

**graph twoway scatteri** — Scatter with immediate arguments[Description](#)  
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## Description

`scatteri` is an immediate version of `twoway scatter`; see [\[U\] 19 Immediate commands](#) and [\[G-2\] graph twoway scatter](#). `scatteri` is intended for programmer use but can be useful interactively.

## Quick start

An immediate scatterplot with a single point at  $x = 1$  and  $y = 2$

```
twoway scatteri 2 1
```

Add label “Note this point” at 6 o’clock

```
twoway scatteri 2 1 (6) "Note this point"
```

Add a point at (3,1) with label “This point too” at 12 o’clock

```
twoway scatteri 2 1 (6) "Note this point" 1 3 (12) "This point too"
```

Highlight the point at (15,22) on a scatterplot of  $y$  versus  $x$

```
twoway scatter y x || scatteri 22 15 (2) "Note this point"
```

Same as above, but show only the label

```
twoway scatter y x || scatteri 22 15 (2) "Note this point", ///  
msymbol(none)
```

## Menu

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

## Syntax

```
twoway scatteri immediate_values [, options]
```

where *immediate\_values* is one or more of

```
#y #x [ (#clockposstyle) ] [ "text for label" ]
```

See [G-4] *clockposstyle* for a description of *#clockposstyle*.

## Options

*options* are as defined in [G-2] **graph twoway scatter**, with the following modifications:

If "*text for label*" is specified among any of the immediate arguments, option `mlabel()` is assumed.

If (*#clockposstyle*) is specified among any of the immediate arguments, option `mlabvposition()` is assumed.

## Remarks and examples

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

Immediate commands are commands that obtain data from numbers typed as arguments. Typing

```
. twoway scatteri 1 1 2 2, any_options
```

produces the same graph as typing

```
. clear
. input y x
      y      x
1. 1 1
2. 2 2
3. end
. twoway scatter y x, any_options
```

`twoway scatteri` does not modify the data in memory.

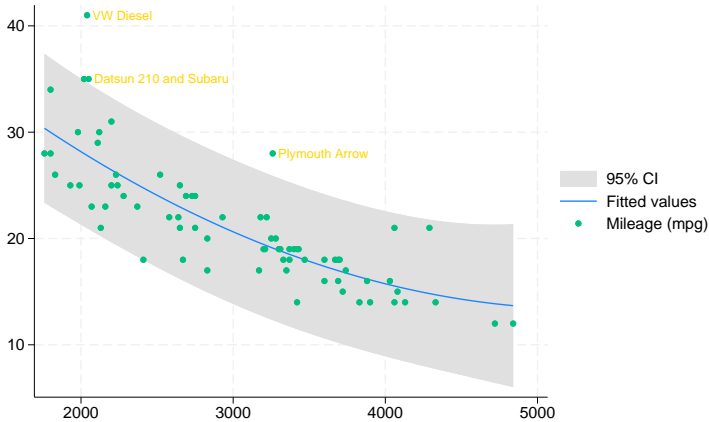
`scatteri` is intended for programmer use but can be used interactively. In

[G-3] *added\_text\_options*, we demonstrated the use of option `text()` to add text to a graph:

```
. twoway qfitci mpg weight, stdf ||
  scatter mpg weight, ms(0) ||
  text(41 2040 "VW Diesel", place(e))
  text(28 3260 "Plymouth Arrow", place(e))
  text(35 2050 "Datsun 210 and Subaru", place(e))
```

Below we use `scatteri` to obtain similar results:

```
. twoway qfitci mpg weight, stdf ||
  scatter mpg weight, ms(0) ||
  scatteri 41 2040 (3) "VW Diesel"
  28 3260 (3) "Plymouth Arrow"
  35 2050 (3) "Datsun 210 and Subaru"
  , msymbol(i) legend(order(1 2 3))
```



We translated `text(..., place(e))` to `(3)`, 3 o'clock being the *clockposstyle* notation for the east *compassdirstyle*. Because labels are by default positioned at 3 o'clock, we could omit `(3)` altogether:

```
. twoway qfitci mpg weight, stdf ||
  scatter mpg weight, ms(0) ||
  scatteri 41 2040 "VW Diesel"
  28 3260 "Plymouth Arrow"
  35 2050 "Datsun 210 and Subaru"
  , msymbol(i) legend(order(1 2 3))
```

We specified the `msymbol(i)` option to suppress displaying the marker symbol. We also specified the `legend(order(1 2 3))` option to include only the keys from the first three plots in the legend.

## □ Technical note

Programmers: Note carefully `scatter`'s *advanced\_option* `recast()`; see [G-3] *advanced\_options*. It can be used to good effect, such as using `scatteri` to add areas, bars, spikes, and dropped lines. □

## Also see

[G-2] [graph twoway scatter](#) — Twoway scatterplots

[U] [19 Immediate commands](#)