

markerlabelstyle — Choices for overall look of marker labels[Description](#)[Syntax](#)[Remarks and examples](#)[Also see](#)

Description

markerlabelstyle defines the position, gap, angle, size, and color of the marker label. See [G-3] [marker_label_options](#) for more information.

markerlabelstyle is specified in the `mllabstyle()` option,

```
. graph ... , mllabstyle(markerlabelstyle) ...
```

Sometimes (for example, with `twoway scatter`), a *markerlabelstylelist* is allowed: a *markerlabelstylelist* is a sequence of *markerlabelstyles* separated by spaces. Shorthands are allowed to make specifying the list easier; see [G-4] [stylelists](#).

Syntax

<i>markerlabelstyle</i>	Description
p1–p15	used by first to fifteenth plot
p1box–p15box	used by first to fifteenth “box” plot

Other *markerlabelstyles* may be available; type

```
. graph query markerlabelstyle
```

to obtain the complete list of *markerlabelstyles* installed on your computer.

Remarks and examples

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Remarks are presented under the following headings:

What is a markerlabel?

What is a markerlabelstyle?

You do not need to specify a markerlabelstyle

Specifying a markerlabelstyle can be convenient

What are numbered styles?

What is a markerlabel?

A marker label is identifying text that appears next to (or in place of) a marker. Markers are the ink used to mark where points are on a plot.

What is a *markerlabelstyle*?

The look of marker labels is defined by four attributes:

1. the marker label's position—where the marker is located relative to the point; see [G-4] *clockposstyle*
2. the gap between the marker label and the point; see [G-4] *clockposstyle*
3. the angle at which the identifying text is presented; see [G-4] *anglestyle*
4. the overall style of the text; see [G-4] *textstyle*
 - a. the size of the text; see [G-4] *textsizestyle*
 - b. the color and opacity of the text; see [G-4] *colorstyle*

The *markerlabelstyle* specifies all four of these attributes.

You do not need to specify a *markerlabelstyle*

The *markerlabelstyle* is specified by the option

```
mstyle(markerlabelstyle)
```

Correspondingly, you will find other options available:

```
mposition(clockposstyle)
```

```
mabgap(relativesize)
```

```
mabangle(anglestyle)
```

```
mabtextstyle(textstyle)
```

```
mabsize(textstyle)
```

```
mabcolor(colorstyle)
```

You specify the *markerlabelstyle* when a style exists that is exactly what you want or when another style would allow you to specify fewer changes to obtain what you want.

Specifying a *markerlabelstyle* can be convenient

Consider the command

```
. scatter y1 y2 x, mlabel(country country)
```

Assume that you want the marker labels for y_2 versus x to appear the same as for y_1 versus x . (An example of this can be found under *Eliminating overprinting and overruns* and under *Advanced use* in [G-3] *marker_label_options*.) You might set all the attributes for the marker labels for y_1 versus x and then set all the attributes for y_2 versus x to be the same. It would be easier, however, to type

```
. scatter y1 y2 x, mlabel(country country) mlabstyle(p1 p1)
```

When you do not specify `mlabstyle()`, results are the same as if you specified

```
mlabstyle(p1 p2 p3 p4 p5 p6 p7 p8 p9 p10 p11 p12 p13 p14 p15)
```

where the extra elements are ignored. In any case, p_1 is one set of marker-label attributes, p_2 is another set, and so on.

Say that you wanted y_2 versus x to look like y_1 versus x , except that you wanted the line to be green; you could type

```
. scatter y1 y2 x, mlabel(country country) mlabstyle(p1 p1)
      mlabcolor(. green)
```

There is nothing special about *markerlabelstyles* p_1, p_2, \dots ; they merely specify sets of marker-label attributes, just like any other named *markerlabelstyle*. Type

```
. graph query markerlabelstyle
```

to find out what other marker-label styles are available.

Also see [Appendix: Styles and composite styles](#) in [G-2] [graph twoway scatter](#) for more information.

What are numbered styles?

p_1 – p_{15} are the default styles for marker labels in [twoway](#) graphs that support marker labels, for example, [twoway scatter](#), [twoway dropline](#), and [twoway connected](#). p_1 is used for the first plot, p_2 for the second, and so on.

p_{1box} – p_{15box} are the default styles used for markers showing the outside values on [box charts](#). p_{1box} is used for the outside values on the first set of boxes, p_{2box} for the second set, and so on.

The “look” defined by a numbered style, such as p_1 or p_{3box} —by look we include such things as text color, text size, and position around marker—is determined by the scheme (see [G-4] [schemes intro](#)) selected.

Numbered styles provide default looks that can be controlled by a scheme. They can also be useful when you wish to make, say, the second set of labels on a graph look like the first. See [Specifying a markerlabelstyle can be convenient](#) above for an example.

Also see

[G-3] [marker_label_options](#) — Options for specifying marker labels