

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

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