

Displaying page layout variables

Kent McPherson a.o.*

2026-08-12

This file is maintained by the L^AT_EX Project team.
Bug reports can be opened (category `tools`) at
<https://latex-project.org/bugs.html>.

1 Introduction

This L^AT_EX 2_ε package is a reimplementation of `layout.sty` by Kent McPherson. It defines the command `\layout` which produces an overview of the layout of the current document. The command `\layout*` recomputes the values it uses to produce the overview.

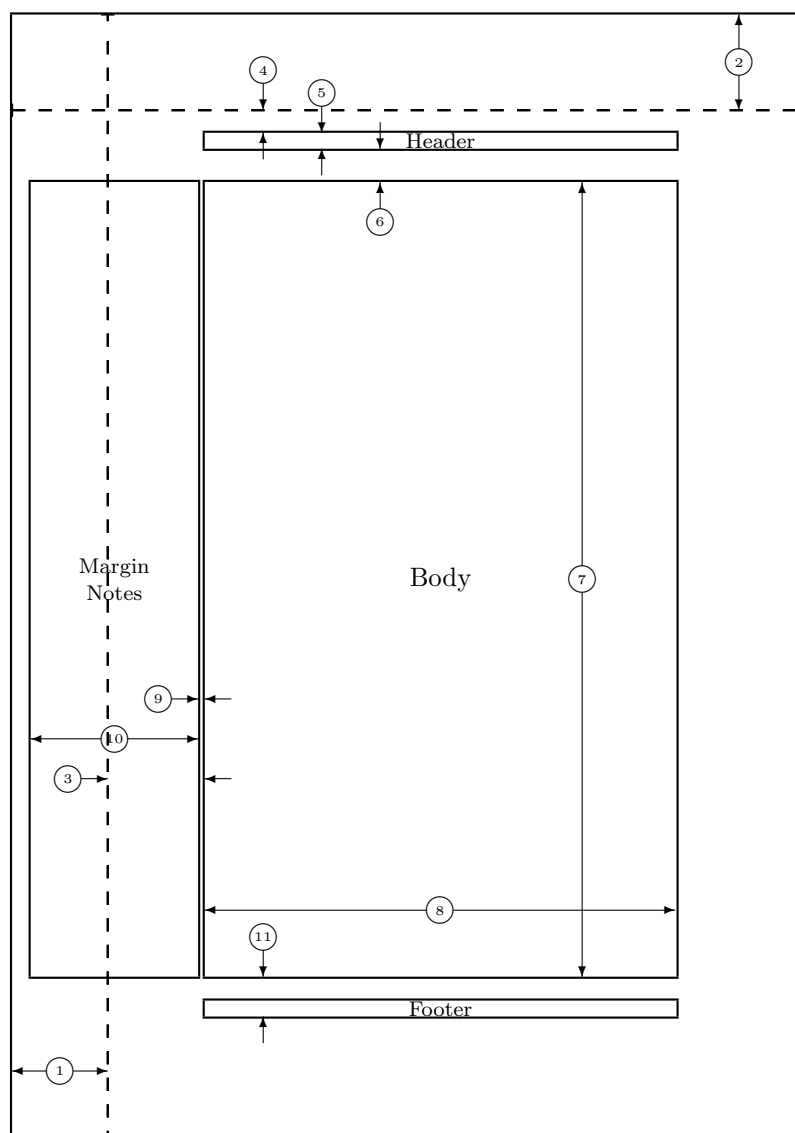
The figure on the next page shows the output of the `\layout` command for this document.

2 The implementation

This package prints a figure to illustrate the layout that is implemented by the document class. In the figure several words appear. They are stored in control sequences to be able to select a different language.

```
1 (*package)
2 \DeclareOption{dutch}{%
3   \def\Headertext{Kopregel}
4   \def\Bodytext{Broodtekst}
5   \def\Footertext{Voetregel}
6   \def\MarginNotestext{Marge\Notities}
7   \def\oneinchtext{een inch}
8   \def\notshown{niet getoond}
9   \def\DiagramAlttext{Schema dat de pagina-indeling weergeeft}
10 }
11 \DeclareOption{german}{%
12   \def\Headertext{Kopfzeile}
13   \def\Bodytext{Haupttext}
14   \def\Footertext{Fu{\ss}zeile}
15   \def\MarginNotestext{Rand-\ notizen}
16   \def\oneinchtext{ein Zoll}
17   \def\notshown{ohne Abbildung}
18   \def\DiagramAlttext{Schematische Darstellung des Seitenlayouts}
```

*Converted for L^AT_EX 2_ε by Johannes Braams and modified by Hideo Umeki



- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|----|----------------------------------|
| 1 | one inch + \hoffset | 2 | one inch + \voffset |
| 3 | \oddsidemargin = 73pt | 4 | \topmargin = 17pt |
| 5 | \headheight = 12pt | 6 | \headsep = 25pt |
| 7 | \textheight = 598pt | 8 | \textwidth = 355pt |
| 9 | \marginparsep = 5pt | 10 | \marginparwidth = 126pt |
| 11 | \footskip = 30pt | | \marginparpush = 0pt (not shown) |
| | \hoffset = 0pt | | \voffset = 0pt |
| | \paperwidth = 597pt | | \paperheight = 845pt |

```

19 }
20 \DeclareOption{ngerman}{\ExecuteOptions{german}}
21 \DeclareOption{english}{%
22   \def\Headertext{Header}
23   \def\Bodytext{Body}
24   \def\Footertext{Footer}
25   \def\MarginNotestext{Margin\\Notes}
26   \def\oneinchtext{one inch}
27   \def\notshown{not shown}
28   \def\DiagramAlttext{Diagram displaying the page layout}
29 }
30 \DeclareOption{french}{%
31   \def\Headertext{Ent\^e}
32   \def\Bodytext{Corps}
33   \def\Footertext{Pied de page}
34   \def\MarginNotestext{Marge\\Notes}
35   \def\oneinchtext{un pouce}
36   \def\notshown{non affich\'e}
37   \def\DiagramAlttext{Schéma illustrant la mise en page}
38 }
39 \DeclareOption{français}{\ExecuteOptions{french}}
40 \DeclareOption{spanish}{%
41   \def\Headertext{Encabezamiento}
42   \def\Bodytext{Cuerpo}
43   \def\Footertext{Pie de p\'agina}
44   \def\MarginNotestext{Notas\\ Marginales}
45   \def\oneinchtext{una pulgada}
46   \def\notshown{no mostradas}
47   \def\DiagramAlttext{Diagrama que muestra la maquetación de la página}
48 }
49 \DeclareOption{portuguese}{%
50   \def\Headertext{Cabe\c{c}alho}
51   \def\Bodytext{Corpo}
52   \def\Footertext{Rodap\'e}
53   \def\MarginNotestext{Notas\\ Marginais}
54   \def\oneinchtext{uma polegada}
55   \def\notshown{n\~ao mostradas}
56   \def\DiagramAlttext{Diagrama que mostra o layout da página}
57 }
58 \DeclareOption{brazilian}{%
59   \def\Headertext{Cabe\c{c}alho}
60   \def\Bodytext{Corpo}
61   \def\Footertext{Rodap\'e}
62   \def\MarginNotestext{Notas\\ Marginais}
63   \def\oneinchtext{uma polegada}
64   \def\notshown{n\~ao mostradas}
65   \def\DiagramAlttext{Diagrama que mostra o layout da página}
66 }
67 \DeclareOption{italian}{%
68   \def\Headertext{Testatina}
69   \def\Bodytext{Corpo}
70   \def\Footertext{Piedino}
71   \def\MarginNotestext{Note\\ Marginali}
72   \def\oneinchtext{un pollice}

```

```

73 \def\notshown{non mostrato}
74 \def\DiagramAlttext{Schema che illustra l'impaginazione}
75 }

76 \DeclareOption{romanian}{%
77   \def\Headertext{Antet}
78   \def\Bodytext{Corp}
79   \def\FooterText{Subsol}
80   \def\MarginNotestext{Note\\ Marginal}
81   \def\oneinchtext{un inch}
82   \def\notshown{neafi\textcommabelow sat}
83   \def\DiagramAlttext{Diagrama care prezintă structura paginii}
84 }

85 \DeclareOption{japanese}{%
86   \def\Headertext{□}
87   \def\Bodytext{□□□□}
88   \def\FooterText{□}
89   \def\MarginNotestext{□□\□}
90   \def\oneinchtext{1□□□}
91   \def\notshown{□□□}
92   \def\DiagramAlttext{□□□□□□□□□□□□}
93 }

```

This package has an option `verbose`. Using it will make the command `\layout` type some of the parameters on the terminal.

```

94 \DeclareOption{verbose}{\let\LayOuttype\typeout}
95 \DeclareOption{silent}{\let\LayOuttype@gobble}

```

The normal behaviour of this package when showing the values of the parameters is to truncate them. However, if you want to see the real parameter values you can use the option `reals` to get that effect.

```

96 \def\lay@value{}
97 \DeclareOption{integers}{%
98   \renewcommand*{\lay@value}[2]{%
99     \expandafter\number\csname #1@#2\endcsname pt}}
100 \DeclareOption{reals}{%
101   \renewcommand*{\lay@value}[2]{\the\csname #2\endcsname}}

```

The default language is English, the default mode is silent and the default way of showing parameter values is to use integers.

```

102 \ExecuteOptions{english,silent,integers}
103 \ProcessOptions

```

\LayOutbs Define `\LayOutbs` to produce a backslash. We use a definition which also works with OT1 fonts.

```

104 \newcommand\LayOutbs{}
105 \chardef\LayOutbs'\

```

\ConvertToCount This macro stores the value of a *length* register in a *count* register.

```

106 \def\ConvertToCount#1#2{%
First copy the value
107   #1=#2
Then divide it by 65536.
108   \divide #1 by 65536}

```

The result of this is that the *count* register holds the value of the *length* register in points.

`\SetToHalf` Small macros used in computing positions.

```
\SetToQuart 109 \def\SetToHalf#1#2{#1=#2\relax\divide#1by\tw@}
110 \def\SetToQuart#1#2{#1=#2\relax\divide#1by4}
```

`\Identify` A small macro used in identifying dimensions.

```
111 \def\Identify#1{%
112   \put(\PositionX,\PositionY){\circle{20}}
113   \put(\PositionX,\PositionY){\makebox(0,0){\tiny #1}}
114 }
```

`\InsideHArrow` This macro is used to produce two horizontal arrows inside a box. The argument gives the width of the box.

```
115 \def\InsideHArrow#1{%
116   \ArrowLength = #1
117   \divide\ArrowLength by \tw@
118   \advance\ArrowLength by -10
119   \advance\PositionX by -10
120   \ifnum\ArrowLength<\z@
121     \put(\PositionX,\PositionY){\vector(1,0){-\ArrowLength}}
122     \advance\PositionX by 20
123     \put(\PositionX,\PositionY){\vector(-1,0){-\ArrowLength}}
124   \else
125     \put(\PositionX,\PositionY){\vector(-1,0){\ArrowLength}}
126     \advance\PositionX by 20
127     \put(\PositionX,\PositionY){\vector(+1,0){\ArrowLength}}
128   \fi
129 }}
```

`\InsideVArrow` This macro is used to produce two vertical arrows inside a box. The argument gives the height of the box.

```
130 \def\InsideVArrow#1{%
131   \ArrowLength = #1
132   \divide\ArrowLength by \tw@
133   \advance\ArrowLength by -10
134   \advance\PositionY by -10
135   \put(\PositionX,\PositionY){\vector(0,-1){\ArrowLength}}
136   \advance\PositionY by 20
137   \put(\PositionX,\PositionY){\vector(0,+1){\ArrowLength}}
138 }}
```

`\OutsideHArrow` This macro is used to produce two horizontal arrows to delimit a length. The first argument is the position for the right arrow, the second argument gives the length and the third specifies the length of the arrows.

```
139 \def\OutsideHArrow#1#2#3{%
140   \PositionX = #1
141   \advance\PositionX by #3
142   \put(\PositionX,\PositionY){\vector(-1,0){#3}}
143   \PositionX = #1 \advance\PositionX-#2
144   \advance\PositionX by -#3
145   \put(\PositionX,\PositionY){\vector(+1,0){#3}}
146 }}
```

`\OutsideVArrow` This macro is used to produce two vertical arrows to delimit a length. The first argument is the position for the lower arrow, the second argument gives the length and the third and fourth specify the lengths of the lower and upper arrow.

```
147 \def\OutsideVArrow#1#2#3#4{%
148   \PositionY = #1
149   \advance\PositionY by -#3
150   \put(\PositionX,\PositionY){\vector(0,+1){#3}}
151   \PositionY = #1
152   \advance\PositionY#2
153   \advance\PositionY#4
154   \put(\PositionX,\PositionY){\vector(0,-1){#4}}
155 }
```

`\Show` Macro used in the table that shows the setting of the parameters.

```
156 \def\Show#1#2{\LayOutbs #2 = \lay@value{#1}{#2}}
```

`\Type` Macro used to show a setting of a parameter on the terminal.

```
157 \def\Type#1#2{%
158   \LayOuttype{#2 = \lay@value{#1}{#2}}}
```

`\oneinch` A constant, giving the length of an inch in points (approximately)

```
159 \newcount\oneinch
160 \oneinch=72
```

Because the overview of the layout is produced in a figure environment we need to allocate a number of counters that are used to store the values of various dimensions.

`\cnt@paperwidth` The dimensions of the paper,

```
\cnt@paperheight 161 \newcount\cnt@paperwidth
162 \newcount\cnt@paperheight
163 \ConvertToCount\cnt@paperwidth\paperwidth
164 \ConvertToCount\cnt@paperheight\paperheight
```

`\cnt@hoffset` the offsets,

```
\cnt@voffset 165 \newcount\cnt@hoffset
166 \newcount\cnt@voffset
167 \ConvertToCount\cnt@hoffset\hoffset
168 \ConvertToCount\cnt@voffset\voffset
```

`\cnt@textheight` dimensions of the text area,

```
\cnt@textwidth 169 \newcount\cnt@textheight
170 \newcount\cnt@textwidth
```

`\cnt@topmargin` margins,

```
\cnt@oddsidemargin 171 \newcount\cnt@topmargin
\cnt@evensidemargin 172 \newcount\cnt@oddsidemargin
173 \newcount\cnt@evensidemargin
```

`\cnt@headheight` dimensions of the running heads,

```
\cnt@headsep 174 \newcount\cnt@headheight
175 \newcount\cnt@headsep
```

`\cnt@marginparsep` marginal paragraphs,
`\cnt@marginparwidth` 176 `\newcount\cnt@marginparsep`
`\cnt@marginparpush` 177 `\newcount\cnt@marginparwidth`
 178 `\newcount\cnt@marginparpush`

`\cnt@footskip` the distance between the running footers and the text,
 179 `\newcount\cnt@footskip`

and the height of the footers, which is needed here to display a box, but which isn't used by L^AT_EX.

`\fheight`
 180 `\newcount\fheight`
 181 `fheight=12`

Apart from integer representations of the page layout parameters we also need registers to store reference values in.

`\ref@top` The position of the top of the 'printable area' is one inch below the top of the paper by default. The value of `\ref@top` is relative to the lower left corner of the picture environment that will be used.

182 `\newcount\ref@top`
 183 `\ref@top=\cnt@paperheight \advance\ref@top by -\oneinch`

`\ref@hoffset` For the offsets,

`\ref@voffset` 184 `\newcount\ref@hoffset`
 185 `\newcount\ref@voffset`

the `\hoffset` and `\voffset` values are added to the default offset of one inch.

186 `\ref@hoffset=\cnt@hoffset \advance\cnt@hoffset by \oneinch`
 187 `\ref@voffset=\cnt@voffset`

`\cnt@voffset` is converted to be relative to the origin of the picture.

188 `\cnt@voffset=\ref@top`
 189 `\advance\cnt@voffset by -\ref@voffset`

`\ref@head` And the text areas, running heads,

190 `\newcount\ref@head`

`\ref@body` body of the text

191 `\newcount\ref@body`

`\ref@foot` and running footers.

192 `\newcount\ref@foot`

`\ref@margin` These are different for even and odd pages, so they are computed by `\layout`.

`\ref@marginwidth` 193 `\newcount\ref@margin`
`\ref@marginpar` 194 `\newcount\ref@marginwidth`
 195 `\newcount\ref@marginpar`

The following are a number of scratch registers, used in the positioning of the various pieces of the picture.

```
196 \newcount\Interval
197 \newcount\ExtraYPos
198 \newcount\PositionX
199 \newcount\PositionY
200 \newcount\ArrowLength
```

`\lay@getvalues` All values that might change during the document are computed by calling the macro `\lay@getvalues`. By default this macro is executed at `\begin{document}`.

```
201 \def\lay@getvalues{%
202   \ConvertToCount\cnt@textheight\textheight
203   \ConvertToCount\cnt@textwidth\textwidth
204   \ConvertToCount\cnt@topmargin\topmargin
205   \ConvertToCount\cnt@oddsidemargin\oddsidemargin
206   \ConvertToCount\cnt@evensidemargin\evensidemargin
207   \ConvertToCount\cnt@headheight\headheight
208   \ConvertToCount\cnt@headsep\headsep
209   \ConvertToCount\cnt@marginparsep\marginparsep
210   \ConvertToCount\cnt@marginparwidth\marginparwidth
211   \ConvertToCount\cnt@marginparpush\marginparpush
212   \ConvertToCount\cnt@footskip\footskip
213   \ref@head=\ref@top
214   \advance\ref@head by -\ref@voffset
215   \advance\ref@head by -\cnt@topmargin
216   \advance\ref@head by -\cnt@headheight
217   \ref@body=\ref@head
218   \advance\ref@body by -\cnt@headsep
219   \advance\ref@body by -\cnt@textheight
220   \ref@foot=\ref@body
221   \advance\ref@foot by -\cnt@footskip
222 }
223 \AtBeginDocument{\lay@getvalues}
```

`\computevalues` The command `\layout` makes the picture and table that display the current settings of the layout parameters.

```
\layout* 224 \newcommand\layout{%
225   \@ifstar{\lay@getvalues\lay@xlayout}{\lay@xlayout}}
226 \def\lay@xlayout{%
227   \lay@layout
228   \if@twoside
229     \lay@layout
230   \fi}
```

`\lay@layout` The internal macro `\lay@layout` does all the dirty work.

```
231 \newcommand\lay@layout{%
232   \thispagestyle{empty}
```

The actions of `\layout` depend on the pagestyle.

```
233 \if@twoside
234   \ifodd\count\z@
```

Here we deal with an odd page in the two-sided case.

```
235   \typeout{Two-sided document style, odd page.}
```

So we compute `\ref@marginwidth`, `\ref@marginpar` and `\ref@margin`.

```

236     \ref@marginwidth=\cnt@oddsidemargin
237     \ref@marginpar=\oneinch
238     \advance\ref@marginpar by \ref@hoffset
239     \advance\ref@marginpar by \cnt@oddsidemargin
240     \ref@margin\ref@marginpar
241     \if@reversemargin
242         \advance\ref@marginpar by -\cnt@marginparsep
243         \advance\ref@marginpar by -\cnt@marginparwidth
244     \else
245         \advance\ref@marginpar by \cnt@textwidth
246         \advance\ref@marginpar by \cnt@marginparsep
247     \fi
248 \else

```

Here we deal with an even page in the two-sided case.

```

249 \typeout{Two-sided document style, even page.}

```

So we compute `\ref@marginwidth`, `\ref@marginpar` and `\ref@margin`.

```

250     \ref@marginwidth=\cnt@evensidemargin
251     \ref@marginpar=\oneinch
252     \advance\ref@marginpar by \ref@hoffset
253     \advance\ref@marginpar by \cnt@evensidemargin
254     \ref@margin\ref@marginpar
255     \if@reversemargin
256         \advance\ref@marginpar by \cnt@textwidth
257         \advance\ref@marginpar by \cnt@marginparsep
258     \else
259         \advance\ref@marginpar by -\cnt@marginparsep
260         \advance\ref@marginpar by -\cnt@marginparwidth
261     \fi
262 \fi
263 \else

```

Finally we deal with the case for single-sided printing.

```

264 \typeout{One-sided document style.}
265 \ref@marginwidth=\cnt@oddsidemargin
266 \ref@marginpar=\oneinch
267 \advance\ref@marginpar by \ref@hoffset
268 \advance\ref@marginpar by \cnt@oddsidemargin
269 \ref@margin\ref@marginpar
270 \if@reversemargin
271     \advance\ref@marginpar by -\cnt@marginparsep
272     \advance\ref@marginpar by -\cnt@marginparwidth
273 \else
274     \advance\ref@marginpar by \cnt@textwidth
275     \advance\ref@marginpar by \cnt@marginparsep
276 \fi
277 \fi

```

Now we begin the picture environment; dividing all the lengths by two is done by setting `\unitlength` to 0.5pt.

```

278 \setlength{\unitlength}{.5pt}

```

```

279 \begin{picture}[alt=\DiagramAlttext](\cnt@paperwidth,\cnt@paperheight)
280 \centering
281 \thicklines

```

First we have the pagebox and reference lines,

```

282 \put(0,0){\framebox(\cnt@paperwidth,\cnt@paperheight){\mbox{}}}
283 \put(0,\cnt@voffset){\dashbox{10}(\cnt@paperwidth,0){\mbox{}}}
284 \put(\cnt@hoffset,0){\dashbox{10}(0,\cnt@paperheight){\mbox{}}}

```

then the header,

```

285 \put(\ref@margin,\ref@head){%
286 \framebox(\cnt@textwidth,\cnt@headheight)%
287 {\footnotesize\Headertext}}

```

the body of the text area,

```

288 \put(\ref@margin,\ref@body){%
289 \framebox(\cnt@textwidth,\cnt@textheight){\Bodytext}}

```

the footer

```

290 \put(\ref@margin,\ref@foot){%
291 \framebox(\cnt@textwidth,\fheight){\footnotesize\Footertext}}

```

and the space for marginal notes.

```

292 \put(\ref@marginpar,\ref@body){%
293 \framebox(\cnt@marginparwidth,\cnt@textheight)%
294 {\footnotesize\shortstack{\MarginNotestext}}}

```

Then we start putting in ‘arrows’ to mark the various parameters. From here we use `\thinlines`.

```

295 \thinlines

```

`\PositionX` and `\PositionY` will be the coordinates of the center of the arrow displaying `\textwidth`.

```

296 \SetToHalf\PositionX\cnt@textwidth
297 \advance\PositionX by \ref@margin

```

The arrow should be a bit above the bottom of the ‘body box’.

```

298 \PositionY = \ref@body
299 \advance\PositionY by 50

```

An identifying number is put here, in a circle.

```

300 \Identify{8}

```

Then the arrow is drawn.

```

301 \InsideHArrow\cnt@textwidth

```

Now the `\textheight`.

```

302 \SetToHalf\PositionY\cnt@textheight
303 \advance\PositionY by \ref@body

```

The x-position of the arrow is at $4/5$ of the width of the ‘body box’.

```

304 \PositionX = \cnt@textwidth
305 \divide\PositionX by 5
306 \multiply\PositionX by 4
307 \advance\PositionX by \ref@margin

```

An identifying number is put here, in a circle.

```
308   \Identify{7}
309   \InsideVArrow\cnt@textheight
```

The \hoffset.

```
310   \PositionY = 50
311   \SetToHalf\PositionX\cnt@hoffset
312   \Identify{1}
313   \InsideHArrow\cnt@hoffset
```

The width of the margin.

```
314   \SetToQuart\PositionY\cnt@textheight
315   \advance\PositionY by \ref@body
316   \ifnum\ref@marginwidth > 0
317     \OutsideHArrow\ref@margin\ref@marginwidth{20}
318     \PositionX = \cnt@hoffset
319   \else
320     \OutsideHArrow\cnt@hoffset{-\ref@marginwidth}{20}
321     \PositionX = \ref@margin
322   \fi
323   \advance\PositionX by -30
324   \Identify{3}
```

The \marginparwidth.

```
325   \SetToQuart\PositionY\cnt@textheight
326   \advance\PositionY by \ref@body
```

This arrow has to be a bit below the one for the \oddsidemargin or \evensidemargin.

```
327   \advance\PositionY by 30
328   \SetToHalf\PositionX\cnt@marginparwidth
329   \advance\PositionX by \ref@marginpar
330   \Identify{10}
331   \InsideHArrow\cnt@marginparwidth
```

The \marginparsep, this depends on single- or double-sided printing.

```
332   \advance\PositionY by 30
333   \if@twoside
```

Two-sided mode, reversemargin:

```
334     \if@reversemargin
335       \ifodd\count\z@
336         \OutsideHArrow\ref@margin\cnt@marginparsep{20}
337         \PositionX = \ref@margin
338       \else
339         \OutsideHArrow\ref@marginpar\cnt@marginparsep{20}
340         \PositionX = \ref@marginpar
341       \fi
342     \else
```

Not reversemargin:

```
343       \ifodd\count\z@
344         \OutsideHArrow\ref@marginpar\cnt@marginparsep{20}
345         \PositionX = \ref@marginpar
346       \else
347         \OutsideHArrow\ref@margin\cnt@marginparsep{20}
```

```

348         \PositionX = \ref@margin
349     \fi
350 \fi
351 \else

```

Single-sided mode.

```

352     \if@reversemargin
353         \OutsideHArrow\ref@margin\cnt@marginparsep{20}
354         \PositionX = \ref@margin
355     \else
356         \OutsideHArrow\ref@marginpar\cnt@marginparsep{20}
357         \PositionX = \ref@marginpar
358     \fi
359 \fi
360 \advance\PositionX by -\cnt@marginparsep
361 \advance\PositionX by -30
362 \Identify{9}

```

Identify the \footskip. The arrow will be located on 1/8 of the \textwidth.

```

363 \PositionX = \cnt@textwidth
364 \divide\PositionX by 8
365 \advance\PositionX by \ref@margin
366 \OutsideVArrow\ref@foot\cnt@footskip{20}{20}
367 \PositionY = \ref@foot
368 \advance\PositionY by \cnt@footskip
369 \advance\PositionY by 30
370 \Identify{11}

```

Identify the \voffset. The arrow will be located a bit to the left of the edge of the paper.

```

371 \PositionX = \cnt@paperwidth
372 \advance\PositionX by -50
373 \PositionY = \cnt@paperheight
374 \ExtraYPos = \PositionY
375 \advance\ExtraYPos by -\cnt@voffset
376 \advance\PositionY by \cnt@voffset
377 \divide\PositionY by \tw@
378 \Identify{2}
379 \InsideVArrow\ExtraYPos

```

Identify \topmargin, \headheight and \headsep.

The arrows will be located on 1/8 of the \textwidth, with intervals of the same size, stored in \Interval.

```

380 \Interval = \cnt@textwidth
381 \divide\Interval by 8
382 \PositionX = \ref@margin
383 \advance\PositionX by \Interval

```

First the \topmargin. If \topmargin has a positive value, the arrow is upward. Otherwise, it is downward. The number label is always placed at the base of the arrow.

```

384 \ifnum\cnt@topmargin > \z@
385     \ExtraYPos = \ref@head
386     \advance\ExtraYPos\cnt@headheight
387     \OutsideVArrow\ExtraYPos\cnt@topmargin{20}{20}

```

```

388     \PositionY = \ExtraYPos
389     \advance\PositionY by \cnt@topmargin
390   \else
391     \ExtraYPos = \cnt@voffset
392     \OutsideVArrow\ExtraYPos{-\cnt@topmargin}{20}{20}
393     \PositionY = \ExtraYPos
394     \advance\PositionY by -\cnt@topmargin
395   \fi
396   \advance\PositionY by 30
397   \Identify{4}
398   \advance\PositionX by \Interval

```

Then the \headheight

```

399   \OutsideVArrow\ref@head\cnt@headheight{20}{20}
400   \PositionY = \ref@head
401   \advance\PositionY by \cnt@headheight
402   \advance\PositionY by 30
403   \Identify{5}
404   \advance\PositionX by \Interval

```

and finally the \headsep.

```

405   \ExtraYPos=\ref@body
406   \advance\ExtraYPos\cnt@textheight
407   \OutsideVArrow\ExtraYPos\cnt@headsep{20}{20}
408   \PositionY = \ref@body
409   \advance\PositionY by \cnt@textheight
410   \advance\PositionY by -30
411   \Identify{6}

```

Here we can end the picture environment and insert a little space.

```

412   \end{picture}
413
414   \medskip

```

Below the picture we put a table to show the actual values of the parameters. Note that fractional points are truncated, i.e., 72.27pt is displayed as 72pt.

The table is typeset inside a box with a depth of 0 to always keep it on the same page as the picture.

```

415   \vtop to 0pt{%
416     \@minipagerestore\footnotesize\ttfamily
417     \begin{tabular}{@{}rl@{\hspace{20pt}}rl}
418       1 & \oneinchtex\ + \LayOutbs\texttt{hoffset}
419       & 2 & \oneinchtex\ + \LayOutbs\texttt{voffset} \\
420       3 & \if@twoside
421         \ifodd\count\z@ \Show{cnt}{oddsidemargin}
422         \else \Show{cnt}{evensidemargin}
423       \fi
424       \else
425         \Show{cnt}{oddsidemargin}
426       \fi
427       & 4 & \Show{cnt}{topmargin} \\
428       5 & \Show{cnt}{headheight} & 6 & \Show{cnt}{headsep} \\
429       7 & \Show{cnt}{textheight} & 8 & \Show{cnt}{textwidth} \\
430       9 & \Show{cnt}{marginparsep}&10 & \Show{cnt}{marginparwidth} \\
431      11 & \Show{cnt}{footskip} & & \Show{cnt}{marginparpush}
432     \rlap{(\notshown)}\\

```

```

432      & \Show{ref}{hoffset}      & \Show{ref}{voffset} \\
433      & \Show{cnt}{paperwidth} & \Show{cnt}{paperheight} \\
434
435 \end{tabular}\vss}

```

When the option `verbose` was used the following lines will show dimensions on the terminal.

```

436 \Type{ref}{hoffset}
437 \Type{ref}{voffset}
438 \Type{cnt}{textheight}
439 \Type{cnt}{textwidth}

```

Finally we start a new page.

```

440 \newpage
441 }
442 \end{package}

```