

manipulating data

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Interested in Working with local non-profit?

- Michael D'Italia: mjd429@camden.rutgers.edu
- again, extra credit for civic engagement!
- again, see syllabus for elaboration

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let's pull up your code

- let's start by discussing your code
- remember:
 - have preample
 - cd, mkdir etc

old ps comments: paths

- typically only one `cd` at the beginning
- and then no paths
- can check if runs at the library or apps.rutgers.edu
 - that it runs on your pc does not mean it will on mine!
 - again, the only thing i need to change (once!) is path
- it needs to run without any problems!
- I'll be giving very low grades if code breaks!

old ps comments

- keep it simple especially when learning new things!
 - much easier to figure things out
- say keep 5 vars and 50 obs:
- sample, 50 count
- keep Country GDPlat GDPqtr GDP11
- it's easier to figure things out with a small and handy data
- so not only simplicity in code but also in data is good
 - later, we'll complicate, but always try to simplify

old ps comments

- if you have questions on my comments on your ps
- do ask for clarification!
- i tend to be overly parsimonious...

old ps comments

- yes, you cannot overdo with comments
 - but super detailed comments are not necessary
 - the point is to put only the comments that are useful to you!
- no need to put comments about everything you do (unless this really helps you)

old ps comments

- always cite data!
- at a minimum say where exactly it come from, ie the url
- if ambiguous say which year, wave, version etc...

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general idea, intuition

- ◇ data management is mostly about manipulating data:
- ◇ generating, recoding, labeling etc
- today's class covers what you'll be doing most of the time with your data
- it's pretty easy—no complicated code, no fancy things
 - but also little boring, unexciting, and tedious, but necessary!
 - we'll be doing more exciting stuff very soon!

basic coding rules

- simplicity, clarity, efficiency:
 - drop everything that is not necessary
 - drop the clutter and be clean
- have “tight” code:
 - as few lines as possible that do as much as possible
- be lazy (copy from others, not 100% !)
-
- more rules later

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operators

- ◇ == equal to (status quo)
- ◇ = use for assigning values
- ◇ != not equal to
- ◇ > greater than
- ◇ >= (<=) greater (smaller) than or equal to
- ◇ & and (shift+7)
- ◇ | or
- ◇ `replace happy=1 if(educ>10 | inc>=10) & (unemp!=1 & div!=1)`

basics

- ◇ most standard variables manipulation (e.g. generating, transforming, and recoding variables) can be done with:
- ◇ `gen` and `replace`
- ◇ or:
- ◇ `recode`
 - `recode` is often (not always) cleaner and better
 - better use `gen` and `replace`
 - if it is complicated, multistage process to `gen` a var
 - say based on many other vars (as on previous slide)
- ◇ `dofile`

egen

- ◇ `egen` means “extended generate”
- ◇ powerful, difficult, and confusing
(typically these adjectives go together)
- ◇ for details: `help egen`; examples:
- ◇ `egen maxInc=rowmax(husInc wifInc)`
- ◇ `egen avgInc=mean(inc)`
- ◇ `gen devInc=inc-avgInc` ($x - \bar{x}$)

by, sort, egen

- ◇ **by:** runs command by some group
- ◇ you always need to sort the group first
- ◇ so always use **by sort:** or in short: **bys:**
- ◇ **bys marital: egen avgmlnc=mean(inc)**
- **bys:** and **egen** often work well together!
- ◇ don't forget to check if stata did what you think it did
- <http://stataproject.blogspot.com/2007/12/step-4-thank-god-for-egen-command.html>
- ◇ **dofile**

tostring/destring is about storage type

- ◇ after running `d` in “storage type” column **str** denotes a string(word), everything else is a number
- ◇ run `edit` and note colors: red is string, black is number, blue is number with label
- ◇ number can be stored as a string
- ◇ string cannot be stored as a number
- ◇ from number to string
`tostring marital, gen(m_s)`
- ◇ from string to number
`destring m_s, gen(m_n)`
- ◇ `dofile`

'destring, ignore' is dangerous!

- i tried to clean up `http://taxfoundation.org/article/state-individual-income-tax-rates`
- a bunch of footnotes with (a),(b),(1),(2), etc
- in general do not use options
- “ignore” “force”
- unless you know 100% what you are doing!
- 'destring, ignore' is dangerous!
- it works on individual characters not full strings;
- `destring, ignore("(1)")` drops '(', ')', and '1' too !!!!
- `http://www.stata.com/statalist/archive/2011-11/msg01050.html`

encode/decode is about values

- ◇ convert string into numeric

encode region, gen(regN)

- ◇ decode will replace values with labels

- ◇ **encode/decode is about values**

- ◇ **tostring/destring is about storage type**

- ◇ dofile

missing values

- ◇ stata understands missing as a very big number
- ◇ for instance, if income is coded from 1 to 26 and we generate high income, this is **wrong**:

```
gen hi_inc=0
```

```
replace hi_inc=1 if inc>15 (1 for >15 and ".")
```

- ◇ it should be:

```
gen hi_inc=.
```

```
replace hi_inc=1 if inc>15 & hi_inc<26
```

```
replace hi_inc=0 if inc>0 & hi_inc<16
```

- ◇ dofile

missing values

- you can and should assign specific missing values
- that are '.' and a lowercase letter
 - that depends on reason for missingness, say:
 - .i=missing because refused
 - .k=missing because inapplicable
 - .z=missing because nonsense reported
- typically, do not drop missing obs!
 - because that it is missing on one var,
does not mean it is missing on others!

tips

- ◇ use `tab, mi` to see if there are any missings
- ◇ be careful about strings
- ◇ remember that number can be stored as a string
- ◇ you cannot do math with strings
- ◇ use operators—you can do anything with your data using them
- ◇ manipulation of variables is easy, but can easily go wrong
- remember to double check what you did
- `tab <oldVar> <newVar> , mi`
 - (typically use `,mi!` and can add `,nola`)

exercise 1

- ◇ load gss.dta
- ◇ generate age^2 from age.
- ◇ generate a divorced/separated dummy variable that will take on value 1 if a person is either divorced or separated and 0 otherwise
- ◇ generate a variable that is a deviation from income's mean ($x - \bar{x}$)
- ◇ generate a variable showing average income for each region
- ◇ change storage type of income variable into string and name it inc_str and then change it back into number and name it inc_num

keep/drop

- ◇ keep first 10 obs

keep in 1/10

- ◇ keep obs on condition

keep if marital==1

- ◇ instead of keep you may use drop

drop if marital>1 & marital <.

- ◇ keep and drop also work for variables:

drop marital

- ◇ dofile

sort, order

- ◇ sort on marital's values

```
sort marital
```

- ◇ sort on marital's and then income's values

```
sort marital inc
```

- ◇ make marital 1st var

```
order marital
```

- ◇ put vars in alphabetic order

```
aorder
```

- ◇ dofile

`_n` `_N`

- ◇ To make operations based on row order it is useful to use `_n` and `_N`
- ◇ `gen id=_n`
- ◇ `gen total=_N`
- ◇ `edit`
- ◇ `gen previous_id=id[_n-1]`
- ◇ `dofile`

collapse

- ◇ we already learned `bys:` and `egen:`

```
bys marital: gen count_marital_group=_n
```

```
bys marital: egen count_id=count(id)
```

- ◇ a similar, but more radical, is `collapse`

```
collapse inc educ, by(region) (mean is default)
```

```
collapse (count) id, by(marital)
```

- ◇ `dofile`

tips

- ◇ both `collapse` and `bys: egen` can be used to calculate group statistics
- ◇ `collapse` produces new dataset with n equal number of groups
- ◇ `bys: egen` adds a new variable with group statistic that is constant within a group
- ◇ `_n+/-<number>` is useful with panel/time series data

exercise 2

- ◇ load gss.dta
- ◇ Create a new dataset using 'collapse' by region that has mean income, mean happiness, mean education, number of people who are married and number of females.
Hint: to get number of married and females first generate respective dummy variables and then use 'sum' option with 'collapse'.