**connectstyle — Choices for how points are connected**

Syntax

```
connectstyle
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>connectstyle</th>
<th>Synonym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>do not connect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>direct</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>connect with straight lines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ascending</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>direct, but only if $x_{j+1} &gt; x_j$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stairstep</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>flat, then vertical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stepstair</td>
<td></td>
<td>vertical, then flat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other `connectstyles` may be available; type

```
   . graph query connectstyle
```

to obtain the full list installed on your computer.

Description

`connectstyle` specifies if and how points in a scatter are to be connected, for example, via straight lines or stairsteps.

`connectstyle` is specified inside the `connect()` option which is allowed, for instance, with `scatter`:

```
   . scatter ... , connect(connectstylelist) ...
```

Here a `connectstylelist` is allowed. A `connectstylelist` is a sequence of `connectstyles` separated by spaces. Shorthands are allowed to make specifying the list easier; see [G-4] `stylelists`.

Remarks and examples

Points are connected in the order of the data, so be sure that data are in the desired order (which is usually ascending value of $x$) before specifying the `connect(connectstyle)` option. Commands that provide `connect()` also provide a `sort` option, which will sort by the $x$ variable for you.

`connect(l)` is the most common choice.

`connect(J)` is an appropriate way to connect the points of empirical cumulative distribution functions (CDFs).

Also see

[G-3] `connect_options` — Options for connecting points with lines