

*size* — Choices for sizes of objects

[Description](#)[Syntax](#)[Remarks and examples](#)[Also see](#)

## Description

*size* specifies the size of text, markers, margins, line thickness, line spacing, gaps, etc., in printer points, inches, centimeters, and relative size. You can specify units on all sizes except those that are explicitly relative to another object in the graph.

To specify a size in specific units, add a unit suffix to the size—`pt` for printer points, `in` for inches, `cm` for centimeters, and `rs` for relative size—for example, `12pt`.

The relative size specifies a size relative to the graph (or subgraph) being drawn. Thus as the size of the graph changes, so does the size of the object.

## Syntax

<i>size</i>	Description
<code>#pt</code>	specify size in printer point
<code>#in</code>	specify size in inches
<code>#cm</code>	specify size in centimeters
<code>#rs</code>	specify size in relative size, where size 100 = minimum of width and height of graph; # must be $\geq 0$
<code>#</code>	specify the size; unit will depend on the scheme and type of graph specified <sup>1</sup>
<code>*#</code>	specify size change via multiplication; *1 means no change, *2 twice as large, *.5 half; # must be $\geq 0$ , depending on context

Negative sizes are allowed in certain contexts, such as for gaps; in other cases, such as the size of symbol, the size must be nonnegative, and negative sizes, if specified, are ignored.

<sup>1</sup> As of Stata 16, all official [schemes](#) use relative size as the unit for `#`, except for the styles used by forest plots (see [\[META\] meta forestplot](#)), which default to printer point.

Examples:

<i>example</i>	Description
<code>msize(4pt)</code>	make marker diameter 4 points
<code>msize(.1in)</code>	make marker diameter 0.1 inch
<code>msize(.2cm)</code>	make marker diameter 0.2 centimeters
<code>msize(1.5)</code>	make marker diameter 1.5% of $g$
<code>msize(*1.5)</code>	make marker size 1.5 times as large as default
<code>msize(*.5)</code>	make marker size half as large as default
<code>lwidth(1pt)</code>	make thickness of line 1 point
<code>size(12pt)</code>	make text size 12 points
<code>mlwidth(.3cm)</code>	make thickness of outline 0.3 centimeters
<code>labgap(.5in)</code>	make gap between tick and label 0.5 inch
<code>xsca(titlegap(2))</code>	make gap 2% of $g$
<code>xsca(titlegap(*-.5))</code>	make gap $-0.5$ times as large as default

---

where  $g = \min(\text{width of graph, height of graph})$

## Remarks and examples

[stata.com](http://stata.com)

*size* is allowed, for instance, as a *textsizestyle* or a *markersizestyle*—see [G-4] *textsizestyle* and [G-4] *markersizestyle*—and as the size of many other things, as well.

Sizes are not restricted to being integers; sizes of 0.5, 1.25, 15.1, etc., are allowed.

## Also see

[G-4] *linewidthstyle* — Choices for thickness of lines

[G-4] *marginstyle* — Choices for size of margins

[G-4] *markersizestyle* — Choices for the size of markers

[G-4] *textsizestyle* — Choices for the size of text