

# The `incgraph` package

Manual for version 1.02 (2012/07/06)

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## Abstract

`incgraph` provides tools for including graphics on full paper size. The graphics can be centered for a given paper format or the paper may be resized to the graphics dimensions. The main use case for the package `incgraph` is to transform one or many scans or taken pictures to a PDF document. It can also be applied for full paper size L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X created graphics. The package `incgraph` provides a tool box with basic macros and a convenience user interface which wraps the well-known `includegraphics`. Also, bookmarking is especially supported.

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Motivation

The main purpose of this package is to include one or more graphics on full paper size. This means that a graphic is either centered on a blank page presumable of the given document paper size or the page is resized to the dimensions of the graphic. For the graphics, JPG files or PDF files or other supported formats may be used by inclusion. Alternatively, the graphics (or whatever) can be produced by  $\text{\LaTeX}$  code. An important use case for the package **incgraph** is to transform one or many scans or taken pictures to a PDF document. Optionally, the included graphics can be commented with bookmarks for the resulting PDF document.

The well-known **graphicx** package [1] allows the inclusion of several types of external graphics files. The convenience user interface of **incgraph** described in Section 3 relies on this package and adds assistance for the described purpose. Note that the package is designed for and tested with **pdflatex** to produce PDF directly. Some features like the paper resizing may not be applicable for other work-flows.

Many of the features of the convenience user interface can be used directly with various basic macros. These are collected and described as a 'basic tool box' in Section 2.

If this package does not aid your intended purpose, you may take a look at the **pdfpages** package [2] which also supports the insertion of external multi-page PDF documents.

## 1.2 Loading the Package

**incgraph** is loaded in the usual manner in the preamble:

```
\usepackage{incgraph}
```

The package **incgraph** loads the package **pgfkeys** [4]. If no options are given, it also loads the packages **pgf**, **pgffor** [4], the package **graphicx** [1], and the package **bookmark** [3].

- The option **nopgf** prevents the loading of **pgf** and **pgffor**.  
The opposite option **pgf** resets to loading the packages.
- The option **nographicx** prevents the loading of **graphicx**.  
The opposite option **graphicx** resets to loading the package.
- The option **nobookmark** prevents the loading of **bookmark**.  
The opposite option **bookmark** resets to loading the package.

So, the minimal package loading is done with the following:

```
\usepackage[nopgf,nographicx,nobookmark]{incgraph}
```

Note that you can always load the mentioned packages yourself. This is intended to avoid possible option clashes the easy way.

## 2 Basic Tool Box

If you are just looking for macros to include an external picture, you may proceed to Section 3 directly.

### 2.1 Full Page Commands

#### `\igrpage{<text>}`

The `<text>` is put on a separate page which is resized to fit the dimensions of the `<text>`. `<text>` may be single letter, an included picture, or any L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X code. The page number is stored into `\theigrpage` and `\igrAutoTarget` holds a hypertarget value for bookmarking. The style of the separate page is set to the content of the macro `\igrpagestyle` which defaults to 'empty' but can be redefined.

An application for `igrpage` is found in Example 13 on page 33.

#### `\igrcenter{<text>}`

The `<text>` is put in the center of a separate page which has the current document dimensions. `<text>` may be single letter, an included picture or any L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X code. The page number is stored into `\theigrpage` and `\igrAutoTarget` holds a hypertarget value for bookmarking. The style of the separate page is set to the content of the macro `\igrpagestyle` which defaults to 'empty' but can be redefined.

An application for `igrcenter` is found in Example 14 on page 35.

#### `\igrtargetset{<anchor>}`

The next value for `\igrAutoTarget` is set to `<anchor>`. This can be used for hand-made hyperlinks or bookmarks. An application for `igrtargetset` is found in Example 14 on page 35.

### 2.2 Box Commands

#### `\igrboxset{<text>}`

The `<text>` is put into a T<sub>E</sub>X box named `\igrbox`. Additionally, some auxiliary macros are defined:

- `\igrAutoTarget`: unique value for a hyper target.
- `\igrBoxWidth`: width of the `\igrbox`.
- `\igrBoxHeight`: total height of the `\igrbox`.
- `\igrBoxht`: height of the `\igrbox`.
- `\igrBoxdp`: depth of the `\igrbox`.

```
\igrboxset{This is an example}
|\igrAutoTarget| = \igrAutoTarget, |\igrBoxWidth| = \igrBoxWidth,
|\igrBoxHeight| = \igrBoxHeight, \
|\igrBoxht| = \igrBoxht, |\igrBoxdp| = \igrBoxdp;
```

```
\igrAutoTarget = igr-1, \igrBoxWidth = 76.42221pt, \igrBoxHeight = 7.95pt,
\igrBoxht = 6.2pt, \igrBoxdp = 1.75pt;
```

#### `\igrboxcenter`

The current content of the `\igrbox` is put in the center of a separate page which has the current pdfpage dimensions.

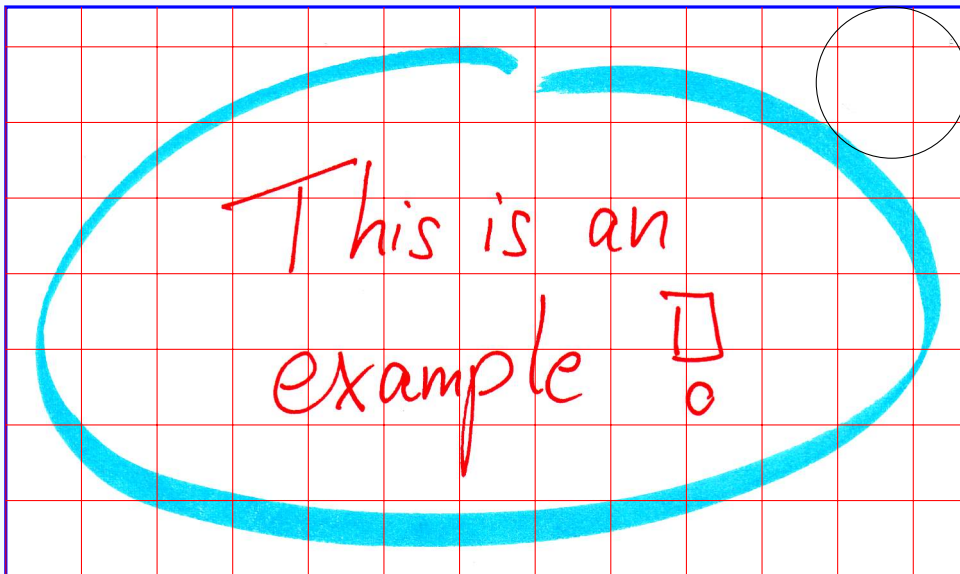
The style of the separate page is set to the content of the macro `\igrpagestyle` which defaults to 'empty' but can be redefined. Note that a `\clearpage` or similar has to be inserted before this command.

## `\igrboxtikz`

The current content of the `\igrbox` is embedded into a `\node` command from the `tikz` package [4] which has to be loaded separately. Also, the bounding box is adjusted to the `\igrbox`.

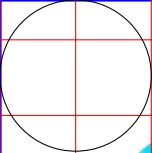
To support positioning inside the picture, two `tikz` nodes named `box` and `page` are defined which both take the dimensions of the `\igrbox`.


```
\igrboxset{\includegraphics{example.jpg}}%  
\begin{tikzpicture}%  
  \igrboxtikz%  
  \draw[blue,very thick] (0,0) rectangle (\igrBoxWidth,\igrBoxHeight);  
  \draw[red] (0,0) grid (\igrBoxWidth,\igrBoxHeight);  
  \draw[black] ([xshift=-1cm,yshift=-1cm]page.north east) circle (1cm);  
\end{tikzpicture}
```



The boxing macros can also be used nested (see the result on the following page):

```
\igrpage{\igrboxset{\includegraphics{example.jpg}}%  
  \begin{tikzpicture}%  
    \igrboxtikz%  
    \draw[blue,very thick] (0,0) rectangle (\igrBoxWidth,\igrBoxHeight);  
    \draw[red] (0,0) grid (\igrBoxWidth,\igrBoxHeight);  
    \draw[black] ([xshift=1cm,yshift=-1cm]page.north west) circle (1cm);  
  \end{tikzpicture}}
```



This is an  
example 

### `\igrboxtikzpage`

This is an alias for `\igrboxtikz` <sup>→ P.4</sup>.

### `\igrboxtikzcenter`

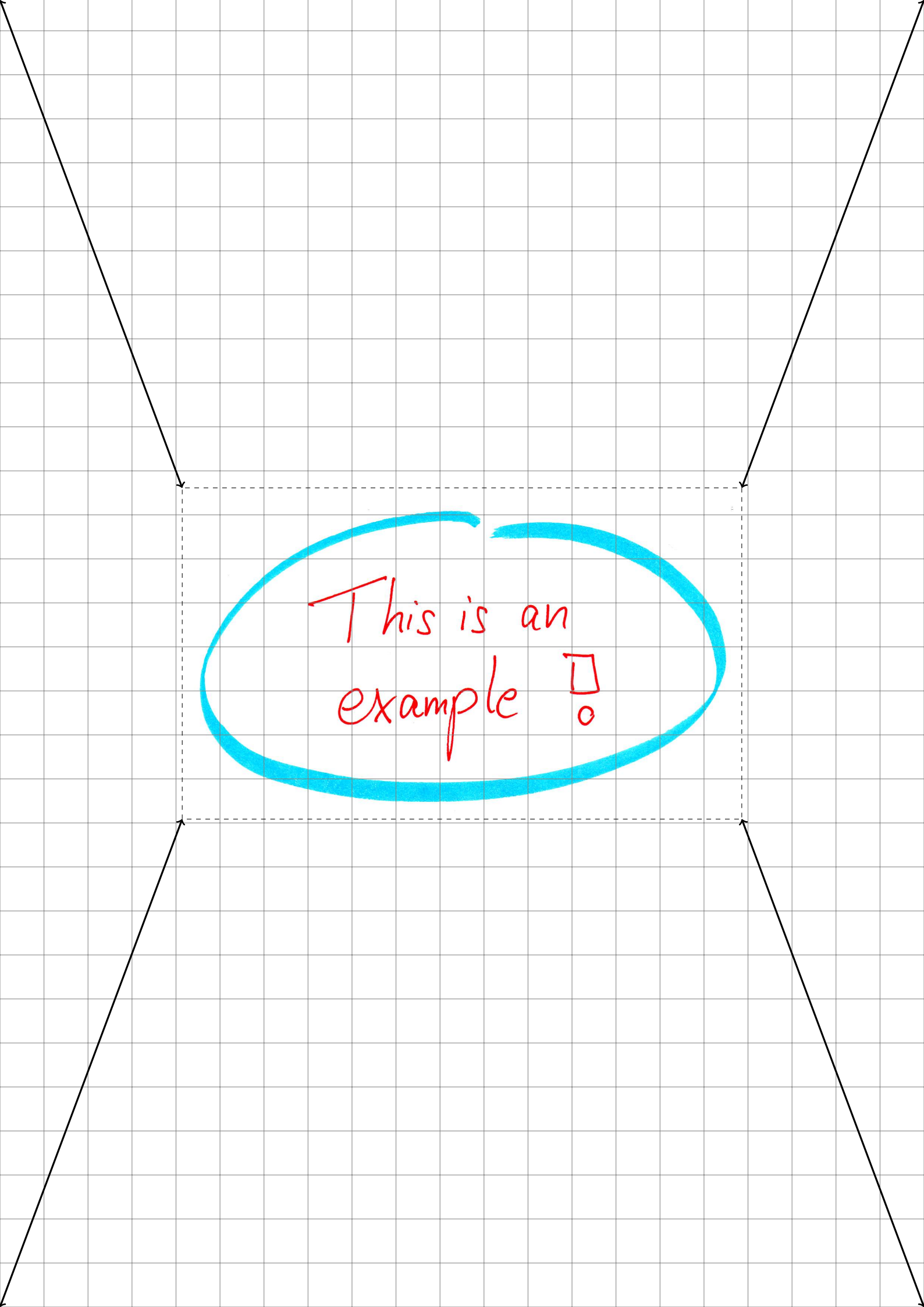
The current content of the `\igrbox` is embedded into a `\node` command from the `tikz` package [4] which has to be loaded separately. This node is placed in the center of a bounding box which takes the current page dimensions. Afterwards, `\igrBoxWidth` and `\igrBoxHeight` are redefined to the dimensions of the total page.

To support positioning inside the picture, two `tikz` nodes named `box` and `page` are defined. `box` takes the dimensions of the `\igrbox` and `page` takes the dimensions of the `tikzpicture`.

```
\igrcenter{\igrboxset{\includegraphics{example.jpg}}}%
\begin{tikzpicture}%
\igrboxtikzcenter%
\draw[help lines] (0,0) grid (\igrBoxWidth,\igrBoxHeight);
\draw[dashed] (box.south west) rectangle (box.north east);

\draw[very thick,<->] (page.north west)--(box.north west);
\draw[very thick,<->] (page.north east)--(box.north east);
\draw[very thick,<->] (page.south west)--(box.south west);
\draw[very thick,<->] (page.south east)--(box.south east);
\end{tikzpicture}}
```

See the result on the following page.



This is an  
example ◻<sub>o</sub>

## 2.3 Map and Match Commands

**\igrsetmatchvalue**{ $\langle key \rangle$ }{ $\langle value \rangle$ }

The given  $\langle key \rangle$  is mapped to the given  $\langle value \rangle$ . Later, this  $\langle value \rangle$  can be retrieved by **\igrifmatch**<sup>→P.8</sup>.

```
\igrsetmatchvalue{my key A}{my value A}
\def\keytester#1{\igrifmatch{#1}{Hurray: '\igrmatchvalue'}{'#1' unknown}}

\keytester{foo}\\
\keytester{my key A}

'foo' unknown
Hurray: 'my value A'
```

**\igrsetmatches**{ $\langle list \rangle$ }

The  $\langle list \rangle$  is a comma separated list of  $\langle key \rangle = \langle value \rangle$  pairs. On every pair, the **\igrsetmatchvalue**<sup>→P.8</sup> macro is applied.

```
\igrsetmatches{my key A = my value A, bar = Shakespeare}
\def\keytester#1{\igrifmatch{#1}{Hurray: '\igrmatchvalue'}{'#1' unknown}}

\keytester{foo}\\
\keytester{bar}\\
\keytester{my key A}

'foo' unknown
Hurray: 'Shakespeare'
Hurray: 'my value A'
```

**\igrifmatch**{ $\langle key \rangle$ }{ $\langle then \rangle$ }{ $\langle else \rangle$ }

If a  $\langle key \rangle$  was defined by **\igrsetmatchvalue**<sup>→P.8</sup> or **\igrsetmatches**<sup>→P.8</sup>, the corresponding value is put in the macro **\igrmatchvalue** and the  $\langle then \rangle$  code is executed. If the  $\langle key \rangle$  is unknown, the  $\langle else \rangle$  code is executed.

```
\igrsetmatches{1 = January, 2 = February, 3 = March, apr = April}
\def\monthname#1{\igrifmatch{#1}{The name of month #1\ is \igrmatchvalue.}{%
  You are kidding.}}

\monthname{1} \monthname{foo} \monthname{2}\\
\monthname{3} \monthname{apr} \monthname{35}

The name of month 1 is January. You are kidding. The name of month 2 is February.
The name of month 3 is March. The name of month apr is April. You are kidding.
```



## 2.4 Zero Filling Commands

**\igrmakezerofill**{ $\langle macro \rangle$ }{ $\langle digits \rangle$ }

With this command, a new  $\langle macro \rangle$  can be defined which takes a non negative number as parameter. This number is filled up with leading zeros until the  $\langle digits \rangle$  count is reached. If  $\langle digits \rangle$  is 0 or 1, nothing is added. A  $\langle digits \rangle$  value greater than 10 is treated as 10 which is the maximum number of possible digits.

```
\igrmakezerofill{\myfill}{0}  
\myfill{7}, \myfill{12}, \myfill{934}, \myfill{665234}.\\  
\igrmakezerofill{\myfill}{3}  
\myfill{7}, \myfill{12}, \myfill{934}, \myfill{665234}.\\  
\igrmakezerofill{\myfill}{5}  
\myfill{7}, \myfill{12}, \myfill{934}, \myfill{665234}.\\  
\igrmakezerofill{\myfill}{9}  
\myfill{7}, \myfill{12}, \myfill{934}, \myfill{665234}.\\  
\igrmakezerofill{\myfill}{30}  
\myfill{7}, \myfill{12}, \myfill{934}, \myfill{665234}.
```

---

7, 12, 934, 665234.  
007, 012, 934, 665234.  
00007, 00012, 00934, 665234.  
000000007, 000000012, 000000934, 000665234.  
0000000007, 0000000012, 0000000934, 0000665234.

```
\igrmakezerofill{\threedigits}{3}  
\threedigits{1}%  
\foreach \n in {2,...,100} {, \threedigits{\n}}.
```

---

001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 010, 011, 012, 013, 014, 015, 016, 017, 018, 019, 020, 021,  
022, 023, 024, 025, 026, 027, 028, 029, 030, 031, 032, 033, 034, 035, 036, 037, 038, 039, 040, 041, 042,  
043, 044, 045, 046, 047, 048, 049, 050, 051, 052, 053, 054, 055, 056, 057, 058, 059, 060, 061, 062, 063,  
064, 065, 066, 067, 068, 069, 070, 071, 072, 073, 074, 075, 076, 077, 078, 079, 080, 081, 082, 083, 084,  
085, 086, 087, 088, 089, 090, 091, 092, 093, 094, 095, 096, 097, 098, 099, 100.

### 3 Convenience User Interface

The macros of this section rely on the `\includegraphics` command from the package `graphicx` [1]. Section 2 describes more basic commands.

#### 3.1 Inclusion Macros for Graphics

`\incgraph`[*<options>*][*<graphics options>*]{*<file name>*}

The picture file with the given *<file name>* is included in the center of a separate page. Depending on the *<options>*, this page keeps the document size or is resized to the graphics dimensions. The applicable *<options>* are listed in Subsection 3.2. If *<graphics options>* are given, these are added to the options for the underlying `\includegraphics` command. See the documentation of `graphicx` [1] for a list of applicable *<graphics options>*.

Example 1: The hand-drawn example (centered); see page 15

```
\incgraph[center,label={exacenter},overlay page number at bottom,
bookmark={The hand-drawn example (centered)}]{example.jpg}
```

Example 2: The hand-drawn example (resized page); see page 16

```
\incgraph[page,label={exaresized},
bookmark={The hand-drawn example (resized page)}]{example.jpg}
```

Example 3: The hand-drawn example (rotated and oversized); see page 17

```
\incgraph[center,label={exarotated},target=oversized,
bookmark={The hand-drawn example (rotated and oversized)}]%
[angle=30,scale=3]{example.jpg}
```

`\incmultigraph`[*<options>*][*<graphics options>*]{*<file name pattern>*}{*<list>*}

All picture files matching the given *<file name pattern>* where some parts are substituted by elements of the *<list>* are included in the center of a separate page. Depending on the *<options>*, the pages keep the document size or are resized to the graphics dimensions. The applicable *<options>* are listed in Subsection 3.2. If *<graphics options>* are given, these are added to the options for the underlying `\includegraphics` command. See the documentation of `graphicx` [1] for a list of applicable *<graphics options>*.

The *<list>* may contain any construction allowed for the `\foreach` statement [4], especially a list of numbers. The elements of the list can be used inside the *<file name pattern>* with the following macros:

- `\n`: The current element of the list (may be a number).
- `\ni`: The position of the current element inside the list, i. e. `\ni` counts from 1 to the size of the list.
- `\nn`: The zero-filled `\n`, if `\n` is a number. The digit number of `\nn` is determined by `/igr/zerofill`<sup>→P. 11</sup>.

The resolved *<file name pattern>* is stored inside the macro:

- `\nt`: This file name may be used for bookmarking.

In the default behavior, non existing files are ignored.

Example 4: A series of pictures; see from page 18. The image files `exaimage-0001.png` to `exaimage-0150.png` are included but only three of them exist.

```
\incmultigraph[zerofill=4,center,bookmark={A series of pictures: \nt},
label={exaseries.\n}]{exaimage-\nn.png}{1,...,150}
```

**\igrset**{*options*}

Sets options for `\incgraph`<sup>P.10</sup> and `\incmultigraph`<sup>P.10</sup> inside the current  $\text{\TeX}$  group. For example, the options `/igr/center`<sup>P.11</sup> and `/igr/zerofill`<sup>P.11</sup> may be defined for the whole document by this:

```
\igrset{center,zerofill=3}
```

## 3.2 Option Keys

**/igr/center** (no value)

The included image file is put in the center of a separate page which has the current document dimensions. See page 15 for the output of Example 1 on page 10.

**/igr/page** (no value, initially set)

The included image file is put on a separate page which is resized to fit the dimensions of the image. See page 16 for the output of Example 2 on page 10.

**/igr/options**={*graphics options*} (no default, initially empty)

The *graphics options* are applied to the underlying `\includegraphics` command. See the documentation of `graphicx` [1] for a list of applicable *graphics options*.

Example 5: A resized image; see page 21

```
\igrset{options={width=10cm,height=10cm},page,
overlay page number at top=5mm}

\incgraph[bookmark={A resized image}, label={exagraphresize}]%
{exaimage-0037.png}
```

**/igr/options add**={*graphics options*} (no default, initially empty)

The *graphics options* are added to the current list of options for the underlying `\includegraphics` command.

**/igr/label**={*text*} (no default, initially empty)

Adds a  $\text{\LaTeX}$  label to the included image.

**/igr/zerofill**={*digits*} (no default, initially 0)

For `\incmultigraph`<sup>P.10</sup>, the current number element is filled up with leading zeros until the *digits* count is reached. If *digits* is 0 or 1, nothing is added. A *digits* value greater than 10 is treated as 10 which is the maximum number of possible digits. The result is accessible as `\nn`, see `\incmultigraph`<sup>P.10</sup>. Note that `zerofill` should be set to 0 if the list elements in `\incmultigraph`<sup>P.10</sup> are not numbers.

**/igr/hyper** (no value, initially set)

An automated hypertext is set to the current image. The hypertext is placed at the top left corner of the page. It is used internally, when a bookmark is added.

**/igr/no hyper** (no value)

No automated hypertext is set to the current image. Use this option, if the package `bookmark` is not included.

**/igr/bookmark**={*<text>*} (no default, initially empty)

Adds a PDF bookmark with the given *<text>* to the current image.

**/igr/bookmark options**={*<bookmark options>*} (no default, initially empty)

Sets the options for a bookmark. See the documentation of **bookmark** [3] for a list of applicable *<bookmark options>*.

#### Example 6: Bookmark options; see page 22

```
% not every PDF reader will show the effect!
\igrset{bookmark options={bold,color={red}},center}
\incgraph[bookmark={This ugly image again!},label={exabookmark}]%
{example.jpg}
```

**/igr/bookmark heading**={*<text>*} (no default, initially empty)

For **\incmultigraph**<sup>P.10</sup>, an additional bookmark with the given *<text>* is set as a heading before the images are included.

#### Example 7: A series of pictures; see from page 23

```
\incmultigraph[zerofill=4,center,bookmark heading={A series of pictures},
bookmark heading options={level=subsection},
bookmark={\nt},bookmark options={level=subsubsection},
overlay page number at bottom,
label={exaheading.\n}]{exaimage-\nn.png}{1,...,150}
```

**/igr/bookmark heading options**={*<bookmark options>*} (no default, initially empty)

Sets the options for a **/igr/bookmark heading**<sup>P.12</sup>. See the documentation of **bookmark** [3] for a list of applicable *<bookmark options>*.

**/igr/target**={*<anchor>*} (no default)

The next hypertarget destination value is set to *<anchor>* instead of an automatically created value. This may be used for hyperlinks.

```
\hyperlink{oversized}{This is linked to the oversized example (click me)}.
The target value '|oversized|' was defined in Example~\ref{exarotated.listing},
see page~\pageref{exarotated.listing}.
```

---

This is linked to the oversized example (click me). The target value 'oversized' was defined in Example 3, see page 10.

**/igr/set matches**={<list>} (no default, initially empty)

The <list> is a comma separated list of <key>=<value> pairs. For every pair, the given <key> is mapped to the given <value>. Later, this <value> can be retrieved by `/igr/if match code`<sup>→P.13</sup>, `/igr/if match set`<sup>→P.13</sup>, and `/igr/if match set bookmark`<sup>→P.13</sup>.

```
\igrset{set matches={
  foo = bar,
  1 = A very red image,
  37 = A not so centered number,
  123 = A greenish example}}
```

**/igr/if match code**={<key>}{<then>}{<else>} (no default)

If the <key> was defined by `/igr/set matches`<sup>→P.13</sup>, `\igrsetmatchvalue`<sup>→P.8</sup>, or `\igrsetmatches`<sup>→P.8</sup>, the corresponding value is put in the macro `\igrmatchvalue` and the <then> code is executed. If the <key> is unknown, the <else> code is executed.

**/igr/if match set**={<key>}{<then>}{<else>} (no default)

If the <key> was defined by `/igr/set matches`<sup>→P.13</sup>, `\igrsetmatchvalue`<sup>→P.8</sup>, or `\igrsetmatches`<sup>→P.8</sup>, the corresponding value is put in the macro `\igrmatchvalue` and `\igrset{<then>}` is executed. If the <key> is unknown, `\igrset{<else>}` is executed.

**/igr/if match set bookmark**={<key>}{<then>}{<else>} (no default)

If the <key> was defined by `/igr/set matches`<sup>→P.13</sup>, `\igrsetmatchvalue`<sup>→P.8</sup>, or `\igrsetmatches`<sup>→P.8</sup>, the corresponding value is put in the macro `\igrmatchvalue` and the current PDF bookmark is set to <then>. If the <key> is unknown, the current PDF bookmark is set to <else>.

#### Example 8: Map and match example; see from page 26

```
\incmultigraph[zerofill=4,page,bookmark heading={Map and match example},
  bookmark heading options={level=subsection},
  bookmark options={level=subsubsection},
  if match set bookmark={\n}{\igrmatchvalue\ (\n)}{\nt},
  overlay page number at bottom,
  label={examatch.\n}{exaimage-\nn.png}{1,...,150}
```

**/igr/disable match** (no value, initially set)

Disables the statements by `/igr/if match code`<sup>→P.13</sup>, `/igr/if match set`<sup>→P.13</sup>, and `/igr/if match set bookmark`<sup>→P.13</sup>.

**/igr/include command**={*<macro>*} (default and initially `\includegraphics`)  
 Replaces the internally used `\includegraphics` command by the given *<macro>*. Note that *<macro>* has to have the same signature as `\includegraphics`, i.e. it has to take two arguments where the first argument is optional.

**/igr/existence check**={*<macro>*} (no default)  
 Replaces the internally used `\IfFileExists` command by the given *<macro>*. Note that *<macro>* has to have the same signature as `\IfFileExists`, i.e. it has to take three arguments.

**/igr/fail on not found** (no value)  
 Stops the compilation with an error if the included file does not exist.

**/igr/ignore on not found** (no value, initially set)  
 Not existing included files are ignored without warning.

**/igr/pagestyle**={*<page style>*} (no default, initially empty)  
 Sets the *<page style>* for the included graphics.

**/igr/overlay**={*<tikz code>*} (no default, initially unset)  
 Introduces arbitrary *<tikz code>* to be drawn over the included image. Note that the `tikz` package [4] has to be loaded separately. To support positioning inside the picture, two `tikz` nodes named `box` and `page` are defined. `box` takes the dimensions of the included image and `page` takes the dimensions of the image or of the page depending on the usage of `/igr/page`<sup>→P.11</sup> or `/igr/center`<sup>→P.11</sup>.

#### Example 9: Overlay; see page 29

```
\igrset{bookmark options={level=subsection},center}
\incgraph[bookmark={Picture with overlay},label={overlay},
  overlay={
    \node[draw=red,line width=3pt,fill=red,fill opacity=0.1,
      minimum width=14cm,circle] (circ) at (page.center) {};
    \node[fill=blue!5!white,below right,text width=4cm] (A)
      at ([xshift=1cm,yshift=-1cm]page.north west)
      {This included image is overlayed with |tikz| code.};
    \node[fill=green!10!white,above,text width=7cm] (B)
      at ([yshift=2cm]page.south)
      {Image Name: \nt\\Page number: \thepage\\
        Example~\ref{overlay.listing} on page~\pageref{overlay.listing}};
    \draw[line width=2pt,->] (A)--(circ);
    \draw[line width=2pt,green!50!black,dashed]
      (box.south west)--(box.south east);
    \draw[line width=2pt,->,green!50!black] (B)--(box.south);
  }]{example.jpg}
```


**/igr/overlay page number at**={*<position>*} (no default, initially unset)  
 Overlays the page number at the given `tikz` *<position>*.

**/igr/overlay page number at bottom**={*<length>*} (default 1.5cm)  
 Overlays the page number at *<length>* above the bottom edge of the paper. See Example 1 on page 10 and the result on page 15.


**/igr/overlay page number at top**={*<length>*} (default 1.5cm)  
 Overlays the page number at *<length>* below the top edge of the paper. See Example 5 on page 11 and the result on page 21.

**/igr/no overlay** (no value, initially set)  
 Removes the overlay setting, identical to `include command` without value.

This is an  
example ◻  
o

This is an  
example 



This is an   
example

1

37

123

37

This is an  
example  $\square$   
o

1

37



123

# 1

37

123

This included image  
is overlayed with tikz  
code.

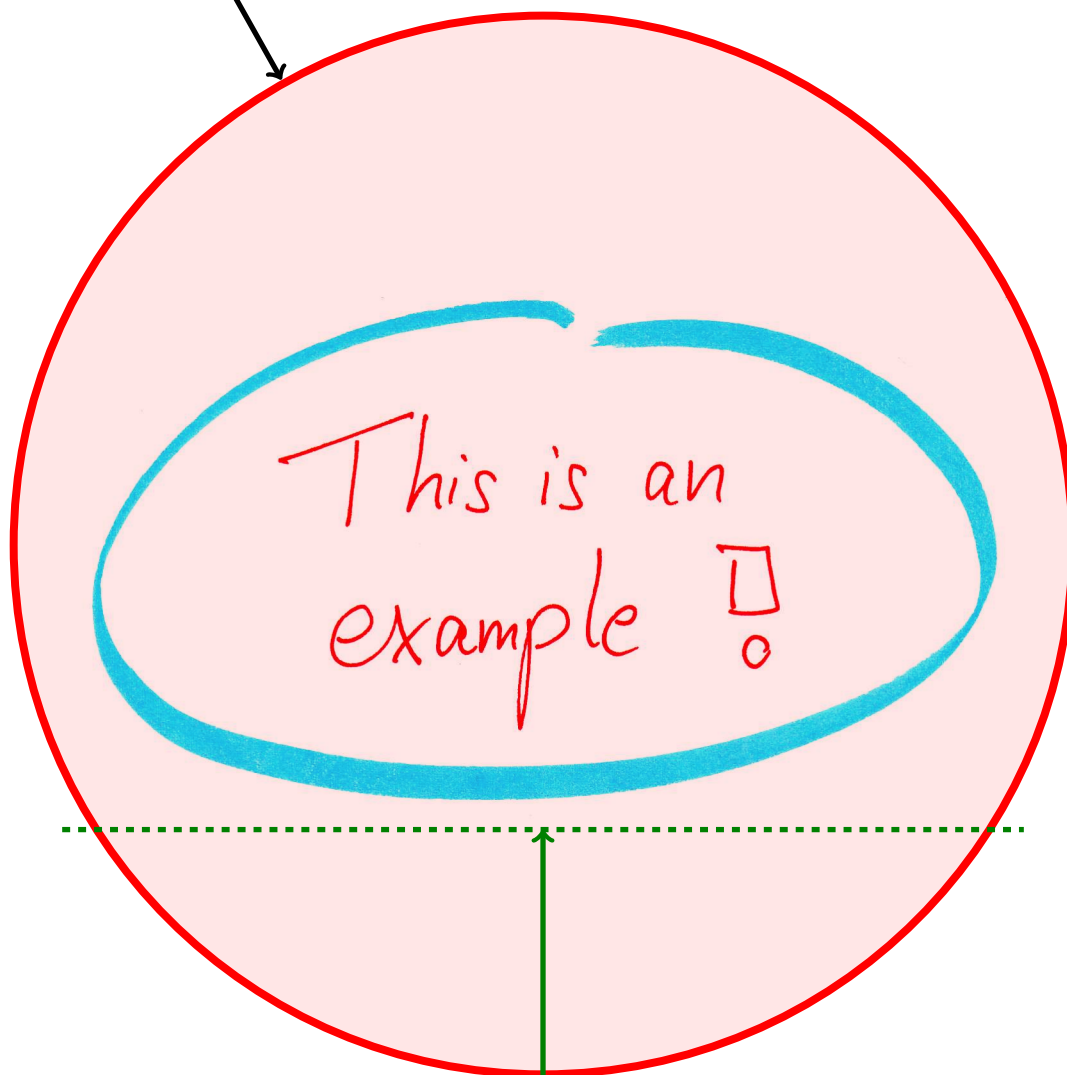


Image Name: example.jpg  
Page number: 29  
Example 9 on page 14

## 4 Examples

### 4.1 Including some Scans to Standard Paper

In this scenario, we have some scans (or images from whatever source) which should be combined to a PDF document for our paperless office. The paper size of the PDF document is set to a standard paper (here: letter size) if the document has to be printed.

The following Example 10 is a complete template for such a document. Here, the images `example.jpg`, `exaimage-0001.png`, `exaimage-0037.png`, and `exaimage-0123.png` are used for the resulting document. All included images are automatically bookmarked with the page number and the file name of the source image.

#### Example 10: `incgraph-example-a.tex`

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{incgraph}

\igrset{center,zerofill=4,bookmark={Page \theigrpage\ (\nt)}}

\begin{document}%
  \incgraph{example.jpg}
  \incmultigraph{exaimage-\nn.png}{1,...,150}
\end{document}
```

The compiled result of this stand-alone source code is not found in this document but as a separate file in the documentation directory of the package.

## 4.2 Creating a Picture Book

For this example, we assume again that a bunch of image files is to be combined to a PDF document. This time, the target document should be read or displayed mainly on computer screens and may never be printed. Therefore, the paper size is set flexible for the current image.

The following Example 11 is a complete template for such a document. All included images are resized to a common width, but this is not necessary. The resulting document is considered as an e-book where the bookmarks are the most important navigation accessory. Single page inclusions with `\incgraph`<sup>P.10</sup> are bookmarked directly, but multi-page inclusions with `\incmultigraph`<sup>P.10</sup> can be bookmarked using the map-and-match feature of the package. The example shows a mixed usage of the macros. Note that the bookmarks of the multi-page part are matched with the numbers contained in the file names of `exaimage-0001.png` to `exaimage-0150.png`.

Example 11: `incgraph-example-b.tex`

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{incgraph,tikz}

\igrset{page,zerofill=4,options={width=18cm},
  overlay page number at top=7mm}

\igrsetmatches{ 1 = A very red image,
               123 = A greenish example }

\begin{document}

  \incgraph[bookmark={Page \theigrpage: My first example}]{example.jpg}

  \incmultigraph[if match set bookmark=
    {\n}{Page \theigrpage: \igrmatchvalue}{Page \theigrpage}]
    {exaimage-\nn.png}{1,...,150}

\end{document}
```

The compiled result of this stand-alone source code is not found in this document but as a separate file in the documentation directory of the package.

### 4.3 Reformatting from Letter to DIN A4 (and vice versa)

In this scenario, we assume to have a PDF document with the 'wrong' paper size. Here, `incgraph-example-a.pdf` has the letter format, but DIN A4 paper is needed. `incgraph` is used to reformat to the desired paper size. Of course, it also works the other way around.

The following Example 12 is a complete template for such a document. The document gets the desired paper size with the usual `\documentclass` option. Then, all four pages of the original document are imported to the new paper size. Note that the actual document content itself is not resized because letter and DIN A4 are not so very different. If needed, the content could be shrunk or enlarged easily by adding a `scale` option for the underlying `\includegraphics` macro.

Example 12: `incgraph-example-c.tex`

```
\documentclass[a4paper]{article}
\usepackage{incgraph}

\begin{document}%
  \incmultigraph[center,
    bookmark={Imported page \n\ of \nt}] [page=\n]
    {incgraph-example-a.pdf}{1,...,4}
\end{document}
```

The compiled result of this stand-alone source code is not found in this document but as a separate file in the documentation directory of the package.



## 4.4 Drawing on Full Paper Size

In the following examples, no external image is included to the document. Instead, the image (or whatever) is created inside the document and put on a separate page which could be resized or take the original document paper size.

In Example 13, a `tikzpicture` is drawn. The whole environment is put inside an `\igrpage`<sup>P.3</sup> macro which puts the drawing on a separate page which gets the dimensions of the drawing.

### Example 13: Creation of a special text page (resized)

```
\igrpage{\begin{tikzpicture}%
  \coordinate (A) at (0,0); \coordinate (B) at (16,16);
  \path[use as bounding box,top color=Goldenrod!25,bottom color=Navy!25]
    (A) rectangle (B);
  \coordinate (C) at ([xshift=1cm,yshift=1cm]A);
  \coordinate (D) at ([xshift=-1cm,yshift=-1cm]B);
  \path (C) -- coordinate (E) (D);
  \draw[rounded corners=5mm,very thick,Navy] (C) rectangle (D);
  \path (C) |-
    node [pos=0.75,fill=white,draw=Navy,very thick,inner sep=3mm]
      {My Special Page \thepage} (D);
  \node[text width=10cm,align=flush center,font=\Large] at (E) {
    This is my special page. It takes the dimensions of the underlying
    |tikzpicture| as seen in the source code of Example~\ref{fullpaperdrawing1}
    on page~\pageref{fullpaperdrawing1}.};
\end{tikzpicture}}
\bookmark[dest=\igrAutoTarget,level=subsubsection]%
  {My special text page (resized)}
```

See the result on the following page.

This is my special page. It takes the dimensions of the underlying `tikzpicture` as seen in the source code of Example 13 on page 33.

In Example 14, nearly the same `tikzpicture` is drawn. This time, the whole environment is put inside an `\igrcenter`<sup>→ P.3</sup> macro which puts the drawing on a separate page but without resizing the paper. To draw seamlessly, the document paper size of 21cm to 29.7cm is used directly inside the `tikzpicture`.

#### Example 14: Creation of a special text page (fitted)

```
\igrtargetset{mytarget}
\bookmark[dest=mytarget,level=subsubsection]{My special text page (fitted)}
\igrcenter{\begin{tikzpicture}%
  \coordinate (A) at (0,0); \coordinate (B) at (21,29.7);
  \path[use as bounding box,top color=Goldenrod!25,bottom color=Navy!25]
    (A) rectangle (B);
  \coordinate (C) at ([xshift=1cm,yshift=1cm]A);
  \coordinate (D) at ([xshift=-1cm,yshift=-1cm]B);
  \path (C) -- coordinate (E) (D);
  \draw[rounded corners=5mm,very thick,Navy] (C) rectangle (D);
  \path (C) |-
    node [pos=0.75,fill=white,draw=Navy,very thick,inner sep=3mm]
      {My Special Page \thepage} (D);
  \node[text width=10cm,align=flush center,font=\Large] at (E) {
    This is my special page. It consumes the whole document paper size with
    an underlying |tikzpicture| as seen in the source code of
    Example~\ref{fullpaperdrawing2} on page~\pageref{fullpaperdrawing2}.};
\end{tikzpicture}}
```

See the result on the following [page](#).

This is my special page. It consumes the whole document paper size with an underlying `tikzpicture` as seen in the source code of Example 14 on page 35.

## References

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