A key/value interface for generating \LaTeX floats — the keyfloat package

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Abstract

The keyfloat package provides a key/value user interface for quickly creating figures with a single image each, figures with arbitrary contents, tables, subfloats, rows of floats, floats located \texttt{[H]ere}, floats in the \texttt{[M]argin}, and floats with text \texttt{[W]rapped} around them, using a consistent syntax for all.

Key/value combinations may specify a caption and label, a width proportional to \texttt{\linewidth}, a fixed width and/or height, rotation, scaling, a \texttt{\arraystretch}, a continued float, additional supplemental text, and an artist/author’s name with automatic index entry. When used with the \texttt{tocdata} package, the name also appears in the List of Figures.

Floats may be placed into a multi-row environment, and are typeset to fit within the given number of columns, continuing to the next rows as necessary. Nested sub-rows may be used to generate layouts such as two small figures placed vertically next to one larger figure.

Subfloats are supported by two environments. As an example, a typical command to include a figure with a framed image of half \texttt{\linewidth} could be:

\begin{verbatim}
\keyfig*[\texttt{hbp}]{f,\texttt{l}w=.5,\texttt{c}={A caption}, \texttt{l}={fig:somelabel}}{image}
\end{verbatim}

1 A problem with floats

When including a figure with a graphics image into a document, the user typically enters something such as:

\begin{verbatim}
\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=3in]{filename}
\caption{A Figure}
\label{fig:somelabel}
\end{figure}
\end{verbatim}

When doing that often enough, it makes sense to factor the common code:

\begin{verbatim}
\onefigure[3in]{filename}{A Figure}\label{fig:somelabel}
\end{verbatim}

Expanding the capability of \texttt{\onefigure} via the \texttt{xparse} package can lead to the general case of:

\begin{verbatim}
\onefigure*[\texttt{loc}]{width}{filename}
\end{verbatim}

\par

2 The keyfloat package

Using keyfloat, the previous example becomes:

\begin{verbatim}
\keyfig*[w=3in,\texttt{c}={A Figure},\texttt{l}={fig:somelabel}]{filename}
\end{verbatim}

The \texttt{\onefigure} general case becomes:

\begin{verbatim}
\keyfig*[\texttt{loc}]{w=width,\texttt{t}={add’l text}, \texttt{sc}=shortcap,\texttt{c}star=\texttt{caption}, \texttt{l}=label}{filename}
\end{verbatim}

2.1 Macros and environments

keyfloat provides macros and environments to create figures and floats:

\begin{verbatim}
\keyfig*[\texttt{loc}]{\texttt{keys}},{\texttt{image}}
\end{verbatim}

A figure with an image.

\begin{verbatim}
\keyfigbox*[\texttt{loc}]{\texttt{keys}},{\texttt{contents}}
\end{verbatim}

A figure with arbitrary contents.

\begin{verbatim}
\keyparbox*[\texttt{loc}]{\texttt{keys}},{\texttt{contents}}
\end{verbatim}

A “figure” without a caption, useful to place uncaptioned text inside a group.

\begin{verbatim}
\keytab*[\texttt{loc}]{\texttt{keys}},{\texttt{tabular}}
\end{verbatim}

A table.

\begin{verbatim}
\keyfigure*[\texttt{loc}]{\texttt{keys}}
\end{verbatim}

A figure environment.

\begin{verbatim}
\keytable*[\texttt{loc}]{\texttt{keys}}
\end{verbatim}

A table environment.

2.2 Groups of floats and subfloats

Floats may be gathered into groups, as well as gathered into a subfloat, using these environments:

\begin{verbatim}
\keyfloats*[\texttt{loc}]{\texttt{#cols}}
\end{verbatim}

A group of rows and columns of floats.

\begin{verbatim}
\keysfigs*[\texttt{loc}]{\texttt{#cols}},{\texttt{keys}}
\end{verbatim}

A figure containing a group of rows and columns of subfigures.

\begin{verbatim}
\keysfigs*[\texttt{loc}]{\texttt{#cols}},{\texttt{keys}}
\end{verbatim}

A table containing a group of rows and columns of subtables.
2.3 Margin float
The tufte-book class offers margin floats. These are used if they are available, otherwise keyfloat provides its own:

\marginfigure[⟨offset⟩]
A figure environment placed into the margin.
\marginfigure[⟨offset⟩]
A table environment placed into the margin.

2.4 Arranging floats
Rows and columns of floats are created by enclosing \keyfig and friends inside a keyfloats environment. The number of columns is given, and the floats are dynamically arranged across each row, with leftovers distributed evenly on the last row. These may be nested (Figures 1 to 5, and Table 1).

\begin{keyfloats}{2}
\keyfig{lw=1,f,c={First in a group},
 l=fig:First in row,
 tl={\cs{raggedright} text}}{image}
\keyparbox{}{\centering
 A \cs{keyparbox} describing something.
 \par With several paragraphs.}
\end{keyfloats}

Subfloats are arranged into rows and columns in a similar manner (Fig. 6). Notice that fig. 6(d) is a foreign table inside a figure.

\begin{keysubfigs}{3}
{c=Subfigures,l=fig:subfigs}
\keyfig{lw=1,f,c={First subfigure},
 l=fig:firstsubfig,t=Some text}{image}
\keyfig{lw=1,f,r=90,c={Second subfigure},
 l=fig:secondsubfig, t=Lots of lots of lots of lots of text.}{image2}
\end{keyfloats}

2.5 Placement of floats
Floats or groups of floats may be placed [H]ere, in the [M]argin, with text [W]rapped around them (wrapfig with optional placement), or with the usual [htbp] placement combinations.

Starred floats may be used to create two-column floats.
2.6 Options controlled by key/values

Most of the keys are one or two letters long, allowing them to be entered quickly.

Continued floats are available to repeat the previous float’s number.

Tabular \texttt{\textbackslash arraystretch} may be set per table.

An image inside a figure may be sized, rotated, and placed inside a tight, loose, or custom frame. Boxes of arbitrary contents may be sized and framed. Along with a fixed width or height, contents may also be sized as a fraction of $\texttt{\textbackslash linewidth}$. Doing so allows them to automatically scale appropriately as they are moved into or out of groups of floats or subfloats.

Additional descriptive text may be placed inside the float with left/right/center alignments, and an artist/author’s name may be added as well (Fig. 7):

\begin{keyfig}{ft,lw=1, ap=Mr.,af=First,al=Last,as={\textit{III}}, tc={\textit{About the illustration.}}, c=An artist’s work,l=fig:artist}{image}

Subfloats may be used to create a collection (Fig. 8):

\begin{keysubfigs}{2}{ c=Artist’s collection, l=fig:artistcollection, t={Some fully-justified text just for illustrative purposes, in case you have a use for long explanations. This text may be the full $\texttt{\textbackslash linewidth}$ in size. \textbackslash par Multiple paragraphs of text are allowed.}, ap=Prefix,af=First,al=Last,as={, Suffix} }
\end{keysubfigs}

\keyfig{lw=1, c=Artist’s First Work}{image}
\keyfig{lw=1, c=Artist’s Second Work,}{image2}

2.7 Customizations

User-redefinable macros are provided for tight and loose frames. A loose frame is meant to add a bit of margin around the object, such as a closely cropped diagram, and is the usual case. A tight frame is useful around a photograph, giving a visual definition to its edge. The user must set a certain \LaTeX length for each type of frame, equal to the total width of each frame and margin. These lengths are used to compute the final size of the float contents.

The caption package is used by keyfloat, and customized caption settings may be used for figures, tables, subfigures/tables, and wrapped figures/tables.

As usual, $\texttt{\textbackslash floatsep}$ and $\texttt{\textbackslash dblfloatsep}$ may be used to spread out the floats on the page.

2.8 Examples

The keyfloat documentation has more than thirty examples demonstrating code fragments and the corresponding results, as well as solutions for several special cases, such as frames using \texttt{mdframed} and \texttt{fancybox}.

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