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(1) Stata Arithmetic/String Operators

Symbol	Definition	Example	Result
<code>^</code>	Exponentiation (power)	<code>A^3</code>	raise A to the third power
<code>*</code>	multiplication (table note 1)	<code>2*y</code>	multiply 2 by the value of Y
<code>/</code>	division	<code>var/5</code>	divide the value of VAR by 5
<code>+</code>	addition	<code>num+3</code>	add 3 to the value of NUM
<code>+</code>	String concatenation	<code>"this" + "that"</code>	concatenate the string values "this" and "that"
<code>-</code>	negation	<code>sale-discount</code>	subtract the value of DISCOUNT from the value of SALE

Any arithmetic operation on a missing value or an impossible arithmetic operation (e.g., division by zero) yields a missing value.

(2) Stata Comparison Operators

Symbol	Definition	Example
<code>==</code>	equal to	<code>a==3</code>
<code>^=</code>	not equal to	<code>a ^= 3</code>
<code>~=</code>	not equal to	
<code>&gt;</code>	greater than	<code>num&gt;5</code>
<code>&lt;</code>	less than	<code>num&lt;8</code>
<code>&gt;=</code>	greater than or equal to	<code>sales&gt;=300</code>
<code>&lt;=</code>	less than or equal to	<code>sales&lt;=100</code>

A double equal sign (`==`) is used for equality testing.

### (3) Stata Logical Operator

Symbol	Definition	Example
&	and	(a>b & c>d)
	or	(a>b or c>d)
!	not	!(a>b or c>d)
~	not	

The order of evaluation (from first to last) of all operators is ! (or ~), ^, - (negation), /, \*, - (subtraction), +, != (or ^=), >, <, <=, >=, ==, &, and |.