**markerlabelstyle — Choices for overall look of marker labels**

### Syntax

```
markerlabelstyle
```

#### Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>p1–p15</th>
<th>p1box–p15box</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Used by</td>
<td>first to fifteenth plot</td>
<td>first to fifteenth “box” plot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other `markerlabelstyles` may be available; type

```
. graph query markerlabelstyle
```

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

### 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 `mlabstyle()` option,

```
. graph ..., mlabstyle(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`.

### Remarks and examples

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 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:

```
mlabposition(clockposstyle)
mlabgap(relativesize)
mlabangle(anglestyle)
mlabtextstyle(textstyle)
mlabsize(textstyle)
mlabcolor(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 `y2` versus `x` to appear the same as for `y1` 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 `y1` versus `x` and then set all the attributes for `y2` 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

```
```

where the extra elements are ignored. In any case, `p1` is one set of marker-label attributes, `p2` 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* $p_1, p_2, \ldots$; 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.

$p_{1\text{box}}$–$p_{15\text{box}}$ are the default styles used for markers showing the outside values on *box charts*. $p_{1\text{box}}$ is used for the outside values on the first set of boxes, $p_{2\text{box}}$ for the second set, and so on.

The “look” defined by a numbered style, such as $p_1$ or $p_{3\text{box}}$—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