## Selecting time-span functions

Contents Functions Also see

## Contents

| $tin(d_1, d_2)$                               | true if $d_1 \leq t \leq d_2$ , where $t$ is the time variable previously <code>tsset</code> |
|---|--|
| $\texttt{twithin}(d_1\texttt{,}d_2\texttt{)}$ | true if $d_1 < t < d_2$ , where t is the time variable previously <code>tsset</code>         |

## **Functions**

| true if $d_1 \leq t \leq d_2$ , where t is the time variable previously tsset   |
|---|
| You must have previously tsset the data to use tin(); see [TS] <b>tsset</b> . When you tsset the data, you specify a time variable, $t$ , and the format on $t$ states how it is recorded. You type $d_1$ and $d_2$ according to that format. |
| If t has a %tc format, you could type tin(5jan1992 11:15, 14apr2002 12:25).   |
| If $t$ has a %td format, you could type tin(5jan1992, 14apr2002).   |
| If t has a %tw format, you could type tin(1985w1, 2002w15).   |
| If t has a %tm format, you could type tin(1985m1, 2002m4).  |
| If $t$ has a %tq format, you could type tin(1985q1, 2002q2).  |
| If $t$ has a %th format, you could type tin(1985h1, 2002h1).  |
| If $t$ has a %ty format, you could type tin(1985, 2002).  |
| If t has a %tb format, you could type tin(5jan1992, 14apr2002). This will work as expected even if the arguments of tin() are not business days.  |
| Otherwise, $t$ is just a set of integers, and you could type tin(12, 38).   |
| The details of the $t$ format do not matter. If your $t$ is formatted $tdmm/dd/yy$ so that 5jan1992 displays as 1/5/92, you would still type the date in day-month-year order: tin(5jan1992, 14apr2002).                                      |
| date or time literals or strings recorded in units of $t$ previously tsset or blank to  |
| indicate no minimum date date or time literals or strings recorded in units of $t$ previously tsset or blank to   |
| indicate no maximum date<br>0 and 1, 1 $\Rightarrow$ true   |
|   |

| $twithin(d_1, d_2)$ |  |
|---------------------|--|
| Description:        | true if $d_1 < t < d_2$ , where t is the time variable previously tsset                |
|                     | See tin() above; twithin() is similar, except the range is exclusive.                  |
| Domain $d_1$ :      | date or time literals or strings recorded in units of $t$ previously tsset or blank to |
|                     | indicate no minimum date   |
| Domain $d_2$ :      | date or time literals or strings recorded in units of $t$ previously tsset or blank to |
|                     | indicate no maximum date   |
| Range:              | 0 and 1, 1 $\Rightarrow$ true  |
|                     |  |

## Also see

- [FN] Functions by category
- [D] egen Extensions to generate
- [D] generate Create or change contents of variable
- [U] 13.3 Functions

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