

**strtoreal()** — Convert string to real

Description  
Diagnostics

Syntax  
Also see

Remarks and examples

Conformability

## Description

`strtoreal(S)` returns *S* converted to real. Elements of *S* that cannot be converted are returned as `.` (missing value).

`_strtoreal(S, R)` does the same as above—it returns the converted values in *R*—and it returns the number of elements that could not be converted. In such cases, the corresponding value of *R* contains `.` (missing).

## Syntax

*real matrix*    `strtoreal(string matrix S)`

*real scalar*    `_strtoreal(string matrix S, R)`

## Remarks and examples

stata.com

`strtoreal("1.5")` returns (numeric) 1.5.

`strtoreal("-2.5e+1")` returns (numeric) -25.

`strtoreal("not a number")` returns (numeric) `.` (missing).

Typically, `strtoreal(S)` and `_strtoreal(S, R)` are used with scalars, but if applied to a vector or matrix *S*, element-by-element results are returned.

In performing the conversion, leading and trailing blanks are ignored: "1.5" and " 1.5 " both convert to (numeric) 1.5, but "1.5 kilometers" converts to `.` (missing). Use `strtoreal(tokens(S) [1])` to convert just the first space-delimited part.

All Stata numeric formats are understood, such as 0, 1, -2, 1.5, 1.5e+2, and -1.0x+8, as well as the missing-value codes `.`, `.a`, `.b`, `...`, `.z`.

Thus using `strtoreal(S)`, if an element of *S* converts to `.` (missing), you cannot tell whether the element was valid and equal to `.` or the element was invalid and so defaulted to `.` (missing), such as if *S* contained "cat" or "dog" or "1.5 kilometers".

When it is important to distinguish between these cases, use `_strtoreal(S, R)`. The conversion is returned in *R* and the function returns the number of elements that were invalid. If `_strtoreal()` returns 0, then all values were valid.

## Conformability

`strtoreal(S)`:

*input:*

$S: r \times c$

*output:*

*result:*  $r \times c$

`_strtoreal(S, R)`:

*input:*

$S: r \times c$

*output:*

$R: r \times c$

*result:*  $1 \times 1$

## Diagnostics

`strtoreal(S)` returns a missing value wherever an element of  $S$  cannot be converted to a number.

`_strtoreal(S, R)` does the same, but the result is returned in  $R$ .

## Also see

[M-5] [strofreal\(\)](#) — Convert real to string

[M-4] [string](#) — String manipulation functions