

graph twoway lfit — Twoway linear prediction plots

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Syntax

```
twoway lfit yvar xvar [if] [in] [weight] [, options]
```

<i>options</i>	Description
<code>range(# #)</code>	range over which predictions calculated
<code>n(#)</code>	number of prediction points
<code>atobs</code>	calculate predictions at <i>xvar</i>
<code>estopts(<i>regress_options</i>)</code>	options for <code>regress</code>
<code>predopts(<i>predict_options</i>)</code>	options for <code>predict</code>
<i>cline_options</i>	change look of predicted line
<i>axis_choice_options</i>	associate plot with alternative axis
<i>twoway_options</i>	titles, legends, axes, added lines and text, by, regions, name, aspect ratio, etc.

See [\[G-3\] *cline_options*](#), [\[G-3\] *axis_choice_options*](#), and [\[G-3\] *twoway_options*](#).

All options are *rightmost*; see [\[G-4\] **concept: repeated options**](#).

yvar and *xvar* may contain time-series operators; see [\[U\] 11.4.4 Time-series varlists](#).

`aweight`s, `fweight`s, and `pweight`s are allowed. `Weights`, if specified, affect estimation but not how the weighted results are plotted. See [\[U\] 11.1.6 **weight**](#).

Menu

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

Description

`twoway lfit` calculates the prediction for *yvar* from a linear regression of *yvar* on *xvar* and plots the resulting line.

Options

`range(# #)` specifies the *x* range over which predictions are to be calculated. The default is `range(. .)`, meaning the minimum and maximum values of *xvar*. `range(0 10)` would make the range 0 to 10, `range(. 10)` would make the range the minimum to 10, and `range(0 .)` would make the range 0 to the maximum.

`n(#)` specifies the number of points at which predictions over `range()` are to be calculated. The default is `n(3)`.

`atobs` is an alternative to `n()`. It specifies that the predictions be calculated at the `xvar` values. `atobs` is the default if `predopts()` is specified and any statistic other than the `xb` is requested.

`estopts(regress_options)` specifies options to be passed along to `regress` to estimate the linear regression from which the line will be predicted; see [R] [regress](#). If this option is specified, `estopts(nocons)` is also often specified.

`predopts(predict_options)` specifies options to be passed along to `predict` to obtain the predictions after estimation by `regress`; see [R] [regress postestimation](#).

`cline_options` specify how the prediction line is rendered; see [G-3] [cline_options](#).

`axis_choice_options` associate the plot with a particular *y* or *x* axis on the graph; see [G-3] [axis_choice_options](#).

`twoway_options` are a set of common options supported by all `twoway` graphs. These options allow you to title graphs, name graphs, control axes and legends, add lines and text, set aspect ratios, create graphs over by() groups, and change some advanced settings. See [G-3] [twoway_options](#).

Remarks and examples

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

Remarks are presented under the following headings:

Typical use

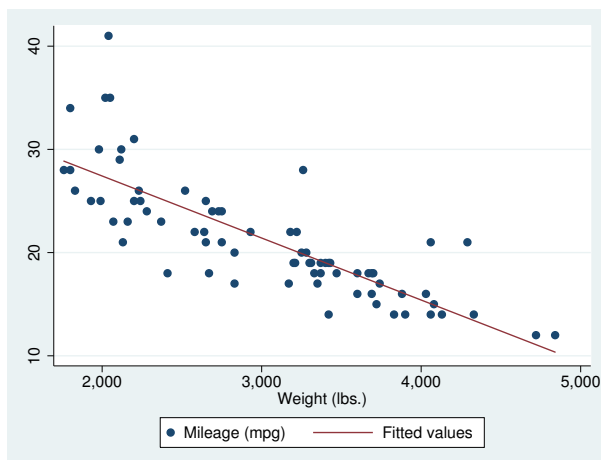
Cautions

Use with by()

Typical use

`twoway lfit` is nearly always used in conjunction with other `twoway` plottypes, such as

```
. use http://www.stata-press.com/data/r13/auto  
(1978 Automobile Data)  
. scatter mpg weight || lfit mpg weight
```



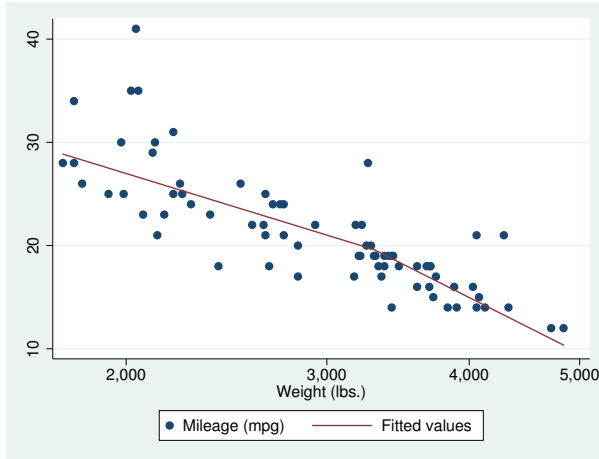
Results are visually the same as typing

```
. regress mpg weight
. predict fitted
. scatter mpg weight || line fitted weight
```

Cautions

Do not use `twoway lfit` when specifying the `axis_scale_options` `yscale(log)` or `xscale(log)` to create log scales. Typing

```
. scatter mpg weight, xscale(log) || lfit mpg weight
```

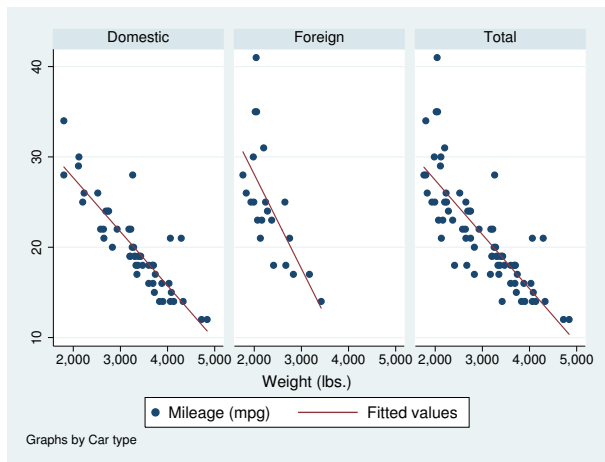


The line is not straight because the regression estimated for the prediction was for `mpg` on `weight`, not `mpg` on `log(weight)`. (The default for `n()` is 3 so that, if you make this mistake, you will spot it.)

Use with by()

`lfit` may be used with `by()` (as can all the twoway plot commands):

```
. scatter mpg weight || lfit mpg weight ||, by(foreign, total row(1))
```



Also see

[G-2] [graph twoway line](#) — Twoway line plots

[G-2] [graph twoway qfit](#) — Twoway quadratic prediction plots

[G-2] [graph twoway fpfit](#) — Twoway fractional-polynomial prediction plots

[G-2] [graph twoway mband](#) — Twoway median-band plots

[G-2] [graph twoway mspline](#) — Twoway median-spline plots

[G-2] [graph twoway lfitci](#) — Twoway linear prediction plots with CIs

[R] [regress](#) — Linear regression