Version 18

Discovering JMP

"The real voyage of discovery consists not in seeking new landscapes, but in having new eyes."

Marcel Proust

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Contents

Discovering JMP

About This Book

Discovering JMP provides a general introduction to the JMP software. This guide assumes that you have no knowledge of JMP. Whether you are an analyst, researcher, student, professor, or statistician, this guide gives you a general overview of JMP's user interface and features.

This guide introduces you to the following information:

- Starting JMP
- The structure of a JMP window
- Preparing and manipulating data
- Using interactive graphs to learn from your data
- Performing simple analyses to augment graphs
- Customizing JMP and special features
- Sharing your results

This guide contains six chapters. Each chapter contains examples that reinforce the concepts presented in the chapter. All of the statistical concepts are at an introductory level. The sample data used in *Discovering JMP* are included with the software. Here is a description of each chapter:

- "Introducing JMP" provides an overview of the JMP application. You learn how content is organized and how to navigate the software.
- "Work with Your Data" describes how to import data from a variety of sources, and prepare it for analysis. There is also an overview of data manipulation tools.
- "Visualize Your Data" describes graphs and charts that you can use to visualize and understand your data. The examples range from simple analyses involving a single variable, to multiple-variable graphs that enable you to see relationships between many variables.
- "Analyze Your Data" describes many commonly used analysis techniques. These techniques range from simple techniques that do not require the use of statistical methods, to advanced techniques, where knowledge of statistics is useful.
- "The Big Picture" shows you how to analyze distributions, patterns, and similar values in several platforms.

- "Save and Share Your Work" describes sharing your work with non JMP users in PowerPoint presentations and interactive HTML. Saving analyses as scripts and saving work in journals and projects for JMP users are also covered.
- "Special Features" describes how to automatically update graphs and analyses as data changes, how to use preferences to customize your reports, and how JMP interacts with SAS.

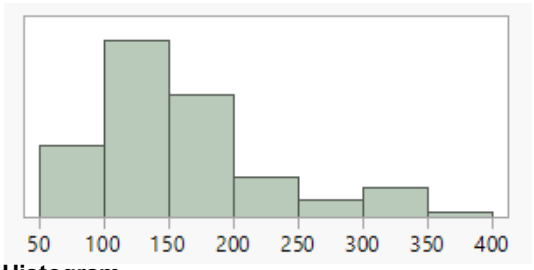
After reviewing this guide, you will be comfortable navigating and working with your data in JMP.

JMP is available for both Windows and macOS operating systems. However, the material in this guide is based on a Windows operating system.

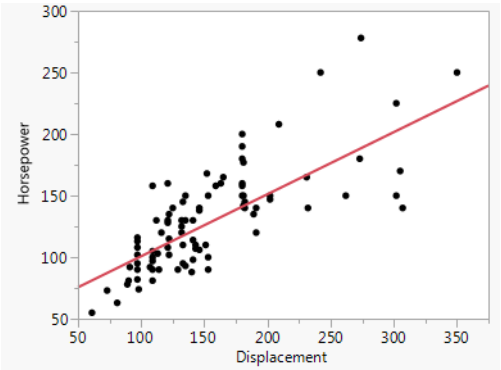
Gallery of JMP Graphs

Various Graphs and Their Platforms

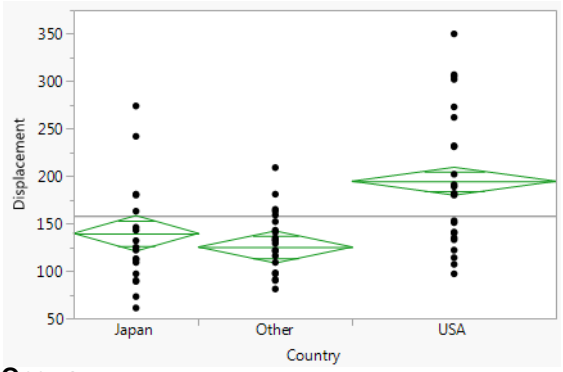
Here are pictures of many of the graphs that you can create with JMP. Each picture is labeled with the platform used to create it.



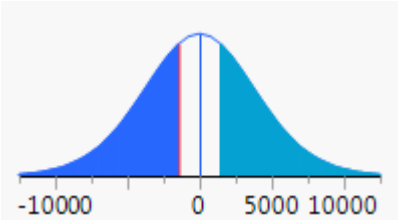
Histogram
Analyze > Distribution



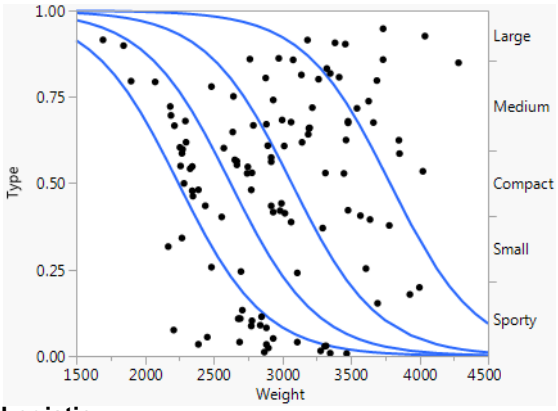
Bivariate
Analyze > Fit Y by X



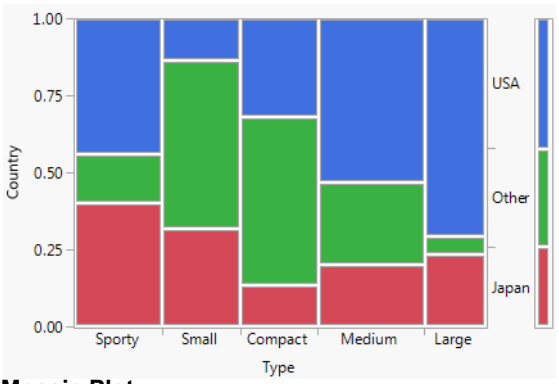
Oneway
Analyze > Fit Y by X



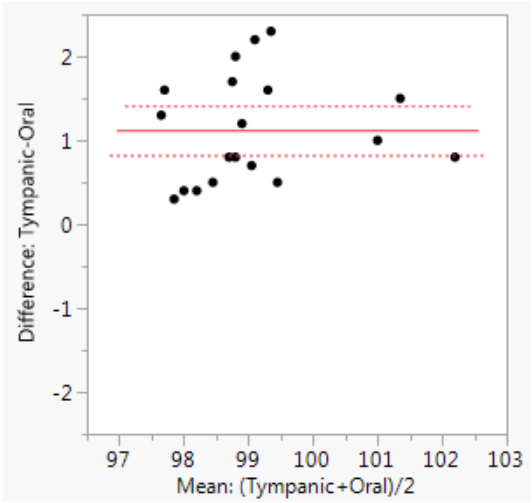
Oneway t Test
Analyze > Fit Y by X



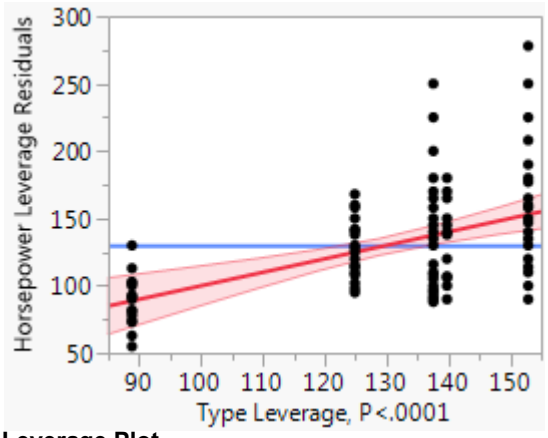
Logistic
Analyze > Fit Y by X



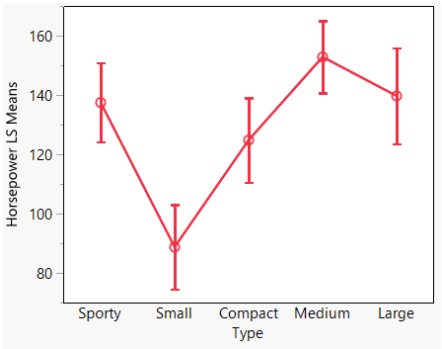
Mosaic Plot
Analyze > Fit Y by X



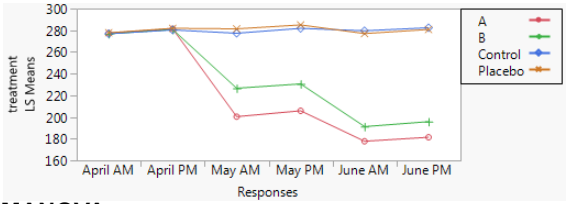
Matched Pairs
Analyze > Specialized Modeling > Matched Pairs



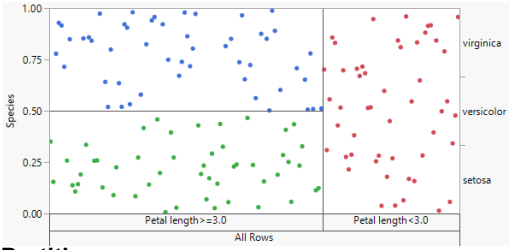
Leverage Plot
Analyze > Fit Model



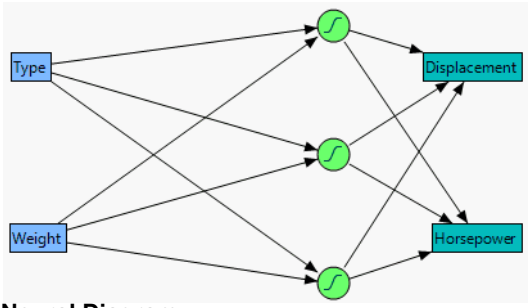
LS Means Plot
Analyze > Fit Model



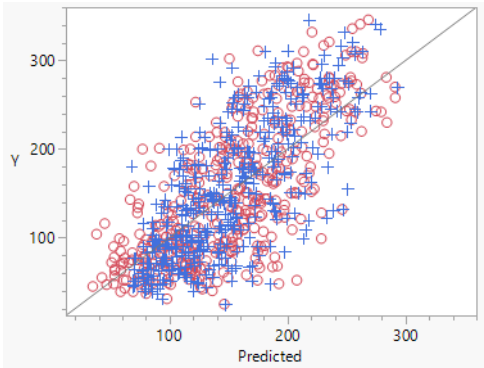
MANOVA
Analyze > Fit Model



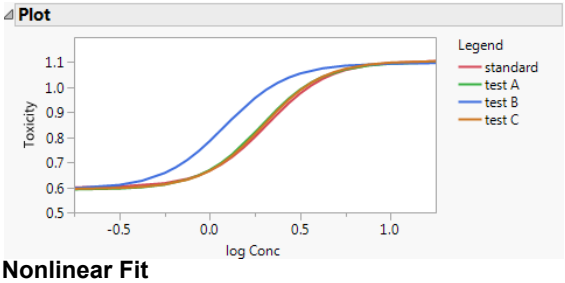
Partition
Analyze > Predictive Modeling > Partition



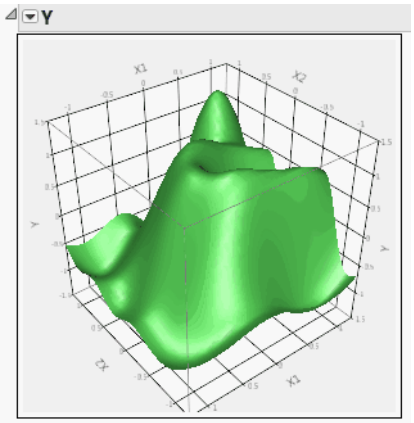
Neural Diagram
Analyze > Predictive Modeling > Neural



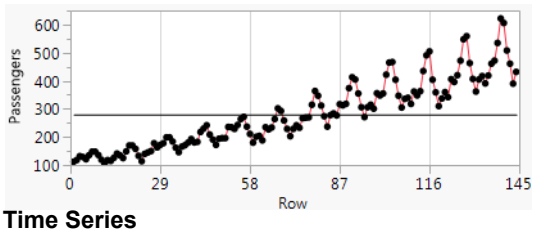
Actual by Predicted
Analyze > Predictive Modeling > Model Comparison



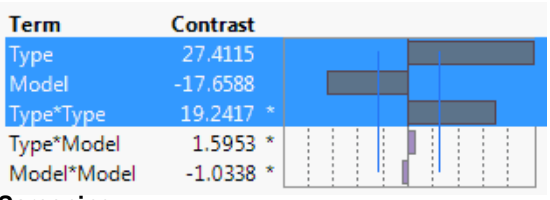
Nonlinear Fit
Analyze > Specialized Modeling > Nonlinear



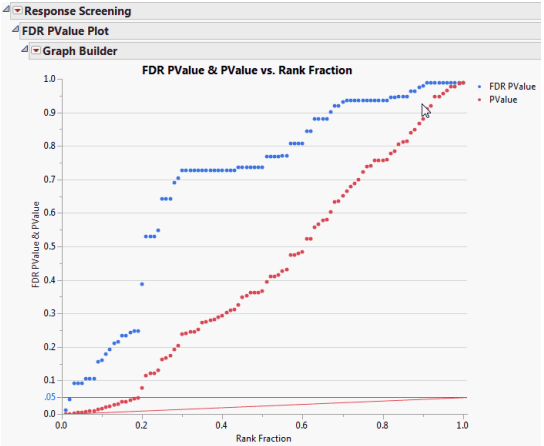
Surface Profiler
Analyze > Specialized Modeling > Gaussian Process



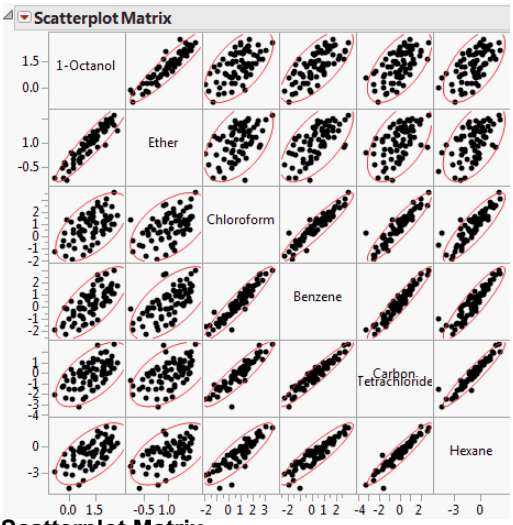
Time Series
Analyze > Specialized Modeling > Time Series



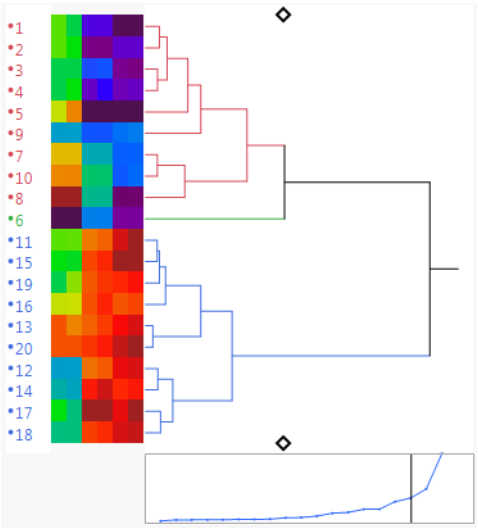
Screening
Analyze > Specialized Modeling > Specialized DOE Models > Fit Two Level Screening



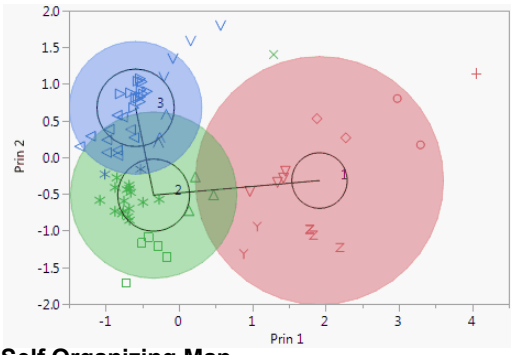
FDR pValue Plot
Analyze > Screening > Response Screening



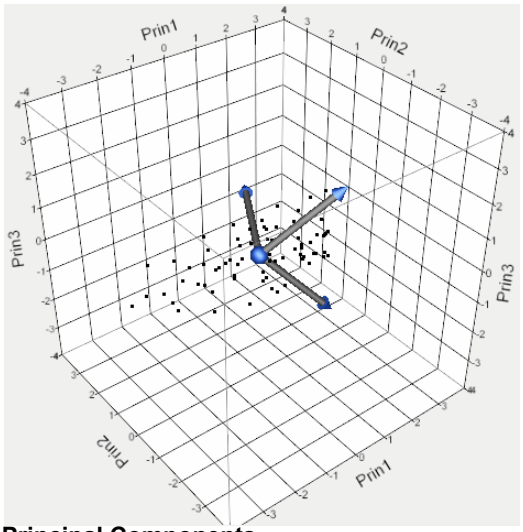
Scatterplot Matrix
Analyze > Multivariate Methods > Multivariate



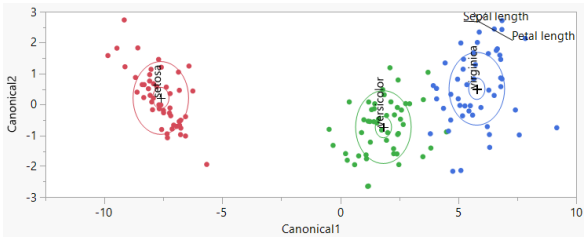
Dendrogram
Analyze > Clustering > Hierarchical Cluster



Self Organizing Map
Analyze > Clustering > K Means Cluster

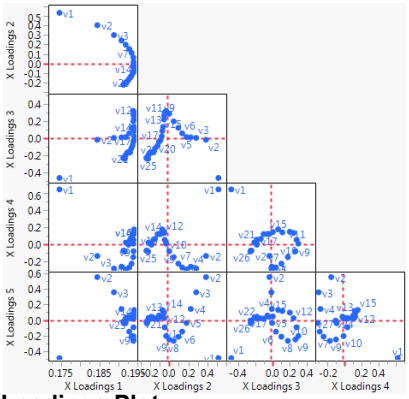


Principal Components
Analyze > Multivariate Methods > Principal Components



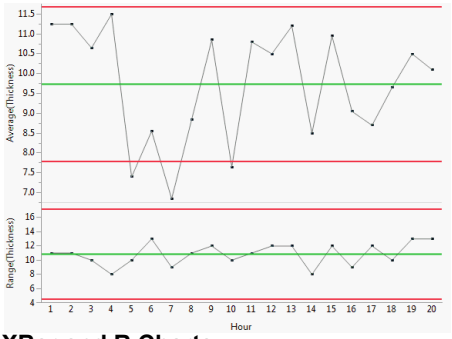
Canonical Plot

Analyze > Multivariate Methods > Discriminant



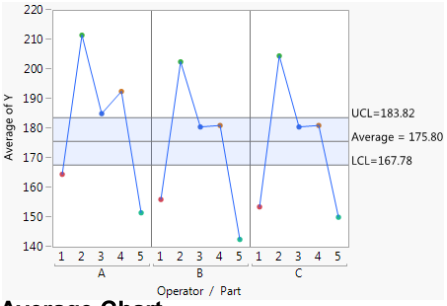
Loadings Plot

Analyze > Multivariate Methods > Partial Least Squares



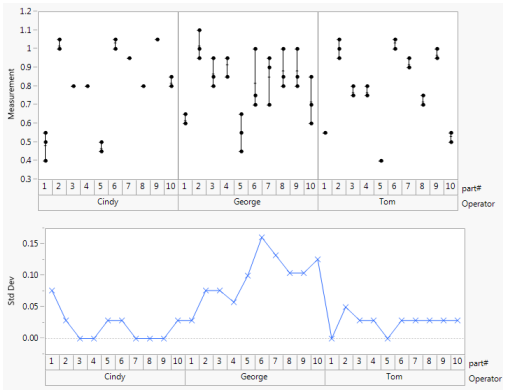
XBar and R Charts

Analyze > Quality and Process > Control Chart Builder

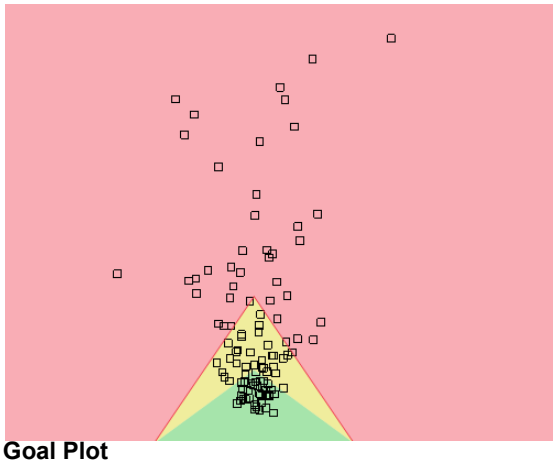


Average Chart

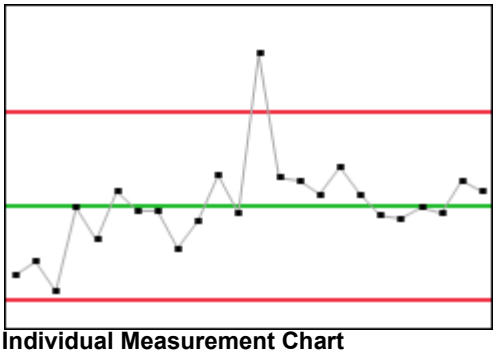
Analyze > Quality and Process > Measurement Systems Analysis



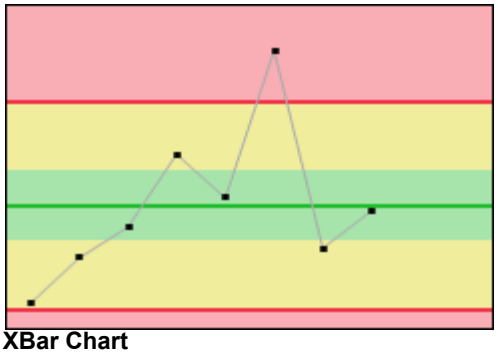
Variability Chart
Analyze > Quality and Process > Variability/Attribute Chart



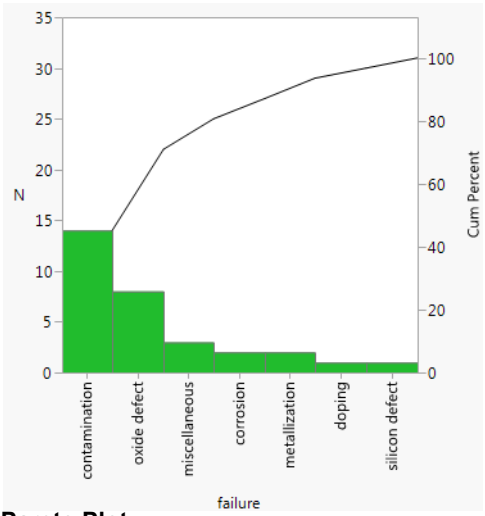
Goal Plot
Analyze > Quality and Process > Process Capability



Individual Measurement Chart
Moving Range Chart
Analyze > Quality and Process > Control Chart > IR

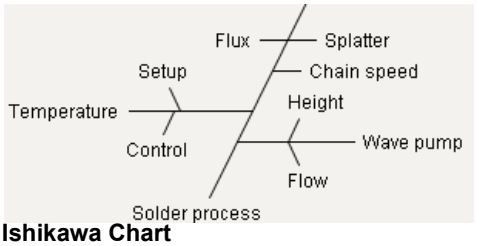


XBar Chart
Analyze > Quality and Process > Control Chart > XBar



Pareto Plot

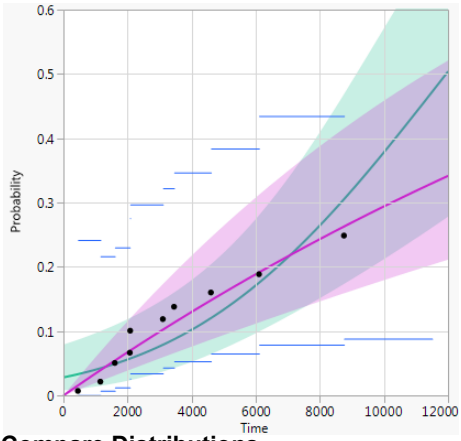
Analyze > Quality and Process > Pareto Plot



Ishikawa Chart

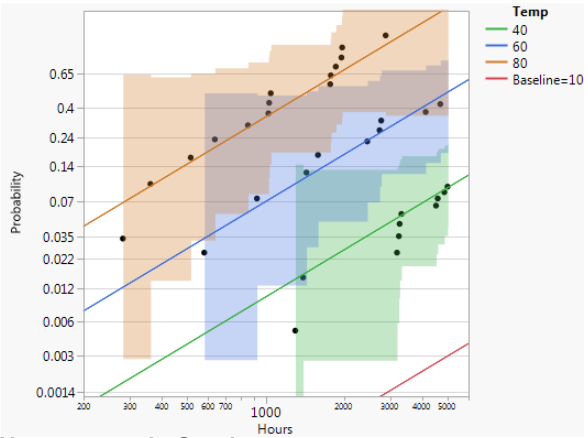
Fishbone Chart

Analyze > Quality and Process> Diagram



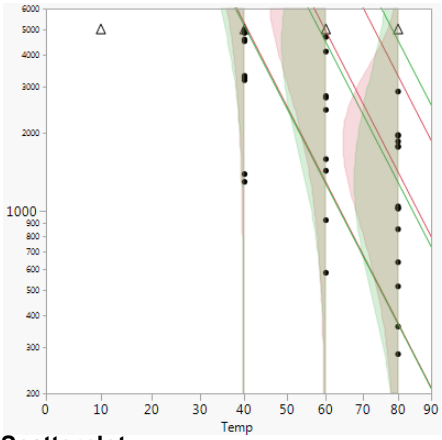
Compare Distributions

Analyze > Reliability and Survival > Life Distribution



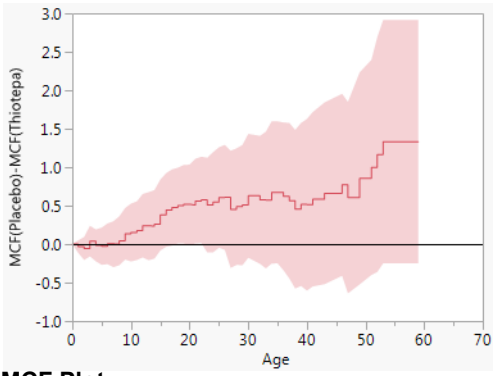
Nonparametric Overlay

Analyze > Reliability and Survival > Fit Life by X



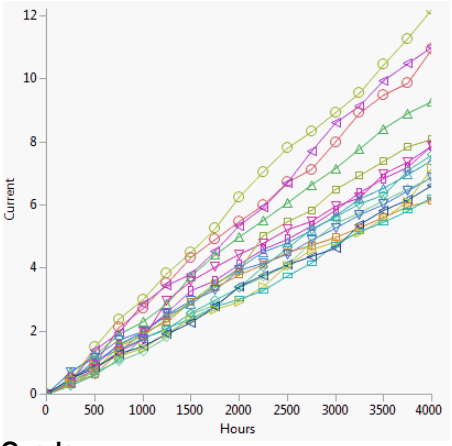
Scatterplot

Analyze > Reliability and Survival > Fit Life by X



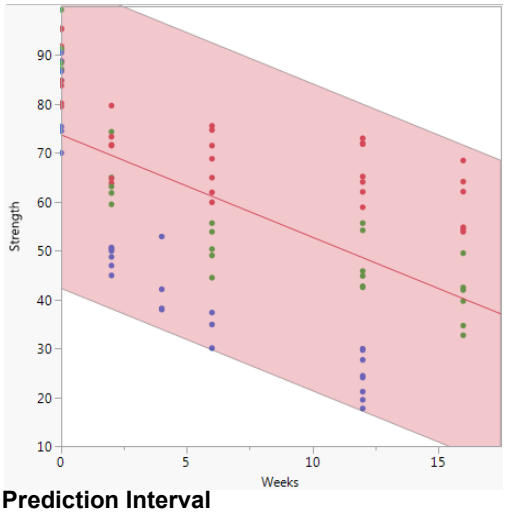
MCF Plot

Analyze > Reliability and Survival > Recurrence Analysis



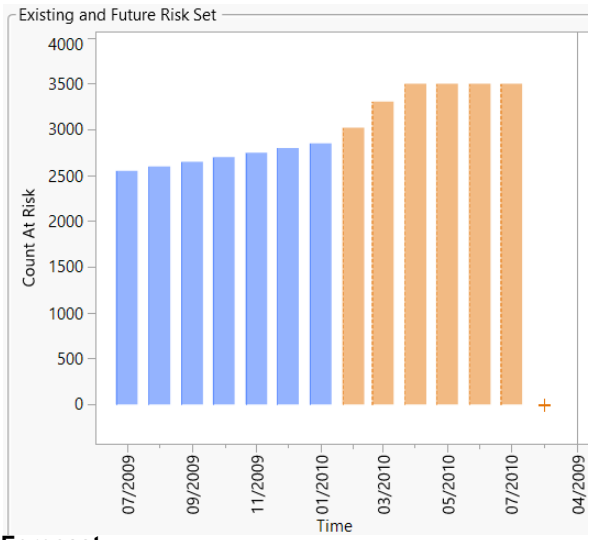
Overlay

Analyze > Reliability and Survival > Degradation

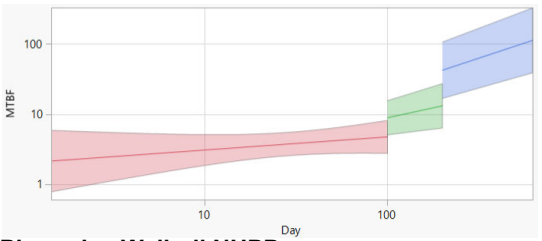


Prediction Interval

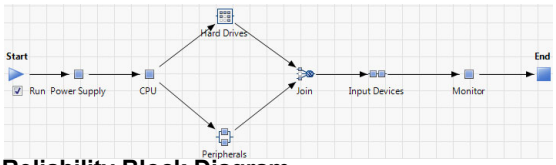
Analyze > Reliability and Survival > Destructive Degradation



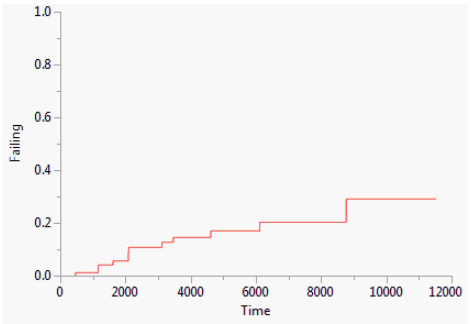
Forecast
Analyze > Reliability and Survival > Reliability Forecast



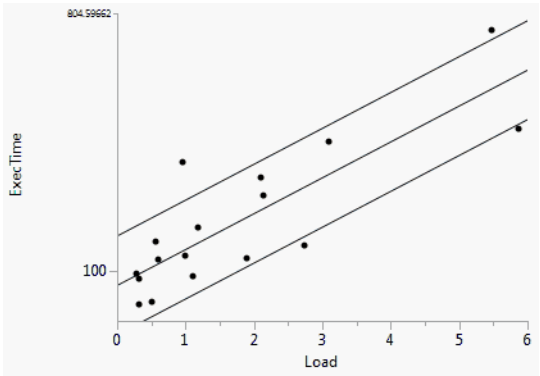
Piecewise Weibull NHPP
Analyze > Reliability and Survival > Reliability Growth



Reliability Block Diagram
Analyze > Reliability and Survival > Reliability Block Diagram

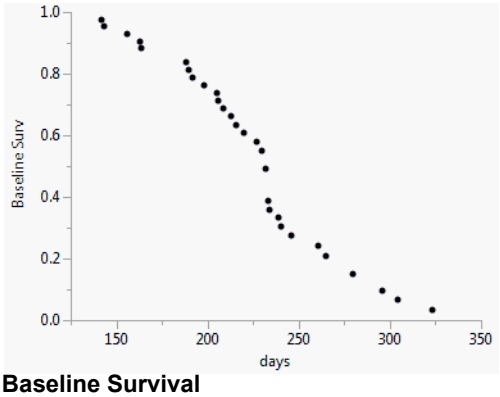


Failure Plot
Analyze > Reliability and Survival > Survival



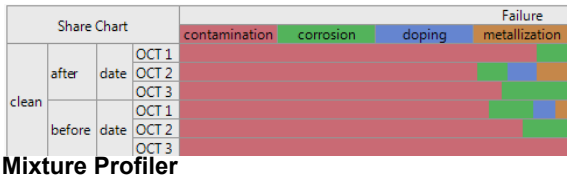
Survival Quantiles

Analyze > Reliability and Survival > Fit Parametric Survival



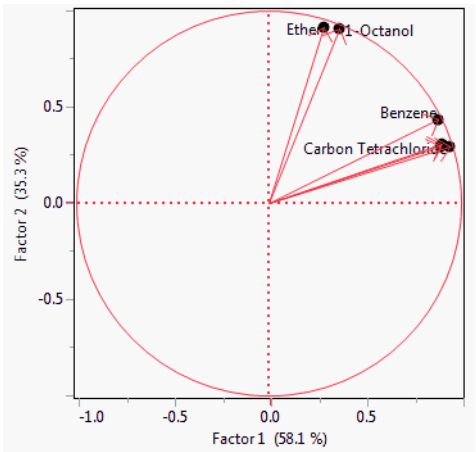
Baseline Survival

Analyze > Reliability and Survival > Fit Proportional Hazards



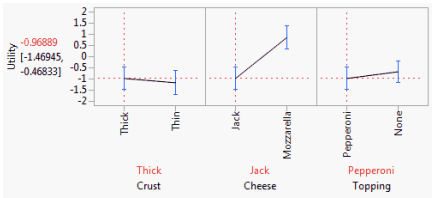
Mixture Profiler

Analyze > Consumer Research > Categorical



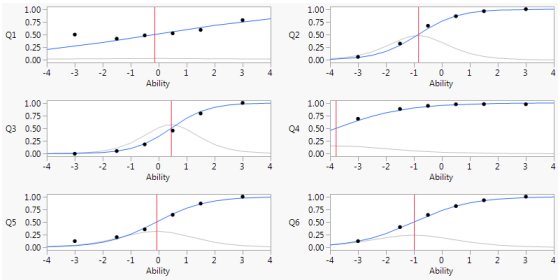
Factor Loading Plot

Analyze > Multivariate Methods > Factor Analysis



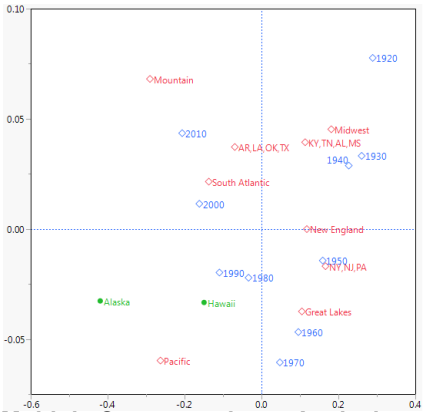
Prediction Profile

Analyze > Consumer Research > Choice



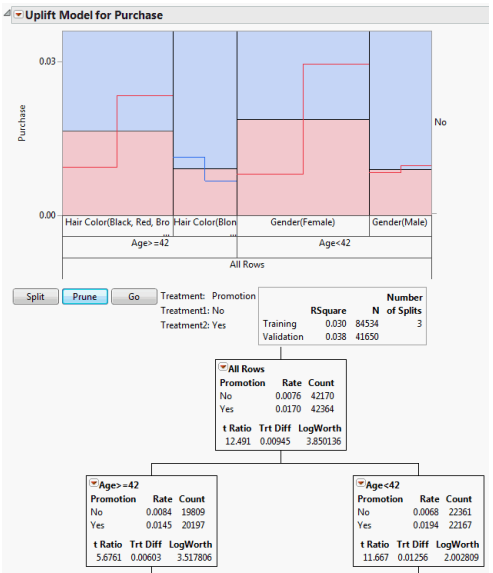
Characteristic Curves

Analyze > Multivariate Methods > Item Analysis



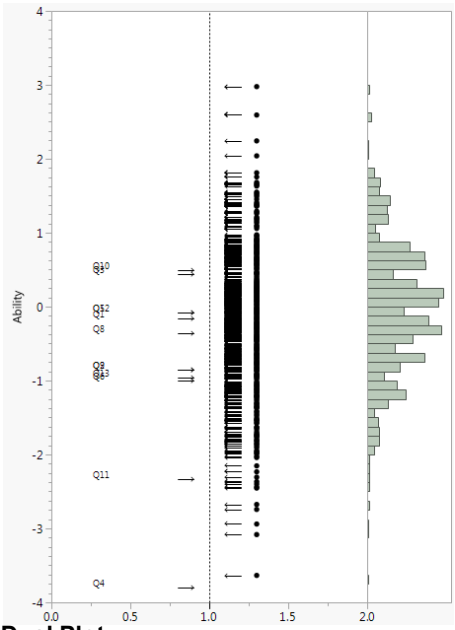
Multiple Correspondence Analysis

Analyze > Multivariate Methods > Multiple Correspondence Analysis



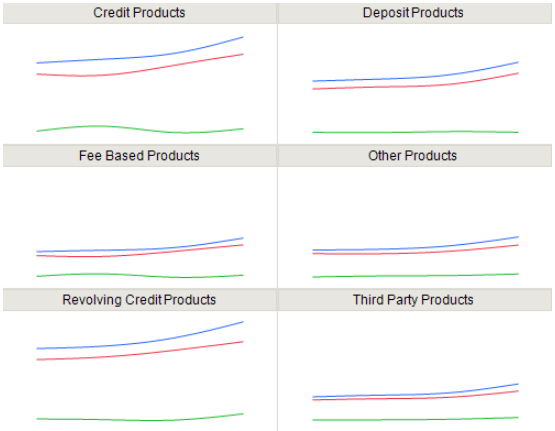
Uplift Model

Analyze > Consumer Research > Uplift



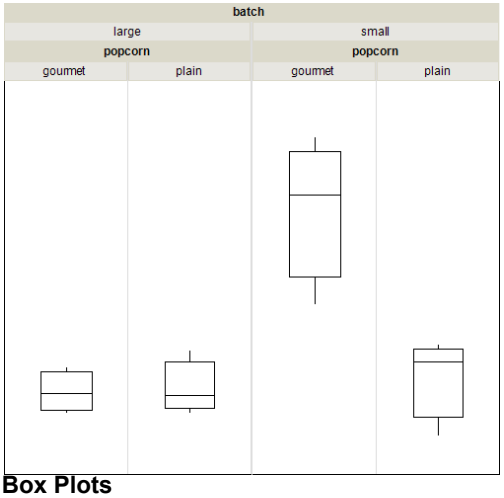
Dual Plot

Analyze > Multivariate Methods > Item Analysis



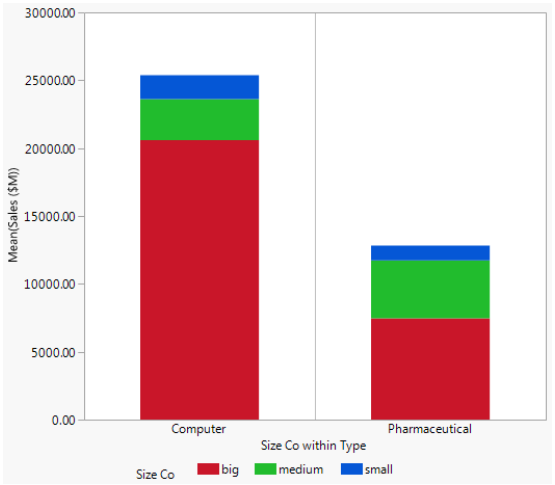
Line Graphs

Graph > Graph Builder



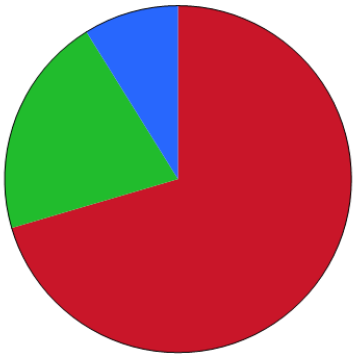
Box Plots

Graph > Graph Builder

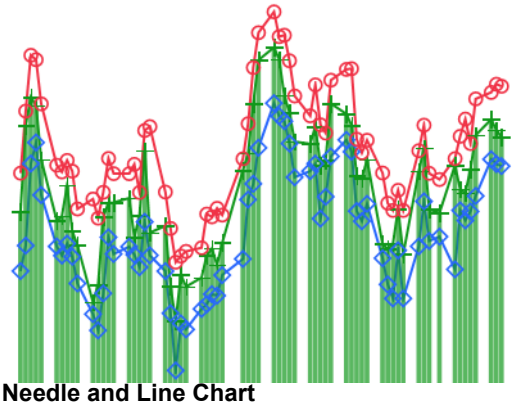


Stacked Bar Chart

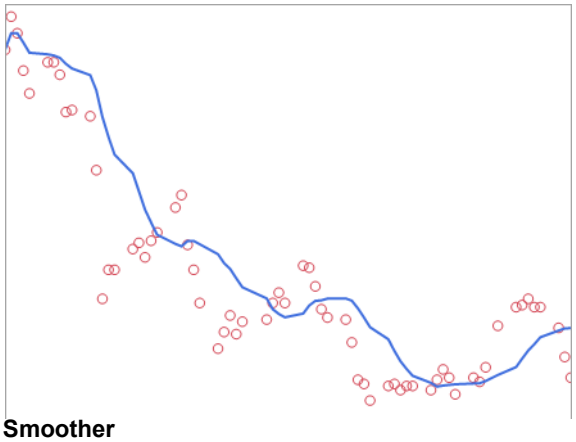
Graph > Graph Builder



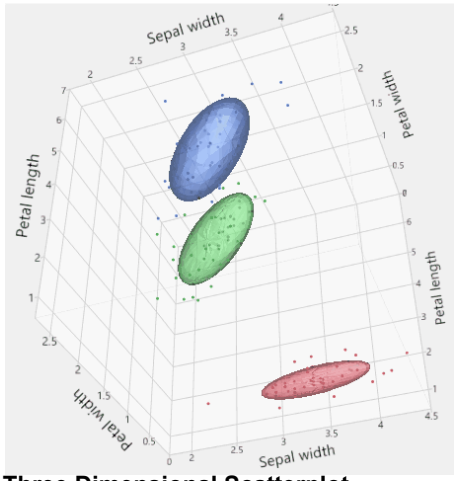
Pie Chart
Graph > Graph Builder



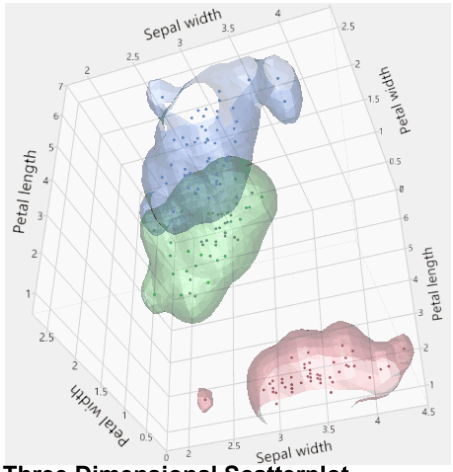
Needle and Line Chart
Graph > Graph Builder



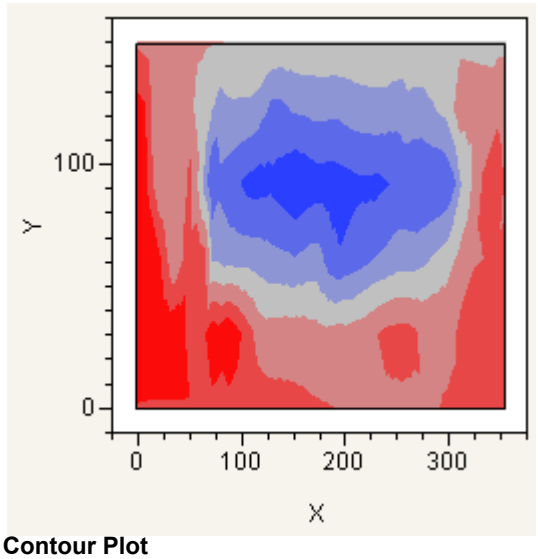
Smoother
Graph > Graph Builder



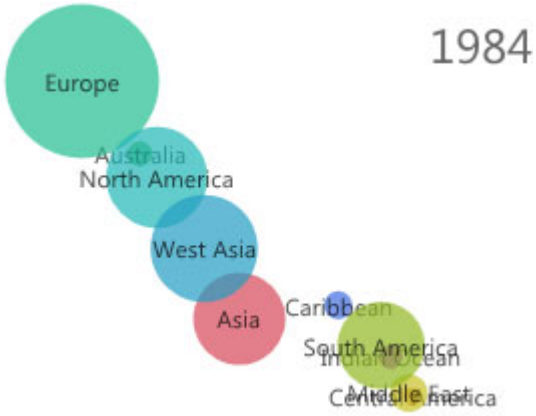
Three Dimensional Scatterplot
Graph > Scatterplot 3D



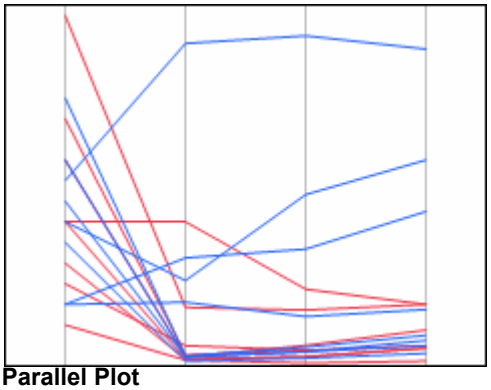
Three Dimensional Scatterplot
Graph > Scatterplot 3D



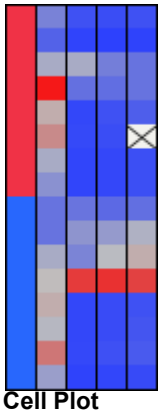
Contour Plot
Graph > Graph Builder



Bubble Plot
Graph > Bubble Plot

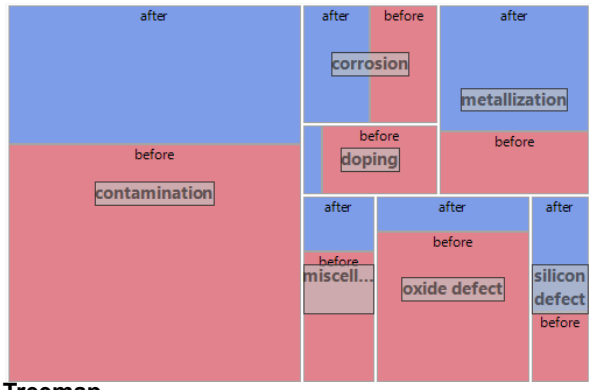


Parallel Plot
Graph > Graph Builder



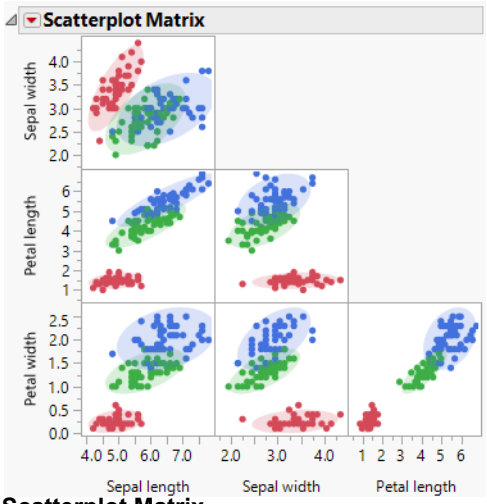
Cell Plot

Graph > Cell Plot



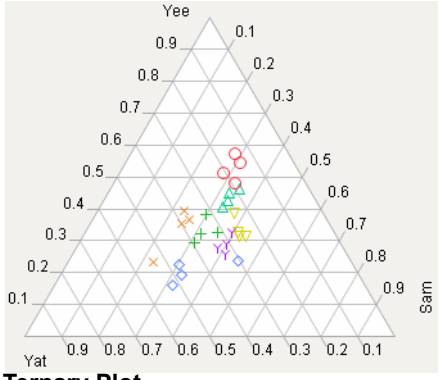
Treemap

Graph > Graph Builder



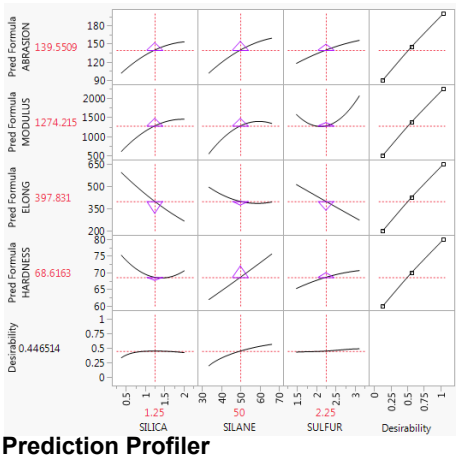
Scatterplot Matrix

Graph > Scatterplot Matrix

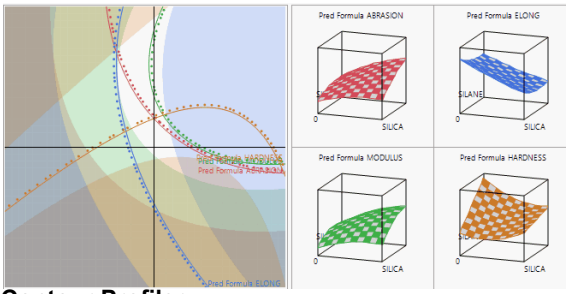


Ternary Plot

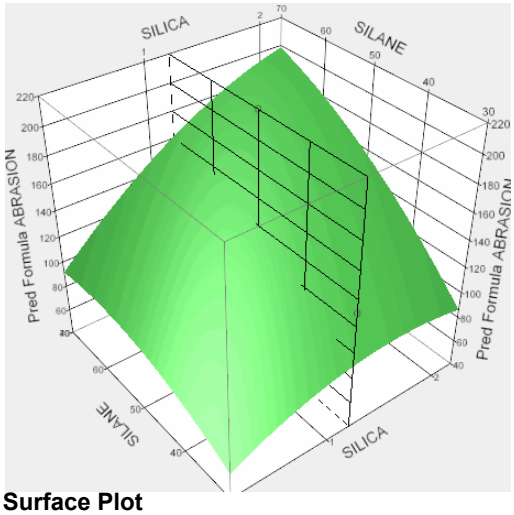
Graph > Ternary Plot



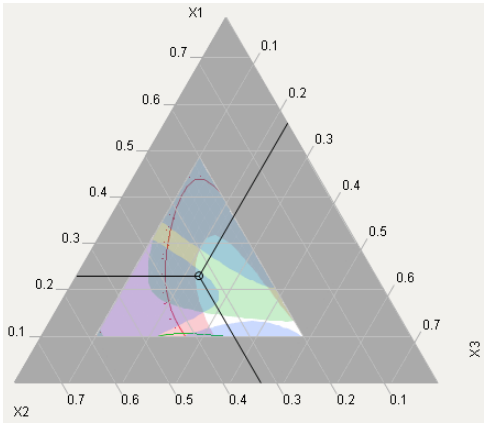
Prediction Profiler
Graph > Profiler



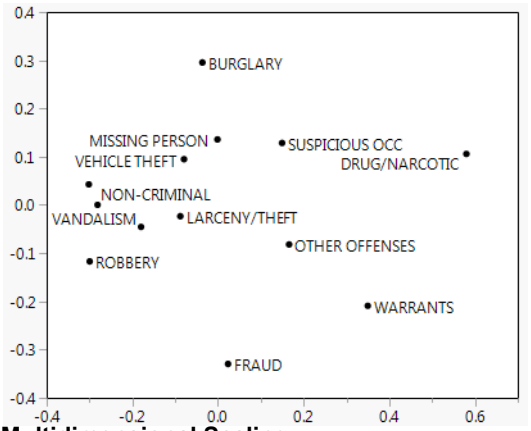
Contour Profiler
Graph > Contour Profiler



Surface Plot
Graph > Surface Plot

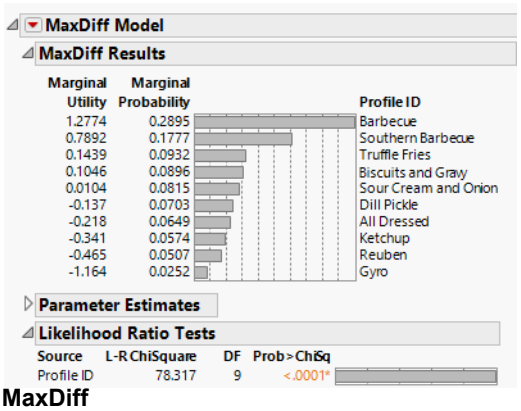


Mixture Profiler
Graph > Mixture Profiler



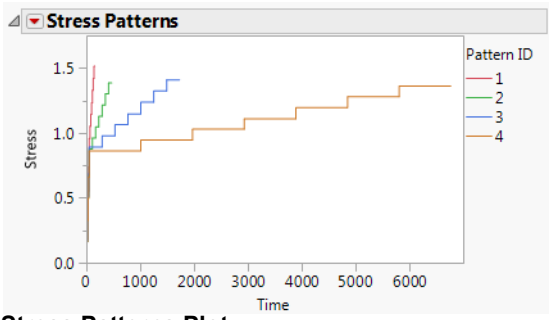
Multidimensional Scaling

Analyze > Multivariate Methods > Multidimensional Scaling



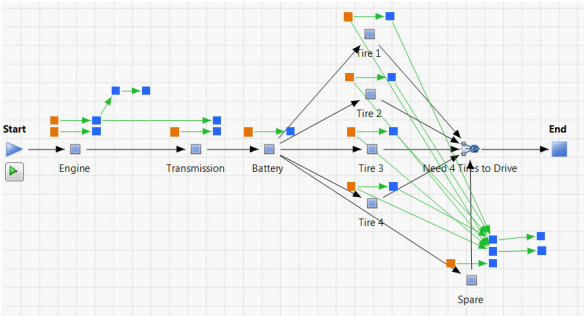
MaxDiff

Analyze > Consumer Research > MaxDiff



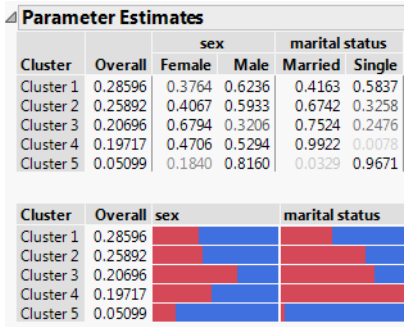
Stress Patterns Plot

Analyze > Reliability and Survival > Cumulative Damage



Repairable Systems Simulation

Analyze > Reliability and Survival > Repairable Systems Simulation



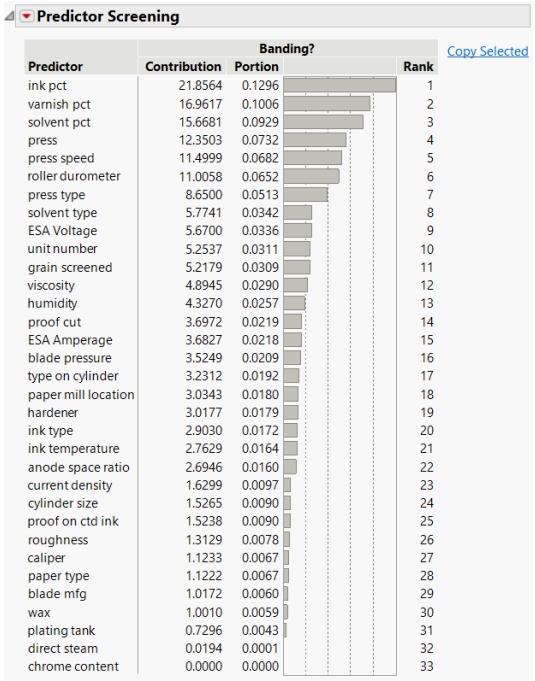
Parameter Estimates

Cluster	Overall	sex		marital status	
		Female	Male	Married	Single
Cluster 1	0.28596	0.3764	0.6236	0.4163	0.5837
Cluster 2	0.25892	0.4067	0.5933	0.6742	0.3258
Cluster 3	0.20696	0.6794	0.3206	0.7524	0.2476
Cluster 4	0.19717	0.4706	0.5294	0.9922	0.0078
Cluster 5	0.05099	0.1840	0.8160	0.0329	0.9671

Cluster	Overall	sex	marital status
Cluster 1	0.28596		
Cluster 2	0.25892		
Cluster 3	0.20696		
Cluster 4	0.19717		
Cluster 5	0.05099		

Latent Class Analysis

Analyze > Clustering > Latent Class Analysis



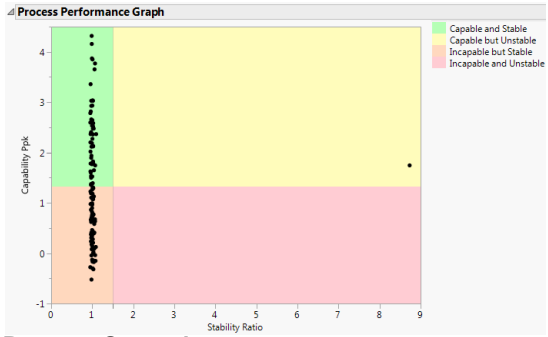
Predictor Screening

Copy Selected

Predictor	Contribution	Portion	Rank
		Banding?	
ink pct	21.8564	0.1296	1
varnish pct	16.9617	0.1006	2
solvent pct	15.6681	0.0929	3
press	12.3503	0.0732	4
press speed	11.4999	0.0682	5
roller durometer	11.0058	0.0652	6
press type	8.6500	0.0513	7
solvent type	5.7741	0.0342	8
ESA Voltage	5.6700	0.0336	9
unit number	5.2537	0.0311	10
grain screened	5.2179	0.0309	11
viscosity	4.8945	0.0290	12
humidity	4.3270	0.0257	13
proof cut	3.6972	0.0219	14
ESA Amperage	3.6827	0.0218	15
blade pressure	3.5249	0.0209	16
type on cylinder	3.2312	0.0192	17
paper mill location	3.0343	0.0180	18
hardener	3.0177	0.0179	19
ink type	2.9030	0.0172	20
ink temperature	2.7629	0.0164	21
anode space ratio	2.6946	0.0160	22
current density	1.6299	0.0097	23
cylinder size	1.5265	0.0090	24
proof on ctd ink	1.5238	0.0090	25
roughness	1.3129	0.0078	26
caliper	1.1233	0.0067	27
paper type	1.1222	0.0067	28
blade mfg	1.0172	0.0060	29
wax	1.0010	0.0059	30
plating tank	0.7296	0.0043	31
direct steam	0.0194	0.0001	32
chrome content	0.0000	0.0000	33

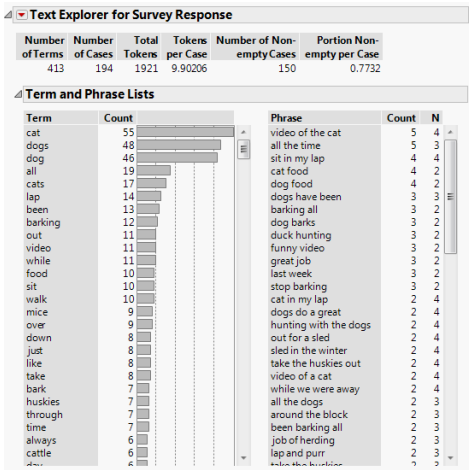
Predictor Screening

Analyze > Screening > Predictor Screening



Process Screening

Analyze > Quality and Process > Process Screening



Text Explorer for Survey Response

Number of Terms	Number of Cases	Total Tokens	Tokens per Case	Number of Non-empty Cases	Portion Non-empty per Case
413	194	1921	9.90206	150	0.7732

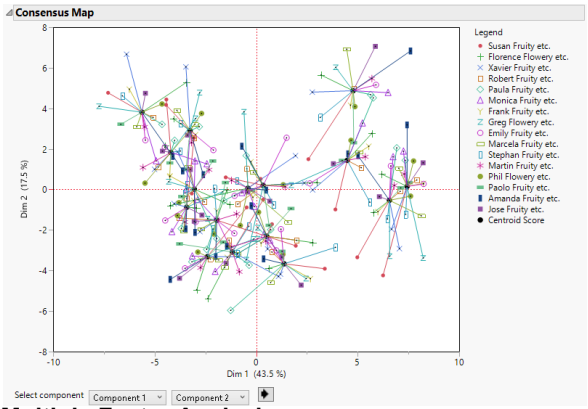
Term and Phrase Lists

Term	Count
cat	55
dogs	48
dog	46
all	19
cats	17
lap	14
been	13
barking	12
out	11
video	11
while	11
food	10
sit	10
walk	10
mice	9
over	9
down	8
just	8
like	8
take	8
bark	7
huskies	7
through	7
time	7
always	6
cattle	6

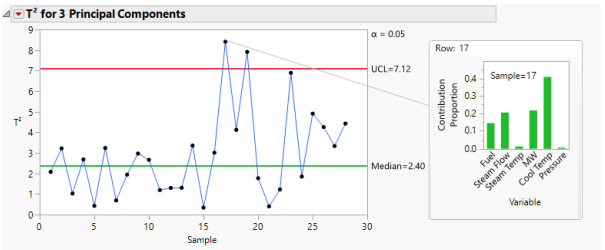
Phrase	Count	N
video of the cat	5	4
all the time	5	3
sit in my lap	4	4
cat food	4	2
dog food	4	2
dogs have been	3	3
barking all	3	2
dog barks	3	2
duck hunting	3	2
funny video	3	2
great job	3	2
last week	3	2
stop barking	3	2
cat in my lap	2	4
dogs do a great	2	4
hunting with the dogs	2	4
out for a sled	2	4
sled in the winter	2	4
take the huskies out	2	4
video of a cat	2	4
while we were away	2	4
all the dogs	2	3
around the block	2	3
been barking all	2	3
job of herding	2	3
lap and purr	2	3

Text Explorer

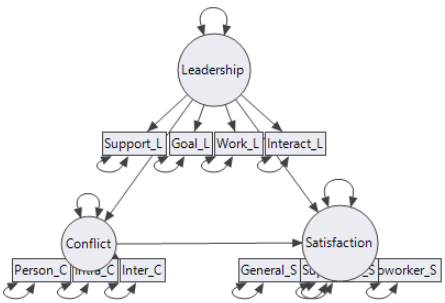
Analyze > Text Explorer



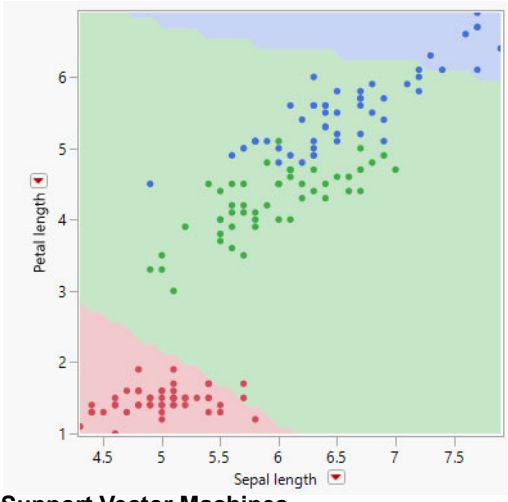
Multiple Factor Analysis
Analyze > Consumer Research > Multiple Factor Analysis



Model Driven Multivariate Control Chart
Analyze > Quality and Process > Model Driven Multivariate Control Chart



Structural Equation Models
Analyze > Multivariate Methods > Structural Equation Models



Support Vector Machines
Analyze > Predictive Modeling > Support Vector Machines

Chapter 1

Learn about JMP

Documentation and Additional Resources

Learn about JMP documentation, such as the JMP Pro designation, the JMP documentation add-in, descriptions of each JMP document, the Help menu options, and where to find additional support.

Contents

JMP Pro

Features that are exclusive to JMP Pro are noted with the JMP Pro icon JMP PRO. For an overview of JMP Pro features, visit https://www.jmp.com/software/pro.

JMP Online Help

The JMP Online Help enables you to search for information about JMP features, statistical methods, and the JMP Scripting Language (*JSL*). You can open JMP Online Help several ways:

- On Windows, select **Help > JMP Online Help**.
- On macOS, select **Help > JMP Help**.
- On Windows, press the F1 key.
- To get help on a specific part of a data table or report window, select **Help > Help Tool**. Then, click anywhere in a data table or report window. To dismiss the Help tool, press the Esc key.
- Within a JMP window, click the **Help** button.

Note: The JMP Help is available for users with internet connections. Users without an internet connection can install the documentation add-in. See "Documentation PDF Add-in" for more information.

Documentation PDF Add-in

You can download and install the JMP documentation add-in. The documentation add-in contains an individual PDF of each document in the JMP library and the *JMP Documentation Library* file. The *JMP Documentation Library* file is one PDF file that contains the individual book PDF files. It allows users to search all books in a single PDF file, similar to the JMP Online Help.

When installed, the documentation add-in adds the Documentation PDFs option to the Help menu and installs the PDF files on your machine. This enables you to access the documentation locally by selecting **Help > Documentation PDFs**. Download the available documentation add-ins from https://www.jmp.com/doc-addin.

The following table describes the purpose and content of each document in the documentation add-in.

Document Title	Document Purpose	Document Content
JMP Documentation Library	Provide one PDF of the other individual book PDF files.	Includes all the JMP documentation in one PDF.
Discovering JMP	If you are not familiar with JMP, start here.	Introduces you to JMP and gets you started creating and analyzing data, and sharing your results.
Using JMP	Learn about JMP data tables and how to perform basic operations.	Covers general JMP concepts and features that span all of JMP, including importing data, modifying columns properties, sorting data, and using workflow builder.
Basic Analysis	Perform basic analysis using this document.	Describes the following Analyze menu platforms: • Distribution • Fit Y by X • Tabulate • Text Explorer Covers how to perform bivariate, one-way ANOVA, and contingency analyses through Analyze > Fit Y by X. Also addresses how to approximate sampling distributions using bootstrapping and how to perform parametric resampling with the Simulate platform.

Document Title	Document Purpose	Document Content
Essential Graphing	Find the ideal graph for your data.	Describes the following Graph menu platforms: • Graph Builder • Scatterplot 3D • Contour Plot • Bubble Plot • Parallel Plot • Cell Plot • Scatterplot Matrix • Ternary Plot • Treemap • Chart • Overlay Plot The book also covers how to create background and custom maps.
Profilers	Learn how to use interactive profiling tools, which enable you to view cross-sections of any response surface.	Covers all profilers listed in the Graph menu. Analyzing noise factors is included along with running simulations using random inputs.
Design of Experiments Guide	Learn how to design experiments and determine appropriate sample sizes.	Covers all topics in the DOE menu.

Document Title	Document Purpose	Document Content
Fitting Linear Models	Learn about Fit Model platform and many of its personalities.	Describes the following personalities, all available within the Analyze menu Fit Model platform: • Standard Least Squares • Stepwise • Generalized Regression • Mixed Model • Generalized Linear Mixed Model • MANOVA • Loglinear Variance • Nominal Logistic • Ordinal Logistic • Generalized Linear Model

Document Title	Document Purpose	Document Content
Predictive and Specialized Modeling	Learn about additional modeling techniques.	Describes the following Analyze > Predictive Modeling menu platforms: • Neural • Partition • Bootstrap Forest • Boosted Tree • K Nearest Neighbors • Naive Bayes • Support Vector Machines • Model Comparison • Model Screening • Make Validation Column • Formula Depot Describes the following Analyze > Specialized Modeling menu platforms: • Fit Curve • Nonlinear • Functional Data Explorer • Gaussian Process • Time Series • Time Series Forecast • Matched Pairs Describes the following Analyze > Screening menu platforms: • Explore Outliers • Explore Missing Values • Explore Patterns • Response Screening • Predictor Screening • Association Analysis • Process History Explorer

Document Title	Document Purpose	Document Content
Multivariate Methods	Learn how to analyze several variables simultaneously.	Describes the following Analyze > Multivariate Methods menu platforms: • Multivariate • Principal Components • Discriminant • Partial Least Squares • Multiple Correspondence Analysis • Structural Equation Models • Factor Analysis • Multidimensional Scaling • Multivariate Embedding • Item Analysis Describes the following Analyze > Clustering menu platforms: • Hierarchical Cluster • K Means Cluster • Normal Mixtures • Latent Class Analysis • Cluster Variables

Document Title	Document Purpose	Document Content
Quality and Process Methods	Learn about tools for evaluating and improving processes.	Describes the following Analyze > Quality and Process menu platforms: • Control Chart Builder and individual control charts • Measurement Systems Analysis (EMP and Type 1 Gauge) • Variability / Attribute Gauge Charts • Process Screening • Process Capability • Model Driven Multivariate Control Chart • Legacy Control Charts • Pareto Plot • Diagram • Manage Limits • OC Curves

Document Title	Document Purpose	Document Content
Reliability and Survival Methods	Learn to evaluate and improve reliability in a product or system and analyze survival data for people and products.	Describes the following Analyze > Reliability and Survival menu platforms: • Life Distribution • Fit Life by X • Cumulative Damage • Fatigue Model • Recurrence Analysis • Repeated Measures Degradation • Destructive Degradation • Reliability Forecast • Reliability Growth • Reliability Block Diagram • Repairable Systems Simulation • Survival • Fit Parametric Survival • Degradation • Fit Proportional Hazards
Consumer Research	Learn how to study consumer preferences and create better products and services.	Describes the following Analyze > Consumer Research menu platforms: • Categorical • Choice • MaxDiff • Uplift • Multiple Factor Analysis
Genetics	Learn how to analyze your genetic data to simulate a breeding program to predict the optimum genetic crosses to make.	Describes the following Analyze > Genetics menu platforms: • Marker Statistics • Marker Simulation

Document Title	Document Purpose	Document Content
Scripting Guide	Learn about the powerful JMP Scripting Language (JSL).	Covers a variety of topics, such as writing and debugging scripts, manipulating data tables, constructing display boxes, and creating JMP applications.
JSL Syntax Reference	Learn about the JSL function arguments and messages.	Includes syntax, examples, and notes for JSL commands.
Keyboard Shortcuts	Learn how to use your keyboard to quickly navigate JMP and complete tasks.	Includes commands and the corresponding keystrokes for Windows and macOS.
Menu Descriptions	Learn what items are in the menus in JMP.	Describes the menu options for Windows and macOS.

JMP Help Menu

Starting at JMP 18, the JMP help menu has been updated.

Menu Item	Description
Search JMP	Enables you to search JMP for statistical tests and other capabilities. For more information, see "Search JMP".
JMP Online Help	Enables you to open the latest version of the Help in a web browser.
Help Tool	Enables you to click on any part of a data table or report window to get help.
Quick Start	Formerly referred to as Tip of the Day, the Quick Start provides you with tips to help you quickly learn the basics of JMP. For more information, see "Learn JMP Tips and Tricks".
Documentation PDFs	When installed, it provides local access to the JMP documentation PDF files. For more information, see "Documentation PDF Add-in". **Note:** This menu option appears only if the documentation add-in is downloaded and installed.
JMP Capabilities	Opens a web browser that lists the tools and features that are available in JMP. It also provides links to the online Help, where more information is available.
Learn JMP	Opens a web browser that takes you to JMP learning materials. You can learn JMP through short videos and other resources.

Menu Item	Description
JMP User Community	Opens a web browser where you can connect with other JMP users to learn more, solve problems, and share ideas for improving JMP. For more information, see "JMP User Community".
New in JMP	Opens a web browser where you can learn about the new features in the latest release of JMP.
Sample Data Folder	Enables you to access sample data to learn about JMP analyses. Open a sample data file and run a script to see a sample analysis. For more information, see "Sample Data Tables".
Sample Index	Enables you to find sample data tables based on analysis type or industry, teaching resources, and links to additional sample material. For more information, see "Sample Data Tables".
Scripting Index	Enables you to search for JMP scripting commands and learn how to use them. For more information, see "Learn about JSL".
My JMP	Opens my.jmp.com on the web.
About JMP	Displays your JMP version and enables you to check for software updates. This option is available only on Windows.

Additional Resources for Learning JMP

In addition to reading JMP help, you can also learn about JMP using the following resources:

Search JMP

If you are not sure where to find a statistical procedure, do a search across JMP. Results are tailored to the window that you launch the search from, such as a data table or report.

1. Click **Help** > **Search JMP**. Or, press Ctrl+comma.
2. Enter your search text.
3. Click the result that contains the procedure that you want.

   On the right, you can see a description and the location of the procedure.
4. Click the corresponding button to open or go to a result.

Sample Data Tables

All of the examples in the JMP documentation suite use sample data. Select **Help > Sample Data Folder** to open the sample data directory.

To view an alphabetized list of sample data tables or view sample data within categories, select **Help > Sample Index**.

Sample data tables are installed in the following directory:

On Windows: C:\Program Files\JMP\JMP\18\Samples\Data

On macOS: \Library\Application Support\JMP\18\Samples\Data

In JMP Pro, sample data is installed in the JMPPRO (rather than JMP) directory.

To view examples using sample data, select **Help > Sample Index** and navigate to Teaching Examples.

Learn about JSL

For help with JSL scripting and examples, select **Help > Scripting Index**. Use the Scripting Index to search for information about JSL functions, objects, and display boxes. You can edit and run example scripts and get help on the commands.

Learn JMP Tips and Tricks

You can learn tips and tricks to help make using JMP easier. The Quick Start and Working Smarter in JMP are two tools that can help.

When you first start JMP, you see the Quick Start window. This window provides tips for using JMP. To turn off the Quick Start, clear the **Show the Quick Start at startup** check box. To view it again, select **Help > Quick Start**. Or, you can turn it off using the Preferences window.

You can also access the Working Smarter in JMP for tips. These tips provide an overview of several useful shortcuts in JMP. To view, go to https://community.jmp.com.

JMP Tooltips

JMP provides descriptive tooltips (or *hover labels*) when you hover over items, such as the following:

- Menu or toolbar options
- Labels in graphs
- Text results in the report window (move your cursor in a circle to reveal)
- Files or windows in the Home Window
- Code in the Script Editor

Tip: On Windows, you can hide tooltips in the JMP Preferences. Select **File > Preferences > General** and then deselect **Show menu tips**. This option is not available on macOS.

JMP User Community

The JMP User Community provides a range of options to help you learn more about JMP and connect with other JMP users. The learning library of one-page guides, tutorials, and demos is a good place to start. And you can continue your education by registering for a variety of JMP training courses.

Other resources include a discussion forum, sample data and script file exchange, webcasts, and social networking groups.

To access JMP resources on the website, select **Help > JMP User Community** or visit https://community.jmp.com.

Free Online Statistical Thinking Course

Learn practical statistical skills in this free online course on topics such as exploratory data analysis, quality methods, and correlation and regression. The course consists of short videos, demonstrations, exercises, and more. Visit https://www.jmp.com/statisticalthinking.

JMP New User Welcome Kit

The JMP New User Welcome Kit is designed to help you quickly get comfortable with the basics of JMP. You will complete its thirty short demo videos and activities, build your confidence in using the software, and connect with the largest online community of JMP users in the world. Visit https://www.jmp.com/welcome.

Statistics Knowledge Portal

The Statistics Knowledge Portal combines concise statistical explanations with illuminating examples and graphics to help visitors establish a firm foundation upon which to build statistical skills. Visit https://www.jmp.com/skp.

JMP Training

JMP offers training on a variety of topics led by a seasoned team of JMP experts. Public courses, live web courses, and on-site courses are available. You might also choose the online e-learning subscription to learn at your convenience. Visit https://www.jmp.com/training.

JMP Books by Users

Additional books about using JMP that are written by JMP users are available on the JMP website. Visit https://www.jmp.com/books.

The JMP Starter Window

The JMP Starter window is a good place to begin if you are not familiar with JMP or data analysis. Options are categorized and described, and you launch them by clicking a button. The JMP Starter window covers many of the options found in the Analyze, Graph, Tables, and File menus. The window also lists JMP Pro features and platforms.

- To open the JMP Starter window, select **View** (**Window** on macOS) **> JMP Starter**.
- To display the JMP Starter automatically when you open JMP on Windows, select **File > Preferences > General**, and then select **JMP Starter** from the Initial JMP Window list. On macOS, select **JMP > Preferences > General > Initial JMP Starter Window**.

JMP Technical Support

JMP technical support is provided by statisticians and engineers educated in JMP, many of whom have graduate degrees in statistics or other technical disciplines.

Many technical support options are provided at https://www.jmp.com/support, including the technical support phone number.

Chapter 2

Introducing JMP

Basic Concepts

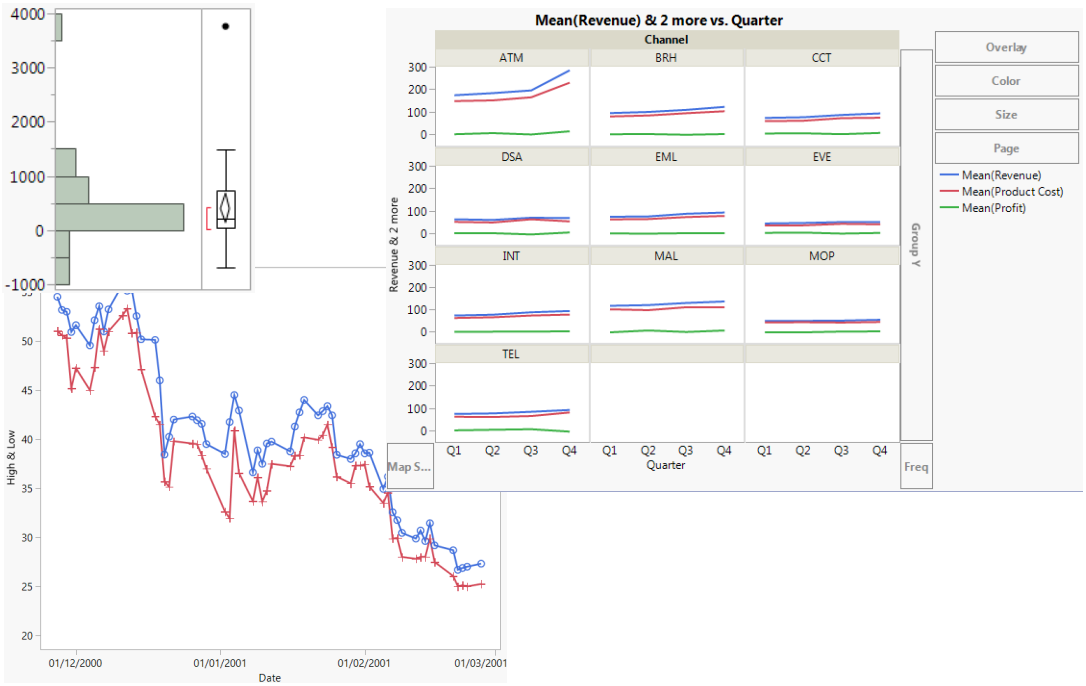
JMP (pronounced *jump*) is a powerful and interactive data visualization and statistical analysis tool. Use JMP to learn more about your data by performing analyses and interacting with the data using data tables, graphs, charts, and reports.

JMP enables researchers to perform a wide range of statistical analyses and modeling. JMP is equally useful to the business analyst who wants to quickly uncover trends and patterns in data. With JMP, you do not have to be an expert in statistics to get information from your data.

For example, you can use JMP to do the following:

- Create interactive graphs and charts to explore your data and discover relationships.
- Discover patterns of variation across many variables at once.
- Explore and summarize large amounts of data.
- Develop powerful statistical models to predict the future.

Figure 2.1 Examples of JMP Reports



Contents

JMP Concepts That You Should Know

Before you begin using JMP, you should be familiar with these concepts:

- Enter, view, edit, and manipulate data using JMP *data tables*.
- Select a *platform* from the **Analyze**, **Graph**, or **DOE** menus. Platforms contain interactive windows that you use to analyze data and work with graphs.
- Platforms use these windows:
  - *Launch windows* where you set up and run your analysis.
  - *Report windows* showing the output of your analysis.
- Report windows normally contain the following items:
  - A graph of some type (such as a scatterplot or a chart).
  - Specific *reports* that you can show or hide using the *disclosure icon*  .
  - Platform *options* that are located within *red triangle menus*  .

How Do I Get Started with JMP?

The general workflow in JMP involves three steps:

1. Get your data into JMP.
2. Select a platform and complete its launch window.
3. Explore your results and discover where your data takes you.

This workflow is described in more detail in "Understand the JMP Workflow".

Typically, you start your work in JMP by using graphs to visualize individual variables and relationships among your variables. Graphs make it easy to see this information, and to see the deeper questions to ask. Then you use analysis platforms to dig deeper into your problems and find solutions.

- "Work with Your Data" shows you how to get data into JMP.
- "Visualize Your Data" shows you how to use some of the useful graphs JMP provides to look more closely at your data.
- "Analyze Your Data" shows you how to use some of the analysis platforms.
- "The Big Picture" shows you how to analyze distributions, patterns, and similar values in several platforms.

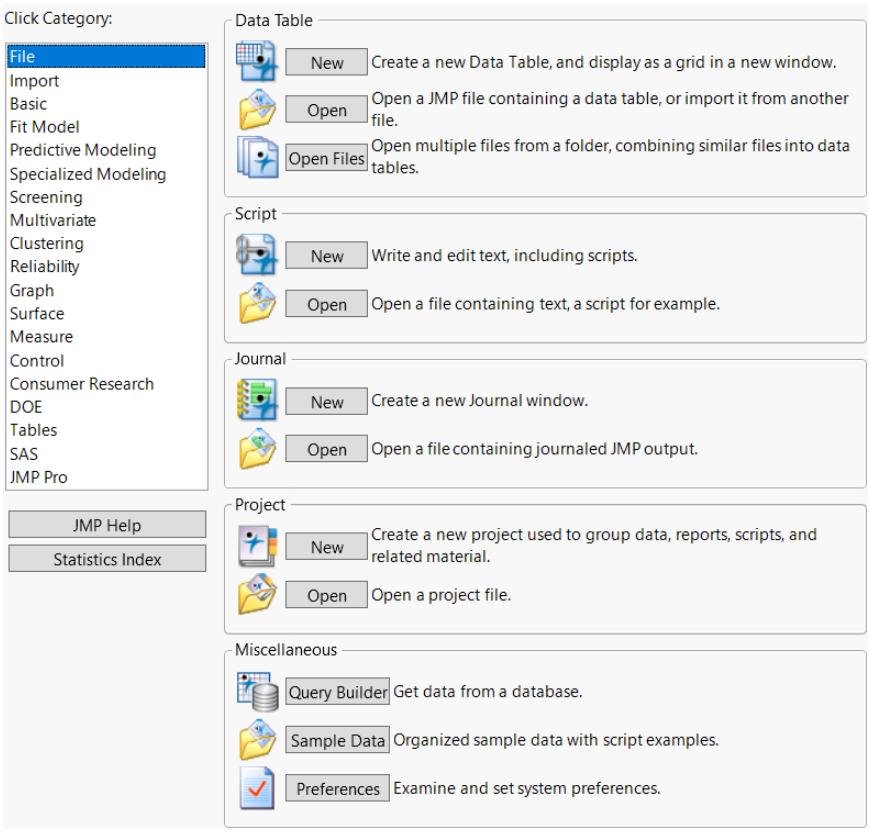
Each chapter teaches through examples. The following sections in this chapter describe data tables and general concepts for working in JMP.

First Looks

After you open JMP on Windows, the Home Window is displayed. On macOS, the Home Window and JMP Starter appear.

The JMP Starter window categorizes actions and platforms.

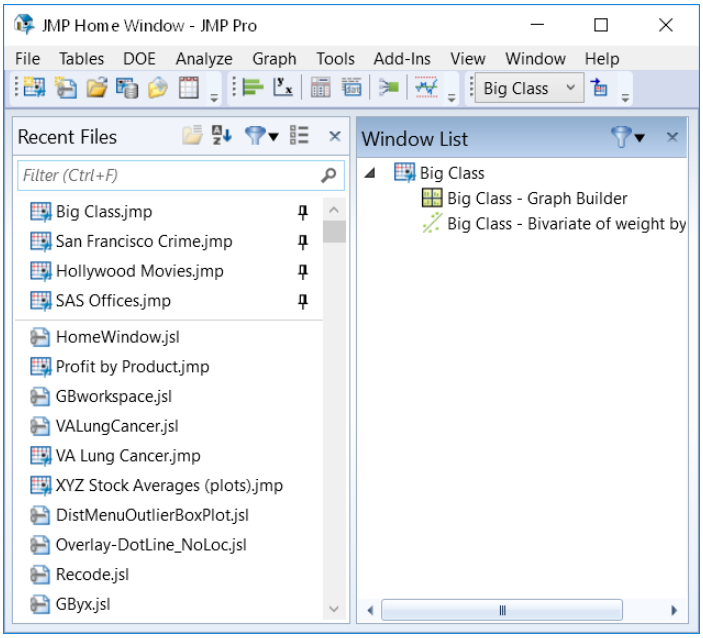
Figure 2.2 The JMP Starter



On the left is a list of categories. Click a category to see the features and the commands related to that category. The JMP Starter also lists JMP Pro features and platforms.

The Home Window helps you organize and access files in JMP.

Figure 2.3 The Home Window on Windows



To open the Home Window on Windows, select **View > Home Window**. On macOS, select **Window > JMP Home**. The Home Window includes links to the following:

- the data tables and report windows that are currently open
- files that you have opened recently

For more information about the Home Window, see *Using JMP*.

Almost all JMP windows contain a menu bar and a toolbar. You can find most JMP features in three ways:

- using the menu bar
- using the toolbar buttons
- using the buttons on the JMP Starter window

About the Menu Bar and Toolbars

The menus and toolbars are hidden in many windows. To see them, hover over the blue bar under the window's title bar. The menus in the JMP Starter window, the Home Window, and all data tables are always visible.

Using Sample Data

The examples in *Discovering JMP* and other JMP documentation use sample data tables. The default location on Windows for the sample data is:

C:\Program Files\JMP\JMP\18\Samples\Data

C:\Program Files\JMP\JMPPro\18\Samples\Data

The Sample Index groups the data tables by category. Click a disclosure icon to see a list of data tables for that category, and then click a link to open a data table.

macOS sample data is installed in /Library/Application Support/JMP/18/Samples/Data.

Opening a JMP Sample Data Table

1. From the **Help** menu, select Sample Index.
2. Open the **Data Tables used in Discovering JMP** list by clicking on the disclosure icon next to it.
3. Click the name of the data table to use it in the examples in *Discovering JMP*.

Sample Import Data

Use files from other applications to learn how to import data into JMP.

The default location on Windows for the sample import data is:

C:\Program Files\JMP\JMP\18\Samples\Import Data

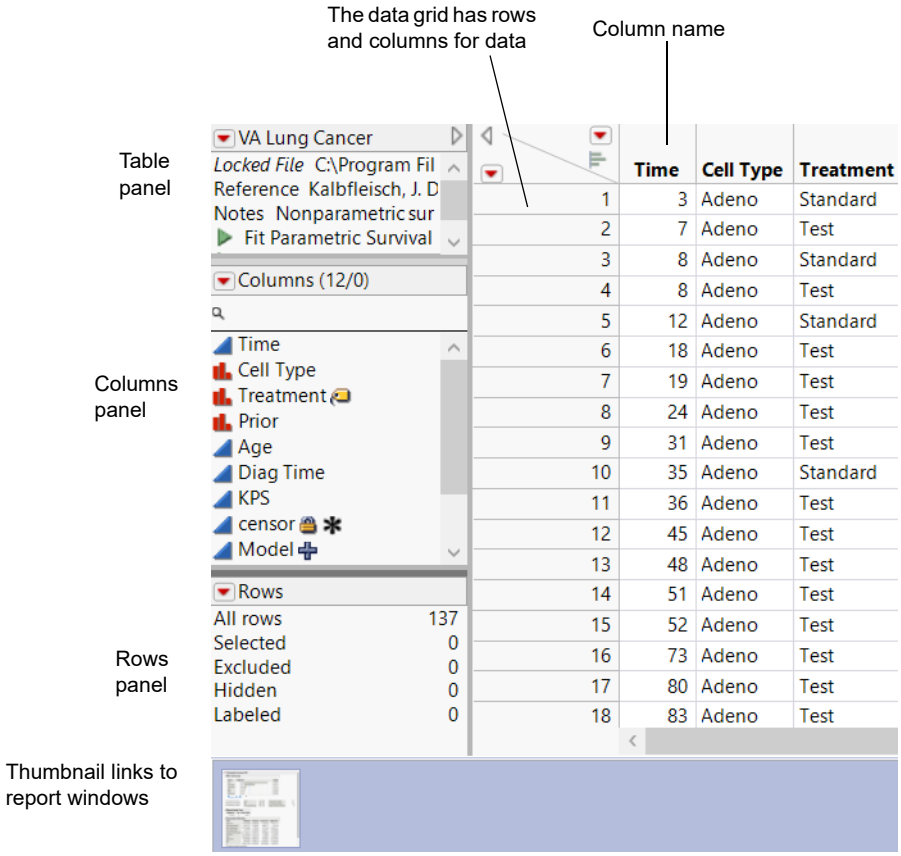
C:\Program Files\JMP\JMPPro\18\Samples\Import Data

Understand Data Tables

A JMP data table is a collection of data organized in rows and columns. A data table might also contain other information like notes, variables, and scripts. These supplementary items are discussed in later chapters.

Open the VA Lung Cancer.jmp sample data table to see the data table described here.

Figure 2.4 A Data Table



A data table contains the following parts:

Data grid The data grid contains the data arranged in rows and columns. Generally, each row in the data grid is an observation, and the columns (also called variables) give information about the observations. In Figure 2.4, each row corresponds to a test subject, and there are twelve columns of information. Although all twelve columns cannot be shown in the data grid, the Columns panel lists them all. The information given about

each test subject includes the time, cell type, treatment, and more. Each column has a header, or name. That name is not part of the table's total count of rows.

Table panel The table panel can contain table variables or table scripts. In Figure 2.4, there is one saved script called **Model** that can automatically re-create an analysis. This table also has a variable named Notes that contains information about the data. Table variables and table scripts are discussed in a later chapter.

Columns panel The columns panel shows the total number of columns, whether any columns are selected, and a list of all the columns by name. The numbers in parentheses (12/0) show that there are twelve columns, and that no columns are selected. An icon to the left of each column name shows that column's modeling type. Modeling types are described in "Understand Modeling Types". Icons to the right show any attributes assigned to the column. See "View or Change Column Information in a Data Table" for more information about these icons.

Rows panel The rows panel shows the number of rows in the data table, and how many rows are selected, excluded, hidden, or labeled. In Figure 2.4, there are 137 rows in the data table.

Thumbnail links to report windows This area shows thumbnails of all reports based on the data table. Hover over a thumbnail to see a larger preview of the report window. Double-click a thumbnail to bring the report window to the front.

Interacting with the data grid, which includes adding rows and columns, entering data, and editing data, is discussed in "Work with Your Data". If you open multiple data tables, each one appears in a separate window.

For more information about how a JMP data table differs from an Excel spreadsheet, see "How is JMP Different from Excel?".

Understand the JMP Workflow

Once your data is in a data table, you can create graphs or plots, and perform analyses. All features are located in platforms, which are found primarily on the **Analyze** or **Graph** menus. They are called platforms because they do not just produce simple static results. Platform results appear in report windows, are highly interactive, and are linked to the data table and to each other.

The platforms under the **Analyze** and **Graph** menus provide a variety of analytical features and data exploration tools.

Here are the general steps to produce a graph or analysis:

1. Open a data table.

2. Select a platform from the Graph or Analyze menu.
3. Complete the platform launch window to set up your analysis.
4. Click **OK** to create the report window that contains your graphs and statistical analyses.
5. Customize your report by using report options.
6. Save, export, and share your results with others.

Later chapters discuss these concepts in greater detail.

The following example shows you how to perform a simple analysis and customize it in four steps. This example uses the Companies.jmp file sample data table to show a basic analysis of the variable Profits ($M).

Step 1: Perform the Analysis and View Results

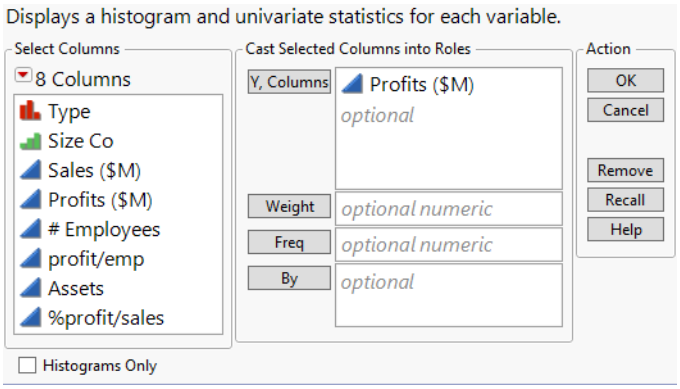
The first step is to perform the analysis and view the results.

1. Select **Help > Sample Data Folder** and open Companies.jmp.
2. Select **Analyze > Distribution** to open the Distribution launch window.
3. Select Profits ($M) in the Select Columns box and click the **Y, Columns** button.

   The variable Profits ($M) appears in the **Y, Columns** role.

   Another way to assign variables is to click and drag columns from the Select Columns box to any of the roles boxes.

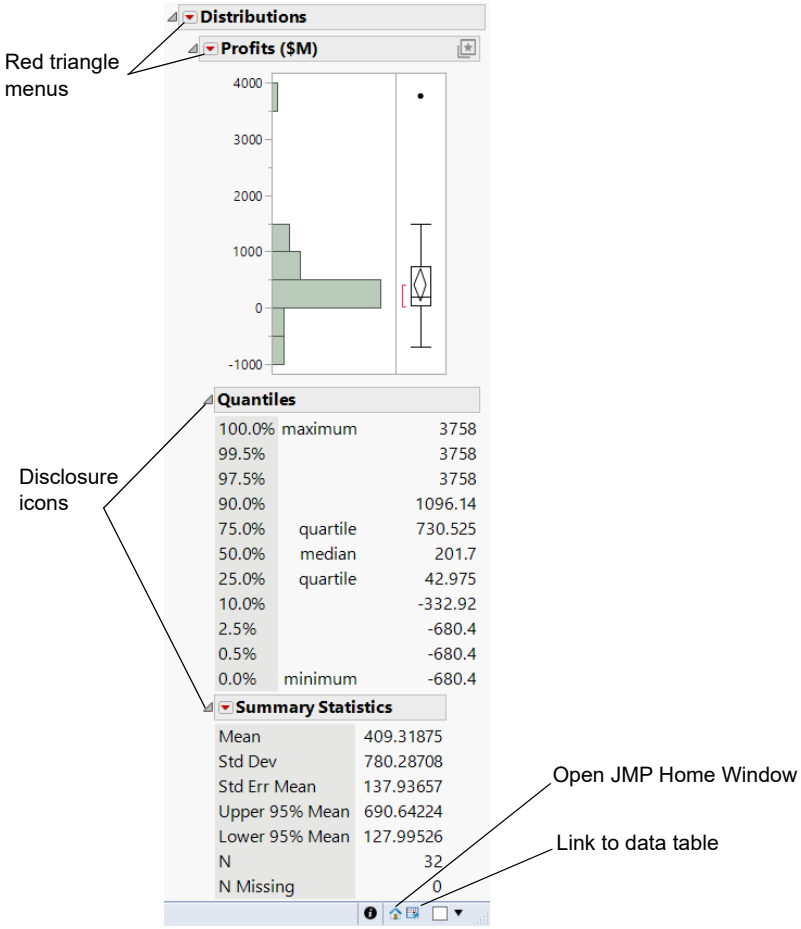
Figure 2.5 Assign Profits ($M)



4. Click **OK**.

   The Distribution report window appears.

Figure 2.6 Distribution Report Window on Windows



The report window contains basic plots or graphs and preliminary analysis reports. The results appear in an outline format, and you can show or hide any report by clicking on the disclosure icon.

Red triangle menus contain options and commands to request additional graphs and analyses at any time.

- On Windows, hover over the blue bar at the top of the window to see the menu bar and the toolbars.
- On Windows, click the data table button in the lower right corner to view the data table that was used to create this report. On macOS, click the **Show Data Table** button in the upper right corner of the report window.
- On Windows, click the **JMP Home Window** button in the lower right corner to view the Home Window. On macOS, select **Window > JMP Home**.

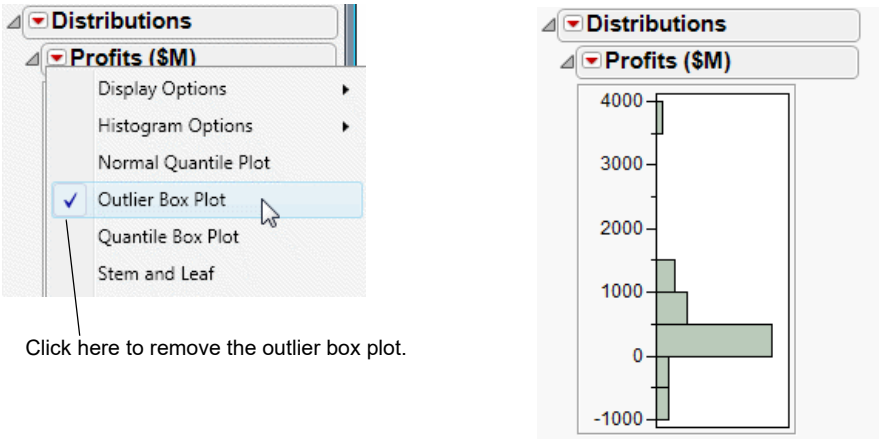
Step 2: Remove the Box Plot from a JMP Report

Continue using the Distribution report that you created earlier.

1. Click the red triangle next to Profits ($M) to see a menu of report options.
2. Deselect **Outlier Box Plot** to turn the option off.

   The outlier box plot is removed from the report window.

Figure 2.7 Removing the Outlier Box Plot



Step 3: Request Additional JMP Output

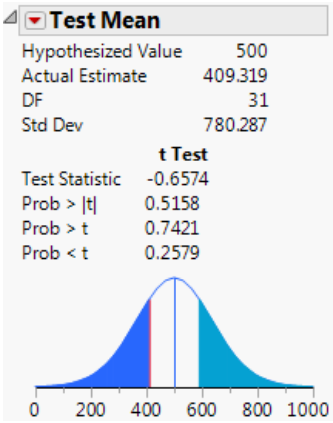
Continue to use the same report window that you created in "Step 2: Remove the Box Plot from a JMP Report".

1. Click the red triangle next to Profits ($M) and select **Test Mean**.

   The Test Mean window appears.
2. Enter 500 in the **Specify Hypothesized Mean** box.
3. Click **OK**.

   The test for the mean is added to the report window.

Figure 2.8 Test for the Mean



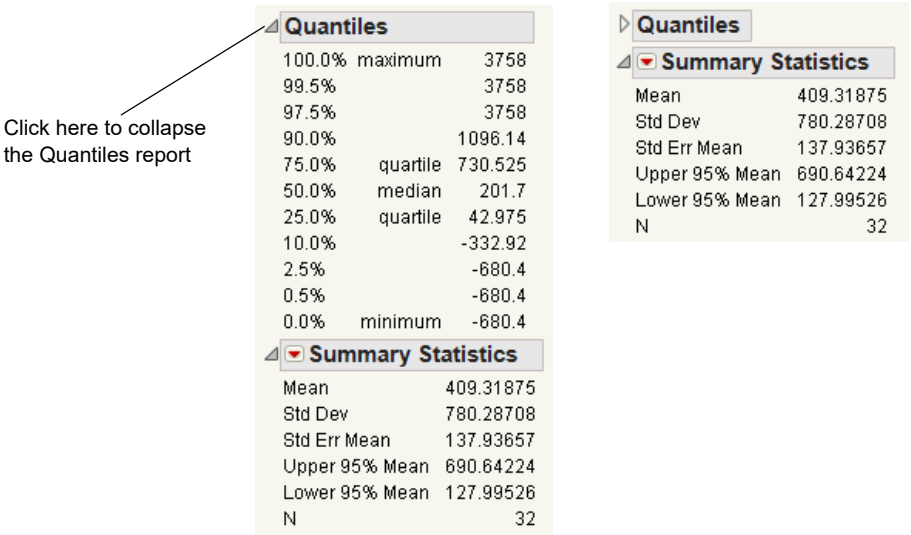
Step 4: Interact with JMP Platform Results

All platforms produce results that are interactive.

- Reports can be shown or hidden.
- Additional graphs and statistical details can be added or removed to suit your purposes.
- Platform results are connected to the data table and to each other.

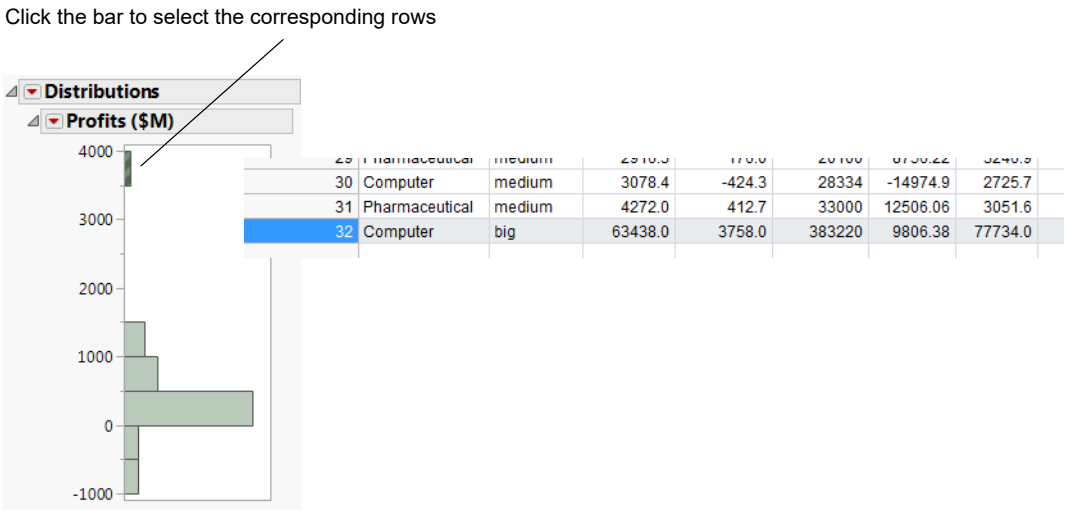
For example, to close the **Quantiles** report, click the disclosure icon next to **Quantiles**.

Figure 2.9 Close the Quantiles Report



Platform results are connected to the data table. The histogram in Figure 2.10 shows that a group of companies makes a much higher profit that the others. To quickly identify that group, click the histogram bar for them. The corresponding rows in the data table are selected.

Figure 2.10 Connection between Platform Results and Data Table



In this case, the group includes only one company, and that one row is selected.

How is JMP Different from Excel?

JMP is a statistical analysis program that uses data tables. Excel is a spreadsheet application. Data tables and spreadsheets have different structures.

- "Structure of a Data Table"
- "Formulas in JMP"
- "JMP Analysis and Graphing"

Structure of a Data Table

A data table has fixed rows and columns, while a spreadsheet is cell based. In a spreadsheet, data, headings, or formulas can be placed in any cell. In a data table, the structure organizes data for analysis. This structure is used by JMP analysis and graphing platforms.

Column Headings Column names are column headings.

Columns Columns contain data and are assigned one data type. Basic columns are either numeric or character. If a column contains both character and numeric data, the entire

column's data type is character, and the numbers are treated as character data. JMP also has specialized column types for capturing things such as images. JMP uses the column's data type to determine analysis options and results. For more information about data types, see "Understand Modeling Types".

Rows Rows contain observations. If there is no observation for a row, that cell is left empty. In JMP a dot signifies a missing numeric value, and a blank signifies a missing character value,

For more information about JMP data tables, see "Understand Data Tables". For more information about JMP column properties, see the *Using JMP* book.

JMP data tables cannot be arranged in a workbook such as in Excel. Each JMP data table is a separate file and appears in its own window. To combine multiple tables, see the *Using JMP* book. For organizing JMP tables and output see "Save and Run Scripts".

Tip: To use data from two or more tables in a single analysis, use Virtual Join. For more information, see the *Using JMP* book.

Formulas in JMP

In spreadsheets, formulas apply to a single cell and can utilize data from any cell in the spreadsheet, including cells on different tabs of the workbook. In data tables, formulas apply to an entire column. A formula can use data from any other column in the data table. Each row in the column will have the same calculation applied to it based on the data in the row.

For example, consider a data table with a simple sum as shown in Figure 2.11. The column height + weight has a formula. The formula adds height and weight by row for all rows in the data table.

Figure 2.11 Data Table with Formula Column

	name	age	sex	height	weight	height + weight
1	KATIE	12	F	59	95	154
2	LOUISE	12	F	61	123	184
3	JANE	12	F	55	74	129
4	JACLYN	12	F	66	145	211
5	LILLIE	12	F	52	64	116
6	TIM	12	M	60	84	144
7	JAMES	12	M	61	128	189

For more information about JMP formulas, see the *Using JMP* book.

Tip: For basic column summary statistics, use the Distribution platform. See the *Basic Analysis* book.

JMP Analysis and Graphing

JMP uses platforms to drive data analysis. To launch an analysis, go to the Analyze menu. Select the variables for your analysis in the platform launch window, and the analysis results appear in a report window that is separate from the data table. This differs from Excel, where an analysis is inserted on) the spreadsheet.

Graphing choices are found in the Graph menu. Graph Builder is a great place to start. Use Graph Builder to drag and drop your columns and quickly build a graph to explore your data. For more information about Graph Builder, see the *Essential Graphing* book.

Chapter 3

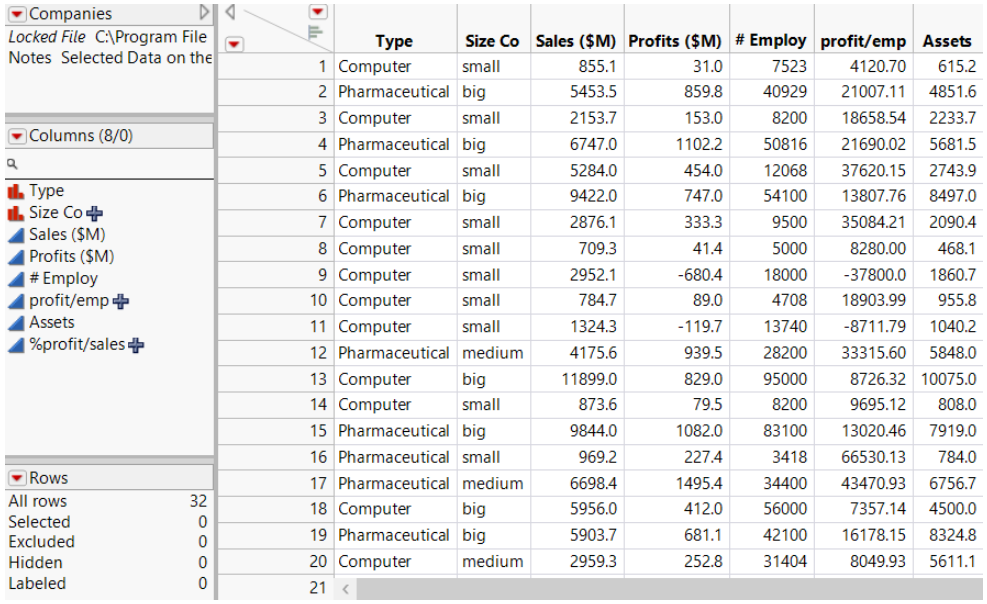
Work with Your Data

Prepare Your Data for Graphing and Analyzing

Before graphing or analyzing your data, the data has to be in a data table and in the proper format. This chapter shows some basic data management tasks, including the following:

- Creating new data tables
- Opening existing data tables
- Importing data from other applications into JMP
- Managing your data

Figure 3.1 Example of a Data Table



	Type	Size Co	Sales ($M)	Profits ($M)	# Employ	profit/emp	Assets
1	Computer	small	855.1	31.0	7523	4120.70	615.2
2	Pharmaceutical	big	5453.5	859.8	40929	21007.11	4851.6
3	Computer	small	2153.7	153.0	8200	18658.54	2233.7
4	Pharmaceutical	big	6747.0	1102.2	50816	21690.02	5681.5
5	Computer	small	5284.0	454.0	12068	37620.15	2743.9
6	Pharmaceutical	big	9422.0	747.0	54100	13807.76	8497.0
7	Computer	small	2876.1	333.3	9500	35084.21	2090.4
8	Computer	small	709.3	41.4	5000	8280.00	468.1
9	Computer	small	2952.1	-680.4	18000	-37800.0	1860.7
10	Computer	small	784.7	89.0	4708	18903.99	955.8
11	Computer	small	1324.3	-119.7	13740	-8711.79	1040.2
12	Pharmaceutical	medium	4175.6	939.5	28200	33315.60	5848.0
13	Computer	big	11899.0	829.0	95000	8726.32	10075.0
14	Computer	small	873.6	79.5	8200	9695.12	808.0
15	Pharmaceutical	big	9844.0	1082.0	83100	13020.46	7919.0
16	Pharmaceutical	small	969.2	227.4	3418	66530.13	784.0
17	Pharmaceutical	medium	6698.4	1495.4	34400	43470.93	6756.7
18	Computer	big	5956.0	412.0	56000	7357.14	4500.0
19	Pharmaceutical	big	5903.7	681.1	42100	16178.15	8324.8
20	Computer	medium	2959.3	252.8	31404	8049.93	5611.1
21							

Contents

Get Your Data into JMP

JMP provides many ways to get your data into JMP, from copying to importing data to entering data directly.

- To copy and paste data from another application, see "Copy and Paste Data into a Data Table".
- To import data from another application, see "Import Data into a Data Table".
- To enter data directly into a data table, see "Enter Data in a Data Table"

You can also import data into JMP from a database. See *Using JMP*.

This chapter uses sample data tables and sample import data that is installed with JMP. To find these files, see "Using Sample Data".

Copy and Paste Data into a Data Table

You can move data into JMP by copying and pasting from another application, such as Microsoft Excel or a text file.

1. Open the VA Lung Cancer.xlsx file in Microsoft Excel. This file is located in the Sample Import Data folder.
2. Select all of the rows and columns, including the column names. There are 12 columns and 138 rows.
3. Copy the selected data.
4. In JMP, select **File > New > Data Table** to create an empty table.
5. Select **Edit > Paste with Column Names** to paste the data and column headings.

   If the data that you are pasting into JMP does *not* have column names, then you can use **Edit > Paste**.

Import Data into a Data Table

You can move data into a JMP data table by importing data from another application, such as Microsoft Excel, SAS, or text files. Here are the basic steps to import data:

1. Select **File > Open**.
2. Navigate to your file's location.
3. If your file is not listed in the Open Data File window, select the correct file type from the **Files of type** menu.
4. Click **Open**.

Example of Importing a Microsoft Excel File

1. Select **File > Open**.
2. Navigate to the Samples/Import Data folder.
3. Select Team Results.xlsx.

   Note the rows and columns on which the data begin. The spreadsheet also contains two worksheets. In this example, you import the Ungrouped Team Results worksheet.
4. Click **Open**.

   The spreadsheet opens in the Excel Import Wizard, where a preview of the data appears along with import options.

   Text from the first row of the spreadsheet are column headings. However, you want text in row 3 of the spreadsheet to be converted to column headings.
5. Next to **Column headers start on row**, type 3, and press Enter. The column headings are updated in the data preview. The value for the first row of data is updated to 4.
6. Save the settings only for this worksheet:
   - Deselect **Use for all worksheets** in the lower left corner of the window.
   - Select **Ungrouped Team Results** in the upper right corner of the window.
7. Click **Import** to convert the spreadsheet as you specified.

When you import Excel files, JMP predicts whether columns headings exist, and if the column names are on row one. The copy and paste method is recommended for the following situations:

- If the column names are located in a row other than row one
- If the file does not include column names and the data does not start in row one
- If the file contains column names and the data does not start in row two

See "Copy and Paste Data into a Data Table" and *Using JMP* for more information about importing Excel files.

Example of Importing a Text File

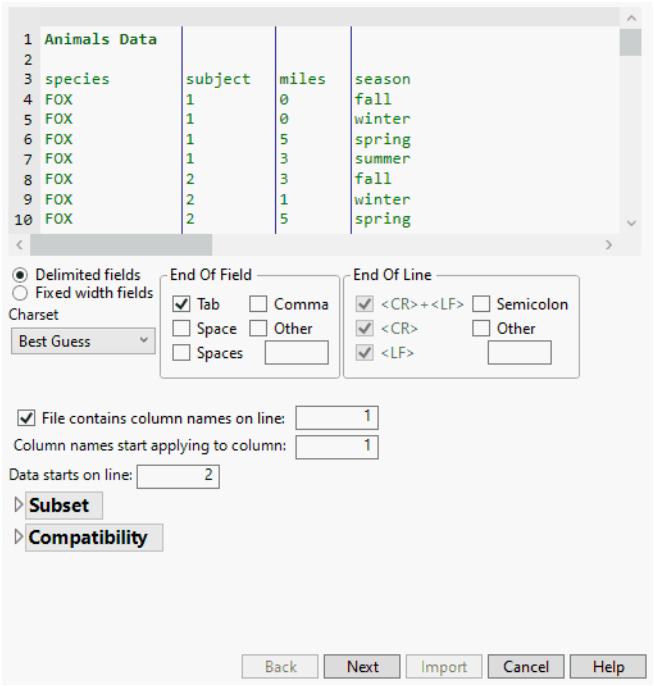
One way to import a text file is to let JMP assume the data's format and place the data in a data table. This method uses settings that you can specify in Preferences. See *Using JMP* for information about setting text import preferences.

Another way to import a text file is to use a Text Preview window to see what your data table will look like after importing, and make adjustments. The following example shows you how to use Text Import Preview window.

1. Select **File > Open**.
2. Navigate to the Samples/Import Data folder.

3. Select Animals_line3.txt.
4. At the bottom of the Open window, select **Data (Using Preview)**.
5. Click **Open**.

Figure 3.2 Initial Preview Window



This text file has a title on the first line, column names on the third line, and the data starts on line four. If you opened this directly in JMP, the Animals Data line would be the first column name, and all the column names and data afterward would be out of sync. The Preview window lets you adjust the settings before you open the file, and see how your adjustments affect the final data table.

6. Enter 3 in the **File contains column names on line** field.
7. Enter 4 in the **Data starts on line** field.
8. Click **Next**.

   In the second window, you can exclude columns from the import and change the data modeling of the columns. For this example, use the default settings.
9. Click **Import**.

The new data table has columns named species, subject, miles, and season. The species and season columns are character data. The subject and miles columns are continuous numeric data.

Tip: You can import several text files at once to create a data table. See *Using JMP*.

Enter Data in a Data Table

You can enter data directly in a data table. The following example shows you how to enter data that was collected over several months into a data table.

Scenario

Table 3.1 shows the data from a study that investigated a new blood pressure medication. Each individual's blood pressure was measured over a six-month period. Two doses (300mg and 450mg) of the medication were used, along with a control and placebo group. The data shows the average blood pressure for each group.

Table 3.1 Blood Pressure Data

Month	Control	Placebo	300mg	450mg
March	165	163	166	168
April	162	159	165	163
May	164	158	161	153
June	162	161	158	151
July	166	158	160	148
August	163	158	157	150

Enter Data in a New Data Table

1. Select **File > New > Data Table** to create an empty data table.

   A new data table has one column and no rows.
2. Select the column name and change the name to Month.

   Note: To rename a column, you can also double-click the column name or select the column and press Enter.

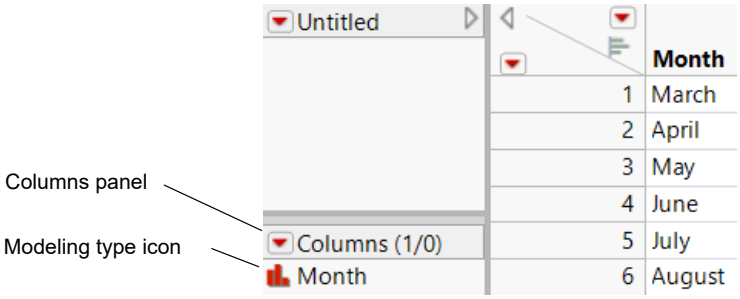
Figure 3.3 Entering a Column Name

Click once to select the column. Then type “Month”.

3. Select **Rows > Add Rows**.

   The Add Rows window appears.
4. Since you want to add six rows, type 6.
5. Click **OK**. Six empty rows are added to the data table.
6. Enter the Month information by clicking in a cell and typing.

Figure 3.4 Month Column Completed



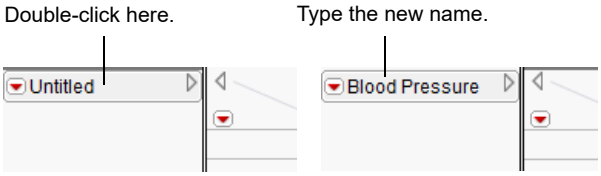
In the columns panel, look at the modeling type icon to the left of the column name. It has changed to reflect that Month is now nominal (previously it was continuous). Compare the modeling type shown for Column 1 in Figure 3.3 and for Month in Figure 3.4. This difference is important and is discussed in “View or Change Column Information in a Data Table”.

7. Double-click in the space on the right side of the Month column to add the Control column.
8. Change the name to Control.
9. Enter the Control data as shown in Table 3.1. Your data table now consists of six rows and two columns.
10. Continue adding columns and entering data as shown in Table 3.1 to create the final data table with six rows and five columns.

Change the Data Table Name

1. Double-click the data table name (Untitled) in the Table Panel.
2. Type the new name (Blood Pressure).

Figure 3.5 Changing the Data Table Name



Transfer Data from Excel to JMP

You can use the JMP Add In for Excel to transfer a spreadsheet from Excel to JMP:

- a data table
- Graph Builder
- Distribution platform
- Fit Y by X platform
- Fit Model platform
- Time Series platform
- Control Chart platform

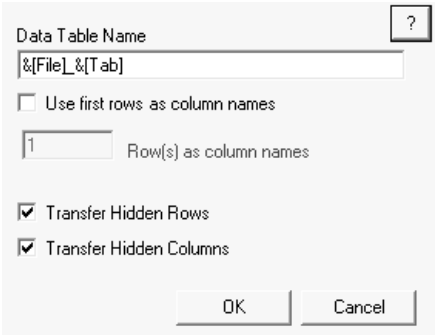
Set JMP Add In Preferences in Excel

To configure JMP Add In Preferences:

1. In Excel, select **JMP > Preferences**.

   The JMP Preferences window appears.

Figure 3.6 JMP Add In Preferences



2. Accept the default **Data Table Name** (File name_Worksheet name) or type a name.
3. Select to **Use the first rows as column names** if the first row in the worksheet contains column headers.
4. If you selected to use the first rows a column headers, type the number of rows used.
5. Select to **Transfer Hidden Rows** if the worksheet contains hidden rows to be included in the JMP data table.
6. Select to **Transfer Hidden Column** if the worksheet contains hidden columns to be included in the JMP data table.
7. Click **OK** to save your preferences.

Transfer to JMP

To transfer an Excel worksheet to JMP:

1. Open the Excel file.
2. Select the worksheet to transfer.
3. Select **JMP** and then select the JMP destination:
   - Data Table
   - Graph Builder
   - Distribution platform
   - Fit Y by X platform
   - Fit Model platform
   - Time Series platform
   - Control Chart platform

   The Excel worksheet is opened as a data table in JMP and the selected platform's launch window appears.

Work with Data Tables

This section describes the basic concepts for working with data tables.

Tip: Consider setting the *Autosave timeout* value in the General preferences to automatically save open data tables at the specified number of minutes. This autosave value also applies to journals, scripts, projects, and reports.

Edit Data in a Data Table

You can enter or change data, either a few cells at a time or for an entire column. This section contains the following information:

Change Values in a Data Table Cell

To change a value, select a cell and type the change. You can also double-click a cell to edit it.

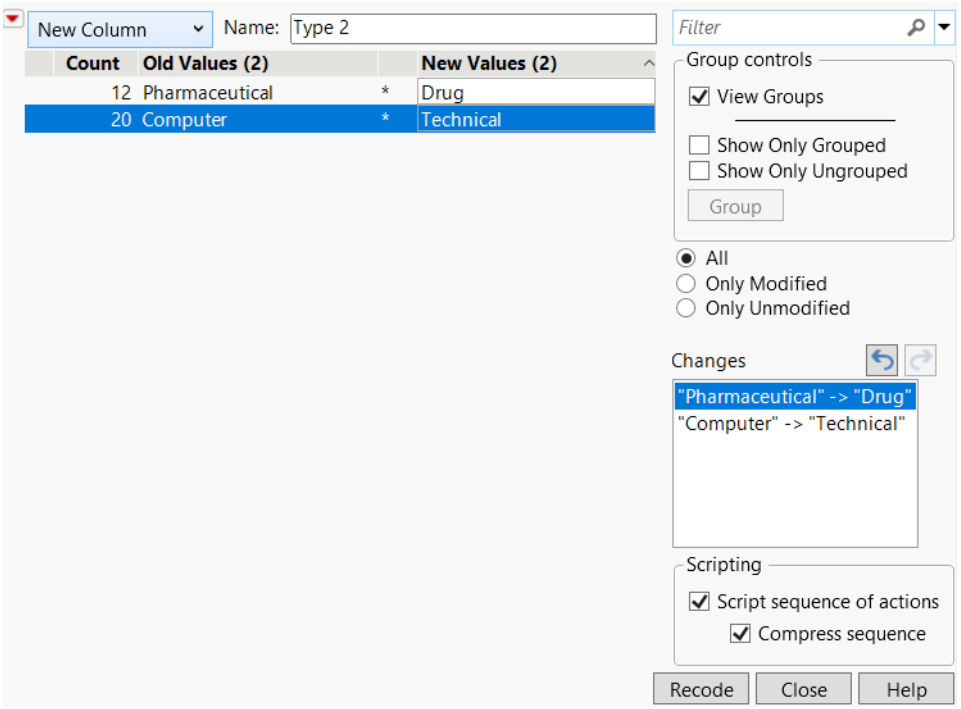
Note: Double-clicking in a cell is not the same as selecting a cell. A single click selects a cell. You can select more than one cell at the same time, and you can perform certain actions on selected cells. Double-clicking only lets you edit a cell. For more information about selecting rows, columns, and cells, see "Select, Deselect, and Find Values in a Data Table".

Recode Values

Use the recoding tool to change all of the values in a column at once. For example, suppose that you are interested in comparing the sales of computer and pharmaceutical companies. Your current company labels are Computer and Pharmaceutical. You want to change them to Technical and Drug. Going through all 32 rows of data and changing all the values would be tedious, inefficient, and error-prone, especially if you had many more rows of data. Recode is a better option.

1. Select **Help > Sample Data Folder** and open Companies.jmp.
2. Select the Type column by clicking once on the column heading.
3. Select **Cols > Recode**.
4. In the New Value column of the Recode window, type Technical in the Computer row and Drug in the Pharmaceutical row.
5. Select **In Place** from the New Column list.
6. Click **Recode**.

Figure 3.7 Recode Window



All cells are updated automatically to the new values.

Create Patterned Data

Use the column Fill options to populate a column with patterned data. The Fill options are especially useful if your data table is large, and typing in the values for each row would be cumbersome.

Example of Filling a Column with the Pattern

1. Add a new column.
2. Enter 1 in the first cell, 2 in the second cell, and 3 in the third cell.
3. Select the three cells, and right-click anywhere in the selected cells to see a menu.
4. Select **Fill > Repeat sequence to end of table**.

   The rest of the column is filled with the sequence (1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, ...).

To continue a pattern instead of repeating it (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, ...), select **Continue sequence to end of table**. This command can also be used to generate patterns like (1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, ...).

The Fill options can recognize simple arithmetic and geometric sequences. For character data, the Fill options only repeat the values.

Select, Deselect, and Find Values in a Data Table

You can select rows, columns, or cells within a data table. For example, to create a subset of an existing data table, you must first select the parts of the table that you want to subset. Also, selecting rows can make data points stand out on a graph. Select rows and columns manually by clicking, or select rows that meet certain search criteria. This section contains the following information:

Select and Deselect Rows

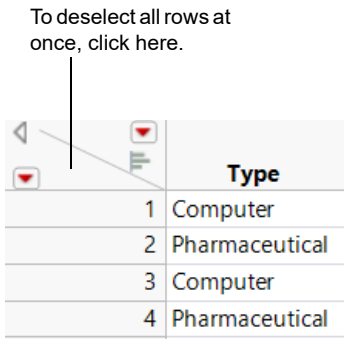
Table 3.2 Selecting and Deselecting Rows

Task	Action
Select rows one at a time	Click the row number.

Table 3.2 Selecting and Deselecting Rows *(Continued)*

Task	Action
Select multiple adjacent rows	Click and drag on the row numbers. or Select the beginning row, press Shift, and then click the last row number.
Select multiple non-adjacent rows	Select the first row, press Ctrl, and then click the other row numbers.
Deselect rows one at a time	Press Ctrl and click the row numbers.
Deselect all rows	Click in the lower-triangular space in the top left corner of the table (Figure 3.8).

Figure 3.8 Deselecting Rows



Select and Deselect Columns

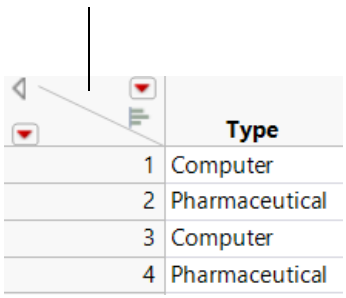
Table 3.3 Selecting and Deselecting Columns

Task	Action
Select columns one at a time	Click the column heading.
Select multiple adjacent columns	Click and drag across the column headings. or Select the beginning column, press Shift, and then click the last header.

Table 3.3 Selecting and Deselecting Columns *(Continued)*

Task	Action
Select multiple non-adjacent columns	Select the first column, press Ctrl, and then click the other column headings.
Deselect columns one at a time	Press Ctrl and click the column heading.
Deselect all columns	Click in the upper-triangular space in the top left corner of the table (Figure 3.9).

Figure 3.9 Deselecting Columns



Select and Deselect Cells

Table 3.4 Selecting and Deselecting Cells

Task	Action
Select cells one at a time	Click each cell individually.
Select multiple adjacent cells	Click and drag across the cells. or Select the beginning cell, press Shift, and then click the last cell.
Select multiple non-adjacent cells	Select the first cell, press Ctrl, and then click the other cells.
Deselect all cells	Click in the upper and lower triangular spaces in the top left corner of the table.

Search for Values

In a data table that has thousands or tens of thousands of rows, it can be difficult to locate a particular cell by scrolling through the table. If you are looking for specific information, use the Search feature to find it. If data match the search criteria, the cell is selected and the data grid scrolls to show it in the window. For example, the Companies.jmp data table contains information about a company that has total sales of $11,899. Use the Search feature to find that cell.

Example of Searching for a Value

1. Select **Edit > Search > Find** to launch the Search window.
2. In the **Find what** box, enter 11899.
3. Click **Find**. JMP finds the first cell that has 11,899 in it, and selects it.

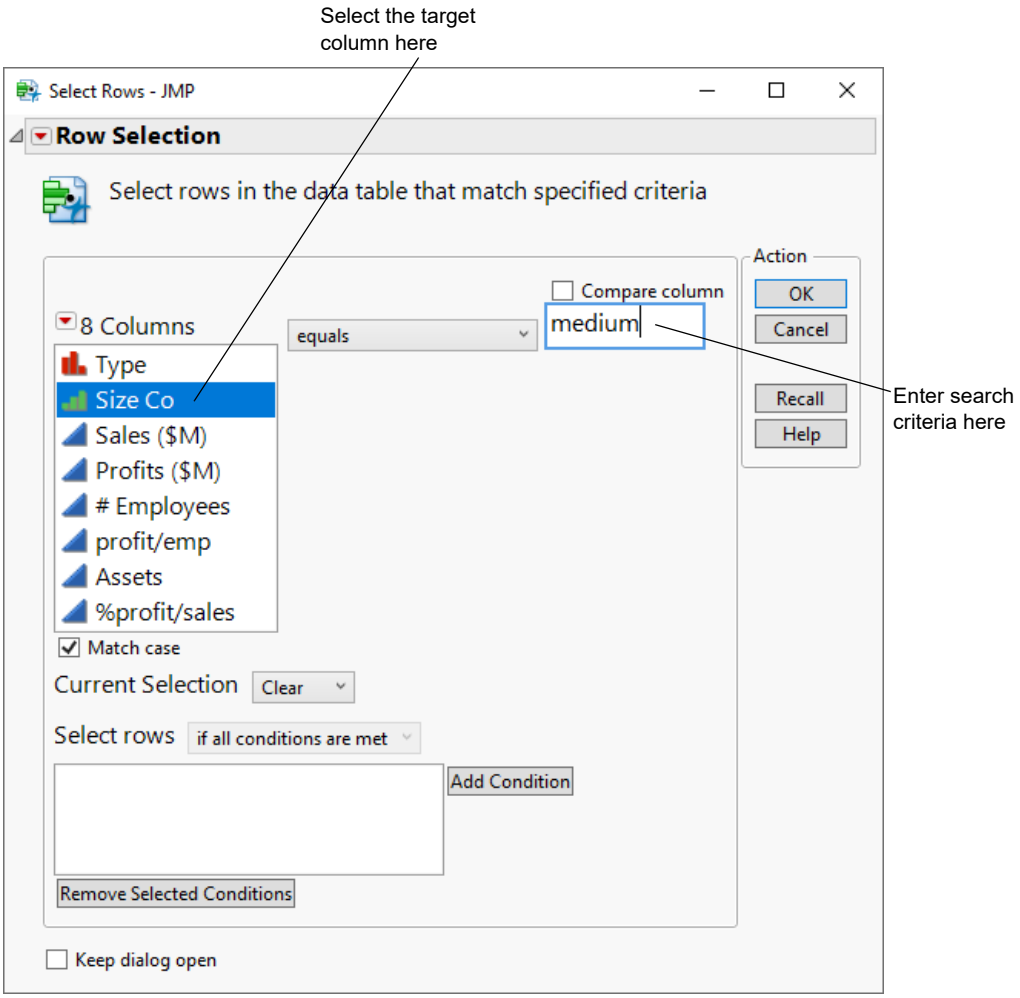
If multiple cells meet the search criteria, click **Find** again to find the next cell that matches the search term.

You can also search for multiple rows at once, with each row matching some criteria.

Example of Select All Rows That Correspond to Medium-Sized Companies

1. Select **Rows > Row Selection > Select Where** to open the **Select rows** window.
2. In the column list box on the left, select Size Co.
3. In the text box on the right, enter medium.
4. Click **OK**.

Figure 3.10 Select Rows Window



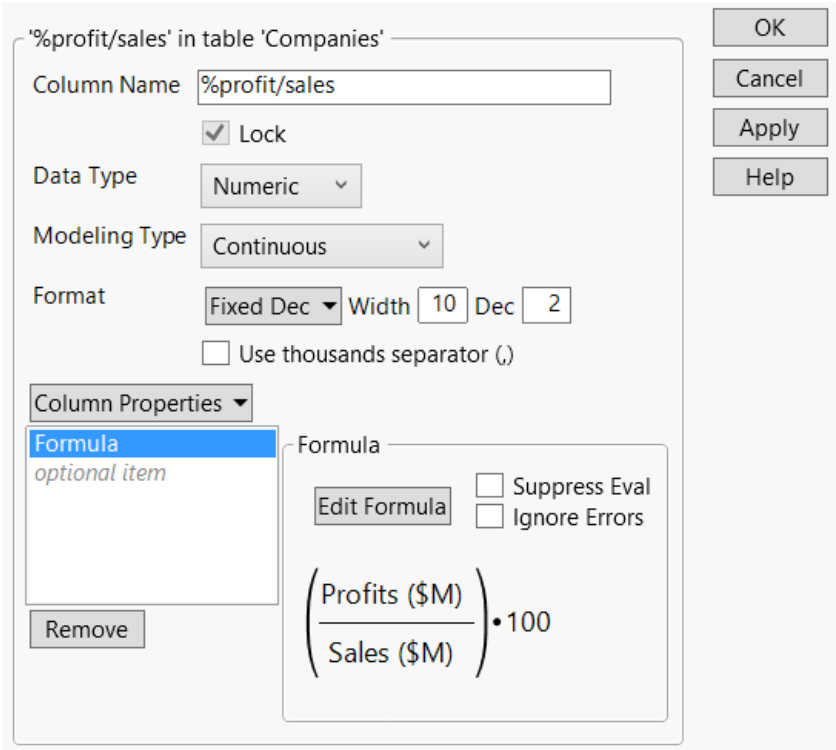
JMP selects all of the rows that have Size Co equal to medium. There are seven.

View or Change Column Information in a Data Table

Information about a data table column is not limited to the data in the column. You can also set the data type, modeling type, format, and formulas.

To view or change column characteristics, double-click the column heading. Or, right-click the column heading and select **Column Info**. The Column Info window appears.

Figure 3.11 Column Info Window



Column Name Enter or change the column name. No two columns can have the same column name.

Data Type Select one of the following data types:

Numeric Specifies the column values as numbers.

Character Specifies the column values as non-numeric, such as letters or symbols.

Row State Specifies the column values as row states. This is an advanced topic. See *Using JMP*.

Modeling Type Modeling types define how values are used in analyses. Select one of the following modeling types:

Continuous Numeric only

Ordinal Either numeric or character, and are ordered categories

Nominal Either numeric or character, but not ordered

Format Select a format for numeric values. This option is not available for character data. Here are a few of the most common formats:

Best Lets JMP choose the best display format.

Fixed Dec Specifies the number of decimal places that appear.

Date Specifies the syntax for date values.

Time Specifies the syntax for time values.

Currency Specifies the type of currency and decimal points that are used for currency values.

Column Properties Set special column properties such as formulas, notes, and value orders. See *Using JMP*.

Lock Lock a column, so that the values in the column cannot be changed.

Example of Calculating Values with Formulas

Use the Formula Editor to create columns that contain calculated values.

Scenario

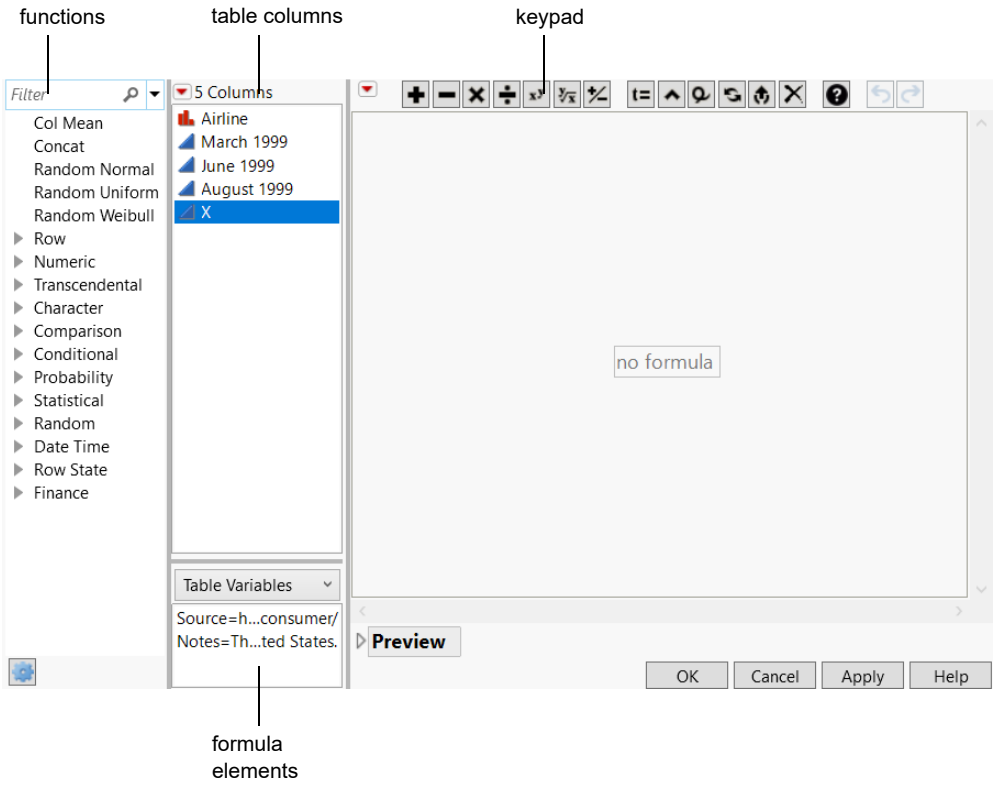
The sample data table On-Time Arrivals.jmp reflects the percent of on-time arrivals for several airlines. The data was collected for March, June, and August of 1999.

Create the Formula

Suppose that you want to create a new column containing the average on-time percentage for each airline.

1. Add a new column.
2. Right-click the column heading of the new column and select **Formula**. The Formula Editor window appears.

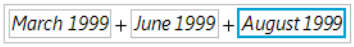
Figure 3.12 Formula Editor



Create the formula for the average on-time percentage of each airline:

3. From the Columns list, select March 1999.
4. Click the ✚ button on the keypad.
5. Select June 1999, followed by another ✚ sign.
6. Select August 1999.

Figure 3.13 Sum of the Months



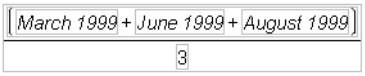
Notice that only August 1999 is selected (has the blue box around it).

7. Click the box surrounding the entire formula.

Figure 3.14 Entire Formula Selected

8. Click the ÷ button.
9. Type a 3 in the denominator box, and then click outside of the formula in any of the white space.

Figure 3.15 Completed Formula



10. Click **OK**

    The new column contains the averages.

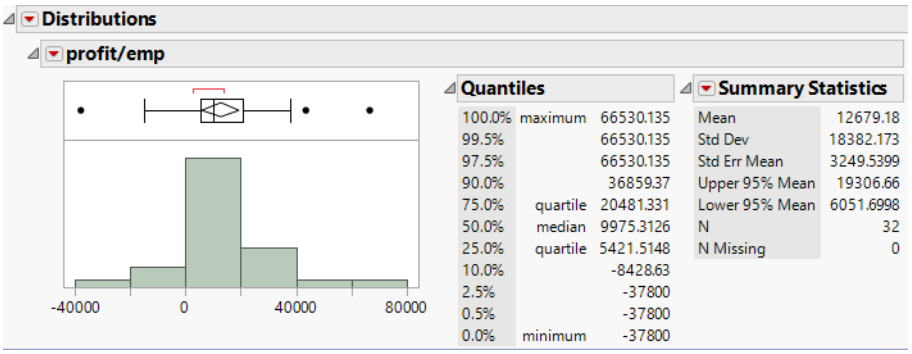
The Formula Editor has many built-in arithmetic and statistical functions. For example, another way to calculate the average on-time arrival percentage is to use the Mean function in the Statistical functions list. For more information about all of the Formula Editor functions, see *Using JMP*.

Example of Filtering Data in a Report

Use the **Data Filter** to interactively select complex subsets of data, hide these subsets in plots, or exclude them from analyses. For example, look at profit per employee for computer and pharmaceutical companies.

1. Select **Help > Sample Data Folder** and open Companies.jmp.
2. Select **Analyze > Distribution**.
3. Select profit/emp and click **Y, Columns**.
4. Click **OK**.
5. Click the red triangle next to profit/emp and select **Display Options > Horizontal Layout**.

Figure 3.16 Distribution of profit/emp

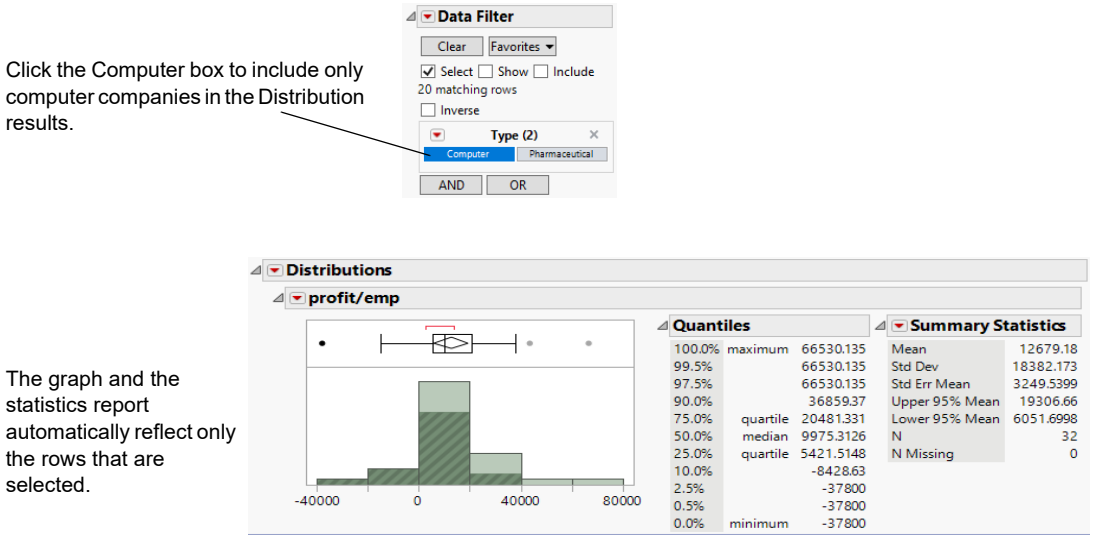


6. Turn on Automatic Recalc by selecting **Redo > Automatic Recalc** from the Distributions red triangle.

   When this option is on, every change that you make (for example, hiding or excluding points) causes your report window to automatically update itself.
7. In the data table, select **Rows > Data Filter**.
8. Select Type and click **Add**.
9. Make sure that Select is selected.
10. To filter out the Pharmaceutical companies from the Distribution results, and include only the Computer companies, click the **Computer** box in the Data Filter window.

    The distribution results update to only include Computer companies.

Figure 3.17 Filter for Computer Companies



Conversely, to change the Distribution results to include only the Pharmaceutical companies, click the **Pharmaceutical** box on the Data Filter window.

Examples of Reshaping Data

The commands on the **Tables** menu (and Tabulate on the **Analyze** menu) summarize and manipulate data tables into the format that you need for graphing and analyzing. This section describes five of these commands:

Summary Creates a table that contains summary statistics that describe your data.

Tabulate Provides a drag and drop workspace to create summary statistics.

Subset Creates a table that contains a subset of your data.

Join Joins the data from two data tables into one new data table.

Sort Sorts your data by one or more columns.

For more information about these and the other Tables menu commands, see *Using JMP*.

Examples of Viewing Summary Statistics

Summary statistics, such as sums and means, can instantly provide useful information about your data. For example, if you look at the annual profit of each company out of thirty-two companies, it's difficult to compare the profits of small, medium, and large companies. A summary shows that information immediately.

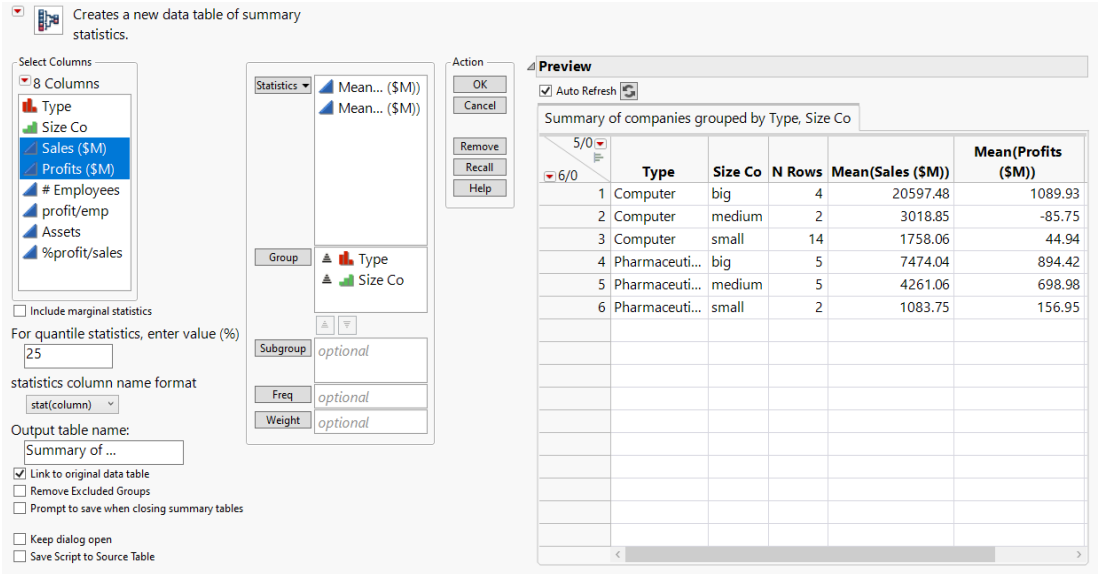
Create summary tables by using either the **Summary** or **Tabulate** commands. The **Summary** command creates a new data table. As with any data table, you can perform analyses and create graphs from the summary table. The **Tabulate** command creates a report window with a table of summary data. You can also create a table from the Tabulate report.

Summary Table Example

A summary table contains statistics for each level of a grouping variable. For example, look at the financial data for computer and pharmaceutical companies. Suppose that you want to calculate the mean of sales and the mean of profits, for each combination of company type and size.

1. Select **Help > Sample Data Folder** and open Companies.jmp.
2. Select **Tables > Summary**.
3. Select Type and Size Co and click **Group**.
4. Select Sales ($M) and Profits ($M) and click **Statistics > Mean**.

Figure 3.18 Completed Summary Window



5. Click **OK**.

JMP calculates the mean of Sales ($M) and the mean of Profit ($M) for each combination of Type and Size Co.

Figure 3.19 Summary Table

	Type	Size Co	N Rows	Mean(Sales ($M))	Mean(Profits ($M))
1	Computer	big	4	20597.48	1089.93
2	Computer	medium	2	3018.85	-85.75
3	Computer	small	14	1758.06	44.94
4	Pharmaceutical	big	5	7474.04	894.42
5	Pharmaceutical	medium	5	4261.06	698.98
6	Pharmaceutical	small	2	1083.75	156.95

The summary table contains the following:

- There are columns for each grouping variable (in this example, Type, and Size Co).
- The N Rows column shows the number of rows from the original table that correspond to each combination of grouping variables. For example, the original data table contains 14 rows corresponding to small computer companies.
- There is a column for each summary statistic requested. In this example, there is a column for the mean of Sales ($M) and a column for the mean of Profits ($M).

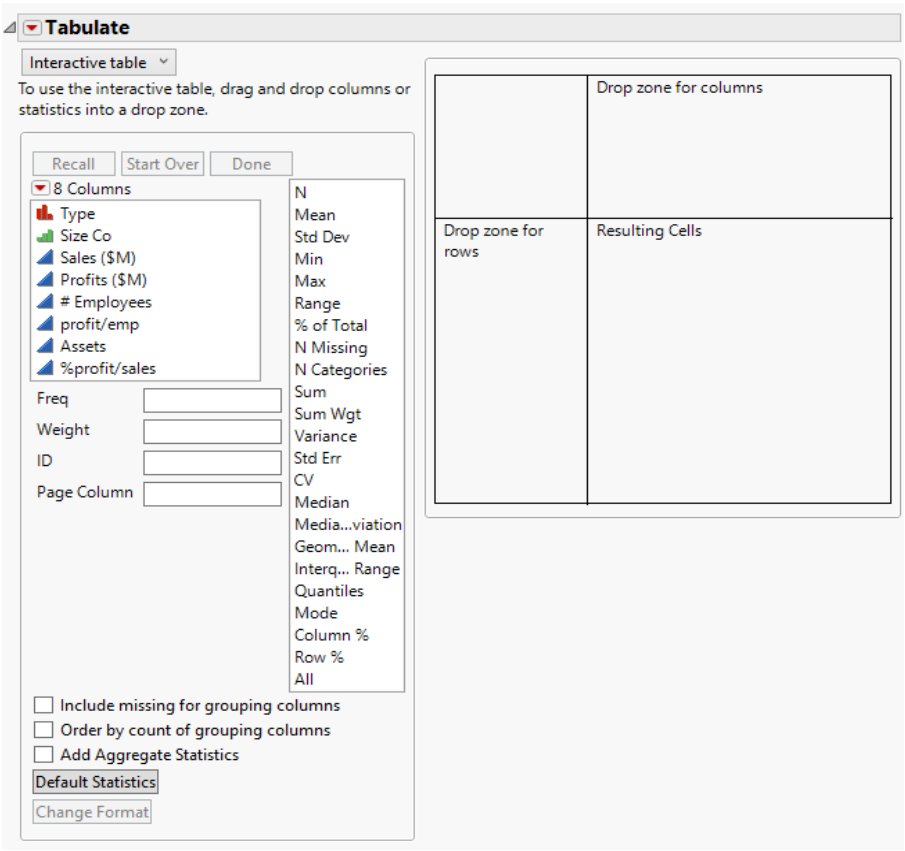
The summary table is linked to the source table. Selecting a row in the summary table also selects the corresponding rows in the source table.

Tabulate Example

Use the Tabulate command to drag columns into a workspace, creating summary statistics for each combination of grouping variables. This example shows you how to use Tabulate to create the same summary information that you just created using Summary.

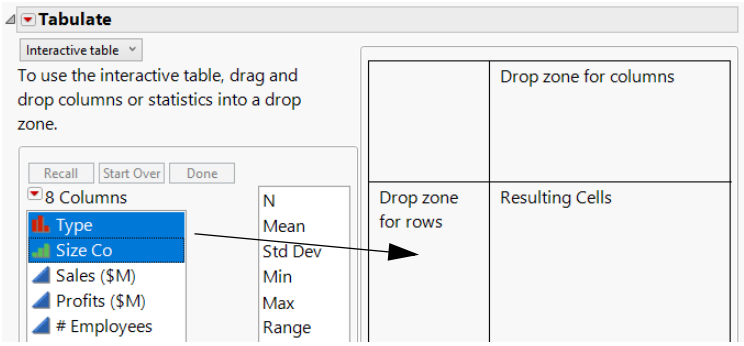
1. Select **Help > Sample Data Folder** and open Companies.jmp.
2. Select **Analyze > Tabulate**.

Figure 3.20 Tabulate Workspace



3. Select both Type and Size Co.
4. Drag and drop them into the **Drop zone for rows**.

Figure 3.21 Dragging Columns to the Row Zone



5. Right-click a heading and select **Nest Grouping Columns**.

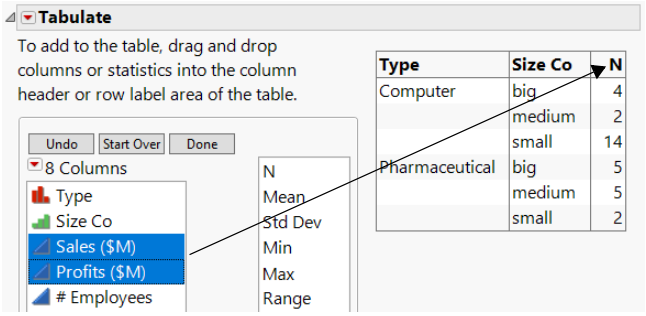
   The initial tabulation shows the number of rows per group.

Figure 3.22 Initial Tabulation

Type	Size Co	N
Computer	big	4
	medium	2
	small	14
Pharmaceutical	big	5
	medium	5
	small	2

6. Select both Sales ($M) and Profits ($M), and drag and drop them over the **N** in the table.

Figure 3.23 Adding Sales and Profit



The tabulation now shows the sum of Sales ($M) and the sum of Profits ($M) per group.

Figure 3.24 Tabulation of Sums

		Sales ($M)	Profits ($M)
Type	Size Co	Sum	Sum
Computer	big	82389.9	4359.7
	medium	6037.7	-171.5
	small	24612.8	629.1
Pharmaceutical	big	37370.2	4472.1
	medium	21305.3	3494.9
	small	2167.5	313.9

7. The final step is to change the sums to means. Right-click **Sum** (either of them) and select **Statistics** > **Mean**.

Figure 3.25 Final Tabulation

		Sales ($M)	Profits ($M)
Type	Size Co	Mean	Mean
Computer	big	20597.48	1089.9
	medium	3018.85	-85.75
	small	1758.06	44.94
Pharmaceutical	big	7474.04	894.42
	medium	4261.06	698.98
	small	1083.75	156.95

The means are the same as those obtained using the Summary command. Compare Figure 3.25 to Figure 3.19.

Examples of Creating Subsets

If you want to look closely at only part of your data table, you can create a subset. For example, suppose that you have already compared the sales and profits of big, medium, and small computer and pharmaceutical companies. Now you want to look at the sales and profits of only the medium-sized companies.

Creating a subset is a two-step process. First select the target data, and then extract the data into a new table.

Subset with the Subset Command

1. Select **Help > Sample Data Folder** and open Companies.jmp.

Selecting the Rows and Columns That You Want to Subset

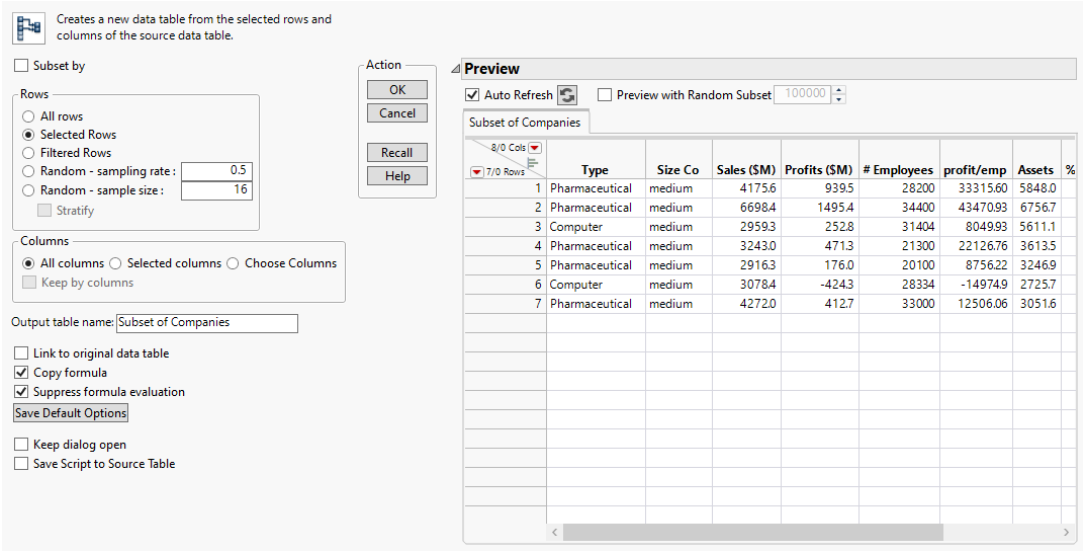
2. Select **Rows > Row Selection > Select Where**.
3. Select Size Co in the column list box on the left.
4. Enter medium in the text enter box.

5. Click **OK**.
6. Press Ctrl and select the Type, Sales ($M), and Profits ($M) columns.

Creating the Subset Table

7. Select **Tables > Subset** to launch the Subset window.

Figure 3.26 Subset Window



8. Select **Selected columns** to subset only the columns that you selected. You can also customize your subset table further by selecting additional options.
9. Click **OK**.

The resulting subset data table has seven rows and three columns. For more information about the Subset command, see *Using JMP*.

Subset with the Distribution Platform

Another way to create subsets uses the connection between platform results and data tables.

Example of Creating a Subset Using the Distribution Command

1. Select **Help > Sample Data Folder** and open Companies.jmp.
2. Select **Analyze > Distribution**.
3. Select Type and click **Y, Columns**.
4. Click **OK**.

5. Double-click the histogram bar that represents Computer to create a subset table of the Computer companies.

Caution: This method creates a *linked* subset table. This means if you make any changes to the data in the subset table, the corresponding value changes in the source table.

Example of Joining Data Tables

Use the Join option to combine information from multiple data tables into a single data table. For example, suppose that you have a data table containing results from an experiment on popcorn yields. In another data table, you have the results of a second experiment on popcorn yields. To compare the two experiments or to analyze the trials using both sets of results, you need to have the data in the same table. Also, the experimental data was not entered into the data tables in the same order. One of the columns has a different name, and the second experiment is incomplete. This means that you cannot copy and paste from one table into another.

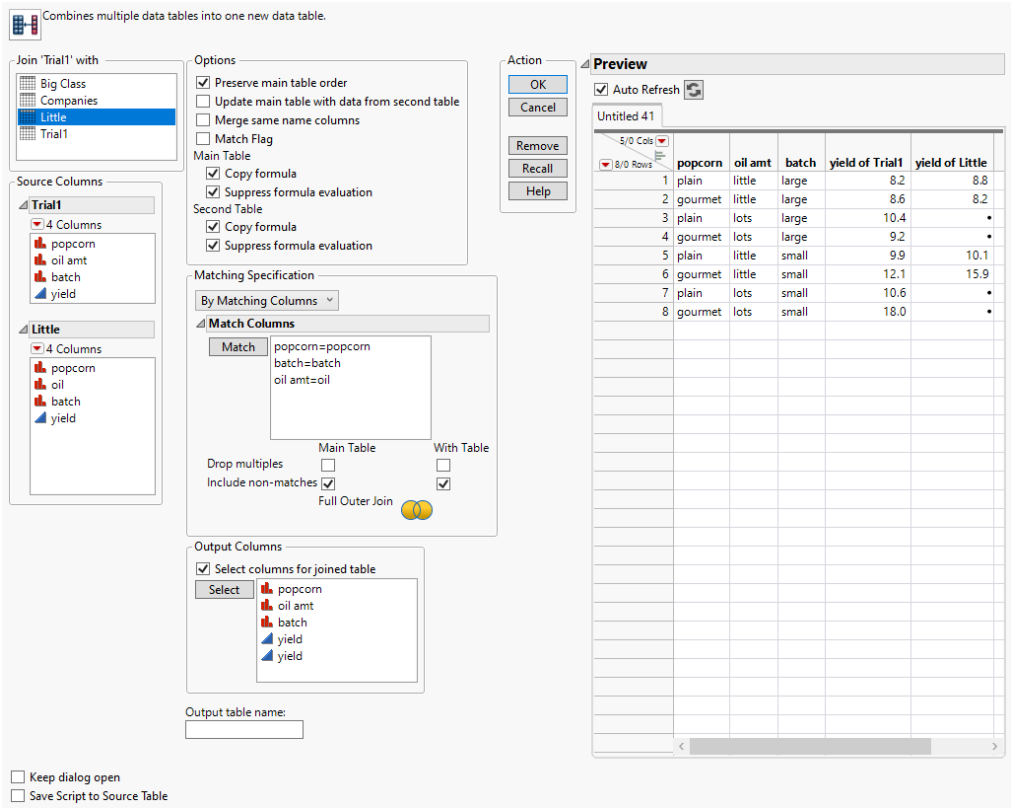
Example of Joining Two Data Tables

1. Select **Help > Sample Data Folder** and open Trial1.jmp and Little.jmp.
2. Click Trial1.jmp to make it the active data table.
3. Select **Tables > Join**.
4. In the **Join 'Trial1' With** box, select Little.
5. From the **Matching Specification** menu, select **By Matching Columns** if it's not already selected.
6. In the **Source Columns** boxes, select popcorn in both boxes, and then click **Match**.
7. In the same way, match batch to batch and oil amt to oil in both boxes.

   Your matching columns do not have to have the same name.
8. Select **Include non-matches** for both tables.

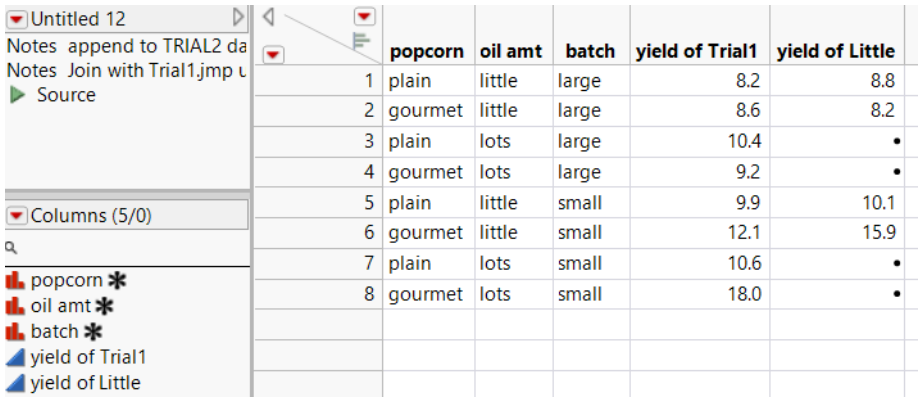
   Since one experiment is partial, you want to include all rows, including any with missing data.
9. To avoid duplicate columns, select the **Select columns for joined table** option.
10. From Trial1, select all four columns and click **Select**.
11. From Little, select only yield and click **Select**.

Figure 3.27 Completed Join Window



12. Click **OK**.

Figure 3.28 Joined Table



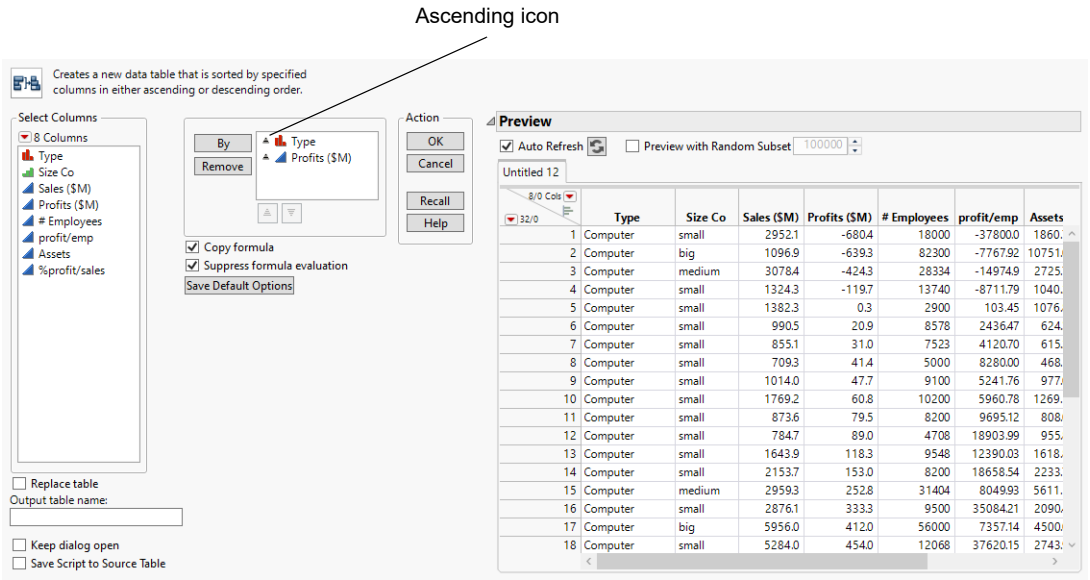
Example of Sorting Data

Use the Sort command to sort a data table by one or more columns in the data table. For example, look at financial data for computer and pharmaceutical companies. Suppose that you want to sort the data table by Type, then by Profits ($M). Also, you want Profits ($M) to be in descending order within each Type.

1. Select **Help > Sample Data Folder** and open Companies.jmp.
2. Select **Tables** > **Sort**.
3. Select Type and click **By** to assign Type as a sorting variable.
4. Select Profits ($M) and click **By**.

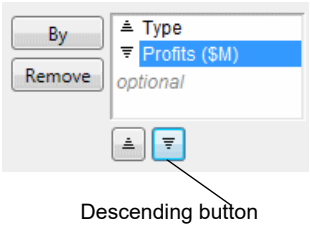
At this point, both variables are set to be sorted in ascending order. See the ascending icon next to the variables in Figure 3.29.

Figure 3.29 Sort Ascending Icon



5. To change Profits ($M) to sort in descending order, select Profits ($M) and click the descending button.

Figure 3.30 Change Profits to Descending



The icon next to Profits ($M) changes to descending.

6. Select the **Replace Table** check box.

   When selected, the **Replace Table** option tells JMP to sort the original data table instead of creating a new table with the sorted values. This option is not available if there are any open report windows created from the original data table. Sorting a data table with open report windows might change how some of the data is displayed in the report window, especially in graphs.

7. Click **OK**.

The data table is now sorted by type alphabetically, and by descending profit totals within type.

Chapter 4

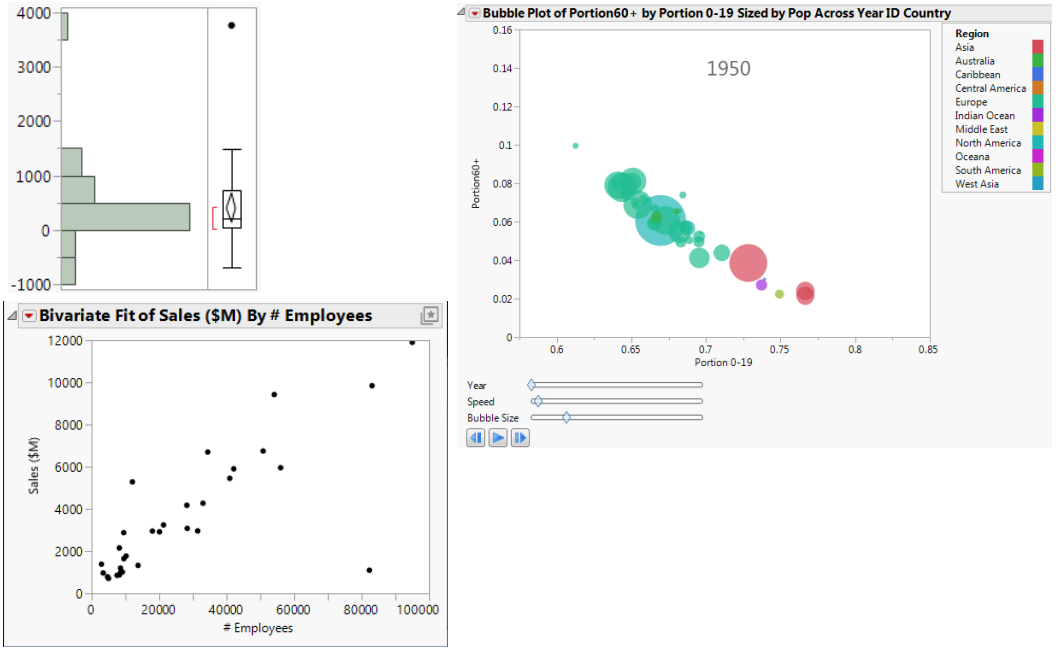
Visualize Your Data

Common Graphs

Visualizing your data is an important first step. The graphs described in this chapter help you discover important details about your data. For example, histograms show you the shape and range of your data and help you find unusual data points.

This chapter presents several of the most common graphs and plots that enable you to visualize and explore data in JMP. This chapter is an introduction to some of JMP's graphical tools and platforms. Use JMP to visualize the distribution of single variables, or the relationships among multiple variables.

Figure 4.1 Visualizing Data with JMP



Contents

Analyze Single Variables in Univariate Graphs

Single-variable graphs, or *univariate* graphs, let you look closely at one variable at a time. When you begin to look at your data, it's important to learn about each variable before looking at how the variables interact with each other. Univariate graphs let you visualize each variable individually.

This section covers two graphs that show the distribution of a single variable:

- "Use Histograms for Continuous Variables"
- "Use Bar Charts for Categorical Variables"

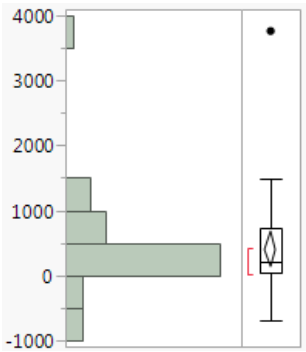
Use the Distribution platform to create both of these graphs. Distribution produces a graphical description and descriptive statistics for each variable.

Use Histograms for Continuous Variables

The histogram is one of the most useful graphical tools for understanding the distribution of a continuous variable. Use a histogram to find the following information in your data:

- the average value and variation
- extreme values

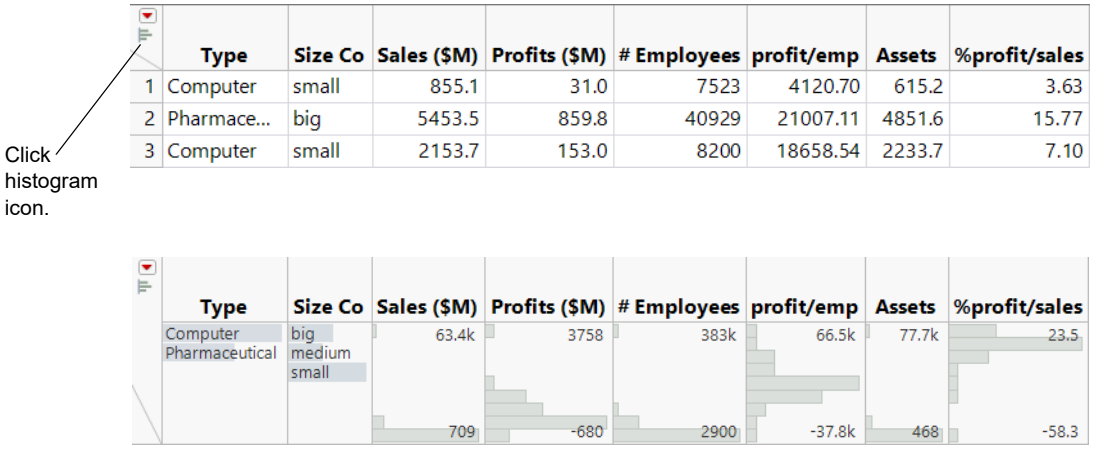
Figure 4.2 Example of a Histogram



Instant Histograms

You can view a histogram instantly by clicking the histogram icon in the column header. Histograms appear below the column header.

Figure 4.3 Instant Histograms



Scenario

This example uses the Companies.jmp data table, which contains data on profits for a group of companies.

A financial analyst wants to explore the following questions:

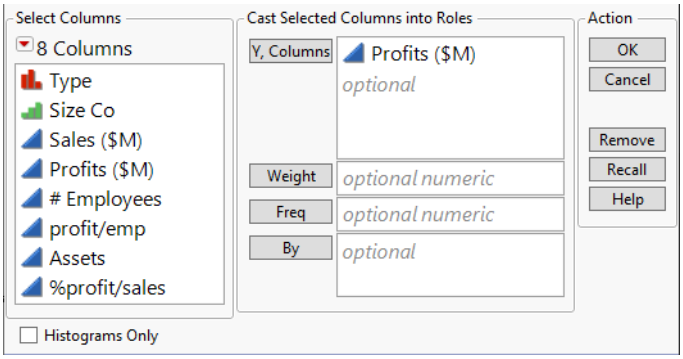
- Generally, how much profit does each company earn?
- What is the average profit?
- Are there any companies that earn either extremely high or extremely low profits compared to the other companies?

To answer these questions, use a histogram of Profits ($M).

Create the Histogram

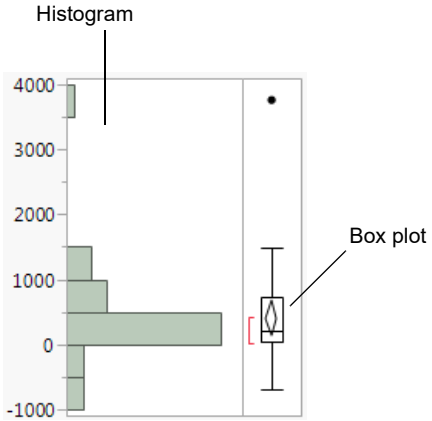
1. Select **Help > Sample Data Folder** and open Companies.jmp.
2. Select **Analyze > Distribution**.
3. Select Profits ($M) and click **Y, Columns**.

Figure 4.4 Distribution Window for Profits ($M)



4. Click **OK**.

Figure 4.5 Histogram of Profits ($M)



Interpret the Histogram

The histogram provides these answers:

- Most companies' profits are between $-1000 and $1500.

  All the bars except for one are located in this range. Also, more companies' profits range from $0 to $500 than any other range. The bar representing that range is much longer than the others.

- The average profit is a little less than $500.

  The middle of the diamond in the box plot indicates the mean value. In this case, the mean is slightly lower than the $500 mark.

- One company has significantly higher profits than the others, and might be an *outlier*. An outlier is a data point that is separated from the general pattern of the other data points.

This outlier is represented by a single, very short bar at the top of the histogram. The bar is small and represents a small group (in this case, a single company), and it is widely separated from the rest of the histogram bars.

In addition to the histogram, this report includes the following:

- The box plot, which is another graphical summary of the data. For detailed information about the box plot, see *Essential Graphing*.
- **Quantiles** and **Summary Statistics** reports. These reports are discussed in "Analyze Distributions".

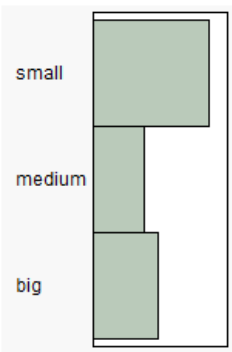
Interact with the Histogram

Data tables and reports are all connected in JMP. Click a histogram bar to select the corresponding rows in the data table.

Use Bar Charts for Categorical Variables

Use a bar chart to visualize the distribution of a categorical variable. A bar chart looks similar to a histogram, since they both have bars that correspond to the levels of a variable. A bar chart shows a bar for every level of the variable, whereas the histogram shows a range of values for the variable.

Figure 4.6 Example of a Bar Chart



Scenario

This example uses the Companies.jmp data table, which contains data on the size and type of a group of companies.

A financial analyst wants to explore the following questions:

- What is the most common type of company?
- What is the most common size for a company?

To answer these questions, use bar charts of Type and Size Co.

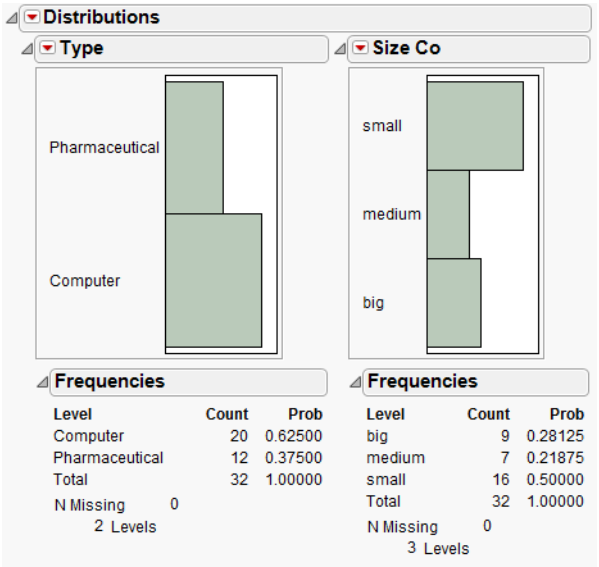
Create the Bar Chart

1. Select **Help > Sample Data Folder** and open Companies.jmp.
2. Select **Analyze > Distribution**.
3. Select Type and Size Co and click **Y, Columns**.
4. Click **OK**.

Figure 4.7 Bar Charts of Type and Size Co

Bar Charts

Summary Information



Interpret the Bar Charts

The bar charts provide these answers:

- There are more computer companies than pharmaceutical companies.

  The bar that represents computer companies is larger than the bar that represents pharmaceutical companies.
- The most common company size is small.

  The bar that represents small companies is larger than the bars that represent medium and big companies.

The additional summary output gives detailed frequencies. This report is discussed in "Distributions of Categorical Variables".

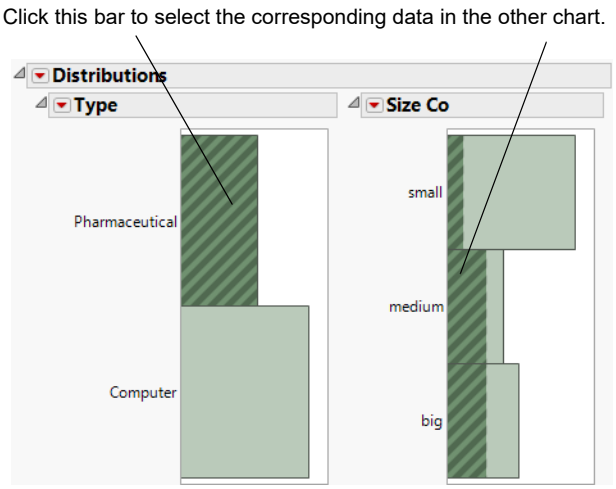
Interact with the Bar Charts

As is the case with histograms, click individual bars to highlight rows of the data table. If more than one graph is created, clicking on a bar in one bar chart highlights the corresponding bar or bars in the other bar chart.

For example, suppose that you want to see the distribution of company size for the pharmaceutical companies. Click the Pharmaceutical bar in the Type bar chart, and the pharmaceutical companies are highlighted on the Size Co bar chart. Figure 4.8 shows that although most companies in this data table are small, most of the pharmaceutical companies are medium or big.

Also, the corresponding rows in the data table are selected.

Figure 4.8 Clicking Bars



Compare Multiple Variables

Use multiple-variable graphs to visualize the relationships and patterns between two or more variables. This section covers the following graphs:

Table 4.1 Multiple-Variable Graphs

"Compare Multiple Variables Using Scatterplots"	Use scatterplots to compare two continuous variables.

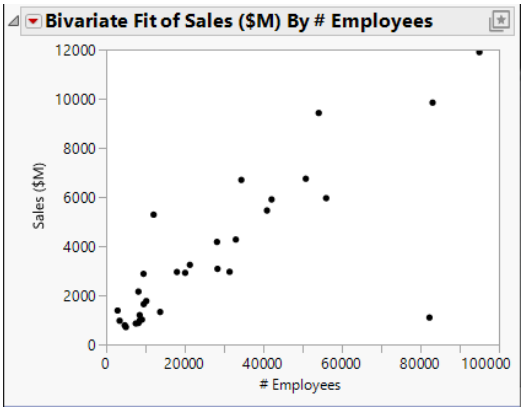
Table 4.1 Multiple-Variable Graphs *(Continued)*

"Compare Multiple Variables Using a Scatterplot Matrix"	Use scatterplot matrices to compare several pairs of continuous variables.
"Compare Multiple Variables Using Side-by-Side Box Plots"	Use side-by-side box plots to compare one continuous and one categorical variable.
"Compare Multiple Variables Using a Variability Chart"	Use variability charts to compare one continuous Y variable to one or more categorical X variables. Variability charts show differences in means and variability across several categorical X variables.
"Compare Multiple Variables Using Graph Builder"	Use Graph Builder to create and change graphs interactively.
"Compare Multiple Variables Using Overlay Plots"	Use overlay plots to compare one or more variables on the Y-axis to another variable on the X-axis. Overlay plots are especially useful if the X variable is a time variable, because you can compare how two or more variables change across time.
"Compare Multiple Variables Using Bubble Plots"	Bubble plots are specialized scatterplots that use color and bubble sizes to represent up to five variables at once. If one of your variables is a time variable, you can animate the plot to see your other variables change through time.

Compare Multiple Variables Using Scatterplots

The scatterplot is the simplest of all the multiple-variable graphs. Use scatterplots to determine the relationship between two continuous variables and to discover whether two continuous variables are *correlated*. Correlation indicates how closely two variables are related. When you have two variables that are highly correlated, one might influence the other. Or, both might be influenced by other variables in a similar way.

Figure 4.9 Example of a Scatterplot



Scenario

This example uses the Companies.jmp data table, which contains sales figures and the number of employees of a group of companies.

A financial analyst wants to explore the following questions:

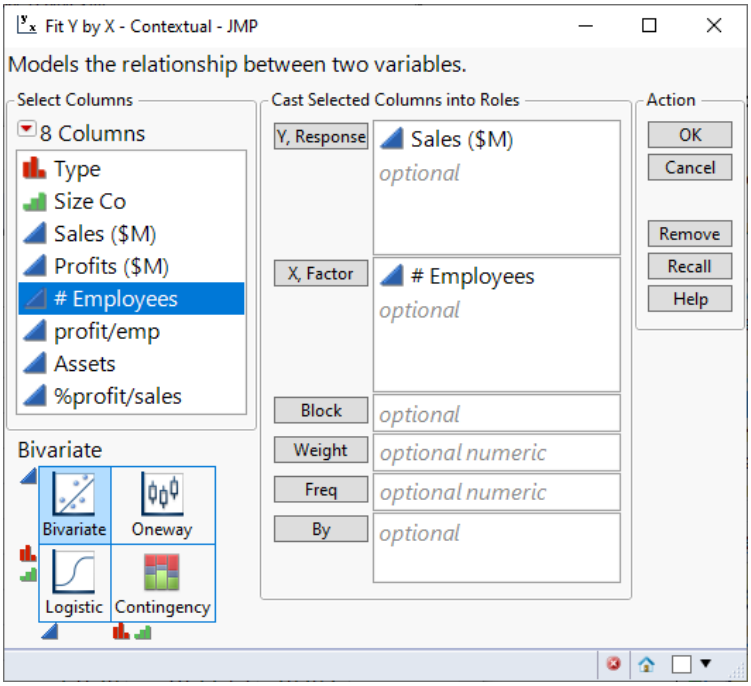
- What is the relationship between sales and the number of employees?
- Does the amount of sales increase with the number of employees?
- Can you predict average sales from the number of employees?

To answer these questions, use a scatterplot of Sales ($M) versus # Employees.

Create the Scatterplot

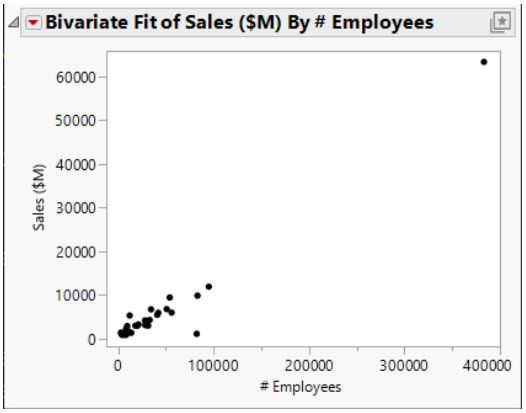
1. Select **Help > Sample Data Folder** and open Companies.jmp.
2. Select **Analyze > Fit Y by X**.
3. Select Sales ($M) and **Y, Response**.
4. Select # Employees and **X, Factor**.

Figure 4.10 Fit Y by X Window



5. Click **OK**.

Figure 4.11 Scatterplot of Sales ($M) versus # Employees



Interpret the Scatterplot

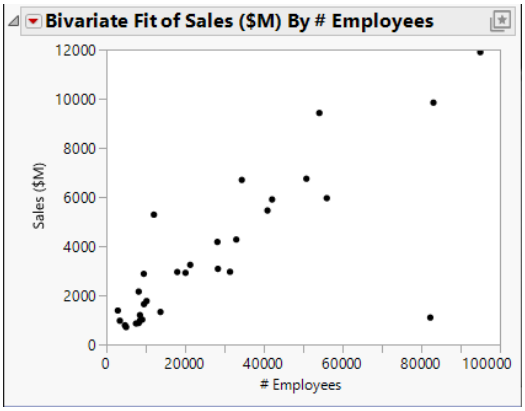
One company has a large number of employees and high sales, represented by the single point at the top right of the plot. The distance between this data point and all the rest makes it difficult to visualize the relationship between the rest of the companies. Remove the point from the plot and re-create the plot by following these steps:

1. Click the point to select it.
2. Select **Rows > Hide and Exclude**. The data point is hidden and no longer included in calculations.

   Note: The difference between hiding and excluding is important. Hiding a point removes it from any graphs but statistical calculations continue to use the point. Excluding a point removes it from any statistical calculations but does not remove it from graphs. When you both hide and exclude a point, you remove it from all calculations and from all graphs.

3. To re-create the plot without the outlier, click the Bivariate red triangle and select **Redo > Redo Analysis**. You can close the original report window.

Figure 4.12 Scatterplot with the Outlier Removed



The updated scatterplot provides these answers:

- There is a relationship between the sales and the number of employees.

  The data points have a discernible pattern. They are not scattered randomly throughout the graph. You could draw a diagonal line that would be near most of the data points.

- Sales do increase with the number of employees, and the relationship is linear.

  If you drew that diagonal line, it would slope from bottom left to top right. This slope shows that as the number of employees increases (left to right on the bottom axis), sales also increases (bottom to top on the left axis). A straight line would be near most of the data points, indicating a linear relationship. If you would have to curve your line to be

near the data points, there would still be a relationship (because of the pattern of the points). However, that relationship would not be linear.

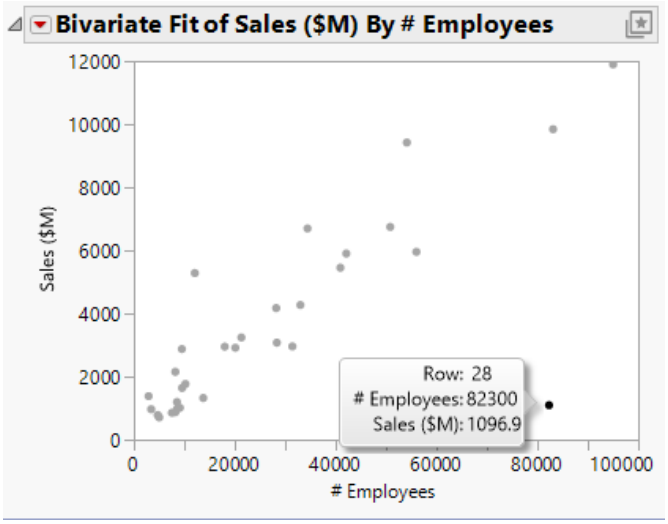
- You can predict average sales from the number of employees.

  The scatterplot shows that sales generally increase as the number of employees does. You could predict the sales for a company if you knew only the number of employees of that company. Your prediction would be on that imaginary line. It would not be exact, but it would approximate the real sales.

Interact with the Scatterplot

As with other JMP graphics, the scatterplot is interactive. Hover over the point in the bottom right corner with the mouse to reveal the row number and the x and y values.

Figure 4.13 Hover Over a Point



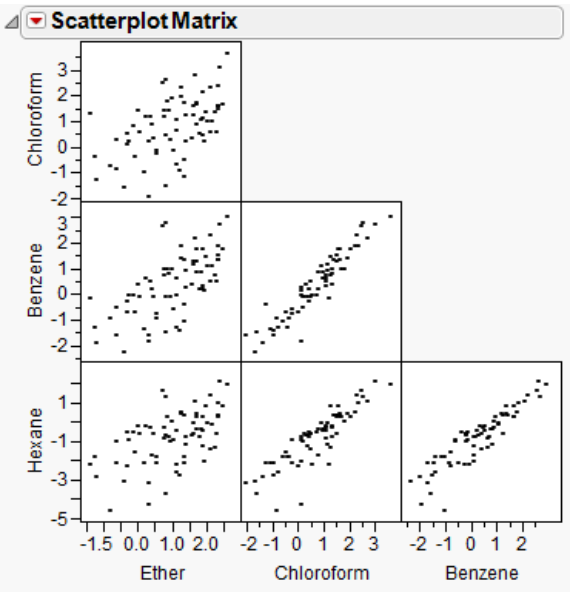
Click a point to highlight the corresponding row in the data table. Select multiple points by doing one of the following:

- Click and drag with the cursor around the points. This selects points in a rectangular area.
- Select the lasso tool, and then click and drag around multiple points. The lasso tool selects an irregularly shaped area.

Compare Multiple Variables Using a Scatterplot Matrix

A scatterplot matrix is a collection of scatterplots organized into a grid (or matrix). Each scatterplot shows the relationship between a pair of variables.

Figure 4.14 Example of a Scatterplot Matrix



Scenario

This example uses the Solubility.jmp data table, which contains data for solubility measurements for 72 different solutes.

A lab technician wants to explore the following questions:

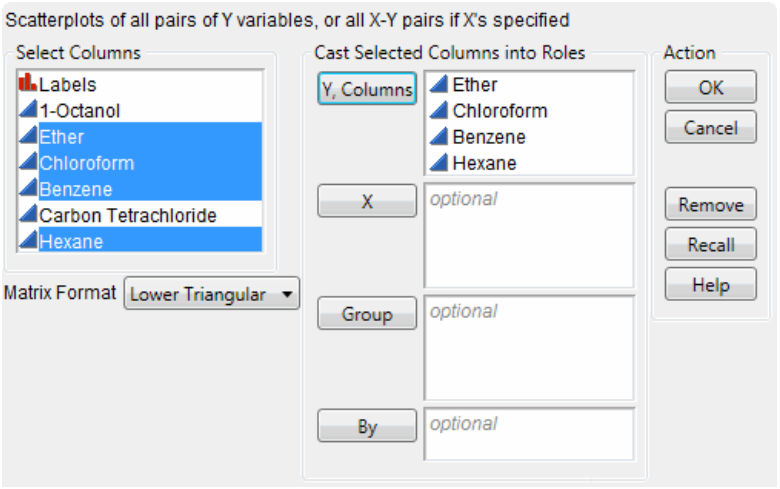
- Is there a relationship between any pair of chemicals? (There are six possible pairs.)
- Which pair has the strongest relationship?

To answer these questions, use a scatterplot matrix of the four solvents.

Create the Scatterplot Matrix

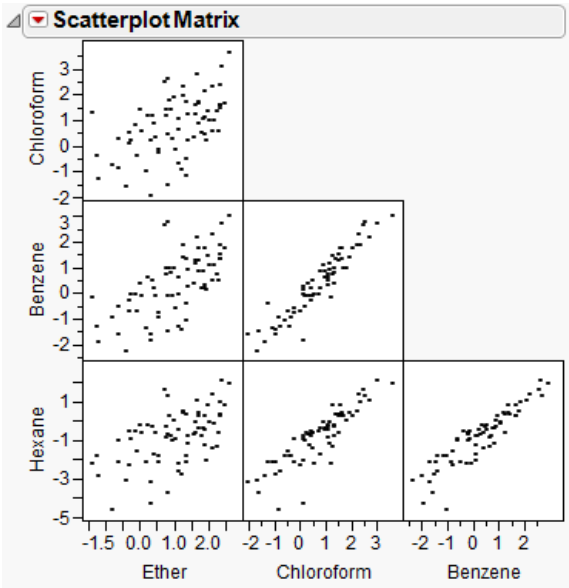
1. Select **Help > Sample Data Folder** and open Solubility.jmp.
2. Select **Graph > Scatterplot Matrix**.
3. Select Ether, Chloroform, Benzene, and Hexane, and click **Y, Columns**.

Figure 4.15 Scatterplot Matrix Window



4. Click **OK**.

Figure 4.16 Scatterplot Matrix



Interpret the Scatterplot Matrix

The scatterplot matrix provides these answers:

- All six pairs of variables are positively correlated.

  As one variable increases, the other variable increases too.

- The strongest relationship appears to be between Benzene and Chloroform.

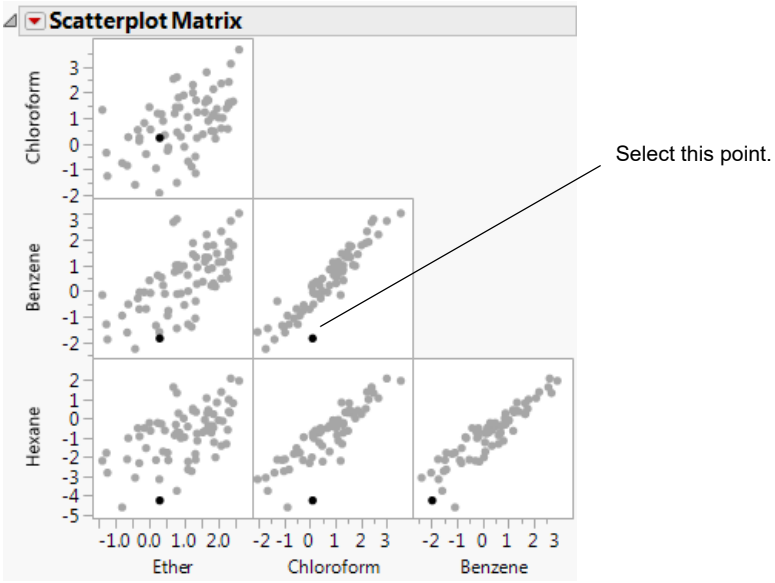
  The data points in the scatterplot for Benzene and Chloroform are the most tightly clustered along an imaginary line.

Interact with the Scatterplot Matrix

If you select a point in one scatterplot, it is selected in all the other scatterplots.

For example, if you select a point in the Benzene versus Chloroform scatterplot, the same point is selected in the other five plots.

Figure 4.17 Selected Points

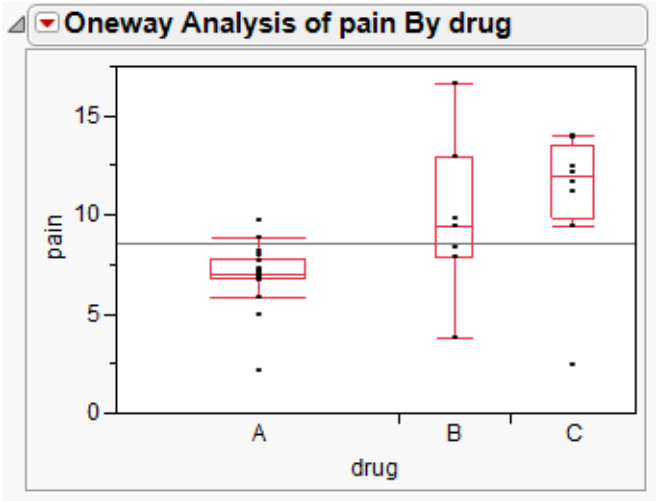


Compare Multiple Variables Using Side-by-Side Box Plots

Side-by-side box plots show relationships and differences in the data.

- the relationship between one continuous variable and one categorical variable
- differences in the continuous variable across levels of the categorical variable

Figure 4.18 Example of Side-by-Side Box Plots



Scenario

This example uses the Analgesics.jmp data table, which contains data on pain measurements taken on patients using three different drugs.

A researcher wants to explore the following questions:

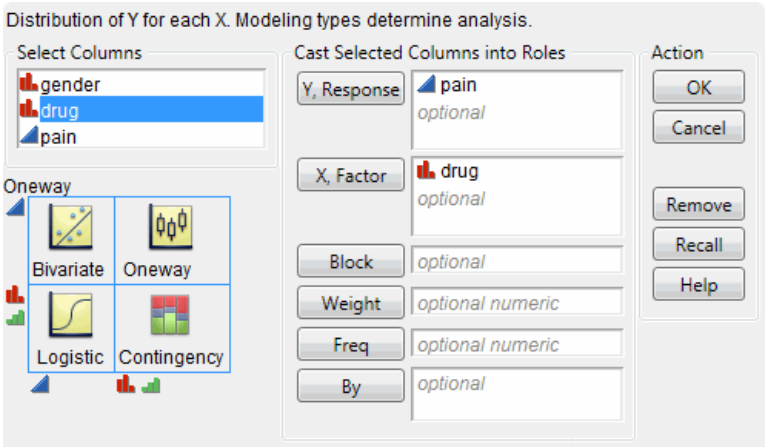
- Are there differences in the average amount of pain control among the drugs?
- Does the *variability* in the pain control given by each drug differ? A drug with high variability would not be as reliable as a drug with low variability.

To answer these questions, use a side-by-side box plot for the pain levels and the drug categories.

Create the Side-by-Side Box Plots

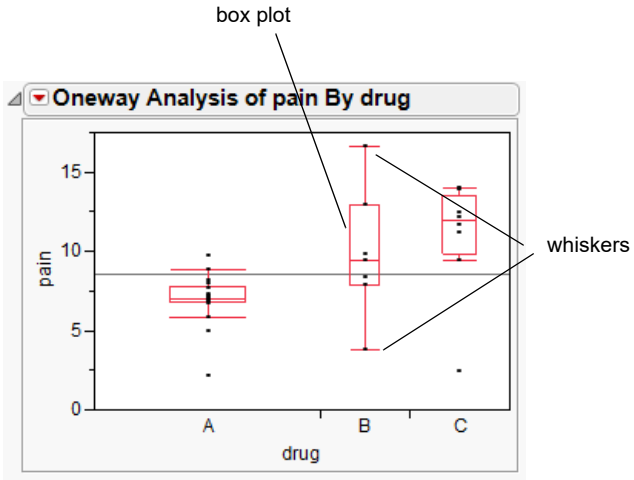
1. Select **Help > Sample Data Folder** and open Analgesics.jmp.
2. Select **Analyze > Fit Y by X**.
3. Select pain and click **Y, Response**.
4. Select drug and click **X, Factor**.

Figure 4.19 Fit Y by X Window



5. Click **OK**.
6. Click the red triangle next to Oneway Analysis of pain By drug and select **Display Options > Box Plots**.

Figure 4.20 Side-by-Side Box Plots



Interpret the Side-by-Side Box Plots

Box plots are designed according to the following principles:

- The line through the box represents the median.
- The middle half of the data is within the box.
- The majority of the data falls between the ends of the whiskers.

- A data point outside the whiskers might be an outlier.

The box plots in Figure 4.20 show these answers:

- There is evidence to believe that patients on drug A feel less pain, since the box plot for drug A is lower on the pain scale than the others.
- Drug B appears to have higher variability than Drugs A and C, since the box plot is taller.

There is one point for drug C that is a lot lower than the other points for drug C. Hover over the lower point to see that it is row 26 of the data table. That point looks like it is more similar to the data in drug group A or B. The information in row 26 deserves investigation. There might have been a typographical error when the data was recorded.

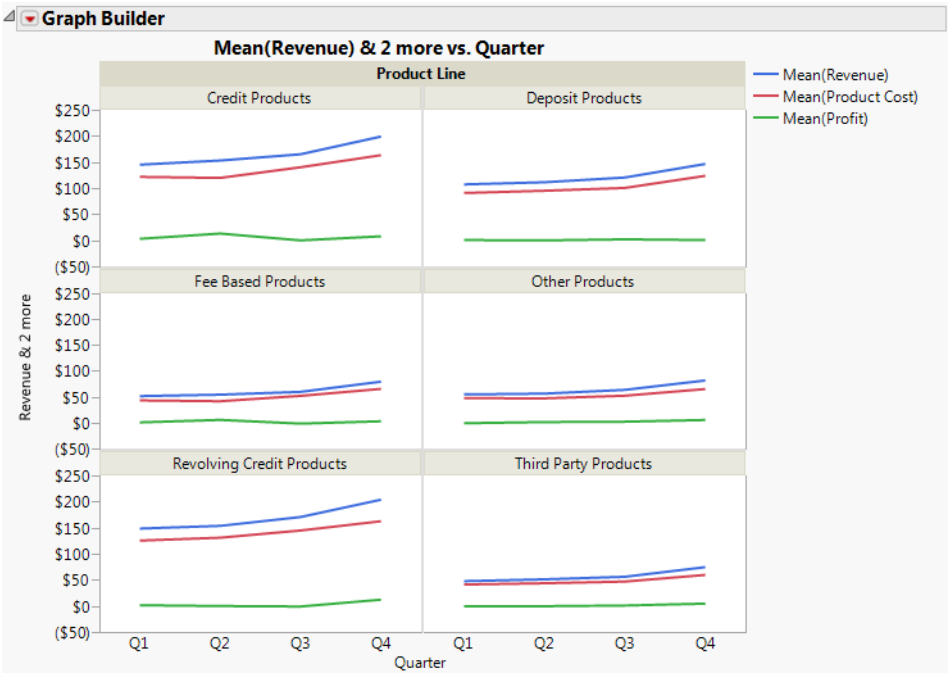
Compare Multiple Variables Using Graph Builder

Use Graph Builder to interactively create and modify graphs. Most graphs in JMP are created by launching a platform and specifying variables. If you want to create a different type of graph, you launch a specific platform from the Graph menu. However, with Graph Builder, you can change the variables and change the type of graph at any time.

Use Graph Builder to accomplish the following tasks:

- Change variables by dragging and dropping them in and out of the graph.
- Create a different type of graph with a few mouse clicks.
- Partition the graph horizontally or vertically.

Figure 4.21 Example of a Graph That Was Created with Graph Builder



Note: A subset of Graph Builder features are covered here. See *Essential Graphing*.

Scenario

This example uses the Profit by Product.jmp data table, which contains profit data for multiple product lines.

A business analyst wants to explore the following question:

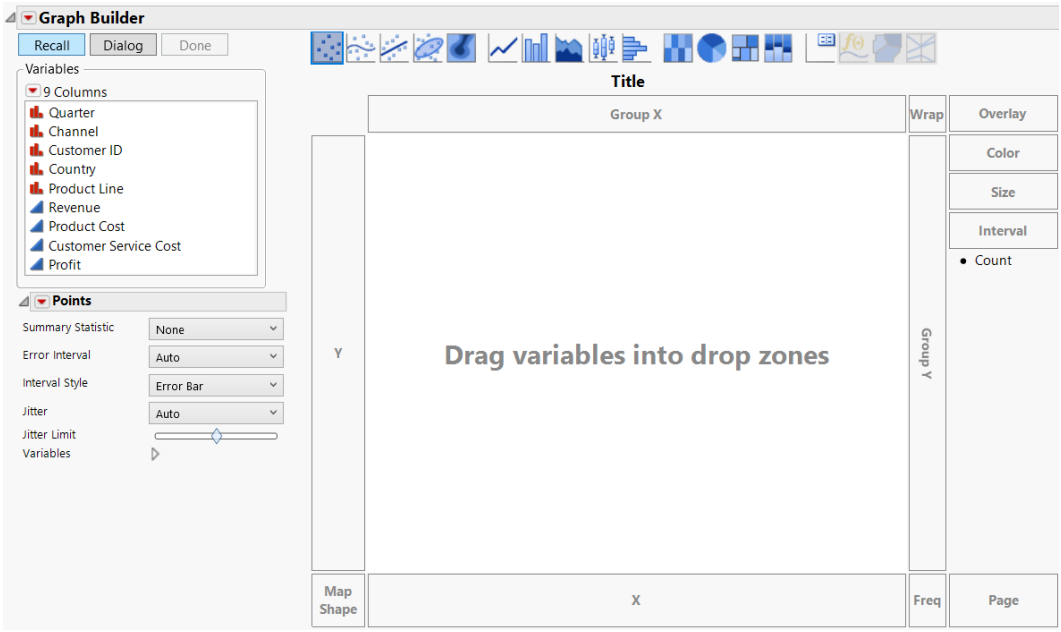
- How is the profitability different between product lines?

To answer this question, use a line plot that displays revenue, product cost, and profit data across different product lines.

Create the Graph

1. Select **Help > Sample Data Folder** and open Profit by Product.jmp.
2. Select **Graph > Graph Builder**.

Figure 4.22 Graph Builder Workspace

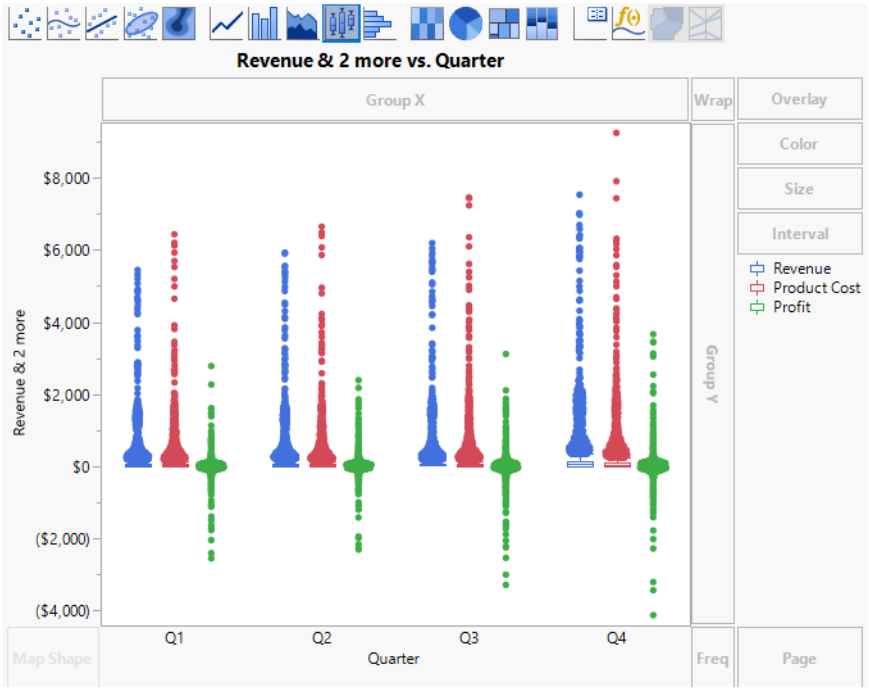


3. Click Quarter and then drag and drop it onto the X zone to assign Quarter as the X variable.
4. Click Revenue, Product Cost, and Profit, and drag and drop them onto the Y zone to assign all three variables as Y variables.

   The X and Y zones are now axes.

   Note: You can also click variables and then click a zone to assign them. However, after a zone becomes an axis, drag and drop additional variables onto the axis rather than clicking on the variables and axis.

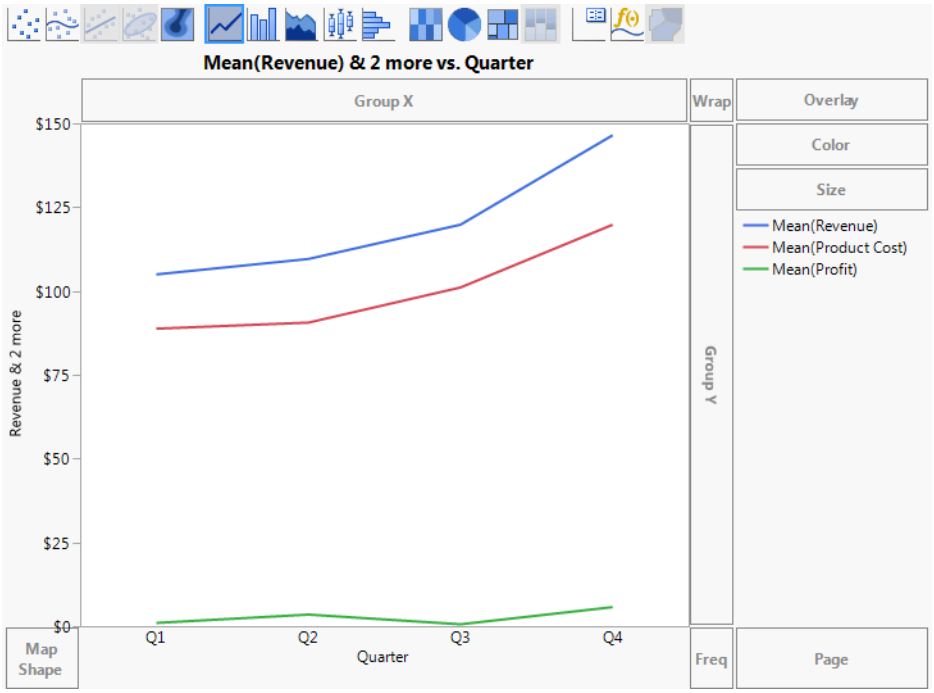
Figure 4.23 After Adding Y and X Variables



Based on the variables that you are using, Graph Builder shows side-by-side box plots.

5. To change the box plots to a line plot, click the Line icon .

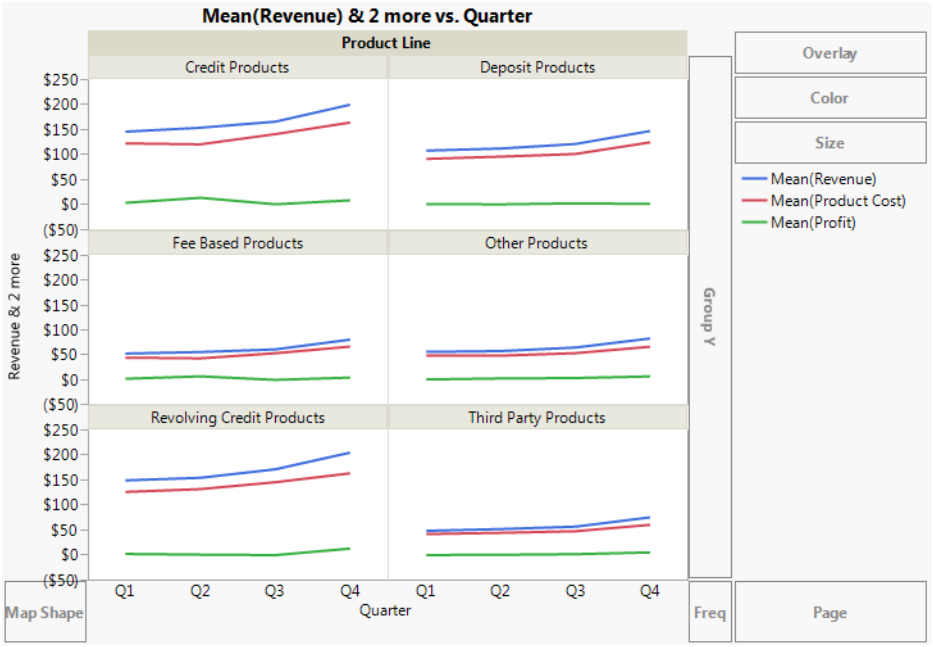
Figure 4.24 Line Plot



6. To create a separate chart for each product, click Product Line, and drag and drop it into the **Wrap** zone.

   A separate line plot is created for each product.

Figure 4.25 Final Line Plots



Interpret the Graph

Figure 4.25 shows revenue, cost, and profit broken down by product line. The business analyst was interested in seeing the difference in profitability between product lines. The line plots in Figure 4.25 can provide some answers:

- Credit products, deposit products, and revolving credit products produce more revenue than fee-based products, third-party products, and other products.
- However, the profits of all the product lines are similar.

The data table also includes data on sales channels. The business analyst wants to see how revenue, product cost, and profit differ between different sales channels.

1. To remove Product Line from the graph, click the title of the graph (Product Line) and drag and drop it into any empty area within Graph Builder.
2. To add Channel as the wrap variable, click Channel and drag and drop it into the **Wrap** zone.

Figure 4.26 Line Plots Showing Sales Channels

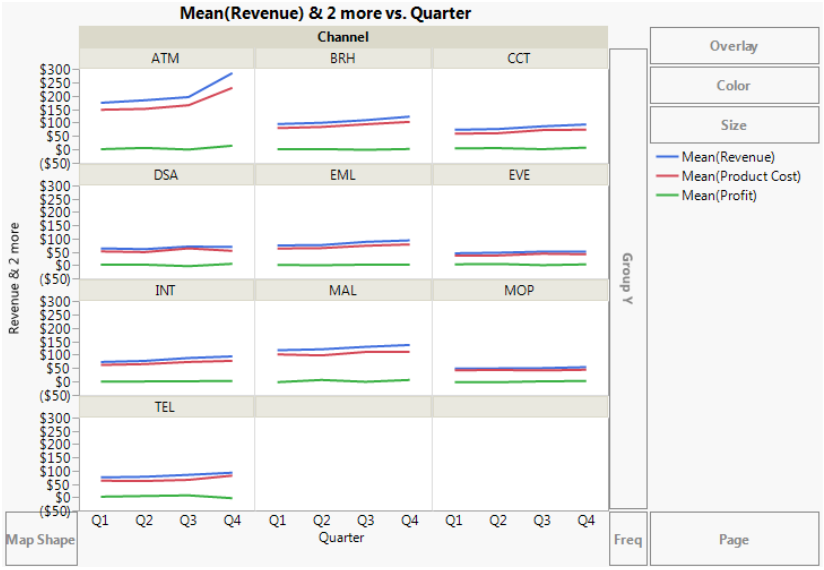
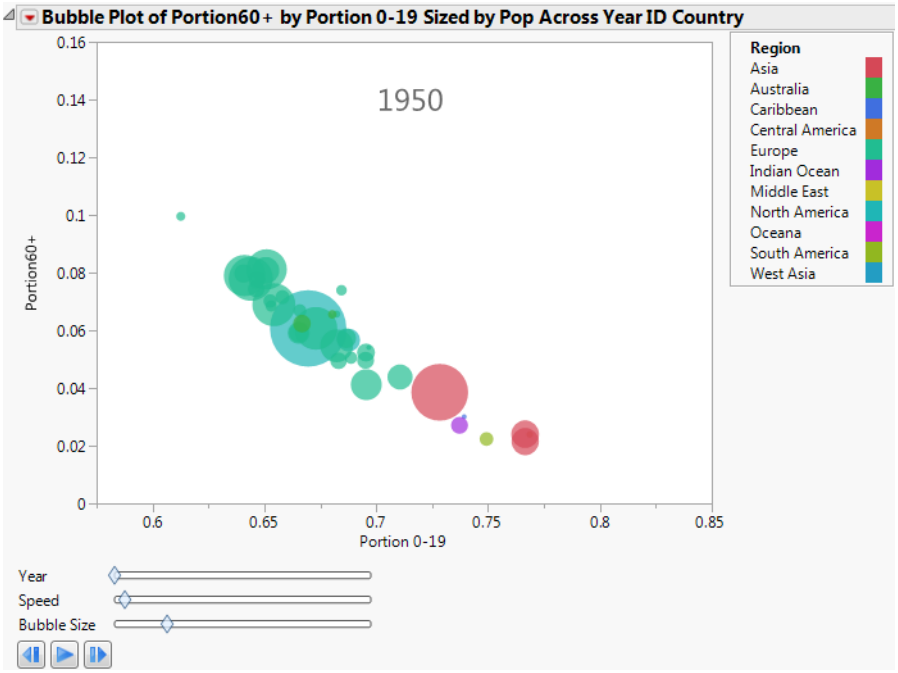


Figure 4.26 provides this answer: revenue and product cost for ATMs are the highest and are growing the most quickly.

Compare Multiple Variables Using Bubble Plots

A bubble plot is a scatterplot that represents its points as bubbles. You can change the size and color of the bubbles, and even animate them over time. With the ability to represent up to five dimensions (*x* position, *y* position, size, color, and time), a bubble plot can produce dramatic visualizations and make data exploration easy.

Figure 4.27 Example of a Bubble Plot



Scenario

This example uses the PopAgeGroup.jmp data table, which contains population statistics for 116 countries or territories between the years 1950 to 2004. Total population numbers are broken out by age group, and not every country has data for every year.

A sociologist wants to explore the following question:

- Is the age of the population of the world changing?

To answer this question, look at the relationship between the oldest (more than 59) and the youngest (younger than 20) portions of the population. Use a bubble plot to determine how this relationship changes over time.

Create the Bubble Plot

1. Select **Help > Sample Data Folder** and open PopAgeGroup.jmp.
2. Select **Graph > Bubble Plot**.
3. Select Portion60+ and click **Y**.

   This corresponds to the *Y* variable on the bubble plot.
4. Select Portion 0-19 and click **X**.

This corresponds to the *X* variable on the bubble plot.

5. Select Country and click **ID**.

   Each unique level of the ID variable is represented by a bubble on the plot.

6. Select Year and click **Time**.

   This controls the time indexing when the bubble plot is animated.

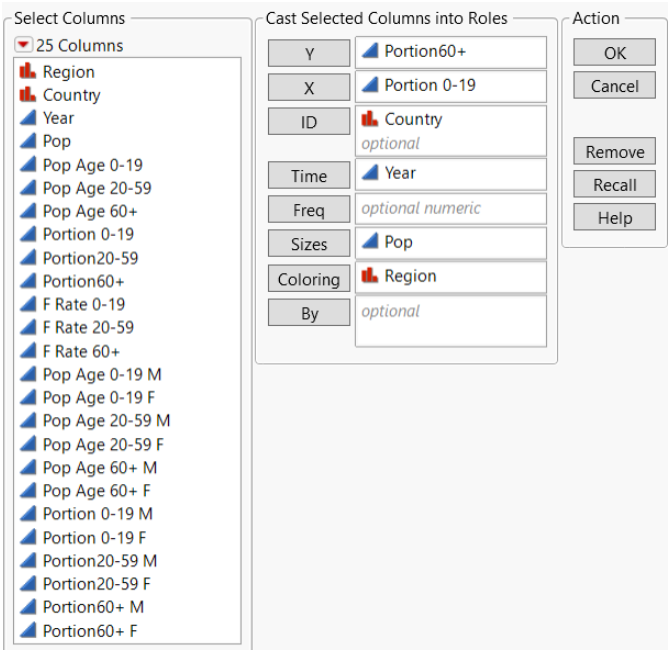
7. Select Pop and click **Sizes**.

   This controls the size of the bubbles.

8. Select Region and click **Coloring**.

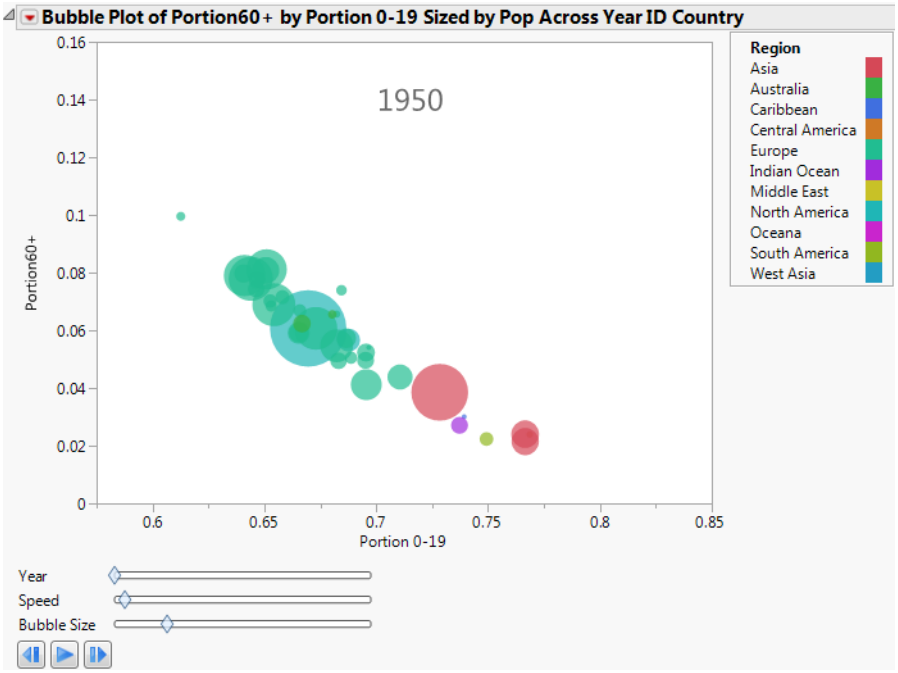
   Each level of the Coloring variable is assigned a unique color. So in this example, all the bubbles for countries located in the same region have the same color. The bubble colors that appear in Figure 4.29 are the JMP default colors.

Figure 4.28 Bubble Plot Launch Window



9. Click **OK**.

Figure 4.29 Initial Bubble Plot



Interpret the Bubble Plot

Because the time variable (in this case, year) starts in 1950, the initial bubble plot shows the data for 1950. Animate the bubble plot to cycle through all the years by clicking the play/pause button. Each successive bubble plot shows the data for that year. The data for each year determines the following:

- The *X* and *Y* coordinates
- The bubble's sizes
- The bubble's coloring
- Bubble aggregation

Note: For detailed information about how the bubble plot aggregates information across multiple rows, see *Essential Graphing*.

The bubble plot for 1950 shows that if a country's proportion of people younger than 20 is high, then the proportion of people more than 59 is low.

Click the play/pause button to animate the bubble plot through the range of years. As time progresses, the Portion 0-19 decreases and the Portion60+ increases.

 plays the animation, turns to a pause button after you click it.

 pauses the animation.

 manually controls the animation back one unit of time.

 manually controls the animation forward one unit of time.

Year Changes the time index manually.

Speed Controls the speed of the animation.

Bubble Size Controls the absolute sizes of the bubbles, while maintaining the relative sizes

The sociologist wanted to know how the age of the world's population is changing. The bubble plot indicates that the population of the world is getting older.

Interact with the Bubble Plot

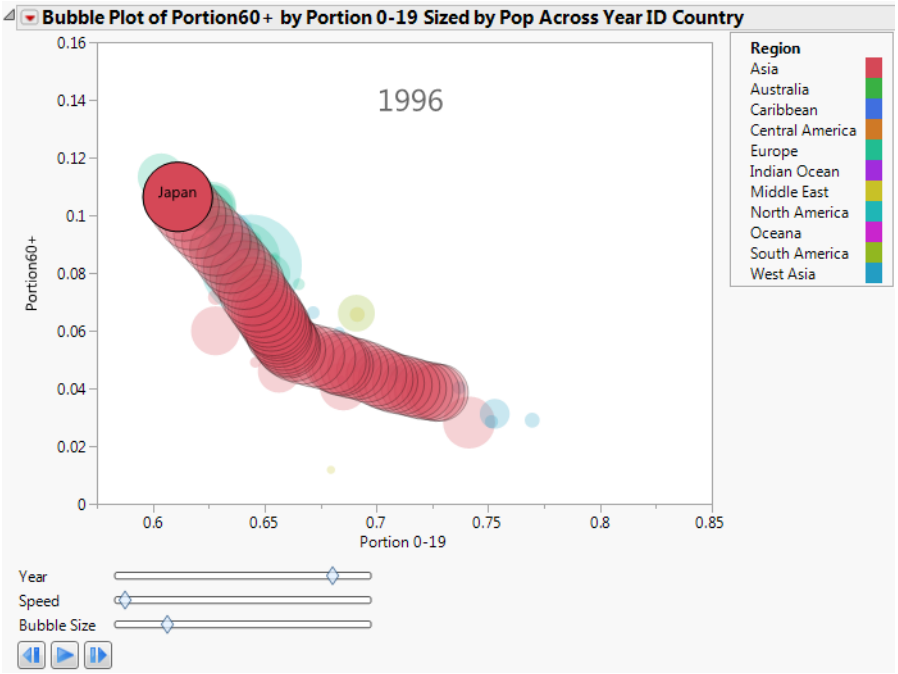
Click to select a bubble to see the trend for that bubble over time. For example, in the 1950 plot, the large bubble in the middle is Japan.

To See the Pattern of Population Changes in Japan through the Years

1. Click in the middle of the Japan bubble to select it.
2. Click the Bubble Plot red triangle and select **Trail Bubbles > Selected**.
3. Click the play button.

As the animation progresses through time, the Japan bubble leaves a trail of bubbles that illustrates its history.

Figure 4.30 Japan's History of Population Shifts



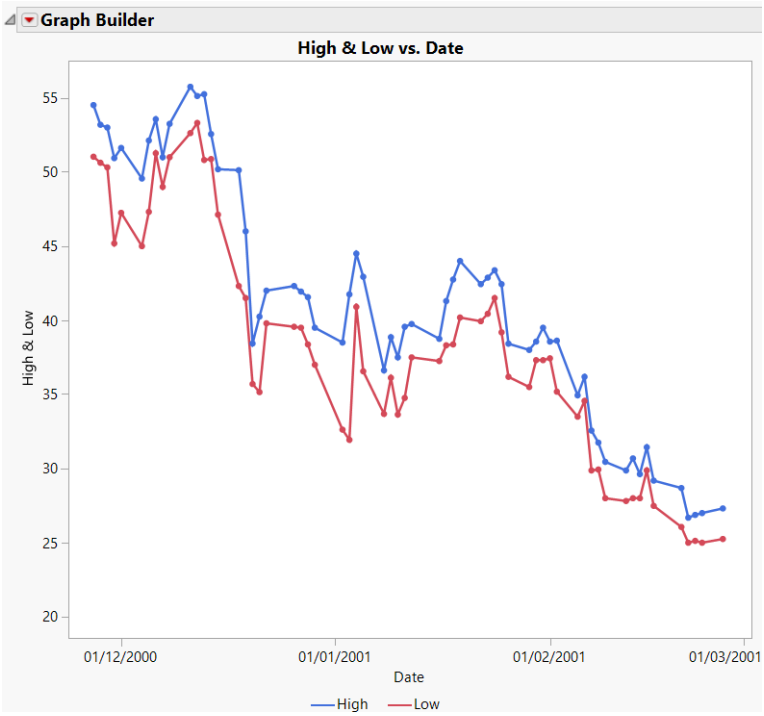
Focusing on the Japan bubble, you can see the following over time:

- The proportion of the population 19 years old or less decreased.
- The proportion of the population 60 years old or more increased.

Compare Multiple Variables Using Overlay Plots

Like scatterplots, overlay plots show the relationship between two or more variables. However, if one of the variables is a time variable, an overlay plot shows trends across time better than scatterplots do.

Figure 4.31 Example of an Overlay Plot



Note: To plot data over time, you can also use bubble plots, control charts, and variability charts. For more information about Graph Builder and bubble plots, see *Essential Graphing*. See and *Quality and Process Methods* for information about control charts and variability charts.

Scenario

This example uses the Stock Prices.jmp data table, which contains data on the price of a stock over a three-month period.

A potential investor wants to explore the following questions:

- Has the stock's closing price changed over the past three months?

  To answer this question, use an overlay plot of the stock's closing price over time.
- How do the stock's high and low prices relate to each other?

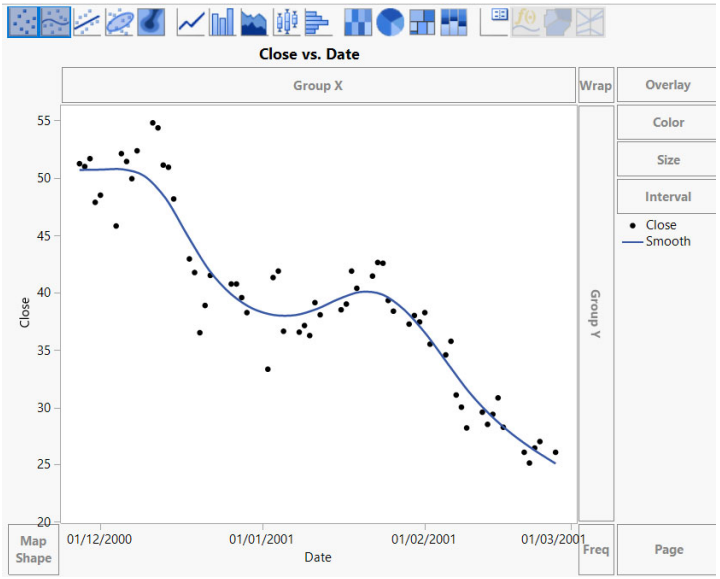
  To answer this question, use another overlay plot of the stock's high and low prices over time.

Create the first overlay plot to answer the first question, and then create a second overlay plot to answer the second question.

Create the Overlay Plot of the Stock's Price over Time

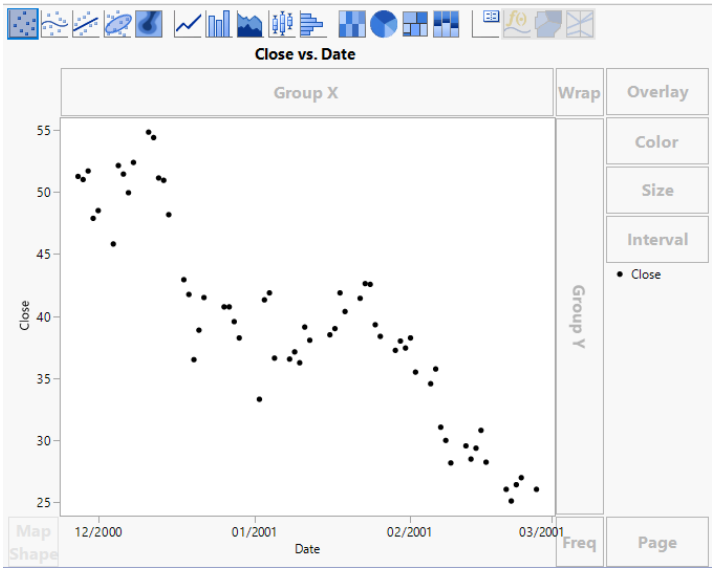
1. Select **Help > Sample Data Folder** and open Stock Prices.jmp.
2. Select **Graph > Graph Builder**.
3. Select Close and click **Y**.
4. Select Date and click **X**.

Figure 4.32 Overlay Plot with Smoother



5. Click the Smoother icon  above the graph to remove the smoother line.

Figure 4.33 Overlay Plot of the Closing Price over Time

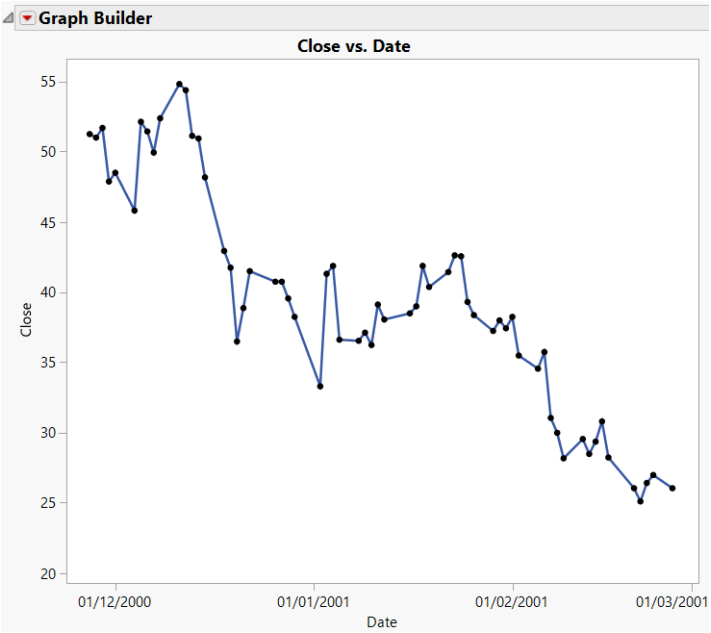


Interpret and Interact with the Overlay Plot

The overlay plot shows that the closing stock price has been decreasing over the last several months. To see the trend more clearly, connect the points.

1. Press Shift and click the Line icon  above the graph. Pressing Shift applies additional types without deselecting other types.

Figure 4.34 Connected Points



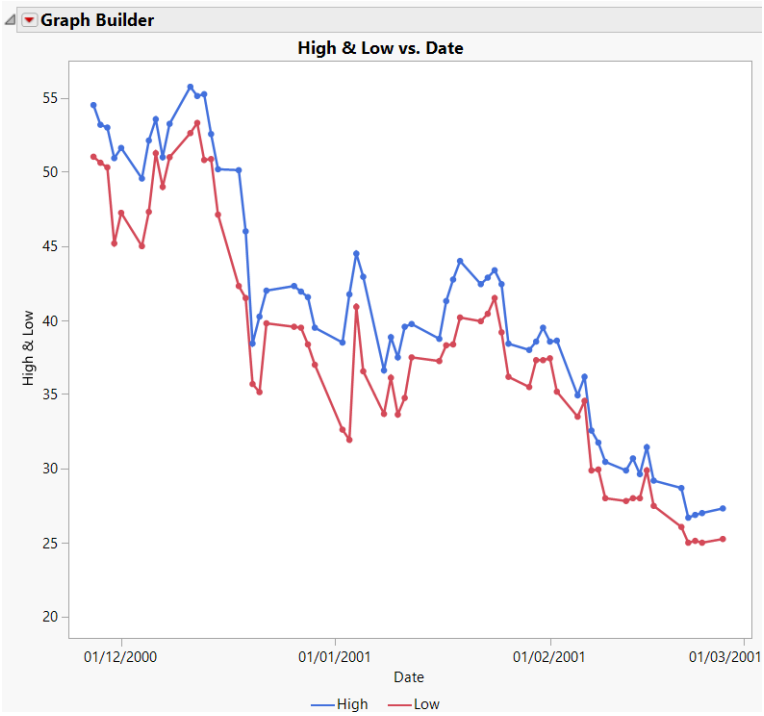
The potential investor can see that although the stock price has gone up and down over the past three months, the overall trend has been downward.

Create the Overlay Plot of the Stock's High and Low Prices

Use an overlay plot to plot more than one Y variable. For example, suppose that you want to see both the high and the low prices on the same plot.

1. Follow the steps in "Create the Overlay Plot of the Stock's Price over Time", this time assigning both High and Low to the **Y** role.
2. Connect the points and add grid lines as shown in "Interpret and Interact with the Overlay Plot".

Figure 4.35 Two Y Variables



The legend at the bottom of the plot shows the colors and markers used for the High and Low variables in the graph. The overlay plot shows that the High price and Low price track each other very closely.

Answer the Questions

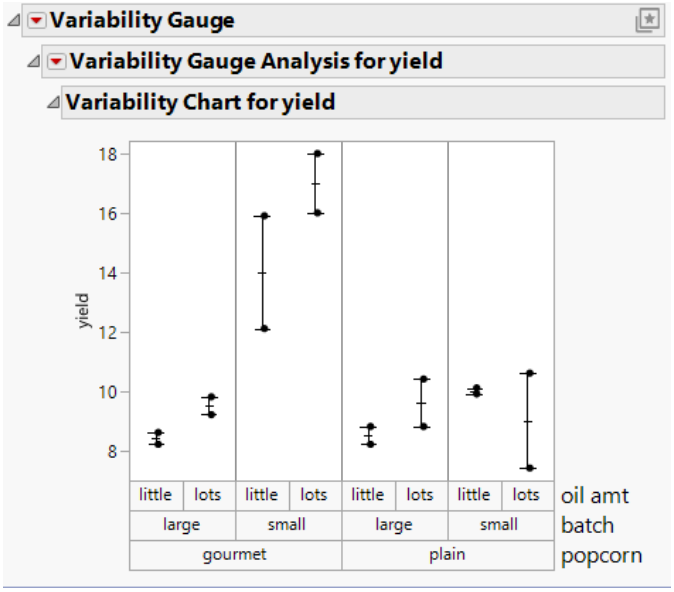
Both of the overlay plots answer the two questions asked at the beginning of this example.

- The first plot shows that the price of this stock has not remained the same, but has been decreasing.
- The second plot shows that the high and low prices of this stock are not very different from each other. The stock price does not vary wildly on any given day.

Compare Multiple Variables Using a Variability Chart

In some graphs, you specify only a single X variable. Use a variability chart to specify multiple X variables and see differences in means and variability across all of your variables at once.

Figure 4.36 Example of a Variability Chart



Scenario

This example uses the Popcorn.jmp data table with data from a popcorn maker. The yield (the volume of popcorn for a given measure of kernels) was measured for each combination of popcorn style, batch size, and amount of oil used.

The popcorn maker wants to explore the following question:

- Which combination of factors results in the highest popcorn yield?

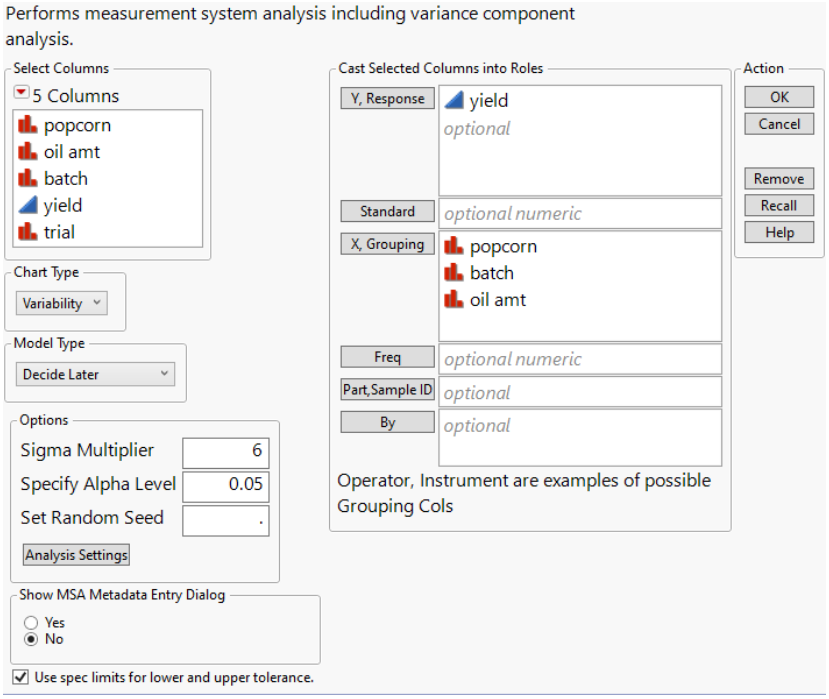
To answer this question, use a variability chart of the yield versus the style, batch size, and oil amount.

Create the Variability Chart

1. Select **Help > Sample Data Folder** and open Popcorn.jmp.
2. Select **Analyze > Quality and Process > Variability/Attribute Gauge Chart**.
3. Select yield and click **Y, Response**.
4. Select popcorn and click **X, Grouping**.
5. Select batch and click **X, Grouping**.
6. Select oil amt and click **X, Grouping**.

Note: The order in which you assign the variables to the **X, Grouping** role is important, because the order in this window determines their nesting order in the variability chart.

Figure 4.37 Variability Chart Window

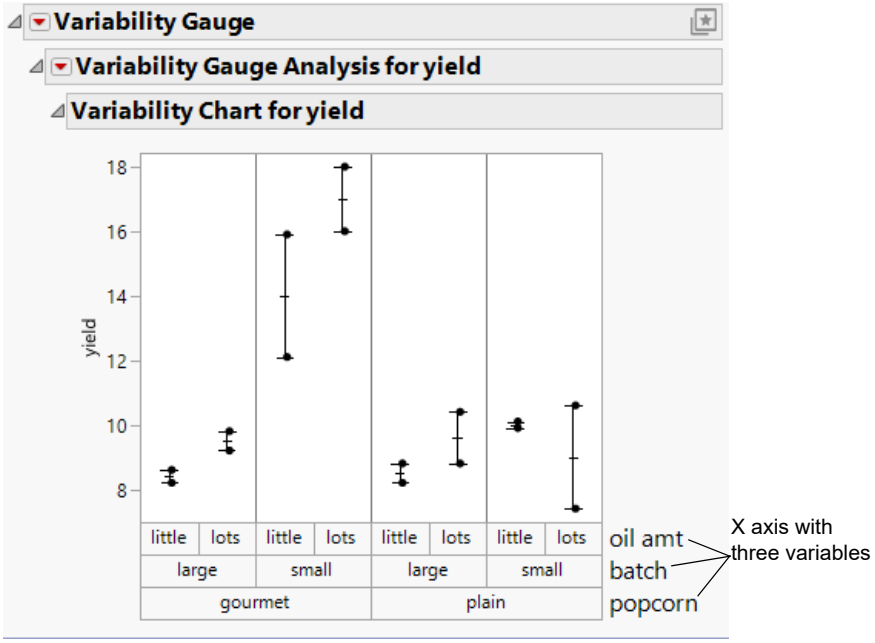


7. Click **OK**.

   The top chart is the variability chart, showing the yield broken down by each combination of the three variables. The bottom chart shows the standard deviation for each combination of the three variables. Since the bottom chart does not show the yield, hide it.

8. Click the **Variability Gauge Analysis for yield** red triangle and deselect **Std Dev Chart**.

Figure 4.38 Results Window



Interpret the Variability Chart

The variability chart for yield indicates that small, gourmet batches produce the highest yield.

To be more specific, the popcorn maker might ask this additional question: Is the yield high because those batches are small, or because those batches are gourmet?

The variability chart shows the following:

- The yield from small, plain batches is low.
- The yield from large, gourmet batches is low.

Given this information, the popcorn maker can conclude that only the combination of small and gourmet at the same time results in batches with high yield. It would have been impossible to reach this conclusion with a chart that only allowed a single variable.

Chapter 5

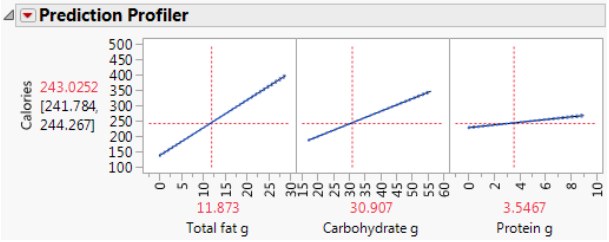
Analyze Your Data

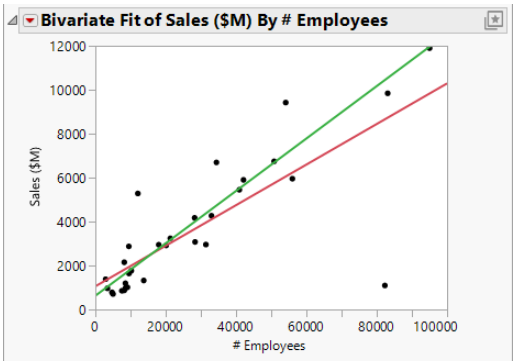
Distributions, Relationships, and Models

Analyzing your data in JMP helps you make informed decisions. Data analysis often involves these actions:

- Examining distributions
- Discovering relationships
- Hypothesis testing
- Building models

Figure 5.1 Analysis Examples





Linear Fit

Linear Fit

Sales ($M) = 631.36791 + 0.1192722*# Employees

Summary of Fit

RSquare	0.882703
RSquare Adj	0.878514
Root Mean Square Error	1039.891
Mean of Response	3644.95
Observations (or Sum Wgts)	30

Lack Of Fit

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Ratio
Model	1	227857403	227857403	210.7112
Error	28	30278440	1081372.9	**Prob > F**
C. Total	29	258135843		<.0001*

Parameter Estimates

Term	Estimate	Std Error	t Ratio	Prob>|t|
Intercept	631.36791	281.3288	2.24	0.0329*
# Employees	0.1192722	0.008217	14.52	<.0001*

Contents

About This Chapter

Before you analyze your data, review the following information about basic concepts such as understanding graphing and modeling types:

- "The Importance of Graphing Your Data"
- "Understand Modeling Types"

The rest of this chapter shows you how to use some basic analytical methods in JMP:

- "Analyze Distributions"
- "Analyze Relationships"

For a description of advanced modeling and analysis techniques, refer to the following JMP documentation:

- *Fitting Linear Models*
- *Multivariate Methods*
- *Predictive and Specialized Modeling*
- *Consumer Research*
- *Reliability and Survival Methods*
- *Quality and Process Methods*

The Importance of Graphing Your Data

Graphing, or visualizing, your data is important to any data analysis, and should always occur before the use of statistical tests or model building. To illustrate why data visualization should be an early step in your data analysis process, consider the following example:

1. Select **Help > Sample Data Folder** and open Anscombe.jmp (F. J. Anscombe (1973), *American Statistician*, 27, 17-21).

   This data consists of four pairs of *X* and *Y* variables.

2. In the Table panel, click the green triangle next to the **The Quartet** script.

   The script creates a simple linear regression on each pair of variables using **Fit Y by X**. The **Show Points** option is turned off, so that none of the data can be seen on the scatterplots. Figure 5.2 shows the model fit and other summary information for each regression.

Figure 5.2 Four Models

Model for pair 1

Linear Fit

Y1 = 3.0000909 + 0.5000909*X1

Summary of Fit

RSquare	0.666542
RSquare Adj	0.629492
Root Mean Square Error	1.236603
Mean of Response	7.500909
Observations (or Sum Wgts)	11

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Ratio
Model	1	27.510001	27.5100	17.9899
Error	9	13.762690	1.5292	Prob > F
C. Total	10	41.272691		0.0022*

Parameter Estimates

Term	Estimate	Std Error	t Ratio	Prob>|t|
Intercept	3.0000909	1.124747	2.67	0.0257*
X1	0.5000909	0.117906	4.24	0.0022*

Model for pair 3

Linear Fit

Y3 = 3.0024545 + 0.4997273*X3

Summary of Fit

RSquare	0.666324
RSquare Adj	0.629249
Root Mean Square Error	1.236311
Mean of Response	7.5
Observations (or Sum Wgts)	11

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Ratio
Model	1	27.470008	27.4700	17.9723
Error	9	13.756192	1.5285	Prob > F
C. Total	10	41.226200		0.0022*

Parameter Estimates

Term	Estimate	Std Error	t Ratio	Prob>|t|
Intercept	3.0024545	1.124481	2.67	0.0256*
X3	0.4997273	0.117878	4.24	0.0022*

Model for pair 2

Linear Fit

Y2 = 3.0009091 + 0.5*X2

Summary of Fit

RSquare	0.666242
RSquare Adj	0.629158
Root Mean Square Error	1.237214
Mean of Response	7.500909
Observations (or Sum Wgts)	11

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Ratio
Model	1	27.500000	27.5000	17.9656
Error	9	13.776291	1.5307	Prob > F
C. Total	10	41.276291		0.0022*

Parameter Estimates

Term	Estimate	Std Error	t Ratio	Prob>|t|
Intercept	3.0009091	1.125302	2.67	0.0258*
X2	0.5	0.117964	4.24	0.0022*

Model for pair 4

Linear Fit

Y4 = 3.0017273 + 0.4999091*X4

Summary of Fit

RSquare	0.666707
RSquare Adj	0.629675
Root Mean Square Error	1.235695
Mean of Response	7.500909
Observations (or Sum Wgts)	11

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Ratio
Model	1	27.490001	27.4900	18.0033
Error	9	13.742490	1.5269	Prob > F
C. Total	10	41.232491		0.0022*

Parameter Estimates

Term	Estimate	Std Error	t Ratio	Prob>|t|
Intercept	3.0017273	1.123921	2.67	0.0256*
X4	0.4999091	0.117819	4.24	0.0022*

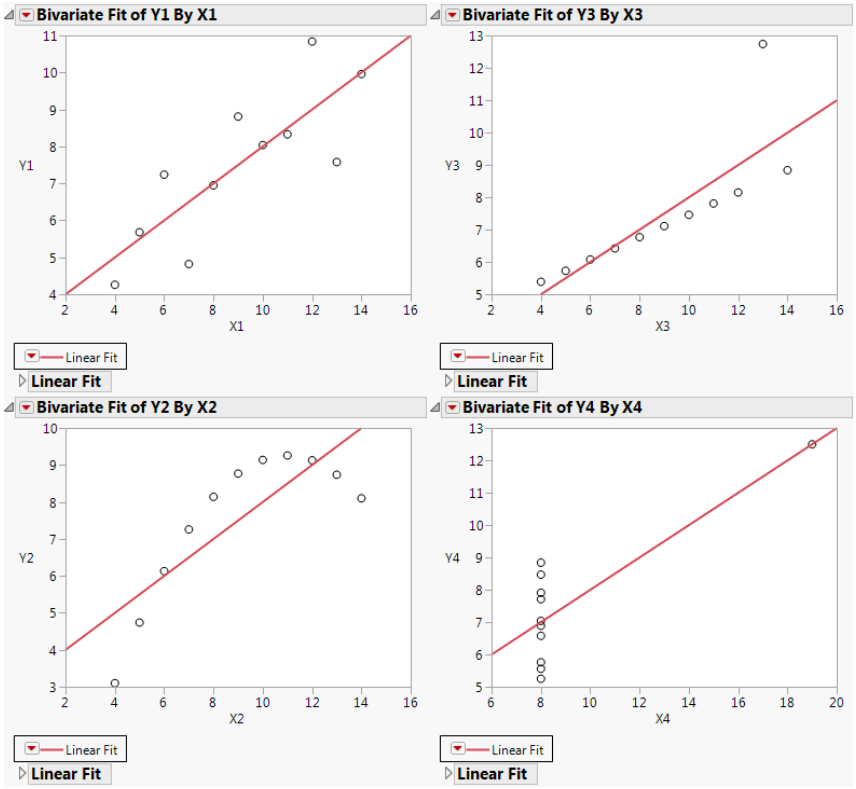
Notice that all four models and the RSquare values are nearly identical. The fitted model in each case is essentially $Y = 3 + 0.5X$, and the RSquare value in each case is essentially 0.66. If your data analysis took into account only the above summary information, you would likely conclude that the relationship between X and Y is the same in each case. However, at this point, you have not visualized your data. Your conclusion might be wrong.

To Visualize the Data, Add the Points to All Four Scatterplots

1. Press Ctrl.
2. Click the red triangle next to any one of the Bivariate Fits and select **Show Points**.

Figure 5.3 Scatterplots with Points Added

Plot for pair 1



Plot for pair 3

Plot for pair 2

Plot for pair 4

The scatterplots show that the relationship between *X* and *Y* is not the same for the four pairs, although the lines describing the relationships are the same:

- Plot 1 represents a linear relationship.
- Plot 2 represents a non-linear relationship.
- Plot 3 represents a linear relationship, except for one outlier.
- Plot 4 has all the data at x = 8, except for one point.

This example illustrates that conclusions that are based on statistics alone can be inadequate. A visual exploration of the data should be an early part of any data analysis.

Understand Modeling Types

In JMP, data can be of different types. JMP refers to this as the modeling type of the data. Table 5.1 describes the various modeling types in JMP.

Table 5.1 Modeling Types

Modeling Type and Description	Examples	Specific Example
Continuous Numeric data only. Used in operations like sums and means.	Height Temperature Time	The time to complete a test might be 2 hours, or 2.13 hours.
Ordinal Numeric or character data. Values belong to ordered categories.	Month (1,2,...,12) Letter grade (A, B,...F) Size (small, medium, large)	The month of the year can be 2 (February) or 3 (March), but not 2.13. February comes before March.
Nominal Numeric or character data. Values belong to categories, but the order is not important.	Gender (M or F) Color Test result (pass or fail)	The gender can be M or F, with no order. Gender categories can also be represented by a number (M=1 and F=2).
Multiple Response Character data only. Distinct entries in a single cell that are separated by commas.	When you brush your teeth College degrees Sports you play	There are several times a day that you could brush your teeth. First thing in the morning, after breakfast, after meals, before bed, or any combination of the above.
Unstructured Text Character data only. Usually all unique values that must be analyzed using Text Explorer.	Product reviews Song lyrics Free response field in survey	Most product reviews would be unique and Text Explorer is used to determine any underlying similarities.

Table 5.1 Modeling Types *(Continued)*

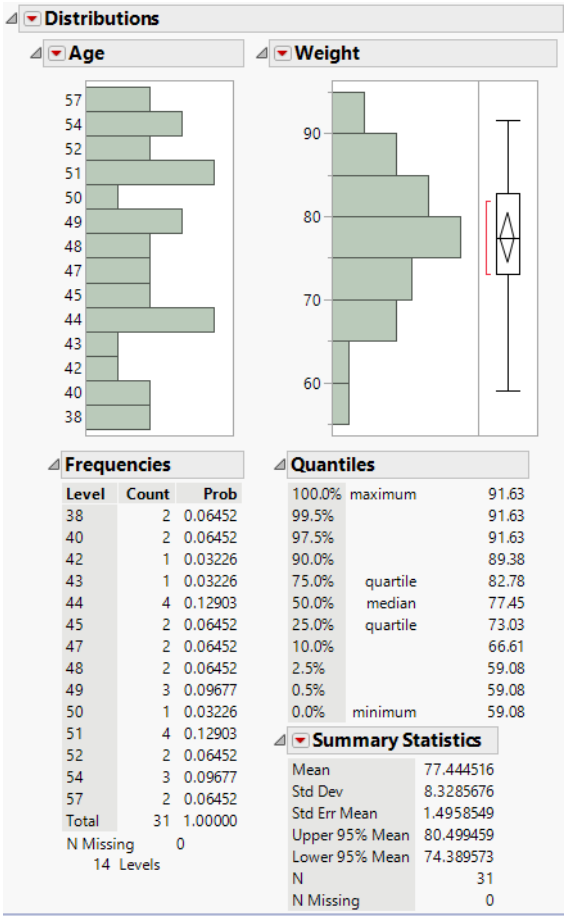
Modeling Type and Description	Examples	Specific Example
Vector Expression data only. Values in a cell are column or row vectors.	Prediction formulas	
None Any data type. Used in scenarios where a column is not well represented by the other modeling types.	Pictures ID Values	A picture column in a data table would not be used to modeling, but could be used as a marker on a graph for example.

Example of Modeling Type Results

Different modeling types produce different results in JMP. To see an example of the differences, follow these steps:

1. Select **Help > Sample Data Folder** and open Linnerud.jmp.
2. Select **Analyze > Distribution**.
3. Select Age and Weight and click **Y, Columns**.
4. Click **OK**.

Figure 5.4 Distribution Results for Age and Weight



Although Age and Weight are both numeric variables, they are not treated the same. Table 5.2 compares the differences between the results for weight and age.

Table 5.2 Results for weight and age

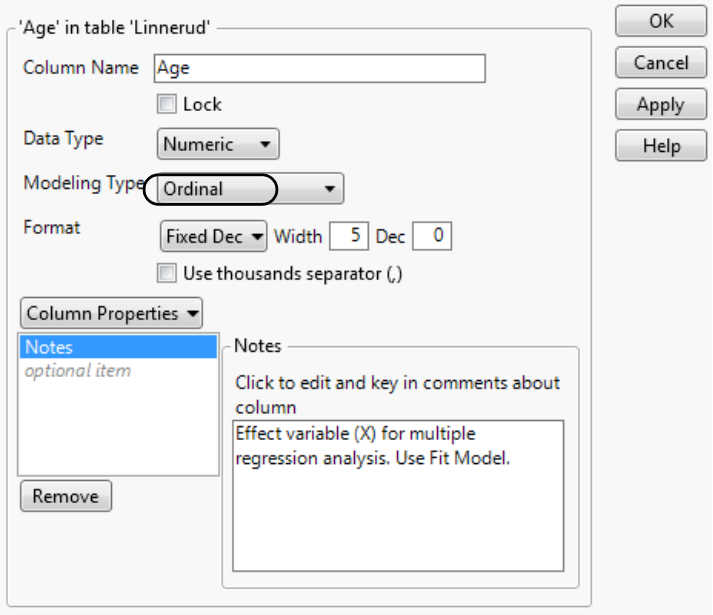
Variable	Modeling Type	Results
Weight	Continuous	Histogram, Quantiles, and Summary Statistics
Age	Ordinal	Bar chart and Frequencies

Change the Modeling Type

To treat a variable differently, change the modeling type. For example, in Figure 5.4, the modeling type for Age is ordinal. Remember that for an ordinal variable, JMP calculates frequency counts. Suppose that you wanted to find the average age instead of frequency counts. Change the modeling type to continuous, which shows the mean age.

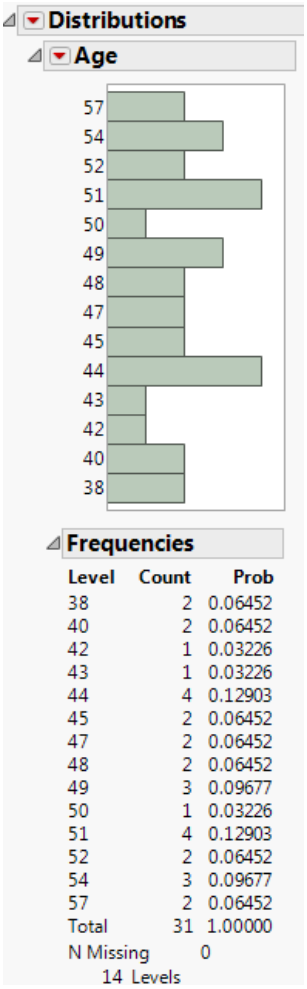
1. Double-click the Age column heading. The Column Info window appears.
2. Change the Modeling Type to **Continuous**.

Figure 5.5 Column Info Window

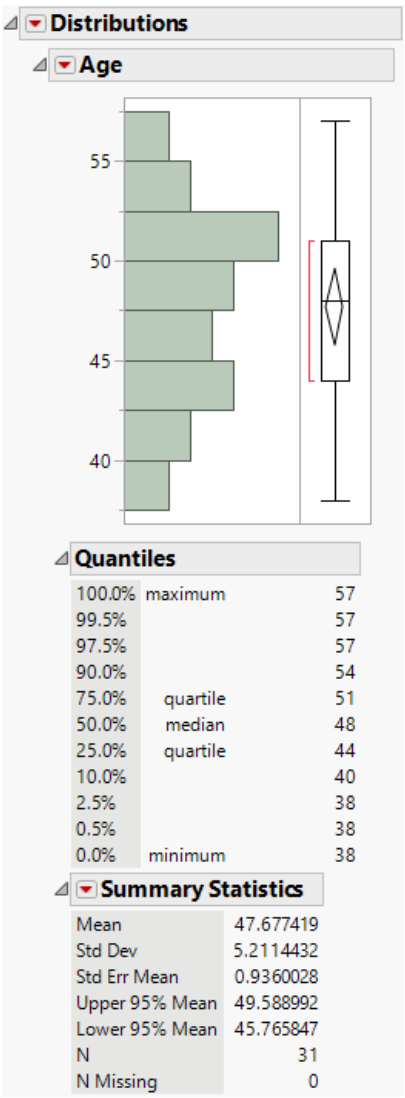


3. Click **OK**.
4. Repeat the steps in the example (see "Example of Modeling Type Results") to create the distribution. Figure 5.6 shows the distribution results when Age is ordinal and continuous.

Figure 5.6 Different Modeling Types for Age



Ordinal



Continuous

When age is ordinal, you can see the frequency counts for each age. For example, age 48 appears two times. When age is continuous, you can find the mean age, which is nearly 48 (47.677)

Analyze Distributions

To analyze a single variable, you can examine the distribution of the variable, using the Distribution platform. Report content for each variable varies, depending on whether the variable is categorical (nominal or ordinal) or continuous.

Note: For more information about the Distribution platform, see *Basic Analysis*.

Distributions of Continuous Variables

Analyzing a continuous variable might include questions such as the shape and average of the data.

- Does the shape of the data match any known distributions?
- Are there any outliers in the data?
- What is the average of the data?
- Is the average statistically different from a target or historical value?
- How spread out are the data? In other words, what is the standard deviation?
- What are the minimum and maximum values?

You can answer these and other questions with graphs, summary statistics, and simple statistical tests.

Scenario

This example uses the Car Physical Data.jmp data table, which contains information about 116 different car models.

A planning specialist has been asked by a railroad company to determine the possible issues involved in transporting cars by train. Using the data, the planning specialist wants to explore the following questions:

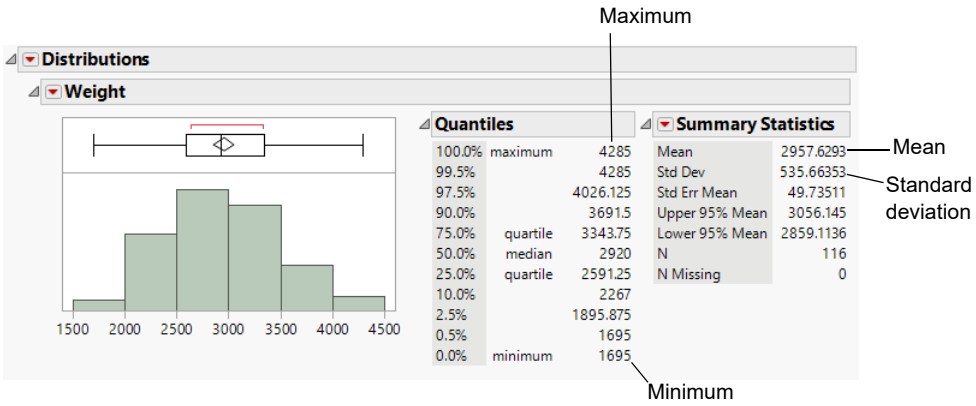
- What is the average car weight?
- How spread out are the cars' weights (standard deviation)?
- What are the minimum and maximum weights of cars?
- Are there any outliers in the data?

Use a histogram of weight to answer these questions.

Create the Histogram

1. Select **Help > Sample Data Folder** and open Car Physical Data.jmp.
2. Select **Analyze > Distribution**.
3. Select Weight and click **Y, Columns**.
4. Click **OK**.
5. To rotate the report window, click the Weight red triangle and select **Display Options > Horizontal Layout**.

Figure 5.7 Distribution of Weight



The report window contains three sections:

- A histogram and a box plot to visualize the data.
- A Quantiles report that shows the percentiles of the distribution.
- A Summary Statistics report that shows the mean, standard deviation, and other statistics.

Interpret the Distribution Results

Using the results presented in Figure 5.7, the planning specialist can answer the questions.

What is the average car weight? The Histogram shows a weight of around 3,000 lbs. The Summary Statistics show a mean weight of around 2,958 lbs.

How spread out are the weights (standard deviation)? The Summary Statistics show a standard deviation of around 536 lbs.

What are the minimum and maximum weights? The Histogram shows a minimum of around 1,500 lbs. and a maximum of around 4,500 lbs. The Quantiles show a minimum of 1,695 lbs. and a maximum of 4,285 lbs.

Are there any outliers? No.

The default report window in Figure 5.7 provides a minimal set of graphs and statistics. Additional graphs and statistics are available on the red triangle menu.

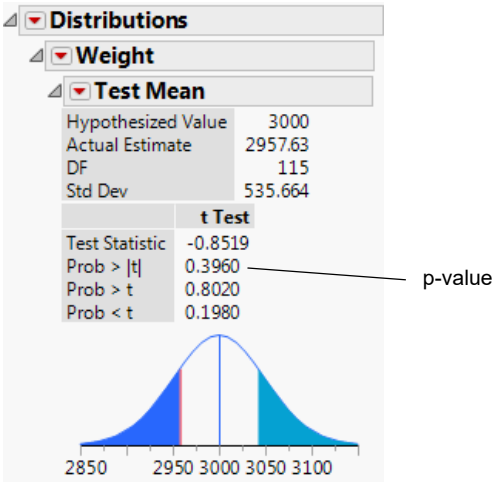
Draw Conclusions

Based on other research, the railroad company has determined that an average weight of 3000 pounds is the most efficient to transport. Now, the planning specialist needs to find out whether the average car weight in the general population of cars that they might transport is 3000 pounds. Use a *t* test to draw inferences about the broader population based on this sample of the population.

Test Conclusions

1. Click the Weight red triangle and select **Test Mean**.
2. In the window that appears, type 3000 in the Specify Hypothesized Mean box.
3. Click **OK**.

Figure 5.8 Test Mean Results



Interpret the t Test

The primary result of a *t* test is the *p*-value. In this example, the *p*-value is 0.396 and the analyst is using a significance level of 0.05. Since 0.396 is greater than 0.05, you cannot conclude that the average weight of car models in the broader population is significantly different from 3000 pounds. Had the *p*-value been lower than the significance level, the planning specialist would have concluded that the average car weight in the broader population *is* significantly different from 3000 pounds.

Distributions of Categorical Variables

Analyzing a categorical (ordinal or nominal) variable might include questions such as the number of levels and data points in each level.

- How many levels does the variable have?
- How many data points does each level have?
- Is the data uniformly distributed?
- What proportions of the total do each level represent?

Scenario

After you follow the scenario in "Distributions of Continuous Variables", you see that the railroad company has determined that the average weight of the cars is not significantly different from the target weight. However, there are more questions to address. The planning specialist wants to answer these questions for the railroad company:

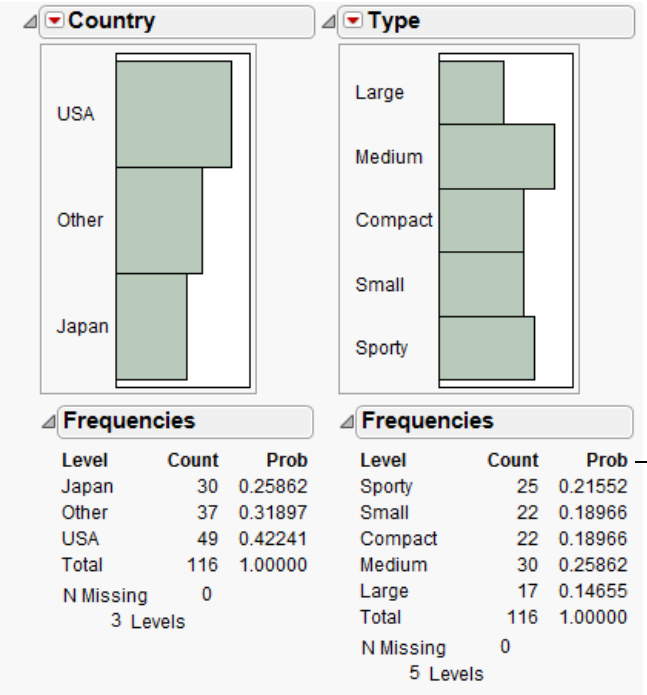
- What are the types of cars?
- What are the countries of origin?

To answer these questions, look at the distribution for Type and Country.

Create the Distribution

1. Select **Help > Sample Data Folder** and open Car Physical Data.jmp.
2. Select **Analyze > Distribution**.
3. Select Country and Type and click **Y, Columns**.
4. Click **OK**.

Figure 5.9 Distribution for Country and Type



Interpret the Distribution Results

The report window includes a bar chart and a Frequencies report for Country and Type. The bar chart is a graphical representation of the frequency information provided in the Frequencies report. The Frequencies report contains the following:

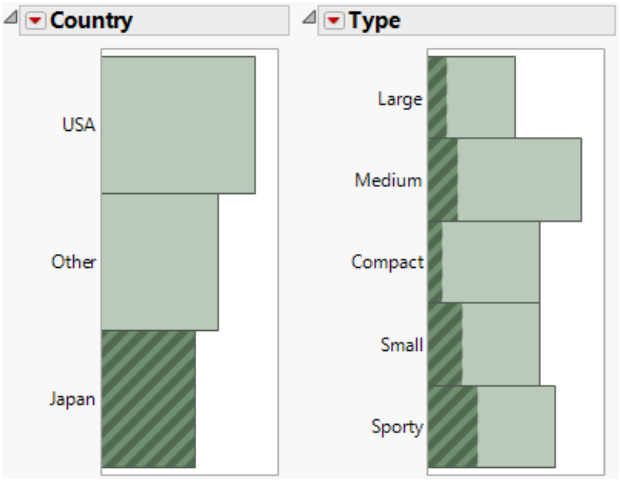
- Categories of data. For example, Japan is a category of Country, and Sporty is a category of Type.
- Total counts for each category.
- Proportion of the total each category represents.

For example, there are 22 compact cars, or about 19% of the 116 observations.

Interact with the Distribution Results

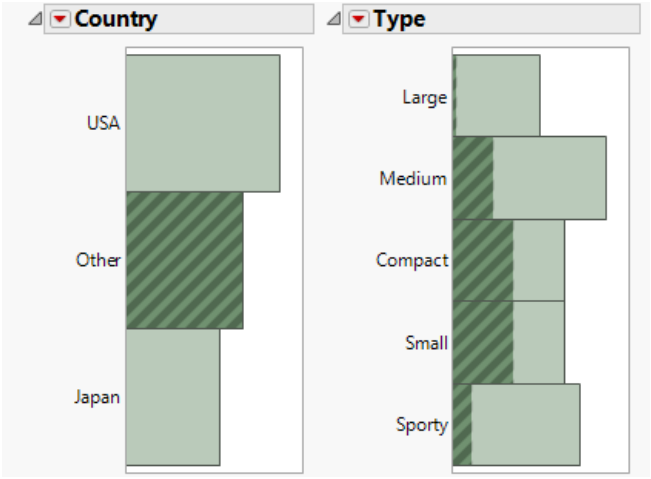
Selecting a bar in one chart also selects the corresponding data in the other chart. For example, select the Japan bar in the Country bar chart to see that a large number of Japanese cars are sporty.

Figure 5.10 Japanese Cars



Select the Other category to see that a majority of these cars are small or compact, and almost none are large.

Figure 5.11 Other Cars



Analyze Relationships

Scatterplots and other such graphs can help you visualize relationships between variables. Once you have visualized relationships, the next step is to analyze those relationships so that you can describe them numerically. That numerical description of the relationship between variables is called a *model*. Even more importantly, a model also predicts the average value of one variable (*Y*) from the value of another variable (*X*). The *X* variable is also called a predictor. Generally, this model is called a *regression* model.

With JMP, the **Fit Y by X** platform and the **Fit Model** platform creates regression models.

Note: Only the basic platforms and options are covered here. For explanations of all platform options, see *Basic Analysis*, *Essential Graphing*, and the documentation listed in "About This Chapter".

Table 5.3 shows the four primary types of relationships.

Table 5.3 Relationship Types

X	Y	Section
Continuous	Continuous	• "Use Regression with One Predictor" • "Use Regression with Multiple Predictors"
Categorical	Continuous	• "Compare Averages for One Variable" • "Compare Averages for Multiple Variables"
Categorical	Categorical	"Compare Proportions"
Continuous	Categorical	Logistic regression is an advanced topic. See *Basic Analysis*.

Use Regression with One Predictor

If you have a continuous Y variable and a single, continuous X variable, you can build a simple regression model.

Scenario

This example uses the Companies.jmp data table, which contains financial data for 32 companies from the pharmaceutical and computer industries.

Intuitively, it makes sense that companies with more employees can generate more sales revenue than companies with fewer employees. A data analyst wants to predict the overall sales revenue for each company based on the number of employees.

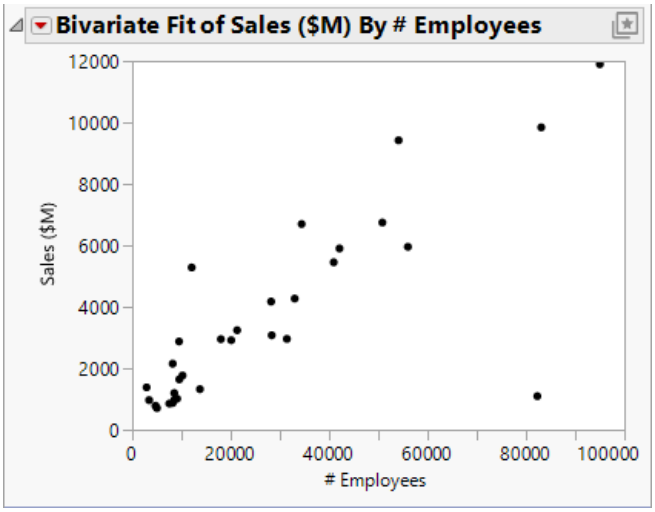
To accomplish this task, do the following:

- "Discover the Relationship"
- "Fit the Regression Model"
- "Predict Average Sales"

Discover the Relationship

First, create a scatterplot to see the relationship between the number of employees and the amount of sales revenue. This scatterplot was created in "Create the Scatterplot". After hiding and excluding one outlier (a company with significantly more employees and higher sales), the plot in Figure 5.12 shows the result.

Figure 5.12 Scatterplot of Sales ($M) versus # Employees

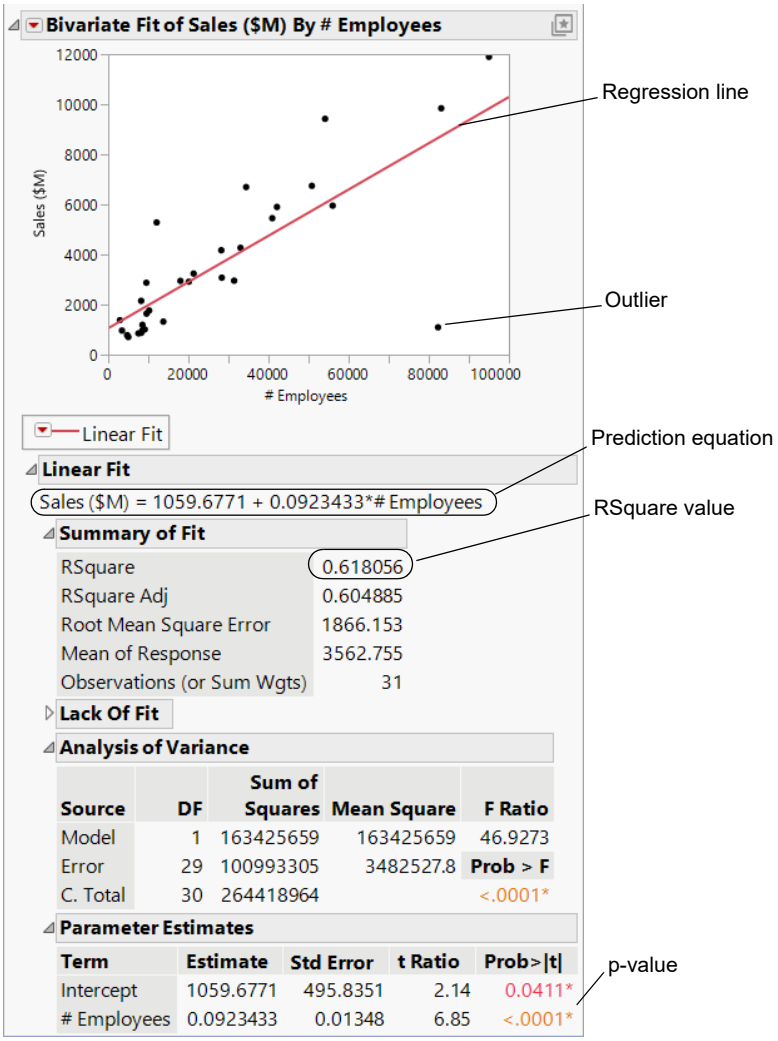


This scatterplot provides a clearer picture of the relationship between sales and the number of employees. As expected, the more employees a company has, the higher sales that it can generate. This visually confirms the data analyst's guess, but it does not predict sales for a given number of employees.

Fit the Regression Model

To predict the sales revenue from the number of employees, fit a regression model. Click the Bivariate Fit red triangle and select **Fit Line**. A regression line is added to the scatterplot and reports are added to the report window.

Figure 5.13 Regression Line



Within the reports, look at the following results:

- the *p*-value of <.0001
- the RSquare value of 0.618

From these results, the data analyst can conclude the following:

- The *p*-value for the #Employees model term is small. This supports that at the 0.05 significance level the coefficient for #Employees is not zero. Therefore, including the number of employees in the prediction model significantly improves the ability to predict average sales over a model without the number of employees.

- The RSquare value of 0.618 indicates that this model explains about 62% of the variability in sales. The RSquare value is the coefficient of determination and indicates the proportion of the variance in the dependent (response) variable that is explained by your model. RSquare can range from 0 to 1. A model with an RSquare of 0 has no explanatory power. A model with an RSquare of 1 predicts the response perfectly.

Predict Average Sales

Use the regression model to predict the average sales a company might expect if they have a certain number of employees. The prediction equation for the model is included in the report:

Average sales = 1059.68 + 0.092*employees

For example, in a company with 70,000 employees sales are predicted to be about $7,500:

$7,499.68 = 1059.68 + 0.092*70,000

In the lower right area of the current scatterplot, there is an outlier that does not follow the general pattern of the other companies. The data analyst wants to know whether the prediction model changes when this outlier is excluded.

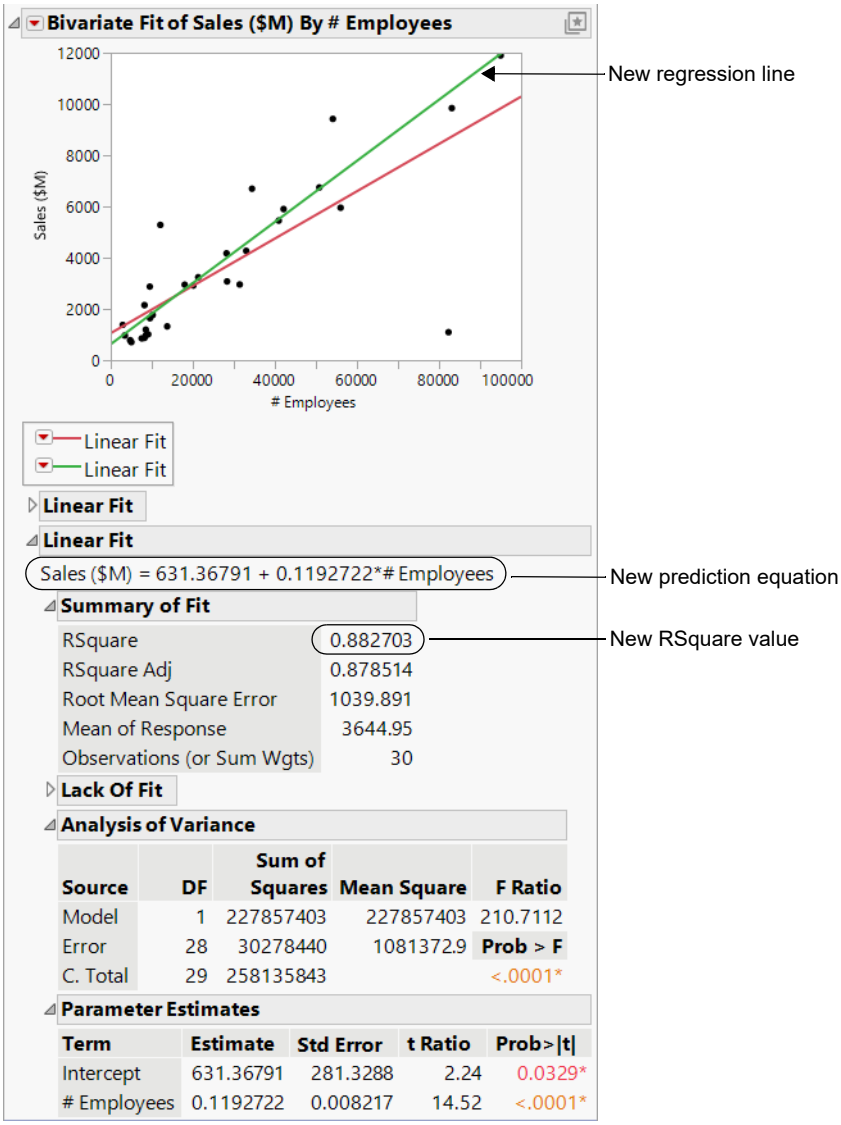
Exclude the Outlier

1. Click the outlier.
2. Select **Rows > Exclude/Unexclude**.
3. To fit this model, click red triangle next to Bivariate Fit of Sales (SM) By # Employees and select **Fit Line**.

The following are added to the report window (Figure 5.14):

- a new regression line
- a new Linear Fit report, which includes:
  - a new prediction equation
  - a new RSquare value

Figure 5.14 Comparing the Models



Interpret the Results

Using the results in Figure 5.14, the data analyst can make the following conclusions:

- The outlier was pulling down the regression line for the larger companies, and pulling the line up for the smaller companies.
- The new model for the data without the outlier is a stronger model than the first model. The new RSquare value of 0.88 is higher and closer to 1 than the initial analysis.

Draw Conclusions

Using the new prediction equation, the predicted average sales for a company with 70,000 employees can be calculated as follows:

$8961.37 = 631.37 + 0.119*70,000

The prediction from the first model was about $7500. The second model predicts a sales total of about $8960 or an increase of $1460 as compared to the first model.

The second model, after removing the outlier, describes and predicts sales totals based on the number of employees better than the first model. The data analyst now has a good model to use.

Compare Averages for One Variable

If you have a continuous Y variable, and a categorical X variable, you can compare averages across the levels of the X variable.

Scenario

This example uses the Companies.jmp data table, which contains financial data for 32 companies from the pharmaceutical and computer industries.

A financial analyst wants to explore the following question:

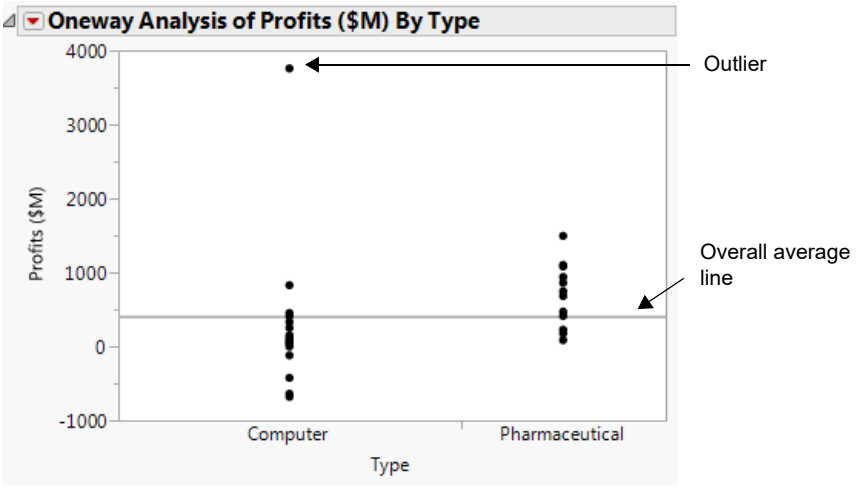
- How do the profits of computer companies compare to the profits of pharmaceutical companies?

To answer this question, fit Profits ($M) by Type.

Discover the Relationship

1. Select **Help > Sample Data Folder** and open Companies.jmp.
2. If you still have the Companies.jmp sample data table open, you might have rows that are excluded or hidden. To return the rows to the default state (all rows included and none hidden), select **Rows > Clear Row States**.
3. Select **Analyze > Fit Y by X**.
4. Select Profits ($M) and click **Y, Response**.
5. Select Type and click **X, Factor**.
6. Click **OK**.

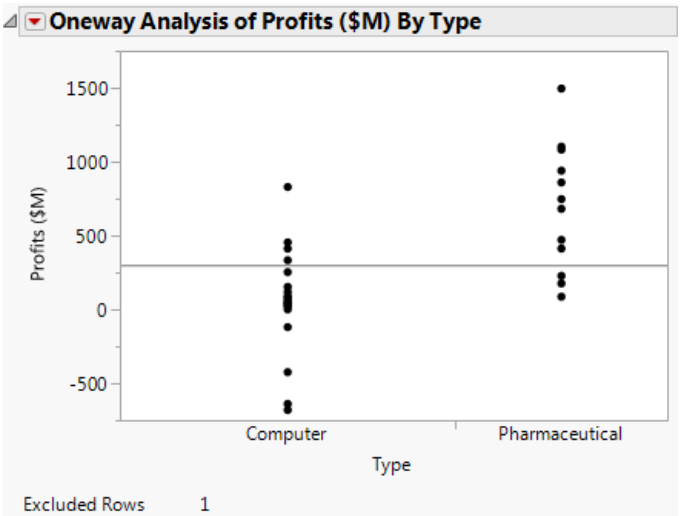
Figure 5.15 Profits by Company Type



There is an outlier in the Computer Type. The outlier is stretching the scale of the plot and making it difficult to compare the profits. Exclude and hide the outlier:

1. Click the outlier.
2. Select **Rows > Exclude/Unexclude**. The data point is no longer included in calculations.
3. Select **Rows > Hide/Unhide**. The data point is hidden from all graphs.
4. To re-create the plot without the outlier, click the Oneway Analysis of Profits ($M) By Type and select **Redo > Redo Analysis**. You can close the original Scatterplot window.

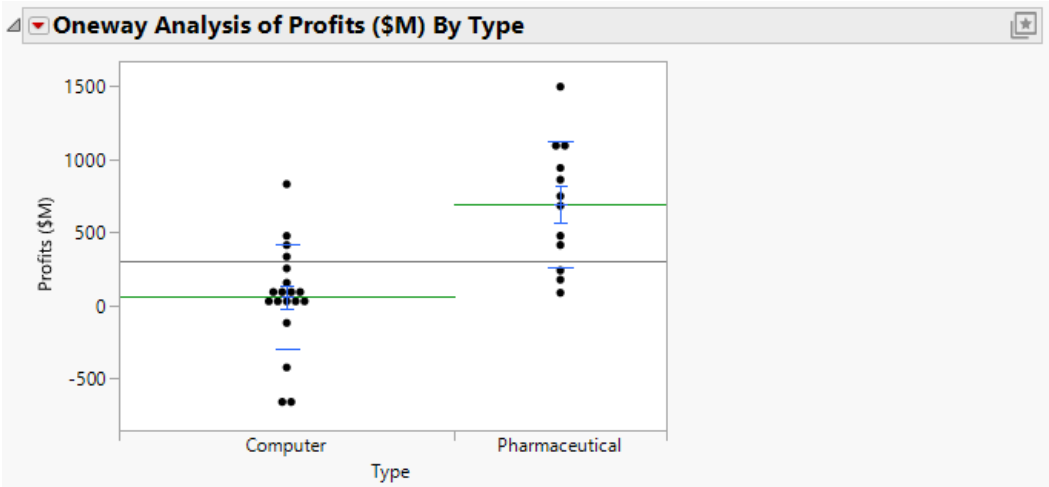
Figure 5.16 Updated Plot



Removing the outlier gives the financial analyst a clearer picture of the data.

5. To continue analyzing the relationship, select these options from the red triangle next to Oneway Analysis of Profits ($M) By Type:
   - **Display Options** > **Mean Lines**. This adds mean lines to the scatterplot.
   - **Means and Std Dev**. This displays a report that provides averages and standard deviations.

Figure 5.17 Mean Lines and Report



Means and Std Deviations

Level	Number	Mean	Std Dev	Std Err Mean	Lower 95%	Upper 95%
Computer	19	55.752632	357.90867	82.109881	-116.7538	228.25909
Pharmaceutical	12	690.075	429.98778	124.12678	416.8738	963.2762

Excluded Rows 1

Interpret the Results

The financial analyst wanted to know how the profits of computer companies compared to the profits of pharmaceutical companies. The updated scatterplot shows that pharmaceutical companies have higher average profits than computer companies. In the report, if you subtract one mean value from the other, the difference in profit is about $635 million. The plot also shows that some of the computer companies have negative profits and all of the pharmaceutical companies have positive profits.

Perform the t Test

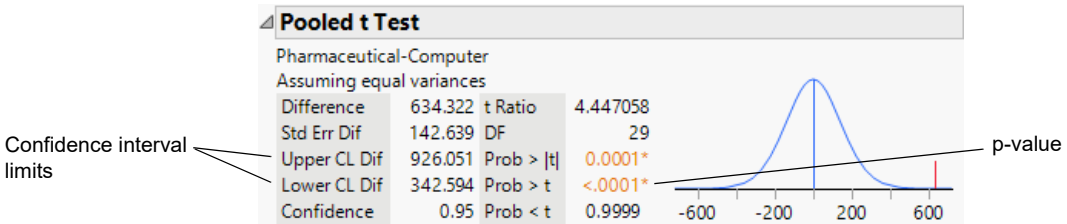
The financial analyst has looked at only a sample of companies (the companies in the data table). The financial analyst now wants to examine these questions:

- Does a difference exist in the broader population, or is the difference of $635 million due to chance?
- If there is a difference, what is it?

To answer these questions, perform a two-sample *t* test. A *t* test lets you use data from a sample to make inferences about the larger population.

To perform the *t* test, click the Oneway Analysis red triangle and select **Means/Anova/Pooled t**.

Figure 5.18 Pooled t Test Results



The *p*-value of 0.0001 is less than the significance level of 0.05, which indicates statistical significance. Therefore, the financial analyst can conclude that the observed difference in average profits for the sample data is statistically significant. This means that in the larger population, the average profits for pharmaceutical companies are different from the average profits for computer companies.

Draw Conclusions

Use the confidence interval limits to determine how much difference exists in the profits of both types of companies. Look at the **Upper CL Dif** and **Lower CL Dif** values in Figure 5.18. The financial analyst concludes that the average profit of pharmaceutical companies is between $343 million and $926 million higher than the average profit of computer companies.

Compare Proportions

If you have categorical *X* and *Y* variables, you can compare the proportions of the levels within the Y variable to the levels within the X variable.

Scenario

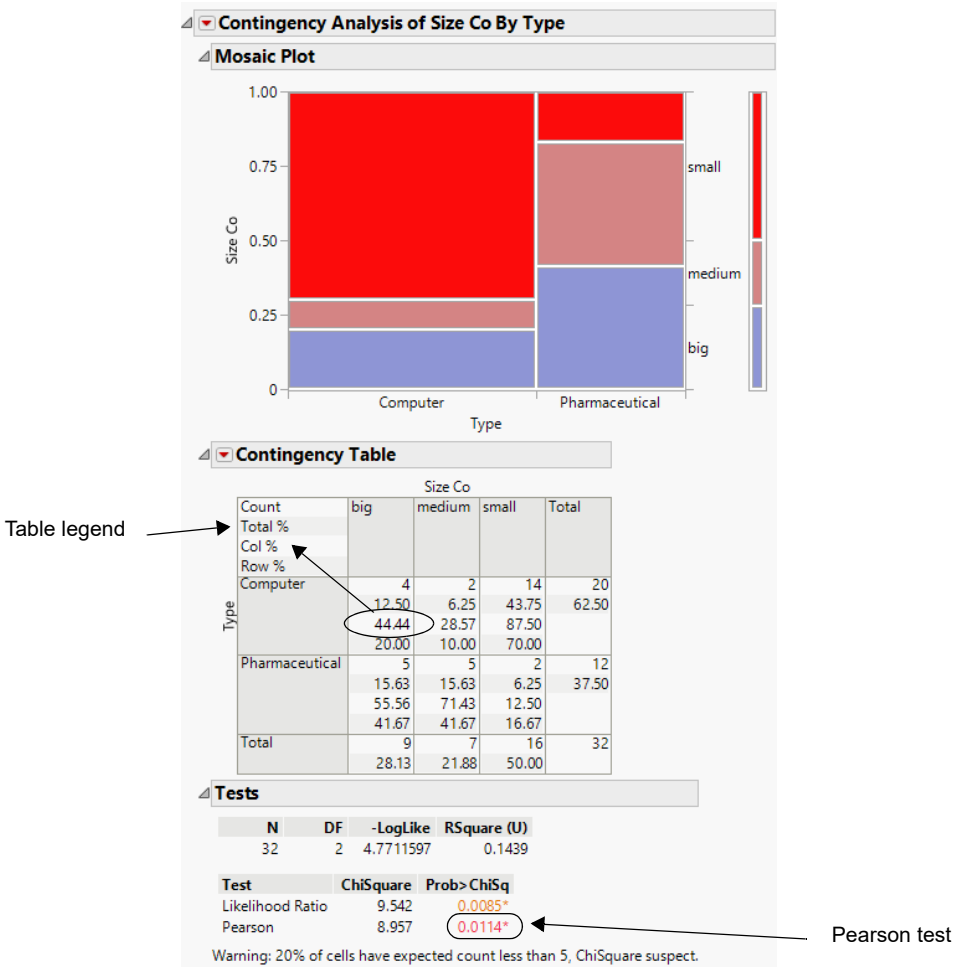
This example continues to use the Companies.jmp data table. In "Compare Averages for One Variable", a financial analyst determined that pharmaceutical companies have higher profits on average than do computer companies.

The financial analyst wants to know whether the size of a company affects profits more for one type of company than the other? However, before examining this question, the financial analyst needs to know whether the populations of computer and pharmaceutical companies consist of the same proportions of small, medium, and big companies.

Discover the Relationship

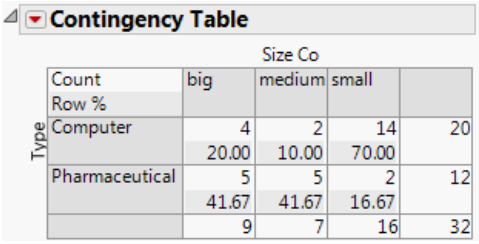
1. Select **Help > Sample Data Folder** and open Companies.jmp.
2. If you still have the Companies.jmp data file open from the previous example, you might have rows that are excluded or hidden. To return the rows to the default state (all rows included and none hidden), select **Rows > Clear Row States**.
3. Select **Analyze > Fit Y by X**.
4. Select Size Co and click **Y, Response**.
5. Select Type and click **X, Factor**.
6. Click **OK**.

Figure 5.19 Company Size by Company Type



The Contingency Table contains information that is not applicable for this example. Click the Contingency Table red triangle and deselect **Total %** and **Col %** to remove that information. Figure 5.20 shows the updated table.

Figure 5.20 Updated Contingency Table



Interpret the Results

The statistics in the Contingency Table are graphically represented in the Mosaic Plot. Together, the Mosaic Plot and the Contingency Table compare the percentages of small, medium, and big companies between the two industries. For example, the Mosaic Plot shows that the computer industry has a higher percentage of small companies compared to the pharmaceutical industry. The Contingency Table shows the exact statistics: 70% of computer companies are small, and about 17% of pharmaceutical companies are small.

Interpret the Test

The financial analyst has looked at only a sample of companies (the companies in the data table). The financial analyst needs to know whether the percentages differ in the broader populations of all computer and pharmaceutical companies.

To answer this question, use the *p*-value from the Pearson test in the **Tests** report (Figure 5.19). Since the *p*-value of 0.011 is less than the significance level of 0.05, the financial analyst concludes the following:

- The differences in the sample data are statistically significant.
- The percentages differ in the broader population.

Now the financial analyst knows that the proportions of small, medium, and big companies are different, and can answer the question: Does the size of company affect profits more for one type of company than the other?

Compare Averages for Multiple Variables

"Compare Averages for One Variable" showed you how to compare averages across the levels of a categorical variable. To compare averages across the levels of two or more variables at once, use the *Analysis of Variance* technique (or ANOVA).

Scenario

The financial analyst can answer the question that we started to work through in the Comparing Proportions section, which is: Does the size of the company have a larger effect on the company's profits, based on type (pharmaceutical or computer)?

To answer this question, compare the company profits by these two variables:

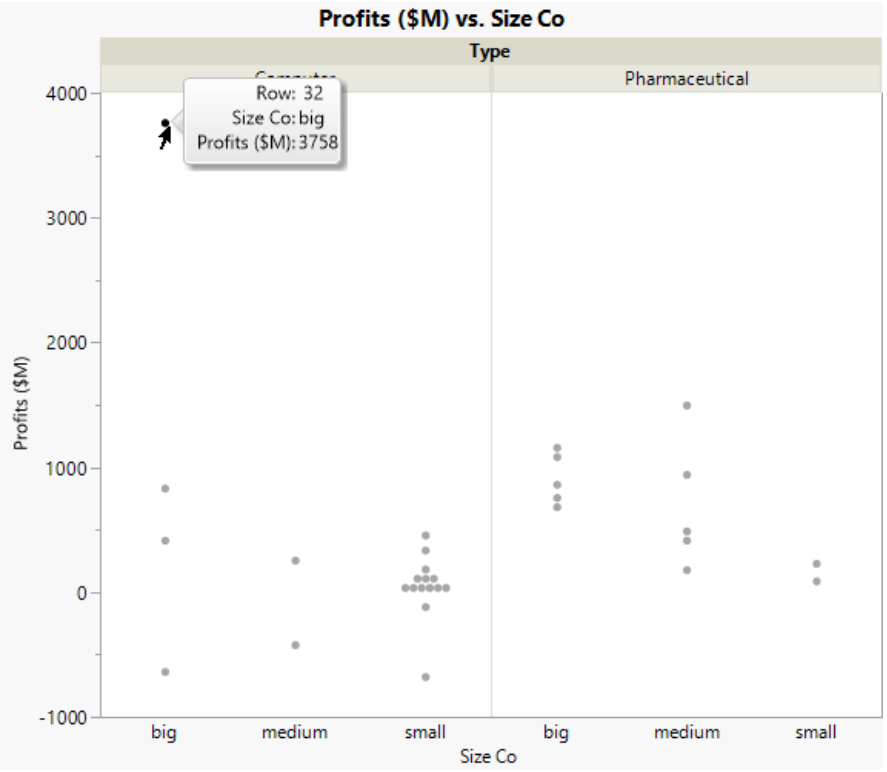
- Type (pharmaceutical or computer)
- Size (small, medium, big)

Discover the Relationship

To visualize the differences in profit for all of the combinations of type and size, use a graph:

1. Select **Help > Sample Data Folder** and open Companies.jmp.
2. Select **Graph > Graph Builder**. The Graph Builder window appears.
3. Click Profits ($M) and drag and drop it into the **Y** zone.
4. Click Size Co and drag and drop it into the **X** zone.
5. Click Type and drag and drop it into the **Group X** zone.

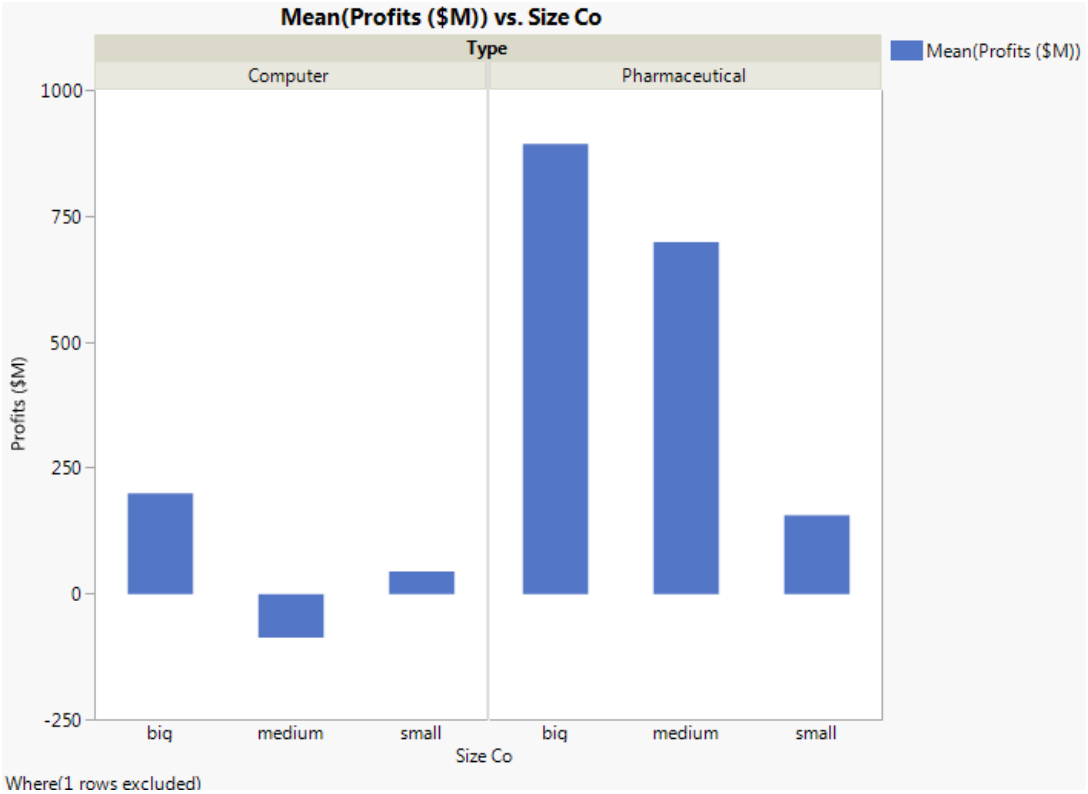
Figure 5.21 Graph of Company Profits



The graph shows that one big computer company has very large profits. That outlier is stretching the scale of the graph, making it difficult to compare the other data points.

6. Select the outlier, then right-click and select **Rows > Row Exclude**. The point is removed, and the scale of the graph automatically updates.
7. Click the Bar icon. Comparing mean profits is easier with bar charts than with points.

Figure 5.22 Graph with Outlier Removed



The updated graph shows that pharmaceutical companies have higher average profits. The graph also shows that profits differ between company sizes for only the pharmaceutical companies. When the effect of one variable (company size) changes for different levels of another variable (company type), this is called an *interaction*.

Quantify the Relationship

Because this data is only a sample, the financial analyst needs to determine the following:

- if the differences are limited to this sample and due to chance

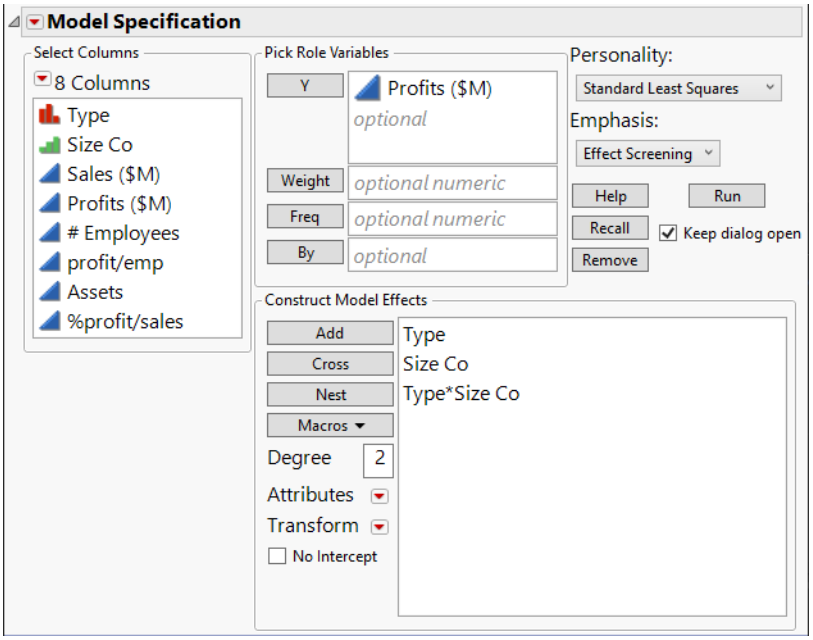
  or

- if the same patterns exist in the broader population

1. Return to the Companies.jmp sample data table that has the data point excluded. See "Discover the Relationship".
2. Select **Analyze > Fit Model**.
3. Select Profits ($M) and click **Y**.
4. Select both Type and Size Co.

5. Click the **Macros** button and select **Full Factorial**.
6. From the Emphasis menu, select **Effect Screening**.
7. Select the **Keep dialog open** option.

Figure 5.23 Completed Fit Model Window



8. Click **Run**. The report window shows the model results.

To decide whether the differences in profits are real, or due to chance, examine the **Effect Tests** report.

Note: For more information about all of the Fit Model results, see *Fitting Linear Models*.

View Effect Tests

The Effect Tests report (Figure 5.24) shows the results of the statistical tests. There is a test for each of the effects included in the model on the Fit Model window: Type, Size Co, and Type*Size Co.

Figure 5.24 Effect Tests Report

Effect Tests

Source	Nparm	DF	Sum of Squares	F Ratio	Prob > F
Type	1	1	902685.84	6.5273	0.0171*
Size Co	2	2	724616.20	2.6198	0.0927
Type*Size Co	2	2	448061.49	1.6200	0.2180

First, look at the test for the interaction in the model: the Type*Size Co effect. Figure 5.22 showed that the pharmaceutical companies appeared to have different profits between company sizes. However, the effect test indicates that there is no interaction between type and size as it relates to profit. The *p*-value of 0.218 is large (greater than the significance level of 0.05). Therefore, remove that effect from the model, and re-run the model.

1. Return to the Fit Model window.
2. In the Construct Model Effects box, select the **Type*Size Co** effect and click **Remove**.
3. Click **Run**.

Figure 5.25 Updated Effect Tests Report

Effect Tests

Source	Nparm	DF	Sum of Squares	F Ratio	Prob > F
Type	1	1	1,356,298	9.3768	0.0049*
Size Co	2	2	434,161.3	1.5008	0.2410

The *p*-value for the Size Co effect is large, indicating that there are no differences based on size in the broader population. The *p*-value for the Type effect is small, indicating that the differences that you saw in the data between computer and pharmaceutical companies is not due to chance.

Draw Conclusions

The financial analyst wanted to know whether the size of the company has a larger effect on the company's profits, based on type (pharmaceutical or computer).The financial analyst can now answer this question:

- There is a real difference in profits between computer and pharmaceutical companies in the broader population.
- There is no correlation between the company's size and type and its profits.

Use Regression with Multiple Predictors

"Use Regression with One Predictor" showed you how to build simple regression models consisting of one predictor variable and one response variable. *Multiple regression* predicts the average response variable using two or more predictor variables.

Scenario

This example uses the Candy Bars.jmp data table, which contains nutrition information for candy bars.

A dietitian wants to predict calories using the following information:

- Total fat
- Carbohydrates
- Protein

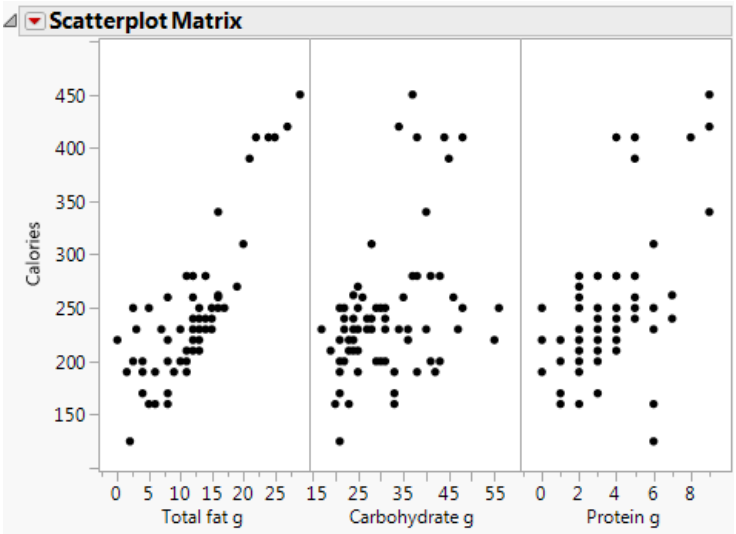
Use *multiple regression* to predict the average response variable using these three predictor variables.

Discover the Relationship

To visualize the relationship between calories and total fat, carbohydrates, and protein, create a scatterplot matrix:

1. Select **Help > Sample Data Folder** and open Candy Bars.jmp.
2. Select **Graph > Scatterplot Matrix**.
3. Select Calories and click **Y, Columns**.
4. Select Total fat g, Carbohydrate g, and Protein g, and click **X**.
5. Click **OK**.

Figure 5.26 Scatterplot Matrix Results



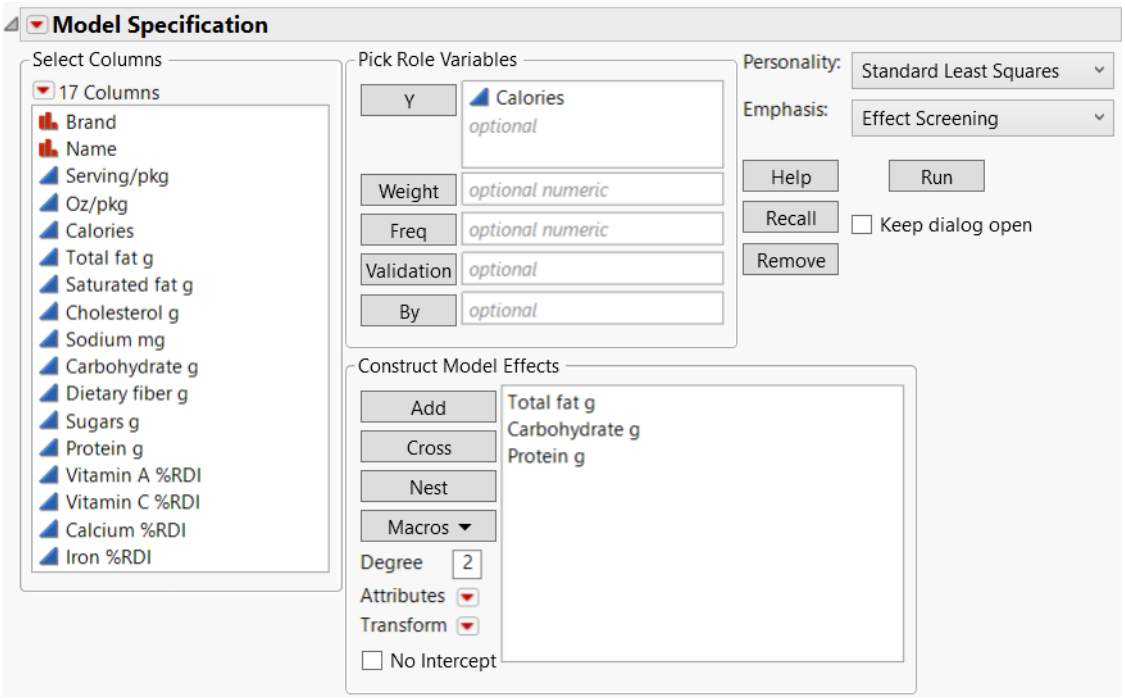
The scatterplot matrix shows that there is a positive correlation between calories and all three variables. The correlation between calories and total fat is the strongest. Now that the dietitian knows that there is a relationship, the dietitian can build a multiple regression model to predict average calories.

Build the Multiple Regression Model

Continue to use the Candy Bars.jmp sample data table.

1. Select **Analyze > Fit Model**.
2. Select Calories and click **Y**.
3. Select Total Fat g, Carbohydrate g, and Protein g and click **Add**.
4. Next to Emphasis, select **Effect Screening**.

Figure 5.27 Fit Model Window



5. Click **Run**.

The report window shows the model results. To interpret the model results, focus on these areas:

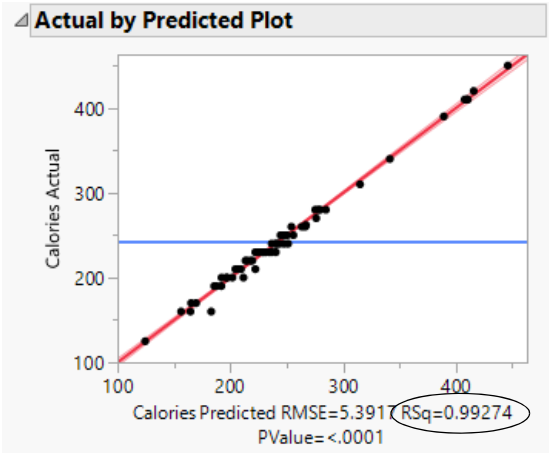
- "View the Actual by Predicted Plot"
- "Interpret the Parameter Estimates"
- "Use the Prediction Profiler"

Note: For more information about all of the model results, see *Fitting Linear Models*.

View the Actual by Predicted Plot

The Actual by Predicted Plot shows the actual calories versus the predicted calories. As the predicted values come closer to the actual values, the points on the scatterplot fall closer around the red line (Figure 5.28). Because the points are all very close to the line, you can see that the model predicts calories based on the chosen factors well.

Figure 5.28 Actual by Predicted Plot



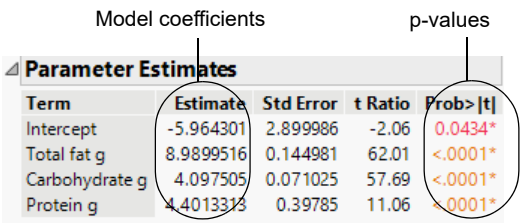
Another measure of model accuracy is the RSq value (which appears below the plot in Figure 5.28). The RSq value measures the percentage of variability in calories, as explained by the model. A value closer to 1 means a model is predicting well. In this example, the RSq value is 0.99.

Interpret the Parameter Estimates

The Parameter Estimates report shows the following information:

- The model coefficients
- *p*-values for each parameter

Figure 5.29 Parameter Estimates Report



In this example, the *p*-values are all very small (<.0001). This indicates that all three effects (fat, carbohydrate, and protein) contribute significantly when predicting calories.

You can use the model coefficients to predict the value of calories for particular values of fat, carbohydrate, and protein. For example, suppose that you want to predict the average calories for any candy bar that has these characteristics:

- Fat = 11 g

- Carbohydrate = 43 g
- Protein = 2 g

Using these values, you can calculate the predicted average calories as follows:

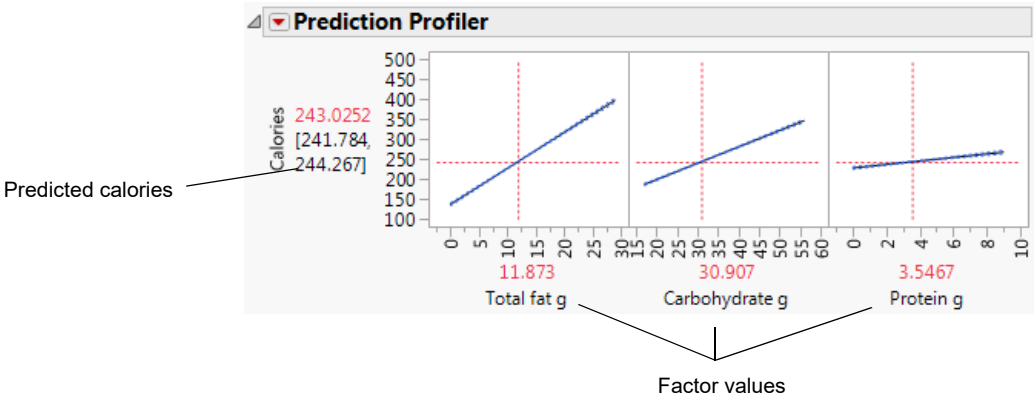
277.92 = -5.9643 + 8.99*11 + 4.0975*43 + 4.4013*2

The characteristics in this example are the same as the Milky Way candy bar (on row 59 of the data table). The actual calories for the Milky Way are 280, showing that the model predicts well.

Use the Prediction Profiler

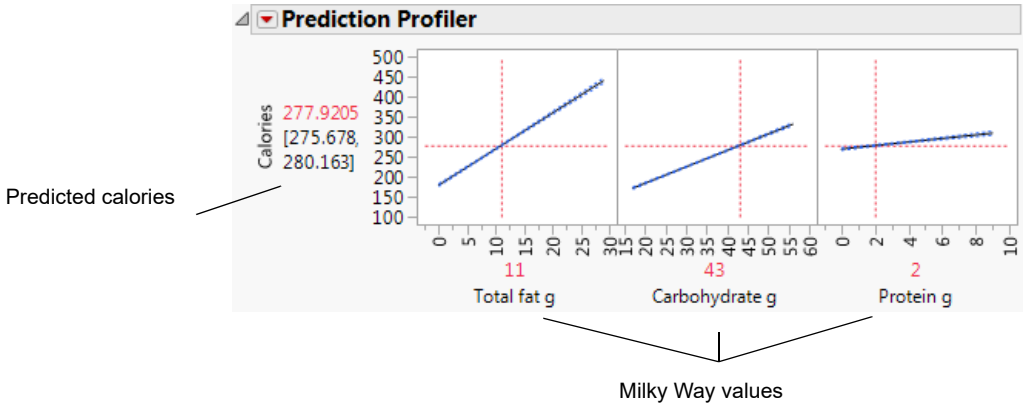
Use the Prediction Profiler to see how changes in the factors affect the predicted values. The profile lines show the magnitude of change in calories as the factor changes. The line for Total fat g is the steepest, meaning that changes in total fat have the largest effect on calories.

Figure 5.30 Prediction Profiler



Click and drag the vertical line for each factor to see how the predicted value changes. You can also click the current factor values and change them. For example, click the factor values and type the values for the Milky Way candy bar (row 59).

Figure 5.31 Factor Values for the Milky Way



Note: For more information about the Prediction Profiler, see *Profilers*.

Draw Conclusions

The dietitian now has a good model to predict calories of a candy bar based on its total fat, carbohydrates, and protein.

Chapter 6

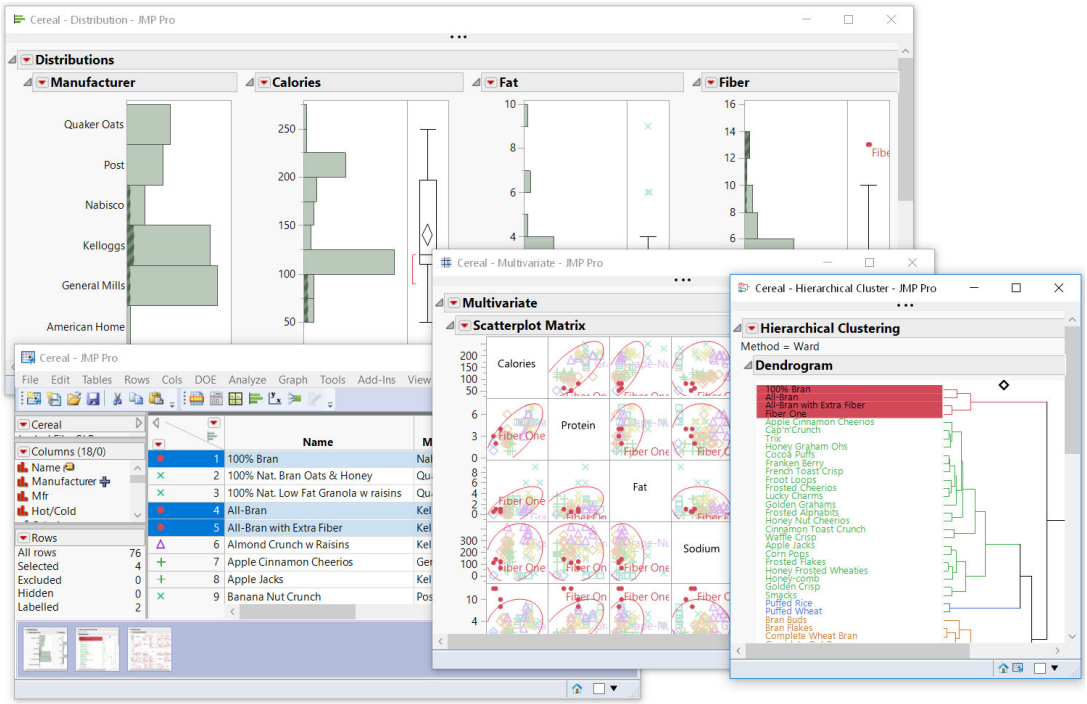
The Big Picture

Exploring Data in Multiple Platforms

JMP provides a host of statistical discovery platforms to help you explore different aspects of your data. You might start with a simple look at individual variables in histograms and then progress to multivariate and cluster analyses to get a deeper look. Each step of the way, you learn more about your data.

This chapter steps through an analysis of the Cereal.jmp sample data table that is installed with JMP. You learn how to explore the data in the Distribution, Multivariate, and Hierarchical Clustering platforms.

Figure 6.1 Linked Analyses in JMP



Contents

Linked Analyses

One of the powerful features in JMP is its linked analyses. The graphs and reports that you create are linked to each other through the data table. As shown in Figure 6.1, data that are selected in the data table are also selected in the three report windows. The linked analyses enable you to select data in one window and see where it occurs in the other windows. As you work through the examples in this chapter, keep the JMP windows open to see these interactions yourself.

Example of Exploring Data in Multiple Platforms

Which cereals are part of a healthy diet? The Cereal.jmp sample data (real data gathered from boxes of popular cereals) provides statistics on fiber content, calories, and other nutritional information. To identify the most healthful cereals, you step through interpreting histograms and descriptive statistics, correlations and outlier detection, scatterplots, and cluster analysis.

Analyze Distributions in the Distribution Platform

The Distribution platform illustrates the distribution of a single variable (*univariate* analysis) using histograms, additional graphs, and reports. The word *univariate* simply means involving one variable instead of two (bivariate) or many (multivariate). However, you can examine the distribution of several individual variables within a single report. The report content for each variable changes depending on whether the variable is categorical (nominal or ordinal) or continuous.

- For categorical variables, the initial graph is a histogram. The histogram shows a bar for each level of the ordinal or nominal variable. The reports show counts and proportions.
- For continuous variables, the initial graphs show a histogram and an outlier box plot. The histogram shows a bar for grouped values of the continuous variable. The reports show selected quantiles and summary statistics.

Once you know how your data are distributed, you can plan the appropriate type of analysis going forward.

Note: For more information about the Distribution platform, see *Basic Analysis*.

Scenario

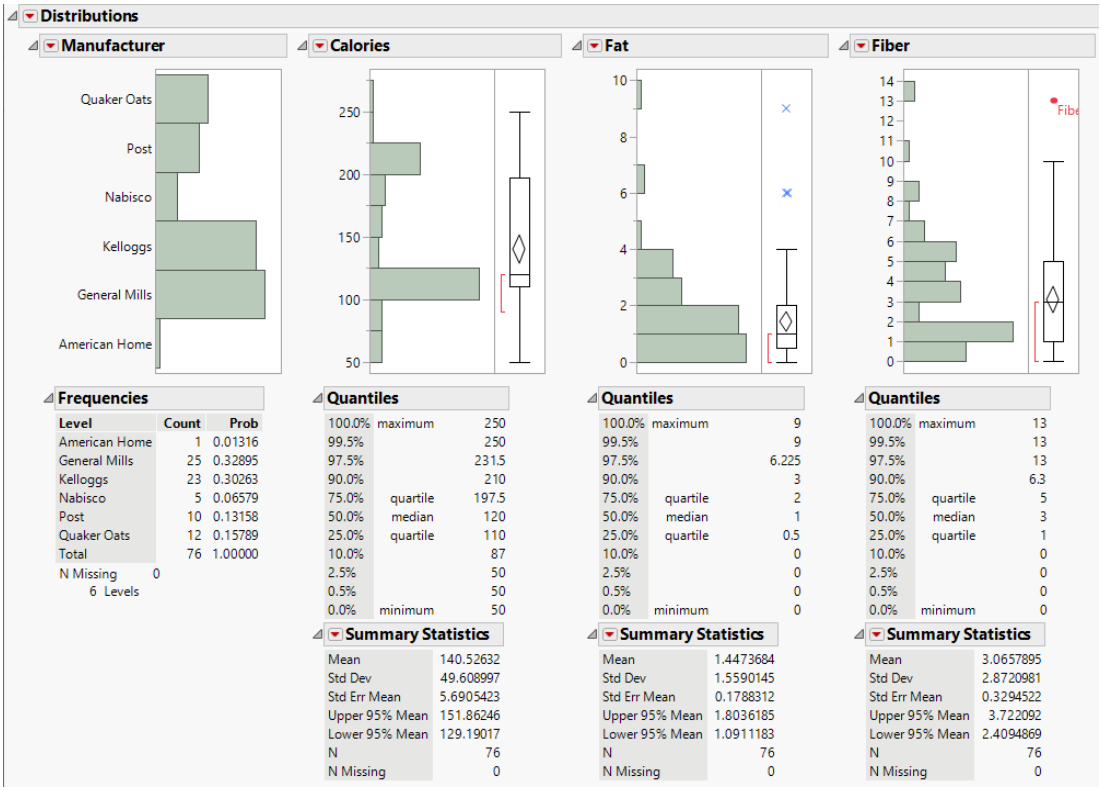
You want to view the nutritional values of cereals so that you can eat a more healthful diet. Analyzing distributions of cereal data reveals answers to the following questions:

- Which cereals are highest in fiber?
- What is the average, minimum, and maximum number of calories?
- What is the median amount of fat?
- Which cereal contains the most fat?
- Are there any outliers in the data?

Create the Distributions

1. Select **Help > Sample Data Folder** and open Cereal.jmp.
2. Select **Analyze > Distribution**.
3. Press Ctrl and click Manufacturer, Calories, Fat, and Fiber.
4. Click **Y, Columns** and then click **OK**.

Figure 6.2 Distributions for Manufacturer, Calories, Fat, and Fiber



In the Fiber distributions, notice the following:

– Fiber One and All-Bran with Extra Fiber contain the most fiber as shown in the Fiber box plot. These cereals are outliers in terms of fiber content.

  The row that contains Fiber One in Cereal.jmp is labeled. This label shows the name of the cereal next to a data point in graphs. To see the entire label, drag the right-most vertical border to the right. Hover over the unlabeled data point to see "All Bran with Extra Fiber".

In the Fat distributions, notice the following:

– Hover over the top data point (the x marker) in the Fat box plot to see that 100% Nat. Bran Oats & Honey is the highest in fat.

– In the Fat Quantiles report, the median amount of fat is 1 gram.

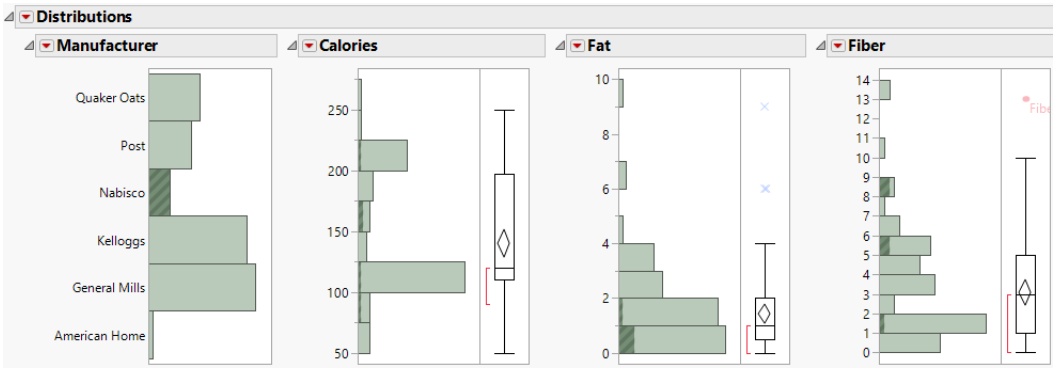
In the Calories Quantiles report, notice the following:

– The maximum number of calories is 250.

– The minimum number of calories is 50.

5. In the Manufacturer histogram, click the bar for Nabisco.

Figure 6.3 Distributions for Nabisco Cereals

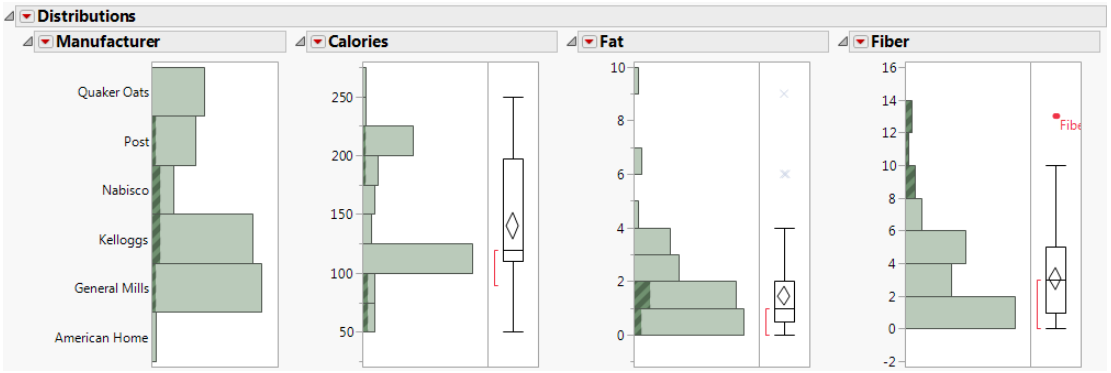


The Calories, Fat, and Fiber distributions for Nabisco cereals are highlighted in the other histograms. You can view the Calories, Fat, and Fiber distributions for the Nabisco cereals relative to the Calories, Fat, and Fiber distributions for the overall data. For example, the Fat distribution of Nabisco cereals seems to be lower than the Fat distribution for the overall data.

6. Click above the first Fiber bar to deselect all bars.

7. Press Shift and, in the Fiber histogram, click all histogram bars with a value above 8.

Figure 6.4 High-Fiber Cereals

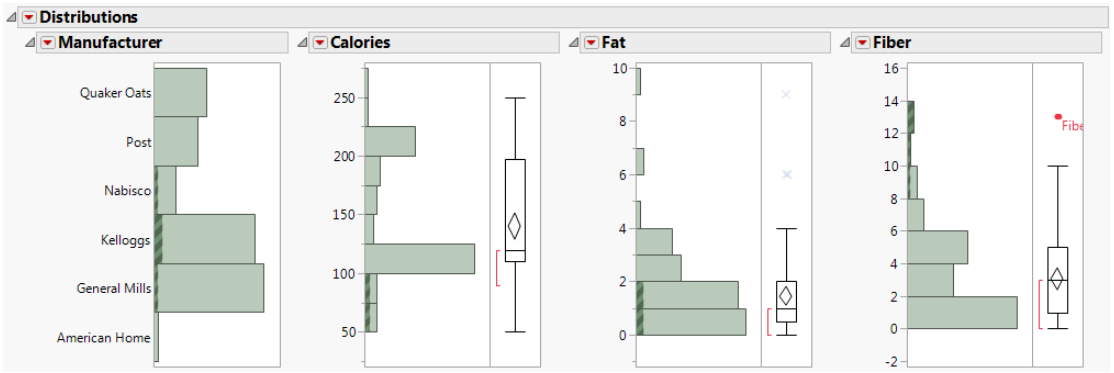


The highest-fiber cereals are highlighted in the Calories and Fat histograms. Because the histograms are linked, note that some of the high-fiber cereals are also low in fat.

8. Press Ctrl and Shift and deselect the two Calories histogram bars that are at or near 200.

   High calorie cereals are eliminated from the histograms.

Figure 6.5 High-Fiber and Low-Calorie Cereals



Tip: Leave the Distributions report open. You will use it later in a cluster analysis. See "Analyze Similar Values in the Clustering Platform".

Interpret the Results

Looking at the results, you can answer the following questions:

Which cereals are highest in fiber? The Fiber box plot shows that All-Bran with Extra Fiber and Fiber One have the highest amount of fiber. These two cereals are outliers.

What is the average, minimum, and maximum number of calories? The Calories histogram shows that the number of calories ranges from 50 to 275. The Calories Quantiles show that the number of calories ranges from 50 to 250, and the median number of calories is 120. The distribution is not uniform.

What is the median amount of fat? The Fat Quantiles report shows that the median amount of fat is 1 gram.

Which cereal contains the most fat? The Fat box plot shows that 100% Nat. Bran Oats & Honey is the highest in fat. This cereal is an outlier.

Draw Conclusions

To increase the amount of fiber in your diet, you decide to try All-Bran with Extra Fiber and Fiber One. These cereals are lower in calories and fat. Most cereals do not greatly increase the amount of fat in your diet, but you plan to avoid the high fat 100% Nat. Bran Oats & Honey. And although most cereals are relatively low in fat, they are not necessarily low in calories.

Analyze Patterns and Relationships in the Multivariate Platform

In the cereal example, you have identified which cereals to eat or avoid as part of a healthy diet. Now you want to see how the cereal variables relate to each other. The Multivariate platform enables you to observe patterns and relationships between variables. From the Multivariate report, you can do the following:

- summarize the strength of the linear relationships between each pair of response variables using the Correlations table
- identify dependencies, outliers, and clusters using the Scatterplot Matrix
- use other techniques to examine multiple variables, such as partial, inverse, and pairwise correlations, covariance matrices, and principal components

Note: For more information about the Multivariate platform, see *Multivariate Methods*.

Scenario

You want to see the relationships between variables such as fat and calories. Analyzing the cereal data in the Multivariate platform reveals answers to the following questions:

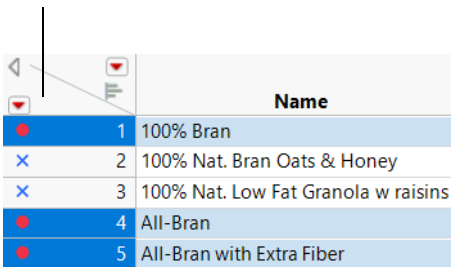
- Which pairs of variables are highly correlated?
- Which pairs of variables are not correlated?

Create the Multivariate Report

1. In the Cereal.jmp data table, click the bottom triangle at the top of the Columns panel to deselect the rows.

Figure 6.6 Deselecting Rows

Click here to deselect the rows.



2. Select **Analyze > Multivariate Methods > Multivariate**.
3. Select Calories through Potassium, click **Y, Columns**, and then click **OK**.

   The Multivariate report appears. The report contains the Correlations report and Scatterplot Matrix by default. The Correlations report is a matrix of correlation coefficients that summarizes the strength of the linear relationships between each pair of response (Y) variables. The dark numbers indicate a lower degree of correlation.

Figure 6.7 Correlations Report

Correlations

	Calories	Protein	Fat	Sodium	Fiber	Complex Carbos	Tot Carbo	Sugars	Calories fr Fat	Potassium
Calories	1.0000	0.7041	0.6460	0.1996	0.1953	0.6688	0.9076	0.5060	0.6709	0.4451
Protein	0.7041	1.0000	0.4080	0.0050	0.5470	0.6486	0.6937	-0.0010	0.4288	0.6782
Fat	0.6460	0.4080	1.0000	-0.0768	0.1824	0.1037	0.3860	0.4148	0.9013	0.3420
Sodium	0.1996	0.0050	-0.0768	1.0000	-0.0448	0.2619	0.3066	0.1767	0.0572	0.0459
Fiber	0.1953	0.5470	0.1824	-0.0448	1.0000	0.1769	0.3668	-0.1264	0.2553	0.8326
Complex Carbos	0.6688	0.6486	0.1037	0.2619	0.1769	1.0000	0.7773	-0.1601	0.1558	0.2693
Tot Carbo	0.9076	0.6937	0.3860	0.3066	0.3668	0.7773	1.0000	0.4263	0.4636	0.5375
Sugars	0.5060	-0.0010	0.4148	0.1767	-0.1264	-0.1601	0.4263	1.0000	0.4369	0.1166
Calories fr Fat	0.6709	0.4288	0.9013	0.0572	0.2553	0.1558	0.4636	0.4369	1.0000	0.3694
Potassium	0.4451	0.6782	0.3420	0.0459	0.8326	0.2693	0.5375	0.1166	0.3694	1.0000

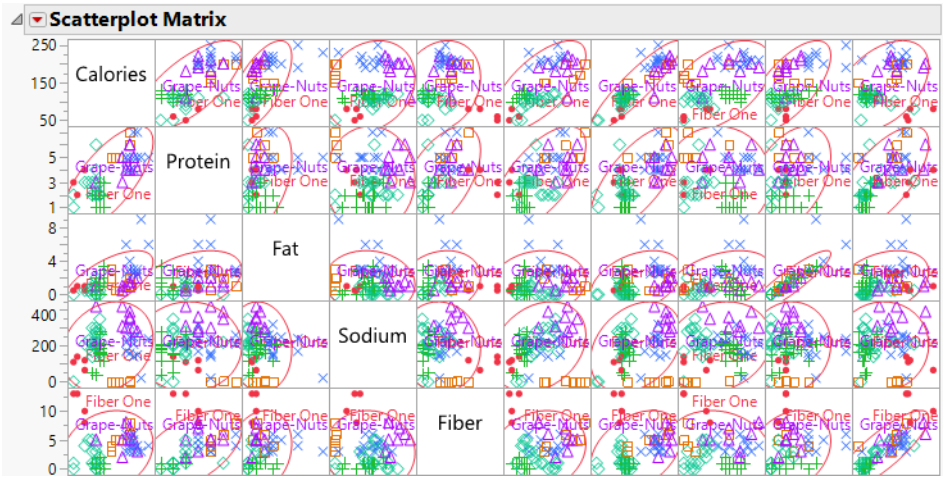
Note the following:

- In the Calories column, the number of calories is highly correlated with all variables except for sodium and fiber.
- In the Fiber column, fiber and potassium appear to be highly correlated.
- In the Sodium column, sodium is not highly correlated with the other variables.

The density ellipses in the Scatterplot Matrix further illustrates relationships between variables.

4. From the red triangle of the Scatterplot Matrix outline, select **Density Ellipses**. This displays a 95% bivariate normal density ellipse in each scatterplot.

Figure 6.8 Portion of the Scatterplot Matrix



Assuming that each pair of variables has a bivariate normal distribution, the density ellipse encloses approximately 95% of the points. If the ellipse is fairly round and is not diagonally oriented, the variables are uncorrelated. If the ellipse is narrow and diagonally oriented, the variables are correlated.

Note the following:

- The ellipses are fairly round in the Sodium row. This shape indicates that Sodium is uncorrelated with other variables.
- The blue x markers, which represent Nat. Bran Oats & Honey, Cracklin' Oat Bran, and Banana Nut Crunch, appear outside the ellipses in the Fat row. This placement indicates that the datum is an outlier (because of the amount of fat in the cereal).

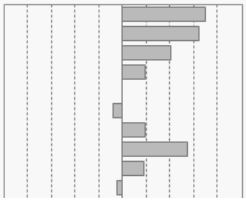
You will further explore a scatterplot matrix later.

5. Click the Multivariate red triangle and select **Pairwise Correlations** to show the Pairwise Correlations report.

Figure 6.9 Portion of the Pairwise Correlations Report

Pairwise Correlations

Variable	by Variable	Correlation	Count	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Signif Prob
Protein	Calories	0.7041	76	0.5690	0.8022	<.0001*
Fat	Calories	0.6460	76	0.4922	0.7607	<.0001*
Fat	Protein	0.4080	76	0.2011	0.5801	0.0003*
Sodium	Calories	0.1996	76	-0.0270	0.4068	0.0838
Sodium	Protein	0.0050	76	-0.2207	0.2302	0.9655
Sodium	Fat	-0.0768	76	-0.2971	0.1513	0.5099
Fiber	Calories	0.1953	76	-0.0315	0.4030	0.0908
Fiber	Protein	0.5470	76	0.3668	0.6877	<.0001*
Fiber	Fat	0.1824	76	-0.0449	0.3918	0.1147
Fiber	Sodium	-0.0448	76	-0.2675	0.1825	0.7010



The Pairwise Correlations report lists the Pearson product-moment correlations for each pair of Y variables. The report also shows significance probabilities and compares the correlations in a bar chart.

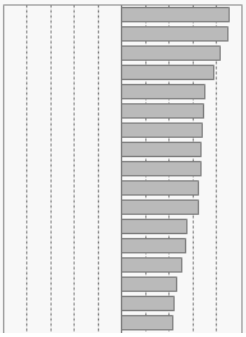
6. To quickly see which pairs are highly correlated, right-click in the report and select the **Sort by Column**, **Signif Prob**, **Ascending** check box, and then click **OK**.

   The most highly correlated pairs appear at the top of the report. The small *p*-values for the pairs indicate evidence of correlation. The most significant correlation is between Tot Carbo (total carbohydrates) and Calories.

Figure 6.10 Small *p*-values for Pairs

Pairwise Correlations

Variable	by Variable	Correlation	Count	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Signif Prob
Tot Carbo	Calories	0.9076	76	0.8576	0.9406	<.0001*
Calories fr Fat	Fat	0.9013	76	0.8483	0.9365	<.0001*
Potassium	Fiber	0.8326	76	0.7474	0.8908	<.0001*
Tot Carbo	Complex Carbos	0.7773	76	0.6691	0.8532	<.0001*
Protein	Calories	0.7041	76	0.5690	0.8022	<.0001*
Tot Carbo	Protein	0.6937	76	0.5551	0.7949	<.0001*
Potassium	Protein	0.6782	76	0.5344	0.7838	<.0001*
Calories fr Fat	Calories	0.6709	76	0.5248	0.7786	<.0001*
Complex Carbos	Calories	0.6688	76	0.5221	0.7771	<.0001*
Complex Carbos	Protein	0.6486	76	0.4956	0.7625	<.0001*
Fat	Calories	0.6460	76	0.4922	0.7607	<.0001*
Fiber	Protein	0.5470	76	0.3668	0.6877	<.0001*
Potassium	Tot Carbo	0.5375	76	0.3551	0.6805	<.0001*
Sugars	Calories	0.5060	76	0.3167	0.6566	<.0001*
Calories fr Fat	Tot Carbo	0.4636	76	0.2659	0.6238	<.0001*
Potassium	Calories	0.4451	76	0.2442	0.6094	<.0001*
Calories fr Fat	Sugars	0.4369	76	0.2345	0.6029	<.0001*



Interpret the Results

Looking at the results, you can answer the following questions:

Which pairs of variables are highly correlated? The Correlations report and Scatterplot Matrix show that the number of calories is highly correlated with all variables except for sodium and fiber. The Pairwise Correlations report shows that Tot Carbo (total carbohydrates) and Calories is the most correlated pair of variables.

Which pairs of variables are not correlated? The Correlations report and Scatterplot Matrix show that Sodium is not correlated with the other variables.

Draw Conclusions

You confirm the previous decision to avoid the high fat 100% Nat. Bran Oats & Honey. Trying All-Bran with Extra Fiber and Fiber One was also a smart decision. These two high-fiber cereals have the added benefit of contributing a lower number of calories, fat, and sugars and a higher amount of potassium. You also decide to avoid high-carbohydrate cereals because they likely contain a large number of calories.

Analyze Similar Values in the Clustering Platform

Clustering is a multivariate technique that groups observations together that share similar values across a number of variables. Hierarchical clustering combines rows in a hierarchical sequence that is portrayed as a tree. In the cereal example, you see that cereals with certain characteristics, such as high fiber, are grouped in clusters so that you can view similarities among cereals.

Note: For more information about hierarchical clustering, see *Multivariate Methods*.

Scenario

You want to know which cereals are similar to each other and which ones are dissimilar. Analyzing clusters of cereal data reveals answers to the following questions:

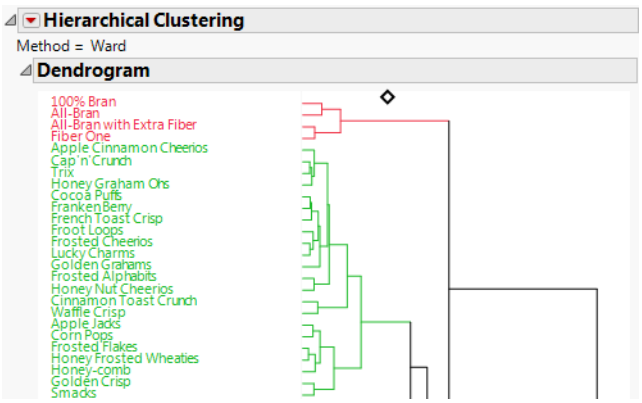
- Which cluster of cereals provides little nutritional value?
- Which cluster of cereals is high in vitamins and minerals and contains a low amount of sugar and fat?
- Which cluster of cereals is high in fiber and low in calories?

Create the Hierarchical Cluster Graph

1. With Cereal.jmp displayed, select **Analyze > Clustering > Hierarchical Cluster**.
2. Select Calories through Enriched, click **Y, Columns**, and then click **OK**.

   The Hierarchical Clustering report appears. The clusters are colored according to the data table row states.

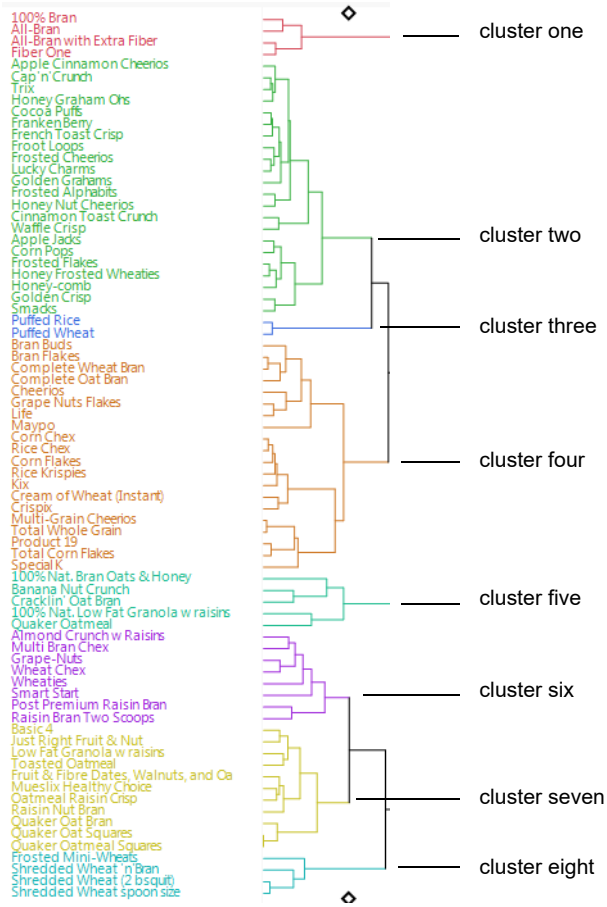
Figure 6.11 Portion of the Hierarchical Clustering Report



3. Click the Hierarchical Clustering red triangle and select **Color Clusters**.

The clusters are colored according to their relationships in the dendrogram.

Figure 6.12 Colored Clusters



The cereals have similar characteristics within each cluster. For example, judging by the names of the cereals in cluster one, you guess that the cereals are high in fiber.

Notice how All-Bran with Extra Fiber and Fiber One are grouped in cluster one. These cereals are more similar to each other than the other two cereals in the cluster.

Figure 6.13 Similar Cereals in Cluster One

4. To select cluster one, click the red horizontal line on the right.

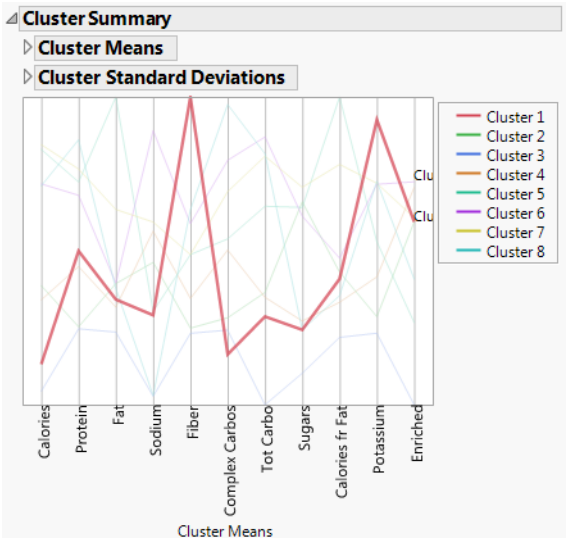
   The four cereals are highlighted in red.

Figure 6.14 Selecting a Cluster

5. To see the similar characteristics in the cluster, click the Hierarchical Clustering red triangle and select **Cluster Summary**.

   The Cluster Summary graph at the bottom of the report shows the mean value of each variable across each cluster. For example, the cereals in this cluster contain more fiber and potassium than cereals in other clusters.

Figure 6.15 Cluster Summary

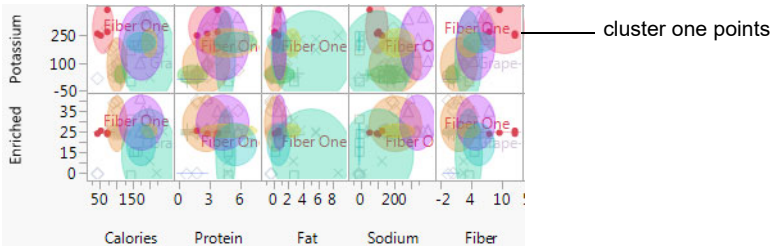


6. Click the Hierarchical Clustering red triangle and select **Scatterplot Matrix**.

   This option is an alternative to creating a scatterplot matrix in the Multivariate platform.

   Note the Fiber plot in the Potassium row. The selected cereals are located on the right side of the plot between 8 and 13 grams. This location indicates that the cereals in cluster one are high in fiber and potassium.

Figure 6.16 Cluster One Characteristics



Note: The points are also selected in the previous scatterplot matrix that you created if it is still open.

Interpret the Results

Clicking through the clusters and looking at the Cluster Summary report, you can see the following characteristics:

- Cluster one cereals, such as Fiber One and All-Bran, contain high fiber and potassium and low calories.
- Cluster two cereals, which contain many favorite children's cereals, are high in sugar and low in fiber, complex carbohydrates, and protein.
- Cluster three cereals (Puffed Rice and Puffed Wheat) are low in calories but provide little nutritional value.
- Cluster four cereals, such as Total Corn Flakes and Multi-Grain Cheerios, provide 100% of your daily requirement of vitamins and minerals. They are low in fat, fiber, and sugar.
- Cluster five cereals are high in protein and fat and low in sodium. The cluster consists of cereals such as Banana Nut Crunch and Quaker Oatmeal.
- Cluster six cereals are low in fat and high in sodium and carbohydrates. Traditional cereals such as Wheaties and Grape-Nuts are in this cluster.
- Cluster seven cereals are high in calories and low in fiber. Many cereals that include dried fruit are in this cluster (Mueslix Healthy Choice, Low Fat Granola w Raisins, Oatmeal Raisin Crisp, Raisin Nut Bran, and Just Right Fruit & Nut).
- Cluster eight cereals are low in sodium and sugar, and high in complex carbohydrates, protein, and potassium. Shredded Wheat and Mini-Wheat cereals are in this cluster.

By looking at the joins in the dendrogram, you can see which cereals in each cluster are most similar.

- In cluster one, Fiber One is similar in nutritional value to All-Bran with Extra Fiber. 100% Bran and All-Bran are also similar. Each pair of similar cereals are made by different companies, so the cereals are competing against each other.
- In cluster two, Frosted Flakes and Honey Frosted Wheaties are similar even though one is a corn flake and the other is a wheat flake. Lucky Charms and Frosted Cheerios are similar. Cap'n'Crunch and Trix are also similar.

Draw Conclusions

Based on your desire to eat more fiber and fewer calories, you decide to try the cereals in cluster one. You will avoid cereals in cluster three, which consists of puffed wheat and puffed rice and have little nutritional value. And you will try cereals in the highly nutritious cluster four.

Chapter 7

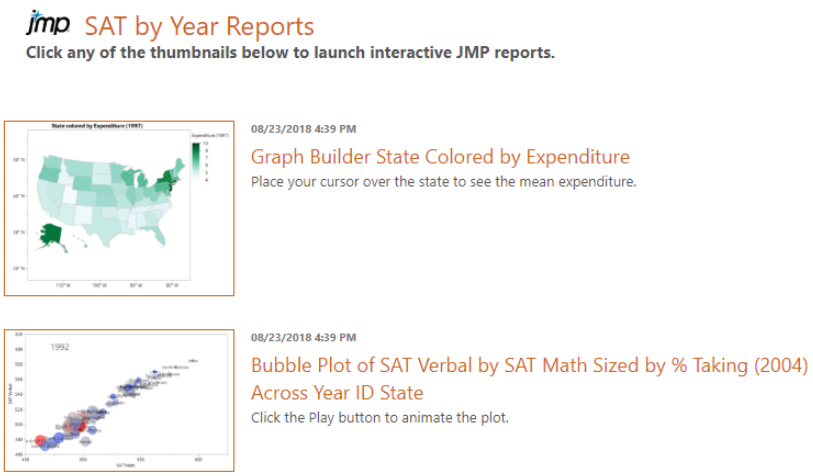
Save and Share Your Work

Save and Re-create Results

Once you have generated results from your data, JMP provides you with multiple ways to share your work with others. Here are some of the ways that you can share your work:

- Saving platform results as journals, projects, or web reports
- Saving results, data tables, and other files in projects
- Saving scripts to reproduce results in data tables
- Saving results as Interactive HTML (.htm, html)
- Saving results as a PowerPoint presentation (.pptx)
- Sharing results in a dashboard
- Re-creating and sharing results in a workflow

Figure 7.1 Example of a Web Report



Contents

Work with Projects

If you are constantly opening the same related files and reports, saving them to a project file is a quick way to reopen and access them in one place. You can also share the project file with other JMP users.

Example of Creating a New Project

In this example, you create a project, import data, generate an analysis and dock the report in the project window, create a subset table, and then save, close, and reopen the project.

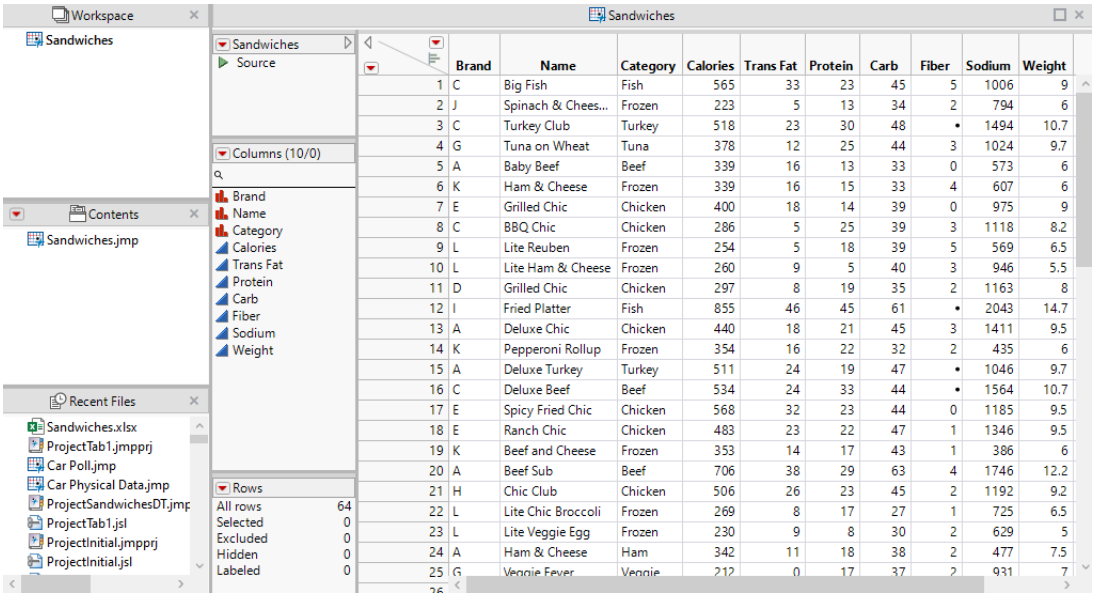
1. Select **File** > **New** > **Project** (Windows) or **File** > **New** > **New Project** (macOS).
2. From the project window, select **File** > **Open**.
3. Open the sandwiches.xlsx file, located here by default:

   C:\Program Files\JMP\JMP\18\Samples\Import Data

   Tip: At the bottom, you might need to change **All JMP Files** to **Excel Files**.

4. Click **Open**.
5. Select **File** > **Save**.
6. Make sure **Project Contents** is selected.
7. Change the file name to Sandwiches.jmp and click **Save**.

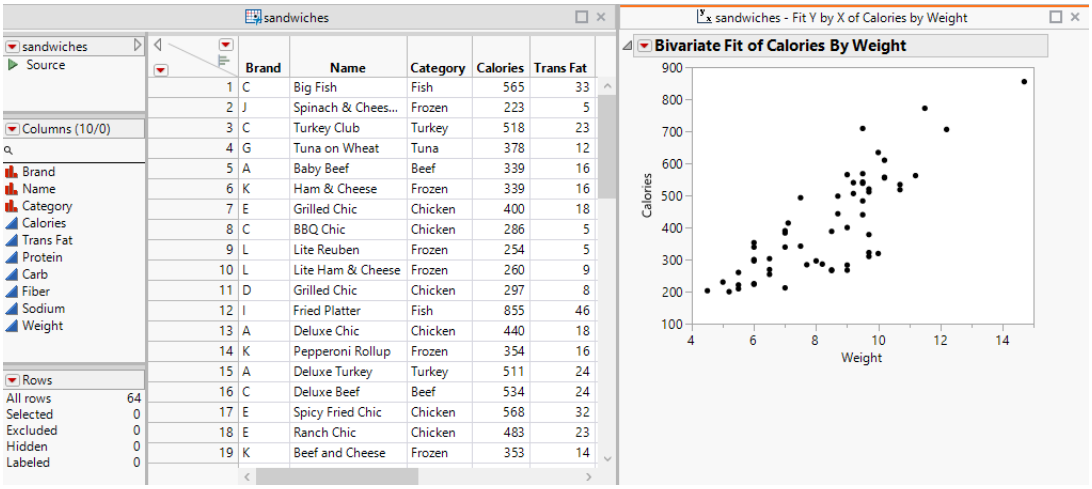
Figure 7.2 Project with Sandwiches Data Imported



8. Select **Analyze** > **Fit Y by X**.
9. Select Calories and click **Y, Response**.
10. Select Weight and click **X, Factor**.
11. Click **OK**.
12. Drag the **Sandwiches - Fit Y by X** tab to the right and drop it into the *Dock right* zone.

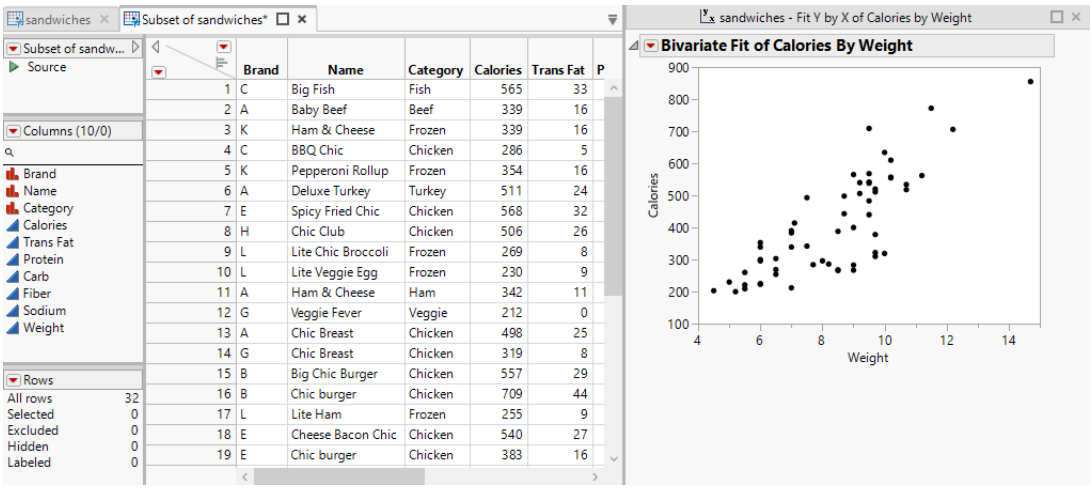
Tip: To show the entire report, you can drag the line between the data table and the report to the left.

Figure 7.3 Fit Y by X (Bivariate) Report Docked at Right



13. Select **Tables** > **Subset**.
14. Under Rows, select **Random: sampling rate 0.5**.
15. Click **OK**.

Figure 7.4 Project with Unsaved Subset Table



16. Select **File** > **Save Project**.
17. Navigate to the folder where you want to save your project, name the project file, and click **Save**.
18. Close the project.
19. Select **File** > **Open** and open your project file.

Tip: At the bottom, you might need to change **Excel Files** to **JMP Projects**.

Notice that the subset table that you did not save has been saved automatically to the project file.

Save Platform Results in Journals

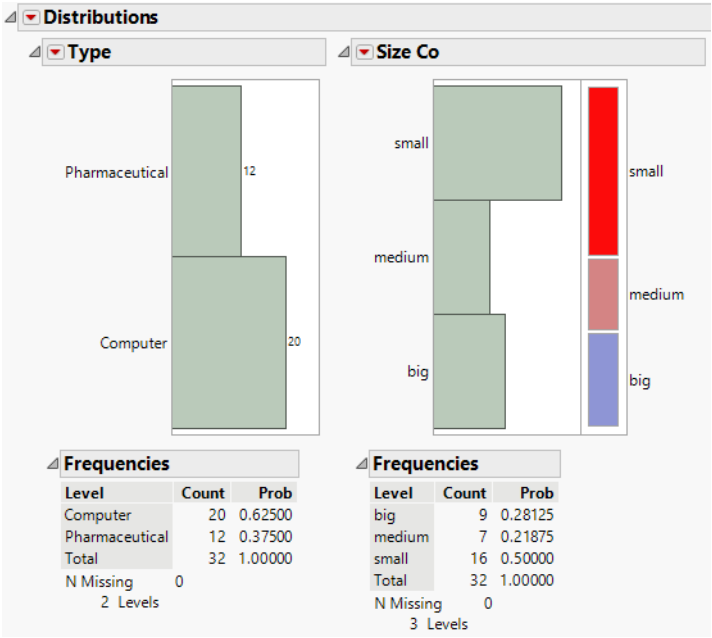
Save JMP platform reports for future viewing by creating a journal of the report window. The journal is a copy of the report window. You can edit or append additional reports to an existing journal. The journal is not connected to the data table. A journal is an easy way to save the results from several report windows in a single report window that you can share with others.

This section contains the following information:

Example of Creating a Journal

1. Select **Help > Sample Data Folder** and open Companies.jmp.
2. Select **Analyze** > **Distribution**.
3. Select both Type and Size Co and click **Y, Columns**.
4. Click **OK**.
5. Click the Type red triangle and select **Histogram Options** > **Show Counts**.
6. Click the Size Co red triangle and select **Mosaic Plot**.
7. Select **Edit** > **Journal** to journal these results. The results are duplicated in a journal window.

Figure 7.5 Journal of Distribution Results



The results in the journal are not connected to the data table. In the Type bar chart, if you click the Computer bar, no rows are selected in the data table.

Since the journal is a copy of your results, most of the red triangle menus do not exist. A journal does have a red triangle menu for each new report that you add to the journal. This menu has two options:

Rerun in new window If you have the original data table that was used to create the original report, this option runs the analysis again. The result is a new report window.

Edit Script This option opens a script window that contains a JSL script to re-create the analysis. JSL is a more advanced topic that is covered in the *Scripting Guide* and *JSL Syntax Reference*.

Add Analyses to a Journal

If you perform another analysis, you can add the results of the analysis to the existing journal.

1. With a journal open, select **Analyze** > **Distribution**.
2. Select profit/emp and click **Y, Columns**.
3. Click **OK**.
4. Select **Edit** > **Journal**. The results are appended to the bottom of the journal.

Save and Run Scripts

Most platform options in JMP are scriptable, meaning that most actions that you perform can be saved as a JMP Scripting Language (JSL) script. You can use a script to reproduce your actions or results at any time.

This section contains the following information:

Example of Saving and Running a Script

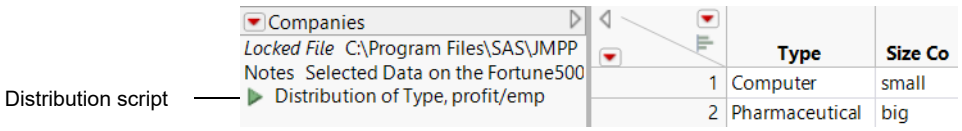
Create a Report

1. Select **Help > Sample Data Folder** and open Companies.jmp.
2. Select **Analyze** > **Distribution**.
3. Select Type and profit/emp and click **Y, Columns**.
4. Click **OK**.
5. Click the Type red triangle and select these options:
   - **Histogram Options** > **Show Counts**
   - **Confidence Interval** > **0.95**
6. Click the profit/emp red triangle and select these options:
   - **Outlier Box Plot**, to remove the outlier box plot
   - **CDF Plot**
7. Click the Distributions red triangle and select **Stack**.

Save the Script to the Data Table and Run It

1. To save this analysis, click the Distributions red triangle and select **Save Script > To Data Table**. The new script appears in the Table panel.

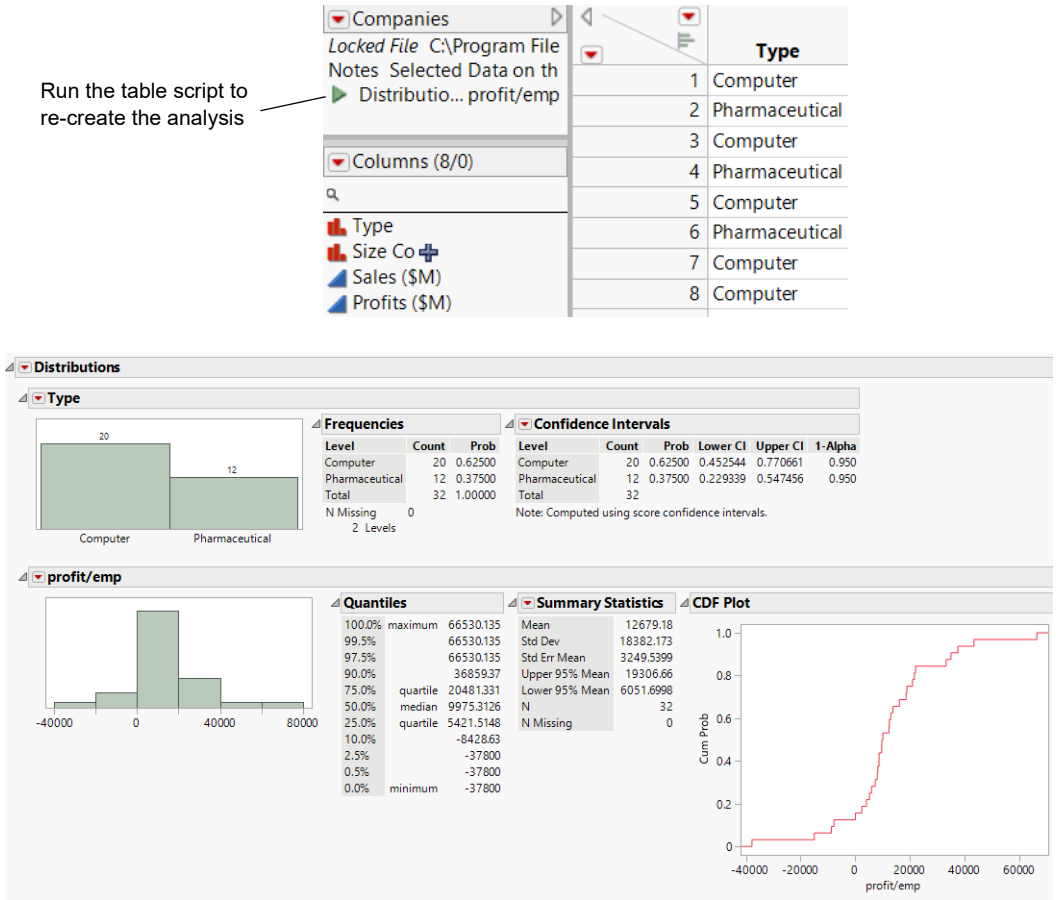
Figure 7.6 Distribution Script



2. Close the Distribution report window.

3. To re-create the analysis, click the green triangle next to the Distribution script.

Figure 7.7 Running the Distribution Script



Tip: Right-click the table script to view more options.

About Scripts and JSL

The script that you saved in this section contains JMP Scripting Language (JSL) commands. JSL is a more advanced topic that is covered in the *Scripting Guide* and *JSL Syntax Reference*.

Save Reports as Interactive HTML

Interactive HTML enables you to share JMP reports that contain dynamic graphs so that even non JMP users can explore the data. JMP reports are saved as an interactive web page that you can share with others (for example, on a shared network drive, by email, or on a website). Users then explore the data as they would in JMP.

Example of Creating Interactive HTML

To create interactive HTML, create your report or graph and then export it as interactive HTML.

Create a Report

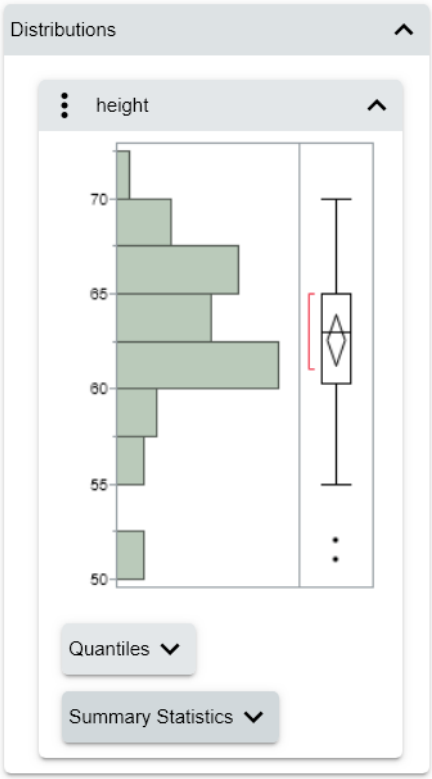
1. Select **Help > Sample Data Folder** and open Big Class.jmp.
2. Select **Analyze > Distribution**.
3. Select height and click **Y, Columns**.
4. Click **OK**.

Export as Interactive HTML

1. (Windows) Select **File > Export**, select **Interactive HTML with Data**, and then click **Next**.
2. (macOS) Select **File > Export**, select **Interactive HTML with Data**, and then click **Next**.
3. On the Export window, select **Open the file after saving** if it's not already selected.
4. Name and save the file.

   The output appears in your default browser.

Figure 7.8 Interactive HTML Output



For information about exploring interactive HTML output, visit www.jmp.com/interactive. For more information about saving interactive HTML, see *Using JMP*.

Save a Report as a PowerPoint Presentation

Create a presentation by saving JMP results as a PowerPoint presentation (.pptx). Rearrange JMP content and edit text in PowerPoint after saving as a .pptx file. Sections of a JMP report are exported into PowerPoint differently.

- Report headings are exported as editable text boxes.
- Graphs are exported as images. Certain graphical elements, such as legends, are exported as separate images. Images resize to fit the slide in PowerPoint.

Use the selection tool to select the sections that you want to save in your presentation. Delete unwanted content once after you open the file in PowerPoint.

Note: On Windows, PowerPoint 2007 is the minimum version required to open .pptx files created in JMP. On macOS, at least PowerPoint 2011 is required.

1. In JMP, create the report.
2. Select **File > Export,** select **Microsoft PowerPoint**, and then click **Next**.
3. Select a graphic file format from the list.

   On Windows, EMF is the default format. On macOS, PDF is the default format.
4. Name and save the file. (On macOS, name the file and click **Export**.

   The file opens in Microsoft PowerPoint because **Open the file after saving** is selected by default.

Note: The native EMF graphics produced on Windows are not supported on macOS. The native PDF graphics produced on macOS are not supported on Windows. For cross-platform compatibility, change the default graphics file format by selecting **File > Preferences > Third Party Data**. Then, change the **Image Format for PowerPoint** to either PNG or JPEG.

Create Dashboards

A JMP dashboard is a visual tool that lets you run and present reports on a regular basis. You can show reports, data filters, selection filters, data tables, and graphics on a dashboard. The content shown on the dashboard is updated when you open the dashboard.

This section contains the following information:

Example of Combining Windows

You can quickly create dashboards by merging several open windows in JMP. Combining windows provides options to view a summary of statistics and include a selection filter.

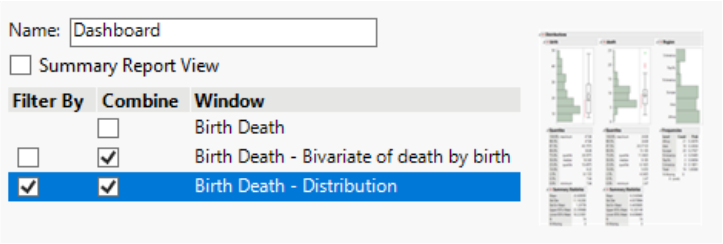
1. Select **Help > Sample Data Folder** and open Birth Death.jmp.
2. Run the Distribution and Bivariate table scripts.
3. From one of the report windows, select **Window > Combine Windows**.

   The Combine Windows window appears.

Tip: On Windows, you can also select Combine Windows from the Arrange Menu option in the lower right corner of JMP windows.

4. Select **Summary Report View** to display the graphs and omit the statistical reports
5. In the Combine column, select **Birth Death - Bivariate of death by birth** and **Birth Death - Distribution**.
6. In the Filter By column, select **Birth Death - Distribution**.

Figure 7.9 Combine Windows Options



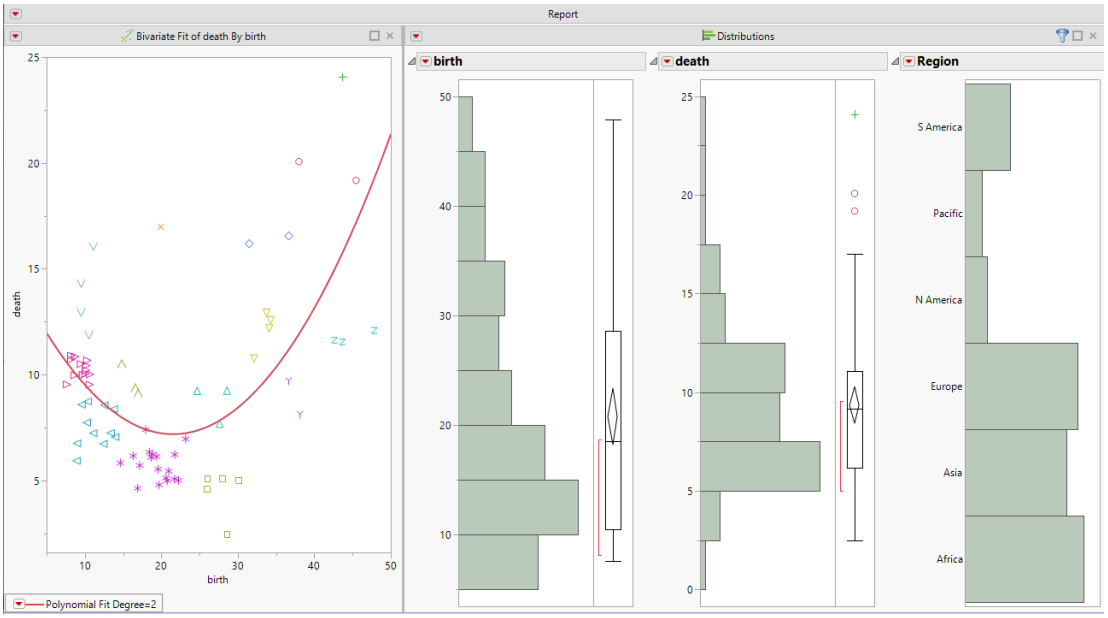
7. Click **OK**.

   The two reports are combined into one window. When you select a bar in one of the histograms, the resulting Bivariate graph displays the selected data.

Notes:

- To combine reports on Windows, you can also select Combine Windows from the Arrange Menu option in the lower right corner of JMP windows.
- To see statistics with the graphs, from the red triangle menu, select **Report View** > **Full**.

Figure 7.10 Combined Windows



Example of Creating a Dashboard with Two Reports

Suppose that you created two JMP reports and want to run the reports again the next day against an updated set of data. This example shows how to create a dashboard from the reports in Dashboard Builder.

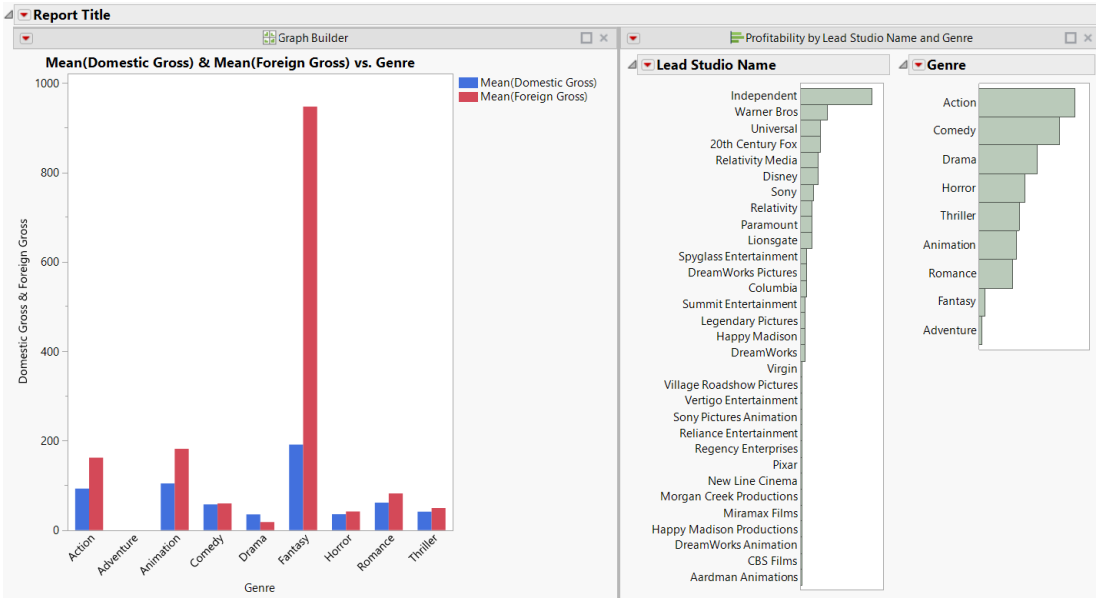
1. Select **Help > Sample Data Folder** and open Hollywood Movies.jmp.
2. Run the table scripts named “Distribution: Profitability by Lead Studio and Genre” and “Graph Builder: World and Domestic Gross by Genre”.
3. From any window, select **File > New > Dashboard**.

   Templates for common layouts appear.
4. Select the **2x1 Dashboard** template.

   A box with room for two reports appears on the workspace.
5. In the Reports list, double-click the report thumbnails to put them on the dashboard.
6. Click the Dashboard Builder red triangle and select **Preview Mode**.

   A preview of the dashboard appears. Notice that the graphs are linked to each other and the data table. They also have the same red triangle options as the Distribution and Graph Builder platforms.
7. Click **Close Preview**.

Figure 7.11 Dashboard with Two Reports



For more information about creating dashboards, see *Using JMP*.

Recreate JMP Steps in a Workflow

If you find yourself repeating the same steps over and over in JMP, use the Workflow Builder. The Workflow Builder is a JMP utility to capture, build, manage, and share data preparation and analysis workflows.

Here are some situations where you might use Workflow Builder:

- If you are repeating steps in JMP, like preparing data or making graphs
- If you need to re-run a sequence of steps with new data
- If you want to share a workflow in JMP with a colleague
- If you need a complete log of an analysis to meet an industry requirement

Example of Capturing a JMP Workflow

This example builds the WorkflowBuilder.jmpflow found in the Sample Workflow folder. The workflow does the following:

- Opens a data table

- Prepares the data by adding a new formula column, changing a column name, and formatting values
- Builds a table showing bill amounts by server by day of the week
- Builds a graph showing tip percentages by credit card type

To open the sample workflow select **Help > Sample Index**, click the Sample Index red triangle and select **Open Sample > Workflow**. Open WorkflowBuilder.jmpflow. To build the workflow follow the steps below.

Start Recording and Open Data

1. Select **File** > **New** > **Workflow** (Windows) or **File** > **New** > **New Workflow** (macOS).
2. Click ● to start recording your actions.

   Tip: This example starts recording before performing any steps. However, you can capture steps after you have performed them. See "JMP Log History".

3. Select **Help** > **Sample Data Folder** and open Restaurant Tips.jmp.

   Notice that a step to open the data table is recorded in the Workflow Steps.

Prepare Data

To illustrate data preparation steps, create a new Tip Percent column.

1. Highlight the Bill Amount and the Tip Amount columns, right-click on the column headings and select **New Formula Column** > **Combine > Ratio (reverse order)**.
2. Format the new formula column that you added to the table:
   a. Highlight the Tip Amount/Bill Amount column and select **Cols** > **Column Info**.
   b. Change the Column Name to Tip Percent.
   c. Select **Percent** From the Format drop-down menu and set the number of decimals to 1.
   d. Click **OK**.

Build a Table

1. Click **Analyze** >**Tabulate**.

   Note: A step named Launch platform: Tabulate is added to the workflow.

2. Drag Day of Week to the **Drop zone for rows**.
3. Drag Bill Amount into the values under **N**.
4. Click **Done**.

Figure 7.12 Table of Bill Amounts by Day

	Bill Amount
Day of Week	Sum
Mon	$437.47
Tues	$316.07
Wed	$1,385.38
Thu	$903.81
Fri	$525.73

5. To confirm that the analysis is complete, close the Tabulate window.

Note: The step named Launch platform: Tabulate is replaced with a Report snapshot step.

Tip: If you were not actively recording your steps, use **Save Script** > **To Workflow** from the platform's red triangle menu to add the step to the Workflow Builder.

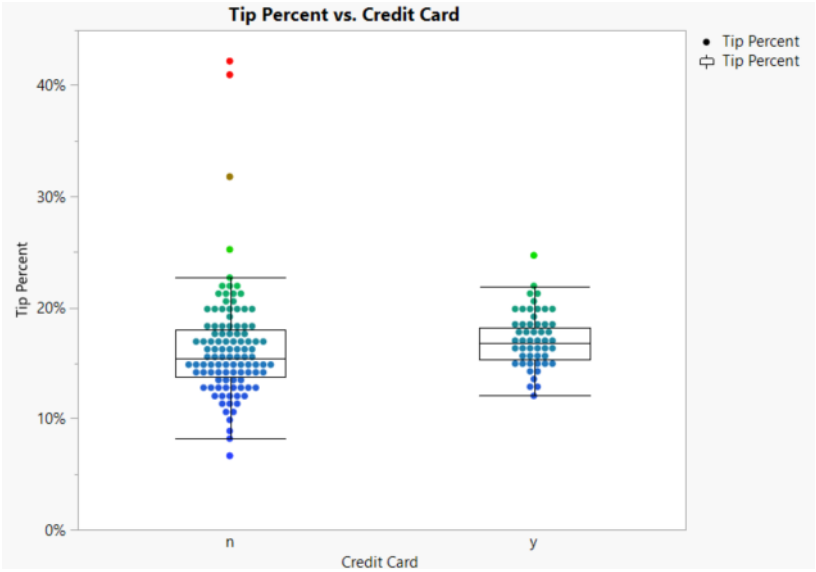
Build a Graph

1. Click **Graph** > **Graph Builder**.

Note: A step named Launch platform: Graph Builder is added to the workflow.

2. Drag Credit Card to the **X** axis.
3. Drag Tip Percent to the **Y** axis.
4. Hold the shift key and click the Box Plot element  .
5. Click **Done**.

Figure 7.13 Graph Builder For Tip Percentage by Credit Card Type



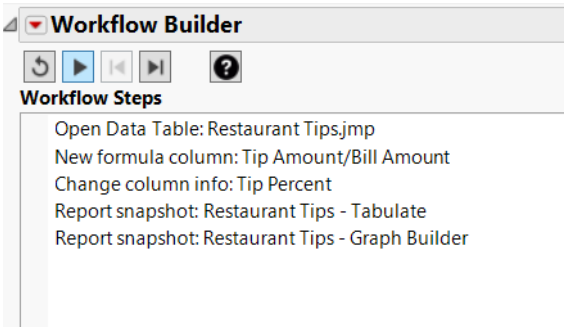
6. To confirm that the graph is complete, close the Graph Builder window.

Note: The step named Launch platform: Graph Builder is replaced with a Report snapshot step.

Stop Recording and Test the Workflow

1. Click to stop recording.
2. (Optional) Click the Workflow Builder red triangle and select **Display Options > Presentation Mode.**

Figure 7.14 Workflow Builder in Presentation Mode



3. Click to reset. This closes any open windows and resets the workflow to the start.

Note: The reset button closes only those windows opened by the workflow. The reset button does not close message windows.

4. Click to test the workflow.

Tip: You can perform these steps to test your workflow at any time. You can continue to edit the workflow after testing.

Save the Workflow

1. Click **File** > **Save**.

   JMP Workflows have the extension .jmpflow.

Tip: To add steps to a saved workflow, open the workflow in JMP and simply start recording again. If the workflow is in presentation mode, deselect to make additional changes.

Share the Workflow

To share a workflow with another JMP user, create a workflow package. The package contains the workflow and associated files. The file is a *.jmpflow file.

1. Click the Workflow Builder red triangle and select **Export > Create Workflow Package**.
2. Select Presentation Mode to have the workflow open with the Log History and step settings closed. Select Lock to prevent changes to the workflow.
3. Confirm the inclusion of the data sources. To send a copy of the associated data, keep the box selected.

   If you do not include a copy of the data, anyone that you share the workflow with is prompted to open a data table. The data table must be compatible with the workflow, otherwise the user could encounter errors.

   Note: When data is on a shared drive, it might not be necessary to include the data sources in your workflow package.

4. Click **OK**.

On your computer, navigate to where you saved the workflow package. You can send this package to any JMP user.

There is a lot more you can do with workflows, such as add popup windows, hide data tables from analyses, and change the text of workflow steps. For more details, see *Using JMP*.

Chapter 8

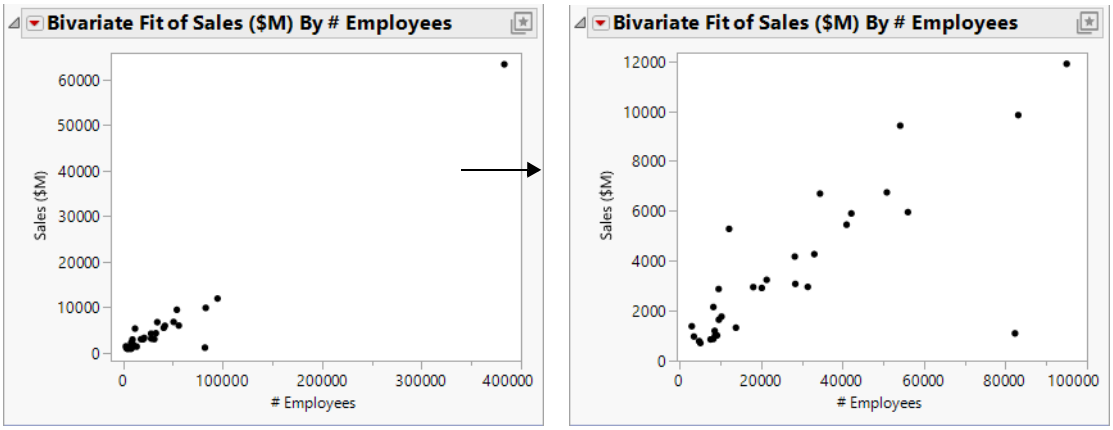
Special Features

Automatic Analysis Updates and Third-party Integration

Using some of the special features in JMP, you can do the following:

- Update analyses or graphs automatically
- Customize platform results
- Integrate with SAS to use advanced analytical features

Figure 8.1 Examples of Special Features




```
DATA Candy_Bars; INPUT  Calories Total_fat_g Carbohydrate_g Protein_g; Lines;
310  20  28  6
230  12  27  4
220  12  24  3
170  8  21  3
200  2.5  43  1
260  16  26  5
190  1.5  42  2
190  11  21  2
230  12  28  3
;
RUN;

PROC GLM  DATA=Candy_Bars ALPHA=0.05;
MODEL  Calories =  Total_fat_g Carbohydrate_g Protein_g;
RUN;
```

Contents

Automatically Update Analyses and Graphs

When you make a change to a JMP data table, you can use the Automatic Recalc feature to automatically update analyses and graphs that are associated with the data table. For example, if you exclude, include, or delete values in the data table, that change is instantly reflected in the associated analyses or graphs. Note the following information:

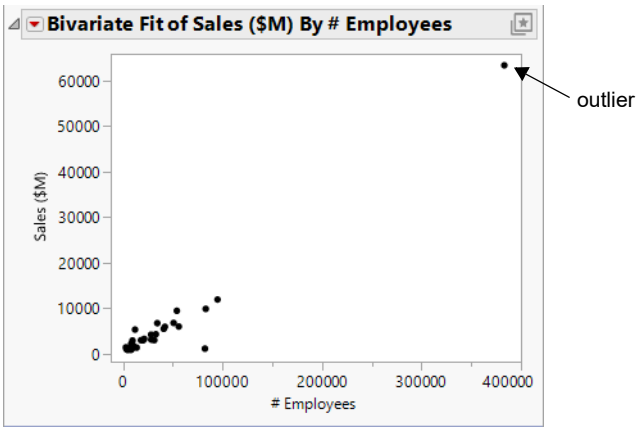
- Some platforms do not support Automatic Recalc. See *Using JMP*.
- For the supported platforms in the **Analyze** menu, Automatic Recalc is turned off by default. However, for the supported platforms in the **Quality and Process** menu, Automatic Recalc is turned on by default, except for the Variability/Attribute Gauge Chart, Capability, and Control Chart.
- For the supported platforms in the **Graph** menu, Automatic Recalc is turned on by default.

Example of Automatically Updating an Analysis

This example uses financial data for 32 companies from the pharmaceutical and computer industries. Using the Automatic Recalc feature, exclude an outlier to see the impact on the updated graph.

1. Select **Help > Sample Data Folder** and open Companies.jmp.
2. Select **Analyze** > **Fit Y by X**.
3. Select Sales ($M) and click **Y, Response**.
4. Select # Employees and click **X, Factor**.
5. Click **OK**.

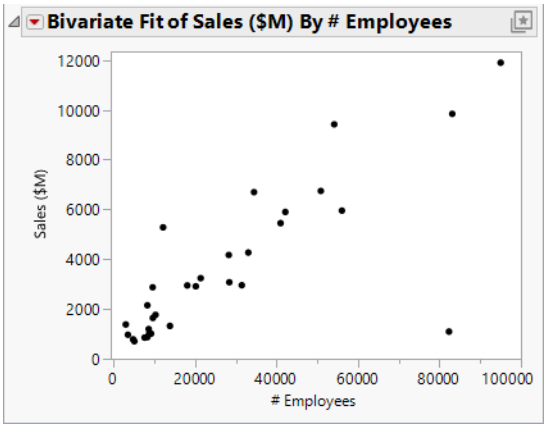
Figure 8.2 Initial Scatterplot



The initial scatterplot shows that one company has significantly more employees and sales than the other companies. You decide that this company is an outlier, and you want to exclude that point. Before you exclude the point, turn on Automatic Recalc so that your scatterplot is updated automatically when you make the change.

6. To turn on Automatic Recalc, click the red triangle next to Bivariate Fit of Sales ($M) By # Employees and select **Redo** > **Automatic Recalc**.
7. Click the outlier to select it.
8. Select **Rows** > **Exclude/Unexclude**. The point is excluded from the analysis and the scatterplot is automatically updated.

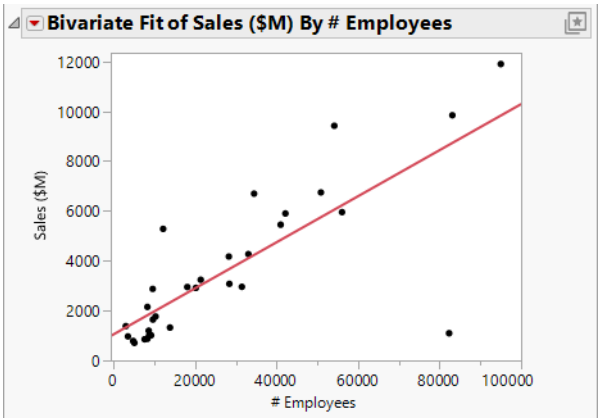
Figure 8.3 Updated Scatterplot



If you fit a regression line to the data, the point in the lower right corner is an outlier, and influences the slope of the line. If you then exclude the outlier with Automatic Recalc turned on, you can see the slope of the line change.

9. To fit a regression line, click the red triangle next to Bivariate Fit of Sales ($M) By # Employees and select **Fit Line**. Figure 8.4 shows the regression line and analysis results added to the report window.

Figure 8.4 Regression Line and Analysis Results



Linear Fit

Sales ($M) = 1059.6771 + 0.0923433*# Employees

Summary of Fit

RSquare	0.618056
RSquare Adj	0.604885
Root Mean Square Error	1866.153
Mean of Response	3562.755
Observations (or Sum Wgts)	31

Lack Of Fit

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Ratio
Model	1	163425659	163425659	46.9273
Error	29	100993305	3482527.8	Prob > F
C. Total	30	264418964		<.0001*

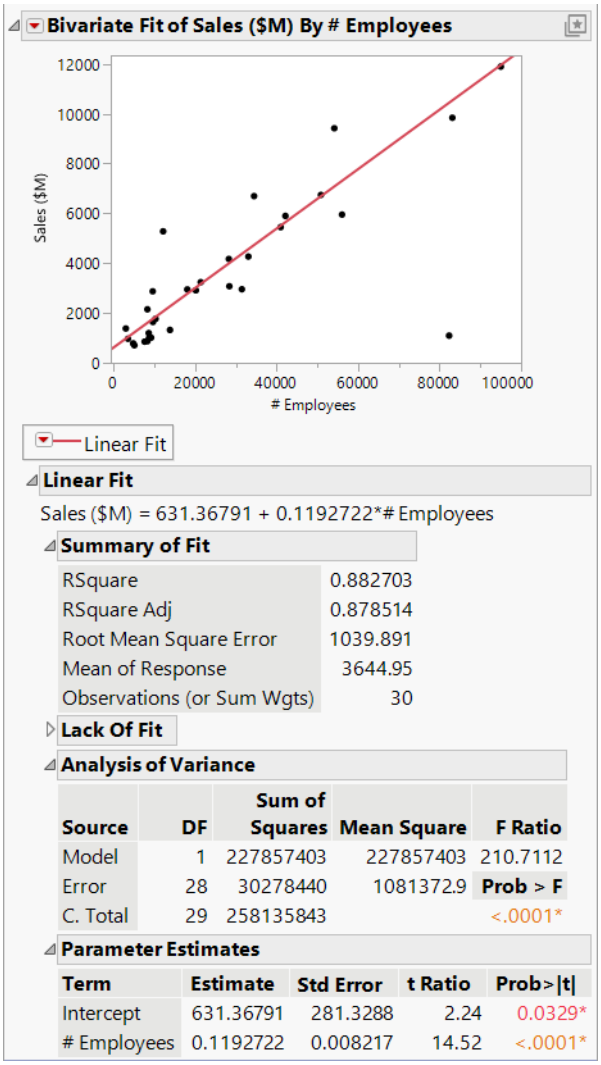
Parameter Estimates

Term	Estimate	Std Error	t Ratio	Prob>|t|
Intercept	1059.6771	495.8351	2.14	0.0411*
# Employees	0.0923433	0.01348	6.85	<.0001*

10. Click the outlier to select it.
11. Select **Rows** > **Exclude/Unexclude**. The regression line and analysis results are automatically updated, reflecting the exclusion of the point.

Tip: When you exclude a point, the analyses are recalculated without the data point, but the data point is not hidden in the scatterplot. To also hide the point in the scatterplot, select the point, and then select **Rows** > **Hide and Exclude**.

Figure 8.5 Updated Regression Line and Analysis Results

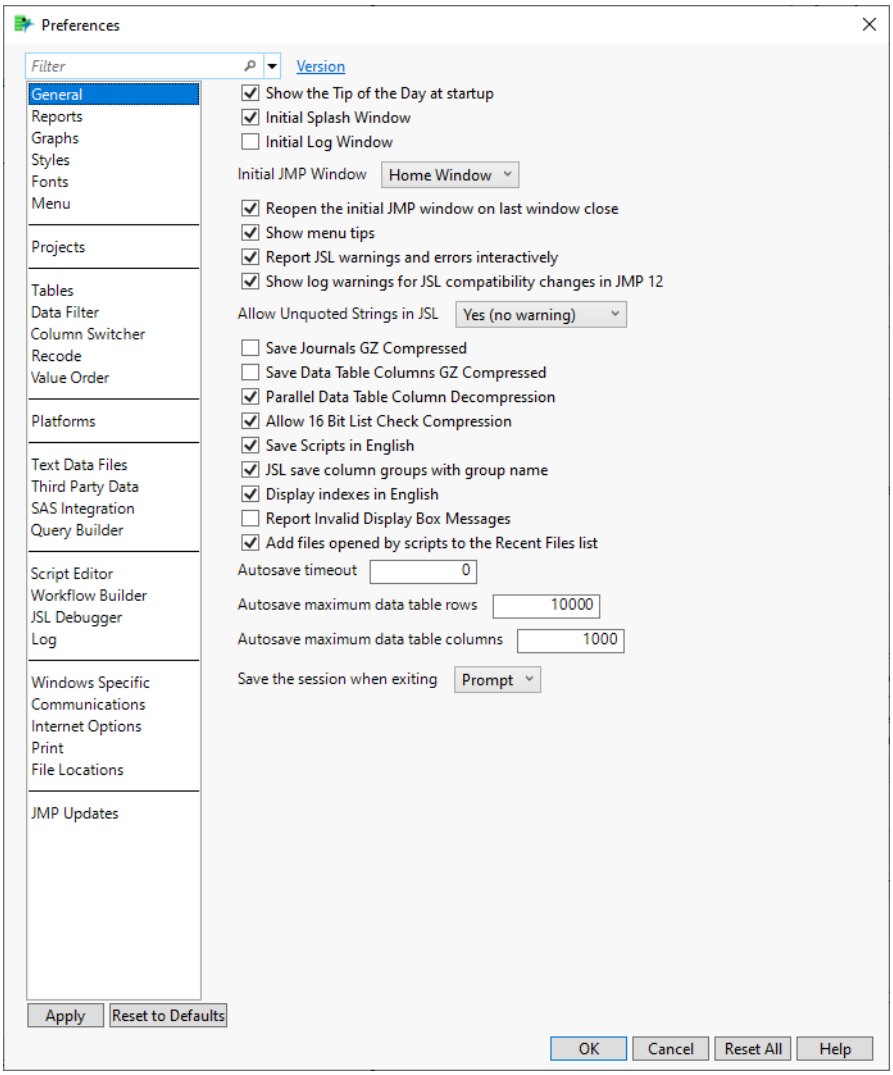


Change Preferences

Every JMP platform report window has options that you can turn on or off. However, your changes to these options are not remembered the next time you use the platform. If you want JMP to remember your changes every time you use the platform, change those options in the Preferences window.

To change preferences in JMP, select **File** > **Preferences** (Windows) or **JMP > Preferences** (macOS). You can search for a preference by adding keywords to the Filter box.

Figure 8.6 Preferences Window



A list of categories appears on the left. Select a category to see its preferences on the right.

For more information about all of the preferences, see *Using JMP*.

Integrate JMP and SAS

Using JMP, you can interact with SAS in many ways:

- Write or create SAS code in JMP.
- Open and browse SAS data sets.
- Retrieve and view data sets generated by SAS.

For more information about integrating JMP and SAS, see *Using JMP*.

Example of Creating SAS Code

1. Select **Help > Sample Data Folder** and open Candy Bars.jmp.
2. Select **Analyze > Fit Model**.
3. Select Calories and click **Y**.
4. Select Total fat g, Carbohydrate g, and Protein g, and click **Add**.
5. Click the Model Specification red triangle and select **Create SAS Job**.

Figure 8.7 shows the SAS code. (Not all of the data is shown.)

Figure 8.7 SAS Code

```
DATA Candy_Bars; INPUT  Calories Total_fat_g Carbohydrate_g Protein_g; Lines;
310  20  28  6
230  12  27  4
220  12  24  3
170  8  21  3
200  2.5  43  1
260  16  26  5
190  1.5  42  2
190  11  21  2
230  12  28  3
;
RUN;

PROC GLM  DATA=Candy_Bars ALPHA=0.05;
MODEL  Calories =  Total_fat_g Carbohydrate_g Protein_g;
RUN;
```