

invtokens() — Concatenate string rowvector into string scalar

Syntax Diagnostics	Description Also see	Remarks and examples	Conformability
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Syntax

string scalar `invtokens(string rowvector s)`

string scalar `invtokens(string rowvector s, string scalar c)`

Description

`invtokens(s)` returns the elements of *s*, concatenated into a string scalar with the elements separated by spaces. `invtokens(s)` is equivalent to `invtokens(s, " ")`.

`invtokens(s, c)` returns the elements of *s*, concatenated into a string scalar with the elements separated by *c*.

Remarks and examples

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

`invtokens(s)` is the inverse of `tokens()` (see [M-5] [tokens\(\)](#)); `invtokens()` returns the string obtained by concatenating the elements of *s* into a space-separated list.

`invtokens(s, c)` places *c* between the elements of *s* even when the elements of *s* are equal to "". For instance,

```
: s = ("alpha", "", "gamma", "")
: invtokens(s, ";")
      alpha;gamma;
```

To remove separators between empty elements, use `select()` (see [M-5] [select\(\)](#)) to remove the empty elements from *s* beforehand:

```
: s2 = select(s, strlen(s):>0)
: s2
      1      2
1 | alpha  gamma
```

```
: invtokens(s2, ";")
      alpha;gamma
```

Conformability

`invtokens(s, c):`

<i>s</i> :	$1 \times p$	
<i>c</i> :	1×1	(optional)
<i>result</i> :	1×1	

Diagnostics

If s is 1×0 , `invtokens(s,c)` returns "".

Also see

[M-5] `tokens()` — Obtain tokens from string

[M-4] `string` — String manipulation functions