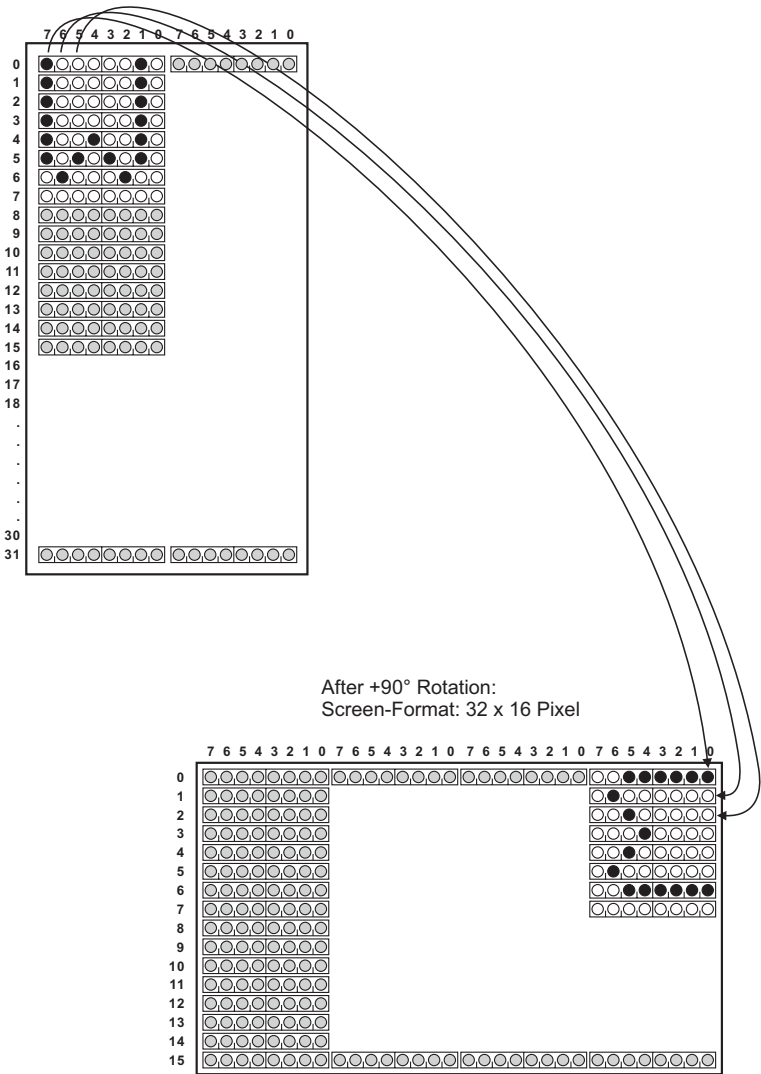


GRAPHIC_ROTATE

Graphic_Rotate (Src, Destin\$, Width, Height)

Function: Rotates a graphic 90° to the right.

Screen-Format: 16 x 32 Pixel



GRAPHIC_ROTATE

Parameters:

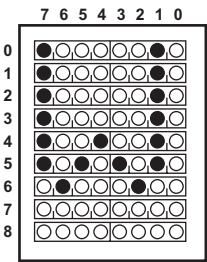
| | B | W | L | S | F | |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| Src | ● | ● | ● | ● | - | Source graphic (STRING or FLASH address, e.g. Datalabel) |
| Destin\$ | - | - | - | ● | - | Destination with rotated pixels |
| Width | ● | ● | ● | - | - | Format width in pixels: 1 ... nnnn |
| Height | ● | ● | ● | - | - | Format height in pixels: 1 ... nnnn |

No function value

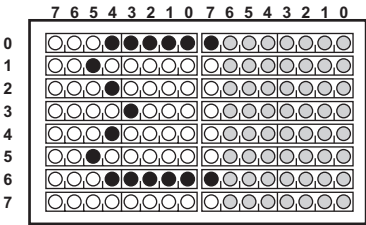
Src\$ and Destin\$ must not be the same string

The source graphic must have a width multiple of 8, but GRAPHIC_ROTATE processes all widths and heights, even if they are not a multiple of 8. In this case the length of source and destination can vary:

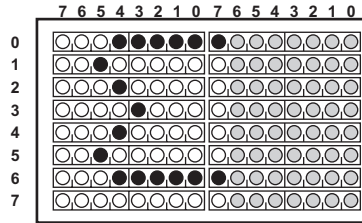
Screen-Format: 8 x 9 Pixel



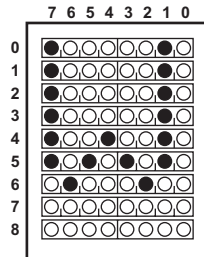
After +90° Rotation:
Screen-Format: 9 x 8 Pixel



Screen-Format: 9 x 8 Pixel



After +90° Rotation:
Screen-Format: 8 x 9 Pixel



The fastest way to rotate a graphic 180° is to mirror the graphic with the function **GRAPHIC_MIRROR**. A rotation of 270° to the right or 90° to the left can be processed with a mirror (180°) and one rotation (90°).

Example of 90° rotation:

```
graphic_rotate(Src$, Dst$, width, height)
```

Example of 180° rotation:

```
graphic_mirror(Src_Dst$, width, height, 3)
```

GRAPHIC_ROTATE

Example of 270° rotation:

```
graphic_rotate(Src$, Dst$, width, height)
newWidth = (height + 7) BITAND 0FFFFFFF8H
newHeight = width
graphic_mirror(Dst$, newWidth, newHeight, 3)
```

Documentation History

| Version of Documentation | Version of TAC/TA2 | Description / Changes |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 003 | 1.15o | SRC in FLASH |