



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST ISO 24153:2010

01-julij-2010

Naključno vzorčenje in postopki za doseganje naključnosti

Random sampling and randomization procedures

Modes opératoires d'échantillonnage et de répartition aléatoires

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **ISO 24153:2009**

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ICS:

03.120.30	Uporaba statističnih metod	Application of statistical methods
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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
24153

First edition
2009-12-01

Random sampling and randomization procedures

Modes opératoires d'échantillonnage et de répartition aléatoires

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Reference number
ISO 24153:2009(E)

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Published in Switzerland

Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction.....	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms, definitions, and symbols	1
4 General	5
5 Random sampling — Mechanical device methods	6
6 Pseudo-independent random sampling — Table method.....	7
7 Pseudo-independent random sampling — Computer method	7
8 Applications to common sampling situations	11
Annex A (normative) Random number tables.....	18
Annex B (informative) Random number generation algorithm computer code	22
Annex C (informative) Random sampling and randomization computer code	25
Bibliography.....	31

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 24153 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 69, *Applications of statistical methods*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Acceptance sampling*.

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Introduction

Random sampling and randomization procedures are the cornerstone to the validity of many statistical methods used in experimentation, whether for industrial quality control and improvement purposes or for designed experiments in the medical, biological, agricultural, or other scientific fields. Many statistical standards address the conduct of such experimentation. In particular, all of the following acceptance-sampling standards have been designed on the premise that random sampling is employed to select the required sampling units for lot disposition purposes:

ISO 2859 (all parts), *Sampling procedures for inspection by attributes*

ISO 3951 (all parts), *Sampling procedures for inspection by variables*

ISO 8422, *Sequential sampling plans for inspection by attributes*

ISO 8423, *Sequential sampling plans for inspection by variables for percent nonconforming (known standard deviation)*

ISO 13448 (all parts), *Acceptance sampling procedures based on the allocation of priorities principle (APP)*

ISO 14560, *Acceptance sampling procedures by attributes — Specified quality levels in nonconforming items per million*

ISO 18414, *Acceptance sampling procedures by attributes — Accept-zero sampling system based on credit principle for controlling outgoing quality*

ISO 21247, *Combined accept-zero sampling systems and process control procedures for product acceptance*

In addition, ISO 2859-3 and ISO 21247 include provisions for random sampling to be applied to determine whether a lot should be inspected or not under skip-lot sampling procedures, and to decide which units require inspection from a production process under continuous sampling plans, respectively. Consequently, it is of great importance to the valid operation of all of the above standards that sampling be effectively random in its application.

Although the principles of this International Standard are universally applicable where random sampling is required and the sampling units can be clearly defined, preferably on the basis of discrete items, there are many situations in which the material of interest does not lend itself to being quantified on a discrete-item basis, as in the case of a bulk material. In such situations, the user is advised to consult the following ISO International Standards for appropriate guidance:

ISO 11648 (all parts), *Statistical aspects of sampling from bulk materials*

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Random sampling and randomization procedures

1 Scope

This International Standard defines procedures for random sampling and randomization. Several methods are provided, including approaches based on mechanical devices, tables of random numbers, and portable computer algorithms.

This International Standard is applicable whenever a regulation, contract, or other standard requires random sampling or randomization to be used. The methods are applicable to such situations as

- a) acceptance sampling of discrete units presented for inspection in lots,
- b) sampling for survey purposes,
- c) auditing of quality management system results, and
- d) selecting experimental units, allocating treatments to them, and determining evaluation order in the conduct of designed experiments.

Information is also included to facilitate auditing or other external review of random sampling or randomization results where this is required by quality management personnel or regulatory bodies.

This International Standard does not provide guidance as to the appropriate random sampling or randomization procedures to be used for any particular experimental situation or give guidance with respect to possible sampling strategy selection or sample size determination. Other ISO standards (such as those listed in the Introduction) or authoritative references should be consulted for guidance in such areas.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 3534-1, *Statistics — Vocabulary and symbols — Part 1: General statistical terms and terms used in probability*

ISO 3534-2, *Statistics — Vocabulary and symbols — Part 2: Applied statistics*

ISO 3534-3, *Statistics — Vocabulary and symbols — Part 3: Design of experiments*

ISO 80000-2, *Quantities and units — Part 2: Mathematical signs and symbols to be used in the natural sciences and technology*

3 Terms, definitions, and symbols

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 3534-1, ISO 3534-2, ISO 3534-3, and the following apply.

ISO 24153:2009(E)

3.1 Terms and definitions

3.1.1

cluster

part of a **population** (3.1.6) divided into mutually exclusive groups of **sampling units** (3.1.13) related in a certain manner

[ISO 3534-2:2006, definition 1.2.28]

3.1.2

cluster sampling

sampling (3.1.12) in which a **random sample** (3.1.8) of **clusters** (3.1.1) is selected and all the **sampling units** (3.1.13) which constitute the clusters are included in the **sample** (3.1.11)

[ISO 3534-2:2006, definition 1.3.9]

3.1.3

derangement**complete permutation**

permutation of elements where no element remains in its original position in the set (e.g. {3, 1, 2} is a derangement of {1, 2, 3})

3.1.4

lot

definite part of a **population** (3.1.6) constituted under essentially the same conditions as the population with respect to the **sampling** (3.1.12) purpose

NOTE The sampling purpose can, for example, be to determine lot acceptability, or to estimate the mean value of a particular characteristic.

[ISO 3534-2:2006, definition 1.2.4]

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3.1.5

multistage sampling

sampling (3.1.12) in which the **sample** (3.1.11) is selected by stages, the **sampling units** (3.1.13) at each stage being sampled from the larger sampling units chosen at the previous stage

NOTE Multistage sampling is different from multiple sampling. Multiple sampling is sampling by several criteria at the same time.

[ISO 3534-2:2006, definition 1.3.10]

3.1.6

population

⟨reference⟩ totality of items under consideration

[ISO 3534-2:2006, definition 1.2.1]

3.1.7

pseudo-independent random sampling

sampling (3.1.12) where a **sample** (3.1.11) of n **sampling units** (3.1.13) is taken from a **population** (3.1.6) in accordance with a table of random numbers or a computer algorithm designed such that each of the possible combinations of n sampling units has a particular probability of being taken (see also 4.4)

3.1.8

random sample

sample (3.1.11) selected by **random sampling** (3.1.9)

[ISO 3534-2:2006, definition 1.2.25]

3.1.9**random sampling**

sampling (3.1.12) where a **sample** (3.1.11) of n **sampling units** (3.1.13) is taken from a **population** (3.1.6) in such a way that each of the possible combinations of n sampling units has a particular probability of being taken

[ISO 3534-2:2006, definition 1.3.5]

3.1.10**randomization**

process by which a set of items are set into a random order

NOTE If, from a **population** (3.1.6) consisting of the natural numbers 1 to n , numbers are drawn at random (i.e. in such a way that all numbers have the same chance of being drawn), one by one, successively, without replacement, until the population is exhausted, the numbers are said to be drawn "in random order".

If these n numbers have been associated in advance with n distinct units or n distinct treatments that are then re-arranged in the order in which the numbers are drawn, the order of the units or treatments is said to be randomized.

3.1.11**sample**

subset of a **population** (3.1.6) made up of one or more **sampling units** (3.1.13)

[ISO 3534-2:2006, definition 1.2.17]

3.1.12**sampling**

act of drawing or constituting a **sample** (3.1.11)

[ISO 3534-2:2006, definition 1.3.1]

3.1.13**sampling unit
unit**

one of the individual parts into which a **population** (3.1.6) is divided

NOTE 1 A sampling unit can contain one or more items, for example, a box of matches, but one test result will be obtained for it.

NOTE 2 A sampling unit can consist of discrete items or a defined amount of bulk material.

[ISO 3534-2:2006, definition 1.2.14]

3.1.14**sampling with replacement**

sampling (3.1.12) in which each **sampling unit** (3.1.13) taken and observed is returned to the **population** (3.1.6) before the next sampling unit is taken

[ISO 3534-2:2006, definition 1.3.15]

3.1.15**sampling without replacement**

sampling (3.1.12) in which each **sampling unit** (3.1.13) is taken from the **population** (3.1.6) once only without being returned to the population

[ISO 3534-2:2006, definition 1.3.16]

ISO 24153:2009(E)

3.1.16

seed

numerical value or set of values used to initialize a **pseudo-independent random sampling** (3.1.7) algorithm or to establish a starting point in a table of random numbers

3.1.17

simple random sample

sample (3.1.11) selected by **simple random sampling** (3.1.18)

[ISO 3534-2:2006, definition 1.2.24]

3.1.18

simple random sampling

sampling (3.1.12) where a **sample** (3.1.11) of n **sampling units** (3.1.13) is taken from a **population** (3.1.6) in such a way that all possible combinations of n sampling units have the same probability of being taken

[ISO 3534-2:2006, definition 1.3.4]

3.1.19

stratified sampling

sampling (3.1.12) such that portions of the **sample** (3.1.11) are drawn from the different **strata** (3.1.21) and each stratum is sampled with at least one **sampling unit** (3.1.13)

[ISO 3534-2:2006, definition 1.3.6]

3.1.20

stratified simple random sampling

simple random sampling (3.1.18) from each **stratum** (3.1.21)

[ISO 3534-2:2006, definition 1.3.7]

3.1.21

stratum

mutually exclusive and exhaustive sub-population considered to be more homogeneous with respect to the characteristics investigated than the total **population** (3.1.6)

[ISO 3534-2:2006, definition 1.2.29]

3.2 Symbols

For the purposes of this document, the mathematical signs and symbols given in ISO 80000-2 and the following apply.

d_i the i th (least significant) digit, or face value of a coin or die

N lot size

n sample size

n_i the size of the i th sample

U uniformly-distributed random real variable on the open range (0, 1)

x_i the i th value of the variable x

$j!$ factorial j

$\lceil z \rceil$ ceiling function of z (returns the smallest integer greater than or equal to real value z)

$\lfloor z \rfloor$ floor function of z (returns the integer portion of real value z)