**collect dims — List dimensions in a collection**

**Description**

`collect dims` lists the dimensions in a collection.

**Syntax**

```
collect dims [, name(cname)]
```

**Option**

`name(cname)` specifies the collection for which dimensions should be listed, instead of the current collection.

**Remarks and examples**

After you use the `collect get` command or `collect` prefix, the values stored from the command results into the collection are categorized according to their tags. For example, a regression coefficient of 5.36 on variable `x1` would have tags including `result[_r_b]` and `colname[x1]`. Here `result` and `colname` are known as dimensions, and they contain the type of results and the covariate names respectively. Within each dimension, there are multiple levels. These tags correspond to the `_r_b` level of the `result` dimension and the `x1` level of the `colname` dimension.

Once you have collected results, you can see a list of all the dimensions in your collection using `collect dims`. For instance, after typing

```
. use https://www.stata-press.com/data/r17/nhanes2
. collect _r_b _r_se: regress bpsystol age weight i.region i.sex
```

you see a list of dimensions as follows:
. collect dims
Collection dimensions
Collection: default

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimension</th>
<th>No. levels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Layout, style, header, label</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cmdset</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coleq</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colname</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colname_remainder</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>program_class</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>region</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>result</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>result_type</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sex</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Style only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border_block</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cell_type</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These are the dimensions in your collection. You will often need to know their names to specify them in other `collect` subcommands. The output is divided into sections, which tell you the types of `collect` subcommands that each dimension will be useful with.

For example, when arranging the collected values into a table by using `collect layout`, you can look at the section of the output labeled `Layout, style, header, label` to determine which dimensions can be used with this command. To build a table, you specify the dimensions that correspond to the rows and columns of your table. With this collection, you could type

`. collect layout (colname) (result)`

After you look at the list provided by `collect dims`, it might not have been obvious that you wanted `result` and `colname`. After learning the names of the dimensions, you may want to further explore each one. You can use `collect levels of` to list the levels of a particular dimension. You can also use `collect label list` to list the label for the dimension and the labels for its levels.

Occasionally, you may want to explore the dimensions of another collection without making it the current collection. `collect dims` with option `name()` lists the dimensions of the collection specified within this option.

**Stored results**

`collect dims` stores the following in `s()`:

Macros
- `s(collection)` name of collection
- `s(dimnames)` list of dimension names in collection
- `s(dimsizes)` list of dimension sizes in collection

**Reference**

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Also see

[TABLES] collect label — Manage custom labels in a collection
[TABLES] collect levels of — List levels of a dimension