# Übungsblatt ERM 5: SPSS introduction: Data input and import

1. What is the difference between the data view and the variable view in SPSS? When do you use which?
2. Why is it important to define the variables in SPSS? What do you have to pay attention to, what is relevant for your calculations?
3. What does the output navigator in SPSS show?
4. Create the table below in Excel. Then import it into SPSS.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Participant** | **Sex** | **Height (cm)** | **Weight (kg)** |
| 4 | Female | 172 | 80 |
| 2 | Female | 165 | 55 |
| 8 | Male | 180 | 98 |
| 1 | Female | 185 | 75 |
| 5 | Male | 185 | 102 |
| 10 | Male | 179 | 80 |

1. Use the imported data to define and adjust the variables reasonably.
2. Add the following additional data to your data set manually:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Participant** | **Sex** | **Height (cm)** | **Weight (kg)** | **Shoe size** |
| 7 | Male | 190 | 80 | 46 |
| 3 | Female | 160 | 45 | 37 |
| 9 | Male | 180 | 70 | 42 |
| 6 | Male | 187 | 87 | 45 |

Consider that there is an additional variable now. What does that mean for your previously existing data? What must happen with the other rows that do not contain this variable yet? Why?

1. Sort the data set by the variable “participant”.
2. Now select only the “Male” cases, not the “Female”.
3. Now revoke the case selection. Calculate a new variable: the sum of the height and the weight of a participant.