### Syntax

```
fcline_options
```

### Description

The `fcline_options` determine the look of a fitted connecting line in most contexts.

### Options

- `clpattern(linepatternstyle)` specifies whether the line is solid, dashed, etc. See [G-4] `linepatternstyle` for a list of available patterns.
- `clwidth(linewidthstyle)` specifies the thickness of the line. See [G-4] `linewidthstyle` for a list of available thicknesses.
- `clcolor(colorstyle)` specifies the color of the line. See [G-4] `colorstyle` for a list of available colors.
- `clstyle(linestyle)` specifies the overall style of the line: its pattern, thickness, and color.

You need not specify `clstyle()` just because there is something you want to change about the look of the line. The other `fcline_options` will allow you to make changes. You specify `clstyle()` when another style exists that is exactly what you desire or when another style would allow you to specify fewer changes.

See [G-4] `linestyle` for a list of available line styles.

- `pstyle(pstyle)` specifies the overall style of the plot, including not only the `linestyle`, but also all other settings for the look of the plot. Only the `linestyle` affects the look of lines. See [G-4] `pstyle` for a list of available plot styles.

### Remarks and examples

Lines occur in many contexts and, in almost all of those contexts, the above options are used to determine the look of the fitted connecting line. For instance, the `clcolor()` option in

```
. twoway lfitci y x, clcolor(red)
```

causes the line through the \((y, x)\) points to be drawn in red.
The same option in

```
   . twoway lfitci y x, title("My line", box clcolor(red))
```

causes the outline drawn around the title’s box to be drawn in red. In the second command, the option `clcolor(red)` was a suboption to the `title()` option.