Title stata.com

stata() — Execute Stata command

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Description

stata(cmd) executes the Stata command contained in the string scalar cmd. Output from the command appears at the terminal, and any macros contained in cmd are expanded.

 $\mathtt{stata}(\mathit{cmd}, \mathit{nooutput})$ does the same thing, but if $\mathit{nooutput} \neq 0$, output produced by the execution is not displayed. $\mathtt{stata}(\mathit{cmd}, 0)$ is equivalent to $\mathtt{stata}(\mathit{cmd})$.

stata(cmd, nooutput, nomacroexpand) does the same thing but, before execution, suppresses expansion of any macros contained in cmd if $nomacroexpand \neq 0$. stata(cmd, 0, 0) is equivalent to stata(cmd).

_stata() repeats the syntaxes of stata(). The difference is that, whereas stata() aborts with error if the execution results in a nonzero return code, _stata() returns the resulting return code.

Syntax

```
void stata(cmd)
```

void stata(cmd, nooutput)

void stata(cmd, nooutput, nomacroexpand)

real scalar _stata(cmd)

real scalar _stata(cmd, nooutput)

real scalar _stata(cmd, nooutput, nomacroexpand)

where

cmd: string scalar nooutput: real scalar nomacroexpand: real scalar

Remarks and examples

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The command you execute may invoke a process that causes another instance of Mata to be invoked. For instance, Stata program A calls Mata function m1(), which executes stata() to invoke Stata program B, which in turn calls Mata function m2(), which

stata(*cmd*) and _stata(*cmd*) execute *cmd* at the current run level. This means that any local macros refer to local macros in the caller's space. Consider the following:

```
program example
    ...
    local x = "value from A"
    mata: myfunc()
    display "'x'"
    ...
end
mata void myfunc()
{
    stata('"local x = "new value""')
}
```

After example executes mata: myfunc(), 'x' will be "new value".

That stata() and _stata() work that way was intentional: Mata functions can modify the caller's environment so that they may create temporary variables for the caller's use, etc., and you only have to exercise a little caution. Executing stata() functions to run other ado-files and programs will cause no problems because other ado-files and programs create their own new environment in which temporary variables, local macros, etc., are private.

Also, do not use stata() or _stata() to execute a multiline command or to execute the first line of what could be considered a multiline command. Once the first line is executed, Stata will fetch the remaining lines from the caller's environment. For instance, consider

```
mata void myfunc()
{
    stata("if (1==1) {")}
}
mata: myfunc()
display "hello"
}
end myfile.do
```

In the example above, myfunc() will consume the display "hello" and } lines.

Conformability

```
stata(cmd, nooutput, nomacroexpand):
                      cmd:
                                 1 \times 1
                                 1 \times 1
                                          (optional)
                 nooutput:
          nomacroexpand:
                                 1 \times 1
                                          (optional)
                                 void
                    result:
_stata(cmd, nooutput, nomacroexpand):
                                 1 \times 1
                     cmd:
                                 1 \times 1
                 nooutput:
                                          (optional)
          nomacroexpand:
                                 1 \times 1
                                          (optional)
                    result:
                                 1 \times 1
```

Diagnostics

stata() aborts with error if cmd is too long (exceedingly unlikely), if macro expansion fails, or if execution results in a nonzero return code.

_stata() aborts with error if *cmd* is too long.

Also see

[M-3] mata stata — Execute Stata command

[M-4] Stata — Stata interface functions

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