

Description

In all the functions, if *var* is specified as a name, abbreviations are not allowed.

`st_vartype(var)` returns the [storage type](#) of the *var*, such as `float`, `double`, or `str18`.

`st_isnumvar(var)` returns 1 if *var* is a numeric variable and 0 otherwise.

`st_isstrvar(var)` returns 1 if *var* is a string variable and 0 otherwise.

If *var* is an [alias](#) variable, then the storage type of the linked variable is used. If the linked variable cannot be found, then `st_vartype()` returns `unknown`, and `st_isnumvar()` and `st_isstrvar()` abort with error.

Syntax

string scalar `st_vartype(scalar var)`

real scalar `st_isnumvar(scalar var)`

real scalar `st_isstrvar(scalar var)`

where *var* contains a Stata variable name or a Stata variable index.

Remarks and examples

`st_isstrvar(var)` and `st_isnumvar(var)` are antonyms. Both functions are provided merely for convenience; they tell you nothing that you cannot discover from `st_vartype(var)`.

Conformability

```
st_vartype(var):  
  var:          1 × 1  
  result:       1 × 1
```

```
st_isnumvar(var), st_isstrvar(var):  
  var:          1 × 1  
  result:       1 × 1
```

Diagnostics

All functions abort with error if *var* is not a valid Stata variable.

Also see

[M-4] [Stata](#) — Stata interface functions

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