

scheme s1 — Scheme description: s1 family

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Description

Schemes determine the overall look of a graph; see [\[G-4\] schemes intro](#).

The `s1` family of schemes is similar to the `s2` family—see [\[G-4\] scheme s2](#)—except that `s1` uses a plain background, meaning that no tint is applied to any part of the background.

Syntax

s1 family	Foreground	Background	Description
<code>s1rcolor</code>	color	black	color on black
<code>s1color</code>	color	white	color on white
<code>s1mono</code>	monochrome	white	gray on white
<code>s1manual</code>	monochrome	white	<code>s1mono</code> , but smaller

For instance, you might type

```
. graph ... , ... scheme(s1color)
. set scheme s1rcolor [ , permanently ]
```

See [\[G-3\] *scheme_option*](#) and [\[G-2\] *set scheme*](#).

Remarks and examples

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`s1` is a conservative family of schemes that some people prefer to `s2`.

Of special interest is `s1rcolor`, which displays graphs on a black background. Because of pixel bleeding, monitors have higher resolution when backgrounds are black rather than white. Also, many users experience less eye strain viewing graphs on a monitor when the background is black. Scheme `s1rcolor` looks good when printed, but other schemes look better.

Schemes `s1color` and `s1mono` are derived from `s1rcolor`. Either of these schemes will deliver a better printed result. The important difference between `s1color` and `s1mono` is that `s1color` uses solid lines of different colors to connect points, whereas `s1mono` varies the line-pattern style.

Scheme `s1manual` is the same as `s1mono` but presents graphs at a smaller overall size.

For an example of the `s1rcolor`, `s1color`, and `s1mono` schemes, see [Examples of schemes in Remarks and examples of \[G-4\] schemes intro](#).

Also see

[\[G-4\] *schemes intro*](#) — Introduction to schemes

[\[G-3\] *scheme_option*](#) — Option for specifying scheme