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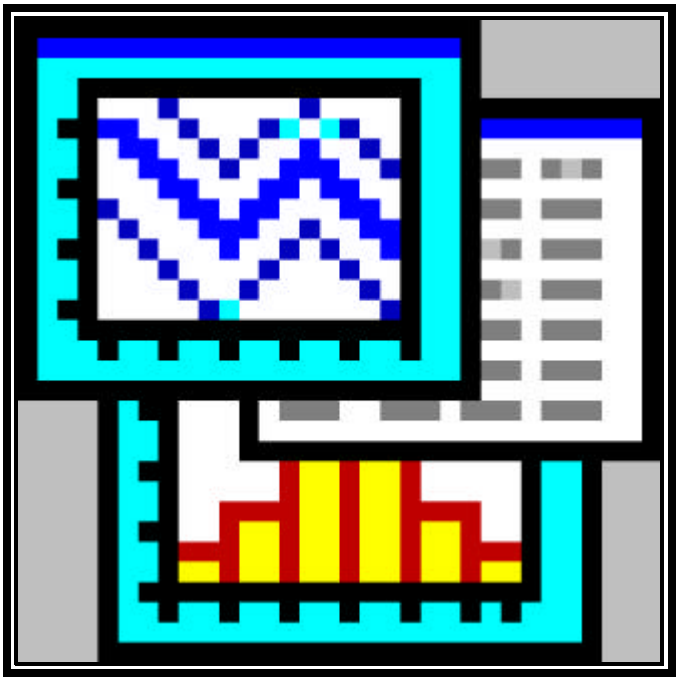
# *EViews*
## User's Guide



*EViews*

# Opening an *EViews* Workfile

Getting Data.
Existing Data files -

Click on

**FILE-OPEN**

Choose the correct workfile, and

Click **OPEN**

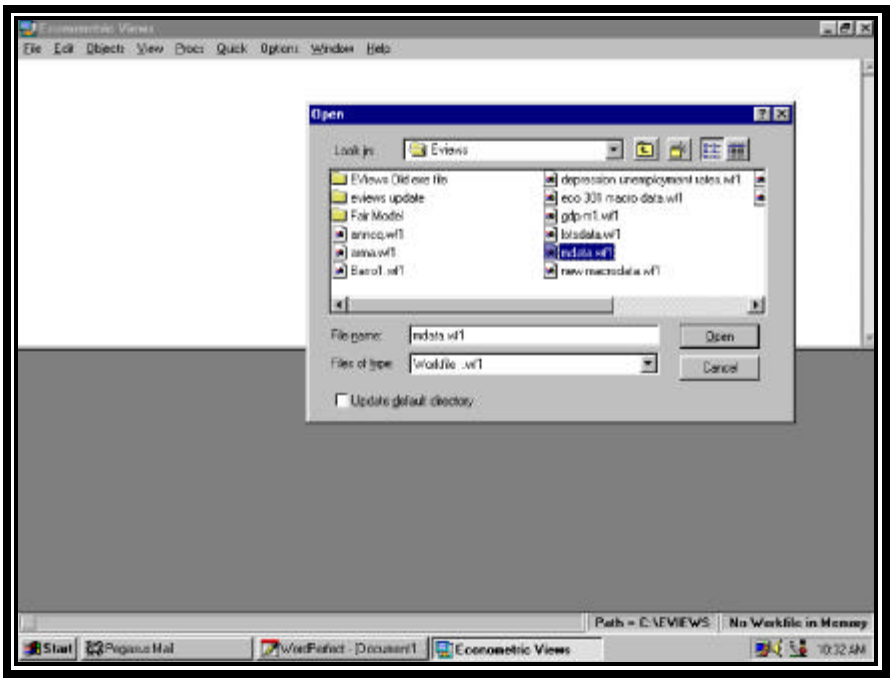



**Figure 1**

EViews will open the requested file, and provide a list of variables and objects in the file.

The open box on the screen is called the **workfile box**. (see Figure 2)

The buttons with the labels VIEW, PROCS, SAVE, etc. are referred to as the toolbar.

EViews has several different toolbars that we will use.

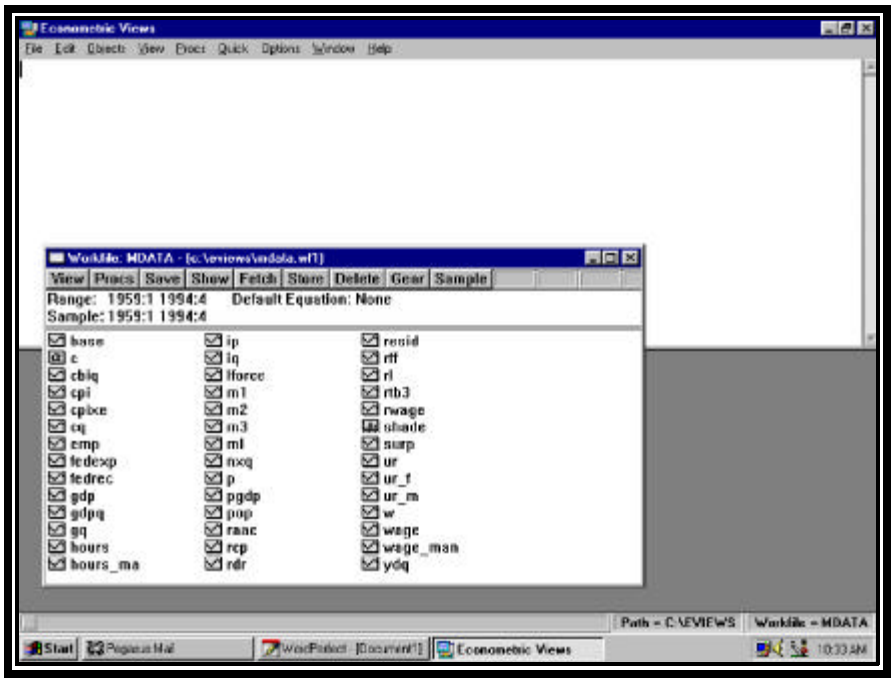



**Figure 2**

# SAVING An *EViews* Workfile

To save a file,

Click on

**FILE - SAVE**

Alternatively, Click

SAVE on the toolbar on the workfile box.

or

**FILE- SAVE AS**

to change the name of the file

Note: To take the file with you, you must save the file to a diskette in the A:\ drive, instead of the computer's hard drive.

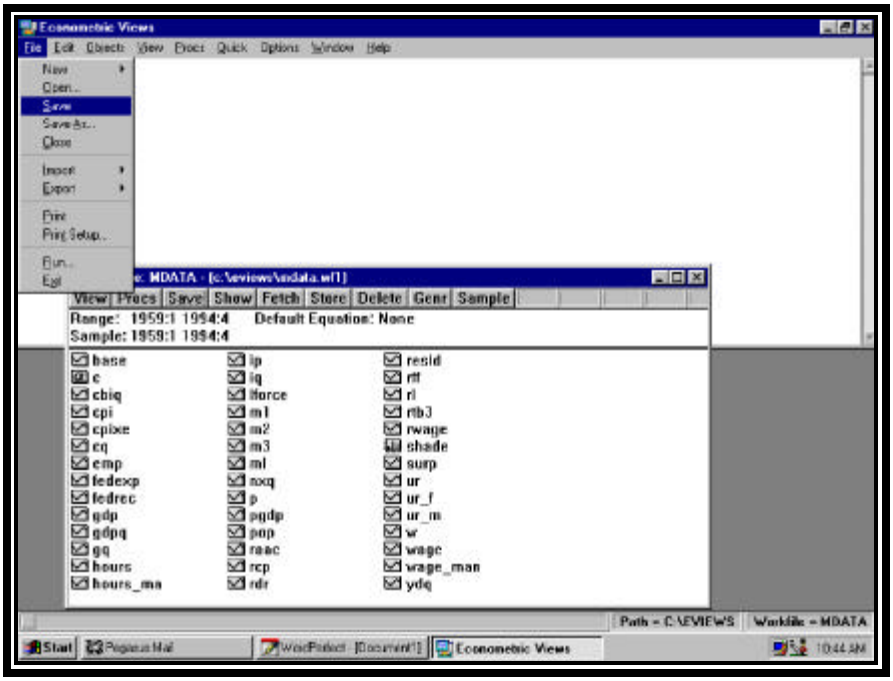



**Figure 3**

# Choosing the Observations (Sample Size)

The portion of the data that EViews uses for analysis is determined by sample size.

Sample size can be changed from the defaults by using the **QUICK** menu. (Figure 4)

Click on

**QUICK**

then click on

**SAMPLE**

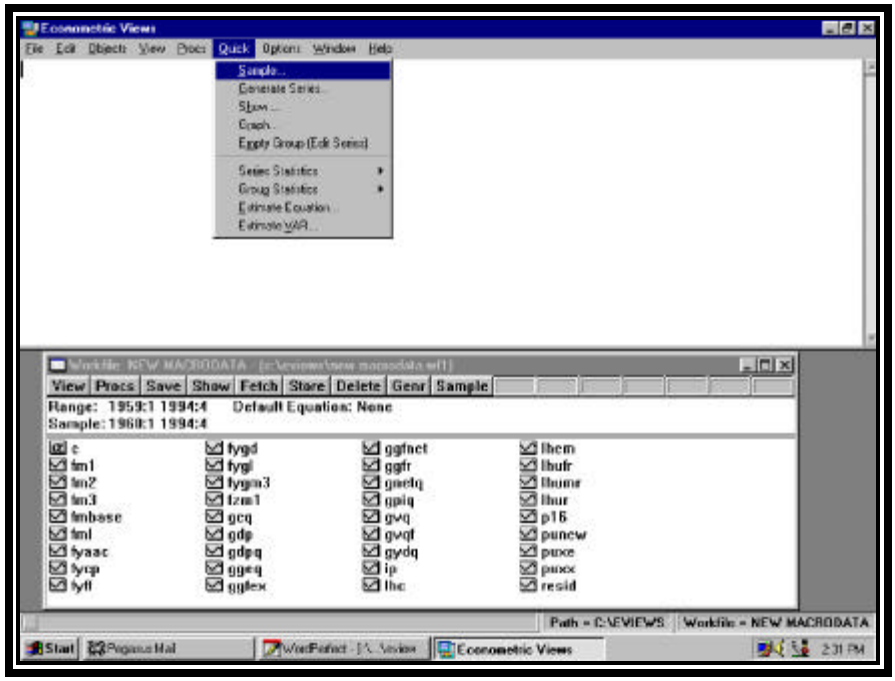



**Figure 4**

In the sample box (Figure 5) fill in the starting and ending date. You must use Proper EViews date form. The correct form for a date is:

**Annual Data**
1960 for the year 1960
**Quarterly Data**
1960:1 (or 60:1) for first quarter in 1960. Use 60:3 for third quarter.
**Monthly Data**
1960:4 (or 60:4) for April 1960. Use 60:10 for Oct. 1960.
**Undated Data**
Use observation numbers.

**Skipping Data**
To skip a set of observations, use four dates, start date 1, end date 1, start date 2, end date 2.

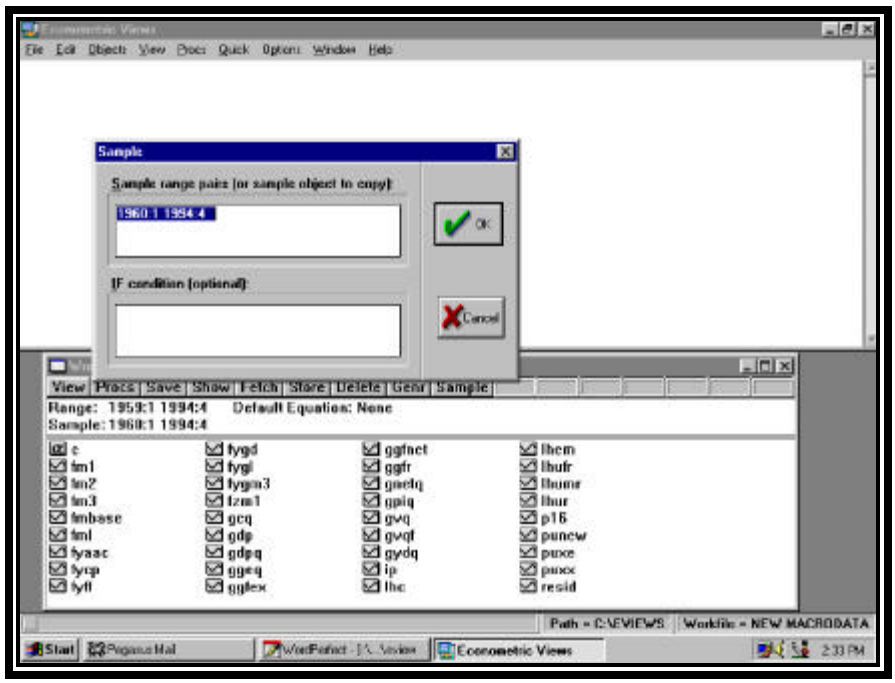



**Figure 5**

# PRINTING DATA

To Print data, use the **QUICK** menu (Figure 4), and choose

**SHOW**

Type the variable name in the box. (Figure 6)

and Click on **OK**

Alternatively, click on SHOW in the workfile box.

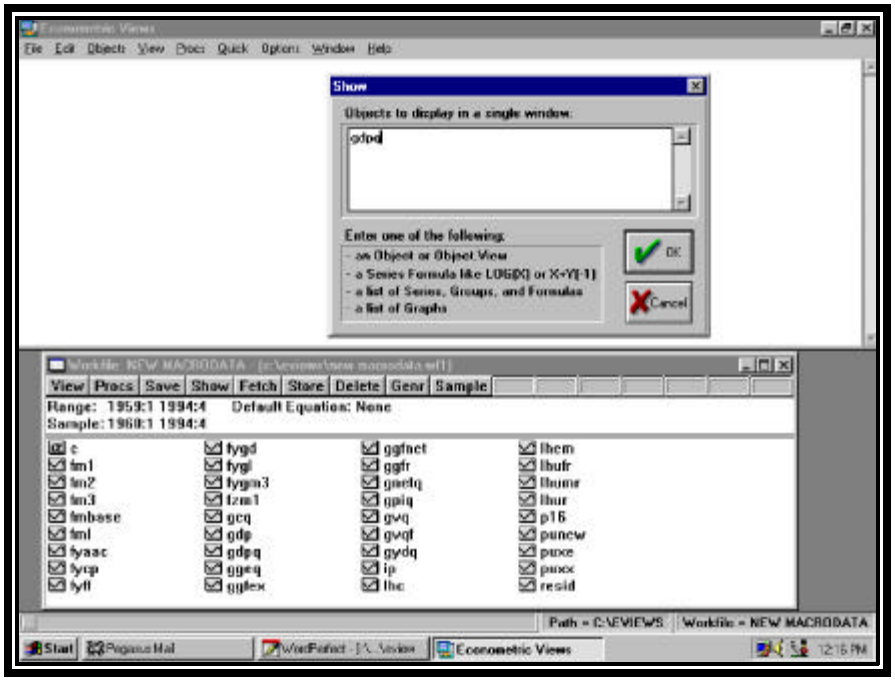



**Figure 6**

*EViews* will show the data in a spreadsheet form. (Figure 7)
This is called the Spreadsheet box.

Click on **PRINT** to send this information to the printer.

Alternatively, the Spreadsheet box will appear if you double-click on a variable in the workfile box.

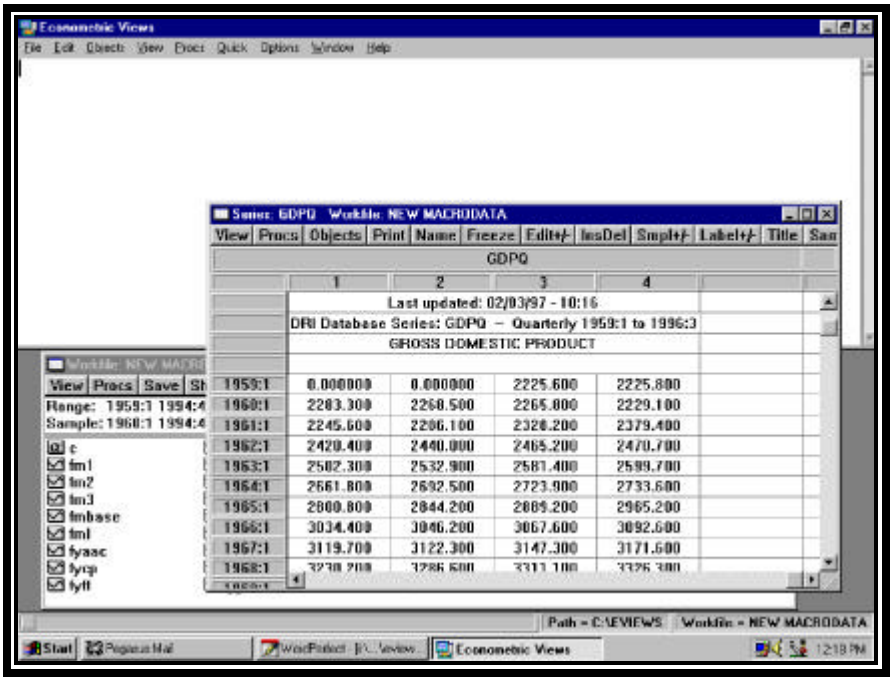



**Figure 7**

TO print more than one variable, choose **QUICK** and **SHOW**

and then enter the names of the variables you wish to print.
(Figure 8)

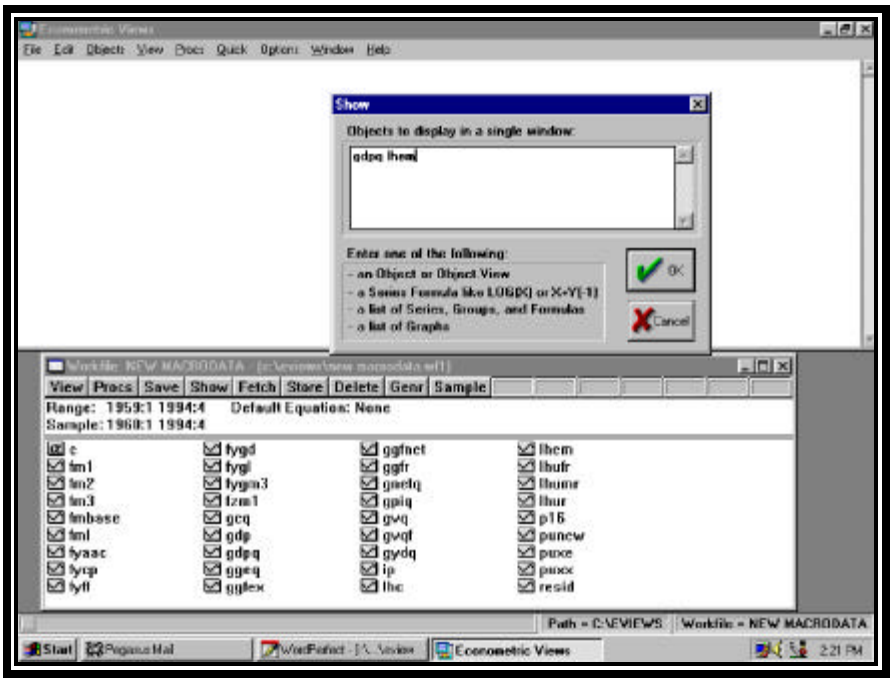



**Figure 8**

Use the **PRINT** button on the toolbar to send the data to the printer,

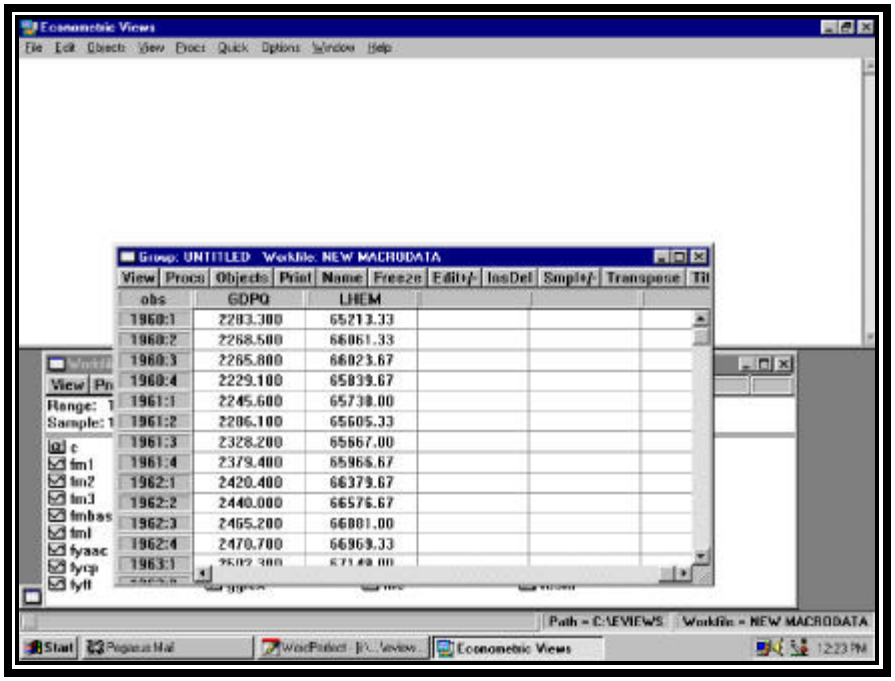



**Figure 9**

# PLOTTING DATA

*EViews* does an excellent job plotting data. To plot two variables together, use the QUICK menu, and choose

GRAPH

Fill in the names of the variables in the box (figure 10) and click on OK

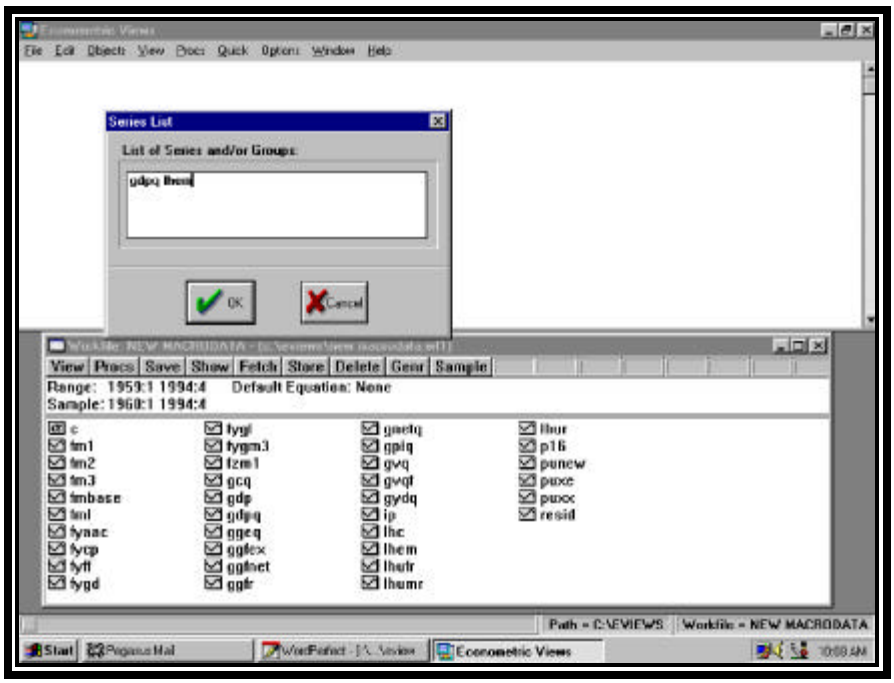



**Figure 10**

*EViews* has several graphic options. The default is a line graph.
If the variables that you plot are similar in magnitude, use

**SINGLE SCALE**

If the variables are different in magnitude, use one of the **DUAL SCALES** options

(Figure 11)

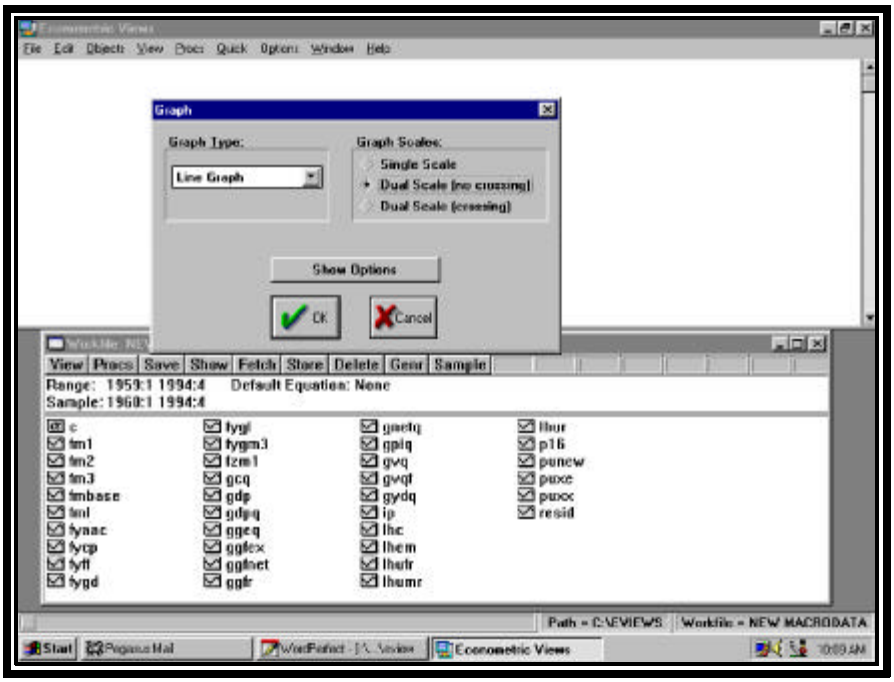



**Figure 11**

The resulting Graph can be printed using the

PRINT

button on the graphic toolbar.

The PrintSetup button determines the size and attributes of the printed graph.

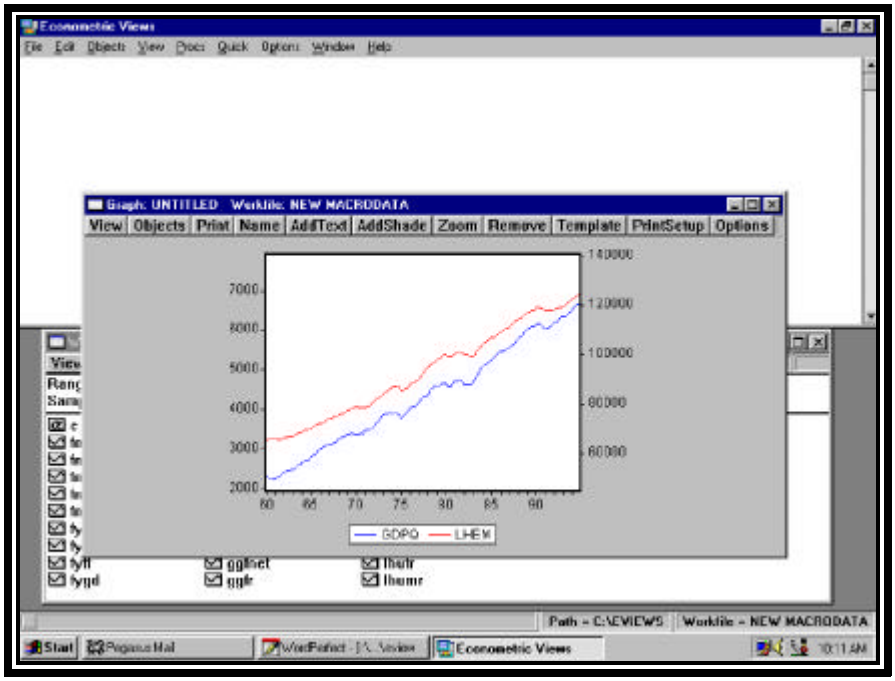



**Figure 12**

The AddText button (Figure 13) on the graphics toolbar allow the addition of a title or other information to the graph

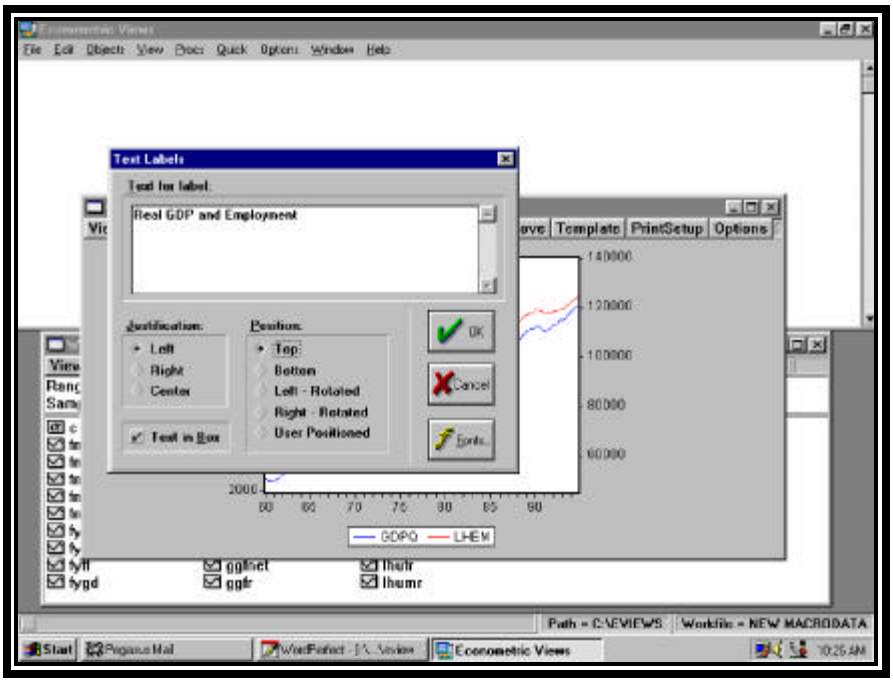



**Figure 13**

This information will also be printed along with the graph.

The name button on the toolbar will give the graph a name, and the graph can be stored in the workfile along with the data.

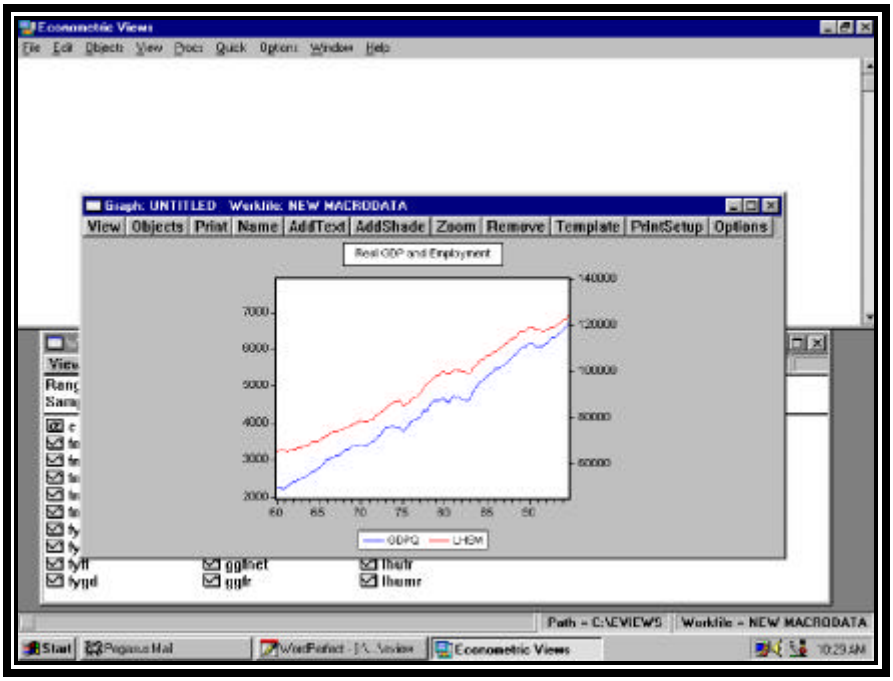



**Figure 14**

Using the add text allows for axis titles.

The AddShade allow time periods to be emphasized. (Figure 15)

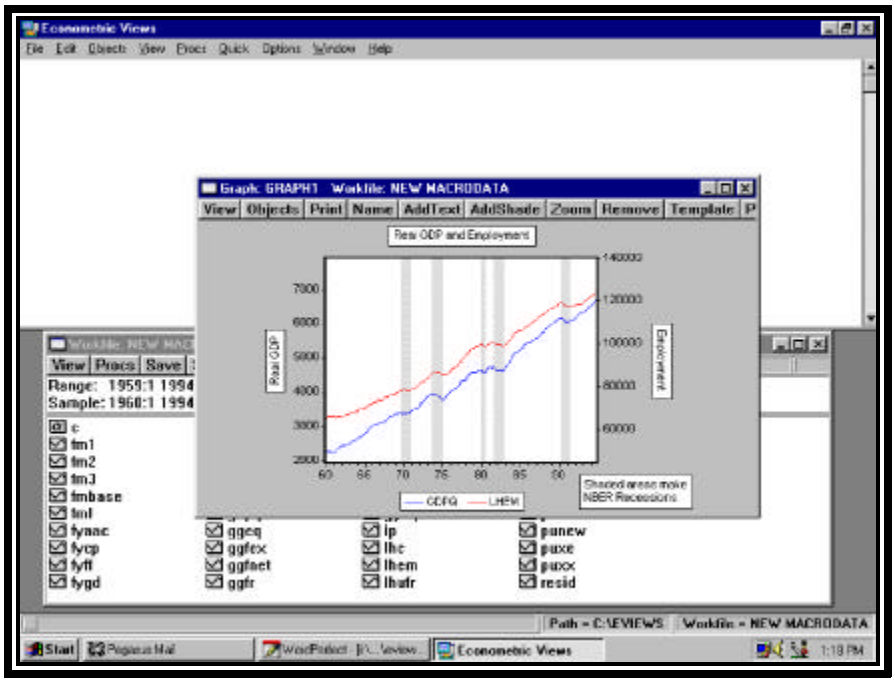



**Figure 15**

One other graphic option is a scattergram. A scattergram plots one variable on the y-axis and one variable on the x-axis.

To produce a scattergram, follow the steps in figure 10, but choose

**SCATTER DIAGRAM**

option. The click on OK.

Note the scale options play no role if scatter diagram is chosen.

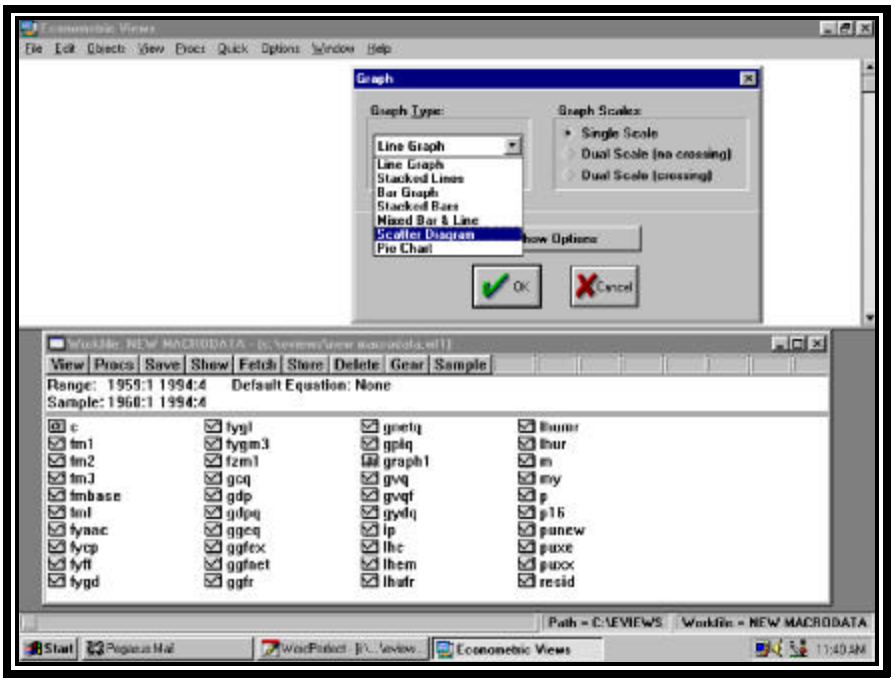



**Figure 16**

The variable listed first will be plotted on the y-axis, and the variable listed second will be plotted on the x-axis.

Note the AddText button on the graphics toolbar can be used to add information to the graph as done in figure 15.

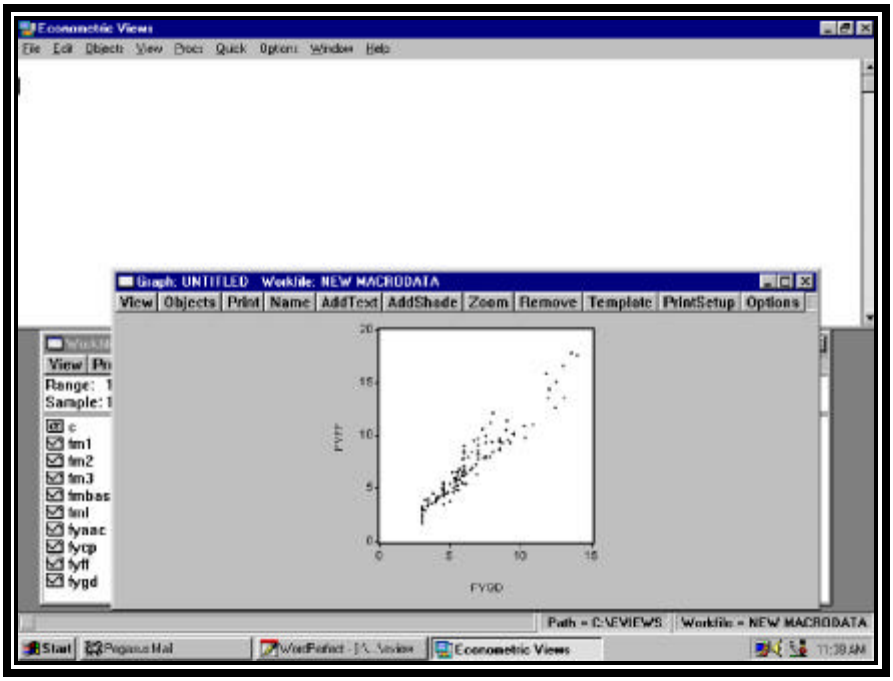



**Figure 17**

The option button on the graphics toolbar produces a menu of many graphics options to “fine-tune” the graph. These options are available on the line graph above also.

One interesting option with a scatter diagram is the **regression line option**. This option draws a straight line that “best” describes the data.

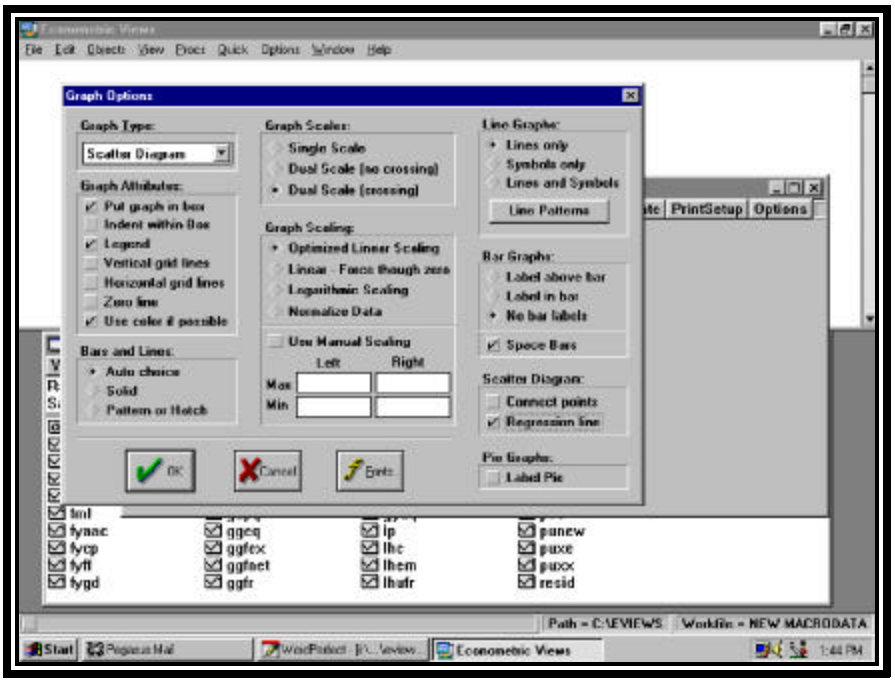



**Figure 18**

The scatter diagram can be printed with the

PRINT button on the toolbar.

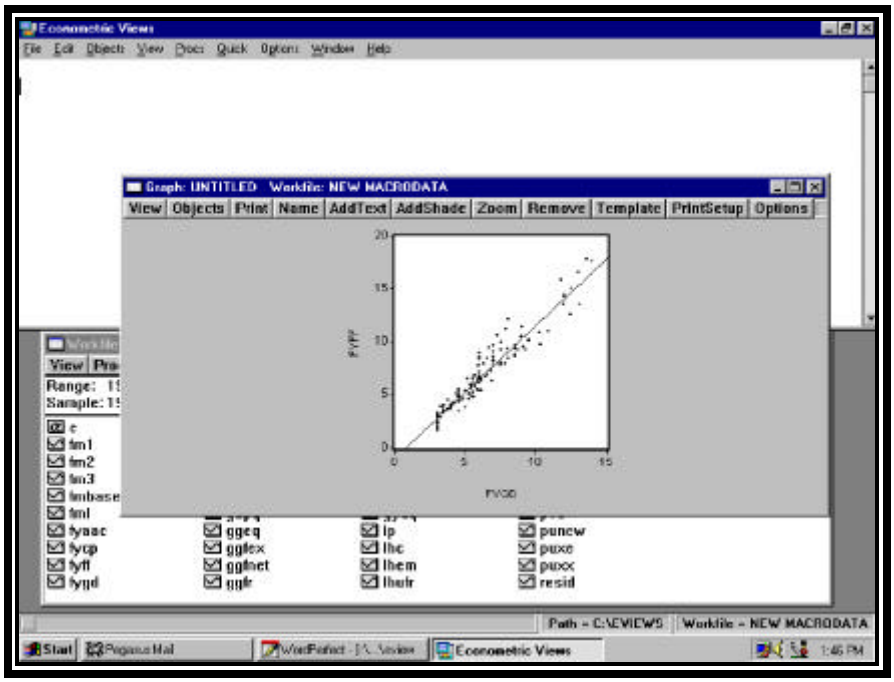



**Figure 19**

# Creating New Variables

To create new variables in *EViews*, start with

**Generate Series**

on the Quick Menu (see Figure 4).

Enter the equation in the box to describe the variable that you wish to create.

Use a * for multiplication, use a / for division, use ** for raising to a power, and + and - for addition and subtraction. The example in figure 20 creates an inflation rate over a year span.

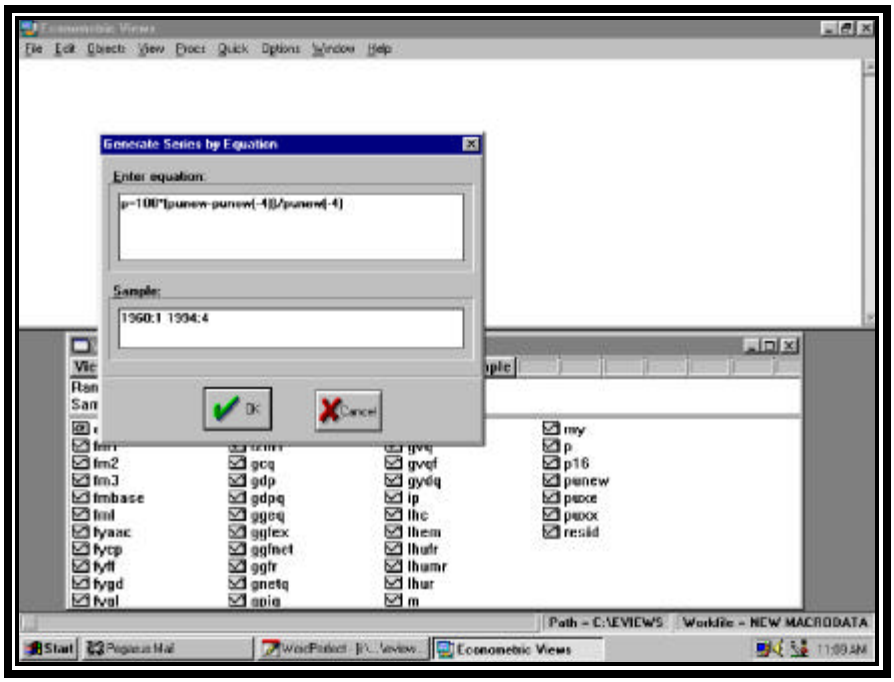



**Figure 20**

An alternative to the Quick Menu is to use the **GENR** button on the workfile toolbar.

After you compute a new series you should always plot and print the series as a check of your computational formula.

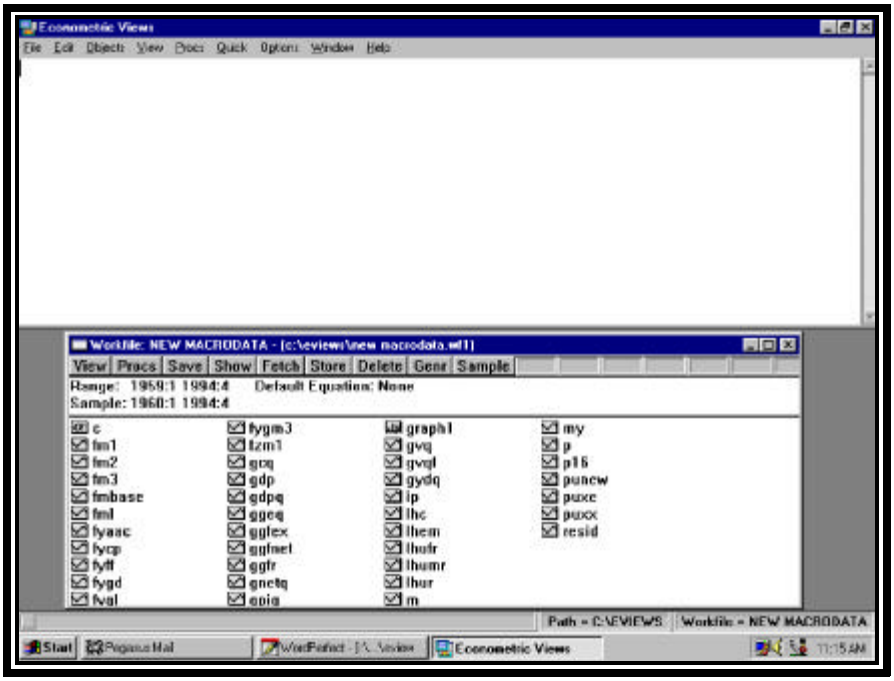



**Figure 21**

# Estimating Regression Equations.

To estimate a Regression equation, start with the **QUICK MENU** (figure 4) and choose

**Estimate Equation..**

If the equations to be estimated is:

$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + \epsilon_i$

Enter in the box,

Y C X

where C indicates to *EViews* to include a regression constant. The equation entered in the box estimates the federal funds rate as a function of the discount rate.

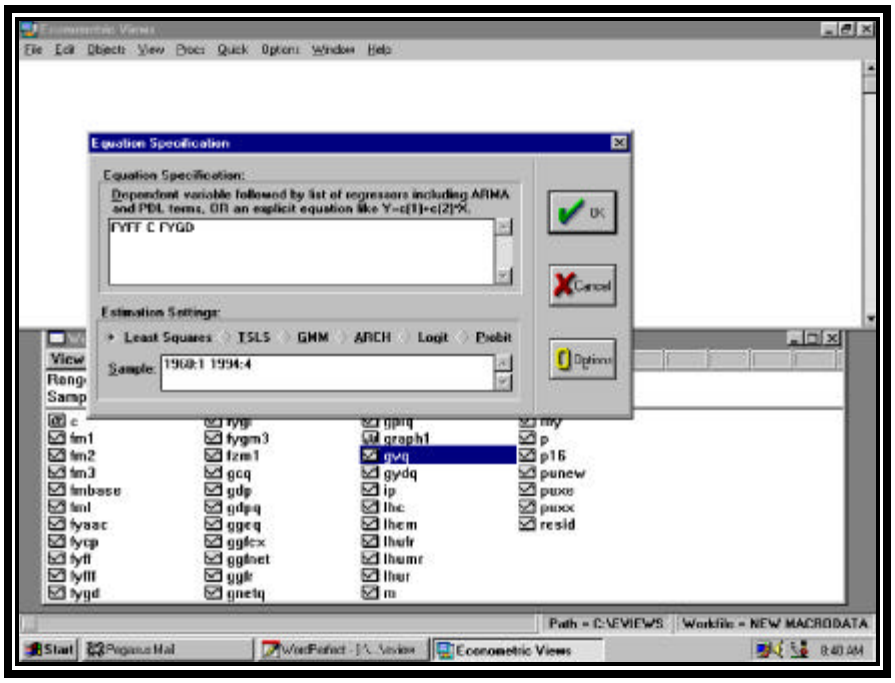



**Figure 22**

Figure 23 show standard *EViews* regression output. This is called the **Regression box.**

The PRINT button on the regression box toolbar will send the regression results to the printer.

Note date and time are included.

The name button will store the equation in the workfile.

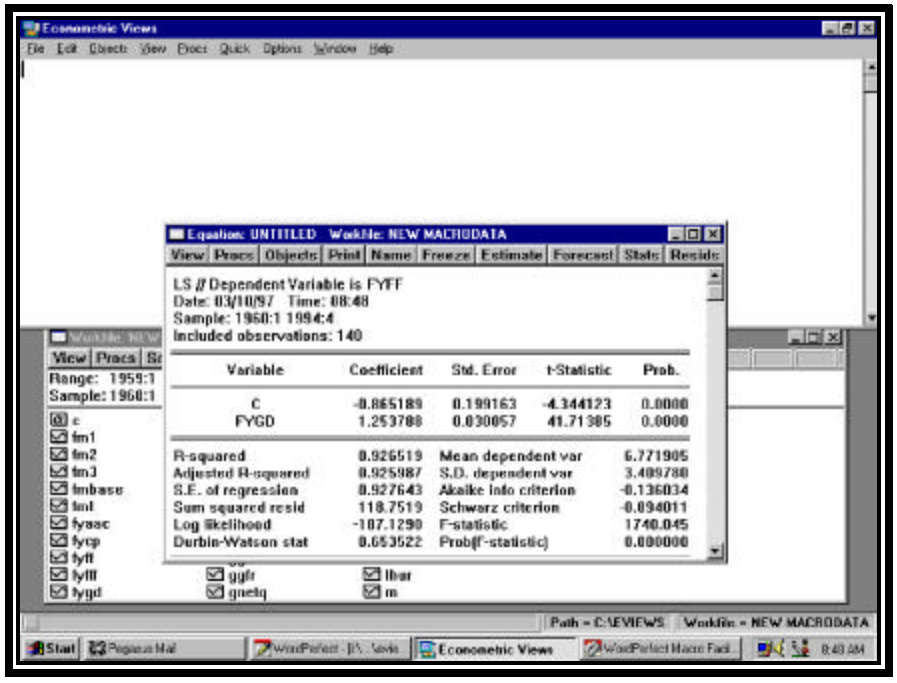



**Figure 23**

The **Resids** button on the regression box toolbar will generate time series graph of the actual and fitted(predicted) values and regression residuals. The PRINT button on the toolbar will now print this graphic. To get back to the regression results, click on Stats.

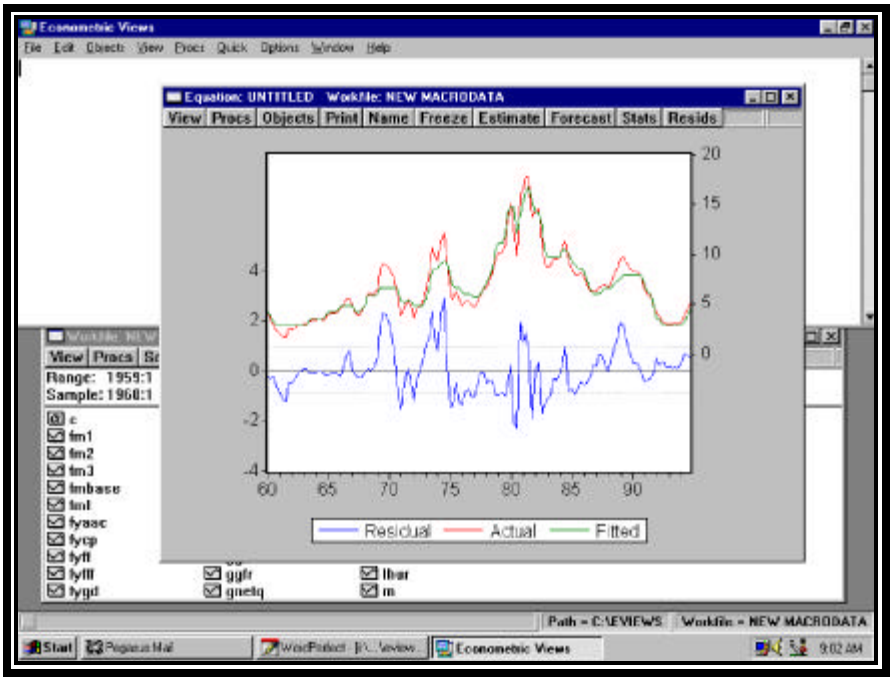



**Figure 24**

The residuals are stored in a series called resid. If you want to use this variable you must calculate a new variable based upon resid.

Use the Quick Menu, choose generate series, and enter a formula such as, err=resid. Now err is a variable that can be used in a regression equation, printed, plotted, etc.