

**strpos()** — Find substring in string

Description  
Diagnostics

Syntax  
Also see

Remarks and examples

Conformability

## Description

`strpos(haystack, needle)` returns the location of the first occurrence of *needle* in *haystack*, 0 if *needle* does not occur, or 1 if *needle* is empty.

`strrpos(haystack, needle)` returns the location of the last occurrence of *needle* in *haystack*, 0 if *needle* does not occur, or 1 if *needle* is empty.

When arguments are not scalar, `strpos()` returns element-by-element results.

## Syntax

*real matrix* `strpos(string matrix haystack, string matrix needle)`

*real matrix* `strrpos(string matrix haystack, string matrix needle)`

## Remarks and examples

stata.com

When working with binary strings, one can find the first or last location of the binary 0 using `strpos(s, char(0))` or `strrpos(s, char(0))`.

Use `ustrpso()` or `ustrrpos()` to search based on characters rather than on bytes.

## Conformability

`strpos(haystack, needle)`, `strrpos(haystack, needle)`:

*haystack*:  $r_1 \times c_1$

*needle*:  $r_2 \times c_2$ , *haystack* and *needle* r-conformable

*result*:  $\max(r_1, r_2) \times \max(c_1, c_2)$

## Diagnostics

`strpos(haystack, needle)` and `strrpos(haystack, needle)` return 0 if *needle* is not found in *haystack*.

## Also see

[M-5] [ustrpos\(\)](#) — Find substring in Unicode string

[M-4] [String](#) — String manipulation functions