

A simple example

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1 Introduction

1.1 Goals

Goals

- This lesson should show off quick production of presentations
 - We'll run some Stata and get the output into the presentation
 - We'll split input and output so that the notes have something different from the slides
-

2 Lesson

2.1 Something Simple

Something Simple

- This slide has only text
 - It looks like an outline
 - Adding things is simple
 - No need to play formatting games
-

A Little Stata

- Open up the auto dataset

```
. sysuse auto  
  
(1978 Automobile Data)
```

- Look at a table

```
. tab rep78, sum(price)
```

Repair		Summary of Price		
Record 1978		Mean	Std. Dev.	Freq.
-----+-----				
1	4,564.5	522.55191		2
2	5,967.625	3,579.357		8
3	6,429.233	3,525.14		30
4	6,071.5	1,709.608		18
5	5,913	2,615.763		11
-----+-----				
Total	6,146.043	2,912.44		69

Return Lists

- Would like to illustrate something with a lot of output
- Return lists can be like this

```
. summarize price, detail
```

Price				

Percentiles		Smallest		
1%	3291	3291		
5%	3748	3299		
10%	3895	3667	Obs	74
25%	4195	3748	Sum of Wgt.	74
50%	5006.5		Mean	6165.257
		Largest	Std. Dev.	2949.496
75%	6342	13466		
90%	11385	13594	Variance	8699526
95%	13466	14500	Skewness	1.653434
99%	15906	15906	Kurtosis	4.819188

- Putting them in the slides is pointless, but they should be in the notes

```
. return list
```

```
scalars:  
      r(N) = 74  
      r(sum_w) = 74  
      r(mean) = 6165.256756756757  
      r(Var) = 8699525.97426879  
      r(sd) = 2949.495884768919  
      r(skewness) = 1.653433511704859
```

```
r(kurtosis) = 4.819187528464004
r(sum) = 456229
r(min) = 3291
r(max) = 15906
r(p1) = 3291
r(p5) = 3748
r(p10) = 3895
r(p25) = 4195
r(p50) = 5006.5
r(p75) = 6342
r(p90) = 11385
r(p95) = 13466
r(p99) = 15906
```

A Graph would be nice

- Graphs always look good

```
. graph matrix mpg price turn
```

