

Description

`ascii(s)` returns a row vector containing the ASCII codes (0–127) and byte codes (128–255) corresponding to *s*. For instance, `ascii("abc")` returns (97, 98, 99); `ascii("café")` returns (99, 97, 102, 195, 169). Note that the Unicode character “é” is beyond ASCII range. Its UTF-8 encoding requires 2 bytes and their byte values are 195 and 169.

`char(c)` returns a UTF-8 encoded string consisting of the specified ASCII and byte codes. For instance, `char((97, 98, 99))` returns "abc", and `char((99, 97, 102, 195, 169))` returns "café".

Syntax

real rowvector `ascii(string scalar s)`

string scalar `char(real rowvector c)`

Conformability

`ascii(s)`:

s: 1×1
result: $1 \times \text{strlen}(s)$

`char(c)`:

c: $1 \times n, n \geq 0$
result: 1×1

Diagnostics

`ascii(s)` returns `J(1,0,.)` if `strlen(s)==0`.

In `char(c)`, if any element of *c* is outside the range 0 to 255, the returned string is terminated at that point. For instance, `char((97,98,99,1000,97,98,99))=="abc"`.

`char(J(1,0,.))` returns "".

Also see

[M-5] `isascii()` — Whether string scalar contains only ASCII codes

[M-5] `uchar()` — Convert code point to Unicode character

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

Stata, Stata Press, Mata, NetCourse, and NetCourseNow are registered trademarks of StataCorp LLC. Stata and Stata Press are registered trademarks with the World Intellectual Property Organization of the United Nations. StataNow is a trademark of StataCorp LLC. Other brand and product names are registered trademarks or trademarks of their respective companies. Copyright © 1985–2025 StataCorp LLC, College Station, TX, USA. All rights reserved.



For suggested citations, see the FAQ on [citing Stata documentation](#).