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Common stata commands

General graphical commands Draws a histogram of a variable: graph vn, bin(xx) Draws a histogram of a variable using frequencies: graph vn, bin(xx) freq Draws a histogram of a variable with a normal approximation: graph vn, bin(xx) norm where xx is the number of compartments. Plot a box of a variable: graph vn, box Plot side-by-side box plots for one variable (vone) by categories of other variable vtwo. (vtwo should be categorical):sorting vtwo graphic vone, box with(vtwo) A scatter plot of two variables: graphic vve vtwo A matrix of scatter plots for three variables: graphic vtwo vthr, matrix A scatter plot of two variables with the values of a third variable used instead of the points on the graph (vthr could contain numeric values or indicate categories, would be male (m) and female (f)): graph vtwo, symbol[[vthr]) Normal quantifiable graph: qnorm vn General commands To calculate the averages and standard deviations of all variables: summarize or, using an abbreviation, summ To calculate the standard averages and deviations of the selected variables: summarize vone vtwo vthr or, using an abbreviation, summ vve vtw vtw vthr To obtain more numerical summaries for a variable : summ vone, detail Correlation between two variables: correlates vone vtwo To see all values (all variables and all observations, not recommended for large datasets): list values for two variables: vone vtwo list To list the top 10 values for two variables: vone vtwo list in 10/l.) Tablate variable tables vn: tabulated vn or, using an abbreviation, tab vn Cross tabulated two variables: tab vone vtwo Cross tabulated two variables, include one or more of the options to produce columns, row or percentage slate of cells and to suppress frequency printing: tab vove vtwo, column cell Generation of new General variables. Generate case index 1,2,ldots,n) (this can be useful if you sort the data, then you want to restore the data to the original form without reloading the data): generate houses = _n or, using an abbreviation, gen case=_n Multiply values in vx by b and add a, store the results in vy: gen vy = a+ b * vx Generate a variable with all values 0: gen vone=0 Generate a variable with values 0 if vtwo is greater than c, then make the value 1: gen vone=0 replace vone=1 if vtwo>c Random numbers. Set the number of observations to n: set obs n Set the random number of seeds to XXXX, default is 1000: set seeds XXXX Generate n uniform random variables (equal chances of all results between 0 and 1: gen vn=uniform() Generate n uniform random variables (equal chance of all results between a and b: gen vn=a+(b-a)*uniform() Generate n variables discrete uniforms (equal chances of all results between 1 and 6 (These commands simulate the running of a six-sided mould): gen vn=1+int(6**uniform()) Normal data with mean 0 and standard 1: gen vn= invnorm(uniform()) Normal data with mean mu and standard sigma deviation: gen vn= mu + sigma * invnorm(uniform)) Regression Calculate simple regression line (vy is response, vx is predictor): regress vy vx Calculate predictions, create new variables yhat: predict yhat Produce scatter plot with regression line added: graph yhat vx, connect(.s) symbol(oi) Calculate residues, create new variable residues tt: predict residues, resid Produce a residual plot with horizontal line to 0: graphic residues, yline(0) Identification of points with the highest and lowest residues: sorting of residues in list 1/5 to -5/l (Last command is minus 5/letter l.) Calculate the multiple regression equation (vy is response, vone, vtwo and vthr are predictors): regress vy vve vtw vtw vthr There is an error with Stata's stem command for stem-and-leaf plots. The stem function appears to permanently reorder the data so that it is sorted according to the variable for which the stem-and-leaf plot was represented. The best way to avoid this problem is to avoid any stem-and-leaf plots (no histograms instead). However, if you really want to make a stalk-and-leaf plot you should always create a variable that contains the original observation numbers (called the index, for example). A command to do this is: generate index = _n If you do this, then you can re-sort the data by stem-and-leaf plot according to the index variable (State command: sort index), so that the data is back in the original order. Orders: Here are some other commands that you can find useful (this is by no means an exhaustive list of all Sata orders): anova general ANOVA, ANCOVA, or repeated operation regression for categories of trust intervals but variable for clear means the previous set data from memory correlates the correlation between variables briefly describes the data (# of obs, variable names, etc.) diagplot distribution diagnosis plots drop remove variables from memory edit a better input alternative for Input Macs let Stata generate new variables (e.g., generate years = close - start) general command graphic (this command has many options) help online if it allows you to select a subset of observations (for example, the list where the radius > = 3000) file read non-Stata-format data (ASCII or text file) type of entry in the list of raw data lists the entire data set in memory (you can list also only certain variables) log save or print Sata ouput (except graphs) keyword search commands, often precursor to help oneway analysis of variance partial pcorr correlation coefficients plot text-mode scatterplots predict predicted values (y-hat), residual (ordinary, standardized and studentzed), levers, cook distance, standard error of individual predicted y, standard error of predicted average y, standard error of residual regression regression allows you to change the individual values of a variable save saves data and labels in a state-format dataset sebarr standard error-bar chart sorting sort observations from the smallest to the largest strain and leaf display summarize produces summary statistics (# obs, mean, sd, min, max) (has a detail option) test performs various tests of hypothesis (refers back to the latest model fit (e.g. regress or anova) (see help function for information and examples)) ttest one and two samples t-tests use retrieve previously saved Stata dataset Basic processing commands in Stata to import, explore, summarize and create new variables Selecting data portions, replacement and labeling data , remodeling, merging, handling the string, and many Syntax and Arguments for tracing Options functions to change the appearance of parcels Summarize data, declare data, perform statistical tests, and estimate patterns A gentle introduction into the programming blocks Download all state 14.1 Cheats. R cheat sheets RStudio cheat sheets: Cheap sheets with functions from the most useful R general packages Plotting Commands Plot a histogram of a variable: graphic vn, bin (xx) Plot a histogram of a variable using frequencies: graphic vn, bin (xx) freq Plot a histogram of a variable with a normal approximation: graphic vn, bin (xx) norm where xx is the number of compartments. Plot a box of a variable: graph vn, box Plot side-by-side box plots for one variable (vone) by categories of other variable vtwo. 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Variable Tabulated tables vn: tabulated vn or, using a tab vn Cross tabulated two variables: tab vone vlte Cross tabulated two variables, include one or more of the options to produce columns, row or percentage cells and to suppress printing frequencies: tab vone vtwo, column row cell Generating new General variables. Generate case index 1,2,ldots,n) (this can be useful if you want to restore the data to the original form without reloading the data): generate houses = _n or, using an abbreviation, gen case=_n Multiply values in vx by b and add a, store the results in vy: gen vy = a+ b * vx Generate a variable with all values 0: gen vone=0 Generate a variable with values 0 if vtwo is greater than c, then make the value 1: gen vone=0 replace vone=1 if vtwo>c Random numbers. 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