L'extension geometry

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Résumé

Cette extension met à disposition une interface flexible et simple pour traiter les dimensions des pages. Vous pouvez ainsi changer la mise en page avec des paramètres intuitifs. Par exemple, si vous voulez fixer une marge de 2 cm pour chaque bord de la feuille, vous pouvez juste taper `\usepackage[margin=2cm]{geometry}`. L'aspect de la page peut être changé en cours de document avec la commande `\newgeometry`.

1 Préface à la version 5

— **Changement de la mise en page en cours de document.**
Les nouvelles commandes `\newgeometry{···}` et `\restoregeometry` permettent à l'utilisateur de changer les dimensions de la page en cours de document. `\newgeometry` est assez similaire à `\geometry`, à ceci près que `\newgeometry` désactive toutes les options indiquées dans le préambule mais conserve les options liées à la taille du papier : `landscape`, `portrait` et les options de format (telles que `papersize`, `paper=a4paper` et ainsi de suite).

— **Un nouvel ensemble d'options pour spécifier la zone de mise en page.**
Les options spécifiant la zone dans laquelle sont calculées les dimensions de la page sont ajoutées : layout, layoutsize, layoutwidth, layoutheight et ainsi de suite. Ces options aident à imprimer la mise en forme pour une autre taille de papier. Par exemple, avec `a4paper` et `layout=a5paper`, l'extension geometry utilise la mise en forme A5 pour calculer les marges avec un format de papier A4.

— **Une nouvelle option de pilote `xetex`.**
Une nouvelle option de pilote, `xetex`, est ajoutée. La routine d'auto-détection des pilotes a été revue pour éviter une erreur avec les commandes non définies. Notez que « geometry.cfg » (dans TEX Live), qui désactive la routine d'auto-détection et sélectionne `pdftex`, n'est plus nécessaire et ne crée plus de problème quand bien même il existe toujours. Sélectionner `xetex` est fortement recommandé avec XeLaTeX.

— **Nouveux formats de papier prédéfinis pour les formats JIS B et les formats ISO C**
Les formats de papier prédéfinis `b0j` à `b6j` pour les formats JIS (Japanese Industrial Standards) B et `c0paper` à `c6paper` pour les formats ISO C (v5.4∼) sont ajoutés.

— **Changement des valeurs par défaut pour les marges sous-définies.**
Dans les versions précédentes, si une marge seulement était spécifiée, `bottom=1cm` par exemple, alors geometry fixait l'autre marge avec le ratio de marge (1:1 par défaut pour les dimensions verticales) et obtenait `top=1cm` dans ce cas. La version 5 fixe la taille du corps du texte avec la valeur par défaut `scale` (= 0.7) et détermine la marge non spécifiée. (Voir Section 6.5)

— **Les options `showframe` et `showcrop` fonctionnent sur chaque page.**
Avec l'option `showframe`, le cadre de la page est affiché sur chaque page. En complément, une nouvelle option `showcrop` affiche les traits de coupe à chaque coin de la zone de mise en page sur chaque page. Notez que les marques seront invisibles sans spécification d'une taille de mise en page plus petite que la taille du papier. La version 5.4 introduit un nouveau processus de débordement `\shipout` utilisant l'extension atbegshi impliquant le chargement de cette extension quand les options `showframe` ou `showcrop` sont sélectionnées.

— **Le chargement de geometry.cfg précède le traitement des options de classe.**
La version antérieure chargeait geometry.cfg après avoir traité les options de classe du document. Maintenant que le fichier de configuration est chargé avant, vous pouvez changer le comportement indiqué dans geometry.cfg en ajoutant des options dans `\documentclass` aussi bien que dans `\usepackage` et `\geometry`.

— **Options supprimées : `compat2` et `twosideshift`.** La version 5 n'est plus compatible avec ces options `compat2` et `twosideshift` pour des raisons de simplification.

2 Introduction

Fixer des dimensions pour une mise en page sou LaTeX n'est pas immédiat. Vous devez ajuster plusieurs dimensions inhérentes à LaTeX pour placer une zone de texte où vous le souhaitez. Si vous voulez centrer la zone de texte dans un papier que vous utilisez, par exemple, vous devez spécifier les dimensions fondamentales suivantes :

```
\usepackage{calc}
\setlength\textwidth{7in}
\setlength\textheight{10in}
\setlength\oddsidemargin{(\paperwidth-\textwidth)/2 - 1in}
\setlength\topmargin{(\paperheight-\textheight
                      -\headheight-\headsep-\footskip)/2 - 1in}.
```

Sans l'extension *calc*, l'exemple ci-dessus demanderait des réglages plus fastidieux. L'extension geometry présente une façon simple de fixer des paramètres de mise en page. Dans ce cas, ce que vous avez à faire est juste

```
\usepackage[text={7in,10in},centering]{geometry}.
```

En plus du centrage, le réglage des marges par rapport à chaque bord de la feuille est également problématique. Mais geometry simplifie aussi ce point. Si vous souhaitez fixer chaque marge à 1, 8 cm, vous pouvez saisir

```
\usepackage[margin=3.8cm]{geometry}
```

De fait, l'extension geometry dispose d'un mécanisme d'auto-complétion dans lequel les dimensions manquantes sont automatiquement déterminées. L'extension geometry sera également utile lorsque vous avez à traiter la mise en page en suivant des instructions strictes. Par exemple,

> *La largeur maximale de la zone de texte est de* 16, 5*cm de large par* 22, 25 *cm de haut. La marge de tête sur chaque page doit être de* 3 *cm depuis le bord haut de la feuille. La marge gauche doit être de* 2.3 *cm depuis le bord gauche. Le pied de page avec le numéro de la page doit être en bas de la zone de texte.*

Dans ce cas, avec geometry vous saisissez

```
\usepackage[total={16.5cm,22.25cm},
            top=3cm, left=2.3cm, includefoot]{geometry}.
```

Définir une zone de texte sur papier dans un système de préparation de document présente certaines analogies avec le placement d'une fenêtre dans un système d'environnement de bureau. Le nom « geometry » provient de l'option `-geometry` utilisée pour spécifier la taille et la localisation d'une fenêtre dans l'environnement de bureau X Window.

3 Anatomie d'une page

La Figure 1 montre les dimensions associées à la mise en page telle que définies par l'extension geometry. Le ✖ layout ✖ contient un *corps total* (zone imprimable) et des *marges*. Le *total body* se compose d'un *corps* (zone de texte) et d'éléments optionnels : un *en-tête*, un *pied de page* et une note marginale (marginpar). Il y a quatre marges : *gauche*, *droite*, *haute* and *basse*. Pour les documents en recto-verso, les marges horizontales devraient être appelées *intérieure* et *extérieure*.

papier	:	*corps total* and *marges*
corps total	:	*corps* (zone de texte) (optional *en-tête*, *pied de page* and *note marginale*)
marges	:	*gauche* (*intérieure*), *droite* (*extérieure*), *haute* and *basse*

Chaque marge est mesurée à partir du bord du papier associé. Par exemple, la marge gauche (marge intérieure) correspond à distance horizontale entre le bord gauche (intérieur) du papier et celui du corps total. C'est pourquoi les marges gauche et haute définies dans geometry diffèrent des dimensions usuelles `\leftmargin` et `\topmargin`. La taille du corps (zone de texte) peut être modifiée avec `\textwidth` et `\textheight`.

Les dimensions du papier, du corps total et des marges ont les relations suivantes.

$$\texttt{paperwidth} = \texttt{left} + \texttt{width} + \texttt{right} \quad (1)$$

$$\texttt{paperheight} = \texttt{top} + \texttt{height} + \texttt{bottom} \quad (2)$$

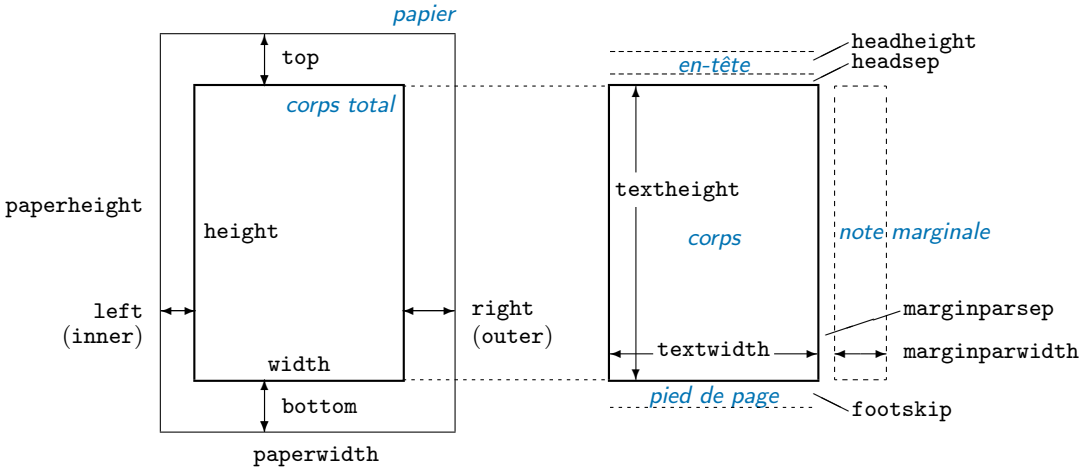


FIGURE 1 – Noms des dimensions utilisées dans l'extension geometry˙width = textwidth et height = textheight par défaut. left, right, top and bottom sont des marges. Si les marges des pages au verso sont interverties par l'option twoside, les marges spécifiées par les options left et right sont utilisées pour les marges intérieures et extérieures respectivement. inner and outer sont des alias pour left et right respectivement.

La largeur `width` et la hauteur `height` du corps total sont définies par :

$$\texttt{width} := \texttt{textwidth} \quad (+\texttt{marginparsep} + \texttt{marginparwidth}) \tag{3}$$

$$\texttt{height} := \texttt{textheight} \quad (+\texttt{headheight} + \texttt{headsep} + \texttt{footskip}) \tag{4}$$

Dans l'Équation (3), `width` égale `textwidth` par défaut, tandis que `marginparsep` et `marginparwidth` sont inclus dans `width` si l'option `includemp` est fixée à `true`. Dans l'Équation (4), `height` égale `textheight` par défaut. Si `includehead` est fixée à `true`, `headheight` et `headsep` sont considérées comme des parties de `height`. De la même manière, `includefoot` place `footskip` dans `height`. La Figure 2 montre comment ces options fonctionnent verticalement.

Ainsi, le ✖ page layout ✖ se décompose en trois parties (longueurs) dans chaque direction : un corps et deux marges. Si deux d'entre elles sont explicitement spécifiées, l'autre longueur est alors évidente et n'a pas besoin d'être spécifiée. La Figure 3 montre un modèle simple de dimensions d'une page. Quand une longueur `L` est donnée et est décomposée entre le corps `b`, les marges `a` et `c`, il est évident que

$$\mathtt{L} = \mathtt{a} + \mathtt{b} + \mathtt{c} \tag{5}$$

La spécification avec deux des trois longueurs (`a`,`b` et `c`) fixées explicitement est ✖ solvable ✖. Si deux longueurs ou plus sont laissées non spécifiées ou « sous-spécifiées », l'Équation (5) ne peut être résolue sans une autre relation entre elles. Si elles sont toutes spécifiées autrement dit trop spécifiées ou « sur-spécifiées », alors nous devons vérifier si elles satisfont ou pas l'Équation (5).

L'extension geometry dispose d'un mécanisme d'auto-complétion qui évite les problèmes liés à la spécification des dimensions de la mise en page. Par exemple, vous pouvez retenir

```
\usepackage[width=14cm, left=3cm]{geometry}
```

sur papier A4. Dans ce cas, nous n'avez pas à définir la marge droite. Les détails de cette auto-complétion sont décrits dans la Section 6.5.

4 L'interface utilisateur

4.1 Les commandes

L'extension geometry propose les commandes suivantes :

— `\geometry{`⟨*options*⟩`}`
— `\newgeometry{`⟨*options*⟩`}` et `\restoregeometry`
— `\savegeometry{`⟨*nom*⟩`}` et `\loadgeometry{`⟨*nom*⟩`}`

`\geometry{`⟨*options*⟩`}` change la mise en page selon les options spécifiées en argument. Cette commande, plus que toute autre, devrait être placée uniquement dans le préambule (avant `\begin{document}`).

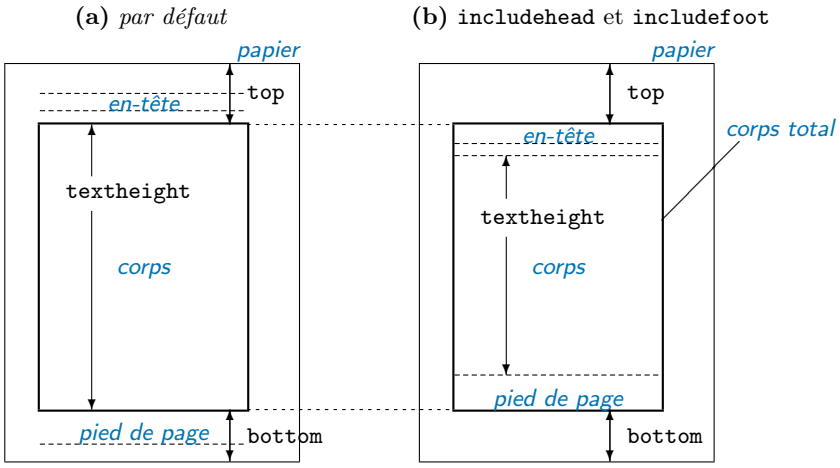


FIGURE 2 – `includehead` et `includefoot` incluent respectivement l'en-tête et le pied de page dans *corps total*. **(a)** `height` = `textheight` (par défaut). **(b)** `height` = `textheight` + `headheight` + `headsep` + `footskip` si `includehead` et `includefoot` valent `true`. Si les marges haute et basse sont spécifiées, `includehead` et `includefoot` conduisent à un `textheight` plus court.

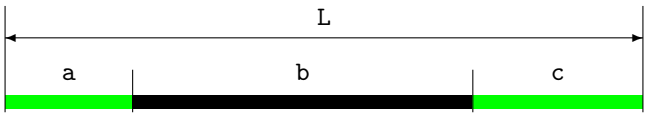


FIGURE 3 – Un modèle simple des dimensions de la page.

L'extenion geometry peut être utilisée comme une partie d'une classe ou d'une autre extension que vous utilisez dans votre document. La commande `\geometry` peut écraser certains réglages dans l'en-tête. L'utilisation de plusieurs `\geometry` est autorisée et conduit à un traitement de l'ensemble des options concaténées. Si geometry n'est pas encore chargé, vous pouvez seulement utiliser `\usepackage[`⟨*options*⟩`]{geometry}` au lieu de `\geometry`.

`\newgeometry{`⟨*options*⟩`}` change la mise en page en cours de document. `\newgeometry` est similaire à `\geometry` à ceci près que `\newgeometry` annule toutes les options spécifiées par `\usepackage` et `\geometry` en préambule et ne tient pas compte des options liées à la taille du papier. `\restoregeometry` restaure la mise en page spécifiée dans le préambule. Cette commande n'a pas d'argument. Voir la Section 7 pour plus d'informations.

`\savegeometry{`⟨*nom*⟩`}` sauvegarde sous le nom ⟨*nom*⟩ les dimensions de la page à l'endroit où la commande est placée. `\loadgeometry{`⟨*nom*⟩`}` charge les dimensions de la page sauvegardées sous le nom ⟨*nom*⟩. Voir la Section 7 pour plus d'informations.

4.2 L'argument optionnel

L'extension geometry aodpte l'interface keyval « ⟨*clé*⟩=⟨*valeur*⟩ » pour l'argument optionnel de `\usepackage`, `\geometry` et `\newgeometry`.

L'argument inclut une liste d'options keyval séparées par des virgules et a les règles de base suivantes :

— des lignes multiples sont autorisées mais pas les lignes vides ;
— les espaces entre lesmots sont ignorés ;
— les options sont traitées indépendamment de leur ordre de saisie. (Il y a ici quelques exceptions. Voir la Section 6.2 pour plus d'informations.)

Par exemple,

```
\usepackage[ a5paper ,  hmargin = { 3cm,
                .8in } , height
          =  10in ]{geometry}
```

est équivalent à

```
\usepackage[height=10in,a5paper,hmargin={3cm,0.8in}]{geometry}
```

Certaines options sont autorisées à présenter une sous-liste, par exemple `{3cm,0.8in}`. Notez que l'ordre des valeurs dans la sous-liste est significatif. Le réglage ci-dessus est équivalent aux suivants :

```
\usepackage{geometry}
\geometry{height=10in,a5paper,hmargin={3cm,0.8in}}
```

ou

```
\usepackage[a5paper]{geometry}
\geometry{hmargin={3cm,0.8in},height=8in}
\geometry{height=10in}.
```

Ainsi, l'utilisation de plusieurs `\geometry` cumule juste les options.

geometry supporte l'extension *calc*[1]. Par exemple,

```
\usepackage{calc}
\usepackage[textheight=20\baselineskip+10pt]{geometry}
```

4.3 Les types d'option

Les options de geometry sont réparties en quatre types :

1. **Type booléen**
   prend une valeur booléenne (vrai `true` ou faux `false`). En l'absence de valeur, `true` est sélectionné par défaut.

   ⟨*key*⟩`=true` | `false`.
   ⟨*key*⟩ sans valeur est équivalent à ⟨*key*⟩`=true`.

   Exemples : `verbose=true`, `includehead`, `twoside=false`.
   Le format (ou nom) du papier est ici l'exception. Le format du papier désiré devrait être mis dans valeur. Quelle que soit la valeur donnée, elle est ignorée. Par exemple, `a4paper=XXX` est équivalent à `a4paper`.
2. **Type à valeur unique**
   prend une valeur obligatoire.

   ⟨*clé*⟩=⟨*valeur*⟩.

   Exemples : `width=7in`, `left=1.25in`, `footskip=1cm`, `height=.86\paperheight`.
3. **Type à valeur double**
   prend une paire de valeurs obligatoires séparées par une virgule et regroupées entre accolades. Les deux valeurs peuvent être réduites à une valeur unique si elles sont identiques.

   ⟨*clé*⟩`={`⟨*valeur1*⟩`,`⟨*valeur2*⟩`}`.
   ⟨*clé*⟩=⟨*valeur*⟩ est équivalent à ⟨*clé*⟩`={`⟨*valeur*⟩`,`⟨*valeur*⟩`}`.

   Exemples : `hmargin={1.5in,1in}`, `scale=0.8`, `body={7in,10in}`.
4. **Type à triple valeur**
   prend trois valeurs obligatoires séparées par une virgule et regroupées entre accolades.

   ⟨*clé*⟩`={`⟨*valeur1*⟩`,`⟨*valeur2*⟩`,`⟨*valeur3*⟩`}`

   Chaque valeur doit être une dimension ou être nulle. Quand vous indiquez une valeur vide ou « `*` », cela correspond à un nul et laisse la valeur souhaitée aux bons soins du mécanisme d'auto-complétion. Vous devez spécifier au moins une dimension, typiquement deux dimensions. Vous pouvez indiquer des nuls pour toutes les valeurs mais cela n'a pas de sens. *Exemples :*
   `hdivide={2cm,*,1cm}`, `vdivide={3cm,19cm, }`, `divide={1in,*,1in}`.

5 Le détail des options

Cette section décrit toutes les options disponibles dans geometry. Les options avec une dague † ne sont pas disponibles comme argument de `\newgeometry` (voir la Section 7).

1. CTAN : `macros/latex/required/tools`

5.1 La taille du papier

Les options ci-dessous définissent la taille du papier/médium et son orientation. ✖

† `paper` | `papername`
: specifies the paper size by name. `paper=`⟨*paper-name*⟩. For convenience, you can specify the paper name without `paper=`. For example, `a4paper` is equivalent to `paper=a4paper`.

† `a0paper, a1paper, a2paper, a3paper, a4paper, a5paper, a6paper, b0paper, b1paper, b2paper, b3paper, b4paper, b5paper, b6paper, c0paper, c1paper, c2paper, c3paper, c4paper, c5paper, c6paper, b0j, b1j, b2j, b3j, b4j, b5j, b6j, ansiapaper, ansibpaper, ansicpaper, ansidpaper, ansiepaper, letterpaper, executivepaper, legalpaper`
: specifies paper name. The value part is ignored even if any. For example, the followings have the same effect : `a5paper`, `a5paper=true`, `a5paper=false` and so forth. `a[0-6]paper`, `b[0-6]paper` and `c[0-6]paper` are ISO A, B and C series of paper sizes respectively. The JIS (Japanese Industrial Standards) A-series is identical to the ISO A-series, but the JIS B-series is different from the ISO B-series. `b[0-6]j` should be used for the JIS B-series.

† `screen`
: a special paper size with (W,H) = (225mm,180mm). For presentation with PC and video projector, "`screen,centering`" with 'slide' documentclass would be useful.

† `paperwidth`
: width of the paper. `paperwidth=`⟨*length*⟩.

† `paperheight`
: height of the paper. `paperheight=`⟨*length*⟩.

† `papersize`
: width and height of the paper. `papersize={`⟨*width*⟩`,`⟨*height*⟩`}` or `papersize=`⟨*length*⟩.

† `landscape`
: switches the paper orientation to landscape mode.

† `portrait`
: switches the paper orientation to portrait mode. This is equivalent to `landscape=false`.

The options for paper names (e.g., `a4paper`) and orientation (`portrait` and `landscape`) can be set as document class options. For example, you can set `\documentclass[a4paper,landscape]{article}`, then `a4paper` and `landscape` are processed in geometry as well. This is also the case for `twoside` and `twocolumn` (see also Section 5.5).

5.2 Layout size

You can specify the layout area with options described in this section regardless of the paper size. The options would help to print the specified layout to a different sized paper. For example, with `a4paper` and `layout=a5paper`, the package uses 'A5' layout to calculate margins on 'A4' paper. The layout size defaults to the same as the paper. The options for the layout size are available in `\newgeometry`, so that you can change the layout size in the middle of the document. The paper size itself can't be changed though. Figure 4 shows what the difference between `layout` and `paper` is.

`layout`
: specifies the layout size by paper name. `layout=`⟨*paper-name*⟩. All the paper names defined in geometry are available. See Section 5.1 for details.

`layoutwidth`
: width of the layout. `layoutwidth=`⟨*length*⟩.

`layoutheight`
: height of the layout. `layoutheight=`⟨*length*⟩.

`layoutsize`
: width and height of the layout. `layoutsize={`⟨*width*⟩`,`⟨*height*⟩`}` or `layoutsize=`⟨*length*⟩.

`layouthoffset`
: specifies the horizontal offset from the left edge of the paper. `layouthoffset=`⟨*length*⟩.

`layoutvoffset`
: specifies the vertical offset from the top edge of the paper. `layoutvoffset=`⟨*length*⟩.

`layoutoffset`
: specifies both horizontal and vertical offsets. `layoutoffset={`⟨*hoffset*⟩`,`⟨*voffset*⟩`}` or `layoutsize=`⟨*length*⟩.

5.3 Body size

The options specifying the size of *total body* are described in this section.

`hscale`
: ratio of width of *total body* to `\paperwidth`. `hscale=`⟨*h-scale*⟩, e.g., `hscale=0.8` is equivalent to `width=0.8\paperwidth`. (`0.7` by default)

`vscale`
: ratio of height of *total body* to `\paperheight`, e.g., `vscale=`⟨*v-scale*⟩. (`0.7` by default) `vscale=0.9` is equivalent to `height=0.9\paperheight`.

`scale`
: ratio of *total body* to the paper. `scale={`⟨*h-scale*⟩`,`⟨*v-scale*⟩`}` or `scale=`⟨*scale*⟩. (`0.7` by default)

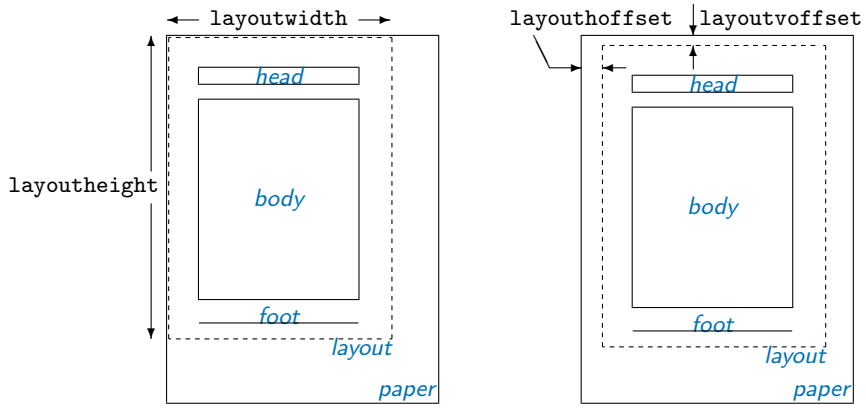


FIGURE 4 – The dimensions related to the layout size. Note that the layout size defaults to the same size as the paper, so you don't have to specify layout-related options explicitly in most cases.

`width` | `totalwidth`
: width of *total body*. `width=`⟨*length*⟩ or `totalwidth=`⟨*length*⟩. This dimension defaults to `textwidth`, but if `includemp` is set to `true`, `width` ≥ `textwidth` because `width` includes the width of the marginal notes. If `textwidth` and `width` are specified at the same time, `textwidth` takes priority over `width`.

`height` | `totalheight`
: height of *total body*, excluding header and footer by default. If `includehead` or `includefoot` is set, `height` includes the head or foot of the page as well as `textheight`. `height=`⟨*length*⟩ or `totalheight=`⟨*length*⟩. If both `textheight` and `height` are specified, `height` will be ignored.

`total`
: width and height of *total body*. `total={`⟨*width*⟩`,`⟨*height*⟩`}` or `total=`⟨*length*⟩.

`textwidth`
: specifies `\textwidth`, the width of *body* (the text area). `textwidth=`⟨*length*⟩.

`textheight`
: specifies `\textheight`, the height of *body* (the text area). `textheight=`⟨*length*⟩.

`text` | `body`
: specifies both `\textwidth` and `\textheight` of the body of page. `body={`⟨*width*⟩`,`⟨*height*⟩`}` or `text=`⟨*length*⟩.

`lines`
: enables users to specify `\textheight` by the number of lines. `lines=`⟨*integer*⟩.

`includehead`
: includes the head of the page, `\headheight` and `\headsep`, into *total body*. It is set to `false` by default. It is opposite to `ignorehead`. See Figure 2 and Figure 5.

`includefoot`
: includes the foot of the page, `\footskip`, into *total body*. It is opposite to `ignorefoot`. It is `false` by default. See Figure 2 and Figure 5.

`includeheadfoot`
: sets both `includehead` and `includefoot` to `true`, which is opposite to `ignoreheadfoot`. See Figure 2 and Figure 5.

`includemp`
: includes the margin notes, `\marginparwidth` and `\marginparsep`, into *body* when calculating horizontal calculation.

`includeall`
: sets both `includeheadfoot` and `includemp` to `true`. See Figure 5.

`ignorehead`
: disregards the head of the page, `headheight` and `headsep`, in determining vertical layout, but does not change those lengths. It is equivalent to `includehead=false`. It is set to `true` by default. See also `includehead`.

`ignorefoot`
: disregards the foot of page, `footskip`, in determining vertical layout, but does not change that length. This option defaults to `true`. See also `includefoot`.

`ignoreheadfoot`
: sets both `ignorehead` and `ignorefoot` to `true`. See also `includeheadfoot`.

`ignoremp`
: disregards the marginal notes in determining the horizontal margins (defaults to `true`). If marginal notes overrun the page, the warning message will be displayed when `verbose=true`. See also `includemp` and Figure 5.

`ignoreall`
: sets both `ignoreheadfoot` and `ignoremp` to `true`. See also `includeall`.

`heightrounded`
: This option rounds `\textheight` to n-times (n : an integer) of `\baselineskip` plus `\topskip` to avoid "underfull vbox" in some cases. For example, if `\textheight` is 486pt with `\baselineskip` 12pt and `\topskip` 10pt, then

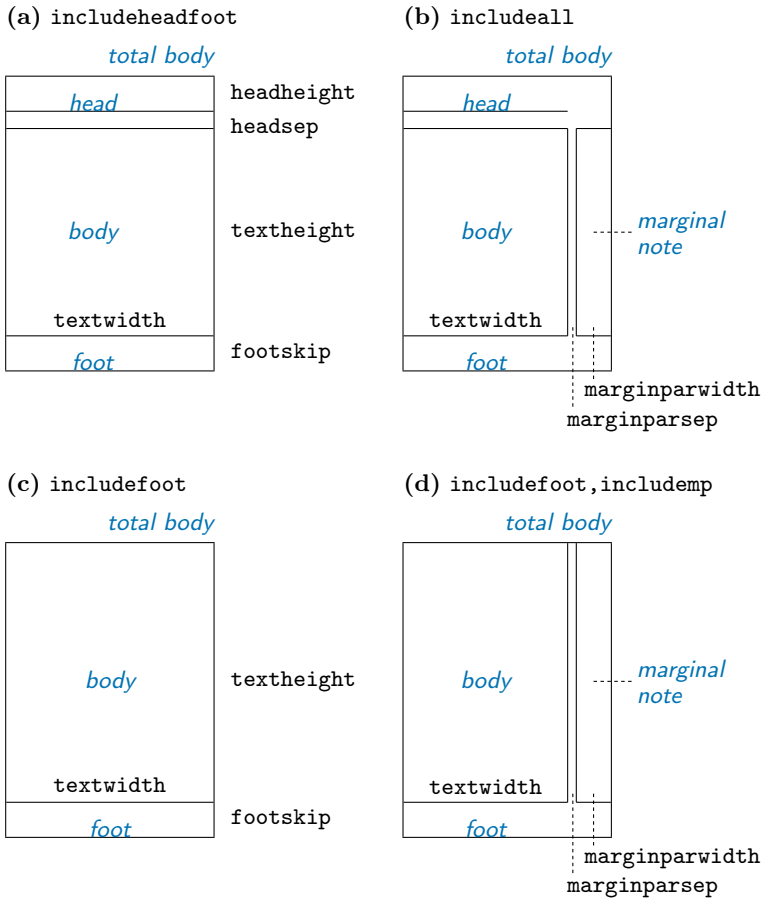


FIGURE 5 – Sample layouts for *total body* with different switches. (a) `includeheadfoot`, (b) `includeall`, (c) `includefoot` and (d) `includefoot,includemp`. If `reversemp` is set to `true`, the location of the marginal notes are swapped on every page. Option `twoside` swaps both margins and marginal notes on verso pages. Note that the marginal note, if any, is printed despite `ignoremp` or `includemp=false` and overrun the page in some cases.

$$(39 \times 12\text{pt} + 10\text{pt} =)\ 478\text{pt} < 486\text{pt} < 490\text{pt}\ (= 40 \times 12\text{pt} + 10\text{pt}),$$

as a result `\textheight` is rounded to 490pt. `heightrounded=false` by default.

Figure 5 illustrates various layouts with different layout modes. The dimensions for a header and a footer can be controlled by `nohead` or `nofoot` mode, which sets each length to 0pt directly. On the other hand, options with the prefix `ignore` do *not* change the corresponding native dimensions.

The following options can specify body and margins simultaneously with three comma-separated values in braces.

`hdivide` horizontal partitions (left,width,right). `hdivide={`⟨*left margin*⟩`,`⟨*width*⟩`,`⟨*right margin*⟩`}`. Note that you should not specify all of the three parameters. The best way of using this option is to specify two of three and leave the rest with null(nothing) or '`*`'. For example, when you set `hdivide={2cm,15cm, }`, the margin from the right-side edge of page will be determined calculating `paperwidth-2cm-15cm`.

`vdivide` vertical partitions (top,height,bottom). `vdivide={`⟨*top margin*⟩`,`⟨*height*⟩`,`⟨*bottom margin*⟩`}`.

`divide` `divide={`*A*`,`*B*`,`*C*`}` is interpreted as `hdivide={`*A*`,`*B*`,`*C*`}` and `vdivide={`*A*`,`*B*`,`*C*`}`.

5.4 Margin size

The options specifying the size of the margins are listed below.

`left` | `lmargin` | `inner`
: left margin (for oneside) or inner margin (for twoside) of *total body*. In other words, the distance between the left (inner) edge of the paper and that of *total body*. `left=`⟨*length*⟩. `inner` has no special meaning, just an alias of `left` and `lmargin`.

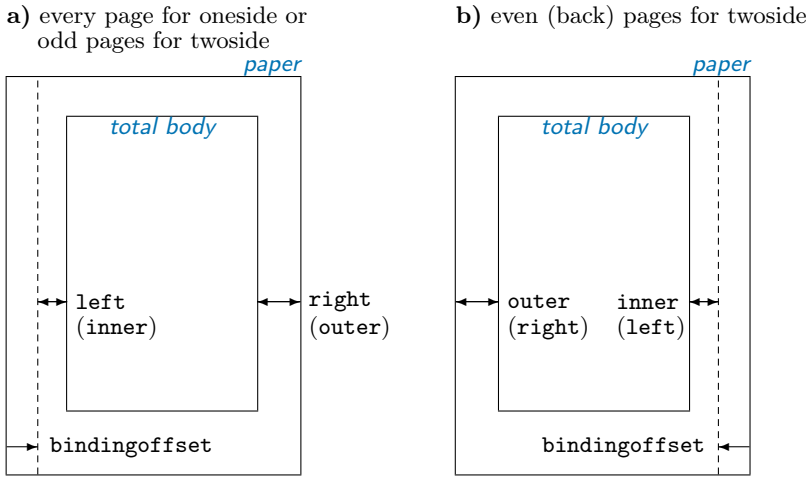


FIGURE 6 – The option `bindingoffset` adds the specified length to the inner margin. Note that `twoside` option swaps the horizontal margins and the marginal notes together with `bindingoffset` on even pages (see **b)**), but `asymmetric` option suppresses the swap of the margins and marginal notes (but `bindingoffset` is still swapped).

`right` | `rmargin` | `outer`
right or outer margin of *total body*. `right=`⟨*length*⟩.

`top` | `tmargin` top margin of the page. `top=`⟨*length*⟩. Note this option has nothing to do with the native dimension `\topmargin`.

`bottom` | `bmargin`
bottom margin of the page. `bottom=`⟨*length*⟩.

`hmargin` left and right margin. `hmargin={`⟨*left margin*⟩`,`⟨*right margin*⟩`}` or `hmargin=`⟨*length*⟩.

`vmargin` top and bottom margin. `vmargin={`⟨*top margin*⟩`,`⟨*bottom margin*⟩`}` or `vmargin=`⟨*length*⟩.

`margin` `margin={`*A*`,`*B*`}` is equivalent to `hmargin={`*A*`,`*B*`}` and `vmargin={`*A*`,`*B*`}`. `margin=`*A* is automatically expanded to `hmargin=`*A* and `vmargin=`*A*.

`hmarginratio` horizontal margin ratio of `left` (inner) to `right` (outer). The value of ⟨*ratio*⟩ should be specified with colon-separated two values. Each value should be a positive integer less than 100 to prevent arithmetic overflow, e.g., `2:3` instead of `1:1.5`. The default ratio is `1:1` for oneside, `2:3` for twoside.

`vmarginratio` vertical margin ratio of `top` to `bottom`. The default ratio is `2:3`.

`marginratio` | `ratio`
horizontal and vertical margin ratios. `marginratio={`⟨*horizontal ratio*⟩`,`⟨*vertical ratio*⟩`}` or `marginratio=`⟨*ratio*⟩.

`hcentering` sets auto-centering horizontally and is equivalent to `hmarginratio=1:1`. It is set to `true` by default for oneside. See also `hmarginratio`.

`vcentering` sets auto-centering vertically and is equivalent to `vmarginratio=1:1`. The default is `false`. See also `vmarginratio`.

`centering` sets auto-centering and is equivalent to `marginratio=1:1`. See also `marginratio`. The default is `false`. See also `marginratio`.

`twoside` switches on twoside mode with left and right margins swapped on verso pages. The option sets `\@twoside` and `\@mparswitch` switches. See also `asymmetric`.

`asymmetric` implements a twosided layout in which margins are not swapped on alternate pages (by setting `\oddsidemargin` to `\evensidemargin` + `bindingoffset`) and in which the marginal notes stay always on the same side. This option can be used as an alternative to the twoside option. See also `twoside`.

`bindingoffset`
removes a specified space from the lefthand-side of the page for oneside or the inner-side for twoside. `bindingoffset=`⟨*length*⟩. This is useful if pages are bound by a press binding (glued, stitched, stapled ...). See Figure 6.

`hdivide` See description in Section 5.3.

`vdivide` See description in Section 5.3.

`divide` See description in Section 5.3.

5.5 Native dimensions

The options below overwrite LaTeX native dimensions and switches for page layout (See the right-hand side in Figure 1).

`headheight` | `head`
: modifies `\headheight`, height of header. `headheight=`⟨*length*⟩ or `head=`⟨*length*⟩.

`headsep`
: modifies `\headsep`, separation between header and text (body). `headsep=`⟨*length*⟩.

`footskip` | `foot`
: modifies `\footskip`, distance separation between baseline of last line of text and baseline of footer. `footskip=`⟨*length*⟩ or `foot=`⟨*length*⟩.

`nohead`
: eliminates spaces for the head of the page, which is equivalent to both `\headheight=0pt` and `\headsep=0pt`.

`nofoot`
: eliminates spaces for the foot of the page, which is equivalent to `\footskip=0pt`.

`noheadfoot`
: equivalent to `nohead` and `nofoot`, which means that `\headheight`, `\headsep` and `\footskip` are all set to `0pt`.

`footnotesep`
: changes the dimension `\skip\footins`, separation between the bottom of text body and the top of footnote text.

`marginparwidth` | `marginpar`
: modifies `\marginparwidth`, width of the marginal notes. `marginparwidth=`⟨*length*⟩.

`marginparsep`
: modifies `\marginparsep`, separation between body and marginal notes. `marginparsep=`⟨*length*⟩.

`nomarginpar`
: shrinks spaces for marginal notes to 0pt, which is equivalent to `\marginparwidth=0pt` and `\marginparsep=0pt`.

`columnsep`
: modifies `\columnsep`, the separation between two columns in `twocolumn` mode.

`hoffset`
: modifies `\hoffset`. `hoffset=`⟨*length*⟩.

`voffset`
: modifies `\voffset`. `voffset=`⟨*length*⟩.

`offset`
: horizontal and vertical offset. `offset={`⟨*hoffset*⟩`,`⟨*voffset*⟩`}` or `offset=`⟨*length*⟩.

`twocolumn`
: sets `twocolumn` mode with `\@twocolumntrue`. `twocolumn=false` denotes onecolumn mode with`\@twocolumnfalse`. Instead of `twocolumn=false`, you can specify `onecolumn` (which defaults to `true`)

`onecolumn`
: works as `twocolumn=false`. On the other hand, `onecolumn=false` is equivalent to `twocolumn`.

`twoside`
: sets both `\@twosidetrue` and `\@mparswitchtrue`. See Section 5.4.

`textwidth`
: sets `\textwidth` directly. See Section 5.3.

`textheight`
: sets `\textheight` directly. See Section 5.3.

`reversemp` | `reversemarginpar`
: makes the marginal notes appear in the left (inner) margin with `\@reversemargintrue`. The option doesn't change `includemp` mode. It's set `false` by default.

5.6 Drivers

The package supports drivers `dvips`, `dvipdfm`, `pdftex`, `xetex` and `vtex`. You can also set `dvipdfm` for dvipdfmx and xdvipdfmx. `pdftex` for pdflatex, and `vtex` for VTEX environment. The driver options are exclusive. The driver can be set by either `driver=`⟨*driver name*⟩ or any of the drivers directly like `pdftex`. By default, geometry guesses the driver appropriate to the system in use. Therefore, you don't have to set a driver in most cases. However, if you want to use `dvipdfm`, you should specify it explicitly.

† `driver`
: specifies the driver with `driver=`⟨*driver name*⟩. `dvips`, `dvipdfm`, `pdftex`, `vtex`, `xetex`, `auto` and `none` are available as a driver name. The names except for `auto` and `none` can be specified directly with the name without `driver=`. `driver=auto` makes the auto-detection work whatever the previous setting is. `driver=none` disables the auto-detection and sets no driver, which may be useful when you want to let other package work out the driver setting. For example, if you want to use crop package with geometry, you should call `\usepackage[driver=none]{geometry}` before the crop package.

† `dvips`
: writes the paper size in dvi output with the `\special` macro. If you use *dvips* as a DVI-to-PS driver, for example, to print a document with `\geometry{a3paper,landscape}` on A3 paper in landscape orientation, you don't need options "`-t a3 -t landscape`" to *dvips*.

† `dvipdfm` works like `dvips` except for landscape correction. You can set this option when using dvipdfmx and xdvipdfmx to process the dvi output.

† `pdftex` sets `\pdfpagewidth` and `\pdfpageheight` internally.

† `xetex` is the same as `pdftex` except for ignoring `\pdf{h,v}origin` undefined in XeLaTeX. This option is introduced in the version 5. Note that 'geometry.cfg' in TeX Live, which disables the auto-detection routine and sets `pdftex`, is no longer necessary, but has no problem even though it's left undeleted. Instead of `xetex`, you can specify `dvipdfm` with XeLaTeX if you want to use specials of dvipdfm XeTeX supports.

† `vtex` sets dimensions `\mediawidth` and `\mediaheight` for VTeX. When this driver is selected (explicitly or automatically), geometry will auto-detect which output mode (DVI, PDF or PS) is selected in VTeX, and do proper settings for it.

If explicit driver setting is mismatched with the typesetting program in use, the default driver `dvips` would be selected.

5.7 Other options

The other useful options are described here.

† `verbose` displays the parameter results on the terminal. `verbose=false` (default) still puts them into the log file.

† `reset` sets back the layout dimensions and switches to the settings before geometry is loaded. Options given in `geometry.cfg` are also cleared. Note that this cannot reset `pass` and `mag` with `truedimen`. `reset=false` has no effect and cannot cancel the previous `reset(=true)` if any. For example, when you go

```
\documentclass[landscape]{article}
\usepackage[twoside,reset,left=2cm]{geometry}
```

with `\ExecuteOptions{scale=0.9}` in `geometry.cfg`, then as a result, `landscape` and `left=2cm` remain effective, and `scale=0.9` and `twoside` are ineffective.

† `mag` sets magnification value (`\mag`) and automatically modifies `\hoffset` and `\voffset` according to the magnification. `mag=`⟨*value*⟩. Note that ⟨*value*⟩ should be an integer value with 1000 as a normal size. For example, `mag=1414` with `a4paper` provides an enlarged print fitting in `a3paper`, which is 1.414 ($=\sqrt{2}$) times larger than `a4paper`. Font enlargement needs extra disk space. **Note that setting `mag` should precede any other settings with 'true' dimensions, such as `1.5truein`, `2truecm` and so on.** See also `truedimen` option.

† `truedimen` changes all internal explicit dimension values into *true* dimensions, e.g., `1in` is changed to `1truein`. Typically this option will be used together with `mag` option. Note that this is ineffective against externally specified dimensions. For example, when you set "`mag=1440, margin=10pt, truedimen`", margins are not 'true' but magnified. If you want to set exact margins, you should set like "`mag=1440, margin=10truept, truedimen`" instead.

† `pass` disables all of the geometry options and calculations except `verbose` and `showframe`. It is order-independent and can be used for checking out the page layout of the documentclass, other packages and manual settings without geometry.

† `showframe` shows visible frames for the text area and page, and the lines for the head and foot on the first page.

† `showcrop` prints crop marks at each corner of user-specified layout area.

6 Processing options

6.1 Order of loading

If there's `geometry.cfg` somewhere TeX can find it, geometry loads it first. For example, in `geometry.cfg` you may write `\ExecuteOptions{a4paper}`, which specifies A4 paper as the default paper. Basically you can use all the options defined in geometry with `\ExecuteOptions{}`.

The order of loading in the preamble of your document is as follows :

1. `geometry.cfg` if it exists.
2. Options specified with `\documentclass[`⟨*options*⟩`]{...}`.

3. Options specified with `\usepackage[⟨options⟩]{geometry}`
4. Options specified with `\geometry{⟨options⟩}`, which can be called multiple times. (`reset` option will cancel the specified options ever given in `\usepackage{geometry}` or `\geometry`.)

6.2 Order of options

The specification of geometry options is order-independent, and overwrites the previous one for the same setting. For example,

`[left=2cm, right=3cm]` is equivalent to `[right=3cm, left=2cm]`.

The options called multiple times overwrite the previous settings. For example,

`[verbose=true, verbose=false]` results in `verbose=false`.

`[hmargin={3cm,2cm}, left=1cm]` is the same as `hmargin={1cm,2cm}`, where the left (or inner) margin is overwritten by `left=1cm`.

`reset` and `mag` are exceptions. The `reset` option removes all the geometry options (except `pass`) before it. If you set

```
\documentclass[landscape]{article}
\usepackage[margin=1cm,twoside]{geometry}
\geometry{a5paper, reset, left=2cm}
```

then `margin=1cm`, `twoside` and `a5paper` are removed, and is eventually equivalent to

```
\documentclass[landscape]{article}
\usepackage[left=2cm]{geometry}
```

The `mag` option should be set in advance of any other settings with 'true' length, such as `left=1.5truecm`, `width=5truein` and so on. The `\mag` primitive can be set before this package is called.

6.3 Priority

There are several ways to set dimensions of the *body* : `scale`, `total`, `text` and `lines`. The geometry package gives higher priority to the more concrete specification. Here is the priority rule for *body*.

$$\text{priority :} \quad \text{low} \longrightarrow \text{high}$$

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\texttt{hscale}\\ \texttt{vscale}\\ \texttt{scale}\end{array}\right\} < \left\{\begin{array}{l}\texttt{width}\\ \texttt{height}\\ \texttt{total}\end{array}\right\} < \left\{\begin{array}{l}\texttt{textwidth}\\ \texttt{textheight}\\ \texttt{text}\end{array}\right\} < \texttt{lines}.$$

For example,

```
\usepackage[hscale=0.8, textwidth=7in, width=18cm]{geometry}
```

is the same as `\usepackage[textwidth=7in]{geometry}`. Another example :

```
\usepackage[lines=30, scale=0.8, text=7in]{geometry}
```

results in `[lines=30, textwidth=7in]`.

6.4 Defaults

This section sums up the default settings for the auto-completion described later.

The default vertical margin ratio is 2/3, namely,

$$\texttt{top} : \texttt{bottom} = 2 : 3 \qquad \textit{default.} \tag{6}$$

As for the horizontal margin ratio, the default value depends on whether the document is onesided or twosided,

$$\texttt{left (inner)} : \texttt{right (outer)} = \left\{\begin{array}{ll}1:1 & \textit{default for oneside,}\\ 2:3 & \textit{default for twoside.}\end{array}\right. \tag{7}$$

Obviously the default horizontal margin ratio for oneside is 'centering'.

The geometry package has the following default setting for *onesided* documents :

— `scale=0.7` (*body* is $0.7 \times$ *paper*)

— `marginratio={1:1, 2:3}` (1 :1 for horizontal and 2 :3 for vertical margins)

— `ignoreall` (the header, footer, marginal notes are excluded when calculating the size of *body*.)

For *twosided* document with `twoside` option, the default setting is the same as *onesided* except that the horizontal margin ratio is set to `2:3` as well.

Additional options overwrite the previous specified dimensions.

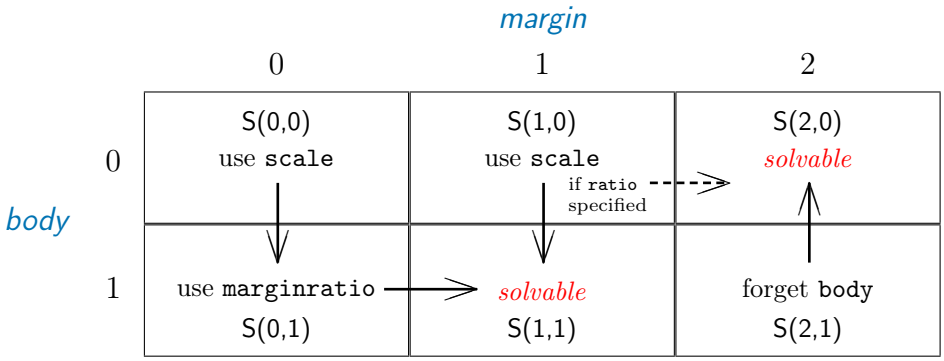


FIGURE 7 – Specifications S(0,0) to S(2,1) and the completion rules (arrows). Column and row numbers denote the number of explicitly specified lengths for margin and body respectively. S(m,b) denote a specification with a set of the numbers (*margin*, *body*) = (m, b).

6.5 Auto-completion

Figure 7 shows schematically how many specification patterns exist and how to solve the ambiguity of the specifications. Each axis shows the numbers of lengths explicitly specified for body and margins. S(m,b) presents the specification with a set of numbers (*margin*, *body*) = (m, b).

For example, the specification `width=14cm, left=3cm` is categorized into S(1,1), which is an adequate specification. If you add `right=4cm`, it would be in S(2,1) and overspecified. If only `width=14cm` is given, it's in S(0,1), underspecified.

The geometry package has the auto-completion mechanism, in which if the layout parameters are underspecified or overspecified, geometry works out the ambiguity using the defaults and other relations. Here are the specifications and the completion rules.

S(0,0) Nothing is specified. The geometry package sets *body* with the default `scale` (= 0.7). For example, `width` is set to be `0.7` × `layoutwidth`. Note that by default `layoutwidth` and `layoutheight` will be equal to `\paperwidth` and `\paperheight` respectively. Thus S(0,0) goes to S(0,1). See S(0,1).

S(0,1) Only *body* is specified, such as `width=7in`, `lines=20`, `body={20cm,24cm}`, `scale=0.9` and so forth. Then geometry sets margins with the margin ratio. If the margin ratio is not specified, the default is used. The default vertical margin ratio is defined as

$$\texttt{top} : \texttt{bottom} = 2 : 3 \qquad \textit{default.} \tag{8}$$

As for the horizontal margin ratio, the default value depends on whether the document is onesided or twosided,

$$\texttt{left (inner)} : \texttt{right (outer)} = \begin{cases} 1 : 1 & \textit{default for oneside,} \\ 2 : 3 & \textit{default for twoside.} \end{cases} \tag{9}$$

For example, if `height=22cm` is specified on A4 paper, geometry calculates `top` margin as follows :

$$\begin{aligned} \texttt{top} &= (\texttt{layoutheight} - \texttt{height}) \times 2/5 \\ &= (29.7 - 22) \times 2/5 = 3.08(\text{cm}) \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

Thus `top` margin and body `height` have been determined, the specification for the vertical goes to S(1,1) and all the parameters can be solved.

S(1,0) Only one margin is specified, such as `bottom=2cm`, `left=1in`, `top=3cm`, and so forth.

— **If the margin ratio is *not* specified**, geometry sets *body* with the default `scale` (= 0.7). For example, if `top=2.4cm` is specified, geometry sets

`height` = `0.7` × `layoutheight` (= `0.7\paperheight` by default),

then S(1,0) goes to S(1,1), in which `bottom` is calculated with `layoutheight` − (`height` + `top`) and results in 6.51cm on A4 paper if the layout size is equal to the paper size.

— **If the margin ratio is specified**, such as `hmarginratio={1:2}`, `vratio={3:4}` and so forth, geometry sets the other margin with the specified margin ratio. For example, if a set of options "`top=2.4cm,vratio={3:4}`" is specified, geometry sets `bottom` to be `3.2cm` calculating

$$\texttt{bottom} = \texttt{top}/3 \times 4 = 3.2\text{cm}$$

Thus S(1,0) goes to S(2,0).

Note that the version 4 or earlier used to set the other margin with the margin ratio. In the version 5, therefore, with the same specification, the result will be different from the one in the version 4. For example, if only `top=2.4cm` is specified, you got `bottom=2.4cm` in the version 4 or earlier, but you will get `bottom=6.51cm` in the version 5.

S(2,1) The *body* and two *margins* are all specified, such as `vdivide={1in,8in,1.5in}`, "`left=3cm,width=13cm,right=4cm`" and so forth. Since geometry basically gives priority to *margins* if dimensions are overspecified, geometry forgets and resets *body*. For example, if you specify

`\usepackage[a4paper,left=3cm,width=13cm,right=4cm]{geometry}`,

`width` is reset to be 14cm because the width of a A4 paper is 21cm long.

7 Changing layout mid-document

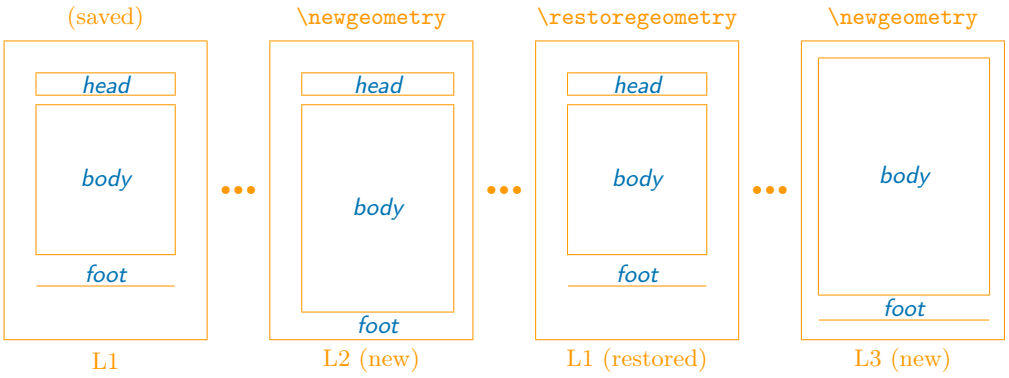
The version 5 provides the new commands `\newgeometry{⋯}` and `\restoregeometry`, which allow you to change page dimensions in the middle of the document. Unlike `\geometry` in the preamble, `\newgeometry` is available only after `\begin{document}`, resets all the options ever specified except for the papersize-related options : `landscape`, `portrait`, and paper size options (such as `papersize`, `paper=a4paper` and so forth), which can't be changed with `\newgeometry`.

The command `\restoregeometry` restores the page layout specified in the preamble (before `\begin{document}`) with the options to `\usepackage{geometry}` and `\geometry`.

Note that both `\newgeometry` and `\restoregeometry` insert `\clearpage` where they are called.

Below is an example of changing layout mid-document. The layout L1 specified with `hmargin=3cm` (`left` and `right` margins are `3cm` long) is changed to L2 with `left=3cm`, `right=1cm` and `bottom=0.1cm`. The layout L1 is restored with `\restoregeometry`.

```
\usepackage[hmargin=3cm]{geometry}
\begin{document}
    Layout L1
\newgeometry{left=3cm,right=1cm,bottom=0.1cm}
    Layout L2 (new)
\restoregeometry
    Layout L1 (restored)
\newgeometry{margin=1cm,includefoot}
    Layout L3 (new)
\end{document}
```



A set of commands `\savegeometry{`⟨*name*⟩`}` and `\loadgeometry{`⟨*name*⟩`}` is handy if you want to reuse more different layouts in your document. For example,

```
\usepackage[hmargin=3cm]{geometry}
\begin{document}
      L1
\newgeometry{left=3cm,right=1cm,bottom=0.1cm}
\savegeometry{L2}
      L2 (new, saved)
\restoregeometry
      L1 (restored)
\newgeometry{margin=1cm,includefoot}
      L3 (new)
\loadgeometry{L2}
      L2 (loaded)
\end{document}
```

8 Examples

1. A onesided page layout with the text area centered in the paper. The examples below have the same result because the horizontal margin ratio is set `1:1` for oneside by default.
   — `centering`
   — `marginratio=1:1`
   — `vcentering`
2. A twosided page layout with the inside offset for binding set to `1cm`.
   — `twoside, bindingoffset=1cm`
   In this case, `textwidth` is shorter than that of the default twosided document by 0.7 × `1cm` (= `0.7cm`) because the default width of *body* is set with `scale=0.7`, which means `width` = `0.7` × `layoutwidth` (= `0.7\paperwidth` by default).
3. A layout with the left, right, and top margin `3cm`, `2cm` and `2.5in` respectively, with textheight of 40 lines, and with the head and foot of the page included in *total body*. The two examples below have the same result.
   — `left=3cm, right=2cm, lines=40, top=2.5in, includeheadfoot`
   — `hmargin={3cm,2cm}, tmargin=2.5in, lines=40, includeheadfoot`
4. A layout with the height of *total body* `10in`, the bottom margin `2cm`, and the default width. The top margin will be calculated automatically. Each solution below results in the same page layout.
   — `vdivide={*, 10in, 2cm}`
   — `bmargin=2cm, height=10in`
   — `bottom=2cm, textheight=10in`
   Note that dimensions for *head* and *foot* are excluded from `height` of *total body*. An additional `includefoot` makes `\footskip` included in `totalheight`. Therefore, in the two cases below, `textheight` in the former layout is shorter than the latter (with 10in exactly) by `\footskip`. In other words, `height` = `textheight` + `footskip` when `includefoot=true` in this case.
   — `bmargin=2cm, height=10in, includefoot`
   — `bottom=2cm, textheight=10in, includefoot`

5. A layout with textwidth and textheight 90% of the paper and with *body* centered. Each solution below results in the same page layout as long as `layoutwidth` and `layoutheight` are not modified from the default.
   — `scale=0.9, centering`
   — `text={.9\paperwidth,.9\paperheight}, ratio=1:1`
   — `width=.9\paperwidth, vmargin=.05\paperheight, marginratio=1:1`
   — `hdivide={*,0.9\paperwidth,*}, vdivide={*,0.9\paperheight,*}` (as for onesided documents)
   — `margin={0.05\paperwidth,0.05\paperheight}`
   You can add `heightrounded` to avoid an "underfull vbox warning" like
   ```
   Underfull \vbox (badness 10000) has occurred while \output is active.
   ```
   See Section 5.3 for the detailed description about `heightrounded`.
6. A layout with the width of marginal notes set to `3cm` and included in the width of *total body*. The following examples are the same.
   — `marginparwidth=3cm, includemp`
   — `marginpar=3cm, ignoremp=false`
7. A layout where *body* occupies the whole paper with A5 paper in landscape. The following examples are the same.
   — `a5paper, landscape, scale=1.0`
   — `landscape=TRUE, paper=a5paper, margin=0pt`
8. A screen size layout appropriate for presentation with PC and video projector.
   ```
   \documentclass{slide}
   \usepackage[screen,margin=0.8in]{geometry}
    ...
   \begin{slide}
      ...
   \end{slide}
   ```
9. A layout with fonts and spaces both enlarged from A4 to A3. In the case below, the resulting paper size is A3.
   — `a4paper, mag=1414`.
   If you want to have a layout with two times bigger fonts, but without changing paper size, you can type
   — `letterpaper, mag=2000, truedimen`.
   You can add `dvips` option, that is useful to preview it with proper paper size by `dviout` or `xdvi`.
10. Changing the layout of the first page and leaving the others as default before loading geometry. Use `pass` option, `\newgeometry` and `\restoregeometry`.
    ```
    \documentclass{book}
    \usepackage[pass]{geometry}
       % 'pass' disregards the package layout,
       %  so the original 'book' layout is memorized here.
    \begin{document}
    \newgeometry{margin=1cm}% changes the first page dimensions.
       Page 1
    \restoregeometry % restores the original 'book' layout.
       Page 2 and more
    \end{document}
    ```
11. A complex page layout.
    ```
    \usepackage[a5paper, landscape, twocolumn, twoside,
       left=2cm, hmarginratio=2:1, includemp, marginparwidth=43pt,
       bottom=1cm, foot=.7cm, includefoot, textheight=11cm, heightrounded,
       columnsep=1cm, dvips,  verbose]{geometry}
    ```
    Try typesetting it and checking out the result yourself. `:-)`

9 Known problems

— With `mag` $\neq$ 1000 and `truedimen`, `paperwidth` and `paperheight` shown in verbose mode are different from the real size of the resulted PDF. The PDF itself is correct anyway.

— With `mag` $\neq 1000$, *no* `truedimen` and hyperref, hyperref should be loaded before geometry. Otherwise the resulted PDF size will become wrong.
— With crop package and `mag` $\neq 1000$, `center` option of crop doesn't work well.

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11 Implementation

```
1 ⟨*package⟩
```

This package requires the following packages : keyval, ifpdf, ifvtex and ifxetex.

```
2 \RequirePackage{keyval}%
3 \RequirePackage{ifpdf}%
4 \RequirePackage{ifvtex}%
5 \RequirePackage{ifxetex}%
```

Internal switches are declared here.

```
6 \newif\ifGm@verbose
7 \newif\ifGm@landscape
8 \newif\ifGm@swap@papersize
9 \newif\ifGm@includehead
10 \newif\ifGm@includefoot
11 \newif\ifGm@includemp
12 \newif\ifGm@hbody
13 \newif\ifGm@vbody
14 \newif\ifGm@heightrounded
15 \newif\ifGm@showframe
16 \newif\ifGm@showcrop
17 \newif\ifGm@pass
18 \newif\ifGm@resetpaper
19 \newif\ifGm@layout
20 \newif\ifGm@newgm
```

`\Gm@cnth` `\Gm@cntv` The counters for horizontal and vertical partitioning patterns.

```
21 \newcount\Gm@cnth
22 \newcount\Gm@cntv
```

`\c@Gm@tempcnt` The counter is used to set number with calc.

```
23 \newcount\c@Gm@tempcnt
```

`\Gm@bindingoffset` The binding offset for the inner margin.

```
24 \newdimen\Gm@bindingoffset
```

`\Gm@wd@mp` `\Gm@odd@mp` `\Gm@even@mp` Correction lengths for `\textwidth`, `\oddsidemargin` and `\evensidemargin` in `includemp` mode.

```
25 \newdimen\Gm@wd@mp
26 \newdimen\Gm@odd@mp
27 \newdimen\Gm@even@mp
```

`\Gm@layoutwidth` `\Gm@layoutheight` `\Gm@layouthoffset` `\Gm@layoutvoffset` The dimensions for the layout area.

```
28 \newdimen\Gm@layoutwidth
29 \newdimen\Gm@layoutheight
30 \newdimen\Gm@layouthoffset
31 \newdimen\Gm@layoutvoffset
```

`\Gm@dimlist` The token in which LaTeX native dimensions can be stored.

```
32 \newtoks\Gm@dimlist
```

`\Gm@warning` The macro to print warning messages.

```
33 \def\Gm@warning#1{\PackageWarningNoLine{geometry}{#1}}%
```

`\ifGm@preamble` The macro executes the option given as an argument only if it's specified in the preamble, as the options of `\usepackage` and/or the argument of `\geometry`. Otherwise, the macro would print the warning message and ignores the option setting.

```
34 \def\ifGm@preamble#1{%
35   \ifGm@newgm
36    \Gm@warning{`#1': not available in `\string\newgeometry'; skipped}%
37   \else
38     \expandafter\@firstofone
39   \fi}%
```

\Gm@Dhratio
\Gm@Dhratiotwo
\Gm@Dvratio

The default values for the horizontal and vertical *marginalratio* are defined. `\Gm@Dhratiotwo` denotes the default value of horizontal *marginratio* for twoside page layout with left and right margins swapped on verso pages, which is set by `twoside`.

```
\def\Gm@Dhratio{1:1}% = left:right default for oneside
\def\Gm@Dhratiotwo{2:3}% = inner:outer default for twoside.
\def\Gm@Dvratio{2:3}% = top:bottom default
```

\Gm@Dhscale
\Gm@Dvscale

The default values for the horizontal and vertical *scale* are defined with 0.7.

```
\def\Gm@Dhscale{0.7}%
\def\Gm@Dvscale{0.7}%
```

\Gm@dvips
\Gm@dvipdfm
\Gm@pdftex
\Gm@xetex
\Gm@vtex

The driver names.

```
\def\Gm@dvips{dvips}%
\def\Gm@dvipdfm{dvipdfm}%
\def\Gm@pdftex{pdftex}%
\def\Gm@xetex{xetex}%
\def\Gm@vtex{vtex}%
```

\Gm@true
\Gm@false

The macros for `true` and `false`.

```
\def\Gm@true{true}%
\def\Gm@false{false}%
```

\Gm@orgpw
\Gm@orgph

These macros keep original paper (media) size intact.

```
\edef\Gm@orgpw{\the\paperwidth}%
\edef\Gm@orgph{\the\paperheight}%
```

\Gm@savelength

The macro saves the specified length to `\Gm@restore`.

```
\def\Gm@savelength#1{%
  \g@addto@macro\Gm@restore{\expandafter\noexpand\expandafter\csname
  #1\endcsname\expandafter=\expandafter\the\csname #1\endcsname\relax}}%
```

\Gm@saveboolean

The macro saves the specified boolean to `\Gm@restore`.

```
\def\Gm@saveboolean#1{%
  \csname if#1\endcsname
    \g@addto@macro\Gm@restore{\expandafter\noexpand\csname #1true\endcsname}%
  \else
    \g@addto@macro\Gm@restore{\expandafter\noexpand\csname #1false\endcsname}%
  \fi}%
```

\Gm@restore

The initialization for `\Gm@restore`.

```
\def\Gm@restore{}%
```

\Gm@save

The definition of the macro saving the real lengths LaTeX options.

```
\def\Gm@save{%
  \Gm@savelength{paperwidth}%
  \Gm@savelength{paperheight}%
  \Gm@savelength{textwidth}%
  \Gm@savelength{textheight}%
  \Gm@savelength{evensidemargin}%
  \Gm@savelength{oddsidemargin}%
  \Gm@savelength{topmargin}%
  \Gm@savelength{headheight}%
  \Gm@savelength{headsep}%
  \Gm@savelength{topskip}%
  \Gm@savelength{footskip}%
  \Gm@savelength{baselineskip}%
  \Gm@savelength{marginparwidth}%
  \Gm@savelength{marginparsep}%
  \Gm@savelength{columnsep}%
  \Gm@savelength{hoffset}%
  \Gm@savelength{voffset}
  \Gm@savelength{Gm@layoutwidth}%
  \Gm@savelength{Gm@layoutheight}%
  \Gm@savelength{Gm@layouthoffset}%
```

```
  \Gm@savelength{Gm@layoutvoffset}%
  \Gm@saveboolean{@twocolumn}%
  \Gm@saveboolean{@twoside}%
  \Gm@saveboolean{@mparswitch}%
  \Gm@saveboolean{@reversemargin}}%
```

`\Gm@initnewgm` The macro initializes the parameters for layout in `\newgeometry`.

```
\def\Gm@initnewgm{%
  \Gm@passfalse
  \Gm@swap@papersizefalse
  \Gm@dimlist={}
  \Gm@hbodyfalse
  \Gm@vbodyfalse
  \Gm@heightroundedfalse
  \Gm@includeheadfalse
  \Gm@includefootfalse
  \Gm@includempfalse
  \let\Gm@width\@undefined
  \let\Gm@height\@undefined
  \let\Gm@textwidth\@undefined
  \let\Gm@textheight\@undefined
  \let\Gm@lines\@undefined
  \let\Gm@hscale\@undefined
  \let\Gm@vscale\@undefined
  \let\Gm@hmarginratio\@undefined
  \let\Gm@vmarginratio\@undefined
  \let\Gm@lmargin\@undefined
  \let\Gm@rmargin\@undefined
  \let\Gm@tmargin\@undefined
  \let\Gm@bmargin\@undefined
  \Gm@layoutfalse
  \Gm@layouthoffset\z@
  \Gm@layoutvoffset\z@
  \Gm@bindingoffset\z@}%
```

`\Gm@initall` This initialization is called as soon as the package is load It's also called as soon as `reset` option is specified.

```
\def\Gm@initall{%
  \let\Gm@driver\@empty
  \let\Gm@truedimen\@empty
  \let\Gm@paper\@undefined
  \Gm@resetpaperfalse
  \Gm@landscapefalse
  \Gm@verbosefalse
  \Gm@showframefalse
  \Gm@showcropfalse
  \Gm@newgmfalse
  \Gm@initnewgm}%
```

`\Gm@setdriver` The macro sets the specified driver.

```
\def\Gm@setdriver#1{%
  \expandafter\let\expandafter\Gm@driver\csname Gm@#1\endcsname}%
```

`\Gm@unsetdriver` The macro unsets the specified driver if it has been set.

```
\def\Gm@unsetdriver#1{%
  \expandafter\ifx\csname Gm@#1\endcsname\Gm@driver\let\Gm@driver\@empty\fi}%
```

`\Gm@setbool` `\Gm@setboolrev` The macros for boolean option processing.

```
\def\Gm@setbool{\@dblarg\Gm@@setbool}%
\def\Gm@setboolrev{\@dblarg\Gm@@setboolrev}%
\def\Gm@@setbool[#1]#2#3{\Gm@doif{#1}{#3}{\csname Gm@#2\Gm@bool\endcsname}}%
\def\Gm@@setboolrev[#1]#2#3{\Gm@doifelse{#1}{#3}%
  {\csname Gm@#2\Gm@false\endcsname}{\csname Gm@#2\Gm@true\endcsname}}%
```

\Gm@doif
\Gm@doifelse

\Gm@doif excutes the third argument #3 using a boolean value #2 of a option #1. \Gm@doifelse executes the third argument #3 if a boolean option #1 with its value #2 true, and executes the fourth argument #4 if false.

```
\def\Gm@doif#1#2#3{%
  \lowercase{\def\Gm@bool{#2}}%
  \ifx\Gm@bool\@empty
    \let\Gm@bool\Gm@true
  \fi
  \ifx\Gm@bool\Gm@true
  \else
    \ifx\Gm@bool\Gm@false
    \else
      \let\Gm@bool\relax
    \fi
  \fi
  \ifx\Gm@bool\relax
    \Gm@warning{‘#1’ should be set to ‘true’ or ‘false’}%
  \else
    #3
  \fi}%
\def\Gm@doifelse#1#2#3#4{%
  \Gm@doif{#1}{#2}{\ifx\Gm@bool\Gm@true #3\else #4\fi}}%
```

\Gm@reverse

The macro reverses a bool value.

```
\def\Gm@reverse#1{%
  \csname ifGm@#1\endcsname
  \csname Gm@#1false\endcsname\else\csname Gm@#1true\endcsname\fi}%
```

\Gm@defbylen
\Gm@defbycnt

Macros \Gm@defbylen and \Gm@defbycnt can be used to define \Gm@xxxx variables by length and counter respectively with calc package.

```
\def\Gm@defbylen#1#2{%
  \begingroup\setlength\@tempdima{#2}%
  \expandafter\xdef\csname Gm@#1\endcsname{\the\@tempdima}\endgroup}%
\def\Gm@defbycnt#1#2{%
  \begingroup\setcounter{Gm@tempcnt}{#2}%
  \expandafter\xdef\csname Gm@#1\endcsname{\the\value{Gm@tempcnt}}\endgroup}%
```

\Gm@set@ratio

The macro parses the value of options specifying marginal ratios, which is used in \Gm@setbyratio macro.

```
\def\Gm@sep@ratio#1:#2{\@tempcnta=#1\@tempcntb=#2}%
```

\Gm@setbyratio

The macro determines the dimension specified by #4 calculating #3$\times a/b$, where a and b are given by \Gm@mratio with $a:b$ value. If #1 in brackets is b, a and b are swapped. The second argument with h or v denoting horizontal or vertical is not used in this macro.

```
\def\Gm@setbyratio[#1]#2#3#4{% determine #4 by ratio
  \expandafter\Gm@sep@ratio\Gm@mratio\relax
  \if#1b
    \edef\@@tempa{\the\@tempcnta}%
    \@tempcnta=\@tempcntb
    \@tempcntb=\@@tempa\relax
  \fi
  \expandafter\setlength\expandafter\@tempdimb\expandafter
    {\csname Gm@#3\endcsname}%
  \ifnum\@tempcntb>\z@
    \multiply\@tempdimb\@tempcnta
    \divide\@tempdimb\@tempcntb
  \fi
  \expandafter\edef\csname Gm@#4\endcsname{\the\@tempdimb}}%
```

\Gm@detiv

This macro determines the fourth length(#4) from #1(layoutwidth or layoutheight), #2 and #3. It is used in \Gm@detall macro.

```
\def\Gm@detiv#1#2#3#4{% determine #4.
  \expandafter\setlength\expandafter\@tempdima\expandafter
    {\csname Gm@layout#1\endcsname}%
```

```
  \expandafter\setlength\expandafter\@tempdimb\expandafter
    {\csname Gm@#2\endcsname}%
  \addtolength\@tempdima{-\@tempdimb}%
  \expandafter\setlength\expandafter\@tempdimb\expandafter
    {\csname Gm@#3\endcsname}%
  \addtolength\@tempdima{-\@tempdimb}%
  \ifdim\@tempdima<\z@
    \Gm@warning{‘#4’ results in NEGATIVE (\the\@tempdima).%
    ^^J\@spaces ‘#2’ or ‘#3’ should be shortened in length}%
  \fi
  \expandafter\edef\csname Gm@#4\endcsname{\the\@tempdima}}%
```

`\Gm@detiiandiii` This macro determines `#2` and `#3` from `#1` with the first argument (`#1`) can be `width` or `height`, which is expanded into dimensions of paper and total body. It is used in `\Gm@detall` macro.

```
\def\Gm@detiiandiii#1#2#3{% determine #2 and #3.
  \expandafter\setlength\expandafter\@tempdima\expandafter
    {\csname Gm@layout#1\endcsname}%
  \expandafter\setlength\expandafter\@tempdimb\expandafter
    {\csname Gm@#1\endcsname}%
  \addtolength\@tempdima{-\@tempdimb}%
  \ifdim\@tempdima<\z@
    \Gm@warning{‘#2’ and ‘#3’ result in NEGATIVE (\the\@tempdima).%
                  ^^J\@spaces ‘#1’ should be shortened in length}%
  \fi
  \ifx\Gm@mratio\@undefined
    \expandafter\Gm@sep@ratio\Gm@Dmratio\relax
  \else
    \expandafter\Gm@sep@ratio\Gm@mratio\relax
    \ifnum\@tempcntb>\z@\else
      \Gm@warning{margin ratio a:b should be non-zero; default used}%
      \expandafter\Gm@sep@ratio\Gm@Dmratio\relax
    \fi
  \fi
  \@tempdimb=\@tempdima
  \advance\@tempcntb\@tempcnta
  \divide\@tempdima\@tempcntb
  \multiply\@tempdima\@tempcnta
  \advance\@tempdimb-\@tempdima
  \expandafter\edef\csname Gm@#2\endcsname{\the\@tempdima}%
  \expandafter\edef\csname Gm@#3\endcsname{\the\@tempdimb}}%
```

`\Gm@detall` This macro determines partition of each direction. The first argument (`#1`) should be `h` or `v`, the second (`#2`) `width` or `height`, the third (`#3`) `lmargin` or `top`, and the last (`#4`) `rmargin` or `bottom`.

```
\def\Gm@detall#1#2#3#4{%
  \@tempcnta\z@
  \if#1h
    \let\Gm@mratio\Gm@hmarginratio
    \edef\Gm@Dmratio{\if@twoside\Gm@Dhratiotwo\else\Gm@Dhratio\fi}%
  \else
    \let\Gm@mratio\Gm@vmarginratio
    \edef\Gm@Dmratio{\Gm@Dvratio}%
  \fi
```

`\@tempcnta` is treated as a three-digit binary value with top, middle and bottom denoted `left`(`top`), `width`(`height`) and `right`(`bottom`) margins user specified respectively.

```
  \if#1h
    \ifx\Gm@lmargin\@undefined\else\advance\@tempcnta4\relax\fi
    \ifGm@hbody\advance\@tempcnta2\relax\fi
    \ifx\Gm@rmargin\@undefined\else\advance\@tempcnta1\relax\fi
    \Gm@cnth\@tempcnta
  \else
    \ifx\Gm@tmargin\@undefined\else\advance\@tempcnta4\relax\fi
    \ifGm@vbody\advance\@tempcnta2\relax\fi
    \ifx\Gm@bmargin\@undefined\else\advance\@tempcnta1\relax\fi
    \Gm@cntv\@tempcnta
  \fi
```

Case the value is 000 (=0) with nothing fixed (default) :

```
  \ifcase\@tempcnta
    \if#1h
      \Gm@defbylen{width}{\Gm@Dhscale\Gm@layoutwidth}%
    \else
      \Gm@defbylen{height}{\Gm@Dvscale\Gm@layoutheight}%
    \fi
    \Gm@detiiandiii{#2}{#3}{#4}%
```

Case 001 (=1) with right(bottom) fixed :

```
  \or
    \ifx\Gm@mratio\@undefined
      \if#1h
        \Gm@defbylen{width}{\Gm@Dhscale\Gm@layoutwidth}%
      \else
        \Gm@defbylen{height}{\Gm@Dvscale\Gm@layoutheight}%
      \fi
      \setlength\@tempdimc{\@nameuse{Gm@#4}}%
      \Gm@detiiandiii{#2}{#3}{#4}%
      \expandafter\let\csname Gm@#2\endcsname\@undefined
      \Gm@defbylen{#4}{\@tempdimc}%
    \else
      \Gm@setbyratio[f]{#1}{#4}{#3}%
    \fi
    \Gm@detiv{#2}{#3}{#4}{#2}%
```

Case 010 (=2) with width(height) fixed :

```
  \or\Gm@detiiandiii{#2}{#3}{#4}%
```

Case 011 (=3) with both width(height) and right(bottom) fixed :

```
  \or\Gm@detiv{#2}{#2}{#4}{#3}%
```

Case 100 (=4) with left(top) fixed :

```
  \or
    \ifx\Gm@mratio\@undefined
      \if#1h
        \Gm@defbylen{width}{\Gm@Dhscale\Gm@layoutwidth}%
      \else
        \Gm@defbylen{height}{\Gm@Dvscale\Gm@layoutheight}%
      \fi
      \setlength\@tempdimc{\@nameuse{Gm@#3}}%
      \Gm@detiiandiii{#2}{#4}{#3}%
      \expandafter\let\csname Gm@#2\endcsname\@undefined
      \Gm@defbylen{#3}{\@tempdimc}%
    \else
      \Gm@setbyratio[b]{#1}{#3}{#4}%
    \fi
    \Gm@detiv{#2}{#3}{#4}{#2}%
```

Case 101 (=5) with both left(top) and right(bottom) fixed :

```
  \or\Gm@detiv{#2}{#3}{#4}{#2}%
```

Case 110 (=6) with both left(top) and width(height) fixed :

```
  \or\Gm@detiv{#2}{#2}{#3}{#4}%
```

Case 111 (=7) with all fixed though it is over-specified :

```
  \or\Gm@warning{Over-specification in `#1'-direction.%
                 ^^J\@spaces `#2' (\@nameuse{Gm@#2}) is ignored}%
    \Gm@detiv{#2}{#3}{#4}{#2}%
  \else\fi}%
```

\Gm@clean The macro for setting unspecified dimensions to be \@undefined. This is used by \geometry macro.

```
\def\Gm@clean{%
  \ifnum\Gm@cnth<4\let\Gm@lmargin\@undefined\fi
  \ifodd\Gm@cnth\else\let\Gm@rmargin\@undefined\fi
  \ifnum\Gm@cntv<4\let\Gm@tmargin\@undefined\fi
  \ifodd\Gm@cntv\else\let\Gm@bmargin\@undefined\fi
  \ifGm@hbody\else
```

```
    \let\Gm@hscale\@undefined
    \let\Gm@width\@undefined
    \let\Gm@textwidth\@undefined
  \fi
  \ifGm@vbody\else
    \let\Gm@vscale\@undefined
    \let\Gm@height\@undefined
    \let\Gm@textheight\@undefined
  \fi
  }%
```

`\Gm@parse@divide` The macro parses (h,v)divide options.

```
\def\Gm@parse@divide#1#2#3#4{%
  \def\Gm@star{*}%
  \@tempcnta\z@
  \@for\Gm@tmp:=#1\do{%
    \expandafter\KV@@sp@def\expandafter\Gm@frag\expandafter{\Gm@tmp}%
    \edef\Gm@value{\Gm@frag}%
    \ifcase\@tempcnta\relax\edef\Gm@key{#2}%
      \or\edef\Gm@key{#3}%
      \else\edef\Gm@key{#4}%
    \fi
    \@nameuse{Gm@set\Gm@key false}%
    \ifx\empty\Gm@value\else
    \ifx\Gm@star\Gm@value\else
      \setkeys{Gm}{\Gm@key=\Gm@value}%
    \fi\fi
    \advance\@tempcnta\@ne}%
  \let\Gm@star\relax}%
```

`\Gm@branch` The macro splits a value into the same two values.

```
\def\Gm@branch#1#2#3{%
  \@tempcnta\z@
  \@for\Gm@tmp:=#1\do{%
    \KV@@sp@def\Gm@frag{\Gm@tmp}%
    \edef\Gm@value{\Gm@frag}%
    \ifcase\@tempcnta\relax% cnta == 0
      \setkeys{Gm}{#2=\Gm@value}%
    \or% cnta == 1
      \setkeys{Gm}{#3=\Gm@value}%
    \else\fi
    \advance\@tempcnta\@ne}%
  \ifnum\@tempcnta=\@ne
    \setkeys{Gm}{#3=\Gm@value}%
  \fi}%
```

`\Gm@magtooffset` This macro is used to adjust offsets by `\mag`.

```
\def\Gm@magtooffset{%
  \@tempdima=\mag\Gm@truedimen sp%
  \@tempdimb=1\Gm@truedimen in%
  \divide\@tempdimb\@tempdima
  \multiply\@tempdimb\@m
  \addtolength{\hoffset}{1\Gm@truedimen in}%
  \addtolength{\voffset}{1\Gm@truedimen in}%
  \addtolength{\hoffset}{-\the\@tempdimb}%
  \addtolength{\voffset}{-\the\@tempdimb}}%
```

`\Gm@setlength` This macro stores LaTeX native dimensions, which are stored and set afterwards.

```
\def\Gm@setlength#1#2{%
  \let\Gm@len=\relax\let\Gm@td=\relax
  \edef\addtolist{\noexpand\Gm@dimlist=%
  {\the\Gm@dimlist \Gm@len{#1}{#2}}}\addtolist}%
```

`\Gm@expandlengths` This macro processes `\Gm@dimlist`.

```
\def\Gm@expandlengths{%
```

```
  \def\Gm@td{\Gm@truedimen}%
  \def\Gm@len##1##2{\setlength{##1}{##2}}%
  \the\Gm@dimlist}%
```

\Gm@setsize The macro sets paperwidth and paperheight dimensions using \Gm@setlength macro.

```
\def\Gm@setsize#1(#2,#3)#4{%
  \let\Gm@td\relax
  \expandafter\Gm@setlength\csname #1width\endcsname{#2\Gm@td #4}%
  \expandafter\Gm@setlength\csname #1height\endcsname{#3\Gm@td #4}%
  \ifGm@landscape\Gm@swap@papersizetrue\else\Gm@swap@papersizefalse\fi}%
```

\Gm@setpaper@ifpre The macro changes the paper size.

```
\def\Gm@setpaper@ifpre#1{%
  \ifGm@preamble{#1}{\def\Gm@paper{#1}\@nameuse{Gm@#1}{paper}}}%
```

Various paper size are defined here.

```
\@namedef{Gm@a0paper}#1{\Gm@setsize{#1}(841,1189){mm}}% ISO A0
\@namedef{Gm@a1paper}#1{\Gm@setsize{#1}(594,841){mm}}% ISO A1
\@namedef{Gm@a2paper}#1{\Gm@setsize{#1}(420,594){mm}}% ISO A2
\@namedef{Gm@a3paper}#1{\Gm@setsize{#1}(297,420){mm}}% ISO A3
\@namedef{Gm@a4paper}#1{\Gm@setsize{#1}(210,297){mm}}% ISO A4
\@namedef{Gm@a5paper}#1{\Gm@setsize{#1}(148,210){mm}}% ISO A5
\@namedef{Gm@a6paper}#1{\Gm@setsize{#1}(105,148){mm}}% ISO A6
\@namedef{Gm@b0paper}#1{\Gm@setsize{#1}(1000,1414){mm}}% ISO B0
\@namedef{Gm@b1paper}#1{\Gm@setsize{#1}(707,1000){mm}}% ISO B1
\@namedef{Gm@b2paper}#1{\Gm@setsize{#1}(500,707){mm}}% ISO B2
\@namedef{Gm@b3paper}#1{\Gm@setsize{#1}(353,500){mm}}% ISO B3
\@namedef{Gm@b4paper}#1{\Gm@setsize{#1}(250,353){mm}}% ISO B4
\@namedef{Gm@b5paper}#1{\Gm@setsize{#1}(176,250){mm}}% ISO B5
\@namedef{Gm@b6paper}#1{\Gm@setsize{#1}(125,176){mm}}% ISO B6
\@namedef{Gm@c0paper}#1{\Gm@setsize{#1}(917,1297){mm}}% ISO C0
\@namedef{Gm@c1paper}#1{\Gm@setsize{#1}(648,917){mm}}% ISO C1
\@namedef{Gm@c2paper}#1{\Gm@setsize{#1}(458,648){mm}}% ISO C2
\@namedef{Gm@c3paper}#1{\Gm@setsize{#1}(324,458){mm}}% ISO C3
\@namedef{Gm@c4paper}#1{\Gm@setsize{#1}(229,324){mm}}% ISO C4
\@namedef{Gm@c5paper}#1{\Gm@setsize{#1}(162,229){mm}}% ISO C5
\@namedef{Gm@c6paper}#1{\Gm@setsize{#1}(114,162){mm}}% ISO C6
\@namedef{Gm@b0j}#1{\Gm@setsize{#1}(1030,1456){mm}}% JIS B0
\@namedef{Gm@b1j}#1{\Gm@setsize{#1}(728,1030){mm}}% JIS B1
\@namedef{Gm@b2j}#1{\Gm@setsize{#1}(515,728){mm}}% JIS B2
\@namedef{Gm@b3j}#1{\Gm@setsize{#1}(364,515){mm}}% JIS B3
\@namedef{Gm@b4j}#1{\Gm@setsize{#1}(257,364){mm}}% JIS B4
\@namedef{Gm@b5j}#1{\Gm@setsize{#1}(182,257){mm}}% JIS B5
\@namedef{Gm@b6j}#1{\Gm@setsize{#1}(128,182){mm}}% JIS B6
\@namedef{Gm@ansiapaper}#1{\Gm@setsize{#1}(8.5,11){in}}%
\@namedef{Gm@ansibpaper}#1{\Gm@setsize{#1}(11,17){in}}%
\@namedef{Gm@ansicpaper}#1{\Gm@setsize{#1}(17,22){in}}%
\@namedef{Gm@ansidpaper}#1{\Gm@setsize{#1}(22,34){in}}%
\@namedef{Gm@ansiepaper}#1{\Gm@setsize{#1}(34,44){in}}%
\@namedef{Gm@letterpaper}#1{\Gm@setsize{#1}(8.5,11){in}}%
\@namedef{Gm@legalpaper}#1{\Gm@setsize{#1}(8.5,14){in}}%
\@namedef{Gm@executivepaper}#1{\Gm@setsize{#1}(7.25,10.5){in}}%
\@namedef{Gm@screen}#1{\Gm@setsize{#1}(225,180){mm}}%
```

'paper' paper takes a paper name as its value.

```
\define@key{Gm}{paper}{\setkeys{Gm}{#1}}%
\let\KV@Gm@papername\KV@Gm@paper
```

'a[0-6]paper' The following paper names are available.
'b[0-6]paper'

```
\define@key{Gm}{a0paper}[true]{\Gm@setpaper@ifpre{a0paper}}%
```

'b[0-6]j'

```
\define@key{Gm}{a1paper}[true]{\Gm@setpaper@ifpre{a1paper}}%
```

'ansi[a-e]paper'

```
\define@key{Gm}{a2paper}[true]{\Gm@setpaper@ifpre{a2paper}}%
```

'letterpaper'

```
\define@key{Gm}{a3paper}[true]{\Gm@setpaper@ifpre{a3paper}}%
```

'legalpaper'

```
\define@key{Gm}{a4paper}[true]{\Gm@setpaper@ifpre{a4paper}}%
```

'executivepaper'

```
\define@key{Gm}{a5paper}[true]{\Gm@setpaper@ifpre{a5paper}}%
```

'screen'

```
\define@key{Gm}{a6paper}[true]{\Gm@setpaper@ifpre{a6paper}}%
\define@key{Gm}{b0paper}[true]{\Gm@setpaper@ifpre{b0paper}}%
\define@key{Gm}{b1paper}[true]{\Gm@setpaper@ifpre{b1paper}}%
\define@key{Gm}{b2paper}[true]{\Gm@setpaper@ifpre{b2paper}}%
\define@key{Gm}{b3paper}[true]{\Gm@setpaper@ifpre{b3paper}}%
\define@key{Gm}{b4paper}[true]{\Gm@setpaper@ifpre{b4paper}}%
\define@key{Gm}{b5paper}[true]{\Gm@setpaper@ifpre{b5paper}}%
\define@key{Gm}{b6paper}[true]{\Gm@setpaper@ifpre{b6paper}}%
\define@key{Gm}{c0paper}[true]{\Gm@setpaper@ifpre{c0paper}}%
\define@key{Gm}{c1paper}[true]{\Gm@setpaper@ifpre{c1paper}}%
\define@key{Gm}{c2paper}[true]{\Gm@setpaper@ifpre{c2paper}}%
\define@key{Gm}{c3paper}[true]{\Gm@setpaper@ifpre{c3paper}}%
\define@key{Gm}{c4paper}[true]{\Gm@setpaper@ifpre{c4paper}}%
\define@key{Gm}{c5paper}[true]{\Gm@setpaper@ifpre{c5paper}}%
\define@key{Gm}{c6paper}[true]{\Gm@setpaper@ifpre{c6paper}}%
\define@key{Gm}{b0j}[true]{\Gm@setpaper@ifpre{b0j}}%
\define@key{Gm}{b1j}[true]{\Gm@setpaper@ifpre{b1j}}%
\define@key{Gm}{b2j}[true]{\Gm@setpaper@ifpre{b2j}}%
\define@key{Gm}{b3j}[true]{\Gm@setpaper@ifpre{b3j}}%
\define@key{Gm}{b4j}[true]{\Gm@setpaper@ifpre{b4j}}%
\define@key{Gm}{b5j}[true]{\Gm@setpaper@ifpre{b5j}}%
\define@key{Gm}{b6j}[true]{\Gm@setpaper@ifpre{b6j}}%
\define@key{Gm}{ansiapaper}[true]{\Gm@setpaper@ifpre{ansiapaper}}%
\define@key{Gm}{ansibpaper}[true]{\Gm@setpaper@ifpre{ansibpaper}}%
\define@key{Gm}{ansicpaper}[true]{\Gm@setpaper@ifpre{ansicpaper}}%
\define@key{Gm}{ansidpaper}[true]{\Gm@setpaper@ifpre{ansidpaper}}%
\define@key{Gm}{ansiepaper}[true]{\Gm@setpaper@ifpre{ansiepaper}}%
\define@key{Gm}{letterpaper}[true]{\Gm@setpaper@ifpre{letterpaper}}%
\define@key{Gm}{legalpaper}[true]{\Gm@setpaper@ifpre{legalpaper}}%
\define@key{Gm}{executivepaper}[true]{\Gm@setpaper@ifpre{executivepaper}}%
\define@key{Gm}{screen}[true]{\Gm@setpaper@ifpre{screen}}%
```

'paperwidth' 'paperheight' 'papersize' Direct specification for paper size is also possible.

```
\define@key{Gm}{paperwidth}{\ifGm@preamble{paperwidth}{%
  \def\Gm@paper{custom}\Gm@setlength\paperwidth{#1}}}%
\define@key{Gm}{paperheight}{\ifGm@preamble{paperheight}{%
  \def\Gm@paper{custom}\Gm@setlength\paperheight{#1}}}%
\define@key{Gm}{papersize}{\ifGm@preamble{papersize}{%
  \def\Gm@paper{custom}\Gm@branch{#1}{paperwidth}{paperheight}}}%
```

'layout' 'layoutwidth' 'layoutheight' 'layoutsize' Direct specification for layout size is also possible.

```
\define@key{Gm}{layout}{\Gm@layouttrue\@nameuse{Gm@#1}{Gm@layout}}%
\let\KV@Gm@layoutname\KV@Gm@layout
\define@key{Gm}{layoutwidth}{\Gm@layouttrue\Gm@setlength\Gm@layoutwidth{#1}}%
\define@key{Gm}{layoutheight}{\Gm@layouttrue\Gm@setlength\Gm@layoutheight{#1}}%
\define@key{Gm}{layoutsize}{\Gm@branch{#1}{layoutwidth}{layoutheight}}%
```

'landscape' 'portrait' Paper orientation setting.

```
\define@key{Gm}{landscape}[true]{\ifGm@preamble{landscape}{%
  \Gm@doifelse{landscape}{#1}%
  {\ifGm@landscape\else\Gm@landscapetrue\Gm@reverse{swap@papersize}\fi}%
  {\ifGm@landscape\Gm@landscapefalse\Gm@reverse{swap@papersize}\fi}}}%
\define@key{Gm}{portrait}[true]{\ifGm@preamble{portrait}{%
  \Gm@doifelse{portrait}{#1}%
  {\ifGm@landscape\Gm@landscapefalse\Gm@reverse{swap@papersize}\fi}%
  {\ifGm@landscape\else\Gm@landscapetrue\Gm@reverse{swap@papersize}\fi}}}%
```

'hscale' 'vscale' 'scale' These options can determine the length(s) of *total body* giving *scale(s)* against the paper size.

```
\define@key{Gm}{hscale}{\Gm@hbodytrue\edef\Gm@hscale{#1}}%
\define@key{Gm}{vscale}{\Gm@vbodytrue\edef\Gm@vscale{#1}}%
\define@key{Gm}{scale}{\Gm@branch{#1}{hscale}{vscale}}%
```

'width' 'height' 'total' 'totalwidth' 'totalheight' These options give concrete dimension(s) of *total body*. `totalwidth` and `totalheight` are aliases of `width` and `height` respectively.

```
\define@key{Gm}{width}{\Gm@hbodytrue\Gm@defbylen{width}{#1}}%
\define@key{Gm}{height}{\Gm@vbodytrue\Gm@defbylen{height}{#1}}%
\define@key{Gm}{total}{\Gm@branch{#1}{width}{height}}%
\let\KV@Gm@totalwidth\KV@Gm@width
\let\KV@Gm@totalheight\KV@Gm@height
```

'textwidth' 'textheight' 'text' 'body' These options directly sets the dimensions \textwidth and \textheight. body is an alias of text.

```
\define@key{Gm}{textwidth}{\Gm@hbodytrue\Gm@defbylen{textwidth}{#1}}%
\define@key{Gm}{textheight}{\Gm@vbodytrue\Gm@defbylen{textheight}{#1}}%
\define@key{Gm}{text}{\Gm@branch{#1}{textwidth}{textheight}}%
\let\KV@Gm@body\KV@Gm@text
```

'lines' The option sets \textheight with the number of lines.

```
\define@key{Gm}{lines}{\Gm@vbodytrue\Gm@defbycnt{lines}{#1}}%
```

'includehead' 'includefoot' 'includeheadfoot' 'includemp' 'includeall' The options take the corresponding dimensions as part of *body*.

```
\define@key{Gm}{includehead}[true]{\Gm@setbool{includehead}{#1}}%
\define@key{Gm}{includefoot}[true]{\Gm@setbool{includefoot}{#1}}%
\define@key{Gm}{includeheadfoot}[true]{\Gm@doifelse{includeheadfoot}{#1}%
  {\Gm@includeheadtrue\Gm@includefoottrue}%
  {\Gm@includeheadfalse\Gm@includefootfalse}}%
\define@key{Gm}{includemp}[true]{\Gm@setbool{includemp}{#1}}%
\define@key{Gm}{includeall}[true]{\Gm@doifelse{includeall}{#1}%
  {\Gm@includeheadtrue\Gm@includefoottrue\Gm@includemptrue}%
  {\Gm@includeheadfalse\Gm@includefootfalse\Gm@includempfalse}}%
```

'ignorehead' 'ignorefoot' 'ignoreheadfoot' 'ignoremp' 'ignoreall' These options exclude *head*, *foot* and *marginpars* when determining *body*.

```
\define@key{Gm}{ignorehead}[true]{%
  \Gm@setboolrev[ignorehead]{includehead}{#1}}%
\define@key{Gm}{ignorefoot}[true]{%
  \Gm@setboolrev[ignorefoot]{includefoot}{#1}}%
\define@key{Gm}{ignoreheadfoot}[true]{\Gm@doifelse{ignoreheadfoot}{#1}%
  {\Gm@includeheadfalse\Gm@includefootfalse}%
  {\Gm@includeheadtrue\Gm@includefoottrue}}%
\define@key{Gm}{ignoremp}[true]{%
  \Gm@setboolrev[ignoremp]{includemp}{#1}}%
\define@key{Gm}{ignoreall}[true]{\Gm@doifelse{ignoreall}{#1}%
  {\Gm@includeheadfalse\Gm@includefootfalse\Gm@includempfalse}%
  {\Gm@includeheadtrue\Gm@includefoottrue\Gm@includemptrue}}%
```

'heightrounded' The option rounds \textheight to n-times of \baselineskip plus \topskip.

```
\define@key{Gm}{heightrounded}[true]{\Gm@setbool{heightrounded}{#1}}%
```

'hdivide' 'vdivide' 'divide' The options are useful to specify partitioning in each direction of the paper.

```
\define@key{Gm}{hdivide}{\Gm@parse@divide{#1}{lmargin}{width}{rmargin}}%
\define@key{Gm}{vdivide}{\Gm@parse@divide{#1}{tmargin}{height}{bmargin}}%
\define@key{Gm}{divide}{\Gm@parse@divide{#1}{lmargin}{width}{rmargin}%
  \Gm@parse@divide{#1}{tmargin}{height}{bmargin}}%
```

'lmargin' 'rmargin' 'tmargin' 'bmargin' 'left' 'inner' 'innermargin' 'right' 'outer' 'outermargin' 'top' 'bottom' These options set *margins*. left, inner, innermargin are aliases of lmargin. right, outer, outermargin are aliases of rmargin. top and bottom are aliases of tmargin and bmargin respectively.

```
\define@key{Gm}{lmargin}{\Gm@defbylen{lmargin}{#1}}%
\define@key{Gm}{rmargin}{\Gm@defbylen{rmargin}{#1}}%
\let\KV@Gm@left\KV@Gm@lmargin
\let\KV@Gm@inner\KV@Gm@lmargin
\let\KV@Gm@innermargin\KV@Gm@lmargin
\let\KV@Gm@right\KV@Gm@rmargin
\let\KV@Gm@outer\KV@Gm@rmargin
\let\KV@Gm@outermargin\KV@Gm@rmargin
\define@key{Gm}{tmargin}{\Gm@defbylen{tmargin}{#1}}%
\define@key{Gm}{bmargin}{\Gm@defbylen{bmargin}{#1}}%
\let\KV@Gm@top\KV@Gm@tmargin
\let\KV@Gm@bottom\KV@Gm@bmargin
```

‘hmargin’ These options are shorthands for setting *margins*.
‘vmargin’
‘margin’
```
\define@key{Gm}{hmargin}{\Gm@branch{#1}{lmargin}{rmargin}}%
\define@key{Gm}{vmargin}{\Gm@branch{#1}{tmargin}{bmargin}}%
\define@key{Gm}{margin}{\Gm@branch{#1}{lmargin}{tmargin}%
  \Gm@branch{#1}{rmargin}{bmargin}}%
```

‘hmarginratio’ Options specifying the margin ratios.
‘vmarginratio’
‘marginratio’
‘hratio’
‘vratio’
‘ratio’
```
\define@key{Gm}{hmarginratio}{\edef\Gm@hmarginratio{#1}}%
\define@key{Gm}{vmarginratio}{\edef\Gm@vmarginratio{#1}}%
\define@key{Gm}{marginratio}{\Gm@branch{#1}{hmarginratio}{vmarginratio}}%
\let\KV@Gm@hratio\KV@Gm@hmarginratio
\let\KV@Gm@vratio\KV@Gm@vmarginratio
\let\KV@Gm@ratio\KV@Gm@marginratio
```

‘hcentering’ Useful shorthands to place *body* centered.
‘vcentering’
‘centering’
```
\define@key{Gm}{hcentering}[true]{\Gm@doifelse{hcentering}{#1}%
  {\def\Gm@hmarginratio{1:1}}{}}%
\define@key{Gm}{vcentering}[true]{\Gm@doifelse{vcentering}{#1}%
  {\def\Gm@vmarginratio{1:1}}{}}%
\define@key{Gm}{centering}[true]{\Gm@doifelse{centering}{#1}%
  {\def\Gm@hmarginratio{1:1}\def\Gm@vmarginratio{1:1}}{}}%
```

‘twoside’ If `twoside=true`, `\@twoside` and `\@mparswitch` is set to `true`.
```
\define@key{Gm}{twoside}[true]{\Gm@doifelse{twoside}{#1}%
  {\@twosidetrue\@mparswitchtrue}{\@twosidefalse\@mparswitchfalse}}%
```

‘asymmetric’ `asymmetric` sets `\@mparswitchfalse` and `\@twosidetrue` A `asymmetric=false` has no effect.
```
\define@key{Gm}{asymmetric}[true]{\Gm@doifelse{asymmetric}{#1}%
  {\@twosidetrue\@mparswitchfalse}{}}%
```

‘bindingoffset’ The macro adds the specified space to the inner margin.
```
\define@key{Gm}{bindingoffset}{\Gm@setlength\Gm@bindingoffset{#1}}%
```

‘headheight’ The direct settings of *head* and/or *foot* dimensions.
‘headsep’
‘footskip’
‘head’
‘foot’
```
\define@key{Gm}{headheight}{\Gm@setlength\headheight{#1}}%
\define@key{Gm}{headsep}{\Gm@setlength\headsep{#1}}%
\define@key{Gm}{footskip}{\Gm@setlength\footskip{#1}}%
\let\KV@Gm@head\KV@Gm@headheight
\let\KV@Gm@foot\KV@Gm@footskip
```

‘nohead’ They are only shorthands to set *head* and/or *foot* to be `0pt`.
‘nofoot’
‘noheadfoot’
```
\define@key{Gm}{nohead}[true]{\Gm@doifelse{nohead}{#1}%
  {\Gm@setlength\headheight\z@\Gm@setlength\headsep\z@}{}}%
\define@key{Gm}{nofoot}[true]{\Gm@doifelse{nofoot}{#1}%
  {\Gm@setlength\footskip\z@}{}}%
\define@key{Gm}{noheadfoot}[true]{\Gm@doifelse{noheadfoot}{#1}%
  {\Gm@setlength\headheight\z@\Gm@setlength\headsep
  \z@\Gm@setlength\footskip\z@}{}}%
```

‘footnotesep’ The option directly sets a native dimension `\footnotesep`.
```
\define@key{Gm}{footnotesep}{\Gm@setlength{\skip\footins}{#1}}%
```

‘marginparwidth’ They directly set native dimensions `\marginparwidth` and `\marginparsep`.
‘marginpar’
‘marginparsep’
```
\define@key{Gm}{marginparwidth}{\Gm@setlength\marginparwidth{#1}}%
\let\KV@Gm@marginpar\KV@Gm@marginparwidth
\define@key{Gm}{marginparsep}{\Gm@setlength\marginparsep{#1}}%
```

‘nomarginpar’ The macro is a shorthand for `\marginparwidth=0pt` and `\marginparsep=0pt`.
```
\define@key{Gm}{nomarginpar}[true]{\Gm@doifelse{nomarginpar}{#1}%
  {\Gm@setlength\marginparwidth\z@\Gm@setlength\marginparsep\z@}{}}%
```

‘columnsep’ The option sets a native dimension `\columnsep`.
```
\define@key{Gm}{columnsep}{\Gm@setlength\columnsep{#1}}%
```

‘hoffset’ The former two options set native dimensions \hoffset and \voffset. offset can set both of them
‘voffset’ with the same value.
‘offset’

```
\define@key{Gm}{hoffset}{\Gm@setlength\hoffset{#1}}%
\define@key{Gm}{voffset}{\Gm@setlength\voffset{#1}}%
\define@key{Gm}{offset}{\Gm@branch{#1}{hoffset}{voffset}}%
```

‘layouthoffset’
‘layoutvoffset’
‘layoutoffset’

```
\define@key{Gm}{layouthoffset}{\Gm@setlength\Gm@layouthoffset{#1}}%
\define@key{Gm}{layoutvoffset}{\Gm@setlength\Gm@layoutvoffset{#1}}%
\define@key{Gm}{layoutoffset}{\Gm@branch{#1}{layouthoffset}{layoutvoffset}}%
```

‘twocolumn’ The option sets \twocolumn switch.

```
\define@key{Gm}{twocolumn}[true]{%
  \Gm@doif{twocolumn}{#1}{\csname @twocolumn\Gm@bool\endcsname}}%
```

‘onecolumn’ This option has the reverse effect of twocolumn option.

```
\define@key{Gm}{onecolumn}[true]{%
  \Gm@doifelse{onecolumn}{#1}{\@twocolumnfalse}{\@twocolumntrue}}%
```

‘reversemp’ The both options set \reversemargin.
‘reversemarginpar’

```
\define@key{Gm}{reversemp}[true]{%
  \Gm@doif{reversemp}{#1}{\csname @reversemargin\Gm@bool\endcsname}}%
\define@key{Gm}{reversemarginpar}[true]{%
  \Gm@doif{reversemarginpar}{#1}{\csname @reversemargin\Gm@bool\endcsname}}%
```

‘dviver’

```
\define@key{Gm}{driver}{\ifGm@preamble{driver}{%
  \edef\@@tempa{#1}\edef\@@auto{auto}\edef\@@none{none}%
  \ifx\@@tempa\@empty\let\Gm@driver\relax\else
  \ifx\@@tempa\@@none\let\Gm@driver\relax\else
  \ifx\@@tempa\@@auto\let\Gm@driver\@empty\else
  \setkeys{Gm}{#1}\fi\fi\fi\let\@@auto\relax\let\@@none\relax}}%
```

‘dvips’ The geometry package supports dvips, dvipdfm, pdflatex and vtex. dvipdfm works like dvips.
‘dvipdfm’
‘pdftex’
‘xetex’
‘vtex’

```
\define@key{Gm}{dvips}[true]{\ifGm@preamble{dvips}{%
  \Gm@doifelse{dvips}{#1}{\Gm@setdriver{dvips}}{\Gm@unsetdriver{dvips}}}}%
\define@key{Gm}{dvipdfm}[true]{\ifGm@preamble{dvipdfm}{%
  \Gm@doifelse{dvipdfm}{#1}{\Gm@setdriver{dvipdfm}}{\Gm@unsetdriver{dvipdfm}}}}%
\define@key{Gm}{pdftex}[true]{\ifGm@preamble{pdftex}{%
  \Gm@doifelse{pdftex}{#1}{\Gm@setdriver{pdftex}}{\Gm@unsetdriver{pdftex}}}}%
\define@key{Gm}{xetex}[true]{\ifGm@preamble{xetex}{%
  \Gm@doifelse{xetex}{#1}{\Gm@setdriver{xetex}}{\Gm@unsetdriver{xetex}}}}%
\define@key{Gm}{vtex}[true]{\ifGm@preamble{vtex}{%
  \Gm@doifelse{vtex}{#1}{\Gm@setdriver{vtex}}{\Gm@unsetdriver{vtex}}}}%
```

‘verbose’ The verbose mode.

```
\define@key{Gm}{verbose}[true]{\ifGm@preamble{verbose}{\Gm@setbool{verbose}{#1}}}%
```

‘reset’ The option cancels all the options specified before reset, except pass. mag ($\neq 1000$) with truedimen cannot be also reset.

```
\define@key{Gm}{reset}[true]{\ifGm@preamble{reset}{%
  \Gm@doifelse{reset}{#1}{\Gm@restore@org\Gm@initall
  \ProcessOptionsKV[c]{Gm}\Gm@setdefaultpaper}{}}}%
```

‘resetpaper’ If resetpaper is set to true, the paper size redefined in the package is discarded and the original one is restored. This option may be useful to print nonstandard sized documents with normal printers and papers.

```
\define@key{Gm}{resetpaper}[true]{\ifGm@preamble{resetpaper}{%
  \Gm@setbool{resetpaper}{#1}}}%
```

‘mag’ mag is expanded immediately when it is specified. So reset can’t reset mag when it is set with truedimen.

```
\define@key{Gm}{mag}{\ifGm@preamble{mag}{\mag=#1}}%
```

‘truedimen’ If truedimen is set to true, all of the internal explicit dimensions is changed to *true* dimensions, e.g., 1in is changed to 1truein.

```
\define@key{Gm}{truedimen}[true]{\ifGm@preamble{truedimen}{%
  \Gm@doifelse{truedimen}{#1}{\let\Gm@truedimen\Gm@true}%
  {\let\Gm@truedimen\@empty}}}%
```

‘pass’ The option makes all the options specified ineffective except verbose switch.

```
\define@key{Gm}{pass}[true]{\ifGm@preamble{pass}{\Gm@setbool{pass}{#1}}}%
```

‘showframe’ The showframe option prints page frames to help you understand what the resulting layout is like.

```
\define@key{Gm}{showframe}[true]{\Gm@setbool{showframe}{#1}}%
```

‘showcrop’ The showcrop option prints crop marks at each corner of the layout area.

```
\define@key{Gm}{showcrop}[true]{\Gm@setbool{showcrop}{#1}}%
```

\Gm@setdefaultpaper The macro stores paper dimensions. This macro should be called after \ProcessOptionsKV[c]{Gm}. If the landscape option in \documentclass is specified, the class immediately swaps the paper dimensions.

```
\def\Gm@setdefaultpaper{%
  \ifx\Gm@paper\@undefined
    \Gm@setsize{paper}(\strip@pt\paperwidth,\strip@pt\paperheight){pt}%
    \Gm@setsize{Gm@layout}(\strip@pt\paperwidth,\strip@pt\paperheight){pt}%
    \Gm@swap@papersizefalse
  \fi}%
```

\Gm@adjustpaper The macro checks if paperwidth/height is larger than 0pt, which is used in \Gm@process. The paper dimensions can be swapped when paper orientation is changed over by landscape and portrait options.

```
\def\Gm@adjustpaper{%
  \ifdim\paperwidth>\p@\else
    \PackageError{geometry}{%
    \string\paperwidth\space(\the\paperwidth) too short}{%
    Set a paper type (e.g., ‘a4paper’).}%
  \fi
  \ifdim\paperheight>\p@\else
    \PackageError{geometry}{%
    \string\paperheight\space(\the\paperheight) too short}{%
    Set a paper type (e.g., ‘a4paper’).}%
  \fi
  \ifGm@swap@papersize
    \setlength\@tempdima{\paperwidth}%
    \setlength\paperwidth{\paperheight}%
    \setlength\paperheight{\@tempdima}%
  \fi
  \ifGm@layout\else
    \setlength\Gm@layoutwidth{\paperwidth}%
    \setlength\Gm@layoutheight{\paperheight}%
  \fi}%
```

\Gm@checkmp The macro checks whether or not the marginpars overrun the page.

```
\def\Gm@checkmp{%
  \ifGm@includemp\else
    \@tempcnta\z@\@tempcntb\@ne
    \if@twocolumn
      \@tempcnta\@ne
    \else
      \if@reversemargin
        \@tempcnta\@ne\@tempcntb\z@
      \fi
    \fi
    \@tempdima\marginparwidth
    \advance\@tempdima\marginparsep
    \ifnum\@tempcnta=\@ne
      \@tempdimc\@tempdima
```

```
      \setlength\@tempdimb{\Gm@lmargin}%
      \advance\@tempdimc-\@tempdimb
      \ifdim\@tempdimc>\z@
        \Gm@warning{The marginal notes overrun the paper edge.^^J
        \@spaces Add \the\@tempdimc\space and more to the left margin}%
      \fi
    \fi
    \ifnum\@tempcntb=\@ne
      \@tempdimc\@tempdima
      \setlength\@tempdimb{\Gm@rmargin}%
      \advance\@tempdimc-\@tempdimb
      \ifdim\@tempdimc>\z@
        \Gm@warning{The marginal notes overrun the paper.^^J
        \@spaces Add \the\@tempdimc\space and more to the right margin}%
      \fi
    \fi
  \fi}%
```

`\Gm@adjustmp` The macro sets marginpar correction when `includemp` is set, which is used in `\Gm@process`. The variables `\Gm@wd@mp`, `\Gm@odd@mp` and `\Gm@even@mp` are set here. Note that `\Gm@even@mp` should be used only for twoside layout.

```
\def\Gm@adjustmp{%
  \ifGm@includemp
    \@tempdimb\marginparwidth
    \advance\@tempdimb\marginparsep
    \Gm@wd@mp\@tempdimb
    \Gm@odd@mp\z@
    \Gm@even@mp\z@
    \if@twocolumn
      \Gm@wd@mp2\@tempdimb
      \Gm@odd@mp\@tempdimb
      \Gm@even@mp\@tempdimb
    \else
      \if@reversemargin
        \Gm@odd@mp\@tempdimb
        \if@mparswitch\else
          \Gm@even@mp\@tempdimb
        \fi
      \else
        \if@mparswitch
          \Gm@even@mp\@tempdimb
        \fi
      \fi
    \fi
  \fi}%
```

`\Gm@adjustbody` If the horizontal dimension of *body* is specified by user, `\Gm@width` is set properly here.

```
\def\Gm@adjustbody{
  \ifGm@hbody
    \ifx\Gm@width\@undefined
      \ifx\Gm@hscale\@undefined
        \Gm@defbylen{width}{\Gm@Dhscale\Gm@layoutwidth}%
      \else
        \Gm@defbylen{width}{\Gm@hscale\Gm@layoutwidth}%
      \fi
    \fi
    \ifx\Gm@textwidth\@undefined\else
      \setlength\@tempdima{\Gm@textwidth}%
      \ifGm@includemp
        \advance\@tempdima\Gm@wd@mp
      \fi
      \edef\Gm@width{\the\@tempdima}%
    \fi
  \fi
```

If the vertical dimension of *body* is specified by user, `\Gm@height` is set properly here.

```
\ifGm@vbody
  \ifx\Gm@height\@undefined
    \ifx\Gm@vscale\@undefined
      \Gm@defbylen{height}{\Gm@Dvscale\Gm@layoutheight}%
    \else
      \Gm@defbylen{height}{\Gm@vscale\Gm@layoutheight}%
    \fi
  \fi
  \ifx\Gm@lines\@undefined\else
```

`\topskip` has to be adjusted so that the formula "`\textheight` = (*lines* − 1) × `\baselineskip` + `\topskip`" to be correct even if large font sizes are specified by users. If `\topskip` is smaller than `\ht\strutbox`, then `\topskip` is set to `\ht\strutbox`.

```
    \ifdim\topskip<\ht\strutbox
      \setlength\@tempdima{\topskip}%
      \setlength\topskip{\ht\strutbox}%
      \Gm@warning{\noexpand\topskip was changed from \the\@tempdima\space
      to \the\topskip}%
    \fi
    \setlength\@tempdima{\baselineskip}%
    \multiply\@tempdima\Gm@lines
    \addtolength\@tempdima{\topskip}%
    \addtolength\@tempdima{-\baselineskip}%
    \edef\Gm@textheight{\the\@tempdima}%
  \fi
  \ifx\Gm@textheight\@undefined\else
    \setlength\@tempdima{\Gm@textheight}%
    \ifGm@includehead
      \addtolength\@tempdima{\headheight}%
      \addtolength\@tempdima{\headsep}%
    \fi
    \ifGm@includefoot
      \addtolength\@tempdima{\footskip}%
    \fi
    \edef\Gm@height{\the\@tempdima}%
  \fi
\fi}%
```

`\Gm@process` The main macro processing the specified dimensions is defined.

```
\def\Gm@process{%
```

If `pass` is set, the original dimensions and switches are restored and process is ended here.

```
  \ifGm@pass
    \Gm@restore@org
  \else
    \Gm@@process
  \fi}%
```

The main processing macro.

```
\def\Gm@@process{%
  \Gm@expandlengths
  \Gm@adjustpaper
  \addtolength\Gm@layoutwidth{-\Gm@bindingoffset}%
  \Gm@adjustmp
  \Gm@adjustbody
  \Gm@detall{h}{width}{lmargin}{rmargin}%
  \Gm@detall{v}{height}{tmargin}{bmargin}%
```

The real dimensions are set properly according to the result of the auto-completion calculation.

```
  \setlength\textwidth{\Gm@width}%
  \setlength\textheight{\Gm@height}%
  \setlength\topmargin{\Gm@tmargin}%
  \setlength\oddsidemargin{\Gm@lmargin}%
  \addtolength\oddsidemargin{-1\Gm@truedimen in}%
```

If `includemp` is set to `true`, `\textwidth` and `\oddsidemargin` are adjusted.

```
\ifGm@includemp
  \advance\textwidth-\Gm@wd@mp
  \advance\oddsidemargin\Gm@odd@mp
\fi
```

Determining `\evensidemargin`. In the twoside page layout, the right margin value `\Gm@rmargin` is used. If the marginal note width is included, `\evensidemargin` should be corrected by `\Gm@even@mp`.

```
\if@mparswitch
  \setlength\evensidemargin{\Gm@rmargin}%
  \addtolength\evensidemargin{-1\Gm@truedimen in}%
  \ifGm@includemp
    \advance\evensidemargin\Gm@even@mp
  \fi
\else
  \evensidemargin\oddsidemargin
\fi
```

The bindingoffset correction for `\oddsidemargin`.

```
\advance\oddsidemargin\Gm@bindingoffset
\addtolength\topmargin{-1\Gm@truedimen in}%
```

If the head of the page is included in *total body*, `\headheight` and `\headsep` are removed from `\textheight`, otherwise from `\topmargin`.

```
\ifGm@includehead
  \addtolength\textheight{-\headheight}%
  \addtolength\textheight{-\headsep}%
\else
  \addtolength\topmargin{-\headheight}%
  \addtolength\topmargin{-\headsep}%
\fi
```

If the foot of the page is included in *total body*, `\footskip` is removed from `\textheight`.

```
\ifGm@includefoot
  \addtolength\textheight{-\footskip}%
\fi
```

If `heightrounded` is set, `\textheight` is rounded.

```
\ifGm@heightrounded
  \setlength\@tempdima{\textheight}%
  \addtolength\@tempdima{-\topskip}%
  \@tempcnta\@tempdima
  \@tempcntb\baselineskip
  \divide\@tempcnta\@tempcntb
  \setlength\@tempdimb{\baselineskip}%
  \multiply\@tempdimb\@tempcnta
  \advance\@tempdima-\@tempdimb
  \multiply\@tempdima\tw@
  \ifdim\@tempdima>\baselineskip
    \addtolength\@tempdimb{\baselineskip}%
  \fi
  \addtolength\@tempdimb{\topskip}%
  \textheight\@tempdimb
\fi
```

The paper width is set back by adding `\Gm@bindingoffset`.

```
\advance\oddsidemargin\Gm@layouthoffset%
\advance\evensidemargin\Gm@layouthoffset%
\advance\topmargin\Gm@layoutvoffset%
\addtolength\Gm@layoutwidth{\Gm@bindingoffset}%
}% end of \Gm@@process
```

`\Gm@detectdriver` The macro checks the typeset environment and changes the driver option if necessary. To make the engine detection more robust, the macro is rewritten with packages ifpdf, ifvtex and ifxetex.

```
\def\Gm@detectdriver{%
```

If the driver option is not specified explicitly, then driver auto-detection works.

```
  \ifx\Gm@driver\@empty
    \typeout{*geometry* driver: auto-detecting}%
```

`\ifpdf` is defined in ifpdf package in 'oberdiek' bundle.

```
    \ifpdf
      \Gm@setdriver{pdftex}%
    \else
      \Gm@setdriver{dvips}%
    \fi
```

`\ifvtex` is defined in ifvtex package in 'oberdiek' bundle.

```
    \ifvtex
      \Gm@setdriver{vtex}%
    \fi
```

`\ifxetex` is defined in ifxetex package written by Will Robertson.

```
    \ifxetex
      \Gm@setdriver{xetex}
    \fi
```

When the driver option is set by the user, check if it is valid or not.

```
  \else
    \ifx\Gm@driver\Gm@xetex %%
      \ifxetex\else
        \Gm@warning{Wrong driver setting: 'xetex'; trying 'pdftex' driver}%
        \Gm@setdriver{pdftex}
      \fi
    \fi
    \ifx\Gm@driver\Gm@vtex
      \ifvtex\else
        \Gm@warning{Wrong driver setting: 'vtex'; trying 'dvips' driver}%
        \Gm@setdriver{dvips}%
      \fi
    \fi
  \fi
  \ifx\Gm@driver\relax
    \typeout{*geometry* detected driver: <none>}%
  \else
    \typeout{*geometry* detected driver: \Gm@driver}%
  \fi}%
```

`\Gm@showparams` Prints the resulted parammeters and dimensions to STDOUT if `verbose` is true. `\Gm@width` and `\Gm@height` are expanded to get the real size.

```
\def\Gm@showparams#1{%
  \ifGm@verbose\expandafter\typeout\else\expandafter\wlog\fi
  {\Gm@logcontent{#1}}}%
\def\Gm@showdim#1{* \string#1=\the#1^^J}%
\def\Gm@showbool#1{\@nameuse{ifGm@#1}#1\space\fi}%
```

`\Gm@logcontent` The content of geometry paramenters and native dimensions for the page layout.

```
\def\Gm@logcontent#1{%
  *geometry* verbose mode - [ #1 ] result:^^J%
  \ifGm@pass * pass: disregarded the geometry package!^^J%
  \else
  * driver: \if\Gm@driver<none>\else\Gm@driver\fi^^J%
  * paper: \ifx\Gm@paper\@undefined<default>\else\Gm@paper\fi^^J%
  * layout: \ifGm@layout<custom>\else<same size as paper>\fi^^J%
  \ifGm@layout
  * layout(width,height): (\the\Gm@layoutwidth,\the\Gm@layoutheight)^^J%
  \fi
  * layoutoffset:(h,v)=(\the\Gm@layouthoffset,\the\Gm@layoutvoffset)^^J%
  \@ifundefined{Gm@lines}{}{* lines: \Gm@lines^^J}%
  \@ifundefined{Gm@hmarginratio}{}{* hratio: \Gm@hmarginratio^^J}%
  \@ifundefined{Gm@vmarginratio}{}{* vratio: \Gm@vmarginratio^^J}%
  \ifdim\Gm@bindingoffset=\z@\else
```

```
  * bindingoffset: \the\Gm@bindingoffset^^J\fi
  * modes: %
   \Gm@showbool{landscape}%
   \Gm@showbool{includehead}%
   \Gm@showbool{includefoot}%
   \Gm@showbool{includemp}%
   \if@twoside twoside\space\fi%
   \if@mparswitch\else\if@twoside asymmetric\space\fi\fi%
   \Gm@showbool{heightrounded}%
   \ifx\Gm@truedimen\@empty\else truedimen\space\fi%
   \Gm@showbool{showframe}%
   \Gm@showbool{showcrop}%
  ^^J%
  * h-part:(L,W,R)=(\Gm@lmargin, \Gm@width, \Gm@rmargin)^^J%
  * v-part:(T,H,B)=(\Gm@tmargin, \Gm@height, \Gm@bmargin)^^J%
  \fi
  \Gm@showdim{\paperwidth}%
  \Gm@showdim{\paperheight}%
  \Gm@showdim{\textwidth}%
  \Gm@showdim{\textheight}%
  \Gm@showdim{\oddsidemargin}%
  \Gm@showdim{\evensidemargin}%
  \Gm@showdim{\topmargin}%
  \Gm@showdim{\headheight}%
  \Gm@showdim{\headsep}%
  \Gm@showdim{\topskip}%
  \Gm@showdim{\footskip}%
  \Gm@showdim{\marginparwidth}%
  \Gm@showdim{\marginparsep}%
  \Gm@showdim{\columnsep}%
  * \string\skip\string\footins=\the\skip\footins^^J%
  \Gm@showdim{\hoffset}%
  \Gm@showdim{\voffset}%
  \Gm@showdim{\mag}%
  * \string\@twocolumn\if@twocolumn true\else false\fi^^J%
  * \string\@twoside\if@twoside true\else false\fi^^J%
  * \string\@mparswitch\if@mparswitch true\else false\fi^^J%
  * \string\@reversemargin\if@reversemargin true\else false\fi^^J%
  * (1in=72.27pt=25.4mm, 1cm=28.453pt)^^J}%
```

Macros for the page frames and cropmarks.

```
\def\Gm@cropmark(#1,#2,#3,#4){%
  \begin{picture}(0,0)
    \setlength\unitlength{1truemm}%
    \linethickness{0.25pt}%
    \put(#3,0){\line(#1,0){17}}%
    \put(0,#4){\line(0,#2){17}}%
  \end{picture}}%
\providecommand*\vb@xt@{\vbox to}%
\def\Gm@vrule{\vrule width 0.2pt height\textheight depth\z@}%
\def\Gm@hrule{\hrule height 0.2pt depth\z@ width\textwidth}%
\def\Gm@hruled{\hrule height\z@ depth0.2pt width\textwidth}%
\newcommand*{\Gm@vrules@mpi}{%
  \hb@xt@\@tempdima{\llap{\Gm@vrule}\ignorespaces
  \hskip \textwidth\Gm@vrule\hskip \marginparsep
  \llap{\Gm@vrule}\hfil\Gm@vrule}}%
\newcommand*{\Gm@vrules@mpii}{%
  \hb@xt@\@tempdima{\hskip-\marginparwidth\hskip-\marginparsep
  \llap{\Gm@vrule}\ignorespaces
  \hskip \marginparwidth\rlap{\Gm@vrule}\hskip \marginparsep
  \llap{\Gm@vrule}\hskip\textwidth\rlap{\Gm@vrule}\hss}}%
\newcommand*{\Gm@pageframes}{%
  \vb@xt@\z@{%
   \ifGm@showcrop
    \vb@xt@\z@{\vskip-1\Gm@truedimen in\vskip\Gm@layoutvoffset%
```

```
    \hb@xt@\z@{\hskip-1\Gm@truedimen in\hskip\Gm@layouthoffset%
     \vb@xt@\Gm@layoutheight{%
      \let\protect\relax
      \hb@xt@\Gm@layoutwidth{\Gm@cropmark(-1,1,-3,3)\hfil\Gm@cropmark(1,1,3,3)}%
      \vfil
      \hb@xt@\Gm@layoutwidth{\Gm@cropmark(-1,-1,-3,-3)\hfil\Gm@cropmark(1,-1,3,-3)}}%
    \hss}%
   \vss}%
  \fi%
  \ifGm@showframe
   \if@twoside
    \ifodd\count\z@
     \let\@themargin\oddsidemargin
    \else
     \let\@themargin\evensidemargin
    \fi
   \fi
   \moveright\@themargin%
   \vb@xt@\z@{%
    \vskip\topmargin\vb@xt@\z@{\vss\Gm@hrule}%
    \vskip\headheight\vb@xt@\z@{\vss\Gm@hruled}%
    \vskip\headsep\vb@xt@\z@{\vss\Gm@hrule}%
    \@tempdima\textwidth
    \advance\@tempdima by \marginparsep
    \advance\@tempdima by \marginparwidth
    \if@mparswitch
     \ifodd\count\z@
      \Gm@vrules@mpi
     \else
      \Gm@vrules@mpii
     \fi
    \else
     \Gm@vrules@mpi
    \fi
    \vb@xt@\z@{\vss\Gm@hrule}%
    \vskip\footskip\vb@xt@\z@{\vss\Gm@hruled}%
    \vss}%
   \fi%
  }}%
```

`\ProcessOptionsKV` This macro can process class and package options using 'key=value' scheme. Only class options are processed with an optional argument '`c`', package options with '`p`' , and both of them by default.

```
\def\ProcessOptionsKV{\@ifnextchar[%]
  {\@ProcessOptionsKV}{\@ProcessOptionsKV[]}}%
\def\@ProcessOptionsKV[#1]#2{%
  \let\@tempa\@empty
  \@tempcnta\z@
  \if#1p\@tempcnta\@ne\else\if#1c\@tempcnta\tw@\fi\fi
  \ifodd\@tempcnta
   \edef\@tempa{\@ptionlist{\@currname.\@currext}}%
  \else
    \@for\CurrentOption:=\@classoptionslist\do{%
      \@ifundefined{KV@#2@\CurrentOption}%
      {}{\edef\@tempa{\@tempa,\CurrentOption,}}}%
    \ifnum\@tempcnta=\z@
      \edef\@tempa{\@tempa,\@ptionlist{\@currname.\@currext}}%
    \fi
  \fi
  \edef\@tempa{\noexpand\setkeys{#2}{\@tempa}}%
  \@tempa
  \AtEndOfPackage{\let\@unprocessedoptions\relax}}%
```

```
\def\Gm@setkeys{\setkeys{Gm}}%
```

`\Gm@processconf` `\ExecuteOptions` is replaced with `\Gm@setkey` to make it possible to deal with '⟨*key*⟩=⟨*value*⟩' as its argument.

```
\def\Gm@processconfig{%
  \let\Gm@origExecuteOptions\ExecuteOptions
  \let\ExecuteOptions\Gm@setkeys
  \InputIfFileExists{geometry.cfg}{}{}
  \let\ExecuteOptions\Gm@origExecuteOptions}%
```

The original page layout before loading geometry is saved here. `\Gm@restore@org` is defined here for `reset` option.

```
\Gm@save
\edef\Gm@restore@org{\Gm@restore}%
\Gm@initall
```

Processing config file.

```
\Gm@processconfig
```

The optional arguments to `\documentclass` are processed here.

```
\ProcessOptionsKV[c]{Gm}%
```

Paper dimensions given by class default are stored.

```
\Gm@setdefaultpaper
```

The optional arguments to `\usepackage` are processed here.

```
\ProcessOptionsKV[p]{Gm}%
```

Actual settings and calculation for layout dimensions are processed.

```
\Gm@process
```

`\AtBeginDocument` The processes for `verbose`, `showframe` and drivers are added to `\AtBeginDocument`. `\Gm@restore@org` is redefined here with the paper size specified in the preamble for `\newgeometry` to use it. This should be done before magnifying the paper size with `\mag` because the layout calculation would be affected by changing the paper size.

```
\AtBeginDocument{%
  \Gm@savelength{paperwidth}%
  \Gm@savelength{paperheight}%
  \edef\Gm@restore@org{\Gm@restore}%
```

The original paper size is used if `resetpaper`.

```
  \ifGm@resetpaper
    \edef\Gm@pw{\Gm@orgpw}%
    \edef\Gm@ph{\Gm@orgph}%
  \else
    \edef\Gm@pw{\the\paperwidth}%
    \edef\Gm@ph{\the\paperheight}%
  \fi
```

If `pass` is not set, the paper size is multiplied according to the specified `mag`.

```
  \ifGm@pass\else
    \ifnum\mag=\@m\else
      \Gm@magtooffset
      \divide\paperwidth\@m
      \multiply\paperwidth\the\mag
      \divide\paperheight\@m
      \multiply\paperheight\the\mag
    \fi
  \fi
```

Checking the driver options.

```
  \Gm@detectdriver
```

If `xetex` and `\pdfpagewidth` is defined, `\pdfpagewidth` and `\pdfpageheight` would be set.

```
  \ifx\Gm@driver\Gm@xetex
    \@ifundefined{pdfpagewidth}{}{%
      \setlength\pdfpagewidth{\Gm@pw}%
      \setlength\pdfpageheight{\Gm@ph}}%
    \ifnum\mag=\@m\else
      \ifx\Gm@truedimen\Gm@true
        \setlength\paperwidth{\Gm@pw}%
        \setlength\paperheight{\Gm@ph}%
```

```
      \fi
    \fi
  \fi
```

If pdftex is set to true, pdf-commands are set properly. To avoid pdftex magnification problem, \pdfhorigin and \pdfvorigin are adjusted for \mag.

```
  \ifx\Gm@driver\Gm@pdftex
    \@ifundefined{pdfpagewidth}{}{%
      \setlength\pdfpagewidth{\Gm@pw}%
      \setlength\pdfpageheight{\Gm@ph}}%
    \ifnum\mag=\@m\else
      \@tempdima=\mag sp%
      \@ifundefined{pdfhorigin}{}{%
        \divide\pdfhorigin\@tempdima
        \multiply\pdfhorigin\@m
        \divide\pdfvorigin\@tempdima
        \multiply\pdfvorigin\@m}%
      \ifx\Gm@truedimen\Gm@true
        \setlength\paperwidth{\Gm@pw}%
        \setlength\paperheight{\Gm@ph}%
      \fi
    \fi
  \fi
```

With VTEX environment, VTEX variables are set here.

```
  \ifx\Gm@driver\Gm@vtex
    \@ifundefined{mediawidth}{}{%
      \mediawidth=\paperwidth
      \mediaheight=\paperheight}%
    \ifvtexdvi
      \AtBeginDvi{\special{papersize=\the\paperwidth,\the\paperheight}}%
    \fi
  \fi
```

If dvips or dvipdfm is specified, paper size is embedded in dvi file with \special. For dvips, a landscape correction is added because a landscape document converted by dvips is upside-down in PostScript viewers.

```
  \ifx\Gm@driver\Gm@dvips
    \AtBeginDvi{\special{papersize=\the\paperwidth,\the\paperheight}}%
    \ifx\Gm@driver\Gm@dvips\ifGm@landscape
      \AtBeginDvi{\special{! /landplus90 true store}}%
    \fi\fi
```

If dvipdfm is specified and atbegshi package in 'oberdiek' bundle is loaded, \AtBeginShipoutFirst is used instead of \AtBeginDvi for compatibility with hyperref and dvipdfm program.

```
  \else\ifx\Gm@driver\Gm@dvipdfm
    \ifcase\ifx\AtBeginShipoutFirst\relax\@ne\else
        \ifx\AtBeginShipoutFirst\@undefined\@ne\else\z@\fi\fi
      \AtBeginShipoutFirst{\special{papersize=\the\paperwidth,\the\paperheight}}%
    \or
      \AtBeginDvi{\special{papersize=\the\paperwidth,\the\paperheight}}%
    \fi
  \fi\fi
```

Page frames are shipped out when showframe=true, cropmarks for showcrop=true on each page. The atbegshi package is used for overloading \shipout.

```
  \@tempswafalse
  \ifGm@showframe
    \@tempswatrue
  \else\ifGm@showcrop
    \@tempswatrue
  \fi\fi
  \if@tempswa
    \RequirePackage{atbegshi}%
      \AtBeginShipout{\setbox\AtBeginShipoutBox=\vbox{%
        \baselineskip\z@skip\lineskip\z@skip\lineskiplimit\z@
        \Gm@pageframes\box\AtBeginShipoutBox}}%
```

```
  \fi
```

The layout dimensions for `\restoregeometry` are saved at the end of the `\AtBeginDocument`.

```
  \Gm@save
  \edef\Gm@restore@pkg{\Gm@restore}%
```

The package checks whether or not the marginpars overrun the page, if `verbose` and unless `pass`.

```
  \ifGm@verbose\ifGm@pass\else\Gm@checkmp\fi\fi
```

`\Gm@showparams` puts the resulting parameters and dimensions into the log file. With `verbose`, they are shown on the terminal as well.

```
  \Gm@showparams{preamble}%
```

The following lines free the memories no longer needed.

```
  \let\Gm@pw\relax
  \let\Gm@ph\relax
  }% end of \AtBeginDocument
```

`\geometry` The macro `\geometry` can be called multiple times in the preamble (before `\begin{document}`).

```
\newcommand{\geometry}[1]{%
  \Gm@clean
  \setkeys{Gm}{#1}%
  \Gm@process}%
\@onlypreamble\geometry
```

`\Gm@changelayout` The macro, which can be called from `\newgeometry`, `\restoregeometry` and `\loadgeometry`, changes the layout in the middle of the document.

```
\DeclareRobustCommand\Gm@changelayout{%
  \setlength{\@colht}{\textheight}
  \setlength{\@colroom}{\textheight}%
  \setlength{\vsize}{\textheight}
  \setlength{\columnwidth}{\textwidth}%
  \if@twocolumn%
    \advance\columnwidth-\columnsep
    \divide\columnwidth\tw@%
    \@firstcolumntrue%
  \fi%
  \setlength{\hsize}{\columnwidth}%
  \setlength{\linewidth}{\hsize}}%
```

`\newgeometry` The macro `\newgeometry`, which changes the layout, can be used only in the document. It would reset the options specified in the preamble except for paper size options and `\mag`.

```
\newcommand{\newgeometry}[1]{%
  \clearpage
  \Gm@restore@org
  \Gm@initnewgm
  \Gm@newgmtrue
  \setkeys{Gm}{#1}%
  \Gm@newgmfalse
  \Gm@process
  \ifnum\mag=\@m\else\Gm@magtooffset\fi
  \Gm@changelayout
  \Gm@showparams{newgeometry}}%
```

`\restoregeometry` The macro restores the resulting layout specified in the preamble, namely the first-page layout right after `\begin{document}`.

```
\newcommand{\restoregeometry}{%
  \clearpage
  \Gm@restore@pkg
  \Gm@changelayout}%
```

`\savegeometry` The macro saves the layout with the name specified with the argument. The saved layout can be loaded with `\loadgeometry{`⟨*name*⟩`}`.

```
\newcommand*{\savegeometry}[1]{%
  \Gm@save
  \expandafter\edef\csname Gm@restore@@#1\endcsname{\Gm@restore}}%
```

`\loadgeometry` The macro loads the layout saved with `\savegeometry{`⟨*name*⟩`}`. If the name is not found, the macro would warn it and do nothing for the layout.

```
\newcommand*{\loadgeometry}[1]{%
  \clearpage
  \@ifundefined{Gm@restore@@#1}{%
    \PackageError{geometry}{%
    \string\loadgeometry : name `#1' undefined}{%
    The name `#1' should be predefined with \string\savegeometry}%
  }{\@nameuse{Gm@restore@@#1}%
  \Gm@changelayout}}%
⟨/package⟩
```

12 Config file

In the configuration file `geometry.cfg`, one can use `\ExecuteOptions` to set the site or user default settings.

```
⟨*config⟩
%<<SAVE_INTACT

%  Uncomment and edit the line below to set default options.
%\ExecuteOptions{a4paper}

%SAVE_INTACT
⟨/config⟩
```

13 Sample file

Here is a sample document for the geometry package.

```
⟨*samples⟩
%<<SAVE_INTACT
\documentclass[12pt]{article}% uses letterpaper by default
% \documentclass[12pt,a4paper]{article}% for A4 paper
%---------------------------------------------------------------
% Edit and uncomment one of the settings below
%---------------------------------------------------------------
% \usepackage{geometry}
% \usepackage[centering]{geometry}
% \usepackage[width=10cm,vscale=.7]{geometry}
% \usepackage[margin=1cm, papersize={12cm,19cm}, resetpaper]{geometry}
% \usepackage[margin=1cm,includeheadfoot]{geometry}
\usepackage[margin=1cm,includeheadfoot,includemp]{geometry}
% \usepackage[margin=1cm,bindingoffset=1cm,twoside]{geometry}
% \usepackage[hmarginratio=2:1, vmargin=2cm]{geometry}
% \usepackage[hscale=0.5,twoside]{geometry}
% \usepackage[hscale=0.5,asymmetric]{geometry}
% \usepackage[hscale=0.5,heightrounded]{geometry}
% \usepackage[left=1cm,right=4cm,top=2cm,includefoot]{geometry}
% \usepackage[lines=20,left=2cm,right=6cm,top=2cm,twoside]{geometry}
% \usepackage[width=15cm, marginparwidth=3cm, includemp]{geometry}
% \usepackage[hdivide={1cm,,2cm}, vdivide={3cm,8in,}, nohead]{geometry}
% \usepackage[headsep=20pt, head=40pt,foot=20pt,includeheadfoot]{geometry}
% \usepackage[text={6in,8in}, top=2cm, left=2cm]{geometry}
% \usepackage[centering,includemp,twoside,landscape]{geometry}
% \usepackage[mag=1414,margin=2cm]{geometry}
% \usepackage[mag=1414,margin=2truecm,truedimen]{geometry}
% \usepackage[a5paper, landscape, twocolumn, twoside,
%    left=2cm, hmarginratio=2:1, includemp, marginparwidth=43pt,
%    bottom=1cm, foot=.7cm, includefoot, textheight=11cm, heightrounded,
%    columnsep=1cm,verbose]{geometry}
%---------------------------------------------------------------
% No need to change below
%---------------------------------------------------------------
```

```
\geometry{verbose,showframe}% the options appended.
\usepackage{lipsum}% for dummy text of 150 paragraphs
\newcommand\mynote{\marginpar[\raggedright
A sample margin note in the left side.]%
{\raggedright A sample margin note.}}%
\newcommand\myfootnote{\footnote{This is a sample footnote text.}}
\begin{document}
\lipsum[1-2]\mynote\lipsum[3-4]\mynote
\lipsum[5-11]\mynote\lipsum[12]\myfootnote
\lipsum[13-22]\mynote\lipsum[23-32]
\end{document}
%SAVE_INTACT
⟨/samples⟩
%\tradfin
```