GraphicxBox Test File
Using the GraphicxSP Package

D. P. Story
This is a demo file for the `graphicxbox` package for those who are using the `graphicxsp` package, which requires the distiller. This package delivers two commands, \texttt{\graphicxbox} and \texttt{\fgraphicxbox}. These two are modeled after \texttt{\colorbox} and \texttt{\fcolorbox} of the \texttt{color} package. These new commands are similar to their colorful counterparts, but they insert a graphical background in the box rather than a color background.

The syntax for \texttt{\graphicxbox} is

\[
\texttt{\graphicxbox}[<\text{includegraphics options}>,\text{name}=<\text{name}>] \\
\{<\text{graphic}>\}\{<\text{box content}>\}
\]

The optional parameter is passed to the \texttt{\includegraphics} command,\footnote{Including addition key-value pairs defined in the GraphicxSP package.} which is used. Do not use the \texttt{scale}, \texttt{width} or \texttt{height} options of \texttt{\includegraphics}, the graphic is scaled to fit the box by \texttt{\graphicxbox}. The required parameter \{\texttt{<graphic>}\} is not used and can be left empty.

Let’s see an example.
This is ‘the Indian Blanket’ background graphic. These graphical background can be used for more interesting displays of content, or for an eye-catching presentation. Every time you create a box using \graphicxbox or \fgraphicxbox, you import the graphic once again.

\fgraphicxbox does the same as \graphicxbox, but places a colorful frame around the box, just as \fcolorbox does. The syntax is

\fgraphicxbox[<model>]{<specification>}

[\includegraphics options, name=<name>] {<graphic>}{<box content>}

The first two (color) parameters are passed to the \color command, which takes two parameters. The other three parameters are the same ones for \graphicxbox.

Here’s an example
As with \texttt{colorbox} and \texttt{fcolorbox}, the space around the box is equal to \texttt{fboxsep} on all sides, and the width of the rule is \texttt{fboxrule}. These can be changed as desired.

Here’s a few more examples of graphical backgrounds.

This is a wood-brown background, perhaps ‘webgreen’ is not the best text color for this background, but, then again, I have no feel for color at all. In fact, I really wonder if I know what I’m doing at all. I’m pretty confused and disoriented most all the time.

Here’s a gradient-type background that I downloaded from the Internet. Once can, in theory, download any of your favorite backgrounds and use them as background graphics for a box.

What if you have a graphic that has an aspect ratio that cannot be changed because it would distort the graphic? To use such a graphic requires the knowledge of the dimensions of the graphic.
Let’s try a photo for a graphic, now we must take care to preserve the aspect ratio. We simply create the box so that its dimensions have the same aspect ratio as that of the photo. Like so

\begin{minipage}[b][\heightOf{grandcanyon}bp-2\fboxsep]{\widthOf{grandcanyon}bp-2\fboxsep}
  \footnotesize\bfseries\color{white}This is the mighty Grand Canyon, as seen from the south rim. Beautiful!
\end{minipage}

Here, 149.99963bp and 112.99971bp are the dimensions of the photo. Now, wrap this box in \texttt{graphicxbox} using the \texttt{grandcanyon} photo.
Interesting. Now, let’s try framing this picture.

![Grand Canyon](image)

This is again, the mighty Grand Canyon, as seen from the south rim. Beautiful!

Cool! That’s the graphicxbox package.

**Notes:** This file has a size of 83KB,\(^2\) and `grfxbox_tst.pdf`, as produced by *pdftex*, has file size 111KB. GraphicxSP embeds the file once, and reuses the graphic. We got a slight savings on file space.

See the demo file `grfxbox_tst_indians.pdf` for an example of the use of transparency and tiling.

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\(^2\)83KB before additional text and fonts were introduced into this version of the document.