**do** — Execute commands from a file

DescriptionQuick startMenuSyntaxOptionRemarks and examplesReferenceAlso see

# Description

Title

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.

# **Quick start**

Execute commands stored in myfile.do

do myfile

As above, passing first arg in local macro 1 and arg2 in local macro 2 for use by myfile.do do myfile "first arg" arg2

Execute commands stored in myfile.do, continuing execution even if an error occurs in one or more commands

do myfile, nostop

Execute commands stored in myfile.do silently run myfile

## Menu

 ${\rm File}\,>\,{\rm Do}...$ 

#### Syntax

```
{do | <u>run</u>} filename [arguments] [, nostop]
```

## 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**

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You can create *filename* (called a *do-file*) using Stata's Do-file Editor; see [R] **doedit**. This file will be a standard 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 or UTF-8 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