**Syntax**

```
## Syntax

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><code>linepatternstyle</code></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>solid</td>
<td>solid line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dash</td>
<td>dashed line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dot</td>
<td>dotted line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dash_dot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shortdash</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shortdash_dot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>longdash</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>longdash_dot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blank</td>
<td>invisible line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;formula&quot;</td>
<td>e.g., &quot;-&quot; or &quot;--..&quot; etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

A formula is composed of any combination of

- `1` solid line
- `_` (underscore) a long dash
- `-` (hyphen) a medium dash
- `.` short dash (almost a dot)
- `#` small amount of blank space

For a palette displaying each of the above named line styles, type

```
palette linepalette [, scheme(schemename)]
```

Other `linepatternstyles` may be available; type

```
. graph query linepatternstyle
```

to obtain the complete list of `linepatternstyles` installed on your computer.

**Description**

A line’s look is determined by its pattern, thickness, and color; see [G-4] concept: lines. `linepatternstyle` specifies the pattern.

`linepatternstyle` is specified via options named

```
⟨object⟩⟨l or li or line⟩pattern()
```

1
or, just

\( (l \text{ or } li \text{ or } line)\text{pattern}() \)

For instance, for connecting lines (the lines used to connect points in a plot) used by `graph twoway function`, the option is named `lpattern()`:

```
twoway function ..., lpattern(linepatternstyle) ...
```

Sometimes you will see that a `linepatternstylelist` is allowed:

```
twoway line ..., lpattern(linepatternstylelist) ...
```

A `linepatternstylelist` is a sequence of `linepatterns` separated by spaces. Shorthands are allowed to make specifying the list easier; see [G-4] stylelists.

### Remarks and examples

Although you may choose a prerecorded pattern (for example, `solid` or `dash`), you can build any pattern you wish by specifying a line-pattern formula. For example,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;l&quot;</td>
<td>solid line, same as <code>solid</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;_&quot;</td>
<td>a long dash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;_=&quot;</td>
<td>a long dash followed by a short dash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;_==&quot;</td>
<td>a long dash followed by two short dashes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;_=--=&quot;#&quot;</td>
<td>a long dash, two short dashes, a long dash, and a bit of space</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When you specify a formula, you must enclose it in double quotes.

The graph below displays the different line choices:
Also see

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

[G-4] **colorstyle** — Choices for color

[G-4] **connectstyle** — Choices for how points are connected

[G-4] **linestyle** — Choices for overall look of lines

[G-4] **linewidthstyle** — Choices for thickness of lines