st_numscalar( ) — Obtain values from and put values into Stata scalars

Description Syntax Remarks and examples Conformability Diagnostics Also see

Description

`st_numscalar(`*name*`)` returns the value of the specified Stata numeric scalar, or it returns `J(0,0,.)` if the scalar does not exist.

`st_numscalar(`*name*`,` *value*`)` sets or resets the value of the specified numeric scalar, assuming *value* `!= J(0,0,.)`. `st_numscalar(`*name*`,` *value*`)` deletes the specified scalar if *value* `== J(0,0,.)`. `st_numscalar("x", J(0,0,.))` erases the scalar `x`, or it does nothing if scalar `x` did not exist.

`st_strscalar(`*name*`)` returns the value of the specified Stata string scalar, or it returns `J(0,0,"")` if the scalar does not exist.

`st_strscalar(`*name*`,` *value*`)` sets or resets the value of the specified scalar, assuming *value* `!= J(0,0,"")`. `st_strscalar(`*name*`,` *value*`)` deletes the specified scalar if *value* `== J(0,0,"")`. `st_strscala` `J(0,0,""))` erases the scalar `x`, or it does nothing if scalar `x` did not exist.

Concerning deletion of a scalar, it does not matter whether you code `st_numscalar(`*name*`, J(0,0,.))` or `st_strscalar(`*name*`, J(0,0,""))`; both yield the same result.

`st_numscalar(`*name*`,` *value*`,` *hcat*`)` and `st_numscalar_hcat(`*name*`)` are used to set and query the *hcat* corresponding to an `e()` or `r()` value. They are also rarely used. See [R] **Stored results** and [P] **return** for more information.

Syntax

real	`st_numscalar(`*string scalar name*`)`
void	`st_numscalar(`*string scalar name*`,` *real value*`)`
void	`st_numscalar(`*string scalar name*`,` *real value*`,` *string scalar hcat*`)`
string	`st_numscalar_hcat(`*string scalar name*`)`
string	`st_strscalar(`*string scalar name*`)`
void	`st_strscalar(`*string scalar name*`,` *string value*`)`

where

1. Functions allow *name* to be
    a. global scalar such as `"myname"`,
    b. `r()` scalar such as `"r(mean)"`,
    c. `e()` scalar such as `"e(N)"`, or
    d. `c()` scalar such as `"c(namelenchar)"`.

Note that string scalars never appear in `r()` and `e()`; thus (b) and (c) do not apply to `st_strscalar()`.

2. `st_numscalar(`*name*`)` and `st_strscalar(`*name*`)` return the value of the specified Stata scalar. They return a 1×1 result if the specified Stata scalar exists and return a 0×0 result otherwise.

3. `st_numscalar(`*name*`,` *value*`)` and `st_strscalar(`*name*`,` *value*`)` set or reset the contents of the specified Stata scalar.

4. `st_numscalar(`*name*`,` *value*`)` and `st_strscalar(`*name*`,` *value*`)` delete the specified Stata scalar if *value*`==J(0,0,.)` (if *value* is 0×0).

5. `st_numscalar(`*name*`,` *value*`,` *hcat*`)` sets or resets the specified Stata scalar and sets or resets the hidden or historical status when *name* is an `e()` or `r()` value. Allowed *hcat* values are `"visible"`, `"hidden"`, `"historical"`, and a string scalar release number such as such as `"10"`, `"10.1"`, or any string release number matching `"#[#][.[#[#]]]"`. See [P] **return** for a description of hidden and historical stored results.

   When `st_numscalar(`*name*`,` *value*`)` is used to set an `e()` or `r()` value, its *hcat* is set to `"visible"`.

   There is no three-argument form of `st_strscalar()` because there are no `r()` or `e()` string scalar values.

Remarks and examples

See [M-5] **st_global( )** and [M-5] **st_rclear( )**.

Conformability

`st_numscalar(`*name*`)`, `st_strscalar(`*name*`)`:
name: 1×1
result: 1×1 or 0×0

`st_numscalar(`*name*`,` *value*`)`, `st_strscalar(`*name*`,` *value*`)`:
name: 1×1
value: 1×1 or 0×0
result: *void*

`st_numscalar(`*name*`,` *value*`,` *hcat*`)`:
name: 1×1
value: 1×1
hcat: 1×1
result: *void*

`st_numscalar(`*name*`)`:
name: 1×1
result: 1×1

Diagnostics

All functions abort with error if *name* is malformed.

`st_numscalar(`*name*`)` and `st_strscalar(`*name*`)` return `J(0,0,.)` or `J(0,0,"")` if Stata scalar *name* does not exist. They abort with error, however, if the name is malformed.

`st_numscalar(`*name*`,` *value*`,` *hcat*`)` aborts with error if *hcat* is not an allowed value.

`st_numscalar_hcat(`*name*`)` returns `"visible"` when *name* is not an `e()` or `r()` value and returns `""` when *name* is an `e()` or `r()` value that does not exist.

Also see

[M-5] **st_rclear( )** — Clear r( ), e( ), or s( )

[M-4] **Stata** — Stata interface functions