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Stata tip 127: Use capture noisily groups

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1 The main idea

Do you know about the capture noisily group? It is a group of Stata commands, starting with capture noisily { and ending with }. The commands in between are executed as usual, producing the standard output (because of noisily). If any of these commands fail, then execution resumes with the command immediately following the group (because of capture). If you do not like typing capture noisily, then you can abbreviate it to cap noi, or even to cap n.

A simple application is where the user wishes to generate a Stata log file, which the user inspects afterward to see whether the logged commands work (and especially if they do not). In a do-file, the user may open the log file and begin the capture noisily block, using the commands

```
log using mylog.log, replace
capture noisily {
```

and then add a sequence of Stata commands, such as

```
sysuse auto, clear
regress mpg weight
predict mpghat
twoway scatter mpg weight || line mpghat weight, sort
```

and then end the capture noisily block and close the log file, using the commands

```
}
log close
```

The commands inside the block will then be executed until one of them fails (or until all of them end execution, if none fail), and their output will be stored in the file mylog.log. Whether or not any of the intervening commands fail, the log file mylog.log will be closed by the log close command. The user may then inspect the log file with a text editor and view the results if execution was successful or find out what went wrong otherwise. Typically, the number of Stata commands inside the block will be more than the four used here, and there may be program loops and other complicated programming constructions (see [P] forvalues and [P] foreach), increasing the probability of a failure somewhere.

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2 Application in estimation command files

The capture noisily prefix is commonly used in do-files containing sequences of estimation commands. If the user is worried that one or more of them might fail (possibly because of insufficient observations), then the user may add a capture noisily prefix to each estimation command so that if one estimation command fails, then Stata will resume execution, starting with the next estimation command. If each estimation command is followed by one or more postestimation commands (such as predict or margins), then each estimation command, and its own subsequent postestimation commands, may be placed in its own capture noisily group. That way, if either the estimation command or the postestimation commands fail, then Stata will continue to the next estimation command.

For instance, in auto.dta, a user might want to fit a regression model of mileage (mpg) with respect to each of the car-size variables weight, length, and displacement, together with the factor foreign, indicating whether a car model is made by a non-U.S. company. After each regression model, the user might want to estimate the mean mileages expected if all cars were U.S. models and if all cars were non-U.S. models, assuming that the car-size variable was distributed as in the real-world sample. The code to do this might be as follows:

```
sysuse auto, clear
describe, full
foreach X of var weight length displacement {
  capture noisily {
    regress mpg ibn.foreign `X`, noconst vce(robust)
    margins i.foreign
  }
}
```

As it happens, this code executes without any failed commands (not shown). However, if (for any reason) the analysis with respect to weight had failed, either in the regress command or in the margins command, then Stata would have proceeded to the analysis with respect to length had failed, then Stata would have proceeded to the analysis with respect to displacement. This feature of capture noisily blocks can be very useful if the user is executing a long list of multistep analyses, especially if these analyses involve commands with a higher failure probability than regress. Note that if a multistep analysis fails at an earlier command in a capture noisily block, then the later commands in the same capture noisily block are not attempted. Note also that if the multiple analyses are simply the same command executed on multiple by-groups, then the user does not need the capture noisily block, because the user can use statsby (see [D] statsby).

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3 Application in file-generation programs

capture noisily may also be used to good effect in file-generation programs. For example, it is used internally by the dolog, dologx, and dotex packages, which can be downloaded from the Statistical Software Components (SSC) archive, and used to execute a do-file while automatically generating a log file. However, more advanced users may want to write output to an arbitrary file, using the file command documented in [P] file. For instance, the new file may be a TEX, an HTML, an Extensible Markup Language, or a Rich Text Format file, produced as an automatically generated report for a reproducible-research project. The user may be using a sequence of commands to generate this new file and may want to close the file after executing those commands, whether or not they all work. The generated file will then be available for the user to inspect (although it may be incomplete), and the user will not have to close it manually. The capture block may begin with the commands

```
tempname buff1
file open `buff1' using "myoutput.txt", write text replace
capture noisily {
```

and contain any amount of intervening code, including file write statements, such as

```
file write `buff1´ "Hello, world!!!!"
and end with the commands
```

```
}
file close `buff1´
```

In this case, a new file myoutput.txt is created with a buffer, whose name is stored in the local macro buff1, and filled with output from the intervening file write statements. However, if any statement in the intervening code fails, then Stata executes the file close statement, and the new file (usually incomplete) is available for the user to inspect.

Alternatively, the capture noisily block may be preceded and followed by file opening and closing commands other than file open and file close. For instance, if the user is generating an HTML file, then the file opening and closing commands might be the htopen and htclose commands of the ht package (see Quintó et al. [2012]) or the htmlopen and htmlclose commands of the SSC package htmlutil (see Newson [2015]). Or if the user is generating a Rich Text Format file, then they might be the rtfopen and rtfclose commands of the SSC package rtfutil (see Newson [2012]). And more user-written file-generating packages are likely to be written on similar lines in the future, possibly for generating files in Extensible Markup Language-based document formats yet to be invented. Such future packages are likely to contain their own file-opening and file-closing commands, suitable for use before and after a capture noisily block.

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4 References

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