

Description

`substr(s, b, l)` returns the substring of ASCII string *s* starting at position *b* and continuing for a length of *l* characters.

For non-ASCII strings, *b* and *l* are interpreted as byte positions. To obtain character-based substrings of Unicode strings, see [M-5] [ustr\(\)](#).

`substr(s, b)` is equivalent to `substr(s, b, .)` for strings that do not contain binary 0. If there is a binary 0 to the right of *b*, the substring from *b* up to but not including the binary 0 is returned.

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

Syntax

string matrix `substr(string matrix s, real matrix b, real matrix l)`

string matrix `substr(string matrix s, real matrix b)`

Remarks and examples

`substr(s, b, l)` returns the substring of ASCII string *s* starting at position *b* and continuing for a length of *l*, where

1. *b* specifies the starting position; the first character of the string is $b = 1$.
2. $b > 0$ is interpreted as distance from the start of the string; $b = 2$ means starting at the second character.
3. $b < 0$ is interpreted as distance from the end of string; $b = -1$ means starting at the last character; $b = -2$ means starting at the second from the last character.
4. *l* specifies the length; $l = 2$ means for two characters.
5. $l < 0$ is treated the same as $l = 0$: no characters are copied.
6. $l \geq .$ is interpreted to mean to the end of the string.

`substr(s, b)` is equivalent to `substr(s, b, .)` for strings that do not contain binary 0. If there is a binary 0 to the right of *b*, the substring from *b* up to but not including the binary 0 is returned.

If your string contains Unicode characters, see [M-5] [ustr\(\)](#) and [M-5] [ustr\(\)](#).

Conformability

substr(*s*, *b*, *l*):

s: $r_1 \times c_1$
b: $r_2 \times c_2$
l: $r_3 \times c_3$; *s*, *b*, and *l* r-conformable
result: $\max(r_1, r_2, r_3) \times \max(c_1, c_2, c_3)$

substr(*s*, *b*):

s: $r_1 \times c_1$
b: $r_2 \times c_2$; *s* and *b* r-conformable
result: $\max(r_1, r_2) \times \max(c_1, c_2)$

Diagnostics

In substr(*s*, *b*, *l*) and substr(*s*, *b*), if *b* describes a position before the beginning of the string or after the end, "" is returned. If *b* + *l* describes a position to the right of the end of the string, results are as if a smaller value for *l* were specified.

Also see

[M-5] [subinstr\(\)](#) — Substitute text

[M-5] [_substr\(\)](#) — Substitute into string

[M-5] [usubinstr\(\)](#) — Replace Unicode substring

[M-5] [usubstr\(\)](#) — Extract Unicode substring

[M-5] [_usubstr\(\)](#) — Substitute into Unicode string

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

[U] [12.4.2 Handling Unicode strings](#)

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