Description

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

Syntax

```
    rspike_options
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>lpattern</em></td>
<td>whether spike line is solid, dashed, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>linewidth</em></td>
<td>thickness of spike line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>lcolor</em></td>
<td>color and opacity of spike line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>lstyle</em></td>
<td>overall style of spike line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pstyle</em></td>
<td>overall plot style, including line style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>recast</em></td>
<td>advanced; treat plot as newplottype</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Options

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

- `linewidth(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 and opacity 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