

# Data Analysis with Stata

## Cheat Sheet

For more info, see Stata's reference manual ([stata.com](http://stata.com))  
 Results are stored as either **r**-class or **e**-class. See [Programming Cheat Sheet](#)  
**Summarize data** Examples use auto.dta (sysuse auto, clear) unless otherwise noted

- univar** price mpg, **boxplot** calculate univariate summary with box-and-whiskers plot
- stem** mpg return stem-and-leaf display of mpg
- summarize** price mpg, **detail** calculate a variety of univariate summary statistics
- ci** mean mpg price, **level(99)** compute standard errors and confidence intervals
- correlate** mpg price return correlation or covariance matrix
- pwcorr** price mpg weight, **star(0.05)** return all pairwise correlation coefficients with sig. levels
- mean** price mpg estimates of means, including standard errors
- proportion** rep78 foreign estimates of proportions, including standard errors for categories identified in varlist
- ratio** price/mpg estimates of ratio, including standard errors
- total** price estimates of totals, including standard errors

## Statistical tests

- tabulate** foreign rep78, **chi2 exact expected** tabulate foreign and repair record and return chi<sup>2</sup> and Fisher's exact statistic alongside the expected values
- ttest** mpg, **by(foreign)** estimate t test on equality of means for mpg by foreign
- prtest** foreign == 0.5 one-sample test of proportions
- ksmirnov** mpg, **by(foreign) exact** Kolmogorov-Smirnov equality-of-distributions test
- ranksom** mpg, **by(foreign)** equality tests on unmatched data (independent samples)
- anova** systolic drug **webuse** systolic, clear analysis of variance and covariance
- pwmean** mpg, **over(rep78) peffects mcompare(tukey)** estimate pairwise comparisons of means with equal variances include multiple comparison adjustment

## Estimation with categorical & factor variables

CONTINUOUS VARIABLES	OPERATOR	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
measure something	i.	specify indicators	regress price i.rep78
	ib.	specify base indicator	regress price ib(3).rep78
	fvset	command to change base	fvset base frequent rep78
	c.	treat variable as continuous	regress price i.foreign#c.mpg i.foreign
	o.	omit a variable or indicator	regress price io(2).rep78
	#	specify interactions	regress price mpg#c.mpg#c.mpg
	##	specify factorial interactions	regress price c.mpg##c.mpg

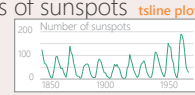
## Declare data

By declaring data type, you enable Stata to apply data munging and analysis functions specific to certain data types

### TIME SERIES

**webuse** sunspot, clear

- tsset** time, **yearly** declare sunspot data to be yearly time series
- tsreport** report time-series aspects of a dataset
- generate** lag\_spot = L1.spot create a new variable of annual lags of sunspots
- tsline** spot plot time series of sunspots
- arima** spot, **ar(1/2)** fit an autoregressive model with 2 lags



### TIME-SERIES OPERATORS

L. lag $x_{t-1}$	L2. 2-period lag $x_{t-2}$
F. lead $x_{t+1}$	F2. 2-period lead $x_{t+2}$
D. difference $x_t - x_{t-1}$	D2. difference of difference $x_t - x_{t-1} - (x_{t-1} - x_{t-2})$
S. seasonal difference $x_t - x_{t-12}$	S2. lag-2 (seasonal difference) $x_t - x_{t-2}$

### USEFUL ADD-INS

- tscollap** compact time series into means, sums, and end-of-period values
- carryforward** carry nonmissing values forward from one obs. to the next
- tsspell** identify spells or runs in time series

### SURVIVAL ANALYSIS

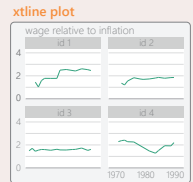
**webuse** drugtr, clear

- stset** studytime, **failure(died)** declare survey design for a dataset
- stsum** summarize survival-time data
- stcox** drug age fit a Cox proportional hazards model

### PANEL / LONGITUDINAL

**webuse** nlswork, clear

- xtset** id year declare national longitudinal data to be a panel
- xtdescribe** report panel aspects of a dataset
- xtsum** hours summarize hours worked, decomposing standard deviation into between and within components
- xtline** ln\_wage if id <= 22, **label(#3)** plot panel data as a line plot
- xtreg** ln\_w c.age##c.age ttl\_exp, **fe vce(robust)** fit a fixed-effects model with robust standard errors



### SURVEY DATA

**webuse** nhanes2b, clear

- svyset** psuid [pweight = finalwgt], **strata(stratid)** declare survey design for a dataset
- svydescribe** report survey-data details
- svy:** mean age, **over(sex)** estimate a population mean for each subpopulation
- svy, subpop(rural):** mean age estimate a population mean for rural areas
- svy:** tabulate sex heartatk report two-way table with tests of independence
- svy:** reg zinc c.age##c.age female weight rural estimate a regression using survey weights

## 1 Fit models

stores results as **e**-class

- regress** price mpg weight, **vce(robust)** fit ordinary least-squares (OLS) model on mpg, weight, and foreign, apply robust standard errors
- regress** price mpg weight if foreign == 0, **vce(cluster rep78)** regress price only on domestic cars, cluster standard errors
- rreg** price mpg weight, **genwt(rep\_wt)** estimate robust regression to eliminate outliers
- probit** foreign turn price, **vce(robust)** estimate probit regression with robust standard errors
- logit** foreign headroom mpg, **or** estimate logistic regression and report odds ratios
- bootstrap, reps(100): regress** mpg /\* /\*/ weight gear foreign estimate regression with bootstrapping
- jackknife r(mean): sum** mpg jackknife standard error of sample mean

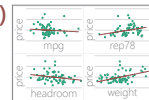
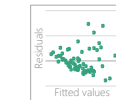
### ADDITIONAL MODELS

pca	built-in Stata command	principal components analysis
factor	user-written	factor analysis
poisson	nbreg	count outcomes
tobit	ivregress	censored data
ivregress	ivreg2	instrumental variables
didregress		difference-in-difference
rd	ssc install ivreg2	regression discontinuity
xtabond	xtdpdps	dynamic panel estimator
teffects	psmatch	propensity score matching
synth		synthetic control analysis
oaxaca		Blinder-Oaxaca decomposition

## 2 Diagnostics

some are inappropriate with robust SEs

- estat hettest** test for heteroskedasticity
- ovtest** test for omitted-variable bias
- vif** report variance inflation factor
- dfbeta(length)** calculate measure of influence
- rvfplot, yline(0)** plot residuals against fitted values
- avplots** plot all partial-regression leverage plots in one graph



## 3 Postestimation

commands that use a fitted model

- regress** price headroom length **Used in all postestimation examples**
- display \_b[length]** return coefficient estimate or standard error for length from most recent regression model
- display \_se[length]** return the estimated marginal effect for length
- margins, dydx(length)** returns e-class information when post option is used
- margins, eyex(length)** return the estimated elasticity for length
- predict yhat if e(sample)** create predictions for sample on which model was fit
- predict double resid, residuals** calculate residuals based on last fitted model
- test** headroom = 0 test linear hypotheses that headroom estimate equals zero
- lincom** headroom - length estimate linear combination (headroom - length)

# Programming with Stata Cheat Sheet

For more info, see Stata's reference manual (stata.com)

## 1 Scalars both r- and e-class results contain scalars

**scalar** x1 = 3  
create a scalar x1 storing the number 3  
**scalar** a1 = "I am a string scalar"  
create a scalar a1 storing a string

Scalars can hold numeric values or arbitrarily long strings

## 2 Matrices e-class results are stored as matrices

**matrix** a = (4 5 \ 6)  
create a 3 x 1 matrix  
**matrix** b = (7, 8, 9)  
create a 1 x 3 matrix

**matrix** d = b' transpose matrix b; store in d

**matrix** ad1 = a \ d  
row bind matrices  
**matrix** ad2 = a , d  
column bind matrices

**matselrc** b x, c(1 3) search matselrc  
select columns 1 & 3 of matrix b & store in new matrix x

**mat2txt**, **matrix(ad1) saving(textfile.txt) replace**  
export a matrix to a text file ssc install mat2txt

### DISPLAYING & DELETING BUILDING BLOCKS

**[scalar | matrix | macro | estimates] [list | drop] b**  
list contents of object b or drop (delete) object b

**[scalar | matrix | macro | estimates] dir**  
list all defined objects for that class

**matrix list b** list contents of matrix b  
**matrix dir** list all matrices  
**scalar drop x1** delete scalar x1

## 3 Macros public or private variables storing text

**GLOBAL** available through Stata sessions PUBLIC

**global** pathdata "C:/Users/SantasLittleHelper/Stata"  
define a global variable called pathdata

**cd \$pathdata** — add a \$ before calling a global macro  
change working directory by calling global macro

**global** myGlobal price mpg length  
**summarize** \$myGlobal  
summarize price mpg length using global

**LOCAL** available only in programs, loops, or do-files PRIVATE

**local** myLocal price mpg length  
create local variable called myLocal with the strings price, mpg, and length

**summarize** `myLocal' add a ` before and a ' after local macro name to call  
summarize contents of local myLocal

**levelsof** rep78, **local(levels)**  
create a sorted list of distinct values of rep78, store results in a local macro called levels

**local** varLab: **variable label** foreign can also do with value labels  
store the variable label for foreign in the local varLab

**TEMPVARS & TEMPFILES** special locals for loops/programs

**tempvar** temp1 — initialize a new temporary variable called temp1

**generate** `temp1' = mpg^2 — save squared mpg values in temp1

**summarize** `temp1' — summarize the temporary variable temp1

**tempfile** myAuto create a temporary file to be used within a program see also tempname

## Building blocks basic components of programming

R- AND E-CLASS: Stata stores calculation results in two\* main classes:

**r** return results from general commands such as **summarize** or **tabulate** **e** return results from estimation commands such as **regress** or **mean**

To assign values to individual variables use:

- 1 SCALARS **r** individual numbers or strings
- 2 MATRICES **e** rectangular array of quantities or expressions
- 3 MACROS **e** pointers that store text (global or local)

\* there's also s- and n-class

## 4 Access & save stored r- and e-class objects

Many Stata commands store results in types of lists. To access these, use **return** or **ereturn** commands. Stored results can be scalars, macros, matrices, or functions.

**return** list returns a list of scalars

**ereturn** list returns list of scalars, macros, matrices, and functions

scalars: r(N) = 74  
r(mean) = 6165.25...  
r(Var) = 86995225.97...  
r(sd) = 2949.49...  
...

Results are replaced each time an r-class / e-class command is called

scalars: e(df\_r) = 73  
e(N\_over) = 1  
e(N) = 73  
e(k\_eq) = 1  
e(rank) = 1

**generate** p\_mean = r(mean)  
create a new variable equal to average of price

**generate** meanN = e(N)  
create a new variable equal to obs. in estimation command

**preserve** create a temporary copy of active dataframe

**restore** restore temporary copy to point last preserved

set restore points to test code that changes data

### ACCESSING ESTIMATION RESULTS

After you run any estimation command, the results of the estimates are stored in a structure that you can save, view, compare, and export.

**regress** price weight  
**estimates store** est1  
store previous estimation results est1 in memory

Use estimates store to compile results for later use

**eststo** est2: **regress** price weight mpg ssc install estout

**eststo** est3: **regress** price weight mpg foreign  
fit two regression models and store estimation results

**estimates table** est1 est2 est3  
print a table of the two estimation results est1 and est2

### EXPORTING RESULTS

The **estout** and **outreg2** packages provide numerous flexible options for making tables after estimation commands. See also **putexcel** and **putdocx** commands.

**esttab** est1 est2, se star(\* 0.10 \*\* 0.05 \*\*\* 0.01) label  
create summary table with standard errors and labels

**esttab** using "auto\_reg.txt", replace plain se  
export summary table to a text file, include standard errors

**outreg2** [est1 est2] using "auto\_reg2.txt", see replace  
export summary table to a text file using outreg2 syntax

## Additional programming resources

**bit.ly/statacode**

download all examples from this cheat sheet in a do-file

**ado update**

Update user-written ado-files

**adolist**

ssc install adolist

List/copy user-written ado-files

**net install package, from** (https://raw.githubusercontent.com/username/repo/master)  
install a package from a Github repository

**https://github.com/andrewhweiss/SublimeStataEnhanced**  
configure Sublime text for Stata 11–15

## Loops: Automate repetitive tasks

### ANATOMY OF A LOOP

see also **while**

Stata has three options for repeating commands over lists or values: **foreach**, **forvalues**, and **while**. Though each has a different first line, the syntax is consistent:

```
foreach x of varlist var1 var2 var3 {  
  command 'x', option  
  ...  
}
```

objects to repeat over  
temporary variable used only within the loop  
open brace must appear on first line  
requires local macro notation  
command(s) you want to repeat can be one line or many  
close brace must appear on final line by itself

### FOREACH: REPEAT COMMANDS OVER STRINGS, LISTS, OR VARIABLES

**foreach** x inof [local, global, varlist, newlist, numlist] {  
Stata commands referring to 'x'  
} list types: objects over which the commands will be repeated

#### STRINGS

**foreach** x in auto.dta auto2.dta {  
sysuse "x", clear  
tab rep78, missing  
sysuse "auto2.dta", clear  
tab rep78, missing  
}

loops repeat the same command over different arguments: sysuse "auto.dta", clear  
tab rep78, missing  
sysuse "auto2.dta", clear  
tab rep78, missing

#### LISTS

**foreach** x in "Dr. Nick" "Dr. Hibbert" {  
display length(`x')  
}

When calling a command that takes a string, surround the macro name with quotes.

#### VARIABLES

**foreach** x in mpg weight {  
summarize x  
}

**foreach** x of varlist mpg weight {  
summarize x  
}

• **foreach in** takes any list as an argument with elements separated by spaces  
• **foreach of** requires you to state the list type, which makes it faster

summarize mpg  
summarize weight

### FORVALUES: REPEAT COMMANDS OVER LISTS OF NUMBERS

**forvalues** i = 10(10)50 {  
display `i'  
}

iterator  
numeric values over which loop will run  
Use display command to show the iterator value at each step in the loop

display 10  
display 20  
...

ITERATORS  
i = 10/50 → 10, 11, 12, ...  
i = 10(10)50 → 10, 20, 30, ...  
i = 10 20 to 50 → 10, 20, 30, ...

### DEBUGGING CODE

**set trace on (off)** see also **capture** and **scalar rc**  
trace the execution of programs for error checking

### PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

**generate** car\_make = word(make, 1) — pull out the first word from the make variable  
**levelsof** car\_make, **local**(cmake) — calculate unique groups of car\_make and store in local cmake  
**local** i = 1  
**local** cmake\_len : word count `cmake' — store the length of local cmake in local cmake\_len  
**foreach** x of **local** cmake {  
display in yellow "Make group `i' is `x'"  
if `i' == `cmake\_len' {  
display "The total number of groups is `i'"  
}  
**local** i = ++i — increment iterator by one  
}

define the local i to be an iterator  
tests the position of the iterator, executes contents in brackets when the condition is true

# Data Processing with Stata

## Cheat Sheet

For more info, see Stata's reference manual ([stata.com](http://stata.com))

### Useful shortcuts

- F2** — keyboard buttons describe data
- Ctrl + 9** open a new do-file
- Ctrl + 8** open the data editor
- Ctrl + D** highlight text in do-file, then ctrl + d executes it in the command line
- clear** delete data in memory

### AT COMMAND PROMPT

- PgUp** **PgDn** scroll through previous commands
- Tab** autocompletes variable name after typing part
- cls** clear the console (where results are displayed)

### Set up

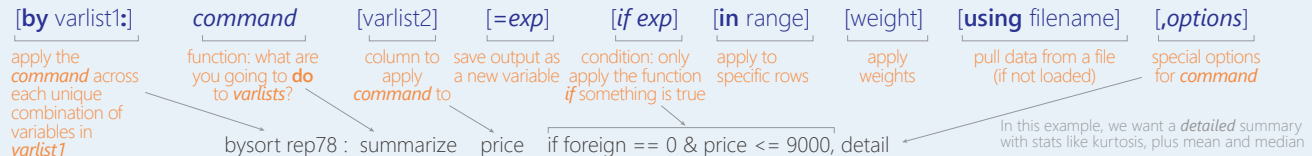
- pwd** print current (working) directory
- cd "C:\Program Files\Stata16"** change working directory
- dir** display filenames in working directory
- dir \*.dta** List all Stata data in working directory
- capture log close** close the log on any existing do-files
- log using "myDoFile.txt", replace** create a new log file to record your work and results
- search mdesc** find the package mdesc to install
- ssc install mdesc** install the package mdesc; needs to be done once

### Import data

- sysuse auto, clear** load system data (auto data)
- use "yourStataFile.dta", clear** load a dataset from the current directory
- import excel "yourSpreadsheet.xlsx", /\* sheet("Sheet1") cellrange(A2:H11) firstrow** frequently used commands are highlighted in yellow
- import delimited "yourFile.csv", /\* rowrange(2:11) colrange(1:8) varnames(2)**
- import sas "yourSASfile.sas7bdat", bcat("value labels file")**
- import spss "yourSPSSfile.sav"** see help import for more options
- webuse set "https://github.com/GeoCenter/StataTraining/raw/master/Day2/Data"**
- webuse "wb\_indicators\_long"** set web-based directory and load data from the web

### Basic syntax

All Stata commands have the same format (syntax):



To find out more about any command—like what options it takes—type **help command**

### Basic data operations

#### Arithmetic

- +** add (numbers) combine (strings)
- subtract
- \*** multiply
- /** divide
- ^** raise to a power

#### Logic

- &** and
- !** or **~** not
- |** or
- ==** tests if something is equal
- =** assigns a value to a variable
- <** less than
- <=** less than or equal to
- >** greater than
- >=** greater or equal to

if foreign != 1 & price >= 10000

make	foreign	price
Chevy Colt	0	3,984
Buick Riviera	0	10,372
Honda Civic	1	4,499
Volvo 260	1	11,995

if foreign != 1 | price >= 10000

make	foreign	price
Chevy Colt	0	3,984
Buick Riviera	0	10,372
Honda Civic	1	4,499
Volvo 260	1	11,995

### Explore data

#### VIEW DATA ORGANIZATION

- describe make price** display variable type, format, and any value/variable labels
- count** number of rows (observations) can be combined with logic
- count if price > 5000**
- ds, has(type string)** search for variable types, variable name, or variable label
- lookfor "in."** search for variable types, variable name, or variable label
- isid mpg** check if mpg uniquely identifies the data

#### SEE DATA DISTRIBUTION

- codebook make price** overview of variable type, stats, number of missing/unique values
- summarize make price mpg** print summary statistics (mean, stdev, min, max) for variables
- inspect mpg** show histogram of data and number of missing or zero observations
- histogram mpg, frequency** plot a histogram of the distribution of a variable

#### BROWSE OBSERVATIONS WITHIN THE DATA

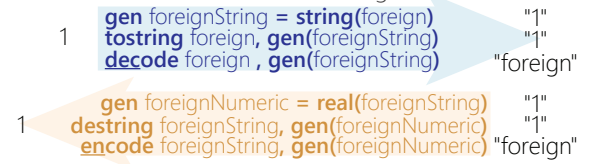
- browse** or **Ctrl + 8** open the data editor
- list make price if price > 10000 & !missing(price)** list the make and price for observations with price > \$10,000
- display price[4]** display the 4th observation in price; only works on single values
- gsort price mpg (ascending) gsort -price -mpg (descending)** sort in order, first by price then miles per gallon
- duplicates report** finds all duplicate values in each variable
- levelsof rep78** display the unique values for rep78
- assert price!=.** verify truth of claim

### Change data types

Stata has six data types, and data can also be missing:

**no data** **true/false** **words** **numbers**  
**missing** **byte** **string** **int** **long** **float** **double**

To convert between numbers & strings:



**recast double mpg** generic way to convert between types

### Summarize data

- tabulate rep78, mi gen(repairRecord)** one-way table: number of rows with each value of rep78
- tabulate rep78 foreign, mi** two-way table: cross-tabulate number of observations for each combination of rep78 and foreign
- bysort rep78: tabulate foreign** for each value of rep78, apply the command tabulate foreign
- tabstat price weight mpg, by(foreign) stat(mean sd n)** create compact table of summary statistics

- table foreign, statistic(mean price) nformat(%9.2f)** create a flexible table of summary statistics
- collapse (mean) price (max) mpg, by(foreign)** replaces data calculate mean price & max mpg by car type (foreign)

### Create new variables

- generate mpgSq = mpg^2** create a new variable. Useful also for creating binary variables based on a condition (**generate byte**)
- generate id = \_n** creates a running index of observations in a group
- generate totRows = \_N** creates a running count of the total observations per group
- pctile mpg Quartile = mpg, nq(4)** create quartiles of the mpg data
- egen meanPrice = mean(price), by(foreign)** calculate mean price for each group in foreign



# Data Transformation with Stata

## Cheat Sheet

For more info, see Stata's reference manual ([stata.com](http://stata.com))

### Select parts of data (subsetting)

#### SELECT SPECIFIC COLUMNS

- drop** make  
remove the 'make' variable
- keep** make price  
opposite of drop; keep only variables 'make' and 'price'

#### FILTER SPECIFIC ROWS

- drop if** mpg < 20  
drop observations based on a condition (left) or rows 1-4 (right)
- drop in** 1/4  
drop observations based on a condition (left) or rows 1-4 (right)
- keep in** 1/30  
opposite of drop; keep only rows 1-30
- keep if inrange**(price, 5000, 10000)  
keep values of price between \$5,000-\$10,000 (inclusive)
- keep if inlist**(make, "Honda Accord", "Honda Civic", "Subaru")  
keep the specified values of make
- sample** 25  
sample 25% of the observations in the dataset (use **set seed #** command for reproducible sampling)

### Replace parts of data

#### CHANGE COLUMN NAMES

- rename** (rep78 foreign) (repairRecord carType)  
rename one or multiple variables

#### CHANGE ROW VALUES

- replace** price = 5000 if price < 5000  
replace all values of price that are less than \$5,000 with 5000
- recode price** (0 / 5000 = 5000)  
change all prices less than 5000 to be \$5,000
- recode foreign** (0 = 2 "US")(1 = 1 "Not US"), **gen**(foreign2)  
change the values and value labels then store in a new variable, foreign2

#### REPLACE MISSING VALUES

- mvdecode** \_all, mv(9999) *useful for cleaning survey datasets*  
replace the number 9999 with missing value in all variables
- mvencode** \_all, mv(9999) *useful for exporting data*  
replace missing values with the number 9999 for all variables

### Label data

Value labels map string descriptions to numbers. They allow the underlying data to be numeric (making logical tests simpler) while also connecting the values to human-understandable text.

- label define** myLabel 0 "US" 1 "Not US"
- label values** foreign myLabel

define a label and apply it to the values in foreign

- label list**  
list all labels within the dataset
- note:** data note here  
place note in dataset

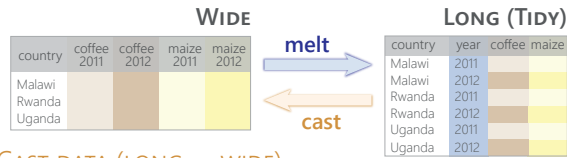
### Reshape data

**wbuse set** <https://github.com/GeoCenter/StataTraining/raw/master/Day2/Data>  
**wbuse** "coffeeMaize.dta" load demo dataset

#### MELT DATA (WIDE → LONG)

**reshape long** coffee@ maize@, i(country) j(year) — new variable  
convert a wide dataset to long

reshape variables starting with coffee and maize  
unique id variable (key)  
create new variable that captures the info in the column names



**TIDY DATASETS** have each observation in its own row and each variable in its own column.

#### CAST DATA (LONG → WIDE)

**reshape wide** coffee maize, i(country) j(year)  
convert a long dataset to wide

create new variables named coffee2011, maize2012...  
what will be unique id variable (key)  
create new variables with the year added to the column name

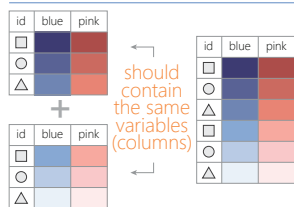
When datasets are tidy, they have a consistent format that is easier to manipulate and analyze.

#### xpose, clear varname

transpose rows and columns of data, clearing the data and saving old column names as a new variable called "\_varname"

### Combine data

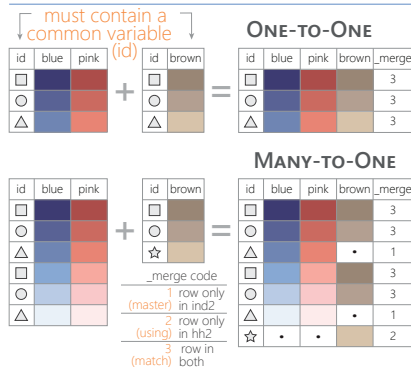
#### ADDING (APPENDING) NEW DATA



**wbuse** coffeeMaize2.dta, **clear**  
**save** coffeeMaize2.dta, **replace**  
**wbuse** coffeeMaize.dta, **clear** load demo data

**append using** "coffeeMaize2.dta", **gen**(filenum)  
add observations from "coffeeMaize2.dta" to current data and create variable "filenum" to track the origin of each observation

#### MERGING TWO DATASETS TOGETHER



**wbuse** ind\_age.dta, **clear**  
**save** ind\_age.dta, **replace**  
**wbuse** ind\_ag.dta, **clear**

**merge 1:1 id using** "ind\_age.dta"  
one-to-one merge of "ind\_age.dta" into the loaded dataset and create variable "\_merge" to track the origin

**wbuse** hh2.dta, **clear**  
**save** hh2.dta, **replace**  
**wbuse** ind2.dta, **clear**

**merge m:1 hid using** "hh2.dta"  
many-to-one merge of "hh2.dta" into the loaded dataset and create variable "\_merge" to track the origin

#### FUZZY MATCHING: COMBINING TWO DATASETS WITHOUT A COMMON ID

- reclink** match records from different data sets using probabilistic matching *ssc install reclink*
- jarowinkler** create distance measure for similarity between two strings *ssc install jarowinkler*

### Manipulate strings

#### GET STRING PROPERTIES

**display length**("This string has 29 characters")  
return the length of the string

**charlist** make *\* user-defined package*  
display the set of unique characters within a string

**display strpos**("Stata", "a")  
return the position in Stata where a is first found

#### FIND MATCHING STRINGS

**display strmatch**("123.89", "1???.9")  
return true (1) or false (0) if string matches pattern

**display substr**("Stata", 3, 5)  
return string of 5 characters starting with position 3

**list make if regexm**(make, "[0-9]")  
list observations where make matches the regular expression (here records that contain a number)

**list if regexm**(make, "Cad.|Chev.|Datsun")  
return all observations where make contains "Cad.", "Chev." or "Datsun"  
*compare the given list against the first word in make*

**list if inlist**(word(make, 1), "Cad.", "Chev.", "Datsun")  
return all observations where the first word of the make variable contains the listed words

#### TRANSFORM STRINGS

**display regexr**("My string", "My", "Your")  
replace string1 ("My") with string2 ("Your")

**replace** make = **subinstr**(make, "Cad.", "Cadillac", 1)  
replace first occurrence of "Cad." with Cadillac in the make variable

**display strtrim**(" Too much Space")  
replace consecutive spaces with a single space

**display trim**(" leading / trailing spaces ")  
remove extra spaces before and after a string

**display strlower**("STATA should not be ALL-CAPS")  
change string case; see also **strupper**, **strproper**

**display strtoname**("1Var name")  
convert string to Stata-compatible variable name

**display real**("100")  
convert string to a numeric or missing value

### Save & export data

**compress**  
compress data in memory

**save** "myData.dta", **replace** *Stata 12-compatible file*  
**saveold** "myData.dta", **replace version**(12)

save data in Stata format, replacing the data if a file with same name exists

**export excel** "myData.xls", /\*

*\*/ firstrow(variables) **replace**  
export data as an Excel file (.xls) with the variable names as the first row*

**export delimited** "myData.csv", **delimiter**(";") **replace**  
export data as a comma-delimited file (.csv)

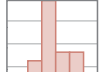
# Data Visualization with Stata

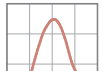
## Cheat Sheet

For more info, see Stata's reference manual (stata.com)

ONE VARIABLE sysuse auto, clear

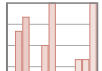
### CONTINUOUS

 **histogram** mpg, **width(5)** **freq** **kdensity** **kdensity**(**bwidth(5)**) **histogram**  
bin(#) • width(#) • density • fraction • frequency • percent • addlabels  
addlabopts(<options>) • normal • normopts(<options>) • kdensity  
kdensityopts(<options>)


 **kdensity** mpg, **bwidth(3)** **smoothed histogram**  
**bwidth** • kernel(<options>) ← **main plot-specific options; see help for complete set**  
normal • normopts(<line options>)

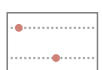
### DISCRETE

 **graph bar** (count), **over**(foreign, **gap(\*0.5)**) **intensity(\*0.5)** **bar plot**  
**graph hbar** draws horizontal bar charts  
(asis) • (percent) • (count) • **over**(<variable>, <options: gap(\*) •  
relabel • descending • reverse • cw • missing • nofill • allcategories •  
percentages • stack • bargap(#)) • **intensity**(\*#) • **yalternate** • **xalternate**


 **graph bar** (percent), **over**(rep78) **over**(foreign) **graph hbar ...**  
**grouped bar plot**  
(asis) • (percent) • (count) • **over**(<variable>, <options: gap(\*) •  
relabel • descending • reverse • cw • missing • nofill • allcategories •  
percentages • stack • bargap(#)) • **intensity**(\*#) • **yalternate** • **xalternate**

### DISCRETE X, CONTINUOUS Y

 **graph bar** (median) price, **over**(foreign) **graph hbar ...**  
**bar plot** (asis) • (percent) • (count) • (stat: mean median sum min max ...)  
**over**(<variable>, <options: gap(\*) • relabel • descending • reverse  
sort(<variable>)) • cw • missing • nofill • allcategories • percentages  
stack • bargap(#) • **intensity**(\*#) • **yalternate** • **xalternate**

 **graph dot** (mean) length headroom, **over**(foreign) **m(1, ms(S))** **dot plot**  
(asis) • (percent) • (count) • (stat: mean median sum min max ...)  
**over**(<variable>, <options: gap(\*) • relabel • descending • reverse  
sort(<variable>)) • cw • missing • nofill • allcategories • percentages  
linegap(#) • marker(#, <options>) • **linetype**(dot | line | rectangle)  
dots(<options>) • **lines**(<options>) • **rectangles**(<options>) • rwidth

 **graph hbox** mpg, **over**(rep78, descending) **by**(foreign) **missing** **box plot**  
**graph box** draws vertical boxplots  
**over**(<variable>, <options: total • gap(\*) • relabel • descending • reverse  
sort(<variable>)) • missing • allcategories • **intensity**(\*#) • **boxgap**(#)  
**medtype**(line | line | marker) • **medline**(<options>) • **medmarker**(<options>)

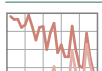
 **vioplot** price, **over**(foreign) **ssc install vioplot** **violin plot**  
**over**(<variable>, <options: total • missing>) • **nofill** •  
vertical • horizontal • obs • kernel(<options>) • **bwidth**(#) •  
**barwidth**(#) • **dscale**(#) • **vgap**(#) • **ogap**(#) • **density**(<options>)  
**bar**(<options>) • **median**(<options>) • **obsops**(<options>)

## Plot placement

### JUXTAPOSE (FACET)

 **tway scatter** mpg price, **by**(foreign, norescale)  
total • missing • colfirst • rows(#) • cols(#) • holes(<numlist>)  
compact • **no**edgelabel • **no**rescale • **no**lyrescale • **no**lyrescale  
**no**lyaxes • **no**lytick • **no**lytick • **no**lytick • **no**lylabel  
**no**lylabel • **no**lytitle • **no**lytitle • **margin**(<options>)


### SUPERIMPOSE

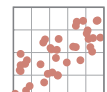
 **graph combine** plot1.gph plot2.gph...  
combine two or more saved graphs into a single plot  
**scatter** y3 y2 y1 x, **msymbol**(i o i) **mlabel**(var3 var2 var1)  
plot several y values for a single x value  
**graph tway scatter** mpg price in 27/74 || **scatter** mpg price /\*  
\*/ if mpg < 15 & price > 12000 in 27/74, **mlabel**(make) m(i)  
combine tway plots using ||

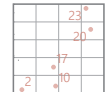
### BASIC PLOT SYNTAX:

**graph** <plot type> **variables:** y first  $y_1 y_2 \dots y_n$  x **[in] [if], <plot options>** **plot-specific options** **– facet – by(var)** **titles** **xline**(xint) **yline**(yint) **text**(y x "annotation")  
**title**("title") **subtitle**("subtitle") **xtitle**("x-axis title") **ytitle**("y axis title") **xscale**(range(low high) **log reverse off noline**) **yscale**(<options>)  
**custom appearance** **plot size** **save**  
<marker, line, text, axis, legend, background options> **scheme**(s1mono) **play**(customTheme) **xsize**(5) **ysize**(4) **saving**("myPlot.gph", **replace**)


### TWO+ CONTINUOUS VARIABLES

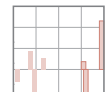
 **graph matrix** mpg price weight, half **scatterplot of each combination of variables**  
half • jitter(#) • jitterseed(#) **diagonal** • **aweight**(<variable>)]

 **tway scatter** mpg weight, jitter(7) **scatterplot**  
jitter(#) • jitterseed(#) • sort • **cmissing**(yes | no)  
**connect**(<options>) • **aweight**(<variable>)]

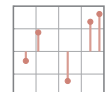
 **tway scatter** mpg weight, **mlabel**(mpg) **scatterplot with labelled values**  
jitter(#) • jitterseed(#) • sort • **cmissing**(yes | no)  
**connect**(<options>) • **aweight**(<variable>)]

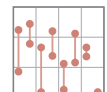
 **tway connected** mpg price, **sort**(price) **scatterplot with connected lines and symbols**  
jitter(#) • jitterseed(#) • sort **see also line**  
**connect**(<options>) • **cmissing**(yes | no)

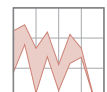
 **tway area** mpg price, **sort**(price) **line plot with area shading**  
**sort** • **cmissing**(yes | no) • vertical • horizontal  
base(#)

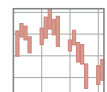
 **tway bar** price rep78 **bar plot**  
vertical • horizontal • base(#) • **barwidth**(#)

 **tway dot** mpg rep78 **dot plot**  
vertical • horizontal • base(#) • **ndots**(#)  
**dcolor**(<color>) • **dfcolor**(<color>) • **dlcolor**(<color>)  
**dsize**(<markersize>) • **dsymbol**(<marker type>)  
**dlwidth**(<stroke size>) • **dotextend**(yes | no)

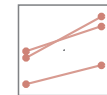
 **tway dropline** mpg price in 1/5 **dropped line plot**  
vertical • horizontal • base(#)

 **tway rcapsym** length headroom price **range plot (y1, ÷ y2) with capped lines**  
vertical • horizontal **see also rcap**

 **tway rarea** length headroom price, **sort** **range plot (y1, ÷ y2) with area shading**  
vertical • horizontal • sort  
**cmissing**(yes | no)


 **tway rbar** length headroom price **range plot (y1, ÷ y2) with bars**  
vertical • horizontal • **barwidth**(#) • **mwidth**  
**msize**(<marker size>)

 **tway pspike** wage68 ttl\_exp68 wage88 ttl\_exp88 **Parallel coordinates plot**  
vertical • horizontal **(sysuse nlswide1)**

 **tway pccapsym** wage68 ttl\_exp68 wage88 ttl\_exp88 **Slope/bump plot**  
vertical • horizontal • headlabel **(sysuse nlswide1)**

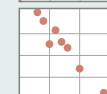
### THREE VARIABLES

 **tway contour** mpg price weight, **level**(20) **crule**(intensity) **3D contour plot**  
**ccuts**(#s) • **levels**(#) • minmax • **crule**(hue | chue | intensity | linear) •  
**scolor**(<color>) • **ecolor**(<color>) • **ccolors**(<colorlist>) • heatmap  
**interp**(thin|platespline | shepard | none)

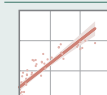
 **regress** price mpg trunk weight length turn, **nocons** **matrix** regmat = e(V) **ssc install plotmatrix** **plotmatrix**, **mat**(regmat) **color**(green) **heatmap**  
**mat**(<variable>) • **split**(<options>) • **color**(<color>) • freq

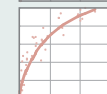
### SUMMARY PLOTS

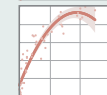
 **tway mband** mpg weight || **scatter** mpg weight **plot median of the y values**  
bands(#)

 **binscatter** weight mpg, **line**(none) **ssc install binscatter** **plot a single value (mean or median) for each x value**  
medians • nquantiles(#) • discrete • **controls**(<variables>) •  
**linetype**(fit | qfit | connect | none) • **aweight**(<variable>)]

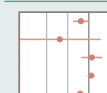
### FITTING RESULTS


 **tway lfitted** mpg weight || **scatter** mpg weight **calculate and plot linear fit to data with confidence intervals**  
level(#) • stdp • stdf • nofit • **fitplot**(<plottype>) • **ciplot**(<plottype>) •  
range(# #) • n(#) • atobs • **estopts**(<options>) • **predopts**(<options>)

 **tway lowess** mpg weight || **scatter** mpg weight **calculate and plot lowess smoothing**  
**bwidth**(#) • mean • **nweight** • **logit** • **adjust**

 **tway qfitted** mpg weight, **alwidth**(none) || **scatter** mpg weight **calculate and plot quadratic fit to data with confidence intervals**  
level(#) • stdp • stdf • nofit • **fitplot**(<plottype>) • **ciplot**(<plottype>) •  
range(# #) • n(#) • atobs • **estopts**(<options>) • **predopts**(<options>)

### REGRESSION RESULTS

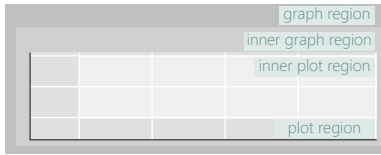
 **regress** price mpg headroom trunk length turn **coefplot**, **drop**(\_cons) **xline**(0) **ssc install coefplot** **Plot regression coefficients**  
baselevels • b(<options>) • at(<options>) • noci • levels(#)  
keep(<variables>) • drop(<variables>) • rename(<list>)  
horizontal • vertical • generate(<variable>)

 **regress** mpg weight length turn **margins**, **eyex**(weight) **at**(weight = (1800(200)4800)) **marginsplot**, **noci** **Plot marginal effects of regression**  
horizontal • noci

# Plotting in Stata

## Customizing Appearance

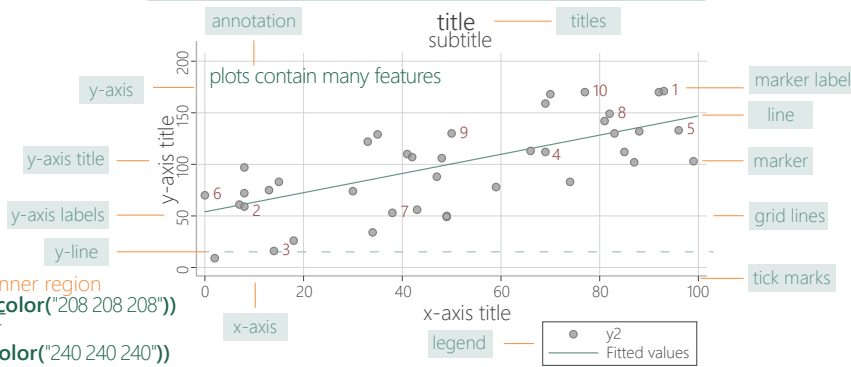
For more info, see Stata's reference manual ([stata.com](http://stata.com))



**scatter** price mpg, **graphregion**(fcolor("192 192 192") ifcolor("208 208 208"))  
specify the fill of the background in RGB or with a Stata color

**scatter** price mpg, **plotregion**(fcolor("224 224 224") ifcolor("240 240 240"))  
specify the fill of the plot background in RGB or with a Stata color

### ANATOMY OF A PLOT



### SYMBOLS

**marker** arguments for the plot objects (in green) go in the options portion of these commands (in orange)  
for example:  
`scatter price mpg, xline(20, width(vthick))`

**mc**color("145 168 208") **mc**color(none)  
specify the fill and stroke of the marker in RGB or with a Stata color

**mf**color("145 168 208") **mf**color(none)  
specify the fill of the marker

**ms**ize(medium) specify the marker size:

	ehuge		medlarge
	vhuge		medsmall
	huge		small
	vlarge		tiny
	large		vtiny

**ms**ymbol(Dh) specify the marker symbol:

	O		D		T		S						
	o		d		t		s						
	Oh		Dh		Th		Sh						
	oh		dh		th		sh						
	+		x		X		·		p		none		i

**jit**ter(#) randomly displace the markers

**jit**terseed(#) set seed

### LINES / BORDERS

**line** **marker** **axes** **tick marks**  
<line options> <marker options> xscale(...) yscale(...)  
xline(...) yline(...)  
legend legend(region(...))

**l**color("145 168 208") **l**color(none)  
specify the stroke color of the line or border

**ml**color("145 168 208")  
**tl**color("145 168 208")

**gl**color("145 168 208")

**width**(medthick) **marker** **ml**width(thin)  
specify the thickness (stroke) of a line: tick marks grid lines **tl**width(thin) **gl**width(thin)

	vwthick		medthin
	vthick		thin
	vthick		vthin
	thick		vwthin
	medthick		vthin
	medium		none

**line** **axes** **l**pattern(dash) **l**pattern(dash) specify the line pattern  
grid lines **gl**pattern(dash)

	solid		longdash		longdash_dot
	dash		shortdash		shortdash_dot
	dot		dash_dot		blank

**axes** **noline** **axes** **off** no axis/labels  
**tick marks** **noticks** **tick marks** **length**(2)  
**grid lines** **nogrid** **nogmin** **nogmax**

**tick marks** **x**label(#10, **t**position(crossing))  
number of tick marks, position (outside | crossing | inside)

### TEXT

**marker label** **titles** **axis labels**  
<marker options> title(...) subtitle(...)  
annotation xtitle(...) ytitle(...)  
text(...) legend legend(...)

**color**("145 168 208") **color**(none)  
specify the color of the text

**ml**abcolor("145 168 208")  
**lab**color("145 168 208")  
adjust transparency by adding %#  
**mc**olor("145 168 208 %20")

**size**(medsmall) specify the size of the text:  
**marker label** **ml**absize(medsmall)  
**axis labels** **lab**size(medsmall)

**Text** **vhuge** **Text** **medsmall**  
**Text** **huge** **Text** **small**  
**Text** **vlarge** **Text** **vsmall**  
**Text** **large** **Text** **tiny**  
**Text** **medlarge** **Text** **half\_tiny**  
**Text** **medium** **Text** **third\_tiny**  
**Text** **minuscule**

**marker label** **ml**label(foreign)  
label the points with the values of the foreign variable

**axis labels** **nolabels**  
no axis labels

**axis labels** **format**(%12.2f)  
change the format of the axis labels

**legend** **off**  
turn off legend

**legend** **label**(# "label")  
change legend label text

**marker label** **ml**abposition(5)  
label location relative to marker (clock position: 0 – 12)

## Apply themes

Schemes are sets of graphical parameters, so you don't have to specify the look of the graphs every time.

### USING A SAVED THEME

**twoway scatter** mpg price, **scheme**(customTheme)

**help** **scheme** entries Create custom themes by saving options in a .scheme file  
see all options for setting scheme properties

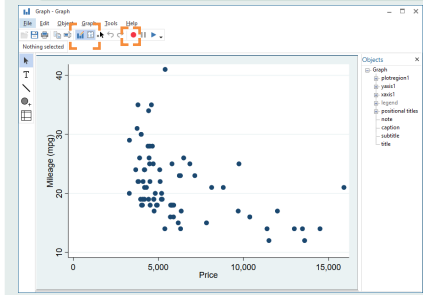
**adopath ++** "~/<location>/StataThemes"  
set path of the folder (StataThemes) where custom .scheme files are saved

**set** **scheme** customTheme, **permanently**  
change the theme

**net** **inst** **brewscheme**, from("https://wbuchanan.github.io/brewscheme/") replace  
install William Buchanan's package to generate custom schemes and color palettes (including ColorBrewer)

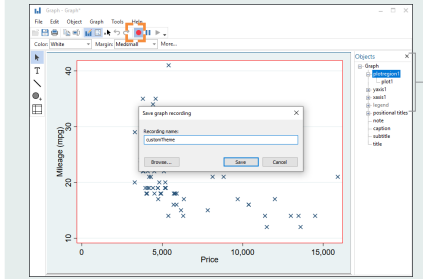
### USING THE GRAPH EDITOR

**twoway scatter** mpg price, **play**(graphEditorTheme)



Select the Graph Editor

Click Record



Double-click on symbols and areas on plot, or regions on sidebar to customize

Unclick Record  
Save theme as a .grec file

## Save plots

**graph twoway scatter** y x, **saving**("myPlot.gph") **replace**  
save the graph when drawing

**graph save** "myPlot.gph", **replace**  
save current graph to disk

**graph combine** plot1.gph plot2.gph...  
combine two or more saved graphs into a single plot

**graph export** "myPlot.pdf", **as**(.pdf) **see options to set size and resolution**  
export the current graph as an image file