

uniqrows() — Obtain sorted, unique values

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Description

`uniqrows(P)` returns a sorted matrix containing the unique rows of *P*.

`uniqrows(P, freq)` does the same but lets you specify whether the frequencies with which each combination occurs should be calculated. Using `uniqrows(P, 0)` is the same as using `uniqrows(P)`. `uniqrows(P, 1)` specifies that the frequencies with which each combination occurs should be calculated.

Syntax

transmorphic matrix `uniqrows(transmorphic matrix P)`

transmorphic matrix `uniqrows(transmorphic matrix P, freq)`

where

freq = 0 (frequencies are not calculated) or
1 (frequencies are calculated)

Remarks and examples

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```
: x
      1  2  3
1     4  5  7
2     4  5  6
3     1  2  3
4     4  5  6
```

```
: uniqrows(x)
      1  2  3
1     1  2  3
2     4  5  6
3     4  5  7
```

```
: uniqrows(x, 1)
      1  2  3  4
1     1  2  3  1
2     4  5  6  2
3     4  5  7  1
```

Conformability

`uniqrows(P, 0)`:

P: $r_1 \times c_1$
result: $r_2 \times c_1$, $r_2 \leq r_1$

`uniqrows(P, 1)`:

P: $r_1 \times c_1$
result: $r_2 \times c_1 + 1$, $r_2 \leq r_1$

Diagnostics

In `uniqrows(P)`, if `rows(P)==0`, `J(0, cols(P), missingof(P))` is returned.

If `rows(P)>0` and `cols(P)==0`, `J(1, 0, missingof(P))` is returned.

Also see

[M-5] `sort()` — Reorder rows of matrix

[M-4] **Manipulation** — Matrix manipulation