Description

tsrevar, substitute takes a varlist that might contain op.varname combinations and substitutes equivalent temporary variables for the combinations.

tsrevar, list creates no new variables. It returns in r(varlist) the list of base variables corresponding to varlist.

Quick start

Create temporary variables containing the first lag and difference of y using tsset data, and store the temporary variable names in r(varlist)

```
    tsrevar l.y d.y
```

Store the name of the base variable, y, in r(varlist), and do not create any temporary variables

```
    tsrevar l.y d.y, list
```

Syntax

```
    tsrevar [varlist] [if] [in] [ , substitute list ]
```

You must tsset your data before using tsrevar; see [TS] tsset.

Options

substitute specifies that tsrevar resolve op.varname combinations by creating temporary variables as described above. substitute is the default action taken by tsrevar; you do not need to specify the option.

list specifies that tsrevar return a list of base variable names.

Remarks and examples

tsrevar substitutes temporary variables for any op.varname combinations in a variable list. For instance, the original varlist might be “gnp L.gnp r”, and tsrevar, substitute would create newvar = L.gnp and create the equivalent varlist “gnp newvar r”. This new varlist could then be used with commands that do not otherwise support time-series operators, or it could be used in a program to make execution faster at the expense of using more memory.
tsrevar, substitute might create no new variables, one new variable, or many new variables, depending on the number of \textit{op.varname} combinations appearing in \textit{varlist}. Any new variables created are temporary. The new, equivalent \textit{varlist} is returned in \texttt{r(varlist)}. The new \textit{varlist} corresponds one to one with the original \textit{varlist}.

\texttt{tsrevar, list} returns in \texttt{r(varlist)} the list of base variable names of \textit{varlist} with the time-series operators removed. \texttt{tsrevar, list} creates no new variables. For instance, if the original \textit{varlist} were \texttt{“gnp l.gnp l2.gnp r l.cd”}, then \texttt{r(varlist)} would contain \texttt{“gnp r cd”}. This is useful for programmers who might want to create programs to keep only the variables corresponding to \textit{varlist}.

\begin{example}
\begin{verbatim}
. use http://www.stata-press.com/data/r15/tsrevarex
. tsrevar l.gnp d.gnp r
\end{verbatim}
\end{example}

creates two temporary variables containing the values for \texttt{l.gnp} and \texttt{d.gnp}. The variable \texttt{r} appears in the new variable list but does not require a temporary variable.

The resulting variable list is
\begin{verbatim}
. display "'r(varlist)'"
__00014P __00014Q r
(Your temporary variable names may be different, but that is of no consequence.)
\end{verbatim}

We can see the results by listing the new variables alongside the original value of \texttt{gnp}.
\begin{verbatim}
. list gnp 'r(varlist)' in 1/5
\end{verbatim}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>gnp</th>
<th>__00014P</th>
<th>__00014Q</th>
<th>r</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Temporary variables automatically vanish when the program concludes.

If we had needed only the base variable names, we could have specified
\begin{verbatim}
. tsrevar l.gnp d.gnp r, list
. display "'r(varlist)'"
. gnp r
\end{verbatim}
The order of the list will probably differ from that of the original list; base variables are listed only once and are listed in the order that they appear in the dataset.
Technical note

`tsrevar`, substitute avoids creating duplicate variables. Consider

```stata
.tsrevar gnp l.gnp r cd l.cd l.gnp
```

`l.gnp` appears twice in the varlist. `tsrevar` will create only one new variable for `l.gnp` and use that new variable twice in the resulting `r(varlist)`. Moreover, `tsrevar` will even do this across multiple calls:

```stata
.tsrevar gnp l.gnp cd l.cd
.tsrevar cpi l.gnp
```

`l.gnp` appears in two separate calls. At the first call, `tsrevar` creates a temporary variable corresponding to `l.gnp`. At the second call, `tsrevar` remembers what it has done and uses that same temporary variable for `l.gnp` again.

Stored results

`tsrevar` stores the following in `r()`:

Macros

- `r(varlist)` the modified variable list or list of base variable names

Also see

- [P] `syntax` — Parse Stata syntax
- [P] `unab` — Unabbreviate variable list
- [R] `fvrevar` — Factor-variables operator programming command
- [U] 11 Language syntax
- [U] 11.4.4 Time-series varlists
- [U] 18 Programming Stata