graph twoway rcapsym — Range plot with spikes capped with marker symbols

Syntax

```
twoway rcapsym y1var y2var xvar [if] [in] [ , options ]
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>options</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>vertical</strong></td>
<td>vertical spikes; the default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>horizontal</strong></td>
<td>horizontal spikes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>line_options</strong></td>
<td>change look of spike lines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>marker_options</strong></td>
<td>change look of markers (color, size, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>marker_label_options</strong></td>
<td>add marker labels; change look or position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>axis_choice_options</strong></td>
<td>associate plot with alternative axis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>twoway_options</strong></td>
<td>titles, legends, axes, added lines and text, by, regions, name, aspect ratio, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


All explicit options are **rightmost**, except vertical and horizontal, which are **unique**; see [G-4] concept: repeated options.

Menu

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

Description

A range plot has two \( y \) variables, such as high and low daily stock prices or upper and lower 95% confidence limits.

```
twoway rcapsym plots a range, using spikes capped with marker symbols.
```

Options

**vertical** and **horizontal** specify whether the high and low \( y \) values are to be presented vertically (the default) or horizontally.

In the default **vertical** case, \( y1var \) and \( y2var \) record the minimum and maximum (or maximum and minimum) \( y \) values to be graphed against each \( xvar \) value.

If **horizontal** is specified, the values recorded in \( y1var \) and \( y2var \) are plotted in the \( x \) direction and \( xvar \) is treated as the \( y \) value.
**Remarks and examples**

We have daily data recording the values for the S&P 500 in 2001:

```
. use http://www.stata-press.com/data/r13/sp500
(S&P 500)
. list date high low close in 1/5
```

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>date</th>
<th>high</th>
<th>low</th>
<th>close</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 02jan2001</td>
<td>1320.28</td>
<td>1276.05</td>
<td>1283.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 03jan2001</td>
<td>1347.76</td>
<td>1274.62</td>
<td>1347.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 04jan2001</td>
<td>1350.24</td>
<td>1329.14</td>
<td>1333.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 05jan2001</td>
<td>1334.77</td>
<td>1294.95</td>
<td>1298.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 08jan2001</td>
<td>1298.35</td>
<td>1276.29</td>
<td>1295.86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

We will use the first 37 observations from these data:

```
. twoway rcapsym high low date in 1/37
```

![Graph](image-url)
Also see

[G-2] `graph twoway rarea` — Range plot with area shading

[G-2] `graph twoway rbar` — Range plot with bars

[G-2] `graph twoway rcap` — Range plot with capped spikes

[G-2] `graph twoway rconnected` — Range plot with connected lines

[G-2] `graph twoway rline` — Range plot with lines

[G-2] `graph twoway rscatter` — Range plot with markers

[G-2] `graph twoway rspike` — Range plot with spikes