**Syntax**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>textstyle</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>heading</td>
<td>large text suitable for headings; default used by <code>title()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subheading</td>
<td>medium text suitable for subheadings; default used by <code>subtitle()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>body</td>
<td>medium-sized text; default used by <code>caption()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small_body</td>
<td>small text; default used by <code>note()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>axis_title</td>
<td>default for axis titles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>label</td>
<td>text suitable for labeling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>key_label</td>
<td>default used to label keys in legends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small_label</td>
<td>default used to label points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tick_label</td>
<td>default used to label major ticks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minor_ticklabel</td>
<td>default used to label minor ticks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other textstyles may be available; type

```
   . graph query textboxstyle
```

to obtain the complete list of all textstyles installed on your computer. The textstyle list is the same as the textboxstyle list.

**Description**

textstyle specifies the overall look of single lines of text. textstyle is specified in options such as the marker-label option `mltextstyle()` (see [G-3] `marker_label_options`):

```
   . twoway scatter ..., mlabel(...) mltextstyle(textstylelist) ...
```

In the example above, a textstylelist is allowed. A textstylelist is a sequence of textstyles separated by spaces. Shorthands are allowed to make specifying the list easier; see [G-4] `stylelists`.

A textstyle is in fact a textboxstyle, but only a subset of the attributes of the textbox matter; see [G-4] `textboxstyle`.

**Remarks and examples**

Remarks are presented under the following headings:

- What is text?
- What is a textstyle?
- You do not need to specify a textstyle
- Relationship between textstyles and textboxstyles
What is text?

Text is one line of text.

What is a textstyle?

How text appears is defined by five attributes:

1. Whether the text is vertical or horizontal; see [G-4] orientationstyle
2. The size of the text; see [G-4] textsizestyle
3. The color of the text; see [G-4] colorstyle
4. Whether the text is left-justified, centered, or right-justified; see [G-4] justificationstyle
5. How the text aligns with the baseline; see [G-4] alignmentstyle

The textstyle specifies these five attributes.

You do not need to specify a textstyle

The textstyle is specified in options such as

mltextstyle(textstyle)

Correspondingly, you will find other options are available for setting each attribute above; see

[G-3] marker_label_options.

You specify the textstyle when a style exists that is exactly what you desire or when another style would allow you to specify fewer changes to obtain what you want.

Relationship between textstyles and textboxstyles

textstyles are in fact a subset of the attributes of textboxstyles; see [G-4] textboxstyle. A textbox allows multiple lines, has an optional border around it, has a background color, and more. By comparison, text is just a line of text, and textstyle is the overall style of that single line.

Most textual graphical elements are textboxes, but there are a few simple graphical elements that are merely text, such as the marker labels mentioned above. The mltextstyle(textstyle) option really should be documented as mltextstyle(textboxstyle) because it is in fact a textboxstyle that mltextstyle() accepts. When mltextstyle() processes the textboxstyle, however, it looks only at the five attributes listed above and ignores the other attributes textboxstyle defines.

Also see

[G-3] marker_label_options — Options for specifying marker labels
[G-4] text — Text in graphs
[G-4] textboxstyle — Choices for the overall look of text including border