**Syntax**

```
twoway connected varlist [if] [in] [weight] [, scatter_options]
```

where `varlist` is

```
y1 [y2[...]] x
```

aweights, fweights, and pweights are allowed; see [U] 11.1.6 weight.

**Menu**

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

**Description**

`twoway connected` draws connected-line plots. In a connected-line plot, the markers are displayed and the points are connected.

`connected` is a *plottype* as defined in [G-2] graph twoway. Thus the syntax for `connected` is

```
. graph twoway connected ... 
. twoway connected ... 
```

Being a plottype, `connected` may be combined with other plottypes in the `twoway` family (see [G-2] graph twoway), as in,

```
. twoway (connected ...) (scatter ...) (lfit ...) ... 
```

**Options**

`scatter_options` are any of the options allowed by the `graph twoway scatter` command; see [G-2] graph twoway scatter.

**Remarks and examples**

`connected` is, in fact, `scatter`, the difference being that by default the points are connected:

Default `connect()` option: `connect(1 ...)`

Thus you get the same results by typing

```
. twoway connected yvar xvar
```
as typing
   . scatter yvar xvar, connect(1)

You can just as easily turn `connected` into `scatter`: Typing
   . scatter yvar xvar

is the same as typing
   . twoway connected yvar xvar, connect(none)

Also see

[G-2] `graph twoway scatter` — Twoway scatterplots