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## Description

`snapspan` converts snapshot data for a given subject to time-span data required for use with survival analysis commands, such as `stcox`, `streg`, and `stset`. `snapspan` replaces the data in the specified variables. Transformed variables may be “events” that occur at the instant of the snapshot or retrospective variables that are to apply to the time span ending at the time of the current snapshot.

## Quick start

Create a time-span dataset from data containing subject identifier `id`, event variable `evvar` occurring at the time in `tvar`, and other variables measured at that time

```
snapspan id tvar evvar
```

Same as above, and create new variable `time0` containing the entry time for each record

```
snapspan id tvar evvar, generate(time0)
```

## Menu

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# Syntax

```
snapspan idvar timevar varlist [ , generate(newt0var) replace ]
```

*idvar* records the subject ID and may be string or numeric.

*timevar* records the time of the snapshot; it must be numeric and may be recorded on any scale: date, hour, minute, second, etc.

*varlist* are the “event” variables, meaning that they occur at the instant of *timevar*. *varlist* can also include retrospective variables that are to apply to the time span ending at the time of the current snapshot. The other variables are assumed to be measured at the time of the snapshot and thus apply from the time of the snapshot forward. See [Specifying varlist](#) below.

snapspan does not allow alias variables; see [\[D\] frunalias](#) for advice on how to get around this restriction.

# Options

`generate(newt0var)` adds *newt0var* to the dataset containing the entry time for each converted time-span record.

`replace` specifies that it is okay to change the data in memory, even though the dataset has not been saved on disk in its current form.

# Remarks and examples

Remarks are presented under the following headings:

- [Snapshot and time-span datasets](#)
- [Specifying varlist](#)

## Snapshot and time-span datasets

snapspan converts a snapshot dataset to a time-span dataset. A snapshot dataset records a subject *id*, a *time*, and then other variables measured at the *time*:

Snapshot datasets:

idvar	timevar	x1	x2	...
47	12	5	27	...
47	42	5	18	...
47	55	5	19	...

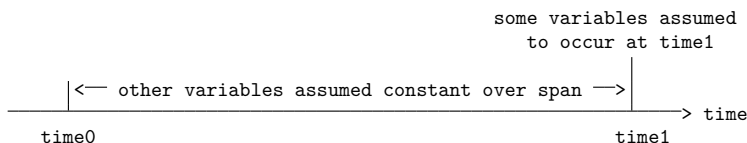
  

idvar	datevar	x1	x2	...
122	14jul1998	5	27	...
122	12aug1998	5	18	...
122	08sep1998	5	19	...

idvar	year	x1	x2	...
122	1994	5	27	...
122	1995	5	18	...
122	1997	5	19	...

A time-span dataset records a span of time ( $time0, time1$ ):



Time-span data are required, for instance, by `stset` and the `st` system. The variables assumed to occur at `time1` are the failure or event variables. All the other variables are assumed to be constant over the span.

Time-span datasets:

idvar	time0	time1	x1	x2	...	event
47	0	12	5	13	...	0
47	12	42	5	27	...	0
47	42	55	5	18	...	1

idvar	time0	time1	x1	x2	...	event
122	01jan1998	14jul1998	5	13	...	0
122	14jul1998	12aug1998	5	27	...	0
122	12aug1998	08sep1998	5	18	...	1

idvar	time0	time1	x1	x2	...	event
122	1993	1994	5	13	...	0
122	1994	1995	5	27	...	0
122	1995	1997	5	18	...	1

To convert snapshot data to time-span data, you need to distinguish between event and nonevent variables. Event variables happen at an instant.

Say that you have a snapshot dataset containing variable `e` recording an event (`e = 1` might record surgery, death, becoming unemployed, etc.) and the rest of the variables—call them `x1`, `x2`, etc.—recording characteristics (such as sex, birth date, blood pressure, or weekly wage). The same data, in snapshot and time-span form, would be

In snapshot form:					In time-span form:					
id	time	x1	x2	e	id	time0	time	x1	x2	e
1	5	a1	b1	e1	1	.	5	.	.	e1
1	7	a2	b2	e2	1	5	7	a1	b1	e2
1	9	a3	b3	e3	1	7	9	a2	b2	e3
1	11	a4	b4	e4	1	9	11	a3	b3	e4

`snapspan` converts data from the form on the left to the form on the right:

```
. snapspan id time e, generate(time0) replace
```

The form on the right is suitable for use by `stcox` and `stset` and the other survival analysis commands.

## Specifying varlist

The *varlist*—the third variable on—specifies the “event” variables.

In fact, the *varlist* specifies the variables that apply to the time span ending at the time of the current snapshot. The other variables are assumed to be measured at the time of the snapshot and thus apply from the time of the snapshot forward.

Thus *varlist* should include retrospective variables.

For instance, say that the snapshot recorded *bp*, blood pressure; *smokes*, whether the patient smoked in the last 2 weeks; and *event*, a variable recording examination, surgery, etc. Then *varlist* should include *smokes* and *event*. The remaining variables, *bp* and the rest, would be assumed to apply from the time of the snapshot forward.

Suppose that the snapshot recorded *ecs*, employment change status (hired, fired, promoted, etc.); *wage*, the current hourly wage; and *ms*, current marital status. Then *varlist* should include *esc* and *ms* (assuming snapshot records are not generated for reason of *ms* change). The remaining variables, *wage* and the rest, would be assumed to apply from the time of the snapshot forward.

## Also see

[ST] [stset](#) — Declare data to be survival-time data

[D] [frunalias](#) — Change storage type of alias variables

