**Exercise 1: Importing Data**

1. Close down Stata and open a new session
2. Go through the three steps for starting each Stata session that we reviewed
   1. Begin a log file
   2. Open your Stata dataset (gss.dta)
   3. Save your Stata dataset using a different name
3. Try opening the following files:
   1. A comma separated value file: gss.csv
   2. A SPSS file: gss.sav
   3. A SAS transport file: gss.xpt

**Exercise 2: Variable Labels and Value Labels**

Open the data set, gss.csv

1. Take a look at your data using one of the data review commands we discussed.
2. Rename your variables and add variable names using the following codebook:

v1, marital, marital status

v2, age, age of respondent

v3, educ, education

v4, sex, respondent’s sex

v5, inc, household income

v6, happy, general happiness

v7, region, region of interview

1. Add value labels to your “marital” variable using the following codebook:

1 “married”

2 “widowed”

3 “divorced”

4 “separated”

5 “never married”

**Exercise 3: Manipulating Variables**

Use the dataset, gss.dta

1. Generate a new variable, age2
2. Generate a new “high income” variable that will take on a value of “1” if a person has an income value greater than “15” and “0” otherwise
3. Generate a new divorced/separated dummy variable that will take on a value of “1” if a person is either divorced or separated and “0” otherwise

**Exercise 4: Descriptive statistics**

Use the dataset, gss.dta

1. Examine a few selected variables using the describe, sum and codebook commands
2. Tabulate the variable, “marital,” with and without labels
3. Cross-tabulate marital with region and show gender percent by region
4. Summarize the variable, “income” separately participants based on marital status
5. Summarize the variable, “happy” for married individuals only
6. Generate a histogram of income
7. Generate a second histogram of income, but this time, split income based on participants’ sex and ask Stata to print the normal curve on your histograms