

line_options — Options for determining the look of lines

[Syntax](#) [Description](#) [Options](#) [Remarks and examples](#) [Also see](#)

Syntax

<i>line_options</i>	Description
<code>lpattern(<i>linepatternstyle</i>)</code>	whether line solid, dashed, etc.
<code>lwidth(<i>linewidthstyle</i>)</code>	thickness of line
<code>lcolor(<i>colorstyle</i>)</code>	color of line
<code>lstyle(<i>linestyle</i>)</code>	overall style of line
<code>pstyle(<i>pstyle</i>)</code>	overall plot style, including linestyle

See [G-4] [linepatternstyle](#), [G-4] [linewidthstyle](#), [G-4] [colorstyle](#), [G-4] [linestyle](#), and [G-4] [pstyle](#).

All options are *rightmost*; see [G-4] [concept: repeated options](#).

Description

The *line_options* determine the look of a line in some contexts.

Options

`lpattern(linepatternstyle)` specifies whether the line is solid, dashed, etc. See [G-4] [linepatternstyle](#) for a list of available patterns. `lpattern()` is not allowed with `graph pie`; see [G-2] [graph pie](#).

`lwidth(linewidthstyle)` specifies the thickness of the line. See [G-4] [linewidthstyle](#) for a list of available thicknesses.

`lcolor(colorstyle)` specifies the color of the line. See [G-4] [colorstyle](#) for a list of available colors.

`lstyle(linestyle)` specifies the overall style of the line: its pattern, thickness, and color.

You need not specify `lstyle()` just because there is something you want to change about the look of the line. The other *line_options* will allow you to make changes. You specify `lstyle()` when another style exists that is exactly what you desire 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 lines. See [G-4] [pstyle](#) for a list of available plot styles.

Remarks and examples

stata.com

Lines occur in many contexts and, in some of those contexts, the above options are used to determine the look of the line. For instance, the `lcolor()` option in

```
. graph line y x, lcolor(red)
```

causes the line through the (*y*, *x*) point to be drawn in red.

The same option in the following

```
. graph line y x, title("My line", box lcolor(red))
```

causes the outline drawn around the title's box to be drawn in red. In the second command, the option `lcolor(red)` was a suboption to the `title()` option.

Also see

[G-4] **concept: lines** — Using lines

[G-2] **graph dot** — Dot charts (summary statistics)