

```
vl create — Create and modify user-defined variable lists
```

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Description

`vl create` creates user-defined variable lists.

`vl modify` modifies existing user-defined variable lists.

`vl substitute` creates a variable list using factor-variable operators operating on variable lists.

After creating a variable list called *vlusername*, the expression `$vlusername` can be used in Stata anywhere a *varlist* is allowed. Variable lists are actually [global macros](#), and the `vl` commands are a convenient way to create and manipulate them. They are saved with the dataset. See [\[D\] vl rebuild](#).

For an introduction to the `vl` commands, see [\[D\] vl](#).

Quick start

Create a variable list

```
vl create demographics = (age_cat gender)
```

Add variables to a variable list

```
vl modify demographics = demographics + (educ_cat income_cat)
```

Add the variables in the variable list named `othervars` to the existing variable list called `myxvars`

```
vl modify myxvars = myxvars + othervars
```

Remove the variable `x8` from the variable list

```
vl modify myxvars = myxvars - (x8)
```

Apply factor-variable operator `i.` to all the variables in a variable list

```
vl substitute idemographics = i.demographics
```

Create interactions between the levels of the variables in the variable list `demographics` and the continuous variables in the variable list `vlcontinuous`

```
vl substitute myinteractions = i.demographics#c.vlcontinuous
```

Run a regression specifying the independent variables using variable lists

```
regress y $idemographics $myxvars $myinteractions
```

Syntax

Create user-defined variable lists

```

vl create vusername = (varlist)
vl create vusername = vname + | - (varlist)
vl create vusername = vname1 [ + | - vname2 ]

```

Modify user-defined variable lists

```

vl modify vusername = (varlist)
vl modify vusername = vname + | - (varlist)
vl modify vusername = vname1 [ + | - vname2 ]

```

Apply factor-variable operators to variable-list names

```

vl substitute vusername = i.vname
vl substitute vusername = i.vname1#i.vname2
vl substitute vusername = i.vname1##c.vname2

```

Label a user-defined variable-list name

```

vl label vusername ["label"]

```

vname is an existing user-defined variable-list name or a system-defined variable-list name. When specifying *varlist*, it is always enclosed in parentheses: (*varlist*). See [D] [vl](#).

Remarks and examples

[stata.com](http://www.stata.com)

Remarks are presented under the following headings:

```

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```

vl create

`vl create` creates a new variable list. It can be created from a list of variables:

```
. vl create myxvars = (x1-x100)
```

In the above, note that the *varlist* is enclosed in parentheses. *varlists* must always be enclosed in parentheses.

When we are discussing the `vl` commands and say “variable list,” we mean a named variable list created by `vl create` or `vl set`. In this case, we created the variable list `myxvars`. A traditional Stata list of variables, that is, a *varlist*, we will call a *varlist*.

A new variable list also can be created from an existing variable list:

```
. vl create indepvars = myxvars
```

vl modify

vl modify is the same as vl create, except that vl modify cannot create new variable lists, and vl create cannot modify existing lists.

The operator + can be used to take the union of two variable lists with duplicates removed.

```
. vl modify indepvars = myxvars + othervars
```

The operator - can be used to obtain the difference of two variable lists.

```
. vl modify indepvars = myxvars - othervars
```

Now indepvars contains the variables that are in myxvars excluding any that are in othervars. If there are variables in othervars that are not in myxvars, it is not an error. These variables are simply ignored.

The + and - operators can be used with varlists as well.

```
. vl modify indepvars = myxvars + (w1 w2 w3)
```

(varlist) must be specified after + or -, never before.

To list the variables in a variable list, use vl list. To see a directory of variable lists that have been created, type vl dir. See [D] vl list for details on these two commands.

vl label attaches a label to the variable list that is displayed by vl dir.

```
. vl label indepvars "My brilliant choice of variables"
```

To delete indepvars, type

```
. vl drop indepvars
```

vl drop has other uses too; see [D] vl drop.

Using variable lists with other Stata commands

To use variable lists with other Stata commands, type \$ in front of the variable-list name. Remember: With the vl commands, do not use \$. With other Stata commands, use \$.

```
. display "$indepvars"
. summarize $indepvars
. regress y $indepvars
```

If you know Stata, you will have already figured out that variable lists are global macros. But the vl system is more than another way to create global macros. For instance, variable lists are saved with the dataset. Global macros are not. Both variable lists and other vl system information are saved. To make the vl system come back to life in the state we last had it, after we use a dataset, we type

```
. vl rebuild
```

See [D] vl rebuild.

vl substitute

Factor-variable operators can be used with variable lists. There are two ways to do this.

The first is to use factor-variable operators on the global macro form of the variable list like so:

```
. regress y i.($myfactors)##c.($mycontinuous)
```

Here `myfactors` is a user-defined variable list containing variables you want treated as factors. `mycontinuous` are variables you want treated as continuous. Specifying `i.(...)##c.(...)` means you want main effects of the factors plus interactions of all their levels with the continuous variables. Note that the parentheses, `()`, are required.

A second way to use factor-variable operators with variable lists is with the command `vl substitute`. For example,

```
. vl substitute myinteractions = i.myfactors##c.mycontinuous
. regress y $myinteractions
```

would produce the same result as the previous command. However, using `vl substitute` has the advantage that the variable lists it creates will be saved with your dataset, just like any other variable list.

See [\[U\] 11.4.3 Factor variables](#).

You can mix variable names with names of variable lists:

```
. vl substitute myinteractions = i.gender##c.(mycontinuous x100)
```

Here `gender` and `x100` are variable names and `mycontinuous` is a variable list.

Be careful when mixing variable names and names of variable lists. `vl substitute` first assumes names are names of variable lists. Then it looks for variable names. For example, if you have both a variable named `x` and a variable list named `x`, and you specify

```
. vl substitute myinteractions = i.gender##c.(mycontinuous x)
```

then `vl substitute` will assume `x` is the variable list.

Using `vl substitute` to create a user-defined variable list is a one-shot deal. These variable lists cannot be modified after they are created. If you want to change them, first drop them,

```
. vl drop myinteractions
```

and then define them again:

```
. vl substitute myinteractions = i.myfactors##c.mycontinuous
```

For examples using `vl create`, `vl modify`, and `vl substitute`, see [\[D\] vl](#).

Also see

[\[D\] vl](#) — Manage variable lists

[\[D\] vl drop](#) — Drop variable lists or variables from variable lists

[\[D\] vl list](#) — List contents of variable lists

[\[D\] vl rebuild](#) — Rebuild variable lists

[\[D\] vl set](#) — Set system-defined variable lists

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