

vl list — List contents of variable lists[Description](#)[Stored results](#)[Quick start](#)[Also see](#)[Syntax](#)[Options](#)[Remarks and examples](#)

Description

`vl list` shows the contents of variable lists when given names of variable lists. When given names of variables, it shows the variable lists to which each variable belongs.

`vl dir` shows the names of all variable lists.

For an introduction to the `vl` commands, see [\[D\] vl](#).

Quick start

Show the contents of all variable lists

```
vl list
```

Show the contents of the system-defined variable list `vlcategorical`

```
vl list vlcategorical
```

Show the contents of the user-defined variable list `myfav`

```
vl list myfav
```

Show the variable lists to which `x1-x100` belong

```
vl list (x1-x100)
```

Show the variable lists to which every numeric variable belongs

```
vl list (*)
```

Show the contents of all system-defined variable lists

```
vl list, system
```

Show the contents of all user-defined variable lists

```
vl list, user
```

Show the contents of all variable lists, and show the minimum value, maximum value, and number of nonmissing values for each variable

```
vl list, minimum maximum observations
```

Show the contents of all variable lists, ordered by variable list and then alphabetically by variable name

```
vl list, sort
```

Show the variable lists to which every numeric variable belongs, ordered alphabetically by variable name and then by variable list

```
vl list (*), sort
```

Syntax

Show the contents of variable lists

```
vl list [vlnamelist] [, options]
```

Show the variable lists to which variables belong

```
vl list (varlist) [, options]
```

Show names of all variable lists

```
vl dir [, system user]
```

vlnamelist is a list of variable-list names.

(_all) or (*) can be used to specify all numeric variables in the dataset.

<i>options</i>	Description
<u>system</u>	show only system-defined variable lists
<u>user</u>	show only user-defined variable lists
<u>minimum</u>	show minimum value of each variable
<u>maximum</u>	show maximum value of each variable
<u>observations</u>	show number of nonmissing observations of each variable
<u>sort</u>	order by variable list and then alphabetically by variable name when <i>vlnamelist</i> is specified; order alphabetically by variable name and then by variable list when (<i>varlist</i>) is specified
<u>strok</u>	allow string variables when (<i>varlist</i>) is specified
<u>nolstretch</u>	do not stretch the width of the table to accommodate long names

collect is allowed with `vl list` and `vl dir`; see [U] 11.1.10 Prefix commands.

Options

system specifies that only system-defined variable lists be shown. By default, both system-defined and user-defined variable lists are shown.

user specifies that only user-defined variable lists be shown.

minimum specifies that the minimum value of each variable be displayed.

maximum specifies that the minimum value of each variable be displayed.

observations specifies that number of nonmissing observations of each variable be displayed.

sort specifies that the listing be sorted. When *vlnamelist* is specified, the listing is ordered by variable list and then alphabetically by variable name. By default in this case, variables are listed in the order in which they were added to the variable list.

When (*varlist*) is specified, the listing is ordered alphabetically by variable name and then by variable list. By default in this case, variables are listed in the order in which they appear in *varlist*.

strok specifies that string variables be included in the listing when (*varlist*) is specified. By default, specifying string variables in *varlist* gives an error message. Specifying strok prevents this error message and lists any string variables.

`no1stretch` specifies that the width of the table not be automatically widened to accommodate long variable and variable-list names. When `no1stretch` is specified, names are abbreviated to make the table width no more than 79 characters. The default, `1stretch`, is to automatically widen the table up to the width of the Results window. To change the default, use `set 1stretch off`.

Remarks and examples

[stata.com](http://www.stata.com)

`vl list` produces two types of listings. The first lists by variable-list name and then by variable name. The second is the reverse; it lists by variable name and then by variable-list name.

Typing

```
. vl list
```

produces the first type of listing. This listing is useful when you want to see the contents of each variable list.

Typing

```
. vl list (*)
```

or

```
. vl list (x1-x100)
```

produces the second type of listing. This listing is useful when you want to see all variable lists to which a variable belongs.

System-defined variable lists are disjoint, so a variable can only belong to one of them. There is no such restriction on user-defined variable lists. Variables can belong to more than one user-defined variable list.

Typing

```
. vl dir
```

shows all the variable lists, both system-defined and user-defined. The options `system` and `user` work with both `vl list` and `vl dir` to restrict the output accordingly.

▶ Example 1: Showing the contents of variable lists

We show examples using Stata's automobile dataset because it has only a small number of variables and the output will not be too lengthy.

```
. sysuse auto
(1978 automobile data)
```

We run `vl set` with the option `nonotes` to suppress the notes at the end of the output.

```
. vl set, nonotes
```

Macro	Macro's contents	
	# Vars	Description
System		
\$vlcategorical	2	categorical variables
\$vlcontinuous	2	continuous variables
\$vluncertain	7	perhaps continuous, perhaps categorical variables
\$vlother	0	all missing or constant variables

Let's list the contents of the variable lists.

```
. vl list
```

Variable	Macro	Values	Levels
rep78	\$vlcategorical	integers >=0	5
foreign	\$vlcategorical	0 and 1	2
headroom	\$vlcontinuous	noninteger	
gear_ratio	\$vlcontinuous	noninteger	
price	\$vluncertain	integers >=0	74
mpg	\$vluncertain	integers >=0	21
trunk	\$vluncertain	integers >=0	18
weight	\$vluncertain	integers >=0	64
length	\$vluncertain	integers >=0	47
turn	\$vluncertain	integers >=0	18
displacement	\$vluncertain	integers >=0	31

We decide to treat all the variables in `vluncertain` as continuous, so we move them to `vlcontinuous`. Then we run `vl dir` to confirm that `vluncertain` is empty.

```
. vl move vluncertain vlcontinuous
note: 7 variables specified and 7 variables moved.
```

Macro	# Added/Removed
\$vlcategorical	0
\$vlcontinuous	7
\$vluncertain	-7
\$vlother	0

```
. vl dir
```

Macro	Macro's contents	
	# Vars	Description
System		
\$vlcategorical	2	categorical variables
\$vlcontinuous	9	continuous variables
\$vluncertain	0	perhaps continuous, perhaps categorical variables
\$vlother	0	all missing or constant variables

Let's create two user-defined variable lists.

```
. vl create power = (gear_ratio weight displacement)
note: $power initialized with 3 variables.

. vl create other = (price turn length)
note: $other initialized with 3 variables.
```

Let's do a listing ordered by variable list. We specify options to see the minimum and maximum values and the number of nonmissing observations for each variable.

```
. vl list, minimum maximum observations
```

Variable	Macro	Values	Levels	Min	Max	Obs
rep78	\$vlcategorical	integers >=0	5	1	5	69
foreign	\$vlcategorical	0 and 1	2	0	1	74
headroom	\$vlcontinuous	noninteger		1.5	5	74
gear_ratio	\$vlcontinuous	noninteger		2.19	3.89	74
price	\$vlcontinuous	integers >=0	74	3291	15906	74
mpg	\$vlcontinuous	integers >=0	21	12	41	74
trunk	\$vlcontinuous	integers >=0	18	5	23	74
weight	\$vlcontinuous	integers >=0	64	1760	4840	74
length	\$vlcontinuous	integers >=0	47	142	233	74
turn	\$vlcontinuous	integers >=0	18	31	51	74
displacement	\$vlcontinuous	integers >=0	31	79	425	74
gear_ratio	\$power	noninteger		2.19	3.89	74
weight	\$power	integers >=0	64	1760	4840	74
displacement	\$power	integers >=0	31	79	425	74
price	\$other	integers >=0	74	3291	15906	74
turn	\$other	integers >=0	18	31	51	74
length	\$other	integers >=0	47	142	233	74

Specifying (*) means that we want a listing ordered by variable name.

```
. vl list (*)
```

Variable	Macro	Values	Levels
price	\$vlcontinuous	integers >=0	74
price	\$other	integers >=0	74
mpg	\$vlcontinuous	integers >=0	21
mpg	not in vluser		21
rep78	\$vlcategorical	integers >=0	5
rep78	not in vluser		5
headroom	\$vlcontinuous	noninteger	
headroom	not in vluser		
trunk	\$vlcontinuous	integers >=0	18
trunk	not in vluser		18
weight	\$vlcontinuous	integers >=0	64
weight	\$power	integers >=0	64
length	\$vlcontinuous	integers >=0	47
length	\$other	integers >=0	47
turn	\$vlcontinuous	integers >=0	18
turn	\$other	integers >=0	18
displacement	\$vlcontinuous	integers >=0	31
displacement	\$power	integers >=0	31
gear_ratio	\$vlcontinuous	noninteger	
gear_ratio	\$power	noninteger	
foreign	\$vlcategorical	0 and 1	2
foreign	not in vluser		2

Variables are listed multiple times showing all the variable lists to which each belongs. We can restrict the listing to user-defined variable lists.

```
. vl list (*), user
```

Variable	Macro	Values	Levels
price	\$other	integers >=0	74
mpg	not in vluser		21
rep78	not in vluser		5
headroom	not in vluser		
trunk	not in vluser		18
weight	\$power	integers >=0	64
length	\$other	integers >=0	47
turn	\$other	integers >=0	18
displacement	\$power	integers >=0	31
gear_ratio	\$power	noninteger	
foreign	not in vluser		2

See the lines “not in vluser”? They are omitted if you run `vl list, user`.

Let’s use `vl substitute` with factor-variable operators to create interactions between the variables in the system-defined variable list, `vlcategorical`, and the variables in our user-defined variable list, `mycontinuous`.

```
. vl substitute indepvars = i.vlcategorical##c.(power other)
```

The factor-variable list `indepvars` shows up when we run `vl dir`.

```
. vl dir
```

Macro	Macro’s contents	
	# Vars	Description
System		
\$vlcategorical	2	categorical variables
\$vlcontinuous	9	continuous variables
\$vluncertain	0	perhaps continuous, perhaps categorical variables
\$vlother	0	all missing or constant variables
User		
\$power	3	variables
\$other	3	variables
\$indepvars		factor-variable list

Factor-variable lists do not work with `vl list`. But you can display their contents because variable lists are global macros. You can list the contents of a variable list by typing

```
. display "$indepvars"
i.rep78 i.foreign gear_ratio weight displacement price turn length i.rep78#c.gear_r
> atio i.rep78#c.weight i.rep78#c.displacement i.rep78#c.price i.rep78#c.turn i.rep
> 78#c.length i.foreign#c.gear_ratio i.foreign#c.weight i.foreign#c.displacement i.
> foreign#c.price i.foreign#c.turn i.foreign#c.length
```

Stored results

`vl list` stores the following in `r()`:

Scalars

<code>r(k)</code>	number of variables listed
<code>r(k_system)</code>	number of variables listed in system-defined variable lists
<code>r(k_not_system)</code>	number of variables listed not in system-defined variable lists
<code>r(k_vlcategory)</code>	number of variables listed in <code>vlcategory</code>
<code>r(k_vlcontinuous)</code>	number of variables listed in <code>vlcontinuous</code>
<code>r(k_vluncertain)</code>	number of variables listed in <code>vluncertain</code>
<code>r(k_vlother)</code>	number of variables listed in <code>vlother</code>
<code>r(k_vldummy)</code>	number of variables listed in <code>vldummy</code> when defined
<code>r(k_user)</code>	number of variables listed in user-defined variable lists
<code>r(k_not_user)</code>	number of variables listed not in user-defined variable lists
<code>r(k_vlusername)</code>	number of variables listed in <i>vlusername</i>
<code>r(k_string)</code>	number of string variables listed when <code>stok</code> specified

Macros

<code>r(vlsysnames)</code>	names of all system-defined variable lists
<code>r(vlusernames)</code>	names of all user-defined variable lists

`vl dir` stores the following in `r()`:

Scalars

<code>r(k_system)</code>	number of variables in system-defined variable lists
<code>r(k_vlcategory)</code>	number of variables in <code>vlcategory</code>
<code>r(k_vlcontinuous)</code>	number of variables in <code>vlcontinuous</code>
<code>r(k_vluncertain)</code>	number of variables in <code>vluncertain</code>
<code>r(k_vlother)</code>	number of variables in <code>vlother</code>
<code>r(k_vldummy)</code>	number of variables in <code>vldummy</code> when defined
<code>r(k_user)</code>	number of variables in user-defined variable lists
<code>r(k_vlusername)</code>	number of variables in <i>vlusername</i>

Macros

<code>r(vlsysnames)</code>	names of system-defined variable lists
<code>r(vlusernames)</code>	names of user-defined variable lists

Also see

- [D] [vl](#) — Manage variable lists
- [D] [vl create](#) — Create and modify user-defined variable lists
- [D] [vl drop](#) — Drop variable lists or variables from variable lists
- [D] [vl rebuild](#) — Rebuild variable lists
- [D] [vl set](#) — Set system-defined variable lists

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