

# The `graphicx` package\*

D. P. Carlisle

S. P. Q. Rahtz

2017/06/01

This file is maintained by the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X Project team.  
Bug reports can be opened (category `graphics`) at  
<http://latex-project.org/bugs.html>.

## 1 Introduction

This package provides an alternative interface to the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 2<sub>ε</sub> graphics functions. The command names provided are the same as in the standard package, and they use the same internal functions. However the meaning of the optional arguments is different. Note *only* the optional arguments have changed: any document which only uses the graphics commands with the mandatory arguments and/or the star-forms will work identically (with essentially identical implementation) with the two packages.

## 2 Key=Value Interface

When the decision to produce L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 2<sub>ε</sub> was made, certain ‘guiding principles’ were made (and published in the original announcement). One of these was that all new features would ‘conform to the conventions of version 2.09’. Specifically this meant that new commands would obey the same basic syntax rules for arguments as the existing commands.

Standard L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X optional arguments are *positional*. If a command were to take three optional arguments, then there would be no way of specifying only the third, one would have to give all three, even if the first two were repeats of the default values. Basically this means that ‘standard’ optional arguments are not suitable if there is more than one option. Various existing packages (for L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 2.09) have recognised this, and used ‘named arguments’ in various forms. Perhaps the two most noticeable are `psfig` and `pstricks`. With ‘named arguments’ (sometimes called ‘attributes’) each option is not tied to a particular position, but rather given a name (or key) and any options that must be set are set by explicitly associating this name with the desired value.

The members of the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 3 project do appreciate the importance of this kind of syntax, but felt that rather than extending the syntax of L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X in an uncoordinated way, it would be better to keep with ‘standard arguments’ in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 2<sub>ε</sub>, which is

---

\*This file has version number v1.1a, last revised 2017/06/01.

intended as a ‘consolidation of existing L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X variants’. The long term planning for an eventual L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X3 release will then be able to consider the whole L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X user interface, and a suitable syntax for named arguments. It is important that such an interface design is not hampered by having to retain compatibility with earlier attempts at a named argument syntax. For this reason this **graphicx** package, which uses the named argument mechanism from the **keyval** package should be considered ‘non standard’ although it is supported by the same mechanism, and same authors as the ‘standard’ **graphics** package.

### 3 The User Interface

```
\includegraphics *[\key-val list]{\file}
\includegraphics *[\llx,lly][\urx,ury]{\file}
```

Include a graphics file.

The star form is just for compatibility with the standard interface, and essentially just adds **clip** to the keys specified. Similarly the second, two-optional argument form is for increased compatibility with the standard package. The two optional argument form is not needed in the **keyval** interface.

Various ‘keys’ or named arguments are supported.

**bb** Set the bounding box. The argument should be four dimensions, separated by spaces.

**bblx,bblly,bburx,bbury** Set the bounding box. Mainly for compatibility with older packages. **bblx=a,bblly=b,bburx=c,bbury=d** is equivalent to **bb = a b c d**.

**natwidth,natheight** Again an alternative to **bb**. **natheight=h,natwidth=w** is equivalent to **bb = 0 0 h w**.

**viewport** Modify the bounding box specified in the file. The four values specify a bounding box *relative* to the **llx,lly** coordinate of the original box.

**trim** Modify the bounding box specified in the file. The four values specify the amounts to remove from the left, bottom, right and top of the original box.

**hiresbb** Boolean valued key. Defaults to **true**. Causes T<sub>E</sub>X to look for **%%HiResBoundingBox** comments rather than the standard **%%BoundingBox**. May be set to **false** to override a default setting of true specified by the **hiresbb** package option.

**angle** Rotation angle.

**origin** Rotation origin (see **\rotatebox**, below).

**width** Required width, a dimension (default units **bp**). The graphic will be scaled to make the width the specified dimension.

**height** Required height. a dimension (default units **bp**).

**totalheight** Required totalheight (i.e., height + depth). a dimension (default units **bp**). Most useful after a rotation (when the height might be zero).

**keepaspectratio** Boolean valued key (like **clip**). If it is set to true, modify the meaning of the **width** and **height** (and **totalheight**) keys such that if both are specified then rather than distort the figure the figure is scaled such that neither dimension *exceeds* the stated dimensions.

**scale** Scale factor.

**clip** Either ‘true’ or ‘false’ (or no value, which is equivalent to ‘true’). Clip the graphic to the bounding box (or viewport if one is specified).

**draft** a boolean valued key, like ‘clip’. locally switches to draft mode, ie. do not include the graphic, but leave the correct space, and print the filename.

**type** Specify the file type. (Normally determined from the file extension.)

**ext** Specify the file extension. *Only* for use with **type**.

**read** Specify the ‘read file’ which is used for determining the size of the graphic. *Only* for use with **type**.

**command** Specify the file command. *Only* for use with **type**.

**quiet** Turns off writing information about graphics to the **.log**.

**page** The page of a multi-page PDF graphic to be used.

**interpolate** Enables interpolation of bitmap images by viewers.

**pagebox** Specifies which PDF box should be used for the natural image size, one of mediabox, cropbox, bleedbox, trimbox, artbox. The default is driver-specific.

The arguments are interpreted left to right. **clip**, **draft**, **bb**, and **bbllx** etc. have the same effect wherever they appear. but the scaling and rotation keys interact.

Any scaling that is specified *before* rotation, is handled by the internal graphics inclusion function. Rotation, or any later scaling is handled by implicitly calling **\rotatebox** or **\scalebox**. So **[height=1in,angle=90]** scales the graphic to 1in, then rotates it, so it is one inch wide. **[angle=90,height=1in]** first rotates, then scales the result so that it is 1in high. A driver that can scale included graphics, but not arbitrary text will not be able to support the second form, as it will require a call to **\scalebox**, but the first form should work as there the scaling is handled by **\Ginclude@graphics**.

**\rotatebox** [*<key-val list>*]{*<angle>*}{*<text>*}

Rotate *text*.

The keys supported by **\rotatebox** are:

**origin** Specify the centre of rotation. **origin=<label>**, where the labels are up to two of **lrctbB** (**B** denotes the baseline, as for PSTricks).

**x,y** An alternative to **origin**. **x=<dimen>**, **y=<dimen>** The *x,y* coordinate of the centre of rotation. As usual **\height** etc may be used.

**units** Specify the units used in the main argument. eg **units=-360** would mean that the argument referred to degrees *clockwise* instead of the default anti-clockwise rotation.

As an example `\rotatebox[origin=c]{180}{text}` will rotate “text” around its centre, thus creating a final box of the same dimensions as the original box. This is to be contrasted to the default behaviour, which rotates around the reference point on the baseline, thus producing a box that is mainly *below* the baseline.

## 4 Implementation

1 `\*package`

One new option is handled by `keyval`. It suppresses the error normally generated if an unknown `keyval` key is used. (This helps porting between drivers that use extended interfaces.)

2 `\DeclareOption{unknownkeysallowed}`  
3 `{\PassOptionsToPackage\CurrentOption{keyval}}`

All other options are handled by the `graphics` package.

4 `\DeclareOption*{\PassOptionsToPackage\CurrentOption{graphics}}`  
5 `\ProcessOptions`

This package requires these two building blocks.

6 `\RequirePackage{keyval,graphics}`

### 4.1 Graphics Inclusion

First we declare the ‘bounding box’ keys. These all use `\Gin@defaultbp` so that the `\value` can be given as a length in the usual  $\TeX$  units such as `cm` or as an integer, taken as `bp`.

`\KV@Gin@bb`

7 `\define@key{Gin}{bb}`  
8 `{\Gin@bboxtrue\Gread@parse@bb#1 \}}`

`\KV@Gin@bblx`

`\KV@Gin@bblly`

`\KV@Gin@bburx`

`\KV@Gin@bbury`

9 `\define@key{Gin}{bblx}`  
10 `{\Gin@bboxtrue\Gin@defaultbp\Gin@llyx{#1}}`  
11 `\define@key{Gin}{bblly}`  
12 `{\Gin@bboxtrue\Gin@defaultbp\Gin@lly{#1}}`  
13 `\define@key{Gin}{bburx}`  
14 `{\Gin@bboxtrue\Gin@defaultbp\Gin@urx{#1}}`  
15 `\define@key{Gin}{bbury}`  
16 `{\Gin@bboxtrue\Gin@defaultbp\Gin@ury{#1}}`

`\KV@Gin@hiresbb`

If set to true (the default)  $\TeX$  will look for bounding box comments of the form `%%HiResBoundingBox` (which typically have real values) instead of the standard `%%BoundingBox` (which should have integer values). It may be set to false to override a package option of `hiresbb`.

17 `\define@key{Gin}{hiresbb}[true]{%`  
18 `\edef\Gread@BBox{%`  
19 `\@percentchar\@percentchar`  
20 `\csname if#1\endcsname HiRes\fi`  
21 `BoundingBox}}`

`\KV@Gin@natheight`

`\KV@Gin@natheight`

22 `\let\KV@Gin@natwidth\KV@Gin@bburx`  
23 `\let\KV@Gin@natheight\KV@Gin@bbury`

`\KV@Gin@viewport` A ‘viewport’ is a user-specified area of the graphic to be included. It should not be confused with the ‘Bounding Box’ of a PS file. In fact, the origin for a viewport specification is the (llx, lly) lower left coordinate of the bounding box. If a viewport is specified, and clipping is turned on, clipping is based on the viewport, not on the boundingbox.

Both ‘viewport’ and ‘trim’ were suggested (and originally, but differently, implemented) by Arthur Ogawa.

```

24 \define@key{Gin}{viewport}
25     {\let\Gin@viewport@code\Gin@viewport\Gread@parse@vp#1 \\\}
26 \define@key{Gin}{trim}
27     {\let\Gin@viewport@code\Gin@trim\Gread@parse@vp#1 \\\}

```

`\Gread@parse@vp` Grabs four bounding box values like `\Gread@parse@bp` but saves them in alternative macros that are used in the viewport and trim cases to modify the bounding box read from the file.

```

28 \def\Gread@parse@vp#1 #2 #3 #4 #5\{\%
29   \Gin@defaultbp\Gin@vllx{#1}%
30   \Gin@defaultbp\Gin@vlly{#2}%
31   \Gin@defaultbp\Gin@vurx{#3}%
32   \Gin@defaultbp\Gin@vury{#4}}%

```

`\Gin@viewport` If a viewport is specified, reset the bounding box coordinates by adding the original origin, `\Gin@llx`, `\Gin@lly` to the new values specified as the viewport. The original Bounding box coordinates are saved in `\Gin@ollx...` some drivers might need this information (currently just `tcidvi`).

```

33 \def\Gin@viewport{%
34   \let\Gin@ollx\Gin@llx
35   \let\Gin@olly\Gin@lly
36   \let\Gin@ourx\Gin@urx
37   \let\Gin@oury\Gin@ury
38   \dimen@\Gin@llx\p@\advance\dimen@ \Gin@vurx\p@
39     \edef\Gin@urx{\strip@pt\dimen@}%
40   \dimen@\Gin@lly\p@\advance\dimen@ \Gin@vury\p@
41     \edef\Gin@ury{\strip@pt\dimen@}%
42   \dimen@\Gin@llx\p@\advance\dimen@ \Gin@vllx\p@
43     \edef\Gin@llx{\strip@pt\dimen@}%
44   \dimen@\Gin@lly\p@\advance\dimen@ \Gin@vlly\p@
45     \edef\Gin@lly{\strip@pt\dimen@}}

```

`\Gin@trim` If a trim is specified, reset the bounding box coordinates by trimming the four specified values off each side of the graphic.

```

46 \def\Gin@trim{%
47   \let\Gin@ollx\Gin@llx
48   \let\Gin@olly\Gin@lly
49   \let\Gin@ourx\Gin@urx
50   \let\Gin@oury\Gin@ury
51   \dimen@\Gin@llx\p@\advance\dimen@ \Gin@vllx\p@
52     \edef\Gin@llx{\strip@pt\dimen@}%
53   \dimen@\Gin@lly\p@\advance\dimen@ \Gin@vlly\p@
54     \edef\Gin@lly{\strip@pt\dimen@}%
55   \dimen@\Gin@urx\p@\advance\dimen@ -\Gin@vurx\p@
56     \edef\Gin@urx{\strip@pt\dimen@}%

```

```

57 \dimen@\Gin@ury\p@\advance\dimen@ -\Gin@vury\p@
58 \edef\Gin@ury{\strip@pt\dimen@}}

\Gin@vllx Four macros to hold the modifiers for the bounding box for viewport and trim
\Gin@vllx specifications.
\Gin@vllx 59 \let\Gin@vllx\Gin@llx\let\Gin@vllx\Gin@llx
\Gin@vury 60 \let\Gin@vury\Gin@llx\let\Gin@vury\Gin@llx

\KV@Gin@angle Specify a rotation. This is just handled by wrapping the \includegraphics com-
mand in a call to the internal version of \rotatebox. Normally this is the ‘stan-
dard’ version but if an origin key is used in \includegraphics then the keyval
version of origin is used, and the origin key is passed on.
61 \define@key{Gin}{angle}{
62     {\Gin@esetsize
63     \@tempswatrue
64     \edef\@tempa{\toks@{\noexpand\Gin@rotate{#1}{\the\toks@}}}%
65     \@tempa}

\KV@Gin@origin Pass the origin key value on to \rotatebox. \Gin@rotate is initialised to
\Grot@box@std later in the file, after the latter has been defined.
66 \define@key{Gin}{origin}[c]{%
67     \def\Gin@rotate{\Grot@box@kv[origin=#1]}}

\KV@Gin@width Save the required height and width. The actual scaling is done later.
\KV@Gin@height 68 \define@key{Gin}{width}{\def\Gin@ewidth{#1}}
69 \define@key{Gin}{height}{\def\Gin@eheight{#1}}

\KV@Gin@totalheight The same as height key, but locally changes \Gin@eresize to \totalheight
from its default value of \height.
70 \define@key{Gin}{totalheight}{%
71     \def\Gin@eresize{\totalheight}\def\Gin@eheight{#1}}

\KV@Gin@keepaspectratio Boolean valued key (like clip). If it is set to true, modify the meaning of the width
and height (and totalheight) keys such that if both are specified then rather
than distort the figure the figure is scaled such that neither dimension exceeds the
stated dimensions.
72 \define@key{Gin}{keepaspectratio}[true]{%
73     \lowercase{\Gin@boolkey{#1}}{iso}}

\KV@Gin@scale If the scaling is being handled externally, wrap \includegraphics in the inter-
nal form of \scalebox, otherwise locally define \Gin@req@sizes to calculate the
required sizes based on scale factor.
74 \define@key{Gin}{scale}{%
75     \if@tempswa
76         \edef\@tempa{\toks@{\noexpand\Gscale@box{#1}[#1]{\the\toks@}}}%
77         \@tempa
78     \else
79         \def\Gin@req@sizes{%
80             \def\Gin@scalex{#1}\let\Gin@scaley\Gin@exclamation
81             \Gin@req@height\Gin@scalex\Gin@nat@height
82             \Gin@req@width\Gin@scalex\Gin@nat@width}%
83         \fi
84         \@tempswatrue}

```

`\KV@Gin@draft` Locally set the draft switch to true. This is used by the code in `graphics` package to suppress the file inclusion.

```

85 \define@key{Gin}{draft}[true]{%
86   \lowercase{\Gin@boolkey{#1}}{draft}}
```

`\KV@Gin@clip` Locally set the clip switch to true. This is used by the code in `graphics` package to suppress the printing of anything outside the bounding box specified.

```

87 \define@key{Gin}{clip}[true]{%
88   \lowercase{\Gin@boolkey{#1}}{clip}}
```

`\KV@Gin@type` If you use ‘type’ you must use no extension in the main argument and you must use ‘ext’. You can also use ‘read’ and ‘command’.

```

89 \define@key{Gin}{type}{%
90   \def\Gin@include@graphics##1{%
91     \begingroup
92     \def\Gin@base{##1}%
93     \edef\@tempa{#1}{\Gin@eread}{\Gin@ecom{##1\Gin@eext}}}%
94     \expandafter\Gin@setfile\@tempa
95     \endgroup}}
```

`\KV@Gin@ext` Specify an extension, for use with the ‘type’ key.

```

96 \define@key{Gin}{ext}{\def\Gin@eext{#1}}
97 \let\Gin@eext\@empty
```

`\KV@Gin@read` Specify a read file, for use with the ‘type’ key. You may want to globally set this to `*` using `\setkeys`. `*` means read the graphic file for size info, as in `\DeclareGraphicsRule`.

```

98 \define@key{Gin}{read}{%
99   \def\Gin@eread{#1}%
100   \def\@tempa{*}\ifx\@tempa\Gin@eread\def\Gin@eread{\Gin@eext}\fi}
101 \let\Gin@eread\@empty
```

`\KV@Gin@command` Specify a command, for use with the ‘type’ key.

```

102 \define@key{Gin}{command}{\def\Gin@ecom##1{#1}}
103 \let\Gin@ecom\@firstofone
```

`\KV@Gin@quiet` Skip writing to the log.

```

104 \define@key{Gin}{quiet}{%
105   \let\Gin@log\@gobble
106 }
```

`\KV@Gin@page` Page of a multi-page (PDF) graphic.

```

107 \define@key{Gin}{page}{%
108   \def\Gin@page{#1}%
109   \ifx\Gin@page\@empty
110     \else
111       \edef\Gin@page{\number\Gin@page}%
112     \fi
113 }
```

`\KV@Gin@interpolate` Enable/disable interpolation of bitmap images by the viewer.

```

114 \define@key{Gin}{interpolate}[true]{%
115   \lowercase{\Gin@boolkey{#1}}{interpolate}}
```

`\KV@Gin@pagebox` Specify which PDF box to use for the natural image size in PDF inclusions.

```

116 \define@key{Gin}{pagebox}{%
117     \expandafter\let\expandafter\Gin@pagebox
118     \csname Gin@pagebox@#1\endcsname
119     \ifx\Gin@pagebox\relax
120         \let\Gin@pagebox\Gin@pagebox@cropbox
121         \@warning{%
122             Unknown value ‘#1’ for ‘pagebox’.\MessageBreak
123             Supported values:\MessageBreak
124             mediabox, cropbox, bleedbox, trimbox, artbox%
125         }%
126     \fi
127 }
128 \def\Gin@pagebox@mediabox{mediabox}%
129 \def\Gin@pagebox@cropbox{cropbox}%
130 \def\Gin@pagebox@bleedbox{bleedbox}%
131 \def\Gin@pagebox@trimbox{trimbox}%
132 \def\Gin@pagebox@artbox{artbox}%

```

`\Gin@boolkey` Helper function for defining boolean valued functions. The order of arguments allows `\lowercase` to only act on the user-supplied argument.

```

133 \def\Gin@boolkey#1#2{%
134     \csname Gin@#2\ifx\relax#1\relax true\else#1\fi\endcsname}

```

`\Gin@esetsize` Arrange for the final size to be set, either by wrapping the include graphics call in `\scalebox`, or by redefining `\Gin@req@sizes` appropriately.

```

135 \def\Gin@eresize{\height}
136 \def\Gin@esetsize{%
137     \let\@tempa\Gin@exclamation
138     \if@tempswa

```

External. Wrap the `\includegraphics` command in a call to the internal form of `\scalebox` to handle the rotation.

```

139     \edef\@tempa{\toks@{\noexpand
140         \Gscale@@box\noexpand\Gin@eresize
141         {\Gin@ewidth}{\Gin@eheight}{\the\toks@}}}%
142     \@tempa
143     \else

```

Internal. Handle scaling with the `\includegraphics` command directly rather than calling `\scalebox`.

```

144     \ifx\Gin@ewidth\@tempa
145         \ifx\Gin@eheight\@tempa

```

No resizing.

```

146         \else

```

Just height specified.

```

147         \let\Gin@@eheight\Gin@eheight
148         \def\Gin@req@sizes{%
149             \Gscale@div\Gin@scaley\Gin@@eheight\Gin@nat@height
150             \let\Gin@scalex\Gin@exclamation
151             \setlength\Gin@req@height\Gin@@eheight
152             \Gin@req@width\Gin@scaley\Gin@nat@width}%
153         \fi

```



```

154     \else
155         \ifx\Gin@eheight\@tempa
Just width specified.
156         \let\Gin@@ewidth\Gin@ewidth
157         \def\Gin@req@sizes{%
158             \Gscale@div\Gin@scalex\Gin@@ewidth\Gin@nat@width
159             \let\Gin@scaley\Gin@exclamation
160             \setlength\Gin@req@width\Gin@@ewidth
161             \Gin@req@height\Gin@scalex\Gin@nat@height}%
162     \else

```

Both height and width specified.

```

163         \let\Gin@@ewidth\Gin@ewidth
164         \let\Gin@@eheight\Gin@eheight

```

At this point can locally redefine `\Gin@nosize`. Instead of generating an error, just set the ‘natural’ size to be the ‘requested size’. Previous versions of this package did not allow the use of `height` and `width` unless the natural size was known as otherwise L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X can not calculate the scale factor. However many drivers (especially for bitmap formats) can work this out themselves, so as long as both `height` and `width` are given, so L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X knows the size to leave, accept this. This assumes the code in the driver file will use the ‘required height’ information, not the scale factors, which will be set to 1!.

```

165         \def\Gin@nosize##1{%
166             \KV@Gin@natwidth\Gin@@ewidth
167             \KV@Gin@natheight\Gin@@eheight}%
168         \def\Gin@req@sizes{%
169             \Gscale@div\Gin@scalex\Gin@@ewidth\Gin@nat@width
170             \Gscale@div\Gin@scaley\Gin@@eheight\Gin@nat@height

```

Donald Arseneau requested this feature. If both `height` and `width` are chosen, choose the smaller scale factor rather than distort the graphic. This mode is turned on with the `keepaspectratio` key.

```

171         \ifGin@iso
172             \ifdim\Gin@scaley\p>\Gin@scalex\p@
173                 \let\Gin@scaley\Gin@scalex
174             \else
175                 \let\Gin@scalex\Gin@scaley
176             \fi
177         \fi
178         \Gin@req@width\Gin@scalex\Gin@nat@width
179         \Gin@req@height\Gin@scaley\Gin@nat@height}%
180     \fi
181     \fi
182 \fi
183 \let\Gin@ewidth\Gin@exclamation
184 \let\Gin@eheight\Gin@ewidth}

```

`\Gin@req@height` The required final size.

```

\Gin@req@width 185 \newdimen\Gin@req@height
186 \newdimen\Gin@req@width

```

`\Gin@outer@scalex` Scale factors to pass to `\scalebox`.

`\Gin@outer@scaley`

```

187 \let\Gin@outer@scalex\relax
188 \let\Gin@outer@scaley\relax

\Gin@angle Rotation angle.
189 \let\Gin@angle\relax

\Gin@ewidth Final size, initialised for no scaling.
\Gin@eheight 190 \let\Gin@ewidth\Gin@exclamation
191 \let\Gin@eheight\Gin@ewidth

\Gin@scalex Scale factors. Initialised for no scaling.
\Gin@scaley 192 \def\Gin@scalex{1}
193 \let\Gin@scaley\Gin@exclamation

\Gin@i Use the same top level \includegraphics command as the standard interface.
This will set the clipping switch, and then call \Gin@i.
194 \def\Gin@i{%
195   \def\Gin@req@sizes{%
196     \Gin@req@height\Gin@nat@height
197     \Gin@req@width\Gin@nat@width}%
198   \@ifnextchar[\Gin@ii{\Gin@ii[]}]

\Gin@ii Look for a second optional argument. If one optional argument is present, call
\setkeys to process it,
199 \def\Gin@ii[#1]#2{%
200   \def\@tempa{[]}\def\@tempb{#2}%
201   \ifx\@tempa\@tempb
202     \def\@tempa{\Gin@iii[#1] []}%
203     \expandafter\@tempa
204   \else
205     \begingroup
206     \@tempswafalse
207     \toks@{\Gin@graphics{#2}}%
208     \setkeys{Gin}{#1}%
209     \Gin@esetsize
210     \the\toks@
211   \endgroup
212   \fi}

```

## 5 Rotation

```

\rotatebox Look for an optional argument.
213 \def\rotatebox{%
214   \leavevmode
215   \@ifnextchar[\Grot@box@kv\Grot@box@std}

\Grot@box@std If no KV argument, just repeat the standard definition.
216 \long\def\Grot@box@std#1#2{%
217   \Grot@setangle{#1}%
218   \setbox\z@\hbox{{#2}}%
219   \Grot@x\z@
220   \Grot@y\z@
221   \Grot@box}

```

\Grot@box@kv

```

222 \long\def\Grot@box@kv[#1]#2#3{%
223   \@begin@tempboxa\hbox{#3}%
224   \Grot@x\width \divide\Grot@x\tw@
225   \Grot@y\height \advance\Grot@y-\depth \divide\Grot@y\tw@
226   \setkeys{Grot}{#1}%
227   \setbox\z@\box\@tempboxa
228   \Grot@setangle{#2}%
229   \Grot@box
230   \@end@tempboxa}

```

There are two ways of specifying the centre of rotation.

\KV@Grot@origin *origin*= $\langle label \rangle$ , where the labels are up to two of lrc**t**b (B denotes the baseline, as for PSTricks).

```

231 \define@key{Grot}{origin}[c]{%
232   \@tfor\@tempa:=#1\do{%
233     \if l\@tempa \Grot@x\z@\else
234     \if r\@tempa \Grot@x\width\else
235     \if t\@tempa \Grot@y\height\else
236     \if b\@tempa \Grot@y-\depth\else
237     \if B\@tempa \Grot@y\z@\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi}}

```

\KV@Grot@x *x*= $\langle dimen \rangle$ , *y*= $\langle dimen \rangle$  The *x*, *y* coordinate of the centre of rotation. As usual  
 \KV@Grot@y \height etc may be used.

```

238 \define@key{Grot}{x}{\setlength\Grot@x{#1}}
239 \define@key{Grot}{y}{\setlength\Grot@y{#1}}

```

\KV@Grot@units ‘units’ specifies the number or units in one anti-clockwise circle. So the default is 360. -360 gives clockwise rotation, 6.283185 gives radians etc.

```

240 \define@key{Grot}{units}{%
241   \def\Grot@setangle##1{%
242     \dimen@##1\p@
243     \dimen@ii#1\p@
244     \divide\dimen@ii360\relax
245     \divide\dimen@\dimen@ii
246     \edef\Grot@angle{\number\dimen@}}

```

\Gin@erotate Initialise the rotation command to use in \includegraphics.

```

247 \let\Gin@erotate\Grot@box@std

```

```

248 \end{package}

```