

Commands

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