Syntax

rspike_options

description

lpattern(linepatternstyle)

whether spike line is solid, dashed, etc.

lwidth(linewidthstyle)

thickness of spike line

lcolor(colorstyle)

color of spike line

lstyle(linestyle)

overall style of spike line

pstyle(pstyle)

overall plot style, including line style

recast(newplottype)

advanced; treat plot as newplottype


All options are rightmost; see [G-4] concept: repeated options.

Description

The rspike_options determine the look of spikes (lines connecting two points vertically or horizontally) in most contexts.

Options

lpattern(linepatternstyle) specifies whether the line for the spike is solid, dashed, etc. See [G-4] linepatternstyle for a list of available patterns.

lwidth(linewidthstyle) specifies the thickness of the line for the spike. See [G-4] linewidthstyle for a list of available thicknesses.

lcolor(colorstyle) specifies the color of the line for the spike. See [G-4] colorstyle for a list of available colors.

lstyle(linestyle) specifies the overall style of the line for the spike: its pattern, thickness, and color.

You need not specify lstyle() just because there is something you want to change about the look of the spike. The other rspike_options will allow you to make changes. You specify lstyle() when another style exists that is exactly what you want 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 spikes. See [G-4] pstyle for a list of available plot styles.

recast(newplottype) is an advanced option allowing the plot to be recast from one type to another, for example, from a range spike plot to a range area plot; see [G-3] advanced_options. Most, but not all, plots allow recast().
Remarks and examples

Range spikes are used in many contexts. They are sometimes the default for confidence intervals. For instance, the `lcolor()` suboption of `ciopts()` in

```
    . ltable age, graph ciopts(lcolor(red))
```

causes the color of the horizontal lines representing the confidence intervals in the life-table graph to be drawn in red.

Also see

[G-4] `concept: lines` — Using lines