### Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>marginstyle</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>zero</td>
<td>no margin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiny</td>
<td>tiny margin, all four sides (smallest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vsmall</td>
<td>tiny margin, all four sides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small</td>
<td>(smallest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medsmall</td>
<td>medium on the bottom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medium</td>
<td>medium on the bottom and top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medlarge</td>
<td>medium on the left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>large</td>
<td>medium on the right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vlarge</td>
<td>medium on left and right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bottom</td>
<td>specified margins; left, right, bottom, top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>top</td>
<td>specified margin or margins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>top_bottom</td>
<td>specified margins; left, right, bottom, top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sides</td>
<td>specified margin or margins</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

where `marginexp` is one or more elements of the form

```
{ l | r | b | t } [ space ] [ + | - | = ] #
```

such as

```
l=5
l+5 r=5
l+5 r=7.2 b-2 t+1
```

In both the `# # #` syntax and the `{ l | r | b | t } [ space ] [ + | - | = ] #` syntax, # is interpreted as a percentage of the minimum of the width and height of the graph. Thus a distance of 5 is the same in both the vertical and horizontal directions.

When you apply margins to rotated textboxes, the terms `left`, `right`, `bottom`, and `top` refer to the box before rotation; see [G-3] textbox_options.

Other `marginstyles` may be available; type

```
    . graph query marginstyle
```

to obtain the complete list of `marginstyles` installed on your computer. If other `marginstyles` do exist, they are merely names associated with `# # #` margins.

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1
Description

`marginstyle` is used to specify margins (areas to be left unused).

Remarks and examples

`marginstyle` is used, for instance, in the `margin()` suboption of `title()`:

```
    . graph ..., title("My title", margin(marginstyle)) ...
```

`marginstyle` specifies the margin between the text and the borders of the textbox that will contain the text (which box will ultimately be placed on the graph). See \[G-3\] `title_options` and \[G-3\] `textbox_options`.

As another example, `marginstyle` is allowed by the `margin()` suboption of `graphregion()`:

```
    . graph ..., graphregion(margin(marginstyle)) ...
```

It allows you to put margins around the plot region within the graph. See `Controlling the aspect ratio` in \[G-3\] `region_options` for an example.

Also see

\[G-3\] `region_options` — Options for shading and outlining regions and controlling graph size
\[G-3\] `textbox_options` — Options for textboxes and concept definition