Contents

\[ tin(d_1,d_2) \quad \text{true if } d_1 \leq t \leq d_2, \text{ where } t \text{ is the time variable previously tsset} \]
\[ twithin(d_1,d_2) \quad \text{true if } d_1 < t < d_2, \text{ where } t \text{ is the time variable previously tsset} \]

Functions

\[ tin(d_1,d_2) \]
Description: \( \text{true if } d_1 \leq t \leq d_2, \text{ where } t \text{ is the time variable previously tsset} \)

You must have previously `tsset` the data to use `tin();` see `[TS] tsset`. 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)`.

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 \( 1, 1 \Rightarrow \text{true} \)
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 ⇒ true

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