

## Selecting time-span functions

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## Contents

<code>tin(<math>d_1, d_2</math>)</code>	<i>true</i> if $d_1 \leq t \leq d_2$ , where $t$ is the time variable previously <code>tsset</code>
<code>twithin(<math>d_1, d_2</math>)</code>	<i>true</i> if $d_1 < t < d_2$ , where $t$ is the time variable previously <code>tsset</code>

## Functions

`tin( $d_1, d_2$ )`

Description: *true* if  $d_1 \leq t \leq d_2$ , where  $t$  is the time variable previously `tsset`

You must have previously `tsset` the data to use `tin()`; see [\[TS\] `tsset`](#). When you `tsset` the data, you specify a time variable,  $t$ , and the format on  $t$  states how it is recorded. You type  $d_1$  and  $d_2$  according to that format.

If  $t$  has a `%tc` format, you could type `tin(5jan1992 11:15, 14apr2002 12:25)`.

If  $t$  has a `%td` format, you could type `tin(5jan1992, 14apr2002)`.

If  $t$  has a `%tw` format, you could type `tin(1985w1, 2002w15)`.

If  $t$  has a `%tm` format, you could type `tin(1985m1, 2002m4)`.

If  $t$  has a `%tq` format, you could type `tin(1985q1, 2002q2)`.

If  $t$  has a `%th` format, you could type `tin(1985h1, 2002h1)`.

If  $t$  has a `%ty` format, you could type `tin(1985, 2002)`.

If  $t$  has a `%tb` format, you could type `tin(5jan1992, 14apr2002)`. This will work as expected even if the arguments of `tin()` are not business days.

Otherwise,  $t$  is just a set of integers, and you could type `tin(12, 38)`.

The details of the `%t` format do not matter. If your  $t$  is formatted `%tdmm/dd/yy` so that `5jan1992` displays as `1/5/92`, you would still type the date in day–month–year order: `tin(5jan1992, 14apr2002)`.

Domain  $d_1$ : date or time literals or strings recorded in units of  $t$  previously `tsset` or blank to indicate no minimum date

Domain  $d_2$ : date or time literals or strings recorded in units of  $t$  previously `tsset` or blank to indicate no maximum date

Range: 0 and 1, 1  $\Rightarrow$  *true*

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`twithin(d1,d2)`

Description: *true* if  $d_1 < t < d_2$ , where  $t$  is the time variable previously `tsset`

See `tin()` above; `twithin()` is similar, except the range is exclusive.

Domain  $d_1$ : date or time literals or strings recorded in units of  $t$  previously `tsset` or blank to indicate no minimum date

Domain  $d_2$ : date or time literals or strings recorded in units of  $t$  previously `tsset` or blank to indicate no maximum date

Range: 0 and 1, 1  $\Rightarrow$  *true*

## Also see

[FN] [Functions by category](#)

[D] [egen](#) — Extensions to generate

[D] [generate](#) — Create or change contents of variable

[U] [13.3 Functions](#)

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