st_numscalar( ) — Obtain values from and put values into Stata scalars

Syntax Description Remarks and examples Conformability
Diagnostics Also see

Syntax

```
real      st_numscalar(string scalar name)

void      st_numscalar(string scalar name, real value)

void      st_numscalar(string scalar name, real value, string scalar hcat)

string    st_numscalar_hcat(string scalar name)


string    st_strscalar(string scalar name)

void      st_strscalar(string scalar name, string value)
```

where

1. Functions allow *name* to be

    a. global scalar such as "myname",

    b. r() scalar such as "r(mean)",

    c. e() scalar such as "e(N)", or

    d. c() scalar such as "c(namelen)".

    Note that string scalars never appear in r() and e(); thus (b) and (c) do not apply to st_strscalar().

2. st_numscalar(*name*) and st_strscalar(*name*) return the value of the specified Stata scalar. They return a 1 × 1 result if the specified Stata scalar exists and return a 0 × 0 result otherwise.

3. st_numscalar(*name*, *value*) and st_strscalar(*name*, *value*) set or reset the contents of the specified Stata scalar.

4. st_numscalar(*name*, *value*) and st_strscalar(*name*, *value*) delete the specified Stata scalar if *value*==J(0,0,.) (if *value* is 0 × 0).

5. st_numscalar(*name*, *value*, *hcat*) sets or resets the specified Stata scalar and sets or resets the hidden or historical status when *name* is an e() or r() value. Allowed *hcat* values are "visible", "hidden", "historical", and a string scalar release number such as such as "10", "10.1", or any string release number matching "#[#][.[#[#]]]". See [P] **return** for a description of hidden and historical stored results.

    When st_numscalar(*name*, *value*) is used to set an e() or r() value, its *hcat* is set to "visible".

There is no three-argument form of `st_strscalar()` because there are no `r()` or `e()` string scalar values.

Description

`st_numscalar(`*name*`)` returns the value of the specified Stata numeric scalar, or it returns `J(0,0,.)` if the scalar does not exist.

`st_numscalar(`*name*`,` *value*`)` sets or resets the value of the specified numeric scalar, assuming *value* `!= J(0,0,.)`. `st_numscalar(`*name*`,` *value*`)` deletes the specified scalar if *value* `== J(0,0,.)`. `st_numscalar("x", J(0,0,.))` erases the scalar `x`, or it does nothing if scalar `x` did not exist.

`st_strscalar(`*name*`)` returns the value of the specified Stata string scalar, or it returns `J(0,0,"")` if the scalar does not exist.

`st_strscalar(`*name*`,` *value*`)` sets or resets the value of the specified scalar, assuming *value* `!= J(0,0,"")`. `st_strscalar(`*name*`,` *value*`)` deletes the specified scalar if *value* `== J(0,0,"")`. `st_strscalar("x", J(0,0,""))` erases the scalar `x`, or it does nothing if scalar `x` did not exist.

Concerning deletion of a scalar, it does not matter whether you code `st_numscalar(`*name*`, J(0,0,.))` or `st_strscalar(`*name*`, J(0,0,""))`; both yield the same result.

`st_numscalar(`*name*`,` *value*`,` *hcat*`)` and `st_numscalar_hcat(`*name*`)` are used to set and query the *hcat* corresponding to an `e()` or `r()` value. They are also rarely used. See [R] **stored results** and [P] **return** for more information.

Remarks and examples

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See [M-5] **st_global()** and [M-5] **st_rclear()**.

Conformability

`st_numscalar(`*name*`)`, `st_strscalar(`*name*`)`:

name:	1 × 1		
result:	1 × 1	or	0 × 0

`st_numscalar(`*name*`,` *value*`)`, `st_strscalar(`*name*`,` *value*`)`:

name:	1 × 1		
value:	1 × 1	or	0 × 0
result:	*void*		

`st_numscalar(`*name*`,` *value*`,` *hcat*`)`:

name:	1 × 1
value:	1 × 1
hcat:	1 × 1
result:	*void*

`st_numscalar(`*name*`)`:

name:	1 × 1
result:	1 × 1

Diagnostics

All functions abort with error if *name* is malformed.

`st_numscalar(`*name*`)` and `st_strscalar(`*name*`)` return `J(0,0,.)` or `J(0,0,"")` if Stata scalar *name* does not exist. They abort with error, however, if the name is malformed.

`st_numscalar(`*name*`,` *value*`,` *hcat*`)` aborts with error if *hcat* is not an allowed value.

`st_numscalar_hcat(`*name*`)` returns `"visible"` when *name* is not an `e()` or `r()` value and returns `""` when *name* is an `e()` or `r()` value that does not exist.

Also see

[M-5] **st_rclear( )** — Clear r( ), e( ), or s( )

[M-4] **stata** — Stata interface functions