

op_range — Range operators

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Description

The range operators create vectors that count from a to b .

$a . . b$ returns a row vector.

$a : : b$ returns a column vector.

Syntax

$a . . b$ row range
 $a : : b$ column range

Remarks and examples

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$a . . b$ and $a : : b$ count from a up to but not exceeding b , incrementing by 1 if $b \geq a$ and by -1 if $b < a$.

$1 . . 4$ creates row vector $(1, 2, 3, 4)$.

$1 : : 4$ creates column vector $(1 \backslash 2 \backslash 3 \backslash 4)$.

$-1 . . -4$ creates row vector $(-1, -2, -3, -4)$.

$-1 : : -4$ creates column vector $(-1 \backslash -2 \backslash -3 \backslash -4)$.

$1.5 . . 4.5$ creates row vector $(1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5)$.

$1.5 : : 4.5$ creates column vector $(1.5 \backslash 2.5 \backslash 3.5 \backslash 4.5)$.

$1.5 . . 4.4$ creates row vector $(1.5, 2.5, 3.5)$.

$1.5 : : 4.4$ creates column vector $(1.5 \backslash 2.5 \backslash 3.5)$.

$-1.5 . . -4.4$ creates row vector $(-1.5, -2.5, -3.5)$.

$-1.5 : : -4.4$ creates column vector $(-1.5 \backslash -2.5 \backslash -3.5)$.

$1 . . 1$ and $1 : : 1$ both return (1) .

Conformability

$a..b$

<i>a</i> :	1×1
<i>b</i> :	1×1
<i>result</i> :	$1 \times \text{trunc}(\text{abs}(b - a)) + 1$

$a::b$

<i>a</i> :	1×1
<i>b</i> :	1×1
<i>result</i> :	$\text{trunc}(\text{abs}(b - a)) + 1 \times 1$

Diagnostics

$a..b$ and $a::b$ return missing if $a >= .$ or $b >= ..$

Also see

[M-2] [exp](#) — Expressions

[M-2] [intro](#) — Language definition