Description

collect dims lists the dimensions in a collection.

Syntax

collect dims [, name(*cname*)]

Option

name(*cname*) specifies the collection for which dimensions should be listed, instead of the current collection.

Remarks and examples

After you use the collect get command or collect prefix, the values stored from the command results into the collection are categorized according to their tags. For example, a regression coefficient of 5.36 on variable x1 would have tags including result[_r_b] and colname[x1]. Here result and colname are known as dimensions, and they contain the type of results and the covariate names respectively. Within each dimension, there are multiple levels. These tags correspond to the _r_b level of the result dimension and the x1 level of the colname dimension.

Once you have collected results, you can see a list of all the dimensions in your collection using collect dims. For instance, after typing

```
. use https://www.stata-press.com/data/r19/nhanes2
. collect _r_b _r_se: regress bpsystol age weight i.region i.sex
 (output omitted)
```

you see a list of dimensions as follows:

```
. collect dims

Collection dimensions
Collection: default
─────────────────────────────────────────────
                    Dimension   No. levels
─────────────────────────────────────────────
Layout, style, header, label
                       cmdset   1
                        coleq   1
                      colname   9
            colname_remainder   1
                program_class   1
                       region   4
                       result   33
                  result_type   3
                      rowname   1
                          sex   2
Style only
                 border_block   4
                    cell_type   4
─────────────────────────────────────────────
```

These are the dimensions in your collection. You will often need to know their names to specify them in other `collect` subcommands. The output is divided into sections, which tell you the types of `collect` subcommands that each dimension will be useful with.

For example, when arranging the collected values into a table by using collect layout, you can look at the section of the output labeled Layout, style, header, label to determine which dimensions can be used with this command. To build a table, you specify the dimensions that correspond to the rows and columns of your table. With this collection, you could type

```
. collect layout (colname) (result)
```

After you look at the list provided by `collect dims`, it might not have been obvious that you wanted `result` and `colname`. After learning the names of the dimensions, you may want to further explore each one. You can use collect levelsof to list the levels of a particular dimension. You can also use collect label list to list the label for the dimension and the labels for its levels.

Occasionally, you may want to explore the dimensions of another collection without making it the current collection. `collect dims` with option `name()` lists the dimensions of the collection specified within this option.

Stored results

`collect dims` stores the following in `s()`:

Macros
    s(collection)   name of collection
    s(dimnames)   list of dimension names in collection
    s(dimsizes)   list of dimension sizes in collection

Reference

Huber, C. 2021. Customizable tables in Stata 17, part 2: The new collect command. *The Stata Blog: Not Elsewhere Classified.* https://blog.stata.com/2021/06/07/customizable-tables-in-stata-17-part-2-the-new-collect-command/.

Also see