strtoreal() — Convert string to real	

Remarks and examples

## Description

Description

strtoreal(S) returns S converted to real. Elements of S that cannot be converted are returned as . (missing value).

Conformability

Diagnostics

Also see

 $\_strtoreal(S, R)$  does the same as above—it returns the converted values in R—and it returns the number of elements that could not be converted. In such cases, the corresponding value of R contains. (missing).

#### Syntax

real matrix strtoreal(string matrix S)
real scalar \_strtoreal(string matrix S, R)

#### **Remarks and examples**

strtoreal("1.5") returns (numeric) 1.5.

Syntax

strtoreal("-2.5e+1") returns (numeric) -25.

strtoreal("not a number") returns (numeric) . (missing).

Typically, strtoreal(S) and  $\_strtoreal(S, R)$  are used with scalars, but if applied to a vector or matrix S, element-by-element results are returned.

In performing the conversion, leading and trailing blanks are ignored: "1.5" and "1.5" both convert to (numeric) 1.5, but "1.5 kilometers" converts to . (missing). Use strtoreal(tokens(S)[1]) to convert just the first space-delimited part.

All Stata numeric formats are understood, such as 0, 1, -2, 1.5, 1.5e+2, and -1.0x+8, as well as the missing-value codes ., .a, .b, ..., .z.

Thus using strtoreal(S), if an element of S converts to . (missing), you cannot tell whether the element was valid and equal to "." or the element was invalid and so defaulted to . (missing), such as if S contained "cat" or "dog" or "1.5 kilometers".

When it is important to distinguish between these cases, use  $\_strtoreal(S, R)$ . The conversion is returned in R and the function returns the number of elements that were invalid. If  $\_strtoreal()$  returns 0, then all values were valid.

## Conformability

strtoreal(S): input: S:  $r \times c$ output: result:  $r \times c$ \_strtoreal(S, R): input: S:  $r \times c$ output: R:  $r \times c$  $1 \times 1$ result:

# Diagnostics

strtoreal(S) returns a missing value wherever an element of S cannot be converted to a number. \_strtoreal(S, R) does the same, but the result is returned in R.

## Also see

- [M-5] strofreal() Convert real to string
- [M-4] String String manipulation functions

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