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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"
```

Same as above, but show only the label

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

Menu

Graphics > Two-way 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

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
```

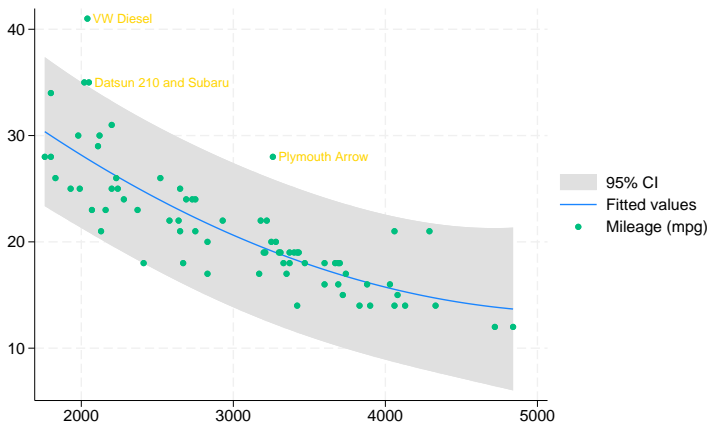
`twoway scatteri` does not modify the data in memory.

`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) legend(order(1 2 3))
```



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) legend(order(1 2 3))
```

We specified the `msymbol(i)` option to suppress displaying the marker symbol. We also specified the `legend(order(1 2 3))` option to include only the keys from the first three plots in the legend.

□ 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](#) — Two-way scatterplots

[U] 19 Immediate commands

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