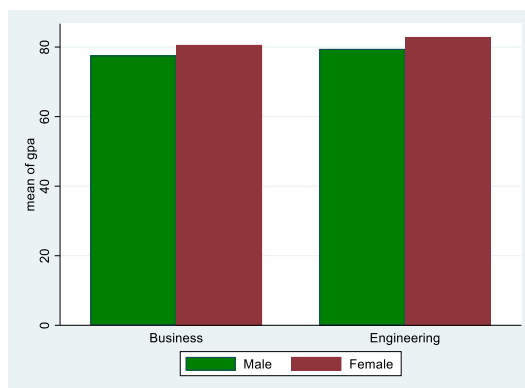


Visualizing data in Stata – Section 5.5

Najib Mozahem

In this section, we will go over some specific options for bar charts. To change the color of the bars, we can use the **bar()** option together with many of the sub options that come with it:

```
graph bar gpa, asyvar over(gender) over(college) bar(1, fcolor(green))
```



The option **fcolor()** specifies the color with which the bar will be filled. To see a list of the colors that you can specify, execute the following command:

```
graph query colorstyle
```

If we want to change the color of the female boxes, we would execute:

```
graph bar gpa, asyvar over(gender) over(college) bar(1, fcolor(green)) bar(2, fcolor(orange))
```



We can also change the color of the border using the **lcolor()** option:

```
graph bar gpa, asyvar over(gender) over(college) bar(1, fcolor(green) lcolor(black)) bar(2, fcolor(orange) lcolor(red))
```

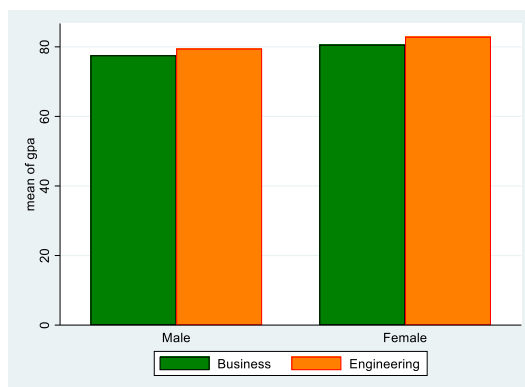
Visualizing data in Stata – Section 5.5

Najib Mozahem



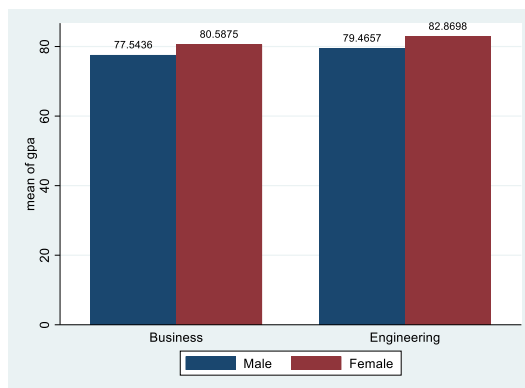
Here, we told Stata to use black as the borderline color of the first bar and red as the borderline color of the second bar. Notice that the numbers used to identify the boxes depend on the order in which we specify the **over()** options. In the above commands, the **over(gender)** option came before the **over(college)** option. Therefore, bar number 1 refers to the first gender category, which is male in our case, and bar number 2 refers to the second gender category. If we specify **over(college)** before **over(gender)**, bar number 1 will refer to the first college category, which is business:

```
graph bar gpa, asyvar over(college) over(gender) bar(1, fcolor(green) lcolor(black))  
bar(2, fcolor(orange) lcolor(red))
```



We can also use the **blabel()** option to label the outliers:

```
graph bar gpa, asyvar over(gender) over(college) blabel(bar)
```

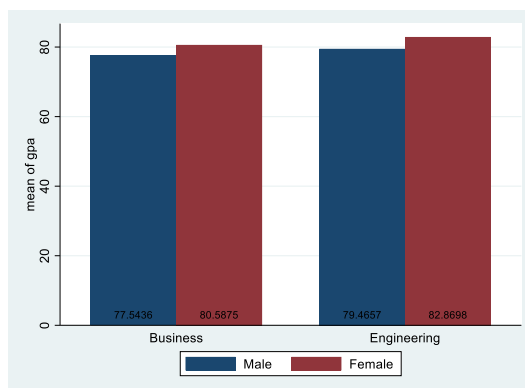


Visualizing data in Stata – Section 5.5

Najib Mozahem

Here we told Stata to label the bars by their height. We can change the location of the label by using the **position()** sub option:

```
graph bar gpa, asyvar over(gender) over(college) blabel(bar, position(base))
```



Here we told Stata to place the label at the base of the bar. We can also change the color of the label in order to make it more visible:

```
graph bar gpa, asyvar over(gender) over(college) blabel(bar, position(base)  
color(white))
```

