class exit — Exit class-member program and return result

Syntax

class exit [ rvalue ]

where rvalue is

"[ string ]"
" [ string ]
#
exp
(exp)
.id[ .id[ . . . ] ] [ program_arguments ]
{}
{el[ ,el[ , . . . ] ]}

See [P] class for more information on rvalues.

Description

class exit exits a class-member program and optionally returns the specified result.
class exit may be used only from class-member programs; see [P] class.

Remarks and examples

Do not confuse returned values with return codes, which all Stata programs set, including member programs. Member programs exit when they execute.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Returned value</th>
<th>Return code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>class exit with arguments</td>
<td>as specified</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>class exit without arguments</td>
<td>nothing</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exit without arguments</td>
<td>nothing</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exit with arguments</td>
<td>nothing</td>
<td>as specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>error</td>
<td>nothing</td>
<td>as specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>command having error</td>
<td>nothing</td>
<td>as appropriate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Any of the preceding are valid ways of exiting a member program, although the last is perhaps best avoided. class exit without arguments has the same effect as exit without arguments; it does not matter which you use.
**Examples**

```plaintext
class exit sqrt((.c0.y1-.c1.y0)^2 + (.c0.y1-.c1.y0)^2)
class exit "myresult"
class exit (.)
class exit "true"
class exit { 'one', 'two' }
class exit .coord
class exit .coord.x
tempname a
... 
class exit .a
```

Warning: Distinguish carefully between "class exit .a" and "class exit (.a)". The first returns a copy of the instance .a. The second returns a double equal to the extended missing value .a.

**Also see**

- [P] class — Class programming
- [P] exit — Exit from a program or do-file
- [M-2] class — Object-oriented programming (classes)