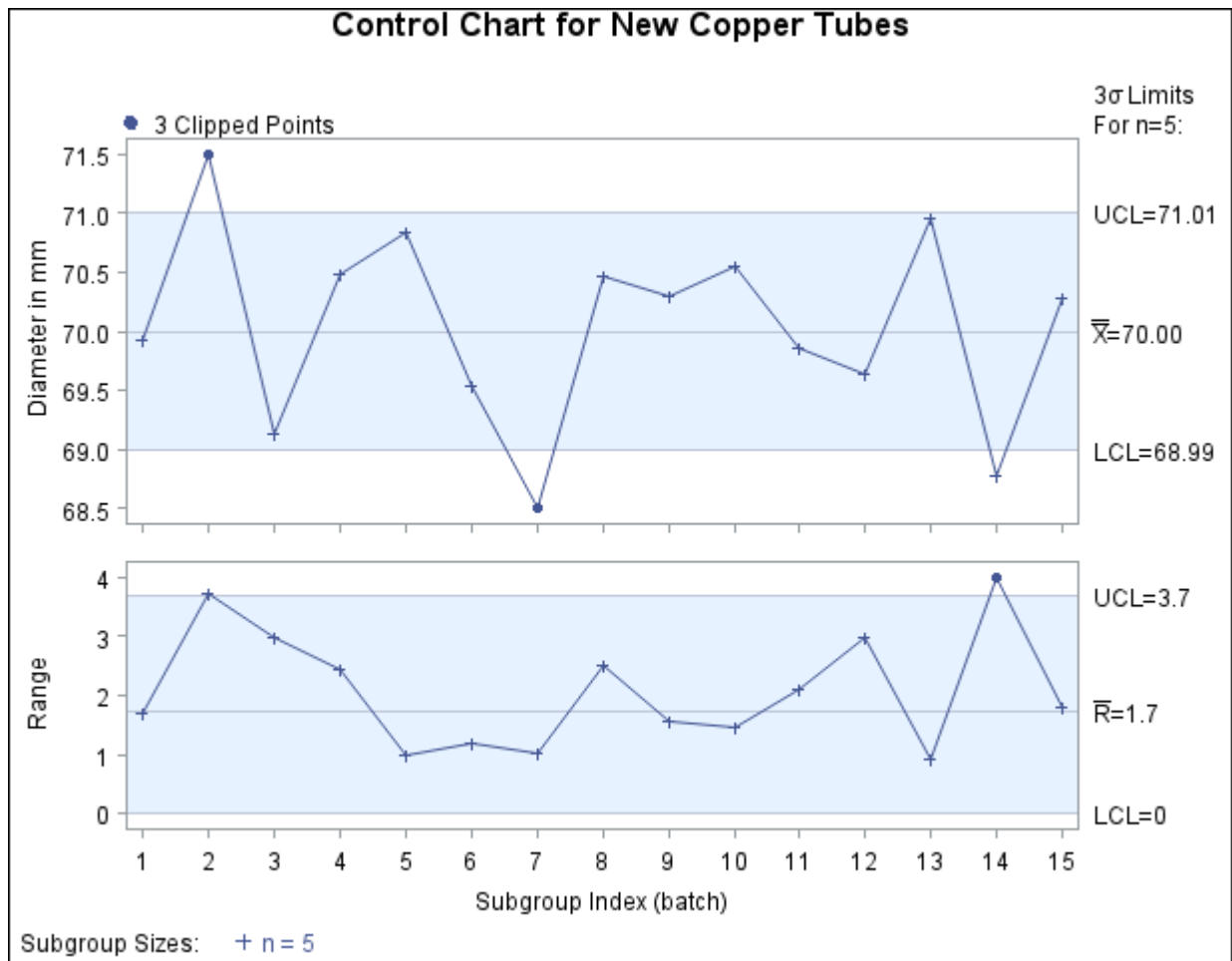
```
symbol value=plus;
title  'Control Chart for New Copper Tubes' ;
proc shewhart data=newtubes;
    xchart Diameter*batch /
        mu0          = 70
        sigma0       = 0.75
        clipfactor = 1.5;
run;
```

Figure 17.170 \bar{X} and R Charts with Clip Factor of 1.5

In Figure 17.170, the extreme out-of-control points are clipped making the points plotted within the control limits more readable. The clipped points are marked with a square, and a clipping legend is added at the lower right of the display.

Other clipping options are available, as illustrated by the following statements:

```
symbol value=plus;
title 'Control Chart for New Copper Tubes' ;
proc shewhart data=newtubes;
  xrchart Diameter*batch /
    mu0      = 70
    sigma0   = 0.75
    clipfactor = 1.5
    clipsymbol = dot
    cliplegpos = top
    cliplegend = '# Clipped Points'
    clipsubchar = '#';
run;
```

Figure 17.171 \bar{X} and R Charts Using Clipping Options

Specifying CLIPSYMBOL=DOT marks the clipped points with a dot instead of the default square. Specifying CLIPLEGPOS=TOP positions the clipping legend at the top of the chart. The options CLIPLEGEND='# Clipped Points' and CLIPSUBCHAR='#' request the clipping legend 3 *Clipped Points*. For more information about the clipping options, see the appropriate entries in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

Labeling Axes

See SHWLAB in the SAS/QC Sample Library

The SHEWHART procedure provides default labels for the horizontal and vertical axes of control charts. You can specify axis labels by assigning labels to variables, as discussed in the following sections.

Default Labels

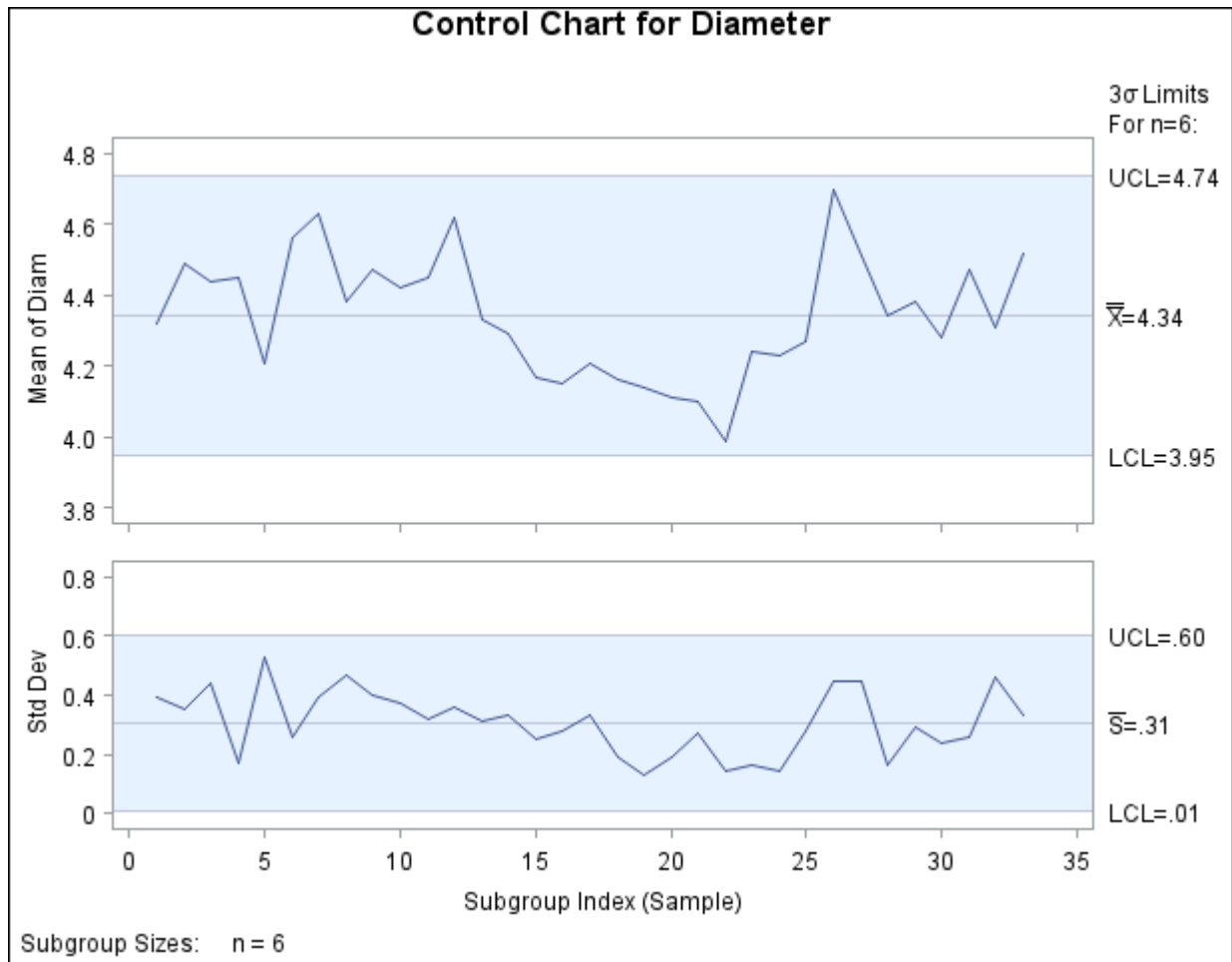
If a label is not associated with the *subgroup-variable*, the default horizontal axis label is “Subgroup Index (*subgroup-variable*).” The default vertical axis label for a primary chart identifies the chart

type and the process variable. The default vertical axis label for a secondary chart identifies the chart type only.

For example, the following statements create \bar{X} and s charts with default labels using the data set Parts given in “Displaying Stratified Process Data” on page 2095. The resulting charts are displayed in Figure 17.172.

```
symbol v=none w=1;
title 'Control Chart for Diameter';
proc shewhart history=Parts;
  xschart Diam*Sample;
run;
```

Figure 17.172 Control Charts with Default Labels



Labeling the Horizontal Axis

You can specify a label of up to 40 characters for the horizontal axis by assigning the label to the *subgroup variable* with a LABEL statement (refer to *SAS Statements: Reference* for a description of LABEL statements). If you use a LABEL statement after the PROC SHEWHART statement and before the RUN statement, the label is associated with the variable only for the duration of the PROC step.

For an example, see “Labeling the Vertical Axis” on page 2138, where Figure 17.173 redisplay the \bar{X} and s charts in Figure 17.172 with specified horizontal and vertical axis labels.

Labeling the Vertical Axis

You can specify a label for the vertical axis of a primary chart by using a LABEL statement to assign the label to a particular variable in the input data set. The type of input data set, the chart statement, and the *process* specified in the chart statement determine which variable to use in the LABEL statement.

- If the input data set is a DATA= data set, assign the label to the process variable (*process*) specified in the chart statement.
- If the input data set is a HISTORY= data set, assign the label to the variable specified in the chart statement whose name begins with the prefix *process* and ends with the appropriate suffix given by the following list:

Chart Statement	Suffix
BOXCHART with CONTROLSTAT=MEAN	X
BOXCHART with CONTROLSTAT=MEDIAN	M
CCHART	U
IRCHART	none
MCHART	M
MRCHART	M
NPCHART	P
PCHART	P
RCHART	R
SCHART	S
UCHART	U
XCHART	X
XRCHART	X
XSCHART	X

If the prefix *process* consists of 32 characters, shorten the prefix to its first 16 characters and last 15 characters before adding the suffix.

- If the input data set is a TABLE= data set, assign the label to the predefined variable given by the following table:

Chart Statement	Variable
BOXCHART with CONTROLSTAT=MEAN	_SUBX_
BOXCHART with CONTROLSTAT=MEDIAN	_SUBMED_
CCHART	_SUBC_
IRCHART	_SUBI_
MCHART	_SUBMED_
MRCHART	_SUBMED_
NPCHART	_SUBNP_
PCHART	_SUBP_
RCHART	_SUBR_
SCHART	_SUBS_
UCHART	_SUBU_
XCHART	_SUBX_
XRCHART	_SUBX_
XSCHART	_SUBX_

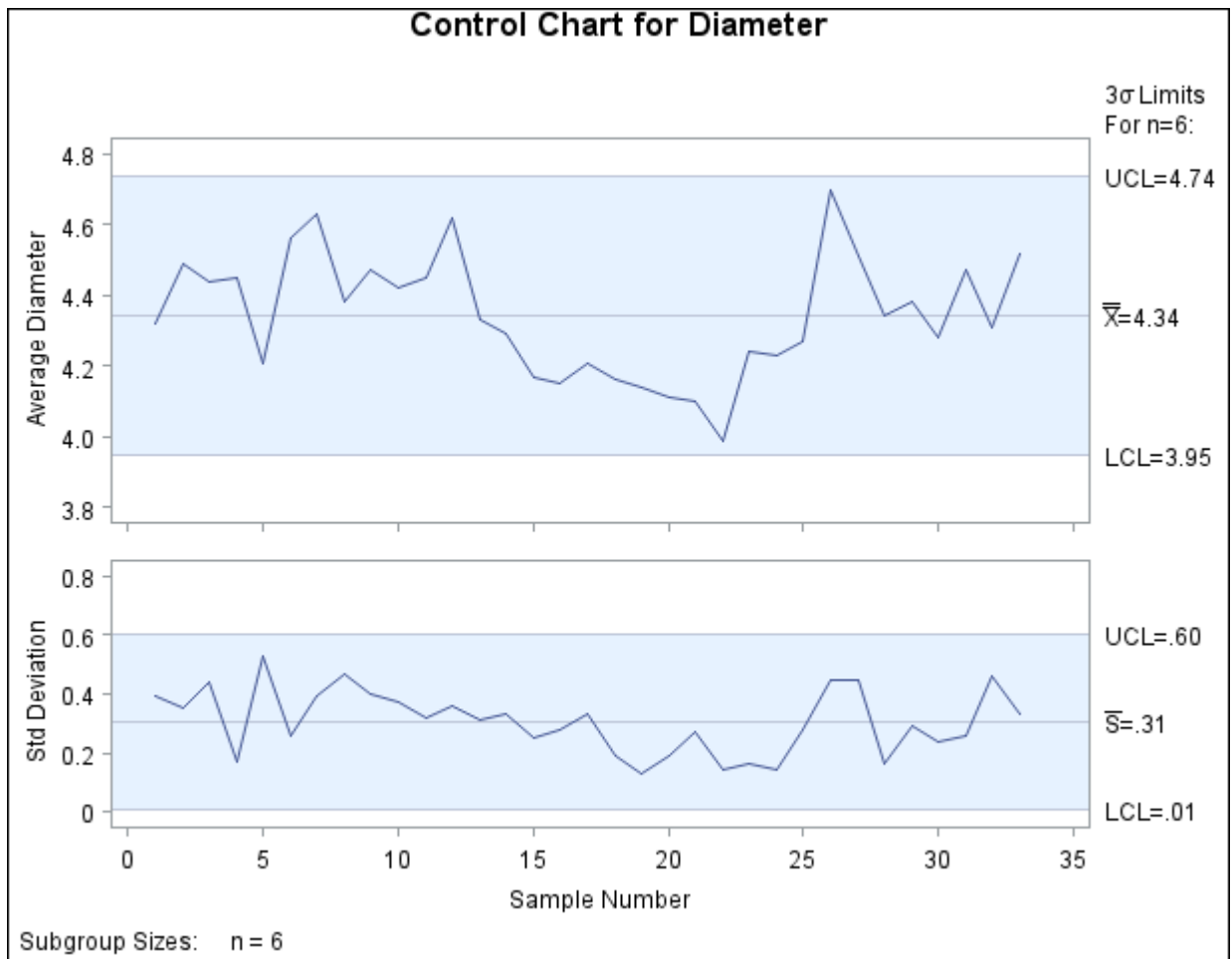
If the chart statement produces primary and secondary charts, as in the case of the XSCHART statement, you can break the label into two parts by including a split character in the label. The part before the split character labels the vertical axis of the primary chart, and the part after the split character labels the vertical axis of the secondary chart. To specify the split character, use the SPLIT= option in the chart statement.

For example, the following statements redisplay the \bar{X} and s charts in Figure 17.172 with specified labels for the horizontal and vertical axes:

```
symbol v=none w=1;
title 'Control Chart for Diameter';
proc shewhart history=Parts;
    xschart Diam*Sample / split    = '/';
    label Sample = 'Sample Number'
          DiamX  = 'Average Diameter/Std Deviation';
run;
```

The charts are displayed in Figure 17.173. Because the input data set Parts is a HISTORY= data set, the vertical axes are labeled by assigning a label to the subgroup mean variable DiamX (that is, the *process* Diam with the suffix X).⁴⁶ Assigning a label to Diam would result in an error message since Diam is interpreted as a prefix rather than a SAS variable.

⁴⁶If the *process* were Diameter rather than Diam, the label would be assigned to the variable DiameterX.

Figure 17.173 Control Charts with Axis Labels Specified

If the input data set were a DATA= data set rather than a HISTORY= data set, you would associate the label with the variable Diam. If the input data set were a TABLE= data set, you would associate the label with the variable _SUBX_.

For another illustration, see [Example 17.17](#).

Selecting Subgroups for Computation and Display

This section describes methods for specifying which subgroups of observations in an input data set (DATA=, HISTORY=, or TABLE=) are to be used to compute control limits and which subgroups are to be displayed as points on the chart.

Using WHERE Statements

See SHWWHR in the SAS/QC Sample Library The following statements create a data set named BOTTLES that records the number of cracked bottles encountered each day during two months (January and February) of a soft drink bottling operation:

```

data Bottles;
    informat Day date7.;
    format Day date7.;
    nBottles = 3000;
    input Day nCracks @@;
    datalines;
04JAN94 61 05JAN94 56 06JAN94 71 07JAN94 56
10JAN94 51 11JAN94 64 12JAN94 71 13JAN94 91
14JAN94 98 17JAN94 68 18JAN94 63 19JAN94 60
20JAN94 58 21JAN94 55 24JAN94 78 25JAN94 47
26JAN94 54 27JAN94 69 28JAN94 73 31JAN94 66
01FEB94 57 02FEB94 55 03FEB94 63 04FEB94 50
07FEB94 69 08FEB94 54 09FEB94 64 10FEB94 66
11FEB94 70 14FEB94 49 15FEB94 57 16FEB94 56
17FEB94 59 18FEB94 66 21FEB94 60 22FEB94 58
23FEB94 67 24FEB94 60 25FEB94 62 28FEB94 48
;

```

The variable `nBottles` contains the number of bottles sampled each day, and the variable `nCracks` contains the number of cracked bottles in each sample.

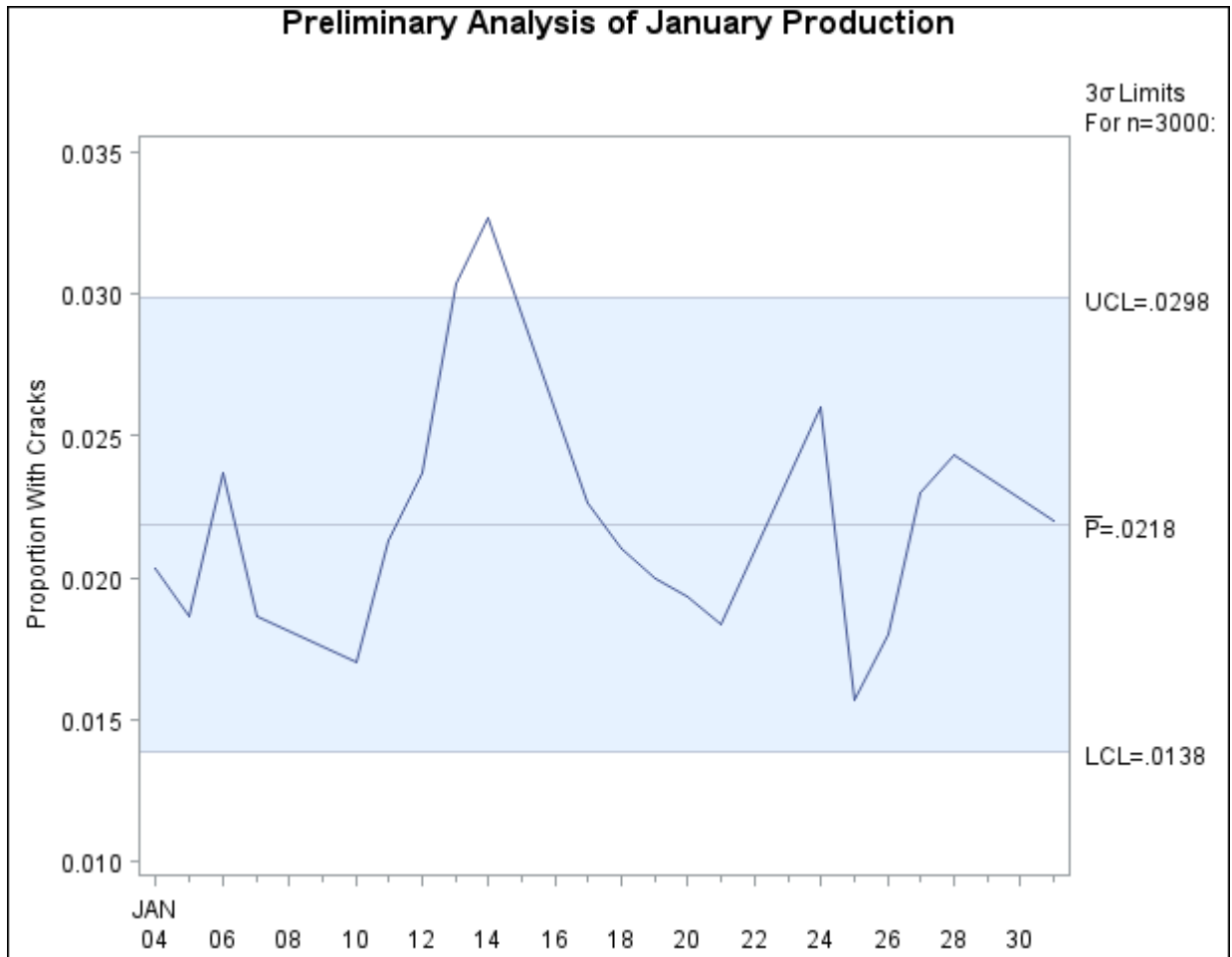
The following statements create a p chart for the number of cracked bottles based on the January production:

```

symbol h=3.0 pct;
title 'Preliminary Analysis of January Production';
proc shewhart data=Bottles;
    where Day <= '31JAN94'D;
    pchart nCracks * Day / subgroupn = nBottles
        nohlabel
        nolegend
        outlimits = mylim;
    label nCracks = 'Proportion With Cracks';
run;

```

The chart is shown in [Figure 17.174](#). The WHERE statement restricts the observations read from BOTTLES so that the control limits are estimated from the January data, and only the January data are displayed on the chart. For details concerning the WHERE statement, refer to *SAS Statements: Reference*.

Figure 17.174 Preliminary p Chart for January Data

In [Figure 17.174](#), a special cause of variation is signaled by the proportions for January 13 and January 14, which exceed the upper control limit. Since the cause, an improper machine setting, was corrected, it is appropriate to recompute the control limits by excluding the data for these two days. Again, this can be done with a WHERE statement, as follows:

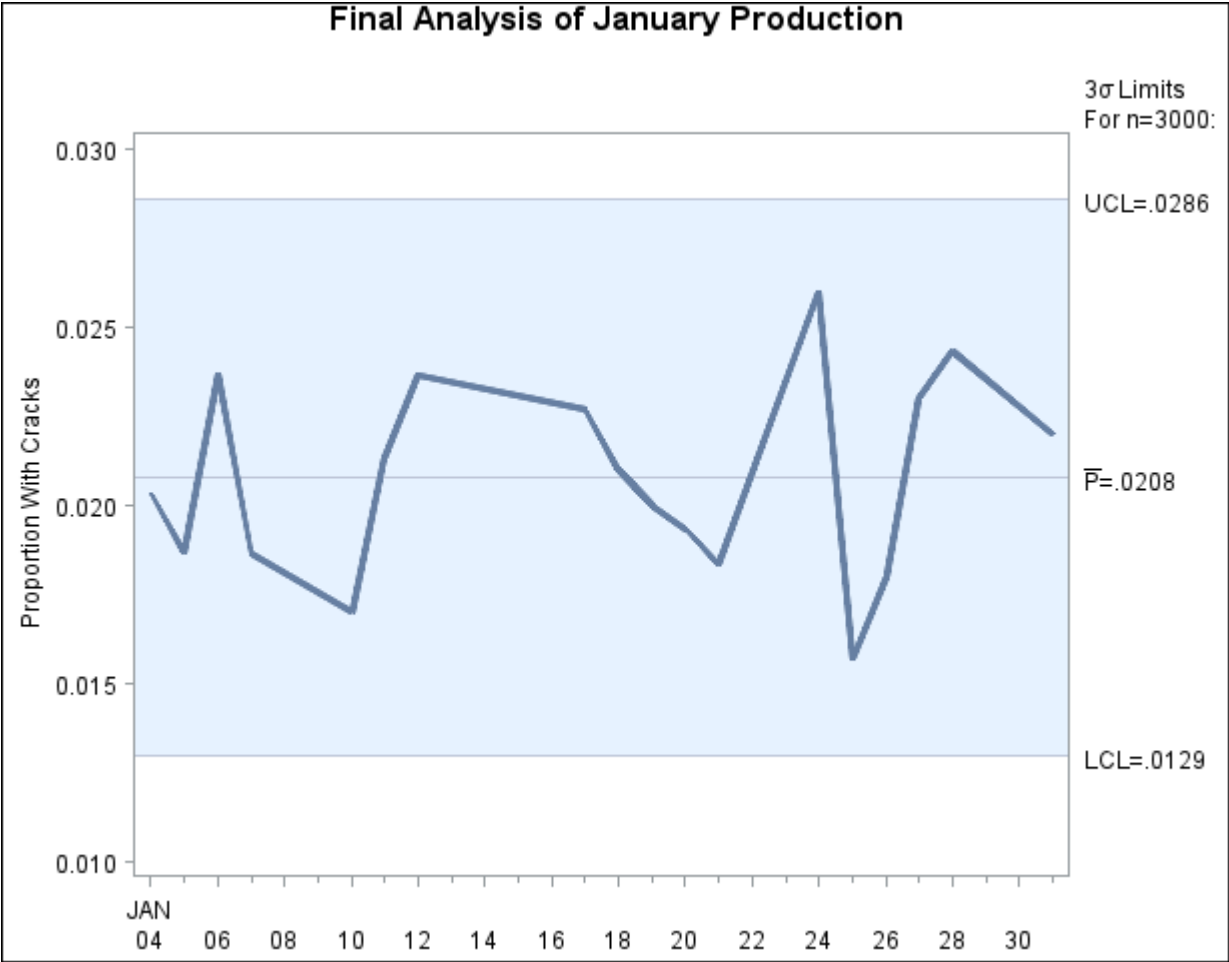
```

title 'Final Analysis of January Production';
proc shewhart data=Bottles;
  where ( Day <= '31JAN94'D ) &
        ( Day ne '13JAN94'D ) &
        ( Day ne '14JAN94'D ) ;
  pchart nCracks * Day / subgroupn = nBottles
        nohlabel
        nolegend
        outlimits = Janlim;
  label nCracks = 'Proportion With Cracks';
run;

```

The chart is shown in [Figure 17.175](#).

Figure 17.175 Final p Chart for January Data



The data set JANLIM, which saves the control limits, is listed in Figure 17.176.

Figure 17.176 Listing of the LIMITS= Data Set JANLIM

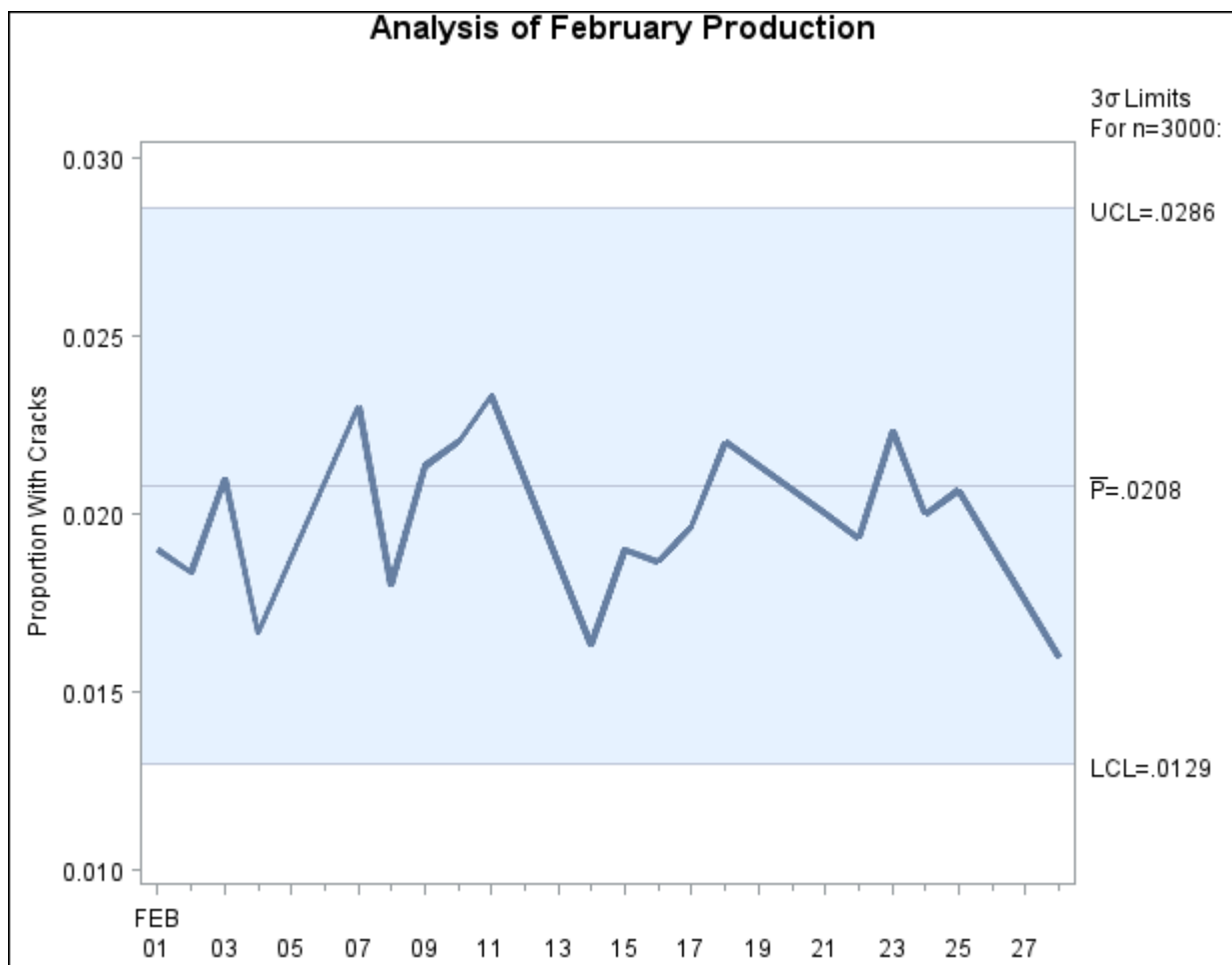
Final Analysis of January Production								
—	S	—	L	—	S	—	—	—
—	U	—	I	A	I	—	—	—
V	B	T	M	L	G	L	—	U
A	G	Y	I	P	M	C	—	C
R	R	P	T	H	A	L	—	L
—	P	E	N	A	S	P	P	P
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
nCracks	Day	ESTIMATE	3000	.003072976	3	0.012950	0.020759	0.028569

Now, the control limits based on the January data are to be applied to the February data. Again, this can be done with a WHERE statement, as follows:⁴⁷

```
title 'Analysis of February Production';
proc shewhart data=Bottles limits=Janlim;
  where Day > '31JAN94'D;
  pchart nCracks * Day / subgroupn = nBottles
          nolegend
          nohlabel;
  label nCracks = 'Proportion With Cracks';
run;
```

The chart is shown in Figure 17.177.

Figure 17.177 *p* Chart for February Data



⁴⁷In SAS 6.09 and in earlier releases, it is also necessary to specify the READLIMITS option to read control limits from a LIMITS= data set.

Using Switch Variables

As an alternative to reading a LIMITS= data set and using a WHERE statement, you can provide two special switch variables named _COMP_ and _DISP_ in the input data set. The rules for using these variables are as follows: *See SHWSVAR in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

- Switch variables must be character variables of length one. Valid values for these variables are 'Y' (or 'y') and 'N' (or 'n'). A blank value is treated as 'Y'.
- Subgroups for which _COMP_ is equal to 'Y' are included in computations of parameter estimates and control limits, and observations for which _COMP_ is equal to 'N' are excluded.
- Subgroups for which _DISP_ is equal to 'Y' are displayed on the chart, and subgroups for which _DISP_ is equal to 'N' are not displayed.
- If the chart statement creates a chart for variables, you can provide two additional switch variables named _COMP2_ and _DISP2_, which are defined similarly to _COMP_ and _DISP_. In this case, the variable _COMP_ specifies which subgroups are used to estimate the process mean μ , and the variable _COMP2_ specifies which subgroups are used to estimate the process standard deviation σ . The variable _DISP_ specifies which subgroups are displayed on the primary chart (\bar{X} chart, median chart, or individual measurements chart), and the variable _DISP2_ specifies which subgroups are displayed on the secondary chart (R chart or s chart).
- The variables _COMP_ and _COMP2_ are not applicable when control limits or control limit parameters are read from a LIMITS= data set.
- The variables _DISP_ and _DISP2_ take precedence over the display controlled by the LIMITN= and ALLN options.
- If the input data set is a DATA= data set with multiple observations per subgroup, switch variable values must be constant within a subgroup.
- Switch variables are saved in OUTHISTORY= and OUTTABLE= data sets. Subgroups for which _DISP_ is equal to 'N' are not saved in an OUTTABLE= data set, and such subgroups are not displayed in tables created with the TABLE and related options.

The following statements illustrate how the switch variables _COMP_ and _DISP_ can be used with the bottle production data:

```
data bottles;
  length _comp_ _disp_ $ 1;
  set Bottles;
  if      Day = '13JAN94'D then _comp_ = 'n';
  else if Day = '14JAN94'D then _comp_ = 'n';
  else if Day <= '31JAN94'D then _comp_ = 'y';
  else      _comp_ = 'n';
  if      Day <= '31JAN94'D then _disp_ = 'n';
  else      _disp_ = 'y';
run;

title 'Analysis of February Production';
proc shewhart data=Bottles;
```

```

pchart nCracks * day / subgroupn = nBottles
      nolegend
      nohlabel;
label nCracks = 'Proportion With Cracks';
run;

```

The chart is identical to the chart in [Figure 17.177](#).

In general, switch variables are more versatile than WHERE statements in applications where subgroups are simultaneously selected for computation and display. Switch variables also provide a permanent record of which subgroups were selected. The WHERE statement does not alter the input data set; it simply restricts the observations that are read; consequently, the WHERE statement can be more efficient than switch variables for processing large data sets.

Tests for Special Causes: SHEWHART Procedure

This section provides details concerning standard and nonstandard tests for special causes that you can apply with the SHEWHART procedure.

Standard Tests for Special Causes

The SHEWHART procedure provides eight standard *tests for special causes*, also referred to as *rules for lack of control*, *supplementary rules*, *runs tests*, *runs rules*, *pattern tests*, and *Western Electric rules*. These tests improve the sensitivity of the Shewhart chart to small changes in the process.⁴⁸ You can also improve the sensitivity of the chart by increasing the rate of sampling, increasing the subgroup sample size, and using control limits that represent less than three standard errors of variation from the central line. However, increasing the sampling rate and sample size is often impractical, and tightening the control limits increases the chances of falsely signaling an out-of-control condition. By detecting particular nonrandom patterns in the points plotted on the chart, the tests can provide greater sensitivity and useful diagnostic information while incurring a reasonable probability of a false signal.

The patterns detected by the eight standard tests are defined in [Table 17.92](#) and [Table 17.93](#), and they are illustrated in [Figure 17.178](#) and [Figure 17.179](#). All eight tests were developed for use with fixed 3σ limits. The tests are indexed according to the numbering sequence used by Nelson (1984, 1985). You can request any combination of the eight tests by specifying the test *indexes* with the TESTS= option in the BOXCHART, CCHART, IRCHART, MCHART, MRCHART, NPCHART, PCHART, UCHART, XCHART, XRCHART, and XSCHART statements.

The following restrictions apply to the tests:

- Only Tests 1, 2, 3, and 4 are recommended for c charts, np charts, p charts, and u charts created with the CCHART, NPCHART, PCHART, and UCHART statements, respectively. In

⁴⁸Cumulative sum control charts and moving average control charts also detect small shifts more quickly than an ordinary Shewhart chart. See the sections “[PROC CUSUM Statement](#)” on page 567 and “[PROC MACONTROL Statement](#)” on page 810 for more information.

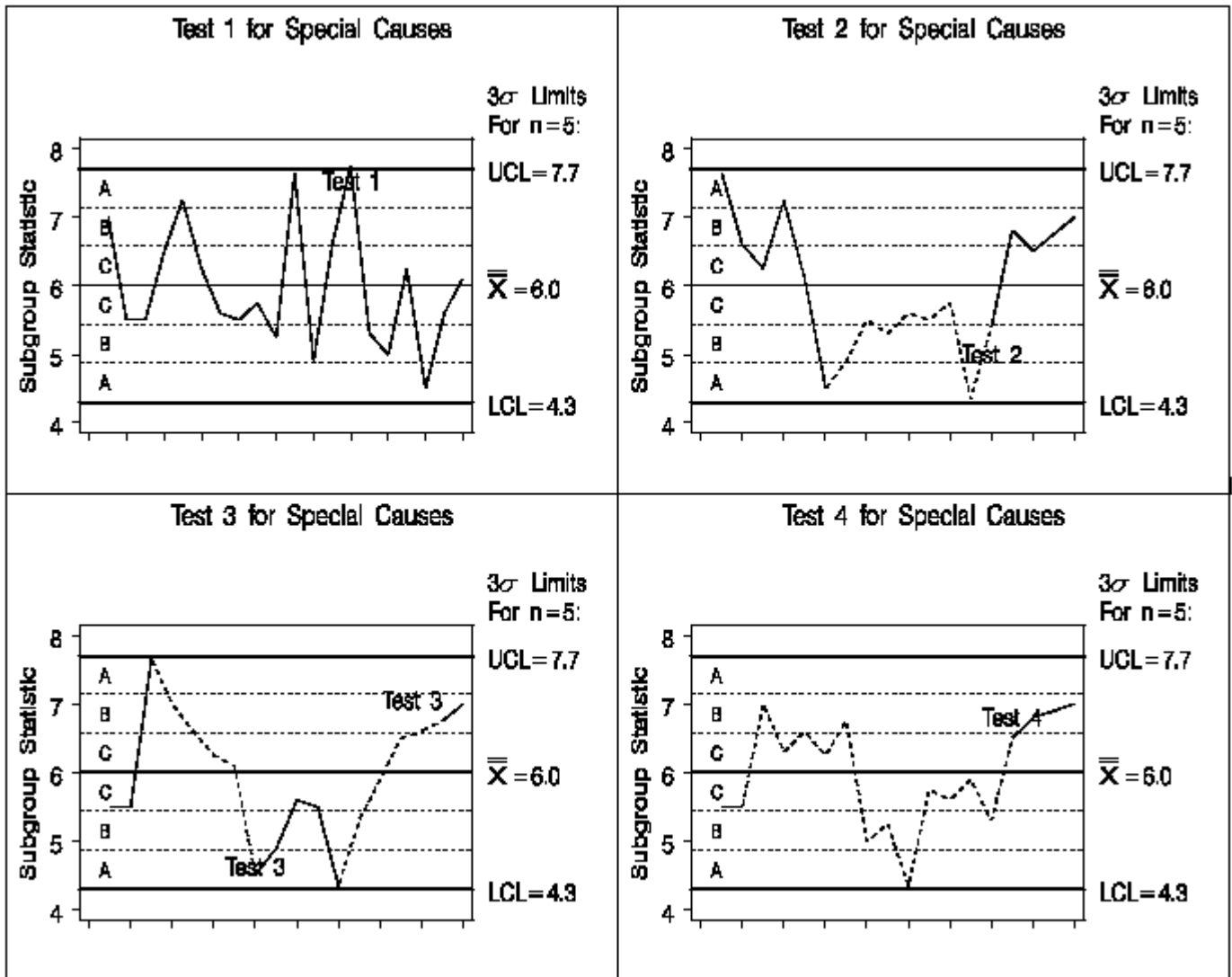
these four cases, Test 2 should not be used unless the process distribution is symmetric or nearly symmetric.

- By default, the TESTS= option is not applied with control limits that are not 3σ limits or that vary with subgroup sample size. You can use the NO3SIGMACHECK option to request tests for special causes when the SIGMAS= option specifies control limits other than 3σ limits. This is not recommended for standard control chart applications, since the standard tests for special causes are based on 3σ limits. You can apply tests for special causes when control limits vary with subgroup sample size by using the LIMITN= or TESTNMETHOD= options (see “Requesting Standard Tests” on page 2150 and “Applying Tests with Varying Subgroup Sample Sizes” on page 2154).

Table 17.92 Definitions of Tests 1 to 4

Test Index	Pattern Description
1	One point beyond Zone A (outside the control limits)
2	Nine points in a row in Zone C or beyond on one side of the central line (see Note 1 below)
3	Six points in a row steadily increasing or steadily decreasing (see Note 2 below)
4	Fourteen points in a row alternating up and down

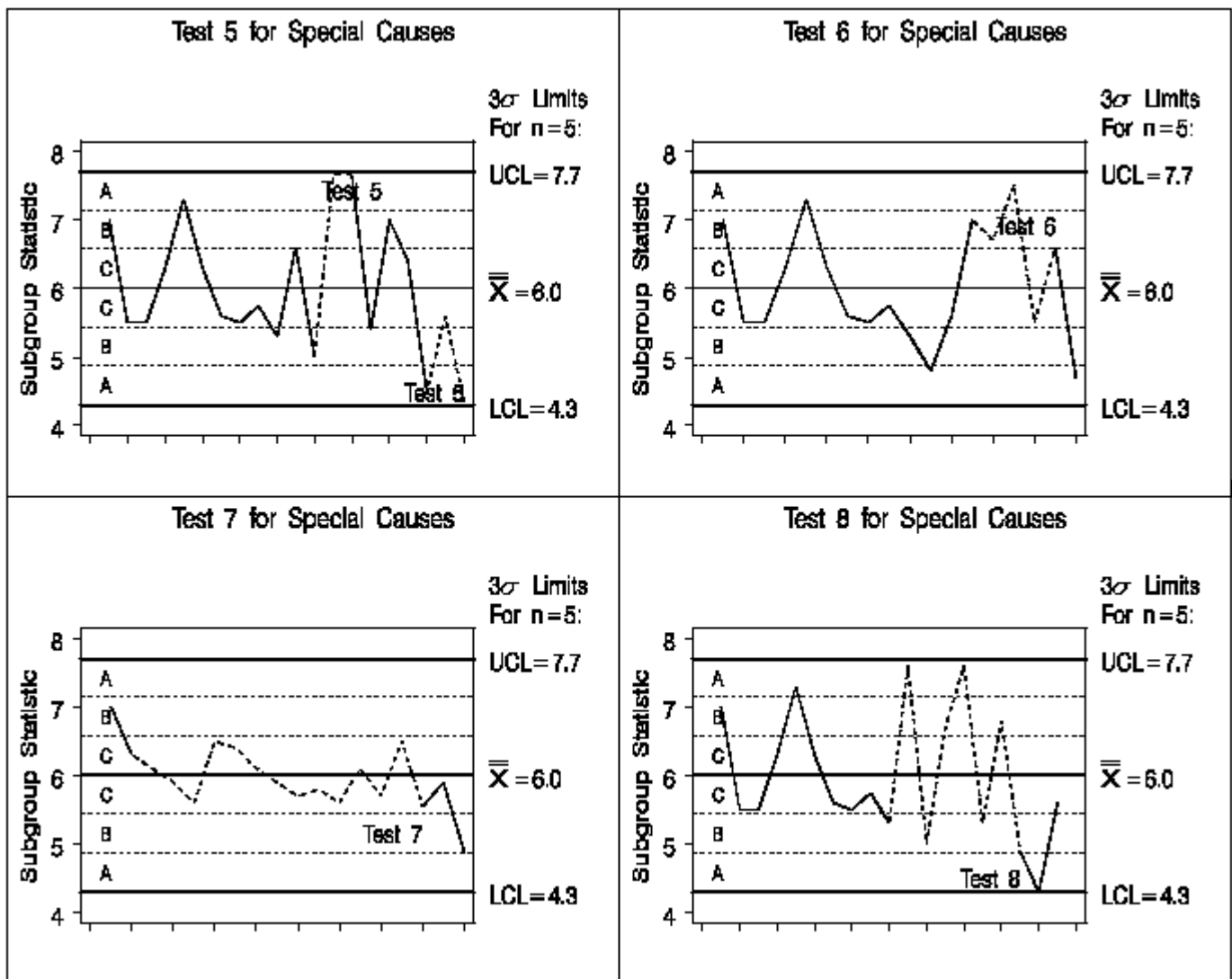
Figure 17.178 Examples of Tests 1 to 4

**Notes:**

1. The number of points in Test 2 can be specified as 7, 8, 9, 11, 14, or 20 with the TEST2RUN= option.
2. The number of points in Test 3 can be specified as 6, 7, or 8 with the TEST3RUN= option.

Table 17.93 Definitions of Tests 5 to 8

Test Index	Pattern Description
5	Two out of three points in a row in Zone A or beyond
6	Four out of five points in a row in Zone B or beyond
7	Fifteen points in a row in Zone C on either or both sides of the central line
8	Eight points in a row on either or both sides of the central line with no points in Zone C

Figure 17.179 Examples of Tests 5 to 8

Requesting Standard Tests

See *SHWTSCI* in the *SAS/QC Sample Library* The following example illustrates how to request the standard tests for special causes. The tests are applied to an \bar{X} chart for assembly offset measurements whose subgroup means, ranges, and sample sizes are provided by the variables *OffsetX*, *OffsetR*, and *OffsetN*, respectively, in a data set named *Assembly*.⁴⁹

```
data Assembly;
  length System $ 1 comment $ 16;
  label Sample = 'Sample Number';
  input System Sample OffsetX OffsetR OffsetN comment $16. ;
  datalines;
T   1  19.80  3.8  5
T   2  17.16  8.3  5
T   3  20.11  6.7  5
T   4  20.89  5.5  5
T   5  20.83  2.3  5
T   6  18.87  2.6  5
T   7  20.84  2.3  5
T   8  23.33  5.7  5  New Tool
T   9  19.21  3.5  5
T  10  20.48  3.2  5
T  11  22.05  4.7  5
T  12  20.02  6.7  5
T  13  17.58  2.0  5
T  14  19.11  5.7  5
T  15  20.03  4.1  5
R  16  20.56  3.7  5  Changed System
R  17  20.86  3.3  5
R  18  21.10  5.6  5  Reset Tool
R  19  19.05  2.7  5
R  20  21.76  2.8  5
R  21  21.76  6.4  5
R  22  20.54  4.8  5
R  23  20.04  8.2  5
R  24  19.94  8.8  5
R  25  20.70  5.1  5
Q  26  21.40 12.1  7  Bad Reading
Q  27  21.32  3.2  7
Q  28  20.03  5.2  7  New Gauge
Q  29  22.02  5.9  7
Q  30  21.32  4.3  7
;
```

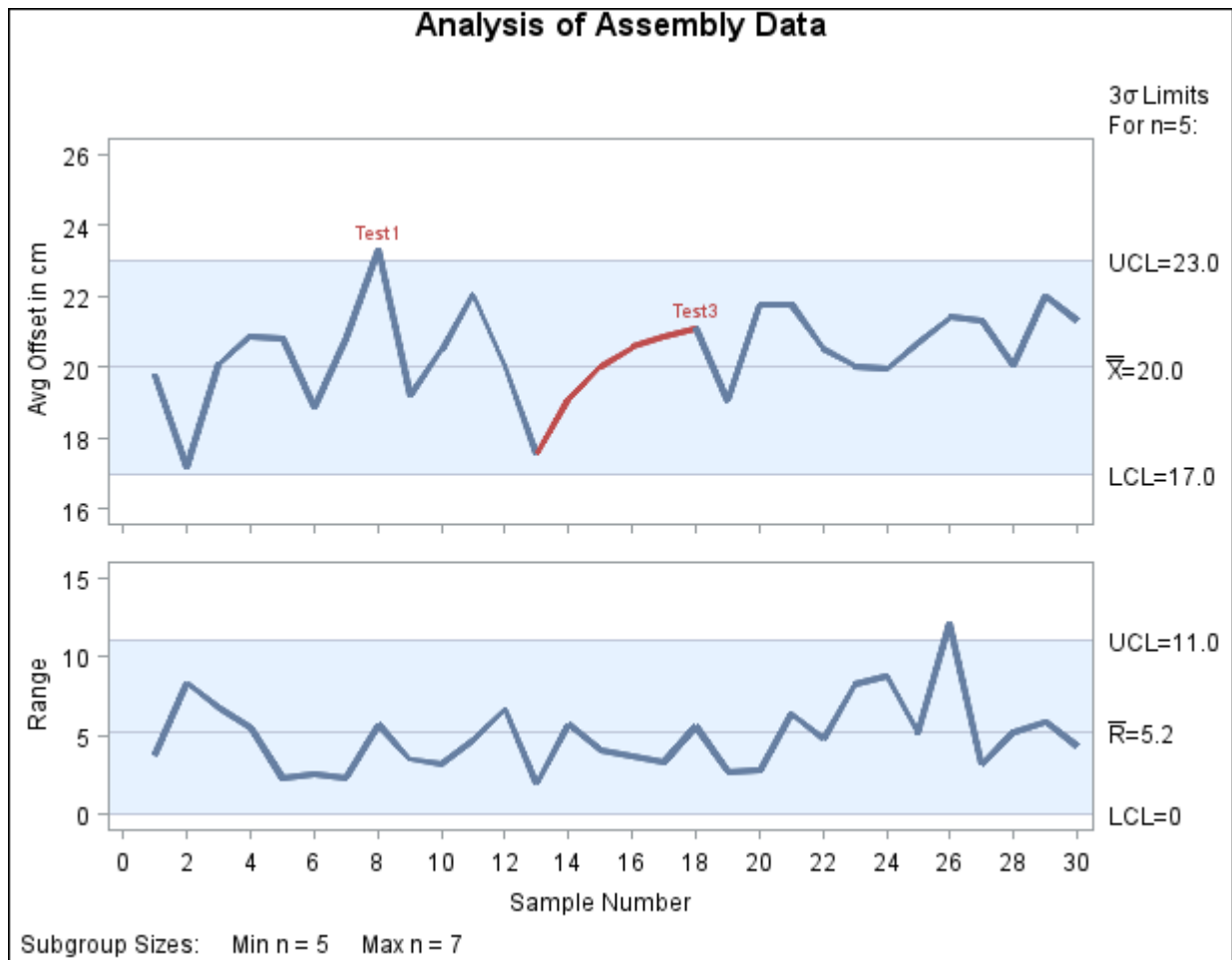
The following statements use the *TESTS=* option to request Tests 1 to 4. Note that the *process* *Offset* is specified in the *XRCHART* statement to indicate that the three summary variables *OffsetX*, *OffsetR*, and *OffsetN* are to be read from the *HISTORY=* data set *Assembly*.

⁴⁹The data set *Assembly* is also used by subsequent examples in this section.

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Analysis of Assembly Data';
proc shewhart history=Assembly;
  xrchart Offset * Sample / mu0      = 20
                                sigma0 = 2.24
                                limitn  = 5
                                alln
                                tests    = 1 to 4
                                vaxis    = 16 to 26 by 2
                                split    = '/';
  label OffsetX = 'Avg Offset in cm/Range';
run;
```

The chart is displayed in Figure 17.180. Test 1 is positive at the 8th subgroup, and Test 3 is positive at the 18th subgroup.

Figure 17.180 Standard Tests Using the TESTS= Option



The control limits in Figure 17.180 are based on standard values for the process mean and standard deviation specified with the MU0= and SIGMA0= options, respectively. Although the subgroup sizes vary, fixed control limits are displayed corresponding to a nominal sample size of five, which is specified with the LIMITN= option. Since ALLN is specified, points are displayed for all subgroups, regardless of sample size.

NOTE: If the LIMITN= option were not specified, the control limits would vary with subgroup sample size, and by default the tests would not be applied. An alternative method for applying the tests with varying subgroup sample sizes is discussed in “Applying Tests with Varying Subgroup Sample Sizes” on page 2154.

Interpreting Standard Tests for Special Causes

Nelson (1984, 1985) makes the following comments concerning the interpretation of the tests:

- When a process is in statistical control, the chance of a false signal for each test is less than five in one thousand.
- Test 1 is positive if there is a shift in the process mean, if there is an increase in the process standard deviation, or if there is a “single aberration in the process such as a mistake in calculation, an error in measurement, bad raw material, a breakdown of equipment, and so on” (Nelson 1985).
- Test 2 signals a shift in the process mean. The use of nine points (rather than seven as in (Grant and Leavenworth 1988) for the pattern that defines Test 2 makes the chance of a false signal comparable to that of Test 1. (To control the number of points for the pattern in test 2, use the TEST2RUN= option in the chart statement.)
- Test 3 signals a drift in the process mean. Nelson (1985) states that causes can include “tool wear, depletion of chemical baths, deteriorating maintenance, improvement in skill, and so on.”
- Test 4 signals “a systematic effect such as produced by two machines, spindles, operators or vendors used alternately” (Nelson 1985).
- Tests 1, 2, 3, and 4 should be applied routinely; the combined chance of a false signal from one or more of these tests is less than one in a hundred. Nelson (1985) describes these tests as “a good set that will react to many commonly occurring special causes.”
- In the case of charts for variables, the first four tests should be augmented by Tests 5 and 6 when earlier warning is desired. The chance of a false signal increases to two in a hundred.
- Tests 7 and 8 indicate stratification (observations in a subgroup have multiple sources with different means). Test 7 is positive when the observations in the subgroup always have multiple sources. Test 8 is positive when the subgroups are taken from one source at a time.

Nelson (1985) also comments that “the probabilities quoted for getting false signals should not be considered to be very accurate” since the probabilities are based on assumptions of normality and independence that may not be satisfied. Consequently, he recommends that the tests “should be viewed as simply practical rules for action rather than tests having specific probabilities associated with them.” Nelson cautions that “it is possible, though unlikely, for a process to be out of control yet not show any signals from these eight tests.”

Modifying Standard Tests for Special Causes

Some textbooks and references present slightly different versions of Tests 2 and 3. You can use the following options to request these modifications:

- TEST2RUN=*run-length* specifies the length of the pattern for Test 2. The form of the test for each *run-length* is given in the following table. The default *run-length* is 9.

Run-length	Number of Points on One Side of Central Line
7	7 in a row
8	8 in a row
9	9 in a row
11	at least 10 out of 11 in a row
14	at least 12 out of 14 in a row
20	at least 16 out of 20 in a row

- TEST3RUN=*run-length* specifies the length of the pattern for Test 3. The *run-length* values allowed are 6, 7, and 8. The default *run-length* is 6.

The Western Electric Company (now AT&T) *Statistical Quality Control Handbook* (1956) and Montgomery (1996) discuss a test that is signaled by eight points in a row in Zone C or beyond (on one side of the central line). You can request this test by specifying TESTS=2 and TEST2RUN=8. The *Handbook* also discusses tests corresponding to Tests 1, 5, 6, 7, and 8.

Kume (1985) recommends a number of tests for special causes that can be regarded as modifications of Tests 2 and 3:

- seven points in a row on one side of the central line. Specify TESTS=2 and TEST2RUN=7.
- at least 10 out of 11 points in a row on one side of the central line. Specify TESTS=2 and TEST2RUN=11.
- at least 12 out of 14 points in a row on one side of the central line. Specify TESTS=2 and TEST2RUN=14.
- at least 16 out of 20 points in a row on one side of the central line. Specify TESTS=2 and TEST2RUN=20.
- seven points in a row steadily increasing or decreasing. Specify TESTS=3 and TEST3RUN=7.

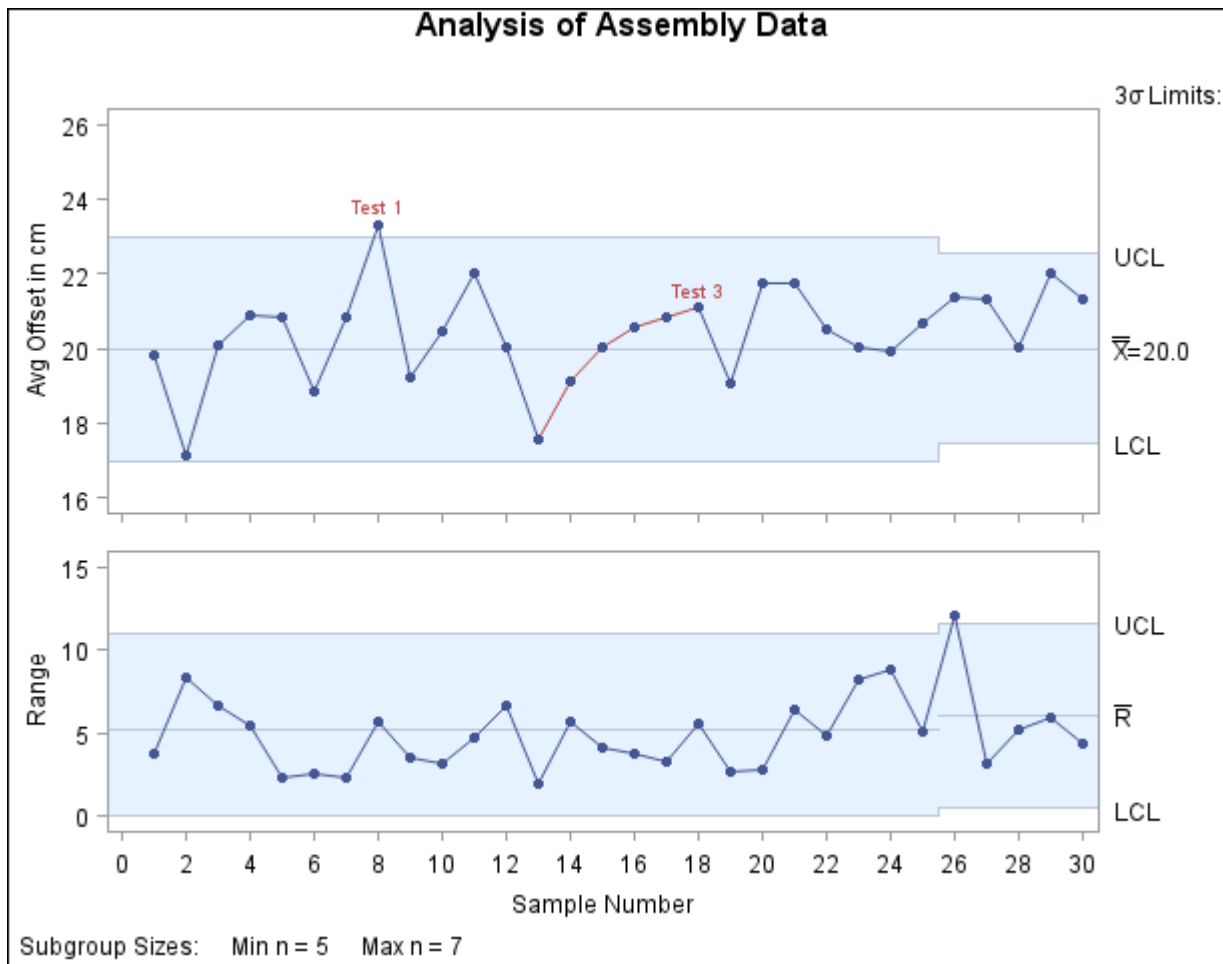
Applying Tests with Varying Subgroup Sample Sizes

See *SHWTSCI* in the *SAS/QC Sample Library* Nelson (1989, 1994) describes the use of standardization to apply the tests for special causes to data involving varying subgroup samples. This approach applies the tests to the standardized subgroup statistics, setting the control limits at ± 3 and the zone boundaries at ± 1 and ± 2 . For instance, for an \bar{X} chart with subgroup means \bar{X}_i and varying subgroup sample sizes n_i , the tests are applied to the standardized values $z_i = (\bar{X}_i - \bar{\bar{X}})/(s/\sqrt{n_i})$, where $\bar{\bar{X}}$ estimates the process mean, and s estimates the process standard deviation. You can request this method with the TESTNMETHOD= option,⁵⁰ as illustrated by the following statements:

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Analysis of Assembly Data';
symbol v=dot;
proc shewhart history=Assembly;
  xrchart Offset * Sample / mu0      = 20
                                sigma0 = 2.24
                                tests    = 1 to 4
                                testnmethod = standardize
                                testlabel  = space
                                vaxis     = 16 to 26 by 2
                                wtests    = 1
                                split     = '/';
  label OffsetX = 'Avg Offset in cm/Range';
run;
```

Here the tests are applied to $z_i = (\bar{X}_i - 20)/(2.24/\sqrt{n_i})$. The chart, shown in [Figure 17.181](#), displays the results of the tests on a plot of the *unstandardized* means.

⁵⁰If the TESTNMETHOD= option were omitted in this example, the tests would not be applied, and a warning message would be displayed in the SAS log.

Figure 17.181 The TESTNMETHOD= Option for Varying Subgroup Sizes

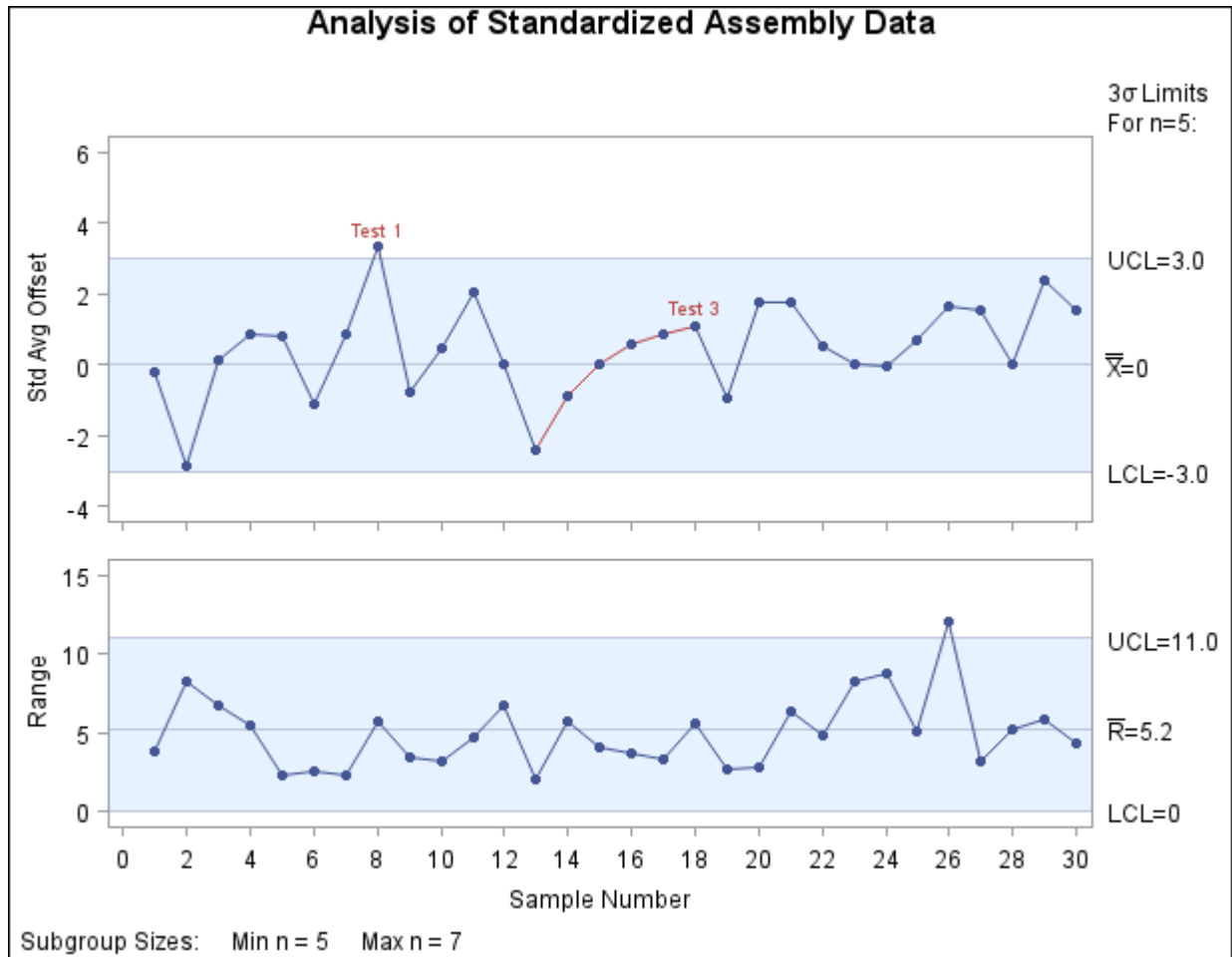
The following statements create an equivalent chart that plots the *standardized* means:

```
data Assembly;
  set Assembly;
  zx = ( OffsetX - 20 ) / ( 2.24 / sqrt( OffsetN ) );
run;

ods graphics off;
title 'Analysis of Standardized Assembly Data';
symbol v=dot;
proc shewhart
  history=Assembly (rename = (OffsetR=zr OffsetN=zn));
  xrchart z * Sample / mu0          = 0
                                sigma0      = 2.2361 /* sqrt 5 */
                                limitn      = 5
                                alln
                                tests       = 1 to 4
                                testlabel   = space
                                vaxis       = -4 to 6 by 2
                                wtests     = 1
                                split      = '/';
  label zx = 'Std Avg Offset/Range';
run;
```

Here, the SIGMA0= value is the square root of the LIMITN= value. The chart is shown in Figure 17.182.

Figure 17.182 Tests with Standardized Means



NOTE: In situations where the standard deviation is estimated from the data and the subgroup sample sizes vary, you can use the SMETHOD= option to request various estimation methods, including the method of Burr (1969).

Labeling Signaled Points with a Variable

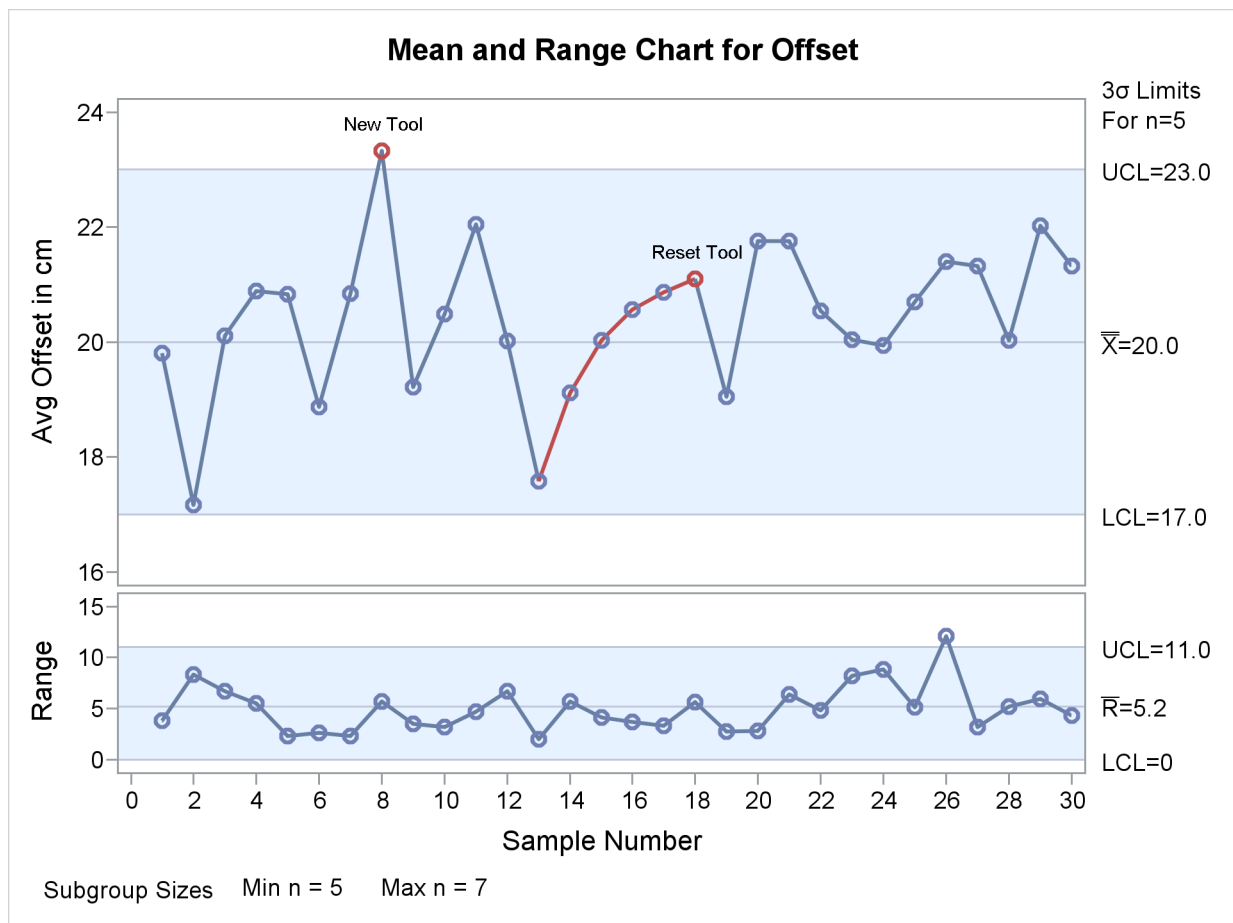
See SHWTSC1 in the SAS/QC Sample Library. If a test is signaled at a particular point, the point is labeled by default with the *index* of the test, as illustrated in Figure 17.180.⁵¹ You can use the TESTLABEL= option to specify a variable in the input data set whose *values* provide the labels, as illustrated by the following statements:

⁵¹ If two or more tests are positive at a particular point, the default label identifies the *index* of the test that was specified first with the TESTS= option.

```
ods graphics on;
title 'Analysis of Assembly Data';
proc shewhart history=Assembly;
  xrchart Offset * Sample / mu0      = 20
                        sigma0    = 2.24
                        limitn     = 5
                        alln
                        tests      = 1 to 4
                        testlabel = ( comment )
                        vaxis      = 16 to 24 by 2
                        split      = '/'
                        markers;
  label OffsetX = 'Avg Offset in cm/Range';
run;
```

The labels are shown in Figure 17.183. It is often helpful to specify a variable with the TESTLABEL= option that provides operator comments or other information that can aid in the identification of special causes.

Figure 17.183 Labeling Points with a TESTLABEL= Variable

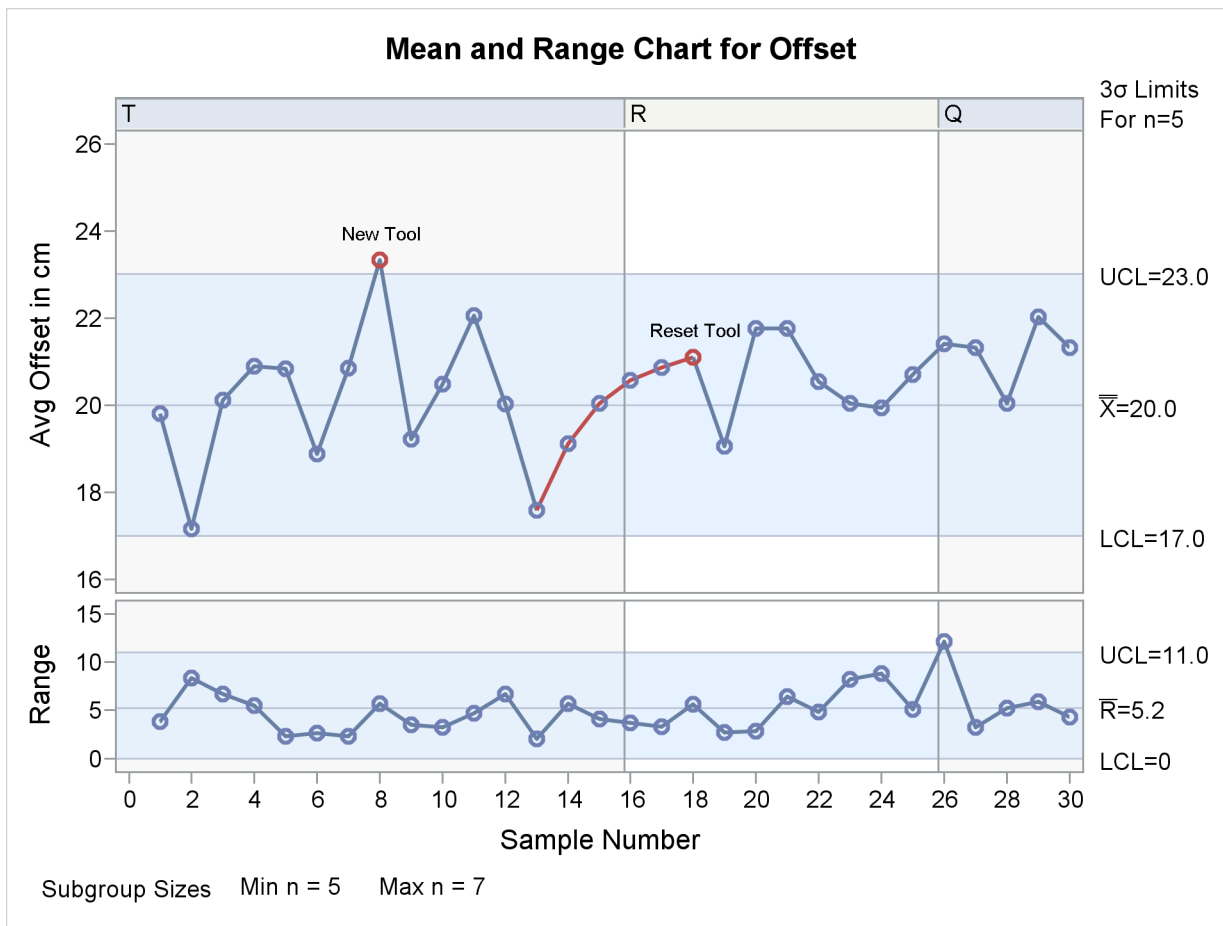


Applying Tests with Multiple Phases

See SHWTSCI in the SAS/QC Sample Library The data set Assembly includes a variable named System, which indicates the manufacturing system used to produce each assembly. As shown by the following statements, this variable can be temporarily renamed and read as the variable `_PHASE_` to create a control chart that displays the *phases* (groups of consecutive subgroups) for which System is equal to 'T', 'R', and 'Q':

```
ods graphics on;
title 'Manufacturing Systems Used in Assembly';
proc shewhart
  history=Assembly (rename=(System=_phase_));
  xrchart Offset * Sample /
    mu0          = 20
    sigma0       = 2.24
    limitn       = 5
    alln
    tests        = 1 to 4
    testlabel    = ( comment )
    readphases   = ('T' 'R' 'Q')
    phaselegend
    phaseref
    vaxis        = 16 to 26 by 2
    split        = '/'
    markers;
  label OffsetX = 'Avg Offset in cm/Range';
run;
```

The chart is shown in [Figure 17.184](#).

Figure 17.184 Single Set of Limits with Multiple Phases

Note that a single set of fixed 3σ limits is displayed for all three phases because $LIMITN=5$ and $ALLN$ are specified. Consequently, the tests requested with the $TESTS=$ option are applied independently of the phases. In general, however, it is possible to display distinct sets of control limits for different phases, and in such situations, the tests are not applied independently of phases, as discussed in the next example.

Applying Tests with Multiple Sets of Control Limits

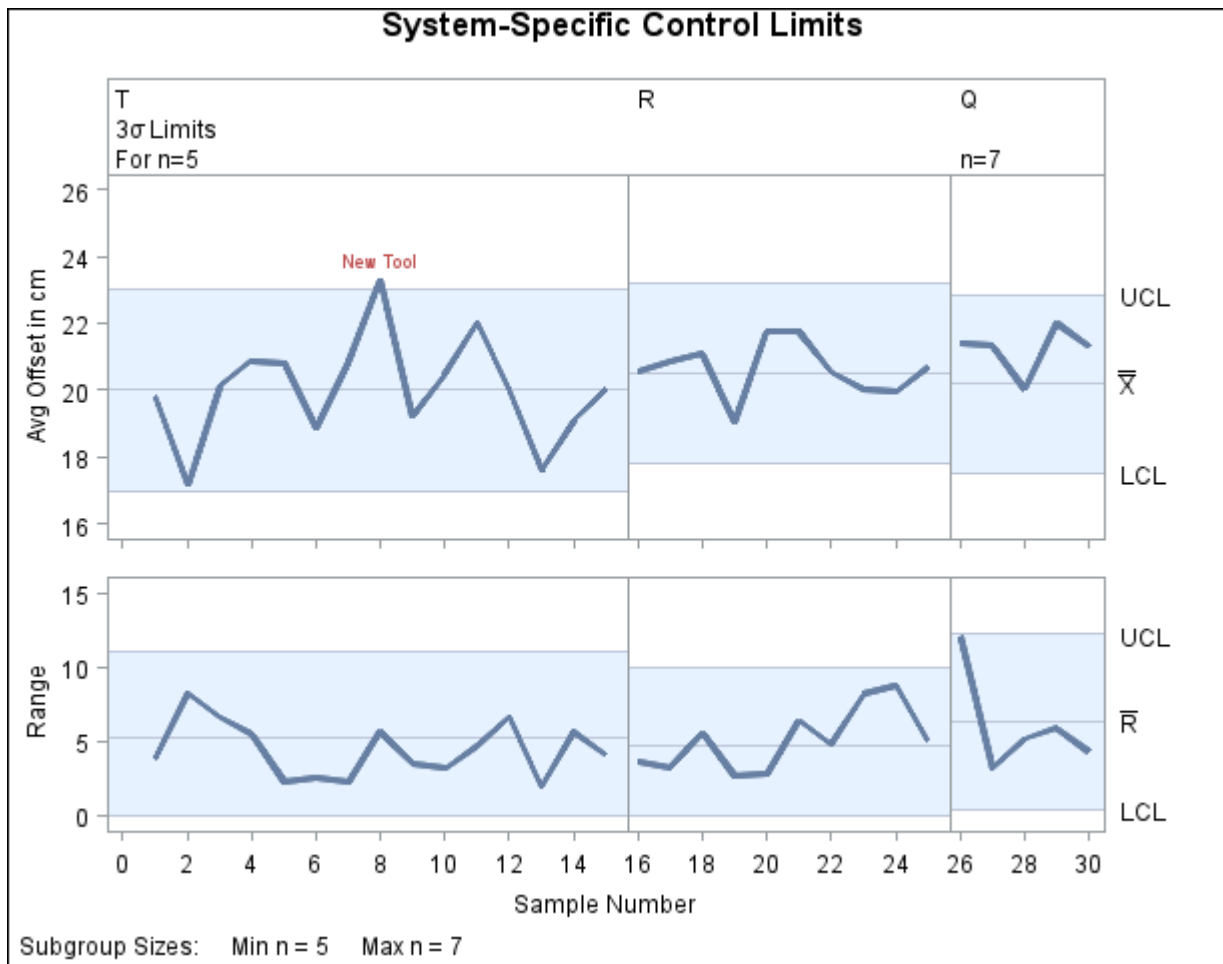
See SHWTSC2 in the SAS/QC Sample Library This example is a continuation of the previous example, except that distinct control limits are displayed for each of the phases determined by the variable System. The control limit parameters (mean, standard deviation, and nominal sample size) for each phase (manufacturing system) are provided in the following data set:

```
data Syslim;
  length _var_ $8 _subgrp_ $8 _type_ $8 _index_ $1;
  input _var_ _subgrp_ _index_ _type_ _mean_ _stddev_
        _limitn_ _sigmas_;
  datalines;
Offset Sample R standard 20.5 2.02 5 3
Offset Sample Q standard 20.2 2.35 7 3
Offset Sample T standard 20.0 2.24 5 3
;
```

The following statements read the control limit parameters from Syslim and use the READPHASES= and READINDEXES= options to display a distinct set of control limits for each phase:

```
ods graphics off;
title 'System-Specific Control Limits';
proc shewhart
  limits=Syslim
  history=Assembly (rename=(System=_phase_));
  xrchart Offset * Sample /
    tests          = 1 to 4
    testlabel      = ( comment )
    readindexes    = ('T' 'R' 'Q')
    readphases     = ('T' 'R' 'Q')
    phaselegend
    phaseref
    phasebreak
    vaxis          = 16 to 26 by 2
    split          = '/' ;
  label OffsetX = 'Avg Offset in cm/Range';
run;
```

The chart is shown in [Figure 17.185](#). The tests requested with the TESTS= option are applied strictly within the phases, since the control limits are not constant across the phases (as in [Figure 17.184](#)). In particular, note that the pattern labeled *Reset Tool* in [Figure 17.184](#) is not detected in [Figure 17.185](#).

Figure 17.185 Multiple Sets of Control Limits

In most applications involving multiple control limits, a known change or improvement has occurred at the beginning of each phase; consequently, it is appropriate to restart the tests at the beginning of each phase rather than search for patterns that span the boundaries of consecutive phases. In these situations, the PHASEBREAK option is useful for suppressing the connection of points from one phase to the next. Note that it is not necessary to specify the TESTNMETHOD= option here because the subgroup sample sizes are constant within each phase.

There may be applications in which it is appropriate to apply the tests across phase boundaries. You can use the TESTACROSS option to request this behavior.

```
ods graphics off;
title 'System-Specific Control Limits';
proc shewhart
  limits=Syslim
  history=Assembly (rename=(System=_phase_));
  xrchart Offset * Sample /
    tests      = 1 to 4
    testlabel   = ( comment )
    testnmetho = standardize
    testacross
```

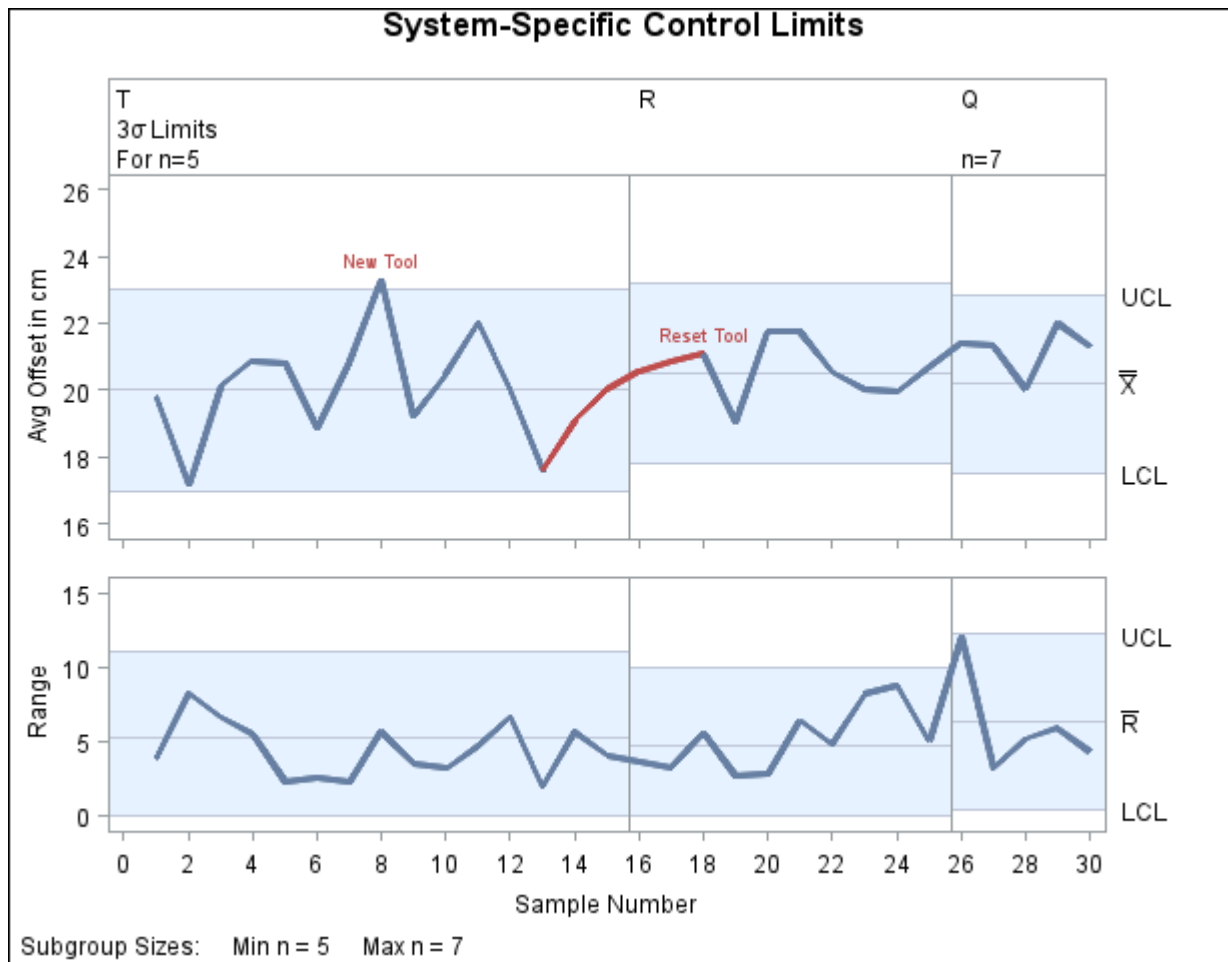
```

readindexes = ('T' 'R' 'Q')
readphases  = ('T' 'R' 'Q')
phaselegend
phaseref
vaxis       = 16 to 26 by 2
split       = '/';
label OffsetX = 'Avg Offset in cm/Range';
run;

```

The chart created with the TESTACROSS option is displayed in Figure 17.186.

Figure 17.186 Multiple Sets of Control Limits with the TESTACROSS Option



Here, it is necessary to specify TESTNMETHOD=STANDARDIZE in conjunction with the TESTACROSS option, since the subgroup sample sizes are not constant across phases.

Although Test 3 is now signaled at sample 18, this result should be interpreted with care since the test is applied to standardized average offsets, and the averages for samples 13, 14, and 15 are standardized differently than the averages for samples 16, 17, and 18. If, for instance, the value of `_MEAN_` for phase 'R' in Syslim were 21.0 rather than 20.5, the standardized mean for sample 16 would be less than the standardized mean for sample 15, and Test 3 would not be signaled at sample 18.

In summary, when working with multiple control limits, you should

- use the TESTACROSS option only if the process is operating in a continuous manner across phases
- use TESTNMETHOD=STANDARDIZE only if it is clearly understood by users that tests signaled on the chart are based on *standardized* statistics rather than the plotted statistics

Enhancing the Display of Signaled Tests

There are various options for labeling points at which a test is signaled.

- The default label for Test i is *Test i* . See Figure 17.180 for an example.
- Specify TESTLABEL=SPACE to request labels of the form *Test i* . See Figure 17.181 for an example.
- Specify TESTLABEL i ='label' to provide a specific *label* for the i th test. See Figure 17.190 for an example.
- Specify TESTLABEL=(variable) to request labels provided by a *variable* in the input data set. See Figure 17.183 for an example.

If two or more tests are signaled at a particular point, the label displayed corresponds to the test that was specified first in the TESTS= list.

If you are producing traditional graphics, you can specify the color of the label and the connecting line segments for the pattern with the CTESTS= option. You can specify the line type for the line segments with the LTESTS= option. If you are creating line printer charts, you can specify the plot character for the line segments with the TESTCHAR= option.

You can specify the ZONES option to display the zone lines on the chart, and you can specify ZONELABELS to label the zone lines. If you are creating traditional graphics, you can specify the color of the lines with the CZONES= option, and if you are producing line printer charts, you can specify the plot character for the lines with the ZONECHAR= option.

Nonstandard Tests for Special Causes

This section describes options and programming techniques for requesting various nonstandard tests for special causes.

Applying Tests to Range and Standard Deviation Charts

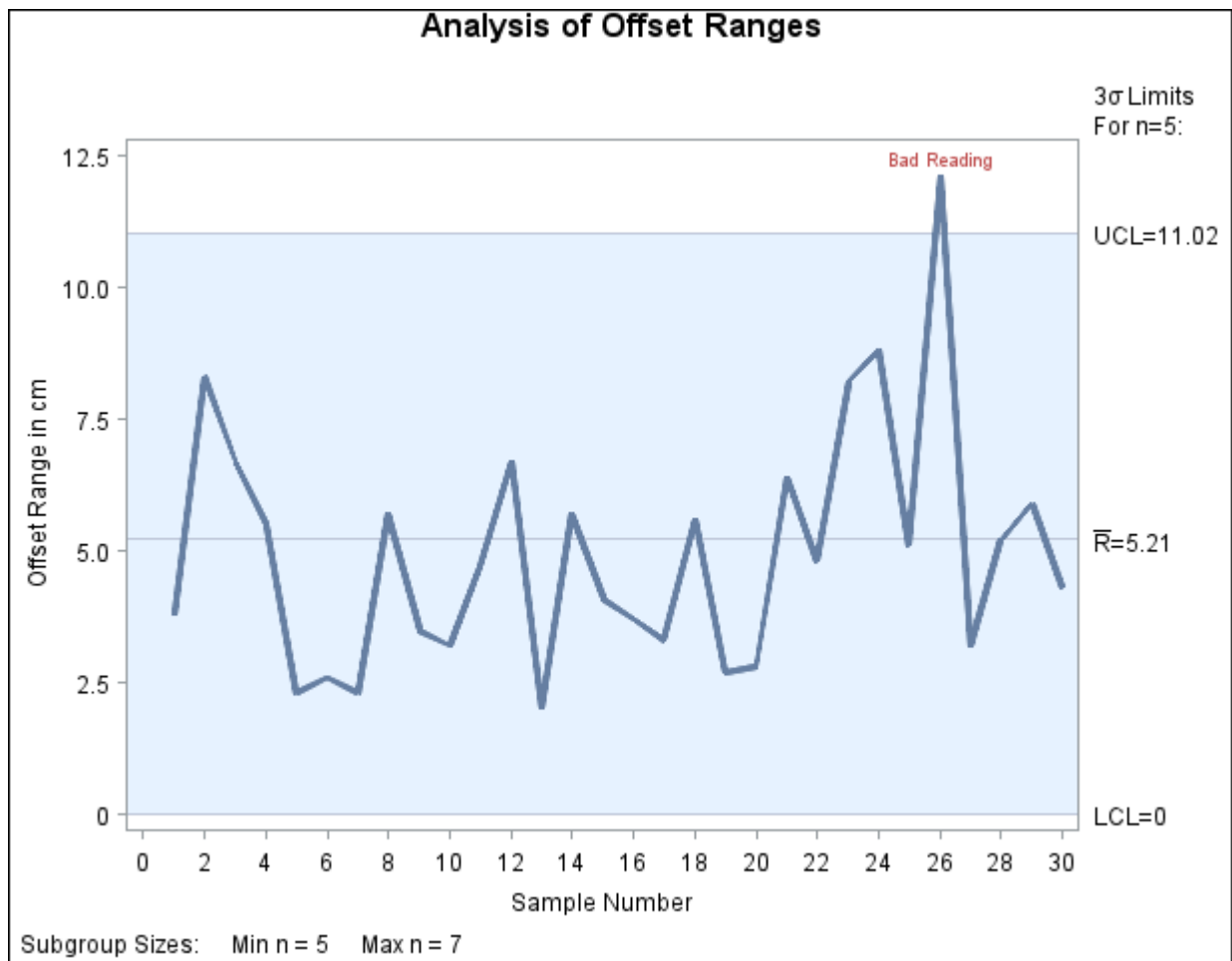
If you are using the MRCHART, RCHART, SCHAT, XRCHART, or XSCHAT statement, you can use the TESTS2= option to request tests for special causes with an R chart or s chart. The syntax and test definitions for the TESTS2= option are identical to those for the TESTS= option, and you can use the ZONES2 and ZONE2LABELS options to display the zones on the secondary chart. *See SHWTSC3 in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

The following statements request Test 1 for a range chart of the data in Assembly (see “Requesting Standard Tests” on page 2150):

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Analysis of Offset Ranges';
proc shewhart history=Assembly;
  rchart Offset * Sample / sigma0    = 2.24
                           limitn    = 5
                           alln
                           tests2     = 1
                           testlabel = (comment) ;
  label OffsetR = 'Offset Range in cm';
run;
```

The R chart is shown in Figure 17.187.

Figure 17.187 Range Chart with Test 1



CAUTION: Except for requesting Test 1, use of the TESTS2= option is not recommended for general process control work. At the time of this writing, there is insufficient published research supporting the application of the other tests to R charts and s charts. There are no established guidelines for interpreting the other tests, nor are there assessments of their false signal probabilities or average run length characteristics. The TESTS2= option is intended primarily as a research tool.

Applying Tests Based on Generalized Patterns

In addition to *indices* for standard tests, you can specify up to eight *T-patterns* or *M-patterns* with the TESTS= option:

- Specifying a T-pattern requests a search for k out of m points in a row in the interval (a, b) . Tests based on T-patterns are generalizations of Tests 1, 2, 5, and 6. The average run length properties of tests based on T-patterns have been analyzed by Champ and Woodall (1987). Also refer to Chapter 8 of Wetherill and Brown (1991).
- Specifying an M-pattern requests a search for k points in a row increasing or decreasing. Tests based on M-patterns are generalizations of Test 3.

The general syntax for a T-pattern is of the form

T(K= k M= m LOWER= a UPPER= b SCHEME=*scheme* CODE=*character* LABEL='label' LEGEND='legend')

The options for a T-pattern are summarized in the following table:

Table 17.94 Options for T-Patterns

Option	Description
K= k	number of points ($k \leq m$)
M= m	number of consecutive points
LOWER= <i>value</i>	lower limit of interval (a, b)
UPPER= <i>value</i>	upper limit of interval (a, b)
SCHEME=ONESIDED	one-sided scheme using (a, b)
SCHEME=TWOSIDED	two-sided scheme using $(a, b) \cup (-b, -a)$
CODE= <i>character</i>	identifier for test (A-H)
LABEL='label'	label for points that are signaled
LEGEND='legend'	legend used with the TABLELEGEND option

The following rules apply to the T-pattern options:

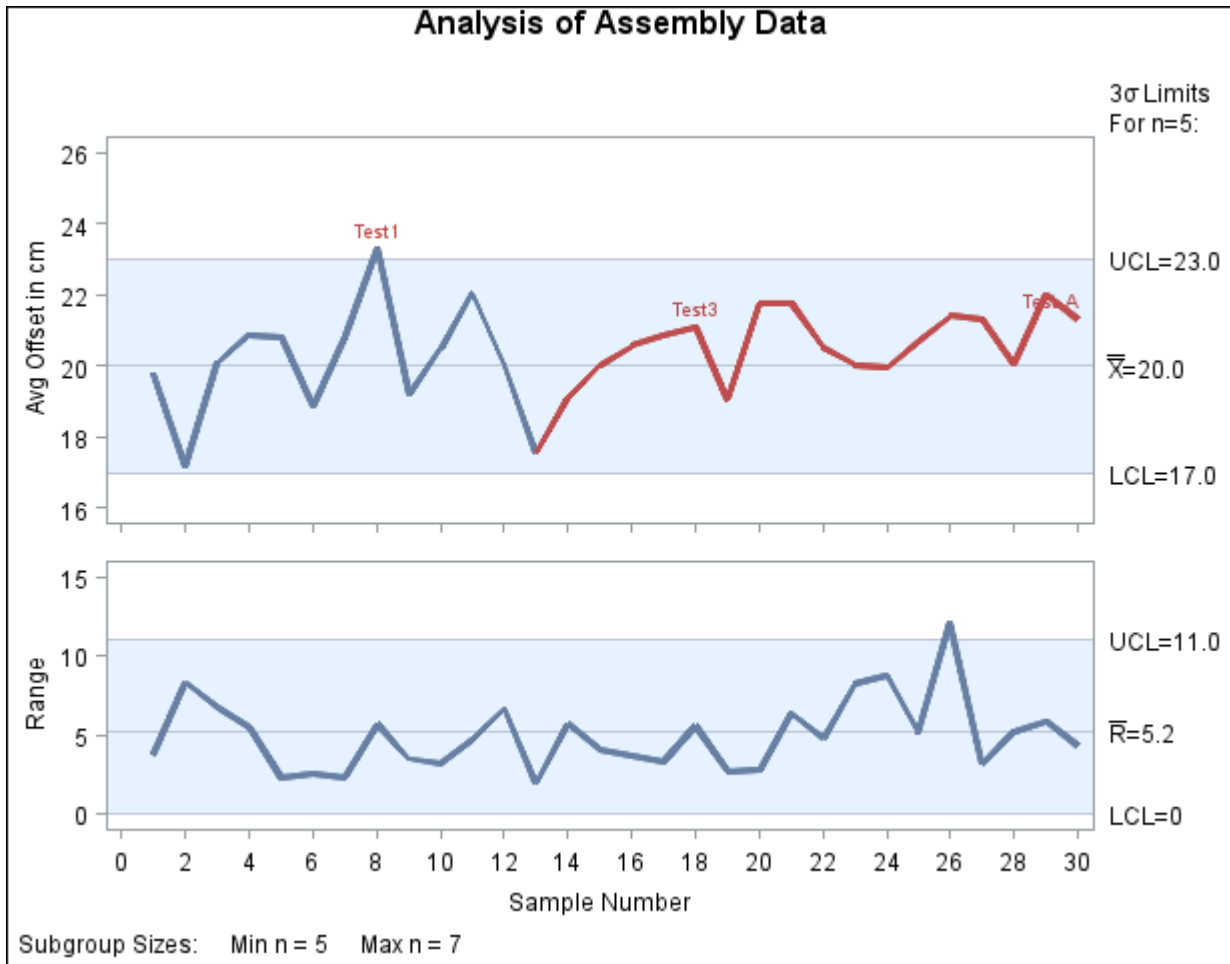
1. You must specify SCHEME=*scheme*. Specifying SCHEME=ONESIDED requests a one-sided test that searches for k out of m points in a row in the interval (a, b) . Specifying SCHEME=TWOSIDED with positive values for a and b (where $a < b$) requests a two-sided test that searches for k out of m points in a row in the interval (a, b) or k out of m points in a row in the interval $(-b, -a)$.
2. The values a and b must be specified in standardized units, and they must both have the same sign. For instance, specifying LOWER=2 and UPPER=3 with SCHEME=TWOSIDED corresponds to Zone A in Figure 17.178.
3. Specifying a missing value for the LOWER= option and a negative value for b requests a search in the interval $(-\infty, b)$. Specifying a positive value for a and a missing value for the UPPER= option requests a search in the interval (a, ∞) .

4. You must specify a *CODE= character*, which can be any of the letters A through H. The character identifies the pattern in tables requested with the TABLETESTS and TABLEALL options and in the value of the variable _TESTS_ in the OUTTABLE= data set. The character is analogous to the indices 1 through 8 that are used to identify the standard tests. If you request multiple T-patterns, you must specify a unique character for each pattern.
5. You can specify a *label* with the LABEL= option. The label must be enclosed in quotes and can be up to 16 characters long. The label is used to label points on the chart at which the test defined by the T-pattern is signaled. The LABEL= option is similar to the TESTLABELn= options used with the standard tests.
6. You must specify a *legend* with the LEGEND= option if you also specify the TABLELEGEND or TABLEALL option. The legend must be enclosed in quotes and can be up to 40 characters long. The legend is used to describe the test defined by the T-pattern in the table legend requested with the TABLELEGEND and TABLEALL options.

See SHWTSC4 in the SAS/QC Sample Library. An example of a nonstandard test using a T-pattern is the run test based on 14 out of 17 points in a row on the same side of the central line that is suggested by Wheeler and Chambers (1986). The following statements apply this test with Tests 1, 3, and 4. The resulting chart is shown in Figure 17.188.

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Analysis of Assembly Data';
proc shewhart history=Assembly;
  xrchart Offset * Sample /
    mu0      = 20
    sigma0   = 2.24
    limitn    = 5
    alln
    tests     = 1
              t( k=14 m=17
                 lower=0 upper=. scheme=twosided
                 code=A label='Test A' )
              3 4
    vaxis     = 16 to 26 by 2
    split     = '/' ;
  label OffsetX = 'Avg Offset in cm/Range';
run;
```

Figure 17.188 Generalized T-pattern Applied to Assembly Data



The specified T-pattern is signaled at 30th subgroup. Consequently, this point is labeled *Test A*.

The general syntax for an M-pattern is of the form

M(K=k DIR=direction CODE=character LABEL='label' LEGEND='legend')

The options for an M-pattern are summarized in the following table:

Table 17.95 Options for M-Patterns

Option	Description
K=k	number of points
DIR=INC	increasing pattern
DIR=DEC	decreasing pattern
CODE=character	identifier for test (A-H)
LABEL='label'	label for points that are signaled
LEGEND='legend'	legend used with the TABLELEGEND option

You must specify the direction of the pattern with the DIR= option. The CODE=, LABEL=, and LEGEND= options are used as described on page 2166.

CAUTION: You should not substitute tests based on arbitrarily defined T-patterns and M-patterns for standard tests in general process control applications. The pattern options are intended primarily as a research tool.

See *SHWARL2* in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

Champ and Woodall (1990) provide a FORTRAN program for assessing the run length distribution of tests based on T-patterns. A version of their algorithm is implemented by a SAS/IML program in the SAS/QC Sample Library.

If you specify either a T-pattern or M-pattern with the TESTS= option and save the results in an OUTTABLE= data set, the length of the variable _TESTS_ is 16 rather than 8 (the default). The ninth character of _TESTS_ is assigned the value 'A' if the test with CODE=A is signaled, the tenth character of _TESTS_ is assigned the value 'B' if the test with CODE=B is signaled, and so on. If you also specify one or more standard tests, the *i*th character of _TESTS_ is assigned the value *i* if Test *i* is signaled.

Customizing Tests with DATA Step Programs

See *SHWTSC5* in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

Occasionally, you may find it necessary to apply customized tests that cannot be specified with the TESTS= option. You can program your own tests as follows:

1. Run the SHEWHART procedure without the TESTS= option and save the results in an OUTTABLE= data set. Use the NOCHART option to suppress the display of the chart.
2. Use a DATA step program to apply your tests to the subgroup statistics in the OUTTABLE= data set. If tests are signaled at certain subgroups, save these results as values of a flag variable named _TESTS_, which should be a character variable of length 8. Recall that each observation of an OUTTABLE= data set corresponds to a subgroup. Assign the character *i* to the *i*th character of _TESTS_ if the *i*th customized test is signaled at that subgroup (otherwise, assign a blank character).
3. Run the procedure reading the modified data set as a TABLE= data set.

The following example illustrates these steps by creating an \bar{X} chart for the data in Assembly (see “Requesting Standard Tests” on page 2150) that signals a special cause of variation if an average is greater than 2.5 standard errors above the central line. The first step is to compute 2.5σ limits and save both the subgroup statistics and the limits in an OUTTABLE= data set named First.

```
proc shewhart history=Assembly;
  xchart Offset * Sample /
    sigmas    = 2.5
    outtable  = First
    nochart ;
run;

title ;
proc print data=First (obs=10) noobs;
run;
```

A partial listing of the data set First is shown in Figure 17.189.

Figure 17.189 Partial Listing of the Data Set First

		S	L						S	
	S	I	I						T	E
	a	G	M	S	L	S	M	U	D	X
V	m	M	I	U	C	U	E	C	D	L
A	p	A	T	B	L	B	A	L	E	I
R	l	S	N	N	X	X	N	X	V	M
	e									
Offset	1	2.5	5	5	18.1515	19.80	20.4733	22.7951	2.07665	
Offset	2	2.5	5	5	18.1515	17.16	20.4733	22.7951	2.07665	LOWER
Offset	3	2.5	5	5	18.1515	20.11	20.4733	22.7951	2.07665	
Offset	4	2.5	5	5	18.1515	20.89	20.4733	22.7951	2.07665	
Offset	5	2.5	5	5	18.1515	20.83	20.4733	22.7951	2.07665	
Offset	6	2.5	5	5	18.1515	18.87	20.4733	22.7951	2.07665	
Offset	7	2.5	5	5	18.1515	20.84	20.4733	22.7951	2.07665	
Offset	8	2.5	5	5	18.1515	23.33	20.4733	22.7951	2.07665	UPPER
Offset	9	2.5	5	5	18.1515	19.21	20.4733	22.7951	2.07665	
Offset	10	2.5	5	5	18.1515	20.48	20.4733	22.7951	2.07665	

The second step is to carry out the test and create the flag variable `_TESTS_`.

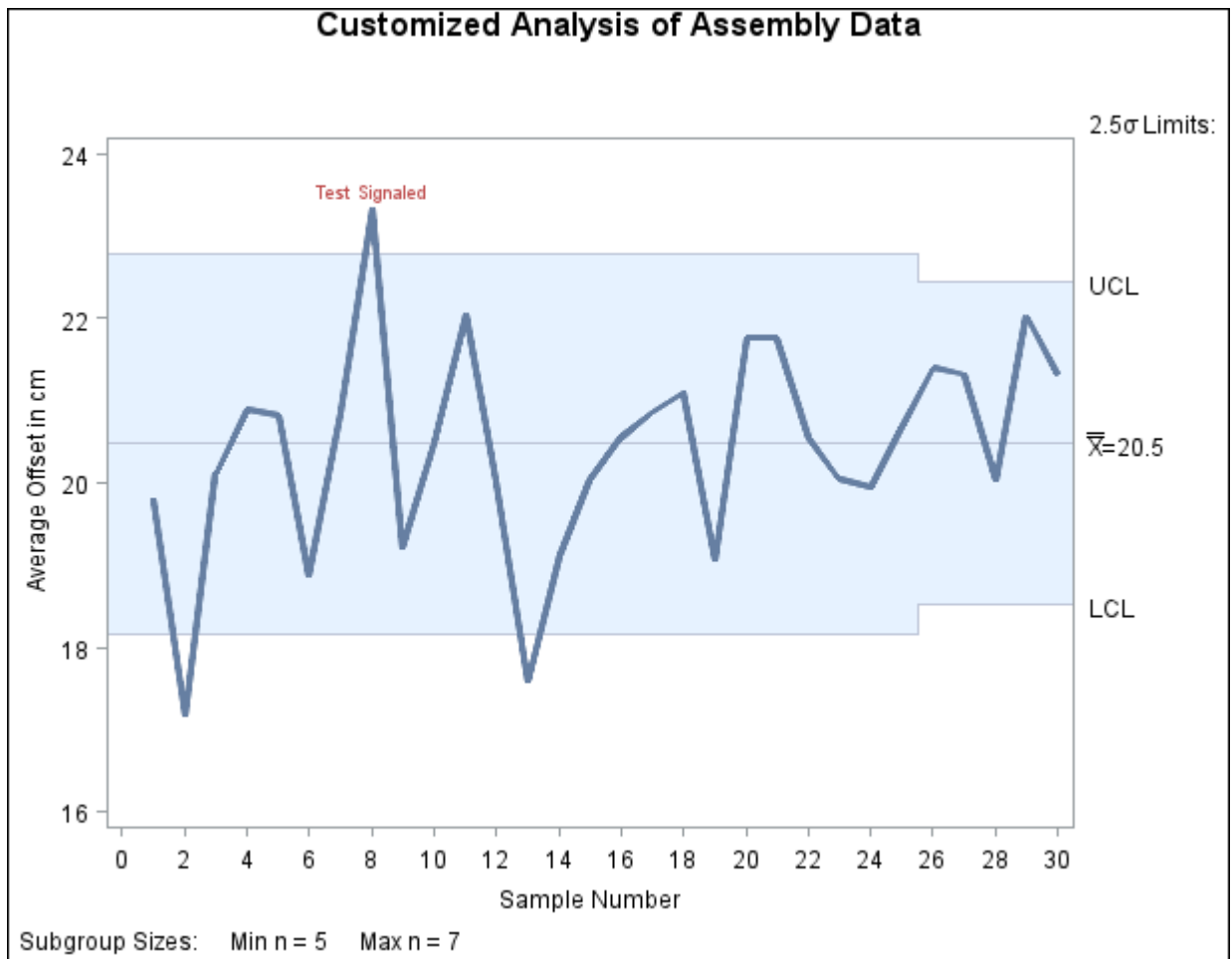
```
data First;
  set First;
  length _tests_ $ 8;
  if _subx_ > _uclx_ then substr( _tests_, 1 ) = '1';
run;
```

Finally, the data set First is read by the SHEWHART procedure as a TABLE= data set.

```
ods graphics off;
title 'Customized Analysis of Assembly Data';
proc shewhart table=First;
  xchart Offset * Sample / tests      = 1
                                testlabell = 'Test Signaled';
  label _subx_ = 'Average Offset in cm';
run;
```

The chart is shown in [Figure 17.190](#). Note that the variable `_TESTS_` is read “as is” to flag points on the chart, and the standard tests are *not* applied to the data. The option `TESTS=1` specifies that a point is to be labeled if the first character of `_TESTS_` for the corresponding subgroup is 1. The label is specified by the `TESTLABEL1=` option (the default would be *Test1*).

Figure 17.190 Customized Test



In general, you can simultaneously apply up to eight customized tests with the variable `_TESTS_`, which is of length 8. If two or more tests are signaled at a particular point, the label that is displayed corresponds to the test that appears first in the `TESTS=` list. In the preceding example, the test involves only the current subgroup. For customized tests involving patterns that span multiple subgroups, you will find it helpful to use the LAG functions described in *SAS Functions and CALL Routines: Reference*.

Notes:

1. If you provide the variable `_TESTS_` in a `TABLE=` data set, you must also use the `TESTS=` option to specify which characters of `_TESTS_` are to be checked.
2. The `CTESTS=` and `LTESTS=` options specify colors and line styles for *standard* patterns and may not be applicable with customized tests.

Specialized Control Charts: SHEWHART Procedure

Overview: Specialized Control Charts

Although the Shewhart chart serves well as the fundamental tool for statistical process control (SPC) applications, its assumptions are challenged by many modern manufacturing environments. For example, when standard control limits are used in applications where the process is sampled frequently, autocorrelation in the measurements can result in too many out-of-control signals. This section also considers process control applications involving multiple components of variation, short production runs, nonnormal process data, and multivariate process data.

These questions are subjects of current research and debate. It is not the goal of this section to provide definitive solutions but rather to illustrate some basic approaches that have been proposed and indicate how they can be implemented with short SAS programs. The examples in this section use the SHEWHART procedure in conjunction with various SAS procedures for statistical modeling, as summarized by the following table:

Process Control Application	Modeling Procedure
Diagnosing and modeling autocorrelation in process data	ARIMA
Developing control limits for processes involving multiple components of variation	MIXED
Establishing control with short production runs and checking for constant variance	GLM
Developing control limits for nonnormal individual measurements	CAPABILITY
Creating control charts for multivariate process data	PRINCOMP

Autocorrelation in Process Data

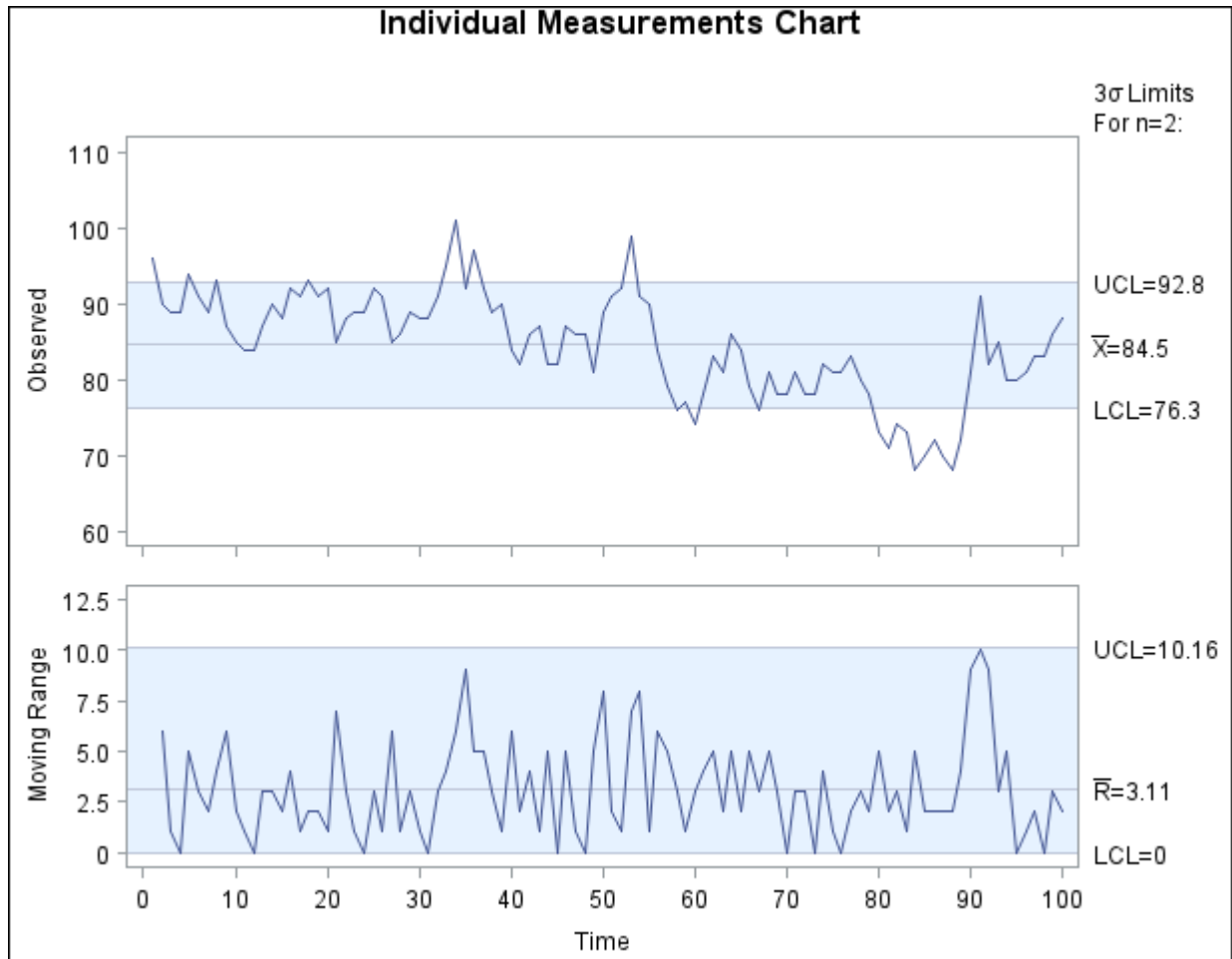
Autocorrelation has long been recognized as a natural phenomenon in process industries, where parameters such as temperature and pressure vary slowly relative to the rate at which they are measured. Only in recent years has autocorrelation become an issue in SPC applications, particularly in parts industries, where autocorrelation is viewed as a problem that can undermine the interpretation of Shewhart charts. One reason for this concern is that, as automated data collection becomes prevalent in parts industries, processes are sampled more frequently and it is possible to recognize autocorrelation that was previously undetected. Another reason, noted by Box and Kramer (1992), is that the distinction between parts and process industries is becoming blurred in areas such as computer chip manufacturing. For two other discussions of this issue, refer to Schneider and Pruett (1994) and Woodall (1993).

See SHWARIEW in the SAS/QC Sample Library

The standard Shewhart analysis of individual measurements assumes that the process operates with a constant mean μ , and that x_t (the measurement at time t) can be represented as $x_t = \mu + \epsilon_t$, where ϵ_t is a random displacement or error from the process mean μ . Typically, the errors are assumed to be statistically independent in the derivation of the control limits displayed at three standard deviations above and below the central line, which represents an estimate for μ .

When Shewhart charts are constructed from autocorrelated measurements, the result can be too many false signals, making the control limits seem too tight. This situation is illustrated in [Figure 17.191](#), which displays an individual measurement and moving range chart for 100 observations of a chemical process.

Figure 17.191 Conventional Shewhart Chart



The measurements are saved in a SAS data set named Chemical.⁵² The chart in [Figure 17.191](#) is created with the following statements:

```
symbol h=2.0 pct;
title 'Individual Measurements Chart';
proc shewhart data=Chemical;
    irchart xt*t / npanelpos = 100
                split      = '/';
    label xt = 'Observed/Moving Range'
          t = 'Time';
run;
```

⁵²The measurements are patterned after the values plotted in Figure 1 of Montgomery and Mastrangelo (1991).

Diagnosing and Modeling Autocorrelation

You can diagnose autocorrelation with an autocorrelation plot created with the ARIMA procedure.

```
ods graphics on;
ods select ChiSqAuto SeriesACFPlot SeriesPACFPlot;
proc arima data=Chemical plots(only)=series(acf pacf);
  identify var = xt;
run;
quit;
```

Refer to *SAS/ETS User's Guide* for details on the ARIMA procedure. The output, shown in [Figure 17.192](#) and [Figure 17.193](#), indicates that the data are highly autocorrelated with a lag 1 autocorrelation of 0.83.

Figure 17.192 Autocorrelation Check for Chemical Data

Individual Measurements Chart									
The ARIMA Procedure									
Autocorrelation Check for White Noise									
To Lag	Chi- Square	DF	Pr > ChiSq	-----Autocorrelations-----					
6	228.15	6	<.0001	0.830	0.718	0.619	0.512	0.426	0.381
12	315.34	12	<.0001	0.360	0.364	0.380	0.347	0.348	0.354
18	406.76	18	<.0001	0.349	0.371	0.348	0.353	0.368	0.341
24	442.15	24	<.0001	0.303	0.261	0.230	0.184	0.141	0.098

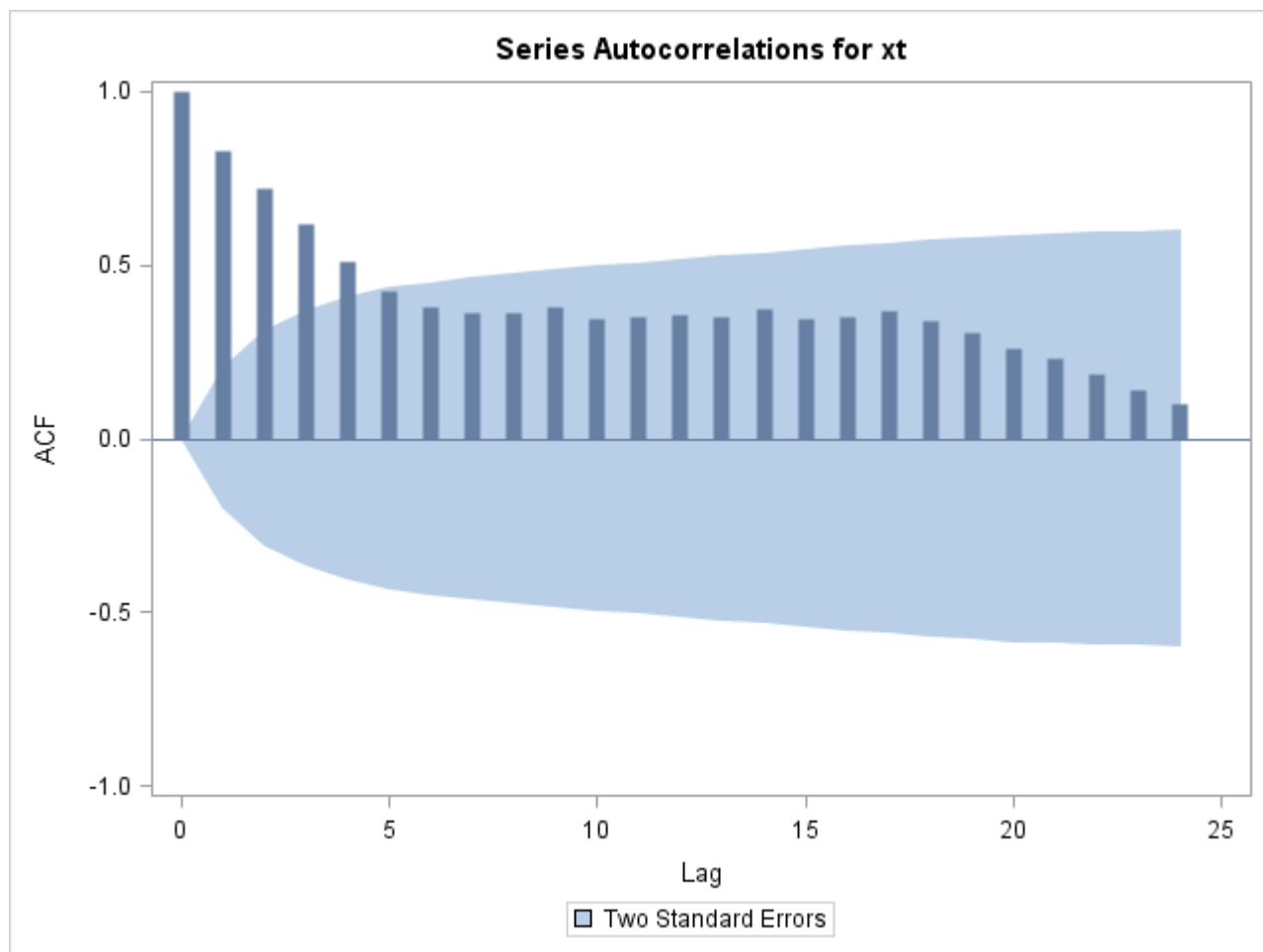
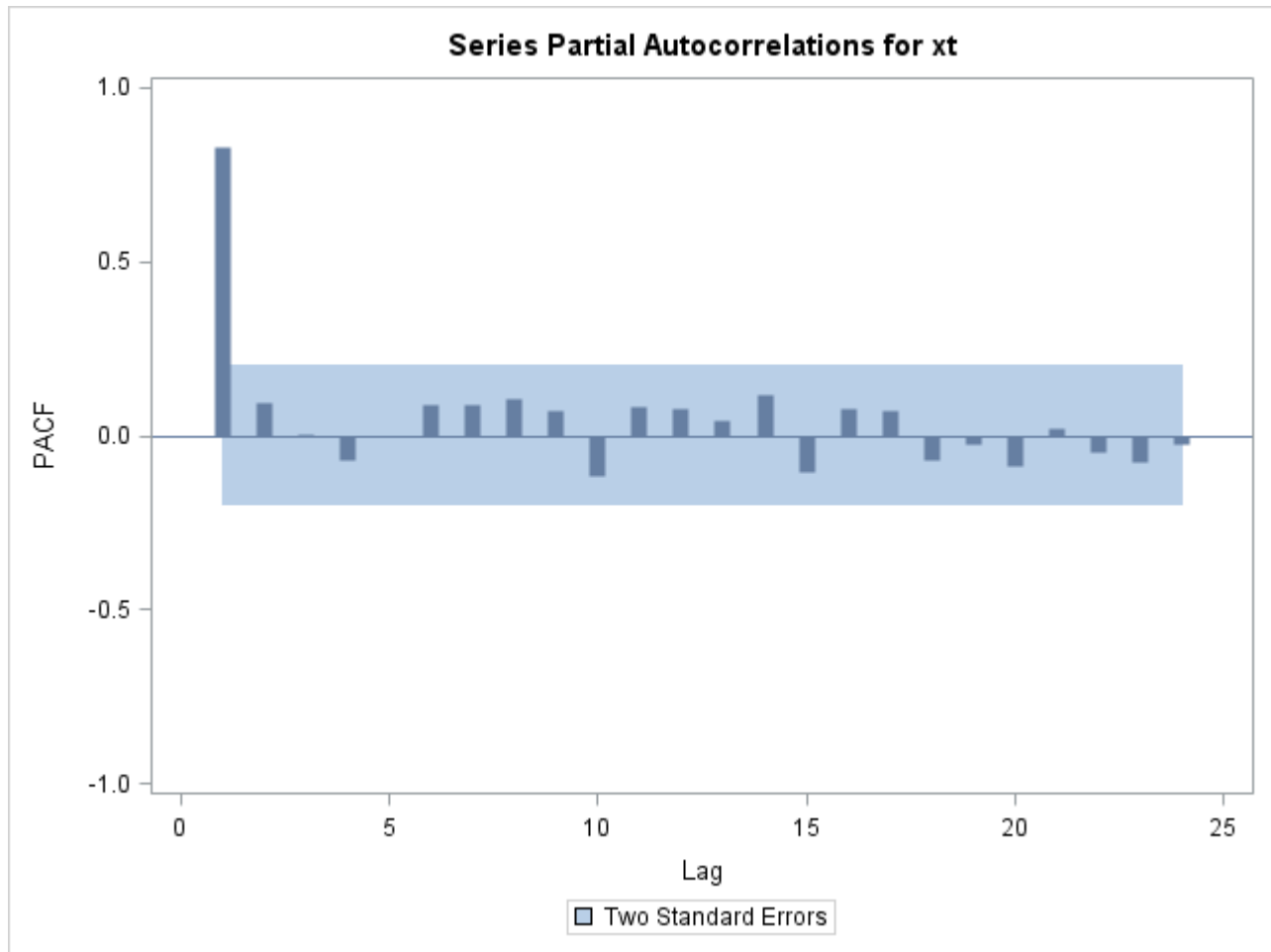
Figure 17.193 Autocorrelation Plots for Chemical Data

Figure 17.193 continued



The partial autocorrelation plot in Figure 17.193 suggests that the data can be modeled with a first-order autoregressive model, commonly referred to as an AR(1) model.

$$\tilde{x}_t \equiv x_t - \mu = \phi_0 + \phi_1 \tilde{x}_{t-1} + \epsilon_t$$

You can fit this model with the ARIMA procedure. The results in Figure 17.194 show that the equation of the fitted model is $\tilde{x}_t = 13.05 + 0.847\tilde{x}_{t-1}$.

```
ods select ParameterEstimates;
proc arima data=Chemical;
  identify var=xt;
  estimate p=1 method=ml;
run;
```

Figure 17.194 Fitted AR(1) Model

Individual Measurements Chart					
The ARIMA Procedure					
Maximum Likelihood Estimation					
Parameter	Estimate	Standard Error	t Value	Approx Pr > t	Lag
MU	85.28375	2.32973	36.61	<.0001	0
AR1, 1	0.84694	0.05221	16.22	<.0001	1

Strategies for Handling Autocorrelation

There is considerable disagreement on how to handle autocorrelation in process data. Consider the following three views:

- At one extreme, Wheeler (1991) argues that the usual control limits are contaminated “only when the autocorrelation becomes excessive (say 0.80 or larger).” He concludes that “one need not be overly concerned about the effects of autocorrelation upon the control chart.”
- At the opposite extreme, automatic process control (APC), also referred to as engineering process control, views autocorrelation as a phenomenon to be exploited. In contrast to SPC, which assumes that the process remains on target unless an unexpected but removable cause occurs, APC assumes that the process is changing dynamically due to known causes that cannot be eliminated. Instead of avoiding “overcontrol” and “tampering,” which have a negative connotation in the SPC framework, APC advocates continuous tuning of the process to achieve minimum variance control. Descriptions of this approach and discussion of the differences between APC and SPC are provided by a number of authors, including Box and Kramer (1992), MacGregor (1987, 1990), MacGregor, Hunter, and Harris (1988), and Montgomery et al. (1994).
- A third strategy advocates removing autocorrelation from the data and constructing a Shewhart chart (or an EWMA chart or a cusum chart) for the residuals; refer, for example, to Alwan and Roberts (1988).

An example of the last approach is presented in the remainder of this section simply to demonstrate the use of the ARIMA procedure in conjunction with the SHEWHART procedure. The ARIMA procedure models the autocorrelation and saves the residuals in an output data set; the SHEWHART procedure creates a control chart using the residuals as input data.

In the chemical data example, the residuals can be computed as forecast errors and saved in an output SAS data set with the FORECAST statement in the ARIMA procedure.

```
proc arima data=Chemical;
  identify var=xt;
  estimate p=1 method=ml;
  forecast out=Results id=t;
run;
```

The output data set (named Results) saves the one-step-ahead forecasts as a variable named FORECAST, and it also contains the original variables xt and t. You can create a Shewhart chart for the residuals by using the data set Results as input to the SHEWHART procedure.

```
title 'Residual Analysis Using AR(1) Model';
symbol h=2.0 pct;
proc shewhart data=Results(firstobs=4 obs=100);
  xchart xt*t / npanelpos = 100
               split      = '/'
               trendvar   = forecast
               xsymbol    = xbar
               ypct1      = 40
               vref2      = 70 to 100 by 10
               lvref      = 2
               nolegend;
  label xt = 'Residual/Forecast'
        t = 'Time';
run;
```

The chart is shown in [Figure 17.195](#). Specifying TRENDVAR=FORECAST plots the values of FORECAST in the lower chart and plots the residuals ($x_t - \text{FORECAST}$) together with their 3σ limits in the upper chart.⁵³

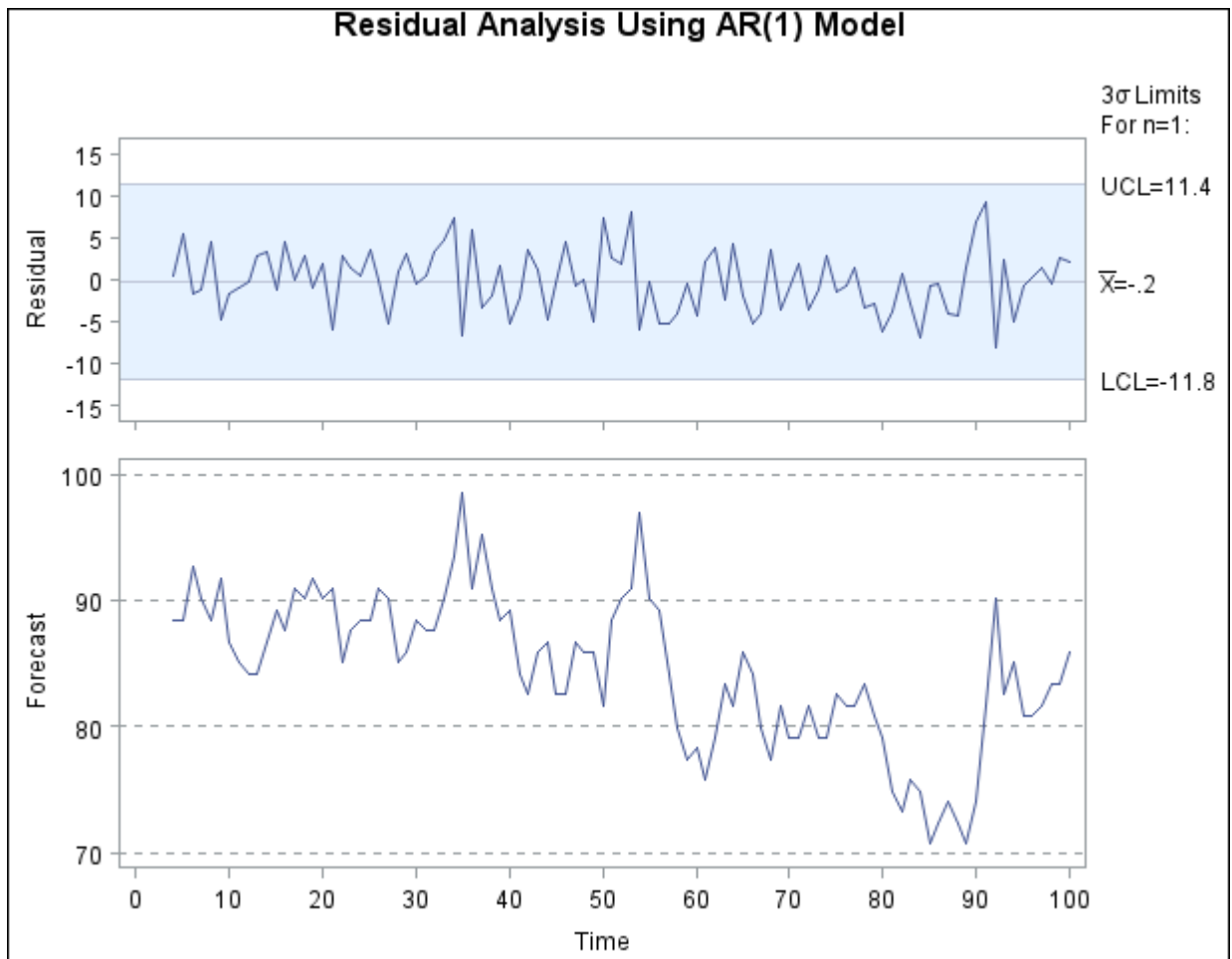
Various other methods can be applied with this data. For example, Montgomery and Mastrangelo (1991) suggest fitting an exponentially weighted moving average (EWMA) model and using this model as the basis for a display that they refer to as an *EWMA central line control chart*.

Before presenting the statements for creating this display, it is helpful to review some terminology. The EWMA *statistic* plotted on a conventional EWMA control chart is defined as

$$z_t = \lambda x_t + (1 - \lambda)z_{t-1}$$

⁵³The upper chart in [Figure 17.195](#) resembles Figure 2 of Montgomery and Mastrangelo (1991), who conclude that the process is in control.

Figure 17.195 Residuals from AR(1) Model



The EWMA chart (which you can construct with the MACONTROL procedure) is based on the assumption that the observations x_t are independent. However, in the context of autocorrelated process data (and more generally in time series analysis), the EWMA statistic z_t plays a different role:⁵⁴ it is the optimal one-step-ahead forecast for a process that can be modeled by an ARIMA(0,1,1) model

$$x_t = x_{t-1} + \epsilon_t - \theta\epsilon_{t-1}$$

provided that the weight parameter λ is chosen as $\lambda = 1 - \theta$. This statistic is also a good predictor when the process can be described by a subset of ARIMA models for which the process is “positively autocorrelated and the process mean does not drift too quickly.”⁵⁵

You can fit an ARIMA(0,1,1) model to the chemical data with the following statements. A summary of the fitted model is shown in Figure 17.196.

⁵⁴For a discussion of these roles, refer to Hunter (1986).

⁵⁵Refer to Montgomery and Mastrangelo (1991) and the discussion that follows their paper.


```

title ;
proc arima data=Chemical;
  identify var=xt(1);
  estimate q=1 method=ml noint;
  forecast out=EWMA id=t;
run;

```

Figure 17.196 Fitted ARIMA(0, 1, 1) Model

The ARIMA Procedure					
Maximum Likelihood Estimation					
Parameter	Estimate	Standard Error	t Value	Approx Pr > t	Lag
MA1,1	0.15041	0.10021	1.50	0.1334	1
Variance Estimate			14.97024		
Std Error Estimate			3.86914		
AIC			549.868		
SBC			552.4631		
Number of Residuals			99		

The forecast values and their standard errors (variables FORECAST and STD), together with the original measurements, are saved in a data set named EWMA. The EWMA central line control chart plots the forecasts from the ARIMA(0,1,1) model as the central “line,” and it uses the standard errors of prediction to determine upper and lower control limits. You can construct this chart, shown in Figure 17.197,⁵⁶ with the following statements:

```

data EWMA;
  set EWMA(firstobs=2 obs=100);
run;

data EWMAstab;
  length _var_ $ 8 ;
  set EWMA (rename=(forecast=_mean_ xt=_subx_));
  _var_    = 'xt';
  _sigmas_ = 3;
  _limitn_ = 1;
  _lclx_   = _mean_ - 3 * std;
  _uclx_   = _mean_ + 3 * std;
  _subn_   = 1;
run;

symbol h=2.0 pct;
title 'EWMA Center Line Control Chart';
proc shewhart table=EWMAstab;
  xchart xt*t / npanelpos = 100

```

⁵⁶Figure 17.197 is similar to Figure 5 of Montgomery and Mastrangelo (1991).

```

        xsymbol   = 'Center'
        nolegend;
        label _subx_ = 'Observed'
        t = 'Time' ;

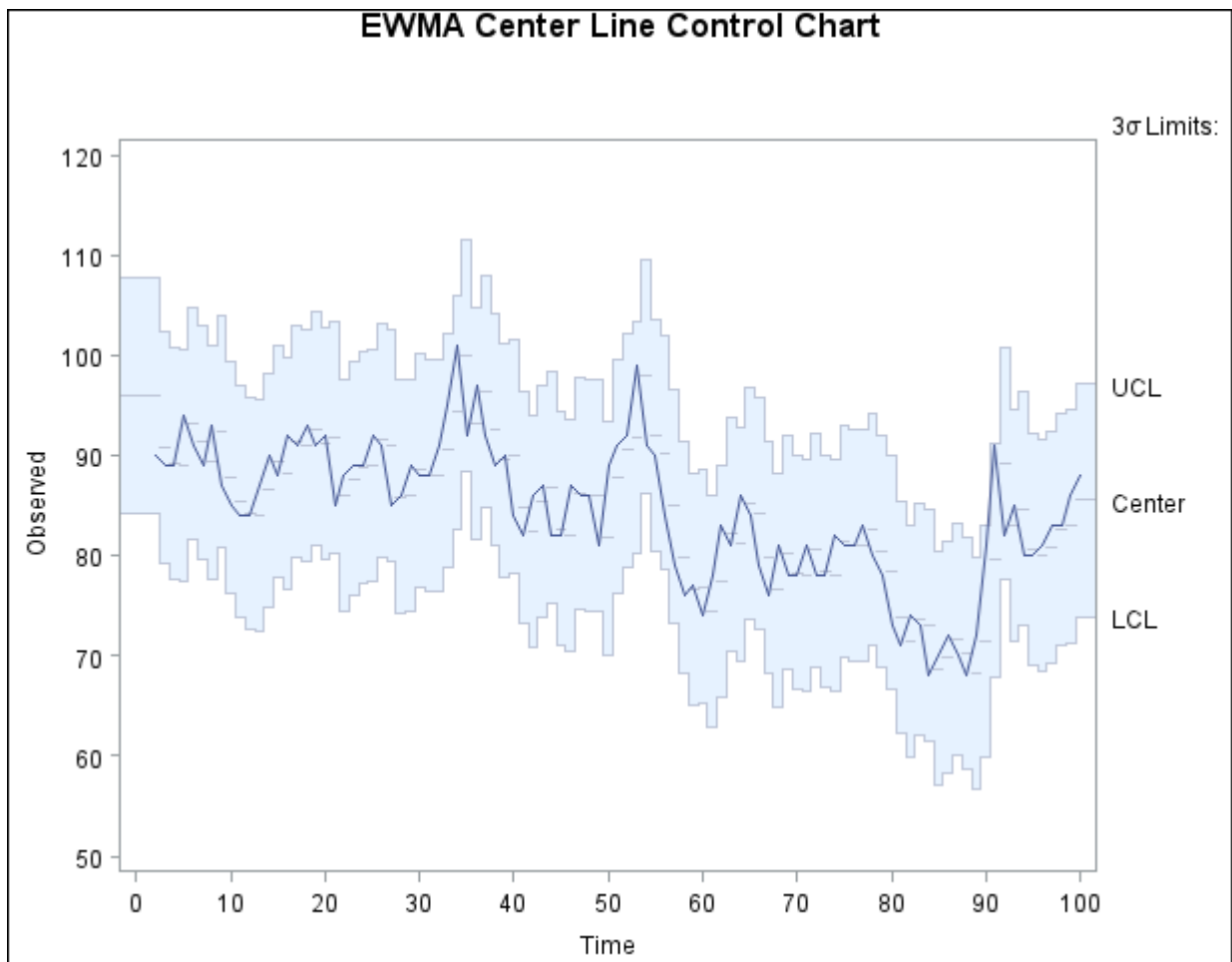
run;

```

Note that EWMA is read by the SHEWHART procedure as a TABLE= input data set, which has a special structure intended for applications in which both the statistics to be plotted and their control limits are pre-computed. The variables in a TABLE= data set have reserved names beginning and ending with the underscore character; for this reason, FORECAST and xt are temporarily renamed as _MEAN_ and _SUBX_, respectively. For more information about TABLE= data sets, see “Input Data Sets” in the section for the chart statement in which you are interested.

Again, the conclusion is that the process is in control. While Figure 17.195 and Figure 17.197 are not the only displays that can be considered for analyzing the chemical data, their construction illustrates the conjunctive use of the ARIMA and SHEWHART procedures in process control applications involving autocorrelated data.

Figure 17.197 EWMA Center Line Chart



Multiple Components of Variation

In the preceding section, the excessive variation in the conventional Shewhart chart in [Figure 17.191](#) is the result of positive autocorrelation in the data. The variation is “excessive” not because it is due to special causes of variation, but because the Shewhart model is inappropriate. This section considers another form of departure from the Shewhart model; here, measurements are *independent* from one subgroup sample to the next, but there are multiple components of variation for each measurement. This is illustrated with an example involving two components.⁵⁷ *See SHWMULTC in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

A company that manufactures polyethylene film monitors the statistical control of an extrusion process that produces a continuous sheet of film. At periodic intervals of time, samples are taken at four locations (referred to as lanes) along a cross section of the sheet, and a test measurement is made of each sample. The test values are saved in a SAS data set named *Film*. A partial listing of *Film* is shown in [Figure 17.198](#).

Figure 17.198 Polyethylene Sheet Measurements in the Data Set *Film*

Sample	Lane	Testval
1	A	93
1	B	87
1	C	92
1	D	78
2	A	87

Preliminary Examination of Variation

As a preliminary step in the analysis, the data are sorted by lane and visually screened for outliers (test values greater than 130) with box plots created as follows:

```
proc sort data=Film;
  by Lane;
run;
symbol h = 2.0 pct;
title 'Outlier Analysis';
proc shewhart data=Film;
  boxchart Testval*Lane / boxstyle = schematicid
                        idsymbol = dot
                        vref      = 130
                        vreflab   = 'Outlier Cutoff'
                        hoffset   = 5
                        nolegend
                        stddevs
                        nolimits ;

  id Sample;
run;
```

⁵⁷Also refer to Chapter 5 of Wheeler and Chambers (1986) for an explanation of the effects of subgrouping and sources of variation on control charts.

Specifying `BOXSTYLE=SCHEMATICID` requests schematic box plots with outliers identified by the value of the ID variable `Sample`. The `STDDEVS` option specifies that the estimate of the process standard deviation is to be based on subgroup standard deviations. Although this estimate is not needed here because control limits are not displayed, it is recommended that you specify the `STDDEVS` option whenever you are working with subgroup sample sizes greater than ten. The `NOLEGEND` and `NOLIMITS` options suppress the subgroup sample size legend and control limits for lane means that are displayed by default. The display is shown in Figure 17.199.

Figure 17.199 Outlier Analysis for the Data Set Film

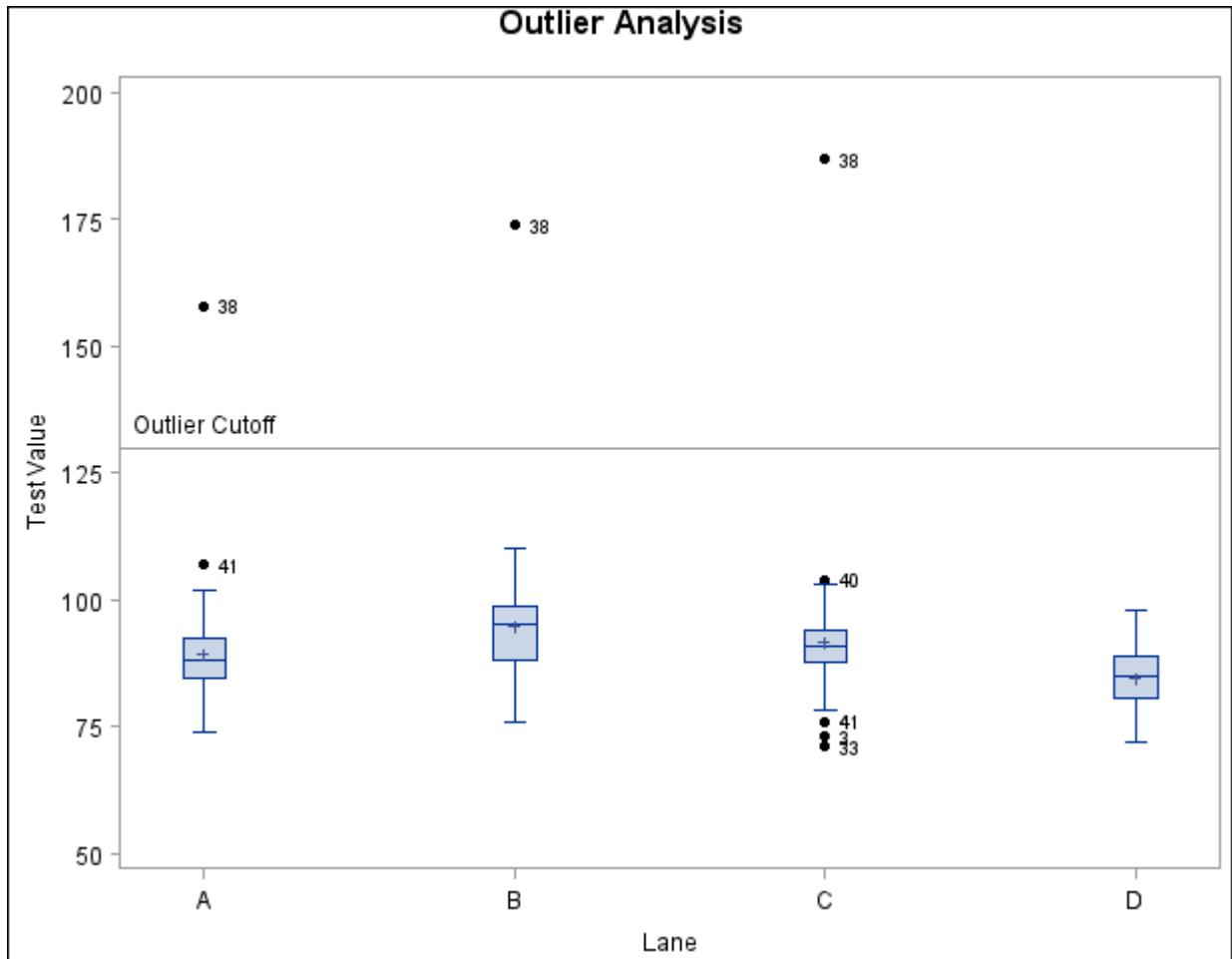


Figure 17.200 shows similarly created box plots for the data in `Film2`, which is created by removing the outliers from the data set `Film`.

```
data Film2;
  set Film;
  if Testval < 130;
symbol h = 2.0 pct;
title 'Variation Within Lane';
proc shewhart data=Film2;
  boxchart Testval*Lane / boxstyle = schematicid
                        boxwidth = 5
                        idsymbol = dot
```

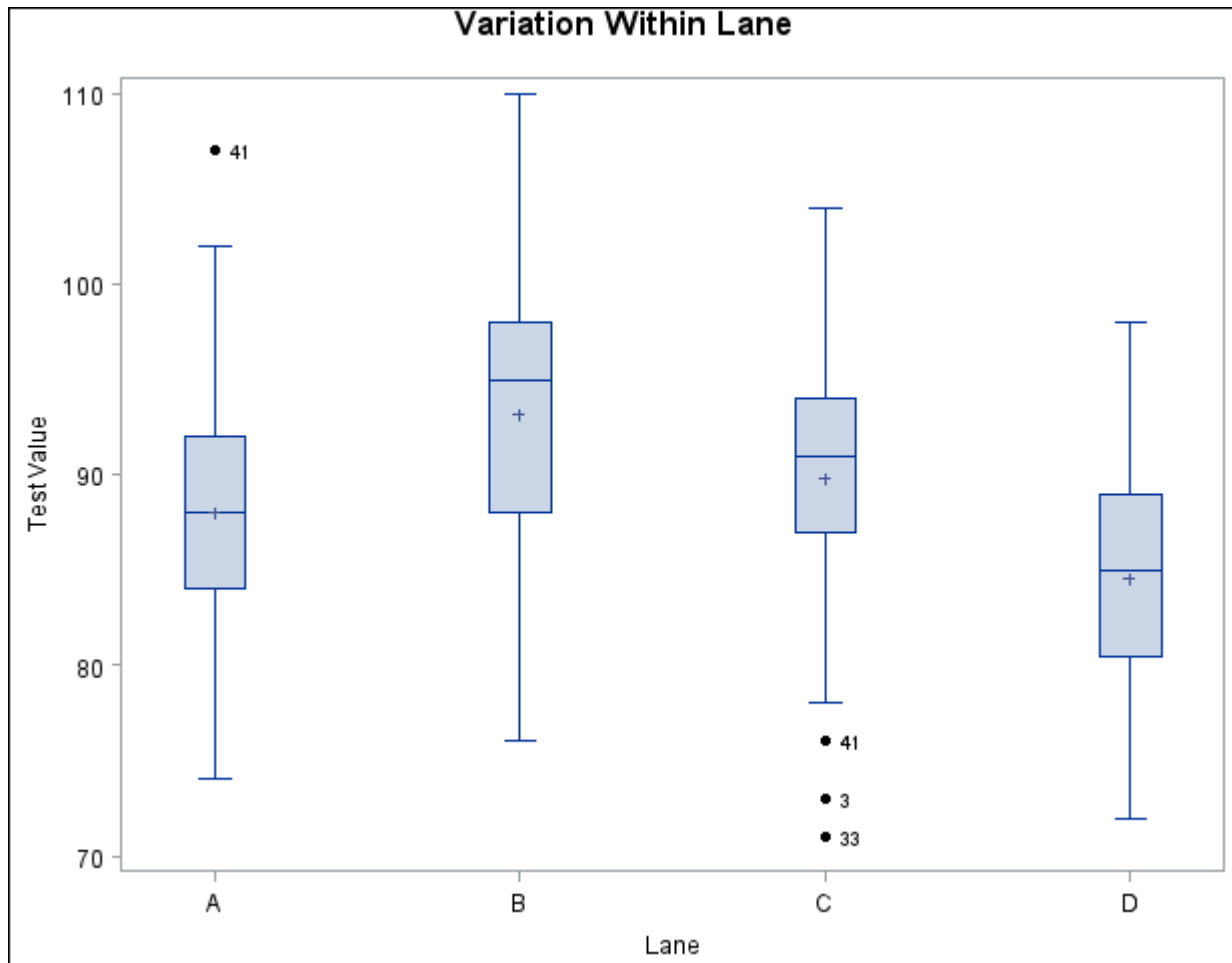
```

offset = 5
nolegend
stddevs
nolimits ;

id Sample;
run;

```

Figure 17.200 The Data Set Film2 Without Outliers



Since you have no additional information about the process, you may want to create a conventional \bar{X} and R chart for the test values grouped by the variable `Sample`. This is a straightforward application of the `XRCHART` statement in the `SHEWHART` procedure.

```

proc sort data=Film2;
  by Sample;
run;
symbol h=2.0 pct;
title 'Shewhart Chart for Means and Ranges';
proc shewhart data=Film2;
  xrchart Testval*Sample /
    split      = '/'
    npanelpos = 60
    limitn     = 4

```

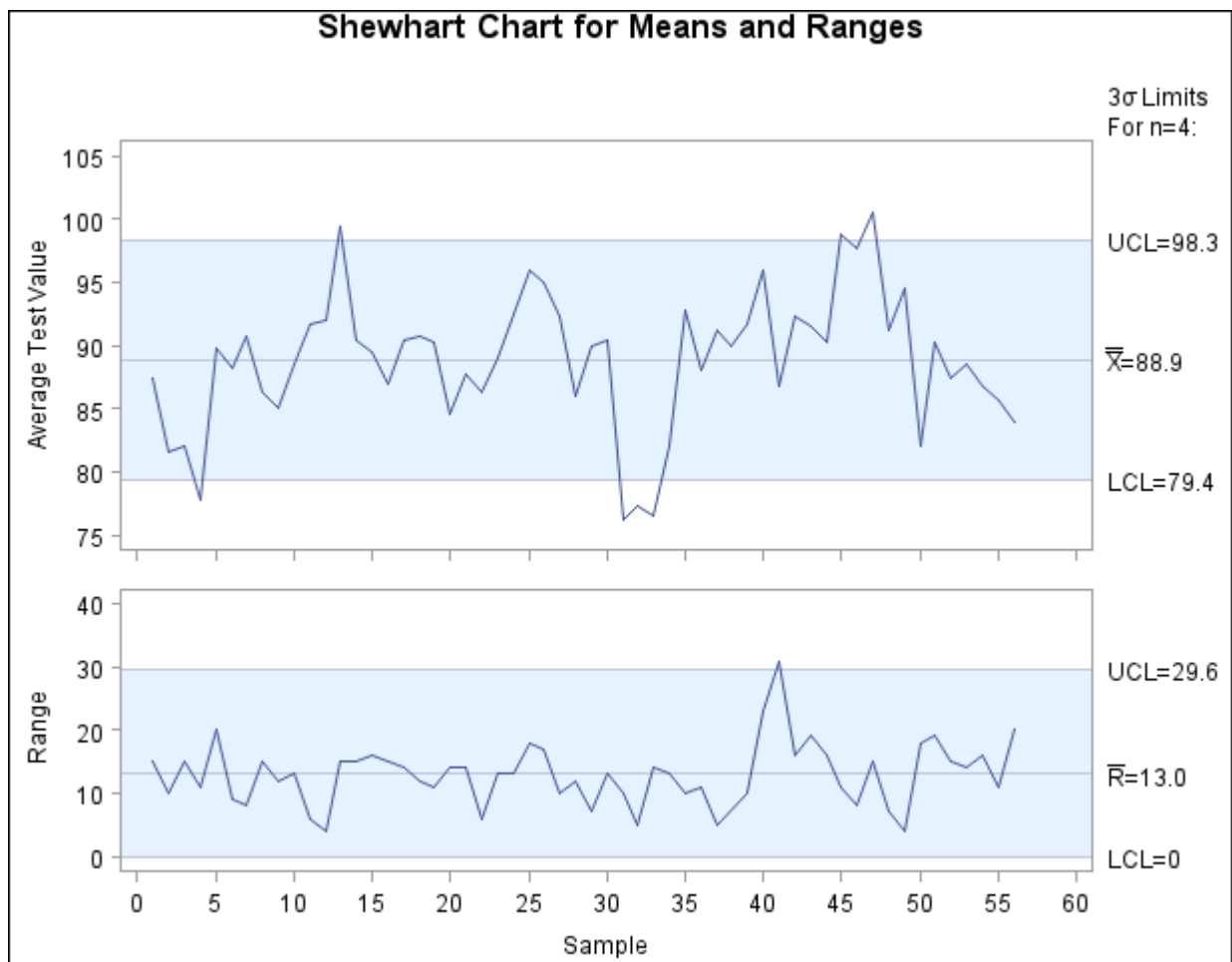
```

outlimits = RLimits
nolegend
alln;
label Testval='Average Test Value/Range';
run;

```

The \bar{X} and R chart is displayed in Figure 17.201. Ordinarily, the out-of-control points in the \bar{X} chart would indicate that the process is not in statistical control. In this situation, however, the process is known to be quite stable, and the data have been screened for outliers. The problem is that the control limits for the average test value were computed from an inappropriate model. This is discussed in the following section.

Figure 17.201 Conventional \bar{X} and R Chart



Determining the Components of Variation

The standard Shewhart analysis assumes that sampling variation, also referred to as *within-group* variation, is the only source of variation. Writing x_{ij} for the j th measurement within the i th subgroup, you can express the model for the conventional \bar{X} and R chart as

$$x_{ij} = \mu + \sigma_W \epsilon_{ij} \quad (1)$$

for $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$ and $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$. The random variables ϵ_{ij} are assumed to be independent with zero mean and unit variance, and σ_W^2 is the within-subgroup variance. The parameter μ denotes the process mean.

In a process such as film manufacturing, this model is not adequate because there is additional variation due to changes in temperature, pressure, raw material, and other factors. A more appropriate model is

$$x_{ij} = \mu + \sigma_B \omega_i + \sigma_W \epsilon_{ij} \quad (2)$$

where σ_B^2 is the *between-subgroup* variance, the random variables ω_i are independent with zero mean and unit variance, and the random variables ω_i are independent of the random variables ϵ_{ij} .⁵⁸

To plot the subgroup averages $\bar{x}_{i.} \equiv \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n x_{ij}$ on a control chart, you need expressions for the expectation and variance of $\bar{x}_{i.}$. These are

$$\begin{aligned} E(\bar{x}_{i.}) &= \mu \\ \text{Var}(\bar{x}_{i.}) &= \sigma_B^2 + \frac{\sigma_W^2}{n} \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the central line should be located at $\hat{\mu}$, and 3σ limits should be located at

$$\hat{\mu} \pm 3\sqrt{\widehat{\sigma_B^2} + \frac{\widehat{\sigma_W^2}}{n}} \quad (3)$$

where $\widehat{\sigma_B^2}$ and $\widehat{\sigma_W^2}$ denote estimates of the variance components. You can use a variety of SAS procedures for fitting linear models to estimate the variance components. The following statements show how this can be done with the MIXED procedure:

```
title;
proc mixed data=Film2;
  class Sample;
  model Testval = / s;
  random Sample;
  ods output solutionf=sf;
  ods output covparms=cp;
run;
```

The results are shown in [Figure 17.202](#). Note that the parameter estimates are $\widehat{\sigma_B^2} = 19.25$, $\widehat{\sigma_W^2} = 39.68$, and $\hat{\mu} = 88.90$.

⁵⁸This notation is used in Chapter 3 of Wetherill and Brown (1991), which discusses this issue.

Figure 17.202 Partial Output from the MIXED Procedure

The Mixed Procedure					
Covariance Parameter Estimates					
Cov Parm	Estimate				
Sample	19.2526				
Residual	39.6825				
Solution for Fixed Effects					
Effect	Estimate	Standard Error	DF	t Value	Pr > t
Intercept	88.8963	0.7250	55	122.61	<.0001

The following statements merge the output data sets from the MIXED procedure into a SAS data set named Newlim that contains the appropriately derived control limit parameters for average test value:

```
data cp;
  set cp sf;
  keep Estimate;
run;

proc transpose data=cp out=Newlim;
run;

data Newlim (keep=_lclx_ _mean_ _uclx_);
  set Newlim;
  _limitn_ = 4;
  _mean_ = col3;
  _stddev_ = sqrt(4*col1 + col2);
  _lclx_ = _mean_ - 3*_stddev_ / sqrt(_limitn_);
  _uclx_ = _mean_ + 3*_stddev_ / sqrt(_limitn_);
  output;
run;
```

Here, the variable `_LIMITN_` is assigned the value of n , the variable `_MEAN_` is assigned the value of $\hat{\mu}$, and the variable `_STDDEV_` is assigned the value of

$$\hat{\sigma}_{\text{adj}} \equiv \sqrt{4\hat{\sigma}_B^2 + \hat{\sigma}_W^2}$$

The 3σ limits (`_LCLX_` and `_UCLX_`) are computed according to (3) using $\hat{\sigma}_{\text{adj}}$. The data set Newlim contains the mean and 3σ limits for the average test value.

The following statements compute appropriate control limits for the \bar{X} and R charts, which are shown in Figure 17.203. First, the data set Newlim2 is created by merging the data set RLimits,

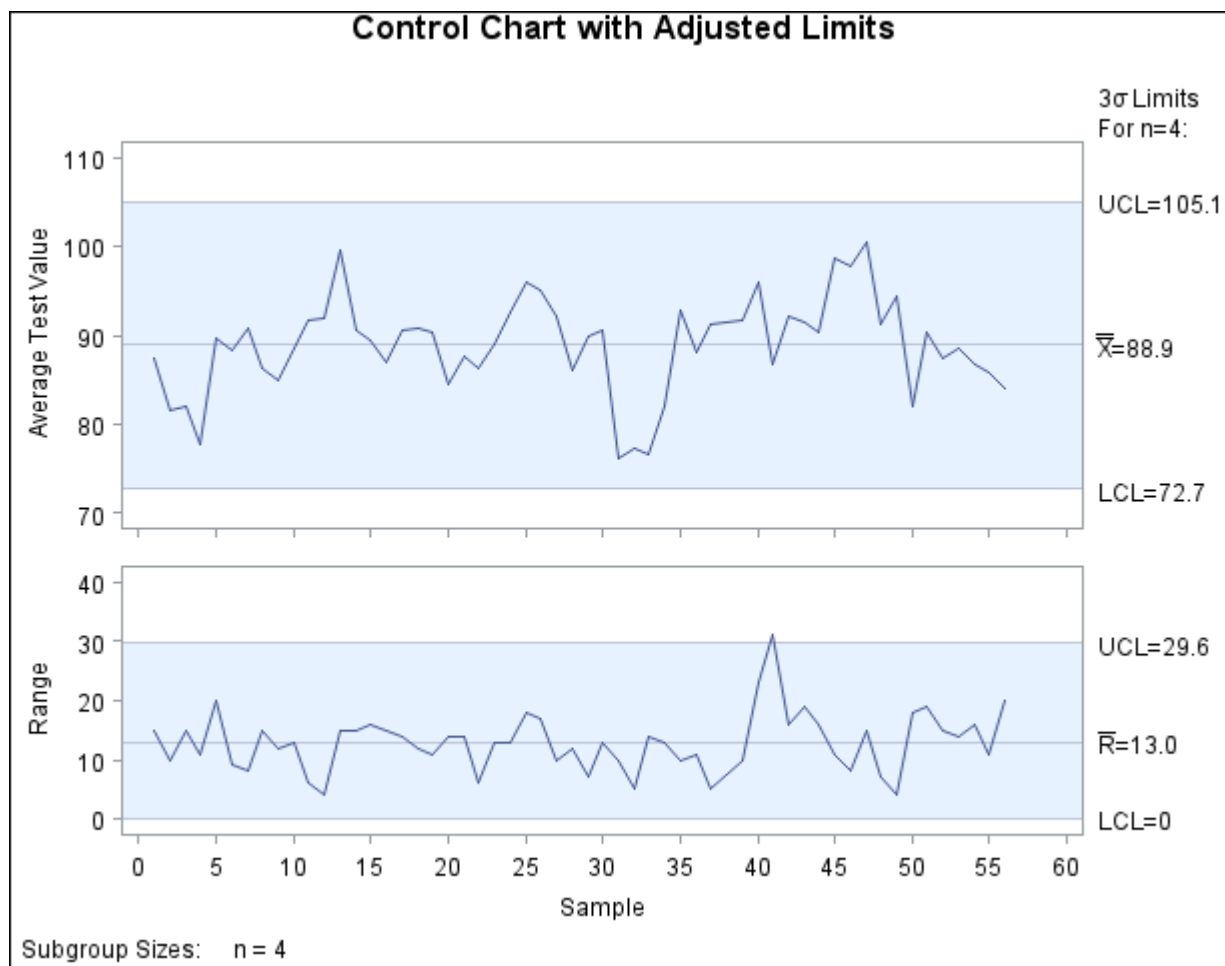
which contains the original R chart limits computed in “Preliminary Examination of Variation” on page 2181, with Newlim, which saved the appropriate \bar{X} chart limits. The original R chart limits are valid because the range in the i th subgroup is $R_i = \sigma_W(\max_j \epsilon_{ij} - \min_j \epsilon_{ij})$, which is the same for models (1) and (2). The LIMITS= option specifies the data set Newlim2 as the source of the control limits for Figure 17.203.

```
data Newlim2;
  merge Newlim RLimits (drop=_lclx_ _mean_ _uclx_);
run;

title 'Control Chart with Adjusted Limits';
symbol h = 2.0 pct;
proc shewhart data=Film2 limits=Newlim2;
  xrchart Testval*Sample / npanelpos = 60;
  label Testval='Average Test Value';
run;
```

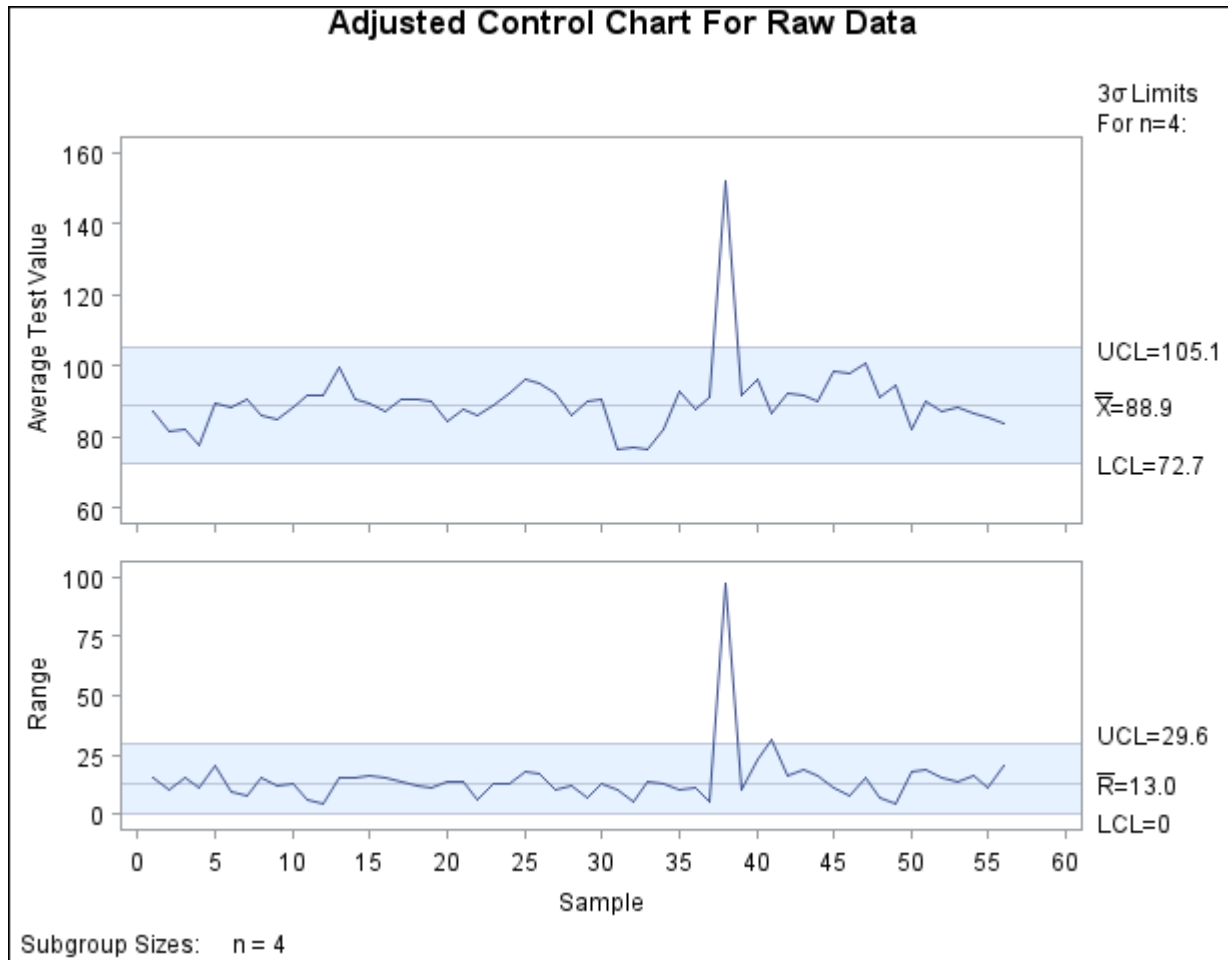
The control limits for the \bar{X} chart in Figure 17.203 are $\hat{\mu} \pm \frac{3}{\sqrt{n}}\hat{\sigma}_{\text{adj}}$. This chart correctly indicates that the variation in the process is due to common causes.

Figure 17.203 \bar{X} and R Chart with Derived Control Limits



You can use a similar set of statements to display the derived control limits in Newlim on an \bar{X} and R chart for the original data (including outliers), as shown in Figure 17.204.

Figure 17.204 \bar{X} and R Chart with Derived Control Limits for Raw Data



A simple alternative to the chart in Figure 17.203 is an “individual measurements” chart for the subgroup means. The advantage of the variance components approach is that it yields separate estimates of the components due to lane and sample, as well as a number of hypothesis tests (these require assumptions of normality). In applying this method, however, you should be careful to use data that represent the process in a state of statistical control.

Short Run Process Control

See SHWSRUN in the SAS/QC Sample Library

When conventional Shewhart charts are used to establish statistical control, the initial control limits are typically based on 25 to 30 subgroup samples. Often, however, this amount of data is not available in manufacturing situations where product changeover occurs frequently or production runs are limited.

A variety of methods have been introduced for analyzing data from a process that is alternating between short runs of multiple products. The methods commonly used in the United States are

variations of two basic approaches:⁵⁹

- the *difference from nominal* approach. A product-specific nominal value is subtracted from each measured value, and the differences (together with appropriate control limits) are charted. Here it is assumed that the nominal value represents the central location of the process (ideally estimated with historical data) and that the process variability is constant across products.
- the *standardization* approach. Each measured value is standardized with a product-specific nominal and standard deviation values. This approach is followed when the process variability is not constant across products.

These approaches are highlighted in this section because of their popularity, but two alternatives that are technically more sophisticated are worth noting.

- Hillier (1969) provided a method for modifying the usual control limits for \bar{X} and R charts in startup situations where fewer than 25 subgroup samples are available for estimating the process mean μ and standard deviation σ ; also refer to Quesenberry (1993).
- Quesenberry (1991b, a) introduced the so-called *Q chart* for short (or long) production runs, which standardizes and normalizes the data using probability integral transformations.

SAS examples illustrating these alternatives are provided in the SAS/QC sample library and are described by Rodriguez and Bynum (1992).

Analyzing the Difference from Nominal

The following example⁶⁰ is adapted from an application in aircraft component manufacturing. A metal extrusion process is used to make three slightly different models of the same component. The three product types (labeled M1, M2, and M3) are produced in small quantities because the process is expensive and time-consuming.

Figure 17.205 shows the structure of a SAS data set named *Old*, which contains the diameter measurements for various short runs. Samples 1 to 30 are to be used to estimate the process standard deviation σ for the differences from nominal.

⁵⁹For a review of related methods, refer to Al-Salti and Statham (1994).

⁶⁰Refer to Chapter 1 of Wheeler (1991) for a similar example.

Figure 17.205 Diameter Measurements in the Data Set Old

Sample	Prodtype	Diameter
1	M3	13.99
2	M3	14.69
3	M3	13.86
4	M3	14.32
5	M3	13.23
6	M1	17.55
7	M1	14.26
8	M1	14.62
9	M1	12.97
10	M2	16.18
11	M2	15.29
12	M2	16.20
13	M3	13.89
14	M3	12.71
15	M3	14.32
16	M3	15.35
17	M2	15.08
18	M2	14.72
19	M2	14.79
20	M2	15.27
21	M2	15.95
22	M1	14.78
23	M1	15.19
24	M1	15.41
25	M1	16.26
26	M3	16.68
27	M3	15.60
28	M3	14.86
29	M3	16.67
30	M3	14.35

In short run applications involving many product types, it is common practice to maintain a database for the nominal values for the product types. Here, the nominal values are saved in a SAS data set named *Nomval*, which is listed in [Figure 17.206](#).

Figure 17.206 Nominal Values for Product Types in the Data Set *Nomval*

Prodtype	Nominal
M1	15.0
M2	15.5
M3	14.8
M4	15.2

To compute the differences from nominal, you must merge the data with the nominal values. You can do this with the following SAS statements. Note that an *IN=* variable is used in the *MERGE* statement to allow for the fact that *Nomval* includes nominal values for product types that are not represented in *Old*. [Figure 17.207](#) lists the merged data set *Old*.

```

proc sort data=Old;
  by Prodtype;
run;

data Old;
  format Diff 5.2 ;
  merge Nomval Old(in = a);
  by Prodtype;
  if a;
  Diff = Diameter - Nominal;
run;

proc sort data=Old;
  by Sample;
run;

```

Figure 17.207 Data Merged with Nominal Values

Sample	Prodtype	Diameter	Nominal	Diff
1	M3	13.99	14.8	-0.81
2	M3	14.69	14.8	-0.11
3	M3	13.86	14.8	-0.94
4	M3	14.32	14.8	-0.48
5	M3	13.23	14.8	-1.57
6	M1	17.55	15.0	2.55
7	M1	14.26	15.0	-0.74
8	M1	14.62	15.0	-0.38
9	M1	12.97	15.0	-2.03
10	M2	16.18	15.5	0.68
11	M2	15.29	15.5	-0.21
12	M2	16.20	15.5	0.70
13	M3	13.89	14.8	-0.91
14	M3	12.71	14.8	-2.09
15	M3	14.32	14.8	-0.48
16	M3	15.35	14.8	0.55
17	M2	15.08	15.5	-0.42
18	M2	14.72	15.5	-0.78
19	M2	14.79	15.5	-0.71
20	M2	15.27	15.5	-0.23
21	M2	15.95	15.5	0.45
22	M1	14.78	15.0	-0.22
23	M1	15.19	15.0	0.19
24	M1	15.41	15.0	0.41
25	M1	16.26	15.0	1.26
26	M3	16.68	14.8	1.88
27	M3	15.60	14.8	0.80
28	M3	14.86	14.8	0.06
29	M3	16.67	14.8	1.87
30	M3	14.35	14.8	-0.45

Assume that the variability in the process is constant across product types. To estimate the common process standard deviation σ , you first estimate σ for each product type based on the average of the

moving ranges of the differences from nominal. You can do this in several steps, the first of which is to sort the data and compute the average moving range with the SHEWHART procedure.

```
proc sort data=Old;
  by Prodtype;
run;

proc shewhart data=Old;
  irchart Diff*Sample /
    nochart
    outlimits=Baselim;
  by Prodtype;
run;
```

The purpose of this procedure step is simply to save the average moving range for each product type in the OUTLIMITS= data set Baselim, which is listed in [Figure 17.208](#) (note that Prodtype is specified as a BY variable).

Figure 17.208 Values of \bar{R} by Product Type

Control Limits By Product Type						
Prodtype	_VAR_	_SUBGRP_	_TYPE_	_LIMITN_	_ALPHA_	_SIGMAS_
M1	Diff	Sample	ESTIMATE	2	.002699796	3
M2	Diff	Sample	ESTIMATE	2	.002699796	3
M3	Diff	Sample	ESTIMATE	2	.002699796	3
LCLI	_MEAN_	_UCLI_	_LCLR_	_R_	_UCLR_	_STDDEV_
-3.13258	0.13000	3.39258	0	1.22714	4.00850	1.08753
-1.77795	-0.06500	1.64795	0	0.64429	2.10458	0.57098
-3.22641	-0.19143	2.84356	0	1.14154	3.72887	1.01166

To obtain a combined estimate of σ , you can use the MEANS procedure to average the average ranges in Baselim and then divide by the unbiasing constant d_2 .

```
proc means data=Baselim noprint;
  var _r_;
  output out=Difflim (keep=_r_) mean=_r_;
run;

data Difflim;
  set Difflim;
  drop _r_;
  length _var_ _subgrp_ $ 8;
  _var_ = 'Diff';
  _subgrp_ = 'Sample';
  _mean_ = 0.0;
  _stddev_ = _r_ / d2(2);
  _limitn_ = 2;
  _sigmas_ = 3;
run;
```

The data set *Difflim* is structured for subsequent use by the *SHEWHART* procedure as an input *LIMITS=* data set. The variables in a *LIMITS=* data set provide pre-computed control limits or—as in this case—the parameters from which control limits are to be computed. These variables have reserved names that begin and end with the underscore character. Here, the variable *_STDDEV_* saves the estimate of σ , and the variable *_MEAN_* saves the mean of the differences from nominal. Recall that this mean is zero, since the nominal values are assumed to represent the process mean for each product type. The identifier variables *_VAR_* and *_SUBGRP_* record the names of the process and subgroup variables (these variables are critical in applications involving many product types). The variable *_LIMITN_* is assigned a value of 2 to specify moving ranges of two consecutive measurements, and the variable *_SIGMAS_* is assigned a value of 3 to specify 3σ limits. The data set *Difflim* is listed in [Figure 17.209](#).

Figure 17.209 Estimates of Mean and Standard Deviation

Control Limit Parameters For Differences					
<i>_var_</i>	<i>_subgrp_</i>	<i>_mean_</i>	<i>_stddev_</i>	<i>_limitn_</i>	<i>_sigmas_</i>
Diff	Sample	0	0.89006	2	3

Now that the control limit parameters are saved in *Difflim*, diameters for an additional 30 parts (samples 31 to 60) are measured and saved in a SAS data set named *New*. You can construct short run control charts for this data by merging the measurements in *New* with the corresponding nominal values in *Nomval*, computing the differences from nominal, and then constructing the short run individual measurements and moving range charts.

```
proc sort data=new;
  by Prodtype;
run;

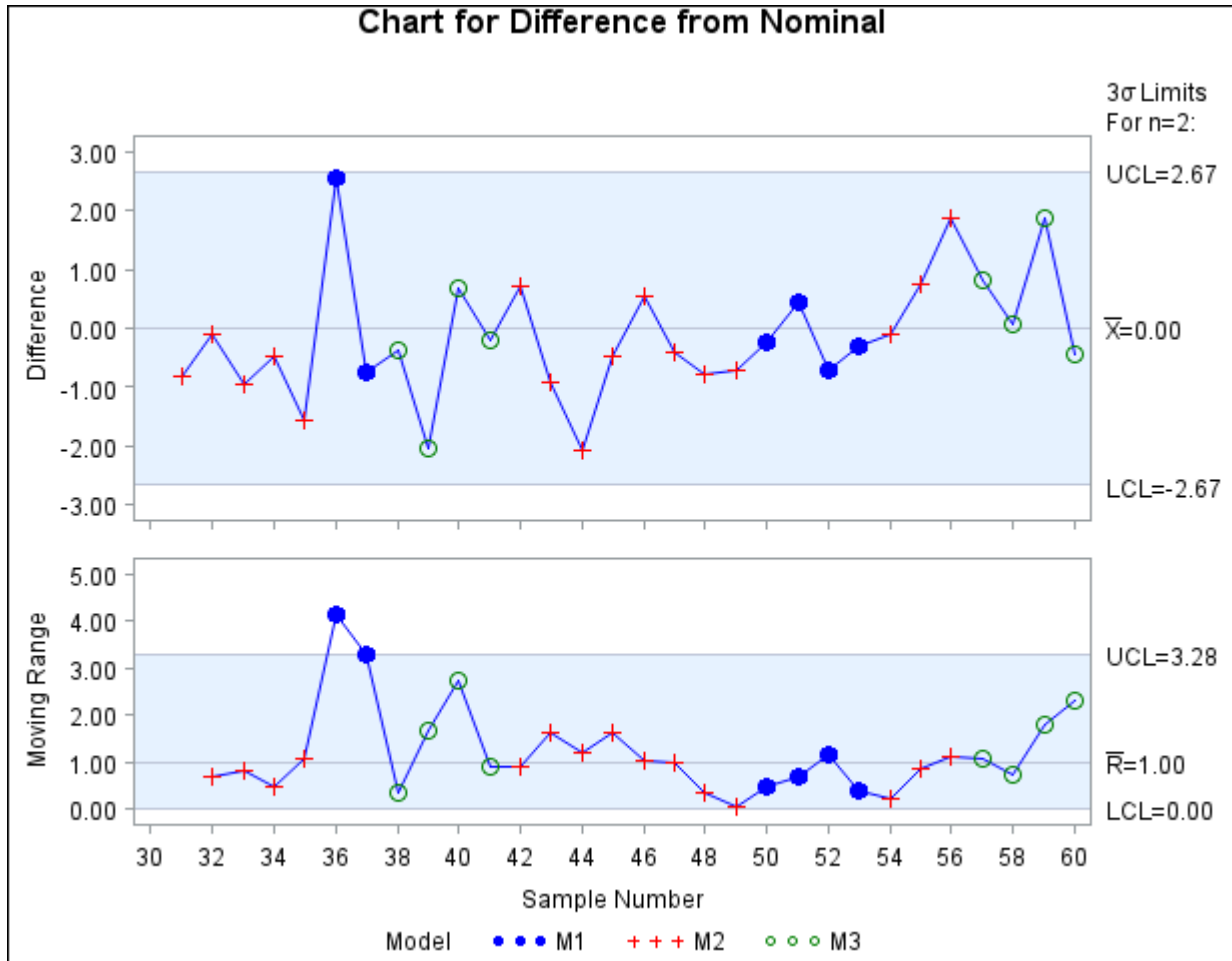
data new;
  format Diff 5.2 ;
  merge Nomval new(in = a);
  by Prodtype;
  if a;
  Diff = Diameter - Nominal;
  label Sample    = 'Sample Number'
        Prodtype = 'Model';
run;

proc sort data=new;
  by Sample;
run;

symbol1 v=dot      c=blue;
symbol2 v=plus     c=red;
symbol3 v=circle   c=green;
title 'Chart for Difference from Nominal';
proc shewhart data=new limits=Difflim;
  irchart Diff*Sample=Prodtype / split    = '/';
  label Diff = 'Difference/Moving Range';
run;
```

The chart is displayed in Figure 17.210. Note that the product types are identified with symbol markers as requested by specifying *Prodtype* as a *symbol-variable*.

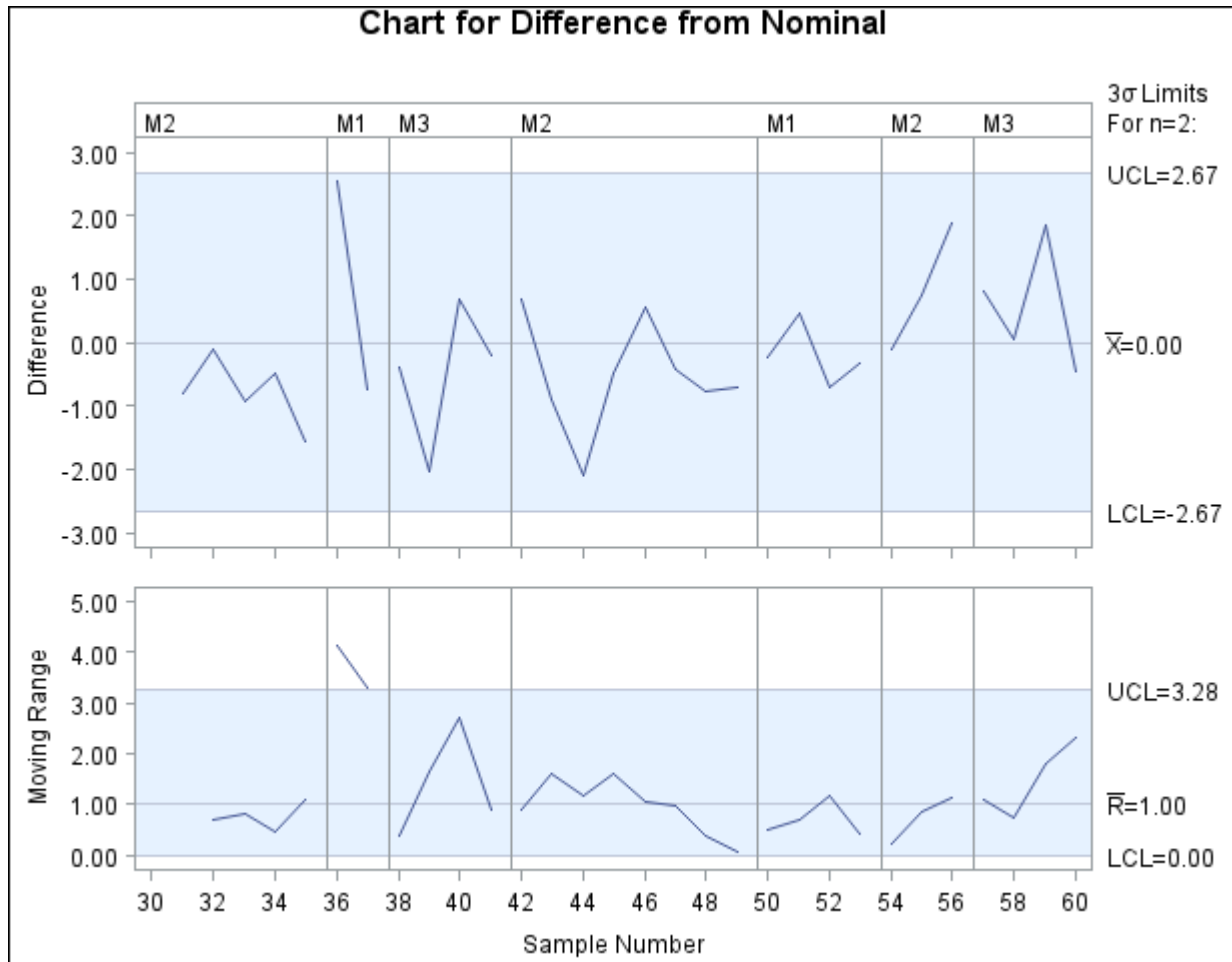
Figure 17.210 Short Run Control Chart



You can also identify the product types with a legend by specifying *Prodtype* as a *_PHASE_* variable.

```
symbol h=3.0 pct;
title 'Chart for Difference from Nominal';
proc shewhart data=new (rename=(Prodtype=_phase_)) limits=Difflim;
  irchart Diff*Sample /
    readphases = all
    phaseref
    phasebreak
    phaselegend
    split      = '/';
  label Diff = 'Difference/Moving Range';
run;
```

The display is shown in Figure 17.211. Note that the PHASEBREAK option is used to suppress the connection of adjacent points in different phases (product types).

Figure 17.211 Identification of Product Types

In some applications, it may be useful to replace the moving range chart with a plot of the nominal values. You can do this with the `TRENDVAR=` option in the `XCHART` statement⁶¹ provided that you reset the value of `_LIMITN_` to 1 to specify a subgroup sample of size one.

```
data Difflim;
  set Difflim;
  _var_ = 'Diameter';
  _limitn_ = 1;
run;

title 'Differences and Nominal Values';
proc shewhart data=new limits=Difflim;
  xchart Diameter*Sample (Prodtype) /
    nolimitslegend
    nolegend
    split = '/'
    blockpos = 3
    blocklabtype = scaled
```

⁶¹The `TRENDVAR=` option is not available in the `IRCHART` statement.

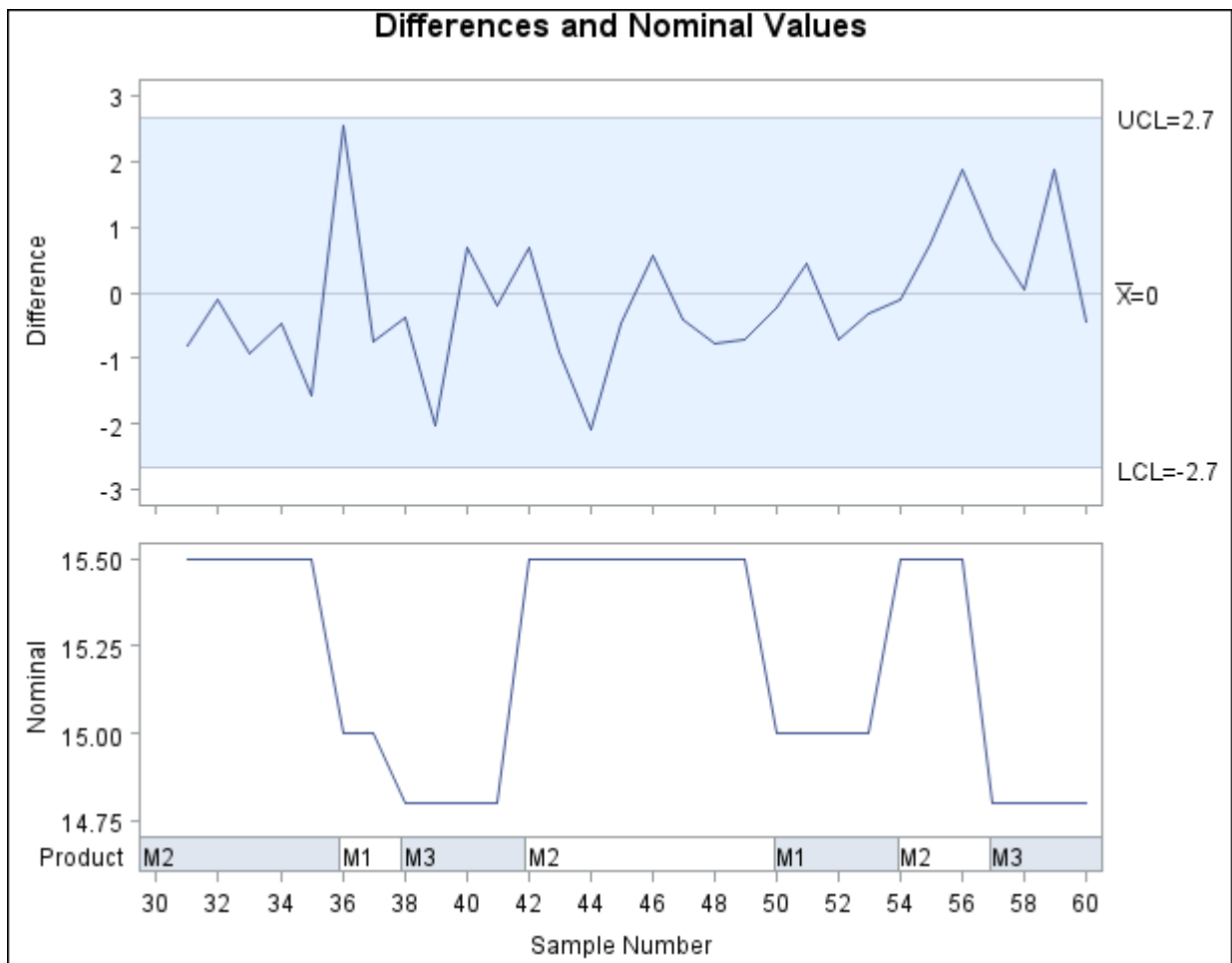
```

      blocklabelpos = left
      xsymbol       = xbar
      trendvar      = Nominal;
      label Diameter = 'Difference/Nominal'
      Prodtype      = 'Product';
run;

```

The display is shown in Figure 17.212. Note that you identify the product types by specifying Prodtype as a *block variable* enclosed in parentheses after the subgroup variable Sample. The BLOCKLABTYPE= option specifies that values of the block variable are to be scaled (if necessary) to fit the space available in the block legend. The BLOCKLABELPOS= option specifies that the label of the block variable is to be displayed to the left of the block legend.

Figure 17.212 Short Run Control Chart with Nominal Values



Testing for Constant Variances

The difference-from-nominal chart should be accompanied by a test that checks whether the variances for each product type are identical (homogeneous). Levene's test of homogeneity is particularly appropriate for short run applications because it is robust to departures from normality; refer to Snedecor and Cochran (1980). You can implement Levene's method by using the GLM proce-

ture to construct a one-way analysis of variance for the absolute deviations of the diameters from averages within product types.

```
proc sort data=Old;
    by Prodtype;
run;

proc means data=Old noprint;
    var Diameter;
    by Prodtype;
    output out=Oldmean (keep=Prodtype diammean) mean=diammean;
run;

data Old;
    merge Old Oldmean;
    by Prodtype;
    absdev = abs( Diameter - diammean );
run;

proc means data=Old noprint;
    var absdev;
    by Prodtype;
    output out=stats n=n mean=mean css=css std=std;
run;

title;
proc glm data=Old outstat=glmout;
    class Prodtype;
    model absdev = Prodtype;
run;
```

A partial listing of the results is displayed in [Figure 17.213](#). The large p -value (0.3386) indicates that the data do not reject the hypothesis of homogeneity.

Figure 17.213 Levene's Test of Variance Homogeneity

The GLM Procedure					
Dependent Variable: absdev					
Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	2	1.02901063	0.51450532	1.13	0.3373
Error	27	12.27381243	0.45458565		
Corrected Total	29	13.30282306			

Standardizing Differences from Nominal

When the variances across product types are *not* constant, various authors recommend standardizing the differences from nominal and displaying them on a common chart with control limits at ± 3 .

To illustrate this method, assume that the hypothesis of homogeneity is rejected for the differences in Old. Then you can use the product-specific estimates of σ in Baselim to standardize the differences from nominal in New and create the standardized chart as follows:

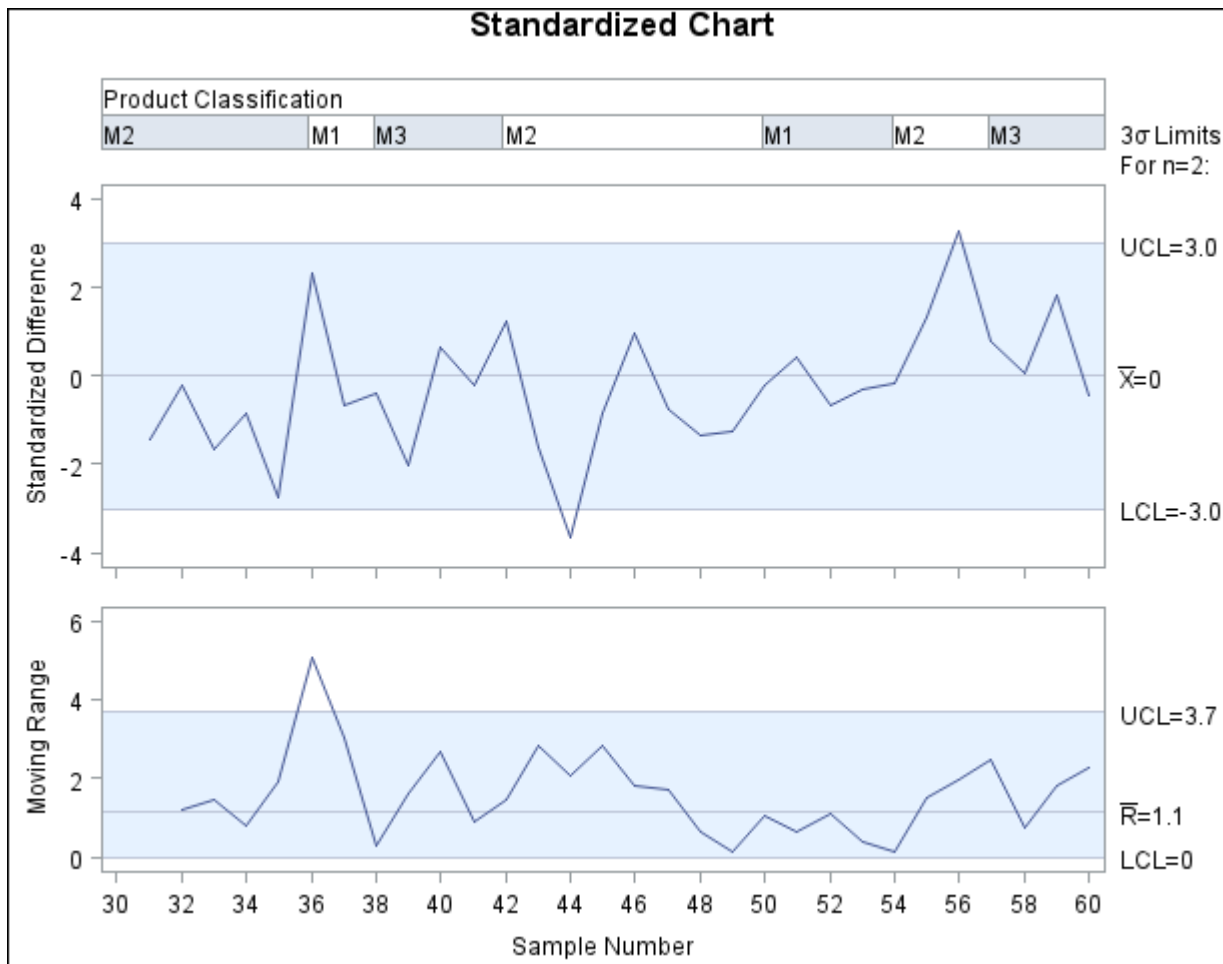
```
proc sort data=new;
    by Prodtype;
run;

data new;
    keep Sample Prodtype z Diff Diameter Nominal _stddev_;
    label Sample = 'Sample Number';
    format Diff 5.2 ;
    merge Baselim new(in = a);
    by Prodtype;
    if a;
    z = (Diameter - Nominal) / _stddev_ ;
run;

proc sort data=new;
    by Sample;
run;

title 'Standardized Chart';
proc shewhart data=new;
    irchart z*Sample (Prodtype) /
        blocklabtype = scaled
        mu0          = 0
        sigma0       = 1
        split        = '/';
    label Prodtype = 'Product Classification'
          z = 'Standardized Difference/Moving Range';
run;
```

Note that the options MU0= and SIGMA= specify that the control limits for the standardized differences from nominal are to be based on the parameters $\mu = 0$ and $\sigma = 1$. The chart is displayed in Figure 17.214.

Figure 17.214 Standardized Difference Chart

Nonnormal Process Data

A number of authors have pointed out that Shewhart charts for subgroup means work well whether the measurements are normally distributed or not.⁶² On the other hand, the interpretation of standard control charts for individual measurements (X charts) is affected by departures from normality. *See SHWNONN in the SAS/QC Sample Library*

In situations involving a large number of measurements, it may be possible to subgroup the data and construct an \bar{X} chart instead of an X chart. However, the measurements should not be subgrouped arbitrarily for this purpose.⁶³ If subgrouping is not possible, two alternatives are to transform the data to normality (preferably with a simple transformation such as the log transformation) or modify the usual limits based on a suitable model for the data distribution.

The second of these alternatives is illustrated here with data from a study conducted by a service center. The time taken by staff members to answer the phone was measured, and the delays were saved as values of a variable named Time in a SAS data set named Calls. A partial listing of Calls is shown in Figure 17.215.

⁶²Refer to Schilling and Nelson (1976) and Wheeler (1991).

⁶³Refer to Wheeler and Chambers (1986) for a discussion of subgrouping.

Figure 17.215 Answering Times from the Data Set Calls

Recnum	Time
1	3.233
2	3.110
3	3.136
4	2.899
5	2.838
6	2.459
7	3.716
8	2.740
9	2.487
10	2.635
11	2.676
12	2.905
13	3.431
14	2.663
15	3.437
16	2.823
17	2.596
18	2.633
19	3.235
20	2.701
21	3.202
22	2.725
23	3.151
24	2.464
25	2.662
26	3.188
27	2.640
28	2.541
29	3.033
30	2.993
31	2.636
32	2.481
33	3.191
34	2.662
35	2.967
36	3.300
37	2.530
38	2.777
39	3.353
40	3.614
41	4.288
42	2.442

Figure 17.215 *continued*

Recnum	Time
43	2.552
44	2.613
45	2.731
46	2.780
47	3.588
48	2.612
49	2.579
50	2.871

Creating a Preliminary Individual Measurements Chart

As a first step, the delays were analyzed using an X chart created with the following statements. The chart is displayed in [Figure 17.216](#).

```

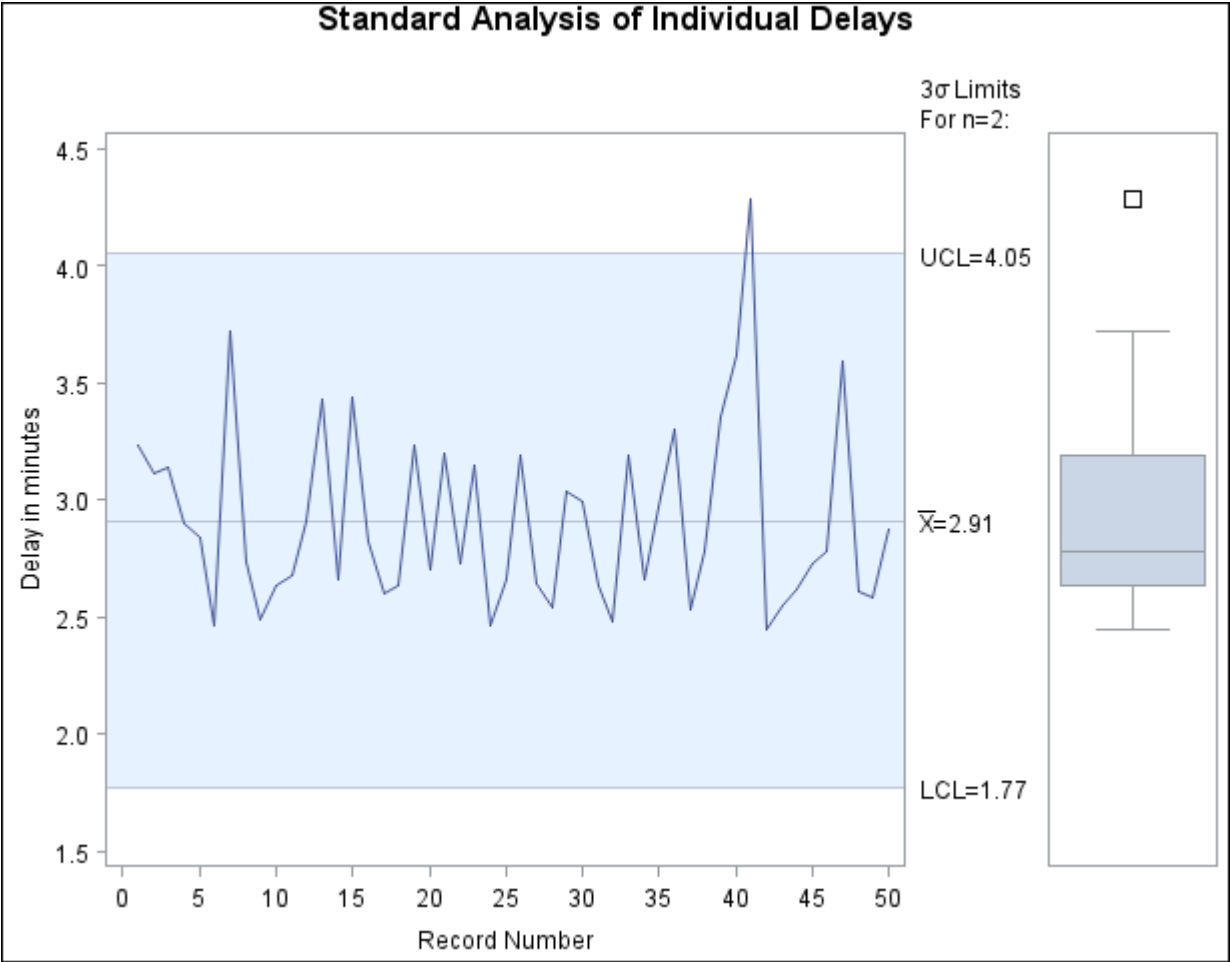
title 'Standard Analysis of Individual Delays';
proc shewhart data=Calls;
  irchart Time * Recnum /
    rtmplot   = schematic
    outlimits = delaylim
    nochart2 ;
  label Recnum = 'Record Number'
        Time   = 'Delay in minutes' ;
run;

```

You may be inclined to conclude that the 41st point signals a special cause of variation. However, the box plot in the right margin (requested with the RTMPLOT= option) indicates that the distribution of delays is skewed. Thus, the reason that the measurements are grouped well within the control limits is that the limits are incorrect and not that the process is too good for the limits.

NOTE: This example assumes the process is in statistical control; otherwise, the box plot could not be interpreted as a representation of the process distribution. You can check the assumption of normality with goodness-of-fit tests by using the CAPABILITY procedure, as shown in the statements that follow.

Figure 17.216 Standard Control Limits for Delays



Calculating Probability Limits

The OUTLIMITS= option saves the control limits from the chart in Figure 17.216 in a SAS data set named DELAYLIM, which is listed in Figure 17.217.

Figure 17.217 Control Limits for Standard Chart from the Data Set Calls

<div><div><div>S</div><div>U</div><div>B</div><div>V</div><div>A</div><div>R</div><div></div></div><div><div>T</div><div>Y</div><div>P</div><div>E</div><div></div></div><div><div>L</div><div>I</div><div>M</div><div>I</div><div>T</div><div>N</div><div></div></div><div><div>A</div><div>L</div><div>P</div><div>H</div><div>A</div><div></div></div><div><div>S</div><div>I</div><div>M</div><div>A</div><div>S</div><div></div></div><div><div>L</div><div>C</div><div>L</div><div>I</div><div></div></div><div><div>M</div><div>E</div><div>A</div><div>N</div><div></div></div><div><div>U</div><div>C</div><div>L</div><div>I</div><div></div></div><div><div>S</div><div>T</div><div>D</div><div>E</div><div>V</div><div></div></div></div>									
Time	Recnum	ESTIMATE	2	.002699796	3	1.77008	2.91038	4.05068	0.38010

The control limits can be replaced with the corresponding percentiles from a fitted lognormal distribution. The equation for the lognormal density function is

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{(\log(x)-\zeta)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) \quad x > 0$$

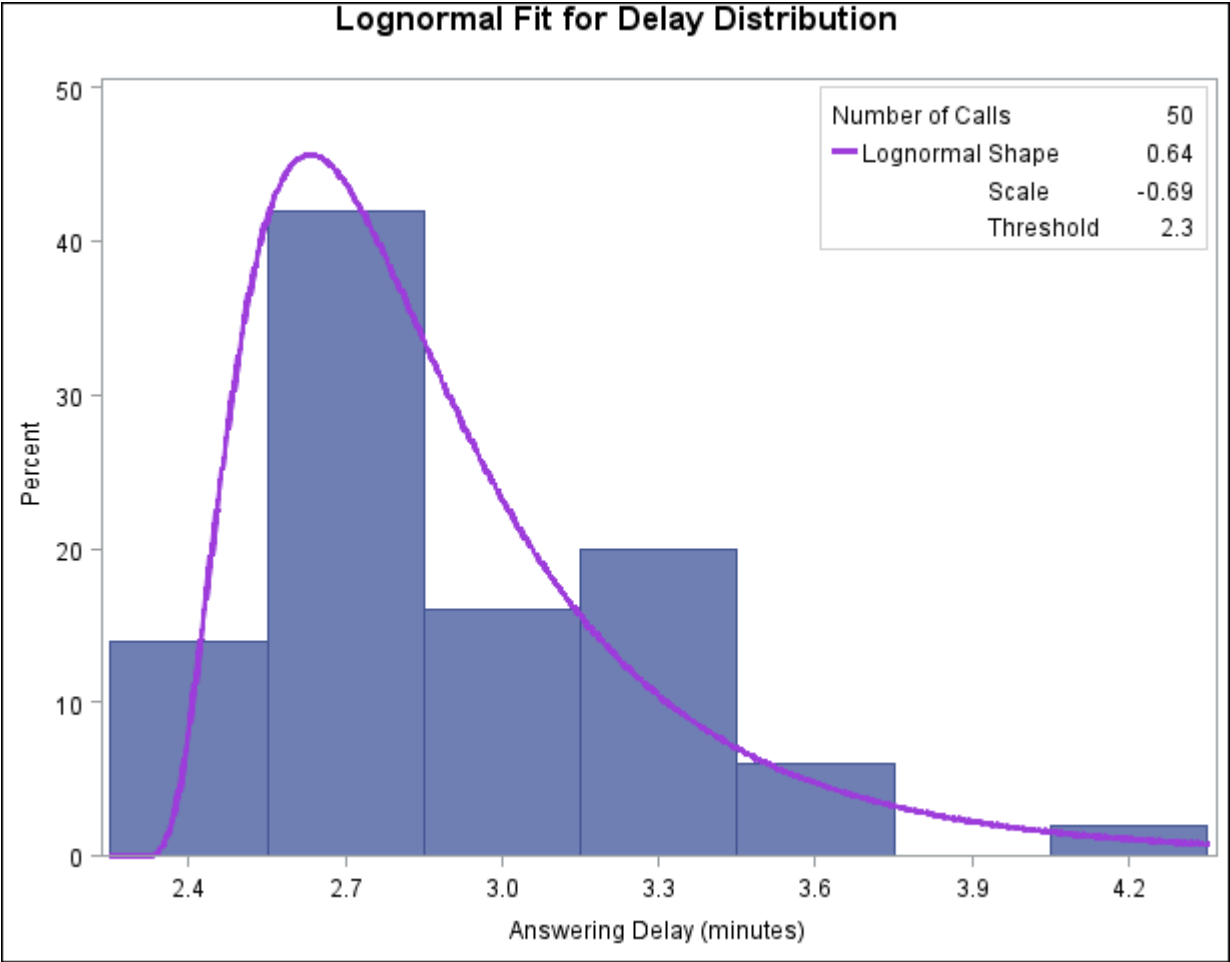
where σ denotes the shape parameter and ζ denotes the scale parameter.

The following statements use the CAPABILITY procedure to fit a lognormal model and superimpose the fitted density on a histogram of the data, shown in [Figure 17.218](#):

```

title 'Lognormal Fit for Delay Distribution';
proc capability data=Calls noprint;
  histogram Time /
    lognormal(threshold=2.3 w=2)
    outfit = Lnfit
    nolegend ;
  inset n = 'Number of Calls'
    lognormal( sigma = 'Shape' (4.2)
              zeta  = 'Scale' (5.2)
              theta ) / pos      = ne;
  label Time = 'Answering Delay (minutes)';
run;
```

Figure 17.218 Distribution of Delays



Parameters of the fitted distribution and results of goodness-of-fit tests are saved in the data set LNFIT, which is listed in Figure 17.219. The large p -values for the goodness-of-fit tests are evidence that the lognormal model provides a good fit.

Figure 17.219 Parameters of Fitted Lognormal Model in the Data Set LNFIT

<u>_VAR_</u>	<u>_CURVE_</u>	<u>_LOCATN_</u>	<u>_SCALE_</u>	<u>_SHAPE1_</u>	<u>_MIDPTN_</u>
Time	LNORMAL	2.3	-0.68910	0.64110	4.2
<u>_ADASQ_</u>	<u>_ADP_</u>	<u>_CVMWSQ_</u>	<u>_CVMP_</u>	<u>_KSD_</u>	<u>_KSP_</u>
0.34854	0.47465	0.058737	0.40952	0.092223	0.15

The following statements replace the control limits in DELAYLIM with limits computed from percentiles of the fitted lognormal model. The 100α th percentile of the lognormal distribution is $P_\alpha = \exp(\sigma \Phi^{-1}(\alpha) + \zeta)$, where Φ^{-1} denotes the inverse standard normal cumulative distribution function. The SHEWHART procedure constructs an X chart with the modified limits, displayed in

Figure 17.220.

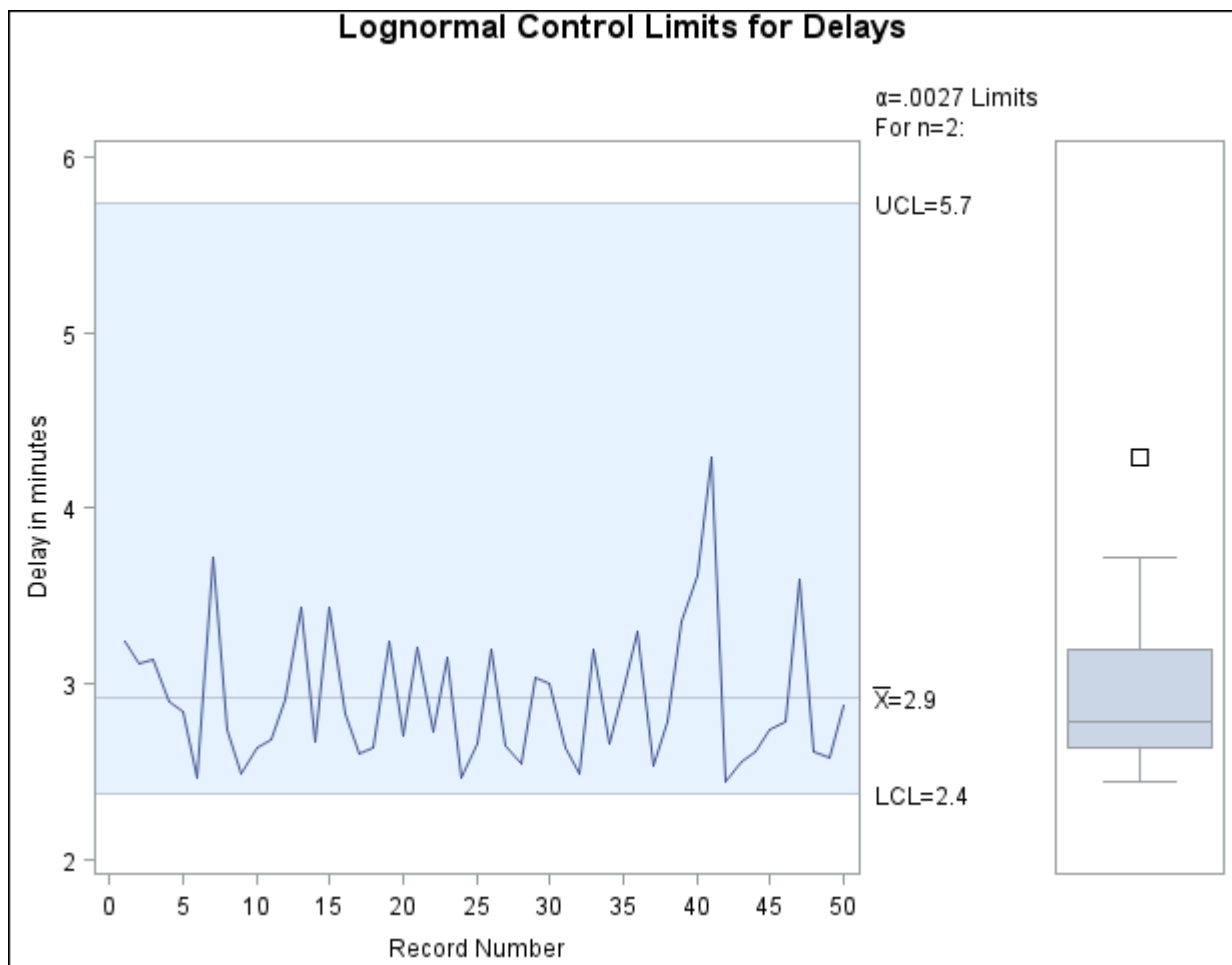
```

data delaylim;
  merge delaylim lnfit;
  drop _sigmas_ ;
  _lcli_ = _locatn_ + exp(_scale_*probit(0.5*_alpha_)*_shapel_);
  _ucli_ = _locatn_ + exp(_scale_*probit(1-.5*_alpha_)*_shapel_);
  _mean_ = _locatn_ + exp(_scale_+0.5*_shapel_*_shapel_);
run;

title 'Lognormal Control Limits for Delays';
proc shewhart data=Calls limits=delaylim;
  irchart Time*Recnum /
    rtmplot = schematic
    nochart2 ;
  label Recnum = 'Record Number'
        Time = 'Delay in minutes' ;
run;

```

Figure 17.220 Adjusted Control Limits for Delays



Clearly the process is in control, and the control limits (particularly the lower limit) are appropriate for the data. The particular probability level $\alpha = 0.0027$ associated with these limits is somewhat

immaterial, and other values of α such as 0.001 or 0.01 could be specified with the ALPHA= option in the original IRCHART statement.

Multivariate Control Charts

See SHWT2 in the
SAS/QC Sample Library

In many industrial applications, the output of a process characterized by p variables that are measured simultaneously. Independent variables can be charted individually, but if the variables are correlated, a multivariate chart is needed to determine whether the process is in control.

Many types of multivariate control charts have been proposed; refer to Alt (1985) for an overview. Denote the i th measurement on the j th variable as X_{ij} for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, where n is the number of measurements, and $j = 1, 2, \dots, p$. Standard practice is to construct a chart for a statistic T_i^2 of the form

$$T_i^2 = (\mathbf{X}_i - \bar{\mathbf{X}}_n)' \mathbf{S}_n^{-1} (\mathbf{X}_i - \bar{\mathbf{X}}_n)$$

where

$$\bar{X}_j = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_{ij}, \quad \mathbf{X}_i = \begin{bmatrix} X_{i1} \\ X_{i2} \\ \vdots \\ X_{ip} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \bar{\mathbf{X}}_n = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{X}_1 \\ \bar{X}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \bar{X}_p \end{bmatrix}$$

and

$$\mathbf{S}_n = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (\mathbf{X}_i - \bar{\mathbf{X}}_n)(\mathbf{X}_i - \bar{\mathbf{X}}_n)'$$

It is assumed that \mathbf{X}_i has a p -dimensional multivariate normal distribution with mean vector $\boldsymbol{\mu} = (\mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_p)'$ and covariance matrix $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Depending on the assumptions made about the parameters, a χ^2 , Hotelling T^2 , or beta distribution is used for T_i^2 , and the percentiles of this distribution yield the control limits for the multivariate chart.

In this example, a multivariate control chart is constructed using a beta distribution for T_i^2 . The beta distribution is appropriate when the data are individual measurements (rather than subgrouped measurements) and when $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ and $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ are estimated from the data being charted. In other words, this example illustrates a start-up phase chart where the control limits are determined from the data being charted.

Calculating the Chart Statistic

In this situation, it was shown by Gnanadesikan and Kettenring (1972), using a result of Wilks (1962), that T_i^2 is exactly distributed as a multiple of a variable with a beta distribution. Specifically,

$$T_i^2 \sim \frac{(n-1)^2}{n} B\left(\frac{p}{2}, \frac{n-p-1}{2}\right)$$

Tracy, Young, and Mason (1992) used this result to derive initial control limits for a multivariate chart based on three quality measures from a chemical process in the start-up phase: percent of impurities, temperature, and concentration. The remainder of this section describes the construction of a multivariate control chart using their data, which are given here by the data set Startup.

```

data Startup;
  input Sample Impure Temp Conc;
  label Sample = 'Sample Number'
        Impure = 'Impurities'
        Temp   = 'Temperature'
        Conc   = 'Concentration' ;
  datalines;
1  14.92  85.77  42.26
2  16.90  83.77  43.44
3  17.38  84.46  42.74
4  16.90  86.27  43.60
5  16.92  85.23  43.18
6  16.71  83.81  43.72
7  17.07  86.08  43.33
8  16.93  85.85  43.41
9  16.71  85.73  43.28
10 16.88  86.27  42.59
11 16.73  83.46  44.00
12 17.07  85.81  42.78
13 17.60  85.92  43.11
14 16.90  84.23  43.48
;

```

In preparation for the computation of the control limits, the sample size is calculated and parameter variables are defined.

```

proc means data=Startup noprint ;
  var Impure Temp Conc;
  output out=means n=n;
run;

data Startup;
  if _n_ = 1 then set means;
  set Startup;
  p      = 3;
  _subn_ = 1;
  _limitn_ = 1;
run;

```

Next, the PRINCOMP procedure is used to compute the principal components of the variables and save them in an output data set named Prin.

```

proc princomp data=Startup out=Prin outstat=scores std cov;
  var Impure Temp Conc;
run;

```

The following statements compute T_i^2 and its exact control limits, using the fact that T_i^2 is the sum of squares of the principal components.⁶⁴ Note that these statements create several special SAS variables so that the data set Prin can subsequently be read as a TABLE= input data set by the SHEWHART procedure. These special variables begin and end with an underscore character. The data set Prin is listed in [Figure 17.221](#).

⁶⁴Refer to Jackson (1980).

```

data Prin (rename=(tsquare=_subx_));
  length _var_ $ 8 ;
  drop prin1 prin2 prin3 _type_ _freq_;
  set Prin;
  comp1   = prin1*prin1;
  comp2   = prin2*prin2;
  comp3   = prin3*prin3;
  tsquare = comp1 + comp2 + comp3;
  _var_   = 'tsquare';
  _alpha_ = 0.05;
  _lclx_  = ((n-1)*(n-1)/n)*betainv(_alpha_/2, p/2, (n-p-1)/2);
  _mean_  = ((n-1)*(n-1)/n)*betainv(0.5, p/2, (n-p-1)/2);
  _uclx_  = ((n-1)*(n-1)/n)*betainv(1-_alpha_/2, p/2, (n-p-1)/2);
  label tsquare = 'T Squared'
        comp1   = 'Comp 1'
        comp2   = 'Comp 2'
        comp3   = 'Comp 3';
run;

```

Figure 17.221 The Data Set Prin

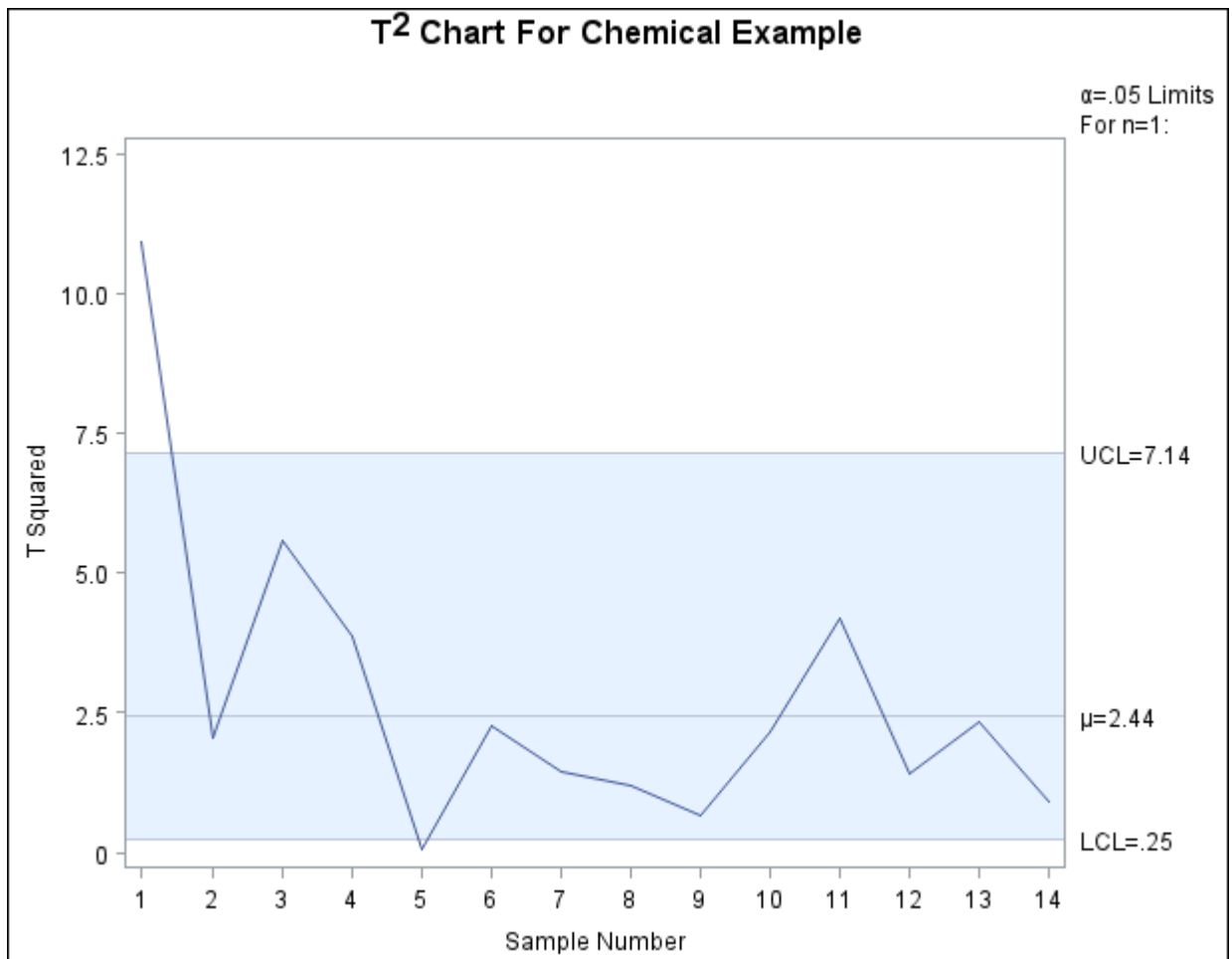
T2 Chart For Chemical Example									
var	n	Sample	Impure	Temp	Conc	p	_subn_	_limitn_	comp1
tsquare	14	1	14.92	85.77	42.26	3	1	1	0.79603
tsquare	14	2	16.90	83.77	43.44	3	1	1	1.84804
tsquare	14	3	17.38	84.46	42.74	3	1	1	0.33397
tsquare	14	4	16.90	86.27	43.60	3	1	1	0.77286
tsquare	14	5	16.92	85.23	43.18	3	1	1	0.00147
tsquare	14	6	16.71	83.81	43.72	3	1	1	1.91534
tsquare	14	7	17.07	86.08	43.33	3	1	1	0.58596
tsquare	14	8	16.93	85.85	43.41	3	1	1	0.29543
tsquare	14	9	16.71	85.73	43.28	3	1	1	0.23166
tsquare	14	10	16.88	86.27	42.59	3	1	1	1.30518
tsquare	14	11	16.73	83.46	44.00	3	1	1	3.15791
tsquare	14	12	17.07	85.81	42.78	3	1	1	0.43819
tsquare	14	13	17.60	85.92	43.11	3	1	1	0.41494
tsquare	14	14	16.90	84.23	43.48	3	1	1	0.90302
comp2	comp3	_subx_	_alpha_	_lclx_	_mean_	_uclx_			
10.1137	0.01606	10.9257	0.05	0.24604	2.44144	7.13966			
0.0162	0.17681	2.0410	0.05	0.24604	2.44144	7.13966			
0.1538	5.09491	5.5827	0.05	0.24604	2.44144	7.13966			
0.3289	2.76215	3.8640	0.05	0.24604	2.44144	7.13966			
0.0165	0.01919	0.0372	0.05	0.24604	2.44144	7.13966			
0.0645	0.27362	2.2534	0.05	0.24604	2.44144	7.13966			
0.4079	0.44146	1.4354	0.05	0.24604	2.44144	7.13966			
0.1729	0.73939	1.2077	0.05	0.24604	2.44144	7.13966			
0.0001	0.44483	0.6766	0.05	0.24604	2.44144	7.13966			
0.0004	0.86364	2.1692	0.05	0.24604	2.44144	7.13966			
0.0274	0.98639	4.1717	0.05	0.24604	2.44144	7.13966			
0.0823	0.87976	1.4003	0.05	0.24604	2.44144	7.13966			
1.6153	0.30167	2.3320	0.05	0.24604	2.44144	7.13966			
0.0001	0.00010	0.9032	0.05	0.24604	2.44144	7.13966			

You can now use the data set Prin as input to the SHEWHART procedure to create the multivariate control chart displayed in Figure 17.222.

```

title 'T' m=(+0,+0.5) '2'
      m=(+0,-0.5) ' Chart For Chemical Example';
proc shewhart table=Prin;
  xchart tsquare*Sample /
    xsymbol = mu
    nolegend ;
run;

```

Figure 17.222 Multivariate Control Chart for Chemical Process

The methods used in this example easily generalize to other types of multivariate control charts. You can create charts using the χ^2 and F distributions by using the appropriate CINV or FINV function in place of the BETAINV function. For details, refer to Alt (1985), Jackson (1980, 1991), and Ryan (1989).

Examining the Principal Component Contributions

You can use the *star options* in the SHEWHART procedure to superimpose points on the chart with stars whose vertices represent standardized values of the squares of the three principal components used to determine T_i^2 .

```

title 'T' m=(+0,+0.5) '2'
      m=(+0,-0.5) ' Chart For Chemical Example';
symbol value=none;
proc shewhart table=Prin;
  xchart tsquare*Sample /
    starvertices = (comp1 comp2 comp3)
    startype     = wedge
    starlegend   = none
    starlabel    = first

```



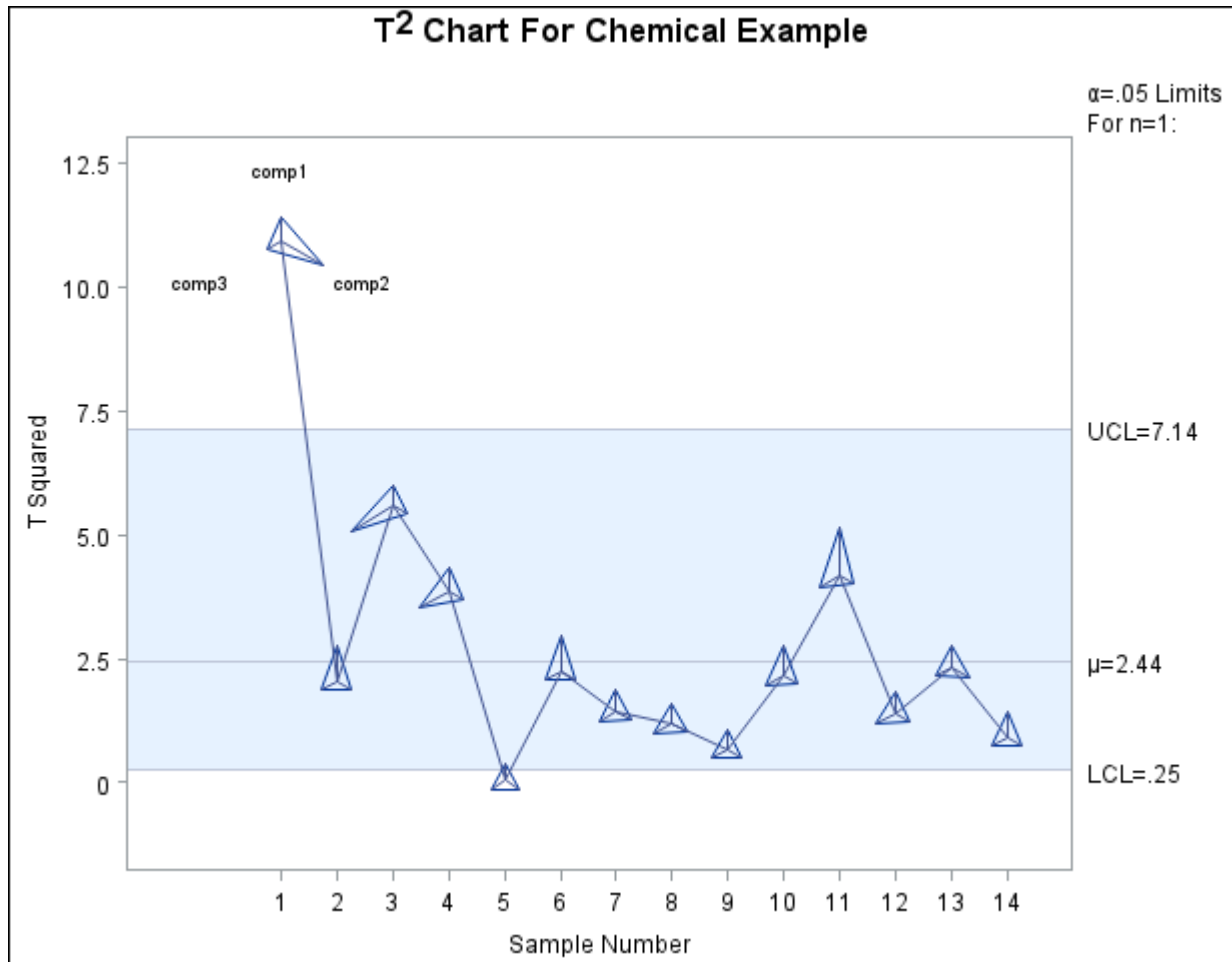
```

staroutradius = 4
npanelpos     = 14
xsymbol       = mu
nolegend ;
run;

```

The chart is displayed in Figure 17.223. In situations where the principal components have a physical interpretation, the star chart can be a helpful diagnostic for determining the relative contributions of the different components.

Figure 17.223 Multivariate Control Chart Displaying Principal Components



For more information about star charts, see the section “[Displaying Auxiliary Data with Stars](#)” on page 2114, or consult the entries for the STARVERTICES= and related options in “[Dictionary of Options: SHEWHART Procedure](#)” on page 2018.

Principal components are not the only approach that can be used to interpret multivariate control charts. This problem has recently been studied by a number of authors, including Doganaksoy, Faltin, and Tucker (1991), Hawkins (1991, 1993), and Mason, Tracy, and Young (1993).

Interactive Control Charts: SHEWHART Procedure

Overview: Interactive Control Charts

This section describes two approaches for creating an interactive control chart which enables an end user to “drill down” into subgroup data points and display information not contained in the chart itself. For example, the end user might want to be able to click on a subgroup to

- list the individual measurements in the subgroup
- diagnose an out-of-control point by viewing a Pareto chart of the most common problems affecting the process
- view a list of recommended corrective actions
- trace the raw materials used to manufacture a batch of product

The two approaches for creating interactive control charts are as follows:

- saving graphics coordinate data from control charts for use in creating SAS/AF applications
- associating Uniform Resource Locators (URLs) with subgroups to produce “clickable” control charts in HTML

The options described in this section can be specified in all the chart statements available in the SHEWHART procedure.

Details: Interactive Control Charts

Saving Graphics Coordinates in a Control Chart

You can specify an `WEBOUT=` data set in any chart statement to save graphics coordinate information for a control chart. The `WEBOUT=` data set is an extension of the `OUTTABLE=` data set, which contains the subgroup summary statistics, control limits and related information found in an `OUTTABLE=` data set, as well as coordinate data. The additional coordinate variables are listed in Table 17.96.

Table 17.96 WEBOUT= Data Set

Variable	Description
<code>_X1_</code>	x-coordinate of lower left corner of primary chart subgroup bounding box
<code>_Y1_</code>	y-coordinate of lower left corner of primary chart subgroup bounding box
<code>_X2_</code>	x-coordinate of upper right corner of primary chart subgroup bounding box
<code>_Y2_</code>	y-coordinate of upper right corner of primary chart subgroup bounding box
<code>_Xn_</code>	x-coordinate for point <i>n</i> of the subgroup shape

Table 17.96 (continued)

Variable	Description
<code>_Yn_</code>	y-coordinate for point <i>n</i> of the subgroup shape
<code>_X1_2_</code>	x-coordinate of lower left corner of secondary chart subgroup bounding box
<code>_Y1_2_</code>	y-coordinate of lower left corner of secondary chart subgroup bounding box
<code>_X2_2_</code>	x-coordinate of upper right corner of secondary chart subgroup bounding box
<code>_Y2_2_</code>	y-coordinate of upper right corner of secondary chart subgroup bounding box
<code>_SHAPE_</code>	shape of primary chart subgroup bounding area
<code>_NXY_</code>	number of points defining primary chart subgroup bounding area
<code>_GRAPH_</code>	name of primary chart graphics entry
<code>_GRAPH2_</code>	name of secondary chart graphics entry
<code>_DXMIN_</code>	value of lowest major tick mark on horizontal axis
<code>_DXMAX_</code>	value of highest major tick mark on horizontal axis
<code>_XMIN_</code>	x-coordinate of lowest major tick mark on horizontal axis
<code>_XMAX_</code>	x-coordinate of highest major tick mark on horizontal axis
<code>_DYMIN_</code>	value of lowest major tick mark on vertical axis
<code>_DYMAX_</code>	value of highest major tick mark on vertical axis
<code>_YMIN_</code>	y-coordinate of lowest major tick mark on vertical axis
<code>_YMAX_</code>	y-coordinate of highest major tick mark on vertical axis
<code>_XMIN2_</code>	x-coordinate of lowest major tick mark on secondary chart horizontal axis
<code>_XMAX2_</code>	x-coordinate of highest major tick mark on secondary chart horizontal axis
<code>_DYMIN2_</code>	value of lowest major tick mark on secondary chart vertical axis
<code>_DYMAX2_</code>	value of highest major tick mark on secondary chart vertical axis
<code>_YMIN2_</code>	y-coordinate of lowest major tick mark on secondary chart vertical axis
<code>_YMAX2_</code>	y-coordinate of highest major tick mark on secondary chart vertical axis

You can use the coordinate data saved in the `WEBOUT=` data set to create a “clickable” control chart in a SAS/AF application. The variables `_X1_`, `_Y1_`, `_X2_` and `_Y2_` contain the coordinates of the lower left and upper right corners of a rectangular *bounding box* associated with each subgroup on the primary chart. This box defines the clickable area associated with the subgroup when the chart is incorporated into a SAS/AF application. It contains the symbol used to plot the subgroup data, or the junction of line segments representing the subgroup if no plotting symbol is used. The variables `_X1_2_`, `_Y1_2_`, `_X2_2_` and `_Y2_2_` contain coordinates of the corners of subgroup bounding boxes for a secondary chart.

If you use the `BOXCHART` statement, each subgroup is represented by a box-and-whisker plot rather than a single symbol. The subgroup’s bounding box is defined by the sides of the box-and-whisker plot and its lower and upper quartiles, regardless of the `BOXSTYLE=` value in effect.

If you specify the `STARVERTICES=` option, each subgroup is represented by a polygon or star with a vertex corresponding to each of the `STARVERTICES=` variables. The clickable area for a subgroup is the polygon with these vertices, regardless of the `STARTYPE=` value specified. In the `WEBOUT=` data set the value of the `_SHAPE_` variable is `POLY` and the `_NXY_` variable

contains the number of vertices in the polygon. The variables `_Xn_` and `_Yn_`, where $n = 1$ to the value of `_NXY_`, contain the coordinates of the vertices of a subgroup's polygon. When the `STARVERTICES=` option is not used, the value of `_SHAPE_` is always `RECT` and the value of `_NXY_` is always 2.

When a control chart spans multiple panels (pages), the panels reside in separate SAS graphics entries. The `_GRAPH_` character variable records the name of the graphics entry containing the panel on which a given subgroup is plotted. This is the same name that appears in the PROC GREPLAY menu. When the `SEPARATE` option is used, primary and secondary charts are displayed on different graphics entries. The `_GRAPH2_` variable records the name of the graphics entry containing the secondary chart panel where a subgroup appears. When the `SEPARATE` option is not used, the values of `_GRAPH_` and `_GRAPH2_` will be the same for a given subgroup.

The variables `_DXMIN_`, `_DXMAX_`, `_XMIN_` and `_XMAX_` provide the data values and graphics coordinates associated with the lowest and highest major tick marks on the horizontal (subgroup) axis. The variables `_DYMIN_`, `_DYMAX_`, `_YMIN_` and `_YMAX_` provide the analogous values for the vertical axis. Through a simple linear transformation in your SAS/AF application you can use this information to convert from percent screen units to "data" units and vice versa.

The variables `_XMIN2_` and `_XMAX2_` contain the graphics coordinates associated with the lowest and highest major tick marks on the horizontal axis of a secondary chart. No variables for the corresponding data values are required, since they are always identical to those for the primary chart.

The variables `_DYMIN2_`, `_DYMAX2_`, `_YMIN2_` and `_YMAX2_` contain the data and coordinate values for the lowest and highest tick marks on the vertical axis of a secondary chart. A SAS/AF program receives the (x,y) coordinates for the location of the cursor when the user clicks on a subgroup data point. The application can determine whether (x,y) lies within any of the boxes whose coordinates are saved in the `WEBOUT=` data set. If so, the program can determine which subgroup was selected on the primary or secondary chart and can check the `_TESTS_` and `_TESTS2_` variables included in the `WEBOUT=` data set to determine whether an out-of-control condition has been signaled.

Notes:

1. Graphics coordinates are scaled in percent screen units from 0 to 100, where (0,0) represents the lower-left corner of the screen and (100,100) represents the upper-right corner of the screen. Because SAS/AF applications define the origin of the vertical axis at the top of the screen, it will be necessary to subtract the y-coordinates from 100 in your SCL program.
2. The variables `_X1_2_`, `_Y1_2_`, `_X2_2_`, `_Y2_2_`, `_GRAPH2_`, `_XMIN2_`, `_XMAX2_`, `_YMIN2_`, `_YMAX2_`, `_DYMIN2_` and `_DYMAX2_` appear in the `WEBOUT=` data set only when a secondary chart is produced. A secondary chart is produced by the `IRCHART`, `MRCHART`, `XRCHART` and `XSCHART` statements and by the `BOXCHART`, `MCHART` and `XCHART` statements when the `TRENDVAR=` option is specified.
3. When the subgroup variable is a character variable, the value of `_DXMIN_` is zero and the value of `_DXMAX_` is the number of subgroups in the input data set minus one.
4. A bounding box circumscribes a point displayed on a chart and its dimensions depend on the size of the symbol marker used to display the point. If no symbol marker is specified, a small

default size is used for the box. If a large number of subgroups are displayed on a panel, the subgroup symbols may overlap, so it is possible for a user to inadvertently select more than one point.

Associating URLs with Subgroups in HTML

You can use the Output Delivery System (ODS) to produce an HTML file containing a control chart created by the SHEWHART procedure. The HTML= option provides a way to associate Uniform Resource Locators (URLs) with subgroups plotted on a control chart. It specifies a variable in the input data set containing HTML syntax providing the URLs to be associated with different subgroups. The HTML= variable can be a character variable or a numeric variable with an associated character format.

The following statements generate an \bar{X} chart that is saved to a GIF file and included in an HTML file. The formatted values of the numeric HTML= variable Web specify URLs that link subgroups in the input data set to various web pages.

```

goptions target = gif;
ods html body = "example1.html";
proc format;
  value webfmt
    1='href="http://www.sas.com/'
    2='href="http://www.sas.com/service/techsup/faq/qc/shewproc.html"'
    3='href="http://www.sas.com/rnd/app/qc.html"'
    4='href="http://www.sas.com/rnd/app/qc/qcnew.html"'
    5='href="http://www.sas.com/rnd/app/qc/qc.html"'
  ;

data wafers;
  format Web webfmt.;
  input Batch Web @;
  do i=1 to 5;
    input Diameter @;
    output;
  end;
  drop i;
  datalines;
1 1 35.00 34.99 34.99 34.98 35.00
2 1 35.00 34.99 34.99 34.98 35.00
3 1 34.99 34.99 35.00 34.99 35.00
4 1 35.00 35.00 34.99 34.99 35.00
5 2 35.00 34.99 34.98 34.99 35.00
6 2 34.99 34.99 35.00 35.00 35.00
7 2 35.01 34.98 35.00 35.00 34.99
8 2 35.00 35.00 34.99 34.98 34.99
9 3 34.99 34.98 34.99 35.01 35.00
10 3 34.99 35.00 35.00 34.99 35.00
11 3 35.01 35.00 35.00 34.98 34.99
12 3 34.99 34.99 35.00 34.98 35.01
13 4 35.01 34.99 34.98 34.99 34.99
14 4 35.00 35.00 34.99 35.00 34.99
15 4 34.98 35.00 34.99 35.00 34.99

```

```

16  4  34.99 35.00 35.00 35.01 35.00
17  5  34.98 34.98 34.98 34.99 34.98
18  5  35.01 35.02 35.00 34.98 35.00
19  5  34.99 34.98 35.00 34.99 34.98
20  5  34.99 35.00 35.00 34.99 34.99
;

symbol1 v=square;
proc shewhart data=wafers;
    xchart Diameter*Batch / html = ( Web );
run;

ods html close;
run;

```

In this example five different URLs are each associated with a set of four subgroup values. When you view the ODS HTML output with a browser, you can click on a subgroup data point and the browser will bring up the page specified by the subgroup's URL. These URLs happen to point to pages at SAS Institute's web site which may be of interest to SAS/QC users.

NOTE: The value of the HTML= variable must be the same for each observation belonging to a given subgroup.

Links and Tests for Special Causes

The TESTHTML= data set provides a way to associate a link with each subgroup in a control chart for which a given test for special causes is positive:

Table 17.97 Variables Required in a TESTHTML= Data Set

Variable	Type	Description
TEST	character or numeric	test identifier
CHART	numeric	primary (1) or secondary (2) chart
URL	character	HTML specifying URL for subgroups with positive test

The variable _TEST_ identifies a test for special causes (see “Tests for Special Causes: SHEWHART Procedure” on page 2146). A standard test is identified by its number (1 to 8) and a nonstandard test is identified by the CODE= character in its pattern specification. The _TEST_ variable must be a character variable if nonstandard tests are included in the TESTHTML= data set. The value of _CHART_ is 1 or 2, specifying whether the test applies to the primary or secondary chart. The character variable _URL_ contains the HTML syntax for the link to be associated with subgroups for which the test is positive.

The following statements create a TESTHTML= data set and an \bar{X} chart using the same DATA= data set as the previous example:

```

ods html body = "example2.html";

data testlink;
    length _URL_ $ 75;

```

```

input _TEST_ _CHART_ _URL_;
datalines;
1 1 href="http://www.sas.com/"
2 1 href="http://www.sas.com/service/techsup/faq/qc/shewproc.html"
3 1 href="http://www.sas.com/rnd/app/qc.html"
4 1 href="http://www.sas.com/rnd/app/qc/qcnew.html"
5 1 href="http://www.sas.com/products/qc/index.html"
6 1 href="http://www.sas.com/rnd/app/qc/qc/qcspc.html"
7 1 href="http://www.sas.com/software/components/qc.html"
8 1 href="http://www.sas.com/rnd/app/qc/qc.html"
;

symbol1 v=dot;
proc shewhart data=wafers testhtml=testlink;
    xchart Diameter*Batch / tests = 1 to 8;
run;

ods html close;
run;

```

In this example only subgroups triggering tests for special causes have URLs associated with them.

NOTE: If a TESTHTML= data set and an HTML= variable are both specified, the link from the TESTHTML= data set is associated with any subgroup for which the test is positive.

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Appendix A

The GAGE Application

Contents

Introduction	2221
Terminology	2222
Getting Started	2223
Invoking the GAGE Application	2223
Entering Data	2225
Performing a Range Chart Analysis	2227
Performing an Average Chart Analysis	2230
Selecting a Statistical Method	2231
Performing an Average and Range Analysis	2231
Performing a Variance Components Analysis	2233
Saving the Data	2234
Entering Another Set of Data	2236
Reading Data from a Data Set	2236
Details	2238
Range Chart	2238
Average Chart	2238
Average and Range Method	2239
Variance Components Method	2243
Creating a Data Set Outside the GAGE Application	2246
Extensibility of the Application	2248
References	2249

This appendix describes the GAGE application, which is a tool for assessing gage repeatability and reproducibility (R&R). The GAGE application is available with Release 6.10 of the SAS/QC Sample Library.

Introduction

Measurement systems are essential to the quality of a manufacturing process. The gages or instruments that take measurements are subject to variation. Too much variation in the measurement system may mask variation in the process.

One type of measurement variation is caused by conditions inherent in gages. This variation, known as repeatability, is obtained when one person measures the same characteristic several times with the same gage. Another type of measurement variation, known as reproducibility, occurs when different

individuals measure the same characteristic with the same gage. Other sources of measurement variation include part-to-part variation, accuracy, stability, and linearity.

Two graphical methods for evaluating the measurement system are range charts and average charts. Range charts assess repeatability by showing whether the gage variability is consistent. Average charts show consistency of operator variability (reproducibility) and part-to-part variation.

Two statistical approaches to determining gage R&R are the average and range method and the variance components method. The variance components method can provide more information, is more accurate, and is more flexible than the average and range method.

The GAGE application makes it easy for you to enter your data, create range and average charts, and determine gage R&R. Whether you use the average and range method or the more powerful variance components method, the GAGE application reports the results in a standard form. It enables you to save the graphs for later reference, and it enables you to save the reports. You can save the data in a SAS data set for subsequent gage analysis or for more extensive analysis using other components of the SAS System. Because gage R&R techniques are open to local interpretation, this application has been designed so that it can be modified to suit the needs of your company.

Terminology

The following definitions describe the terms used in a gage R&R study.

Gage	any device used to obtain measurements, for example, a micrometer or a gasket thickness gage.
Condition	typically an operator, but can be thought of more generically as any condition affecting the measurements. For example, with an automated process, condition might be a set-up procedure or an environmental condition such as temperature. For the remainder of this appendix, condition is referred to as operator.
Trial	a set of measurements on all parts taken by one operator. Multiple trials help separate the gage variability (repeatability) from the variability contributed by operators (reproducibility).
Part	the item that is measured, for example, a gasket. The parts selected should represent the entire operating range (variability) of the process.
Measurement System	the complete process used to obtain measurements. This includes people, gages, operations, and procedures.
Repeatability	the variation resulting from repeated measurements taken on the same part with the same gage by the same operator. Repeatability is the gage or equipment variation.
Reproducibility	the variation in the average of the measurements resulting when different operators using the same gage take measurements on the same part. Reproducibility is the operator-to-operator variability.

Getting Started

Suppose that ABC Company needs to evaluate a gasket thickness gage. Three operators (George, Jane, and Robert) are selected for this study. Using the same gage, each operator measures ten parts (gaskets) in a random order. Each part is measured by each operator twice (two trials). [Table A.1](#) gives the measurements (gasket thicknesses) collected by each operator and is patterned after an example given in ASQC Automotive Division/AIAG (1990).

Table A.1 Gage Study Data

Part	George		Jane		Robert	
	Trial1	Trial2	Trial1	Trial2	Trial1	Trial2
1	0.65	0.60	0.55	0.55	0.50	0.55
2	1.00	1.00	1.05	0.95	1.05	1.00
3	0.85	0.80	0.80	0.75	0.80	0.80
4	0.85	0.95	0.80	0.75	0.80	0.80
5	0.55	0.45	0.40	0.40	0.45	0.50
6	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.05	1.00	1.05
7	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.90	0.95	0.95
8	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.80	0.80
9	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.95	1.05	1.05
10	0.60	0.70	0.55	0.50	0.85	0.80

These data are used to illustrate the GAGE application throughout this appendix.

Invoking the GAGE Application

The interface to the GAGE application was implemented using FRAME entries in SAS/AF software. The application is stored in the gage catalog. (File extensions for SAS catalogs differ based on the operating system.)

Assume that you are using the SAS System under Microsoft Windows and that the SAS/QC Sample Library is stored in the `c:\sas\qc\sample` directory. (Check with your SAS site representative for the location of the Sample Library on your system.) You invoke the application as follows:

1. First, for SAS 9.3, you must enter the following statements to ensure proper operation of the GAGE application:

```
ods graphics off;
ods html close;
ods listing;
```

2. Next you must tell the SAS System where the catalog is stored:

```
libname gage 'c:\sas\qc\sample';
```

3. You then issue the following command from any SAS display manager window:

```
af c=gage.gage.gage.frame
```

The main window in the application appears, as shown in [Figure A.1](#).

Figure A.1 General Information Window

The screenshot shows the 'GAGE: General Information' window in SAS. The window has a title bar with 'SAS' and standard window controls. Below the title bar is a menu bar with 'File', 'Window', and 'Help'. The main content area is titled 'GAGE: General Information'. It contains several input fields and radio buttons. 'Test ID' and 'Date' (04/17/02) are at the top. 'Performed By' is below. 'Part No. & Name', 'Characteristics', and 'Specification' are on the left. 'Sigma Multiple' (4, 5.15, 6) is on the right. 'Gage Name', 'Gage No.', and 'Gage Type' are at the bottom left. 'Analysis' (%Variation, %Tolerance) is at the bottom right.

You specify the following general information for your gage study in this window: who performed the study, part number and part name, characteristics, specification, and gage name, number, and type.

The test ID is required for each set of data to be analyzed. It uniquely identifies each gage study. Date is set to the current date and can be changed. You also select either the percent of process variation analysis (%Variation) or the percent of tolerance analysis (%Tolerance). You must specify a tolerance value for the percent of tolerance analysis.

Set the multiple of sigma to whatever level you use for gage studies. This multiple may be a standard level established within your organization. For example, the automotive industry typically uses 5.15σ (ASQC Automotive Division/AIAG 1990), and SEMATECH uses 6σ (SEMATECH, Inc. 1991).

The general information for the gasket thickness gage example is entered, as shown in [Figure A.2](#).

Figure A.2 General Information for Gage Study

SAS

File Window Help

GAGE: General Information

Test ID: Date:

Performed By:

Part No. & Name: Sigma Multiple: ☐ 4 ☒ 5.15 ☐ 6

Characteristics:

Specification:

Gage Name: Analysis: ☐ %Variation ☒ %Tolerance:

Gage No.:

Gage Type:

This study is identified with the test ID *Gasket*. The analysis is based on 5.15σ , and a percent of tolerance analysis based on a tolerance of 0.4mm is requested.

Entering Data

The next step is to enter the data provided in [Table A.1](#). In the General Information window, choose **Edit** from the **File** menu, as shown in [Figure A.3](#).

Figure A.3 Choosing Edit from the File Menu

SAS

File Window Help

New
Open...
Edit
Save...
End
Exit

GAGE: General Information

Test ID: Date:

Performed By:

Part No. & Name: Sigma Multiple: ☐ 4 ☒ 5.15 ☐ 6

Characteristics:

Specification:

Gage Name: Analysis: ☐ %Variation ☒ %Tolerance:

Gage No.:

Gage Type:

The Measurements window appears, as shown in [Figure A.4](#).

Figure A.4 Measurements (Data Entry) Window

The screenshot shows the SAS GAGE: Measurements window. The window has a menu bar with 'File', 'Window', and 'Help'. The title bar says 'SAS' and 'GAGE: Measurements'. The main area contains a table for data entry. The table has columns for 'Trial' (1, 2, 3, 4) and rows for 'Part' (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The table is currently empty. To the right of the table, there are fields for 'Condition' (with left and right arrows), 'Test ID' (Gasket), and 'Date' (04/17/02). Below these fields is an 'Analysis' button.

	Trial 1	Trial 2	Trial 3	Trial 4
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

Condition: [Left Arrow] [Right Arrow]
 Test ID: Gasket
 Date: 04/17/02
 Analysis

Enter data for one operator (Condition) in this window only. Only five parts are displayed at one time. Use the scroll bar to move the data region vertically. The first operator is George, whose measurements for parts 1-5 are shown in [Figure A.5](#).

Figure A.5 Measurements for Operator George

The screenshot shows the SAS GAGE: Measurements window with data entered for Operator George. The table now contains numerical values. The 'Condition' field is set to 'George'. The 'Test ID' is 'Gasket' and the 'Date' is '04/17/02'. The 'Analysis' button is still present.

	Trial 1	Trial 2	Trial 3	Trial 4
1	0.65	0.6		
2	1	1		
3	0.85	0.8		
4	0.85	0.95		
5	0.55	0.45		

Condition: George
 Test ID: Gasket
 Date: 04/17/02
 Analysis

To enter the next operator's measurements, press the arrow \Rightarrow to the right of Condition. An empty Measurements window similar to [Figure A.4](#) appears.

The second operator is Jane. Her measurements for parts 6–10 are shown in [Figure A.6](#).

Data for the third operator are entered similarly. Press the arrow \Leftarrow to the left of Condition to move to the previous operator.

Figure A.6 Measurements for Operator Jane

	Trial			
	1	2	3	4
Part	6	1	1.05	
	7	0.95	0.9	
	8	0.75	0.7	
	9	1	0.95	
	10	0.55	0.5	

Condition: **Jane**

Test ID: **Gasket**

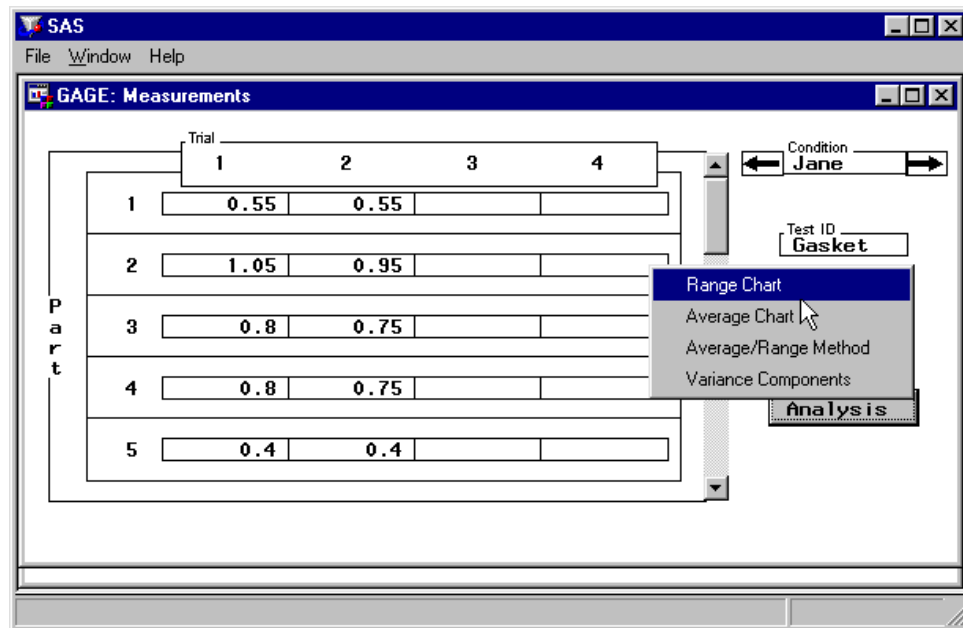
Date: **04/17/02**

Analysis

Performing a Range Chart Analysis

Now that the data are entered, the gage variability (repeatability) can be checked for consistency. This is done graphically with a range chart. Press the **Analysis** button in the Measurements window. A menu of analysis options appears, as shown in [Figure A.7](#).

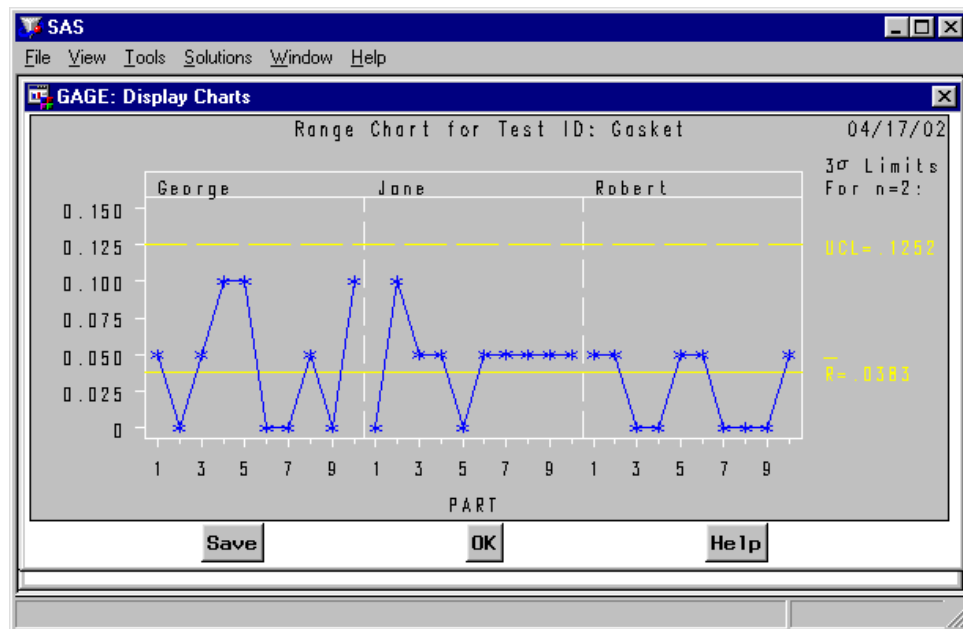
Figure A.7 Analysis Button Options



Select **Range Chart**. The range chart of the data is displayed, as shown in Figure A.8.

No points are out-of-control, and the variability across operators is fairly comparable. This indicates that all operators are using the gage in the same way. If there were any out-of-control points, they should be investigated and dealt with before proceeding.

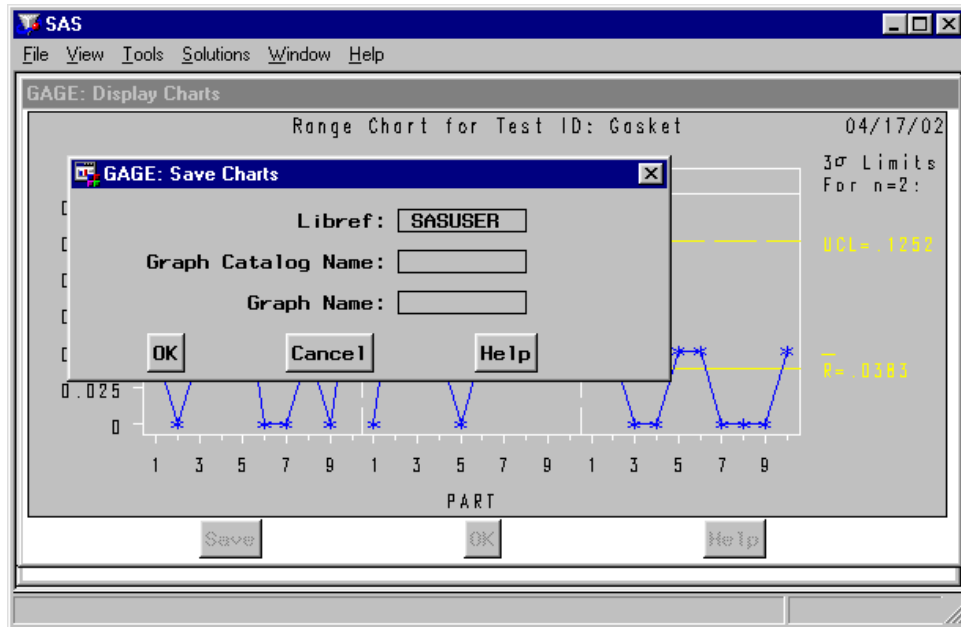
Figure A.8 Range Chart for Gage Study Gasket



You can save this chart in a SAS graphics catalog. Then you can use the GRAPH window or the GREPLAY procedure to view charts stored in the catalog. You also can create hard-copy versions of charts stored in the catalog.

Press the **Save** button to save the range chart. The Save Charts window appears, as shown in Figure A.9.

Figure A.9 Saving the Range Chart



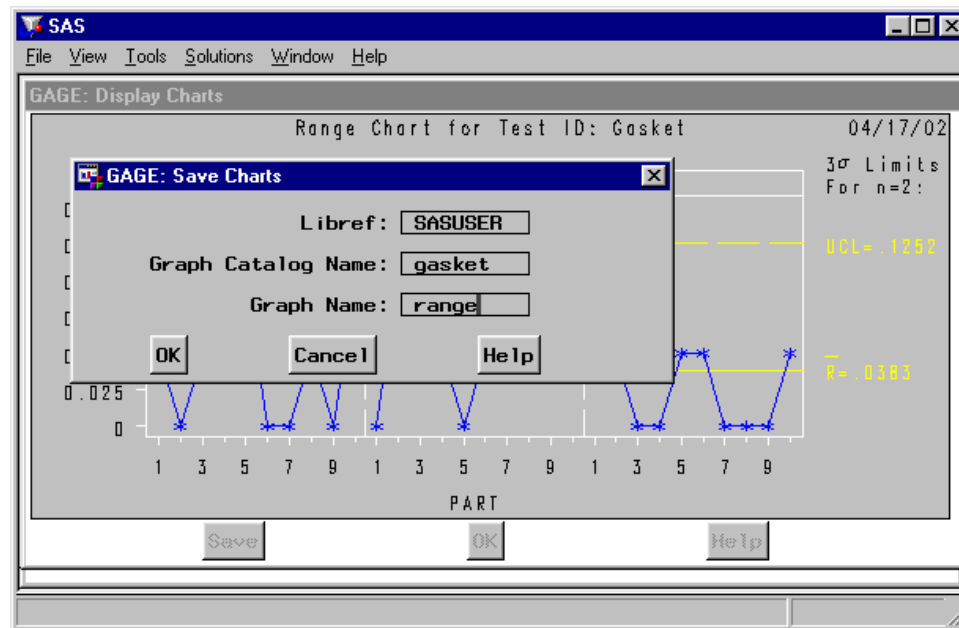
Libref tells the SAS System where to store the SAS graphics catalog. The libref SASUSER stores the catalog in the SASUSER data library, which is created automatically by the SAS System. You must assign other libref locations with the LIBNAME statement.

Graph Catalog Name is the name of the SAS graphics catalog in which to store the chart.

Graph Name is the name of this range chart when stored in the SAS graphics catalog.

Figure A.10 shows that the range chart is to be stored in SASUSER.GASKET.RANGE.

Figure A.10 Saving the Range Chart



Press the **Cancel** button if you decide not to save the chart. Press the **OK** button to save the chart.

You return to the window displaying the range chart. Press the **OK** button to leave the Display Charts window.

Refer to *SAS/GRAPH: Reference* for more information on SAS graphics catalogs, the GRAPH window, and the GREPLAY procedure.

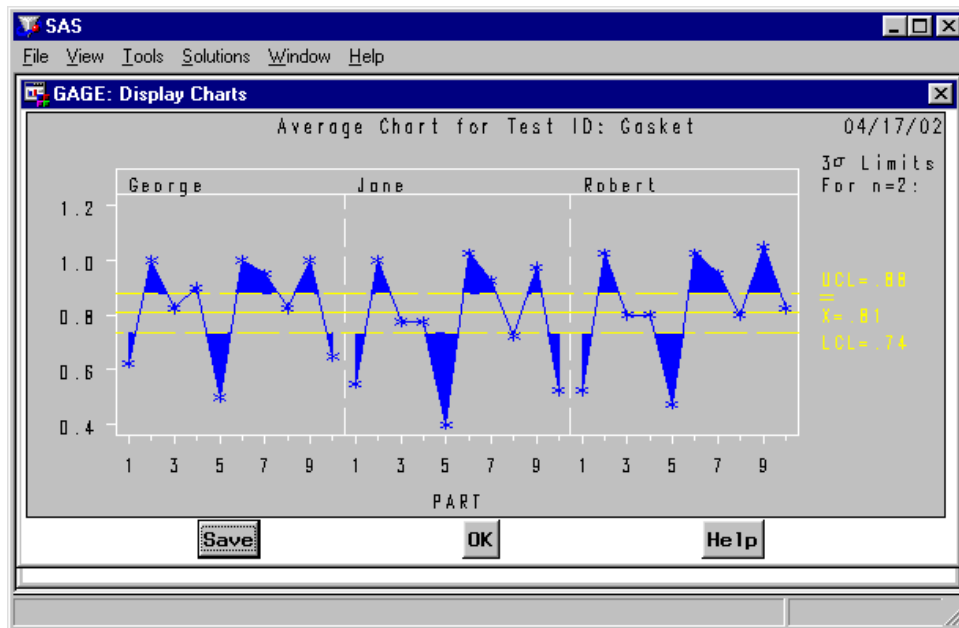
Performing an Average Chart Analysis

The average chart shows operator variability (reproducibility) and part-to-part variation. Press the **Analysis** button in the Measurements window and select **Average Chart**. The average chart of the data is displayed, as shown in Figure A.11.

Note how most of the averages are beyond the control limits. Also, the out-of-control averages tend to be the same for each operator. This indicates that this study can detect part-to-part variation. If the averages were not outside the control limits, the part-to-part variation would be hidden in the gage variation.

Operator variability can be seen on the average chart by comparing the operator averages for each part. These averages will differ when there is variability.

Note that this is not a standard use of the Shewhart chart. Ordinarily the fact that the points fall outside the control limits would raise concerns that the process is out of control, but here the opposite conclusion is drawn.

Figure A.11 Average Chart for Gage Study Gasket

You can save the average chart by pressing the **Save** button, as described for the range chart. Press the **OK** button to leave this window.

Selecting a Statistical Method

The range chart indicates that the gage variability is consistent. The average chart indicates that the measurement system is adequate to detect part-to-part variation. Now you can perform a statistical analysis. Which analysis method should you choose: average and range, or variance components?

Since the data for this study are balanced (no data points are missing), the average and range method can be used. But it is not as efficient as the variance components method, and it does not provide information about the interaction between operators and parts. Both methods will be shown to illustrate some of these differences.

Performing an Average and Range Analysis

Press the **Analysis** button in the Measurements window and select **Average/Range Method**. The results are displayed, as shown in Figure A.12. You can scroll the report with the vertical scroll bar.

The complete listing of these results is shown in Figure A.24. A percent of tolerance analysis (against a tolerance value of 0.4mm) was requested in the General Information window. This appears on the right side of the report.

As with the charts, you can save this report in a file. Press the **Save** button to save the report. The Save Reports window appears, as shown in Figure A.13.

Figure A.12 Average and Range Analysis of Gage Study Gasket

SAS

File View Tools Solutions Window Help

GAGE: Display Reports

Average and Range Method

Test ID: Gasket Performed By: John Smith
 Date: 04/17/02

Part No. & Name: Gasket
 Characteristics:
 Specification: 0.6-1.0 mm

Gage Name: Thickness
 Gage No.: X-2034
 Gage Type: 0-10 mm Tolerance: 0.4

MEASUREMENT UNIT ANALYSIS		% TOLERANCE ANALYSIS	
Repeatability		% EV = 43.68 %	
EV =	0.1747		

Save OK Help

Figure A.13 Saving the Average and Range Report

SAS

File View Tools Solutions Window Help

GAGE: Display Reports

GAGE: Save Reports

Enter external file to store report:

1 | | 1

Save Mode:
☒ Replace contents
☐ Append to contents

OK Cancel Help

MEASUREMENT UNIT ANALYSIS		% TOLERANCE ANALYSIS	
Repeatability		% EV = 43.68 %	
EV =	0.1747		

Save OK Help

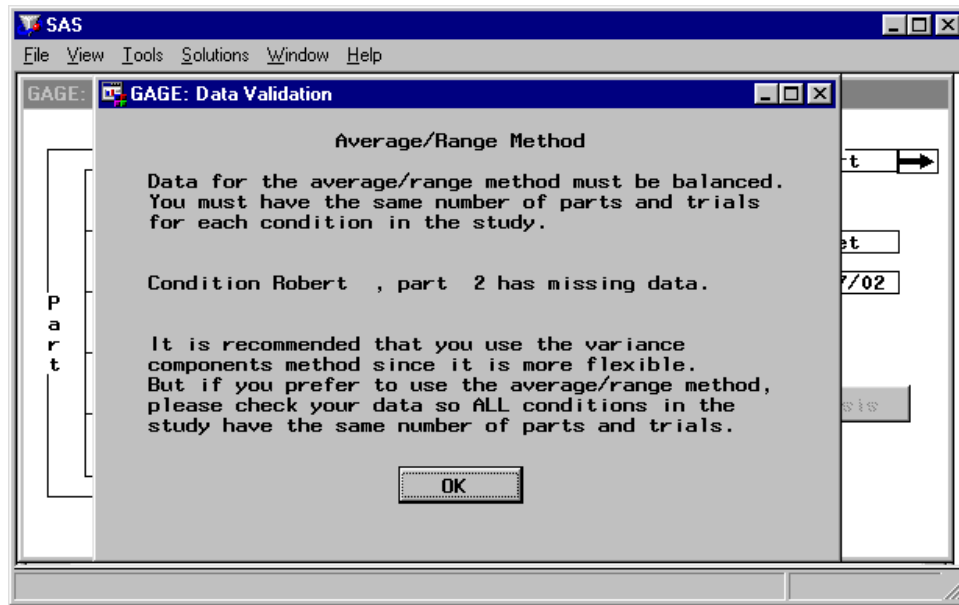
You enter the name of the file in which to store the report. You can select to have this listing replace what is currently in the file (if it exists) or be appended to the information stored in the file.

Press the **Cancel** button if you decide not to save the report. Press the **OK** button to save the report.

You return to the window displaying the average and range report. Press the **OK** button to leave the Display Reports window.

What would happen if you chose this method and there were missing data? Assume that operator Robert was unable to take the second measurement on the second part, and that data point is missing. If you run the average and range method on these data, you receive the message window shown in Figure A.14.

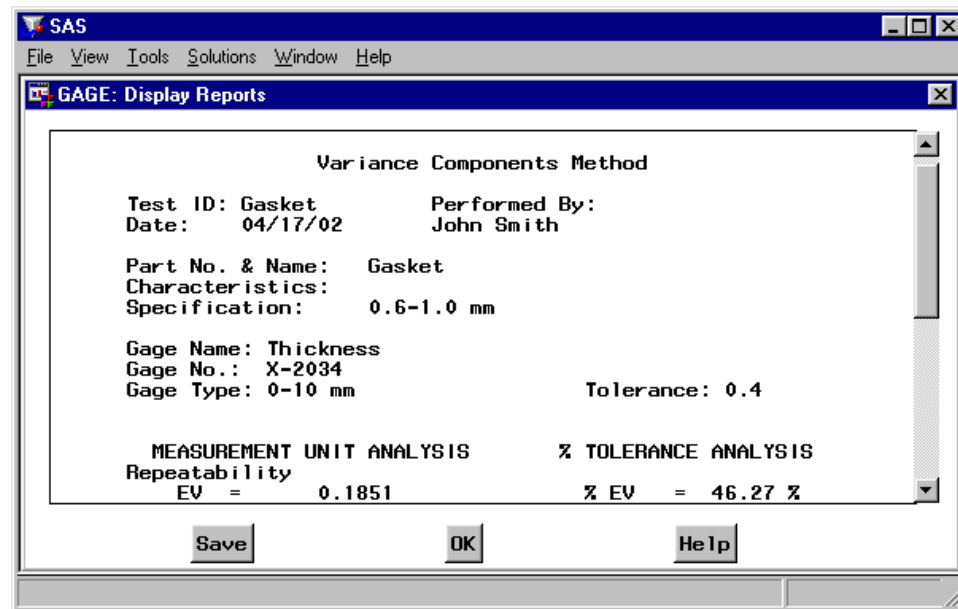
Figure A.14 Average and Range Message Window



The variance components method can be used for these data.

Performing a Variance Components Analysis

Now perform a variance components analysis on the original data. Press the **Analysis** button in the Measurements window and select **Variance Components**. The results are displayed, as shown in Figure A.15.

Figure A.15 Variance Components Analysis of Gage Study Gasket

The complete listing of these results is shown in [Figure A.25](#). Note that the results you get using the variance components method differ slightly from those you get using the average and range method (see “[Variance Components Method](#)” on page 2243).

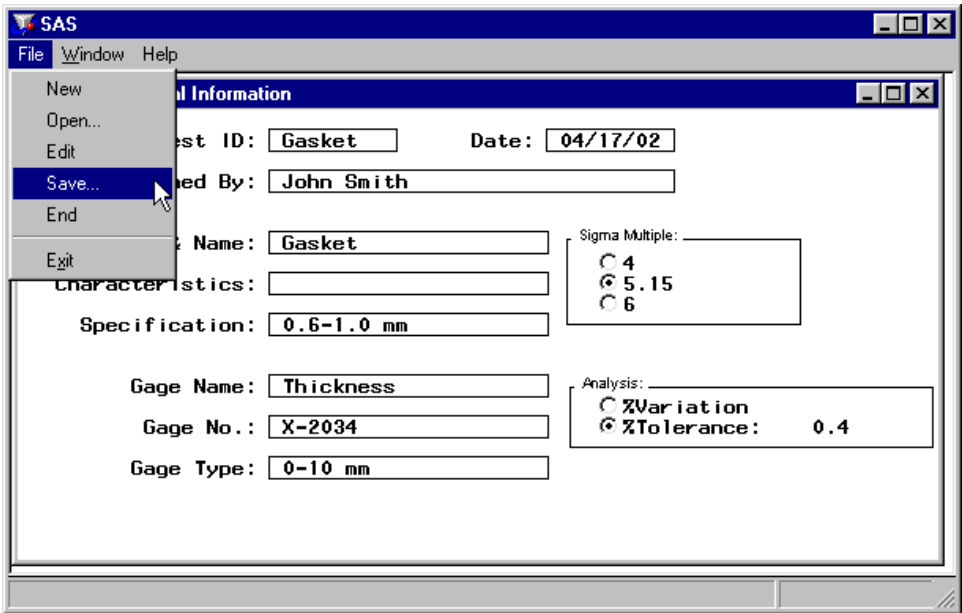
You can save this report by pressing the **Save** button, as described for the average and range analysis. Press the **OK** button to leave this window.

Saving the Data

Now that you have entered the data and performed analyses, you can save the data in a SAS data set for later analysis. You save the data by choosing **Save** from the **File** menu in either the Measurements window or the General Information window.

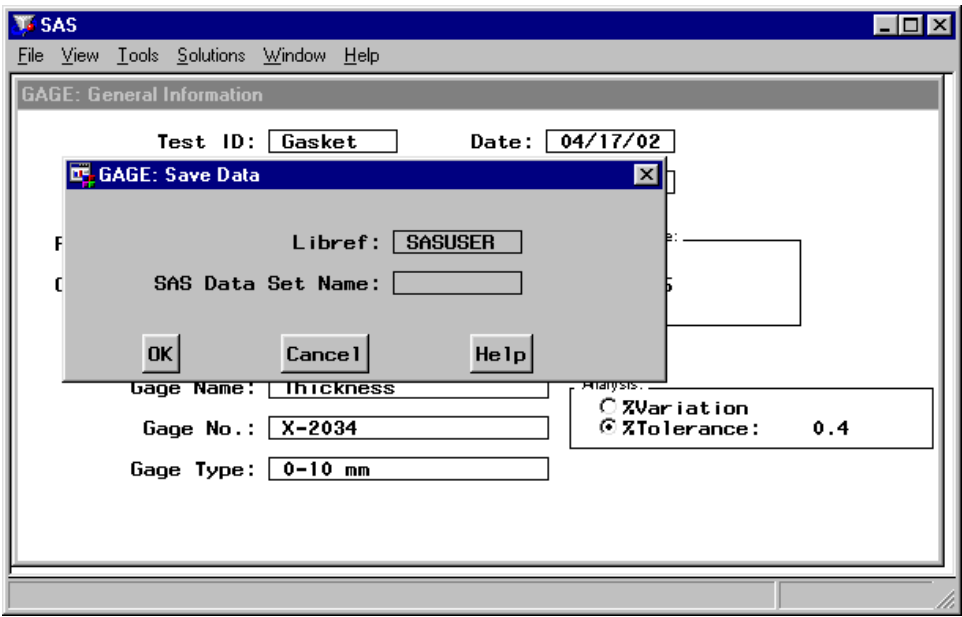
Choose **End** from the **File** menu in the Measurements window to return to the General Information window. Then choose **Save** from the **File** menu, as shown in [Figure A.16](#).

Figure A.16 Choosing Save from the File Menu



The Save Data window appears, as shown in Figure A.17.

Figure A.17 Saving the Data in a SAS Data Set

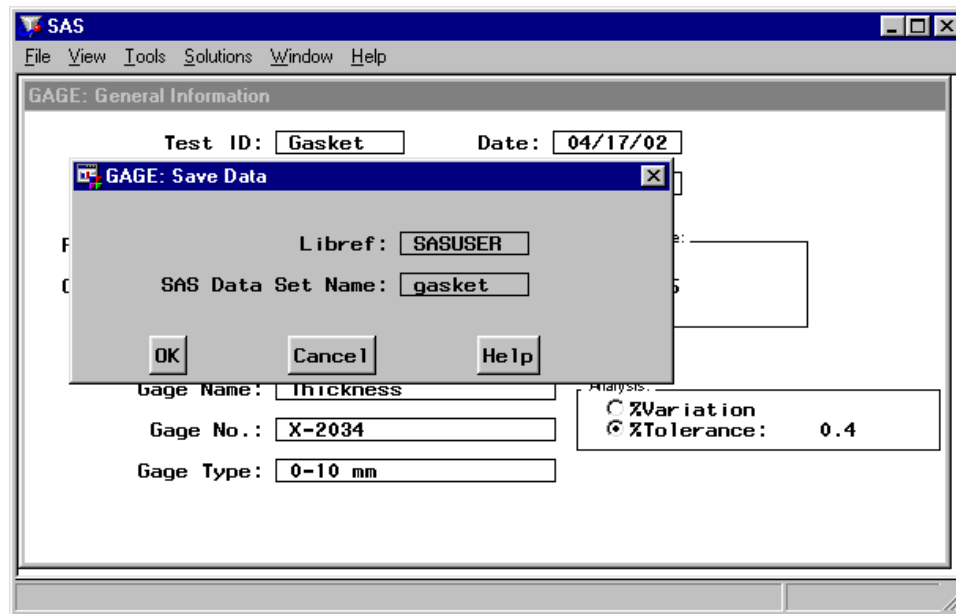


Libref tells the SAS System where to store the SAS data set. The libref SASUSER stores the data set in the SASUSER data library, which is created automatically by the SAS System. You must assign other libref locations with the LIBNAME statement.

SAS Data Set Name is the name of the SAS data set in which to store the data.

Figure A.18 shows that the data are to be stored in SASUSER.GASKET.

Figure A.18 Saving the Data in a SAS Data Set



Press the **Cancel** button if you decide not to save the data. Press the **OK** button to save the data.

You return to the General Information window.

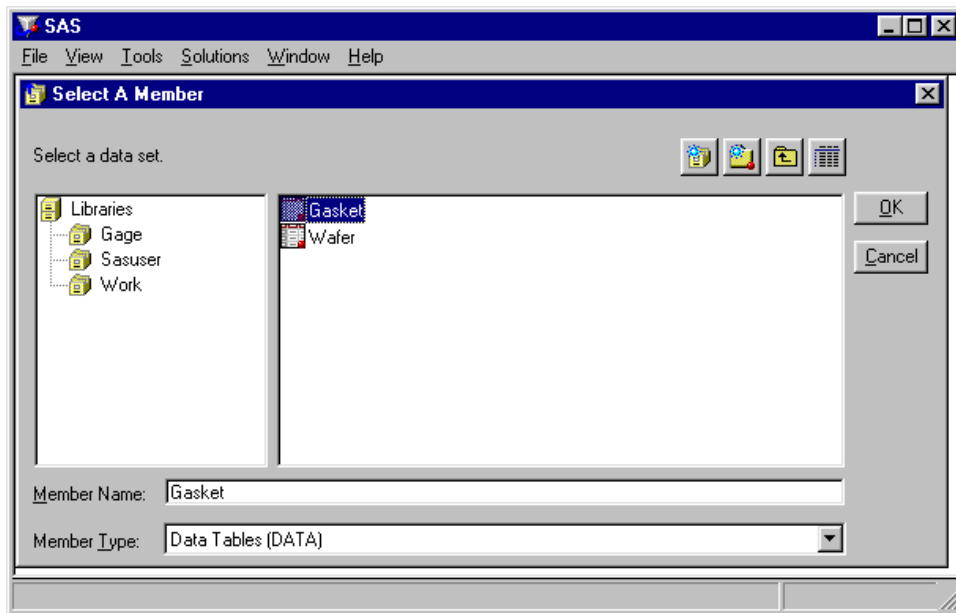
Entering Another Set of Data

Suppose you have more than one gage study to analyze. You need to clear the current data before entering the new information. You do so by choosing **New** from the **File** menu in the General Information window.

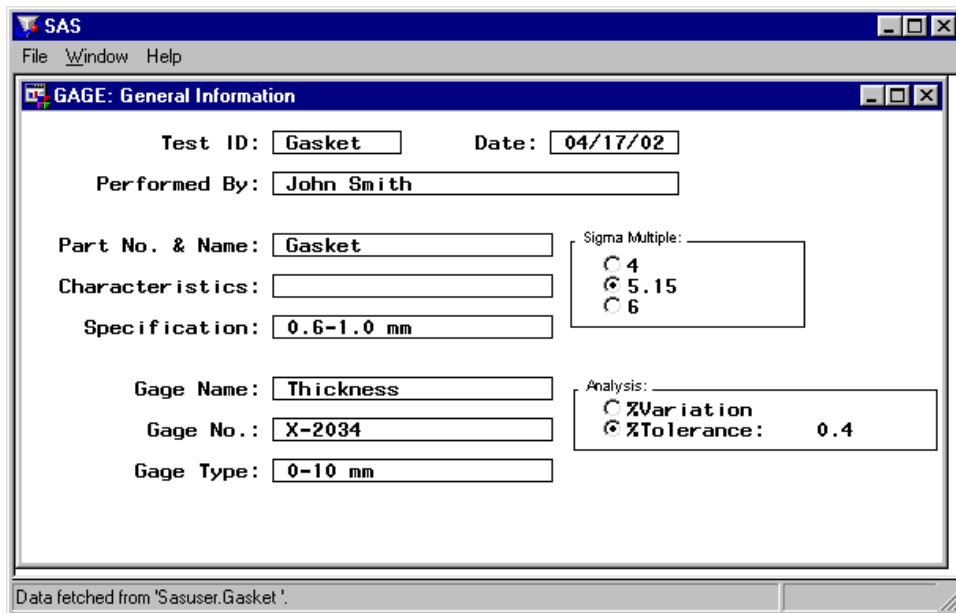
Reading Data from a Data Set

You can save your gage study data in a SAS data set, but how do you bring it back in for further analysis?

Choose **Open** from the **File** menu in the General Information window to read data into the GAGE application. A directory of available SAS data sets appears, as shown in Figure A.19.

Figure A.19 Selecting a SAS Data Set

Select the data set name from the list. The general information associated with the data is displayed, as shown in Figure A.20.

Figure A.20 Data Read from a SAS Data Set

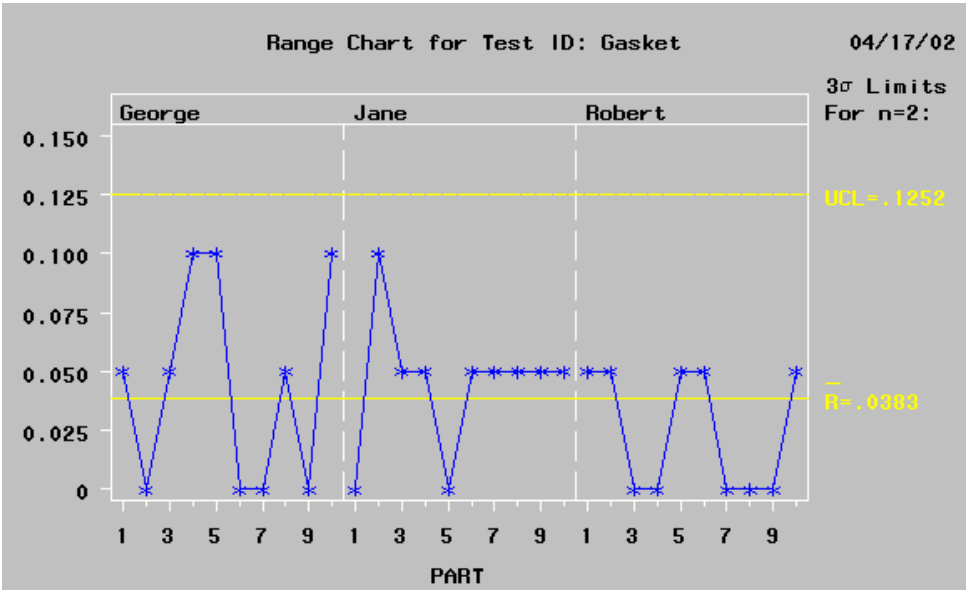
NOTE: The GAGE application reads only SAS data sets that you have previously created using the application.

Details

Range Chart

The range chart is a graphical method for assessing repeatability. It indicates whether the gage variability is consistent. The ranges for each part and each operator are displayed, as shown in Figure A.21.

Figure A.21 Range Chart



For example, in Table A.1 the range for operator George, part 1 is calculated as $0.65 - 0.60 = 0.05$. Similarly computed ranges are displayed for each operator and each part.

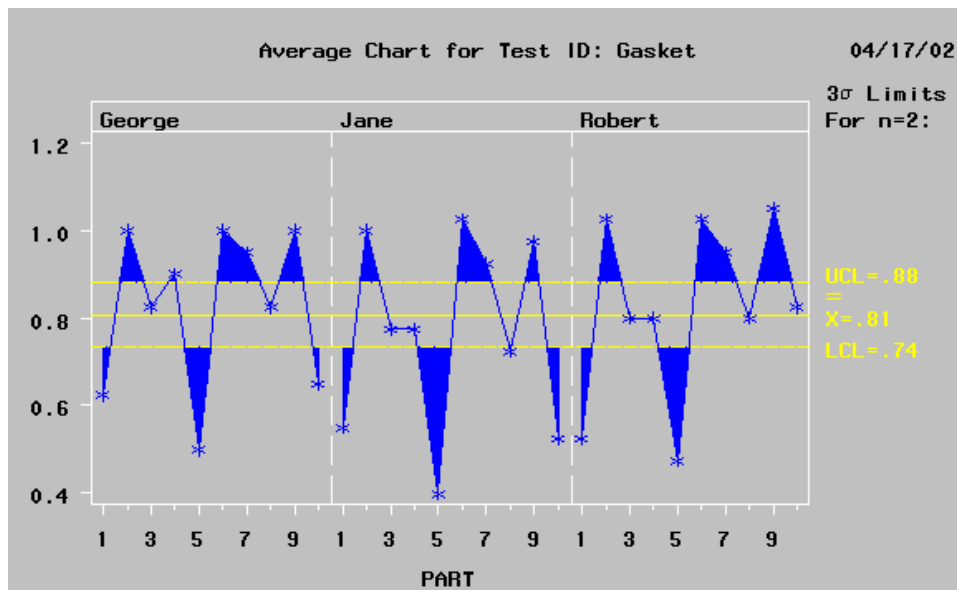
You should investigate out-of-control points and deal with them before proceeding. If you notice that one operator's ranges are out of control, it implies that his technique differs from the others. If all operators have some out-of-control ranges, you might conclude that operator technique is affecting the measurement system and investigate the need for training.

The range chart is created with the RCHART statement of the SHEWHART procedure. For further information, see "RCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure" on page 1744.

Average Chart

The average control chart shows both the consistency of operator variability (reproducibility) and part-to-part variation. The averages of the measurements for each part and each operator are displayed, as shown in Figure A.22.

Figure A.22 Average Chart



For example, in Table A.1 the average for operator Jane, part 4 is calculated as $(0.80 + 0.75)/2 = 0.775$. Similarly computed averages are displayed for each operator and each part.

Operator variability can be seen by comparing the operator averages for each part. These averages will differ when there is variation.

The average chart also shows part-to-part differences. The averages should fall outside the control limits since the control limits are based on gage error (repeatability). If the averages do not fall outside the control limits, the part-to-part variation is hidden in the gage variation. The average chart shows the ability of the measurement system to measure parts. The measurement system is generally considered adequate if most of the averages fall outside the limits and if the out-of-control averages tend to be the same for each operator.

Note that this is not a standard use of the Shewhart chart. Ordinarily the fact that the points fall outside the control limits would raise concerns that the process is out of control, but here the opposite conclusion is drawn.

The average chart is created with the XCHART statement of the SHEWHART procedure. For further information, see “XCHART Statement: SHEWHART Procedure” on page 1856.

Average and Range Method

The average and range method is widely used in industry because its calculations can be done by hand. It measures both repeatability and reproducibility for a measurement system.

All calculations described here are based upon a specified multiple of σ , where the multiple ν can be 4, 5.15, or 6. Figure A.23 shows a sample gage report created with the GAGE application using the average and range method.

The measure of repeatability (or equipment variation), denoted by EV , is calculated as

$$EV = \bar{R} \times K_1$$

where \bar{R} is the average range and K_1 is the adjustment factor

$$K_1 = \frac{\nu}{d_2}$$

Figure A.23 Average and Range Method Sample Report

Average and Range Method			
Test ID:	Gasket	Performed By:	
Date:	04/17/02	John Smith	
Part No. & Name:	Gasket		
Characteristics:			
Specification:	0.6-1.0 mm		
Gage Name:	Thickness		
Gage No.:	X-2034		
Gage Type:	0-10 mm		
MEASUREMENT UNIT ANALYSIS		% PROCESS VARIATION	
Repeatability			
EV =	0.1747	% EV =	18.70 %
Reproducibility			
AV =	0.1570	% AV =	16.80 %
Gage R&R			
R&R =	0.2349	% R&R =	25.14 %
Part Variation			
PV =	0.9042	% PV =	96.79 %
Total Variation			
TV =	0.9342		
Results are based upon predicting 5.15 sigma.			
(99.0% of the area under the normal distribution curve)			

The quantity d_2 (Duncan 1974, Table M) depends on the number of trials used to calculate a single range. In the GAGE application, the number of trials can vary from 2 to 4. Use of d_2 is valid when $\#operators \times \#parts \geq 16$; otherwise, the GAGE application uses d_2^* (Duncan 1974, Table D3), which is based on the number of ranges calculated from $\#operators \times \#parts$ and on the number of trials.

The measure of reproducibility (or appraiser variation), denoted by AV , is calculated as

$$AV = \sqrt{(\bar{X}_{diff} \times K_2)^2 - \frac{(EV)^2}{nr}}$$

where \bar{X}_{diff} is the difference between the maximum operator average and the minimum operator average, K_2 is the adjustment factor

$$K_2 = \frac{v}{d_2^*}$$

n is the number of parts, and r is the number of trials. Reproducibility is contaminated by gage error and is adjusted by subtracting $(EV)^2/nr$. The quantity d_2^* (Duncan 1974, Table D3) depends on the number of operators used to calculate a single range. In the GAGE application, the number of operators can vary from 1 to 4. When there is only one operator, reproducibility is set to zero.

The measure of repeatability and reproducibility, denoted by $R\&R$, is calculated as

$$R\&R = \sqrt{(EV)^2 + (AV)^2}$$

Part-to-part variation, denoted by PV , is calculated as

$$PV = R_p \times K_3$$

where R_p is the range of part averages and K_3 is the adjustment factor

$$K_3 = \frac{v}{d_2^*}$$

Here the quantity d_2^* (Duncan 1974, Table D3) depends on the number of parts used to calculate a single range. In the GAGE application, the number of parts can vary from 2 to 15.

Total variation, denoted by TV , is based on gage R&R and part-to-part variation.

$$TV = \sqrt{(R\&R)^2 + (PV)^2}$$

The measures of repeatability, reproducibility, gage R&R, part variation, and total variation are shown in [Figure A.23](#) under the heading “MEASUREMENT UNIT ANALYSIS.” The right-hand side of the report shows the “% PROCESS VARIATION” analysis, which compares the gage factors to total variation. The percent of total variation accounted for by each factor is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \%EV &= 100 \left[\frac{EV}{TV} \right] \\ \%AV &= 100 \left[\frac{AV}{TV} \right] \\ \%R\&R &= 100 \left[\frac{R\&R}{TV} \right] \\ \%PV &= 100 \left[\frac{PV}{TV} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Note that the sum of these percentages does not equal 100%. You can use these percentages to determine whether the measurement system is acceptable for its intended application.

Instead of percent of process variation, your analysis may be based on percent of tolerance. For this you must specify a tolerance value. Then %EV, %AV, %R&R, and %PV are calculated by substituting the tolerance value for *TV* (the denominator) in the preceding formulas. A sample report with “% TOLERANCE ANALYSIS” is shown in Figure A.24.

What is considered acceptable for %R&R? Barrentine (1991) gives the following guidelines:

10% or less	excellent
11% to 20%	adequate
21% to 30%	marginally acceptable
over 30%	unacceptable

In general, interpretation may be guided by local standards.

Figure A.24 Average and Range Method with % Tolerance Analysis

Average and Range Method			
Test ID: Gasket		Performed By:	
Date: 04/17/02		John Smith	
Part No. & Name: Gasket			
Characteristics:			
Specification: 0.6–1.0 mm			
Gage Name: Thickness			
Gage No.: X-2034			
Gage Type: 0–10 mm		Tolerance: 0.4	
MEASUREMENT UNIT ANALYSIS		% TOLERANCE ANALYSIS	
Repeatability			
EV =	0.1747	% EV =	43.68 %
Reproducibility			
AV =	0.1570	% AV =	39.25 %
Gage R&R			
R&R =	0.2349	% R&R =	58.72 %
Part Variation			
PV =	0.9042	% PV =	226.05 %
Total Variation			
TV =	0.9342		
Results are based upon predicting 5.15 sigma.			
(99.0% of the area under the normal distribution curve)			

Variance Components Method

As an alternative to the average and range method, you can use the variance components method, which is a more powerful statistical technique for analyzing measurement error and other sources of variation in a gage study. Until recently, this method was underutilized for gage studies because it is computationally more difficult to carry out than the average and range method.

Moreover, the language of variance components analysis is alien to most engineers. To overcome this obstacle, the GAGE report for the variance components method is displayed in the same format as that of the average and range method. This format is a modification of the gage repeatability and reproducibility report given in ASQC Automotive Division/AIAG (1990). [Figure A.25](#) is a sample GAGE report using the variance components method.

As with the average and range method, calculations for the variance components method are based upon a specified multiple of σ , where the multiple ν can be 4, 5.15, or 6.

The advantages of this method versus the average and range method are:

- Variance components are estimated more efficiently in a statistical sense.
- More information can be obtained, such as the interaction between operators and parts (see [Figure A.25](#)).
- There are fewer restrictions on the data.

Figure A.25 Variance Components Method Sample Report

Variance Components Method			
Test ID: Gasket	Performed By:		
Date: 04/17/02	John Smith		
Part No. & Name:	Gasket		
Characteristics:			
Specification:	0.6-1.0 mm		
Gage Name: Thickness			
Gage No.: X-2034			
Gage Type: 0-10 mm	Tolerance: 0.4		
MEASUREMENT UNIT ANALYSIS		% TOLERANCE ANALYSIS	
Repeatability			
EV =	0.1851	% EV =	46.27 %
Reproducibility			
AV =	0.1555	% AV =	38.88 %
Part x Condition			
IV =	0.2434	% IV =	60.85 %
Gage R&R			
R&R =	0.3431	% R&R =	85.77 %
Part Variation			
PV =	0.9928	% PV =	248.20 %
Total Variation			
TV =	1.0504		
Results are based upon predicting 5.15 sigma.			
(99.0% of the area under the normal distribution curve)			

The variance components method in the GAGE application uses the MIXED procedure in SAS/STAT[®] software. The MIXED procedure fits mixed linear models, which are a generalization of the standard linear model used in the GLM procedure. Refer to *SAS/STAT User's Guide* for further information on PROC MIXED.

When there is only one operator, PART is a random effect. The MIXED procedure estimates the variance component for PART and for the residual variance (equipment variation) using restricted maximum likelihood (REML).

```
proc mixed;
  class part;
  model meas=;
  random part;
run;
```

When there is more than one operator, there are three random effects: OPERATOR, PART, and OPERATOR*PART. The MIXED procedure uses REML to estimate variance components for these and for the residual variance (equipment variation).

```

proc mixed;
  class operator part;
  model meas=;
  random operator part operator*part;
run;

```

The MIXED procedure creates a table of covariance parameter estimates, including

σ_{EV}^2 the variance component due to equipment variation
 σ_{AV}^2 the variance component due to operator variation
 σ_{IV}^2 the variance component due to the interaction of operators and parts
 σ_{PV}^2 the variance component due to part variation

From these estimates, repeatability (EV), reproducibility (AV), the interaction of operators and parts (IV), and part variation (PV) are calculated.

$$EV = v \sqrt{\sigma_{EV}^2}$$

$$AV = v \sqrt{\sigma_{AV}^2}$$

$$IV = v \sqrt{\sigma_{IV}^2}$$

$$PV = v \sqrt{\sigma_{PV}^2}$$

When using the variance components method, the measure of gage repeatability and reproducibility has another component, the interaction term.

$$R\&R = \sqrt{(EV)^2 + (AV)^2 + (IV)^2}$$

Total variation is calculated similar to the average and range method.

$$TV = \sqrt{(R\&R)^2 + (PV)^2}$$

The results you get using the variance components method will differ slightly from those you get using the average and range method. This is because the variance components method is more precise, and the variance components method incorporates an interaction term in the measure of gage R&R.

As with the average and range method, the right-hand side of the report can be a percent of process variation or a percent of tolerance. $\%EV$, $\%AV$, $\%IV$, $\%R\&R$, and $\%PV$ are calculated similar to the average and range method.

The variance components method is more flexible than the average and range method in terms of the data that it can handle. Data for the average and range method should be balanced with the same number of parts and trials for each operator in the study. For example, if your study is composed of two operators, two trials, and ten parts, each operator should have 20 measurements. If the

measurement for operator one, trial two, part three is missing, the average and range method cannot compute the gage measures. However, the variance components method can handle such missing data.

The average and range method also requires that a minimum number of parts be collected depending on the number of operators and the number of trials. Otherwise, the estimates will be imprecise. This is another situation where the variance components method can be used.

NOTE: The flexibility of the variance components method does not imply that you should not use locally recommended procedures for setting up and collecting data for gage studies.

Only a subset of the capabilities of PROC MIXED is used in the GAGE application. The procedure is capable of analyzing much more sophisticated statistical models. For example, you could fit an extended model to study the variability among several gages.

Creating a Data Set Outside the GAGE Application

NOTE: This section assumes you have some knowledge of creating SAS data sets.

Suppose your gage study data are stored in an external file, and you want to use the GAGE application but do not want to type in the data. How do you create a SAS data set that can be read by the GAGE application?

Table A.2 lists the SAS variables needed for the general information and the measurements in a GAGE data set.

Table A.2 GAGE Data Set Variables

Description	Variable			
	Name	Type	Length	Values
Test ID	TESTID	character	8	4, 5.15, 6 T, V
Date	DATE	numeric	8	
Performed By	WHO	character	30	
Part No. & Name	PART	character	20	
Characteristics	CHAR	character	20	
Specification	SPEC	character	20	
Gage Name	GAGENAME	character	20	
Gage No.	GAGENO	character	20	
Gage Type	GAGETYPE	character	20	
Sigma Multiple	SPREAD	numeric	8	
Analysis	PTYPE	character	1	
Tolerance	TOL	numeric	8	
Operator (condition)	CONDITN	character	8	
Part	SAMPLE	numeric	8	1–15
Trial 1	TRIAL1	numeric	8	
Trial 2	TRIAL2	numeric	8	
Trial 3	TRIAL3	numeric	8	
Trial 4	TRIAL4	numeric	8	

A GAGE data set must have one observation for each combination of values of CONDITN and PART. You can have up to four operators (values of CONDITN), and each must be assigned a unique value. The MMDDYY8. format must be associated with the DATE variable. A PTYPE value of V indicates that you want a percent of process variation analysis. A PTYPE value of T indicates that you want a percent of tolerance analysis. The variable TOL must be assigned a tolerance value when PTYPE = T.

Return to the gasket thickness gage example described in the section “Getting Started” on page 2223. Assume you are using the SAS System under Microsoft Windows, and the gasket thicknesses are stored in the external file `c:\gage\gthick.dat`. A partial listing of the data in `gthick.dat` is as follows:

```
Columns: 0-----1-----2-----3
          George    1    0.65    0.6
          George    2    1.0     1.0
          George    3    0.85    0.8
          George    4    0.85    0.95
          .
          .
          .
          Robert    7    0.95    0.95
          Robert    8    0.8     0.8
          Robert    9    1.05    1.05
          Robert   10    0.85    0.8
```

The following statements read the data into a GAGE SAS data set named SASUSER.GASKET. The LENGTH statement guarantees that each variable is represented in the data set. For the GAGE application to identify the data set as valid, the TYPE and ALTER data set options must be specified as shown.

```
data sasuser.gasket (type=_GRR alter=_GAGE);
  length testid $8 date 8 who $30 part char spec gagename
         gageno gagetype $20 spread 8 ptype $1 tol 8
         conditn $8 sample trial1 trial2 trial3 trial4 8;
  format date mmddyy8.;
  retain testid   'Gasket'          date      '17apr02'd
         who      'John Smith'      part      'Gasket'
         spec     '0.6-1.0 mm'      gagename   'Thickness'
         gageno   'X-2034'          gagetype   '0-10 mm'
         spread   5.15              ptype     'T'
         tol      0.4;
  infile 'c:\gage\gthick.dat';
  input conditn $ 1-8 sample 10-11 trial1 15-18
        trial2 25-28;
run;
```

Figure A.26 is a partial listing of the SAS data set SASUSER.GASKET.

Figure A.26 The SAS Data Set SASUSER.GASKET

OBS	TESTID	DATE	WHO	PART	CHAR	SPEC	GAGENAME	GAGENO	GAGETYPE
1	Gasket	04/17/02	John Smith	Gasket		0.6-1.0 mm Thickness	X-2034	0-10 mm	
2	Gasket	04/17/02	John Smith	Gasket		0.6-1.0 mm Thickness	X-2034	0-10 mm	
3	Gasket	04/17/02	John Smith	Gasket		0.6-1.0 mm Thickness	X-2034	0-10 mm	
4	Gasket	04/17/02	John Smith	Gasket		0.6-1.0 mm Thickness	X-2034	0-10 mm	
OBS	SPREAD	PTYPE	TOL	CONDITN	SAMPLE	TRIAL1	TRIAL2	TRIAL3	TRIAL4
1	5.15	T	0.4	George	1	0.65	0.60	.	.
2	5.15	T	0.4	George	2	1.00	1.00	.	.
3	5.15	T	0.4	George	3	0.85	0.80	.	.
4	5.15	T	0.4	George	4	0.85	0.95	.	.
.									
.									
OBS	TESTID	DATE	WHO	PART	CHAR	SPEC	GAGENAME	GAGENO	GAGETYPE
27	Gasket	04/17/02	John Smith	Gasket		0.6-1.0 mm Thickness	X-2034	0-10 mm	
28	Gasket	04/17/02	John Smith	Gasket		0.6-1.0 mm Thickness	X-2034	0-10 mm	
29	Gasket	04/17/02	John Smith	Gasket		0.6-1.0 mm Thickness	X-2034	0-10 mm	
30	Gasket	04/17/02	John Smith	Gasket		0.6-1.0 mm Thickness	X-2034	0-10 mm	
OBS	SPREAD	PTYPE	TOL	CONDITN	SAMPLE	TRIAL1	TRIAL2	TRIAL3	TRIAL4
27	5.15	T	0.4	Robert	7	0.95	0.95	.	.
28	5.15	T	0.4	Robert	8	0.80	0.80	.	.
29	5.15	T	0.4	Robert	9	1.05	1.05	.	.
30	5.15	T	0.4	Robert	10	0.85	0.80	.	.

Extensibility of the Application

The GAGE application was not designed for any particular industry or company. Because many companies have their own techniques and guidelines for gage studies, the application is designed so that you can tailor it to suit your needs.

The interface to the GAGE application was implemented using FRAME entries in SAS/AF software and the SAS Screen Control Language (SCL). The FRAME entries and SCL source code are available in the gage catalog. FRAME entries provide a flexible environment for building graphical user interfaces. SCL is a programming language that enhances the capabilities of SAS/FSP software and SAS/AF software, including FRAME entries.

For further information on FRAME entries and SCL, refer to *SAS Component Language: Reference* and to *SAS Screen Control Language: Reference*.

References

- ASQC Automotive Division/AIAG (1990), *Measurement Systems Analysis Reference Manual*, AIAG.
- Barrentine, L. (1991), *Concepts for R&R Studies*, Milwaukee, WI: ASQC Quality Press.

Appendix B

The RELIABILITY Graphical Interface

An experimental graphical interface for the RELIABILITY procedure is implemented using FRAME entries in SAS/AF software. The application is available as a SAS/QC sample library program and is stored in the `reliab` catalog. (File extensions for SAS catalogs differ based on the operating system.)

Assume that you are using the SAS System under Microsoft Windows and that the SAS/QC sample library is stored in the `c:\sas\qc\sample` directory. (Check with your SAS site representative for the location of the SAS/QC sample library on your system.) You invoke the RELIABILITY application as follows:

1. First, for SAS 9.3 and later releases, you must enter the following statements to ensure proper operation of the RELIABILITY application:

```
ods graphics off;  
ods html close;  
ods listing;
```

2. Next you must tell the SAS System where the catalog is stored:

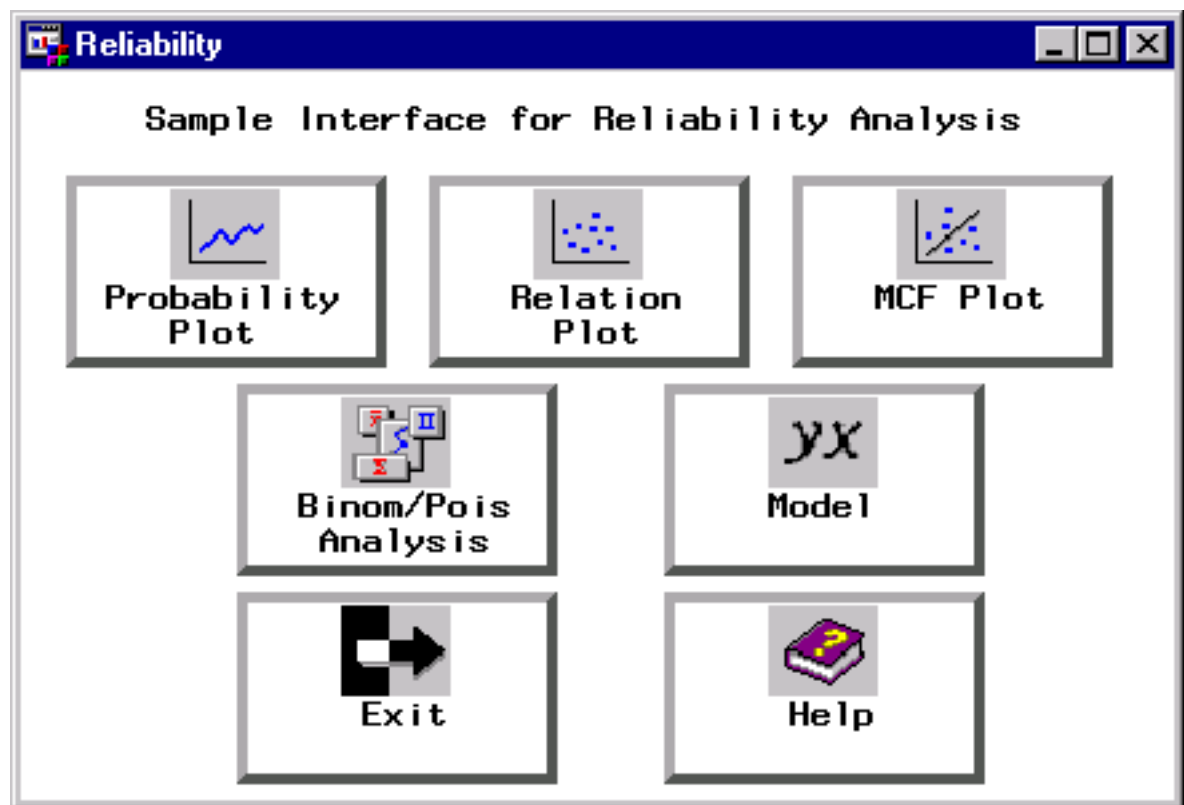
```
libname rel 'c:\sas\qc\sample';
```

3. You then issue the following command from any SAS display manager window:

```
af c=rel.reliab.reliab.frame aws=no
```

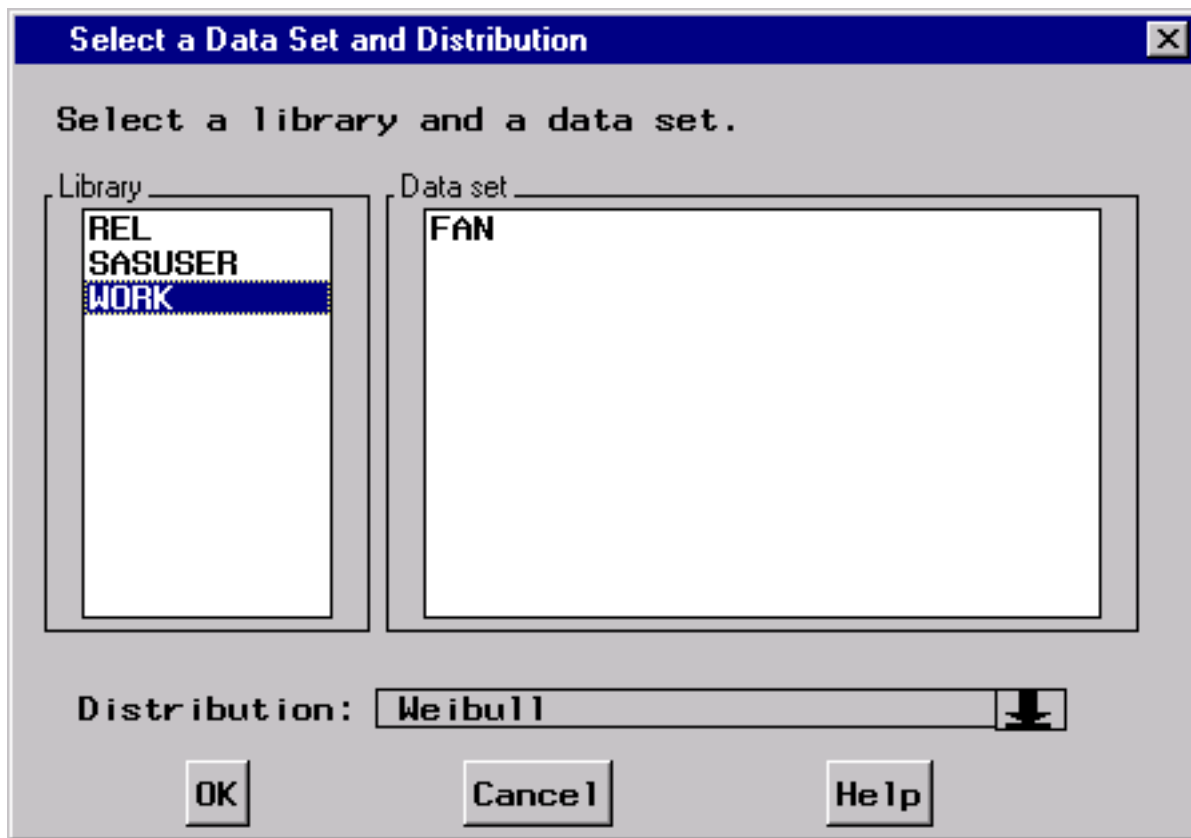
The main application window appears, as shown in [Figure B.1](#). You select a type of analysis from the main window. For example, you can select a probability plot by clicking the Probability Plot button.

Figure B.1 Main Window



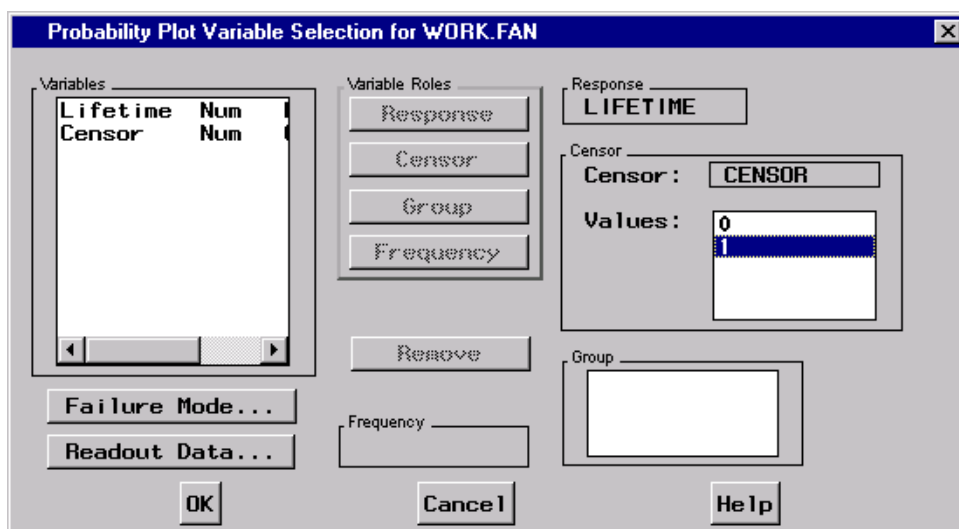
The next window to appear enables you to select the SAS data set that contains your data. You also specify a probability distribution for the probability plot and associated analysis. In Figure B.2, the data set WORK.FAN that contains the data for the engine fan example (see the section “[Analysis of Right-Censored Data from a Single Population](#)” on page 1214 in Chapter 16, “[The RELIABILITY Procedure](#),”) is selected, and the Weibull distribution is specified.

Figure B.2 Data Set and Distribution Window



Click the OK button, and the variable selection screen shown in Figure B.3 appears. The variable LIFETIME from the input data set is selected in Figure B.3 as the response variable, and the variable CENSOR is selected as the censoring indicator, with a value of 1 indicating censored lifetimes.

Figure B.3 Variable Selection Window



Clicking the OK button produces the probability plot window shown in Figure B.4. The RESULTS button enables you to view the tabular output from the RELIABILITY procedure.

You can choose procedure options and other analyses by selecting one of the menus at the top of the plot window. For example, you can specify additional plot options by selecting the plot menu, as shown in Figure B.5.

Figure B.4 Probability Plot Window

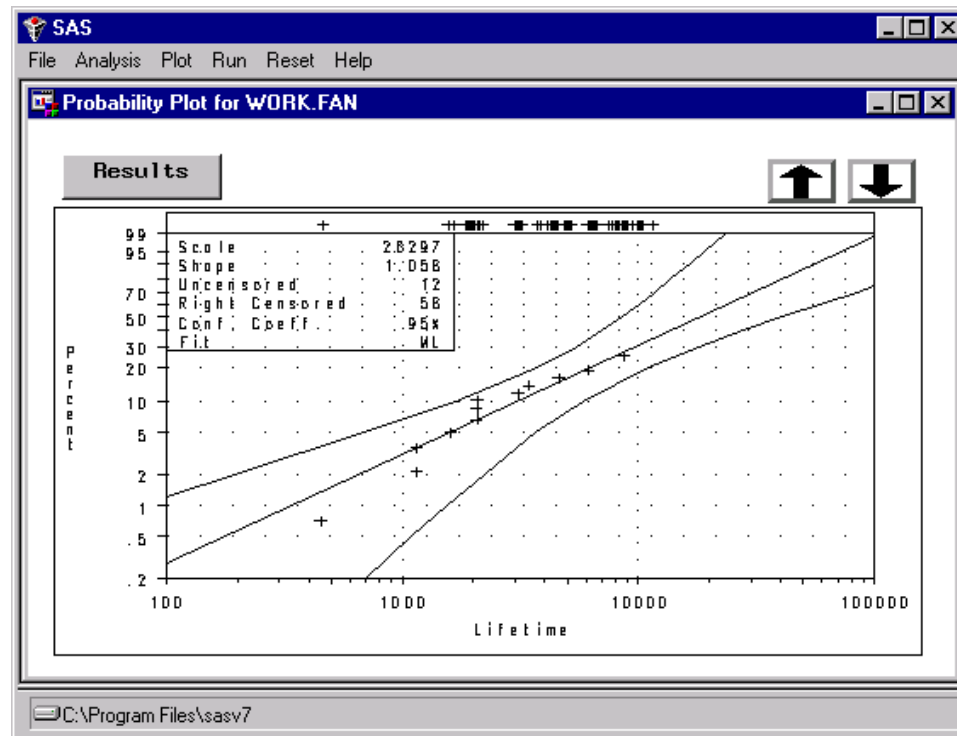
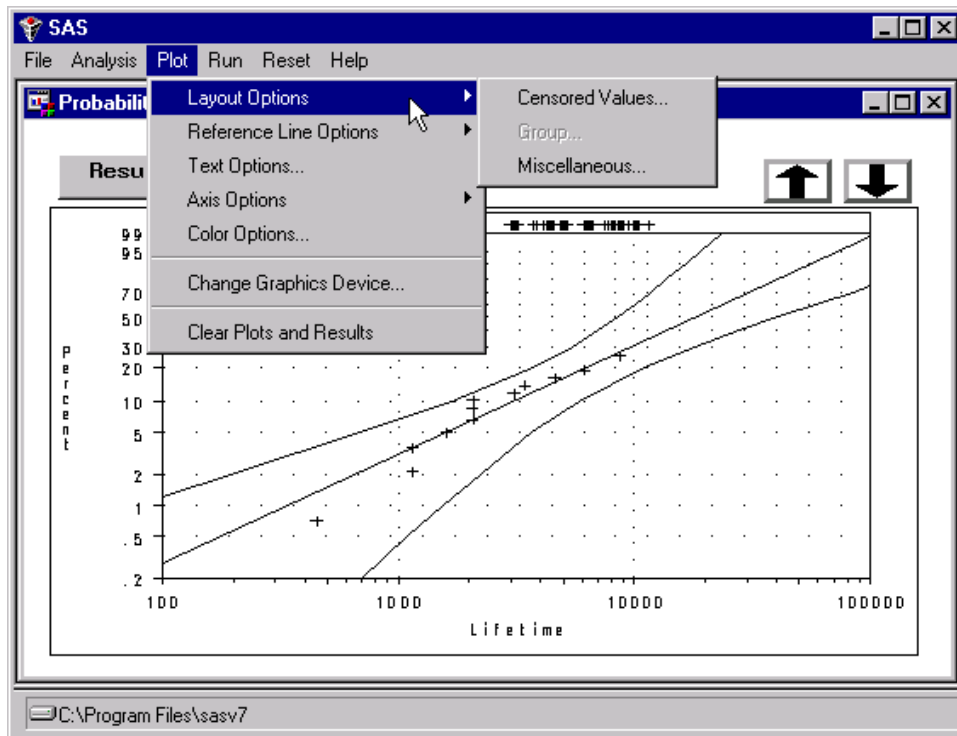


Figure B.5 Probability Plot Window



Appendix C

Functions

Contents

Introduction	2257
Function Descriptions	2258
AOQ2 Function	2259
ASN2 Function	2260
ATI2 Function	2262
BAYESACT Call	2263
C4 Function	2265
CUSUMARL Function	2266
D2 Function	2267
D3 Function	2268
EWMAARL Function	2270
PROBACC2 Function	2270
PROBBNML Function	2272
PROBHYPYR Function	2273
PROBMED Function	2276
STDMED Function	2277
Details	2279
Types of Sampling Plans	2279
Evaluating Single-Sampling Plans	2279
Evaluating Double-Sampling Plans	2281
Deriving Control Chart Constants	2281
References	2283

Introduction

SAS/QC software provides specialized DATA step functions for computations related to control chart analysis, for Bayes analysis of screening designs, and for sampling plan evaluation. You can use these functions in DATA step programming statements. The following lists summarize these functions:

Table C.1 Functions for Control Chart Analysis

Function	Description
C4	expected value c_4 of the standard deviation of a sample from a normal population with unit standard deviation
CUSUMARL	average run length for a cumulative sum control chart scheme
D2	expected value d_2 of the range of a sample from a normal population with unit standard deviation
D3	standard deviation d_3 of the range of a sample from a normal population with unit standard deviation
EWMAARL	average run length for an EWMA scheme
PROBMED	cumulative distribution function of sample median
STDMED	standard deviation of median of a standard normal sample

Table C.2 Function for Bayes Analysis of Screening Designs

Function	Description
BAYESACT	posterior probabilities of variance contamination

Table C.3 Functions for Sampling Plan Evaluation

Function	Description
AOQ2	average outgoing quality for double-sampling plan
ASN2	average sample number for double-sampling plan
ATI2	average total inspection for double-sampling plan
PROBACC2	acceptance probability for double-sampling plan

In addition, the PROBBNML and PROBHYPR functions, which are provided in Base SAS software, are useful when evaluating single-sampling plans.

The twelve SAS/QC functions, together with the PROBBNML and PROBHYPR functions, are described in the “[Function Descriptions](#)” section. The section “[Details](#)” on page 2279, summarizes types of sampling plans and gives additional definitions.

Function Descriptions

This section describes the twelve SAS/QC functions and the related functions PROBBNML and PROBHYPR in alphabetical order.

AOQ2 Function

computes average outgoing quality for a double-sampling plan.

Syntax

AOQ2(*replacement*, *N*, *a*₁, *r*₁, *a*₂, *n*₁, *n*₂, *p*)

where

<i>replacement</i>	has the value 'REP' or 'NOREP', respectively, depending on whether nonconforming items are replaced with conforming items.
<i>N</i>	is the lot size, where $N \geq 2$.
<i>a</i> ₁	is the acceptance number for the first sample, where $a_1 \geq 0$.
<i>r</i> ₁	is the rejection number for the first sample, where $r_1 > a_1 + 1$.
<i>a</i> ₂	is the acceptance number for the second sample, where $a_2 \geq a_1$.
<i>n</i> ₁	is the size of the first sample, where $n_1 \geq 1$ and $n_1 + n_2 \leq N$.
<i>n</i> ₂	is the size of the second sample, where $n_2 \geq 1$ and $n_1 + n_2 \leq N$.
<i>p</i>	is the proportion of nonconforming items produced by the process, where $0 < p < 1$.

Description

The AOQ2 function returns the average outgoing quality for a Type B double-sampling plan in which nonconforming items are replaced with conforming items (*replacement* is 'REP') or not replaced (*replacement* is 'NOREP'). For details on Type B double-sampling plans, see “[Types of Sampling Plans](#)” on page 2279.

For replacement, the average outgoing quality is

$$\text{AOQ} = \frac{pP_{a_1}(N - n_1) + pP_{a_2}(N - n_1 - n_2)}{N}$$

and for no replacement, the average outgoing quality is

$$\text{AOQ} = \frac{pP_{a_1}(N - n_1)}{N - n_1p} + \frac{pP_{a_2}(N - n_1 - n_2)}{N - n_1p - n_2p}$$

where, in both situations,

$$\begin{aligned} P_{a_1} &= \sum_{d=0}^{a_1} f(d|n) \\ &= \text{probability of acceptance for first sample} \\ P_{a_2} &= \sum_{d=a_1+1}^{r_1-1} f(d|n_1)F(a_2 - d|n_2) \\ &= \text{probability of acceptance for second sample} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(d|n) &= \binom{n}{d} p^d (1-p)^{n-d} \\
 &= \text{binomial probability that the number of nonconforming items} \\
 &\quad \text{in a sample of size } n \text{ is exactly } d \\
 F(a|n) &= \sum_{d=0}^a f(d|n) \\
 &= \text{probability that the number of nonconforming items is less} \\
 &\quad \text{than or equal to } a
 \end{aligned}$$

Examples

The first set of statements results in a value of 0.0148099904. The second set of statements results in a value of 0.0144743043.

```

data;
  aoq=aoq2('norep',120,0,2,1,13,13,0.18);
put aoq;
run;

data;
  aoq=aoq2('rep',120,0,2,1,13,13,0.18);
put aoq;
run;

```

ASN2 Function

computes the average sample number for a double-sampling plan.

Syntax

ASN2(*mode*, *a*₁, *r*₁, *a*₂, *n*₁, *n*₂, *p*)

where

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| <i>mode</i> | identifies whether sampling is under full inspection (<i>mode</i> is 'FULL') or semicurtailed inspection (<i>mode</i> is 'SEMI'). |
| <i>a</i> ₁ | is the acceptance number for the first sample, where $a_1 \geq 0$. |
| <i>r</i> ₁ | is the rejection number for the first sample, where $r_1 > a_1 + 1$. |
| <i>a</i> ₂ | is the acceptance number for the second sample, where $a_2 \geq a_1$. |
| <i>n</i> ₁ | is the size of the first sample, where $n_1 \geq 1$. |
| <i>n</i> ₂ | is the size of the second sample, where $n_2 \geq 1$. |
| <i>p</i> | is the proportion of nonconforming items produced by the process, where $0 < p < 1$. |

Description

The ASN2 function returns the average sample number for a Type B double-sampling plan under full inspection (*mode* is 'FULL') or semicurtailed inspection (*mode* is 'SEMI'). For details on Type B double-sampling plans, see “Types of Sampling Plans” on page 2279.

For full inspection, the average sample number is

$$\text{ASN} = n_1 + n_2[F(r_1 - 1|n_1) - F(a_1|n_1)]$$

and for semicurtailed inspection, the average sample number is

$$\text{ASN} = n_1 + \sum_{d=a_1+1}^{r_1-1} f(d|n_1) \left(n_2 F(a_2 - d|n_2) + \frac{r_2 - d}{p} [1 - F(r_2 - d|n_2 + 1)] \right)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} f(d|n) &= \binom{n}{d} p^d (1-p)^{n-d} \\ &= \text{binomial probability that the number of nonconforming items} \\ &\quad \text{in a sample of size } n \text{ is exactly } d \\ F(a|n) &= \sum_{d=0}^a f(d|n) \\ &= \text{probability that the number of nonconforming items is less} \\ &\quad \text{than or equal to } a \end{aligned}$$

Examples

The first set of statements results in a value of 15.811418112. The second set of statements results in a value of 14.110408695.

```
data;
  asn=asn2('full',0,2,1,13,13,0.18);
  put asn;
run;

data;
  asn=asn2('semi',0,2,1,13,13,0.18);
  put asn;
run;
```

ATI2 Function

computes the average total inspection for a double-sampling plan.

Syntax

ATI2($N, a_1, r_1, a_2, n_1, n_2, p$)

where

N	is the lot size, where $N \geq 2$.
a_1	is the acceptance number for the first sample, where $a_1 \geq 0$.
r_1	is the rejection number for the first sample, where $r_1 > a_1 + 1$.
a_2	is the acceptance number for the second sample, where $a_2 \geq a_1$.
n_1	is the size of the first sample, where $n_1 \geq 1$ and $n_1 + n_2 \leq N$.
n_2	is the size of the second sample, where $n_2 \geq 1$ and $n_1 + n_2 \leq N$.
p	is the proportion of nonconforming items produced by the process, where $0 < p < 1$.

Description

The ATI2 function returns the average total inspection for a Type B double-sampling plan. For details on Type B double-sampling plans, see “[Types of Sampling Plans](#)” on page 2279.

The average total inspection is

$$ATI = n_1 P_{a_1} + (n_1 + n_2) P_{a_2} + N(1 - P_{a_1} - P_{a_2})$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{a_1} &= \sum_{d=0}^{a_1} f(d|n) \\
 &= \text{probability of acceptance for first sample} \\
 P_{a_2} &= \sum_{d=a_1+1}^{r_1-1} f(d|n_1) F(a_2 - d|n_2) \\
 &= \text{probability of acceptance for second sample}
 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(d|n) &= \binom{n}{d} p^d (1-p)^{n-d} \\
 &= \text{binomial probability that the number of nonconforming items} \\
 &\quad \text{in a sample of size } n \text{ is exactly } d \\
 F(a|n) &= \sum_{d=0}^a f(d|n) \\
 &= \text{probability that the number of nonconforming items is less} \\
 &\quad \text{than or equal to } a
 \end{aligned}$$

Examples

The following statements result in a value of 110.35046381:

```

data;
  ati=ati2(120,0,2,1,13,13,0.18);
put ati;
run;

```

BAYESACT Call

computes posterior probabilities that observations are contaminated with a larger variance.

Syntax

CALL BAYESACT($k, s, df, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n, y_1, \dots, y_n, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_n, p_0$);

where

k	is the contamination coefficient, where $k \geq 1$.
s	is an independent estimate of σ , where $s \geq 0$.
df	is the number of degrees of freedom for s , where $df \geq 0$.
α_i	is the prior probability of contamination for the i th observation in the sample, where $i = 1, \dots, n$ and n is the number of observations in the sample. Note that $0 \leq \alpha_i \leq 1$.
y_i	is the i th observation in the sample, where $i = 1, \dots, n$ and n is the number of observations in the sample. When the BAYESACT call is used to perform a Bayes analysis of designs (see “Description” below), the y_i s are estimates for effects.
β_i	is the variable that contains the returned posterior probability of contamination for the i th observation in the sample, where $i = 1, \dots, n$ and n is the number of observations in the sample.
p_0	is the variable that contains the posterior probability that the sample is uncontaminated.

Description

The BAYESACT call computes posterior probabilities (β_i) that observations in a sample are *contaminated* with a larger variance than other observations and computes the posterior probability (p_0) that the entire sample is uncontaminated.

Specifically, the BAYESACT call assumes a normal random sample of n independent observations, with a mean of 0 (a centered sample) where some of the observations may have a larger variance than others:

$$\text{Var}(y_i) = \begin{cases} \sigma^2 & \text{with probability } 1 - \alpha_i \\ k^2\sigma^2 & \text{with probability } \alpha_i \end{cases}$$

where $i = 1, \dots, n$. The parameter k is called the *contamination coefficient*. The value of α_i is the *prior probability* of contamination for the i th observation. Based on the prior probability of contamination for each observation, the call gives the posterior probability of contamination for each observation and the posterior probability that the entire sample is uncontaminated.

Box and Meyer (1986) suggest computing posterior probabilities of contamination for the analysis of saturated orthogonal factorial designs. Although these designs give uncorrelated estimates for effects, the significance of effects cannot be tested in an analysis of variance since there are no degrees of freedom for error. Box and Meyer suggest computing posterior probabilities of contamination for the effect estimates. The prior probabilities (α_i) give the likelihood that an effect will be significant, and the contamination coefficient (k) gives a measure of how large the significant effect will be. Box and Meyer recommend using $\alpha = 0.2$ and $k = 10$, implying that about 1 in 5 effects will be about 10 times larger than the remaining effects. To adequately explore posterior probabilities, examine them over a range of values for prior probabilities and a range of contamination coefficients.

If an independent estimate of σ is unavailable (as is the case when the y_i s are effects from a saturated orthogonal design), use 0 for s and df in the BAYESACT call. Otherwise, the call assumes s is proportional to the square root of a χ^2 random variable with df degrees of freedom. For example, if the y_i s are estimated effects from an orthogonal design that is not saturated, then use the BAYESACT call with s equal to the estimated standard error of the estimates and df equal to the degrees of freedom for error.

From Bayes' theorem, the posterior probability that y_i is contaminated is

$$\beta_i(\sigma) = \frac{\alpha_i f(y_i; 0, k^2\sigma^2)}{\alpha_i f(y_i; 0, k^2\sigma^2) + (1 - \alpha_i) f(y_i; 0, \sigma^2)}$$

for a given value of σ , where $f(x; \mu, \sigma)$ is the density of a normal distribution with mean μ and variance σ^2 .

The probability that the sample is uncontaminated is

$$p = \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - \beta_i(\sigma))$$

Posterior probabilities that are independent of σ are derived by integrating $\beta_i(\sigma)$ and p over a noninformative prior for σ . If an estimate of σ is available (when $df > 0$), it is appropriately incorporated. Refer to Box and Meyer (1986) for details.

Examples

The statements

```
data;
  retain post1-post7 postnone;
  call bayesact(10,0,0,
    0.2, 0.2, 0.2, 0.2, 0.2, 0.2, 0.2,
    -5.4375,1.3875,8.2875,0.2625,1.7125,-11.4125,1.5875,
    post1, post2, post3, post4, post5, post6, post7,
    postnone);
run;
```

return the following posterior probabilities:

POST1	0.42108
POST2	0.037412
POST3	0.53438
POST4	0.024679
POST5	0.050294
POST6	0.64329
POST7	0.044408
POSTNONE	0.28621

The probability that the sample is uncontaminated is 0.28621. A situation where this BAYESACT call would be appropriate is a saturated 2^7 design in 8 runs, where the estimates for main effects are as shown in the function above (-5.4375, 1.3875, . . . , 1.5875).

C4 Function

computes the expected value of the standard deviation of n independent normal random variables.

Syntax

C4(n)

where n is the sample size, with $n \geq 2$.

Description

The C4 function returns the expected value of the standard deviation of n independent, normally distributed random variables with the same mean and with standard deviation of 1. This expected value is referred to as the control chart constant c_4 .

The value c_4 is calculated as

$$c_4 = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})\sqrt{2/(n-1)}}{\Gamma(\frac{n-1}{2})}$$

where $\Gamma(\cdot)$ is the gamma function. As n grows, c_4 is asymptotically equal to $(4n - 4)/(4n - 3)$.

For more information, refer to the American Society for Quality Control (1983), the American Society for Testing and Materials (1976), Montgomery (1996), and Wadsworth, Stephens, and Godfrey (1986).

In other chapters, c_4 is written as $c_4(n)$ to emphasize the dependence on n .

You can use the constant c_4 to calculate an unbiased estimate ($\hat{\sigma}$) of the standard deviation σ of a normal distribution from the sample standard deviation of n observations:

$$\hat{\sigma} = (\text{sample standard deviation})/c_4$$

where the sample standard deviation is calculated using $n - 1$ in the denominator. In the SHE-WHART procedure, c_4 is used to calculate control limits for s charts, and it is used in the estimation of the process standard deviation based on subgroup standard deviations.

Examples

The following statements result in a value of 0.939985603:

```
data;
  constant=c4(5);
  put constant;
run;
```

CUSUMARL Function

computes the average run length for a cumulative sum control chart scheme.

Syntax

CUSUMARL(*type*, δ , h , k <, *headstart*>)

where

<i>type</i>	indicates a one-sided or two-sided scheme. Valid values are 'ONESIDED' or 'O' for a one-sided scheme, and 'TWO SIDED' or 'T' for a two-sided scheme.
δ	is the shift to be detected, expressed as a multiple of the process standard deviation (σ).
h	is the decision interval (one-sided scheme) or the vertical distance between the origin and the upper arm of the V-mask (two-sided scheme), each time expressed as a positive value in standard units (a multiple of σ/\sqrt{n} , where n is the subgroup sample size).
k	is the reference value (one-sided scheme) or the slope of the lower arm of the V-mask (two-sided scheme), each time expressed as a positive value in standard units (a multiple of σ/\sqrt{n} , where n is the subgroup sample size).
<i>headstart</i>	is the headstart value (optional) expressed in standard units (a multiple of σ/\sqrt{n} , where n is the subgroup sample size). The default <i>headstart</i> is zero. For details, refer to Lucas and Crosier (1982).

Description

The CUSUMARL function returns the average run length of one-sided and two-sided cumulative sum schemes with parameters as described above. The notation is consistent with that used in the CUSUM procedure.

For a one-sided scheme, the average run length is calculated using the integral equation method (with 24 Gaussian points) described by Goel and Wu (1971) and Lucas and Crosier (1982).

For a two-sided scheme with no *headstart*, the average run length (ARL) is calculated using the fact that

$$(\text{ARL})^{-1} = (\text{ARL}_+)^{-1} + (\text{ARL}_-)^{-1}$$

where ARL_+ and ARL_- denote the average run lengths of the equivalent one-sided schemes for detecting a shift of the same magnitude in the positive direction and in the negative direction, respectively.

For a two-sided scheme with a nonzero *headstart*, the ARL is calculated by combining average run lengths for one-sided schemes as described in Appendix A.1 of Lucas and Crosier 1982, p. 204.

For a specified shift δ , you can use the CUSUMARL function to design a cusum scheme by first calculating average run lengths for a range of values of h and k and then choosing the combination of h and k that yields a desired average run length.

You can also use the CUSUMARL function to interpolate published tables of average run lengths.

Examples

The following three sets of statements result in the values 4.1500826715, 4.1500836225, and 4.1061588131, respectively.

```
data;
  arl=cusumarl('twosided',2.5,8,0.25);
  put arl;
run;

data;
  arl=cusumarl('onesided',2.5,8,0.25);
  put arl;
run;

data;
  arl=cusumarl('o',2.5,8,0.25,0.1);
  put arl;
run;
```

D2 Function

computes the expected value of the sample range.

Syntax

D2(*n*)

where *n* is the sample size, with $2 \leq n \leq 25$.

Description

The D2 function returns the expected value of the sample range of *n* independent, normally distributed random variables with the same mean and a standard deviation of 1. This expected value is referred to as the control chart constant d_2 . The values returned by the D2 function are accurate to ten decimal places.

The value d_2 can be expressed as

$$d_2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [1 - (1 - \Phi(x))^n - (\Phi(x))^n] dx$$

where $\Phi(\cdot)$ is the standard normal cumulative distribution function. Refer to Tippett (1925). In other chapters, d_2 is written as $d_2(n)$ to emphasize the dependence on *n*.

In the SHEWHART procedure, d_2 is used to calculate control limits for *r* charts, and it is used in the estimation of the process standard deviation based on subgroup ranges. Also refer to the American Society for Quality Control (1983), the American Society for Testing and Materials (1976), Kume (1985), Montgomery (1996), and Wadsworth, Stephens, and Godfrey (1986).

You can use the constant d_2 to calculate an unbiased estimate ($\hat{\sigma}$) of the standard deviation σ of a normal distribution from the sample range of *n* observations:

$$\hat{\sigma} = (\text{sample range})/d_2$$

Note that the statistical efficiency of this estimate relative to that of the sample standard deviation decreases as *n* increases.

Examples

The following statements result in a value of 2.3259289473:

```
data;
  constant=d2(5);
  put constant;
run;
```

D3 Function

computes the standard deviation of the range of *n* independent normal random variables.

Syntax

D3(*n*)

where *n* is the sample size, with $2 \leq n \leq 25$.

Description

The D3 function returns the standard deviation of the range of *n* independent, normally distributed random variables with the same mean and with unit standard deviation. The standard deviation returned is referred to as the control chart constant d_3 . The values returned by the D3 function are accurate to ten decimal places.

The value d_3 can be expressed as

$$d_3 = \sqrt{2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^y f(x, y) dx dy - d_2^2}$$

where

$$f(x, y) = 1 - (\Phi(y))^n - (1 - \Phi(x))^n + (\Phi(y) - \Phi(x))^n$$

where $\Phi(\cdot)$ is the standard normal cumulative distribution function and d_2 is the expected range. Refer to Tippett (1925).

In other chapters d_3 is written as $d_3(n)$ to emphasize the dependence on *n*.

In the SHEWHART procedure, d_3 is used to calculate control limits for *r* charts, and it is used in the estimation of the process standard deviation based on subgroup ranges.

For more information, refer to the American Society for Quality Control (1983), the American Society for Testing and Materials (1976), Montgomery (1996), and Wadsworth, Stephens, and Godfrey (1986).

You can use the constant d_3 to calculate an unbiased estimate ($\hat{\sigma}$) of the standard deviation σ_R of the range of a sample of *n* normally distributed observations from the sample range of *n* observations:

$$\hat{\sigma}_R = (\text{sample range})(d_3/d_2)$$

You can use the D2 function to calculate d_2 .

Examples

The following statements result in a value of 0.8640819411:

```
data;
  constant=d3(5);
  put constant;
run;
```

EWMAARL Function

computes the average run length for an exponentially weighted moving average.

Syntax

EWMAARL(δ, r, k)

where

- δ is the shift to be detected, expressed as a multiple of the process standard deviation (σ), where $\delta \geq 0$.
- r is the weight factor for the current subgroup mean in the EWMA, where $0 < r \leq 1$. If $r = 1$, the EWMAARL function returns the average run length for a Shewhart chart for means. Refer to Wadsworth, Stephens, and Godfrey (1986). If $r \leq 0.05$, $k \geq 3$, and $\delta < 0.10$, the algorithm used is unstable. However, note that the EWMA behaves like a cusum when $r \rightarrow 0$, and in this case the CUSUMARL function is applicable.
- k is the multiple of σ used to define the control limits, where $k \geq 0$. Typically $k = 3$.

Description

The EWMAARL function computes the average run length for an exponentially weighted moving average (EWMA) scheme using the method of Crowder (1987a, b). The notation used in the preceding list is consistent with that used in the MACONTROL procedure.

For a specified shift δ , you can use the EWMAARL function to design an exponentially weighted moving average scheme by first calculating average run lengths for a range of values of r and k and then choosing the combination of r and k that yields a desired average run length.

Examples

The following statements specify a shift of 1σ , a weight factor of 0.25, and 3σ control limits. The EWMAARL function returns an average run length of 11.154267016.

```
data;
  arl=ewmaarl(1.00,0.25,3.0);
put arl;
run;
```

PROBACC2 Function

computes the acceptance probability for a double-sampling plan.

Syntax

PROBACC2($a_1, r_1, a_2, n_1, n_2, D, N$)

PROBACC2($a_1, r_1, a_2, n_1, n_2, p$)

where

- a_1 is the acceptance number for the first sample, where $a_1 \geq 0$.
- r_1 is the rejection number for the first sample, where $r_1 > a_1 + 1$.
- a_2 is the acceptance number for the second sample, where $a_2 > a_1$.
- n_1 is the size of the first sample, where $n_1 \geq 1$ and $n_1 + n_2 \leq N$.
- n_2 is the size of the second sample, where $n_2 \geq 1$ and $n_1 + n_2 \leq N$.
- D is the number of nonconforming items in the lot, where $0 \leq D \leq N$.
- N is the lot size, where $N \geq 2$.
- p is the proportion of nonconforming items produced by the process, where $0 < p < 1$.

Description

The PROBACC2 function returns the acceptance probability for a double-sampling plan of Type A if you specify the parameters D and N , and it returns the acceptance probability for a double-sampling plan of Type B if you specify the parameter p . For details on Type A and Type B double-sampling plans, see “Types of Sampling Plans” on page 2279.

For either type of sampling plan, the acceptance probability is calculated as

$$P_{a_1} + P_{a_2}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} P_{a_1} &= \sum_{d=0}^{a_1} f(d|n) \\ &= \text{probability of acceptance for first sample} \\ P_{a_2} &= \sum_{d=a_1+1}^{r_1-1} f(d|n_1)F(a_2 - d|n_2) \\ &= \text{probability of acceptance for second sample} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} f(d|n) &= \binom{n}{d} p^d (1-p)^{n-d} \\ &= \text{binomial probability that the number of nonconforming items} \\ &\quad \text{in a sample of size } n \text{ is exactly } d \\ F(a|n) &= \sum_{d=0}^a f(d|n) \\ &= \text{probability that the number of nonconforming items is less} \\ &\quad \text{than or equal to } a \end{aligned}$$

These probabilities are determined from either the hypergeometric distribution (Type A sampling) or the binomial distribution (Type B sampling).

Examples

The first set of statements results in a value of 0.2396723824. The second set of statements results in a value of 0.0921738126.

```
data;
  prob=probacc2(1,4,3,50,100,10,200);
  put prob;
run;

data;
  prob=probacc2(0,2,1,13,13,0.18);
  put prob;
run;
```

PROBBNML Function

computes the probability that an observation from a binomial(n, p) distribution will be less than or equal to m .

Syntax

PROBBNML(p, n, m)

where

- p is the probability of success for the binomial distribution, where $0 \leq p \leq 1$. In terms of acceptance sampling, p is the probability of selecting a nonconforming item.
- n is the number of independent Bernoulli trials in the binomial distribution, where $n \geq 1$. In terms of acceptance sampling, n is the number of items in the sample.
- m is the number of successes, where $0 \leq m \leq n$. In terms of acceptance sampling, m is the number of nonconforming items.

Description

The PROBBNML function returns the probability that an observation from a binomial distribution (with parameters n and p) is less than or equal to m . To compute the probability that an observation is equal to a given value m , compute the difference of two values for the cumulative binomial distribution.

In terms of acceptance sampling, the function returns the probability of finding m or fewer nonconforming items in a sample of n items, where the probability of a nonconforming item is p . To find the probability that the sample contains exactly m nonconforming items, compute the difference between **PROBBNML**(p, n, m) and **PROBBNML**($p, n, m - 1$).

In addition to using the PROBBNML function to return the probability of acceptance, the function can be used in calculations for average sample number, average outgoing quality, and average total inspection in Type B single-sampling. See “[Evaluating Single-Sampling Plans](#)” on page 2279 for details.

The PROBBNML function computes

$$\sum_{j=0}^m \binom{n}{j} p^j (1-p)^{n-j}$$

where m , n , and p are defined in the preceding list.

Examples

The following statements compute the probability that an observation from a binomial distribution with $p = 0.05$ and $n = 10$ is less than or equal to 4:

```
data;
  prob=probbnml(0.05,10,4);
  put prob;
run;
```

These statements result in the value 0.9999363102. In terms of acceptance sampling, for a sample of size 10 where the probability of a nonconforming item is 0.05, the probability of finding 4 or fewer nonconforming items is 0.9999363102.

The following statements compute the probability that an observation from a binomial distribution with $p = 0.05$ and $n = 10$ is exactly 4:

```
data;
  p=probbnml(0.05,10,4) - probbnml(0.05,10,3);
  put p;
run;
```

These statements result in the value 0.0009648081.

For additional information on probability functions, refer to *SAS Functions and CALL Routines: Reference*.

PROBHYPYR Function

computes the probability that an observation from a hypergeometric distribution is less than or equal to x .

Syntax

PROBHYPYR($N, K, n, x <, r >$)

where

N	is the population size for a hypergeometric distribution. In terms of acceptance sampling, N is the lot size.
K	is the number of items in the category of interest in the population. In terms of acceptance sampling, K is the number of nonconforming items in a lot.
n	is the sample size for a hypergeometric distribution. In terms of acceptance sampling, n is the sample size.
x	is the number of items from the category of interest in the sample. In terms of acceptance sampling, x is the number of nonconforming items in the sample.
r	is optional and gives the odds ratio for the extended hypergeometric distribution. For the standard hypergeometric distribution, $r = 1$; this value is the default. In acceptance sampling, typically $r = 1$.

Restrictions on items in the syntax are given in the following equations:

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 &\leq N \\
 0 &\leq K \leq N \\
 0 &\leq n \leq N \\
 \max(0, K + n - N) &\leq x \leq \min(K, n) \\
 N, K, n \text{ and } x &\text{ are integers}
 \end{aligned}$$

Description

The PROBHYPR function returns the probability that an observation from an extended hypergeometric distribution with parameters N , K and n and an odds ratio of r is less than or equal to x . The default for r is 1 and leads to the usual hypergeometric distribution.

In terms of acceptance sampling, if $r = 1$, the PROBHYPR function gives the probability of x or fewer nonconforming items in a sample of size n taken from a lot containing N items, K of which are nonconforming, when sampling is done without replacement. Typically $r = 1$ in acceptance sampling.

For example, suppose an urn contains red and white balls, and you are interested in the probability of selecting a white ball. If $r = 1$, the function returns the probability of selecting x white balls when given the population size (number of balls in the urn), sample size (number of balls taken from the urn), and number of white balls in the population (urn).

If, however, the probability of selecting a white ball differs from the probability of selecting a red ball, then $r \neq 1$. Suppose an urn contains one white ball and one red ball, and the probability of choosing the red ball is higher than the probability of choosing the white ball. This might occur if the red ball were larger than the white ball, for example. Given the probabilities of choosing a red ball and a white ball when an urn contains one of each, you calculate r and use the value in the PROBHYPR function. Returning to the case where an urn contains many balls with $r \neq 1$, the function gives the probability of selecting x white balls when given the number of balls in the urn, the number of balls taken from the urn, the number of white balls in the urn, and the relative probability of selecting a white ball or a red ball.

The PROBHYPR function is used to evaluate Type A single-sampling plans. See “[Evaluating Single-Sampling Plans](#)” on page 2279 for details.

If $r = 1$ (the default), the PROBHYPR function calculates probabilities from the usual hypergeometric distribution:

$$\Pr[X \leq x] = \sum_{i=0}^x P_i$$

where

$$P_i = \begin{cases} \frac{\binom{K}{i} \binom{N-K}{n-i}}{\binom{N}{n}} & \text{if } \max(0, K+n-N) \leq i \leq \min(K, n) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

The PROBHYPR function accepts values other than 1 for r , and in these cases, it calculates the probability for the extended hypergeometric distribution:

$$\Pr[X_1 \leq x | X_1 + X_2 = n] = \sum_{i=0}^x P_i$$

where

$$P_i = \begin{cases} \frac{\binom{K}{i} \binom{N-K}{n-i} r^j}{\sum_{j=0}^n \binom{K}{j} \binom{N-K}{n-j} r^j} & \text{if } \max(0, K+n-N) \leq i \leq \min(K, n) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} X_1 & \text{ is binomially distributed with parameters } K \text{ and } p_1. \\ X_2 & \text{ is binomially distributed with parameters } N-K \text{ and } p_2. \\ q_1 & = 1 - p_1 \\ q_2 & = 1 - p_2 \\ r & = (p_1 q_2) / (p_2 q_1) \end{aligned}$$

For details on the extended hypergeometric distribution, refer to Johnson and Kotz (1969).

Examples

Suppose you take a sample of size 10 (without replacement) from an urn that contains 200 balls, 50 of which are white. The remaining 150 balls are red. The following statements calculate the probability that your sample contains 2 or fewer white balls:

```
data;
  y=probypr(200,50,10,2);
  put y;
run;
```

These statements result in a value of 0.5236734081. Now, suppose the probability of selecting a red ball does not equal the probability of selecting a white ball. Specifically, suppose the probability of choosing a red ball is $p_2 = 0.4$ and the probability of choosing a white ball is $p_1 = 0.2$. Calculate r as

$$r = \frac{p_1 q_2}{p_2 q_1} = \frac{(0.2)(0.6)}{(0.4)(0.8)} = 0.375$$

With $r = 0.375$, the probability of choosing 2 or fewer white balls from an urn that contains 200 balls, 50 of which are white, is calculated using the following statements:

```
data;
  y=probypr(200,50,10,2,0.375);
  put y;
run;
```

These statements return a value of 0.9053936127. See “[Evaluating Single-Sampling Plans](#)” on page 2279 for another example.

For additional information on probability functions, refer to *SAS Functions and CALL Routines: Reference*.

PROBMED Function

computes cumulative probabilities for the sample median.

Syntax

PROBMED(n, x)

where

- n is the sample size.
- x is the point of interest; that is, the PROBMED function calculates the probability that the median is less than or equal to x .

Description

The PROBMED function computes the probability that the sample median is less than or equal to x for a sample of n independent, standard normal random variables (mean 0, variance 1).

Let n represent the sample size and $X_{(i)}$ represent the i th order statistic. Then, when n is odd, the function calculates

$$\Pr[X_{((n+1)/2)} \leq x] = I_{\Phi(x)} \left(\frac{n+1}{2}, \frac{n+1}{2} \right)$$

where

$$I_p(a, b) = \frac{1}{B(a, b)} \int_0^p t^{a-1} (1-t)^{b-1} dt$$

and $B(a, b) = \Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)/\Gamma(a+b)$, where $\Gamma(\cdot)$ is the gamma function. If n is even, the PROBMED function calculates

$$\Pr \left[\frac{X_{(n/2)} + X_{((n/2)+1)}}{2} \leq x \right] = \frac{2}{B(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{2})} \int_{-\infty}^x \left\{ [1 - \Phi(u)]^{n/2} - [1 - \Phi(2x - u)]^{n/2} \right\} [\Phi(u)]^{(n/2)-1} \phi(u) du$$

where $B(n/2, n/2) = [\Gamma(n/2)]^2 / \Gamma(n)$ and $\Phi(\cdot)$ and $\phi(\cdot)$ are the standard normal cumulative distribution function and density function, respectively.

For more information, refer to David (1981).

Examples

The statements

```
data;
  b=probmmed(5, -0.1);
  put b;
run;
```

result in a value of 0.4256380897.

STDMED Function

computes the standard deviation of a sample median.

Syntax

STDMED(n)

where n is the sample size.

Description

The STDMED function gives the standard deviation of the median of a normally distributed sample with a mean of 0 and a variance of 1. This function gives the standard error used to determine the width of the control limits for charts produced by the MCHART and MRCHART statements in PROC SHEWHART.

Let n represent the sample size and $X_{(i)}$ represent the i th order statistic. Then, when n is odd, the STD MED function calculates $\sqrt{\text{Var}(X_{((n+1)/2})})$, where

$$\text{Var}(X_{((n+1)/2})) = \frac{1}{B\left(\frac{n+1}{2}, \frac{n+1}{2}\right)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 [\Phi(x)]^{(n-1)/2} [1 - \Phi(x)]^{(n-1)/2} \phi(x) dx$$

where $B(a, b) = \Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)/\Gamma(a+b)$ and $\Gamma(\cdot)$ is the gamma function, $\Phi(\cdot)$ is the standard normal cumulative distribution function, and $\phi(\cdot)$ is the corresponding density function.

If n is even, the function calculates the square root of the following:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var} \left[\frac{X_{(n/2)} + X_{((n/2)+1)}}{2} \right] = \\ (1/4) \left[E(X_{(n/2)}^2) + E(X_{((n/2)+1)}^2) + 2E(X_{(n/2)}X_{((n/2)+1)}) \right] \end{aligned}$$

where

$$E(X_{(n/2)}^2) = \frac{2}{B\left(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{2}\right)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 [\Phi(x)]^{(n/2)-1} [1 - \Phi(x)]^{n/2} \phi(x) dx$$

$$E(X_{((n/2)+1)}^2) = \frac{2}{B\left(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{2}\right)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 [\Phi(x)]^{n/2} [1 - \Phi(x)]^{(n/2)-1} \phi(x) dx$$

$$E(X_{(n/2)}X_{((n/2)+1)}) = \frac{n}{B\left(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{2}\right)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^y xy [\Phi(x)]^{(n/2)-1} [1 - \Phi(y)]^{(n/2)-1} \phi(x) \phi(y) dx dy$$

For more details, refer to David (1981), Kendall and Stuart 1977, p. 252, and Sarhan and Greenberg (1962).

Examples

These statements use a loop to calculate the standard deviation of the median for sample sizes from 6 to 12:

```
data;
  do n=6 to 12;
    s=stdmed(n);
    put s;
    output;
  end;
run;
```

The statements produce these values:

```

0.4634033519
0.4587448763
0.410098592
0.4075552495
0.3719226208
0.3703544701
0.3428063408

```

Details

Types of Sampling Plans

In single sampling, a random sample of n items is selected from a lot of size N . If the number d of nonconforming (defective) items found in the sample is less than or equal to an acceptance number c , the lot is accepted. Otherwise, the lot is rejected.

In double sampling, a sample of size n_1 is drawn from the lot, and the number d_1 of nonconforming items is counted. If d_1 is less than or equal to an acceptance number a_1 , the lot is accepted, and if d_1 is greater than or equal to a rejection number r_1 , the lot is rejected. Otherwise, if $a_1 < d_1 < r_1$, a second sample of size n_2 is taken, and the number of nonconforming items d_2 is counted. Then if $d_1 + d_2$ is less than or equal to an acceptance number a_2 , the lot is accepted, and if $d_1 + d_2$ is greater than or equal to a rejection number $r_2 = a_2 + 1$, the lot is rejected. This notation follows that of Schilling (1982). Note that some authors, including Montgomery (1996), define the first rejection number using a strict inequality.

In *Type A sampling*, the sample is intended to represent a single, finite-sized lot, and the characteristics of the sampling plan depend on D , the number of nonconforming items in the lot, as well as N , n , and c .

In *Type B sampling*, the sample is intended to represent a series of lots (or the lot size is effectively infinite), and the characteristics of the sampling plan depend on p , the proportion of nonconforming items produced by the process, as well as n and c .

A hypergeometric model is appropriate for Type A sampling, and a binomial model is appropriate for Type B sampling.

Evaluating Single-Sampling Plans

You can use the Base SAS functions PROBBNML and PROBHYPR to evaluate single-sampling plans. Measures of the performance of single-sampling plans include

- the probability of acceptance P_a
- the average sample number ASN
- the average outgoing quality AOQ

- the average total inspection ATI

Probability of Acceptance

Since P_a is the probability of finding c or fewer defectives in the sample, you can calculate the acceptance probability using the function `PROBHYPR(N, D, n, c)` for Type A sampling and the function `PROBBNML(p, n, c)` for Type B sampling.

For example, the following statements calculate P_a for the plan $n = 20$, $c = 1$ when sampling from a single lot of size $N = 120$ that contains $D = 22$ nonconforming items, resulting in a value of 0.0762970752:

```
data;
  prob=probypr(120,22,20,1);
  put prob;
run;
```

Similarly, the following statements calculate P_a for the plan $n = 20$, $c = 1$ when sampling from a series of lots for which the proportion of nonconforming items is $p = 0.18$, resulting in a value of 0.1018322793:

```
data;
  prob=probbnml(0.18,20,1);
  put prob;
run;
```

Other Measures of Performance

The measures ASN, AOQ, and ATI are meaningful only for Type B sampling and can be calculated using the `PROBBNML` function. For reference, the following equations are provided.

Average sample number: Following the notation of Schilling (1982), let $F(c|n)$ denote the probability of finding c or fewer nonconforming items in a sample of size n . Note that $F(c|n)$ is equivalent to `PROBBNML(p, n, c)`. Then, depending on the mode of inspection, the average sample number can be expressed as shown in the following table:

Mode of Inspection	ASN
Full	n
Semicurtailed	$nF(c n) + \frac{(c+1)(1-F(c+1 n+1))}{p}$
Fully curtailed	$\frac{(n-c)F(c n+1)}{1-p} + \frac{(c+1)(1-F(c+1 n+1))}{p}$

Average outgoing quality can be expressed as

$$AOQ = \frac{p(N-n)F(c|n)}{N}$$

if the nonconforming items found are replaced with conforming items, and as

$$AOQ = \frac{p(N-n)F(c|n)}{N-np}$$

if the nonconforming items found are not replaced.

Average total inspection can be expressed as

$$ATI = n + (1 - F(c|n))(N - n)$$

Evaluating Double-Sampling Plans

The following list gives some measures for double-sampling plans. The formula for each measure is given in the section describing the corresponding function.

- the probability of acceptance, P_a , calculated with the PROBACC2 function
- the average sample number, ASN, calculated with the ASN2 function
- the average outgoing quality, AOQ, calculated with the AOQ2 function
- the average total inspection, ATI, calculated with the ATI2 function

Deriving Control Chart Constants

You can use the functions D2, D3, and C4 to calculate standard control chart constants that are derived from d_2 , d_3 and c_4 . For reference, the following equations for some of these constants are provided:

$$\begin{aligned} A_2 &= k/(d_2\sqrt{n}) \\ A_3 &= k/(c_4\sqrt{n}) \\ B_3 &= \max(0, 1 - (k/c_4)\sqrt{1 - c_4^2}) \\ B_4 &= 1 + (k/c_4)\sqrt{1 - c_4^2} \\ B_5 &= \max(0, c_4 - k\sqrt{1 - c_4^2}) \\ B_6 &= c_4 + k\sqrt{1 - c_4^2} \\ c_5 &= \sqrt{1 - c_4^2} \\ D_1 &= \max(0, d_2 - kd_3) \\ D_2 &= d_2 + kd_3 \\ D_3 &= \max(0, 1 - kd_3/d_2) \\ D_4 &= 1 + kd_3/d_2 \\ E_2 &= k/d_2 \\ E_3 &= k/c_4 \end{aligned}$$

In the preceding equations, k is the multiple of standard error ($k = 3$ in the case of 3σ limits), and n is the subgroup sample size. The use of these control chart constants is discussed in the American Society for Quality Control (1983), the American Society for Testing and Materials (1976), Montgomery (1996), and Wadsworth, Stephens, and Godfrey (1986).

Although you do not ordinarily need to calculate control chart constants when using the SHEWHART procedure, you may find the D2, D3, and C4 functions useful for creating LIMITS= data sets that contain control limits to be read by the SHEWHART procedure.

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Appendix D

Special Fonts in SAS/QC Software

Introduction

Twelve special fonts are provided with SAS/QC software. The SAS/QC procedures use these fonts to display symbols such as \bar{X} and σ , which are commonly encountered in statistical quality improvement applications. The procedure selects the special font that most closely matches the font used to display the other text on the graph. You can also use these fonts to display special symbols in the titles and footnotes of graphs. See the section “[Step 1: Preliminary Mean and Standard Deviation Charts](#)” on page 2128 for an example in which a special font is used to create a title for a control chart.

Font Selection

Each of the four special software fonts matches a particular SAS/GRAPH font, as shown in [Table D.1](#). If you are using a software font for the general text on your graph, choose the special software font corresponding to the SAS/GRAPH font in the table that provides the closest match.

Table D.1 Special Software Fonts

Special Software Font	Matching SAS/GRAPH Font
QCFONT1	SIMPLEX
QCFONT2	DUPLEX
QCFONT3	SWISSE
QCFONT4	SWISS

Eight special TrueType fonts are provided to match a variety of general fonts based on three criteria, as summarized in [Table D.2](#).

Table D.2 Special TrueType Fonts

Serifs	Bold	Italic	Special TrueType Font
no	no	no	Arial Symbol
no	no	yes	Arial Symbol/Italic
no	yes	no	Arial Symbol/Bold
no	yes	yes	Arial Symbol/Bold Italic
yes	no	no	Times New Roman Symbol
yes	no	yes	Times New Roman Symbol/Italic
yes	yes	no	Times New Roman Symbol/Bold
yes	yes	yes	Times New Roman Symbol/Bold Italic

The following figures illustrate the four special software fonts. In each of the figures, the symbols are shown in the special font, and the title and the character codes are shown in the matching SAS/GRAPH font.

Figure D.1 QCFONT1 and SIMPLEX Fonts

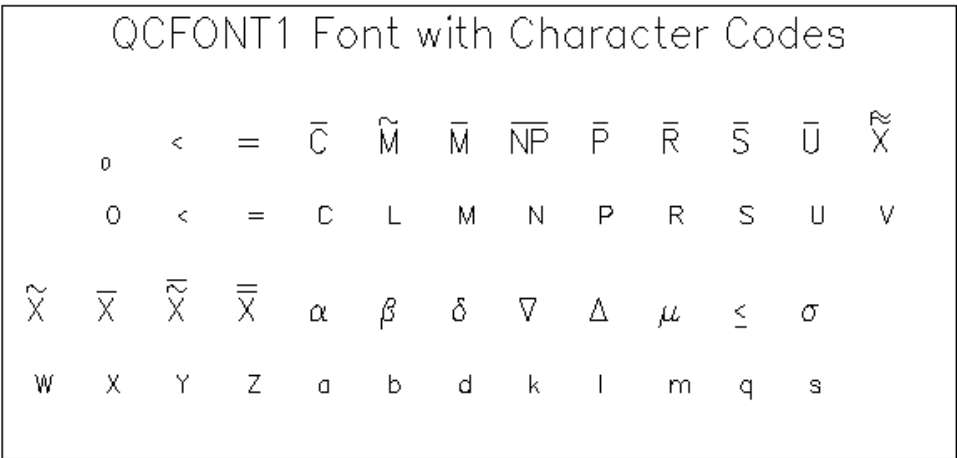


Figure D.2 QCFONT2 and DUPLEX Fonts

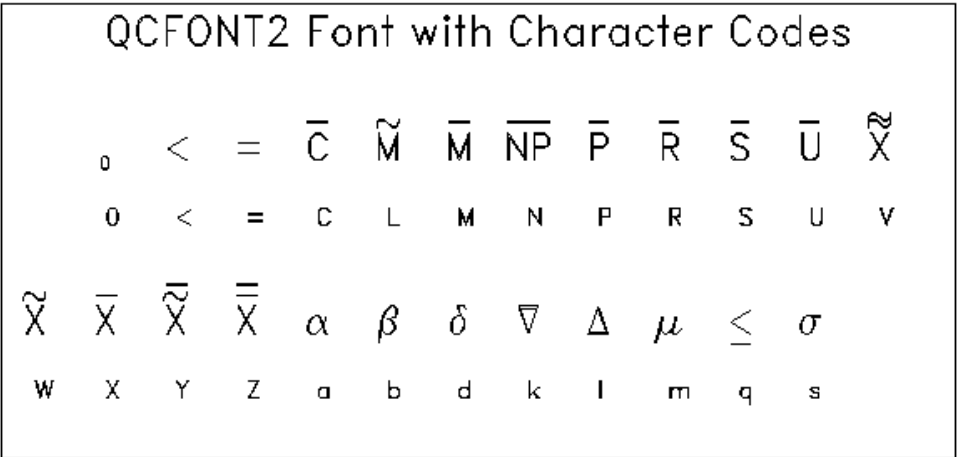


Figure D.3 QCFONT3 and SWISSE Fonts

QCFONT3 Font with Character Codes											
o	<	=	\bar{C}	\tilde{M}	\bar{M}	\overline{NP}	\bar{P}	\bar{R}	\bar{S}	\bar{U}	$\approx X$
o	<	=	C	L	M	N	P	R	S	U	V
\tilde{X}	\bar{X}	\tilde{X}	\bar{X}	α	β	δ	∇	Δ	μ	\leq	σ
W	X	Y	Z	a	b	d	k	l	m	q	s

Figure D.4 QCFONT4 and SWISS Fonts

QCFONT4 Font with Character Codes											
o	<	=	\bar{C}	\tilde{M}	\bar{M}	\overline{NP}	\bar{P}	\bar{R}	\bar{S}	\bar{U}	$\approx X$
o	<	=	C	L	M	N	P	R	S	U	V
\tilde{X}	\bar{X}	\tilde{X}	\bar{X}	α	β	δ	∇	Δ	μ	\leq	σ
W	X	Y	Z	a	b	d	k	l	m	q	s

Table D.3 shows the character codes and corresponding symbols available in the special TrueType fonts.

Table D.3 Symbols in Special TrueType Fonts

Character	Hex Code	Symbol
	20	
0	30	o
<	3C	<
=	3D	=
C	43	\overline{C}
D	44	Δ
L	4C	\tilde{M}
M	4D	\overline{M}
N	4E	\overline{NP}
P	50	\overline{P}
R	52	\overline{R}
S	53	\overline{S}
U	55	\overline{U}
V	56	$\approx X$
W	57	\tilde{X}
X	58	\overline{X}
Y	59	$\approx X$
Z	5A	$\overline{\overline{X}}$
a	61	α
b	62	β
c	63	ξ
d	64	δ
e	65	ϵ
f	66	φ
g	67	γ
h	68	η
i	69	ι
j	6A	θ
k	6B	κ
l	6C	λ
m	6D	μ
n	6E	ν
o	6F	o
p	70	π
q	71	\leq
r	72	ρ
s	73	σ
t	74	τ
u	75	ϵ
v	76	∇
w	77	ω
x	78	χ
y	79	ψ
z	7A	ξ

Subject Index

- A-optimal designs, *see* optimal designs, optimality criteria
- aberration of a design, *see* minimum aberration
- acceptance probability
 - double-sampling plan, 2270, 2272
 - PROBACC2 function, 2270
 - Type A sampling, 2273, 2275, 2276, 2279, 2280
 - Type B sampling, 2272, 2273, 2279, 2280
- acceptance sampling
 - average outgoing quality, 2259, 2260, 2279, 2280
 - average sample number, 2260, 2261, 2279, 2281
 - average total inspection, 2262, 2263, 2279, 2281
 - evaluating double-sampling plans, 2281
 - evaluating single-sampling plans, 2279–2281
 - probability of choosing nonconforming items, 2272–2275
 - types of sampling plans, 2279
- alias structure
 - breaking links, example, 668, 670
 - details, 712
 - example, 664, 665, 667, 683–685
 - listing with GLM procedure, 1057
 - syntax, 654
- analysis of variance, 703
- Anderson-Darling statistic, 238, 363
- Anderson-Darling test, 220
- annotating
 - example, 912
 - Shewhart charts, 2020
- ANOM boxcharts
 - axis labels, 78
 - box-and-whisker plots, description of, 65
 - central line, 66
 - decision limit equations, 66, 68
 - examples, advanced, 79
 - examples, introductory, 47
 - missing values, 78
 - notation, 65
 - ODS tables, 72
 - options summarized by function, 58, 65
 - overview, 46
 - reading group summary statistics, 50, 52, 53, 76, 77
 - reading preestablished decision limits, 75
 - reading raw measurements, 47–49, 74
 - reading summary statistics and decision limits, 55, 56, 77, 78
 - saving decision limits, 55, 69, 70
 - saving group summary statistics, 53, 54, 70, 71
 - saving summary statistics and decision limits, 55, 56, 71, 72
 - syntax, 57
- ANOM charts
 - group sample size, 192
 - options dictionary, 192
- ANOM charts for a Two-Way Layout
 - central line, 154
 - decision limit equations, 154
 - notation, 153
 - plotted points, 154
- ANOM charts for means
 - axis labels, 162
 - central line, 152
 - decision limit equations, 152, 153, 155
 - examples, advanced, 163
 - examples, introductory, 135
 - missing values, 162
 - notation, 151
 - ODS tables, 158
 - options summarized by function, 144, 151
 - overview, 134
 - plotted points, 152
 - reading group summary statistics, 137–140, 160, 161
 - reading preestablished decision limits, 159, 160
 - reading raw measurements, 135–137, 159
 - reading summary statistics and decision limits, 142, 161, 162
 - saving decision limits, 141, 155, 156
 - saving group summary statistics, 140, 141, 156, 157
 - saving summary statistics and decision limits, 142, 157
 - syntax, 143
- ANOM charts for proportions
 - central line, 99
 - decision limit equations, 99
 - decision limit parameters, 100
 - examples, advanced, 108

- getting started, 81
- labeling axes, 107
- missing values, 107
- notation, 99
- ODS tables, 103
- options summarized by function, 91
- overview, 81
- plotted points, 99
- reading group data, 85, 86, 105, 106
- reading group data and decision limits, 89, 106, 107
- reading preestablished decision limits, 104, 105
- reading raw data, 82–84, 104
- saving decision limits, 88–90, 101
- saving group data, 87, 88, 101, 102
- saving group data and decision limits, 89, 102, 103
- syntax, 90
- ANOM charts for rates
 - central line, 124
 - decision limit equations, 124, 125
 - decision limit parameters, 125
 - examples, introductory, 111
 - getting started, 111
 - labeling axes, 132
 - missing values, 132
 - notation, 124
 - ODS tables, 128
 - options summarized by function, 116
 - overview, 110
 - plotted points, 124
 - reading group data and decision limits, 131, 132
 - reading number of nonconformities, 130, 131
 - reading preestablished decision limits, 129, 130
 - reading raw data, 111–113, 129
 - saving decision limits, 114, 115, 126
 - saving group data and decision limits, 127
 - saving number of nonconformities, 126, 127
 - syntax, 115
- ANOM charts for Rates from Group Counts
 - examples, advanced, 132
- augment, factorial design
 - example, 664, 668
- autocorrelation in process data, 2171–2173, 2176–2180
 - diagnosing and modeling, 2173, 2176
 - strategies for handling, 2176–2180
- average and range charts, *see* \bar{X} and R charts
- average and range method
 - GAGE application, 2231
 - gage studies, 2222, 2239
- average and standard deviation charts, *see* \bar{X} and s charts
- average chart
 - GAGE application, 2230
 - gage studies, 2222, 2238
- average charts, *see* \bar{X} charts
- average outgoing quality
 - AOQ2 function, 2259
 - Type B single-sampling, 2279, 2280
- average run lengths
 - cusum schemes, 2266, 2267
 - EWMA scheme, 2270
- average run lengths (cusum charts), *see* cumulative sum control charts
- average sample number
 - ASN2 function, 2260
 - Type B single-sampling, 2280
- average total inspection
 - ATI2 function, 2262
 - Type B single-sampling, 2281
- axes, Pareto charts, 1107, 1109, 1139, 1142
- axes, Shewhart charts, *see* Shewhart charts, axes
- balanced incomplete block design, *see* block designs
- balanced lattice, 686
- Bayesian optimal designs, 1044, 1056
- beta distribution
 - cdf plots, 273
 - chi-square goodness-of-fit test, 361
 - deviation from empirical distribution, 362
 - EDF goodness-of-fit test, 362
 - histograms, 325, 347
 - histograms, example, 375
 - P-P plots, 463
 - probability plots, 488
 - Q-Q plots, 518
- block designs
 - balanced lattice, examples, 686
 - optimal designs, examples, 1027, 1058
 - randomized complete, examples, 670
- block specification, FACTEX procedure
 - block pseudo-factors, 651
 - block size restrictions, 652
 - number of blocks, 651
 - runs per block, 651
- blocking, FACTEX procedure
 - block pseudo-factor, 718
 - blocking factor, 718
 - example, 693
 - incomplete block design, example, 686
 - randomization, 707
 - rename block variable, 659

box charts

box appearance, options, 2023, 2026, 2027, 2042, 2052, 2070

box-and-whisker plots, description of, 1452

box-and-whisker plots, style of, 2023

control limit equations, 1453, 1454

control limits, specifying, 2031

displaying points, 2023

examples, advanced, 1471

examples, introductory, 1425

labeling axes, 1470

missing values, 1470

notation, 1452

ODS graph names, 1460

ODS tables, 1460

options summarized by function, 1441, 1451

outlier identification color, 2040

outlier identification symbol, 2040

overview, 1424

percentile computation, 1469, 2061

plotting character, 1441

reading preestablished control limits, 1438, 1439, 1461, 1462

reading raw measurements, 1425–1427, 1429, 1430, 1461

reading subgroup summary statistics, 1430, 1432, 1433, 1462–1464

reading summary statistics and control limits, 1438, 1464, 1465

reading summary statistics and decision limits, 73

saving control limits, 1435, 1436, 1454, 1456

saving group summary statistics, 68

saving subgroup summary statistics, 1433–1435, 1456–1458

saving summary statistics and control limits, 1436–1438, 1459, 1460

schematic box-and-whisker plots, 1476

side-by-side box-and-whisker plots, 1424, 1454, 1475

skeletal box-and-whisker plots, 1474

standard deviation, estimating, 1467

syntax, 1439

tables, creating, 2079

 \bar{X} charts

standard deviation, estimating, 1467–1469

box charts

capability indices, computing, 1456

 c charts

central line, 1513

control limit equations, 1513, 1514

control limit parameters, 1514

examples, advanced, 1522

examples, introductory, 1493

getting started, 1493

known number of nonconformities, specifying, 1525, 1527

labeling axes, 1521

missing values, 1522

notation, 1512

ODS graph names, 1518

ODS tables, 1517

options summarized by function, 1504

overview, 1492

plotted points, 1513

plotting character, 1503

reading number of nonconformities, 1499–1501, 1519, 1520

reading preestablished control limits, 1497, 1498, 1519

reading raw data, 1493, 1495, 1518

reading subgroup data and control limits, 1520, 1521

saving control limits, 1495, 1496, 1515

saving nonconformities per unit, 1501, 1502

saving number of nonconformities, 1515

saving subgroup data and control limits, 1516, 1517

syntax, 1502

tests for special causes, 1522–1524

candidate data set, OPTEX procedure, *see*

optimal designs, candidate data set

capability indices

$C_{pm}(a)$, 221

P_{pk} versus C_{pk} , 244

assumptions, 244

Boyles' index C_{pm}^+ , 249

computing, 245, 247–249

computing, example, 208

confidence interval, example, 263, 452

confidence limits, 216

estimation from Q-Q plots, 519, 537

estimation from Q-Q plots, example, 549

nonstandard indices, computing, 450

specialized, 249

specification limits, example, 208

specification limits, specifying, 227, 228

terminology, 244

tests for normality, 215

the index C_{jpk} , 250

the index C_{pc} , 255

the index C_{pg} , 253

the index C_{pk}^W , 254

the index C_{pm}^W , 255

the index C_{pp} , 253

- the index C''_{pp} , 253
- the index C_{pq} , 254
- the index C^W_p , 254
- the index $S_{j k p}$, 252
- the index k , 249
- the indices $C_{p(5.15)}$, 251
- the indices $C_{pk(5.15)}$, 251
- the indices C_{pmk} , 252
- the indices $C_{pm}(a)$, 250
- Vännmann's index $C_p(u, v)$, 255
- Vännmann's index $C_p(v)$, 256
- Wright's index C_s , 252
- CAPABILITY procedure
 - introduction, 201
 - learning about, 203
 - plot statements, 202
- cdf plots
 - axes, specifying, 279
 - beta distribution, 273
 - creating, 266
 - defining character features, 218, 274, 279
 - example, 266
 - exponential distribution, 274
 - gamma distribution, 274
 - generalized Pareto distribution, 277
 - getting started, 266
 - Gumbel distribution, 275
 - inverse Gaussian distribution, 275
 - legends, 276
 - lognormal distribution, 276
 - normal distribution, 277
 - normal distribution, example, 281
 - ODS graph name, 280
 - options summarized by function, 268, 269, 273
 - overview, 265
 - power function distribution, 278
 - Rayleigh distribution, 278
 - reference lines, example, 283
 - suppressing empirical cdf, 277
 - suppressing legend, 277
 - Weibull distribution, 279
- center points, example, 667
- chart description, Shewhart charts, 2035
- chi-square goodness-of-fit test, 361
 - compared to EDF test, 383
- classification variable, *see* comparative histograms
- classification variables, OPTEX procedure, *see* optimal designs, model
- classification variables, Pareto charts, 1176, 1181
- clipping points, Shewhart charts, *see* Shewhart charts, clipping points
- coding designs, *see also* optimal designs, coding
- coding, FACTEX procedure
 - block factor, 659
 - design factor, 658
- coefficient of variation
 - computing, 235
- collapsing factors, example, 677
- coloring Pareto charts, *see* Pareto charts, coloring, *see* Pareto charts, coloring
- coloring, Shewhart charts, *see* Shewhart charts, coloring
- comparative histograms
 - bar labels, specifying, 294, 325
 - bar width, specifying, 294
 - bins, specifying, 300
 - bins, specifying midpoints of, 300
 - classification variable, missing values of, 300
 - classification variable, ordering levels of, 302, 303
 - classification variable, specifying, 295, 296
 - color, options, 295
 - getting started, 286
 - grids, 298
 - intervals, information about, 303
 - kernel density estimation, options, 294, 299
 - legend, 301, 303
 - line type, grids, 299
 - normal distribution, example, 288
 - normal distribution, options, 301
 - ODS graph name, 304
 - one-way with inset statistics, example, 305
 - one-way, example, 286
 - options summarized by function, 291, 292, 294
 - overview, 285
 - specification limits, 296
 - specification limits, filled areas, 226, 227
 - suppressing plot features, 301
 - two-way, example, 307
 - vertical scale, 304
- computational form of the cusum chart, *see* cumulative sum control charts
- confidence intervals, *see* intervals, CAPABILITY procedure
- confidence levels, 215
- confidence limits, 215–217
 - basic parameters, 216
 - confidence levels, 215
 - distribution-free, 217
 - for percentiles, 240
 - normally distributed, 217
 - percentiles, 217
 - probability of exceeding specifications, 217

- process capability indices, 216
- quantiles, 217
- confidence limits, CAPABILITY procedure
 - confidence level, 216–218, 222, 223, 2029
 - type, 216–218, 222, 223, 2029
- confounding rules
 - compare with alias structure, 712
 - design factors, 717
 - details, 711
 - example, 683
 - MaxClear designs, 713
 - minimum aberration, 712
 - notation, 711
 - orthogonally confounded, 718
 - partial confounding, example, 683
 - run-indexing factors, 716
 - searching, 719
 - split-plot designs, 714
 - syntax, 653, 654
 - unconfounded effects, 717
- connecting points, Shewhart charts, 2031
- constants
 - using functions to calculate, 2281
- constants, control charts
 - A2, 2281
 - A3, 2281
 - B3, 2281
 - B4, 2281
 - B5, 2282
 - B6, 2282
 - D1, 2282
 - D2, 2282
 - D3, 2282
 - D4, 2282
 - E2, 2282
 - E3, 2282
 - c4, 2265
 - c5, 2282
 - d2, 2267
 - d3, 2268
- constrained mixture designs, *see* mixture designs
- contamination, variance
 - BAYESACT call, 2263
- contribution plots, 930, 931, 989, 990
- control chart functions
 - expected value of range, 2267
 - standard deviation of range, 2268
- control factor design, 711
- control factors, 711
- control factors, example, 689
- control limits, Shewhart charts, *see* Shewhart charts, control limits
- correlated runs, designs with, *see* optimal designs, optimal blocking
- covariance, optimal designs with, *see* optimal designs, optimal blocking
- covariates, optimal designs with, *see* optimal designs, optimal blocking, *see* optimal designs, optimal blocking
- Cramér-von Mises statistic, 239
- Cramér-von Mises test, 220
- Cramer-von Mises statistic, 363
- cross validation
 - MVPMODEL procedure, 968, 969
- cumulative distribution, *see* cdf plots
- cumulative percent curve, *see* Pareto charts, cumulative percent curve, *see* Pareto charts, cumulative percent curve
- cumulative sum control charts
 - annotating, 568
 - average run length approach, 610–612
 - central reference value, 611
 - color, options, 599
 - compared with Shewhart charts, 614
 - computational form, 580, 581, 583, 584
 - cusum schemes, specifying, 602
 - decision interval, defining, 607, 608
 - designing a cusum scheme, 610–612
 - detecting shifts, 599, 602
 - economic design, 611
 - error probability approach, 611
 - examples, advanced, 623
 - examples, introductory, 574
 - FIR (fast initial response) feature, 606
 - graphics catalog, specifying, 570
 - headstart values, 600, 606
 - interpreting one-sided charts, 608
 - interpreting two-sided charts, 576, 610
 - introduction, 566
 - learning about, 567
 - line printer features, 569
 - line types, options, 601
 - line widths, options, 604
 - lineprinter plots, using, 570
 - lower cumulative sum, 605
 - missing values, 623
 - monitoring variability, example, 623–625
 - negative shifts, 605
 - nonstandardized data, 599
 - notation, 604
 - ODS tables, 619
 - one-sided (decision interval) schemes, 580, 581, 583, 584, 605
 - options summarized by function, 590, 598
 - origin, specifying, 601
 - overview, 573
 - plotting character, 590
 - positive shifts, 605

- process mean, specifying, 601
- process standard deviation, specifying, 602
- reading cusum scheme parameters, 570, 586, 588, 621, 622
- reading raw measurements, 569, 574–576, 620, 621
- reading subgroup summary statistics, 570, 577, 578, 622
- reference values, specifying, 600
- saving cusum scheme parameters, 584, 585, 617
- saving subgroup summary statistics, 579, 580, 618
- saving summary statistics and cusum parameters, 618
- Shewhart charts, combined with, 627, 628
- standard deviation, estimating, 603, 614–616
- suppressing average run length calculation, 601
- suppressing display of V-mask, 601
- syntax, 568, 589
- two-sided (V-mask) schemes, 606, 607
- two-sided (V-mask) schemes, examples, 574–578
- Type 1 error probabilities, 598, 602
- Type 2 error probabilities, 599
- upper and lower cumulative sum charts, combining, 625, 627
- upper cumulative sum, 605
- V-mask, defining, 608–610
- curvature, check for, example, 667
- cusum charts, *see* cumulative sum control charts
- cusum schemes
 - designing with CUSUMARL function, 2266, 2267
- D-optimal designs, *see* optimal designs, optimality criteria
- density estimation, *see* kernel density estimation
- derived factors, FACTEX procedure
 - creating, 661
 - example, 676
- descriptive statistics
 - computing, 233, 235
 - printing, example, 206
 - using PROC CAPABILITY, 206
- design augmentation, 1026, 1040, 1053
- design characteristics, FACTEX procedure
 - alias structure, 711
 - confounding rules, 711
 - design listing, 654, 655
- design size specification, FACTEX procedure
 - fraction, 662
 - minimum runs, 662
 - number of runs, 662
 - run indexing factors, 662
 - syntax, 662
- design size specification, OPTEX procedure, 1040
- design, factorial, *see* factorial design
- DETMAX algorithm, *see* optimal designs, search algorithms
- distance from a point to a set, 1079
- distance-based designs, *see* optimal designs, space-filling designs
- double-sampling plans, *see* acceptance sampling
- EDF, *see* empirical distribution function, *see* empirical distribution function
- effect length, FACTEX procedure
 - limit, 650
- effect length, OPTEX procedure
 - limit, 1032
- empirical distribution function
 - definition of, 237, 362
 - EDF test compared to chi-square goodness-of-fit test, 383
 - EDF test statistics, 237, 362
 - EDF test statistics, Anderson-Darling, 238, 363
 - EDF test statistics, Cramér-von Mises, 239
 - EDF test statistics, Cramer-von Mises, 363
 - EDF test statistics, Kolmogorov-Smirnov, 238, 363
 - EDF test, probability values, 364
- EWMA charts
 - asymptotic control limits, displaying, 838
 - asymptotic control limits, example, 857
 - average run lengths, computing, 867
 - axis labels, 854
 - central line, 841
 - control limit equations, 842
 - control limits, computing, 837, 842
 - displaying subgroup means, example, 865
 - examples, advanced, 855
 - examples, introductory, 817
 - missing values, 855
 - notation, 841
 - ODS tables, 849
 - options summarized by function, 829
 - overview, 816
 - plotted points, 841
 - plotting character, 829
 - plotting subgroup means, 838
 - probability limits, 837
 - process mean, specifying, 838
 - process standard deviation, specifying, 840

- reading preestablished control limit parameters, 826, 828, 850, 851
- reading probability limits, 839
- reading raw measurements, 817, 818, 820, 849, 850
- reading subgroup summary statistics, 820–823, 851, 852
- reading summary statistics and control limits, 826, 852, 853
- saving control limit parameters, 824, 846, 847
- saving subgroup summary statistics, 823, 824, 847, 848
- saving summary statistics and control limits, 825, 826, 848
- specifying parameters for, 855, 857
- standard deviation, estimating, 853, 854
- syntax, 828
- varying subgroup sample sizes, 858
- weight parameter, choosing, 843
- weight parameter, specifying, 840
- examine design, FACTEX procedure, *see* design characteristics, FACTEX procedure
- examples, FACTEX procedure
 - advanced, 663
 - alias links breaking, 664
 - center points, 667
 - collapsing factors, 677
 - completely randomized, 663
 - derived factors, 676
 - design replication, 671, 674
 - fold-over design, 668
 - full factorial, 638
 - full factorial in blocks, 640
 - getting started, 638
 - half-fraction factorial, 642
 - hyper-Graeco-Latin square, 678
 - incomplete block design, 686
 - minimum aberration, 680
 - mixed-level, 674, 676
 - partial confounding, 683
 - point replication, 671, 674
 - pseudo-factors, 676
 - randomized complete block design, 670
 - RCBD, 670
 - replication, 671, 674
 - resolution 3 design, 668
 - resolution 4, 680
 - resolution 4, augmented, 664
 - resolution III design, 668
 - resolution IV, 680
 - resolution IV, augmented, 664
 - sequential construction, 683
- exchange algorithm, *see* optimal designs, search algorithms
- expected value
 - for range of iid normal variables, 2267, 2268
 - for standard deviation of iid normal sample, 2265, 2266
- exponential distribution
 - cdf plots, 274
 - chi-square goodness-of-fit test, 361
 - deviation from empirical distribution, 362
 - EDF goodness-of-fit test, 362
 - histograms, 329, 348
 - P-P plots, 464, 465
 - probability plots, 490
 - Q-Q plots, 519, 520
- exponentially weighted moving average charts, *see* EWMA charts
- extreme observations, 932, 965, 989
- extreme vertex designs, *see* mixture designs
- FACTEX procedure
 - block specification, 650
 - block specification options, summary, 645
 - design factor levels, 655
 - design size options, summary, 645
 - design size specification, 662
 - design specification options, summary, 645
 - examining design characteristics, 653
 - factor specification options, summary, 645
 - features, 637
 - getting started examples, 638
 - invoking, 650
 - learning about FACTEX, 638
 - listing design factors, 655
 - model specification, 655
 - model specification options, summary, 645
 - output, 658
 - overview, 636
 - randomization, 661
 - replication, 660
 - resolution, 656
 - split-plot designs, 714
 - statement descriptions, 650
 - summary of functions, 645
 - syntax, 645
 - uniteffect specification, 653
 - units specification, 652
 - using interactively, 644
- factorial designs, *see* examples, *See* examples, FACTEX procedure
 - balanced lattice, 686
 - efficiency, 657
 - fractional factorial, MaxClear designs, 713

- fractional factorial, minimum aberration, 712
- fractional factorial, theory, 716
- mixed-level, 661
- orthogonal, 674
- replicate, 660
- resolution, 656
- split-plot designs, 714
- factors, FACTEX procedure
 - block factor, 704, 718
 - block pseudo-factor, 705, 711, 718
 - derived factor, 705
 - design factor, 704
 - design factor coding, 658
 - design factor levels, 655
 - design factor names, 655
 - pseudo-factor, 705
 - run-indexing factor, 705, 711, 716
 - types, 704
- Fedorov algorithm, *see* optimal designs, search algorithms
- filling area underneath density histograms, 329
- FIR (fast initial response) feature, *see* cumulative sum control charts
- fold-over design, example, 668
- folded normal distribution, histograms
 - example, 390
- fonts, customizing, 2285–2287
- fonts, hardware, 1737
- fonts, Shewhart charts, 2036
- fonts, TrueType, 1737
- frequency data, Pareto charts, 1098, 1099, 1129–1131
- frequency tables, 219
- full inspection and ASN2 function, 2260
- functions
 - AOQ2, 2259, 2260, 2281
 - ASN2, 2260, 2261, 2281
 - ATI2, 2262, 2263, 2281
 - BAYESACT call, 2263–2265
 - C4, 2265, 2266, 2282
 - CUSUMARL, 2266, 2267
 - D2, 2267, 2268, 2281, 2282
 - D3, 2268, 2269, 2281, 2282
 - EWMAARL, 2270
 - for acceptance sampling, 2257
 - for control chart analysis, 2257
 - for sampling plans, 2258
 - PROBACC2, 2270, 2272, 2281
 - PROBBNML, 2272, 2273, 2279, 2280
 - PROBHYP, 2273, 2275, 2276, 2279, 2280
 - PROBMED, 2276, 2277
 - STDMED, 2277, 2278
 - summary of, 2257
- G-optimal designs, *see* optimal designs, optimality criteria
- GAGE application, *see* gage studies
 - average and range method, 2231
 - average chart, 2230
 - data set format, 2246
 - entering data, 2225–2227, 2236
 - introduction to, 2221
 - invoking, 2223
 - missing data, 2233
 - range chart, 2227
 - reading data set, 2236
 - saving data, 2234
 - variance components method, 2233
- gage catalog
 - gage catalog, 2223
- gage repeatability and reproducibility
 - average and range method, 2241
 - introduction to, 2222
 - variance components method, 2245
- gage studies, *see* GAGE application
 - average and range method, 2222, 2239
 - average chart, 2222, 2238
 - example, 2223
 - introduction to, 2221
 - measurement system, 2221, 2222
 - missing data, 2245
 - part-to-part variation, average and range method, 2241
 - part-to-part variation, average chart, 2230, 2238, 2239
 - part-to-part variation, variance components method, 2245
 - range chart, 2222, 2238
 - repeatability, 2222
 - repeatability and reproducibility, 2222
 - repeatability and reproducibility, average and range method, 2241
 - repeatability and reproducibility, variance components method, 2245
 - repeatability, average and range method, 2240
 - repeatability, range chart, 2227, 2238
 - repeatability, variance components method, 2245
 - reproducibility, 2222
 - reproducibility, average and range method, 2241
 - reproducibility, average chart, 2230, 2238
 - reproducibility, variance components method, 2245
 - terminology, 2222

- variance components method, 2222, 2243
- gamma distribution
 - cdf plots, 274
 - chi-square goodness-of-fit test, 361
 - deviation from empirical distribution, 362
 - EDF goodness-of-fit test, 362
 - histograms, 330, 348
 - P-P plots, 465
 - probability plots, 490, 491
 - Q-Q plots, 520, 521
- Generalized Pareto distribution
 - histograms, 352
- generalized Pareto distribution
 - cdf plots, 277
 - P-P plots, 468
 - probability plots, 495
 - Q-Q plots, 524
- geometric moving average charts, *see* EWMA charts
- getting started, ANOM procedure
 - adding insets to plots, 176
- getting started, CAPABILITY procedure
 - adding insets to plots, 397
 - creating histograms, 310
 - cumulative distribution plot, 266
 - distribution of variable across classes, 286
 - prediction, confidence, and tolerance intervals, 428
 - probability plot, 478
 - probability-probability plot, 456
 - quantile-quantile plot, 509
 - saving summary statistics, 439
 - summary statistics for process capability, 206
- getting started, CUSUM procedure
 - adding insets to plots, 630
- getting started, MACONTROL procedure
 - adding insets to plots, 914
- getting started, PARETO procedure
 - adding insets to plots, 1159
- getting started, SHEWHART procedure
 - adding insets to plots, 2000
- Gini's mean difference, 221
- GLM procedure, 703, 704
- goodness-of-fit test, *see* empirical distribution
 - function, *see* chi-square goodness-of-fit test
 - test, *see* empirical distribution function
- Graeco-Latin square, 679
- graphical output, Pareto charts, 1094
- graphics
 - descriptions, 553
 - naming, 556
- graphics catalog, specifying
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 219
- grid options, Shewhart charts, 2036, 2043, 2092
- Gumbel distribution
 - cdf plots, 275
 - histograms, 331, 349
 - P-P plots, 465
 - probability plots, 492
 - Q-Q plots, 521
- hanging histograms, 332
- HBAR charts
 - options summarized by function, 1102
 - syntax, 1102
- headstart values in cusum schemes, 2266
- histograms, *see* comparative, *See* comparative
 - histograms
 - S_B distribution, 342, 354
 - S_L distribution, 334
 - S_N distribution, 338
 - S_U distribution, 343, 356
 - adding summary statistics, 315
 - axis scaling, 345
 - bar width, 337
 - bar width, specifying, 325
 - bars, suppressing, 338
 - beta distribution, 325, 347
 - beta distribution, example, 375
 - capability indices, based on fitted distribution, 333
 - capability indices, based on fitted distribution, computing, 365
 - capability indices, based on fitted distribution, example, 385, 386
 - changing midpoints, example, 315
 - chi-square goodness-of-fit for fitted distribution, 361
 - color, options, 327, 328
 - endpoints of intervals, 342
 - exponential distribution, 329, 348
 - filling area underneath density, 329
 - folded normal distribution, annotating, 390
 - gamma distribution, 330, 348
 - Generalized Pareto distribution, 352
 - getting started, 310
 - graphical enhancements, 372
 - grids, 331
 - Gumbel distribution, 331, 349
 - interval midpoints, 367
 - Inverse Gaussian distribution, 350
 - inverse Gaussian distribution, 332
 - Johnson S_B distribution, 342, 354
 - Johnson S_L distribution, 334
 - Johnson S_N distribution, 338
 - Johnson S_U distribution, 343, 356
 - kernel density estimation, 358

- kernel density estimation, example, 387
- kernel density estimation, options, 327, 333–335, 345
- legend, options, 328, 334, 339
- legends, suppressing, 338
- line type, grids, 334
- lognormal distribution, 334, 350
- midpoints, 336, 337
- multiple distributions, example, 378
- normal distribution, 338, 351
- normal distribution, example, 312
- ODS tables, 371
- options summarized by function, 318, 319, 322
- output data sets, 340, 367, 369, 370
- overview, 310
- Pareto distribution, 339
- percentile axis, 340
- percentiles, 367
- plots, suppressing, 338
- Power Function distribution, 352
- power function distribution, 341
- printed output, 359, 361–363, 365, 366
- printed output, capability indices based on fitted distribution, 365, 366
- printed output, intervals, 367
- printed output, suppressing, 337, 338
- quantiles, 339, 367
- Rayleigh distribution, 341, 354
- saving curve parameters, 367
- saving goodness-of-fit results, 367
- specification limits, color, 226
- specification limits, example, 311
- specification limits, filled areas, 227
- symbols for curves, 344
- three-parameter lognormal distribution, example, 388
- three-parameter Weibull distribution, example, 390
- Weibull distribution, 345, 357
- hyper-Graeco-Latin square, example, 678
- incomplete block design, *see* block designs
- independent estimate of error, examples, 667, 671
- individual measurement and moving range charts
 - axis labeling, 1562
 - central line, 1552
 - control limit equations, 1553
 - examples, advanced, 1563
 - examples, introductory, 1530
 - interpreting, 1562
 - missing values, 1563
 - moving range calculation, controlling, 1538, 1539
 - notation, 1552
 - ODS graph names, 1557
 - ODS tables, 1557
 - options summarized by function, 1541
 - overview, 1529
 - plotted points, 1552
 - plotting character, 1541
 - reading measurements, 1531, 1532, 1558
 - reading measurements and ranges, 1533, 1534, 1559, 1560
 - reading measurements, ranges, and control limits, 1536, 1537, 1560, 1561
 - reading preestablished control limits, 1537, 1558, 1559
 - saving control limits, 1535, 1554, 1555
 - saving measurements and ranges, 1532, 1533, 1555
 - saving measurements, ranges, and control limits, 1535, 1536, 1556
 - standard deviation, estimating, 1561
 - standard values, specifying, 1566, 1568
 - syntax, 1539
 - tests for special causes, 1563, 1565, 1566
 - univariate plots, displaying, 1568–1570
- individual measurement and moving range charts
 - capability indices, computing, 1554, 1555
- information matrix, 1039
- initialization for design search, *see* optimal designs, initialization
- inner array, 689, 711
- input data sets, Shewhart charts, *see* Shewhart charts, input data sets
- insets
 - background color, 185, 416, 1168, 2011
 - background color of header, 185, 416, 1168, 2011
 - displaying summary statistics, example, 176, 398, 1159, 2001
 - drop shadow color, 185, 416, 1168, 2011
 - formatting values, example, 178, 400, 1162, 2003
 - frame color, 185, 416, 1168, 2011
 - getting started, 176, 397, 630, 914, 1159, 2000
 - goodness-of-fit statistics, example, 423
 - header text color, 185, 416, 1168, 2011
 - header text, specifying, 180, 186, 401, 417, 1163, 1169, 2004, 2012
 - labels, example, 178, 400, 1162, 2003
 - legend, example, 425
 - overview, 176, 397, 629, 913, 1159, 2000
 - positioning, details, 187–190, 192, 418–420, 422, 423, 1170–1174, 2014–2016, 2018

- positioning, example, 180, 401, 1163, 2004
- positioning, options, 186, 187, 416, 417, 1168, 1169, 2012, 2013
- statistics associated with distributions, 409, 410, 412, 413
- summary statistics grouped by function, 182, 405, 409, 1166, 2007
- suppressing frame, 186, 417, 1169, 2012
- text color, 186, 416, 1168, 2012
- interaction, FACTEX procedure
 - alias structure, 712
 - between control and noise factors, 692
 - confounding, 717
 - examples, 683, 702, 703
 - generalized, 674, 716, 718
 - minimum aberration, 712
 - minimum aberration, example, 680
 - nonnegligible, 717
 - resolution, 706
 - specify terms, 656, 705
- interquartile range, 221
- intervals
 - ODS tables, 439
- intervals, CAPABILITY procedure
 - computing for process capability analysis, 432
 - computing intervals, example, 428
 - confidence levels, specifying, 433
 - confidence, for mean, 433, 437
 - confidence, for standard deviation, 433, 438
 - intervals, CAPABILITY procedure, 433, 434
 - list of options, 432
 - notation used in computing, 435
 - number of future observations, 433
 - one-sided limits, example, 431
 - prediction, for future observations, 433, 435
 - prediction, for mean, 433, 436
 - prediction, for standard deviation, 433, 437
 - saving information, output data set, 434, 438
 - specifying method used, 433
 - specifying type of, 434
 - suppressing output tables, 434
 - tolerance, 436
 - tolerance, for proportion of population, 433
 - tolerance, specifying proportion of population, 434
- Inverse Gaussian distribution
 - histograms, 350
- inverse Gaussian distribution
 - cdf plots, 275
 - histograms, 332
 - P-P plots, 466
- Ishikawa diagrams
 - adding arrows, 739–743
 - aligning arrows, 760–767
 - arrow colors, 783, 785–791
 - arrow heads, 792
 - arrow line style, 783, 785–791
 - arrow line width, 783, 785–791
 - balancing arrows, 760–767
 - box color, modifying, 783
 - box shadow, 793
 - clipboard graphics, 780, 781
 - color, arrow, 783, 785–791
 - color, box, 783
 - color, palette, 783, 785–791
 - color, text, 791
 - context-sensitive operations, 726, 736
 - data collection, 767, 768
 - data presentation, 767, 768
 - deleting arrows, 752–755
 - detail, decreasing, 769–771
 - detail, increasing, 769–771
 - Edit menu, 738
 - editing existing diagrams, 795–797
 - editing labels, 743–746
 - examples, 803
 - examples, Integrated Circuit Failures, 804
 - examples, Photo Development Process, 805
 - examples, Quality of Air Travel Service, 803
 - exporting diagrams, 780, 781
 - File menu, 737
 - fonts, modifying, 782
 - Help menu, 739
 - highlighting arrows, 783, 785–791
 - history, 724
 - hotspots, 726, 736
 - isolating arrows, 773, 774
 - labeling arrows, 743–746
 - line palette, 783, 785–791
 - managing complexity, 769–777
 - merging diagrams, 774–777
 - mouse sensitivity, 793
 - moving arrows, 746–752, 757–767
 - multiple diagrams, displaying, 774–777, 797, 798
 - notepads, 767, 768
 - output, bitmaps, 780, 781
 - output, graphics, 777–779
 - output, SAS data set, 794, 795, 800–802
 - overview, 724
 - palettes, colors, 783, 785–791
 - palettes, fonts, 782
 - palettes, lines, 783, 785–791
 - printing, bitmaps, 780, 781
 - printing, SAS/GRAPH output, 777–779
 - resizing arrows, 755–757

- SAS data set, input, 795–797, 800–802
- SAS data set, output, 794, 795, 800–802
- saving, bitmaps, 780, 781
- saving, clipboard graphics, 780, 781
- saving, graphics, 777–779
- saving, SAS data set, 794, 795
- subsetting arrows, 755–757, 783, 785–791
- summary of operations, 736–739
- swapping arrows, 757–760
- syntax, 802
- tagging arrows, 755–757, 783, 785–791
- terminology, 725
- text entry, 743–746
- tutorial, 727, 728, 730–735
- undo, 752–755
- View menu, 738
- zooming arrows, 771–773, 793
- Johnson S_B distribution
 - histograms, 342, 354
- Johnson S_L distribution
 - histograms, 334
- Johnson S_N distribution
 - histograms, 338
- Johnson S_U distribution
 - histograms, 343, 356
- k-exchange algorithm, *see* optimal designs, search algorithms
- kernel, *see* kernel density estimation
- kernel density estimation, 358
 - adding density curve to histogram, 334
 - area underneath density curve, 298, 329
 - bandwidth parameter, specifying, 294, 327
 - example, 387
 - filling area under density curve, 298, 329
 - kernel function, specifying type of, 299, 333
 - line type for density curve, 555
 - lower bound, specifying, 335
 - options used with, 299, 334
 - upper bound, specifying, 345
- kernel function, *see* kernel density estimation
- Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic, 238, 363
- Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, 220
- kurtosis
 - computing, 235
 - saving in output data set, 443
- labeling central line, Shewhart charts, *see* Shewhart charts, labeling central line
- labeling Shewhart charts, *see* Shewhart charts, labeling
- line types, Shewhart charts, *see* Shewhart charts, line types
- location parameter
 - probability plots, 502
 - Q-Q plots, 536
- lognormal distribution
 - cdf plots, 276
 - chi-square goodness-of-fit test, 361
 - deviation from empirical distribution, 362
 - EDF goodness-of-fit test, 362
 - histograms, 334, 350, 388
 - P-P plots, 466, 467
 - probability plots, 492
 - Q-Q plots, 521, 522
- main effect, 705, 706, 717, 718
- main effect, examples, 683–685, 702, 703
- MaxClear designs, 713
- maximum value
 - saving in output data set, 443
- mean
 - saving in output data set, 443
- mean and range charts, *see* \bar{X} and R charts
- mean and standard deviation charts, *see* \bar{X} and s charts
- mean charts, *see* \bar{X} charts
- measurement system, gage studies, 2221, 2222
- measures of location
 - mode, 244
- median
 - probability function for, 2276
 - saving in output data set, 443
 - standard deviation of, 2277
- median absolute deviation about the median, 221
- median and R charts
 - axis labels, 1655
 - central line, 1641
 - control limit equations, 1641
 - examples, advanced, 1651
 - examples, introductory, 1616
 - labeling axes, 1650
 - missing values, 1651
 - notation, 1640
 - ODS graph names, 1646
 - ODS tables, 1645
 - options summarized by function, 1629
 - overview, 1615
 - plotted points, 1641
 - plotting character, 1629
 - reading preestablished control limits, 1626, 1627, 1647
 - reading raw measurements, 1616–1618, 1646, 1647
 - reading subgroup summary statistics, 1619–1622, 1648
 - reading summary statistics and control limits, 1625, 1649

- saving control limits, 1623, 1642, 1643
- saving subgroup summary statistics, 1622, 1623, 1643, 1644
- saving summary statistics and control limits, 1624, 1625, 1644, 1645
- standard deviation, estimating, 1650
- syntax, 1628
- median and range charts, *see* median and *R* charts
- median charts
 - central line, 1597
 - control limit equations, 1597
 - controlling value of central line, 1607
 - examples, advanced, 1607
 - examples, introductory, 1572
 - labeling axes, 1606
 - missing values, 1607
 - notation, 1596
 - ODS graph names, 1602
 - ODS tables, 1602
 - options summarized by function, 1586
 - overview, 1571
 - plotted points, 1597
 - plotting character, 1586
 - reading preestablished control limits, 1583, 1585, 1603, 1604
 - reading raw measurements, 1572–1574, 1603
 - reading subgroup summary statistics, 1575, 1577, 1578, 1604, 1605
 - reading summary statistics and control limits, 1582, 1583, 1605, 1606
 - saving control limits, 1581, 1598, 1599
 - saving subgroup summary statistics, 1578–1580, 1599, 1600
 - saving summary statistics and control limits, 1581–1583, 1600, 1601
 - standard deviation, estimating, 1606
 - syntax, 1585
- median charts
 - capability indices, computing, 1599
- minimum aberration
 - aberration vector, 712
 - blocked design, 713
 - example, 680
 - limitation, 682
- minimum aberration, 712
- minimum value
 - saving in output data set, 443
- missing values
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 256
 - CUSUM procedure, 623
 - MACONTROL procedure, 855
 - MVPMODEL procedure, 970
 - output data set, 443
 - SHEWHART procedure, 1944
- mixed-level, factorial design
 - construction, examples, 674–678
 - derived factors, 661
- mixture designs
 - examples, 1028, 1066
 - plotting, 1067, 1069
- mixture-process designs, *see* mixture designs
- mode
 - saving in output data set, 443
- model specification, FACTEX procedure
 - directly, 655
 - estimated effects, 656
 - indirectly, 655
 - maximum clarity, 656
 - minimum aberration, 657
 - nonnegligible effects, 656
 - resolution, 656
 - resolution, maximum, 656
 - specifying effects, 705
- modes, 219
- modified Fedorov algorithm, *see* optimal designs, search algorithms
- moving average control charts, *see* EWMA charts, *see* uniformly weighted moving average charts
 - adding features to, 811
 - average run lengths, displaying, 912
 - graphics catalog, specifying, 812
 - introduction, 808
 - learning about, 810
 - line printer features, 812
 - lineprinter charts, creating, 813
 - reading control limit parameters, 813
 - reading raw measurements, 811
 - reading subgroup summary statistics, 813
 - syntax, 811
- moving range charts, *see* individual measurement and moving range charts
- multi-vari charts
 - examples using the SHEWHART procedure, 1487
- multivariate control charts, 2206–2211
 - chart statistic, calculating, 2206
 - principal component contributions, 2210
- mutually orthogonal Latin square, 679, 686
- MVPDIAGNOSE procedure
 - examples, 940
 - extreme observations, 932
 - missing values, 928
 - ODS graph names, 939
- MVPMODEL procedure
 - centering, 970
 - concepts, 965

- cross validation, 968, 969
- examples, 973
- extreme observations, 965
- missing values, 961
- ODS graph names, 972
- ODS table names, 972
- output data sets, 971
- scaling, 970
- specifying analysis variables, 965
- test set validation, 968
- MVPMONITOR procedure
 - examples, 1001
 - extreme observations, 989
 - missing values, 987
 - ODS graph names, 1001
- neighbor-balanced designs, 1065
- Newton-Raphson approximation
 - gamma shape parameter, 551
 - Weibull shape parameter, 552
- noise factors, 689, 711
- nonconforming items
 - probability of choosing, 2272–2275
- nonnormal process data, 2199, 2201, 2202, 2204, 2205
 - calculating probability limits, 2202
 - preliminary chart, 2201
- normal distribution
 - cdf plots, 277
 - cdf plots, example, 281
 - chi-square goodness-of-fit test, 361
 - comparative histograms, 301
 - comparative histograms, example, 288
 - deviation from empirical distribution, 237, 362
 - EDF goodness-of-fit test, 237, 362
 - histograms, 337, 338, 351
 - histograms, example, 312
 - P-P plots, 467
 - P-P plots, example, 457
 - probability plots, 494
 - Q-Q plots, 523
- normal random variables
 - expected value of standard deviation, 2266
 - standard deviation of range, 2268
- normality tests, 220, 236
 - Anderson-Darling test, 220
 - changes made to, 237
 - Cramér-von Mises test, 220
 - Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, 220
 - Shapiro-Wilk test, 220
- np* charts
 - central line, 1681
 - control limit equations, 1681
 - control limit parameters, 1681
 - control limits, specifying, 1698–1700
 - examples, advanced, 1689
 - getting started, 1659
 - labeling axes, 1689
 - missing values, 1689
 - notation, 1680
 - ODS graph names, 1685
 - ODS tables, 1684
 - options summarized by function, 1671
 - overview, 1658
 - plotted points, 1680
 - plotting character, 1671
 - reading preestablished control limits, 1668, 1669, 1686, 1687, 1698–1700
 - reading raw data, 1660–1662, 1685, 1686
 - reading subgroup data, 1662–1664, 1687, 1688
 - reading subgroup data and control limits, 1666, 1667, 1688
 - saving control limits, 1665, 1666, 1682
 - saving subgroup data, 1664, 1665, 1683
 - saving subgroup data and control limits, 1666, 1683, 1684
 - standard average proportion, specifying, 1692, 1694
 - syntax, 1669
 - tests for special causes, 1690, 1691
 - unequal subgroup sample sizes, 1694–1697
- null hypothesis
 - location parameter, 220
- observation exclusion, 218
- OC Curve, 1742, 1899
- ODS (Output Delivery System)
 - MVPMODEL procedure table names, 972
- ODS tables
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 256
 - FACTEX procedure, 715
 - OPTTEX procedure, 1086
 - RELIABILITY procedure, 1395, 1396
- one-way comparative Pareto charts, *see* Pareto charts, comparative
- Operating Characteristic Curve, 1742, 1899
- optimal blocking, *see* optimal designs, optimal blocking
- optimal designs
 - A-efficiency, 1075
 - Bayesian optimal designs, 1044, 1056
 - covariate designs, 1029, 1044
 - customizing design search, 1040
 - D-efficiency, 1075
 - data set roles, 1070, 1071
 - design augmentation, 1026, 1040, 1053

- design augmentation data set, 1069, 1071
- design listing, 1039
- design search defaults, 1040
- efficiency measures, 1074
- efficiency measures, comparing, 1046–1049
- efficiency measures, interpreting, 1075
- epsilon value, 1032
- evaluating an existing design, 1042, 1063, 1082, 1084
- examining, 1039
- G-efficiency, 1075
- getting started examples, 1020
- including identification variables, 1043, 1071, 1072
- information matrix, 1039
- input data sets, 1069
- interactively, 1039, 1047
- invoking, 1032
- learning about OPTEX procedure, 1020
- memory usage, 1080
- mixture designs, 1066
- number of design points, 1040, 1043
- number of search tries, 1040, 1042
- number of tries to keep, 1042
- OPTEX procedure features, 1019
- OPTEX procedure overview, 1018
- optimal blocking, 1083
- output, 1085
- output data set, 1072
- prior precision values, 1044, 1057
- random number seed, 1033
- resolution IV designs, 1056
- run-time considerations, 1080
- saturated design, 1026, 1043
- search methods, 1081
- search strategies, 1084
- statement descriptions, 1032
- status of search, 1033
- summary of functions, 1030
- syntax, 1029
- treatment candidate points, 1063
- variance matrix, 1039
- optimal designs, candidate data set
 - creating with DATA step, 1027, 1046
 - creating with FACTEX procedure, 1026, 1027
 - creating with PLAN procedure, 1021, 1049
 - discussion, 1069, 1070
 - examples of creating, advanced, 1046
 - examples of creating, introductory, 1021
 - recommendations, 1055, 1084
 - specifying, 1032
- optimal designs, coding
 - default coding, 1076
 - discussion, 1075
 - examples, 1076
 - no coding, 1077
 - orthogonal coding, 1061–1063, 1076
 - recommendations, 1077
 - specifying, 1032
 - static coding, 1076
- optimal designs, examples
 - advanced, 1046
 - Bayesian optimal designs, 1056
 - block design, 1027, 1058
 - design augmentation, 1026, 1053
 - designs with correlated runs, 1064
 - designs with covariates, 1061
 - handling many variables, 1027
 - initialization, 1051
 - introductory, 1020
 - mixture design, 1028, 1066
 - nonstandard modeling, 1046
 - reducing candidate set, 1055
 - resolution IV design, 1056
 - saturated second-order design, 1026
 - using different search methods, 1049
- optimal designs, initialization
 - defaults, 1040–1042
 - example, 1051
 - initial design data set, 1042, 1052, 1069–1071
 - optimal blocking, 1034
 - partially random, 1041
 - random, 1041
 - recommendations, 1084
 - sequential, 1041
 - specifying, 1041
- optimal designs, model
 - abbreviation operators, 1074
 - classification variables, 1034, 1072
 - crossed effects, 1073
 - discussion, 1072
 - examples, 1074
 - factorial model, 1074
 - interactions, 1073
 - main effects, 1073
 - main effects model, 1074
 - no-intercept model, 1044
 - nonstandard, 1046
 - polynomial effects, 1073
 - quadratic model, 1074
 - regressor effects, 1073
 - specifying, 1044
 - types of effects, 1044, 1072
 - types of variables, 1072
- optimal designs, optimal blocking
 - A-efficiency, 1075

- block specification, 1034
- classification variables, 1035
- covariance specification, 1033
- covariate designs, 1061
- D-efficiency, 1075
- data sets, 1071
- discussion, 1083
- evaluating an existing design, 1084
- examples, 1058, 1061, 1064
- initialization, 1034
- number of search tries, 1034
- specifying, 1030, 1033
- suppressing exchange step, 1034
- treatment candidate points, 1033, 1063
- tries to keep, 1034
- optimal designs, optimality criteria
 - A-optimality, 1040, 1048, 1078
 - computational limitations, 1080
 - D-optimality, 1040, 1078
 - default, 1040
 - definitions, 1078–1080
 - discussion, 1077
 - distance-based, 1078, 1079
 - examples, 1046, 1066
 - G-optimality, 1045, 1079
 - I-optimality, 1079
 - information-based, 1077
 - S-optimality, 1041, 1080
 - specifying, 1040, 1041
 - types, 1077
 - U-optimality, 1041, 1066, 1080
- optimal designs, output
 - block variable name, 1045
 - design number, 1045
 - options, 1045
 - output data set, 1045, 1072
 - selecting design by efficiency, 1045, 1079
 - transfer variables, 1043
- optimal designs, search algorithms
 - comparing different algorithms, 1049, 1051
 - default, 1040
 - DETMAX, 1043, 1049, 1082
 - discussion, 1081
 - example, 1049, 1051
 - exchange, 1043, 1082
 - excursion level for DETMAX, 1043
 - FEDOROV, 1051
 - Fedorov, 1043, 1083
 - k-exchange, 1043
 - modified Fedorov, 1043, 1083
 - rank-one updates, 1081
 - sequential, 1043, 1049, 1051, 1082
 - specifying, 1043
 - speed, 1043, 1049, 1050, 1080
- optimal designs, space-filling designs
 - coding for, 1077
 - criteria, 1078
 - definitions, 1080
 - distance from a point to a set, 1079
 - efficiency measures, 1075
 - examples, 1066
 - S-optimality, 1080
 - specifying, 1041
 - U-optimality, 1080
- options summary
 - ESTIMATE statement, 1290
- options, ANOM charts
 - dictionary, 192
- options, Shewhart charts
 - dictionary, 2018
- orthogonal confounding, 704, 705
- orthogonal design
 - theory, 716
- outer array, 689, 711
- outgoing quality, *see* AOQ2 function
- output data set, Pareto charts, 1179
- output data sets, CAPABILITY procedure
 - creating, 449
 - getting started, 439
 - naming, 443
 - percentile variable names, 447, 448
 - percentiles, 449
 - saving summary statistics, 443
- output data sets, Shewhart charts, *see* Shewhart charts, output data sets
- output, FACTEX procedure
 - code design factor levels, 658
 - decode block factor levels, 659
 - decode design factor levels, 658
 - details, 715
 - options, 658
 - output data set, 658, 715
 - rename block variable, 659
- p* charts
 - central line, 1723
 - control limit equations, 1723
 - control limit parameters, 1723
 - control limits, revising, 1739, 1741, 1742
 - examples, advanced, 1732
 - getting started, 1701
 - labeling axes, 1731
 - missing values, 1731
 - notation, 1722
 - OC curves, 1742–1744
 - ODS graph names, 1727
 - ODS tables, 1726
 - options summarized by function, 1713

- overview, 1700
- plotted points, 1722
- plotting character, 1713
- reading preestablished control limits, 1710, 1711, 1728, 1729
- reading raw data, 1702–1704, 1727, 1728
- reading subgroup data, 1704, 1705, 1707, 1729, 1730
- reading subgroup data and control limits, 1709, 1730
- saving control limits, 1708–1710, 1724
- saving subgroup data, 1707, 1725
- saving subgroup data and control limits, 1709, 1725, 1726
- standard average proportion, specifying, 1734, 1736
- syntax, 1711
- tests for special causes, 1732, 1733
- unequal subgroup sample sizes, 1736–1738
- P-P plots
 - beta distribution, 463
 - compared to Q-Q plots, 473
 - distribution options, 459, 461, 474
 - distribution reference line, 458, 460
 - exponential distribution, 464
 - gamma distribution, 465
 - generalized Pareto distribution, 468
 - getting started, 456
 - graphics, options, 475
 - Gumbel distribution, 465
 - interpreting, 471
 - inverse Gaussian distribution, 466
 - line printer, options, 469
 - line width, distribution reference line, 475
 - lognormal distribution, 466, 467
 - normal distribution, 467
 - normal distribution, example, 457
 - options summarized by function, 459, 461
 - overview, 455
 - power function distribution, 469
 - Rayleigh distribution, 469
 - Weibull distribution, 470
- Pareto charts
 - “trivial many”, 1090, 1194
 - “useful many”, 1090, 1194
 - “vital few”, 1090, 1194
 - avoiding clutter, 1180
 - axes, 1107, 1109, 1114, 1139, 1142, 1157
 - before-and-after, 1182–1184, 1186
 - classification variables, 1176, 1181
 - dictionary of options, 1094
 - examples, advanced, 1182
 - examples, introductory, 1095, 1126
 - graphics catalog, 1094
 - grids, 1114, 1147
 - highlighting, 1194–1198
 - labeling chart features, 1177
 - large data sets, 1182
 - levels, 1175
 - merging columns, example, 1202
 - missing values, 1118, 1119, 1151, 1181
 - options summarized by function, 1093
 - output data set, 1179
 - overview, 1090
 - Pareto curve, 1097, 1128
 - Pareto, Vilfredo, 1090
 - process variables, 1096, 1127, 1175, 1181
 - reading frequency data, 1098, 1099, 1129–1131
 - reading raw data, 1095–1097, 1126, 1127, 1129
 - reference lines, 1112, 1145
 - restricting number of categories, 1100, 1102, 1132, 1134
 - saving information, 1179
 - scaling bars, 1124, 1156, 1180
 - seven basic QC tools, 1090
 - side-by-side, 1091
 - stacked, 1091
 - syntax, 1093
 - tied categories, 1099, 1102, 1131, 1134
 - using raw data, example, 1095–1097, 1126, 1127, 1129
 - vertical axis, 1175
 - visual clarity, 1180
- Pareto charts, alternative example, 1206
- Pareto charts, categories, 1097, 1128, 1175
 - legend, 1097, 1129
 - maximum number of, 1182
 - restricting, 1100, 1102, 1132, 1134
 - restricting number of, 1117, 1118, 1149, 1150
 - ties, 1099, 1102, 1131, 1134
 - unbalanced, 1177
- Pareto charts, classification variables examples, 1182, 1186
- Pareto charts, coloring
 - axes, 1109, 1142
 - bar outlines, 1109, 1142
 - bars, 1110, 1142
 - cumulative percent curve, 1110, 1142
 - grid lines, 1111, 1143
 - highest bars, 1111, 1144
 - labels, 1110, 1143
 - lowest bars, 1113, 1145
- Pareto charts, coloring, 1113
- recommendations, 1181

- reference lines, 1111, 1114, 1144, 1146
- secondary axis, 1109, 1142
- tick marks, 1109, 1142
- tiles, 1113, 1146
- Pareto charts, comparative, 1091, 1176
 - cells, 1176
 - classification variables, 1184
 - classification variables, examples, 1182, 1186
 - creating, 1111, 1144
 - frequency proportion bars, 1113, 1146
 - key cell, 1112, 1144, 1177, 1185, 1193
 - merging columns, 1202
 - one-way, 1176
 - one-way, example, 1191
 - ordering values, 1122, 1154
 - rows and columns, ordering, 1122, 1154
 - tiles, 1177, 1197
 - two-way, 1176
 - two-way, examples, 1186, 1192, 1194, 1195, 1197, 1200, 1202
 - unbalanced categories, 1122, 1155, 1177
 - weighted charts, 1204
- Pareto charts, cumulative percent curve, 1097, 1128, 1152, 1175
 - anchoring, 1188, 1189
 - coloring, 1110, 1142
 - enhancing, 1134
 - s, 1120
 - scaling, 1178
 - suppressing, 1180, 1191
- Pareto charts, grid lines
 - width, 1125, 1126, 1159
- Pareto charts, legends
 - bar legend labels, 1108, 1141
 - bar legends, 1108, 1140
 - category legend labels, 1109, 1141
 - highest and lowest bars legend labels, 1115, 1147
 - sample size legend color, 1110, 1143
 - sample size legends, 1119, 1151
 - tile legend labels, 1124, 1157
 - tile legends, 1124, 1157
- Pareto charts, other category, 1155
 - coloring, 1145
 - labeling, 1149
 - Pareto charts, *other* category, 1113, 1117, 1123, 1124
 - pattern, 1156
- Pareto charts, *other* category, 1100, 1102, 1132, 1134
- Pareto charts, restricted, 1100, 1102, 1117, 1118, 1132, 1134, 1150, 1176, 1182
 - large data sets, 1182
- Pareto charts, weighted, 1176
 - example, 1204
- Pareto curve, 1097, 1128
- Pareto distribution
 - histograms, 339
- Pareto principle, 1090
- Pareto, Vilfredo, 1090
- partial confounding, example, 683
- pattern tests, *see* Shewhart charts, tests for special causes
- percent plots, *see* P-P plots
- percentiles
 - axes, Q-Q plots, 524, 526, 537
 - confidence limits, 240
 - defining, 220, 239
 - empirical distribution function, 239
 - saving in output data set, 449
 - visual estimates, Q-Q plots, 537
 - weighted, 240
 - weighted average, 239
- PLAN procedure, 688
- plot statements, CAPABILITY procedure, 202
- plots
 - axis color, 551
 - color, options, 552, 553
 - comparative, 556
 - line type, 555
 - reference lines, options, 552–555, 558, 559
 - tick marks on horizontal axis, 554
- Power Function distribution
 - histograms, 352
- power function distribution
 - cdf plots, 278
 - histograms, 341
 - P-P plots, 469
 - probability plots, 496
 - Q-Q plots, 528
- prediction intervals, *see* intervals, CAPABILITY procedure
- prediction, k-values for
 - prediction, *k*-values for, 433
- probability functions
 - binomial, 2272, 2273
 - for median, 2276, 2277
 - hypergeometric, 2273, 2275, 2276
- probability limits, Shewhart charts, 2019, 2063, 2070
- probability of exceeding specifications, 217
- probability plots
 - axes, rotating, 497
 - beta distribution, 488, 489
 - distribution reference lines, 498, 503
 - distribution reference lines, examples, 505–507

- distributions, 501
- exponential distribution, 490
- gamma distribution, 490
- generalized Pareto distribution, 494–496
- getting started, 478
- graphics, options, 503
- Gumbel distribution, 492
- legends, 492
- legends, suppressing, 493
- line printer, options, 496, 498
- location parameter, 502
- lognormal distribution, 492
- lognormal distribution, example, 479
- normal distribution, 483, 494
- normal distribution, example, 478
- options summarized by function, 484–486
- overview, 477
- percentile axis, 495
- power function distribution, 495, 496
- Rayleigh distribution, 496, 497
- reference lines, 492
- scale parameter, 502
- shape parameter, 502
- syntax, 483
- threshold parameter, 498, 502
- Weibull distribution, 498–500
- probability-probability plots, *see* P-P plots
- PROC CAPABILITY statement, 204
- process capability indices
 - confidence limits, 216
- process distribution, *see* empirical distribution function
- process potential
 - P_{pk} versus C_{pk} , 244
- process variables, Pareto charts, 1096, 1127, 1175, 1181
- pseudo-factors, example, 676
- Q-Q plots
 - axes, percentile scale, 524, 526, 537
 - axes, rotating, 528
 - beta distribution, 514, 518
 - capability indices, 519, 524, 537, 549
 - creating, 532
 - diagnostics, 533
 - distribution reference lines, 511, 536
 - distributions, 513, 534
 - exponential distribution, 514, 519, 520
 - gamma distribution, 514, 520
 - generalized Pareto distribution, 524, 527
 - getting started, 509
 - graphics, options, 538
 - Gumbel distribution, 521
 - interpretation, 533
 - legends, 521
 - legends, suppressing, 512, 523, 524
 - line printer, options, 528, 530
 - line width, 538
 - location parameter, 536
 - lognormal distribution, 514, 521, 522
 - lognormal distribution, example, 540
 - nonnormal data, example, 539
 - normal distribution, 514, 523
 - normal distribution, example, 509, 549
 - options summarized by function, 513, 514, 516, 517
 - overview, 508
 - percentiles, estimates, 537
 - power function distribution, 527, 528
 - Rayleigh distribution, 528
 - reference lines, 514, 524, 538
 - sample estimates, 523
 - scale parameter, 536
 - syntax, 512
 - threshold parameter, 536
 - Weibull distribution, 514, 530, 531
 - Weibull distribution, example, 545
- quantile-quantile plots, *see* Q-Q plots
- quantiles
 - defining, 239
 - empirical distribution function, 239
 - weighted average, 239
- R charts
 - capability indices, computing, 1770
 - central line, 1767
 - control limit equations, 1768
 - control limits, specifying, 1779–1781
 - examples, advanced, 1777
 - examples, introductory, 1745
 - labeling axes, 1777
 - missing values, 1777
 - notation, 1767
 - ODS graph names, 1772
 - ODS tables, 1771
 - options summarized by function, 1758
 - overview, 1744
 - plotted points, 1767
 - plotting character, 1758
 - probability limits, 1777, 1778
 - reading preestablished control limits, 1755, 1757, 1773
 - reading raw measurements, 1746–1748, 1773
 - reading subgroup summary statistics, 1748, 1749, 1751, 1752, 1774, 1775
 - reading summary statistics and control limits, 1755, 1775, 1776

- saving control limits, 1753, 1754, 1768, 1770
- saving subgroup summary statistics, 1752, 1753, 1770
- saving summary statistics and control limits, 1754, 1755, 1771
- standard deviation, estimating, 1776
- syntax, 1757
- randomization, FACTEX procedure
 - blocking, 707
 - details, 707
 - example, 663, 670
 - prevent, 661, 709
 - seed, 661, 670
- randomized complete block, example, 670
- randomized treatments, example, 670
- range
 - saving in output data set, 443
- range chart
 - GAGE application, 2227
 - gage studies, 2222, 2238
- range charts, *see* *R* charts
- Rayleigh distribution
 - cdf plots, 278
 - histograms, 341, 354
 - P-P plots, 469
 - probability plots, 497
 - Q-Q plots, 528
- reference lines, Shewhart charts, *see* Shewhart charts, reference lines
- reliability analysis
 - analyzing accelerated life test data, 1223–1228
 - analyzing arbitrarily censored data, 1233
 - analyzing binomial data, 1268, 1269
 - analyzing combined failure modes, 1250
 - analyzing groups of data, 1219, 1220, 1223
 - analyzing interval-censored data, 1228, 1230, 1231, 1235
 - analyzing regression models, 1237, 1239, 1240, 1242
 - analyzing repair data, 1253, 1255, 1258
 - analyzing right-censored data, 1214, 1215, 1219
 - analyzing two groups of repair data, 1258–1260, 1265
 - arbitrarily censored data, 1355
 - binomial parameter estimation, 1371, 1372
 - classification variables, 1287
 - comparison of groups of recurrence data, 1388
 - confidence intervals for parameters, 1367, 1368
 - covariance matrix of parameters, 1366
 - creating life-stress relation plots, 1331, 1332, 1335, 1338, 1341, 1344
 - creating output data sets, 1298, 1396
 - creating probability plots, 1316, 1317, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1330
 - details, 1346
 - Duane plots, 1394
 - estimating distribution parameters, 1281, 1283, 1286
 - examples, 1214
 - failure modes, 1250, 1290, 1375
 - fitting regression models, 1308, 1310, 1314
 - frequency variables, 1291
 - insets, 1292–1294
 - least squares estimation, 1374
 - log-scale regression model parameters, 1366
 - maximum likelihood estimation, 1361
 - mean cumulative function plots, 1299, 1300, 1303, 1305, 1308, 1346
 - observation-wise percentiles, 1377, 1378
 - observation-wise predicted values, 1377
 - observation-wise predicted values, recurrent events, 1381
 - observation-wise reliability function estimates, 1379
 - observation-wise statistics, 1377–1379, 1381
 - observation-wise statistics, recurrent events, 1381
 - ODS Graphics, 1397
 - optimization options recurrent events, 1316
 - optimization options three-parameter Weibull, 1316
 - overview, 1212, 1214
 - parameter estimation, 1361, 1364, 1366–1375
 - parametric model for recurrent events data, 1274, 1276
 - parametric model for two groups of repair data, 1265
 - percentile estimation, 1369, 1370
 - Poisson parameter estimation, 1373, 1374
 - predicted values for recurrent events data, 1265
 - probability distributions, 1347, 1349
 - probability plots, 1350, 1352, 1354
 - readout data, 1316
 - recurrence data, 1382–1384, 1388
 - recurrent events data, 1274, 1276
 - regression model parameters, 1364, 1366
 - reliability function estimation, 1370, 1371
 - residuals, 1379, 1381
 - specifying failure modes, 1290
 - specifying probability distributions, 1288

- syntax, 1279
 - three-parameter Weibull, 1271
 - Turnbull algorithm, 1355
 - types of lifetime data, 1346
 - Weibayes estimation, 1375
- repeatability
 - average and range method, 2240
 - definition of, 2222
 - introduction to, 2222
 - range chart, 2227, 2238
 - variance components method, 2245
- repeatability and reproducibility
 - average and range method, 2241
 - introduction to, 2222
 - variance components method, 2245
- replication, FACTEX procedure
 - data set, 660
 - design point, 660
 - design replication, 709, 711
 - details, 709
 - entire design, 660
 - example, 671, 674
 - fixed number of times, 709
 - inner array, 711
 - number of times, 660
 - outer array, 711
 - point replication, 709, 711
- reproducibility
 - average and range method, 2241
 - average chart, 2230, 2238
 - definition of, 2222
 - introduction to, 2222
 - variance components method, 2245
- resolution, FACTEX procedure
 - comparison, 707
 - definition, 706
 - example, 642, 664, 680
 - MaxClear designs, 713
 - minimum aberration, 712
 - number, 707
 - numbering scheme, 707
 - syntax, 656
- response, factorial design, 703, 704
- restricted Pareto charts, *see* Pareto charts,
 - restricted
- robust estimators
 - location, 241
 - scale, 241
 - trimmed means, 241
 - Winsorized means, 241
- robust measures of scale, 221
 - Q_n , 221
 - S_n , 221
- rounding, 221
- rules for lack of control, *see* Shewhart charts,
 - tests for special causes
- runs rules, *see* Shewhart charts, tests for special causes
- runs tests, *see* Shewhart charts, tests for special causes
- s* charts
 - central line, 1804
 - control limit equations, 1804
 - examples, advanced, 1814
 - examples, introductory, 1783
 - notation, 1804
 - ODS graph names, 1809
 - ODS tables, 1808
 - options summarized by function, 1795
 - overview, 1782
 - plotted points, 1804
 - plotting character, 1794
 - reading preestablished control limits, 1792, 1793, 1810, 1811
 - reading raw measurements, 1783–1785, 1809, 1810
 - reading subgroup summary statistics, 1786, 1787, 1789, 1811, 1812
 - reading summary statistics and control limits, 1792, 1812
 - saving control limits, 1790, 1791, 1805, 1806
 - saving subgroup summary statistics, 1789, 1790, 1807
 - saving summary statistics and control limits, 1791, 1792, 1807, 1808
 - standard deviation, estimating, 1813, 1814
 - standard deviation, specifying, 1814, 1815
 - syntax, 1793
- s* charts
 - capability indices, computing, 1806
 - labeling axes, 1814
 - missing values, 1814
- S-optimal designs, *see* optimal designs,
 - space-filling designs
- sampling plans, *see also* acceptance sampling
 - double, 2281
 - single, 2279–2281
 - types of, 2279
- saturated designs, analysis of, 2264
- saturated designs, OPTEX procedure, 1026, 1043
- S_B distribution
 - histograms, 342, 354
- scale parameter
 - probability plots, 502
 - Q-Q plots, 536
- score plots, 932, 933

- search design, FACTEX procedure
 - confounding rules, 719
 - limit, 650
 - maximum time, 650
 - speeding, 719
- semicurtailed inspection and ASN2 function, 2260
- sequential algorithm, *see* optimal designs, search algorithms
- seven basic QC tools, 1090
- shape parameter
 - probability plots, 502
 - Q-Q plots, 535
- Shapiro-Wilk test, 220
- Shewhart charts
 - subgroup-variables*, 1938–1940
 - annotating, 2020
 - average run lengths, example, 1816
 - between-subgroup variance, 2185
 - capability indices, computing, 1941, 1943
 - challenging assumptions of, 2171
 - chart description, 2035
 - chart naming, 2048
 - computing capability indices, 2044, 2080, 2088
 - connecting points, 2031, 2048
 - control chart statistics, 2046
 - displaying points, 2019
 - estimating μ , 2047
 - estimating σ , 2071, 2077
 - exceptions charts, 2036, 2079
 - fonts, 2036
 - fonts, hardware, 1737
 - fonts, TrueType, 1737
 - grids, 2036, 2043, 2092
 - horizontal axes, 2053
 - identifying unequal subgroup sample sizes, 2048
 - intervals between subgroups, 2041
 - missing values, 1944
 - options dictionary, 2018
 - plot margins, 2046, 2069
 - probability limits, 2019, 2063, 2070
 - separating, 2069
 - separating subgroups, 2061
 - subgroup sample size, 2078
 - subgroups, 2047
 - vertical axes, 2091
- Shewhart charts, axes
 - appearance, 2091, 2092
 - coloring, 2026
 - for multiple pages, 2068
 - horizontal, 2036, 2088
 - labeling, 1655, 1657, 1658, 2136–2140
 - offset length, 2037
 - scaling on p charts, 2093
 - scaling primary and secondary charts, 2093
 - suppressing labels, 2050
 - tick mark labels, 2071, 2086
 - tick marks, 2037, 2088, 2089
 - vertical axis truncation, 2053
- Shewhart charts, box charts, *see* box charts
- Shewhart charts, clipping points, 2028–2030, 2044
 - examples, 2131, 2133–2135
- Shewhart charts, coloring
 - axes, 2026
 - axis labels, 2035
 - connecting lines, 2028, 2031
 - control limits, 2029
 - frames, 2028
 - HREF= lines, 2029
 - inside control limits, 2029
 - inside stars, 2033
 - label frames, 2029
 - outside control limits, 2031, 2056
 - phase labels, 2032
 - star outlines, 2033
 - STARCIRCLES= circles, 2033
 - TESTS= option, 2034, 2035
 - tick marks, 2035
 - VREF= lines, 2035
- Shewhart charts, control limits
 - appearance, 2092
 - computing, 2019, 2051, 2070
 - for autocorrelated data, 2171–2173, 2176–2180
 - for data with multiple components of variation, 2181–2186, 2188
 - for nonnormal processes, 2199, 2202, 2204, 2205
 - for short-run processes, 2188–2190, 2192–2196, 2198
 - labeling, 2042, 2087
 - line type, 2044
 - multiple sets, 2105, 2107–2109, 2111–2114
 - observations used in computation, 2143
 - sample size, 2043, 2044
- Shewhart charts, fonts
 - customizing, 2285–2287
- Shewhart charts, for autocorrelated data, *see* autocorrelation in process data
- Shewhart charts, for data with multiple components of variation, *see* variation, multiple components of
- Shewhart charts, for multivariate data, *see* multivariate control charts

- Shewhart charts, for nonnormal process data, *see*
nonnormal process data
- Shewhart charts, for short-run processes, *see*
short run process control
- Shewhart charts, input data sets
 - control limits, 2063, 2064
 - probability limits, 2063
 - specifying blocks, 2064
- Shewhart charts, labeling
 - angles for, 2042
 - axes, 1655, 1657, 1658, 2136–2140
 - control limits, 2042, 2048, 2087
 - fonts for, 2042, 2081
 - height for, 2037, 2042, 2081
 - horizontal axis, 2137, 2139, 2140
 - points, 2019, 2086
 - points outside control limits, 2057
 - reference lines, 2038, 2090
 - splitting labels, 2071
 - stars, 2074
 - tests for special causes, 2081, 2082
 - tick marks, 2071, 2086
 - vertical axis, 2053, 2138–2140
 - zone lines, 2094
- Shewhart charts, labeling central line
 - np* chart, 2054
 - c* chart, 2034
 - m* chart, 2093
 - p* chart, 2062
 - r* chart, 2068
 - s* chart, 2072
 - u* chart, 2088
 - x* chart, 2093
 - decimal digits, number of, 2048
- Shewhart charts, line types
 - reference lines, 2046
 - star outlines, 2045
 - STARCIRCLES= circles, 2045
 - TESTS= option, 2046
- Shewhart charts, nonnormal process data
 - example, 1995–1997, 1999
- Shewhart charts, output data sets
 - chart information, 2058
 - control limits, 2056, 2057
 - indicating parameters as estimates or
standard values, 2087
 - subgroup summary statistics, 2056, 2057
- Shewhart charts, pages
 - maximum, 2047
 - numbering, 2060
 - splitting, 2020
- Shewhart charts, phase variables
 - control limits, 2061
 - delineating, 2062
 - labels, 2061
 - legends, 2061
- Shewhart charts, reference lines
 - applying to all BY groups, 2049
 - horizontal axis, 2037, 2038
 - label position, 2039, 2091
 - labels, 2038, 2090
 - line type, 2043, 2046
 - symbol, 2038, 2090
 - vertical axis, 2089, 2090
- Shewhart charts, specifying parameters
 - μ_0 , 2048
 - σ_0 , 2070
 - p_0 , 2060
 - u_0 , 2087
- Shewhart charts, star charts, 2114–2120,
2122–2125
 - contrasted with multivariate control charts,
2116
- Shewhart charts, stars
 - circle outline width, 2092
 - creating, 2077
 - inner radius, 2073
 - labeling, 2074
 - legends, 2074, 2075
 - outer radius, 2072, 2075
 - process variables, 2115
 - reference circles, 2072, 2117, 2118
 - standardizing, 2075, 2076, 2123–2125
 - star outline width, 2092
 - style, 2077, 2119, 2120, 2122
 - vertex angle, 2076
 - vertex variables, 2115, 2116
- Shewhart charts, stratification of data, 2095–2104
 - by *block-variables*, 2098–2103
 - by a *_PHASE_ variable*, 2103, 2104
 - by a *symbol-variable*, 2097, 2098
 - by a *_PHASE_ variable*, 2103
- Shewhart charts, subgroup selection
 - using switch variables, 2145, 2146
 - using WHERE statement, 2140, 2142–2144
- Shewhart charts, suppressing features of
 - central lines, 2050
 - connecting line segments, 2050
 - control limit frames, 2051
 - control limit legends, 2051
 - control limits, 2051
 - entire chart, 2049, 2050
 - frames, 2050
 - horizontal axis labels, 2050
 - labels, 2051
 - legends, 2050
 - line segments, 2053
 - lower control limits, 2050

- phase legend frames, 2051
 - upper control limits, 2051, 2053
- Shewhart charts, tables, 2079
 - adding central line values, 2079
 - adding control limit exceedances, 2080
 - adding ID variables, 2079
 - adding legends, 2080
 - adding TESTS= results, 2080
 - box charts, 2079
- Shewhart charts, tests for special causes, 2053, 2081–2086, 2094
 - across phases, 2053, 2081
 - customizing tests, 2168–2170
 - definitions, 2147, 2148
 - generalized patterns, 2165–2168
 - label angles, 2042
 - label fonts, 2042, 2081
 - label height, 2042, 2081
 - labeling signaled points, 2156, 2163
 - labels, 2081, 2082
 - line segment character, 2081
 - M-patterns, 2165–2168
 - multiple phases, 2158
 - multiple sets of control limits, 2160, 2161, 2163
 - nonstandard tests, 2163–2170
 - overlapping points, 2083
 - range and standard deviation charts, 2163, 2164
 - reset, 2080, 2083
 - run lengths, 2080, 2081
 - standard tests, 2146–2148, 2150–2154, 2156, 2158, 2160, 2161, 2163
 - standard tests, interpreting, 2152
 - standard tests, modifying, 2153
 - standard tests, requesting, 2150, 2151
 - suppressing 3-sigma check, 2049
 - T-patterns, 2165–2168
 - varying subgroup sample sizes, 2082, 2154, 2156
 - zone line labels, 2094
 - zone lines, 2094
 - zones, 2094
- Shewhart charts, trends
 - displaying, 2092, 2126, 2128–2131
 - modeling, 2129, 2130
 - recognizing, 2128
 - trend variables, 2086
- Shewhart charts, warning limits
 - vertical axis, 2089
- short run process control, 2188–2190, 2192–2196, 2198
 - difference from nominal* approach, 2189, 2190, 2192–2196
 - standardization* approach, 2198
 - testing for constant variances, 2196
- side-by-side Pareto charts, 1091
- sign test, 219
- signal-to-noise ratio, 689
- signed rank statistic, computing, 236
- signed rank test, 219
- single-sampling plans, *see* acceptance sampling
- size specification, FACTEX procedure, *see* design size specification
- skewness
 - saving in output data set, 443
- S_L distribution
 - histograms, 334
- smoothing data distribution, *see* kernel density estimation
- S_N distribution
 - histograms, 338
- space-filling designs, *see* optimal designs, space-filling designs
- specialized capability indices, 221
- specification limits, 222
 - capability indices, confidence interval, 263
 - comparative histograms, 296
 - computing capability indices, example, 208
 - examples, 258
 - histograms, example, 311
 - identifying, 229
 - lower limit, specification of, 227
 - reading from data set, example, 258
 - reference lines, color of, 226, 227
 - reference lines, example, 262
 - reference lines, filled areas, 227
 - reference lines, line type, 227
 - reference lines, width of, 228
 - summary information, 208
 - suppressing legend for, 277, 339
 - target line, color of, 227
 - target line, line type, 227
 - target value, specification of, 228
 - upper limit, specification of, 228
- split-plot designs, 694, 714
- stacked Pareto charts, 1091
- standard deviation
 - boxcharts, 2063
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 222
 - for median of standard normal, 2277, 2278
 - range of iid normal variables, 2268
 - saving in output data set, 443
 - specifying, 277
- standard deviation charts, *see* s charts
- star charts, *see* Shewhart charts, star charts
- S_U distribution
 - histograms, 343, 356

- subgroup variables
 - dates or times*, 1939
 - indices*, 1939
 - character, 1940
 - numeric, 1939, 1940
- sum
 - saving in output data set, 443
- sum of weights
 - saving in output data set, 443
- summary statistics, 214
 - printing, example, 206
 - saving, 220, 961
 - tables, 214
- supplementary rules, *see* Shewhart charts, tests
 - for special causes
- suppressing features of Shewhart charts, *see*
 - Shewhart charts, suppressing features of
- suspended histograms, 332
- tables
 - modes, 219
 - sign test, 219
 - signed rank test, 219
 - trimmed means, 222
 - Winsorized means, 222
- tables, CAPABILITY procedure
 - summary statistics, 214
- tables, Shewhart charts, *see* Shewhart charts, tables
- test set validation
 - MVPMODEL procedure, 968
- tests for normality, 215
- tests for special causes, Shewhart charts, *see*
 - Shewhart charts, tests for special causes, *see* Shewhart charts, tests for special causes
- tests of location
 - location parameter, 220
- threshold parameter
 - probability plots, 498, 502
 - Q-Q plots, 530, 536
- tolerance intervals, *see* intervals, CAPABILITY procedure
- tolerance, *p*-values for
 - tolerance, *p*-values for, 434
- trimmed means, 222, 241
- two-way comparative Pareto charts, *see* Pareto charts, comparative
- Type A sampling, 2279
- Type B sampling, 2279
- Type I sum of squares, 703
- u* charts
 - central line, 1840
 - compared with *c* charts, 1840
 - control limit equations, 1840, 1841
 - control limit parameters, 1841
 - examples, advanced, 1849
 - examples, introductory, 1818
 - getting started, 1818
 - known number of nonconformities,
 - specifying, 1851, 1853
 - labeling axes, 1848
 - missing values, 1848
 - notation, 1839
 - ODS graph names, 1844
 - ODS tables, 1844
 - options summarized by function, 1830
 - overview, 1817
 - plotted points, 1839
 - plotting character, 1830
 - reading number of nonconformities,
 - 1825–1827, 1846, 1847
 - reading preestablished control limits, 1823,
 - 1824, 1845, 1846
 - reading raw data, 1818–1820, 1845
 - reading subgroup data and control limits,
 - 1847, 1848
 - saving control limits, 1821, 1822, 1841,
 - 1842
 - saving nonconformities per unit, 1827, 1828
 - saving number of nonconformities, 1842
 - saving subgroup data and control limits,
 - 1843
 - syntax, 1829
 - tests for special causes, 1849, 1850
 - unequal subgroup sample sizes, 1853–1856
- U-optimal designs, *see* optimal designs,
 - space-filling designs
- uniformly weighted moving average charts
 - adding features to, 912
 - annotating charts, 912
 - asymptotic control limits, displaying, 892
 - axis labels, 909
 - central line, 895
 - control limit equations, 896, 897
 - control limits, computing, 892
 - examples, advanced, 910
 - examples, introductory, 870
 - missing values, 910
 - notation, 895
 - ODS tables, 903
 - options summarized by function, 883
 - overview, 869
 - plotted points, 895
 - plotting character, 883
 - plotting subgroup means, 893

- probability limits, 892
 - process mean, specifying, 893
 - process standard deviation, specifying, 894
 - reading preestablished control limit
 - parameters, 880, 882, 905
 - reading probability limits, 893
 - reading raw measurements, 870, 872, 873, 904, 905
 - reading subgroup summary statistics, 874, 875, 877, 906
 - reading summary statistics and control limits, 880, 907
 - saving control limit parameters, 878, 900, 901
 - saving subgroup summary statistics, 877, 878, 902
 - saving summary statistics and control limits, 879, 880, 902, 903
 - span of moving average, choosing, 897
 - span parameter, specifying, 895
 - specifying parameters for, 910, 912
 - standard deviation, estimating, 907–909
 - syntax, 882
- V-mask charts, *see* cumulative sum control charts
- variance
- divisors for, 222
 - saving in output data set, 443
- variance components method
- GAGE application, 2233
 - gage studies, 2222, 2243
- variance of median, *see* STDMED function
- variation, multiple components of, 2181–2186, 2188
- determining components, 2184–2186, 2188
 - preliminary examination, 2181–2184
- VBAR charts
- options summarized by function, 1134
 - syntax, 1134
- Weibull distribution
- cdf plots, 279
 - chi-square goodness-of-fit test, 361
 - deviation from empirical distribution, 362
 - EDF goodness-of-fit test, 362
 - histograms, 345, 357, 390
 - P-P plots, 470
 - probability plots, 498, 499
 - Q-Q plots, 530, 531
- weighted Pareto charts, 1176
- Western Electric rules, *see* Shewhart charts, tests for special causes
- Wilcoxon signed rank test, 236
- Winsorized means, 222, 241
- \bar{X} and R charts
- axis labels, 1943
 - capability indices, computing, 1932, 1941–1943
 - capability indices, saving, 1912
 - central line, 1930
 - control limit equations, 1930
 - examples, advanced, 1945
 - examples, introductory, 1903
 - missing values, 1944
 - notation, 1929
 - ODS graph names, 1935
 - ODS tables, 1934
 - options summarized by function, 1919
 - overview, 1902
 - plotted points, 1929
 - plotting character, 1919
 - reading preestablished control limits, 1915, 1936
 - reading raw measurements, 1904, 1935
 - reading subgroup summary statistics, 1907, 1936, 1937
 - reading summary statistics and control limits, 1915, 1937, 1938
 - saving control limits, 1911, 1931, 1932
 - saving subgroup summary statistics, 1910, 1932, 1933
 - saving summary statistics and control limits, 1913, 1915, 1933, 1934
 - specifying parameters for, 1949, 1950
 - standard deviation, estimating, 1940, 1941
 - syntax, 1917
 - tests for special causes, 1945–1947
- \bar{X} and s charts
- ODS tables, 1985
- \bar{X} and s charts
- capability indices, computing, 1982
 - central line, 1980
 - control limit equations, 1980
 - examples, advanced, 1992
 - examples, introductory, 1957
 - labeling axes, 1991
 - missing values, 1991
 - notation, 1979
 - ODS graph names, 1985
 - options summarized by function, 1969
 - overview, 1955
 - plotted points, 1979
 - reading preestablished control limits, 1966, 1986, 1987
 - reading raw measurements, 1957–1959, 1986
 - reading subgroup summary statistics, 1960, 1961, 1963, 1987, 1988

- reading summary statistics and control
 - limits, 1966, 1988, 1989
- saving control limits, 1964, 1981, 1983
- saving subgroup summary statistics, 1963, 1983
- saving summary statistics and control limits, 1964, 1966, 1983, 1984
- specifying parameters for, 1981
- standard deviation, estimating, 1989, 1990
- syntax, 1967
- \bar{X} and s charts
 - plotting character, 1969
- \bar{X} charts
 - axis labels, 1892
 - capability indices, computing, 1884
 - central line, 1881
 - control limit equations, 1882
 - examples, advanced, 1894
 - examples, introductory, 1857
 - missing values, 1893
 - notation, 1881
 - OC curves, 1899, 1900
 - ODS graph names, 1887
 - ODS tables, 1886
 - options summarized by function, 1871
 - overview, 1856
 - plotted points, 1881
 - plotting character, 1871
 - reading preestablished control limits, 1868–1870, 1887, 1888
 - reading raw measurements, 1857, 1859, 1860, 1887
 - reading subgroup summary statistics, 1860, 1861, 1863, 1864, 1888, 1889
 - reading summary statistics and control limits, 1867, 1868, 1889, 1890
 - saving control limits, 1866, 1882–1884, 1901
 - saving subgroup summary statistics, 1864–1866, 1884, 1885
 - saving summary statistics and control limits, 1867, 1868, 1885, 1886
 - standard deviation, estimating, 1890–1892, 1897–1899
 - syntax, 1870
 - tests for special causes, 1894, 1895

Syntax Index

responses, ANOM procedure

XCHART statement, 143

ALLLABLEL2= option

CUSUM procedure, 2019

MACONTROL procedure, 2019

SHEWHART procedure, 2019

ALLLABLEL= option

CUSUM procedure, 2019

MACONTROL procedure, 2019

SHEWHART procedure, 2019

ALLN option

CUSUM procedure, 2019

MACONTROL procedure, 2019

SHEWHART procedure, 2019, 2151

ALPHA= option

ANOM procedure, 192

chart statement, 991

CUSUM procedure, 598

MACONTROL procedure, 837

SCOREMATRIX statement, 933

SCOREPLOT statement, 934

SHEWHART procedure, 2019

ALPHADELTA= option

CAPABILITY procedure, 551

ALPHAINITIAL= option

CAPABILITY procedure, 551

ANCHOR= option

PARETO procedure, 1106, 1138

ANGLE= option

PARETO procedure, 1107, 1139

ANNOKEY option

CAPABILITY procedure, 551

PARETO procedure, 1107, 1139

ANNOTATE2= data set

PARETO procedure, 1094

ANNOTATE2= option

CUSUM procedure, 2020

MACONTROL procedure, 2020

SHEWHART procedure, 2020

ANNOTATE= data set

PARETO procedure, 1094

ANNOTATE= option

CAPABILITY procedure, 551

CUSUM procedure, 2020

MACONTROL procedure, 2020

SHEWHART procedure, 2020

ANOM procedure, 43

syntax, 43

ANOM procedure, all chart statements

ALPHA= option, 192

CINFILL= option, 192

CLIMITS= option, 192

DFE= option, 192

LDLLABEL= option, 193

LIMITK= option, 193

LIMITN= option, 193

LIMLABSUBCHAR= option, 193

LLIMITS= option, 193

MEAN= option, 193

MSE= option, 193

NDECIMAL= option, 193

NOCTL option, 193

NOLDL option, 193

NOLIMIT0 option, 193

NOLIMIT1 option, 193

NOLIMITLABEL option, 193

NOLIMITS option, 193

NOLIMITSFRAME option, 194

NOLIMITSLEGEND option, 194

NONEEDLES option, 194

NOREADLIMITS option, 194

NOUDL option, 194

OUTSUMMARY= option, 194

P= option, 194

PSYMBOL= option, 194

READINDEXES= option, 194

TYPE= option, 194

U= option, 194

UDLLABEL= option, 194

USYMBOL= option, 194

WLIMITS= option, 195

XSYMBOL= option, 195

ANOM procedure, BOXCHART statement, *see*

also ANOM procedure, all chart

statements

ALPHA= option, 67

BOX= data set, 73

DATA= data set, 74

LIMITN= option, 67

LIMITS= data set, 75

MEAN= option, 67

missing values, 78

MSE= option, 67

NOCHART option, 53, 54

OUTBOX= data set, 68

- OUTLIMITS= data set, 55, 69, 70
- OUTSUMMARY= data set, 53, 54, 70, 71
- OUTTABLE= data set, 55, 56, 72
- SUMMARY= data set, 50, 52, 53, 76, 77
- TABLE= data set, 56, 77, 78
- ANOM procedure, BY statement, 43
- ANOM procedure, INSET statement
 - CFILL= option, 185
 - CFILLH= option, 185
 - CFRAME= option, 185
 - CHEADER= option, 185
 - CSHADOW= option, 185
 - CTEXT= option, 186
 - DATA option, 186
 - FONT= option, 186
 - FORMAT= option, 186
 - HEADER= option, 186
 - HEIGHT= option, 186
 - HTRANSPARENCY= option, 186
 - NOFRAME option, 186
 - POSITION= option, 187–189
 - REFPOINT= option, 187
 - TRANSPARENCY= option, 187
- ANOM procedure, PCHART statement, *see also*
 - ANOM procedure, all chart statements
 - ALPHA= option, 100
 - DATA= data set, 104
 - GROUPN= option, 83
 - LIMITN= option, 100
 - LIMITS= data set, 104, 105
 - missing values, 107
 - OUTLIMITS= data set, 88, 89, 101
 - OUTSUMMARY= data set, 87, 101, 102
 - OUTTABLE= data set, 89, 102, 103
 - P= option, 100
 - SUMMARY= data set, 85, 86, 105, 106
 - TABLE= data set, 89, 106, 107
- ANOM procedure, UCHART statement, *see also*
 - ANOM procedure, all chart statements
 - ALPHA= option, 125
 - DATA= data set, 129
 - GROUPN= option, 112
 - LIMITN= option, 125
 - LIMITS= data set, 129, 130
 - missing values, 132
 - NOCHART option, 114
 - OUTLIMITS= data set, 114, 126
 - OUTSUMMARY= data set, 126, 127
 - OUTTABLE= data set, 114, 115, 127
 - SUMMARY= data set, 130, 131
 - TABLE= data set, 115, 131, 132
 - U= option, 125
- ANOM procedure, XCHART statement, *see also*
 - ANOM procedure, all chart statements
 - ALPHA= option, 153, 155
 - DATA= data set, 159
 - LIMITN= option, 153, 155
 - LIMITS= data set, 159, 160
 - MEAN= option, 153, 155
 - missing values, 162
 - MSE= option, 153, 155
 - NOCHART option, 140, 141
 - OUTLIMITS= data set, 141, 155, 156
 - OUTSUMMARY= data set, 140, 141, 156, 157
 - OUTTABLE= data set, 142, 157
 - SUMMARY= data set, 137–140, 160, 161
 - TABLE= data set, 142, 161, 162
- AOQ2 function, 2259, 2260, 2281
- ASN2 function, 2260, 2261, 2281
- ASYMPTOTIC option
 - MACONTROL procedure, 838, 892
- ATI2 function, 2262, 2263, 2281
- AXISFACTOR option
 - PARETO procedure, 1107, 1139
- BARLABEL= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1107, 1140
- BARLABPOS= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1108, 1140
- BARLEGEND= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1108, 1140
- BARLEGLABEL= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1108, 1141
- BARS= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1109, 1141
- BARWIDTH= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1109, 1141
- BAYESACT call, 2263–2265
- BETA= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 599
- BILEVEL option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2020
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2020
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2020
- block-variables*, ANOM procedure
 - BOXCHART statement, 57
 - PCHART statement, 91
 - UCHART statement, 116
 - XCHART statement, 143
- block-variables*, CUSUM procedure
 - XCHART statement, 590
- block-variables*, MACONTROL procedure
 - MACHART statement, 883
- block-variables*, MACONTROL procedure
 - EWMACHART statement, 829
- block-variables*, SHEWHART procedure
 - BOXCHART statement, 1440

- CCHART statement, 1503
- displaying values, 2023
- labels, 2021
- legends, 2022, 2027
- block-variables*, SHEWHART procedure
 - IRCHART statement, 1540
 - MCHART statement, 1586
 - MRCHART statement, 1628
 - NPCHART statement, 1670
 - PCHART statement, 1712
 - RCHART statement, 1758
 - SCHART statement, 1794
 - UCHAR statement, 1829
 - XCHART statement, 1871
 - XRCHART statement, 1918
 - XSCHART statement, 1968
- BLOCKLABELPOS= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2021
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2021
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2021, 2102, 2103, 2196
- BLOCKLABTYPE= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2021
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2021
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2021, 2196
- BLOCKPOS= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2022
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2022
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2022, 2100–2103
- BLOCKREFTRANSPARENCY= option
 - ANOM procedure, 2022
 - CUSUM procedure, 2022
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2022
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2022
- BLOCKREP option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2023
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2023
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2023
- BLOCKS statement, FACTEX procedure, *see*
 - FACTEX procedure, BLOCKS statement
 - syntax, 650
- BLOCKS statement, OPTEX procedure, *see*
 - OPTEX procedure, BLOCKS statement
 - syntax, 1033
- BLOCKVAR= option
 - ANOM procedure, 2023
 - CUSUM procedure, 2023
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2023
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2023
- BOXCHART statement, *see also* SHEWHART procedure, BOXCHART statement
 - examples, advanced, 1471
 - examples, introductory, 1425
 - options summarized by function, 1441, 1451
 - overview, 1424
 - syntax, 1439
- BOXCHART statement, ANOM procedure, *see also* ANOM procedure, BOXCHART statement
 - examples, advanced, 79
 - examples, introductory, 47
 - options summarized by function, 58, 65
 - overview, 46
 - syntax, 57
- BOXCONNECT option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2023
- BOXES= option
 - ANOM procedure, 2023
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2023
- BOXFILL= option
 - ANOM procedure, 2023
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2023
- BOXSTYLE= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 1487, 2023
- BOXSTYLE= option, SHEWHART procedure, 1491
- BOXTRANSPARENCY= option
 - ANOM procedure, 2023
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2023
- BOXWIDTH= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2026
- BOXWIDTHSCALE= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2026
- BY statement
 - ANOM procedure, 43
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 210
 - CUSUM procedure, 571
 - MACONTROL procedure, 814
 - MVPDIAGNOSE procedure, 929
 - MVPMODEL procedure, 964
 - MVPMONITOR procedure, 988
 - RELIABILITY procedure, 1287
 - SHEWHART procedure, 1417
- C4 function, 2265, 2266, 2281, 2282
- CAPABILITY procedure, 210
 - and PROC SHEWHART, 2201, 2203
 - introduction, 201
 - syntax, 210
- CAPABILITY procedure, BY statement, 210
- CAPABILITY procedure, CDFPLOT statement
 - ALPHA= beta-option, 273
 - ALPHA= gamma-option, 273
 - BETA beta-option, 273
 - BETA= option, 274
 - C= option, 274

- CDFS`SYMBOL=` option, 274
- EXPONENTIAL option, 274
- GAMMA option, 274
- GUMBEL option, 275
- IGAUSS option, 275
- LAMBDA= iGauss-option, 276
- LEGEND= option, 276
- LOGNORMAL option, 276
- MU= option, 276
- NOCDFLEGEND option, 277
- NOECDF option, 277
- NOLEGEND option, 277
- NORMAL option, 277
- NOSPECLEGEND option, 277
- PARETO option, 277
- POWER option, 278
- RAYLEIGH option, 278
- SIGMA= option, 279
- SYMBOL= option, 279
- THETA= option, 279
- THRESHOLD= option, 279
- VSCALE= option, 279
- WEIBULL Weibull-option, 279
- ZETA= option, 280
- CAPABILITY procedure, CLASS statement
 - KEYLEVEL= option, 224
 - MISSING option, 223
 - NOKEYMOVE option, 225
 - ORDER= option, 223
- CAPABILITY procedure, COMPHISTOGRAM statement
 - BARLABEL= option, 294
 - BARWIDTH= option, 294
 - C= option, 294
 - CBARLINE= option, 295
 - CFILL= option, 295
 - CFRAMENLEG= option, 295
 - CGRID= option, 295
 - CLASS= option, 290
 - CLASSKEY= option, 296
 - CLASSSPEC= option, 296
 - CLIPSPEC= option, 297
 - ENDPOINTS= option, 297, 329
 - FILL option, 298
 - FRONTREF option, 298
 - GRID option, 298
 - HOFFSET= option, 299
 - INTERTILE= option, 299
 - K= option, 299
 - KERNEL kernel-option, 294, 299
 - LGRID= option, 299
 - LOWER= option, 299
 - MAXNBIN= option, 299
 - MAXSIGMAS= option, 299
 - MIDPOINTS= option, 300
 - MISSING1 option, 300
 - MISSING2 option, 300
 - MU= option, 301
 - NLEGEND option, 295, 301
 - NLEGENDPOS option, 301
 - NOBARS option, 301
 - NOCHART option, 301
 - NOKEYMOVE option, 301
 - NOPLOT option, 301
 - NORMAL normal-option, 301
 - ORDER1= option, 302
 - ORDER2= option, 303
 - OUTHISTOGRAM= option, 303
 - PFILL= option, 303
 - RTINCLUDE option, 303
 - SIGMA= option, 303
 - TILELEGLABEL= option, 303
 - UPPER= option, 304
 - VOFFSET= option, 304
 - VSCALE= option, 304
 - WBARLINE= option, 304
 - WGRID= option, 304
- CAPABILITY procedure, HISTOGRAM statement
 - ALPHA= option, 325, 347
 - BARLABEL= option, 325
 - BARWIDTH= option, 325
 - BETA beta-option, 325, 347
 - BETA= option, 326, 347
 - BMCFILL= option, 326
 - BMCFRAME= option, 326
 - BMCOLOR= option, 326
 - BMMARGIN= option, 326
 - BMPLOT= option, 326
 - C= option, 327, 358
 - CBARLINE= option, 327
 - CFILL= option, 327
 - CGRID= option, 328
 - CLIPREF option, 328
 - CLIPSPEC= option, 328
 - CURVELEGEND= option, 328
 - DELTA= option, 328, 354, 356
 - EDFNSAMPLES= option, 328
 - EDFSEED= option, 328
 - EXPONENTIAL exponential-option, 329, 348
 - FILL option, 329, 330
 - FRONTREF option, 330
 - GAMMA gamma-option, 330, 348
 - GAMMA= option, 331, 354, 356
 - GRID option, 331
 - GUMBEL Gumbel-option, 349
 - GUMBEL option, 331

HANGING option, 332
 HOFFSET= option, 332
 IGAUSS iGauss-option, 350
 IGAUSS option, 332
 INDICES option, 333, 365, 366
 INTERBAR= option, 333
 K= option, 333, 358
 KERNEL option, 334, 358
 LAMBDA= iGauss-option, 334
 LEGEND= option, 334
 LGRID= option, 334
 LOGNORMAL lognormal-option, 334, 350
 MAXNBIN= option, 335
 MAXSIGMAS= option, 335
 MIDPERCENTS option, 336, 367
 MIDPOINTS= option, 337
 MIDPTAXIS= option, 337
 MU= option, 337, 351
 NENDPOINTS= option, 338
 NMIDPOINTS= option, 338
 NOBARS option, 338
 NOCURVELEGEND option, 338
 NOLEGEND option, 338
 NOPLOT option, 338
 NOPRINT option, 338
 NORMAL normal-option, 338, 351
 NOSPECLEGEND option, 339
 NOTABCONTENTS option, 339
 OUTFIT= option, 339, 367
 OUTHISTOGRAM= option, 339, 367, 369
 OUTKERNEL= option, 339, 367, 370
 PARETO option, 339
 PARETO Pareto-option, 352
 PCTAXIS= option, 340
 PERCENTS= option, 340, 367
 PFILL= option, 341
 POWER option, 341
 POWER power-option, 352
 RAYLEIGH option, 341
 RAYLEIGH Rayleigh-option, 354
 RTINCLUDE option, 342
 SB S_B -option, 354
 SB S_U -option, 356
 SB S_B -option, 342
 SCALE= option, 348, 349, 357
 SHAPE= option, 350, 357
 SIGMA= option, 343, 347, 351, 354, 356
 SPECLEGEND= option, 343
 SU S_U -option, 343
 SYMBOL= option, 344
 THETA= option, 345, 347
 THRESHOLD= option, 345, 349, 350, 354, 356, 357
 VOFFSET= option, 345

VSCALE= option, 345
 WBARLINE= option, 345
 WEIBULL option, 345, 357
 WGRID= option, 346
 ZETA= option, 346
 CAPABILITY procedure, INSET statement
 CFILL= option, 416
 CFILLH= option, 416
 CFRAME= option, 416
 CHEADER= option, 416
 CSHADOW= option, 416
 CTEXT= option, 416
 DATA option, 416
 displaying C_{pk} , 549
 FONT= option, 416
 FORMAT= option, 416
 GUTTER= option, 417
 HEADER= option, 417
 HEIGHT= option, 417
 NCOLS= option, 417
 NOFRAME option, 417
 POSITION= option, 417–420
 REFPOINT= option, 417
 CAPABILITY procedure, INTERVALS
 statement
 ALPHA= option, 433
 K= option, 433
 METHODS= option, 433, 435–438
 NOPRINT option, 434
 OUTINTERVALS= option, 434, 438
 P= option, 434
 TYPE= option, 434
 CAPABILITY procedure, OUTPUT statement
 OUT= option, 443, 449
 PCTLGROUP= option, 447
 PCTLNAME= option, 447
 PCTLNDEC= option, 448
 PCTLPRE= option, 448
 PCTLPTS= option, 449
 CAPABILITY procedure, plot statements
 ALPHADELTA= gamma-option, 551
 ALPHAINITIAL= gamma-option, 551
 ANNOKEY option, 551
 ANNOTATE= option, 551
 CAXIS= option, 551
 CDELTA= option, 552
 CFRAME= option, 552
 CFRAMESSIDE= option, 552
 CFRAMESTOP= option, 552
 CHREF= option, 552
 CINITIAL= option, 552
 COLOR= option, 552
 CONTENTS= option, 553
 CPROP= option, 553

- CSTATREF= option, 553
- CTEXT= option, 553
- CTEXTSIDE= option, 553
- CTEXTTOP= option, 553
- CVREF= option, 553
- DESCRIPTION= option, 553
- FITINTERVAL= option, 553
- FITMETHOD= option, 554
- FITTOLERANCE= option, 554
- FONT= option, 554
- HAXIS= option, 554
- HEIGHT= option, 554
- HMINOR= option, 554
- HREF= option, 554
- HREFCHAR= option, 554
- HREFLABELS= option, 554
- HREFLABPOS= option, 554
- INFONT= option, 555
- INHEIGHT= option, 555
- INTERTILE= option, 555
- L= option, 555
- LHREF= option, 555
- LSTATREF= option, 555
- LVREF= option, 555
- MAXITER= option, 555
- NAME= option, 556
- NCOLS= option, 556
- NOFRAME option, 556
- NOHLABEL option, 556
- NOVLABEL option, 556
- NOVTICK option, 556
- NROWS= option, 556
- ODSFOOTNOTE2= option, 557
- ODSFOOTNOTE= option, 556
- ODSTITLE2= option, 557
- ODSTITLE= option, 557
- OVERLAY option, 557
- SCALE= option, 558
- SHAPE= option, 558
- STATREF= option, 558
- STATREFLABELS= option, 558
- STATREFSUBCHAR= option, 558
- TURNVLABELS option, 558
- VAXIS= option, 558
- VAXISLABEL= option, 559
- VMINOR= option, 559
- VREF= option, 559
- VREFCHAR= option, 559
- VREFLABELS= option, 559
- VREFLABPOS= option, 559
- W= option, 559
- WAXIS= option, 559
- CAPABILITY procedure, PPLOT statement
 - ALPHA= option, 463, 465
 - BETA option, 460, 463
 - BETA= option, 464
 - C= option, 464, 471
 - COLOR= option, 458
 - EXPONENTIAL option, 460, 464
 - GAMMA option, 460, 465
 - GUMBEL option, 465
 - IGAUSS option, 466
 - LAMBDA= option, 466
 - LOGNORMAL option, 460, 466
 - MU= option, 460, 467, 468
 - NOLINE option, 467
 - NOOBSLEGEND option, 467
 - NORMAL option, 460, 467
 - PARETO option, 468
 - POWER option, 469
 - PPSYMBOL= option, 469
 - RAYLEIGH option, 469
 - SCALE= option, 465, 467
 - SHAPE= option, 465, 467
 - SIGMA= option, 460, 465, 467, 468, 470, 471
 - SQUARE option, 458, 470
 - SYMBOL= option, 470
 - THETA= option, 465, 467, 470, 471
 - THRESHOLD= option, 465, 467, 470
 - VAXIS= option, 472
 - WEIBULL option, 460, 470
 - ZETA= option, 467, 471
- CAPABILITY procedure, PROBLOT statement
 - ALPHA= option, 488
 - BETA option, 485, 488
 - BETA= option, 489
 - C= option, 489, 498, 500
 - CGRID= option, 490
 - EXPONENTIAL option, 485, 490
 - GAMMA option, 485, 490
 - GRID option, 491, 521
 - GRIDCHAR= option, 491
 - GUMBEL option, 492, 521
 - HREF= option, 508
 - HREFLABELS= option, 507
 - LEGEND= option, 492
 - LGRID= option, 492
 - LOGNORMAL option, 485, 492
 - MU= option, 493, 494
 - NADJ= option, 493, 500
 - NOLEGEND option, 493
 - NOLINELEGEND option, 493
 - NOOBSLEGEND option, 494
 - NORMAL option, 485, 494
 - NOSPECLEGEND option, 494
 - PARETO option, 494, 524
 - PCTLMINOR option, 495, 507, 508

- PCTLORDER= option, 495
- POWER option, 495, 527
- PROBSYMBOL option, 496
- RANKADJ= option, 496, 500
- RAYLEIGH option, 496, 528
- ROTATE option, 497
- SCALE= option, 490, 491, 499
- SHAPE= option, 498
- SIGMA= option, 489, 494, 497, 500
- SLOPE= option, 498
- SQUARE option, 498, 507
- SYMBOL= option, 498
- THETA= option, 489, 493, 498
- THRESHOLD= option, 490, 491, 498, 499
- VAXIS= option, 506
- WEIBULL option, 485, 498
- WEIBULL2 option, 485, 499
- WGRID= option, 500
- ZETA= option, 493, 500
- CAPABILITY procedure, PROC CAPABILITY statement
 - ALL option, 214
 - ALPHA= option, 215–218, 222, 223, 264, 2029
 - ANNOTATE= option, 215, 230
 - CHECKINDICES option, 215
 - CIBASIC= option, 216
 - CIINDICES= option, 216
 - CIPCTLDF= option, 217
 - CIPCTLNORMAL= option, 217
 - CIPROBEX option, 217
 - CIQUANTDF= option, 217
 - CIQUANTNORMAL= option, 217
 - CPMA= option, 218, 221
 - DATA= option, 218, 229
 - DEF= option, 218, 220
 - EXCLNPWGT option, 218
 - FORMCHAR= option, 218
 - FREQ option, 219
 - GOUT= option, 219
 - LINEPRINTER option, 219
 - LOCATION= option, 220
 - LOCCOUNT option, 219
 - missing values, 256
 - MODE option, 219
 - MODES option, 219, 244
 - MUO= option, 220
 - NEXTROBS= option, 220
 - NEXTRVAL= option, 220
 - NOBYSPECS option, 220
 - NOPRINT option, 220
 - NORMALTEST option, 220, 236
 - ODS tables, 256
 - OUTTABLE= option, 220, 231
 - PCTLDEF= option, 218, 220, 239
 - ROBUSTSCALE option, 221, 241
 - ROUND= option, 221
 - SPEC= option, 222, 229
 - SPECIALINDICES option, 221
 - TRIM option, 222
 - TRIMMED option, 222
 - TRIMMED= option, 241
 - TYPE= option, 216–218, 222, 223, 2029
 - VARDEF= option, 222
 - WINSOR option, 222
 - WINSORIZED option, 222
 - WINSORIZED= option, 241
- CAPABILITY procedure, QQPLOT statement
 - ALPHA= option, 518, 520
 - BETA option, 513, 514, 518
 - BETA= option, 519
 - C= option, 519, 530, 531
 - CGRID= option, 519
 - COLOR= option, 512, 514
 - CPKREF option, 519, 524, 549
 - CPKSCALE option, 519, 524, 549
 - EXPONENTIAL option, 513, 514, 519
 - GAMMA option, 513, 514, 520
 - GRID option, 524
 - GRIDCHAR= option, 524
 - L= option, 512
 - LABEL= option, 524
 - LEGEND= option, 521
 - LGRID= option, 521, 524
 - LOGNORMAL option, 513, 514, 521
 - MU= option, 512, 514, 522, 523
 - NADJ= option, 523, 533
 - NOLEGEND option, 523
 - NOLINELEGEND option, 523
 - NOOBSLEGEND option, 523
 - NORMAL option, 513, 514, 523, 549
 - NOSPECLEGEND option, 512, 524
 - PCTLAXIS option, 524, 537
 - PCTLMINOR option, 526
 - PCTLSCALE option, 526, 537
 - QQSYMBOL= option, 528
 - RANKADJ= option, 528, 533
 - ROTATE option, 528
 - SCALE= option, 519–522, 531
 - SHAPE= option, 520, 521, 530
 - SIGMA= option, 512, 514, 518, 520, 521, 523, 529, 531
 - SLOPE= option, 522, 529, 532
 - SQUARE option, 512, 530
 - SYMBOL= option, 530
 - THETA= option, 518, 520–522, 530, 531
 - THRESHOLD= option, 519–522, 530, 531
 - WEIBULL option, 513, 514, 530

- WEIBULL2 option, 513, 514, 531
- WGRID= option, 532
- ZETA= option, 522, 532
- CAPABILITY procedure, SPEC statement
 - CLEFT= option, 226
 - CLSL= option, 226
 - CRIGHT= option, 226
 - CTARGET= option, 227
 - CUSL= option, 227
 - LLSL= option, 227
 - LSL= option, 227
 - LSLSYMBOL= option, 227
 - LTARGET= option, 227
 - LUSL= option, 227
 - PLEFT= option, 227
 - PRIGHT= option, 227
 - TARGET= option, 228
 - TARGETSYMBOL= option, 228
 - USL= option, 228
 - USLSYMBOL= option, 228
 - WLSL= option, 228
 - WTARGET= option, 228
 - WUSL= option, 228
- CAPABILITY procedure, VBAR statement
 - ODSFOOTNOTE2= option, 1153
 - ODSFOOTNOTE= option, 1153
 - ODSTITLE2= option, 1154
 - ODSTITLE= option, 1153
- CATLEGLABEL= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1109, 1141
- CAXIS2= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1109, 1142
- CAXIS= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 551
 - CUSUM procedure, 2026
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2026
 - PARETO procedure, 1109, 1142
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2026
- CBARLINE= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1109, 1142
- CBARS= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1110, 1142
- CBLOCKLAB= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2027
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2027
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2027
- CBLOCKVAR= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2027
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2027
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2027, 2101–2103
- CBOXES= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2027
- CBOXFILL= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2027
- CCHART statement, SHEWHART procedure,
 - see* SHEWHART procedure, CCHART statement
 - examples, advanced, 1522
 - examples, introductory, 1493
 - options summarized by function, 1504
 - overview, 1492
 - syntax, 1502
- CCLIP= option
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2028
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2028
- CCONNECT= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2028
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2028
 - PARETO procedure, 1110, 1142
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2028
- CCOVERLAY2= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2028
- CCOVERLAY= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2028
- CDFPLOT statement, *see* CAPABILITY
 - procedure, CDFPLOT statement
 - examples, 281, 283
 - getting started, 266
 - options summarized by function, 268, 269, 273
 - overview, 265
 - syntax, 267
- CFRAME= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 552
 - CUSUM procedure, 2028
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2028
 - PARETO procedure, 1110, 1142
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2028, 2103
- CFRAMELAB= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2029
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2029
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2029
- CFRAMENLEG= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1110, 1143
- CFRAMESIDE= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 552
 - PARETO procedure, 1110, 1143
- CFRAMETOP= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 552
 - PARETO procedure, 1110, 1143
- CGRID2= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1111, 1143
- CGRID= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2029
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2029
 - PARETO procedure, 1111, 1143
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2029
- character subgroup variables

- SHEWHART procedure, 2047
- chart statement options
 - MVPMONITOR procedure, 991
- CHARTTYPE= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1111, 1143
- CHIGH(*n*)= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1111, 1144
- CHREF= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 552
 - CUSUM procedure, 2029
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2029
 - PARETO procedure, 1111, 1144
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2029
- CINFILL= option
 - ANOM procedure, 192
 - CUSUM procedure, 599
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2029
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2029
- CLABEL= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2029
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2029
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2029
- CLASS statement
 - syntax, 223
- CLASS statement, OPTEX procedure, *see*
 - OPTEX procedure, CLASS statement
 - syntax, 1034
- CLASS= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1111, 1144
- CLASSKEY= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1112, 1144
- CLIMITS= option
 - ANOM procedure, 192
 - CUSUM procedure, 599
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2029
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2029
- CLIPCHAR= option
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2029
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2029
- CLIPFACTOR= option
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2029
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2029, 2133–2135
- CLIPLEGEND= option
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2030
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2030, 2135
- CLIPLEGPOS= option
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2030
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2030, 2135
- CLIPREF option
 - PARETO procedure, 1112, 1145
- CLIPSUBCHAR= option
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2030
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2030, 2135
- CLIPSYMBOL= option
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2030
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2030, 2135
- CLIPSYMBOLHT= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2030
- CLOW(*n*)= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1113, 1145
- CMASK= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 599
- CMEANSYMBOL= option
 - MACONTROL procedure, 838, 892
- CMPCTLABEL option
 - PARETO procedure, 1113, 1145
- CNEEDLES= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2031
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2031
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2031, 2130
- COMPHISTOGRAM statement, *see*
 - CAPABILITY procedure,
 - COMPHISTOGRAM statement
 - examples, 286, 288
 - getting started, 286
 - options summarized by function, 291, 292, 294
 - overview, 285
 - syntax, 289
- CONNECTCHAR= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2031
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2031
 - PARETO procedure, 1145
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2031
- CONTENTS= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 553
- CONTRIBUTIONPANEL statement
 - MVPDIAGNOSE procedure, 930
- CONTRIBUTIONPLOT statement
 - MVPDIAGNOSE procedure, 931
- CONTRIBUTIONS option
 - chart statement, 991
- CONTROLSTAT= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2031
- COTHER= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1113, 1145
- COUT= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2031
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2031
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2031
- COUTFILL= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2031
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2031
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2031
- COV option
 - PROC MVPMODEL statement, 959
- COVERLAY2= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2031

- COVERLAY= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2031
- COVERLAYCLIP= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2032
- CPHASEBOX= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 1487, 2032
- CPHASEBOXCONNECT= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2032
- CPHASEBOXFILL= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 1487, 2032
- CPHASELEG= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2032
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2032
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2032, 2103
- CPHASEMEANCONNECT= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 1487, 2032
- CPMA= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 221
- CPROP= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 553
 - PARETO procedure, 1113, 1146
- CSTARCIRCLES= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2033
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2033
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2033
- CSTARFILL= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2033
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2033
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2033
- CSTAROUT= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2033
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2033
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2033
- CSTARS= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2033
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2033
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2033
- CSTATREF= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 553
- CSYMBOL= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2034
- CTESTLABBOX= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2034
- CTESTS= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2034, 2163
- CTESTSYMBOL= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2035
- CTEXT= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 553
 - CUSUM procedure, 2035
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2035
 - PARETO procedure, 1113, 1146
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2035
- CTEXTSIDE= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 553
 - PARETO procedure, 1113, 1146
- CTEXTTOP= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 553
 - PARETO procedure, 1113, 1146
- CTILES= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1113, 1146
- CUSUM procedure, 568
 - ANNOTATE2= option, 568
 - ANNOTATE= option, 568
 - DATA= data set, 569
 - FORMCHAR= option, 569
 - GOUT= option, 570
 - GRAPHICS option, 585
 - HISTORY= data set, 570
 - introduction, 566
 - LIMITS= data set, 570
 - LINEPRINTER option, 570
 - overview, 567
 - syntax, 568
- CUSUM procedure, BY statement, 571
- CUSUM procedure, XCHART statement
 - ALLN option, 606
 - ALPHA= option, 575, 589, 598, 609
 - BETA= option, 599, 609
 - CINFILL= option, 599
 - CLIMITS= option, 599
 - CMASK= option, 599
 - DATA= data set, 574–576, 620, 621
 - DATAUNITS option, 599, 606
 - DELTA= option, 575, 589, 599, 604
 - H= option, 581, 583, 589, 599, 609
 - HEADSTART= option, 600, 606
 - HISTORY= data set, 577, 578, 622
 - INTERVAL= option, 608
 - K= option, 581, 583, 600, 609
 - LIMITN= option, 600, 604, 606
 - LIMITS= data set, 586, 588, 621, 622
 - LLIMITS= option, 601
 - LMASK= option, 601
 - missing values, 623
 - MU0= option, 575, 589, 601, 604
 - NOARL option, 601
 - NOMASK option, 601
 - NOREADLIMITS option, 601
 - ORIGIN= option, 601
 - OUTHISTORY= data set, 579, 580, 618
 - OUTLIMITS= data set, 584, 585, 617
 - OUTTABLE= data set, 618, 623, 625
 - READINDEX= option, 601
 - READLIMITS option, 601
 - READSIGMAS option, 602
 - SCHEME= option, 581, 583, 589, 602
 - SHIFT= option, 602, 604

- SIGMA0= option, 575, 602
- SIGMAS= option, 602
- SMETHOD= option, 603, 614–616
- TABLEALL option, 581, 583, 603
- TABLECHART option, 603
- TABLECOMP option, 603
- TABLEID option, 603
- TABLEOUT option, 603
- TABLESUMMARY option, 604
- TYPE= option, 604
- VAXIS= option, 575
- WLIMITS= option, 604
- WMASK= option, 604
- CUSUMARL function, 2266, 2267
- CV= option
 - PROC MVPMODEL statement, 959
- CVREF= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 553
 - CUSUM procedure, 2035
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2035
 - PARETO procedure, 1114, 1146
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2035
- CZONES= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2035, 2163
- D2 function, 2267, 2281, 2282
- D3 function, 2268, 2281, 2282
- DATA= data set
 - PARETO procedure, 1094
- DATA= option
 - PROC MVPDIAGNOSE statement, 928, 937
 - PROC MVPMODEL statement, 961, 970
 - PROC MVPMONITOR statement, 987, 997
- DATAUNIT= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2035
- DATAUNITS option
 - CUSUM procedure, 599
- DELTA= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 599
- DESCENDING option
 - CLASS statement (OPTEX), 1035
- DESCRIPTION2= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2035
- DESCRIPTION= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 553
 - CUSUM procedure, 2035
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2035
 - PARETO procedure, 1114, 1146
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2035
- DFE= option
 - ANOM procedure, 192
- DISCRETE option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2036
- MACONTROL procedure, 2036
- SHEWHART procedure, 2036
- EFFECTPLOT statement
 - RELIABILITY procedure, 1289
- ELLIPSE option
 - SCOREMATRIX statement, 933
 - SCOREPLOT statement, 934
- ENDGRID option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2036
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2036
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2036
- ESTIMATE statement
 - RELIABILITY procedure, 1289
- EWMAARL function, 2270
- EWMACHART statement, *see also*
 - MACONTROL procedure,
 - EWMACHART statement
 - examples, advanced, 855
 - examples, introductory, 817
 - overview, 816
 - syntax, 828
- EXAMINE statement, FACTEX procedure, *see*
 - FACTEX procedure, EXAMINE statement
 - syntax, 653
- EXAMINE statement, OPTEX procedure, *see*
 - OPTEX procedure, EXAMINE statement
 - syntax, 1039
- EXCHART option
 - chart statement, 992
 - CUSUM procedure, 2036
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2036
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2036
- FACTEX procedure, 645
 - getting started, 638
 - learning about FACTEX, 638
 - overview, 636
 - summary of functions, 645
 - syntax, 645
- FACTEX procedure, BLOCKS statement
 - NBLKFACS= option, 651
 - NBLKFACS=MAXIMUM option, 651
 - NBLOCKS= option, 651
 - NBLOCKS= option, examples, 640, 683
 - NBLOCKS=MAXIMUM option, 651
 - SIZE= option, 651
 - SIZE=MINIMUM option, 651
 - UNITS= option, 652
- FACTEX procedure, EXAMINE statement
 - ALIASING option, 654
 - ALIASING option, example, 643

- CONFOUNDING option, 653, 654
- DESIGN option, 654
- DESIGN option, example, 638
- SUMMARY option, 655
- FACTEX procedure, FACTORS statement
 - example, 638
 - NLEV= option, 655
- FACTEX procedure, MODEL statement
 - ESTIMATE= option, 656
 - ESTIMATE= option, examples, 666, 683
 - MAXCLEAR option, 656
 - MINABS option, 657, 713
 - MINABS option, example, 681
 - MINABS option, limitation, 682
 - NONNEGLEGIBLE= option, 656
 - RESOLUTION= option, 656
 - RESOLUTION= option, examples, 642, 664, 669
 - RESOLUTION=MAX option, 656
 - RESOLUTION=MAX option, examples, 640, 672, 673
- FACTEX procedure, OUTPUT statement
 - CVALS= option, 659–661, 706
 - CVALS= option, example, 670
 - decode design factors, 658
 - derived factors, 661
 - derived factors, examples, 676, 678
 - DESIGNREP= option, 660
 - DESIGNREP= option, examples, 671–676
 - NOVALRAN option, 661
 - NVALS= option, 659, 661, 706
 - NVALS= option, example, 670
 - OUT= option, 658
 - OUT= option, example, 670
 - POINTREP= option, 660
 - POINTREP= option, examples, 671–676
 - RANDOMIZE= option, 661
 - RANDOMIZE= option, examples, 663, 670
 - RANDOMIZE= option, NOVALRAN option, 661
 - RANDOMIZE= option, seed, 661
 - recode block factor, 659
 - recode block factor levels, examples, 641, 670
 - recode design factor levels, examples, 639, 642, 670
- FACTEX procedure, PROC FACTEX statement
 - example, 638
 - NAMELEN option, 650
 - NOCHECK option, 650, 682, 719
 - ODS tables, 715
 - SECONDS= option, 650
 - TIME= option, 650, 682
- FACTEX procedure, SIZE statement
 - DESIGN= option, 662
 - DESIGN= option, examples, 642, 664
 - DESIGN=MINIMUM option, 662
 - FRACTION= option, 662
 - FRACTION=MAXIMUM option, 662
 - NRUNFACS= option, 662
 - NRUNFACS=MINIMUM option, 662
- FACTORS statement, FACTEX procedure, *see*
 - FACTEX procedure, FACTORS statement
 - syntax, 655
- FITINTERVAL= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 553
- FITMETHOD= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 554
- FITTOLERANCE= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 554
- FONT= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 554
 - CUSUM procedure, 2036
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2036
 - PARETO procedure, 1114, 1147
 - SHEWHART procedure, 1737, 2036
- FORMCHAR= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1094
- FREQ= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1114, 1147
- FRONTREF option
 - ANOM procedure, 2036
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2036
- GAGE application
 - gage catalog, 2223
 - average and range method, 2231
 - average chart, 2230
 - data set format, 2246
 - entering data, 2225–2227, 2236
 - introduction to, 2221
 - invoking, 2223
 - missing data, 2233
 - range chart, 2227
 - reading data set, 2236
 - saving data, 2234
 - variance components method, 2233
- GENERATE statement, OPTEX procedure, *see*
 - OPTEX procedure, GENERATE statement
 - default options, 1040
 - syntax, 1040
- GOUT= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1094
- GRID option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2036
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2036

- PARETO procedure, 1114, 1147
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2036
- GRID2 option
 - PARETO procedure, 1114, 1147
- group-variable*, ANOM procedure
 - BOXCHART statement, 57
 - PCHART statement, 91
 - UCHAR statement, 116
 - XCHART statement, 143
- GROUP= option
 - SCOREMATRIX statement, 933
 - SCOREPLOT statement, 934
- GROUPN= option
 - ANOM procedure, 192
- H= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 599
- HAXIS2= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1115
- HAXIS2LABEL= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1115
- HAXIS= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 554
 - CUSUM procedure, 2036
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2036
 - PARETO procedure, 1114
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2036
- HAXISLABEL= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1115
- HEADSTART= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 600
- HEIGHT= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 554
 - CUSUM procedure, 2037
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2037
 - PARETO procedure, 1115, 1147
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2037
- HISTOGRAM statement, *see* See CAPABILITY
 - procedure, HISTOGRAM statement
 - getting started, 310
 - options summarized by function, 318, 319, 322
 - overview, 310
 - syntax, 316
- HISTORY= option
 - PROC MVPDIAGNOSE statement, 928, 938
 - PROC MVPMONITOR statement, 987, 997
- HLLEGLABEL= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1115, 1147
- HMINOR= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 554
 - CUSUM procedure, 2037
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2037
- SHEWHART procedure, 2037
- HOFFSET= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2037
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2037
 - PARETO procedure, 1115, 1147
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2037
- HREF2= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2038
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2038
 - PARETO procedure, 1115
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2038
- HREF2DATA= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2038
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2038
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2038
- HREF2LABELS= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2038
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2038
 - PARETO procedure, 1115
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2038
- HREF= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 554
 - CUSUM procedure, 2037
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2037
 - PARETO procedure, 1115, 1147
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2037
- HREFCHAR= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2038
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2038
 - PARETO procedure, 1148
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2038
- HREFDATA= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2038
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2038
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2038
- HREFLABELS= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 554
 - CUSUM procedure, 2038
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2038
 - PARETO procedure, 1115, 1148
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2038
- HREFLABPOS= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 554
 - CUSUM procedure, 2039
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2039
 - PARETO procedure, 1116, 1148
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2039
- HTML2= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2040
- HTML= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2039
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2039
 - PARETO procedure, 1116, 1148
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2039

- HTML_LEGEND= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2040
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2040
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2040
- ID statement
 - MVPDIAGNOSE procedure, 932
 - MVPMODEL procedure, 965
 - MVPMONITOR procedure, 989
- ID statement, OPTEX procedure, *see* OPTEX procedure, ID statement
 - syntax, 1043
- IDCOLOR= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2040
- IDCTEXT= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2040
- IDFONT= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2040
- IDHEIGHT= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2040
- IDSYMBOL= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2040
- INDEPENDENTZONES option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2040
- INFILLTRANSPARENCY= option
 - ANOM procedure, 2041
 - CUSUM procedure, 2041
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2041
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2041
- INFONT= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 555
 - PARETO procedure, 1116, 1148
- INHEIGHT= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 555
 - PARETO procedure, 1116, 1148
- INSET and INSET2 statements, *see* CUSUM procedure, INSET statement, *see* MACONTROL procedure, INSET statement, *see* SHEWHART procedure, INSET and INSET2 statements
 - list of options, 2010
 - overview, 2000
 - syntax, 2006
- INSET statement, *see* ANOM procedure, INSET statement, *see* CAPABILITY procedure, INSET statement, *see* PARETO procedure, INSET statement
 - getting started, 176, 397, 630, 914, 1159, 2000
 - keywords summarized by function, 182, 405, 409, 412, 413, 1166, 2007
 - list of options, 183, 414, 1166
 - overview, 176, 397, 629, 913, 1159
 - syntax, 181, 402, 632, 915, 1165
- INTERBAR= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 333
 - PARETO procedure, 1116, 1148
- INTERTILE= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 555
 - PARETO procedure, 1116, 1148
- INTERVAL= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2041
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2041
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2041
- INTERVALS statement, *see* CAPABILITY procedure, INTERVALS statement
 - getting started, 428
 - list of options, 432
 - overview, 427
 - syntax, 432
- INTSTART= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2041
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2041
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2041
- IRCHART statement, *see also* SHEWHART procedure, IRCHART statement
 - examples, advanced, 1563
 - examples, introductory, 1530
 - options summarized by function, 1541
 - overview, 1529
 - syntax, 1539
- Ishikawa diagrams
 - adding arrows, 739–743
 - aligning arrows, 760–767
 - balancing arrows, 760–767
 - data collection, 767, 768
 - data presentation, 767, 768
 - deleting arrows, 752–755
 - detail, decreasing, 769–771
 - detail, increasing, 769–771
 - editing existing diagrams, 795–797
 - editing labels, 743–746
 - exporting diagrams, 780, 781
 - fonts, modifying, 782
 - highlighting arrows, 783, 785–791
 - isolating arrows, 772–774
 - labeling arrows, 743–746
 - managing complexity, 769–777
 - merging diagrams, 774–777
 - moving arrows, 746–752, 757–767
 - notepads, 767, 768
 - output, bitmaps, 780, 781
 - output, graphics, 777–779
 - output, SAS data set, 794, 795, 800–802
 - overview, 724
 - printing, bitmaps, 780, 781
 - printing, SAS/GRAPH output, 777–779
 - resizing arrows, 755–757

- SAS data set, input, 795–797, 800–802
- SAS data set, output, 794, 795, 800–802
- saving, bitmaps, 780, 781
- saving, clipboard graphics, 780, 781
- saving, graphics, 777–779
- saving, SAS data set, 794, 795
- subsetting arrows, 755–757, 783, 785–791
- summary of operations, 736–739
- swapping arrows, 757–760
- tagging arrows, 755–757, 783, 785–791
- terminology, 725
- text entry, 743–746
- undo, 752–755
- zooming arrows, 771, 772, 793
- ISHIKAWA procedure, 802
 - syntax, 802
- K= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 600
- L= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 555
- LABELANGLE= option
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2042
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2042
- LABELFONT= option
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2042
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2042, 2124, 2125
- LABELHEIGHT= option
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2042
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2042
- LABELS= option
 - SCOREMATRIX statement, 933
 - SCOREPLOT statement, 934
- LABOTHER= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1116, 1148
- LAST= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1116, 1149
- LBOXES= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2042
- LCLLABEL2= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2042
- LCLLABEL= option
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2042
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2042
- LDLLABEL= option
 - ANOM procedure, 193
- LENDGRID= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2043
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2043
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2043
- LGRID2= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1117, 1149
- LGRID= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2043
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2043
 - PARETO procedure, 1116, 1149
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2043
- LHREF= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 555
 - CUSUM procedure, 2043
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2043
 - PARETO procedure, 1117, 1149
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2043
- LIMITK= option
 - ANOM procedure, 193
- LIMITN= option
 - ANOM procedure, 193
 - CUSUM procedure, 600
 - MACONTROL procedure, 838, 892
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2043, 2151
- LIMLABSUBCHAR= option
 - ANOM procedure, 193
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2044
- LINEPRINTER option
 - PARETO procedure, 1095
- LLIMITS= option
 - ANOM procedure, 193
 - CUSUM procedure, 601
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2044
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2044
- LMASK= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 601
- LOADINGS= option
 - PROC MVPDIAGNOSE statement, 928, 938
 - PROC MVPMONITOR statement, 987, 998
- LOTHER= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1117, 1149
- LOVERLAY2= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2044
- LOVERLAY= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2044
- LSL= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2044
- LSMEANS statement
 - RELIABILITY procedure, 1296
- LSMESTIMATE statement
 - RELIABILITY procedure, 1297
- LSTARCIRCLES= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2045
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2045
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2045, 2117, 2118, 2124, 2125
- LSTARS= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2045
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2045
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2045

- LSTATREF= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 555
- LTESTS= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2046, 2163
- LTMargin= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2046, 2102, 2103
- LTMPLOT= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2046
- LVREF= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 555
 - CUSUM procedure, 2046
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2046
 - PARETO procedure, 1117, 1149
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2046
- LZONES= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2046
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2046
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2046
- MACHART statement, *see also* MACONTROL procedure, MACHART statement
 - examples, advanced, 910
 - examples, introductory, 870
 - overview, 869
 - syntax, 882
- macontrol, 808
- MACONTROL procedure, 811
 - ANNOTATE2= option, 811
 - ANNOTATE= option, 811
 - DATA= data set, 811
 - FORMCHAR= option, 812
 - GOUT= option, 812
 - HISTORY= data set, 813
 - INSET statement, 912
 - introduction, 808
 - LIMITS= data set, 813
 - LINEPRINTER option, 813
 - overview, 810
 - syntax, 811
 - TABLE= data set, 813
- MACONTROL procedure, BY statement, 814
- MACONTROL procedure, EWMACHART statement
 - ALLN option, 862
 - ALPHA= option, 837
 - ASYMPTOTIC option, 838, 857
 - CMEANSYMBOL= option, 838
 - DATA= data set, 849, 850
 - HISTORY= data set, 820–823, 851, 852
 - LIMITN= option, 838, 861
 - LIMITS= data set, 826, 828, 850, 851, 856
 - MEANCHAR= option, 838
 - MEANSYMBOL= option, 838, 866
 - missing values, 855
 - MU0= option, 838, 855, 857
 - NMARKERS option, 862
 - NOREADLIMITS option, 839
 - OUTHISTORY= data set, 823, 824, 847, 848
 - OUTLIMITS= data set, 824, 846, 847
 - OUTTABLE= data set, 825, 826, 848
 - READALPHA option, 839
 - READINDEX= option, 839
 - READLIMITS option, 839
 - RESET option, 840
 - SIGMA0= option, 840, 855, 857
 - SIGMAS= option, 840
 - SMETHOD= option, 853, 854, 863
 - TABLE= data set, 826, 852, 853
 - VREF= option, 866
 - WEIGHT= option, 818, 828, 840
 - XSYMBOL= option, 856
- MACONTROL procedure, MACHART statement
 - ALPHA= option, 892
 - ASYMPTOTIC option, 892
 - CMEANSYMBOL= option, 892
 - DATA= data set, 904, 905
 - HISTORY= data set, 874, 875, 877, 906
 - LIMITN= option, 892
 - LIMITS= data set, 857, 880, 882, 905, 911, 912
 - MEANCHAR= option, 893
 - MEANSYMBOL= option, 893
 - missing values, 910
 - MU0= option, 893, 910, 912
 - NOREADLIMITS option, 893
 - OUTHISTORY= data set, 877, 878, 902
 - OUTLIMITS= data set, 878, 900, 901
 - OUTTABLE= data set, 879, 880, 902, 903
 - READALPHA option, 893
 - READINDEX= option, 894
 - READLIMITS option, 894
 - SIGMA0= option, 894, 910, 912
 - SIGMAS= option, 894
 - SMETHOD= option, 908
 - SPAN= option, 872, 882, 895
 - TABLE= data set, 880, 907
 - XSYMBOL= option, 910
- MARKERS option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2047
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2047
 - PARETO procedure, 1117, 1149
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2047
- MAXCMPCT= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1117, 1149
- MAXITER= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 555

- MAXNCAT= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1117, 1150
- MAXNPLOTS= option
 - chart statement, 991
 - CONTRIBUTIONPANEL statement, 930
 - CONTRIBUTIONPLOT statement, 932
- MAXNVAR= option
 - chart statement, 991
 - CONTRIBUTIONPANEL statement, 931
 - CONTRIBUTIONPLOT statement, 932
- MAXPANELS= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2047
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2047
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2047
- MCHART statement, *see also* SHEWHART
 - procedure, MCHART statement
 - examples, advanced, 1607
 - examples, introductory, 1572
 - options summarized by function, 1586
 - overview, 1571
 - syntax, 1585
- MEAN= option
 - ANOM procedure, 193
- MEANCHAR= option
 - MACONTROL procedure, 838, 893
- MEANSYMBOL= option
 - MACONTROL procedure, 838, 893
- MEDCENTRAL= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2047
- MINPCT= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1118, 1150
- MISSBREAK option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2047
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2047
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2047
- MISSING option
 - PARETO procedure, 1118, 1151
- missing subgroup variable values
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2047
- MISSING1 option
 - PARETO procedure, 1119, 1151
- MISSING2 option
 - PARETO procedure, 1119, 1151
- MISSING= option
 - PROC MVPDIAGNOSE statement, 928
 - PROC MVPMODEL statement, 961
 - PROC MVPMONITOR statement, 987
- MODEL statement, FACTEX procedure, *see*
 - FACTEX procedure, MODEL statement
 - syntax, 655
- MODEL statement, OPTEX procedure, *see*
 - OPTEX procedure, MODEL statement
 - syntax, 1044
- MRCHART statement, *see also* SHEWHART
 - procedure, MRCHART statement
 - examples, advanced, 1651
 - examples, introductory, 1616
 - options summarized by function, 1629
 - overview, 1615
 - syntax, 1628
- MRRESTART
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2047
- MSE= option
 - ANOM procedure, 193
- MU0= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 601
 - MACONTROL procedure, 838, 893
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2048, 2151, 2198
- MVPDIAGNOSE procedure
 - syntax, 927
- MVPDIAGNOSE procedure, BY statement, 929
- MVPDIAGNOSE procedure,
 - CONTRIBUTIONPANEL statement, 930
 - MAXNPLOTS= option, 930
 - MAXNVAR= option, 931
 - NCOLS= option, 931
 - NROWS= option, 931
 - TYPE= option, 931
- MVPDIAGNOSE procedure,
 - CONTRIBUTIONPLOT statement, 931
 - MAXNPLOTS= option, 932
 - MAXNVAR= option, 932
 - TYPE= option, 932
- MVPDIAGNOSE procedure, ID statement, 932
- MVPDIAGNOSE procedure, plot statement
 - ODSFOOTNOTE2= option, 935
 - ODSFOOTNOTE= option, 935
 - ODSTITLE2= option, 936
 - ODSTITLE= option, 935
- MVPDIAGNOSE procedure, plot statement
 - options, 935
- MVPDIAGNOSE procedure, PROC
 - MVPDIAGNOSE statement, 928
 - DATA= option, 928, 937
 - HISTORY= option, 928, 938
 - LOADINGS= option, 928, 938
 - MISSING= option, 928
 - PREFIX= option, 929
 - RPREFIX= option, 929
- MVPDIAGNOSE procedure, SCOREMATRIX
 - statement, 932
 - ALPHA= option, 933
 - ELLIPSE option, 933
 - GROUP= option, 933
 - LABELS= option, 933

- NCOMP= option, 933
- MVPDIAGNOSE procedure, SCOREPLOT statement, 933
- ALPHA= option, 934
- ELLIPSE option, 934
- GROUP= option, 934
- LABELS= option, 934
- XCOMP= option, 934
- YCOMP= option, 935
- MVPDIAGNOSE procedure, TIME statement, 935
- MVPMODEL procedure
 - syntax, 958
- MVPMODEL procedure, BY statement, 964
- MVPMODEL procedure, ID statement, 965
- MVPMODEL procedure, PROC MVPMODEL statement, 958
- COV option, 959
- CV= option, 959
- DATA= option, 961, 970
- MISSING= option, 961
- NCOMP= option, 961
- NITEROBS= option, 960
- NOBS= option, 959, 960
- NOCENTER option, 961
- NOCVSTDIZE option, 961
- NOPRINT option, 961
- NOSCALE option, 961
- NTESTOBS= option, 960
- NTESTVAR= option, 960
- NVAR= option, 960
- OUT= option, 961, 971
- OUTLOADINGS= option, 961, 971
- PLOTS= option, 961
- PREFIX= option, 964
- RPREFIX= option, 964
- SEED= option, 960
- STDSCORES option, 964
- MVPMODEL procedure, VAR statement, 965
- MVPMONITOR procedure
 - syntax, 986
- MVPMONITOR procedure, BY statement, 988
- MVPMONITOR procedure, chart statement
 - ALPHA= option, 991
 - CONTRIBUTIONS option, 991
 - EXCHART option, 992
 - MAXNPLOTS= option, 991
 - MAXNVAR= option, 991
 - NOHLABEL option, 993
 - NOVLABEL option, 993
 - NPANELPOS= option, 993
 - ODSFOOTNOTE2= option, 993
 - ODSFOOTNOTE= option, 993
 - ODSTITLE2= option, 994
 - ODSTITLE= option, 993
 - OUTTABLE= option, 994
 - OVERLAY option, 994
 - SERIESVALUE= option, 994
 - TOTPANELS= option, 994
- MVPMONITOR procedure, chart statement options, 991
- MVPMONITOR procedure, ID statement, 989
- MVPMONITOR procedure, PROC MVPMONITOR statement, 987
- DATA= option, 987, 997
- HISTORY= option, 987, 997
- LOADINGS= option, 987, 998
- MISSING= option, 987
- OUTHISTORY= option, 987, 1000
- OUTTABLE= option, 1000
- PREFIX= option, 987
- RPREFIX= option, 988
- TABLE= option, 988, 999
- MVPMONITOR procedure, SERIES statement, 989
- MVPMONITOR procedure, SPECHART statement, 989
- NOCHART option, 992
- MVPMONITOR procedure, TIME statement, 990
- MVPMONITOR procedure, TSQUARECHART statement, 990
- NAME2= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2048
- NAME= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 556
 - CUSUM procedure, 2048
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2048
 - PARETO procedure, 1119, 1151
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2048
- NCOLS= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 556
 - CONTRIBUTIONPANEL statement, 931
 - PARETO procedure, 1119, 1151
- NCOMP= option
 - PROC MVPMODEL statement, 961
 - SCOREMATRIX statement, 933
- NDECIMAL2= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2048
- NDECIMAL= option
 - ANOM procedure, 193
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2048
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2048
- NEEDLES option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2048
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2048
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2048

- NITEROBS= option
 - PROC MVPMODEL statement, 960
- NLEGEND= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1119, 1151
- NMARKERS option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2048
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2048
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2048
- NO3SIGMACHECK option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2049
- NOARL option
 - CUSUM procedure, 601
- NOBLOCKREF option
 - ANOM procedure, 2049
 - CUSUM procedure, 2049
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2049
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2049
- NOBLOCKREFFILL option
 - ANOM procedure, 2049
 - CUSUM procedure, 2049
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2049
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2049
- NOBOXFILLLEGEND option
 - ANOM procedure, 2049
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2049
- NOBS= option
 - PROC MVPMODEL statement, 959, 960
- NOBYREF option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2049
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2049
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2049
- NOCENTER option
 - PROC MVPMODEL statement, 961
- NOCHART option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2049
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2049
 - PARETO procedure, 1120, 1152
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2049
 - SPECHART statement, 992
- NOCHART2 option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2050
- NOCONNECT option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2050
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2050
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2050
- NOCTL option
 - ANOM procedure, 193
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2050
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2050
- NOCTL2 option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2050
- NOCURVE option
 - PARETO procedure, 1120, 1152
- NOCVSTDIZE option
 - PROC MVPMODEL statement, 961
- NOFILLLEGEND option
 - ANOM procedure, 2049
 - CUSUM procedure, 2049
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2049
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2049
- NOFRAME option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 556
 - CUSUM procedure, 2050
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2050
 - PARETO procedure, 1120, 1152
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2050
- NOHLABEL option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 556
 - chart statement, 993
 - CUSUM procedure, 2050
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2050
 - PARETO procedure, 1120, 1152
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2050
- NOHLABEL2 option
 - PARETO procedure, 1120
- NOHLLEG option
 - PARETO procedure, 1120, 1152
- NOHTICK option
 - PARETO procedure, 1120
- NOHTICK2 option
 - PARETO procedure, 1120
- NOKEYMOVE option
 - PARETO procedure, 1120, 1152
- NOLCL option
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2050
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2050
- NOLCL2 option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2050
- NOLDL option
 - ANOM procedure, 193
- NOLEGEND option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2050
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2050
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2050, 2100–2103, 2182, 2183
- NOLIMIT0 option
 - ANOM procedure, 193
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2050
- NOLIMIT1 option
 - ANOM procedure, 193
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2051
- NOLIMITLABEL option
 - ANOM procedure, 193
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2051
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2051
- NOLIMITS option
 - ANOM procedure, 193
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2051

- SHEWHART procedure, 2051, 2182
- NOLIMITSFRAME option
 - ANOM procedure, 194
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2051
- NOLIMITSLEGEND option
 - ANOM procedure, 194
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2051
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2051
- NOMASK option
 - CUSUM procedure, 601
- NONEEDLES option
 - ANOM procedure, 194
- NOOVERLAYLEGEND option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2051
- NOPHASEFRAME option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2051
- NOPHASEREF option
 - ANOM procedure, 2049
 - CUSUM procedure, 2049
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2049
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2049
- NOPHASEREFILL option
 - ANOM procedure, 2049
 - CUSUM procedure, 2049
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2049
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2049
- NOPRINT option
 - PROC MVPMODEL statement, 961
- NOREADLIMITS option
 - ANOM procedure, 194
 - CUSUM procedure, 601
 - MACONTROL procedure, 839, 893
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2051
- NOREF option
 - ANOM procedure, 2049
 - CUSUM procedure, 2049
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2049
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2049
- NOREFFILL option
 - ANOM procedure, 2049
 - CUSUM procedure, 2049
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2049
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2049
- NOSCALE option
 - PROC MVPMODEL statement, 961
- NOSTARFILLLEGEND option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2049
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2049
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2049
- NOTCHES option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2052
- NOTESTACROSS option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2053
- NOTICKREP option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2053
- NOTRANSARENCY option
 - ANOM procedure, 2053
 - CUSUM procedure, 2053
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2053
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2053
- NOTRENDCONNECT option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2053
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2053
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2053
- NOTRUNC option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2053
- NOUCL option
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2053
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2053
- NOUCL2 option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2053
- NOUDL option
 - ANOM procedure, 194
- NOVANGLE option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2053
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2053
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2053
- NOVLABEL option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 556
 - chart statement, 993
 - PARETO procedure, 1120, 1152
- NOVLABEL2 option
 - PARETO procedure, 1152
- NOVTICK option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 556
 - PARETO procedure, 1152
- NOVTICK2 option
 - PARETO procedure, 1153
- NPANELPOS= option
 - chart statement, 993
 - CUSUM procedure, 2053
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2053
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2053
- NPCHART statement, SHEWHART procedure,
 - see also* SHEWHART procedure,
 - NPCHART statement
 - examples, advanced, 1689
 - examples, introductory, 1659
 - options summarized by function, 1671
 - overview, 1658
 - syntax, 1669
- NPSYMBOL= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2054
- NROWS= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 556
 - CONTRIBUTIONPANEL statement, 931
 - PARETO procedure, 1120, 1153
- NTESTOBS= option

- PROC MVPMODEL statement, 960
- NTESTVAR= option
 - PROC MVPMODEL statement, 960
- NVAR= option
 - PROC MVPMODEL statement, 960
- ODSFOOTNOTE2= option
 - ANOM procedure, 2055
 - chart statement, 993
 - CUSUM procedure, 2055
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2055
 - plot statement, 935
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2055
- ODSFOOTNOTE= option
 - ANOM procedure, 2054
 - chart statement, 935, 993
 - CUSUM procedure, 2054
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2054
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2054
- ODSLEGENDEXPAND option
 - ANOM procedure, 2055
 - CUSUM procedure, 2055
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2055
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2055
- ODSTITLE2= option
 - ANOM procedure, 2055
 - chart statement, 994
 - CUSUM procedure, 2055
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2055
 - plot statement, 936
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2055
- ODSTITLE= option
 - ANOM procedure, 2055
 - chart statement, 993
 - CUSUM procedure, 2055
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2055
 - plot statement, 935
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2055
- OPTEX procedure, 1029
 - getting started, 1020
 - learning about OPTEX, 1020
 - order of statements, 1029, 1035, 1044, 1062
 - overview, 1018
 - summary of functions, 1030
 - syntax, 1029
- OPTEX procedure, BLOCKS statement
 - COVAR= option, 1033, 1065
 - DESIGN= option, 1033, 1061
 - INIT= option, 1034
 - ITER= option, 1034
 - KEEP= option, 1034
 - NOEXCHANGE option, 1034
 - options summarized by function, 1030
 - STRUCTURE= option, 1034, 1059
 - VAR= option, 1065
- OPTEX procedure, CLASS statement
 - DESCENDING option, 1035
 - example, 1021
 - ORDER= option, 1035
 - PARAM= option, 1036
 - REF= option, 1039
 - syntax, 1034
 - TRUNCATE option, 1039
- OPTEX procedure, EXAMINE statement
 - DESIGN option, 1039
 - INFORMATION option, 1039
 - NUMBER= option, 1039
 - VARIANCE option, 1039
- OPTEX procedure, GENERATE statement
 - AUGMENT= option, 1040, 1053, 1054
 - CRITERION= option, 1040, 1068
 - INITDESIGN= option, 1041, 1052
 - ITER= option, 1042
 - KEEP= option, 1042
 - METHOD= option, 1043, 1050
 - N= option, 1026, 1043, 1052
- OPTEX procedure, ID statement, 1043
- OPTEX procedure, MODEL statement
 - example, 1021
 - NOINT option, 1044, 1067
 - PRIOR= option, 1044, 1056
- OPTEX procedure, OUTPUT statement
 - BLOCKNAME= option, 1045
 - NUMBER= option, 1045, 1047
 - OUT= option, 1045
- OPTEX procedure, PROC OPTEX statement
 - CODING= option, 1032, 1061
 - DATA= option, 1032
 - EPSILON= option, 1032
 - example, 1021
 - NAMELEN option, 1032
 - NOCODE option, 1032, 1067
 - NOPRINT option, 1033
 - options summarized by function, 1030
 - SEED= option, 1033
 - STATUS= option, 1033
- OPTTEX procedure, PROC OPTTEX statement
 - ODS tables, 1086
- ORDER1= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1122, 1154
- ORDER2= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1122, 1154
- ORDER= option
 - CLASS statement (OPTEX), 1035
- ORIGIN= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 601
- OTHER= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1123, 1155

- OTHERCVAL= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1123, 1155
- OTHERNVAL= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1123, 1155
- OUT= data set
 - PARETO procedure, 1123, 1155
- OUT= option
 - PROC MVPMODEL statement, 961, 971
- OUTBOX= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2056
- OUTFILL option
 - ANOM procedure, 2056
 - CUSUM procedure, 2056
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2056
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2056
- OUTFILLTRANSPARENCY= option
 - ANOM procedure, 2056
 - CUSUM procedure, 2056
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2056
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2056
- OUTHIGHHTML= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2056
- OUTHIGHURL= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2056
- OUTHISTORY= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2056
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2056
 - PROC MVPMONITOR statement, 987, 1000
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2056
- OUTINDEX= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2056
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2056
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2056
- OUTLABEL2= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2057
- OUTLABEL= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2057
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2057
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2057
- OUTLIMITS= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2057
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2057
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2057
- OUTLOADINGS= option
 - PROC MVPMODEL statement, 961, 971
- OUTLOWHTML= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2057
- OUTLOWURL= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2057
- OUTPHASE= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2057
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2057
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2057
- OUTPUT statement, CAPABILITY procedure,
 - see* CAPABILITY procedure, OUTPUT statement
 - getting started, 439
 - keywords summarized by function, 443
 - overview, 439
 - syntax, 442
- OUTPUT statement, FACTEX procedure, *see* FACTEX procedure, OUTPUT statement
 - syntax, 658
- OUTPUT statement, OPTEX procedure, *see* OPTEX procedure, OUTPUT statement
 - syntax, 1045
- OUTSUMMARY= option
 - ANOM procedure, 194
- OUTTABLE= option
 - chart statement, 994
 - CUSUM procedure, 2058
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2058
 - PROC MVPMONITOR statement, 1000
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2058
- OVERLAY option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 557
 - chart statement, 994
- OVERLAY2= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2058
- OVERLAY2HTML= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2058
- OVERLAY2ID= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2058
- OVERLAY2SYM= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2059
- OVERLAY2SYMHT= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2059
- OVERLAY2URL= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2059
- OVERLAY= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2058
- OVERLAYCLIPSYM= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2059
- OVERLAYCLIPSYMHT= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2059
- OVERLAYHTML= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2059
- OVERLAYID= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2059
- OVERLAYLEGLAB= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2059
- OVERLAYSYM= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2059
- OVERLAYSYMHT= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2060

- OVERLAYURL= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2060
- P0= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2060
- P= option
 - ANOM procedure, 194
- PAGENUM= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2060
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2060
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2060
- PAGENUMPOS= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2060
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2060
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2060
- PARAM= option
 - CLASS statement (OPTEX), 1036
- PARETO procedure, 1093
 - examples, advanced, 1182
 - examples, introductory, 1095, 1126
 - options summarized by function, 1093
 - overview, 1090
 - syntax, 1093
- PARETO procedure, BY statement, 1182, 1183
- PARETO procedure, HBAR statement
 - ANCHOR= option, 1106
 - ANGLE= option, 1107
 - ANNOKEY option, 1107
 - ANNOTATE2= data set, 1107
 - ANNOTATE= data set, 1107
 - AXISFACTOR= option, 1107
 - BARLABEL= option, 1107
 - BARLABPOS= option, 1108
 - BARLEGEND= option, 1108
 - BARLEGLABEL= option, 1108
 - BARS= option, 1109
 - BARWIDTH= option, 1109
 - CATLEGLABEL= option, 1109
 - CAXIS2= option, 1109
 - CAXIS= option, 1109
 - CBARLINE= option, 1109
 - CBARS= option, 1110
 - CCONNECT= option, 1110
 - CFRAME= option, 1110
 - CFRAMENLEG= option, 1098, 1099, 1110
 - CFRAMESIDE= option, 1110
 - CFRAMETOP= option, 1110
 - CGRID2= option, 1111
 - CGRID= option, 1111
 - CHARTTYPE= option, 1111, 1143, 1206
 - CHIGH(*n*)= option, 1111
 - CHREF= option, 1111
 - CLASS= option, 1111
 - CLASSKEY= option, 1112
 - CLIPREF option, 1112
 - CLOW(*n*)= option, 1113
 - CMPCTLABEL option, 1107, 1113
 - COTHER= option, 1113
 - CPROP= option, 1113
 - CTEXT= option, 1113
 - CTEXTSIDE= option, 1113
 - CTEXTTOP= option, 1113
 - CTILES= option, 1113
 - CVREF= option, 1114
 - DESCRIPTION= option, 1114
 - FONT= option, 1114
 - FREQ= option, 1098, 1099, 1114
 - FRONTREF option, 1114
 - GRID option, 1114
 - GRID2 option, 1114
 - HAXIS2= option, 1115
 - HAXIS2LABEL= option, 1115
 - HAXIS= option, 1114
 - HAXISLABEL= option, 1115
 - HEIGHT= option, 1115
 - HLLEGLABEL= option, 1115
 - HOFFSET= option, 1115
 - HREF2= option, 1115
 - HREF2LABELS= option, 1115
 - HREF= option, 1115
 - HREFLABELS= option, 1115
 - HREFLABPOS= option, 1116
 - INFONT= option, 1116
 - INHEIGHT= option, 1116
 - INTERBAR= option, 1098, 1116
 - INTERTILE= option, 1116
 - LABOTHER= option, 1116
 - LAST= option, 1098, 1099, 1116
 - LGRID2= option, 1117
 - LGRID= option, 1116
 - LHREF= option, 1117
 - LOTHER= option, 1117
 - LVREF= option, 1117
 - MARKERS option, 1117
 - MAXCMPCT= option, 1117
 - MAXNCAT= option, 1100, 1102, 1117
 - MINPCT= option, 1118
 - MISSING option, 1118
 - MISSING1 option, 1119
 - MISSING2 option, 1119
 - NAME= option, 1119
 - NCOLS= option, 1119
 - NLEGEND option, 1119
 - NLEGEND= option, 1098, 1099, 1119
 - NOCHART option, 1120
 - NOCURVE option, 1120
 - NOFRAME option, 1120
 - NOHLABEL option, 1120

- NOHLABEL2 option, 1120
- NOHTICK option, 1120
- NOHTICK2 option, 1120
- NOKEYMOVE option, 1120
- NOVLABEL option, 1120
- NROWS= option, 1120
- ODSFOOTNOTE2= option, 1121
- ODSFOOTNOTE= option, 1121
- ODSTITLE2= option, 1121
- ODSTITLE= option, 1121
- options summarized by function, 1102
- ORDER1= option, 1122
- ORDER2= option, 1122
- OTHER= option, 1100, 1102, 1117, 1118, 1123
- OTHERCVAL= option, 1123
- OTHERNVAL= option, 1123
- OUT= option, 1123
- PBARS= option, 1123
- PHIGH(*n*)= option, 1124
- PLOW(*n*)= option, 1124
- POTHER= option, 1124
- SCALE= option, 1098, 1099, 1124
- syntax, 1102
- TILELEGEND= option, 1124
- TILELEGLABEL= option, 1124
- VOFFSET= option, 1125
- VREF= option, 1125
- VREFLABELS= option, 1125
- VREFLABPOS= option, 1125
- WAXIS= option, 1125
- WBARLINE= option, 1125
- WEIGHT= option, 1125
- WGRID2= option, 1126
- WGRID= option, 1125
- PARETO procedure, INSET statement
 - CFILL= option, 1168
 - CFILLH= option, 1168
 - CFRAME= option, 1168
 - CHEADER= option, 1168
 - CSHADOW= option, 1168
 - CTEXT= option, 1168
 - DATA option, 1168
 - FONT= option, 1168
 - FORMAT= option, 1168
 - GUTTER= option, 1169
 - HEADER= option, 1169
 - HEIGHT= option, 1169
 - NCOLS= option, 1169
 - NOFRAME option, 1169
 - POSITION= option, 1169–1172
 - REFPOINT= option, 1169
- PARETO procedure, PROC PARETO statement
 - ANNOTATE2= data set, 1094
 - ANNOTATE= data set, 1094
 - FORMCHAR= option, 1094
 - GOUT= option, 1094
 - LINEPRINTER option, 1095
- PARETO procedure, VBAR statement
 - ANCHOR= option, 1138, 1178, 1188, 1189
 - ANGLE= option, 1139
 - ANNOKEY option, 1139
 - ANNOTATE2= data set, 1139
 - ANNOTATE= data set, 1139
 - AXISFACTOR= option, 1139, 1178
 - BARLABEL= option, 1140
 - BARLABPOS= option, 1140
 - BARLEGEND= option, 1140, 1196, 1197
 - BARLEGLABEL= option, 1141
 - BARS= option, 1141
 - BARWIDTH= option, 1141
 - CATLEGLABEL= option, 1141, 1189, 1191
 - CAXIS2= option, 1142
 - CAXIS= option, 1142
 - CBARLINE= option, 1142
 - CBARS= option, 1142, 1188, 1189, 1196, 1197
 - CCONNECT= option, 1142
 - CFRAME= option, 1142
 - CFRAMENLEG= option, 1130, 1131, 1143, 1186
 - CFRAMESIDE= option, 1143
 - CFRAMETOP= option, 1143
 - CGRID2= option, 1143
 - CGRID= option, 1143
 - CHARTTYPE= option, 1206
 - CHIGH(*n*)= option, 1144, 1194, 1195
 - CHREF= option, 1144
 - CLASS= option, 1144, 1181, 1184, 1189, 1191–1193
 - CLASSKEY= option, 1144, 1184
 - CLIPREF option, 1145
 - CLOW(*n*)= option, 1145, 1194
 - CMPCTLABEL option, 1140, 1145
 - CONNECTCHAR= option, 1145
 - COTHER= option, 1145
 - CPROP= option, 1146, 1186
 - CTEXT= option, 1146
 - CTEXTSIDE= option, 1146
 - CTEXTTOP= option, 1146
 - CTILES= option, 1146, 1197, 1198
 - CVREF= option, 1146
 - DESCRIPTION= option, 1146
 - FONT= option, 1147
 - FREQ= option, 1130, 1131, 1147
 - FRONTREF option, 1147
 - GRID option, 1147

- GRID2 option, 1147
- HEIGHT= option, 1147
- HLLEGLABEL= option, 1147
- HOFFSET= option, 1147
- HREF= option, 1147
- HREFCHAR= option, 1148
- HREFLABELS= option, 1148
- HREFLABPOS= option, 1148
- INFONT= option, 1148
- INHEIGHT= option, 1148
- INTERBAR= option, 1130, 1131, 1148
- INTERTILE= option, 1148, 1186
- LABOTHER= option, 1148
- LAST= option, 1130, 1131, 1149
- LGRID2= option, 1149
- LGRID= option, 1149
- LHREF= option, 1149
- LOTHER= option, 1149
- LVREF= option, 1149, 1191
- MARKERS option, 1149
- MAXCMPCT= option, 1149
- MAXNCAT= option, 1132, 1134, 1150
- MINPCT= option, 1150
- MISSING option, 1151, 1181
- MISSING1 option, 1151, 1181
- MISSING2 option, 1151, 1181
- NAME= option, 1151
- NCOLS= option, 1151, 1177, 1191–1193
- NLEGEND option, 1151, 1188, 1189
- NLEGEND= option, 1130, 1131, 1151, 1186
- NOCHART option, 1152
- NOCURVE option, 1152, 1180, 1189, 1191
- NOFRAME option, 1152
- NOHLABEL option, 1152, 1189, 1191
- NOKEYMOVE option, 1152
- NOVLABEL option, 1152
- NOVLABEL2 option, 1152
- NOVTICK option, 1152
- NOVTICK2 option, 1153
- NROWS= option, 1153, 1177, 1191–1193
- options summarized by function, 1134
- ORDER1= option, 1154, 1181
- ORDER2= option, 1154, 1181
- OTHER= option, 1132, 1134, 1149, 1150, 1155
- OTHERCVAL= option, 1155, 1179
- OTHERNVAL= option, 1155, 1179
- OUT= data set, 1179
- OUT= option, 1155
- PBARS= option, 1155, 1188, 1189, 1196, 1197
- PHIGH(*n*)= option, 1156, 1194, 1195
- PLOW(*n*)= option, 1156, 1194
- POTHER= option, 1156
- SCALE= option, 1130, 1131, 1156, 1180, 1186
- SYMBOLCHAR= option, 1156
- syntax, 1134
- TILELEGEND= option, 1157, 1197, 1198
- TILELEGLABEL= option, 1157
- TURNVLABEL option, 1157
- VAXIS2= option, 1157
- VAXIS2LABEL= option, 1157
- VAXIS= option, 1157
- VAXISLABEL= option, 1157
- VOFFSET= option, 1157
- VREF2= option, 1158
- VREF2LABELS= option, 1158
- VREF= option, 1158, 1191
- VREFCHAR= option, 1158
- VREFLABELS= option, 1158
- VREFLABPOS= option, 1158
- WAXIS= option, 1158
- WBARLINE= option, 1158
- WEIGHT= option, 1158, 1204, 1205
- WGRID2= option, 1159
- WGRID= option, 1159
- PATTERN statement, 372
- PBARS= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1123, 1155
- PCHART statement, ANOM procedure, *see also*
 - ANOM procedure, PCHART statement
 - examples, advanced, 108
 - examples, introductory, 81
 - options summarized by function, 91
 - overview, 81
 - syntax, 90
- PCHART statement, SHEWHART procedure, *see also* SHEWHART procedure,
 - PCHART statement
 - examples, advanced, 1732
 - examples, introductory, 1701
 - options summarized by function, 1713
 - overview, 1700
 - syntax, 1711
- PCTLDEF= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2061
- _PHASE_variables
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2103
- PHASEBOXLABELS option
 - ANOM procedure, 2061
 - CUSUM procedure, 2061
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2061
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2061
- PHASEBREAK option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2061
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2061

- SHEWHART procedure, 2061, 2160, 2161, 2194
- PHASELABTYPE= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2061
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2061
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2061
- PHASELEGEND option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2061
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2061
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2061, 2103, 2107–2109, 2111–2113
- PHASELIMITS option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2061
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2061
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2061
- PHASEMEANSYMBOL= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 1487, 2061
- PHASEPOS= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2061
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2061
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2061
- PHASEREF option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2062
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2062
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2062, 2103, 2107–2109, 2111–2113
- PHASEREFLEVEL= option
 - ANOM procedure, 2062
 - CUSUM procedure, 2062
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2062
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2062
- PHASEREFTRANSPARENCY= option
 - ANOM procedure, 2022
 - CUSUM procedure, 2022
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2022
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2022
- phases of subgroups
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2032
- PHASEVALSEP option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2062
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2062
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2062
- PHASEVARLABEL option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2062
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2062
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2062
- PHIGH(*n*)= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1124, 1156
- plot statement options
 - MVPDIAGNOSE procedure, 935
- PLOTS= option
 - PROC MVPMODEL statement, 961
- PLOW(*n*)= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1124, 1156
- POINTSHTML= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2062
- POINTSURL= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2062
- POTHER= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1124, 1156
- PPLOT statement, *see* CAPABILITY
 - procedure, PPLOT statement
 - getting started, 456
 - options dictionary, 463
 - options summarized by function, 459, 461
 - overview, 455
 - syntax, 458
- PREFIX= option
 - PROC MVPDIAGNOSE statement, 929
 - PROC MVPMODEL statement, 964
 - PROC MVPMONITOR statement, 987
- PROBACC2 function, 2270, 2272, 2281
- PROBBNML function, 2272, 2273, 2279–2281
- PROBHYPH function, 2273, 2275, 2276, 2279, 2280
- PROBMED function, 2276, 2277
- PROBPLOT statement, *see* CAPABILITY
 - procedure, PROBPLOT statement
 - getting started, 478
 - options summarized by function, 484–486
 - overview, 477
 - syntax, 483
- PROC CAPABILITY statement
 - examples, 258
 - getting started, 206
 - options summarized by function, 212
 - overview, 204
 - syntax, 212
- See CAPABILITY procedure, *see* PROC CAPABILITY statement
- PROC FACTEX statement, *see* FACTEX
 - procedure, PROC FACTEX statement
 - syntax, 650
- PROC MVPDIAGNOSE statement, 928, *see* MVPDIAGNOSE procedure
- PROC MVPMODEL statement, 958, *see* MVPMODEL procedure
- PROC MVPMONITOR statement, 987, *see* MVPMONITOR procedure
- PROC OPTEX statement, *see* OPTEX procedure, PROC OPTEX statement
 - syntax, 1032
- PROC SHEWHART statement
 - options summarized by function, 1419
- processes*, CUSUM procedure
 - XCHART statement, 589
- processes*, MACONTROL procedure
 - MACHART statement, 882

- processes*, MACONTROL procedure
 - EWMACHART statement, 828
- processes*, SHEWHART procedure
 - BOXCHART statement, 1440
 - CCHART statement, 1502
- processes*, SHEWHART procedure
 - IRCHART statement, 1540
 - MCHART statement, 1585
 - MRCHART statement, 1628
 - NPCHART statement, 1670
 - PCHART statement, 1712
 - RCHART statement, 1757
 - SCHART statement, 1794
 - UCHAR statement, 1829
 - XCHART statement, 1870
 - XRCHART statement, 1918
 - XSCHART statement, 1968
- PSYMBOL= option
 - ANOM procedure, 194
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2062
- qc, 5
- QQPLOT statement, *see* CAPABILITY
 - procedure, QQPLOT statement
 - getting started, 509
 - options summarized by function, 513, 514, 516, 517
 - overview, 508
 - syntax, 512
- RANGES option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2063
- RCHART statement, *see also* SHEWHART
 - procedure, RCHART statement
 - examples, advanced, 1777
 - examples, introductory, 1745
 - options summarized by function, 1758
 - overview, 1744
 - syntax, 1757
- READALPHA option
 - MACONTROL procedure, 839, 893
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2063
- READINDEX= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 601
 - MACONTROL procedure, 839, 894
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2063, 2105, 2107–2109, 2111–2113, 2160–2162
- READINDEXES= option
 - ANOM procedure, 194
- READLIMITS option
 - CUSUM procedure, 601
 - MACONTROL procedure, 839, 894
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2064
- READPHASES= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2064
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2064
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2064, 2103–2105, 2107–2109, 2111–2113, 2158, 2160–2162
- READSIGMAS option
 - CUSUM procedure, 602
- REF= option
 - CLASS statement (OPTEX), 1039
- REFFILLTRANSPARENCY= option
 - ANOM procedure, 2022
 - CUSUM procedure, 2022
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2022
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2022
- reliability, 1212
- RELIABILITY procedure, 1279
 - details, 1346
 - examples, 1214
 - overview, 1212
 - syntax, 1279
- RELIABILITY procedure, ANALYZE statement, 1269, 1281, 1283, 1286
 - CONVERGE= option, 1362
 - PPOS= option, 1350, 1352, 1354
 - PREDICT option, 1269
 - summary of options, 1283, 1286
 - TOLERANCE option, 1269
- RELIABILITY procedure, BY statement, 1279, 1280, 1287
- RELIABILITY procedure, CLASS statement, 1279, 1280, 1287
 - TRUNCATE option, 1287
- RELIABILITY procedure, DISTRIBUTION
 - statement, 1214, 1215, 1225, 1226, 1230, 1239, 1269, 1279, 1280, 1288
- RELIABILITY procedure, FMODE statement, 1279, 1280, 1290
- RELIABILITY procedure, FREQ statement, 1225, 1226, 1230, 1279, 1280, 1291
- RELIABILITY procedure, INSET statement, 1279, 1280, 1292–1294
 - keywords, 1292, 1293
 - summary of options, 1294
- RELIABILITY procedure, MAKE statement, 1239, 1279, 1280, 1298
 - NOPRINT option, 1298
 - table keywords, 1298
- RELIABILITY procedure, MCFPLOT statement, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1279, 1299, 1300, 1303, 1305, 1308
 - MCFDIFF option, 1259
 - summary of options, 1300, 1303, 1305, 1308
- RELIABILITY procedure, MODEL statement, 1225, 1226, 1239, 1279, 1308, 1310,

- 1314
- CONVERGE= option, 1362
- CORRB option, 1239
- COVB option, 1239
- No intercept option, 1364
- OBSTATS option, 1225, 1226, 1239, 1314
- RELATION= option, 1225, 1226
- summary of options, 1310, 1314
- RELIABILITY procedure, NENTER statement, 1230, 1279, 1280, 1316
- RELIABILITY procedure, NLOPTIONS statement, 1316
- RELIABILITY procedure, ODS
 - table keywords, 1396
- RELIABILITY procedure, ODS table names, 1396
- RELIABILITY procedure, PPLOT statement, *see* RELIABILITY procedure, PROBPLOT statement
- RELIABILITY procedure, PROBPLOT
 - statement, 1214, 1215, 1220, 1230, 1279, 1316, 1317, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1330
 - CONVERGE= option, 1362
 - COVB option, 1214, 1215
 - NOCONF option, 1220, 1230
 - OVERLAY option, 1220
 - PCONFPLT option, 1230
 - PPOS= option, 1350, 1352, 1354
 - READOUT option, 1230
 - summary of options, 1317, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1330
- RELIABILITY procedure, RELATIONPLOT
 - statement, 1225, 1226, 1279, 1331, 1332, 1335, 1338, 1341, 1344
 - CONVERGE= option, 1362
 - FIT= option, 1225, 1226
 - LUPPER= option, 1225, 1226
 - NOCONF option, 1225, 1226
 - PLOTDATA option, 1225, 1226
 - PLOTFIT option, 1225, 1226
 - PPLOT option, 1225, 1226
 - PPOS= option, 1350, 1352, 1354
 - RELATION= option, 1225, 1226
 - SLOWER= option, 1225, 1226
 - summary of options, 1332, 1335, 1338, 1341, 1344
- RELIABILITY procedure, RPLOT statement, *see* RELIABILITY procedure, RELATIONPLOT statement
- RELIABILITY procedure, UNITID statement, 1255, 1259, 1279, 1280, 1346
- RELIABILITY procedure, EFFECTPLOT
 - statement, 1289
- RELIABILITY procedure, ESTIMATE
 - statement, 1289
- RELIABILITY procedure, LSMEANS
 - statement, 1296
- RELIABILITY procedure, LSMESTIMATE
 - statement, 1297
- RELIABILITY procedure, SLICE statement, 1344
- RELIABILITY procedure, STORE statement, 1345
- RELIABILITY procedure, TEST statement, 1345
- REPEAT option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2068
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2068
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2068
- RESET option
 - MACONTROL procedure, 840
- responses*, ANOM procedure
 - BOXCHART statement, 57
 - PCHART statement, 90
 - UCHAR statement, 116
- RPREFIX= option
 - PROC MVPDIAGNOSE statement, 929
 - PROC MVPMODEL statement, 964
 - PROC MVPMONITOR statement, 988
- RSYMBOL= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2068
- RTMARGIN= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2069
- RTMPLOT= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2069, 2201
- sas/qc*, 5
- SCALE= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1124, 1156
- SCHART statement, *see also* SHEWHART procedure, SCHART statement
 - examples, advanced, 1814
 - examples, introductory, 1783
 - options summarized by function, 1795
 - overview, 1782
 - syntax, 1793
- SCHEME= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 602
- SCOREMATRIX statement
 - MVPDIAGNOSE procedure, 932
- SCOREPLOT statement
 - MVPDIAGNOSE procedure, 933
- SEED= option
 - PROC MVPMODEL statement, 960
- SEPARATE option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2069
- SERIES statement
 - MVPMONITOR procedure, 989

- SERIESVALUE= option
 - chart statement, 994
- SERIFS option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2070
- SHEWHART procedure, 1417
 - and PROC ARIMA, 2173, 2176–2180
 - and PROC CAPABILITY, 2201, 2203
 - and PROC MACONTROL, 2178
 - and PROC MIXED, 2185, 2186
 - and PROC PRINCOMP, 2207
 - syntax, 1417
- SHEWHART procedure, all chart statements
 - ALLLABEL= option, 2019
 - ALPHA= option, 2019
 - ANNOTATE= option, 2020
 - BILEVEL option, 2020
 - BLOCKLABELPOS= option, 2021
 - BLOCKLABTYPE= option, 2021
 - BLOCKPOS= option, 2022
 - BLOCKREP option, 2023
 - CAXIS= option, 2026
 - CBLOCKLAB= option, 2027
 - CBLOCKVAR= option, 2027
 - CCONNECT= option, 2028
 - CCOVERLAY2= option, 2028
 - CCOVERLAY= option, 2028
 - CFRAME= option, 2028
 - CFRAMELAB= option, 2029
 - CGRID= option, 2029
 - CHREF= option, 2029
 - CINFILL= option, 2029
 - CLABEL= option, 2029
 - CLIMITS= option, 2029
 - CONNECTCHAR= option, 2031
 - COUT= option, 2031
 - COUTFILL= option, 2031
 - COVERLAY2= option, 2031
 - COVERLAY= option, 2031
 - COVERLAYCLIP= option, 2032
 - CPHASELEG= option, 2032
 - CTESTLABBOX= option, 2034
 - CTESTS= option, 2034
 - CTESTSYMBOL= option, 2035
 - CTEXT= option, 2035
 - CVREF= option, 2035
 - CZONES= option, 2035
 - DESCRIPTION= option, 2035
 - DISCRETE option, 2036
 - ENDGRID option, 2036
 - EXCHART option, 2036
 - FONT= option, 2036
 - GRID option, 2036
 - HAXIS= option, 2036
 - HEIGHT= option, 2037
 - HMINOR= option, 2037
 - HOFFSET= option, 2037
 - HREF2DATA= option, 2038
 - HREF= option, 2037
 - HREFCHAR= option, 2038
 - HREFDATA= option, 2038
 - HREFLABELS= option, 2038
 - HREFLABPOS= option, 2039
 - HTML2= option, 2040
 - HTML= option, 2039
 - HTML_LEGEND= option, 2040
 - INTERVAL= option, 2041
 - INTSTART= option, 2041
 - LABELANGLE= option, 2042
 - LABELFONT= option, 2042
 - LABELHEIGHT= option, 2042
 - LCLLABEL= option, 2042
 - LENDGRID= option, 2043
 - LGRID= option, 2043
 - LHREF= option, 2043
 - LIMITN= option, 2043
 - LLIMITS= option, 2044
 - LOVERLAY2= option, 2044
 - LOVERLAY= option, 2044
 - LTESTS= option, 2046
 - LVREF= option, 2046
 - LZONES= option, 2046
 - MARKERS option, 2047
 - MAXPANELS= option, 2047
 - NAME= option, 2048
 - NDECIMAL= option, 2048
 - NO3SIGMACHECK option, 2049
 - NOBYREF option, 2049
 - NOCHART option, 2049
 - NOCONNECT option, 2050
 - NOCTL option, 2050
 - NOFRAME option, 2050
 - NOHLABEL option, 2050
 - NOLCL option, 2050
 - NOLEGEND option, 2050
 - NOLIMITLABEL option, 2051
 - NOLIMITS option, 2051
 - NOLIMITSFRAME option, 2051
 - NOLIMITSLEGEND option, 2051
 - NOOVERLAYLEGEND option, 2051
 - NOPHASEFRAME option, 2051
 - NOREADLIMITS option, 2051
 - NOTESTACROSS option, 2053
 - NOUCL option, 2053
 - NOVANGLE option, 2053
 - NPANELPOS= option, 2053
 - OUTHIGHHTML= option, 2056
 - OUTHIGHURL= option, 2056
 - OUTHISTORY= option, 2056

OUTINDEX= option, 2056
 OUTLABEL= option, 2057
 OUTLIMITS= option, 2057
 OUTLOWHTML= option, 2057
 OUTLOWURL= option, 2057
 OUTPHASE= option, 2057
 OUTTABLE= option, 2058
 OVERLAY2= option, 2058
 OVERLAY2HTML= option, 2058
 OVERLAY2ID= option, 2058
 OVERLAY2SYM= option, 2059
 OVERLAY2SYMHT= option, 2059
 OVERLAY2URL= option, 2059
 OVERLAY= option, 2058
 OVERLAYCLIPSYM= option, 2059
 OVERLAYCLIPSYMHT= option, 2059
 OVERLAYHTML= option, 2059
 OVERLAYID= option, 2059
 OVERLAYLEGLAB= option, 2059
 OVERLAYSYM= option, 2059
 OVERLAYSYMHT= option, 2060
 OVERLAYURL= option, 2060
 PAGENUM= option, 2060
 PAGENUMPOS= option, 2060
 PHASEBREAK option, 2061
 PHASELABTYPE= option, 2061
 PHASELEGEND option, 2061
 PHASELIMITS option, 2061
 PHASEPOS= option, 2061
 PHASEREF option, 2062
 PHASEVALSEP option, 2062
 PHASEVARLABEL option, 2062
 POINTSHTML= option, 2062
 POINTSURL= option, 2062
 READALPHA option, 2063
 READINDEX= option, 2063
 READLIMITS option, 2064
 READPHASES= option, 2064
 REPEAT option, 2068
 SIGMAS= option, 2070
 SKIPHLABELS= option, 2071
 SYMBOLCHARS= option, 2078
 SYMBOLLEGEND= option, 2078
 SYMBOLORDER= option, 2079
 TABLE option, 2079
 TABLEALL option, 2079
 TABLECENTRAL option, 2079
 TABLEID option, 2079
 TABLELEGEND option, 2080
 TABLEOUTLIM option, 2080
 TABLETESTS option, 2080
 TEST2RESET= option, 2080
 TEST2RUN= option, 2080
 TEST3RUN= option, 2081

TESTACROSS option, 2081
 TESTCHAR= option, 2081
 TESTFONT= option, 2081
 TESTHEIGHT= option, 2081
 TESTLABBOX option, 2081
 TESTLABEL= option, 2082
 TESTLABEL n = option, 2082
 TESTNMETHOD= option, 2082
 TESTOVERLAP option, 2083
 TESTRESET= option, 2083
 TESTS= option, 2083
 TOTPANELS= option, 2086
 TURNALL option, 2086
 TURNHLABELS option, 2086
 TYPE= option, 2087
 UCLLABEL= option, 2087
 URL2= option, 2088
 URL= option, 2088
 VAXIS= option, 2088
 VFORMAT2= option, 2089
 VFORMAT= option, 2089
 VMINOR= option, 2089
 VOFFSET= option, 2089
 VREF= option, 2089
 VREFCHAR= option, 2090
 VREFLABELS= option, 2090
 VREFLABPOS= option, 2091
 WAXIS= option, 2091
 WEBOUT= option, 2092
 WGRID= option, 2092
 WLIMITS= option, 2092
 WNEEDLES= option, 2092
 WOVERLAY2= option, 2092
 WOVERLAY= option, 2092
 WTESTS= option, 2092
 ZEROSTD= option, 2093
 ZONECHAR= option, 2094
 ZONEVALPOS= option, 2094
 SHEWHART procedure, BOXCHART
 statement, *see also* SHEWHART
 procedure, all chart statements, 1491
 ALPHA= option, 1454
 BOX= data set, 1465
 BOXSTYLE= option, 1474, 1475, 1477,
 1479
 BOXWIDTHSCALE= option, 1480–1482
 CONTROLSTAT= option, 1429, 1453, 1454
 DATA= data set, 1461
 HISTORY= data set, 1430, 1432, 1433,
 1462–1464
 LBOXES= option, 1482, 1484
 LIMITN= option, 1454
 LIMITS= data set, 1438, 1439, 1461, 1462
 LSL= option, 1456

- MEDCENTRAL= option, 1454
- missing values, 1470
- MU0= option, 1454
- NOCHART option, 1433
- NOLEGEND option, 2182
- NOLIMITS option, 2182
- NOTCHES option, 1479, 1480
- OUTBOX= data set, 1456
- OUTBOX= option, 2056
- OUTHISTORY= data set, 1433–1435, 1457, 1458
- OUTLIMITS= data set, 1435, 1436, 1454, 1456
- OUTTABLE= data set, 1436–1438, 1459, 1460
- RANGES option, 1434, 2063
- SERIFS option, 1474, 1475
- SIGMA0= option, 1454
- SIGMAS= option, 1454
- SMETHOD= option, 1467–1469
- STDDEVIATIONS option, 2182
- TABLE= data set, 1438, 1464, 1465
- TARGET= option, 1456
- TESTS= option, 2146
- USL= option, 1456
- SHEWHART procedure, BY statement, 1417
- SHEWHART procedure, CCHART statement, *see also* SHEWHART procedure, all chart statements
 - ALPHA= option, 1514
 - CSYMBOL= option, 1525, 1527
 - DATA= data set, 1518
 - HISTORY= data set, 1499–1501, 1519, 1520
 - LIMITN= option, 1514
 - LIMITS= data set, 1497, 1498, 1519
 - LTESTS= option, 1523, 1524
 - missing values, 1522
 - NOCHART option, 1495
 - NOLEGEND option, 1525, 1527
 - OUTHISTORY= data set, 1501, 1502, 1515, 1516
 - OUTLIMITS= data set, 1495, 1515
 - OUTTABLE= data set, 1495, 1496, 1516, 1517
 - SIGMAS= option, 1514
 - SUBGROUPN= option, 1501, 1502
 - TABLE= data set, 1496, 1520, 1521
 - TABLELEGEND option, 1523, 1524
 - TABLETESTS option, 1523, 1524
 - TESTS= option, 1523, 1524, 2146
 - U0= option, 1514, 1525, 1527
 - ZONELABELS option, 1523, 1524
- SHEWHART procedure, INSET statement
 - CFILL= option, 2011
 - CFILLH= option, 2011
 - CFRAME= option, 2011
 - CHEADER= option, 2011
 - CSHADOW= option, 2011
 - CTEXT= option, 2012
 - DATA option, 2012
 - FONT= option, 2012
 - FORMAT= option, 2012
 - HEADER= option, 2012
 - HEIGHT= option, 2012
 - HTRANSPARENCY= option, 2012
 - NOFRAME option, 2012
 - POSITION= option, 2013–2015
 - REFPOINT= option, 2013
 - TRANSPARENCY= option, 2013
- SHEWHART procedure, IRCHART statement, *see also* SHEWHART procedure, all chart statements
 - ALPHA= option, 1553
 - DATA= data set, 1558
 - HISTORY= data set, 1533, 1534, 1559, 1560
 - LIMITN= option, 1538, 1539, 1553
 - LIMITS= data set, 1537, 1558, 1559
 - LSL= option, 1554
 - LTMARGIN= option, 1570
 - LTMPLOT= option, 1569, 1570
 - missing values, 1563
 - MU0= option, 1553, 1566, 2198
 - NOCHART option, 1532
 - OUTHISTORY= data set, 1532, 1533, 1555
 - OUTLIMITS= data set, 1535, 1554, 1555
 - OUTTABLE= data set, 1535, 1536, 1556
 - PHASEBREAK option, 2194
 - RTMPLOT= option, 1568–1570, 2201
 - SIGMA0= option, 1553, 1566, 2198
 - SIGMAS= option, 1553
 - TABLE= data set, 1536, 1537, 1560, 1561
 - TABLETESTS option, 1563, 1565
 - TARGET= option, 1555
 - TEST2RUN= option, 1563, 1565, 1566
 - TESTS= option, 1563, 1565, 1566, 2146
 - USL= option, 1554
 - XSYPBOL= option, 1566
 - ZONELABELS option, 1563, 1565, 1566
- SHEWHART procedure, MCHART statement, *see also* SHEWHART procedure, all chart statements
 - ALPHA= option, 1598
 - DATA= data set, 1603
 - HISTORY= data set, 1575, 1577, 1578, 1604, 1605
 - LIMITN= option, 1598

- LIMITS= data set, 1583, 1585, 1603, 1604
 LSL= option, 1599
 MEDCENTRAL= option, 1598, 1608–1610
 missing values, 1607
 MU0= option, 1598, 1610, 1611
 NDECIMAL= option, 1607
 NOCHART option, 1578, 1579
 OUTHISTORY= data set, 1578–1580, 1599, 1600
 OUTLIMITS= data set, 1581, 1598, 1599
 OUTTABLE= data set, 1581–1583, 1600, 1601
 SIGMA0= option, 1598
 SIGMAS= option, 1598
 SMETHOD= option, 1612–1614
 STDDEVIATIONS option, 1580, 1613, 1614
 TABLE= data set, 1582, 1583, 1605, 1606
 TARGET= option, 1599
 TESTS= option, 2146
 USL= option, 1599
 XSYMBOL= option, 1610, 1611
 SHEWHART procedure, MRCHART statement,
 see also SHEWHART procedure, all
 chart statements
 ALLN option, 1653, 1654
 ALPHA= option, 1642
 DATA= data set, 1646, 1647
 HISTORY= data set, 1619, 1620, 1622, 1648
 LIMITN= option, 1642, 1653, 1654
 LIMITS= data set, 1626, 1627, 1647
 MEDCENTRAL= option, 1641
 missing values, 1651
 MU0= option, 1642
 NMARKERS option, 1653, 1654
 NOCHART option, 1622, 1623
 OUTHISTORY= data set, 1622, 1623, 1643, 1644
 OUTLIMITS= data set, 1623, 1642, 1643
 OUTTABLE= data set, 1624, 1625, 1644, 1645
 SIGMA0= option, 1642
 SIGMAS= option, 1642
 SMETHOD= option, 1650, 1654, 1655
 TABLE= data set, 1625, 1649
 TESTS2= option, 2163
 TESTS= option, 2146
 SHEWHART procedure, NPCHART statement,
 see also SHEWHART procedure, all
 chart statements
 ALLN option, 1696, 1697
 ALPHA= option, 1681
 DATA= data set, 1685, 1686
 DATAUNIT= option, 1662, 1663
 HISTORY= data set, 1663, 1664, 1687, 1688
 LIMITN= option, 1681, 1696, 1697
 LIMITS= data set, 1668, 1686, 1687, 1692, 1694, 1698–1700
 LTESTS= option, 1690, 1691
 missing values, 1689
 NEEDLES option, 1692, 1694
 NOLEGEND option, 1692, 1694
 NPSYMBOL= option, 1692, 1694
 OUTHISTORY= data set, 1665, 1683
 OUTLIMITS= data set, 1666, 1682, 1694–1697
 OUTTABLE= data set, 1666, 1683, 1684
 P0= option, 1681, 1692, 1694
 SIGMAS= option, 1681
 SUBGROUPN= option, 1661, 1694–1697
 TABLE= data set, 1666, 1667, 1688
 TABLELEGEND option, 1690, 1691
 TABLETESTS option, 1690, 1691
 TESTS= option, 1690, 1691, 2146
 ZONELABELS option, 1690, 1691
 SHEWHART procedure, PCHART statement,
 see also SHEWHART procedure, all
 chart statements
 ALLN option, 1738
 ALPHA= option, 1723
 DATA= data set, 1727, 1728
 DATAUNIT= option, 1705
 FONT= option, 1737
 HISTORY= data set, 1705, 1707, 1729, 1730
 LIMITN= option, 1723, 1738
 LIMITS= data set, 1710, 1728, 1729, 1734, 1736
 LTESTS= option, 1732, 1733
 missing values, 1731
 NEEDLES option, 1734, 1736
 NOLEGEND option, 1734, 1736
 OUTHISTORY= data set, 1707, 1725
 OUTLIMITS= data set, 1708, 1724, 1736–1738
 OUTTABLE= data set, 1709, 1725, 1726
 P0= option, 1723, 1734, 1736
 PSYMBOL= option, 1734, 1736
 READINDEX= option, 1741, 1742
 SIGMAS= option, 1723
 SUBGROUPN= option, 1703, 1736–1738
 TABLE= data set, 1709, 1730
 TABLELEGEND option, 1732, 1733
 TABLETESTS option, 1732, 1733
 TESTS= option, 1732, 1733, 2146
 VREF= option, 1741, 1742

- VREFLABELS= option, 1741, 1742
- VREFLABPOS= option, 1741, 1742
- YSCALE= option, 1738
- ZONELABELS option, 1732, 1733
- SHEWHART procedure, PROC SHEWHART statement
 - CIINDICES= option, 2029
- SHEWHART procedure, RCHART statement,
 - see also* SHEWHART procedure, all chart statements
- ALPHA= option, 1768, 1777, 1778
- DATA= data set, 1773
- HISTORY= data set, 1748, 1749, 1751, 1752, 1774, 1775
- LIMITN= option, 1768
- LIMITS= data set, 1755, 1757, 1773, 1779–1781
- LSL= option, 1770
- missing values, 1777
- NOCHART option, 1752, 1753
- NOLIMIT0 option, 1781
- OUTHISTORY= data set, 1752, 1753, 1770
- OUTLIMITS= data set, 1753, 1754, 1768, 1770, 1777, 1778
- OUTTABLE= data set, 1754, 1755, 1771
- READALPHA option, 1779
- SIGMA0= option, 1768, 1781
- SIGMAS= option, 1768
- SMETHOD= option, 1776
- TABLE= data set, 1755, 1775, 1776
- TARGET= option, 1770
- TESTS2= option, 2163
- USL= option, 1770
- SHEWHART procedure, SCHART statement,
 - see also* SHEWHART procedure, all chart statements
- ALPHA= option, 1805
- DATA= data set, 1809, 1810
- HISTORY= data set, 1786, 1787, 1789, 1811, 1812
- LIMITN= option, 1805
- LIMITS= data set, 1792, 1793, 1810, 1811
- LSL= option, 1806
- missing values, 1814
- OUTHISTORY= data set, 1789, 1790, 1807
- OUTLIMITS= data set, 1790, 1791, 1805, 1806
- OUTTABLE= data set, 1791, 1792, 1807, 1808
- SIGMA0= option, 1805, 1814, 1815
- SIGMAS= option, 1805
- SMETHOD= option, 1813, 1814
- SSYMBOL= option, 1814, 1815
- TABLE= data set, 1791, 1812
- TARGET= option, 1806
- TESTS2= option, 2163
- USL= option, 1806
- SHEWHART procedure, UCHART statement,
 - see also* SHEWHART procedure, all chart statements
- ALPHA= option, 1841
- DATA= data set, 1845
- HISTORY= data set, 1825–1827, 1846, 1847
- LIMITN= option, 1841
- LIMITS= data set, 1823, 1824, 1845, 1846
- LTESTS= option, 1849, 1850
- missing values, 1848
- NOCHART option, 1821
- OUTHISTORY= data set, 1827, 1828, 1842
- OUTLIMITS= data set, 1821, 1841, 1842, 1853–1856
- OUTTABLE= data set, 1821, 1822, 1843
- SIGMAS= option, 1841
- SUBGROUPN= option, 1819, 1828, 1853–1856
- TABLE= data set, 1822, 1847, 1848
- TABLETESTS option, 1849, 1850
- TESTS= option, 1849, 1850, 2146
- U0= option, 1841, 1851, 1853
- USYMBOL= option, 1851, 1853
- ZONELABELS option, 1849, 1850
- SHEWHART procedure, XCHART statement,
 - see also* SHEWHART procedure, all chart statements
- ALPHA= option, 1882
- BLOCKLABELPOS= option, 2102, 2103, 2195, 2196
- BLOCKLABTYPE= option, 2195, 2196
- BLOCKPOS= option, 2100–2103
- CBLOCKVAR= option, 2101–2103
- CFRAME= option, 2103
- CNEEDLES= option, 2130
- CPHASELEG= option, 2103
- DATA= data set, 1887
- HISTORY= data set, 1860, 1861, 1863, 1864, 1888, 1889
- LABELFONT= option, 2124, 2125
- LIMITN= option, 1882
- LIMITS= data set, 1868–1870, 1887, 1888
- LSL= option, 1884
- LSTARCIRCLES= option, 2117, 2118, 2124, 2125
- LTESTS= option, 1895
- LTMARGIN= option, 2102, 2103
- missing values, 1893
- MU0= option, 1882
- NOCHART option, 1864, 1865

- NOLEGEND option, 1894, 1895,
 2100–2103
 OUTHISTORY= data set, 1864–1866, 1884,
 1885
 OUTINDEX= option, 1899
 OUTLIMITS= data set, 1866, 1882–1884,
 1901
 OUTTABLE= data set, 1867, 1868, 1886
 PHASELEGEND option, 2103, 2107–2109,
 2111–2113
 PHASEREF option, 2103, 2107–2109,
 2111–2113
 READINDEXES= option, 2105,
 2107–2109, 2111–2113
 READPHASES= option, 2103–2105,
 2107–2109, 2111–2113
 SIGMA0= option, 1882
 SIGMAS= option, 1882
 SMETHOD= option, 1890–1892, 1898,
 1899
 STARBDRADIUS= option, 2125
 STARCIRCLES= option, 2117, 2118
 STARINRADIUS= option, 2118
 STARLABEL= option, 2124, 2125
 STARLEGEND= option, 2124, 2125
 STAROUTRADIUS= option, 2118
 STARSPECS= option, 2123–2125
 STARSTART= option, 2117–2120, 2122,
 2124, 2125
 STARTYPE= option, 2119, 2120, 2122
 STARVERTICES= option, 2116–2120,
 2122, 2124, 2125
 STDDEVIATIONS option, 1898, 1899
 SYMBOLCHARS= option, 2097
 SYMBOLLEGEND= option, 2097
 TABLE= data set, 1867, 1868, 1889, 1890
 TABLECENTRAL option, 1894, 1895
 TABLELEGEND option, 1894, 1895
 TABLETESTS option, 1894, 1895
 TARGET= option, 1884
 TESTS= option, 1894, 1895, 2146
 TRENDVAR= option, 2130, 2195
 USL= option, 1884
 WSTARCIRCLES= option, 2118
 ZONELABELS option, 1894, 1895
 SHEWHART procedure, XRCART statement,
 see also SHEWHART procedure, all
 chart statements
 subgroup-variable, 1938–1940
 ALLN option, 1953, 2151
 ALPHA= option, 1931
 CLIPFACTOR= option, 2133–2135
 CLIPLEGEND= option, 2135
 CLIPLEGPOS= option, 2135
 CLIPSUBCHAR= option, 2135
 CLIPSYMBOL= option, 2135
 CTESTS= option, 2163
 CZONES= option, 2163
 DATA= data set, 1935
 HISTORY= data set, 1907–1909, 1936,
 1937
 LIMITN= option, 1931, 1952, 2151
 LIMITS= data set, 1915, 1916, 1936, 1950
 LSL= option, 1932
 LTESTS= option, 2163
 missing values, 1944
 MU0= option, 1931, 1949, 1950, 2151
 NMARKERS option, 1953
 NOCHART option, 1910, 1911
 OUTHISTORY= data set, 1910, 1932, 1933
 OUTLIMITS= data set, 1911–1913, 1931,
 1932
 OUTTABLE= data set, 1913, 1915, 1933,
 1934
 PHASEBREAK option, 2160, 2161
 READINDEXES= option, 2160
 READPHASES= option, 2158, 2160
 SIGMA0= option, 1931, 1949, 1950, 2151
 SIGMAS= option, 1931
 SMETHOD= option, 1940, 1941, 1954,
 2156
 TABLE= data set, 1915, 1937, 1938
 TABLETESTS option, 1946
 TARGET= option, 1932, 1943
 TESTACROSS option, 2161, 2163
 TESTCHAR= option, 2163
 TESTLABEL= option, 2156, 2163
 TESTLABEL n = option, 2163
 TESTNMETHOD= option, 2154, 2161,
 2163
 TESTS2= option, 2163
 TESTS= option, 2146, 2150, 2151
 USL= option, 1932
 XSYMBOL= option, 1949
 ZONECHAR= option, 2163
 ZONELABELS option, 1946, 2163
 ZONES option, 2163
 SHEWHART procedure, XSCHART statement,
 see also SHEWHART procedure, all
 chart statements
 ALPHA= option, 1981, 1992
 DATA= data set, 1986
 HISTORY= data set, 1987, 1988
 LIMITN= option, 1981
 LIMITS= data set, 1986, 1987
 LSL= option, 1982
 missing values, 1991
 MU0= option, 1981

- NOHLABEL option, [1997](#), [1999](#)
- NOLEGEND option, [1997](#), [1999](#)
- OUTHISTORY= data set, [1963](#), [1983](#)
- OUTLIMITS= data set, [1964](#), [1981](#), [1983](#), [1992](#)
- OUTTABLE= data set, [1964](#), [1966](#), [1983](#), [1984](#)
- SIGMA0= option, [1981](#)
- SIGMAS= option, [1981](#)
- SPLIT= option, [2139](#)
- TABLE= data set, [1966](#), [1988](#), [1989](#)
- TARGET= option, [1982](#)
- TESTS2= option, [2163](#)
- TESTS= option, [2146](#)
- USL= option, [1982](#)
- SHIFT= option
 - CUSUM procedure, [602](#)
- SIGMA0= option
 - CUSUM procedure, [602](#)
 - MACONTROL procedure, [840](#), [894](#)
 - SHEWHART procedure, [2070](#), [2151](#), [2198](#)
- SIGMAS= option
 - CUSUM procedure, [602](#)
 - MACONTROL procedure, [840](#), [894](#)
 - SHEWHART procedure, [2070](#)
- SIMULATEQCFONT option
 - ANOM procedure, [2071](#)
 - CUSUM procedure, [2071](#)
 - MACONTROL procedure, [2071](#)
 - SHEWHART procedure, [2071](#)
- SIZE statement, FACTEX procedure, *see*
 - FACTEX procedure, SIZE statement syntax, [662](#)
- SKIPLABELS= option
 - CUSUM procedure, [2071](#)
 - MACONTROL procedure, [2071](#)
 - SHEWHART procedure, [2071](#)
- SLICE statement
 - RELIABILITY procedure, [1344](#)
- SMETHOD= option
 - CUSUM procedure, [603](#)
 - MACONTROL procedure, [2071](#)
 - SHEWHART procedure, [2071](#), [2156](#)
- SPAN= option
 - MACONTROL procedure, [895](#)
- SPEC statement
 - options summarized by function, [225](#), [226](#)
 - syntax, [225](#)
- SPECHART statement
 - MVPMONITOR procedure, [989](#)
- SPLIT= option
 - CUSUM procedure, [2071](#)
 - MACONTROL procedure, [2071](#)
 - SHEWHART procedure, [2071](#), [2139](#)
- SSYMBOL= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, [2072](#)
- STARBDRADIUS= option
 - CUSUM procedure, [2072](#)
 - MACONTROL procedure, [2072](#)
 - SHEWHART procedure, [2072](#), [2125](#)
- STARCIRCLES= option
 - CUSUM procedure, [2072](#)
 - MACONTROL procedure, [2072](#)
 - SHEWHART procedure, [2072](#), [2117](#), [2118](#)
- STARFILL= option
 - ANOM procedure, [2074](#)
 - CUSUM procedure, [2074](#)
 - MACONTROL procedure, [2074](#)
 - SHEWHART procedure, [2074](#)
- STARINRADIUS= option
 - CUSUM procedure, [2073](#)
 - MACONTROL procedure, [2073](#)
 - SHEWHART procedure, [2073](#), [2118](#)
- STARLABEL= option
 - CUSUM procedure, [2074](#)
 - MACONTROL procedure, [2074](#)
 - SHEWHART procedure, [2074](#), [2124](#), [2125](#)
- STARLEGEND= option
 - CUSUM procedure, [2074](#)
 - MACONTROL procedure, [2074](#)
 - SHEWHART procedure, [2074](#), [2124](#), [2125](#)
- STARLEGENDLAB= option
 - CUSUM procedure, [2075](#)
 - MACONTROL procedure, [2075](#)
 - SHEWHART procedure, [2075](#)
- STAROUTRADIUS= option
 - CUSUM procedure, [2075](#)
 - MACONTROL procedure, [2075](#)
 - SHEWHART procedure, [2075](#), [2118](#)
- STARS= option
 - ANOM procedure, [2075](#)
 - CUSUM procedure, [2075](#)
 - MACONTROL procedure, [2075](#)
 - SHEWHART procedure, [2075](#)
- STARSPECS= option
 - CUSUM procedure, [2075](#)
 - MACONTROL procedure, [2075](#)
 - SHEWHART procedure, [2075](#), [2123–2125](#)
- STARSTART= option
 - CUSUM procedure, [2076](#)
 - MACONTROL procedure, [2076](#)
 - SHEWHART procedure, [2076](#), [2117–2120](#), [2122](#), [2124](#), [2125](#)
- STARTRANSPARENCY= option
 - ANOM procedure, [2075](#)
 - CUSUM procedure, [2075](#)
 - MACONTROL procedure, [2075](#)
 - SHEWHART procedure, [2075](#)

- STARTYPE= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2077
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2077
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2077, 2119, 2120, 2122
- STARVERTICES= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2077
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2077
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2077, 2116–2120, 2122, 2124, 2125
- STATREFLABELS= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 558
- STDDEVIATIONS option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2071, 2077, 2182
- STDMED function, 2277, 2278
- STDSCORES option
 - PROC MVPMODEL statement, 964
- STORE statement
 - RELIABILITY procedure, 1345
- subgroup-variable*, CUSUM procedure
 - XCHART statement, 590
- subgroup-variable*, MACONTROL procedure
 - MACHART statement, 883
- subgroup-variable*, MACONTROL procedure
 - EWMACHART statement, 828
- subgroup-variable*, SHEWHART procedure
 - BOXCHART statement, 1440
 - CCHART statement, 1503
- subgroup-variable*, SHEWHART procedure
 - IRCHART statement, 1540
 - MCHART statement, 1585
 - MRCHART statement, 1628
 - NPCHART statement, 1670
 - PCHART statement, 1712
 - RCHART statement, 1757
 - SCHART statement, 1794
 - UCHAR statement, 1829
 - XCHART statement, 1870
 - XRCHART statement, 1918
 - XSCHART statement, 1968
- SUBGROUPN= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2078
- SYMBOL statement, 372, 374
- symbol-variable*, ANOM procedure
 - BOXCHART statement, 57
 - PCHART statement, 91
 - UCHAR statement, 116
 - XCHART statement, 144
- symbol-variable*, CUSUM procedure
 - XCHART statement, 590
- symbol-variable*, MACONTROL procedure
 - MACHART statement, 883
- symbol-variable*, MACONTROL procedure
 - EWMACHART statement, 829
- symbol-variable*, SHEWHART procedure
 - BOXCHART statement, 1440
 - CCHART statement, 1503
 - displaying, 2078
- symbol-variable*, SHEWHART procedure
 - IRCHART statement, 1540
 - MCHART statement, 1586
 - MRCHART statement, 1629
 - NPCHART statement, 1670
 - PCHART statement, 1712
 - RCHART statement, 1758
 - SCHART statement, 1794
 - UCHAR statement, 1830
 - XCHART statement, 1871
 - XRCHART statement, 1918
 - XSCHART statement, 1968
- SYMBOLCHAR= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1156
- SYMBOLCHARS= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2078
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2078
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2078, 2097
- SYMBOLLEGEND= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2078
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2078
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2078, 2097
- SYMBOLORDER= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2079
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2079
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2079
- TABLE option
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2079
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2079
- TABLE= option
 - PROC MVPMONITOR statement, 988, 999
- TABLEALL option
 - CUSUM procedure, 603
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2079
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2079
- TABLEBOX= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2079
- TABLECENTRAL option
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2079
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2079
- TABLECHART option
 - CUSUM procedure, 603
- TABLECOMP option
 - CUSUM procedure, 603
- TABLEID option
 - CUSUM procedure, 603
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2079
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2079
- TABLELEGEND option

- SHEWHART procedure, 2080
- TABLEOUT option
 - CUSUM procedure, 603
- TABLEOUTLIM option
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2080
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2080
- tables
 - extreme observations, number, 220
 - extreme values, number, 220
 - robust estimates of scale, 221
 - specialized capability indices, 221
- TABLESUMMARY option
 - CUSUM procedure, 604
- TABLETESTS option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2080
- TARGET= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2080
- TEST statement
 - RELIABILITY procedure, 1345
- TEST2RESET= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2080
- TEST2RUN= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2080, 2153
- TEST3RUN= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2081, 2153
- TESTACROSS option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2081, 2161, 2163
- TESTCHAR= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2081, 2163
- TESTFONT= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2081
- TESTHEIGHT= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2081
- TESTLABBOX option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2081
- TESTLABEL= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2082, 2156, 2163
- TESTLABEL n = option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2082, 2163
- TESTNMETHOD= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2082, 2154, 2161, 2163
- TESTOVERLAP option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2083
- TESTRESET= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2083
- TESTS2= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2085, 2163
- TESTS= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2083, 2150, 2151
- TESTSYMBOL= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2086
- TESTSYMBOLHT= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2086
- TILELEGEND= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1124, 1157
- TILELEGLABEL= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1124, 1157
- TIME statement
 - MVPDIAGNOSE procedure, 935
 - MVPMONITOR procedure, 990
- TOTPANELS= option
 - chart statement, 994
 - CUSUM procedure, 2086
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2086
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2086
- TRENDVAR= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2086
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2086
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2086, 2130, 2195
- TRUNCATE option
 - CLASS statement (OPTEx), 1039
 - CLASS statement (RELIABILITY), 1287
- TSQUARECHART statement
 - MVPMONITOR procedure, 990
- TURNALL option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2086
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2086
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2086
- TURNHLABELS option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2086
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2086
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2086
- TURNVLABEL option
 - PARETO procedure, 1157
- TURNVLABELS option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 558
- TYPE= option
 - ANOM procedure, 194
 - CONTRIBUTIONPANEL statement, 931
 - CONTRIBUTIONPLOT statement, 932
 - CUSUM procedure, 604
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2087
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2087
- U0= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2087
- U= option
 - ANOM procedure, 194
- UCHAR statement, ANOM procedure, *see*
 - ANOM procedure, UCHAR statement
 - examples, advanced, 132
 - examples, introductory, 111
 - options summarized by function, 116
 - overview, 110
 - syntax, 115

- UCHAR statement, SHEWHART procedure,
 - see* SHEWHART procedure, UCHAR statement
 - examples, advanced, 1849
 - examples, introductory, 1818
 - options summarized by function, 1830
 - overview, 1817
 - syntax, 1829
- UCLLABLE2= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2087
- UCLLABLE= option
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2087
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2087
- UDLLABLE= option
 - ANOM procedure, 194
- UNITEFFECT statement, FACTEX procedure,
 - see* FACTEX procedure, UNITEFFECTS statement
 - syntax, 653
- URL2= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2088
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2088
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2088
- URL= option
 - ANOM procedure, 2088
 - CUSUM procedure, 2088
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2088
 - PARETO procedure, 1125, 1157
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2088
- USL= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2088
- USYMBOL= option
 - ANOM procedure, 194
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2088
- VAR statement
 - MVPMODEL procedure, 965
- VAXIS2= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1157
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2089
- VAXIS2LABEL= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1157
- VAXIS= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2088
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2088
 - PARETO procedure, 1157
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2088
- VAXISLABEL= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 559
 - PARETO procedure, 1157
- VFORMAT2= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2089
- VFORMAT= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2089
- VMINOR= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 559
 - CUSUM procedure, 2089
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2089
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2089
- VOFFSET= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2089
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2089
 - PARETO procedure, 1125, 1157
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2089
- VREF2= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2090
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2090
 - PARETO procedure, 1158
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2090
- VREF2LABELS= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2090
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2090
 - PARETO procedure, 1158
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2090
- VREF= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 559
 - CUSUM procedure, 2089
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2089
 - PARETO procedure, 1125, 1158
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2089
- VREFCHAR= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2090
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2090
 - PARETO procedure, 1158
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2090
- VREFLABELS= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 559
 - CUSUM procedure, 2090
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2090
 - PARETO procedure, 1125, 1158
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2090
- VREFLABPOS= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 559
 - CUSUM procedure, 2091
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2091
 - PARETO procedure, 1125, 1158
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2091
- VZERO option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2091
- VZERO2 option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2091
- W= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 559
- WAXIS= option
 - CAPABILITY procedure, 559
 - CUSUM procedure, 2091
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2091

- PARETO procedure, 1125, 1158
- SHEWHART procedure, 2091
- WBARLINE= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1125, 1158
- WBOXES= option
 - ANOM procedure, 2092
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2092
- WEBOUT= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2092
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2092
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2092
- WEIGHT= option
 - MACONTROL procedure, 840
 - PARETO procedure, 1125, 1158
- WGRID2= option
 - PARETO procedure, 1126, 1159
- WGRID= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2092
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2092
 - PARETO procedure, 1125, 1159
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2092
- WHERE statement
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2140, 2141, 2143, 2144
- WLIMITS= option
 - ANOM procedure, 195
 - CUSUM procedure, 604
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2092
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2092
- WMASK= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 604
- WNEEDLES= option
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2092
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2092
- WOVERLAY2= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2092
- WOVERLAY= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2092
- WSTARCIRCLES= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2092
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2092
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2092, 2118
- WSTARS= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2092
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2092
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2092
- WTESTS= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2092
- WTREND= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2092
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2092
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2092
- XCHART statement, ANOM procedure, *see also*
 - ANOM procedure, XCHART statement
 - examples, advanced, 163
 - examples, introductory, 135
 - options summarized by function, 144, 151
 - overview, 134
 - syntax, 143
- XCHART statement, CUSUM procedure, *see also* CUSUM procedure, XCHART statement
 - examples, advanced, 623
 - examples, introductory, 574
 - notation, 604
 - overview, 573
 - syntax, 589
- XCHART statement, SHEWHART procedure, *see also* SHEWHART procedure, XCHART statement
 - examples, advanced, 1894
 - examples, introductory, 1857
 - options summarized by function, 1871
 - overview, 1856
 - syntax, 1870
- XCOMP= option
 - SCOREPLOT statement, 934
- XRCHART statement, *see* SHEWHART procedure, XRCHART statement
 - examples, advanced, 1945
 - examples, introductory, 1903
 - options summarized by function, 1919
 - overview, 1902
 - syntax, 1917
- XSCHART statement, *see* SHEWHART procedure, XSCHART statement
 - examples, advanced, 1992
 - examples, introductory, 1957
 - options summarized by function, 1969
 - overview, 1955
 - syntax, 1967
- XSAMPLE= option
 - ANOM procedure, 195
 - MACONTROL procedure, 856, 910, 2093
 - SHEWHART procedure, 1949, 2093
- YCOMP= option
 - SCOREPLOT statement, 935
- YPCT1= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2093
 - MACONTROL procedure, 2093
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2093
- YSCALE= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2093
- ZEROSTD option

- SHEWHART procedure, 2093
- ZONE2LABELS option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2094
- ZONE2VALUES option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2094
- ZONECHAR= option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2094, 2163
- ZONELABELS option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2094, 2163
- ZONES option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2094, 2163
- ZONES2 option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2094
- ZONEVALPOS= option
 - CUSUM procedure, 2094
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2094
- ZONEVALUES option
 - SHEWHART procedure, 2094

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