

### Variable: Arten

|                      |                |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Numerische Variable  | Intervallskala |
| Kategoriale Variable | Nominalskala   |
| Geordnete Kategorien | Ordinalskala   |
| Text-variable        |                |
| Logische Variable    |                |

### Typische Schritte mit neuen Daten

- Variablenamen festlegen
- Daten eingeben oder einlesen
- Fehlende Werte kodieren
- Kategoriale Variablen kodieren
- Plausibilitätsprüfung
- Fragebogen-Items invertieren (Kodierung umkehren) - falls nötig
- Neue Variable berechnen

### Wichtigste Punkte

|                                  |                                                                               |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <-                               | Namen und Werten ordnen zu den Objekten                                       |
| header =TRUE / Header =FALSE     | TRUE - erste Zeile als Variable                                               |
| \$                               | Teile eines Objekts zuzugreifen (lets you access variables within a data set) |
| c labels =c( " ", " ", " ", " ") | This is a generic function which combines its arguments. (c = combine)        |

### Umsetzung in R - Einheit 1

|                                                                         |                                                                                              |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| textdaten <- read.table("01_data.txt", header =TRUE)                    | If the parameter "header=" is "TRUE", then the first row will be treated as the column names |
| textdaten2 <- read.table("01_data.txt")                                 | Without "TRUE" - first row is variable                                                       |
| textdaten <- read.table("01_data.txt", header =TRUE, na.strings="9999") | Alles, was vorher in der CSV-Datei als -999 oder -9999 stand, müsste jetzt in R ein NA sein. |
| factor()                                                                | Erstellen kategorialer Variablen                                                             |



### Umsetzung in R - Einheit 1 (cont)

```
textdata$Maturaland <- factor (textdata$Maturaland, levels =c( 1,2 ,3,4), labels =c( " Sch wei z  
tschland", " and ers wo"))
```

```
textdata$Maturaland <- factor (textdata$Maturaland, levels =c( 1,2 ,3,4), labels =c( " Sch wei z  
tschland", " and ers wo"))
```

```
textdata$Maturaland <- factor (textdata$Maturaland, levels =c( 1,2 ,3,4), labels =c( " Sch wei z  
tschland", " and ers wo"))
```

```
read.csv()
```

```
textdata <- read.csv( " 01_data.csv ", header =TRUE, na.strings="9 99")
```



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