



# Receding Variables

Assigning to subsets

```
> school <- c("Weinberg", "WCAS", "Weinberg", "WCAS",  
"McCormick", "McCormick")
```

>school[school=="WCAS"]< "Weinberg"

>shoo1

[1] "Weinberg" "Weinberg" "Weinberg" "Weinberg"

"McCormick" "McCormick"

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Assigning to subsets

```
> school <- c("Weinberg", "WCAS", "Weinberg", "WCAS",  
"McCormick", "McCormick")
```

```
> school[school=="WCAS"] <- "Weinberg"
```

```
> school
```

```
[1] "Weinberg" "Weinberg" "Weinberg" "Weinberg"  
"McCormick" "McCormick"
```



# Recoding Variables

Recoding variables is a common task in data analysis, often used to transform categorical variables into numerical ones or to create new variables based on existing ones.

There are several ways to recode variables in R, including using the `recode()` function, the `ifelse()` function, and the `case_when()` function.

The `recode()` function is part of the `car` package and is used to recode a single variable. It takes the variable name and a list of recoding rules as input.

The `ifelse()` function is a base R function that is used to recode a variable based on a logical condition. It takes a logical condition, a value to return if the condition is true, and a value to return if the condition is false.

The `case_when()` function is part of the `dplyr` package and is used to recode a variable based on multiple conditions. It takes a list of conditions and a list of values to return for each condition.

Recoding variables is a powerful tool that allows you to transform your data into a format that is more suitable for analysis. It is a common task in data analysis, and it is important to understand how to use the different functions available for recoding variables.

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