

**net search** — Search the Internet for installable packages

[Description](#)[Quick start](#)[Syntax](#)[Options](#)[Remarks and examples](#)[References](#)[Also see](#)

## Description

`net search` searches the Internet for user-written additions to Stata, including, but not limited to, user-written additions published in the *Stata Journal* (SJ) and in the *Stata Technical Bulletin* (STB). `net search` lists the available additions that contain the specified keywords.

The user-written materials found are available for immediate download by using the `net` command or by clicking on the link.

In addition to typing `net search`, you may select **Help > Search...** and choose **Search net resources**. This is the recommended way to search for user-written additions to Stata.

## Quick start

Search user-written commands for all terms `word1`, `word2`, and `word3`

```
net search word1 word2 word3
```

As above, but search for any term

```
net search word1 word2 word3, or
```

Search Internet sources other than the *Stata Journal* and the *Stata Technical Bulletin*

```
net search word1 word2 word3, nosj
```

## Syntax

```
net search word [word ...] [, options]
```

<i>options</i>	Description
<code>or</code>	list packages that contain any of the keywords; default is all
<code>nosj</code>	search non-SJ and non-STB sources
<code>tocpkg</code>	search both tables of contents and packages; the default
<code>toc</code>	search tables of contents only
<code>pkg</code>	search packages only
<code>everywhere</code>	search packages for match
<code>filenames</code>	search filenames associated with package for match
<code>errnone</code>	make return code 111 instead of 0 when no matches found

---

## Options

`or` is relevant only when multiple keywords are specified. By default, `net search` lists only packages that include all the keywords. `or` changes the command to list packages that contain any of the keywords.

`nosj` specifies that `net search` not list matches that were published in the SJ or in the STB.

`tocpkg`, `toc`, and `pkg` determine what is searched. `tocpkg` is the default, meaning that both tables of contents (tocs) and packages (pkgs) are searched. `toc` restricts the search to tables of contents. `pkg` restricts the search to packages.

`everywhere` and `filenames` determine where in packages `net search` looks for *keywords*. The default is `everywhere`. `filenames` restricts `net search` to search for matches only in the filenames associated with a package. Specifying `everywhere` implies `pkg`.

`errnone` is a programmer's option that causes the return code to be 111 instead of 0 when no matches are found.

## Remarks and examples

`net search` searches the Internet for user-written additions to Stata. If you want to search the Stata documentation for a particular topic, command, or author, see [\[R\] search](#). `net search word [word ...]` (without options) is equivalent to typing `search word [word ...]`, `net`.

Remarks are presented under the following headings:

*Topic searches*  
*Author searches*  
*Command searches*  
*Where does net search look?*  
*How does net search work?*

## Topic searches

### Example: Find what is available about random effects

```
. net search random effect
```

Comments:

- It is best to search using the singular form of a word. `net search random effect` will find both “random effect” and “random effects”.
- `net search random effect` will also find “random-effect” because `net search` performs a string search and not a word search.
- `net search random effect` lists all packages containing the words “random” and “effect”, not necessarily used together.
- If you wanted all packages containing the word “random” or the word “effect”, you would type `net search random effect, or`.

## Author searches

### Example: Find what is available by author Jeroen Weesie

```
. net search weesie
```

Comments:

- You could type `net search jeroen weesie`, but that might list fewer results because sometimes the last name is used without the first.
- You could type `net search Weesie`, but it would not matter. Capitalization is ignored in the search.

### Example: Find what is available by Jeroen Weesie, excluding SJ and STB materials

```
. net search weesie, nosj
```

- The SJ and the STB tend to dominate search results because so much has been published in them. If you know that what you are looking for is not in the SJ or in the STB, specifying the `nosj` option will narrow the search.
- `net search weesie` lists everything that `net search weesie, nosj` lists, and more. If you just type `net search weesie`, look down the list. SJ and STB materials are listed first, and non-SJ and non-STB materials are listed last.

## Command searches

### Example: Find the user-written command `kursus`

```
. net search kursus, file
```

- You could just type `net search kursus`, and that will list everything `net search kursus`, `file` lists, and more. Because you know `kursus` is a command, however, there must be a `kursus.ado` file associated with the package. Typing `net search kursus, file` narrows the search.
- You could also type `net search kursus.ado, file` to narrow the search even more.

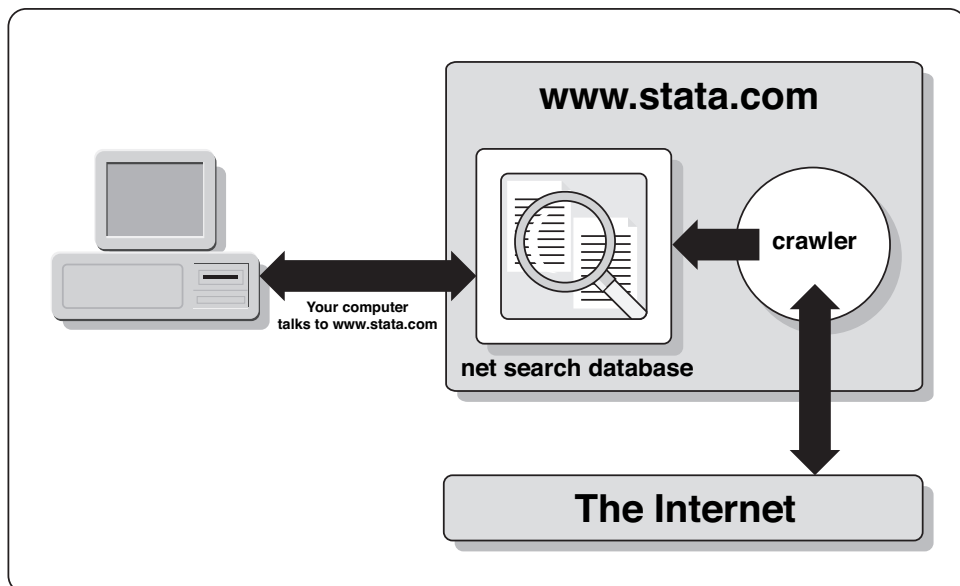
## Where does net search look?

`net search` looks everywhere, not just at <http://www.stata.com>.

`net search` begins by looking at <http://www.stata.com>, but then follows every link, which takes it to other places, and then follows every link again, which takes it to even more places, and so on.

Authors: Please let us know if you have a site that we should include in our search by sending an email to [webmaster@stata.com](mailto:webmaster@stata.com). We will then link to your site from ours to ensure that `net search` finds your materials. That is not strictly necessary, however, as long as your site is directly or indirectly linked from some site that is linked to ours.

## How does net search work?



Our website maintains a database of Stata resources. When you use `net search`, it contacts <http://www.stata.com> with your request, <http://www.stata.com> searches its database, and Stata returns the results to you.

Another part of the system is called the crawler, which searches the web for new Stata resources to add to the `net search` database and verifies that the resources already found are still available. When a new resource becomes available, the crawler takes about 2 days to add it to the database, and, similarly, if a resource disappears, the crawler takes roughly 2 days to remove it from the database.

## References

- Baum, C. F., and N. J. Cox. 1999. [ip29: Metadata for user-written contributions to the Stata programming language](#). *Stata Technical Bulletin* 52: 10–12. Reprinted in *Stata Technical Bulletin Reprints*, vol. 9, pp. 121–124. College Station, TX: Stata Press.
- Cox, N. J., and C. F. Baum. 2000. [ip29.1: Metadata for user-written contributions to the Stata programming language](#). *Stata Technical Bulletin* 54: 21–22. Reprinted in *Stata Technical Bulletin Reprints*, vol. 9, pp. 124–126. College Station, TX: Stata Press.
- Gould, W. W., and A. R. Riley. 2000. [stata55: Search web for installable packages](#). *Stata Technical Bulletin* 54: 4–6. Reprinted in *Stata Technical Bulletin Reprints*, vol. 9, pp. 10–13. College Station, TX: Stata Press.

## Also see

- [R] [adoupdate](#) — Update user-written ado-files
- [R] [net](#) — Install and manage user-written additions from the Internet
- [R] [search](#) — Search Stata documentation and other resources
- [R] [sj](#) — Stata Journal and STB installation instructions
- [R] [ssc](#) — Install and uninstall packages from SSC
- [R] [update](#) — Check for official updates