



# Receding Variables

Make a new variable

$$\text{arr}[\text{idx\_prop\_2017}] < \text{arr}[\text{idx\_prop\_2017}]/$$

Override the existing entirely

afraid (afraid)

Override just part

afriaca\$country[afriaca\$country=="Congo, Dem. Rep."]<-



"IDRC"

# Recoding Variables

Make a new variable

```
africa$gdp_percap <- africa$gdp_2017/africa$pop_2017
```

Or overwrite the existing entirely

```
africa$road <- round(africa$road)
```

Or overwrite just part

```
africa$country[africa$country == "Congo, Dem. Rep."] <-  
  "DRC"
```

# Recoding Variables

Recoding variables is a common task in data analysis, often used to transform categorical or numerical data into a more meaningful format.

For example, you might recode a variable representing age into categories like "Young", "Middle-aged", and "Old".

Another common use is recoding a numerical variable into a binary format, such as "Yes/No" or "True/False".

Recoding variables can be done manually using software like SPSS or R, or automatically using programming languages like Python or R.

It's important to carefully consider the recoding process to ensure that the resulting data accurately represents the original information.

Recoding variables is a powerful tool for data manipulation and analysis, allowing you to tailor your data to your specific needs.

By understanding how to recode variables, you can gain deeper insights into your data and make more informed decisions.

Recoding variables is a fundamental skill in data analysis, and mastering it can greatly enhance your ability to work with data.

Whether you're a beginner or an experienced analyst, recoding variables is a technique that you'll find useful in many different contexts.

So, take the time to learn how to recode variables, and you'll be well-equipped to handle any data analysis challenge that comes your way.