Ch7 true/false and choice (1.5 points each)

1. Printing a copy of the data entered can be very helpful when checking the accuracy of your work, unfortunately the *IBM SPSS Statistics* software does not allow to just print a portion of your data.
2. A printed summary of variable information can serve as a *codebook* by providing a list of all the variables and their codes for your categorical variables.
3. Printing data that have been entered into the *Data View* screen in a format easy to interpret is always a simple task.
4. In general, the dataset has to have more than eight variables and more than 40 cases for SPSS to spread the printing over multiple pages.
5. If you wish to obtain variable information on an unopened file you need to select *External File* after clicking *File* and before selecting *Display Data File Information*.
6. Printing data that have been entered into the *Data View* screen when you have 6 or less variables and 36 or less cases results in a difficult to interpret output.
7. To move from one *Data View* page to another when printing you need to click on which of the following?
   1. Data View
   2. Next Page
   3. Next Output
   4. Next Data
8. To print the desired portion, after clicking the mouse, and dragging the pointer over the desired cases and variables that you wish to print, you need to do which of the following?
   1. Click File, click Print, click Selection, and then click OK.
   2. Click Utilities, click Print, click Selection, and then click OK.
   3. Click File and then click Print.
   4. Click Data and then click Print.
9. If you want variable information on a file that is currently open, which of the following you must select?
   1. Working File
   2. External File
   3. Opened File
   4. File in progress
10. When you obtain variable information through *File* and *Display Data File Information*, the *Output Viewer* opens with which of the following?
    1. Variable Analysis and Variable Values
    2. Variable Analysis and Variable Information
    3. Variable Graphs and Variable Information
    4. Variable Information and Variable Values

Ch8 true/false and choice

1. The *Help* features available vary depending on the *IBM SPSS Statistics* software version you may be using but the general approach is the same.
2. *Get Help and Support* and *Get Started with Tutorials* are two options offered in the welcome window of the *IBM SPSS Statistics* software.
3. Chapter 8 of this book limits its help coverage by providing detailed *Tutorials* since this is the most productive way of providing assistance to the *IBM SPSS Statistics* software program user.
4. One obvious shortfall of obtaining *Help* while using the *IBM SPSS Statistics* software is that there is no easy way to obtain assistance while you are actually conducting your data analysis.
5. The *IBM SPSS Statistics* software provides a way to get help directly from the “welcome page” by directly clicking *Getting Help and Support* at the bottom of the page.
6. The *Case Studies* *Help* feature generates statistics and graphs to help you learn how the *IBM SPSS Statistics* software can best assist you when you have personal data to analyze.
7. One way to access assistance by using a *Tutorial* is to click *Help* on the *Main Menu*, then click *Topics*, and in the *Table of Contents* scroll to and click *Tutorial*.
8. The *IBM SPSS Statistics* software programmers need to improve *Tutorials* as they are rather short and often fail to provide enough information—they are just too brief.
9. *Context Sensitive* help is a convenient and easily accessible method of obtaining valuable information while you are actively conducting data analysis or manipulation.
10. One problem with the *IBM SPSS Statistics* software’s *Tutorials* is that very few topics are covered—it is highly likely you will not find a *Tutorial* to help you.

Workout 10 points each

1. Twenty-one heavy smokers were put on a treadmill at the fastest setting. The time in seconds was measured until they fell off from exhaustion: 18, 16, 18, 24, 23, 22, 22, 23, 26, 29, 32, 34, 34, 36, 36, 43, 42, 49, 46, 46, 57. Compute using SPSS (state the steps you used and indicate your outputs)
   1. the mode,
   2. median,
   3. mean,
   4. range and
   5. interquartile range
2. you have been given the following scale data (test scores)

scores 100, 109, 114, 118, 125, 135, 135, 138, 139, 140

you must set up a dataset in SPSS and then transform the data using the compute Variable and arithmetic functions to calculate new variables giving the log and the square root of the original test score. You must end up with a dataset consisting 10 cases and three variables named ‘test, “logtest”, and “sqrttest”. Show SPSS’s Data View once the operations complete.

Hint for logtest variable transform within Arithmetic use “Ln” and state your steps clearly