Help for the Macintosh DataGen Edit Window

Edit modifies values in the selected variable and writes them into the target variable.

The selected variable is chosen by highlighting cells in one column of the DataGen Spreadsheet. For example, if the Spreadsheet looks like this, you have chosen Variable 1 as the selected variable, as shown above.

Unless you specify otherwise, the target variable is the same as the selected variable (that is, the Edit will overwrite the selected values). You can change the target into another variable by clicking one of the buttons.

The rows are selected on the DataGen Spreadsheet. For example, the spreadsheet above specifies that rows 1 through 5 are to be edited. You may change the rows to be written either by selecting a different region of the spreadsheet column, or by changing the values in the Edit window.

You may also select all 200 values in the variable either by clicking the “Select all values” button or by clicking Variable 1 in the DataGen Spreadsheet.
You may add a constant to or subtract a constant from all the selected values. Enter the constant in the cell provided and click **Add** or **Subtract**.

You may multiply or divide all the selected values by a constant. Enter the constant in the cell provided and click **Multiply** or **Divide**.

You may convert the values to z scores using the formula $Z = \frac{X - \bar{X}}{s}$.

You may convert to ranks. Tied ranks are averaged.

You may square the selected values or take their square roots. All values must be positive to take square roots.

You may sort them in descending order. If you click the “all variables” button, the remaining variables will be travel with the selected variable.

You may insert a blank cell (so that you can enter a new value), or you can “close up” a column by removing blank cells.

You can multiply values together. Here, for example, the values of variables 2, 4 and 5 will be multiplied together and written into the selected variable. The variables must have parallel structure—for example, there can’t be a numerical value in variable 2 in the same row that variable 4 is blank.

A linear combination is a weighted sum. Here, for example, twice the value of Variable 1 will be added to three times the value of Variable 2, and then we will subtract five times the value of variable 3. The variables must have parallel structure—for example, there can’t be a numerical value in variable 1 in the same row that variable 2 is blank.

You can undo the last Generate operation. DataGen supports only an immediate undo, which means that once you have done anything else in the spreadsheet, the Generate action can NOT be undone.

**See also:**
- Help for the DataGen Spreadsheet
- Help for the Control Buttons
- Help for the Descriptive Statistics window
- Help for the Statistics window
- Help for the Generate window