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## 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](#).

## Syntax

<i>markerlabelstyle</i>	Description
<code>p1–p15</code>	used by first to fifteenth plot
<code>p1box–p15box</code>	used by first to fifteenth “box” plot

Other *markerlabelstyles* may be available; type

```
. graph query markerlabelstyle
```

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

## Remarks and examples

Remarks are presented under the following headings:

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[What is a markerlabelstyle?](#)

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[Specifying a markerlabelstyle can be convenient](#)

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### 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 five 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 and opacity of the text; see [G-4] *colorstyle*
5. the format of text, which is useful when labels are numeric; see [D] *format*

The *markerlabelstyle* specifies all five 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(size)
mlabangle(anglestyle)
mlabtextstyle(textstyle)
mlabsize(textstyle)
mlabcolor(colorstyle)
mlabformat(%fmt)
```

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

```
mlabstyle(p1 p2 p3 p4 p5 p6 p7 p8 p9 p10 p11 p12 p13 p14 p15)
```

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*  $p_1, p_2, \dots$ ; 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.

$p_{1box}$ – $p_{15box}$  are the default styles used for markers showing the outside values on [box charts](#).  $p_{1box}$  is used for the outside values on the first set of boxes,  $p_{2box}$  for the second set, and so on.

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

