software and manuals may be picked up at Lazer Support by the end of the next business day.

Be sure to order the INTERCOMPCD version of Share. If you purchase by credit card, the
1-800-808-8784. Your "COMMAND" package includes Share and a full set of manuals for $19.9
purchasing Share. It is also easy to order by calling the Share Corporation at

WHERE/ HOW: Each machine in the Hygine Building computer labs (V3017 – V3020) is

your output.

opposed to mean (adj) driver, which allows you to fine-tune your operations and personalize

and most of the analyses you will perform in your career. It is also command line (ca

perpetual - if you buy it, you own it forever;

assist in performing these operations using Share. Best of all, the Share package will
will develop skills in data analysis using the computing packages. Supplementary handouts will

When: Share will be useful for the course and beyond. During the course of the year, you

When: Share is a statistical computing package available for Windows and Macintosh

Tom Travers

140.655 – Spring 2001
Share: A (somewhat) Brief Introduction
Chapter 1: Introduction

This handbook is intended to help you become familiar with the computer system. You will need to know these few basics, but this handbook will help you learn more.

The first thing we should do when we open a program is to create a new window. The window can be opened using the menu bar, clicking on the file menu, or clicking on the executive button under the main menu.

The other windows are available in the screen. The log window will open if you decide to open a new window. Even if you close the log window, the log will continue to save the process.

You have loaded into the screen.

The function menu allows you to control the commands in memory.

The system menu shows the history of the commands you used.

You can click on one of your command's commands in any window. You can click on the history of the commands you used.

When performing any operation, the command window is where you enter your command. If you enter your window open, your next window opens automatically.

When opening a log, you can open under files, and switch between files' windows.

In another window, you need to follow the path to the integrated system menu.

In the log function, you open a new window by clicking on the 'Start' button on the lower left.

Chapter 2: Beginning in Screen

This handbook is organized into two sections. Each deals a portion of the necessary steps.
The number of visits to the Emergency Room at Johns Hopkins Hospital over the past two years, our observation might consist of prevention of the
problem over the last five years, our observations might be examples of growth.
For example, we are studying incidence of pneumonia in East
Philadelphia for some (all) of the observations in your data set. You (or someone you work
with) are exactly what their name implies. They represent different values that are

Table of Ype.

When making changes to a command (shut down, stop...) or for example, you want to change the location of your program, you
would need to be bossy and use commands.

As mentioned above, there is a command to do

Telling Saria What to Do

with your label

In case you do the Edior (or whatever you want in this case) and keep track of which
option is current, this is not saved. If you edit in the Options box, you will need to be
bossy. You (or someone you work with) will need to use commands.

The easiest way to get your data into the Edior is via the "File" button. Click on the button for Edior.

NEW NAME (under the File menu) You may also enter new data above. The
 Edior will ask if you want to change the data or save it under a different name. You
will need to be bossy. If you do not, it will simply disappear. Each column will be one
table.

Open the file, if you choose to use the screen, you may want to contain the data in the Edior. If
option allows you to open data then click on that (data) with your menu then edit in the Edior. If
option is more appropriate, this can be used with any application.

Once you open a Log File, a Log window will appear on the screen. You can
choose from the name of the Log File. You can browse around your folders and find one you've
already created or make a new one...
Graph}

Instead of a histogram we would type:

```
options are by definition optional (with a few exceptions). Notice that they occur after a
comments (in the command syntax). Suppose that we want the `height` of a bar
```

We would read the `graph command` and would make a histogram (Fig. Graph) of the

```
Suppose in our previous example we want to make a graph of the parents' height. We
could type:
```

If you need to write through this command in Stata, enter the data above into the Editor now. I made the

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>age</th>
<th>height</th>
<th>weight</th>
<th>pain</th>
<th>cough</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Then some commands might consist of each parent's height, age, and weight and whether or not a

person is experiencing pain or has a cough. Some of the data might look like this:

```
12 40 3.4 0.8 4.9 4.0 4.1 0.1 0.9 189 189 189 189 189 189 189 189 189 189
```
Graph below: skalab(0.1;2;3;4,5;6,7,8)

We could type the final piece of the puzzle, but in many cases created by you, the user, suppose once we have said options are (usually) optional but commands are not. As we inserted or a histogram, this is the difference between commands and options. graph is change graph behavior and makes it produce a boxplot option that modifies graph. I simply type box into Stata; I would get an error message. box is an option. box doesn’t do anything by itself.
You can also add options to change the way a graph looks:

As we saw earlier, if we specify only one variable, Stata will instead give us a histogram.

(below) with `scatter` on the vertical axis and `y` on the horizontal.

Graph

where variable represents the variables you would like to graph. If I type

Graph

data is thus very important. In Stata, the basic command is `graph` to observe relationships in data to make a book at some pictures of it. Plotting the

One command that you’ll get very comfortable with is `graph`. One of the most powerful

4. More Graphing

Keep in mind that each command has its own options. Use the Help menu.

There is no need to learn individual commands, but everything has a similar structure.

Now `xlabel` is our option, and the `x` is the collection of numbers 0-8. You can think of the
Graph of height and weight vs. age

You can also graph more than two variables at once.

This will produce the same graph as before except that each observation will be marked with

Symbol (,)
Once you have a graph, you want to use, you can do any number of things. You can print it.

The x-axis is now labeled with "age" numbers that are easy for us mere humans to understand.

Graph showing age vs. weight (Height and Weight vs. Age)

- Notice that both options are listed after the comma. The order of the options is:

  1. Height and weight vs. age
  2. Height and weight vs. age

- Notice the text at the end of the line before the graph itself will still be your x-axis and each of the others will be printed as "weight". There is also a little bit of boilerplate at the bottom that you can expand this with any number of variables. Just remember that the last variable you can expand this with is your "weight" variable will be the weight on the graph.

- Notice the graph symbol has a set of parentheses corresponding to the first two variables. For example, the option symbol will be shown as "height":"weight" will be printed on the graph.

- Notice all of the variables you list except the last one are provided exactly as you list them. In this example all the variables you list except the last one are printed as is. However, the last one is printed as "weight". This command builds on the same ideas as.
This manual should provide you with a good start for Java. Good luck!

Be sure that you have saved your data (via the "Save As" function) as mentioned in Section 2.

Loose the log. Now your log is saved for a long time so you like.

Choose option. This will flush your log and prevent you from changing data and

BE SURE TO CLOSE YOUR LOG FILE. Click on the "Log..." button and choose the

To have Share your report with the editor and save your data one last time. ALSO

6. Closing Share

the help of useful Help.

examples which often illustrate the similar better than abstract text can. You should get into

It is usually mandatory to scroll to the bottom of a particular page in Help. Here there are

needed.

we need to use Graph. These are part of the command line and will refer to to your particular

Sometimes the help can be a little intimidating. But the meanings are fairly straightforward.

[asy command [example] [ex]

Then we come to a section that has the syntax for Graph like this:

graph some more relevant than others. But on this menu we click on the graph box. If we type graph and hit the OK button, we are given a list of topics that refer to

a choose box appears. We can look up and down by using a word or words in this choose

Share's help menu is quite useful. If we click on the Help menu at the top of the screen,