While We Are Waiting…

- If you want to work along with the presentation, all the materials are available on the PRISM website
  - Go to: http://polisci.osu.edu/prism/luncheons.htm
  - Download the following zip file onto your desktop
    - *StataIntro_08.zip*
    - Extract all of the contents of the zip folder to your desktop
    - Double click to open the presentation file: *IntroStata08_Vfinal.pdf*
    - Double click on Stata to open the program
  - Note: Included in the zip folder
    - Presentation: *IntroToStata08_Vfinal.pdf*
    - Datasets: *NES04_VstataIntro08.dta*
      ICPSR_08865
    - Do file: *IntroStata_V08.do*

PRISM Brownbag:

An Introduction to 

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Ohio State University

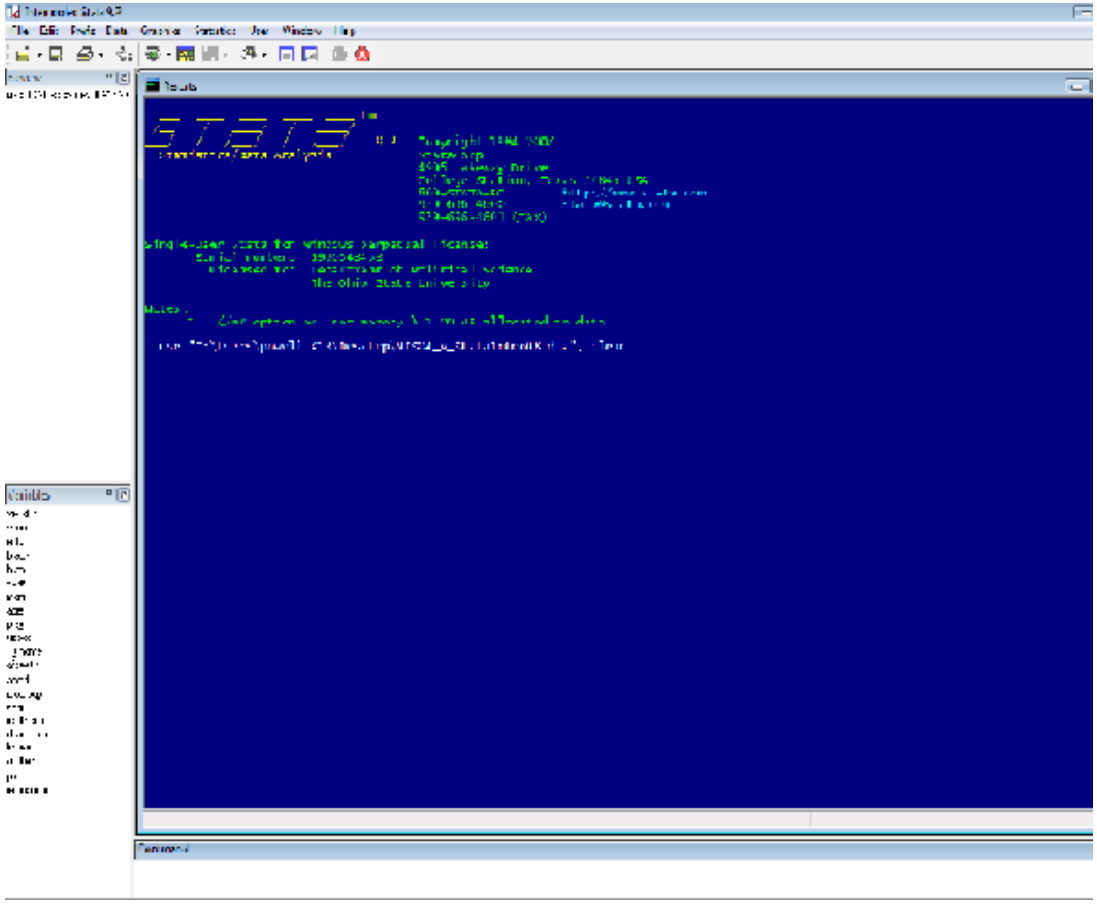
January 25th, 2008

Intro to Stata

I. GUI
II. Log file
III. Basic stats
IV. Data manipulation
V. Descriptions of variables
VI. Help files!
VII. Graphing
VIII. Do files
IX. Exporting tables, graphs and data
X. Importing foreign data
XI. Closing

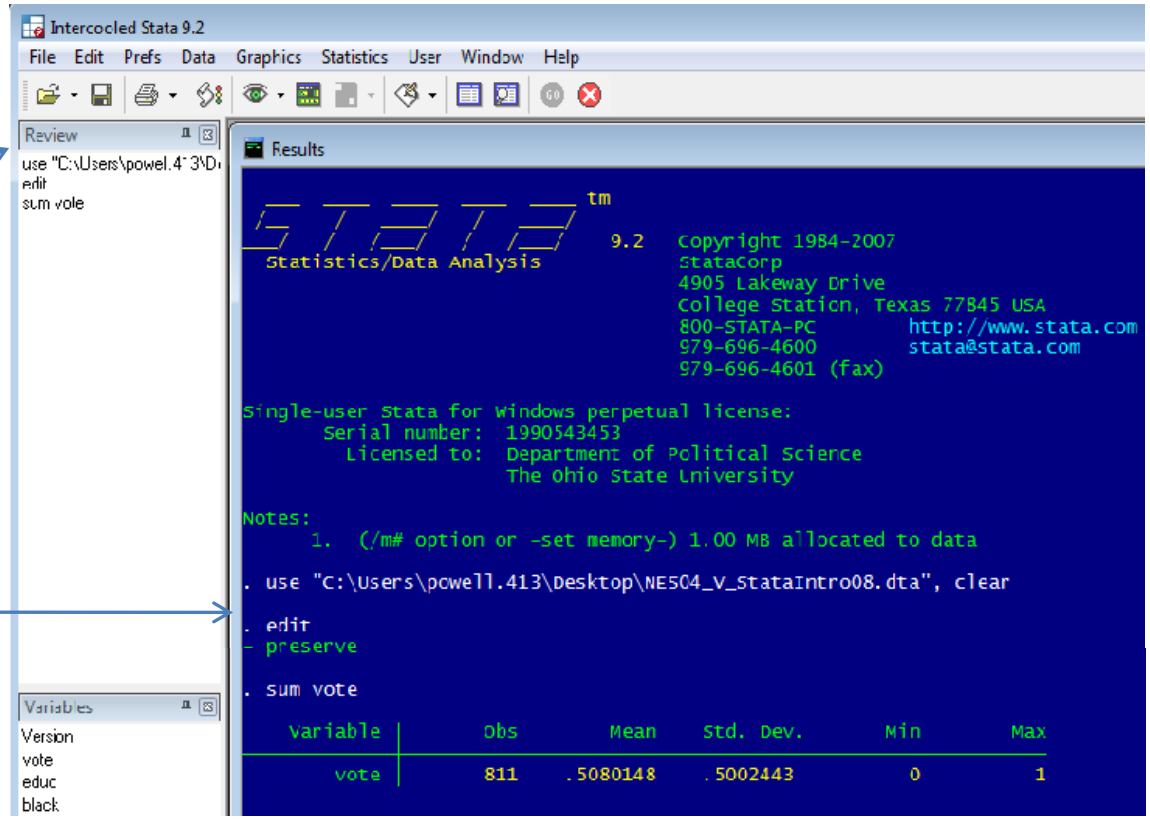
GUI

- First, let's identify what we're looking at.
- Stata has several different viewing windows, each with a different function.



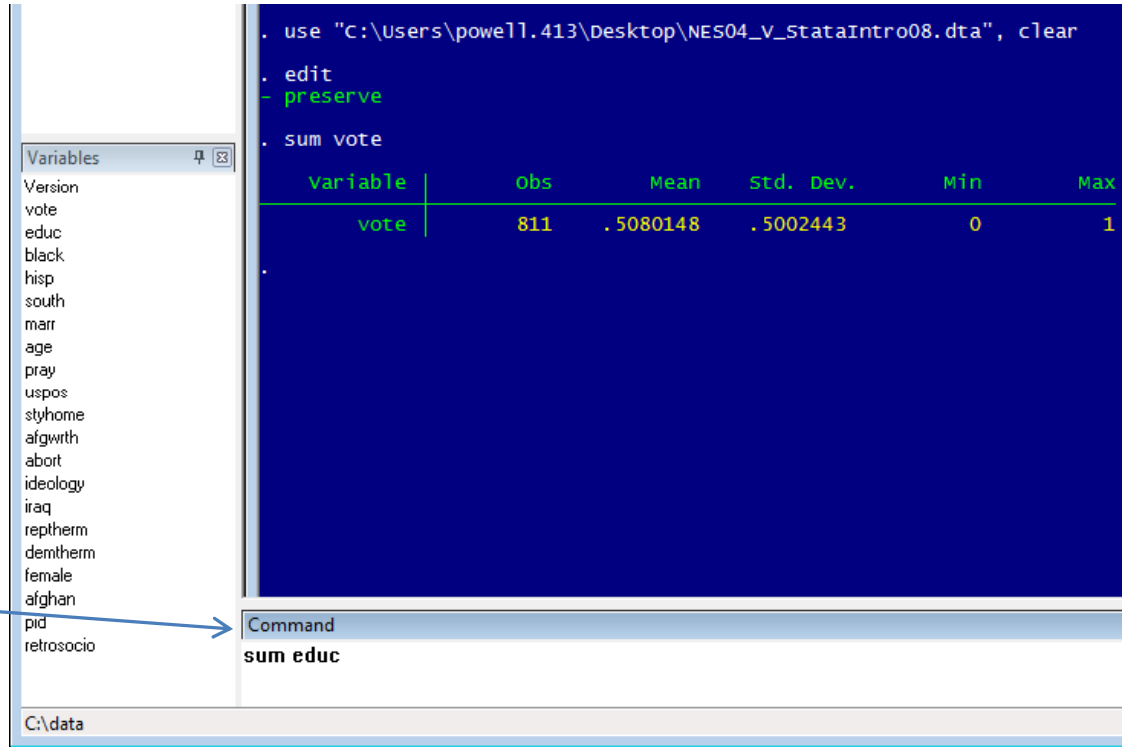
GUI

- Review: Lists commands that have recently been entered
- Results: Show recently obtained results



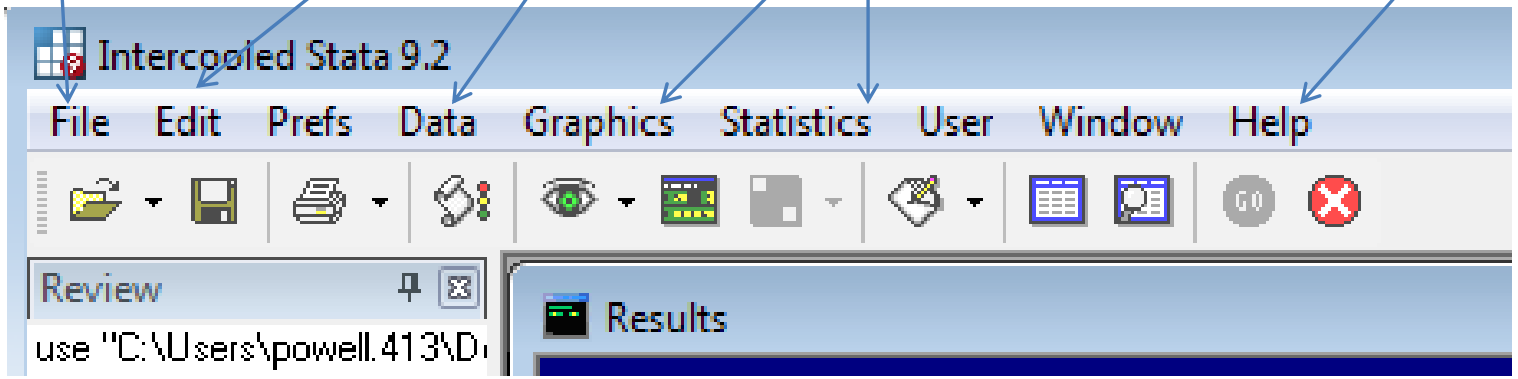
GUI

- Variables: All the existing variables in your data set
- Command: Where commands are entered



GUI

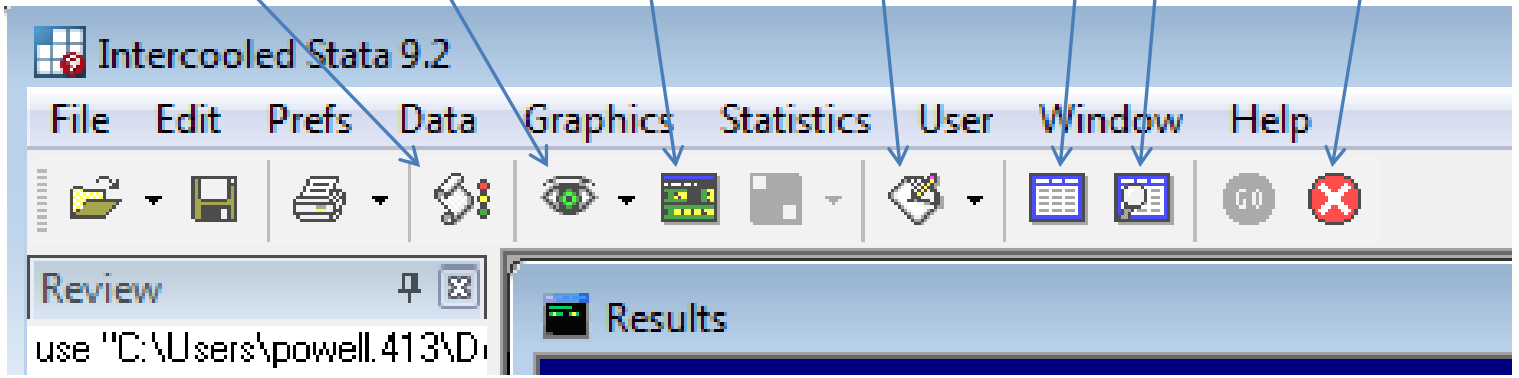
- **File**: More than open and save.
- **Edit**: What you expect
- **Data**: Multiple Avenues for Data Manipulation
- **Graphics**: More to come later
- **Statistics**: Statistical Modeling Options
- **Help**: More to come later



- **Bottom Line**: These menus offer graphical alternatives to directly typing commands into Stata

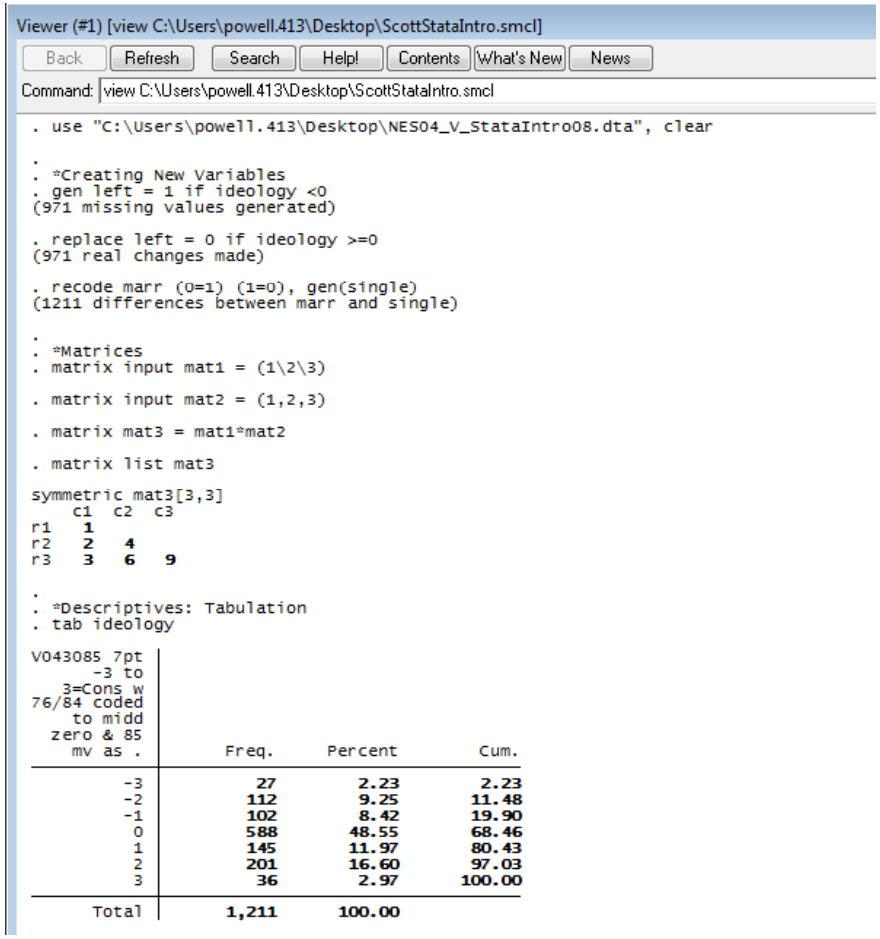
GUI

- Begin a new log file
- Bring up the Results Window
- Edit/View Data
- Bring up the Help Viewer
- Begin a new do file
- **STOP!** (The Number Crunching)



The Log File

- Log or Perish! (or at the very least you might do some crying)
- Log files keep track of everything you do in Stata, both input and output
- However, it does not record when additional windows open up (i.e. graphs, help window, etc.)



Viewer (#1) [view C:\Users\powell.413\Desktop\ScottStataIntro.smcl]

Back | Refresh | Search | Help! | Contents | What's New | News

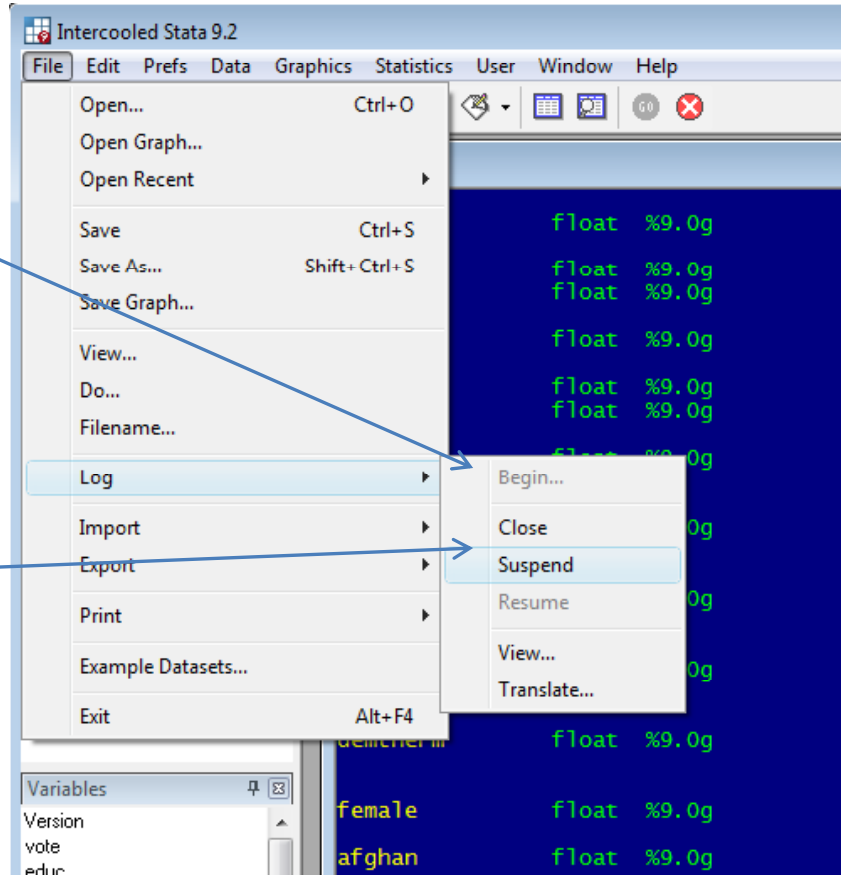
Command: view C:\Users\powell.413\Desktop\ScottStataIntro.smcl

```
. use "C:\Users\powell.413\Desktop\NES04_V_StataIntro08.dta", clear

.
. *Creating New Variables
. gen left = 1 if ideology <0
(971 missing values generated)

. replace left = 0 if ideology >=0
(971 real changes made)

. recode marr (0=1) (1=0), gen(single)
(1211 differences between marr and single)

.
. *Matrices
. matrix input mat1 = (1\2\3)

. matrix input mat2 = (1,2,3)

. matrix mat3 = mat1*mat2

. matrix list mat3

symmetric mat3[3,3]
    c1  c2  c3
r1   1
r2   2   4
r3   3   6   9

.
. *Descriptives: Tabulation
. tab ideology
```

V043085 7pt -3 to 3=Cons w 76/84 coded to midd zero & 85 mv as .	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-3	27	2.23	2.23
-2	112	9.25	11.48
-1	102	8.42	19.90
0	588	48.55	68.46
1	145	11.97	80.43
2	201	16.60	97.03
3	36	2.97	100.00
Total	1,211	100.00	

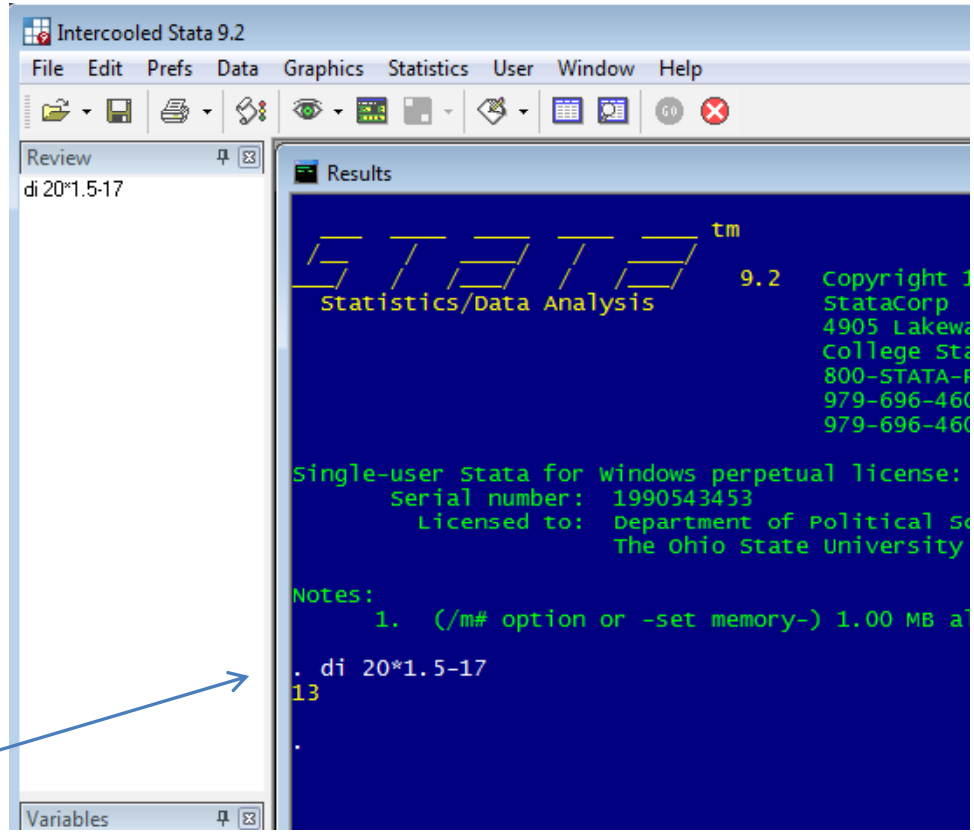
The Log File

- To start a log file, access the “File” menu and select “Begin”
- Log files will automatically close when you end your session. However, you can also close it manually, as well as suspend it during a session.



Stata as a Calculator

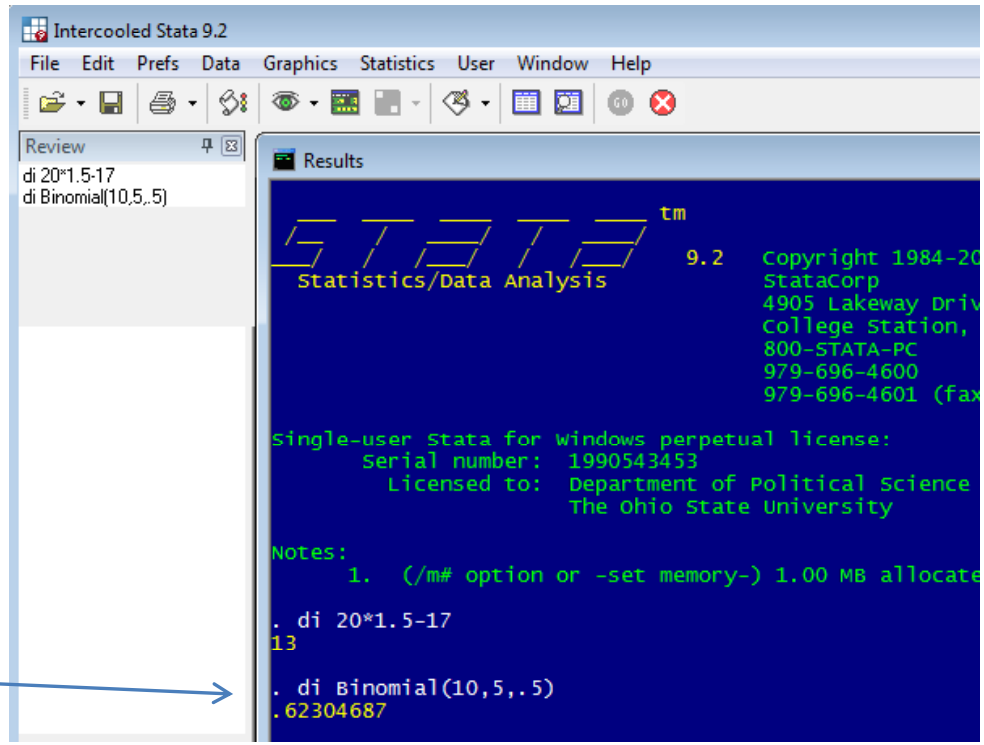
- Stata can be used to compute both basic and advanced mathematical operations
- Use the `display` command, or `di`, followed by the mathematical expression
- `di 20*1.5-17`



Some Basic Statistics

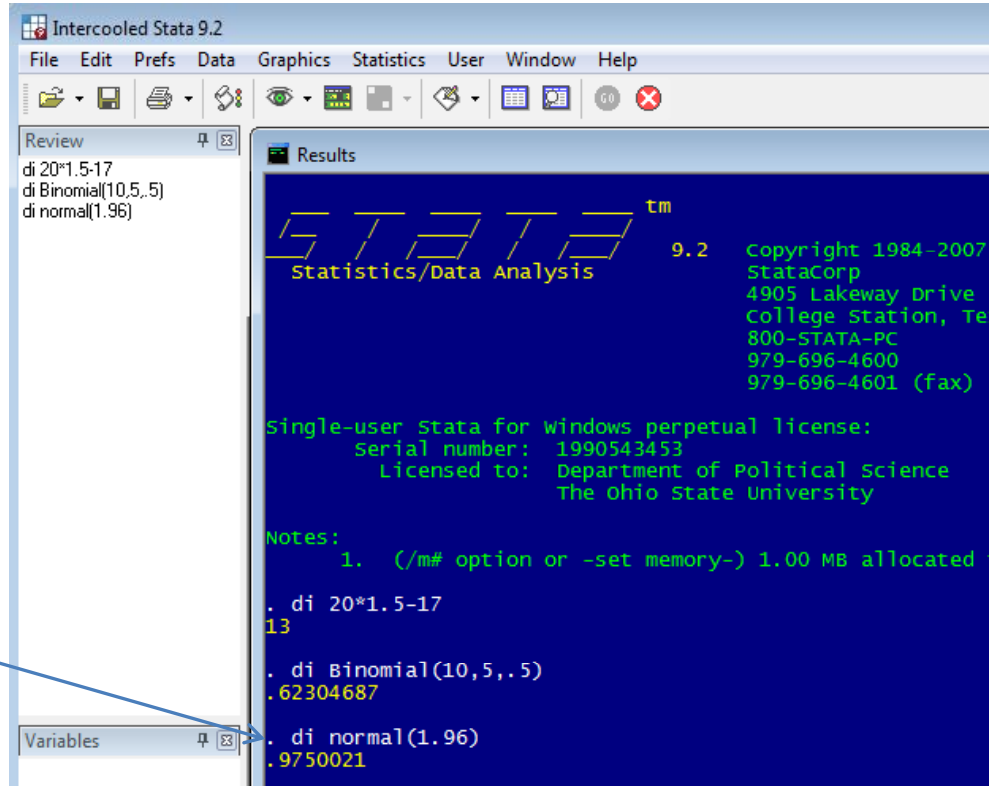
- Stata can also perform several probability functions
- Example: What's the probability of tossing a coin ten times and getting five heads?

- `di Binomial(10,5,.5)`



Some Basic Statistics

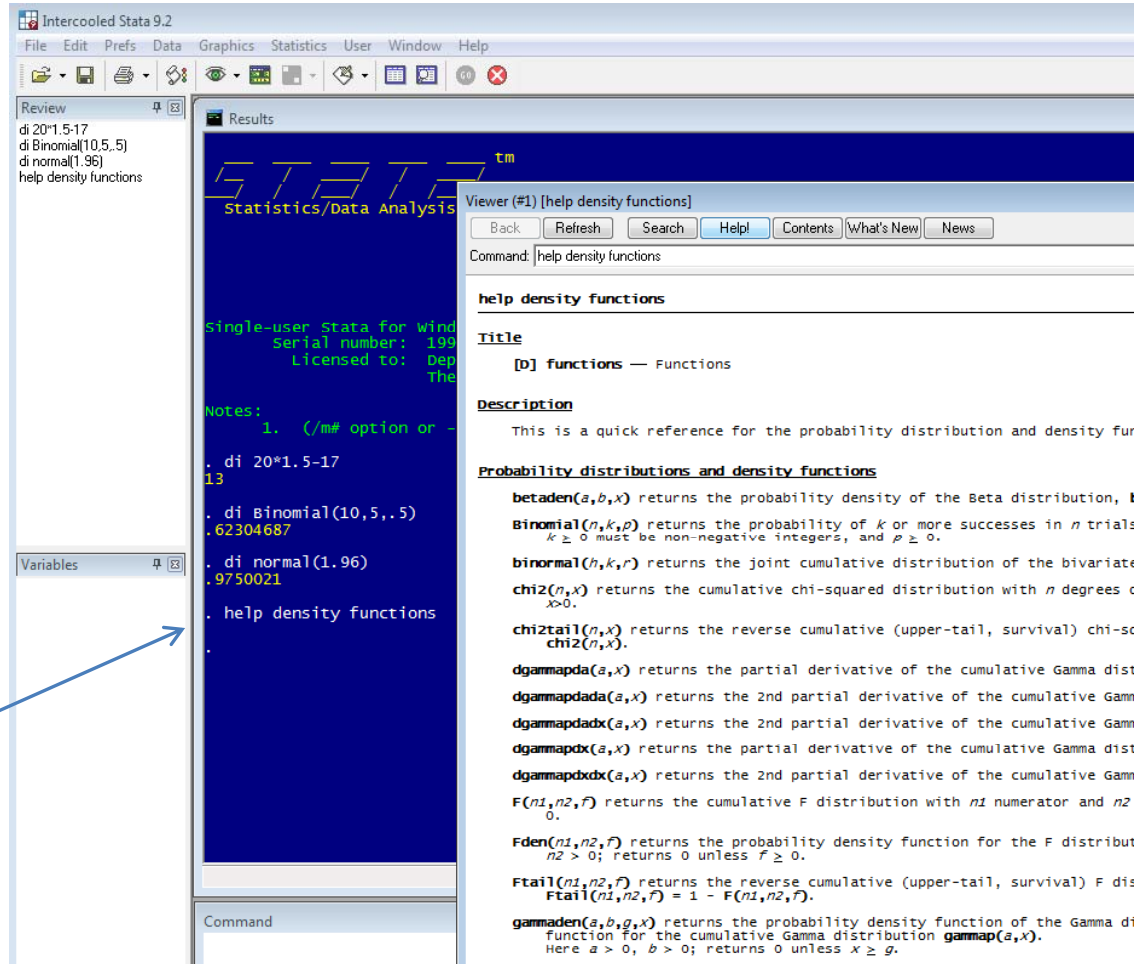
- Example: CDF for the normal distribution, z = 1.96
- `di normal(1.96)`



Some Basic Statistics

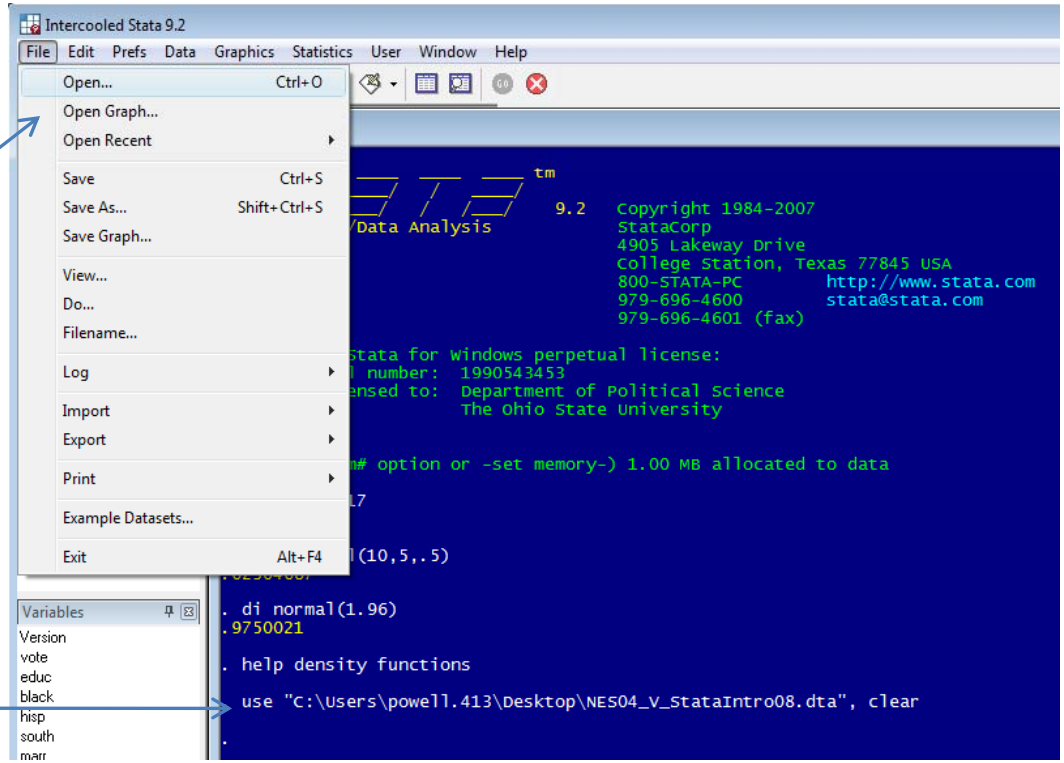
- Stata has many more distribution functions that can be implemented
- For a summary of these, use the following command:

- `help density functions`



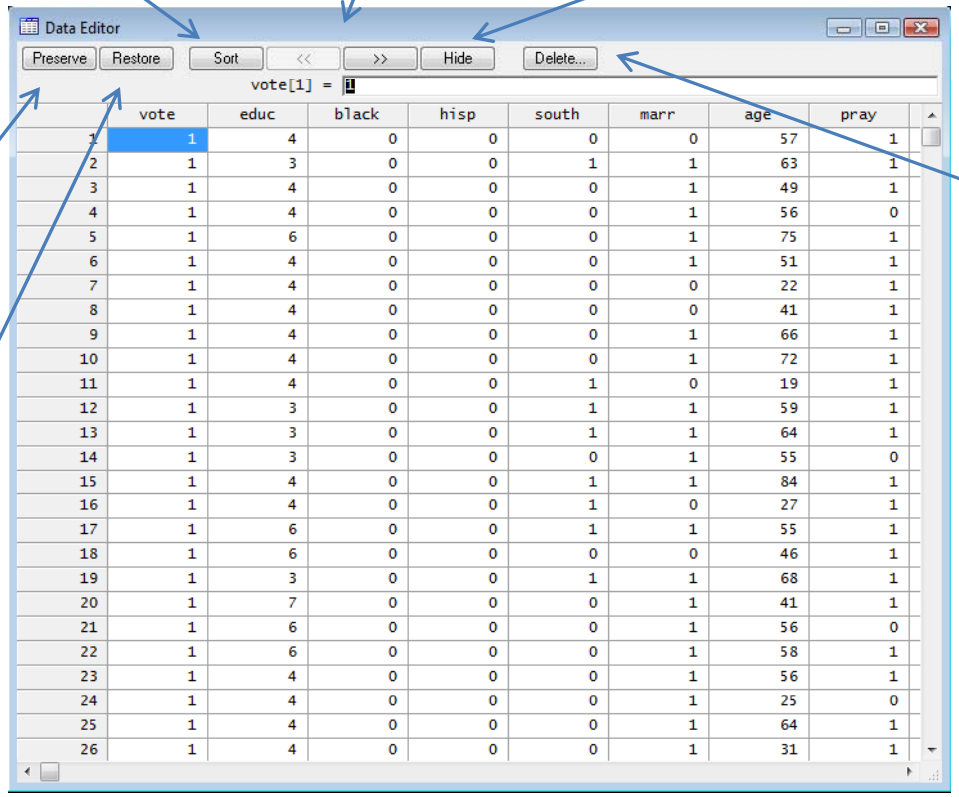
In The Beginning… (Opening a Data Set)

- Several options exist for opening data sets
- Using the GUI allows you to browse or access recent data sets
- It is also possible to type in the use command



The Data Editor

- Sort data by selected variable
- Move variable to first or last position
- Hide selected variable



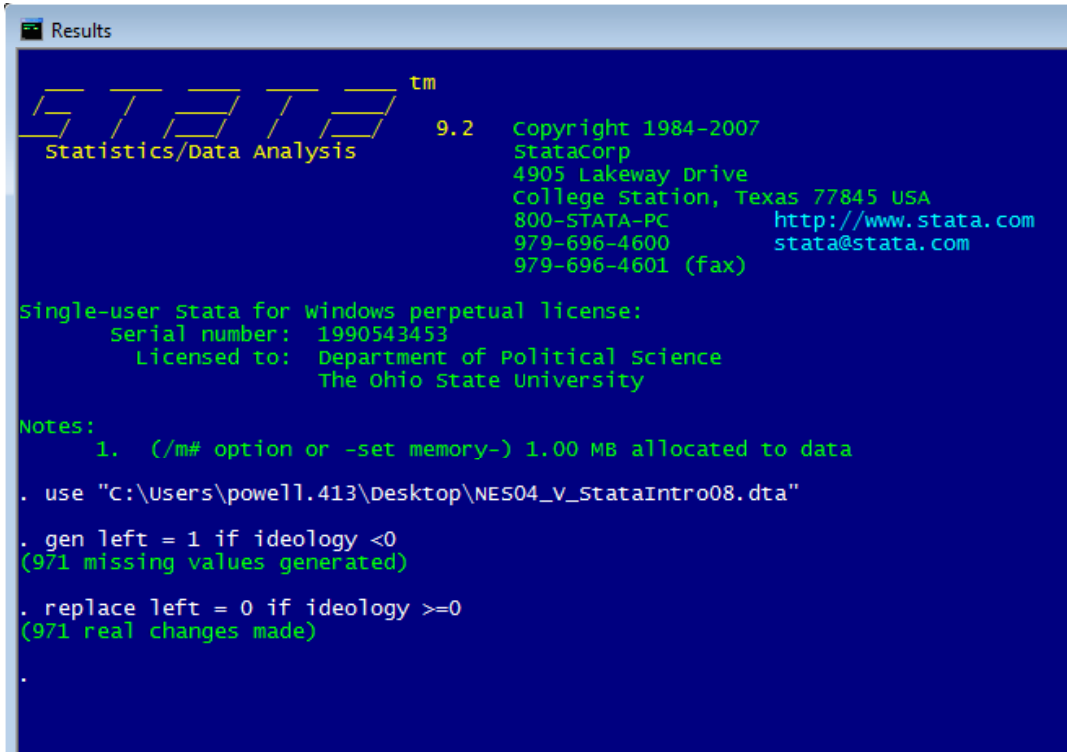
	vote	educ	black	hisp	south	marr	age	pray
1	1	4	0	0	0	0	57	1
2	1	3	0	0	1	1	63	1
3	1	4	0	0	0	1	49	1
4	1	4	0	0	0	1	56	0
5	1	6	0	0	0	1	75	1
6	1	4	0	0	0	1	51	1
7	1	4	0	0	0	0	22	1
8	1	4	0	0	0	0	41	1
9	1	4	0	0	0	1	66	1
10	1	4	0	0	0	1	72	1
11	1	4	0	0	1	0	19	1
12	1	3	0	0	1	1	59	1
13	1	3	0	0	1	1	64	1
14	1	3	0	0	0	1	55	0
15	1	4	0	0	1	1	84	1
16	1	4	0	0	1	0	27	1
17	1	6	0	0	1	1	55	1
18	1	6	0	0	0	0	46	1
19	1	3	0	0	1	1	68	1
20	1	7	0	0	0	1	41	1
21	1	6	0	0	0	1	56	0
22	1	6	0	0	0	1	58	1
23	1	4	0	0	0	1	56	1
24	1	4	0	0	0	1	25	0
25	1	4	0	0	0	1	64	1
26	1	4	0	0	0	1	31	1

- Preserve changes that you've made
- Restore data to the state of the last "Preserve"
- Delete selected variable or observation
- **And**, of course, you can edit each cell

Manipulating the Data

- Stata can generate new variables and edit existing ones
- Let's create a new variable called "left" using `generate` and `replace`

- `gen left = 1 if ideology <0`
- `replace left = 0 if ideology >=0`

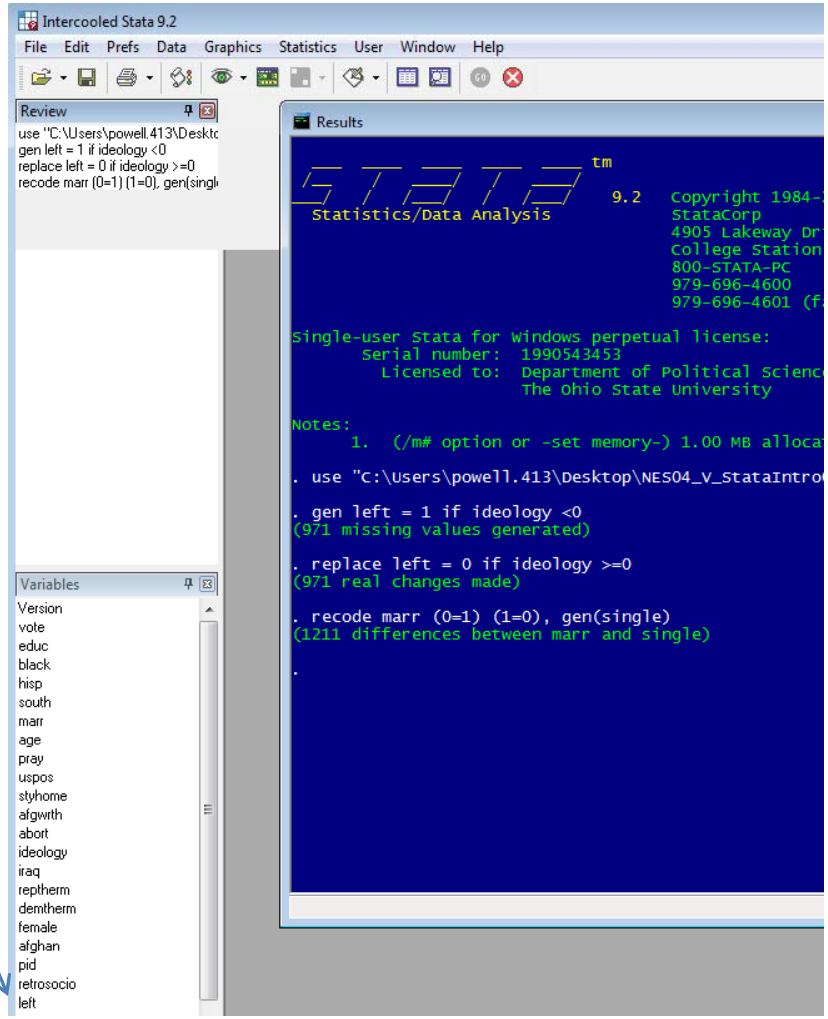


Manipulating the Data

- Notice that we now have a new variable in our list
- Let's create a new variable by recoding an existing one

- `recode marr (0=1) (1=0), gen(single)`

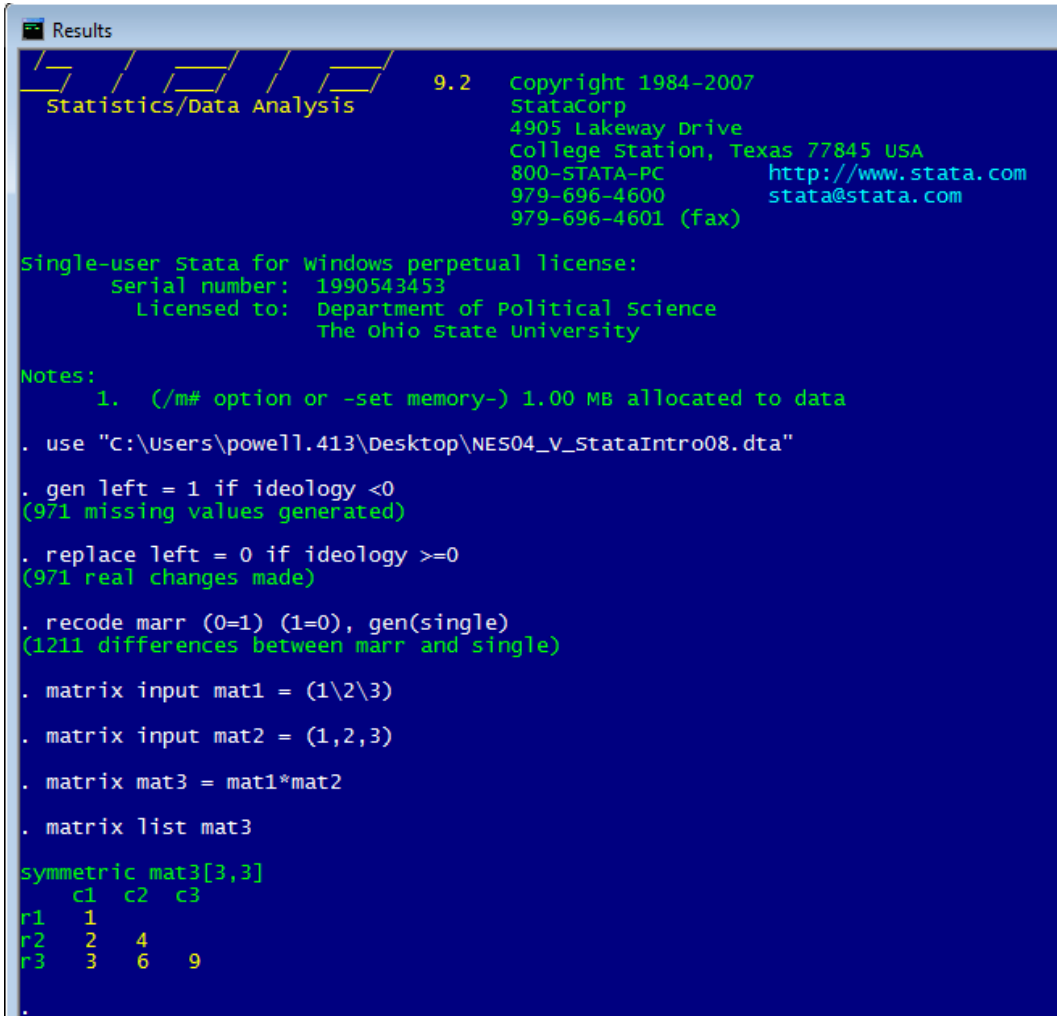
- Other Expressions to know: >=, <=, &, |,~, ^, -, /, *, +, ~=



Manipulating the Data

- Stata also has the ability to generate vectors and matrices

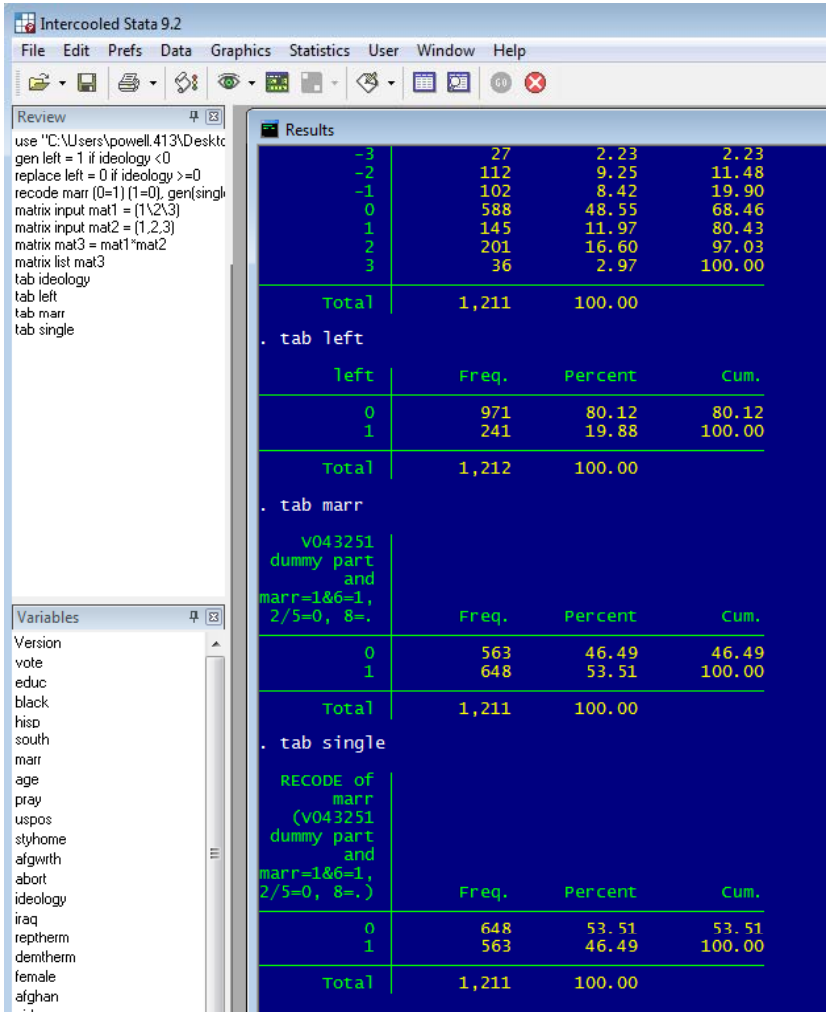
- `matrix input mat1 = (1\2\3)`
- `matrix input mat2 = (1,2,3)`
- `matrix mat3 = mat1*mat2`
- `matrix list mat3`



Describing the Data

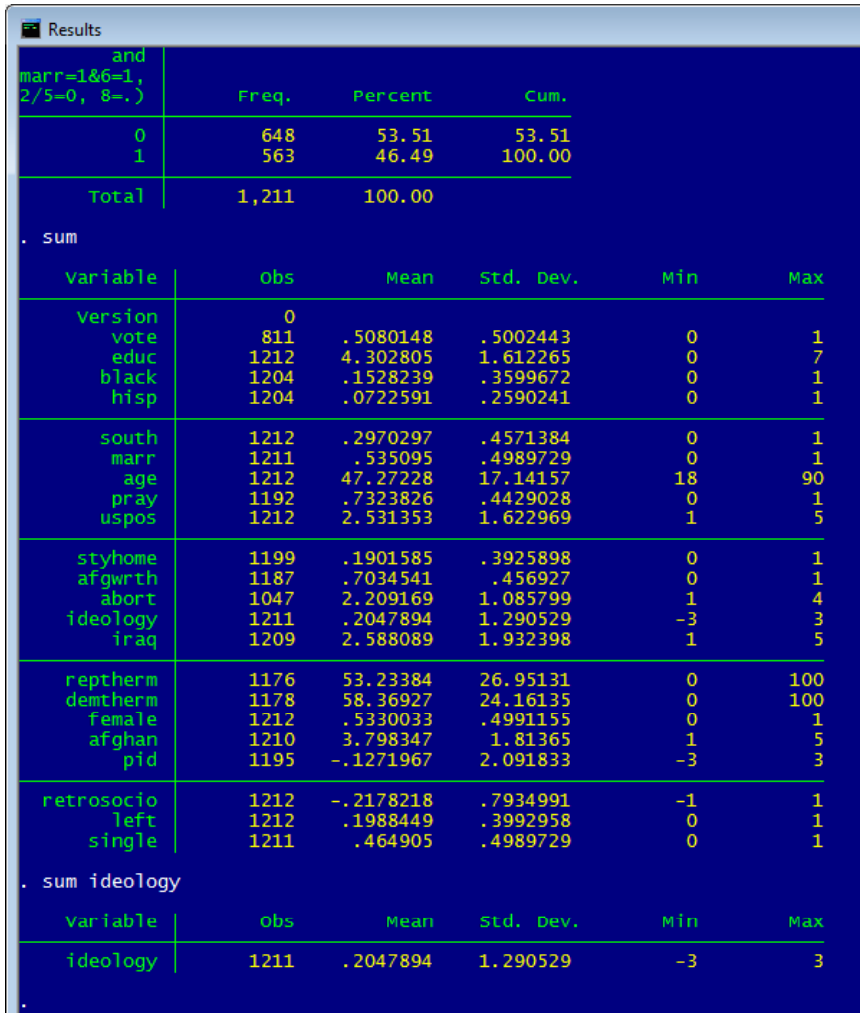
- Now let's have a look at what we created

- `tab ideology`
- `tab left`
- `tab marr`
- `tab single`



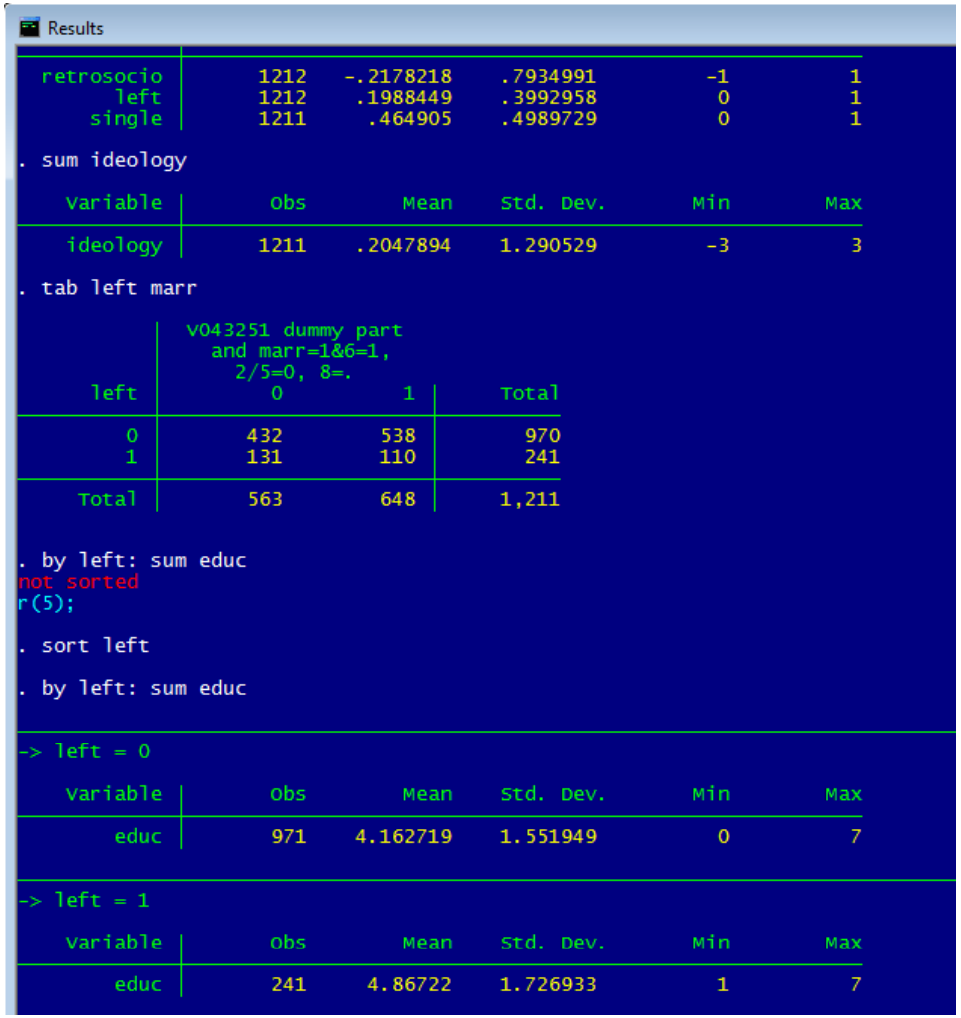
Describing the Data

- To produce a list and summary of all variables, use the `sum` command
- `sum`
- You can also use this command to summarize individual variables
- `sum ideology`



Describing the Data

- The tab command can also be used to create cross-tabs when implemented with two variables
- `tab left marr`
- Summary statistics can be separated using the by command, but you have to sort first
- `sort left`
- `by left: sum educ`



Describing the Data

- In Stata, data exists in several formats
- For a summary of data types in your data set, use the `describe` command

- `describe`

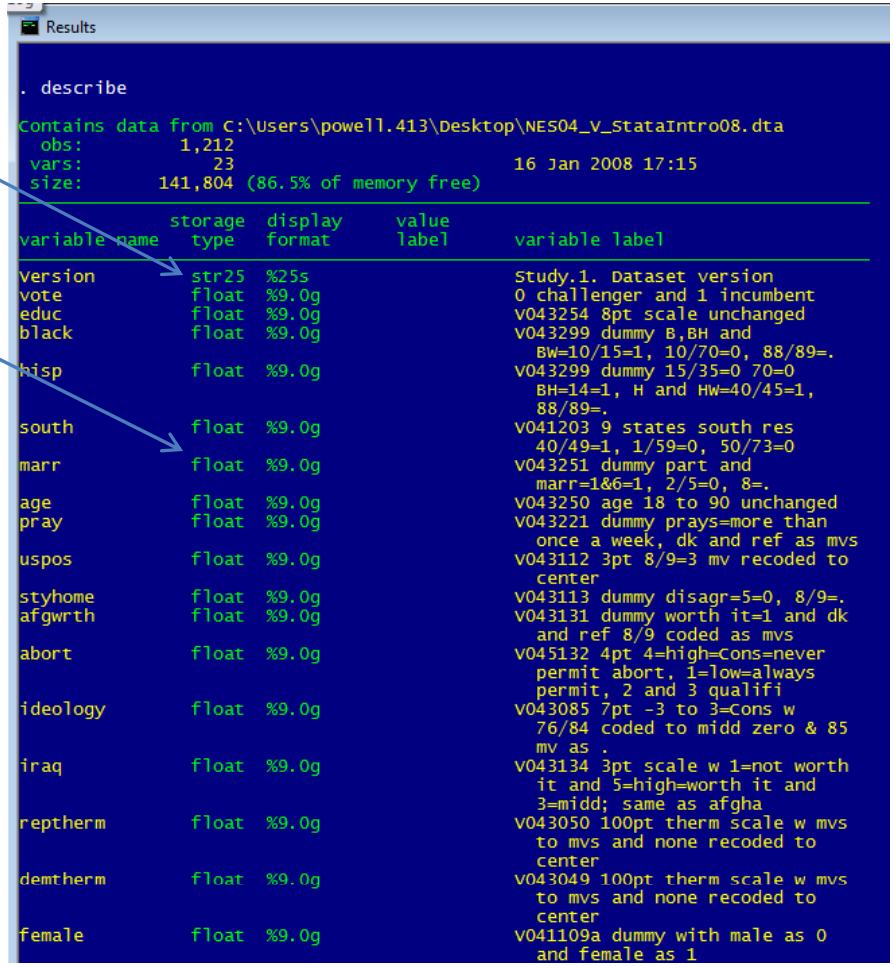
Results

```
. describe

Contains data from C:\Users\powell.413\Desktop\NES04_V_StataIntro08.dta
  obs:         1,212
 vars:            23                          16 Jan 2008 17:15
 size:       141,804 (86.5% of memory free)
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
              storage  display     value
variable name   type   format      label      variable label
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Version         str25  %25s                   Study.1. Dataset version
vote            float  %9.0g                  0 challenger and 1 incumbent
educ            float  %9.0g                  V043254 8pt scale unchanged
black           float  %9.0g                  V043299 dummy B,BH and
                                                BW=10/15=1, 10/70=0, 88/89=.
hisp            float  %9.0g                  V043299 dummy 15/35=0 70=0
                                                BH=14=1, H and HW=40/45=1,
                                                88/89=.
south           float  %9.0g                  V041203 9 states south res
                                                40/49=1, 1/59=0, 50/73=0
marr            float  %9.0g                  V043251 dummy part and
                                                marr=1&6=1, 2/5=0, 8=.
age             float  %9.0g                  V043250 age 18 to 90 unchanged
pray            float  %9.0g                  V043221 dummy prays=more than
                                                once a week, dk and ref as mvs
uspos           float  %9.0g                  V043112 3pt 8/9=3 mv recoded to
                                                center
styhome         float  %9.0g                  V043113 dummy disagr=5=0, 8/9=.
afgwrth         float  %9.0g                  V043131 dummy worth it=1 and dk
                                                and ref 8/9 coded as mvs
abort           float  %9.0g                  V045132 4pt 4=high=Cons=never
                                                permit abort, 1=low=always
                                                permit, 2 and 3 qualifi
ideology        float  %9.0g                  V043085 7pt -3 to 3=Cons w
                                                76/84 coded to midd zero & 85
                                                mv as .
iraq            float  %9.0g                  V043134 3pt scale w 1=not worth
                                                it and 5=high=worth it and
                                                3=midd; same as afgha
reptherm        float  %9.0g                  V043050 100pt therm scale w mvs
                                                to mvs and none recoded to
                                                center
demtherm        float  %9.0g                  V043049 100pt therm scale w mvs
                                                to mvs and none recoded to
                                                center
female          float  %9.0g                  V041109a dummy with male as 0
                                                and female as 1
```

Describing the Data

- Strings are non-numeric variables
- Floats are numeric data types that store up to 7 digits of accuracy, rounding thereafter
- byte, int, long, and double are other numeric types

- Useful commands for changing data types: `format`, `destring`, `encode`

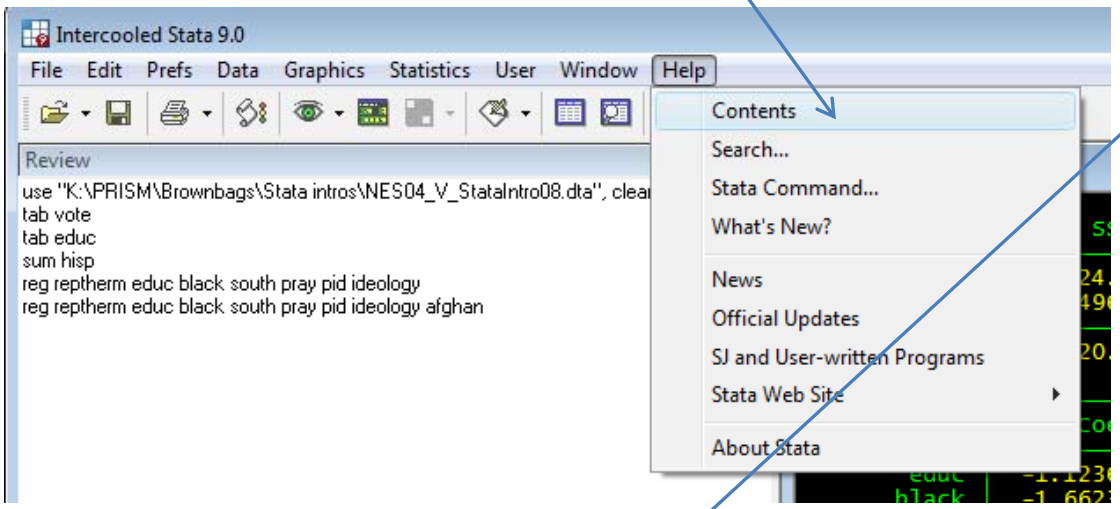


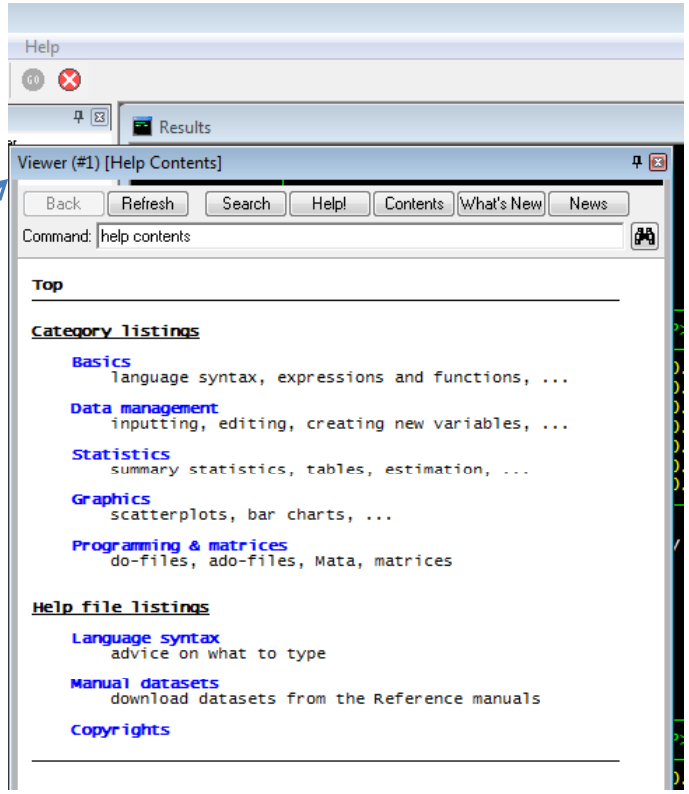
Help Viewer

- The capabilities of Stata are vast
- What you can do with Stata depends on your knowledge of the commands
- Fortunately Stata comes with user friendly help
- Stata's greatest selling point
  - All commands are easily referenced
  - All commands come with helpful descriptions and examples
  - All commands have been peer reviewed

Help Viewer

- To open the Help Viewer click on Help → Contents



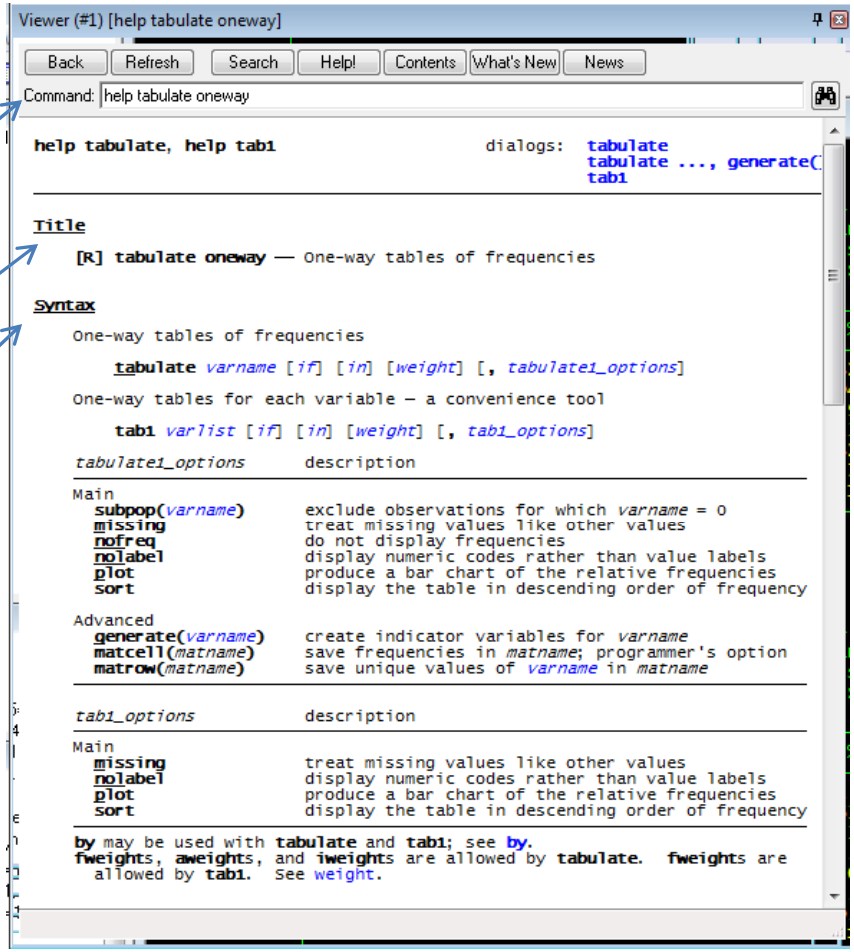


- The Help Viewer opens and allows you to browse the entire Stata database and online resources
- It acts like an internet browser…

Help Viewer

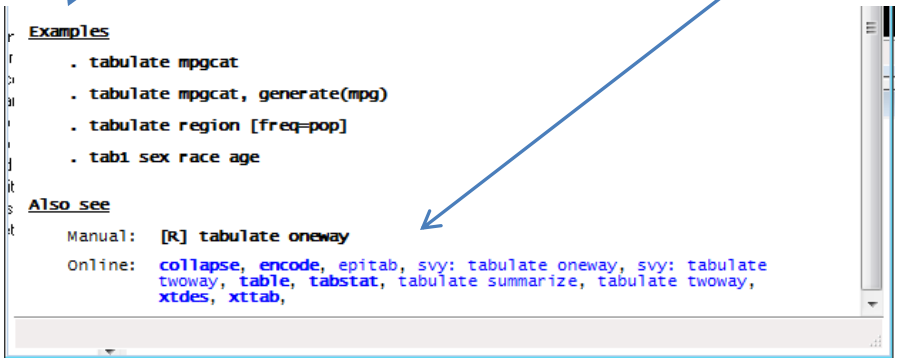
- Take the now familiar `tab` command
- In command prompt or in help viewer prompt:

  `help tabulate`
- Provides information on:
  - Command title
  - Command syntax
- Note: blue font is linked; click on it to get more info on the given word



Help Viewer

- Also provides information on:
  - Command Description
  - Command Options
  - Command Examples
  - Related commands



Examples

. tabulate mpgcat

. tabulate mpgcat, generate(mpg)

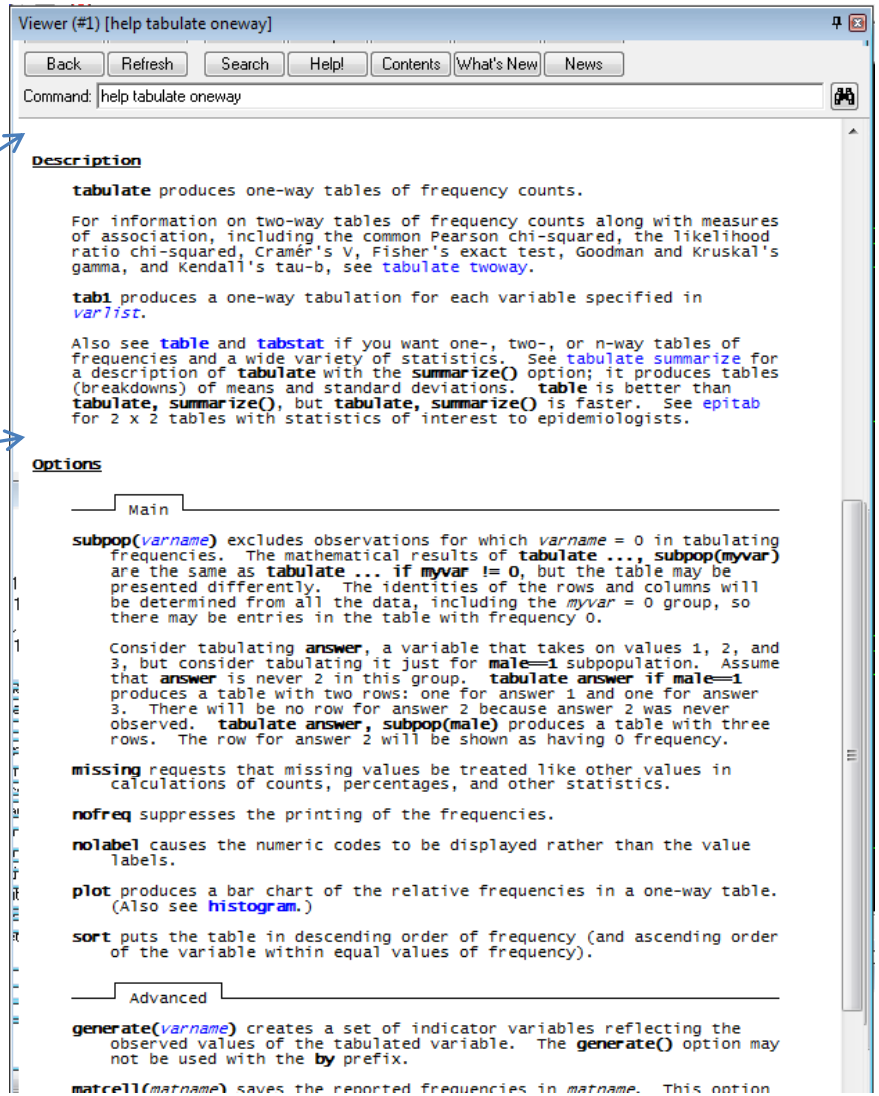
. tabulate region [freq=pop]

. tab1 sex race age

Also see

Manual: [R] tabulate oneway

Online: collapse, encode, epitab, svy: tabulate oneway, svy: tabulate twoway, table, tabstat, tabulate summarize, tabulate twoway, xtdes, xttab,



Viewer (#1) [help tabulate oneway]

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Command: help tabulate oneway

Description

tabulate produces one-way tables of frequency counts.

For information on two-way tables of frequency counts along with measures of association, including the common Pearson chi-squared, the likelihood ratio chi-squared, Cramér's V, Fisher's exact test, Goodman and Kruskal's gamma, and Kendall's tau-b, see tabulate twoway.

tab1 produces a one-way tabulation for each variable specified in *varlist*.

Also see **table** and **tabstat** if you want one-, two-, or n-way tables of frequencies and a wide variety of statistics. See tabulate summarize for a description of **tabulate** with the **summarize()** option; it produces tables (breakdowns) of means and standard deviations. **table** is better than **tabulate, summarize()**, but **tabulate, summarize()** is faster. See epitab for 2 x 2 tables with statistics of interest to epidemiologists.

Options

Main

subpop(*varname***)** excludes observations for which *varname* = 0 in tabulating frequencies. The mathematical results of **tabulate ..., subpop(myvar)** are the same as **tabulate ... if myvar != 0**, but the table may be presented differently. The identities of the rows and columns will be determined from all the data, including the *myvar* = 0 group, so there may be entries in the table with frequency 0.

Consider tabulating **answer**, a variable that takes on values 1, 2, and 3, but consider tabulating it just for **male==1** subpopulation. Assume that **answer** is never 2 in this group. **tabulate answer if male==1** produces a table with two rows: one for answer 1 and one for answer 3. There will be no row for answer 2 because answer 2 was never observed. **tabulate answer, subpop(male)** produces a table with three rows. The row for answer 2 will be shown as having 0 frequency.

missing requests that missing values be treated like other values in calculations of counts, percentages, and other statistics.

nofreq suppresses the printing of the frequencies.

nolabel causes the numeric codes to be displayed rather than the value labels.

plot produces a bar chart of the relative frequencies in a one-way table. (Also see **histogram**.)

sort puts the table in descending order of frequency (and ascending order of the variable within equal values of frequency).

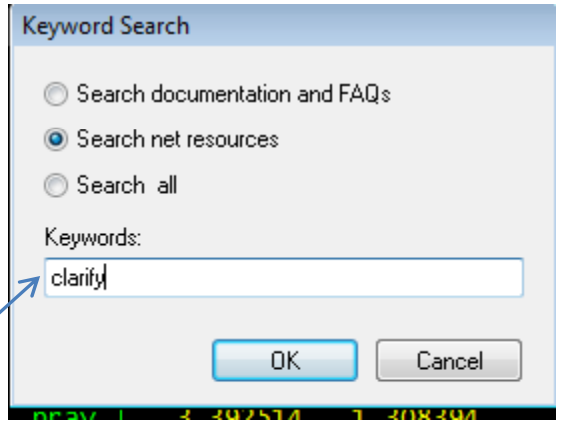
Advanced

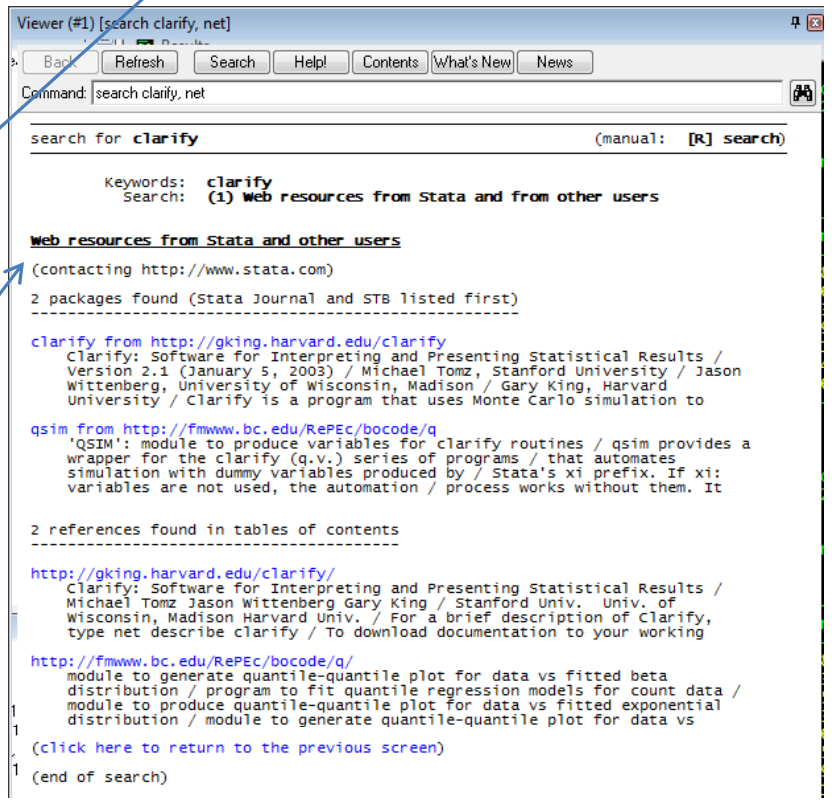
generate(*varname***)** creates a set of indicator variables reflecting the observed values of the tabulated variable. The **generate()** option may not be used with the **by** prefix.

matcell(*matname***)** saves the reported frequencies in *matname*. This option

Help Viewer

- Add-on packages also easy to find with the help viewer
  - For e.g., “Clarify” by G. King
  - Search clarify: Help → Search…
  - Type: clarify
  - Help finds the add-on package site and provides links for its description and download



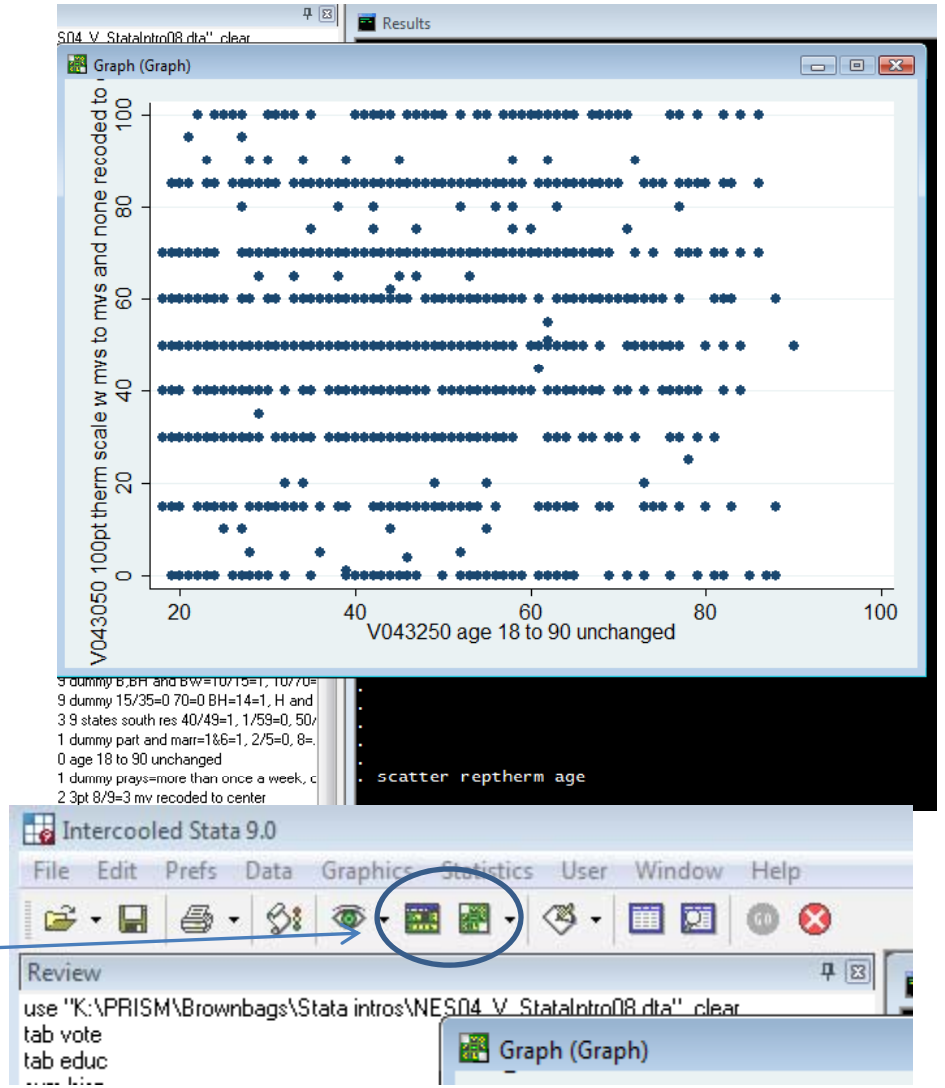


Graphing

- Stata has numerous graphing capabilities
  - ANOVA and post-estimation OLS
  - Time Series: ARCH, ARIMA, VAR…
  - Duration Analysis: exponential, weibull, cox…
  - Event Count: negative binomial, poisson, Hurdle…
  - Limited Dependent Variables: logit, probit, multinomial logit and probit, ordered logit and probit…
  - Selection Models: heckman, censored probit, tobit,…
  - And, if it is not canned, we can program it – but that is for another brownbag
- Furthermore Stata 10 is supposed to be a drastic improvement in the flexibility of graphing functions
  - Competition with R?
- Let's quickly look at some of the basic graphs you can create

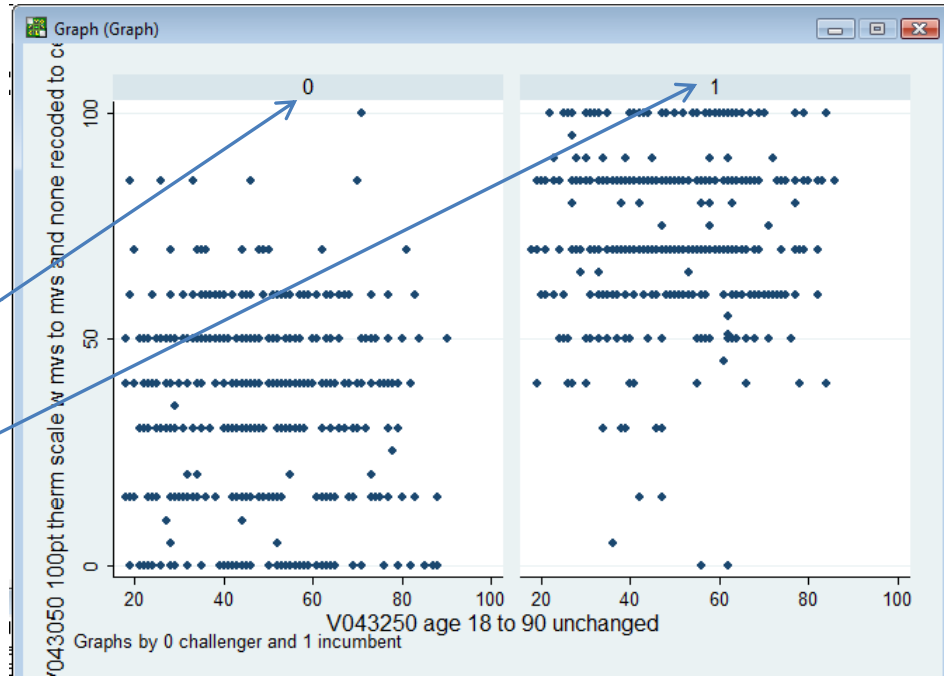
Scatterplots

- Perhaps we want to check if our data hints that people become more favorable to conservative values as they age
- We can graph the variables with respect to one another
  - `scatter reptherm age`
- Graph viewer appears above the results viewer
- Toggle to and fro with graph viewer buttons on toolbar



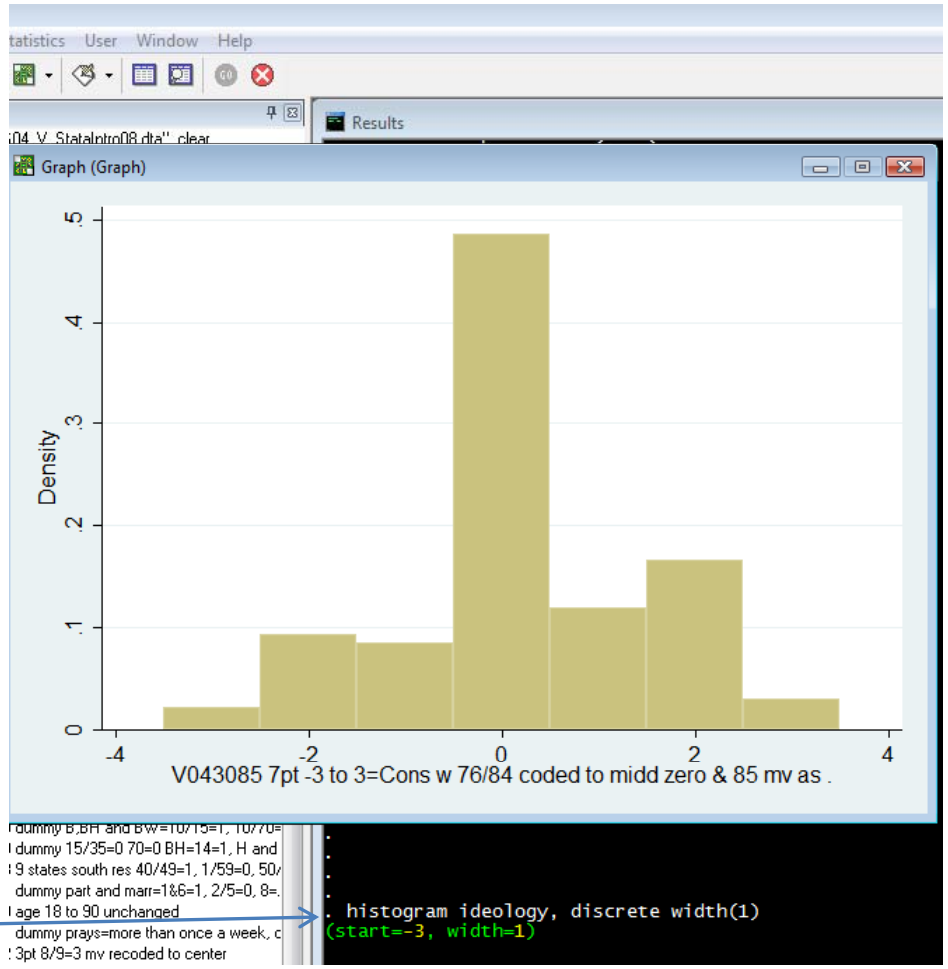
Scatterplots

- We can also look at the same relationship by a particular sample of our data
- Perhaps there is a difference between those that voted for Bush (1) and Kerry (0)
- Let's sort by vote
- Try `scatter reptherm age, by(vote)`



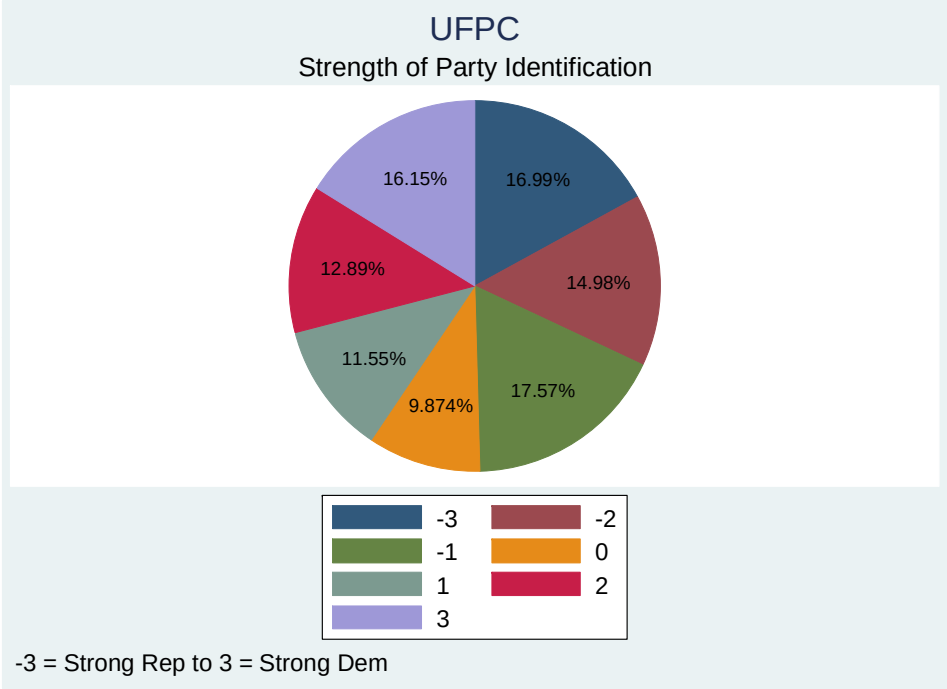
Bar Charts & Histograms

- Say we are interested in the distribution of a categorical variable
- Try creating a bar chart for our measure of political ideology
- Type
- `hist ideology, discrete width(1)`



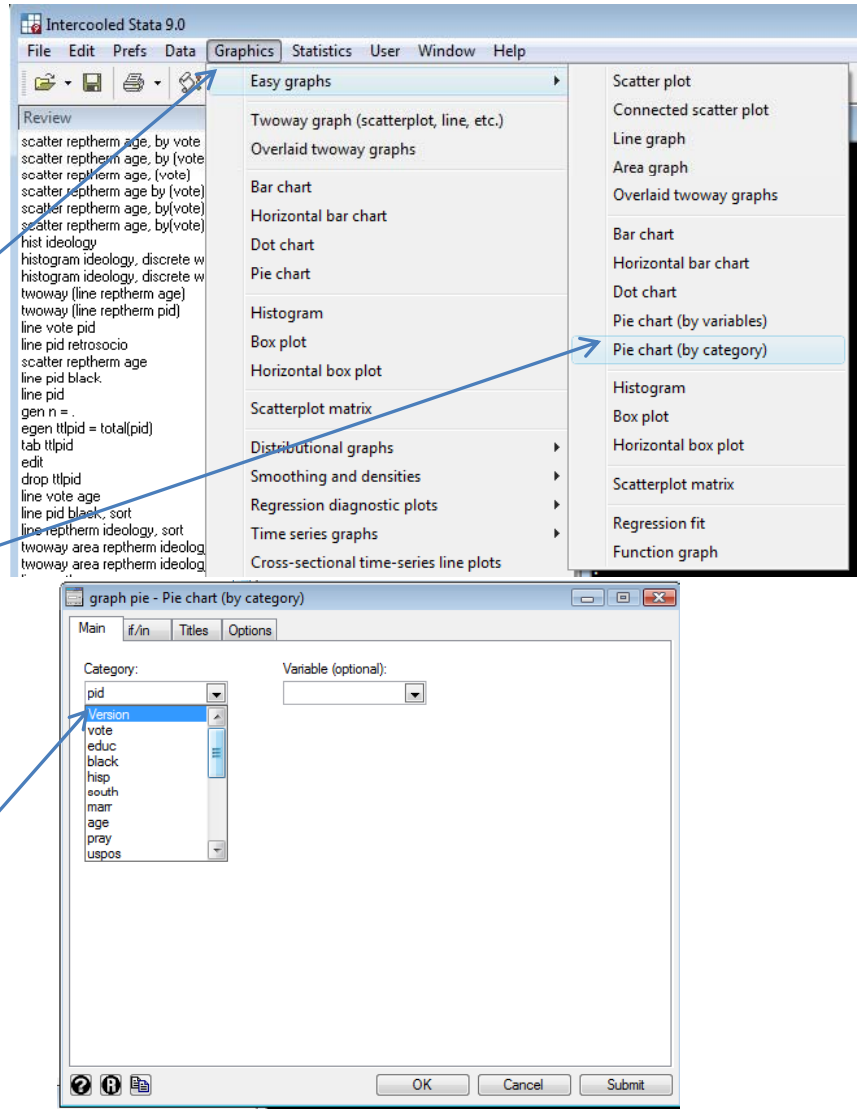
UFPC

- Say you need to paint a really basic picture of party id strength for your coworkers
- Try a pie chart
  - `graph pie, over(pid)`
  - Use options for presentation:
  - `title(UFPC) subtitle(Strength of Party Identification) caption(-3 = Strong Rep to 3 = Strong Dem) plabel(_all percent) cw`
- Then quit your job; you're working with imbeciles



Graphing with GUI

- Of course, we did not need the exact commands to create the graphs above
- We could have used the GUI toolbar to create any of those graphs
- Just go to Graphics and select the appropriate graph
- A new viewer will appear
- Select from the drop-down menu to fill in the necessary variables and options

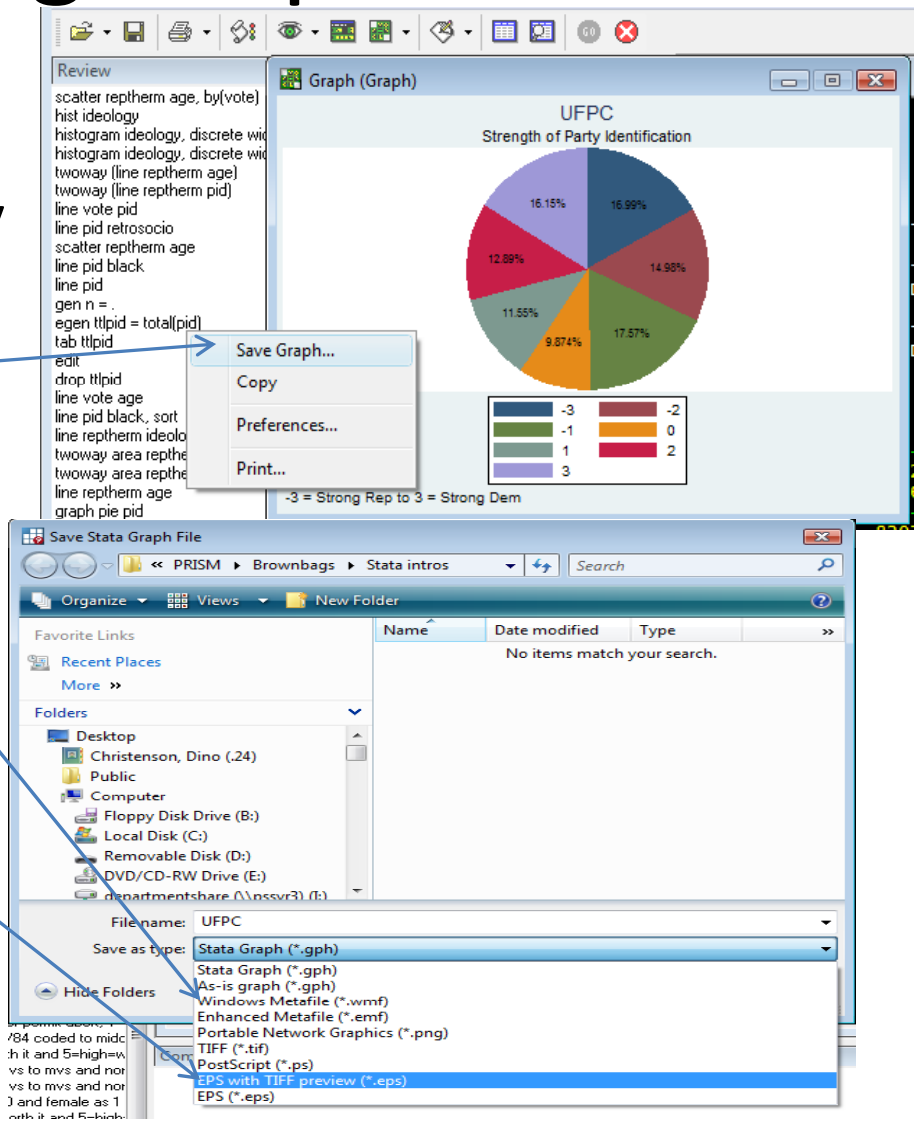


Exporting Graphs & Tables

- So why did the last chart, the UFPC, look so nice and the others… not so much?
  - 1. Used titles
  - 2. Used a key
    - The graph was understandable on its own
  - 3. Exported the graph as a picture
- Stata allows you to export its output – both tables and graphs – in various formats
  - Depending on your typesetting system you will want to save the output in different manners

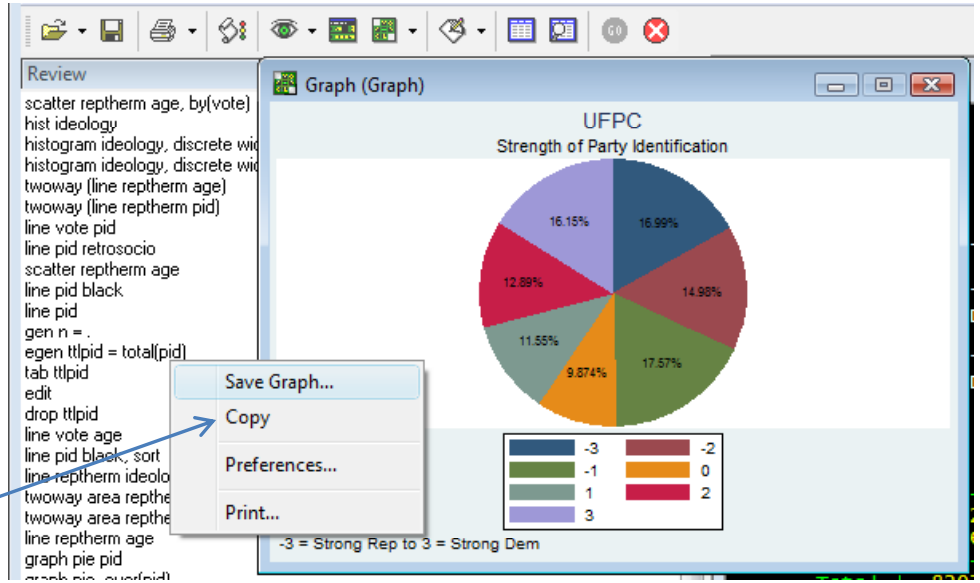
Exporting Graphs

- To save and export a graph, right click on the graph (control click to my Mac friends)
  - Click Save Graph
  - Save in the appropriate format
    - Word: .wmf or .png
    - Latex: .eps
- Alternatively, go to the main toolbar and click File → Save Graph
  - Follow same procedure



Exporting Graphs

- Shortcut to word users
- To merely copy a graph, right click on the graph (control click to my Mac friends)
  - Click Copy
  - Paste it in your word processor
  - Note: you do not have a separate saved graph in this case



Exporting Tables

- The Stata table output is not appropriate for a conference paper or article submission
- Why not?
  - 1. Too much information
  - 2. Vertical lines
  - 3. Variable names
  - 4. No title or explanation
- Therefore, when you write a paper you will need to transform the output
- You've all seen article worthy tables (e.g. Balla & Wright 2001)

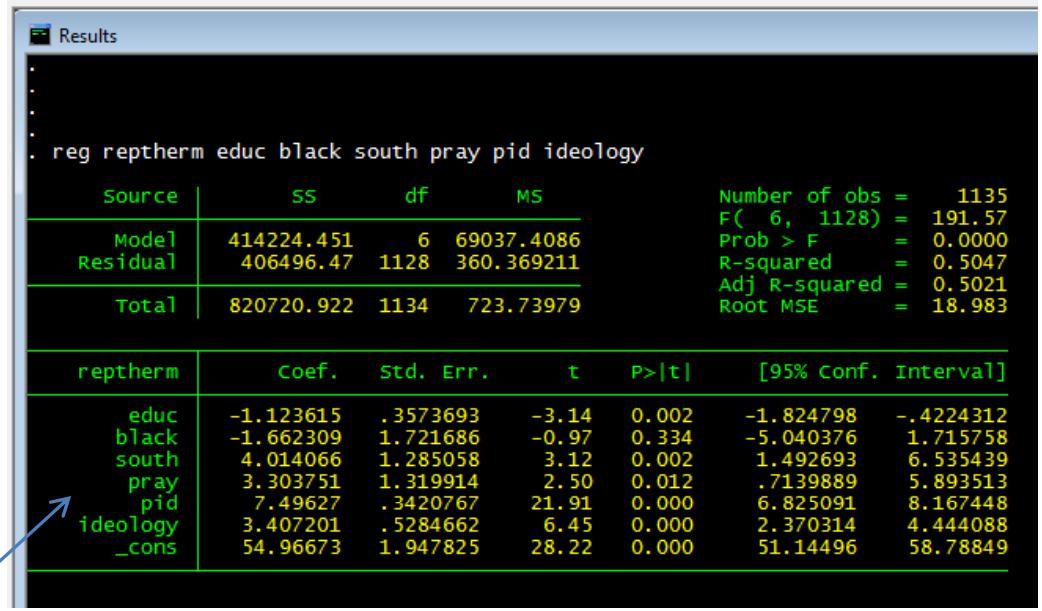
TABLE 4 The Determinants of EPA Selection of NDWAC Members

Variable	Parameter Estimate (Standard Error)	
AWWA Support	−1.40 (1.81)	−1.08 (1.13)
NAWC Support	3.54** (1.95)	2.36** (1.31)
NRWA Support	2.65 (2.16)	2.07* (1.46)
ASDWA Support	4.41** (1.98)	3.22** (1.56)
NRDC Support	3.07** (1.65)	3.02*** (1.30)
Congressional Support	3.86*** (1.56)	
Demographic Balance	−.28 (.86)	
Geographic Balance	.53 (.42)	
Reappointment	1.89 (1.71)	
Science/Engineering	−.56 (.96)	
Water System Experience	.58 (1.76)	
Log Likelihood	−17.76	−25.34
Likelihood Ratio Chi Square	33.24***	18.45***
Percent Correctly Predicted	90.83	85.79
Percent Reduction in Error	44.44	13.17
Pseudo R^2	.48	.27
Number of Observations	109	110

Note: *** = statistically significant at $p < .01$, one tailed. ** = statistically significant at $p < .05$, one tailed. * = statistically significant at $p < .10$, one tailed. A variety of diagnostic tests indicate that multicollinearity is not a concern.

Exporting Tables

- Let's run a simple OLS regression of some key political and demographic variables on the republican thermometer measure
  - Explanatory variables: educ black south pray pid ideology
  - Dependent variable: reptherm
- Stata output



Results

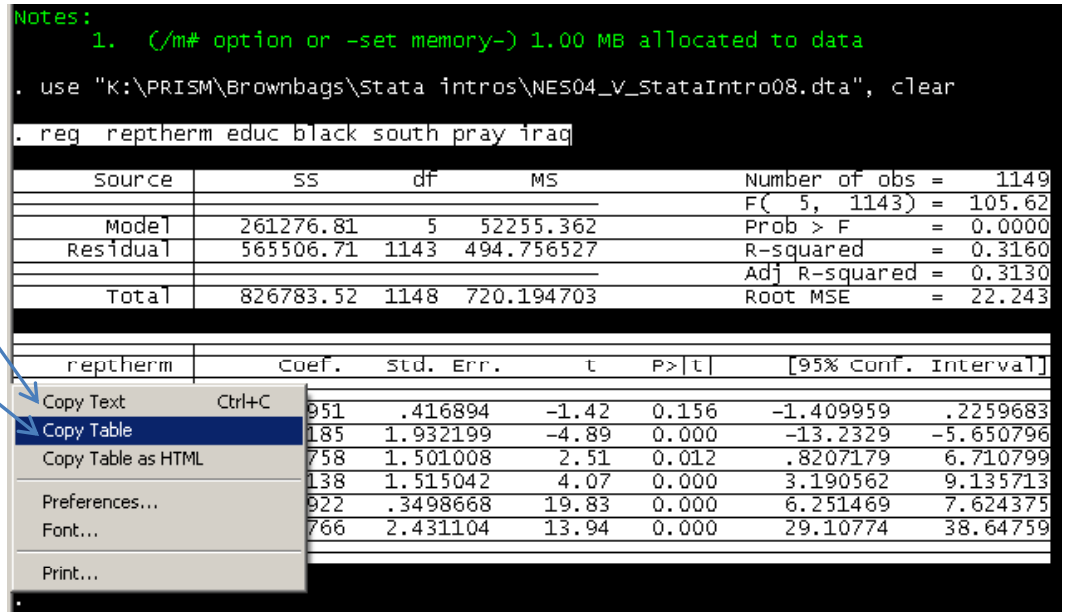
```
. reg reptherm educ black south pray pid ideology
```

Source	SS	df	MS		
Model	414224.451	6	69037.4086	Number of obs	= 1135
Residual	406496.47	1128	360.369211	F(6, 1128)	= 191.57
				Prob > F	= 0.0000
Total	820720.922	1134	723.73979	R-squared	= 0.5047
				Adj R-squared	= 0.5021
				Root MSE	= 18.983

reptherm	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
educ	-1.123615	.3573693	-3.14	0.002	-1.824798	-.4224312
black	-1.662309	1.721686	-0.97	0.334	-5.040376	1.715758
south	4.014066	1.285058	3.12	0.002	1.492693	6.535439
pray	3.303751	1.319914	2.50	0.012	.7139889	5.893513
pid	7.49627	.3420767	21.91	0.000	6.825091	8.167448
ideology	3.407201	.5284662	6.45	0.000	2.370314	4.444088
_cons	54.96673	1.947825	28.22	0.000	51.14496	58.78849

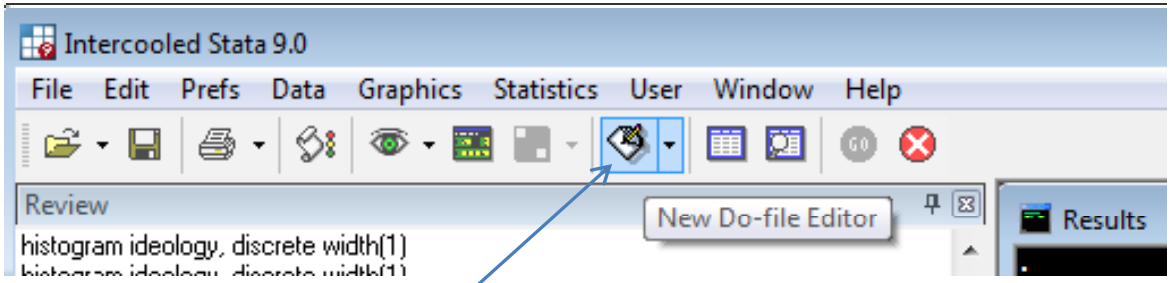
Exporting Tables

- To export, highlight the table with the mouse
- Right click on the highlighted table
  - For Word: Copy Text
  - For Excel: Copy Table
- Edit in your chosen program in accord with journal specifications



Do Files

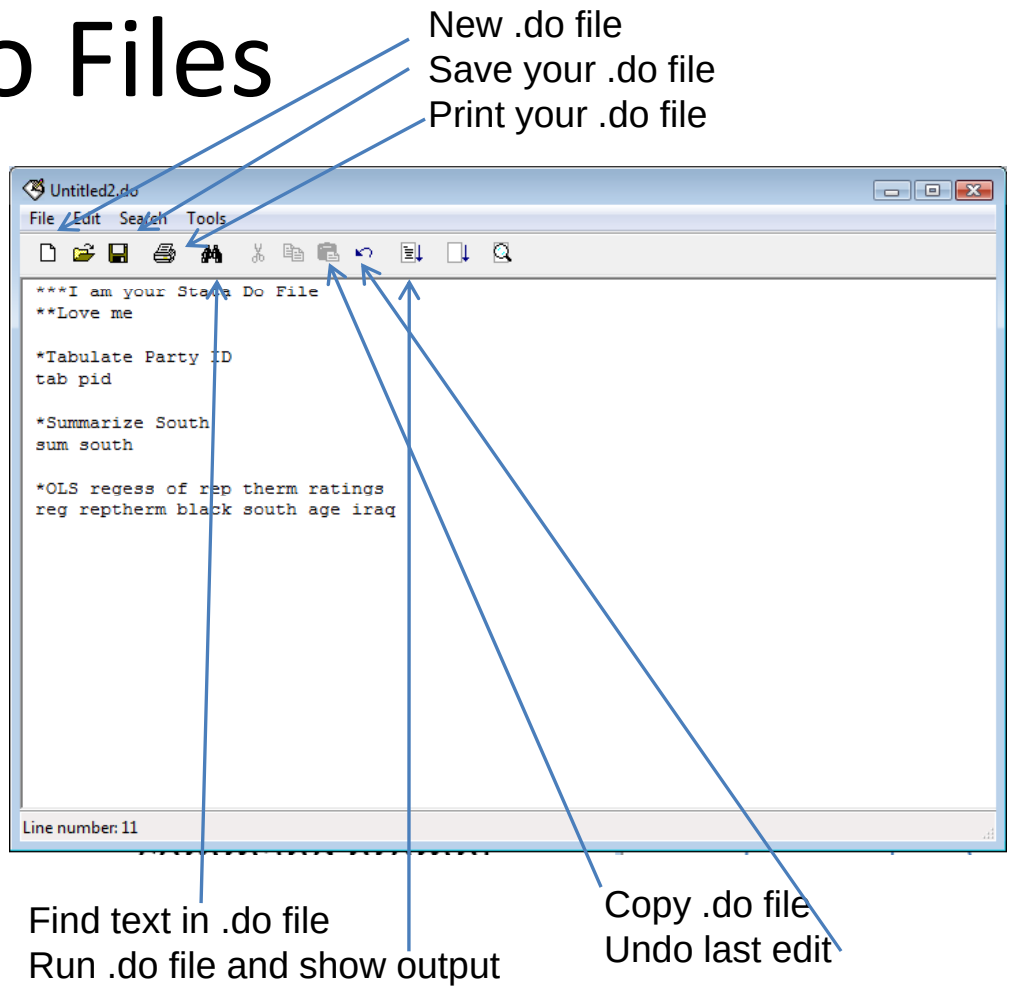
- We've accomplished quite a bit and we have a log file of our work to prove it
- But is there an easy way to rerun all our work?
- What if we wanted to make some small changes to our analyses and largely repeat this work?
- Use a Do file!
- Click here to



open a new or saved .do file

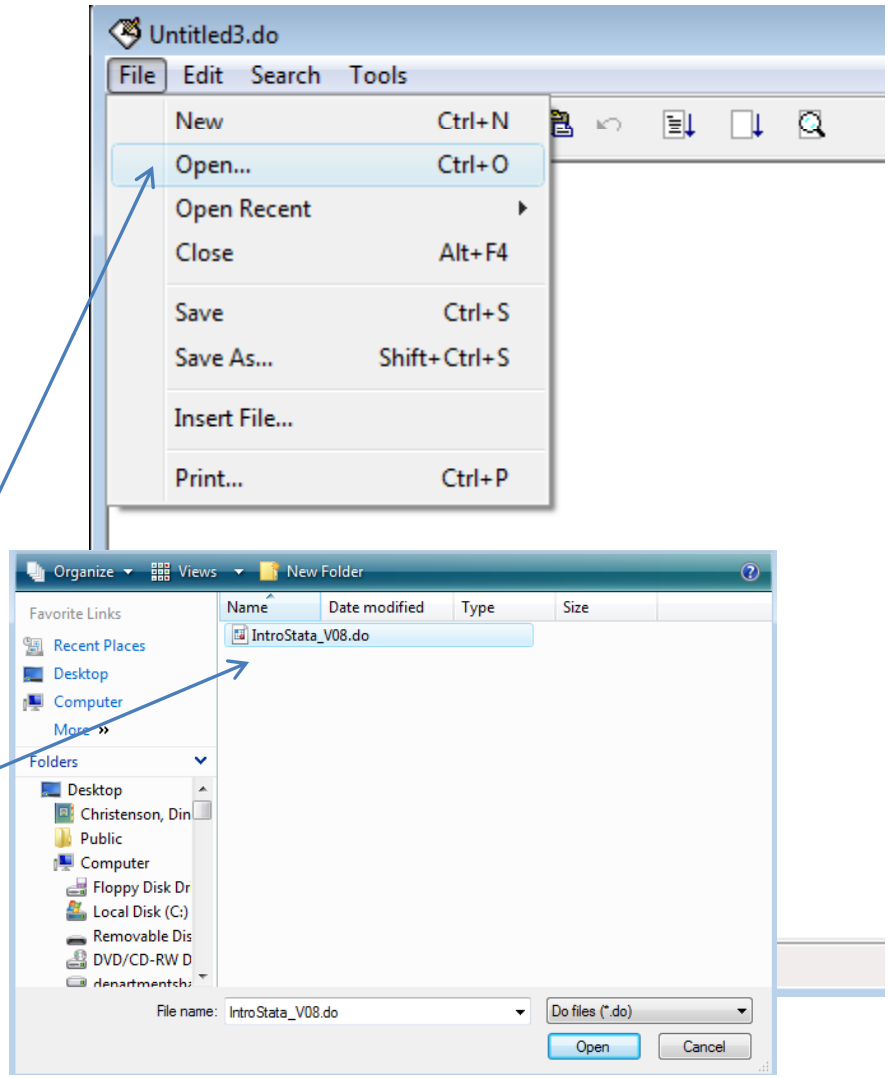
Do Files

- A Stata do file saves text in a text editor format
  - It is often easier to create your commands in an editor than at the command prompt
  - Also easier to record your commands for future use and manipulation



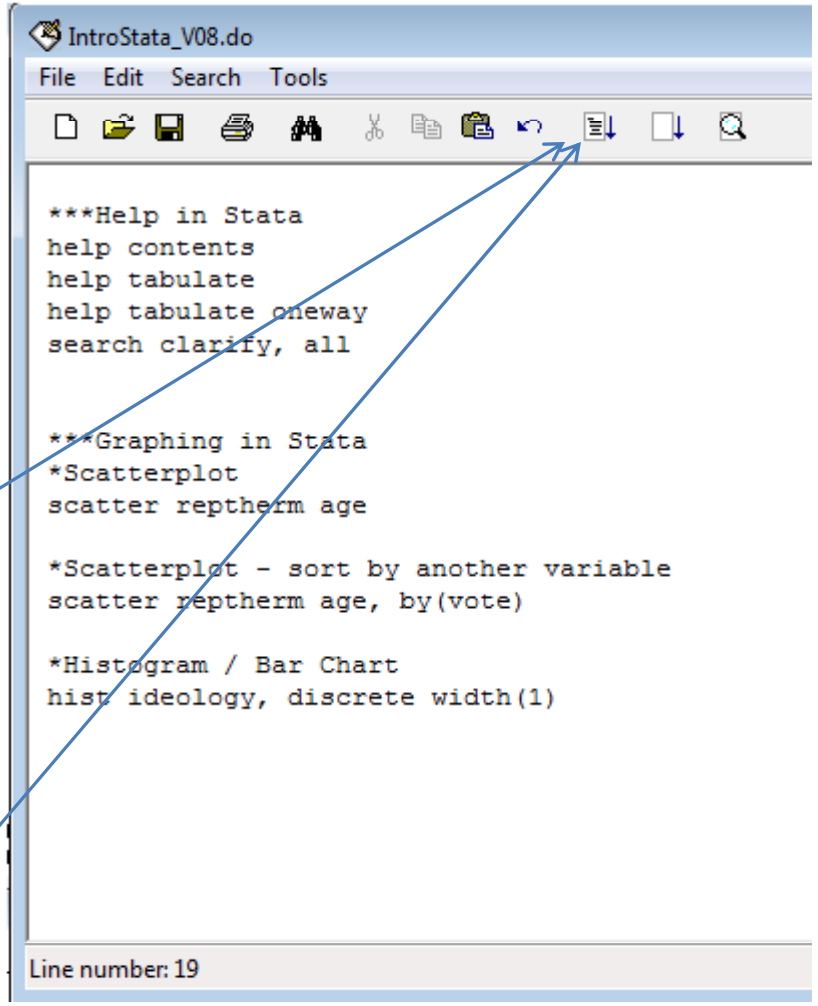
Do Files

- Typical text editing functions can be used in here: replace, copy…etc.
- Asterisk * tells Stata not to run that line
  - Therefore annotate your .do file with titles and explanations beginning with an *
- Let's look at all the commands used in today's presentation
  - Open a do file
  - Select Open… in do file toolbar
  - Select *IntroStata_V08.do*
  - Click Open



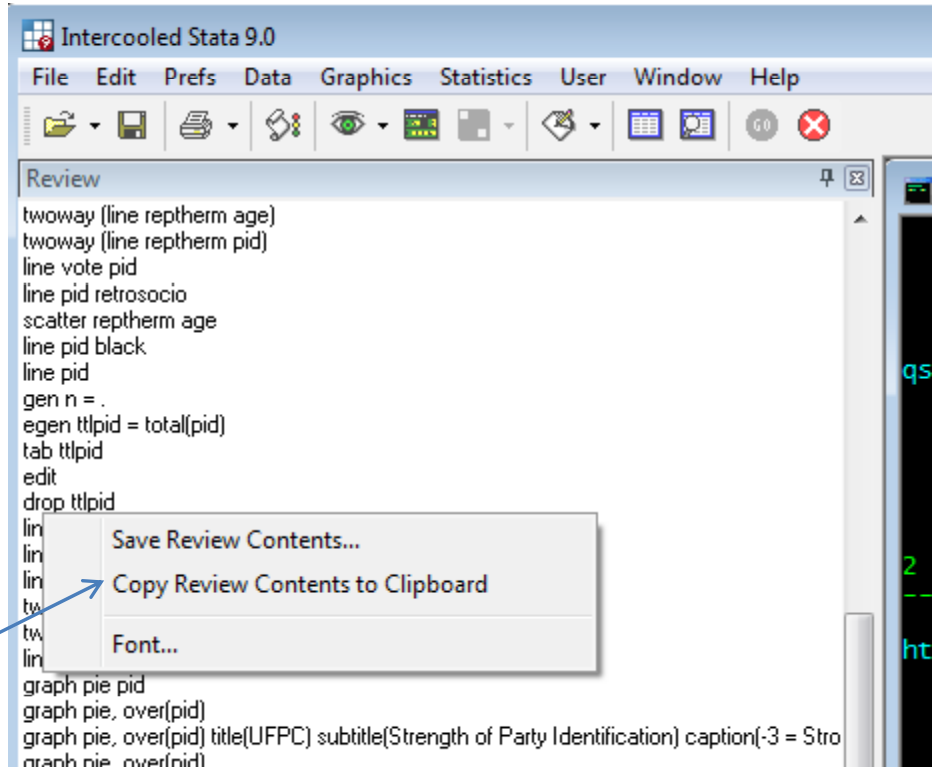
Do Files

- The .do file presents all the commands from today in a simple editor
- From here we can edit the commands
- We can run the entire series of commands at one fell swoop
  - Bring cursor to the first line and click on the Run button
- We can also select portions to run by highlighting the appropriate text and clicking the same button



Do Files

- Note: if you forget to work in the do file, you can capture all your commands from the review editor:
  - Right click in the review editor → Copy Review Contents to Clipboard
  - Paste into your do file and edit



Importing Foreign Data

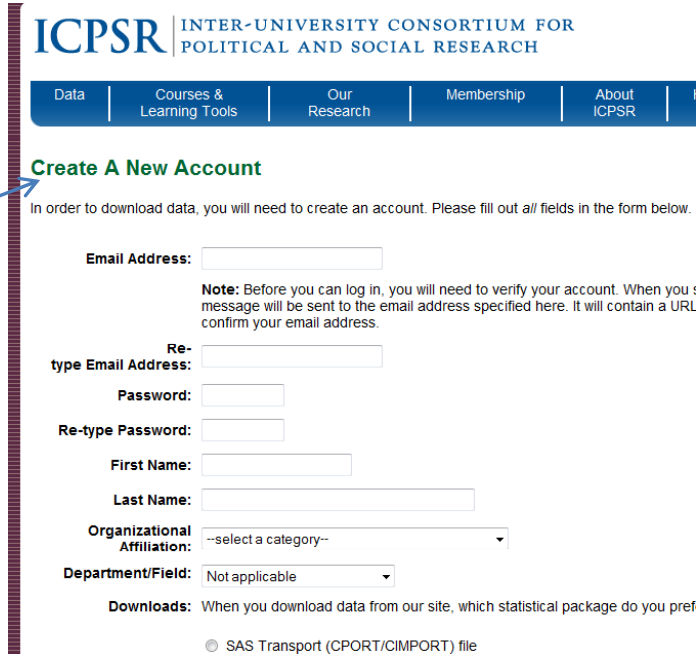
- Often times we aren't lucky enough to have data in Stata's database format
- Stata's data files are stored as .dta files
  - They are just EZ-form data files
    - Used in various programs
  - Not to be confused with .dat files
    - Which are usually ASCII comma delimited and often viewed in text editors
- Not to worry!
- Beyond working with .dta files, Stata allows you to import data in various formats:
  - ASCII (.txt, .raw, .csv)
  - FDA (SAS export)
  - XML (.xml)

Importing Foreign Data

- For example, say we wanted to use data stored at ICPSR
- www.icpsr.umich.edu
- ICPSR has tons of data on various topics
- Hover on “Data” and select “Browse” to view their many datasets
- You can also search for a particular dataset

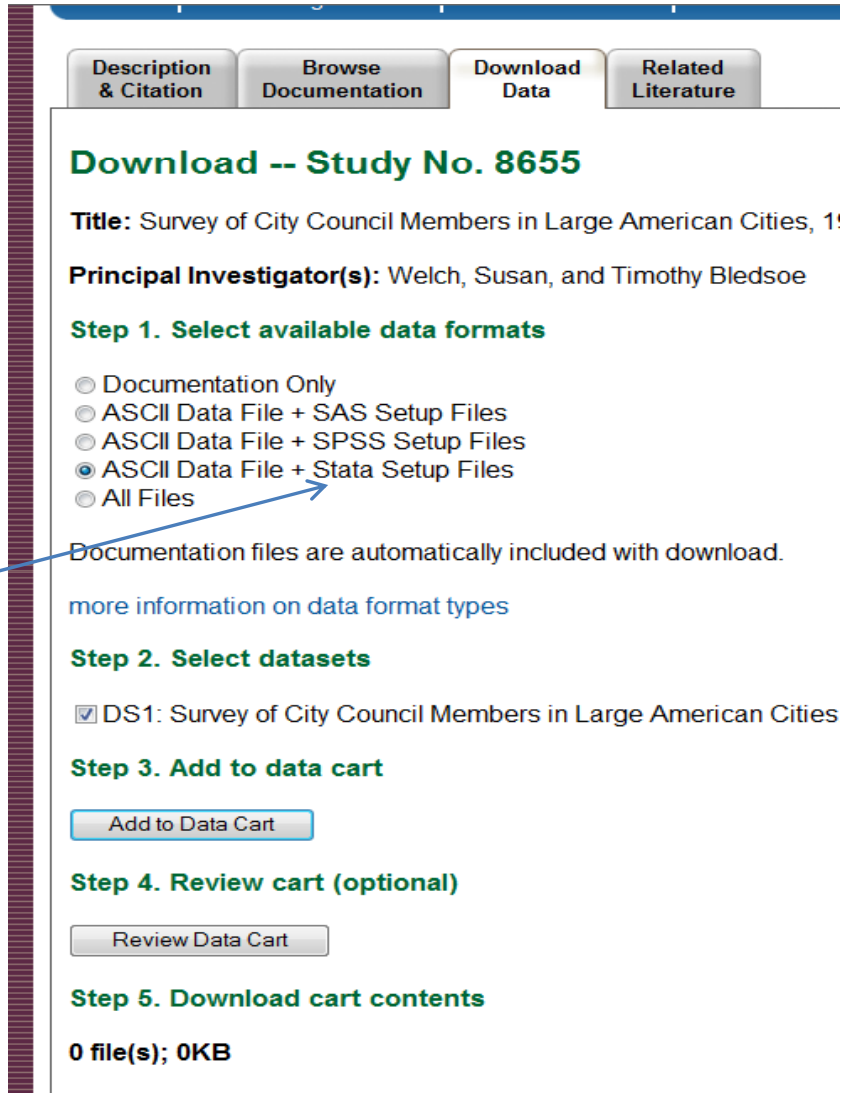
Importing Foreign Data

- Today I'm interested in American state politics
- I find that ICPSR has 14 relevant datasets
- I simply select to download the dataset I'm interested in: 8655 Survey of City Council Members…
- If you are a returning user, it will request your login and password
- If you are a new user, you will have to register first
  - It's free and easy to register
  - No self-respecting methods student will make it through their first year without registering & downloading a dataset here



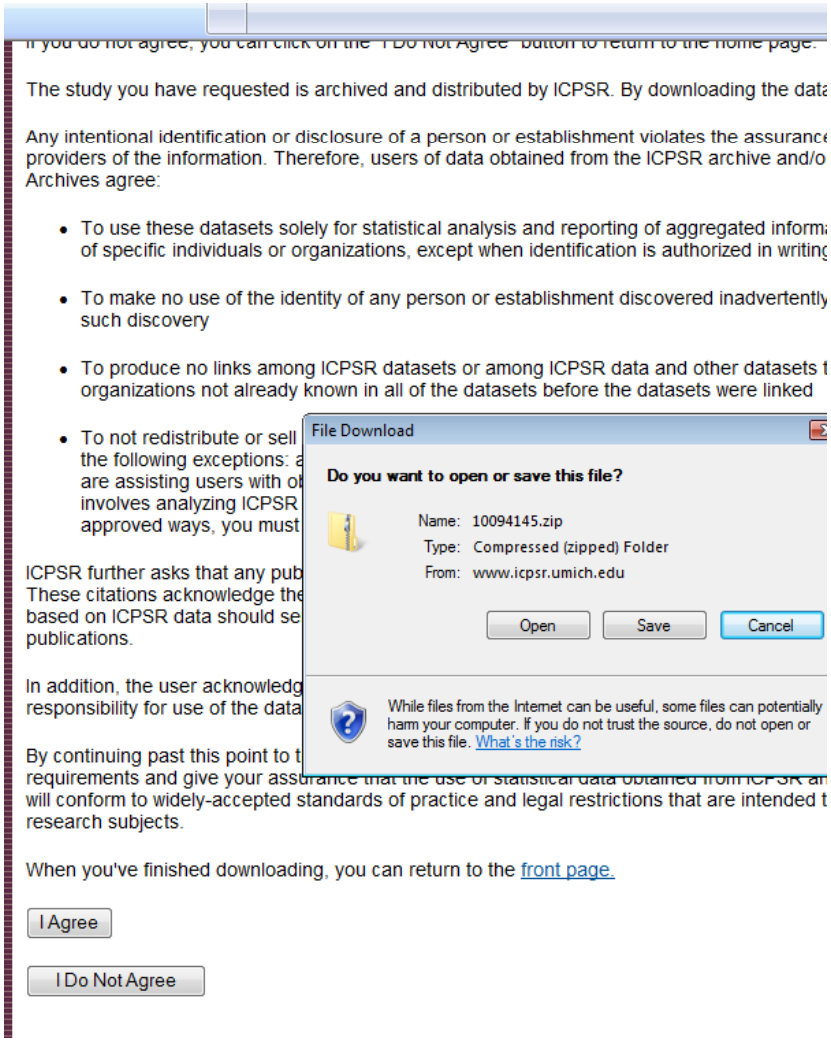
Importing Foreign Data

- Download will usually allow you to import the data with various set-up files
  - These files make importing to your preferred program easier
- In this case we just want the "Stata Setup" files with the data file
- Add these to the "Data Cart" in Step 3
- Then select "Download" in Step 5 (you can review your cart in Step 4)



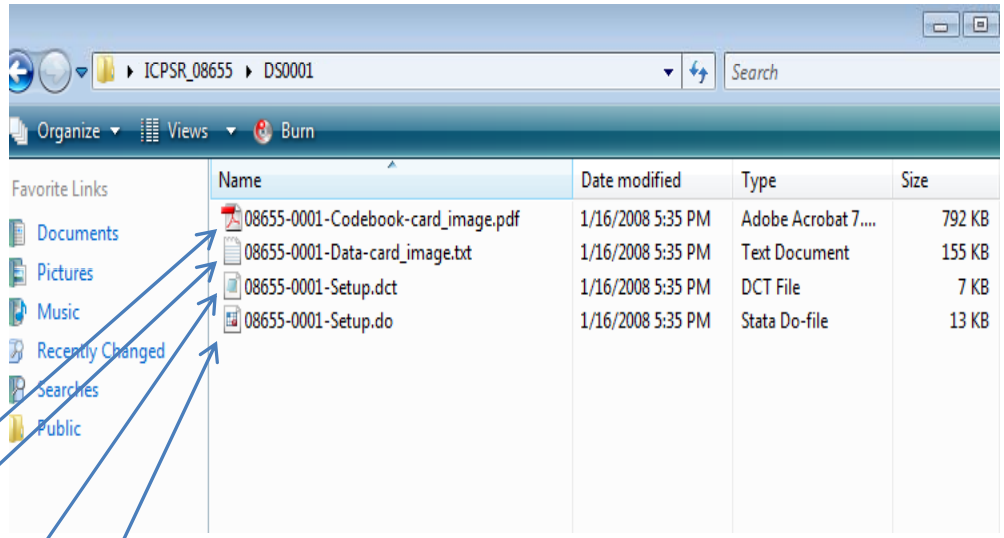
Importing Foreign Data

- After agreeing to their terms and conditions
  - The data files are compressed in a zip drive
  - You are prompted to open or save the files
- Save the drive in your preferred folder



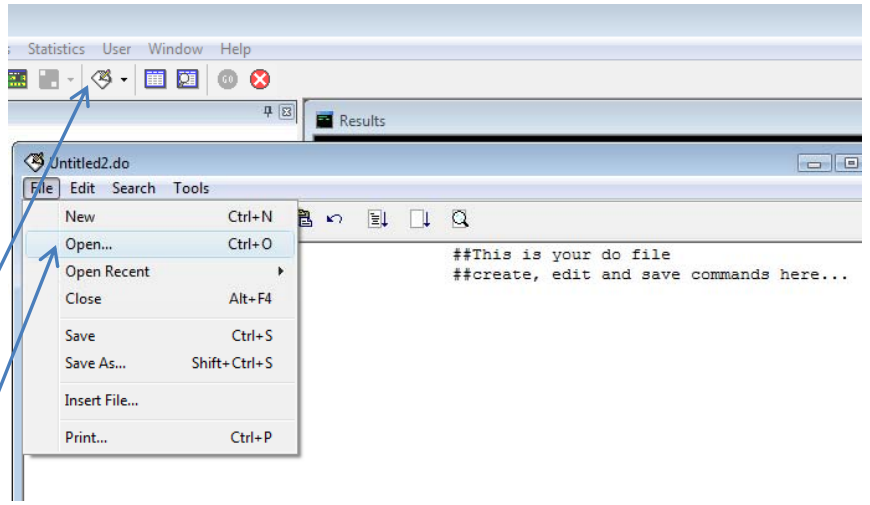
Importing Foreign Data

- Now we have the data and setup files in a zip drive on our computer
  - Extract the contents from your zip drive
  - View the contents
    - Codebook as .pdf
    - Data as .txt
    - Setup dictionary as .dct
    - Setup do file as .do



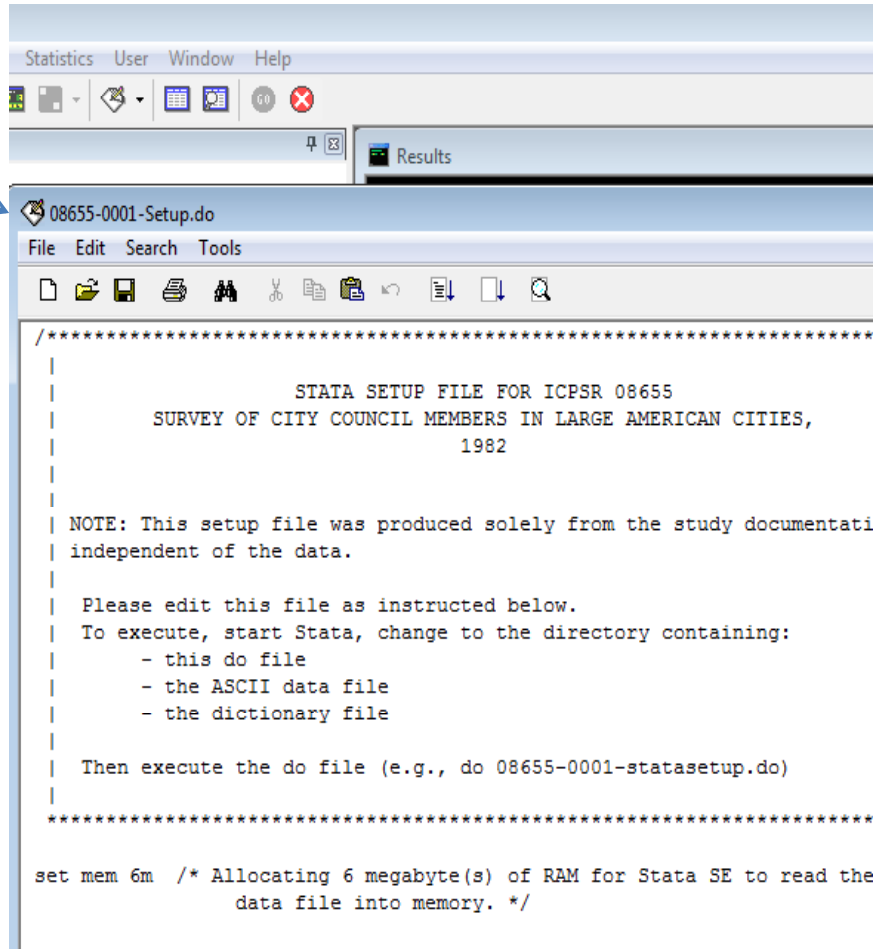
Importing Foreign Data

- Let's return to your Stata GUI
- Type `clear` to completely reset your data
  - Doing so deletes any variables you have stored or you have created
- Click here to open a "do file"
  - In the do file, select open
  - Browse for the setup do file:
  - *08655-0001-Setup.do*



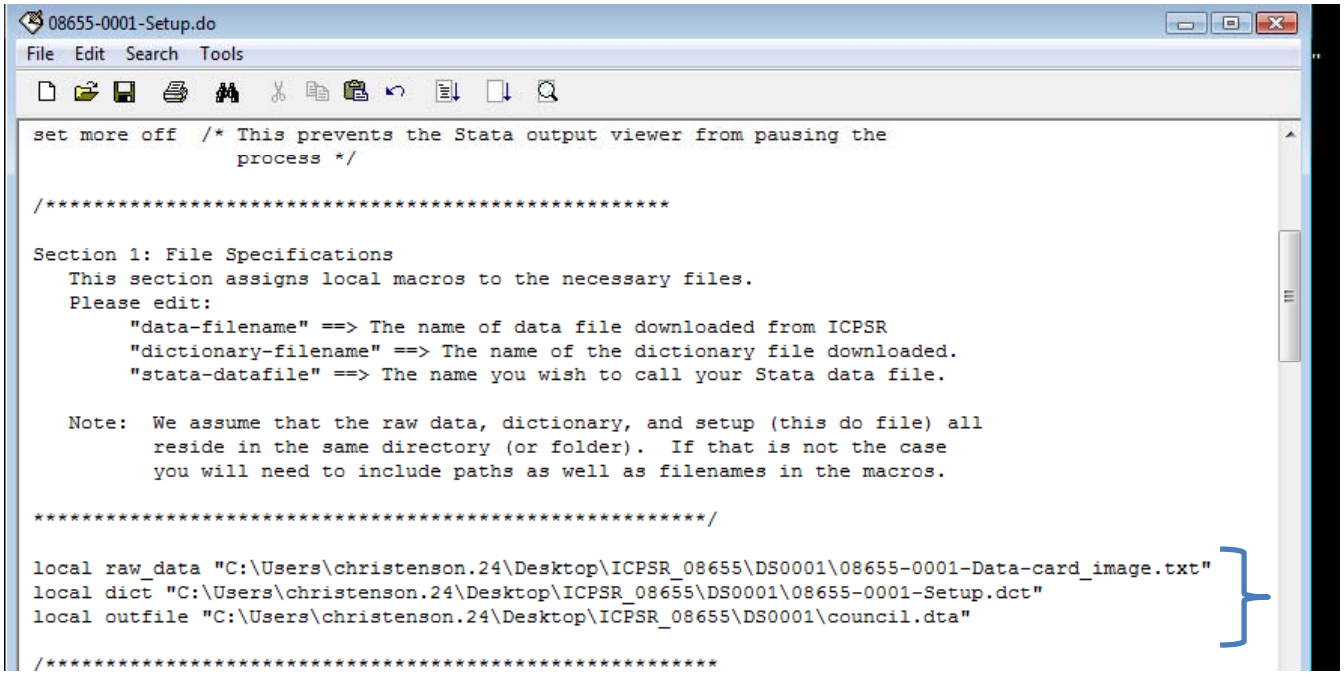
Importing Foreign Data

- The setup do file
- This file will define and label your data for the Stata editor by calling
  - The dataset
  - A corresponding dictionary file



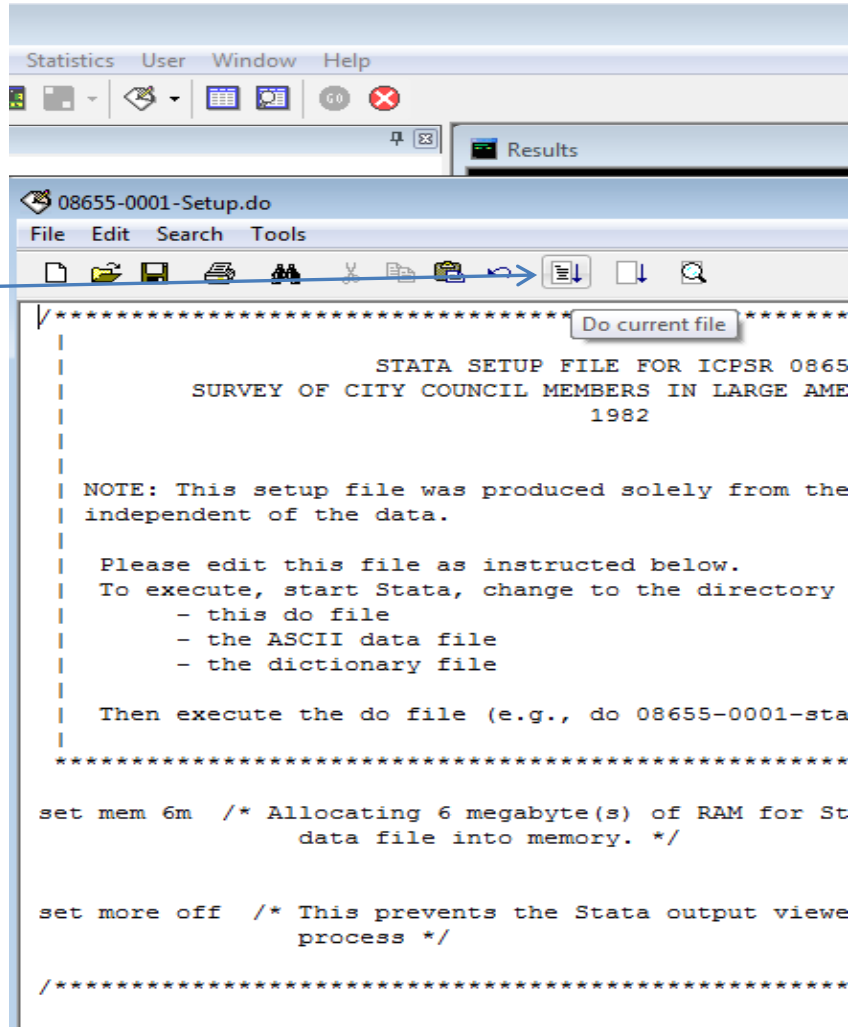
Importing Foreign Data

- Edit the do file to pull from the appropriate folder
  - You must tell it where to find the raw data (.txt) and the dictionary file (.dct) → we stored it on the desktop
  - And you must specify the name of the output file (.dta)



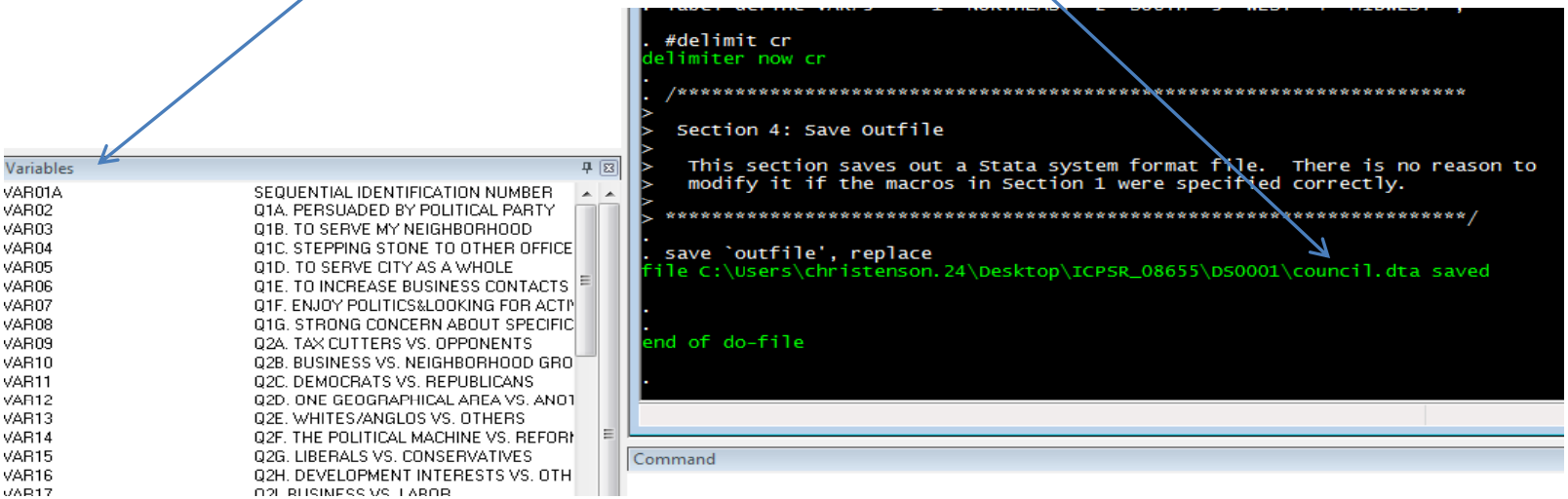
Importing Foreign Data

- Once we've told the do file editor where to find the dictionary and data…
- We `run` the do file
- In result viewer, Stata returns in green
  - `file C:\council.dta saved`
  - Or, if you got it wrong, it returns an error code in red
  - If wrong, make sure you specified the right directory



Imported Foreign Data

- Now you have a Stata formatted dataset (.dta) from an ASCII file (.txt)
- Properly saved data file
- Variables listed and labeled



Other Importing Options

- SPSS data (.sav) can be easily exported to Stata format (.dta) from SPSS
  - In SPSS, just click Save As and select the appropriate Stata version (an export wizard is now available in SPSS as well)
  - FYI: You can also export from SPSS to just about anything else (SAS, Excel, ASCII, dBase & SAS)
- The PRL lab has Stat/Transfer 

  - An easy way to move data between packages and into different databases
  - Especially good with large and labeled databases

Congratulations

- By now you can move comfortably around Stata
- You can
  - Keep a log of your work
  - Use Stata as a statistics calculator
  - Create variables
  - Load a Stata dataset
  - Examine your data
  - Run some descriptive functions
  - Make basic graphs
  - Search for help on commands and packages
  - Export Stata output into your preferred document
  - Create, edit, run and save commands from a do file
  - And even import foreign datasets

Remember

1. Begin by opening a log
   - Always keep a log
2. To increase memory for large datasets, type `set mem 100m`
3. Begin all analyses with simple descriptives
   - Know your data
4. Utilize `gen` to generate variables
   - The `egen` command is a helpful extension to gen
5. Usefulness of the Review window
   - Don't need to retype the command (just click from the review)
   - Also helpful are the page up/down keys within the command prompt
6. `_n` is Stata programming code for observation number
7. Use .do files
   - Annotate your do files utilizing the *

See You Next Time

- PRISM's next brownbag

  Contemporary Methods of Ideal Point Estimation

  Presenter: Josh Clinton of Princeton University

  January 30, 2008

  12:00-1:00pm

- PRISM's Spring brownbag

  Bayesian Inference with WinBUGS

  Presenters: Dino Christenson & Scott Powell

  Date & Time TBA (Spring 2008)

  Updates at http://polisci.osu.edu/prism/luncheons.htm

- PRISM's next methods lunch

  February 5th, 12 noon