

SUMMARY OF AVAILABLE AUTOMATED STATISTICS TOOLS FROM BRUCE TRUITT

Attribute ToolBox

The Attribute ToolBox contains tools that calculate:

- Sample sizes needed when you want to know how often a compliance requirement is met, such as what percentage of my widgets are the right size
- The range of values inside of which a statement about how often a compliance requirement is met is statistically correct
- How often a sample differs from a compliance requirement
- The margin of error on a statement about how often a compliance requirement is met
- The effect of population size on sample size for qualitative data

Character Converters

These tools convert data containing both numbers and letters into a numbers-only format. This conversion often makes electronic data analysis easier to do and talk about.

Compliance ToolBox

The Compliance ToolBox contains tools that calculate:

- Sample sizes needed when you want to know the upper limit (ceiling) on how often a compliance requirement is met
- The upper limit on how often a compliance requirement is met

Correlation Tools

These tools calculate, graph, and test for linear relationships in data sets containing numbers and/or ranks.

Data Cleaning And Conversion Tools

These tools get rid of those pesky invisible and unnecessary codes and characters that make it impossible to analyze data that you know are really numbers but that don't act like numbers.

Extrapolation Tool

This tool lets you make statistically valid statements about the population from which a sample was drawn.

Outlier Tool

This tool lets you find those really big numbers in your data that can skew or inflate what you say about the sample and population.

Random Number Generators And Random Samplers

These tools let you draw samples that are truly random and make it so that anyone on the planet can exactly recreate your sample in the future.

Stratification Tools

These tools let you:

- Chop up an abnormally distributed set of data into chunks (strata) and then allocate your sample across the strata
- Guarantee that the structure of your sample is exactly like the structure of the population
- Graph and run descriptive statistics on set of numbers
- Draw stratified random samples from a population of data

Systematic Random Samplers

These tools let you draw random samples by sampling every n-th item, like every seventh item or every tenth item

t and z Distributions

These tools let you find out how much your sample results are likely to (or actually do) differ from the Bell Curve, the standard frame of reference in statistics.

Unique Item Counters

These determine how many unique items are found in unsorted data sets.

Variable ToolBox

The Variable ToolBox contains tools that calculate:

- Sample sizes needed when you want to know by how much a compliance requirement is met, such as by how many inches each widget differs from the standard widget
- The range of values inside of which a statement about by how much a compliance requirement is likely to be met is statistically correct
- How much a sample differs from a compliance requirement
- The margin of error on a statement about by how much a compliance requirement is met
- The effect of population size on sample size for quantitative data