

Package ‘qcc’

April 20, 2010

Version 2.0.1

Title Quality Control Charts

Date 2010/04/20

Description Shewhart quality control charts for continuous, attribute and count data. Cusum and EWMA charts. Operating characteristic curves. Process capability analysis. Pareto chart and cause-and-effect chart. Multivariate control charts.

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Depends R (>= 2.9)

License GPL (>= 2)

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2010-04-20 12:14:46

R topics documented:

qcc-package	2
boiler	4
cause.and.effect	5
circuit	6
cusum	7
dyedcloth	9
ellipseChart	10
ewma	11
ewmaSmooth	13
mqcc	15
oc.curves	18
orangejuice	20
orangejuice2	21
pareto.chart	22

pcmanufact	23
pistonrings	24
process.capability	25
process.capability.sixpack	27
qcc	28
qcc.groups	32
qcc.options	33
qcc.overdispersion.test	34
shewhart.rules	35
stats.c	36
stats.g	37
stats.np	39
stats.p	40
stats.R	41
stats.S	42
stats.T2	43
stats.T2.single	44
stats.u	45
stats.xbar	46
stats.xbar.one	48

Index	50
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qcc-package	Quality Control Charts
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Description

Shewhart quality control charts for continuous, attribute and count data. Cusum and EWMA charts. Operating characteristic curves. Process capability analysis. Pareto chart and cause-and-effect chart. Multivariate control charts.

Details

Package: qcc
Version: 2.0
Date: 2009/10/15
Depends: R (>= 2.9)
License: GPL version 2 (or newer)

Index:

boiler	Bolier temperature data
cause.and.effect	Cause and effect diagram
circuit	Circuit boards data
cusum	Cusum chart
dyedcloth	Dyed cloth data

<code>ellipseChart</code>	Multivariate Quality Control Charts
<code>ewma</code>	EWMA chart
<code>ewmaSmooth</code>	EWMA smoothing function
<code>mqcc</code>	Multivariate Quality Control Charts
<code>oc.curves</code>	Operating Characteristic Function
<code>orangejuice</code>	Orange juice data
<code>orangejuice2</code>	Orange juice data -- Part 2
<code>pareto.chart</code>	Pareto chart
<code>pcmanufact</code>	Personal computer manufacturer data
<code>pistonrings</code>	Piston rings data
<code>process.capability</code>	Process capability analysis
<code>process.capability.sixpack</code>	Process capability sixpack plots
<code>qcc</code>	Quality Control Charts
<code>qcc.groups</code>	Grouping data based on a sample indicator
<code>qcc.options</code>	Set or return options for the 'qcc' package.
<code>qcc.overdispersion.test</code>	Overdispersion test for binomial and poisson data
<code>shewhart.rules</code>	Functions specifying rules for Shewhart charts
<code>stats.c</code>	Functions to plot Shewhart c chart
<code>stats.g</code>	Statistics used in computing and drawing a Shewhart g chart
<code>stats.np</code>	Statistics used in computing and drawing a Shewhart np chart
<code>stats.p</code>	Statistics used in computing and drawing a Shewhart p chart
<code>stats.R</code>	Statistics used in computing and drawing a Shewhart R chart
<code>stats.S</code>	Functions to plot Shewhart S chart
<code>stats.T2</code>	Statistics used in computing and drawing the Hotelling T^2 chart for subgrouped data
<code>stats.T2.single</code>	Statistics used in computing and drawing the Hotelling T^2 chart for individual observations data
<code>stats.u</code>	Statistics used in computing and drawing a Shewhart u chart
<code>stats.xbar</code>	Statistics used in computing and drawing a Shewhart xbar chart
<code>stats.xbar.one</code>	Statistics used in computing and drawing a Shewhart xbar chart for one-at-time data

Author(s)

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References

- Mason, R.L. and Young, J.C. (2002) *Multivariate Statistical Process Control with Industrial Applications*, SIAM.
- Montgomery, D.C. (2005) *Introduction to Statistical Quality Control*, 5th ed. New York: John Wiley & Sons.
- Ryan, T. P. (2000), *Statistical Methods for Quality Improvement*, 2nd ed. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
- Wetherill, G.B. and Brown, D.W. (1991) *Statistical Process Control*. New York: Chapman & Hall.

boiler

Bolier temperature data

Description

Temperature readings from the eight configured burners on a boiler.

Usage

```
data(boiler)
```

Format

A data frame with 25 observations on the following 8 variables:

- t1** temperature reading 1
- t2** temperature reading 2
- t3** temperature reading 3
- t4** temperature reading 4
- t5** temperature reading 5
- t6** temperature reading 6
- t7** temperature reading 7
- t8** temperature reading 8

References

- Mason, R.L. and Young, J.C. (2002) *Multivariate Statistical Process Control with Industrial Applications*, SIAM, p. 86.

Examples

```
data(boiler)
summary(boiler)
boxplot(boiler)
```

cause.and.effect *Cause and effect diagram*

Description

Draw a basic cause and effect diagram.

Usage

```
cause.and.effect(cause, effect, title = "Cause-and-Effect diagram",
                 cex = c(1, 0.9, 1), font = c(1, 3, 2))
```

Arguments

cause	a list of causes and branches providing descriptive labels (see the example below).
effect	a string label or the effect.
title	a string specifying the main title to appear on the plot.
cex	a vector of values for the graphical character expansion. The values refer, in order, to branches, causes and effect.
font	a vector of values for the font to use. The values refer, in order, to branches, causes and effect.

Author(s)

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References

Montgomery, D.C. (2000) *Introduction to Statistical Quality Control*, 4th ed. New York: John Wiley & Sons.
 Wetherill, G.B. and Brown, D.W. (1991) *Statistical Process Control*. New York: Chapman & Hall.

Examples

```
cause.and.effect(cause=list(Measurements=c("Micrometers", "Microscopes", "Inspectors"),
                             Materials=c("Alloys", "Lubricants", "Suppliers"),
                             Personnel=c("Shofts", "Supervisors", "Training", "Operators"),
                             Environment=c("Condensation", "Moisture"),
                             Methods=c("Brake", "Engager", "Angle"),
                             Machines=c("Speed", "Lathes", "Bits", "Sockets")),
                 effect="Surface Flaws")
```

`circuit`*Circuit boards data*

Description

Number of nonconformities observed in 26 successive samples of 100 printed circuit boards. Sample 6 and 20 are outside the control limits. Sample 6 was examined by a new inspector and he did not recognize several type of nonconformities that could have been present. Furthermore, the unusually large number of nonconformities in sample 20 resulted from a temperature control problem in the wave soldering machine, which was subsequently repaired. The last 20 samples are further samples collected on inspection units (each formed by 100 boards).

Usage

```
data(circuit)
```

Format

A data frame with 46 observations on the following 3 variables.

x number of defectives in 100 printed circuit boards (inspection unit)

size sample size

trial trial sample indicator (TRUE/FALSE)

References

Montgomery, D.C. (1991) *Introduction to Statistical Quality Control*, 2nd ed, New York, John Wiley & Sons, pp. 173–175

Examples

```
data(circuit)
attach(circuit)
summary(circuit)
boxplot(x ~ trial)
plot(x, type="b")
detach(circuit)
```

cusum

*Cusum chart***Description**

Create an object of class 'cusum.qcc' to compute a Cusum chart for statistical quality control.

Usage

```
cusum(data, sizes, center, std.dev, decision.interval = 5, se.shift = 1,
      data.name, labels, newdata, newsizes, newlabels, plot = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'cusum.qcc':
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'cusum.qcc':
summary(object, digits = getOption("digits"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'cusum.qcc':
plot(x, add.stats = TRUE, chart.all = TRUE,
     label.bounds = c("LDB", "UDB"), title, xlab, ylab, ylim,
     axes.las = 0, digits = getOption("digits"),
     restore.par = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

data	a data frame, a matrix or a vector containing observed data for the variable to chart. Each row of a data frame or a matrix, and each value of a vector, refers to a sample or "rationale group".
sizes	a value or a vector of values specifying the sample sizes associated with each group. If not provided the sample sizes are obtained counting the non-NA elements of each row of a data frame or a matrix; sample sizes are set all equal to one if data is a vector.
center	a value specifying the center of group statistics or the "target" value of the process.
std.dev	a value or an available method specifying the within-group standard deviation(s) of the process. Several methods are available for estimating the standard deviation. See sd.xbar and sd.xbar.one for, respectively, the grouped data case and the individual observations case.
decision.interval	A numeric value specifying the number of standard errors of the summary statistics at which the cumulative sum is out of control.
se.shift	The amount of shift to detect in the process, measured in standard errors of the summary statistics.

<code>data.name</code>	a string specifying the name of the variable which appears on the plots. If not provided is taken from the object given as <code>data</code> .
<code>labels</code>	a character vector of labels for each group.
<code>newdata</code>	a data frame, matrix or vector, as for the <code>data</code> argument, providing further data to plot but not included in the computations.
<code>newsizes</code>	a vector as for the <code>sizes</code> argument providing further data sizes to plot but not included in the computations.
<code>newlabels</code>	a character vector of labels for each new group defined in the argument <code>newdata</code> .
<code>plot</code>	logical. If <code>TRUE</code> a Cusum chart is plotted.
<code>add.stats</code>	a logical value indicating whether statistics and other information should be printed at the bottom of the chart.
<code>chart.all</code>	a logical value indicating whether both statistics for <code>data</code> and for <code>newdata</code> (if given) should be plotted.
<code>label.bounds</code>	a character vector specifying the labels for the the decision interval boundaries.
<code>title</code>	a string giving the label for the main title.
<code>xlab</code>	a string giving the label for the x-axis.
<code>ylab</code>	a string giving the label for the y-axis.
<code>ylim</code>	a numeric vector specifying the limits for the y-axis.
<code>axes.las</code>	numeric in <code>{0,1,2,3}</code> specifying the style of axis labels. See <code>help(par)</code> .
<code>digits</code>	the number of significant digits to use.
<code>restore.par</code>	a logical value indicating whether the previous <code>par</code> settings must be restored. If you need to add points, lines, etc. to a control chart set this to <code>FALSE</code> .
<code>object</code>	an object of class <code>'cusum.qcc'</code> .
<code>x</code>	an object of class <code>'cusum.qcc'</code> .
<code>...</code>	additional arguments to be passed to the generic function.

Details

Cusum charts display how the group summary statistics deviate above or below the process center or target value, relative to the standard errors of the summary statistics. Useful to detect small and permanent variation on the mean of the process.

Value

Returns an object of class `'cusum.qcc'`.

Author(s)

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References

Montgomery, D.C. (2000) *Introduction to Statistical Quality Control*, 4th ed. New York: John Wiley & Sons.
 Wetherill, G.B. and Brown, D.W. (1991) *Statistical Process Control*. New York: Chapman & Hall.

See Also[qcc](#), [ewma](#)**Examples**

```
##
## Grouped-data
##
data(pistonrings)
attach(pistonrings)
diameter <- qcc.groups(diameter, sample)

q <- cusum(diameter[1:25,], decision.interval = 4, se.shift = 1)
summary(q)

q <- cusum(diameter[1:25,], newdata=diameter[26:40,])
summary(q)
plot(q, chart.all=FALSE)
```

dyedcloth

*Dyed cloth data***Description**

In a textile finishing plant, dyed cloth is inspected for the occurrence of defects per 50 square meters. The data on ten rolls of cloth are presented.

Usage

```
data(dyedcloth)
```

Format

A data frame with 10 observations on the following 2 variables.

x number of nonconformities per 50 square meters (inspection units)

size number of inspection units in roll (variable sample size)

References

Montgomery, D.C. (1991) *Introduction to Statistical Quality Control*, 2nd ed, New York, John Wiley & Sons, pp. 183–184

Examples

```
data(dyedcloth)
attach(dyedcloth)
summary(dyedcloth)
plot(x/size, type="b")
detach(dyedcloth)
```

Description

Plot an ellipse chart for a bivariate quality control data.

Usage

```
ellipseChart(object, chart.all = TRUE, show.id = FALSE, ngrid = 50,  
             confidence.level, correct.multiple = TRUE,  
             title, xlim, ylim, xlab, ylab,  
             restore.par = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	an object of class 'mqcc'.
<code>chart.all</code>	a logical value indicating whether both statistics for data and for newdata (if given) should be plotted.
<code>show.id</code>	a logical value indicating whether to plot point labels (TRUE) or symbols (FALSE) for group means.
<code>ngrid</code>	a value for the size of the grid over which the ellipse is evaluated.
<code>confidence.level</code>	a numeric value between 0 and 1 specifying the confidence level of the computed probability limits.
<code>correct.multiple</code>	a logical value indicating whether to correct or not for multiple comparisons.
<code>title</code>	a string giving the label for the main title.
<code>xlim</code>	a numeric vector specifying the limits for the x-axis.
<code>ylim</code>	a numeric vector specifying the limits for the y-axis.
<code>xlab</code>	a string giving the label for the x-axis.
<code>ylab</code>	a string giving the label for the y-axis.
<code>restore.par</code>	a logical value indicating whether the previous par settings must be restored. If you need to add points, lines, etc. to a control chart set this to FALSE.

Author(s)

Luca Scrucca <luca@stat.unipg.it>

References

- Mason, R.L. and Young, J.C. (2002) *Multivariate Statistical Process Control with Industrial Applications*, SIAM.
- Montgomery, D.C. (2005) *Introduction to Statistical Quality Control*, 5th ed. New York: John Wiley & Sons.
- Ryan, T. P. (2000), *Statistical Methods for Quality Improvement*, 2nd ed. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

See Also

`mqcc`, `stats.T2`, `stats.T2.single`

ewma

EWMA chart

Description

Create an object of class 'ewma.qcc' to compute and draw an Exponential Weighted Moving Average (EWMA) chart for statistical quality control.

Usage

```
ewma(data, sizes, center, std.dev, lambda = 0.2, nsigmas = 3,
      data.name, labels, newdata, newsizes, newlabels,
      plot = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ewma.qcc':
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ewma.qcc':
summary(object, digits = getOption("digits"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'ewma.qcc':
plot(x, add.stats = TRUE, chart.all = TRUE,
      label.limits = c("LCL", "UCL"), title, xlab, ylab, ylim,
      axes.las = 0, digits = getOption("digits"),
      restore.par = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	a data frame, a matrix or a vector containing observed data for the variable to chart. Each row of a data frame or a matrix, and each value of a vector, refers to a sample or "rationale group".
<code>sizes</code>	a value or a vector of values specifying the sample sizes associated with each group. If not provided the sample sizes are obtained counting the non-NA elements of each row of a data frame or a matrix; sample sizes are set all equal to one if data is a vector.

<code>center</code>	a value specifying the center of group statistics or target.
<code>std.dev</code>	a value or an available method specifying the within-group standard deviation(s) of the process. Several methods are available for estimating the standard deviation. See sd.xbar and sd.xbar.one for, respectively, the grouped data case and the individual observations case.
<code>lambda</code>	the smoothing parameter $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$
<code>nsigmas</code>	a numeric value specifying the number of sigmas to use for computing control limits.
<code>data.name</code>	a string specifying the name of the variable which appears on the plots. If not provided is taken from the object given as data.
<code>labels</code>	a character vector of labels for each group.
<code>newdata</code>	a data frame, matrix or vector, as for the <code>data</code> argument, providing further data to plot but not included in the computations.
<code>newsizes</code>	a vector as for the <code>sizes</code> argument providing further data sizes to plot but not included in the computations.
<code>newlabels</code>	a character vector of labels for each new group defined in the argument <code>newdata</code> .
<code>plot</code>	logical. If TRUE an EWMA chart is plotted.
<code>add.stats</code>	a logical value indicating whether statistics and other information should be printed at the bottom of the chart.
<code>chart.all</code>	a logical value indicating whether both statistics for <code>data</code> and for <code>newdata</code> (if given) should be plotted.
<code>label.limits</code>	a character vector specifying the labels for control limits.
<code>title</code>	a string giving the label for the main title.
<code>xlab</code>	a string giving the label for the x-axis.
<code>ylab</code>	a string giving the label for the y-axis.
<code>ylim</code>	a numeric vector specifying the limits for the y-axis.
<code>axes.las</code>	numeric in {0,1,2,3} specifying the style of axis labels. See <code>help(par)</code> .
<code>digits</code>	the number of significant digits to use.
<code>restore.par</code>	a logical value indicating whether the previous <code>par</code> settings must be restored. If you need to add points, lines, etc. to a control chart set this to FALSE.
<code>object</code>	an object of class 'ewma.qcc'.
<code>x</code>	an object of class 'ewma.qcc'.
<code>...</code>	additional arguments to be passed to the generic function.

Details

EWMA chart smooths a series of data based on a moving average with weights which decay exponentially. Useful to detect small and permanent variation on the mean of the process.

Value

Returns an object of class 'ewma.qcc'.

Author(s)

Luca Scrucca <luca@stat.unipg.it>

References

Montgomery, D.C. (2000) *Introduction to Statistical Quality Control*, 4th ed. New York: John Wiley & Sons.
Wetherill, G.B. and Brown, D.W. (1991) *Statistical Process Control*. New York: Chapman & Hall.

See Also

[qcc](#), [ewmaSmooth](#), [cusum](#)

Examples

```
##
## Grouped-data
##
data(pistonrings)
attach(pistonrings)
diameter <- qcc.groups(diameter, sample)

q <- ewma(diameter[1:25,], lambda=0.2, nsigmas=3)
summary(q)

q <- ewma(diameter[1:25,], lambda=0.2, nsigmas=2.7, newdata=diameter[26:40,], plot = FALSE)
summary(q)
plot(q)

##
## Individual observations
##
x <- c(33.75, 33.05, 34, 33.81, 33.46, 34.02, 33.68, 33.27, 33.49, 33.20,
      33.62, 33.00, 33.54, 33.12, 33.84) # viscosity data (Montgomery, pag. 242)
q <- ewma(x, lambda=0.2, nsigmas=2.7)
summary(q)
```

ewmaSmooth

EWMA smoothing function

Description

Compute Exponential Weighted Moving Average.

Usage

```
ewmaSmooth(x, y, lambda = 0.2, start, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a vector of x-values.
y	a vector of y-values.
lambda	the smoothing parameter.
start	the starting value.
...	additional arguments (currently not used).

Details

EWMA function smooths a series of data based on a moving average with weights which decay exponentially.

For each y_t value the smoothed value is computed as

$$z_t = \lambda y_t + (1 - \lambda) z_{t-1}$$

where $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$ is the parameter which controls the weights applied.

Value

Returns a list with elements:

x	ordered x-values
y	smoothed y-values
lambda	the smoothing parameter
start	the starting value

Author(s)

Luca Scrucca <luca@stat.unipg.it>

References

Montgomery, D.C. (2000) *Introduction to Statistical Quality Control*, 4th ed. New York: John Wiley & Sons.
 Wetherill, G.B. and Brown, D.W. (1991) *Statistical Process Control*. New York: Chapman & Hall.

See Also

[qcc](#), [cusum](#)

Examples

```
x <- 1:50
y <- rnorm(50, sin(x/5), 0.5)
plot(x, y)
lines(ewmaSmooth(x, y, lambda=0.1), col="red")
```

mqcc

*Multivariate Quality Control Charts***Description**

Create an object of class 'mqcc' to perform multivariate statistical quality control.

Usage

```
mqcc(data, type = c("T2", "T2.single"), center, cov,
      limits = TRUE, pred.limits = FALSE,
      data.name, labels, newdata, newlabels,
      confidence.level = (1 - 0.0027)^p, rules = shewhart.rules,
      plot = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'mqcc':
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'mqcc':
summary(object, digits = getOption("digits"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'mqcc':
plot(x, add.stats = TRUE, chart.all = TRUE,
      label.limits = c("LCL", "UCL"), label.pred.limits = c("LPL", "UPL"),
      title, xlab, ylab, ylim, axes.las = 0,
      digits = getOption("digits"), restore.par = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

data For subgrouped data a list with a data frame or a matrix for each variable to monitor. Each row of the data frame or matrix refers to a sample or "rationale" group. For individual observations, where each sample has a single observation, users can provide a list with a data frame or a matrix having a single column, or a data frame or a matrix where each rows refer to samples and columns to variables. See examples.

type a character string specifying the type of chart:

	Chart description
"T2"	Hotelling T^2 chart for subgrouped data
"T2.single"	Hotelling T^2 chart for individual observations

center a vector of values to use for center of input variables.

cov a matrix of values to use for the covariance matrix of input variables.

limits a logical indicating if control limits (Phase I) must be computed (by default using `limits.T2` or `limits.T2.single`) and plotted, or a two-values vector

	specifying control limits.
<code>pred.limits</code>	a logical indicating if prediction limits (Phase II) must be computed (by default using <code>limits.T2</code> or <code>limits.T2.single</code>) and plotted, or a two-values vector specifying prediction limits.
<code>data.name</code>	a string specifying the name of the variable which appears on the plots. If not provided is taken from the object given as data.
<code>labels</code>	a character vector of labels for each group.
<code>newdata</code>	a data frame, matrix or vector, as for the <code>data</code> argument, providing further data to plot but not included in the computations.
<code>newlabels</code>	a character vector of labels for each new group defined in the argument <code>newdata</code> .
<code>confidence.level</code>	a numeric value between 0 and 1 specifying the confidence level of the computed probability limits. By default is set at $(1 - 0.0027)^p$ where p is the number of variables, and 0.0027 is the probability of Type I error for a single Shewhart chart at the usual 3-sigma control level.
<code>rules</code>	a function of rules to apply to the chart. By default, the <code>shewhart.rules</code> function is used.
<code>plot</code>	logical. If <code>TRUE</code> a quality chart is plotted.
<code>add.stats</code>	a logical value indicating whether statistics and other information should be printed at the bottom of the chart.
<code>chart.all</code>	a logical value indicating whether both statistics for <code>data</code> and for <code>newdata</code> (if given) should be plotted.
<code>label.limits</code>	a character vector specifying the labels for control limits (Phase I).
<code>label.pred.limits</code>	a character vector specifying the labels for prediction control limits (Phase II).
<code>title</code>	a string giving the label for the main title.
<code>xlab</code>	a string giving the label for the x-axis.
<code>ylab</code>	a string giving the label for the y-axis.
<code>ylim</code>	a numeric vector specifying the limits for the y-axis.
<code>axes.las</code>	numeric in {0,1,2,3} specifying the style of axis labels. See <code>help(par)</code> .
<code>digits</code>	the number of significant digits to use when <code>add.stats = TRUE</code> .
<code>restore.par</code>	a logical value indicating whether the previous <code>par</code> settings must be restored. If you need to add points, lines, etc. to a control chart set this to <code>FALSE</code> .
<code>object</code>	an object of class 'mqcc'.
<code>x</code>	an object of class 'mqcc'.
<code>...</code>	additional arguments to be passed to the generic function.

Value

Returns an object of class 'mqcc'.

Author(s)

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References

Mason, R.L. and Young, J.C. (2002) *Multivariate Statistical Process Control with Industrial Applications*, SIAM.

Montgomery, D.C. (2005) *Introduction to Statistical Quality Control*, 5th ed. New York: John Wiley & Sons.

Ryan, T. P. (2000), *Statistical Methods for Quality Improvement*, 2nd ed. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

See Also

[stats.T2](#), [stats.T2.single](#), [limits.T2](#), [limits.T2.single](#), [ellipseChart](#), [qcc](#)

Examples

```
##
## Subgrouped data
##

# Ryan (2000, Table 9.2) data with p = 2 variables, m = 20 samples, n = 4 sample size:
X1 = matrix(c(72, 56, 55, 44, 97, 83, 47, 88, 57, 26, 46,
49, 71, 71, 67, 55, 49, 72, 61, 35, 84, 87, 73, 80, 26, 89, 66,
50, 47, 39, 27, 62, 63, 58, 69, 63, 51, 80, 74, 38, 79, 33, 22,
54, 48, 91, 53, 84, 41, 52, 63, 78, 82, 69, 70, 72, 55, 61, 62,
41, 49, 42, 60, 74, 58, 62, 58, 69, 46, 48, 34, 87, 55, 70, 94,
49, 76, 59, 57, 46), ncol = 4)
X2 = matrix(c(23, 14, 13, 9, 36, 30, 12, 31, 14, 7, 10,
11, 22, 21, 18, 15, 13, 22, 19, 10, 30, 31, 22, 28, 10, 35, 18,
11, 10, 11, 8, 20, 16, 19, 19, 16, 14, 28, 20, 11, 28, 8, 6,
15, 14, 36, 14, 30, 8, 35, 19, 27, 31, 17, 18, 20, 16, 18, 16,
13, 10, 9, 16, 25, 15, 18, 16, 19, 10, 30, 9, 31, 15, 20, 35,
12, 26, 17, 14, 16), ncol = 4)
X = list(X1 = X1, X2 = X2)

q = mqcc(X, type = "T2")
summary(q)
ellipseChart(q)
ellipseChart(q, show.id = TRUE)

q = mqcc(X, type = "T2", pred.limits = TRUE)

# Ryan (2000) discussed Xbar-charts for single variables computed adjusting the
# confidence level of the T^2 chart:
q1 = qcc(X1, type = "xbar", confidence.level = q$confidence.level^(1/2))
summary(q1)
q2 = qcc(X2, type = "xbar", confidence.level = q$confidence.level^(1/2))
summary(q2)
```

```

library(MASS)
# generate new "in control" data
Xnew = list(X1 = matrix(NA, 10, 4), X2 = matrix(NA, 10, 4))
for(i in 1:4)
  { x = mvrnorm(10, mu = q$center, Sigma = q$cov)
    Xnew$X1[,i] = x[,1]
    Xnew$X2[,i] = x[,2]
  }
qq = mqcc(X, type = "T2", newdata = Xnew, pred.limits = TRUE)
summary(qq)

# generate new "out of control" data
Xnew = list(X1 = matrix(NA, 10, 4), X2 = matrix(NA, 10, 4))
for(i in 1:4)
  { x = mvrnorm(10, mu = 1.2*q$center, Sigma = q$cov)
    Xnew$X1[,i] = x[,1]
    Xnew$X2[,i] = x[,2]
  }
qq = mqcc(X, type = "T2", newdata = Xnew, pred.limits = TRUE)
summary(qq)

##
## Individual observations data
##

data(boiler)

q = mqcc(boiler, type = "T2.single", confidence.level = 0.999)
summary(q)

# generate new "in control" data
boilerNew = mvrnorm(10, mu = q$center, Sigma = q$cov)
qq = mqcc(boiler, type = "T2.single", confidence.level = 0.999, newdata = boilerNew, pred.li
summary(qq)

# generate new "out of control" data
boilerNew = mvrnorm(10, mu = 1.01*q$center, Sigma = q$cov)
qq = mqcc(boiler, type = "T2.single", confidence.level = 0.999, newdata = boilerNew, pred.li
summary(qq)

# provides "robust" estimates of means and covariance matrix
library(MASS)
rob = cov.rob(boiler)
qrob = mqcc(boiler, type = "T2.single", center = rob$center, cov = rob$cov)
summary(qrob)

```

Description

Draws the operating characteristic curves for a 'qcc' object.

Usage

```
oc.curves(object, ...)

oc.curves.xbar(object, n, c = seq(0, 5, length=101),
               nsigmas = object$nsigmas, identify=FALSE, restore.par=TRUE)

oc.curves.p(object, nsigmas = object$nsigmas, identify = FALSE, restore.par=TRUE)

oc.curves.c(object, nsigmas = object$nsigmas, identify = FALSE, restore.par=TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	an object of class 'qcc'.
<code>identify</code>	logical specifying whether to interactively identify points on the plot (see help for <code>identify</code>).
<code>n</code>	a vector of values specifying the sample sizes for which to draw the OC curves.
<code>c</code>	a vector of values specifying the multipliers for sigma in case of continuous variable.
<code>nsigmas</code>	a numeric value specifying the number of sigmas to use for computing control limits.
<code>restore.par</code>	a logical value indicating whether the previous <code>par</code> settings must be restored. If you need to add points, lines, etc. to a chart set this to <code>FALSE</code> .
<code>...</code>	additional arguments to be passed to the generic function.

Details

An operating characteristic curve graphically provides information about the probability of not detecting a shift in the process. `oc.curves` is a generic function which calls the proper function depending on the type of 'qcc' object. Further arguments provided through `...` are passed to the specific function depending on the type of chart.

Value

The function invisibly returns a matrix or a vector of beta values, the probability of type II error.

Author(s)

Luca Scrucca <luca@stat.unipg.it>

References

Montgomery, D.C. (2000) *Introduction to Statistical Quality Control*, 4th ed. New York: John Wiley & Sons.
 Wetherill, G.B. and Brown, D.W. (1991) *Statistical Process Control*. New York: Chapman & Hall.

See Also[qcc](#)**Examples**

```

data(pistonrings)
attach(pistonrings)
diameter <- qcc.groups(diameter, sample)
beta <- oc.curves.xbar(qcc(diameter, type="xbar", nsigmas=3, plot=FALSE))
print(round(beta, digits=4))
# or to identify points on the plot use
## Not run: oc.curves.xbar(qcc(diameter, type="xbar", nsigmas=3, plot=FALSE), identify=TRUE)
detach(pistonrings)

data(orangejuice)
attach(orangejuice)
beta <- oc.curves(qcc(D[trial], sizes=size[trial], type="p", plot=FALSE))
print(round(beta, digits=4))
# or to identify points on the plot use
## Not run: oc.curves(qcc(D[trial], sizes=size[trial], type="p", plot=FALSE), identify=TRUE)
detach(orangejuice)

data(circuit)
attach(circuit)
q <- qcc(x[trial], sizes=size[trial], type="c", plot=FALSE)
beta <- oc.curves(q)
print(round(beta, digits=4))
# or to identify points on the plot use
## Not run: oc.curves(qcc(x[trial], sizes=size[trial], type="c", plot=FALSE), identify=TRUE)
detach(circuit)

```

orangejuice

*Orange juice data***Description**

Frozen orange juice concentrate is packed in 6-oz cardboard cans. These cans are formed on a machine by spinning them from cardboard stock and attaching a metal bottom panel. A can is then inspected to determine whether, when filled, the liquid could possibly leak either on the side seam or around the bottom joint. If this occurs a can is considered nonconforming. The data were collected as 30 samples of 50 cans each at half-hour intervals over a three-shift period in which the machine was in continuous operation. From sample 15 used a new batch of cardboard stock was put into production. Sample 23 was obtained when an inexperienced operator was temporarily assigned to the machine. After the first 30 samples, a machine adjustment was made. Then further 24 samples were taken from the process.

Usage

```
data(orangejuice)
```

Format

A data frame with 54 observations on the following 4 variables:

sample sample id
D number of defectives
size sample sizes
trial trial samples (TRUE/FALSE)

References

Montgomery, D.C. (1991) *Introduction to Statistical Quality Control*, 2nd ed, New York, John Wiley & Sons, pp. 152–155.

Examples

```
data(orangejuice)
orangejuice$d <- orangejuice$D/orangejuice$size
attach(orangejuice)
summary(orangejuice)
boxplot(d ~ trial)
mark <- ifelse(trial, 1, 2)
plot(sample, d, type="b", col=mark, pch=mark)
```

orangejuice2

Orange juice data – Part 2

Description

A full description of the problem is given in [orangejuice](#).

This dataset contains samples taken after the machine adjustment was made.

Usage

```
data(orangejuice)
```

Format

A data frame with 64 observations on the following 4 variables:

sample sample id
D number of defectives
size sample sizes
trial trial samples (TRUE/FALSE)

References

Montgomery, D.C. (1991) *Introduction to Statistical Quality Control*, 2nd ed, New York, John Wiley & Sons, pp. 155–159.

Examples

```
data(orangejuice2)
orangejuice2$d <- orangejuice2$D/orangejuice2$size
attach(orangejuice2)
summary(orangejuice2)
boxplot(d ~ trial)
mark <- ifelse(trial, 1, 2)
plot(sample, d, type="b", col=mark, pch=mark)
```

pareto.chart	<i>Pareto chart</i>
--------------	---------------------

Description

Plot a Pareto chart.

Usage

```
pareto.chart(x, ylab = "Frequency", xlab, ylim, main,
             col = heat.colors(length(x)), ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a vector of values. <code>names(x)</code> are used for labelling the bars.
<code>ylab</code>	a string specifying the label for the y-axis.
<code>xlab</code>	a string specifying the label for the x-axis.
<code>ylim</code>	a numeric vector specifying the limits for the y-axis.
<code>main</code>	a string specifying the main title to appear on the plot.
<code>col</code>	a value for the color, a vector of colors, or a palette for the bars. See the help for <code>colors</code> and <code>palette</code> .
<code>...</code>	other graphical arguments to be passed to the <code>barplot</code> function.

Details

A Pareto chart is a barplot where the categories are ordered in non increasing order, and a line is also added to show the cumulative sum.

Value

Returns a matrix containing the descriptive statistics used to draw the Pareto chart.

Author(s)

Luca Scrucca <luca@stat.unipg.it>

References

Montgomery, D.C. (2000) *Introduction to Statistical Quality Control*, 4th ed. New York: John Wiley & Sons.

See Also

[barplot](#)

Examples

```
defect <- c(80, 27, 66, 94, 33)
names(defect) <- c("price code", "schedule date", "supplier code", "contact num.", "part num")
pareto.chart(defect, ylab = "Error frequency")
pareto.chart(defect, ylab = "Error frequency", xlab = "Error causes", las=1)
pareto.chart(defect, ylab = "Error frequency", col=rainbow(length(defect)))
```

pcmanufact

Personal computer manufacturer data

Description

A personal computer manufacturer counts the number of nonconformities per unit on the final assembly line. He collects data on 20 samples of 5 computers each.

Usage

```
data(pcmanufact)
```

Format

A data frame with 10 observations on the following 2 variables.

x number of nonconformities (inspection units)

size number of computers inspected

References

Montgomery, D.C. (1991) *Introduction to Statistical Quality Control*, 2nd ed, New York, John Wiley & Sons, pp. 181–182

Examples

```
data(pcmanufact)
attach(pcmanufact)
summary(pcmanufact)
plot(x/size, type="b")
detach(pcmanufact)
```

pistonrings

Piston rings data

Description

Piston rings for an automotive engine are produced by a forging process. The inside diameter of the rings manufactured by the process is measured on 25 samples, each of size 5, drawn from a process being considered 'in control'.

Usage

```
data(pistonrings)
```

Format

A data frame with 200 observations on the following 3 variables.

diameter a numeric vector

sample sample ID

trial trial sample indicator (TRUE/FALSE)

References

Montgomery, D.C. (1991) *Introduction to Statistical Quality Control*, 2nd ed, New York, John Wiley & Sons, pp. 206–213

Examples

```
data(pistonrings)
attach(pistonrings)
summary(pistonrings)
boxplot(diameter ~ sample)
plot(sample, diameter, cex=0.7)
lines(tapply(diameter, sample, mean))
detach(pistonrings)
```

process.capability *Process capability analysis*

Description

Computes process capability indices for a 'qcc' object of type "xbar" and plot the histogram.

Usage

```
process.capability(object, spec.limits, target, std.dev, nsigmas,
  confidence.level = 0.95, breaks = "scott",
  add.stats = TRUE, print = TRUE, restore.par = TRUE)
```

Arguments

object	a 'qcc' object of type "xbar"
spec.limits	a vector specifying the lower and upper specification limits.
target	a value specifying the target of the process. If missing the value from the 'qcc' object is used if not NULL, otherwise the target is set at the middle value between specification limits.
std.dev	a value specifying the within-group standard deviation. If not provided is taken from the 'qcc' object.
nsigmas	a numeric value specifying the number of sigmas to use. If not provided is taken from the 'qcc' object.
confidence.level	a numeric value between 0 and 1 specifying the level to use for computing confidence intervals.
breaks	a value or string used to draw the histogram. See the help for hist for more details.
add.stats	a logical value indicating whether statistics and capability indices should be added at the bottom of the chart.
print	a logical value indicating whether statistics and capability indices should be printed.
restore.par	a logical value indicating whether the previous par settings must be restored. If you need to add points, lines, etc. to a chart set this to FALSE.

Details

This function calculates confidence limits for C_p using the method described by Chou et al. (1990). Approximate confidence limits for C_{pl} , C_{pu} and C_{pk} are computed using the method in Bissell (1990). Confidence limits for C_{pm} are based on the method of Boyles (1991); this method is approximate and it assumes that the target is midway between the specification limits.

Value

Invisibly returns a list with components:

nobs	number of obserations
center	center
std.dev	standard deviation
target	target
spec.limits	a vector of values giving the lower specification limit (LSL) and the upper specification limit (USL)
indices	a matrix of capability indices (C_p , C_{pl} , C_{pu} , C_{pk} , C_{pm}) and the corresponding confidence limits.
exp	a vector of values giving the expected fraction, based on a normal approximation, of the observations less than LSL and greater than USL.
obs	a vector of values giving the fraction of observations less than LSL and greater than USL.

Author(s)

Luca Scrucca <luca@stat.unipg.it>

References

- Bissell, A.F. (1990) *How reliable is your capability index?*, Applied Statistics, 39, 331-340.
 Boyles, R.A. (1991) *The Taguchi capability index*, Journal of Quality Technology, 23, 107-126.
 Chou, Y., Owen D.B. and Borrego S.A. (1990) *Lower Confidence Limits on Process Capability Indices*, Journal of Quality Technology, 22, 223-229.
 Montgomery, D.C. (2000) *Introduction to Statistical Quality Control*, 4th ed. New York: John Wiley & Sons.
 Wetherill, G.B. and Brown, D.W. (1991) *Statistical Process Control*. New York: Chapman & Hall.

See Also

[process.capability.sixpack](#), [qcc](#)

Examples

```
data(pistonrings)
attach(pistonrings)
diameter <- qcc.groups(diameter, sample)
q <- qcc(diameter[1:25,], type="xbar", nsigmas=3, plot=FALSE)
process.capability(q, spec.limits=c(73.95, 74.05))
process.capability(q, spec.limits=c(73.95, 74.05), target=74.02)
process.capability(q, spec.limits=c(73.99, 74.01))
process.capability(q, spec.limits = c(73.99, 74.1))
```

```
process.capability.sixpack
```

Process capability sixpack plots

Description

Draw a process capability sixpack plots.

Usage

```
process.capability.sixpack(object, spec.limits, target, nsigmas, std.dev)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	a 'qcc' object of type "xbar"
<code>spec.limits</code>	a vector specifying the lower and upper specification limits.
<code>target</code>	a value specifying the target of the process. If missing the value from the 'qcc' object is used if not <code>NULL</code> , otherwise the target is set at the middle value between specification limits.
<code>nsigmas</code>	a numeric value specifying the number of sigmas to use. If not provided is taken from the 'qcc' object.
<code>std.dev</code>	a value specifying the within-group standard deviation. If not provided is taken from the 'qcc' object.

Details

The process capability sixpack plots are:

- a xbar chart
- a R or S chart (if sample sizes > 10)
- a run chart
- a histogram
- a normal Q-Q plot
- a capability plot

Author(s)

Luca Scrucca <luca@stat.unipg.it>

References

Minitab (2000) *Users's Guide 2: Data Analysis and Quality Tools*, rel. 13, Chapter 14.

See Also

[process.capability](#), [qcc](#)

Examples

```
x <- matrix(rnorm(100), ncol=5)
q <- qcc(x, type="xbar", plot=FALSE)
process.capability.sixpack(q, spec.limits = c(-2,2), target=0)

data(pistonrings)
attach(pistonrings)
diameter <- qcc.groups(diameter, sample)
q <- qcc(diameter[1:25,], type="xbar", nsigmas=3, plot=FALSE)
process.capability.sixpack(q, spec.limits=c(73.95,74.05))
```

qcc	<i>Quality Control Charts</i>
-----	-------------------------------

Description

Create an object of class 'qcc' to perform statistical quality control. This object may then be used to plot Shewhart charts, drawing OC curves, computes capability indices, and more.

Usage

```
qcc(data, type, sizes, center, std.dev, limits,
     data.name, labels, newdata, newsizes, newlabels,
     nsigmas = 3, confidence.level, rules = shewhart.rules,
     plot = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'qcc':
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'qcc':
summary(object, digits = getOption("digits"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'qcc':
plot(x, add.stats = TRUE, chart.all = TRUE,
     label.limits = c("LCL ", "UCL"), title, xlab, ylab, ylim,
     axes.las = 0, digits = getOption("digits"),
     restore.par = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

data	a data frame, a matrix or a vector containing observed data for the variable to chart. Each row of a data frame or a matrix, and each value of a vector, refers to a sample or "rationale group".	
type	a character string specifying the group statistics to compute:	
	Statistic charted	Chart description
"xbar"	mean	means of a continuous process variable

"R"	range	ranges of a continuous process variable
"S"	standard deviation	standard deviations of a continuous variable
"xbar.one"	mean	one-at-time data of a continuous process variable
"p"	proportion	proportion of nonconforming units
"np"	count	number of nonconforming units
"c"	count	nonconformities per unit
"u"	count	average nonconformities per unit
"g"	count	number of non-events between events
sizes	a value or a vector of values specifying the sample sizes associated with each group. For continuous data provided as data frame or matrix the sample sizes are obtained counting the non-NA elements of each row. For "p", "np" and "u" charts the argument sizes is required.	
center	a value specifying the center of group statistics or the "target" value of the process.	
std.dev	a value or an available method specifying the within-group standard deviation(s) of the process. Several methods are available for estimating the standard deviation in case of a continuous process variable; see sd.xbar , sd.xbar.one , sd.R , sd.S .	
limits	a two-values vector specifying control limits.	
data.name	a string specifying the name of the variable which appears on the plots. If not provided is taken from the object given as data.	
labels	a character vector of labels for each group.	
newdata	a data frame, matrix or vector, as for the data argument, providing further data to plot but not included in the computations.	
newsizes	a vector as for the sizes argument providing further data sizes to plot but not included in the computations.	
newlabels	a character vector of labels for each new group defined in the argument newdata.	
nsigmas	a numeric value specifying the number of sigmas to use for computing control limits. It is ignored when the confidence.level argument is provided.	
confidence.level	a numeric value between 0 and 1 specifying the confidence level of the computed probability limits.	
rules	a function of rules to apply to the chart. By default, the shewhart.rules function is used.	
plot	logical. If TRUE a Shewhart chart is plotted.	
add.stats	a logical value indicating whether statistics and other information should be printed at the bottom of the chart.	
chart.all	a logical value indicating whether both statistics for data and for newdata (if given) should be plotted.	
label.limits	a character vector specifying the labels for control limits.	
title	a string giving the label for the main title.	
xlab	a string giving the label for the x-axis.	

<code>ylab</code>	a string giving the label for the y-axis.
<code>ylim</code>	a numeric vector specifying the limits for the y-axis.
<code>axes.las</code>	numeric in {0,1,2,3} specifying the style of axis labels. See <code>help(par)</code> .
<code>digits</code>	the number of significant digits to use.
<code>restore.par</code>	a logical value indicating whether the previous <code>par</code> settings must be restored. If you need to add points, lines, etc. to a control chart set this to <code>FALSE</code> .
<code>object</code>	an object of class 'qcc'.
<code>x</code>	an object of class 'qcc'.
<code>...</code>	additional arguments to be passed to the generic function.

Value

Returns an object of class 'qcc'.

Author(s)

Luca Scrucca <luca@stat.unipg.it>

References

Montgomery, D.C. (2000) *Introduction to Statistical Quality Control*, 4th ed. New York: John Wiley & Sons.
 Wetherill, G.B. and Brown, D.W. (1991) *Statistical Process Control*. New York: Chapman & Hall.

See Also

[shewhart.rules](#), [cusum](#), [ewma](#), [oc.curves](#), [process.capability](#), [qcc.groups](#)

Examples

```
##
## Continuous data
##
data(pistonrings)
attach(pistonrings)
diameter <- qcc.groups(diameter, sample)

qcc(diameter[1:25,], type="xbar")
qcc(diameter[1:25,], type="xbar", newdata=diameter[26:40,])
q <- qcc(diameter[1:25,], type="xbar", newdata=diameter[26:40,], plot=FALSE)
plot(q, chart.all=FALSE)
qcc(diameter[1:25,], type="xbar", newdata=diameter[26:40,], nsigmas=2)
qcc(diameter[1:25,], type="xbar", newdata=diameter[26:40,], confidence.level=0.99)

qcc(diameter[1:25,], type="R")
qcc(diameter[1:25,], type="R", newdata=diameter[26:40,])

qcc(diameter[1:25,], type="S")
qcc(diameter[1:25,], type="S", newdata=diameter[26:40,])
```

```

# variable control limits

out <- c(9, 10, 30, 35, 45, 64, 65, 74, 75, 85, 99, 100)
diameter <- qcc.groups(pistonrings$diameter[-out], sample[-out])

qcc(diameter[1:25,], type="xbar")
qcc(diameter[1:25,], type="R")
qcc(diameter[1:25,], type="S")
qcc(diameter[1:25,], type="xbar", newdata=diameter[26:40,])
qcc(diameter[1:25,], type="R", newdata=diameter[26:40,])
qcc(diameter[1:25,], type="S", newdata=diameter[26:40,])

detach(pistonrings)

##
## Attribute data
##

data(orangejuice)
attach(orangejuice)
qcc(D[trial], sizes=size[trial], type="p")

# remove out-of-control points (see help(orangejuice) for the reasons)
inc <- setdiff(which(trial), c(15,23))
q1 <- qcc(D[inc], sizes=size[inc], type="p")
qcc(D[inc], sizes=size[inc], type="p", newdata=D[!trial], newsizes=size[!trial])
detach(orangejuice)

data(orangejuice2)
attach(orangejuice2)
names(D) <- sample
qcc(D[trial], sizes=size[trial], type="p")
q2 <- qcc(D[trial], sizes=size[trial], type="p", newdata=D[!trial], newsizes=size[!trial])
detach(orangejuice2)

# put on the same graph the two orange juice samples
oldpar <- par(no.readonly = TRUE)
par(mfrow=c(1,2), mar=c(5,5,3,0))
plot(q1, title="First samples", ylim=c(0,0.5), add.stats=FALSE, restore.par=FALSE)
par("mar"=c(5,0,3,3), yaxt="n")
plot(q2, title="Second samples", add.stats=FALSE, ylim=c(0,0.5))
par(oldpar)

data(circuit)
attach(circuit)
qcc(x[trial], sizes=size[trial], type="c")
# remove out-of-control points (see help(circuit) for the reasons)
inc <- setdiff(which(trial), c(6,20))
qcc(x[inc], sizes=size[inc], type="c", labels=inc)
qcc(x[inc], sizes=size[inc], type="c", labels=inc,
    newdata=x[!trial], newsizes=size[!trial], newlabels=which(!trial))
qcc(x[inc], sizes=size[inc], type="u", labels=inc,

```

```

    newdata=x[!trial], newsizes=size[!trial], newlabels=which(!trial))
detach(circuit)

data(pcmanufact)
attach(pcmanufact)
qcc(x, sizes=size, type="u")
detach(pcmanufact)

data(dyedcloth)
attach(dyedcloth)
qcc(x, sizes=size, type="u")
# standardized control chart
q <- qcc(x, sizes=size, type="u", plot=FALSE)
z <- (q$statistics - q$center)/sqrt(q$center/q$size)
plot(z, type="o", ylim=range(z,3,-3), pch=16)
abline(h=0, lty=2)
abline(h=c(-3,3), lty=2)
detach(dyedcloth)

##
## Continuous one-at-time data
##

# viscosity data (Montgomery, pag. 242)
x <- c(33.75, 33.05, 34, 33.81, 33.46, 34.02, 33.68, 33.27, 33.49, 33.20,
       33.62, 33.00, 33.54, 33.12, 33.84)
qcc(x, type="xbar.one")
qcc(x, type="xbar.one", std.dev = "SD")

```

qcc.groups

Grouping data based on a sample indicator

Description

This function allows to easily group data to use as input to the 'qcc' function.

Usage

```
qcc.groups(data, sample)
```

Arguments

data	the observed data values
sample	the sample indicators for the data values

Value

The function returns a matrix of suitable dimensions. If one or more group have few observations than others, NA values are appended.

Author(s)

Luca Scrucca <luca@stat.unipg.it>

See Also

[qcc](#)

Examples

```
data(pistonrings)
attach(pistonrings)
# 40 sample of 5 obs each
qcc.groups(diameter, sample)
# some obs are removed, the result is still a 40x5 matrix but with NAs added
qcc.groups(diameter[-c(1,2,50,52, 199)], sample[-c(1,2,50,52, 199)])
```

qcc.options

Set or return options for the 'qcc' package.

Description

This function can be used to control the behavior of the 'qcc' library such as the background color, out-of-control points appearance, and many others.

Usage

```
qcc.options(...)
```

Arguments

... the option to be set or retrieved. See details.

Details

The available options are:

`exp.R.unscaled` a vector specifying, for each sample size, the expected value of the relative range (i.e. R/σ) for a normal distribution. This appears as d_2 on most tables containing factors for the construction of control charts.

`se.R.unscaled` a vector specifying, for each sample size, the standard error of the relative range (i.e. R/σ) for a normal distribution. This appears as d_3 on most tables containing factors for the construction of control charts.

`beyond.limits$pch` plotting character used to highlight points beyond control limits.

`beyond.limits$col` color used to highlight points beyond control limits.

`violating.runs$pch` plotting character used to highlight points violating runs.

`violating.runs$col` color used to highlight points violating runs.

`run.length` the maximum value of a run before to signal a point as out of control.
`bg.margin` background color used to draw the margin of the charts.
`bg.figure` background color used to draw the figure of the charts.
`cex` character expansion used to draw plot annotations (labels, title, tickmarks, etc.).
`font.stats` font used to draw text at the bottom of control charts.
`cex.stats` character expansion used to draw text at the bottom of control charts.

Value

If the functions is called with no argument return a list of available options.

If an option argument is provided the corresponding value is returned.

If a value is associated with an option argument, such option is set and the list of updated option values is invisibly returned. In this case the list `.qcc.options` is modified and any modification will remain in effect for the rest of the session.

Author(s)

Luca Scrucca <luca@stat.unipg.it>

See Also

[qcc](#)

Examples

```
old <- qcc.options() # save defaults
qcc.options("cex.stats") # get a single parameter
qcc.options("cex.stats"=1.2) # change parameters
qcc.options(bg.margin="azure2")
qcc.options("violating.runs" = list(pch = 15, col = "purple"))
qcc.options("beyond.limits" = list(pch = 15, col = "orangered"))
qcc(rnorm(100), type = "xbar.one", std.dev = 0.7) # see the results
qcc.options(old) # restore old defaults
```

```
qcc.overdispersion.test
```

Overdispersion test for binomial and poisson data

Description

This function allows to test for overdispersed data in the binomial and poisson case.

Usage

```
qcc.overdispersion.test(x, size, type=ifelse(missing(size), "poisson", "binomial"))
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a vector of observed data values
<code>size</code>	for binomial data, a vector of sample sizes
<code>type</code>	a character string specifying the distribution for testing, either "poisson" or "binomial". By default, if <code>size</code> is provided a binomial distributed is assumed, otherwise a poisson distribution.

Details

This very simple test amounts to compute the statistic

$$D = \text{Observed variance} / \text{Theoretical variance} \times (\text{no. observations} - 1)$$

and refer this to a Chi-square distribution with (no. observations - 1) degrees of freedom.

Value

The function returns a matrix of results.

Author(s)

Luca Scrucca <luca@stat.unipg.it>

References

Wetherill, G.B. and Brown, D.W. (1991) *Statistical Process Control*, New York, Chapman and Hall, pp. 216–218

Examples

```
# data from Wetherill and Brown (1991) pp. 212--213, 216--218:
x <- c(12,11,18,11,10,16,9,11,14,15,11,9,10,13,12,
      8,12,13,10,12,13,16,12,18,16,10,16,10,12,14)
size <- rep(50, length(x))
qcc.overdispersion.test(x,size)

x <- c(11,8,13,11,13,17,25,23,11,16,9,15,10,16,12,
      8,9,15,4,12,12,12,15,17,14,17,12,12,7,16)
qcc.overdispersion.test(x)
```

shewhart.rules

Functions specifying rules for Shewhart charts

Description

These functions are used to signal out of control points in Shewhart charts.

Usage

```
shewhart.rules(object, limits = object$limits, run.length = qcc.options("run.length")
beyond.limits(object, limits = object$limits)
violating.runs(object, run.length = qcc.options("run.length"))
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	an object of class 'qcc'.
<code>limits</code>	control limits
<code>run.length</code>	the maximum value of a run before to signal a point as out of control.

Details

The function `shewhart.rules` simply calls the `beyond.limits` and `violating.runs` functions which actually do the real calculations.

Value

The `shewhart.rules` function returns a list with components:

<code>beyond.limits</code>	the indices of points beyond control limits.
<code>violating.runs</code>	the indices of points violating runs.

Author(s)

Luca Scrucca <luca@stat.unipg.it>

stats.c

Functions to plot Shewhart c chart

Description

Statistics used in computing and drawing a Shewhart c chart.

Usage

```
stats.c(data, sizes)
sd.c(data, sizes, ...)
limits.c(center, std.dev, sizes, conf)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	the observed data values
<code>center</code>	sample/group center statistic.
<code>sizes</code>	samples sizes.
<code>std.dev</code>	within group standard deviation.
<code>conf</code>	a numeric value used to compute control limits, specifying the number of standard deviations (if <code>conf > 1</code>) or the confidence level (if $0 < \text{conf} < 1$).
<code>...</code>	further arguments are ignored.

Value

The function `stats.c` returns a list with components `statistics` and `center`.

The function `sd.c` returns `std.dev` the standard deviation of the statistic charted.

The function `limits.c` returns a matrix with lower and upper control limits.

Author(s)

Luca Scrucca <luca@stat.unipg.it>

References

Montgomery, D.C. (2000) *Introduction to Statistical Quality Control*, 4th ed. New York: John Wiley & Sons.

Wetherill, G.B. and Brown, D.W. (1991) *Statistical Process Control*. New York: Chapman & Hall.

See Also

[qcc](#)

stats.g

Statistics used in computing and drawing a Shewhart g chart

Description

These functions are used to compute statistics required by the g chart (geometric distribution) for use with the `qcc` package.

Usage

```
stats.g(data, sizes)
sd.g(data, sizes, ...)
limits.g(center, std.dev, sizes, conf)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	the observed data values
<code>center</code>	sample center statistic
<code>sizes</code>	sample sizes (not used)
<code>std.dev</code>	standard deviation of geometric distribution
<code>conf</code>	a numeric value used to compute control limits, specifying the number of standard deviations (if <code>'conf' > 1</code>) or the confidence level (if $0 < \text{'conf'} < 1$).
<code>...</code>	further arguments are ignored.

Details

The g chart plots the number of non-events between events. np charts do not work well when the probability of an event is rare (see example below). Instead of plotting the number of events, the g chart plots the number of non-events between events.

Value

The function `stats.g()` returns a list with components `statistics` and `center`.

The function `sd.g()` returns `std.dev` the standard deviation $\sqrt{(1-p)/p}$.

The function `limits.g()` returns a matrix with lower and upper control limits.

Note

The geometric distribution is quite skewed so it is best to set `conf` at the required confidence interval ($0 < \text{conf} < 1$) rather than as a multiplier of sigma.

Author(s)

Greg Snow <greg.snow@ihc.com>

References

Kaminsky, FC et. al. (1992) *Statistical Control Charts Based on a Geometric Distribution*, Journal of Quality Technology, 24, pp 63–69.

Yang, Z et. al. (2002) On the Performance of Geometric Charts with Estimated Control Limits, *Journal of Quality Technology*, 34, pp 448–458.

See Also

`qcc`

Examples

```
success <- rbinom(1000, 1, 0.01)
num.noevent <- diff(which(c(1,success)==1))-1
qcc(success, type = "np", sizes = 1)
qcc(num.noevent, type = "g")
```

stats.npStatistics used in computing and drawing a Shewhart np chart

Description

These functions are used to compute statistics required by the np chart.

Usage

```
stats.np(data, sizes)
sd.np(data, sizes, ...)
limits.np(center, std.dev, sizes, conf)
```

Arguments

data	the observed data values
center	sample/group center statistic.
sizes	samples sizes.
std.dev	within group standard deviation.
conf	a numeric value used to compute control limits, specifying the number of standard deviations (if <code>conf > 1</code>) or the confidence level (if $0 < \text{conf} < 1$).
...	further arguments are ignored.

Value

The function `stats.np` returns a list with components `statistics` and `center`.

The function `sd.np` returns `std.dev` the standard deviation of the statistic charted.

The function `limits.np` returns a matrix with lower and upper control limits.

Author(s)

Luca Scrucca <luca@stat.unipg.it>

References

Montgomery, D.C. (2000) *Introduction to Statistical Quality Control*, 4th ed. New York: John Wiley & Sons.

Wetherill, G.B. and Brown, D.W. (1991) *Statistical Process Control*. New York: Chapman & Hall.

See Also

[qcc](#)

`stats.p`*Statistics used in computing and drawing a Shewhart p chart*

Description

These functions are used to compute statistics required by the p chart.

Usage

```
stats.p(data, sizes)
sd.p(data, sizes, ...)
limits.p(center, std.dev, sizes, conf)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	the observed data values
<code>center</code>	sample/group center statistic.
<code>sizes</code>	samples sizes.
<code>std.dev</code>	within group standard deviation.
<code>conf</code>	a numeric value used to compute control limits, specifying the number of standard deviations (if <code>conf > 1</code>) or the confidence level (if $0 < \text{conf} < 1$).
<code>...</code>	further arguments are ignored.

Value

The function `stats.p` returns a list with components `statistics` and `center`.

The function `sd.p` returns `std.dev` the standard deviation of the statistic charted.

The function `limits.p` returns a matrix with lower and upper control limits.

Author(s)

Luca Scrucca <luca@stat.unipg.it>

References

Montgomery, D.C. (2000) *Introduction to Statistical Quality Control*, 4th ed. New York: John Wiley & Sons.

Wetherill, G.B. and Brown, D.W. (1991) *Statistical Process Control*. New York: Chapman & Hall.

See Also

[qcc](#)

stats.R*Statistics used in computing and drawing a Shewhart R chart*

Description

These functions are used to compute statistics required by the R chart.

Usage

```
stats.R(data, sizes)
sd.R(data, sizes, std.dev = c("UWAVE-R", "MVLUE-R"))
limits.R(center, std.dev, sizes, conf)
```

Arguments

data	the observed data values
center	sample/group center statistic.
sizes	samples sizes. Optional
std.dev	within group standard deviation. Optional for sd.R function, required for limits.R. See sd.xbar .
conf	a numeric value used to compute control limits, specifying the number of standard deviations (if <code>conf > 1</code>) or the confidence level (if $0 < \text{conf} < 1$).

Value

The function `stats.R` returns a list with components `statistics` and `center`.

The function `sd.R` returns `std.dev` the standard deviation of the statistic charted.

The function `limits.R` returns a matrix with lower and upper control limits.

Author(s)

Luca Scrucca <luca@stat.unipg.it>

References

Montgomery, D.C. (2000) *Introduction to Statistical Quality Control*, 4th ed. New York: John Wiley & Sons.
Wetherill, G.B. and Brown, D.W. (1991) *Statistical Process Control*. New York: Chapman & Hall.

See Also

[qcc](#)

stats.S

*Functions to plot Shewhart S chart***Description**

These functions are used to compute statistics required by the S chart.

Usage

```
stats.S(data, sizes)
sd.S(data, sizes, std.dev = c("UWAVE-SD", "MVLUE-SD", "RMSDF"))
limits.S(center, std.dev, sizes, conf)
```

Arguments

data	the observed data values
center	sample/group center statistic.
sizes	samples sizes. Optional
std.dev	within group standard deviation. Optional for sd.S function, required for limits.S. See sd.xbar .
conf	a numeric value used to compute control limits, specifying the number of standard deviations (if <code>conf > 1</code>) or the confidence level (if $0 < \text{conf} < 1$).

Value

The function `stats.S` returns a list with components `statistics` and `center`.

The function `sd.S` returns `std.dev` the standard deviation of the statistic charted.

The function `limits.S` returns a matrix with lower and upper control limits.

Author(s)

Luca Scrucca <luca@stat.unipg.it>

References

Montgomery, D.C. (2000) *Introduction to Statistical Quality Control*, 4th ed. New York: John Wiley & Sons.

Wetherill, G.B. and Brown, D.W. (1991) *Statistical Process Control*. New York: Chapman & Hall.

See Also

[qcc](#)

stats.T2	<i>Statistics used in computing and drawing the Hotelling T^2 chart for subgrouped data</i>
----------	--

Description

These functions are used to compute statistics required by the T^2 chart.

Usage

```
stats.T2(data, center = NULL, cov = NULL)
```

```
limits.T2(ngroups, size, nvars, conf)
```

Arguments

data	the observed data values
center	a vector of values to use for center of input variables.
cov	a matrix of values to use for the covariance matrix of input variables.
ngroups	number of groups
size	sample size
nvars	number of variables
conf	confidence level ($0 < \text{conf} < 1$)

Value

The function `stats.T2` returns a list with components:

statistics	a vector of values for the T^2 statistic
means	a matrix of within group means for each variable
center	sample/group center statistic
S	covariance matrix

The function `limits.T2` returns a list with components:

control	control limits
prediction	pred.limits

Author(s)

Luca Scrucca <luca@stat.unipg.it>

References

- Mason, R.L. and Young, J.C. (2002) *Multivariate Statistical Process Control with Industrial Applications*, SIAM.
- Montgomery, D.C. (2005) *Introduction to Statistical Quality Control*, 5th ed. New York: John Wiley & Sons.
- Ryan, T. P. (2000), *Statistical Methods for Quality Improvement*, 2nd ed. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

See Also

`mqcc`, `stats.T2.single`

<code>stats.T2.single</code>	<i>Statistics used in computing and drawing the Hotelling T^2 chart for individual observations data</i>
------------------------------	---

Description

These functions are used to compute statistics required by the T^2 chart for individual observations.

Usage

```
stats.T2.single(data, center = NULL, cov = NULL)

limits.T2.single(ngroups, size, nvars, conf)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	the observed data values
<code>center</code>	a vector of values to use for center of input variables.
<code>cov</code>	a matrix of values to use for the covariance matrix of input variables.
<code>ngroups</code>	number of groups
<code>size</code>	sample size
<code>nvars</code>	number of variables
<code>conf</code>	confidence level ($0 < \text{conf} < 1$)

Value

The function `stats.T2.single` returns a list with components:

<code>statistics</code>	a vector of values for the T^2 statistic
<code>means</code>	a matrix of within group means for each variable (which is equal to <code>data</code> since sample are of sizes one)
<code>center</code>	sample/group center statistic
<code>S</code>	covariance matrix

The function `limits.T2.single` returns a list with components:

```
control      control limits
prediction    pred.limits
```

Author(s)

Luca Scrucca <luca@stat.unipg.it>

References

Mason, R.L. and Young, J.C. (2002) *Multivariate Statistical Process Control with Industrial Applications*, SIAM.
 Montgomery, D.C. (2005) *Introduction to Statistical Quality Control*, 5th ed. New York: John Wiley & Sons.
 Ryan, T. P. (2000), *Statistical Methods for Quality Improvement*, 2nd ed. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

See Also

[mqcc](#), [stats.T2](#)

stats.u

Statistics used in computing and drawing a Shewhart u chart

Description

These functions are used to compute statistics required by the u chart.

Usage

```
stats.u(data, sizes)
sd.u(data, sizes, ...)
limits.u(center, std.dev, sizes, conf)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	the observed data values
<code>center</code>	sample/group center statistic.
<code>sizes</code>	samples sizes.
<code>std.dev</code>	within group standard deviation.
<code>conf</code>	a numeric value used to compute control limits, specifying the number of standard deviations (if <code>conf > 1</code>) or the confidence level (if $0 < \text{conf} < 1$).
<code>...</code>	further arguments are ignored.

Value

The function `stats.u` returns a list with components `statistics` and `center`.

The function `sd.u` returns `std.dev` the standard deviation of the statistic charted.

The function `limits.u` returns a matrix with lower and upper control limits.

Author(s)

Luca Scrucca <luca@stat.unipg.it>

References

Montgomery, D.C. (2000) *Introduction to Statistical Quality Control*, 4th ed. New York: John Wiley & Sons.

Wetherill, G.B. and Brown, D.W. (1991) *Statistical Process Control*. New York: Chapman & Hall.

See Also

[qcc](#)

stats.xbar

Statistics used in computing and drawing a Shewhart xbar chart

Description

These functions are used to compute statistics required by the xbar chart.

Usage

```
stats.xbar(data, sizes)
sd.xbar(data, sizes, std.dev = c("UWAVE-R", "UWAVE-SD", "MVLUE-R", "MVLUE-SD", "RMS"))
limits.xbar(center, std.dev, sizes, conf)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	the observed data values
<code>center</code>	sample/group center statistic
<code>sizes</code>	samples sizes. Optional
<code>std.dev</code>	within group standard deviation. Optional for <code>sd.xbar</code> function, required for <code>limits.xbar</code> . See details.
<code>conf</code>	a numeric value used to compute control limits, specifying the number of standard deviations (if <code>conf > 1</code>) or the confidence level (if $0 < \text{conf} < 1$).

Details

Methods available for estimating the process standard deviation:

Method	Description
"UWAVE-R"	UnWeighted AVErage of subgroup estimates based on subgroup Ranges
"UWAVE-SD"	UnWeighted AVErage of subgroup estimates based on subgroup Standard Deviations
"MVLUE-R"	Minimum Variance Linear Unbiased Estimator computed as a weighted average of subgroups estimates based on subgroup Ranges
"MVLUE-SD"	Minimum Variance Linear Unbiased Estimator computed as a weighted average of subgroup estimates based on subgroup Standard Deviations
"RMSDF"	Root-Mean-Square estimator computed as a weighted average of subgroup estimates based on subgroup Standard Deviations

Method	"xbar"	"R"	"S"
"UWAVE-R"	default	default	not available
"UWAVE-SD"		not available	default
"MVLUE-R"			not available
"MVLUE-SD"		not available	
"RMSDF"		not available	

Detailed definitions of formulae implemented are available in the SAS/QC 9.2 User's Guide.

Value

The function `stats.xbar` returns a list with components `statistics` and `center`.

The function `sd.xbar` returns `std.dev` the standard deviation of the statistic charted. This is based on results from Burr (1969).

The function `limits.xbar` returns a matrix with lower and upper control limits.

Author(s)

Luca Scrucca <luca@stat.unipg.it>

References

- Burr, I.W. (1969) Control charts for measurements with varying sample sizes. *Journal of Quality Technology*, 1(3), 163-167.
- Montgomery, D.C. (2000) *Introduction to Statistical Quality Control*, 4th ed. New York: John Wiley & Sons.
- Wetherill, G.B. and Brown, D.W. (1991) *Statistical Process Control*. New York: Chapman & Hall.

See Also

[qcc](#)

stats.xbar.one	<i>Statistics used in computing and drawing a Shewhart xbar chart for one-at-time data</i>
----------------	--

Description

These functions are used to compute statistics required by the xbar chart for one-at-time data.

Usage

```
stats.xbar.one(data, sizes)
sd.xbar.one(data, sizes, std.dev = c("MR", "SD"), k=2)
limits.xbar.one(center, std.dev, sizes, conf)
```

Arguments

data	the observed data values
center	sample/group center statistic.
sizes	samples sizes. Not needed, size=1 is used.
k	number of successive pairs of observations for computing the standard deviation based on moving ranges of k points.
std.dev	within group standard deviation. Optional for sd.xbar.one function, required for limits.xbar.one. See details.
conf	a numeric value used to compute control limits, specifying the number of standard deviations (if conf > 1) or the confidence level (if 0 < conf < 1).

Details

Methods available for estimating the process standard deviation:

Method	Description
"MR"	moving range: this estimate is based on the scaled mean of moving ranges
"SD"	sample standard deviation: this estimate is defined as $s(x)/cd(n)$, where n = number of observations x .

Value

The function stats.xbar.one returns a list with components statistics and center.

The function sd.xbar.one returns std.dev the standard deviation of the statistic charted.

The function limits.xbar.one returns a matrix with lower and upper control limits.

Author(s)

Luca Scrucca <luca@stat.unipg.it>

References

- Montgomery, D.C. (2000) *Introduction to Statistical Quality Control*, 4th ed. New York: John Wiley & Sons.
- Ryan T.P. (2000) *Statistical Methods for Quality Improvement*, New York: John Wiley & Sons.
- Wetherill, G.B. and Brown, D.W. (1991) *Statistical Process Control*. New York: Chapman & Hall.

See Also

[qcc](#)

Examples

```
# Water content of antifreeze data (Wetherill and Brown, 1991, p. 120)
x <- c(2.23, 2.53, 2.62, 2.63, 2.58, 2.44, 2.49, 2.34, 2.95, 2.54, 2.60, 2.45,
      2.17, 2.58, 2.57, 2.44, 2.38, 2.23, 2.23, 2.54, 2.66, 2.84, 2.81, 2.39,
      2.56, 2.70, 3.00, 2.81, 2.77, 2.89, 2.54, 2.98, 2.35, 2.53)

# the Shewhart control chart for one-at-time data
# 1) using MR (default)
qcc(x, type="xbar.one", data.name="Water content (in ppm) of batches of antifreeze")
# 2) using SD
qcc(x, type="xbar.one", std.dev = "SD", data.name="Water content (in ppm) of batches of anti

# "as the size inceases further, we would expect sigma-hat to settle down
# at a value close to the overall sigma-hat" (Wetherill and Brown, 1991,
# p. 121)
sigma <- NA
k <- 2:24
for (j in k)
  sigma[j] <- sd.xbar.one(x, k=j)
plot(k, sigma[k], type="b")      # plot estimates of sigma for
abline(h=sd(x), col=2, lty=2)   # different values of k
```

Index

*Topic **datasets**

- boiler, 3
- circuit, 5
- dyedcloth, 8
- orangejuice, 19
- orangejuice2, 20
- pcmanufact, 22
- pistonrings, 23

*Topic **hplot**

- cause.and.effect, 4
- cusum, 6
- ellipseChart, 9
- ewma, 10
- ewmaSmooth, 12
- mqcc, 14
- oc.curves, 17
- pareto.chart, 21
- process.capability, 24
- process.capability.sixpack, 26
- qcc, 27
- qcc.options, 32
- shewhart.rules, 34
- stats.c, 35
- stats.g, 36
- stats.np, 38
- stats.p, 39
- stats.R, 40
- stats.S, 41
- stats.T2, 42
- stats.T2.single, 43
- stats.u, 44
- stats.xbar, 45
- stats.xbar.one, 47

*Topic **htest**

- cusum, 6
- ellipseChart, 9
- ewma, 10
- mqcc, 14

- oc.curves, 17
- process.capability, 24
- process.capability.sixpack, 26
- qcc, 27
- qcc.options, 32
- qcc.overdispersion.test, 33
- stats.c, 35
- stats.np, 38
- stats.p, 39
- stats.R, 40
- stats.S, 41
- stats.T2, 42
- stats.T2.single, 43
- stats.u, 44
- stats.xbar, 45
- stats.xbar.one, 47

*Topic **manip**

- qcc.groups, 31

*Topic **multivariate**

- ellipseChart, 9
- mqcc, 14
- stats.T2, 42
- stats.T2.single, 43

*Topic **package**

- qcc-package, 1

- barplot, 22
- beyond.limits(*shewhart.rules*), 34
- boiler, 3

- cause.and.effect, 4
- circuit, 5
- cusum, 6, 12, 13, 29

- dyedcloth, 8

- ellipseChart, 9, 16
- ewma, 8, 10, 29
- ewmaSmooth, 12, 12

hist, 24
 identify, 18
 limits.c (stats.c), 35
 limits.g (stats.g), 36
 limits.np (stats.np), 38
 limits.p (stats.p), 39
 limits.R (stats.R), 40
 limits.S (stats.S), 41
 limits.T2, 14–16
 limits.T2 (stats.T2), 42
 limits.T2.single, 14–16
 limits.T2.single
 (stats.T2.single), 43
 limits.u (stats.u), 44
 limits.xbar (stats.xbar), 45
 limits.xbar.one (stats.xbar.one),
 47
 mqcc, 10, 14, 43, 44
 oc.curves, 17, 29
 orangejuice, 19, 20
 orangejuice2, 20
 pareto.chart, 21
 pcmanufact, 22
 pistonrings, 23
 plot.cusum.qcc (cusum), 6
 plot.ewma.qcc (ewma), 10
 plot.mqcc (mqcc), 14
 plot.qcc (qcc), 27
 print.cusum.qcc (cusum), 6
 print.ewma.qcc (ewma), 10
 print.mqcc (mqcc), 14
 print.qcc (qcc), 27
 process.capability, 24, 26, 29
 process.capability.sixpack, 25, 26
 qcc, 8, 12, 13, 16, 19, 25, 26, 27, 32, 33, 36,
 38–41, 45, 46, 48
 qcc-package, 1
 qcc.groups, 29, 31
 qcc.options, 32
 qcc.overdispersion.test, 33
 sd.c (stats.c), 35
 sd.g (stats.g), 36
 sd.np (stats.np), 38
 sd.p (stats.p), 39
 sd.R, 28
 sd.R (stats.R), 40
 sd.S, 28
 sd.S (stats.S), 41
 sd.u (stats.u), 44
 sd.xbar, 6, 11, 28, 40, 41
 sd.xbar (stats.xbar), 45
 sd.xbar.one, 6, 11, 28
 sd.xbar.one (stats.xbar.one), 47
 shewhart.rules, 29, 34
 stats.c, 35
 stats.g, 36
 stats.np, 38
 stats.p, 39
 stats.R, 40
 stats.S, 41
 stats.T2, 10, 16, 42, 44
 stats.T2.single, 10, 16, 43, 43
 stats.u, 44
 stats.xbar, 45
 stats.xbar.one, 47
 summary.cusum.qcc (cusum), 6
 summary.ewma.qcc (ewma), 10
 summary.mqcc (mqcc), 14
 summary.qcc (qcc), 27
 violating.runs (shewhart.rules),
 34