

do — Execute commands from a file

Syntax Remarks and examples	Menu Reference	Description Also see	Option
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Syntax

```
{do | run} filename [arguments] [ , nostop]
```

Menu

File > Do...

Description

`do` and `run` cause Stata to execute the commands stored in *filename* just as if they were entered from the keyboard. `do` echoes the commands as it executes them, whereas `run` is silent. If *filename* is specified without an extension, `.do` is assumed.

Option

`nostop` allows the do-file to continue executing even if an error occurs. Normally, Stata stops executing the do-file when it detects an error (nonzero return code).

Remarks and examples

[stata.com](#)

You can create *filename* (called a *do-file*) using Stata's Do-file Editor; see [\[R\] doedit](#). This file will be a standard ASCII (text) file. A complete discussion of do-files can be found in [\[U\] 16 Do-files](#).

You can also create *filename* by using a non-Stata text editor; see [\[D\] shell](#) for a way to invoke your favorite editor from inside Stata. Make sure that you save the file in ASCII format.

If the path or *filename* contains spaces, it should be enclosed in double quotes.

Reference

Jenkins, S. P. 2006. [Stata tip 32: Do not stop](#). *Stata Journal* 6: 281.

Also see

[\[R\] doedit](#) — Edit do-files and other text files

[\[P\] include](#) — Include commands from file

[\[GSM\] 13 Using the Do-file Editor—automating Stata](#)

[\[GSU\] 13 Using the Do-file Editor—automating Stata](#)

[\[GSW\] 13 Using the Do-file Editor—automating Stata](#)

[\[U\] 15 Saving and printing output—log files](#)

[\[U\] 16 Do-files](#)