

# The geometry package

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## Abstract

This package provides a flexible and easy interface to page dimensions. You can set the page layout with intuitive parameters. For instance, if you want to set a margin to 2cm from each edge of the paper, you can go just `\usepackage[margin=2cm]{geometry}`.

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## 1 Preface to version 4

Many improvements to the code and documentation were made according to suggestions and comments from users. Main changes are listed below.

- **More robust driver detection.**

The driver detection method has been totally rewritten so that it can automatically detect the driver appropriate for the typesetting program in use. Therefore, explicit driver setting is no longer needed in most cases, except for the driver `dvipdfm`. This improvement makes `geometry` work more robustly for typesetting programs under `eTeX`, `XeTeX` and `VTeX` as well as normal `TeX` environment. The packages `ifpdf` and `ifvtex` are used, which are available in CTAN. See Section 6.5 for details. Note that `ifvtex` package v1.3 (2007/09/09), however, has a bug (a typo) that affects the detection of `VTeX`. So you need to use the new version of `ifvtex` later than v1.3.

- **New option: `resetpaper`.**

This option disables explicit paper setting in `geometry` and uses the paper size specified before `geometry`. This option may be useful to print nonstandard sized documents with normal printers and papers.

- **Adjustment to topskip introduced.**

When large font sizes are specified, `\topskip` has to be adjusted so that the formula “ $\text{\texttt{\textbackslash textheight}} = (\text{\texttt{\textbackslash lines}} - 1) \times \text{\texttt{\textbackslash baselineskip}} + \text{\texttt{\textbackslash topskip}}$ ” to be correct. To do this, `\topskip` is set to `\ht\strutbox`, if `\topskip` is smaller than `\ht\strutbox`.

- **ANSI paper sizes added.**

New paper size definitions for ANSI A to E are added.

- **Bug fixed: Wrong ISO paper sizes.**

The paper sizes for A1,A2,A5 and A6 were wrong (by 1mm).

- **Bug fixed: pdfTeX magnification problem.**

PDF paper offset is adjusted properly when magnification is set by `mag` option with pdfTeX.

- **Package source organization changed.**

Files `geometry.ins` and `geometry-samples.tex` are integrated into `geometry.dtx` so that they can be generated from `geometry.dtx` by the ‘`tex`’ command. Documentation can be also generated directly from `geometry.dtx` by ‘`(pdf)latex`’ command.

## 2 Preface to version 3

The `geometry` package becomes even more flexible and powerful with the release of version 3. This new release contains major changes and enhancements in user interface, calculation schemes and the default settings of the page dimensions.

- **New default layout.**

The ‘automatic’ centering is no longer default layout. Instead of centering, the idea of margin ratio and common values for default settings are introduced: the ratio of left (inner) margin to right (outer) margin is set 1:1 (2:3 for twoside), and the ratio of top to bottom is set 2:3. The margin ratios can be specified by newly introduced options, e.g. `marginratio` (see Section 4.2 and 6.3 for the detail). In addition, the spaces for the head and foot of the page are disregarded in calculating the placement of the text area by default. Furthermore the default `scale` of the type area is set to 0.7 with 70% of the width and height of the paper. If you want to use the old default layout of version 2.3 or earlier, add `compat2` as a first option, e.g., `\usepackage[compat2,left=1.5in]{geometry}`, which sets the old default options [`scale={0.8,0.9}`], `centering`, `includeheadfoot`] and allows the subsequent options to behave as if they are used in the old version. See also Section 7.1 for the detail of the default layout.

- **Option `twosideshift` is obsoleted.**

`twoside` and other geometry options can substitute for it. A new option `bindingoffset` might be also helpful to control margins for oneside/twoside. For the detail, see Section 6.3.

- **Option `includemp` becomes independent of `marginparwidth` and `marginparsep`.**

In the previous version, `marginparwidth` or `marginparsep` automatically set `includemp=true`. Now if you want `includemp` mode, `includemp` should be set explicitly.

- **Options `nohead`, `nofoot` and `noheadfoot` become order-dependent and overwritable**

In the previous version, these options was order-independent: `nohead,headsep=10pt` resulted in just `nohead` (`\headsep=0pt`, `\headheight=0pt`), for example. But now they are overwritable by subsequent options. The above case results in `\headheight=0pt` and `\headsep=10pt`.

- **A complete set of options `ignore*` and `include*` for head, foot and marginpar.**

The previous version has only `includemp`, which denotes that the width of marginpar is included in the total body width. Now `ignore{head, foot, headfoot, mp, all}` and `include{head, foot, headfoot, all}` are newly added. If one of these `ignore*` is set, the corresponding space(s) are disregarded in auto-completion calculation. In version 3, `ignoreall` is set by default. So if you need to include the spaces for the head, foot and marginpar, the corresponding `include*` should be set explicitly. In addition, unlike the previous version, neither `reversemp`, `marginparwidth` nor `marginparsep` sets `includemp` automatically.

- **New option lines.**

The option enables users to specify `\textheight` by the number of lines included in `\textheight`, e.g., `lines=20`.

- **New option heightrounded.**

The option rounds `\textheight` to  $n$ -times ( $n$ : an integer) of `\baselineskip` plus `\topskip` to avoid “underfull vbox” in some cases.

- **New option screen.**

To make presentation with PC and video projector, geometry option `screen,centering` with ‘slide’ documentclass would be the best choice.

- **New option asymmetric.**

The option implements a twosided layout in which margins are not swapped on alternate pages and the marginal notes stay always on the same side.

- **New option showframe.**

The option displays visible frames for the text area and page, and lines for the head and foot to check layout in detail. Therefore `showframe.sty` is excluded from the `geometry` package distribution.

- **New option pass.**

The option disables auto-layout and all of the geometry settings except `verbose` and `showframe`. It can be used for checking out the page layout of the documentclass, other packages and manual settings without `geometry`.

See the text for the detail. All the new and modified options in this release are marked with ‘\*3’ and ‘†3’ respectively.

### 3 Introduction

To set dimensions for page layout in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X is not straightforward. You need to adjust several L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X native dimensions to place a text area where you want. If you want to center the text area in the paper you use, for example, you have to specify native dimensions as follows:

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

Without package `calc`, the above example would need more tedious settings. Package `geometry` provides an easy way to set page layout parameters. In this case, what you have to do is just

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

Besides centering problem, setting margins from each edge of the paper is also troublesome. But `geometry` also make it easy. If you want to set each margin 1.5in, you can go

```
\usepackage[margin=1.5in]{geometry}
```

In both cases, the unspecified dimensions are automatically determined. The package will be also useful when you have to set page layout obeying the following strict instructions: for example,

*The total allowable width of the text area is 6.5 inches wide by 8.75 inches high. The top margin on each page should be 1.2 inches from the top edge of the page. The left margin should be 0.9 inch from the left edge. The footer with page number should be at the bottom of the text area.*

In this case, using `geometry` you can go

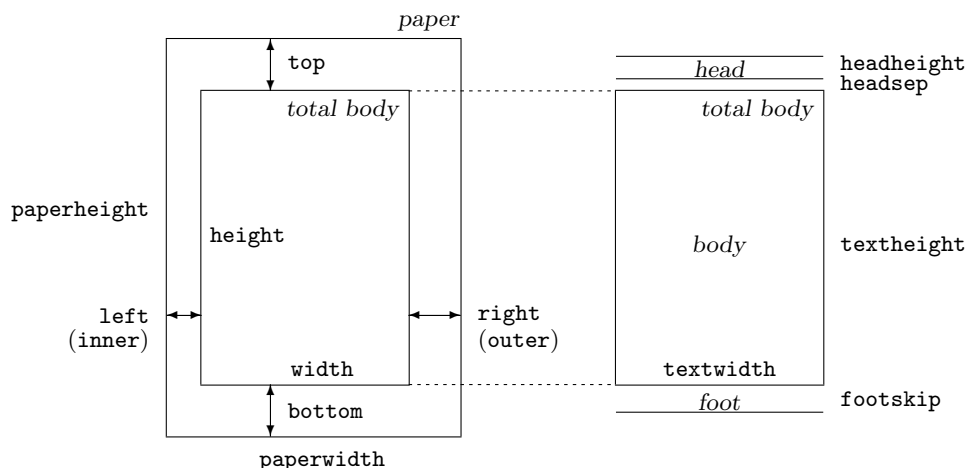


Figure 1: Dimension names used in the `geometry` package. `width=textwidth` and `height=textheight` by default. `left`, `right`, `top` and `bottom` are margins. If margins on verso pages are swapped by `twoside` option, margins specified by `left` and `right` options are used for the inside and outside margins respectively. `inner` and `outer` are aliases of `left` and `right` respectively.

```
\usepackage[total={6.5in,8.75in},
             top=1.2in, left=0.9in, includefoot]{geometry}.
```

Setting a text area on the paper in document preparation system has some analogy to placing a window on the background in the window system. The name ‘geometry’ comes from the `-geometry` option used for specifying a size and location of a window in X Window System.

## 4 Page geometry

### 4.1 Layout dimensions

To realize a straightforward setting for page layout, the following page structure is introduced: A paper contains a total body (printable area) and margins. The total body consists of a body (text area) with optional a header, a footer and marginal notes (marginpar). There are four margins: the left, right, top and bottom margins. For twosided documents, horizontal margins should be called the inner and outer margins.

*paper* : *total body* and *margins*  
*total body* : *body* (text area) (optional *head*, *foot* and *marginpar*)  
*margins* : *left(inner)*, *right(outer)*, *top* and *bottom*

Each margin is measured from the corresponding edge of a paper. For example, left margin (inner margin) means a horizontal distance between the left (inner) edge of the paper and that of the total body. Therefore the left and top margins defined in `geometry` are different from the native dimensions `\leftmargin` and `\topmargin`. The size of a body (text area) can be modified by `\textwidth` and `\textheight`.

The layout parts and the corresponding dimension names used in this package are showed schematically in Figure 1. The dimensions for paper, total body and margins have the following relations.

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

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

The dimensions of the total body, `width` and `height`, are defined as follows:

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

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

In Equation (3), `width:=textwidth` by default, but `marginparsep` and `marginparwidth` are included in `width` if `includemp` option is set true. In Equation (4), `height:=textheight` by default. If

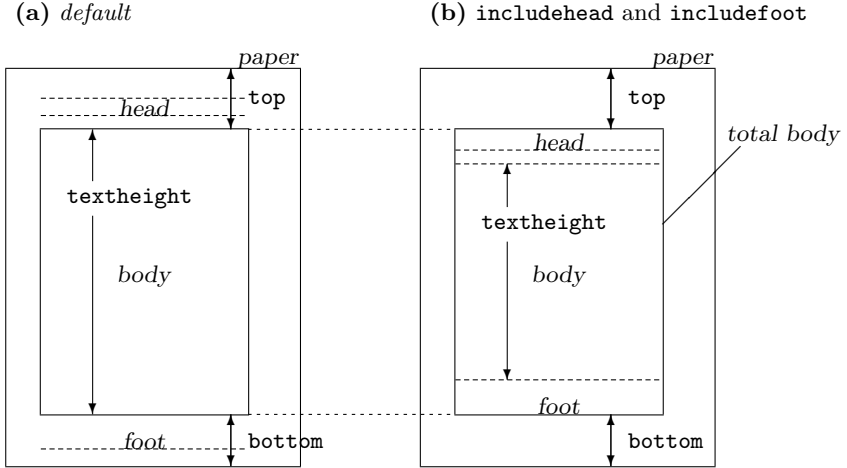


Figure 2: `includehead` and `includefoot` include the head and foot respectively into *total body*.  
 (a)  $\text{height} = \text{textheight}$  (default). (b)  $\text{height} = \text{textheight} + \text{headheight} + \text{headsep} + \text{footskip}$  if `includehead` and `includefoot`. If the top and bottom margins are fixed, `includehead` and `includefoot` make `textheight` shorter than default.

`includehead` is set to `true`, `headheight` and `headsep` are considered as a part of `height` in the vertical completion calculation. In the same way, `includefoot` includes `footskip`. Note that options `ignore*` just exclude the corresponding spaces from `textheight`, but do not change those lengths themselves. Figure 2 shows how these options work. Each of the seven dimensions in the right-hand side of Equations (3) and (4) corresponds to the ordinary L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X control sequence with the same name.

Figure 3 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 `ignore*` do *not* change the corresponding native dimensions.

## 4.2 Auto-completion scheme

Suppose that the paper size is pre-defined in Equation (1) or (2), if two dimensions out of the three dimensions in the right-hand side of each equation are specified, the rest of the dimensions can be determined by the specified ones. However, when none or only one of the three dimensions is specified, the rest of the dimensions can't generally be determined without some assumptions.

The `geometry` package has an auto-completion scheme with some default parameters to determine the unspecified dimensions independently for each direction. If the size of *total body* (i.e., `width` in the horizontal direction) is specified, the margins (`left` and `right`) can be determined with a default ratio of one margin to the other (`left/right`). If one margin is specified, the rest of dimensions can also be determined by the default margin ratio. Page margin setting by margin ratio was introduced in KOMA script<sup>1</sup>.

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

$$\text{top} : \text{bottom} = 2 : 3 \quad \text{default.} \quad (5)$$

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

$$\text{left (inner)} : \text{right (outer)} = \begin{cases} 1 : 1 & \text{default for oneside,} \\ 2 : 3 & \text{default for twoside.} \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

Obviously the default horizontal margin ratio for oneside is ‘centering’.

For example, if one specifies `right=2.4cm` with a *twosided* layout in A4 paper (21.0cm×29.7cm), unspecified `left` and `width` are automatically determined using the default horizontal margin ratio (2/3) as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{left} &= \langle \text{horizontal-margin-ratio} \rangle \times \text{right} \\ &= 2/3 \times 2.4\text{cm} = 1.6\text{cm} \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

<sup>1</sup>CTAN: `macros/latex/contrib/supported/koma-script` by Frank Neukam and Markus Kohm.

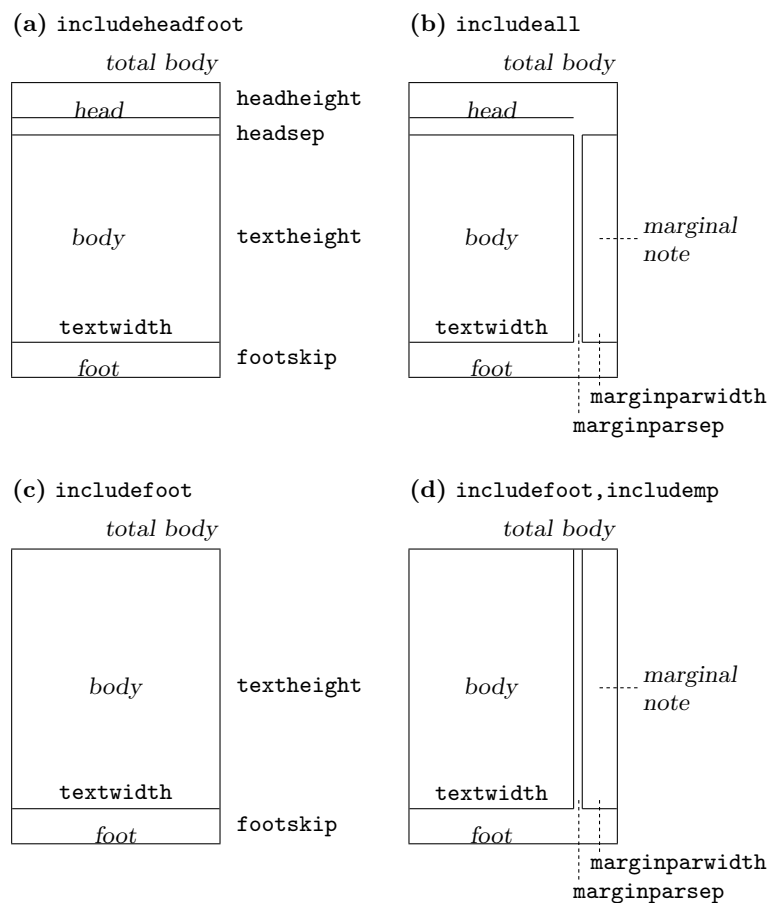


Figure 3: Sample layouts for *total body* with different switches. (a) `includeheadfoot`, (b) `includeall`, (c) `includefoot` and (d) `includefoot, includemp`. If `reversemp` is set to `true`, the location of the marginal notes are swapped on every page. Option `twoside` swaps both margins and marginal notes on verso pages. Note that the marginal notes are printed on the page, even when `ignoremp` or `includemp=false`, but can fall off the page in some cases.

Settings			Results		
left	width	right	left	width	right
top	height	bottom	top	height	bottom
*	*	*	$\sigma\mathcal{M}(0.7L)$	$0.7L$	$\mathcal{M}(0.7L)$
*	$A$	*	$\sigma\mathcal{M}(A)$	$A$	$\mathcal{M}(A)$
$A$	*	*	$A$	$\mathcal{R}(A + A/\sigma)$	$A/\sigma$
*	*	$A$	$\sigma A$	$\mathcal{R}(A + \sigma A)$	$A$
$A$	$B$	*	$A$	$B$	$\mathcal{R}(A + B)$
*	$A$	$B$	$\mathcal{R}(A + B)$	$A$	$B$
$A$	*	$B$	$A$	$\mathcal{R}(A + B)$	$B$
$A$	$C$	$B$	$A$	$\mathcal{R}(A + B)$	$B$

Table 1: Auto-completion rules. The mark ‘\*’ in each row (left table) denotes the dimensions not specified explicitly, which can be determined as the corresponding Results (right table).  $\sigma$  denotes the value of margin ratio. Functions  $\mathcal{R}(x)$  and  $\mathcal{M}(x)$  are defined in Equation (12). The bottom case shows over-specification, which gives in the same result as the  $A$ -\*- $B$  case.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{width} &= \text{paperwidth} - \text{left} - \text{right} \\ &= 21.0\text{cm} - 1.6\text{cm} - 2.4\text{cm} = 17.0\text{cm}.\end{aligned}\tag{8}$$

In this case, the vertical dimensions `top`, `height` and `bottom` are determined by the default vertical margin ratio with 2:3 and the default size of *total body* with 70% of the paper height:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{height} &= 0.7 \times \text{paperheight} \\ &= 0.7 \times 29.7\text{cm} = 20.79\text{cm}\end{aligned}\tag{9}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{top} &= \frac{\langle \text{vertical-margin-ratio} \rangle}{1 + \langle \text{vertical-margin-ratio} \rangle} \times (\text{paperheight} - \text{height}) \\ &= \frac{2}{2 + 3} \times (29.7\text{cm} - 20.79\text{cm}) \\ &= 0.4 \times 8.91\text{cm} = 3.564\text{cm}\end{aligned}\tag{10}$$

$$\text{bottom} = 0.6 \times 8.91\text{cm} = 5.346\text{cm}\tag{11}$$

The auto-completion rules are shown in Table 1 and Equation (12).  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$  in Table 1 are user-specified values, \* denotes unspecified ones. The right-hand side table shows the corresponding results of auto-completion. The unspecified values can be determined by  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $L$  (`paperwidth` or `paperheight`). In Table 1, functions  $\mathcal{R}(x)$  and  $\mathcal{M}(x)$  are defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{R}(x) &= L - x \\ \mathcal{M}(x) &= \mathcal{R}(x) / (1 + \sigma)\end{aligned}\tag{12}$$

Here  $\sigma$  denotes the ratio of left margin (inner) to right margin (outer) or the ratio of top to bottom. To set  $\sigma$  as a geometry option, you can use `{h,v}marginratio` options with `a:b`-type value, for example, `hmarginratio=2:3`.

$$\text{hmarginratio} = \text{left} : \text{right}\tag{13}$$

$$\text{vmarginratio} = \text{top} : \text{bottom}\tag{14}$$

By default,  $\sigma$  is 1/1 (=1) for oneside and 2/3 for twoside in the horizontal direction, and 2/3 in the vertical. If none of three dimensions is specified in each direction, the default setting is used: width and height is set to 70% of the paper width and height respectively. If all the three dimensions would be specified, margins remain and width or height is ignored.

## 5 User interface

### 5.1 General features

The geometry options using the `keyval` interface ‘ $\langle key \rangle = \langle value \rangle$ ’ can be set either in the optional argument to the `\usepackage` command, or in the argument of the `\geometry` macro. This macro, if

necessary, should be used only in the preamble, i.e., before `\begin{document}`. In either case, the argument consists of a list of comma-separated *keyval* options. The main features of setting options are listed below.

- Multiple lines are allowed. (But blank lines are not allowed.)
- Any spaces between words are ignored.
- Options are basically order-independent.  
(There are some exceptions. See Section 8.1 for details.)

For example,

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

is equivalent to

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

Some options are allowed to have sub-list, e.g. `{3cm,0.8in}`. Note that the order of values in the sub-list is significant. The above setting is also equivalent to the followings:

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

or

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

Thus, multiple use of `\geometry` just appends options.

Geometry supports package *calc*<sup>2</sup>. For example,

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

## 5.2 Option types

Geometry options are categorized into four types:

### 1. Boolean type

takes a boolean value (`true` or `false`). If no value, `true` is set by default.

$\langle key \rangle = \text{true} \mid \text{false}.$   
 $\langle key \rangle$  with no value is equivalent to  $\langle key \rangle = \text{true}.$

*Examples:* `verbose=true, includehead, twoside=false.`

Paper name is the exception. The preferred paper name should be set with no values. Whatever value is given, it is ignored. For instance, `a4paper=XXX` is equivalent to `a4paper`.

### 2. Single-valued type

takes a mandatory value.

$\langle key \rangle = \langle value \rangle.$

*Examples:* `width=7in, left=1.25in, footskip=1cm, height=.86\paperheight.`

### 3. Double-valued type

takes a pair of comma-separated values in braces. The two values can be shortened to one value if they are identical.

$\langle key \rangle = \{ \langle value1 \rangle , \langle value2 \rangle \}.$   
 $\langle key \rangle = \langle value \rangle$  is equivalent to  $\langle key \rangle = \{ \langle value \rangle , \langle value \rangle \}.$

---

<sup>2</sup>CTAN: `macros/latex/required/tools`



*Examples:* `hmargin={1.5in,1in}, scale=0.8, body={7in,10in}`.

#### 4. Triple-valued type

takes three mandatory, comma-separated values in braces.

$\langle key \rangle = \{ \langle value1 \rangle, \langle value2 \rangle, \langle value3 \rangle \}$

Each value must be a dimension or null. When you give an empty value or ‘\*’, it means null and leaves the appropriate value to the auto-completion mechanism. You need to specify at least one dimension, typically two dimensions. You can set nulls for all the values, but it makes no sense.

*Examples:*

`hdivide={2cm,*,1cm}, vdivide={3cm,19cm, }, divide={1in,*,1in}`.

## 6 Option specification

This section describes all the options provided by `geometry`.

### 6.1 Paper size

The options below set paper/media size and orientation.

`paper` | `papername`

specifies a paper name. The paper names available in `geometry`. `paper=\langle paper-name \rangle`.

For example `paper=a4paper`, which is equivalent to just `a4paper`.

`a0paper`, `a1paper`, `a2paper`, `a3paper`, `a4paper`, `a5paper`, `a6paper`

`b0paper`, `b1paper`, `b2paper`, `b3paper`, `b4paper`, `b5paper`, `b6paper`

`ansipaper`, `ansipaper`, `ansicpaper`, `ansidpaper`, `ansiepaper`

`letterpaper`, `executivepaper`, `legalpaper`

specifies paper name. They can typically be used with no values. Note that whatever value (even `false`) is given to this option, the value will be ignored. For example, the followings have the same effect: `a5paper`, `a5paper=true`, `a5paper=false` and `a5paper=XXXX`.

`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=\langle length \rangle`.

`paperheight` height of the paper. `paperheight=\langle length \rangle`.

`papersize` width and height of the paper.  
`papersize=\{ \langle width \rangle, \langle height \rangle \}` or `papersize=\langle length \rangle`.

`landscape` switches the paper orientation to landscape mode.

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

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 6.4).

### 6.2 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=\langle h-scale \rangle`, 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=\langle v-scale \rangle`. (0.7 by default) `vscale=0.9` is equivalent to `height=0.9\paperheight`.

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

<code>width</code>   <code>totalwidth</code>	width of <i>total body</i> . <code>width=&lt;length&gt;</code> or <code>totalwidth=&lt;length&gt;</code> . This dimension should not be confused with <code>textwidth</code> . Generally, <code>width ≥ textwidth</code> because <code>width</code> includes the width of the marginal notes if <code>includemp</code> is set to <code>true</code> . If <code>textwidth</code> and <code>width</code> are specified at the same time, <code>width</code> is ignored.
<code>height</code>   <code>totalheight</code>	height of <i>total body</i> , excluding header and footer by default. If <code>includehead</code> or <code>includefoot</code> is set, <code>height</code> includes the head or foot of the page as well as <code>textheight</code> . <code>height=&lt;length&gt;</code> or <code>totalheight=&lt;length&gt;</code> . If both <code>textheight</code> and <code>height</code> are specified, <code>height</code> will be ignored.
<code>total</code>	width and height of <i>total body</i> . <code>total={&lt;width&gt;,&lt;height&gt;}</code> or <code>total=&lt;length&gt;</code> .
<code>textwidth</code>	modifies <code>\textwidth</code> , the width of <i>body</i> (the text are). <code>textwidth=&lt;length&gt;</code> .
<code>textheight</code>	modifies <code>\textheight</code> , the height of <i>body</i> . <code>textheight=&lt;length&gt;</code> .
<code>text</code>   <code>body</code>	sets both <code>\textwidth</code> and <code>\textheight</code> of the body of page. <code>body={&lt;width&gt;,&lt;height&gt;}</code> or <code>text=&lt;length&gt;</code> .
<code>lines</code>	enables users to specify <code>\textheight</code> by the number of lines. <code>lines=&lt;integer&gt;</code> .
<code>includehead</code>	includes the head of the page, <code>\headheight</code> and <code>\headsep</code> , into <i>total body</i> . It is set to <code>false</code> by default. It is opposite to <code>ignorehead</code> . See Figure 2.
<code>includefoot</code>	includes the foot of the page, <code>\footskip</code> , into <i>total body</i> . It is opposite to <code>ignorefoot</code> . It is <code>false</code> by default. See Figure 2.
<code>includeheadfoot</code>	sets both <code>includehead</code> and <code>includefoot</code> to <code>true</code> , which is opposite to <code>ignoreheadfoot</code> . See Figure 2.
<code>includemp</code>	includes the margin notes, <code>\marginparwidth</code> and <code>\marginparsep</code> , into <i>body</i> when calculating horizontal calculation. In version 3, <code>includemp</code> is independent of options <code>marginparwidth</code> and <code>marginparsep</code> , and set to <code>false</code> by default.
<code>includeall</code>	sets both <code>includeheadfoot</code> and <code>includemp</code> to <code>true</code> . See Figure 2 and Figure 3.
<code>ignorehead</code>	disregards the head of the page, <code>headheight</code> and <code>headsep</code> , in determining vertical layout, but does not change those lengths. It is equivalent to <code>includehead=false</code> . It is set to <code>true</code> by default. See also <code>includehead</code> .
<code>ignorefoot</code>	disregards the foot of page, <code>footskip</code> , in determining vertical layout, but does not change that length. This option is set to <code>true</code> by default. See also <code>includefoot</code> .
<code>ignoreheadfoot</code>	sets both <code>ignorehead</code> and <code>ignorefoot</code> to <code>true</code> . See also <code>includeheadfoot</code> .
<code>ignoremp</code>	disregards the marginal notes in determining the horizontal margins ( <code>true</code> is set by default). If marginal notes fall off the page, the warning message will be displayed when <code>verbose=true</code> . See also Figure 3 and <code>includemp</code> .
<code>ignoreall</code>	sets both <code>ignoreheadfoot</code> and <code>ignoremp</code> to <code>true</code> . See also <code>includeall</code> .
<code>heightrounded</code>	This option rounds <code>\textheight</code> to $n$ -times ( $n$ : an integer) of <code>\baselineskip</code> plus <code>\topskip</code> to avoid “underfull vbox” in some cases. For example, if <code>\textheight</code> is 486pt with <code>\baselineskip</code> 12pt and <code>\topskip</code> 10pt, then $(39 \times 12\text{pt} + 10\text{pt}) = 478\text{pt} < 486\text{pt} < 490\text{pt} (= 40 \times 12\text{pt} + 10\text{pt}),$ as a result <code>\textheight</code> is rounded to 490pt. <code>heightrounded=false</code> by default.

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

<code>hdivide</code>	horizontal partitions (left,width,right). <code>hdivide={&lt;left margin&gt;,&lt;width&gt;,&lt;right margin&gt;}</code> . 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 <code>hdivide={2cm,15cm, }</code> , the margin from the right-side edge of page will be determined calculating <code>paperwidth-2cm-15cm</code> .
<code>vdivide</code>	vertical partitions (top,height,bottom). <code>vdivide={&lt;top margin&gt;,&lt;height&gt;,&lt;bottom margin&gt;}</code> .
<code>divide</code>	<code>divide={A,B,C}</code> is interpreted as <code>hdivide={A,B,C}</code> and <code>vdivide={A,B,C}</code> .

### 6.3 Margin size

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

<code>left</code>   <code>lmargin</code>   <code>inner</code>	left margin (for oneside) or inner margin (for twoside) of <i>total body</i> . In other words, the distance between the left (inner) edge of the paper and that of <i>total body</i> . <code>left=<math>\langle length \rangle</math></code> . <code>inner</code> has no special meaning, just an alias of <code>left</code> and <code>lmargin</code> .
<code>right</code>   <code>rmargin</code>   <code>outer</code>	right or outer margin of <i>total body</i> . <code>right=<math>\langle length \rangle</math></code> .
<code>top</code>   <code>tmargin</code>	top margin of the page. <code>top=<math>\langle length \rangle</math></code> . Note this option has nothing to do with the native dimension <code>\topmargin</code> .
<code>bottom</code>   <code>bmargin</code>	bottom margin of the page. <code>bottom=<math>\langle length \rangle</math></code> .
<code>hmargin</code>	left and right margin. <code>hmargin={<math>\langle left margin \rangle</math>,<math>\langle right margin \rangle</math>}</code> or <code>hmargin=<math>\langle length \rangle</math></code> .
<code>vmargin</code>	top and bottom margin. <code>vmargin={<math>\langle top margin \rangle</math>,<math>\langle bottom margin \rangle</math>}</code> or <code>vmargin=<math>\langle length \rangle</math></code> .
<code>margin</code>	<code>margin={<math>A,B</math>}</code> is equivalent to <code>hmargin={<math>A,B</math>}</code> and <code>vmargin={<math>A,B</math>}</code> . <code>margin=<math>A</math></code> is automatically expanded to <code>hmargin=<math>A</math></code> and <code>vmargin=<math>A</math></code> .
<code>hmarginratio</code>	horizontal margin ratio of <code>left</code> (inner) to <code>right</code> (outer). The value of $\langle ratio \rangle$ should be specified with colon-separated two values. Each value should be a positive integer less than 100 to prevent arithmetic overflow, e.g., <code>2:3</code> instead of <code>1:1.5</code> . The default ratio is <code>1:1</code> for oneside, <code>2:3</code> for twoside.
<code>vmarginratio</code>	vertical margin ratio of <code>top</code> to <code>bottom</code> . The default ratio is <code>2:3</code> .
<code>marginratio</code>   <code>ratio</code>	horizontal and vertical margin ratios. <code>marginratio={<math>\langle horizontal ratio \rangle</math>,<math>\langle vertical ratio \rangle</math>}</code> or <code>marginratio=<math>\langle ratio \rangle</math></code> .
<code>hcentering</code>	sets auto-centering horizontally and is equivalent to <code>hmarginratio=1:1</code> . It is set to <code>true</code> by default for oneside. See also <code>hmarginratio</code> .
<code>vcentering</code>	sets auto-centering vertically and is equivalent to <code>vmarginratio=1:1</code> . The default is <code>false</code> . See also <code>vmarginratio</code> .
<code>centering</code>	sets auto-centering and is equivalent to <code>marginratio=1:1</code> . See also <code>marginratio</code> . The default is <code>false</code> . See also <code>marginratio</code> .
<code>twoside</code>	switches on twoside mode with left and right margins swapped on verso pages. The option sets <code>\@twoside</code> and <code>\@mparswitch</code> switches. See also <code>asymmetric</code> .
<code>asymmetric</code>	implements a twosided layout in which margins are not swapped on alternate pages (by setting <code>\oddsidemargin</code> to <code>\evensidemargin + bindingoffset</code> ) and in which the marginal notes stay always on the same side. This option can be used as an alternative to the <code>twoside</code> option. See also <code>twoside</code> .
<code>bindingoffset</code>	removes a specified space from the lefthand-side of the page for oneside or the inner-side for twoside. <code>bindingoffset=<math>\langle length \rangle</math></code> . This is useful if pages are bound by a press binding (glued, stitched, stapled ...). See Figure 4.
<code>hdivide</code>	See description in Section 6.2.
<code>vdivide</code>	See description in Section 6.2.
<code>divide</code>	See description in Section 6.2.

### 6.4 Native dimensions

The options below specify L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X native dimensions and switches for page layout. See Figure 1. Note that unlike version 2.3, `nohead`, `nofoot` and `noheadfoot` become overwritable, in other words, just shorthand for setting the corresponding LaTeX dimensions (`\headheight`, `\headsep` and `\footskip`) to 0pt.

<code>headheight</code>   <code>head</code>	modifies <code>\headheight</code> , height of header. <code>headheight=<math>\langle length \rangle</math></code> or <code>head=<math>\langle length \rangle</math></code> .
---	--

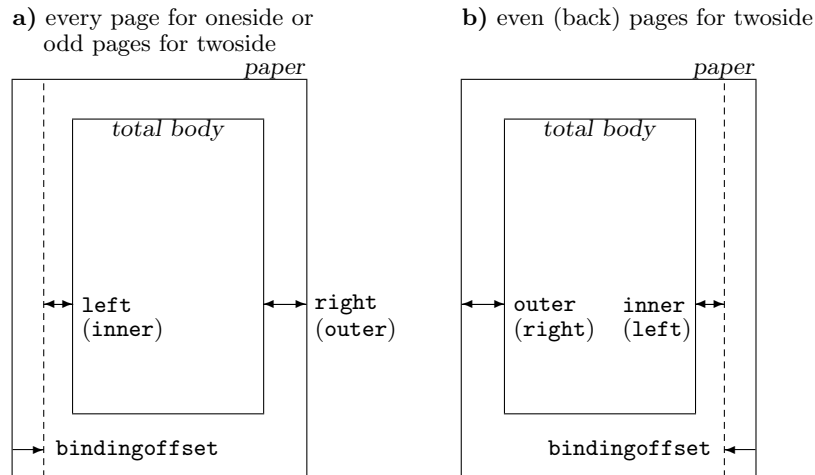


Figure 4: `bindingoffset` option. Note that `twoside` option swaps the horizontal margins and the marginal notes together with `bindingoffset` on even pages (see **b**)), but `asymmetric` option suppresses the swap of the margins and marginal notes (but `bindingoffset` is still swapped).

<code>headsep</code>	modifies <code>\headsep</code> , separation between header and text (body). <code>headsep=&lt;length&gt;</code> .
<code>footskip</code>   <code>foot</code>	modifies <code>\footskip</code> , distance separation between baseline of last line of text and baseline of footer. <code>footskip=&lt;length&gt;</code> or <code>foot=&lt;length&gt;</code> .
<code>nohead</code>	eliminates spaces for the head of the page, which is equivalent to both <code>\headheight=0pt</code> and <code>\headsep=0pt</code> .
<code>nofoot</code>	eliminates spaces for the foot of the page, which is equivalent to <code>\footskip=0pt</code> .
<code>noheadfoot</code>	equivalent to <code>nohead</code> and <code>nofoot</code> , which means that <code>\headheight</code> , <code>\headsep</code> and <code>\footskip</code> are all set to 0pt.
<code>footnotesep</code>	changes the dimension <code>\skip\footins</code> , separation between the bottom of text body and the top of footnote text.
<code>marginparwidth</code>   <code>marginpar</code>	modifies <code>\marginparwidth</code> , width of the marginal notes. <code>marginparwidth=&lt;length&gt;</code> . Unlike version 2.3, it does <i>not</i> set <code>includemp=true</code> .
<code>marginparsep</code>	modifies <code>\marginparsep</code> , separation between body and marginal notes. <code>marginparsep=&lt;length&gt;</code> . Unlike version 2.3, it does <i>not</i> set <code>includemp=true</code> .
<code>nomarginpar</code>	shrinks spaces for marginal notes to 0pt, which is equivalent to <code>\marginparwidth=0pt</code> and <code>\marginparsep=0pt</code> .
<code>columnsep</code>	modifies <code>\columnsep</code> , the separation between two columns in <code>twocolumn</code> mode.
<code>hoffset</code>	modifies <code>\hoffset</code> . <code>hoffset=&lt;length&gt;</code> .
<code>voffset</code>	modifies <code>\voffset</code> . <code>voffset=&lt;length&gt;</code> .
<code>offset</code>	horizontal and vertical offset. <code>offset={&lt;hoffset&gt;,&lt;voffset&gt;}</code> or <code>offset=&lt;length&gt;</code> .
<code>twocolumn</code>	sets <code>twocolumn</code> mode with <code>\@twocolumntrue</code> . <code>twocolumn=false</code> denotes <code>onecolumn</code> mode with <code>\@twocolumnfalse</code> .
<code>twoside</code>	sets both <code>\@twosidetrue</code> and <code>\@mparswitchtrue</code> . See Section 6.3.
<code>textwidth</code>	sets <code>\textwidth</code> directly. See Section 6.2.
<code>textheight</code>	sets <code>\textheight</code> directly. See Section 6.2.
<code>reversemp</code>   <code>reversemarginpar</code>	makes the marginal notes appear in the left (inner) margin with <code>\@reversemargintrue</code> . Unlike version 2.3 or earlier, it does <i>not</i> change <code>includemp</code> mode. This is <code>false</code> by default.

## 6.5 drivers

Package `geometry` supports `dvips`, `dvipdfm` including its derivatives `dvipdfmx` and `xdvipdfmx`, `pdftex` for `pdflatex`, and `vtex` for `VTEX` environment. These driver options are exclusive. The driver can be set by either `driver=<driver name>` or any of the drivers directly like `pdftex`. A driver auto-detection mechanism is introduced in version 4. Therefore, you don't have to set a driver in most cases, except for `dvipdfm`. Explicit setting `driver=auto` is also available. When it is set, the previous driver setting is ignored and the auto-detection will work.

**driver** sets driver. `driver=<driver name>`. `dvips`, `dvipdfm`, `pdftex`, `vtex` and `auto` are available as a driver name.

The options below can be set directly instead of `driver=<value>`.

**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 landscape correction.

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

**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.

## 6.6 Other options

The other useful options are described here.

**verbose** displays 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 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.

`compat2` sets all kind of options so that `\usepackage[compat2]{geometry}` would behave as if one is using the old version (v2.3) with the old default layout: `[scale={0.8,0.9}, centering, includeheadfoot]`, which is here expressed by options available in version 3. Note this option should be set as a first option.

## 7 Default settings

### 7.1 Default layout

Let us recapitulate the default layout here. The `geometry` package has the following default page layout for onesided documents:

```
scale=0.7, marginratio={1:1, 2:3}, ignoreall
```

For twoside, the horizontal margin ratio is also set 2:3,

```
scale=0.7, marginratio=2:3, ignoreall.
```

Of course, you don't need to set them explicitly. `\usepackage{geometry}` will internally set the above options. Additional options will overwrite the layout dimensions. For example,

```
\usepackage[hmargin=2cm]{geometry}
```

will overwrite horizontal dimensions, but use the default for vertical layout. Page dimensions specified by the documentclass being used and other direct settings before `geometry` is loaded are passed down to `geometry`.

Note version 2.3 or earlier had default layout different from the version 3. The old default options can be expressed with options available in the current version:

```
scale={0.8,0.9}, centering, includeheadfoot.
```

Adding `compat2` as a first option sets those options so that, for example,

```
\usepackage[compat2, width=10cm]{geometry}
```

would behave as if one is using the old version (v2.3).

### 7.2 Configuration file

One can set up a configuration file to make default options. To do this, produce a file `geometry.cfg` containing an `\ExecuteOptions` macro, for example,

```
\ExecuteOptions{a4paper,dvips}
```

and install it somewhere `TEX` can find it.

The options specified in the `geometry.cfg` can be cleared by option `reset`.

## 8 Relations between options

This section shows how complexity is solved when options are over-specified.

### 8.1 Order dependence

The `geometry` options are basically order-independent, but there are some exceptions. For multiple specification of the same option, the last setting is adopted. For example,

```
verbose=true, verbose=false
```

obviously results in `verbose=false`. If you set

```
hmargin={3cm,2cm}, left=1cm
```

the left(or inner) margin is overwritten by `left=1cm`. As a result, it is equivalent to `hmargin={1cm,2cm}`.

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. As a result, this case is 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.

## 8.2 Priority

There are several ways to set dimensions of the printable area: `scale`, `total`, `text` and `lines`. Basically specification with the more concrete dimension has the higher priority:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{low} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \text{high} \quad (\text{priority}) \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{hscale} \\ \text{vscale} \\ \text{scale} \end{array} \right\} < \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{width} \\ \text{height} \\ \text{total} \end{array} \right\} < \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{textwidth} \\ \text{textheight} \\ \text{text} \end{array} \right\} < \text{lines}. \end{array}$$

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]`.

Options determining margin size also have priority rule: margin ratios versus margin length. For example, if both `marginratio=1:2` and `margin=1cm` are set at the same time, `margin=1cm` wins because `margin=1cm` is more concrete dimension than ratios. That is why normal margin options work well with default margin ratios (`marginratio={1:1, 2:3}` for oneside).

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{low} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \text{high} \quad (\text{priority}) \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{hmarginratio} \\ \text{vmarginratio} \\ \text{marginratio} \end{array} \right\} < \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{hmargin or left \& right} \\ \text{vmargin or top \& bottom} \\ \text{margin} \end{array} \right\}. \end{array}$$

## 9 Examples

- 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

```

- A twosided page layout with the inside offset for binding 1cm.

```

- twoside, bindingoffset=1cm

```

In this case, `textwidth` is shorter than the case without `bindingoffset=1cm` by  $0.7 \times 1\text{cm}$  ( $=0.7\text{cm}$ ).

- 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

- 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,  $\text{height} = \text{textheight} + \text{footskip}$  when `includefoot=true` in this case.

- bmargin=2cm, height=10in, includefoot
- bottom=2cm, textheight=10in, includefoot

- A layout with *textwidth* and *textheight* 90% of the paper and with *body* centered. Each solution below results in the same page layout.

- 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 6.2 for the detail description about `heightrounded`.

- A layout with the width of marginal notes 3cm and included in the width of *total body*. The following examples are the same.

- marginparwidth=3cm, includemp
- marginpar=3cm, ignoremp=false

- A layout the full scale *body* of the paper with A5 paper in landscape. The following examples are the same.

- a5paper, landscape, scale=1.0
- landscape=TRUE, paper=a5paper, margin=0pt

- A screen size layout appropriate to presentation with PC and video projector.

```
\documentclass{slide}
\usepackage[screen,margin=0.8in]{geometry}
...
\begin{slide}
...
\end{slide}
```

- A layout with fonts and spaces both enlarged from A4 to A3. In the case below, the resulted 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 go



– `letterpaper, mag=2000, truedimen`.

You can add `dvips` option, that is useful to preview it with proper paper size by `dviout` or `xdvi`.

- An old style setting with v2.3 or earlier

```
\usepackage[a4paper,mag=1200,truedimen,margin=2cm,
twosideshift=10pt,
headsep=7pt,headheight=14.5pt,
marginparwidth=30pt]{geometry}
```

can be rewritten with options in version 3 without `compat2`:

```
\usepackage{calc}
\usepackage[a4paper,mag=1200,truedimen,margin=2cm,
twoside, left=2cm+10pt, right=2cm-10pt,
includeheadfoot, headsep=7pt,headheight=14.5pt,
includemp, marginparwidth=30pt]{geometry}
```

In this case, `includeall` can be used instead of `includeheadfoot` and `includemp`.

- 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. :-)

## 10 Known problems

- With `pdftex=true`, `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 `pdftex=true`, `mag`  $\neq$  1000, *no* `truedimen`, and `hyperref`, `hyperref` should be loaded by `\usepackage` 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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## 12 Implementation

<sup>1</sup> `<*package>`

This package requires three other packages:

- `keyval` in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X graphics bundle,
- `ifpdf` and
- `ifvtex` in ‘oberdiek’ bundle,

```

2 \RequirePackage{keyval}%
3 \RequirePackage{ifpdf}%
4 \RequirePackage{ifvtex}%

    Internal switches are declared here.

5 \newif\ifGm@verbose
6 \newif\ifGm@landscape
7 \newif\ifGm@includehead
8 \newif\ifGm@includefoot
9 \newif\ifGm@includemp
10 \newif\ifGm@hbody
11 \newif\ifGm@vbody
12 \newif\ifGm@heightrounded
13 \newif\ifGm@showframe
14 \newif\ifGm@compatii
15 \newif\ifGm@sworient\Gm@sworientfalse
16 \newif\ifGm@pass\Gm@passfalse
17 \newif\ifGm@resetpaper

\Gm@cnth Counters for horizontal and vertical partitioning patterns.
\Gm@cntv 18 \newcount\Gm@cnth
19 \newcount\Gm@cntv

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

\Gm@bindingoffset An additional inner offset for binding.
21 \newdimen\Gm@bindingoffset

\Gm@wd@mp Correction lengths for \textwidth, \oddsidemargin and \evensidemargin in includemp mode.
\Gm@odd@mp 22 \newdimen\Gm@wd@mp
\Gm@even@mp 23 \newdimen\Gm@odd@mp
24 \newdimen\Gm@even@mp

\Gm@dimlist Native dimension setting list.
25 \newtoks\Gm@dimlist

\Gm@warning Macro for printing warning messages.
26 \def\Gm@warning#1{\PackageWarningNoLine{geometry}{#1}}%
27 \@onlypreamble\Gm@warning

\Gm@Dhratio The default values for the horizontal and vertical marginalratio are defined. \Gm@Dhratiotwo denotes
\Gm@Dhratiotwo the default value of horizontal marginratio for twoside page layout with left and right margins swapped
\Gm@Dvratio on verso pages, which is set by twoside.
28 \def\Gm@Dhratio{1:1}% = left:right default for oneside
29 \def\Gm@Dhratiotwo{2:3}% = inner:outer default for twoside.
30 \def\Gm@Dvratio{2:3}% = top:bottom default
31 \@onlypreamble\Gm@Dhratio
32 \@onlypreamble\Gm@Dhratiotwo
33 \@onlypreamble\Gm@Dvratio

\Gm@Dhscale The default values for the horizontal and vertical scale are defined. In version 3 the default scale has
\Gm@Dvscale been changed from {0.8, 0.9} to {0.7, 0.7} in each direction.
34 \def\Gm@Dhscale{0.7}%
35 \def\Gm@Dvscale{0.7}%
36 \@onlypreamble\Gm@Dhscale
37 \@onlypreamble\Gm@Dvscale

\Gm@dvijs The driver names.
\Gm@dvijs 38 \def\Gm@dvijs{dvips}%
\Gm@dvijs 39 \def\Gm@dvijs{dvips}%
\Gm@dvijs 40 \def\Gm@dvijs{dvips}%
\Gm@dvijs 41 \def\Gm@dvijs{dvips}%

```

```

42 \@onlypreamble\Gm@dvi
43 \@onlypreamble\Gm@dvi
44 \@onlypreamble\Gm@pdf
45 \@onlypreamble\Gm@vtex

\Gm@true
\Gm@false 46 \def\Gm@true{true}%
47 \def\Gm@false{false}%

\Gm@orgpw These macros keep original paper (media) size intact.
\Gm@orgph 48 \edef\Gm@orgpw{\the\paperwidth}%
49 \edef\Gm@orgph{\the\paperheight}%

\Gm@dorg The macro saves LATEX native dimensions and switches before processing geometry options, and is called
when reset or pass is set.
50 \edef\Gm@dorg{%
51 \noexpand\setlength{\paperwidth}{\the\paperwidth}%
52 \noexpand\setlength{\paperheight}{\the\paperheight}%
53 \noexpand\setlength{\textheight}{\the\textheight}%
54 \noexpand\setlength{\textwidth}{\the\textwidth}%
55 \noexpand\setlength{\oddsidemargin}{\the\oddsidemargin}%
56 \noexpand\setlength{\evensidemargin}{\the\evensidemargin}%
57 \noexpand\setlength{\topmargin}{\the\topmargin}%
58 \noexpand\setlength{\headsep}{\the\headsep}%
59 \noexpand\setlength{\headheight}{\the\headheight}%
60 \noexpand\setlength{\footskip}{\the\footskip}%
61 \noexpand\setlength{\marginparwidth}{\the\marginparwidth}%
62 \noexpand\setlength{\marginparsep}{\the\marginparsep}%
63 \noexpand\setlength{\columnsep}{\the\columnsep}%
64 \noexpand\setlength{\skip\footins}{\the\skip\footins}%
65 \noexpand\setlength{\hoffset}{\the\hoffset}%
66 \noexpand\setlength{\voffset}{\the\voffset}%
67 \expandafter\noexpand\csname @twocolumn@if@twocolumn
68 \Gm@true\else\Gm@false\fi\endcsname
69 \expandafter\noexpand\csname @twoside@if@twoside
70 \Gm@true\else\Gm@false\fi\endcsname
71 \expandafter\noexpand\csname @mparswitch@if@mparswitch
72 \Gm@true\else\Gm@false\fi\endcsname
73 \expandafter\noexpand\csname @reversemargin@if@reversemargin
74 \Gm@true\else\Gm@false\fi\endcsname
75 \noexpand\mag=\the\mag}%
76 \@onlypreamble\Gm@dorg

\Gm@init The macro for initializing modes and flags is defined here. This macro is called at the beginning of the
package and when reset is specified.
77 \def\Gm@init{%
78 \Gm@hbodyfalse\Gm@vbodyfalse
79 \Gm@includeheadfalse\Gm@includefootfalse\Gm@includempfalse
80 \Gm@landscapefalse\Gm@compatiifalse\Gm@heightroundedfalse
81 \Gm@verbosefalse\Gm@showframefalse\Gm@resetpaperfalse
82 \let\Gm@paper\@undefined
83 \let\Gm@width\@undefined\let\Gm@height\@undefined
84 \let\Gm@textwidth\@undefined\let\Gm@textheight\@undefined
85 \let\Gm@hscale\@undefined\let\Gm@vscale\@undefined
86 \let\Gm@hmarginratio\@undefined\let\Gm@vmarginratio\@undefined
87 \let\Gm@lmargin\@undefined\let\Gm@rmargin\@undefined
88 \let\Gm@tmargin\@undefined\let\Gm@bmargin\@undefined
89 \let\Gm@driver\@empty\let\Gm@truedimen\@empty
90 \Gm@bindingoffset\z@\Gm@dimlist={}%
91 \@onlypreamble\Gm@init

\Gm@setdriver The macro sets the specified driver.
92 \def\Gm@setdriver#1{%
93 \expandafter\let\expandafter\Gm@driver\csname Gm@#1\endcsname}%

```

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

```

94 \def\Gm@unsetdriver#1{%
95   \expandafter\ifx\csname Gm@#1\endcsname\Gm@driver
96     \let\Gm@driver\empty
97   \fi}%

```

`\Gm@setbool` The macros set a boolean option.

`\Gm@setboolrev`

```

98 \def\Gm@setbool{\@dblarg\Gm@@setbool}%
99 \def\Gm@setboolrev{\@dblarg\Gm@@setboolrev}%
100 \def\Gm@@setbool[#1]#2#3{\Gm@doif{#1}{#3}{\csname Gm@#2\Gm@bool\endcsname}}%
101 \def\Gm@@setboolrev[#1]#2#3{\Gm@doifelse{#1}{#3}%
102   {\csname Gm@#2\Gm@false\endcsname}{\csname Gm@#2\Gm@true\endcsname}}%
103 \@onlypreamble\Gm@setbool
104 \@onlypreamble\Gm@setboolrev
105 \@onlypreamble\Gm@@setbool
106 \@onlypreamble\Gm@@setboolrev

```

`\Gm@doif` `\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 is true, and executes the fourth argument #4 if false.

```

107 \def\Gm@doif#1#2#3{%
108   \lowercase{\def\Gm@bool{#2}}%
109   \ifx\Gm@bool\empty
110     \let\Gm@bool\Gm@true
111   \fi
112   \ifx\Gm@bool\Gm@true
113   \else
114     \ifx\Gm@bool\Gm@false
115     \else
116       \let\Gm@bool\relax
117     \fi
118   \fi
119   \ifx\Gm@bool\relax
120     \Gm@warning{‘#1’ should be set to ‘true’ or ‘false’}%
121   \else
122     #3
123   \fi}%
124 \def\Gm@doifelse#1#2#3#4{%
125   \Gm@doif{#1}{#2}{\ifx\Gm@bool\Gm@true #3\else #4\fi}}%
126 \@onlypreamble\Gm@doif
127 \@onlypreamble\Gm@doifelse

```

`\Gm@reverse` The macro reverses a bool value.

```

128 \def\Gm@reverse#1{%
129   \csname ifGm@#1\endcsname
130   \csname Gm@#1false\endcsname\else\csname Gm@#1true\endcsname\fi}%
131 \@onlypreamble\Gm@reverse

```

`\Gm@checkbool` The macro is used in `\Gm@showparams` to print true or nothing.

```

132 \def\Gm@checkbool#1#1: \csname ifGm@#1\endcsname true\else --\fi^^J}%
133 \@onlypreamble\Gm@checkbool

```

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

`\Gm@defbycnt`

```

134 \def\Gm@defbylen#1#2{%
135   \setlength\@tempdima{#2}%
136   \expandafter\edef\csname Gm@#1\endcsname{\the\@tempdima}}%
137 \def\Gm@defbycnt#1#2{%
138   \setcounter{Gm@tempcnt}{#2}%
139   \expandafter\edef\csname Gm@#1\endcsname{\the\value{Gm@tempcnt}}}%
140 \@onlypreamble\Gm@defbylen
141 \@onlypreamble\Gm@defbycnt

```

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

```

142 \def\Gm@sep@ratio#1:#2{\@tempcnta=#1\@tempcntb=#2}%
143 \@onlypreamble\Gm@set@ratio

```

`\Gm@setbyratio` The macro determines the dimension specified by #4 calculating  $\#3 \times a/b$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are given by `\Gm@ratio` 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.

```

144 \def\Gm@setbyratio[#1]#2#3#4{% determine #4 by ratio
145   \expandafter\Gm@sep@ratio\Gm@ratio\relax
146   \if#1b
147     \edef\@tempa{\the\@tempcnta}%
148     \@tempcnta=\@tempcntb
149     \@tempcntb=\@tempa\relax
150   \fi
151   \expandafter\setlength\expandafter\@tempdimb\expandafter
152   {\csname Gm@#3\endcsname}%
153   \ifnum\@tempcntb>\z@
154     \multiply\@tempdimb\@tempcnta
155     \divide\@tempdimb\@tempcntb
156   \fi
157   \expandafter\edef\csname Gm@#4\endcsname{\the\@tempdimb}}%
158 \@onlypreamble\Gm@setbyratio

```

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

```

159 \def\Gm@detiv#1#2#3#4{% determine #4.
160   \expandafter\setlength\expandafter\@tempdima\expandafter
161   {\csname paper#1\endcsname}%
162   \expandafter\setlength\expandafter\@tempdimb\expandafter
163   {\csname Gm@#2\endcsname}%
164   \addtolength\@tempdima{-\@tempdimb}%
165   \expandafter\setlength\expandafter\@tempdimb\expandafter
166   {\csname Gm@#3\endcsname}%
167   \addtolength\@tempdima{-\@tempdimb}%
168   \ifdim\@tempdima<\z@
169     \Gm@warning{'#4' results in NEGATIVE (\the\@tempdima).%
170     ^^J\@spaces '#2' or '#3' should be shortened in length}%
171   \fi
172   \expandafter\edef\csname Gm@#4\endcsname{\the\@tempdima}}%
173 \@onlypreamble\Gm@detiv

```

`\Gm@detiandiii` 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.

```

174 \def\Gm@detiandiii#1#2#3{% determine #2 and #3.
175   \expandafter\setlength\expandafter\@tempdima\expandafter
176   {\csname paper#1\endcsname}%
177   \expandafter\setlength\expandafter\@tempdimb\expandafter
178   {\csname Gm@#1\endcsname}%
179   \addtolength\@tempdima{-\@tempdimb}%
180   \ifdim\@tempdima<\z@
181     \Gm@warning{'#2' and '#3' result in NEGATIVE (\the\@tempdima).%
182     ^^J\@spaces '#1' should be shortened in length}%
183   \fi
184   \ifx\Gm@ratio\@undefined
185     \divide\@tempdima\tw@
186     \@tempdimb=\@tempdima
187   \else
188     \@tempdimb=\@tempdima
189     \expandafter\Gm@sep@ratio\Gm@ratio\relax
190     \advance\@tempcntb\@tempcnta
191     \ifnum\@tempcntb>\z@
192       \divide\@tempdima\@tempcntb

```

```

193     \multiply\@tempdima\@tempcnta
194     \advance\@tempdimb-\@tempdima
195     \else
196     \divide\@tempdima\tw@
197     \@tempdimb=\@tempdima
198     \fi
199 \fi
200 \expandafter\edef\csname Gm@#2\endcsname{\the\@tempdima}%
201 \expandafter\edef\csname Gm@#3\endcsname{\the\@tempdimb}}%
202 \@onlypreamble\Gm@detiandiii

```

`\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`.

```

203 \def\Gm@detall#1#2#3#4{%
204   \@tempcnta\z@
205   \edef\Gm@ratio{\@nameuse{Gm@#1marginratio}}%

```

`\@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.

```

206   \if#1h
207     \ifx\Gm@lmargin\@undefined\else\advance\@tempcnta4\relax\fi
208     \ifGm@hbody\advance\@tempcnta2\relax\fi
209     \ifx\Gm@rmargin\@undefined\else\advance\@tempcnta1\relax\fi
210     \Gm@cnth\@tempcnta
211   \else
212     \ifx\Gm@tmargin\@undefined\else\advance\@tempcnta4\relax\fi
213     \ifGm@vbody\advance\@tempcnta2\relax\fi
214     \ifx\Gm@bmargin\@undefined\else\advance\@tempcnta1\relax\fi
215     \Gm@cntv\@tempcnta
216   \fi

```

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

```

217   \ifcase\@tempcnta
218     \if#1h
219       \edef\Gm@width{\Gm@Dhscale\paperwidth}%
220     \else
221       \edef\Gm@height{\Gm@Dvscale\paperheight}%
222     \fi
223     \Gm@detiandiii{#2}{#3}{#4}%

```

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

```

224   \or\Gm@setbyratio[f]{#1}{#4}{#3}\Gm@detiv{#2}{#3}{#4}{#2}%

```

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

```

225   \or\Gm@detiandiii{#2}{#3}{#4}%

```

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

```

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

```

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

```

227   \or\Gm@setbyratio[b]{#1}{#3}{#4}\Gm@detiv{#2}{#3}{#4}{#2}%

```

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

```

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

```

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

```

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

```

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

```

230   \or\Gm@warning{Over-specification in ‘#1’-direction.%
231     ^^J\@spaces ‘#2’ (\@nameuse{Gm@#2}) is ignored}%
232   \Gm@detiv{#2}{#3}{#4}{#2}%
233   \else\fi}%
234 \@onlypreamble\Gm@detall

```

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

```

235 \def\Gm@clean{%
236   \ifnum\Gm@cnum<4\let\Gm@lmargin\@undefined\fi
237   \ifodd\Gm@cnum\else\let\Gm@rmargin\@undefined\fi
238   \ifnum\Gm@cnumv<4\let\Gm@tmargin\@undefined\fi
239   \ifodd\Gm@cnumv\else\let\Gm@bmargin\@undefined\fi
240   \ifGm@hbody\else
241     \let\Gm@hscale\@undefined
242     \let\Gm@width\@undefined
243     \let\Gm@textwidth\@undefined
244   \fi
245   \ifGm@vbody\else
246     \let\Gm@vscale\@undefined
247     \let\Gm@height\@undefined
248     \let\Gm@textheight\@undefined
249   \fi
250   \if@twoside
251     \ifx\Gm@hmarginratio\Gm@Dhratio\two
252       \let\Gm@hmarginratio\@undefined
253     \fi
254   \else
255     \ifx\Gm@hmarginratio\Gm@Dhratio
256       \let\Gm@hmarginratio\@undefined
257     \fi
258   \fi}%
259 \@onlypreamble\Gm@clean

```

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

```

260 \def\Gm@parse@divide#1#2#3#4{%
261   \def\Gm@star{*}%
262   \@tempcnta\z@
263   \@for\Gm@tmp:=#1\do{%
264     \expandafter\KV@@sp@def\expandafter\Gm@frag\expandafter{\Gm@tmp}%
265     \edef\Gm@value{\Gm@frag}%
266     \ifcase\@tempcnta\relax\edef\Gm@key{#2}%
267       \or\edef\Gm@key{#3}%
268       \else\edef\Gm@key{#4}%
269     \fi
270     \@nameuse{\Gm@set\Gm@key false}%
271     \ifx\empty\Gm@value\else
272       \ifx\Gm@star\Gm@value\else
273         \setkeys{\Gm}{\Gm@key=\Gm@value}%
274       \fi\fi
275     \advance\@tempcnta\@ne}%
276   \let\Gm@star\relax}%
277 \@onlypreamble\Gm@parse@divide

```

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

```

278 \def\Gm@branch#1#2#3{%
279   \@tempcnta\z@
280   \@for\Gm@tmp:=#1\do{%
281     \KV@@sp@def\Gm@frag{\Gm@tmp}%
282     \edef\Gm@value{\Gm@frag}%
283     \ifcase\@tempcnta\relax% cnta == 0
284       \setkeys{\Gm}{#2=\Gm@value}%
285     \or% cnta == 1
286       \setkeys{\Gm}{#3=\Gm@value}%
287     \else\fi
288     \advance\@tempcnta\@ne}%
289   \ifnum\@tempcnta=\@ne
290     \setkeys{\Gm}{#3=\Gm@value}%
291   \fi}%
292 \@onlypreamble\Gm@branch

```

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

```
293 \def\Gm@magtooffset{%
294   \@tempdima=\mag\Gm@truedimen sp%
295   \@tempdimb=1\Gm@truedimen in%
296   \divide\@tempdimb\@tempdima
297   \multiply\@tempdimb\@m
298   \addtolength{\hoffset}{1\Gm@truedimen in}%
299   \addtolength{\voffset}{1\Gm@truedimen in}%
300   \addtolength{\hoffset}{-\the\@tempdimb}%
301   \addtolength{\voffset}{-\the\@tempdimb}}%
302 \@onlypreamble\Gm@magtooffset
```

`\Gm@setafter` This macro stores L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X native dimensions, which are stored and set afterwards.

```
303 \def\Gm@setafter#1#2{%
304   \let\Gm@len=\relax\let\Gm@td=\relax
305   \edef\addtolist{\noexpand\Gm@dimlist=%
306     {\the\Gm@dimlist \Gm@len{#1}{#2}}}\addtolist}%
307 \@onlypreamble\Gm@setafter
```

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

```
308 \def\Gm@processdimlist{%
309   \def\Gm@td{\Gm@truedimen}%
310   \def\Gm@len##1##2{\setlength{##1}{##2}}%
311   \the\Gm@dimlist}%
312 \@onlypreamble\Gm@processdimlist
```

`\Gm@setpaper` The macro sets paperwidth and paperheight dimensions using `\Gm@setafter` macro.

```
313 \def\Gm@setpaper(#1,#2)#3{%
314   \let\Gm@td\relax
315   \Gm@setafter\paperwidth{#1\Gm@td #3}%
316   \Gm@setafter\paperheight{#2\Gm@td #3}%
317   \ifGm@landscape\Gm@sworienttrue\else\Gm@sworientfalse\fi}%
318 \@onlypreamble\Gm@setpaper
```

`\Gm@chpaper` The macro changes the paper size.

```
319 \def\Gm@chpaper{\@nameuse{Gm@\Gm@paper}}%
320 \@onlypreamble\Gm@chpaper
```

Various paper size are defined here.

```
321 \@namedef{Gm@a0paper}{\Gm@setpaper(841,1189){mm}}%
322 \@namedef{Gm@a1paper}{\Gm@setpaper(594,841){mm}}%
323 \@namedef{Gm@a2paper}{\Gm@setpaper(420,594){mm}}%
324 \@namedef{Gm@a3paper}{\Gm@setpaper(297,420){mm}}%
325 \@namedef{Gm@a4paper}{\Gm@setpaper(210,297){mm}}%
326 \@namedef{Gm@a5paper}{\Gm@setpaper(148,210){mm}}%
327 \@namedef{Gm@a6paper}{\Gm@setpaper(105,148){mm}}%
328 \@namedef{Gm@b0paper}{\Gm@setpaper(1000,1414){mm}}%
329 \@namedef{Gm@b1paper}{\Gm@setpaper(707,1000){mm}}%
330 \@namedef{Gm@b2paper}{\Gm@setpaper(500,707){mm}}%
331 \@namedef{Gm@b3paper}{\Gm@setpaper(353,500){mm}}%
332 \@namedef{Gm@b4paper}{\Gm@setpaper(250,353){mm}}%
333 \@namedef{Gm@b5paper}{\Gm@setpaper(176,250){mm}}%
334 \@namedef{Gm@b6paper}{\Gm@setpaper(125,176){mm}}%
335 \@namedef{Gm@ansipaper}{\Gm@setpaper(8.5,11){in}}%
336 \@namedef{Gm@ansibpaper}{\Gm@setpaper(11,17){in}}%
337 \@namedef{Gm@ansicpaper}{\Gm@setpaper(17,22){in}}%
338 \@namedef{Gm@ansidpaper}{\Gm@setpaper(22,34){in}}%
339 \@namedef{Gm@ansiepaper}{\Gm@setpaper(34,44){in}}%
340 \@namedef{Gm@letterpaper}{\Gm@setpaper(8.5,11){in}}%
341 \@namedef{Gm@legalpaper}{\Gm@setpaper(8.5,14){in}}%
342 \@namedef{Gm@executivepaper}{\Gm@setpaper(7.25,10.5){in}}%
343 \@namedef{Gm@screen}{\Gm@setpaper(225,180){mm}}%
```

All the available options are defined below.



‘paper’ paper takes paper name as its value. Available paper names are listed below.

```

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

```

‘a[0-6]paper’ The following paper names are available. screen and ANSI paper sizes have been introduced in ver.3,  
‘b[0-6]paper’ but of course they can’t be used as a documentclass option.

‘ansi[a-e]paper’

```

346 \define@key{Gm}{a0paper}[true]{\def\Gm@paper{a0paper}\Gm@chpaper}%
347 \define@key{Gm}{a1paper}[true]{\def\Gm@paper{a1paper}\Gm@chpaper}%
348 \define@key{Gm}{a2paper}[true]{\def\Gm@paper{a2paper}\Gm@chpaper}%
349 \define@key{Gm}{a3paper}[true]{\def\Gm@paper{a3paper}\Gm@chpaper}%
350 \define@key{Gm}{a4paper}[true]{\def\Gm@paper{a4paper}\Gm@chpaper}%
351 \define@key{Gm}{a5paper}[true]{\def\Gm@paper{a5paper}\Gm@chpaper}%
352 \define@key{Gm}{a6paper}[true]{\def\Gm@paper{a6paper}\Gm@chpaper}%
353 \define@key{Gm}{b0paper}[true]{\def\Gm@paper{b0paper}\Gm@chpaper}%
354 \define@key{Gm}{b1paper}[true]{\def\Gm@paper{b1paper}\Gm@chpaper}%
355 \define@key{Gm}{b2paper}[true]{\def\Gm@paper{b2paper}\Gm@chpaper}%
356 \define@key{Gm}{b3paper}[true]{\def\Gm@paper{b3paper}\Gm@chpaper}%
357 \define@key{Gm}{b4paper}[true]{\def\Gm@paper{b4paper}\Gm@chpaper}%
358 \define@key{Gm}{b5paper}[true]{\def\Gm@paper{b5paper}\Gm@chpaper}%
359 \define@key{Gm}{b6paper}[true]{\def\Gm@paper{b6paper}\Gm@chpaper}%
360 \define@key{Gm}{ansipaper}[true]{\def\Gm@paper{ansipaper}\Gm@chpaper}%
361 \define@key{Gm}{ansibpaper}[true]{\def\Gm@paper{ansibpaper}\Gm@chpaper}%
362 \define@key{Gm}{ansicpaper}[true]{\def\Gm@paper{ansicpaper}\Gm@chpaper}%
363 \define@key{Gm}{ansidpaper}[true]{\def\Gm@paper{ansidpaper}\Gm@chpaper}%
364 \define@key{Gm}{ansiepaper}[true]{\def\Gm@paper{ansiepaper}\Gm@chpaper}%
365 \define@key{Gm}{letterpaper}[true]{\def\Gm@paper{letterpaper}\Gm@chpaper}%
366 \define@key{Gm}{legalpaper}[true]{\def\Gm@paper{legalpaper}\Gm@chpaper}%
367 \define@key{Gm}{executivepaper}[true]{\def\Gm@paper{executivepaper}\Gm@chpaper}%
368 \Gm@chpaper}%
369 \define@key{Gm}{screen}[true]{\def\Gm@paper{screen}\Gm@chpaper}%

```

‘paperwidth’ Direct specification for paper size is also possible.

‘paperheight’

‘papersize’

```

370 \define@key{Gm}{paperwidth}{%
371 \Gm@setafter\paperwidth{#1}\def\Gm@paper{user defined}}%
372 \define@key{Gm}{paperheight}{%
373 \Gm@setafter\paperheight{#1}\def\Gm@paper{user defined}}%
374 \define@key{Gm}{papersize}{\Gm@branch{#1}{paperwidth}{paperheight}}%

```

‘landscape’ Paper orientation setting is also available.

‘portrait’

```

375 \define@key{Gm}{landscape}[true]{\Gm@doifelse{landscape}{#1}%
376 {\ifGm@landscape\else\Gm@landscapetrue\Gm@reverse{sworient}\fi}%
377 {\ifGm@landscape\Gm@landscapefalse\Gm@reverse{sworient}\fi}}%
378 \define@key{Gm}{portrait}[true]{\Gm@doifelse{portrait}{#1}%
379 {\ifGm@landscape\Gm@landscapefalse\Gm@reverse{sworient}\fi}%
380 {\ifGm@landscape\else\Gm@landscapetrue\Gm@reverse{sworient}\fi}}%

```

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

‘vscale’

‘scale’

```

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

```

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

‘total’

‘totalwidth’

‘totalheight’

```

384 \define@key{Gm}{width}{\Gm@hbodytrue\Gm@defbylen{width}{#1}}%
385 \define@key{Gm}{height}{\Gm@vbodytrue\Gm@defbylen{height}{#1}}%
386 \define@key{Gm}{total}{\Gm@branch{#1}{width}{height}}%
387 \let\KV@Gm@totalwidth\KV@Gm@width
388 \let\KV@Gm@totalheight\KV@Gm@height

```

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

‘textheight’

‘text’

‘body’

```

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

```

‘lines’ The option sets `\textheight` with the number of lines.

```

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

```

‘includehead’ include\* options include the corresponding part(s) in *total body*.

‘includefoot’ 394 \define@key{Gm}{includehead}[true]{\Gm@setbool{includehead}{#1}}%

‘includeheadfoot’ 395 \define@key{Gm}{includefoot}[true]{\Gm@setbool{includefoot}{#1}}%

‘includemp’ 396 \define@key{Gm}{includeheadfoot}[true]{\Gm@doifelse{includeheadfoot}{#1}}%

‘includeall’ 397 {\Gm@includeheadtrue\Gm@includefoottrue}%

```

398 {\Gm@includeheadfalse\Gm@includefootfalse}}%
399 \define@key{Gm}{includemp}[true]{\Gm@setbool{includemp}{#1}}%
400 \define@key{Gm}{includeall}[true]{\Gm@doifelse{includeall}{#1}}%
401 {\Gm@includeheadtrue\Gm@includefoottrue\Gm@includemptrue}%
402 {\Gm@includeheadfalse\Gm@includefootfalse\Gm@includempfalse}}%

```

‘ignorehead’ ignore\* options disregard *head*, *foot* and *marginpars* in determining the location of *total body*.

‘ignorefoot’ 403 \define@key{Gm}{ignorehead}[true]{%

‘ignoreheadfoot’ 404 \Gm@setboolrev[ignorehead]{includehead}{#1}}%

‘ignoremp’ 405 \define@key{Gm}{ignorefoot}[true]{%

‘ignoreall’ 406 \Gm@setboolrev[ignorefoot]{includefoot}{#1}}%

```

407 \define@key{Gm}{ignoreheadfoot}[true]{\Gm@doifelse{ignoreheadfoot}{#1}}%
408 {\Gm@includeheadfalse\Gm@includefootfalse}%
409 {\Gm@includeheadtrue\Gm@includefoottrue}}%
410 \define@key{Gm}{ignoremp}[true]{%
411 \Gm@setboolrev[ignoremp]{includemp}{#1}}%
412 \define@key{Gm}{ignoreall}[true]{\Gm@doifelse{ignoreall}{#1}}%
413 {\Gm@includeheadfalse\Gm@includefootfalse\Gm@includempfalse}%
414 {\Gm@includeheadtrue\Gm@includefoottrue\Gm@includemptrue}}%

```

‘heightrounded’ The option rounds `\textheight` to n-times of `\baselineskip` plus `\topskip`.

```

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

```

‘hdivide’ The options are useful to specify partitioning in each direction of the paper.

‘vdivide’ 416 \define@key{Gm}{hdivide}{\Gm@parse@divide{#1}{lmargin}{width}{rmargin}}%

‘divide’ 417 \define@key{Gm}{vdivide}{\Gm@parse@divide{#1}{tmargin}{height}{bmargin}}%

```

418 \define@key{Gm}{divide}{\Gm@parse@divide{#1}{lmargin}{width}{rmargin}}%
419 \Gm@parse@divide{#1}{tmargin}{height}{bmargin}}%

```

‘lmargin’ These options set *margins*. *left*, *inner*, *innermargin* are aliases of *lmargin*. *right*, *outer*,

‘rmargin’ *outermargin* are aliases of *rmargin*. *top* and *bottom* are aliases of *tmargin* and *bmargin* respec-

‘tmargin’ tively.

‘bmargin’ 420 \define@key{Gm}{lmargin}{\Gm@defbylen{lmargin}{#1}}%

‘left’ 421 \define@key{Gm}{rmargin}{\Gm@defbylen{rmargin}{#1}}%

‘inner’ 422 \let\KV@Gm@left\KV@Gm@lmargin

‘innermargin’ 423 \let\KV@Gm@inner\KV@Gm@lmargin

‘right’ 424 \let\KV@Gm@innermargin\KV@Gm@lmargin

‘outer’ 425 \let\KV@Gm@right\KV@Gm@rmargin

‘outermargin’ 426 \let\KV@Gm@outer\KV@Gm@rmargin

‘top’ 427 \let\KV@Gm@outermargin\KV@Gm@rmargin

‘bottom’ 428 \define@key{Gm}{tmargin}{\Gm@defbylen{tmargin}{#1}}%

```

429 \define@key{Gm}{bmargin}{\Gm@defbylen{bmargin}{#1}}%
430 \let\KV@Gm@top\KV@Gm@tmargin
431 \let\KV@Gm@bottom\KV@Gm@bmargin

```

‘hmargin’ These options are shorthands for setting *margins*.

‘vmargin’ 432 \define@key{Gm}{hmargin}{\Gm@branch{#1}{lmargin}{rmargin}}%

‘margin’ 433 \define@key{Gm}{vmargin}{\Gm@branch{#1}{tmargin}{bmargin}}%

```

434 \define@key{Gm}{margin}{\Gm@branch{#1}{lmargin}{tmargin}}%
435 \Gm@branch{#1}{rmargin}{bmargin}}%

```

‘hmarginratio’ Options specifying the margin ratios.

‘vmarginratio’ 436 \define@key{Gm}{hmarginratio}{\edef\Gm@hmarginratio{#1}}%

‘marginratio’ 437 \define@key{Gm}{vmarginratio}{\edef\Gm@vmarginratio{#1}}%

‘hratio’ 438 \define@key{Gm}{marginratio}{\Gm@branch{#1}{hmarginratio}{vmarginratio}}%

‘vratio’

‘ratio’

```

439 \let\KV@Gm@hratio\KV@Gm@hmarginratio
440 \let\KV@Gm@vratio\KV@Gm@vmarginratio
441 \let\KV@Gm@ratio\KV@Gm@marginratio

‘hcentering’ Useful shorthands to make body centered.
‘vcentering’ 442 \define@key{Gm}{hcentering}[true]{\Gm@doifelse{hcentering}{#1}%
‘centering’ 443 {\def\Gm@hmarginratio{1:1}}{}}%
444 \define@key{Gm}{vcentering}[true]{\Gm@doifelse{vcentering}{#1}%
445 {\def\Gm@vmarginratio{1:1}}{}}%
446 \define@key{Gm}{centering}[true]{\Gm@doifelse{centering}{#1}%
447 {\def\Gm@hmarginratio{1:1}\def\Gm@vmarginratio{1:1}}{}}%

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

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

‘bindingoffset’ The macro specifies a white space added to the left or inner margin.
452 \define@key{Gm}{bindingoffset}{\Gm@setafter\Gm@bindingoffset{#1}}%

‘headheight’ The direct settings of head and/or foot dimensions.
‘headsep’ 453 \define@key{Gm}{headheight}{\Gm@setafter\headheight{#1}}%
‘footskip’ 454 \define@key{Gm}{headsep}{\Gm@setafter\headsep{#1}}%
‘head’ 455 \define@key{Gm}{footskip}{\Gm@setafter\footskip{#1}}%
‘foot’ 456 \let\KV@Gm@head\KV@Gm@headheight
457 \let\KV@Gm@foot\KV@Gm@footskip

‘nohead’ They are only shorthands to set head and/or foot to be 0pt.
‘nofoot’ 458 \define@key{Gm}{nohead}[true]{\Gm@doifelse{nohead}{#1}%
‘noheadfoot’ 459 {\Gm@setafter\headheight\z@\Gm@setafter\headsep\z@}{}}%
460 \define@key{Gm}{nofoot}[true]{\Gm@doifelse{nofoot}{#1}%
461 {\Gm@setafter\footskip\z@}{}}%
462 \define@key{Gm}{noheadfoot}[true]{\Gm@doifelse{noheadfoot}{#1}%
463 {\Gm@setafter\headheight\z@\Gm@setafter\headsep
464 \z@\Gm@setafter\footskip\z@}{}}%

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

‘marginparwidth’ They directly set native dimensions \marginparwidth and \marginparsep. For compatibility,
‘marginpar’ includemp is set to true if compat2 is set.
‘marginparsep’ 466 \define@key{Gm}{marginparwidth}{\ifGm@compatii\Gm@includemptrue\fi
467 \Gm@setafter\marginparwidth{#1}}%
468 \let\KV@Gm@marginpar\KV@Gm@marginparwidth
469 \define@key{Gm}{marginparsep}{\ifGm@compatii\Gm@includemptrue\fi
470 \Gm@setafter\marginparsep{#1}}%

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

‘columnsep’ The option sets a native dimension \columnsep.
473 \define@key{Gm}{columnsep}{\Gm@setafter\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’ 474 \define@key{Gm}{hoffset}{\Gm@setafter\hoffset{#1}}%
475 \define@key{Gm}{voffset}{\Gm@setafter\voffset{#1}}%
476 \define@key{Gm}{offset}{\Gm@branch{#1}{hoffset}{voffset}}%

```

‘twocolumn’ The option sets \twocolumn switch.

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

‘reversemp’ The both options set \reversemargin.

```
‘reversemarginpar’ 479 \define@key{Gm}{reversemp}[true]{%
480   \Gm@doif{reversemp}{#1}{\csname @reversemargin\Gm@bool\endcsname}}%
481 \define@key{Gm}{reversemarginpar}[true]{%
482   \Gm@doif{reversemarginpar}{#1}{\csname @reversemargin\Gm@bool\endcsname}}%
```

‘driver’

```
483 \define@key{Gm}{driver}{\edef\@tempa{#1}\edef\@auto{auto}%
484   \ifx\@tempa\@empty\let\Gm@driver\@empty\else
485   \ifx\@tempa\@auto\let\Gm@driver\@empty\else
486   \setkeys{Gm}{#1}\fi\fi}%
```

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

```
‘dvipdfm’ 487 \define@key{Gm}{dvips}[true]{%
‘pdftex’ 488   \Gm@doifelse{dvips}{#1}{\Gm@setdriver{dvips}}{\Gm@unsetdriver{dvips}}}%
‘vtex’ 489 \define@key{Gm}{dvipdfm}[true]{%
490   \Gm@doifelse{dvipdfm}{#1}{\Gm@setdriver{dvipdfm}}{\Gm@unsetdriver{dvipdfm}}}%
491 \define@key{Gm}{pdftex}[true]{%
492   \Gm@doifelse{pdftex}{#1}{\Gm@setdriver{pdftex}}{\Gm@unsetdriver{pdftex}}}%
493 \define@key{Gm}{vtex}[true]{%
494   \Gm@doifelse{vtex}{#1}{\Gm@setdriver{vtex}}{\Gm@unsetdriver{vtex}}}%
```

‘verbose’ The verbose mode.

```
495 \define@key{Gm}{verbose}[true]{\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.

```
496 \define@key{Gm}{reset}[true]{\Gm@doifelse{reset}{#1}%
497   {\Gm@init\Gm@dorg\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.

```
498 \define@key{Gm}{resetpaper}[true]{\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.

```
499 \define@key{Gm}{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.

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

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

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

‘showframe’ The showframe option.

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

‘compat2’ The option sets the old default options for compatibility with version 2. compat2=false does nothing.

```
504 \define@key{Gm}{compat2}[true]{%
505   \Gm@doifelse{compat2}{#1}{\Gm@compatii true
506   \setkeys{Gm}{scale={0.8,0.9},centering,includeheadfoot}}{}}%
```

Option `twosideshift` has been obsoleted. But for compatibility with version 2, one can use `twosideshift` when `compat2` is set to true.

```
507 \define@key{Gm}{twosideshift}{%
508   \ifGm@compatii\@twosidettrue\@mparswitchtrue\Gm@defbylen{twosideshift}{#1}%
509   \else\Gm@warning{'twosideshift' is obsolete}%
510   \fi}%
```

`\Gm@setdefaultpaper` The macro stores paper dimensions. This macro should be called after `\ProcessOptionsKV[c]{Gm}`.

```
511 \def\Gm@setdefaultpaper{%
512   \ifx\Gm@paper\@undefined
513     \Gm@setpaper(\strip@pt\paperwidth,\strip@pt\paperheight){pt}%
514     \Gm@sworientfalse
515   \fi}%
516 \@onlypreamble\Gm@setdefaultpaper
```

`\Gm@checkpaper` The macro checks if `paperwidth/height` is larger than 0pt, which is used in `\Gm@process`.

```
517 \def\Gm@checkpaper{%
518   \ifdim\paperwidth>\p@else
519     \PackageError{geometry}{%
520       You must set \string\paperwidth\space properly}{%
521       Set your paper type (e.g., 'a4paper' for A4) as a class option^^J%
522       or as a geometry package option.}%
523   \fi
524   \ifdim\paperheight>\p@else
525     \PackageError{geometry}{%
526       You must set \string\paperheight\space properly}{%
527       Set your paper type (e.g., 'a4paper' for A4) as a class option^^J%
528       or as a geometry package option.}%
529   \fi}%
```

`\Gm@checkmp` The macro checks if margins fall off the page.

```
530 \def\Gm@checkmp{%
531   \ifGm@includemp\else
532     \@tempcnta\z@\@tempcntb\@ne
533     \if@twocolumn
534       \@tempcnta\@ne
535     \else
536       \if@reversemargin
537         \@tempcnta\@ne\@tempcntb\z@
538       \fi
539     \fi
540     \@tempdima\marginparwidth
541     \advance\@tempdima\marginparsep
542     \ifnum\@tempcnta=\@ne
543       \@tempdimc\@tempdima
544       \setlength\@tempdimb{\Gm@lmargin}%
545       \advance\@tempdimc-\@tempdimb
546       \ifdim\@tempdimc>\z@
547         \Gm@warning{The marginal notes would fall off the page.^^J
548           \spaces Add \the\@tempdimc\space and more to the left margin}%
549       \fi
550     \fi
551     \ifnum\@tempcntb=\@ne
552       \@tempdimc\@tempdima
553       \setlength\@tempdimb{\Gm@rmargin}%
554       \advance\@tempdimc-\@tempdimb
555       \ifdim\@tempdimc>\z@
556         \Gm@warning{The marginal notes would fall off the page.^^J
557           \spaces Add \the\@tempdimc\space and more to the right margin}%
558       \fi
559     \fi
560   \fi}%
561 \@onlypreamble\Gm@checkmp
```

`\Gm@checkdrivers` The macro checks the typeset environment and changes the driver option if necessary. To make the engine detection more robust, the macro is rewritten in version 4 with packages `ifpdf` and `ifvtex`.

```
562 \def\Gm@checkdrivers{%
```

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

```
563 \ifx\Gm@driver\@empty
```

```
564 \typeout{*geometry auto-detecting driver*}%
```

`\ifpdf` is defined in `ifpdf` package in ‘oberdiek’ bundle.

```
565 \ifpdf
```

```
566 \Gm@setdriver{pdftex}%
```

```
567 \else
```

```
568 \Gm@setdriver{dvips}%
```

```
569 \fi
```

XeTeX supports the same page size parameter as pdfTeX.

```
570 \@ifundefined{XeTeXrevision}{\Gm@setdriver{pdftex}}%
```

`\ifvtex` is defined in `ifvtex` package in ‘oberdiek’ bundle. Make sure to use `ifvtex.sty` newer than v1.3 because v1.3 (2007/09/09) has a bug that affects the detection of VT<sub>E</sub>X.

```
571 \ifvtex
```

```
572 \Gm@setdriver{vtex}%
```

```
573 \fi
```

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

```
574 \else
```

```
575 \ifx\Gm@driver\Gm@pdftex
```

```
576 \ifpdf\else
```

```
577 \@ifundefined{XeTeXrevision}{\Gm@warning{%
```

```
578 Wrong driver setting: ‘pdftex’; using default driver}%
```

```
579 \Gm@setdriver{dvips}}}%
```

```
580 \fi
```

```
581 \fi
```

```
582 \ifx\Gm@driver\Gm@vtex
```

```
583 \ifvtex\else
```

```
584 \Gm@warning{Wrong driver setting: ‘vtex’; using default driver}%
```

```
585 \Gm@setdriver{dvips}%
```

```
586 \fi
```

```
587 \fi
```

```
588 \fi}%
```

```
589 \@onlypreamble\Gm@checkdrivers
```

`\Gm@mpfix` The macro sets marginpar correction when `includemp` is set, which is used in `\Gm@process`. Local 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.

```
590 \def\Gm@mpfix{%
```

```
591 \@tempdimb\marginparwidth
```

```
592 \advance\@tempdimb\marginparsep
```

```
593 \Gm@wd@mp\@tempdimb
```

```
594 \Gm@odd@mp\z@
```

```
595 \Gm@even@mp\z@
```

```
596 \if@twocolumn
```

```
597 \Gm@wd@mp2\@tempdimb
```

```
598 \Gm@odd@mp\@tempdimb
```

```
599 \Gm@even@mp\@tempdimb
```

```
600 \else
```

```
601 \if@reversemargin
```

```
602 \Gm@odd@mp\@tempdimb
```

```
603 \if@mparswitch\else
```

```
604 \Gm@even@mp\@tempdimb
```

```
605 \fi
```

```
606 \else
```

```
607 \if@mparswitch
```

```
608 \Gm@even@mp\@tempdimb
```

```
609 \fi
```

```

610     \fi
611 \fi}%
612 \@onlypreamble\Gm@mpfix

\Gm@process The main macro processing specified layout dimensions is defined.
613 \def\Gm@process{%
    If pass is set, the original dimensions and switches are restored and process is ended here.
614     \ifGm@pass
615         \Gm@dorg
616     \else
        The stored native dimension settings are processed here.
617     \Gm@processdimlist
        The margin ratios are set to the default if not specified.
618     \ifx\Gm@hmarginratio\@undefined
619         \if@twoside
620             \edef\Gm@hmarginratio{\Gm@Dhratio\two}%
621         \else
622             \edef\Gm@hmarginratio{\Gm@Dhratio}%
623         \fi
624     \fi
625     \ifx\Gm@vmarginratio\@undefined
626         \edef\Gm@vmarginratio{\Gm@Dvratio}%
627     \fi
        The paper size is checked here.
628     \Gm@checkpaper
        The paper dimensions can be swapped when paper orientation is changed over by landscape and
        portrait options.
629     \ifGm@sworient
630         \setlength\@tempdima{\paperwidth}%
631         \setlength\paperwidth{\paperheight}%
632         \setlength\paperheight{\@tempdima}%
633         \Gm@setpaper(\strip@pt\paperwidth,\strip@pt\paperheight){pt}%
634         \Gm@sworientfalse
635     \fi
        The bindingoffset value is removed from the paper width, which will be set back after auto-completion
        calculation.
636     \addtolength\paperwidth{-\Gm@bindingoffset}%
        The local variables are set here for marginpar correction \Gm@wd@mp, \Gm@odd@mp and \Gm@even@mp
        when includemp is set.
637     \ifGm@includemp
638         \Gm@mpfix
639     \fi
        If the horizontal dimension of body is specified by user, \Gm@width is set properly here.
640     \ifGm@hbody
641         \ifx\Gm@width\@undefined
642             \ifx\Gm@hscale\@undefined
643                 \edef\Gm@width{\Gm@Dhscale\paperwidth}%
644             \else
645                 \edef\Gm@width{\Gm@hscale\paperwidth}%
646             \fi
647         \fi
648         \ifx\Gm@textwidth\@undefined\else
649             \setlength\@tempdima{\Gm@textwidth}%
650             \ifGm@includemp
651                 \advance\@tempdima\Gm@wd@mp
652             \fi
653             \edef\Gm@width{\the\@tempdima}%
654         \fi
655     \fi

```

`\topskip` has to be adjusted so that the formula “ $\text{textheight} = (\text{lines} - 1) \times \text{baselineskip} + \text{topskip}$ ” 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`.

```
656 \ifdim\topskip<\ht\strutbox
657   \setlength\@tempdima{\topskip}%
658   \setlength\topskip{\ht\strutbox}%
659   \Gm@warning{\noexpand\topskip was changed from \the\@tempdima\space to \the\topskip}%
660 \fi
```

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

```
661 \ifGm@vbody
662   \ifx\Gm@height\@undefined
663     \ifx\Gm@vscale\@undefined
664       \edef\Gm@height{\Gm@Dvscale\paperheight}%
665     \else
666       \edef\Gm@height{\Gm@vscale\paperheight}%
667     \fi
668   \fi
669   \ifx\Gm@lines\@undefined\else
670     \setlength\@tempdima{\baselineskip}%
671     \multiply\@tempdima\Gm@lines
672     \addtolength\@tempdima{\topskip}%
673     \addtolength\@tempdima{-\baselineskip}%
674     \edef\Gm@textheight{\the\@tempdima}%
675   \fi
676   \ifx\Gm@textheight\@undefined\else
677     \setlength\@tempdima{\Gm@textheight}%
678     \ifGm@includehead
679       \addtolength\@tempdima{\headheight}%
680       \addtolength\@tempdima{\headsep}%
681     \fi
682     \ifGm@includefoot
683       \addtolength\@tempdima{\footskip}%
684     \fi
685     \edef\Gm@height{\the\@tempdima}%
686   \fi
687 \fi
```

The auto-completion calculation is executed for each direction.

```
688 \Gm@detall{h}{width}{lmargin}{rmargin}%
689 \Gm@detall{v}{height}{tmargin}{bmargin}%
```

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

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

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

```
695 \ifGm@includemp
696   \advance\textwidth-\Gm@wd@mp
697   \advance\oddsidemargin\Gm@odd@mp
698 \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`.

```
699 \if@mparswitch
700   \setlength\evensidemargin{\Gm@rmargin}%
701   \addtolength\evensidemargin{-1\Gm@truedimen in}%
702   \ifGm@includemp
703     \advance\evensidemargin\Gm@even@mp
704   \fi
705   \ifGm@compatii
706     \ifx\Gm@twosideshift\@undefined
```



```

707     \def\Gm@twosideshift{20\Gm@truedimen pt}%
708     \fi
709     \addtolength\oddsidemargin{\Gm@twosideshift}%
710     \addtolength\evensidemargin{-\Gm@twosideshift}%
711     \fi
712   \else
713     \evensidemargin\oddsidemargin
714   \fi

  The bindingoffset correction for \oddsidemargin.
715   \advance\oddsidemargin\Gm@bindingoffset
  \topmargin is adjusted here.
716   \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.
717   \ifGm@includehead
718     \addtolength\textheight{-\headheight}%
719     \addtolength\textheight{-\headsep}%
720   \else
721     \addtolength\topmargin{-\headheight}%
722     \addtolength\topmargin{-\headsep}%
723   \fi

  If the foot of the page is included in total body, \footskip is removed from \textheight.
724   \ifGm@includefoot
725     \addtolength\textheight{-\footskip}%
726   \fi

  If heightrounded is set, \textheight is rounded.
727   \ifGm@heightrounded
728     \setlength\@tempdima{\textheight}%
729     \addtolength\@tempdima{-\topskip}%
730     \@tempcnta\@tempdima
731     \@tempcntb\baselineskip
732     \divide\@tempcnta\@tempcntb
733     \setlength\@tempdimb{\baselineskip}%
734     \multiply\@tempdimb\@tempcnta
735     \advance\@tempdima-\@tempdimb
736     \multiply\@tempdima\tw@
737     \ifdim\@tempdima>\baselineskip
738       \addtolength\@tempdimb{\baselineskip}%
739     \fi
740     \addtolength\@tempdimb{\topskip}%
741     \textheight\@tempdimb
742   \fi

  The paper width is set back by adding \Gm@bindingoffset.
743   \addtolength\paperwidth{\Gm@bindingoffset}%
744   \fi}%
745 \@onlypreamble\Gm@process

```

\Gm@showparam The macro for typeout of geometry status and native dimensions for page layout.

```

746 \def\Gm@showparams{%
747   ----- Geometry parameters^^J%
748   \ifGm@pass
749     'pass' is specified!! (disables the geometry layouter)^^J%
750   \else
751     paper: \ifx\Gm@paper\@undefined class default\else\Gm@paper\fi^^J%
752     \Gm@checkbool{landscape}%
753     twocolumn: \if@twocolumn\Gm@true\else--\fi^^J%
754     twoside: \if@twoside\Gm@true\else--\fi^^J%
755     asymmetric: \if@mparswitch --\else\if@twoside\Gm@true\else --\fi\fi^^J%
756     h-parts: \Gm@lmargin, \Gm@width, \Gm@rmargin%
757     \ifnum\Gm@cnth=\z@\space(default)\fi^^J%

```

```

758 v-parts: \Gm@tmargin, \Gm@height, \Gm@bmargin%
759 \ifnum\Gm@cntv=\z@\space(default)\fi^^J%
760 hmarginratio: \ifnum\Gm@cnth<5 \ifnum\Gm@cnth=3--\else%
761 \Gm@hmarginratio\fi\else--\fi^^J%
762 vmarginratio: \ifnum\Gm@cntv<5 \ifnum\Gm@cntv=3--\else%
763 \Gm@vmarginratio\fi\else--\fi^^J%
764 lines: \@ifundefined{Gm@lines}{--}{\Gm@lines}^^J%
765 \Gm@checkboxbool{heightrounded}%
766 bindingoffset: \the\Gm@bindingoffset^^J%
767 truedimen: \ifx\Gm@truedimen\@empty --\else\Gm@true\fi^^J%
768 \Gm@checkboxbool{includehead}%
769 \Gm@checkboxbool{includefoot}%
770 \Gm@checkboxbool{includemp}%
771 driver: \Gm@driver^^J%
772 \fi
773 ----- Page layout dimensions and switches^^J%
774 \string\paperwidth\space\space\the\paperwidth^^J%
775 \string\paperheight\space\space\the\paperheight^^J%
776 \string\textwidth\space\space\the\textwidth^^J%
777 \string\textheight\space\space\the\textheight^^J%
778 \string\oddsidemargin\space\space\the\oddsidemargin^^J%
779 \string\evensidemargin\space\space\the\evensidemargin^^J%
780 \string\topmargin\space\space\the\topmargin^^J%
781 \string\headheight\space\space\the\headheight^^J%
782 \string\headsep\@spaces\the\headsep^^J%
783 \string\footskip\space\space\space\the\footskip^^J%
784 \string\marginparwidth\space\space\the\marginparwidth^^J%
785 \string\marginparsep\space\space\space\the\marginparsep^^J%
786 \string\columnsep\space\space\space\the\columnsep^^J%
787 \string\skip\string\footins\space\space\the\skip\footins^^J%
788 \string\hoffset\space\space\the\hoffset^^J%
789 \string\voffset\space\space\the\voffset^^J%
790 \string\mag\space\space\the\mag^^J%
791 \if@twocolumn\string\@twocolumntrue\space\fi%
792 \if@twoside\string\@twosidetrue\space\fi%
793 \if@mparswitch\string\@mparswitchtrue\space\fi%
794 \if@reversemargin\string\@reversemargintrue\space\fi^^J%
795 (1in=72.27pt, 1cm=28.45pt)^^J%
796 -----}%
797 \@onlypreamble\Gm@showparams

```

**\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.

```

798 \def\ProcessOptionsKV{\@ifnextchar[%]
799 {\@ProcessOptionsKV}{\@ProcessOptionsKV[]}}%
800 \def\@ProcessOptionsKV[#1]#2{%
801 \let\@tempa\@empty
802 \@tempcnta\z@
803 \if#1p\@tempcnta\@ne\else\if#1c\@tempcnta\tw\fi\fi
804 \ifodd\@tempcnta
805 \edef\@tempa{\@optionlist{\@currname.\@currentt}}%
806 \else
807 \@for\CurrentOption:=\@classoptionslist\do{%
808 \ifundefined{KV@#2\CurrentOption}%
809 {\edef\@tempa{\@tempa,\CurrentOption,}}}%
810 \ifnum\@tempcnta=\z@
811 \edef\@tempa{\@tempa,\@optionlist{\@currname.\@currentt}}%
812 \fi
813 \fi
814 \edef\@tempa{\noexpand\setkeys{#2}{\@tempa}}%
815 \@tempa
816 \AtEndOfPackage{\let\@unprocessedoptions\relax}}%
817 \@onlypreamble\ProcessOptionsKV
818 \@onlypreamble\@ProcessOptionsKV

```

Geometry parameters are initialized here. `\Gm@init` can be called by `reset` or `pass` options.

```
819 \Gm@init
```

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

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

Paper dimensions given by class default are stored.

```
821 \Gm@setdefaultpaper
```

`\Gm@setkey` `\ExecuteOptions` is replaced with `\Gm@setkey` to make it possible to deal with ' $\langle key \rangle = \langle value \rangle$ ' as its argument.

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

```
823 \@onlypreamble\Gm@setkeys
```

```
824 \let\Gm@origExecuteOptions\ExecuteOptions
```

```
825 \let\ExecuteOptions\Gm@setkeys
```

A local configuration file may define more options. To set A4 paper as default, `geometry.cfg` needs to contain `\ExecuteOptions{a4paper}`.

```
826 \InputIfFileExists{geometry.cfg}{-}{-}%
```

The original definition for `\ExecuteOptions` macro is restored.

```
827 \let\ExecuteOptions\Gm@origExecuteOptions
```

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

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

Actual settings and calculation for layout dimensions are processed.

```
829 \Gm@process
```

`verbose`, `showframe` and driver options are processed at `\begin{document}`.

```
830 \AtBeginDocument{%
```

Paper size is temporally adjusted according to `\mag` for printing devices.

```
831 \ifGm@resetpaper
```

```
832 \edef\Gm@pw{\Gm@orgpw}%
```

```
833 \edef\Gm@ph{\Gm@orgph}%
```

```
834 \else
```

```
835 \edef\Gm@pw{\the\paperwidth}%
```

```
836 \edef\Gm@ph{\the\paperheight}%
```

```
837 \fi
```

If `pass` is set to `true`, no adjustment for page dimensions is done.

```
838 \ifGm@pass\else
```

```
839 \ifnum\mag=\@m\else
```

```
840 \Gm@magtooffset
```

```
841 \divide\paperwidth\@m
```

```
842 \multiply\paperwidth\the\mag
```

```
843 \divide\paperheight\@m
```

```
844 \multiply\paperheight\the\mag
```

```
845 \fi
```

```
846 \fi
```

Checking the driver options.

```
847 \Gm@checkdrivers
```

```
848 \typeout{*geometry detected driver: \Gm@driver*}%
```

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

```
849 \ifx\Gm@driver\Gm@pdftex
```

```
850 \setlength\pdfpagewidth{\Gm@pw}%
```

```
851 \setlength\pdfpageheight{\Gm@ph}%
```

```
852 \ifnum\mag=\@m\else
```

```
853 \@tempdima=\mag sp%
```

```
854 \divide\pdfhorigin\@tempdima
```

```
855 \multiply\pdfhorigin\@m
```

```
856 \divide\pdfvorigin\@tempdima
```

```
857 \multiply\pdfvorigin\@m
```

```

858     \ifx\Gm@truedimen\Gm@true
859         \setlength\paperwidth{\Gm@pw}%
860         \setlength\paperheight{\Gm@ph}%
861     \fi
862 \fi
863 \fi

```

With V<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub> environment, V<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub> variables are set here.

```

864 \ifx\Gm@driver\Gm@vtex
865     \mediawidth=\paperwidth
866     \mediaheight=\paperheight
867     \ifvtexdvi
868         \AtBeginDvi{\special{papersize=\the\paperwidth,\the\paperheight}}%
869     \fi
870 \fi

```

If dvips or dvipdfm is set to true, 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.

```

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

```

When dvipdfm option is set and atbegshi package in ‘oberdiek’ bundle is loaded, \AtBeginShipoutFirst is used instead of \AtBeginDvi for compatibility with hyperref and dvipdfm program.

```

876 \else\ifx\Gm@driver\Gm@dvipdfm
877     \ifx\AtBeginShipoutFirst\relax
878         \AtBeginDvi{\special{papersize=\the\paperwidth,\the\paperheight}}%
879     \else
880         \AtBeginShipoutFirst{\special{papersize=\the\paperwidth,\the\paperheight}}%
881     \fi
882 \fi\fi

```

If showframe=true, page frames and lines are showed on the first page.

```

883 \ifGm@showframe
884     \AtBeginDvi{%
885         \moveright\themargin%
886         \vbox to\z@{\baselineskip\z@skip\lineskip\z@skip\lineskiplimit\z@%
887         \vskip\topmargin\vbox to\z@{\vss\hrule width\textwidth}%
888         \vskip\headheight\vbox to\z@{\vss\hrule width\textwidth}%
889         \vskip\headsep\vbox to\z@{\vss\hrule width\textwidth}%
890         \hbox to\textwidth{\llap{\vrule height\textheight}\hfil%
891         \vrule height\textheight}%
892         \vbox to\z@{\vss\hrule width\textwidth}%
893         \vskip\footskip\vbox to\z@{\vss\hrule width\textwidth}%
894         \vss}}%
895     \AtBeginDvi{%
896         \vbox to\z@{\baselineskip\z@skip\lineskip\z@skip\lineskiplimit\z@%
897         \vskip-1\Gm@truedimen in\rlap{\hskip-1\Gm@truedimen in%
898         \vbox to\z@{\vbox to\z@{\vss\hrule width\paperwidth}%
899         \hbox to \paperwidth{\llap{\vrule height\paperheight}\hfil%
900         \vrule height\paperheight}%
901         \vbox to\z@{\vss\hrule width\paperwidth}%
902         \vss}}\vss}}%
903 \fi

```

If verbose=true and pass=false, the system checks if marginpars fall off the page.

```

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

```

If verbose=true the parameter results are displayed on the terminal. verbose=false (default) still puts them into the log file.

```

905 \ifGm@verbose\expandafter\typeout\else\expandafter\wlog\fi
906 {\Gm@showparams}%

```

```

save memory.
907 \let\Gm@cnth\relax
908 \let\Gm@cntv\relax
909 \let\c@Gm@tempcnt\relax
910 \let\Gm@bindingoffset\relax
911 \let\Gm@wd@mp\relax
912 \let\Gm@odd@mp\relax
913 \let\Gm@even@mp\relax
914 \let\Gm@orgpw\relax
915 \let\Gm@orgph\relax
916 \let\Gm@pw\relax
917 \let\Gm@ph\relax
918 \let\Gm@dimlist\relax}%

```

`\geometry` The user-interface macro `\geometry` is defined here. This command should be used in the preamble.

```

919 \def\geometry#1{%
920 \Gm@clean
921 \setkeys{Gm}{#1}%
922 \Gm@process}%
923 \@onlypreamble\geometry
924 \endpackage

```

## 13 Config file

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

```

925 (*config)
926 %<<SAVE_INTACT
927
928 % Uncomment and edit the line below to set default options.
929 %\ExecuteOptions{a4paper}
930
931 %SAVE_INTACT
932 \endconfig

```

## 14 Sample file

Here is an executable sample tex file.

```

933 (*samples)
934 %<<SAVE_INTACT
935 \documentclass{article}% uses letterpaper by default
936 \documentclass[a4paper]{article}% for A4 paper
937 %-----
938 % Edit and uncomment one of the settings below
939 %-----
940 % \usepackage{geometry}
941 % \usepackage[centering]{geometry}
942 % \usepackage[width=10cm,vscale=.7]{geometry}
943 % \usepackage[margin=1cm, papersize={12cm,19cm}, resetpaper]{geometry}
944 % \usepackage[margin=1cm,includeheadfoot]{geometry}
945 \usepackage[margin=1cm,includeheadfoot,includemp]{geometry}
946 % \usepackage[margin=1cm,bindingoffset=1cm,twoside]{geometry}
947 % \usepackage[hmarginratio=2:1, vmargin=2cm]{geometry}
948 % \usepackage[hscale=0.5,twoside]{geometry}
949 % \usepackage[hscale=0.5,asymmetric]{geometry}
950 % \usepackage[hscale=0.5,heightrounded]{geometry}
951 % \usepackage[left=1cm,right=4cm,top=2cm,includefoot]{geometry}
952 % \usepackage[lines=20,left=2cm,right=6cm,top=2cm,twoside]{geometry}
953 % \usepackage[width=15cm, marginparwidth=3cm, includemp]{geometry}
954 % \usepackage[hdivide={1cm,.2cm}, vdivide={3cm,8in}, nohead]{geometry}
955 % \usepackage[headsep=20pt, head=40pt,foot=20pt,includeheadfoot]{geometry}

```

```

956 % \usepackage[text={6in,8in}, top=2cm, left=2cm]{geometry}
957 % \usepackage[centering,includemp,twoside,landscape]{geometry}
958 % \usepackage[mag=1414,margin=2cm]{geometry}
959 % \usepackage[mag=1414,margin=2truecm,truedimen]{geometry}
960 % \usepackage[compat2,marginpar=50pt,twosideshift=50pt]{geometry}
961 % \usepackage[a5paper, landscape, twocolumn, twoside,
962 %   left=2cm, hmarginratio=2:1, includemp, marginparwidth=43pt,
963 %   bottom=1cm, foot=.7cm, includefoot, textheight=11cm, heightrounded,
964 %   columnsep=1cm,verbose]{geometry}
965 %-----
966 % No need to change below
967 %-----
968 \geometry{verbose,showframe}% options appended.
969 \newcommand\mynote{\marginpar%
970 [\raggedright\rule{\marginparwidth}{.7pt}\A left side note.]}%
971 {\raggedright\rule{\marginparwidth}{.7pt}\A side note.}}%
972 \def\fox{A quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. }
973 \def\fivefoxes{\fox\fox\fox\fox\fox}
974 \def\manyfoxes{\fivefoxes\mynote\fivefoxes\par\fivefoxes\fivefoxes\par}
975 % \let\mynote\relax % removes marginal notes.
976 \begin{document}
977 \manyfoxes\manyfoxes\manyfoxes\manyfoxes
978 \manyfoxes\manyfoxes\manyfoxes\manyfoxes
979 \manyfoxes\manyfoxes\manyfoxes\manyfoxes
980 \end{document}
981 %SAVE_INTACT
982 </samples>

```