

NORMAL

```
NORMAL series name obs. id. value
[series name obs. id. value .....];
```

Function:

NORMAL normalizes a series so that a chosen observation has a predetermined value. It accomplishes this by dividing all the observations of the series by the same number.

Usage:

After NORMAL, list the name of the series, the observation identifier of the base observation, and the value to be assigned to the base observation. The normalized series will replace the original series (for those observations in the current sample).

The observation identifier must include the period if the frequency is not NONE or ANNUAL. It is written in the form YYYY:PP or YY:PP where YYYY or YY is the year and PP is the period.

You may normalize as many series with the same statement as you wish: just include three arguments (series name, observation identifier, and value) for each one.

Examples:

This example normalizes the CPI to have the value 100 in 1975:

```
NORMAL CPI,75,100 ;
```

This is equivalent to the following statements:

```
SET BASE=CPI(75);
CPI = 100*CPI/BASE;
```

This example normalizes a set of quarterly price series so they have the value 1 in the first quarter of 1972:

```
NORMAL P1,72:1,1 P2,72:1,1 P3,72:1,1 ;
```

Output:

NORMAL produces no printed output. One or more series are replaced in data storage.