**Description**

`stataversion()` returns the version of Stata/Mata that is running, multiplied by 100. For instance, if you have Stata 16 installed on your computer, `stataversion()` returns 1600.

`stataversion()` returns the version of Stata that has been set by the user—the version of Stata that Stata is currently emulating—multiplied by 100. Usually `stataversion() == statasetversion()`. If the user has set a previous version—say, version 8 by typing `version 8` in Stata—`stataversion()` will return a number less than `stataversion()`.

`stataversion(version)` allows you to reset the version being emulated. Results are the same as using Stata’s `version` command; see [P] version. `version`, however, is specified as an integer equal to 100 times the version you want.

**Syntax**

```
real scalar stataversion()
real scalar stataversion()
void stataversion(real scalar version)
```

Note: The version number is multiplied by 100: Stata 2.0 is 200, Stata 5.1 is 510, and Stata 16.0 is 1600.

**Remarks and examples**

It is usually not necessary to reset `stataversion()`. If you do reset `stataversion()`, good form is to set it back when you are finished:

```
current_version = stataversion()
stataversion(desired_version)
...
stataversion(current_version)
```
Conformability

\texttt{stataversion()}: \\
\textit{result}: $1 \times 1$

\texttt{statasetversion()}: \\
\textit{result}: $1 \times 1$

\texttt{statasetversion(version)}: \\
\textit{version}: $1 \times 1$  \\
\textit{result}: \textit{void}

Diagnostics

\texttt{statasetversion(version)} aborts with error if \textit{version} is less than 100 or greater than \texttt{stataversion()}.

Also see

[M-5] \texttt{bufio()} — Buffered (binary) I/O

[M-5] \texttt{byteorder()} — Byte order used by computer

[M-4] \textbf{Programming} — Programming functions