Creating and modifying frames

Datasets in memory are stored in frames, and each frame is named. When Stata launches, it creates a frame named `default`.

Create frame named `myframe`:
```
.frame create myframe
```

Drop existing frame named `oldframe`:
```
.frame drop oldframe
```

Rename existing frame `oldname` to `newname`:
```
.frame rename oldname newname
```

Copy only variables `x1`, `x2`, and `x3` into a new frame named `subset1`:
```
.frame put x1 x2 x3, into(subset1)
```

Copy only observations where `z > 50` into a new frame named `subset2`:
```
.frame put if z > 50, into(subset2)
```

Exploring frames

List all frames in memory, along with the label and dimensions of the data in each frame:
```
.frames dir
```

Switching frames

Make `myframe` the active frame, execute Stata commands on data in `myframe`, and make `default` the active frame again:
```
.frame change myframe
.stata_command
.stata_command
.frame change default
```

Use the `frame` prefix to run a Stata command on the data in `myframe`:
```
.frame myframe: one_stata_command
```

Run multiple commands on data in `myframe`:
```
.frame myframe {
  .stata_command
  .stata_command
}
```
Storing multiple datasets in memory allows you to multitask, work with separate but related datasets simultaneously, record results from one dataset into another, and more.

Work with separate but related datasets simultaneously
You have two files, `persons.dta` and `counties.dta`, that are related. The persons live in the counties. You can load the datasets into separate frames and link them.

Open `persons.dta` in the default frame
```
. use persons
```

Create a new `counties` frame and open `counties.dta` in it
```
. frame create counties
. frame counties: use counties
```

Link observations in the active frame (default) to the corresponding observations in the `counties` frame using variable `countyid`
```
. frlink m:1 countyid, frame(counties)
```

Copy variable `med_income` recording each county’s median income from the `counties` frame to the active frame
```
. frget med_income, from(counties)
```

Use frames to make your work easier
You have data for cities and countries around the world. You want to analyze the data for Germany efficiently without modifying your current data:
```
. frame put if country==“Germany”, into(subset)
. frame change subset
. stata_commands
. frame change default
. frame drop subset
```

Record results in another frame
Create a new frame named `results` with variables `t` and `p`
```
. frame create results t p
```

Perform 1000 simulations, draw 100 random normal variates, perform a t-test comparing the mean with 0, post the t statistic and p-value into the results frame
```
. forvalues i=1(1)1000 {
  2. quietly set obs 100
  3. quietly generate x = rnormal()
  4. quietly ttest x=0
  5. frame post results (r(t)) (r(p))
  6. drop _all
  7. }
```

Count the observation in the `results` frame with a p-value less than 0.05
```
. frame results: count p <= 0.05
```

Use commands or point and click

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