

Receding Variables

Make a new variable

$$\text{arr}[\text{a} \$ \text{gdp_per_cap} < - \text{arr}[\text{a} \$ \text{gdp_2017} / \text{arr}[\text{a} \$ \text{pop_2017}$$

Override the existing entirely

aircraft <= aircraft)

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. This process involves creating new variables based on the values of existing variables.

There are several methods for recoding variables, including using the `if` statement, the `recode` function, and the `recode` command in Stata. Each method has its own advantages and disadvantages, and the choice of method depends on the specific data and the desired outcome.

For example, the `if` statement is useful for recoding a single variable based on a specific condition. The `recode` function is more flexible, allowing for multiple recoding rules. The `recode` command in Stata is a powerful tool for recoding multiple variables at once.

Recoding variables can be a time-consuming process, but it is essential for ensuring that the data is in the correct format for analysis. By using the appropriate method, you can recode variables efficiently and accurately.