

graph twoway scatteri — Scatter with immediate arguments[Description](#)
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Description

`scatteri` is an immediate version of `twoway scatter`; see [\[U\] 19 Immediate commands](#) and [\[G-2\] graph twoway scatter](#). `scatteri` is intended for programmer use but can be useful interactively.

Quick start

An immediate scatterplot with a single point at $x = 1$ and $y = 2$

```
twoway scatteri 2 1
```

Add label “Note this point” at 6 o’clock

```
twoway scatteri 2 1 (6) "Note this point"
```

Add a point at (3,1) with label “This point too” at 12 o’clock

```
twoway scatteri 2 1 (6) "Note this point" 1 3 (12) "This point too"
```

Highlight the point at (15,22) on a scatterplot of y versus x

```
twoway scatter y x || scatteri 22 15 (2) "Note this point"
```

As above, but show only the label

```
twoway scatter y x || scatteri 22 15 (2) "Note this point", ///  
msymbol(none)
```

Menu

Graphics > Twoway graph (scatter, line, etc.)

Syntax

```
twoway scatteri immediate_values [, options]
```

where *immediate_values* is one or more of

```
#y #x [ (#clockposstyle) ] [ "text for label" ]
```

See [G-4] *clockposstyle* for a description of *#clockposstyle*.

Options

options are as defined in [G-2] **graph twoway scatter**, with the following modifications:

If "*text for label*" is specified among any of the immediate arguments, option `mlabel()` is assumed.

If (*#clockposstyle*) is specified among any of the immediate arguments, option `mlabvposition()` is assumed.

Remarks and examples

[stata.com](http://www.stata.com)

Immediate commands are commands that obtain data from numbers typed as arguments. Typing

```
. twoway scatteri 1 1 2 2, any_options
```

produces the same graph as typing

```
. clear
. input y x
      y      x
1. 1 1
2. 2 2
3. end
. twoway scatter y x, any_options
```

`twoway scatteri` does not modify the data in memory.

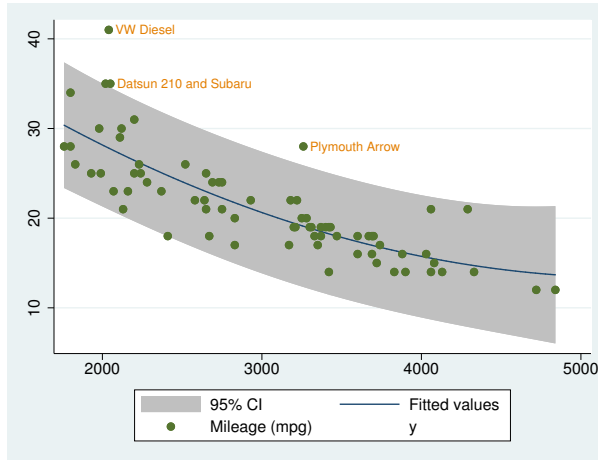
`scatteri` is intended for programmer use but can be used interactively. In

[G-3] *added_text_options*, we demonstrated the use of option `text()` to add text to a graph:

```
. twoway qfitci mpg weight, stdf ||
scatter mpg weight, ms(0) ||
text(41 2040 "VW Diesel", place(e))
text(28 3260 "Plymouth Arrow", place(e))
text(35 2050 "Datsun 210 and Subaru", place(e))
```

Below we use `scatteri` to obtain similar results:

```
. twoway qfitci mpg weight, stdf ||
scatter mpg weight, ms(0) ||
scatteri 41 2040 (3) "VW Diesel"
28 3260 (3) "Plymouth Arrow"
35 2050 (3) "Datsun 210 and Subaru"
, msymbol(i)
```



We translated `text(..., place(e))` to `(3)`, 3 o'clock being the *clockposstyle* notation for the east *compassdirstyle*. Because labels are by default positioned at 3 o'clock, we could omit `(3)` altogether:

```
. twoway qfitci mpg weight, stdf ||
scatter mpg weight, ms(0) ||
scatteri 41 2040 "VW Diesel"
28 3260 "Plymouth Arrow"
35 2050 "Datsun 210 and Subaru"
, msymbol(i)
```

We specified `msymbol(i)` option to suppress displaying the marker symbol.

□ Technical note

Programmers: Note carefully `scatter`'s *advanced_option* `recast()`; see [G-3] *advanced_options*. It can be used to good effect, such as using `scatteri` to add areas, bars, spikes, and dropped lines. □

Also see

[G-2] [graph twoway scatter](#) — Twoway scatterplots

[U] [19 Immediate commands](#)