Glossary

dynamic document. A dynamic document contains both static narrative and dynamic tags. Any changes in the data or in Stata will change the output as the document is created. The main advantages of using dynamic documents are 1) results in the document come from executing commands instead of being copied from Stata and pasted into the document; 2) no need to maintain parallel do-files; and 3) any changes in data or in Stata are reflected in the final document when it is created.

dynamic tags. Dynamic tags are instructions that appear in the source files from which dynamic documents are created. These dynamic tags specify actions to be taken when source files are processed by Stata's dynamic documents commands, `dyndoc` and `dyntext`. For instance, dynamic tags can indicate that a block of Stata code be run, that the result of a Stata expression be inserted in text, and that a Stata graph be exported to an image file and a link to the image file be included in the dynamic document; see [RPT] **Dynamic tags** for a complete list of available dynamic tags.

dynamic text file. A dynamic text file contains both plain text and dynamic tags. A dynamic text file can be processed by `dyntext` to create a text file that incorporates Stata results.

Markdown. Markdown is an easy-to-read, plain text, lightweight markup language. For a detailed discussion and the syntax of Markdown, see the Markdown Wikipedia page.

Markdown is easily converted to an output format such as HTML. Stata uses Flexmark's Pegdown emulation as its default Markdown document processing engine. For information on Pegdown's flavor of Markdown, see the Pegdown GitHub page.