

unab — Unabbreviate variable list

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Description

`unab` expands and unabbreviates a varlist (see [U] 11.4 varname and varlists) of existing variables, placing the results in the local macro `lmacname`. `unab` is a low-level parsing command. The `syntax` command is a high-level parsing command that, among other things, also unabbreviates variable lists; see [P] [syntax](#).

The difference between `unab` and `tsunab` is that `tsunab` allows time-series operators in *varlist*; see [U] 11.4.4 [Time-series varlists](#).

The difference between `tsunab` and `fvunab` is that `fvunab` allows factor variables in *varlist*; see [U] 11.4.3 [Factor variables](#).

Syntax

Expand and unabbreviate standard variable lists

```
unab lmacname : [ varlist ] [ , min(#) max(#) name(string) ]
```

Expand and unabbreviate variable lists that may contain time-series operators

```
tsunab lmacname : [ varlist ] [ , min(#) max(#) name(string) ]
```

Expand and unabbreviate variable lists that may contain time-series operators or factor variables

```
fvunab lmacname : [ varlist ] [ , min(#) max(#) name(string) ]
```

Options

`min(#)` specifies the minimum number of variables allowed. The default is `min(1)`.

`max(#)` specifies the maximum number of variables allowed. The default is `max(120000)`.

`name(string)` provides a label that is used when printing error messages.

Remarks and examples

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Usually, the `syntax` command will automatically unabbreviate variable lists; see [P] [syntax](#). In a few cases, `unab` will be needed to obtain unabbreviated variable lists.

If the user has previously set `varabbrev` off, then variable abbreviations are not allowed. Then typing in a variable abbreviation results in a syntax error. See [R] [set](#).

▷ Example 1

The `separate` command (see [D] [separate](#)) provides an example of the use of `unab`. Required option `by` (*byvar* | *exp*) takes either a variable name or an expression. This is not handled automatically by the `syntax` command.

Here the `syntax` command for `separate` takes the form

```
syntax varname [if] [in], BY(string) [other options]
```

After `syntax` performs the command-line parsing, the local variable `by` contains what the user entered for the option. We now need to determine if it is an existing variable name or an expression. If it is a variable name, we may need to expand it.

```
capture confirm var `by'
if _rc == 0 {
    unab by: `by', max(1) name(by())
}
else {
    (parse `by' as an expression)
}
```

◀

▷ Example 2

We interactively demonstrate the `unab` command with the `auto` dataset.

```
. use http://www.stata-press.com/data/r15/auto
(1978 Automobile Data)
. unab x : mpg wei for, name(myopt())
. display "'x'"
mpg weight foreign
. unab x : junk
variable junk not found
r(111);
. unab x : mpg wei, max(1) name(myopt())
myopt(): too many variables specified
         1 variable required
r(103);
. unab x : mpg wei, max(1) name(myopt()) min(0)
myopt(): too many variables specified
         0 or 1 variables required
r(103);
. unab x : mpg wei, min(3) name(myopt())
myopt(): too few variables specified
         3 or more variables required
r(102);
. unab x : mpg wei, min(3) name(myopt()) max(10)
myopt(): too few variables specified
         3 - 10 variables required
r(102);
. unab x : mpg wei, min(3) max(10)
mpg weight:
too few variables specified
r(102);
```

◀

▷ Example 3

If we created a time variable and used `tsset` to declare the dataset as a time series, we can also expand time-series variable lists.

```
. generate time = _n
. tsset time
. tsunab mylist : l(1/3).mpg
. display "'mylist'"
L.mpg L2.mpg L3.mpg
. tsunab mylist : l(1/3).(price turn displ)
. di "'mylist'"
L.price L2.price L3.price L.turn L2.turn L3.turn L.displacement L2.displacement
> L3.displacement
```

◀

▷ Example 4

If `set varabbrev off` has been issued, variable abbreviations are not allowed:

```
. unab varn : mp
. display "'varn'"
mpg
. set varabbrev off
. unab varn : mp
variable mp not found
r(111);
. set varabbrev on
. unab varn : mp
. display "'varn'"
mpg
```

◀

Reference

Cox, N. J. 2010. [Stata tip 91: Putting unabbreviated varlists into local macros](#). *Stata Journal* 10: 503–504.

Also see

- [P] [syntax](#) — Parse Stata syntax
- [P] [varabbrev](#) — Control variable abbreviation
- [U] [11 Language syntax](#)
- [U] [18 Programming Stata](#)