## JMP<sup>®</sup> 10 Quick Guide



Instructions presume an open data table, default preference settings, and appropriately typed, user-specified variables of interest.

RMC = Click Right Mouse Button

	What	How		
	Frequency Distribution	Analyze > Distribution (For categorical variables, frequencies are displayed. Otherwise, quantiles and moments are.)		
	Bar Chart	Graph > Graph Builder > Drag Continuous Variable to Y and Categorical to X > Click Bar Icon  Or: Graph > Chart		
	Pie Chart	Graph > Graph Builder > Drag Continuous Variable to Y and Categorical to X > Click Pie Icon  Or: Graph > Chart > Options > Pie Chart		
	Histogram	Graph > Graph Builder > Drag Variable to Y or to X > Click Histogram Icon  Or: Analyze > Distribution		
	Stem and Leaf Plot	Analyze > Distribution; select		
Graphing	Scatter Plot 2D	Graph > Graph Builder > Drag Continuous Variable to Y and another one to X  Or: Analyze > Fit Y by X (Bivariate)  Or: Graph > Overlay Plot		
	Scatter Plot 3D	Graph > Scatterplot 3D		
	Scatter Plot Matrix	Graph > Scatterplot Matrix  Or: Analyze > Multivariate Methods > Multivariate		
	Trellis Plot	Graph > Graph Builder > Drag Column to Y and one to X; Drag Nominal or Ordinal Column to Wrap		
	Line Chart	Graph > Graph Builder > Drag Cont. Variable to Y and another one to X > Click Line Icon  Or: Graph > Overlay Plot; select ▼ y options > Connect Thru Missing		
	Box Plot - One Level	Graph > Graph Builder > Continuous column to Y > Click Box Plot Icon  Or: Analyze > Distribution		
	Box Plot - Two or More Levels	Graph > Graph Builder > Continuous column to Y and categorical to X > Click Box Plot Icon  Or: Analyze > Fit Y by X (choose continuous Y and categorical X); select ▼ Display Options > Box Plot		

Basic Statistics	Descriptive statistics	Analyze > Distribution; (basic stats are shown by default; to see more select ▼ Display Options) or Tables > Summary or Tables > Tabulate		
	z- or t- test	1-Sample: 2-Sample: Paired t:	Analyze > Distribution; select ▼ Test Mean Analyze > Fit Y by X (cont. Y and 2-level cat. X); select ▼ t Test or Means/ANOVA/Pooled t Analyze > Matched Pairs	
	Testing Proportions (make 0/1 indicator Nominal or Ordinal)	1 Proportion: 2 Proportions:	Analyze > Distribution; select ▼ Test Probabilities Analyze > Fit Y by X	
	Contingency table – Chi-Square test	Analyze > Fit Y by X (both X and Y must be categorical)		
_	Covariance	Analyze > Multivariate Methods > Multivariate; select   Covariance matrix		
	Correlation	Analyze > Multivariate Methods > Multivariate  Or Analyze > Fit Y by X > Density Ellipse		
	Test for Normality/Goodness-of-fit	Analyze > Distrib	ution; select ▼ Continuous Fit > Normal; select ▼ by Fitted Normal > Goodness of Fit	

ty & riables	Probability Variables	On data table:  1. Select ▼ Columns > New Column;  2. RMC on new column > Formula;  3. Select Probability from Functions Window;  4. Select desired probability function.  Note: For more information on the expected parameters see	· Help under Probai	bility Functions
Probability Random Varia	Random Variables	On data table:  1. Select ▼ Columns > New Column;  2. RMC on new column > Column Info;  3. Click on drop down box next to Initialize Data > Random  Note: For more information on the expected parameters see	or help under Rando	On data table:  1. Select ▼ Columns > New Column;  2. RMC on new column > Formula; Select Random from Functions Window;  3. Select desired Random function.  m Function
	Distribution Fitting	Analyze > Distribution; select ▼ Continuous Fit, then select	desired distributio	on(s).

Analysis of Variance	One-Way	Analyze > Fit Y by X; select   Means/Anova (Y must be continuous; X categorical)
	Two or more Factors	Analyze > Fit Model
	Randomized Blocks	Analyze > Fit Y by X; include a categorical column in Block role
	Multiple Comparison Methods	Analyze > Fit Y by X; select
	Test for Equal/Unequal Variances	Analyze > Fit Y by X; select   Means/Anova; select   Unequal Variances

Regression	Scatter Plot	Analyze > Fit Y by X (Bivariate)  Or, Graph > Graph Builder > Drag contir	Analyze > Fit Y by X (Bivariate)  Or, Graph > Graph Builder > Drag continuous column to Y and another to X		
	Simple Least Squares	One Variable:	Analyze > Fit continuous Y by continuous X; select ▼ Fit Line  Or, Click Line Icon from Scatterplot in Graph Builder (see above).		
	James 2000 oqual 00	One or More Independent Variables:	Analyze > Fit Model		
	Logistic Regression	One Variable: One or more independent variables:	Analyze > Fit categorical Y by continuous X; select ▼ Fit Line Analyze > Fit Model		
	Multiple Regression	Analyze > Fit Model			
	Stepwise Regression	Analyze > Fit Model > Personality – Select Stepwise			
	Residual Analysis	Analyze > Fit Model; Run Model; select ▼ Row Diagnostics  Or Analyze > Fit Y by X; Select ▼ and choose a fit; Select ▼ from fit report and "Save Residuals" or "Plot residuals"			
	Interaction Plots	Analyze > Fit Model with interaction effects; Run Model; select ▼ Factor Profiling > Interaction Plots			
	Durbin-Watson Test	Analyze > Fit Model; Run; select ▼ Row	Analyze > Fit Model; Run; select ▼ Row Diagnostics > Durban Watson Test		

ڹ	Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test	Analyze > Fit Y by X; select ▼ Nonparametric > Wilcoxon Test
metr	Fishers Sign Test (for 2x2 tables only)	Analyze > Fit categorical Y by categorical X
Nonparan techniq	Wilcoxon Signed Rank Sum Test	Analyze > Distribution on continuous X; select ▼ Test Mean > Check Wilcoxon Signed Rank Box
	Kruskal-Wallis Test	Analyze > Fit continuous Y by categorical X; select ▼ Nonparametric > Wilcoxon Test
	Spearman's ρ	Analyze > Multivariate Methods > Multivariate; select ▼ Nonparametric Correlations > Spearman's ρ

	Time Series Plot	Analyze > Modeling > Time Series
ne ies	Moving Averages	Analyze > Modeling > Time Series; select ▼ Smoothing Models > Simple Moving Average
Tir	Exponential Smoothing	Analyze > Modeling > Time Series; select ▼ Smoothing Models
	Holt-Winters Method	Analyze > Modeling > Time Series; select ▼ Smoothing Model > Winters Method

<b>60</b>	Decision Trees	Analyze > Modeling > Partition	
ta in	Clustering	Analyze > Multivariate Methods > Cluster	
Da	Neural Networks	Analyze > Modeling > Neural	
	Logistic & Multiple Regression	Analyze > Fit Model	

		Run Chart: *	Analyze > Quality and Process > Control Chart > Run Chart
	Control Charts	X-bar: *	Analyze > Quality and Process > Control Chart > Control Chart > XBar
		Individual Measurements (IR): *	Analyze > Quality and Process > Control Chart > Control Chart > IR
		P Chart:	Analyze > Quality and Process > Control Chart > Control Chart > P
_		U Chart:	Analyze > Quality and Process > Control Chart > Control Chart > U
trol		CUSUM:	Analyze > Quality and Process > Control Chart > Control Chart > CUSUM
Contr		* Can also be created with the Control Chart Builder: Analyze > Quality and Process > Control Chart Builder	
ity (	Pareto	Analyze > Quality and Process > Pareto Plot	
Quali	Ishikawa ("Fishbone") Diagram	Analyze > Quality and Process > Diagram	
ð	Variability Chart (Multi-Vari)	Analyze > Quality and Process > Variability/Attribute Gauge Chart	
		Analyze > Quality and Process > Capability	
	Capability	With additional graphs on same of Analyze > Quality and Process > C	output: Control Chart > IR; check Capability Box. > OK, Fill in Specification Limits

Design of Experiments	Custom Design	DOE > Custom Design
	Factorial Design	DOE > Full Factorial Design Or: DOE > Screening Design
	Screening Design	DOE > Screening Design
	Response Surface Design	DOE > Response Surface Design
	Sample Size and Power Calculations	DOE > Sample Size and Power

## http://www.jmp.com/academic

For complete information and tutorials, please refer to the JMP Help available under "Help > Books" and "Help > Tutorials".

