frame put — Copy selected variables or observations to a new frame

Description

frame put copies a subset of variables or observations from the current frame to the specified frame. It works much like Stata’s `keep` command (see `[D] drop`), except that the data in the current frame are left unchanged, while the selected variables or observations are copied to a new frame.

Quick start

Put variables v1, v2, and v3 from the current frame into new frame fr1

```
frame put v1 v2 v3, into(fr1)
```

Put all variables whose name begins with v into new frame fr2

```
frame put v*, into(fr2)
```

Put all observations where v1 is not missing into new frame fr3

```
frame put if !missing(v1), into(fr3)
```

Put the first observation from each cluster identified by cvar into new frame fr4

```
by cvar: frame put if _n==1, into(fr4)
```

Menu

Data > Frames Manager

Syntax

Copy selected variables from the current frame to a new frame

```
frame put varlist, into(newframename)
```

Copy observations that satisfy specified condition from the current frame to a new frame

```
frame put if, into(newframename)
```

Copy a range of observations from the current frame to a new frame

```
frame put in [if], into(newframename)
```

by is allowed with the second syntax of `frame put`; see `[D] by.`
Remarks and examples

There are three main workflows for operating on a subset of data you already have in memory. One is to make use of Stata’s `if` and `in` qualifiers with your commands to restrict the observations to be used. Another is to use `preserve` to make a temporary copy of the data in memory, then use `keep` and `drop` to make a subset of those data for analysis, and then to use `restore` to bring the original data back. Finally, you can leave the data in memory unchanged and use `frame put` to place a subset of the data in another frame for analysis. That frame can then be dropped, saved, or left in memory for further analysis.

`frame put` copies all variable and value labels, characteristics, and notes for any variables copied to the new frame.

Example 1

To demonstrate `frame put`, we start with data from the 1980 U.S. Census.

```
. use https://www.stata-press.com/data/r16/census
(1980 Census data by state)
. describe
Contains data from https://www.stata-press.com/data/r16/census.dta
    obs:      50 1980 Census data by state
    vars:     13 6 Apr 2018 15:43

     storage  display  value
variable name type format label          variable label

  state    str14  %-14s  State
  state2   str2   %-2s  Two-letter state abbreviation
  region   int    %-8.0g cenreg Census region
  pop      long   %12.0gc Population
  poplt5   long   %12.0gc Pop, < 5 year
  pop5_17  long   %12.0gc Pop, 5 to 17 years
  pop18p   long   %12.0gc Pop, 18 and older
  pop65p   long   %12.0gc Pop, 65 and older
  popurban long   %12.0gc Urban population
  medage   float  %9.2f  Median age
  death    long   %12.0gc Number of deaths
  marriage long   %12.0gc Number of marriages
  divorce  long   %12.0gc Number of divorces
```

Sorted by:
We put data for all states with a population greater than 5,000,000 into new frame pop5.

```
.frame put if pop > 5000000, into(pop5)
.frame pop5: describe
Contains data
   obs: 14  1980 Census data by state
   vars: 13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>variable name</th>
<th>storage</th>
<th>display</th>
<th>value</th>
<th>variable label</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>state</td>
<td>str14</td>
<td>%-14s</td>
<td></td>
<td>State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>state2</td>
<td>str2</td>
<td>%-2s</td>
<td></td>
<td>Two-letter state abbreviation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>region</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>%-8.0g</td>
<td>cenreg</td>
<td>Census region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pop</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>%12.0gc</td>
<td></td>
<td>Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poplt5</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>%12.0gc</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pop, &lt; 5 year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pop5_17</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>%12.0gc</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pop, 5 to 17 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pop18p</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>%12.0gc</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pop, 18 and older</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pop65p</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>%12.0gc</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pop, 65 and older</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>popurban</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>%12.0gc</td>
<td></td>
<td>Urban population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medage</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>%9.2f</td>
<td></td>
<td>Median age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>death</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>%12.0gc</td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marriage</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>%12.0gc</td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of marriages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>divorce</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>%12.0gc</td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of divorces</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Sorted by:

Note: Dataset has changed since last saved.

Also see

[D] frames intro — Introduction to frames
[D] frames — Data frames
[D] drop — Drop variables or observations
[D] frame copy — Make a copy of a frame
[P] frame post — Post results to dataset in another frame