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abbrev( ) — Abbreviate strings

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Description

abbrev(s, n) returns s abbreviated to n display columns. Usually, this means it will be abbreviated to n characters, but if s contains characters requiring more than one display column, such as Chinese, Japanese, and Korean (CJK), s will be abbreviated such that it does not exceed n display columns.

1. n is the abbreviation length and is assumed to contain integer values in the range 5, 6, ..., 32.

2. If s contains a period, ., and $n < 8$, then the value n defaults to 8. Otherwise, if $n < 5$, then n defaults to 5.

3. If n is missing, the entire string (up to the first binary 0) is returned.

If there is a binary 0 in s, the abbreviation is derived from the beginning of the string up to but not including the binary 0.

When arguments are not scalar, abbrev() returns element-by-element results.

Syntax

> *string matrix* abbrev(*string matrix s*, *real matrix n*)

Conformability

abbrev(s, n):
s:	$r_1 \times c_1$
n:	$r_2 \times c_2$; s and n r-conformable
result:	$\max(r_1, r_2) \times \max(c_1, c_2)$

Diagnostics

abbrev() returns "" if s is "". abbrev() aborts with error if s is not a string.

Also see

[M-4] **String** — String manipulation functions

For suggested citations, see the FAQ on citing Stata documentation.