

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-squared 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](#).

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