

graph describe — Describe contents of graph in memory or on disk

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Syntax

`graph describe` [*name*]

<i>name</i>	Description
<i>simplename</i>	name of graph in memory
<i>filename</i> .gph	name of graph on disk
" <i>filename</i> "	name of graph on disk

If *name* is not specified, the graph currently displayed in the Graph window is described.

Menu

Graphics > Manage graphs > Describe graph

Description

`graph describe` describes the contents of a graph in memory or a graph stored on disk.

Remarks and examples

stata.com

See [G-2] [graph manipulation](#) for an introduction to the graph manipulation commands.

`graph describe` describes the contents of a graph, which may be stored in memory or on disk. Without arguments, the graph stored in memory named `Graph` is described:

```
. use http://www.stata-press.com/data/r13/auto
(1978 Automobile Data)
. scatter mpg weight
  (graph omitted)
. graph describe
Graph stored in memory
      name:  Graph
      format:  live
      created:  9 May 2013 14:26:12
      scheme:  default
      size:  4 x 5.5
      dta file:  auto.dta dated 13 Apr 2013 17:45
      command:  twoway scatter mpg weight
```

In the above, the size is reported as *y*size × *x*size, not the other way around.

When you type a name ending in `.gph`, the disk file is described:

```
. graph save myfile
. graph describe myfile.gph
myfile.gph stored on disk
  name:  myfile.gph
  format: live
  created: 9 May 2013 14:26:12
  scheme: default
  size: 4 x 5.5
  dta file: auto.dta dated 13 Apr 2013 17:45
  command: twoway scatter mpg weight
```

If the file is saved in `asis` format—see [G-4] **concept: gph files**—only the name and format are listed:

```
. graph save picture, asis
. graph describe picture.gph
picture.gph stored on disk
  name:  picture.gph
  format: asis
```

Stored results

`graph describe` stores the following in `r()`:

Macros

<code>r(fn)</code>	<i>filename</i> or <i>filename.gph</i>
<code>r(ft)</code>	“old”, “asis”, or “live”

and, if `r(ft) == “live”`,

Macros

<code>r(command)</code>	command
<code>r(family)</code>	subcommand; <code>twoway</code> , <code>matrix</code> , <code>bar</code> , <code>dot</code> , <code>box</code> , or <code>pie</code>
<code>r(command_date)</code>	date on which command was run
<code>r(command_time)</code>	time at which command was run
<code>r(scheme)</code>	scheme name
<code>r(ysize)</code>	<code>ysize()</code> value
<code>r(xsize)</code>	<code>xsize()</code> value
<code>r(dtfile)</code>	<code>.dta</code> file in memory at <code>command_time</code>
<code>r(dtfile_date)</code>	<code>.dta</code> file date

Any of `r(command)`, `...`, `r(dtfile_date)` may be undefined, so refer to contents by using macro quoting.

Also see

[G-2] **graph manipulation** — Graph manipulation commands

[G-2] **graph dir** — List names of graphs in memory and on disk