Commands

Command	Explanation	Abbreviation
`scalar a = 5`	defines scalar $a = 5$	
`scalar list`	lists scalars	
`ttail(df,c)`	gives $\Pr(T > c)$ for $T \sim t(df)$	
`invttail(df,p)`	gives the value t^* such that $\Pr(T > t^*) = p$	
`display a`	displays value of scalar a	`di`
`ttest x = c`	performs t-test for $H_0 : \mu = c$ with variable x	
`mean x`	estimates mean of x (gives confidence intervals)	

Examples

Summary Statistics and Scalars.

```
sum x, detail
scalar xbar = r(mean)          xbar equals mean of x
scalar sd = r(sd)              sd equals standard deviation of x
scalar n = r(N)                n equals number of observations for x
scalar t = invttail(n-1,0.025) t equals 2-sided 5% critical value with df = n - 1
```

Calculating Confidence Intervals.

```
scalar CI_lb = xbar - invttail(n-1,0.025)*sd/sqrt(n)
scalar CI_ub = xbar + invttail(n-1,0.025)*sd/sqrt(n)
di CI_lb, CI_ub
```

Or you can just go `mean x`.