Glossary

automatic levels. Automatic levels are levels of the `result` dimension (types of statistics) that are selected to be automatically included in the table if specific levels are not requested at the time the table is laid out. Automatic levels can be selected at the time results are collected by using `collect get` or the `collect` prefix. Alternatively, automatic results can be selected at any time by using `collect style autolevels`.

automatic results. See *automatic levels*.

collection. A collection contains results from one or more Stata commands. The results in a collection can be used to create a table. Within the collection, the values returned by the Stata commands are organized by tags, dimensions, and levels, which are used to determine how the values are arranged in a table.

current collection. Stata can have many collections in memory at a time. The current collection is the active collection—the collection to which `collect` subcommands are applied. By default, any new results collected with the `collect` prefix are placed in the current collection. Any style changes and label changes are applied to this collection. A new table built using `collect layout`, exported using `collect export`, or saved using `collect save` is based on this collection.

dimensions. See *tags, dimensions, and levels*.

item. An item is a value in a collection. See *value*.

layout. The layout is the arrangement of a table. The layout is determined by rows, columns, and separate tables. When creating a table from a collection, you specify the layout by identifying dimensions to be placed on the rows, columns, and potentially separate tables.

levels. See *tags, dimensions, and levels*.

tags. See *tags, dimensions, and levels*.

tags, dimensions, and levels. Tags are assigned to all values in a collection when you either `collect:` or `collect get` results. Custom tags can be added when collecting results. You can retrieve any value from a collection by specifying its tags on a `collect layout` command. More typically, you specify lists of tags to create a table.

Here are some examples of tags:

`result[r2]`	specifies the R^2 result
`foreign[1]`	specifies `foreign` $= 1$
`colname[mpg]`	specifies the covariate mpg

Tags comprise two parts, a dimension and level. Here are the parts of `result[r2]`:

`result[r2]`	tag
`result`	dimension—the dimension of tag `result[r2]`
`r2`	level—a level of dimension `result`

Dimensions can contain multiple tags; each tag will have its own level. Consider the following:

`result[N]`	another tag in dimension `result`
`N`	another level of dimension `result`

Dimensions must have valid names; see **[U] 11.3 Naming conventions**.

Levels can be integers or strings, and the strings may contain spaces. If a level contains spaces, it must be quoted, for example, "my level".

Some `collect` command arguments and options require a single tag:

```
result[r2]
```

Most `collect` command arguments and options accept tag lists, for example,

```
result[r2] result[N]
```

or, equivalently,

```
result[r2 N]
```

You can also just type a dimension name,

```
result
```

Wherever tag lists are allowed, a dimension name alone specifies a list of all the tags in the dimension. If `result` has levels `r2`, `N`, `ll`, `rmse`, then `result` is interpreted as

```
result[r2] result[N] result[ll] result[rmse]
```

value. In a collection, a value is a number that can be used to fill a cell in a table. The values are obtained from the stored results of Stata commands that are included in the collection. Values are organized by tags, dimensions, and levels.