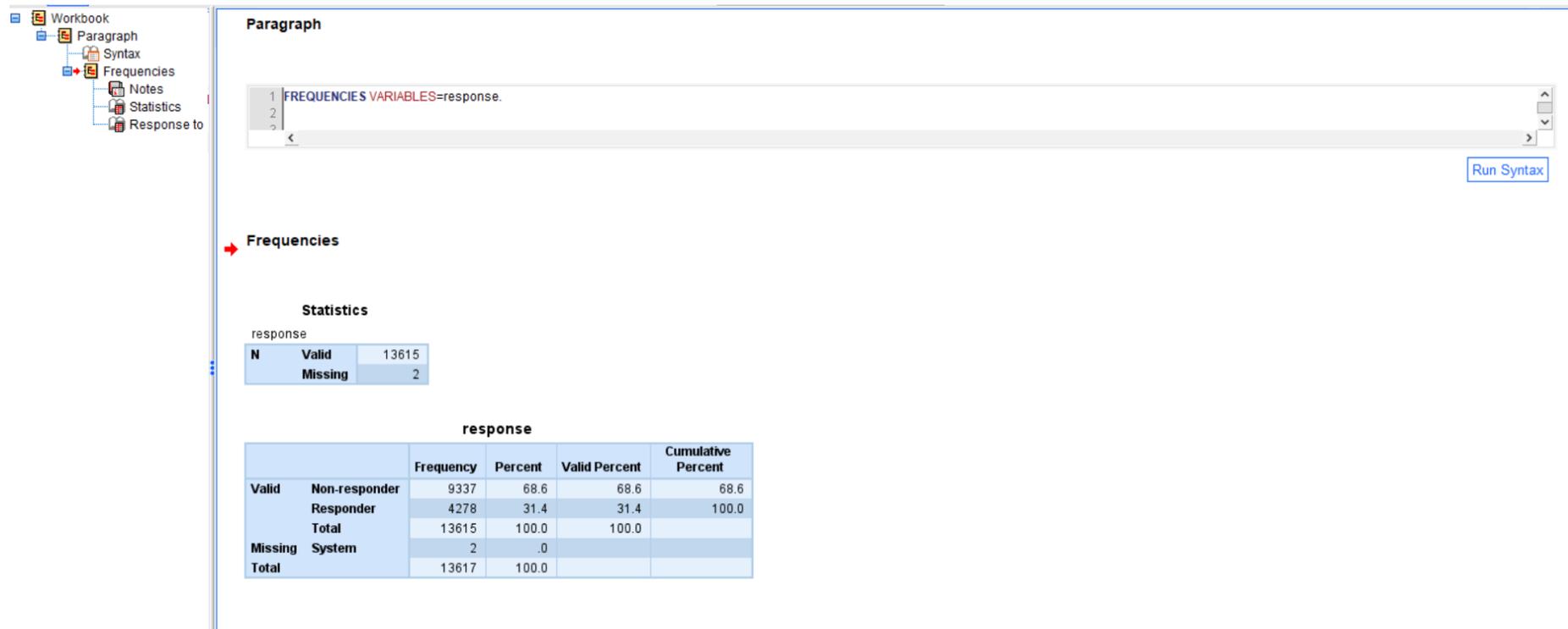


Workbook Mode

Tech Tips - IBM SPSS Statistics

Workbook Mode

- In the latest versions of IBM SPSS Statistics, users can use **Workbook** mode.
- Easy to go between Workbook and Classic modes.
- Workbooks use a notebook approach where syntax and output are in the same file.



The screenshot displays the SPSS Workbook Mode interface. On the left, a tree view shows the structure of the workbook: **Workbook** (containing **Paragraph**, **Syntax**, **Frequencies**, **Notes**, **Statistics**, and **Response to**). The main area is divided into two sections:

- Paragraph:** Contains a single line of syntax: `FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=response.` A **Run Syntax** button is located to the right.
- Frequencies:** Displays the output for the `response` variable. It includes a **Statistics** table and a detailed **response** table.

Statistics

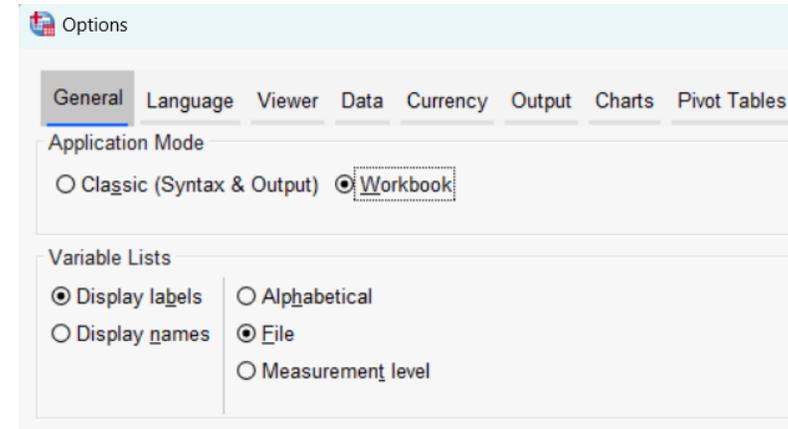
response		
N	Valid	13615
	Missing	2

response

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Non-responder	9337	68.6	68.6	68.6
	Responder	4278	31.4	31.4	100.0
	Total	13615	100.0	100.0	
Missing	System	2	.0		
Total		13617	100.0		

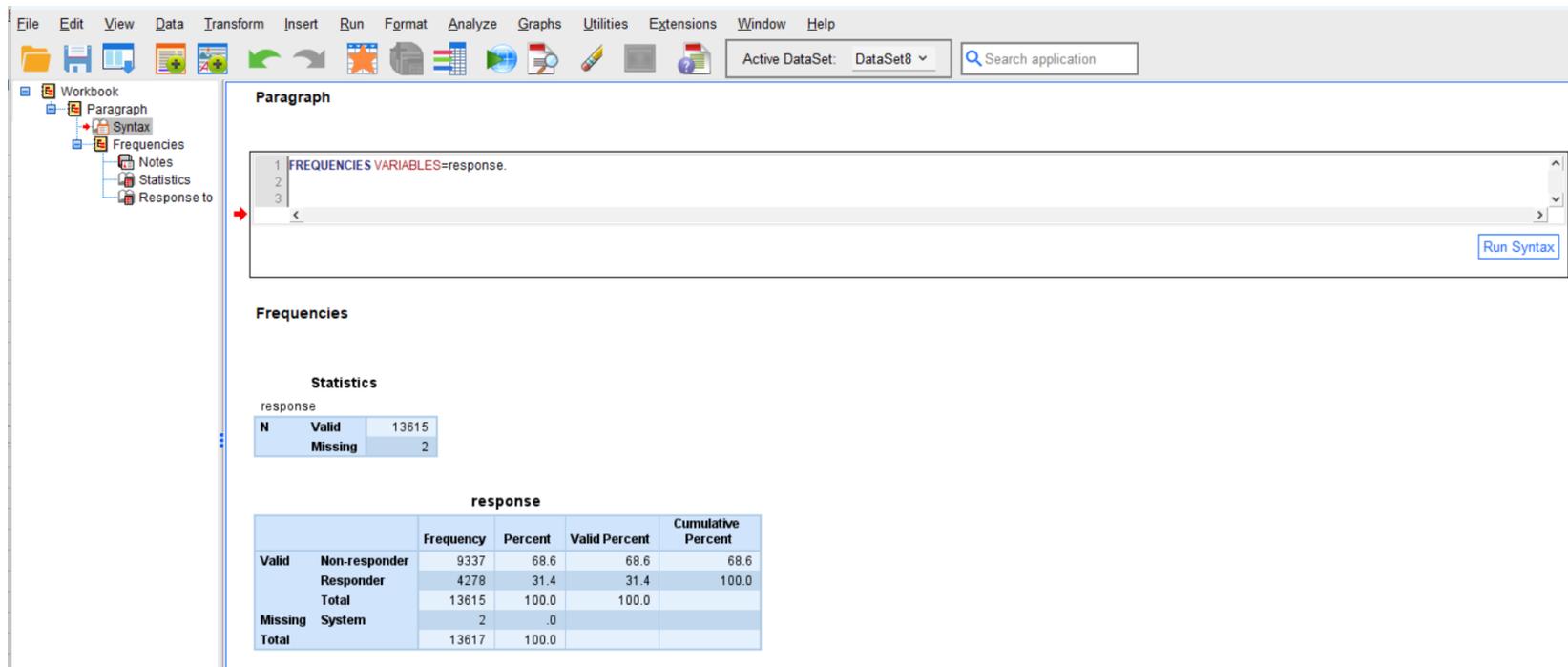
Getting Started

- To turn on Workbook mode you can use the button at the bottom right to turn it on.
- You can also go to **Edit > Options > General** to turn this feature on.
- Once you have enabled the Application Mode as Workbook you can open a new Workbook file by going to **File > New > Workbook**



Working in Workbooks

- You can paste from the dialog boxes.
- You can open a new Workbook file and start by writing syntax in the **Paragraph** box.
- You can save your Workbook file.
- You can export the file.
- We will review the tools on the toolbar.



The screenshot shows the SPSS software interface. The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Data, Transform, Insert, Run, Format, Analyze, Graphs, Utilities, Extensions, Window, and Help. The toolbar contains various icons for file operations and analysis. The active data set is 'DataSet8'. The left sidebar shows a workbook structure with a 'Paragraph' box selected, containing the following syntax:

```
1 FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=response.
2
3
```

Below the paragraph box, the 'Frequencies' dialog box is visible, showing the variable 'response' selected. The 'Statistics' section is expanded, and the 'Run Syntax' button is visible.

The output window displays the following statistics for the variable 'response':

Statistics		
response		
N	Valid	13615
	Missing	2

The output also includes a detailed frequency table for 'response':

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Non-responder	9337	68.6	68.6	68.6
	Responder	4278	31.4	31.4	100.0
	Total	13615	100.0	100.0	
Missing	System	2	.0		
	Total	13617	100.0		



Thank You

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