

The L^AT_EX keyfloat Package

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Provides a key/value interface for generating floats.

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 [H]ere, floats in the [M]argin, and floats with text [W]rapped around them.

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

Floats may be placed into a row environment, and are typeset to fit within the given number of columns, continuing to the next row if 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 `\linewidth` could be:

```
\keyfig*[hbp]{f,lw=.5,c={A caption},l={fig:label}}{image}
```

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1 Introduction

The `keyfloat` package simplifies the creation of \LaTeX floats, while still allowing a number of useful features.

1.1 A Problem with Floats

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

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

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

```
\onefigure[3in]{filename}{A Figure}{fig:somelabel}
```

Expanding the capability of `\onefigure` via `xparse` can lead to the general case of:

```
\onefigure*[loc](width){filename}(add'l text)[shortcap]{caption}*[label]
```

Attempting to add additional features such as frames and continued floats hits the limit of nine parameters for a \TeX macro, requiring that new features use some kind of change-state macros instead. Attempting to support rows of floats or subfloats only made things more complicated still.

A key/value system solves the problem of adding more features, does not require much additional typing, is a more self-documenting syntax, and allows the sharing of keys with subfloats as well. Thus, the `keyfloat` package.

1.2 The `keyfloat` Package

Using `keyfloat`, the first example above becomes:

```
\keyfig{w=3in,c=A Figure,l=fig:somelabel}{filename}
```

The `\onefigure` example above becomes:

```
\keyfig*[loc]{w=width,t={add'l text},sc=shortcap,cstar=caption,  
l=label}{filename}
```

1.3 Features

The macros and environments provided by `keyfloat` include:

`\keyfig`: A figure with an image.

`\keyfigbox`: A figure with arbitrary contents.

`\keyparbox`: A “figure” without a caption, useful to place uncaptioned text inside a group,

`\keytab`: A table.

`keyfigure`: A figure environment.

`keytable`: A table environment.

`keyfloats`: A group of rows and columns of floats.

`keysubfigs`: A figure containing a group of rows and columns of subfigures.

`keysubtabs`: A table containing a group of rows and columns of subtables.

`marginfigure`: A figure environment placed into the margin.¹

`marginable`: A table environment placed into the margin.

Additional features include:

- Rows and columns of floats may be generated by placing them inside a `keyfloats` environment.
- Subfloats may be generated by placing them inside a `keysubfigs` or `keysubtabs` environment.
- Dynamic layout: The number of columns is specified. Extra floats are placed onto additional rows as needed, with the final row adjusted to compensate for leftovers.


¹`marginfigure` and `marginable`: The environments provided by the `tufte-book` class are used if loaded, otherwise `keyfloat` provides its own versions.

- Floats may be placed [H]ere.
- Floats may be placed in the [M]argin.
- Floats may be placed with text [W]rapped around them.
- Floats may be starred to span two columns.
- Continued floats may be used to repeat the previous float number.
- A figure may contain an image, with additional sizing, rotation, and a frame.
- Tables may be stretched.
- Boxes of arbitrary contents may be assigned a width and framed.
- Floats may be moved into and out of the grouping environments as needed.
- An artist/author's name may be added to a figure and the index.
- If the `tocdata` package is loaded (use v0.12+), the name is also added to the LOF.
- Additional descriptive text may be added as well.
- Frames may be customized.

[examples](#) A large number of examples are provided, each showing \LaTeX source and the resulting float.

[index](#) A customized index is included at the back of the documentation.

[margin tags](#) Blue margin tags are used to help quickly find information, and often indicate the destination of index entries.

 [warnings](#) Several warnings are noted in the text. Watch out for these special cases.

[problems](#) See the “troubleshooting” section of the index for help with specific problems which may occur.

2 Using the keyfloat Package

2.1 Loading keyfloat

keyfloat is loaded with the usual command:

```
\usepackage{keyfloat}
```

If you wish to have artist's names appear in the table of contents, as provided by the tocdata package, load either tocloft or titletoc, followed by tocdata, then keyfloat:

```
\usepackage{titletoc}% or titletoc
\usepackage{tocdata}
\usepackage{keyfloat}
```

2.2 Macros and Environments

<code>\keyfig</code>	* [<i>loc</i>] { <i>keys/values</i> } { <i>image filename</i> }	A macro to generate a figure with an image from a file.
<code>\keyfigbox</code>	* [<i>loc</i>] { <i>keys/values</i> } { <i>box contents</i> }	A macro to generate a figure with arbitrary paragraph contents. See example 2.
<code>\keyparbox</code>	* [<i>loc</i>] { <i>keys/values</i> } { <i>box contents</i> }	A macro to generate a figure with arbitrary paragraph contents, but no number or caption. This is equal to a <code>\keyfigbox</code> with <code>cstar={}</code> . Mostly useful to add supplemental information inside a row of floats or subfloats. See example 14.
<code>\keytab</code>	* [<i>loc</i>] { <i>keys/values</i> } { <i>tabular contents</i> }	A macro to generate a table with tabular contents. Usually use the <code>keytable</code> environment instead.
Env <code>keyfigure</code>	* [<i>loc</i>] { <i>keys/values</i> }	An environment to generate a figure with arbitrary contents. Useful for multi-paragraph contents. See example 3.
Env <code>keytable</code>	* [<i>loc</i>] { <i>keys/values</i> }	An environment to generate a table with arbitrary contents. Useful for larger tables. See example 5.

The above macros and environments may be used by themselves, or inside the following `keyfloats`, `keysubfigs`, or `keysubtabs` environments.

-
- Env **keyfloats** * [*loc*] {*num columns*}
- A group of figures or tables typeset in rows. May be nested. See example 15.
- Env **keysubfigs** * [*loc*] {*numcols*} {*keys*}
- A group of subfigures typeset in rows. May not be nested. See example 16.
- Env **keysubtabs** * [*loc*] {*numcols*} {*keys*}
- A group of subtables typeset in rows. May not be nested. See example 17.
- Env **marginfigure** [*offset*]
- A figure placed into the margin, with an optional vertical offset. `\keyfloat` uses the version provided by the `tufte-book` class if available, or provides its own version otherwise. See example 20.
- Env **margintable** [*offset*]
- A table placed into the margin, with an optional vertical offset. `\keyfloat` uses the version provided by the `tufte-book` class if available, or provides its own version otherwise. See example 21.
-
- Arg * The star option create floats which span both columns in a two-column document.
- Arg [H] The [H] location forces a figure to be “Here”, in the form of a minipage instead of a float. A caption, label, etc. may still be assigned.
- Arg [M] The [M] location places the float into the margin. When the `tufte-book` class is used, its `marginfigure` and `margintable` environments are used, otherwise `keyfloat` provides and uses its own versions of the same environments. See examples 22 and 23.
- Arg [W] The [W] location wraps text around the float. Use this just before the start of a paragraph with contents large enough to wrap around the float. Do not use this inside a list environment. Select placement with the `wp` key; see the `wrapfig` package documentation for more information.
- Pkg **wrapfig**
- Arg [loc] The star and [loc] options are ignored for floats inside a `keyfloats`, `keysubfigs`, or `keysubtabs` environment. Note that these container environments may have their own star and [loc] options.

2.3 Keys and Values

Table 1 shows the key/value combinations which are allowed. In most cases these may be used in any order and any combination, except for the following:

subfloat keys The keys labeled "Sub" may be used for the `keysubfigs` and `keysubtabs` environments, which group a number of subfloats together under one master float. The master float has its own caption, label, and text, and each subfloat inside the group likewise has its own set of keys.

keyfloats keys `keyfloats` does not accept any keys at all.

The “artist” keys `ap`, `af`, `al`, and `as` are only used by figures.

The `stretch` key increases space between tabular elements.

The rest of the macros and environments accept all of the keys, as they each create an individual float or subfloat, and each may have its own assigned dimensions and frame.

short/long caption combinations Table 2 shows the combinations of the caption-related keys `c`, `cstar`, and `sc`, and how they control the caption numbering and entries in the LOF/LOT.

wrapped float placement Table 3 shows the wrapped-float placement options for the `wp` key for floats placed [w].

Table 1: Keys and Values — Part I

Key	Sub ^a	Description	Example
<code>c</code>	•	An unstarred caption. If empty, creates a figure with a number but no caption.	<code>c=A Caption</code>
<code>cstar</code>	•	A starred caption. Creates a float without a number. If empty, creates a figure with no number or caption.	<code>cstar=No Num</code>
<code>sc</code>	•	The short caption for the LOF/LOT, even if <code>cstar</code> .	<code>sc=Short Cap</code>
<code>cont</code>	•	Continued float?	<code>cont</code>
<code>l</code>	•	The label. Enclose in braces if a comma is included. Ignored in unnumbered floats.	<code>l=fig:A name</code>
<code>ap</code>	•	Artist’s prefix, such as “Mr.” ^b	<code>ap=Mr.</code>
<code>af</code>	•	Artist’s first name. ^b	<code>af=First</code>
<code>al</code>	•	Artist’s last name. ^b	<code>al=Last</code>
<code>as</code>	•	Artist’s suffix, such as <code>~III</code> . ^b	<code>al=~III</code>
<code>t</code>	•	Additional text. May include paragraphs. Enclose in braces if a comma is included. May need <code>\protect</code> before macro calls. Fully-justified alignment.	<code>t=Paragraphs</code>
<code>tc</code>	•	Additional text, aligned to the center.	<code>tc=Paragraphs</code>
<code>tl</code>	•	Additional text, aligned to the left.	<code>tl=Paragraphs</code>
<code>tr</code>	•	Additional text, aligned to the right.	<code>tr=Paragraphs</code>

^a: All the keys in Part I may be used with the `keysubfigs` and `keysubtabs` environments.

^b: Artist keys: Only used in Figure floats. A fixed-width non-breakable space is placed between names, except that the optional suffix is connected directly to the last name, allowing “`as={, Title}`”, for example.

... continued

Table 1: Keys and Values — Part II

Key ^a	Description	Example
<code>lw</code>	Set the width to a fraction of <code>\linewidth</code> . Cancels <code>w</code> . If a non-image float, sets the width of the text box.	<code>lw=.5</code>
<code>w</code>	Set the actual width. Cancels <code>lw</code> . If a non-image float, sets the width of the text box.	<code>w=2in</code>
<code>h</code>	Set the actual height, images only.	<code>w=2in</code>
<code>s</code>	Set the image scale, images only.	<code>s=3</code>
<code>a</code>	Set the rotation angle; counter-clockwise degrees.	<code>r=90</code>
<code>f</code>	Selects a loose frame with the current <code>\fboxsep</code> . Only rotated with <code>\keyfig</code> .	<code>f</code>
<code>ft</code>	Selects a tight frame with no <code>\fboxsep</code> . Useful for photographs, or diagrams which already have some margin built in.	<code>ft</code>
<code>stretch</code>	Sets <code>\arraystretch</code> inside the float.	<code>stretch=1.5</code>
<code>mo</code>	Sets the vertical offset for a margin float.	<code>mo=-1.2ex</code>
<code>wp</code>	Sets the wrap placement for a wrapped float. The default is 0, which places the wrapped float at the outside edge of the text. See table 3.	<code>wp=I</code>

^a: None of the keys in Part II are used in the `keysubfigs` and `keysubtabs` environments.

Table 2: Caption-Related Key Combinations

Keys in Use			Type of	
c	cstar	sc	Caption ^a	LOF/LOT ^b
•	—	—	Numbered	Caption
•	—	•	Numbered	Short Caption
—	•	—	Unnumbered	None
—	•	•	Unnumbered	Short Caption
—	cstar={}	Ignored	None	None

^a: Caption: Shows whether the float will be numbered, unnumbered, or have no caption.

^b: LOF/LOT: Shows whether the regular or short caption will appear in the List of Figures or List of Tables, or if there will be no listing.

Table 3: Wrapped-Float Placement Options

Key	Location
r R	to the right of the text
l L	to the left of the text
i I	to the inside margin
o O	to the outside margin

The un-capitalized key attempts to place the float “here”, and the capitalized key allows L^AT_EX to try to find the best location. The default is 0.

2.4 Other Settings

`\KFLTtightframe` $\{\langle contents \rangle\}$ Frames the contents without separation.

`\KFLTlooseframe` $\{\langle contents \rangle\}$ Frames the contents with separation.

These may be used to re-define how contents are framed. The default is a simple `\fbox`.

Len `\KFLTtightframewidth` Combined width of the frame and separation for each of tight and loose frames. These settings should be adjusted when changing the frame width and/or separation.

Len `\KFLTlooseframewidth` The value should be equivalent to `\fboxwidth` plus `\fboxsep`.

Len `\KFLTimageboxwidth` The computed width of the image. Useful to enclose an `mdframed` environment to restrict its width. See example [27](#).

An image.

Figure 1: A `\keyfig` with an image

Some text. More text.
Another paragraph.

Figure 2: A `\keyfigbox`

2.5 Examples

2.5.1 Single Floats

Example 1: Figure with an image from a file

Code:

```
\keyfig{c=A \cs{keyfig} with an image,l=fig:simple}{image}
```

Result:

Figure 1

natural size

This float (fig. 1) is shown at its natural size because no width or height modifiers were specified. When used alone like this, a regular float is created.

Example 2: Figure with arbitrary contents

Code:

```
\keyfigbox{f,c={A \cs{keyfigbox}},l=fig:figbox}
  {Some text. More text. \par Another paragraph.}
```

Result:

Figure 2

default width

The `\keyfigbox` creates a figure with a box of arbitrary contents, instead of an image from a file. Its default width is the full `\linewidth`, unless `w` or `lw` keys are used.

<p>Arbitrary contents may go here.</p> <p>Including multiple paragraphs.</p>

Figure 3: A keyfigure environment

Table 4: A `\keytab` table

A	B
C	D

Example 3: Figure environment with arbitrary contents

Code:

```
\begin{keyfigure}[f,c={A \env{keyfigure} environment},
  l=fig:environment]
Arbitrary contents may go here.

Including multiple paragraphs.
\end{keyfigure}
```

Result:

Figure 3

The `keyfigure` environment is preferred over the `\keyfigbox` macro when multiple lines of contents are to be included.

Example 4: Table macro

Code:

```
\keytab[c=A \cs{keytab} table,l=tab:simpletable]{\testtable}
```

Result:

Table 4

Do not try to use tables which overflow the page.

For anything other than a simple table, use the `keytable` environment. See example 5.

[large tables](#) For large tables, use the `longtable` or `supertabular` packages.

Table 5: A keytable environment

Arbitrary contents may go here. ^a					
<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> <td style="text-align: center;">B</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">C</td> <td style="text-align: center;">D</td> </tr> </table>		A	B	C	D
A	B				
C	D				
^a A footnote.					

Example 5: Table environment with arbitrary contents*Code:*

```
\begin{keytable}[f,c={A \env{keytable} environment},
  l=tab:environment}
Arbitrary contents may go here.\footnote{A footnote.}

\testtable
\end{keytable}
```

*Result:**Table 5*

The `keytable` environment is preferred over the `\keytab` macro since most tables are multi-line creations.



Additional text. Multiple paragraphs may be used. The entire text is enclosed in braces because a comma is included. Alignment may be set by using tags `tc`, `tl`, or `tr` instead of `t`

Figure 4: A figure with many options

Example 6: Figure with many options selected

Code:

```
\keyfig{
  w=2in,ft,r=15,
  c=A figure with many options,
  sc=A figure with options,
  t={Additional text. Multiple paragraphs may be used.
  The entire text is enclosed in braces because a comma
  is included. Alignment may be set by using
  tags \texttt{tc}, \texttt{tl}, or \texttt{tr}
  instead of \texttt{t}},
  l=fig:options
}{image}
```

Result:

Figure 4

Width is fixed at 2 in, a tight frame is specified (`\fboxsep` of 0 pt), a short caption appears in the List of Figures, and the additional text is using the default fully-justified alignment.

Since `fig. 4` is a float, it may appear on the following page.

An image.



Figure 5: Half of `\linewidth`

Example 7: Using `\linewidth`

Code:

```
\keyfig[lw=.5,c=Half of \cs{linewidth},l=fig:linewidth]{image}
```

Result:

Figure 5

`\linewidth` Figure 5 is half of `\linewidth` in size. When the `lw` key is used inside a `keyfloats` or `keysubfigs` environment, the `\linewidth` will be proportional to the sub-box for each element. When used alone, such as here, the `\linewidth` is the full width of the text on this page.

`lw` and `w` are not used at the same time. If both `lw` and `w` are specified, the last one cancels any previous ones.

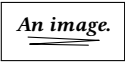
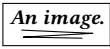
Example 8: Using frames*Code:*

```

\begin{keyfloats}[hbp]{4}
\keyfig{f,c=Loosely-framed figure,l=fig:looseframe}{image}
\keyfig{ft,c=Tightly-framed figure,l=fig:tightframe}{image}
\keytab{f,c=Loosely-framed table,l=tab:looseframe}{\testtable}
\keytab{ft,c=Tightly-framed table,l=tab:tightframe}{\testtable}
\end{keyfloats}

```

*Result:**Figures 6 and 7 and tables 6 and 7*

		Table 6: Loosely-framed table	Table 7: Tightly-framed table								
Figure 6: Loosely-framed figure	Figure 7: Tightly-framed figure	<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">A</td><td style="padding: 2px;">B</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">C</td><td style="padding: 2px;">D</td></tr> </table>	A	B	C	D	<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">A</td><td style="padding: 2px;">B</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">C</td><td style="padding: 2px;">D</td></tr> </table>	A	B	C	D
A	B										
C	D										
A	B										
C	D										

The `f` key adds a loose frame with the current `\fboxsep`. This is desirable in most cases.

The `tf` key adds a tight frame with no separation. This is useful for framing a photograph, or a diagram which already has a margin.

Framing tables is seldom recommended. In the case of the tight frame, table 7, note that the external frame almost overwrites the table's natural horizontal rules.

[custom frames](#) Also see section 2.6.1 for customizing frames.

Table 8: Table, rotated

A	B	C
D	E	F

(Framed to show box width.)

Example 9: Using rotation with boxes*Code:*

```
\keytab{f,w=.8in,c={Table, rotated},
  r=70,l=tab:rotated,
  tc=(Framed to show box width.))
{\testwidetable}
```

*Result:**Table 8*

- rotated whitespace** Unless a width is given, a box is the full `\linewidth`. When rotated, this extra horizontal space is rotated into extra vertical space. To avoid this extra space, set a `w` or `lw` to be wide enough for the table or other contents, but not much wider. When this box is rotated, it will not take much more vertical space than necessary.
- ⚠ box width**
- frame rotation** Unlike an image, the frame of a box does not rotate with its contents.

Example 10: Located [H]ere

Code:

```
\keytab[H]{c={A table [H]},l=fig:here}{\testtable}  
\keyfig[H]{f,w=1in,c={A keyfig [H]}}{image}
```

Result:

Table 9

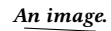
Table 9: A table [H]

A	B
C	D



Figure 8: A keyfig [H]

△ Out of sequence Table 9 is to be placed “[H]ere”, and therefore may appear out-of-sequence with surrounding figures. Place a `\clearpage` before or after to re-sync, if necessary.



Starred caption with a short caption.

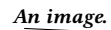
Example 11: Unnumbered float

Code:

```
\keyfig[H]{f,cstar={A starred caption}}{image}
```

Result:

See fig: “A starred caption”.



A starred caption

A starred caption creates a float without a number, and without an entry in the List of Figures unless there is a non-empty short caption. (See the next example.)

 **No label** Labels cannot be used when there is no number for a float.

Example 12: Unnumbered float with a lof entry

Code:

```
\keyfig{
  f,cstar={Starred caption with a short caption.},
  sc={Starred short caption}
}{image}
```

Result:

See fig: “Starred caption with a short caption”.

A starred caption with a non-empty short caption creates an unnumbered entry in the List of Figures.

Example 13: An unnumbered in-text image

Code:

```
\keyfig[H]{f,cstar={},  
  tc={Optional text which is not a caption.}  
}{image2}
```

Result:

See fig: "Optional text which is not a caption."



Optional text which is not a caption.

By using [H] and `cstar={}`, the image is placed inline without a number or LOF entry.

Also see example [14](#).

Some contents.

An image.

A `\keyparbox` with no number or label.

Figure 9: Next to a `\keyparbox`

Example 14: A box without a caption.

Code:

```
\begin{keyfloats}{2}
\keyparbox{
  f,lw=.5,
  tc={A \cs{keyparbox} with no number or label.}
}{Some contents.}
\keyfig{c=Next to a \cs{keyparbox},l=fig:nexttoparbox}{image}
\end{keyfloats}
\keyparbox[H]{f,lw=.5}{A \cs{keyparbox} [H], outside the row.}
```

Result:

Figure 9, and the box to its left.

A `\keyparbox [H]`, outside the row.

A `\keyparbox` is a `\keyfigbox` with `cstar={}`, and is mostly useful as an information box inside a row or a set of subfloats.

2.5.2 Groups of Floats

Example 15: Groups of figures — keyfloats environment

Code:

```
\begin{keyfloats}{2}
\keyfig{lw=1,f,c={First in a group},
      l=fig:firstinrow,tl={\cs{raggedright} text}
      }{image}
\keyparbox{}{\centering A \cs{keyparbox} describing something.
  \par With several paragraphs.}
\begin{keyfloats}{2}
\keyfig{lw=1,c={Third in a group},
      l=fig:thirdinarow}{image}
\keyfig{lw=1,c={Fourth in a group}}{image2}
\keyfig{lw=1,c={Fifth in a group}}{image}
\keyfig{lw=1,c={Sixth in a group},
      l=fig:sixthinarow}{image2}
\end{keyfloats}
\keytab{c={Seventh in a group},l=tab:seventhinrow}{\testwidetable}
\end{keyfloats}
```

Result:

Figure 10 to Table 10

Figure 10 to table 10 are in a `keyfloats` environment. Furthermore, Figures 11 to 14 are in an additional nested `keyfloats` environment, forming a small box of floats inside the larger group.

The `keyfloats` environment takes an argument for the number of columns. Additional floats are automatically placed on following rows. Changing the number of columns will cause the floats to automatically readjust as necessary. Leftovers will be centered on the last row.

⚠ `\linewidth` Note that `\linewidth` is adjusted for each row and nested row, so the `lw` key will need to be changed if a float is moved to a different nesting level.

⚠ `image too large` Fixed-width or fixed-height floats may be too large to fit if they are moved into a group. It is the user's responsibility to adjust `w`, `h`, or `lw` as necessary.

Keyfloats may be positioned [H]:
`\begin{keyfloats}[H]{2} ...`

Keyfloats may be starred to span both columns in a two-column format:
`\begin{keyfloats}*{2} ...`



\raggedright text

Figure 10: First in a group

An image.

Figure 11:
Third in a
group

An image.

Figure 13:
Fifth in a
group

Another
image

Figure 12:
Fourth in a
group

Another
image

Figure 14:
Sixth in a
group

A \keyparbox describing something.

With several paragraphs.

Table 10: Seventh in a group

A	B	C
D	E	F

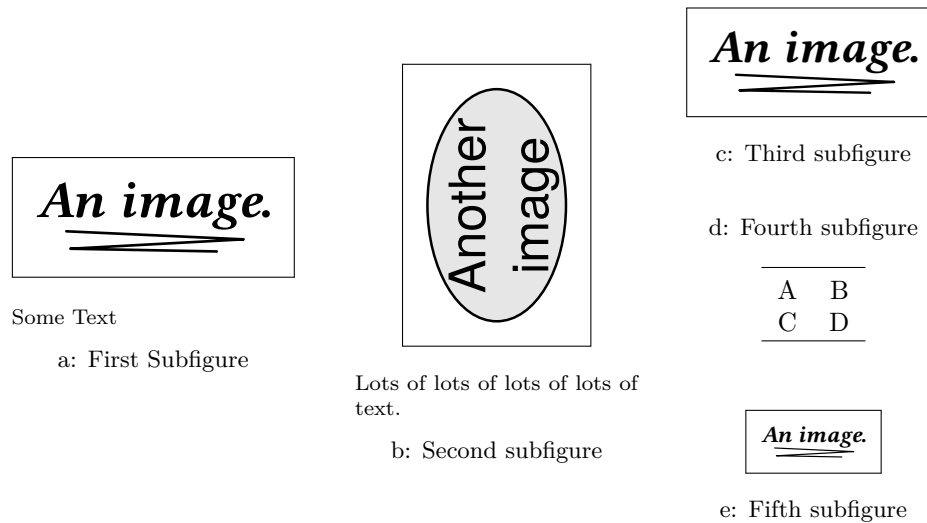


Figure 15: Subfigures

2.5.3 Subfloats

Example 16: Subfigures — `keysubfigs` environment

Code:

```
\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}
\begin{keyfloats}{1}
\keyfig{lw=1,f,c={Third subfigure},l=fig:thirdsubfig}{image}
\keytab{c={Fourth subfigure},l=fig:fourthsubfig}{\testtable}
\keyfig{lw=.5,f,c={Fifth subfigure},l=fig:fifthsubfig}{image}
\end{keyfloats}
\end{keysubfigs}
```

Result:

Figure 15

Figures 15a to 15e are in the `fig. 15` `keysubfigs` environment. The `\keysubtabs` environment is similar. Mixed types have the type of their container, as shown with `fig. 15d`.

Subfloats are associated floats (a, b, ...) collected together into one common float (the enclosing `\keysubfigs` or `\keysubtabs` environment). The enclosing float can have its own caption (call “Sub-Figures” in the example), which appears in the LOF/LOT, and also a label. Each subfloat can have its own caption and label as well, but the subcaption does not appear in the LOF/LOT.

- △ **mixed subfloats** All subfloats are forced to have the same type as its containing float. A table inside a figure will be labeled as a figure, for example. This avoids miss-labeling as each subfloat must clearly be identified as a child of its containing float.
- △ **nested subfloats** `\keysubfigs` and `\keysubtabs` may not be used inside the `keyfloats` environment, and cannot be nested inside each other. (No subfloat 12aa, 12ab, 12ba, etc.)
- nested keyfloats** The `keyfloats` environment may be used inside `\keysubfigs` or `\keysubtabs` to gather subfloats together, such as the three right-most figures in fig. 15.

Subfloats may be located H:

```
\begin{keysubfigs}[H]{3}{key/vals ...}
```

Subfloats may be starred to span both columns in a two-column format:

```
\begin{keysubfigs}*{2}{key/vals ...}
```

Example 17: Subtables [H] — `keysubtabs` environment

Code:

```
\begin{keysubtabs}[H]{2}{c=Subtables [H],l=tab:subtabs}
\keytab{c={First subtable},l=fig:firstsubtab}{\testtable}
\keytab{c={Second subtable},l=fig:secondsubtab}{\testwidetable}
\end{keysubtabs}
```

Result:

Table 11

Table 11: Subtables [H]

a: First subtable

A	B
C	D

b: Second subtable

A	B	C
D	E	F

An image.

Figure 16: Figure to be continued

Another
image

Figure 16: ... continued

2.5.4 Continued Floats

The `cont` key may be used to generate a “continued” float. The continued float receives the same number as the previous float, and it is assumed that they are the same float, except that they are separated for some reason such as size on the page.

The label may be placed in a continued float, and will still receive the same float number as the prior non-continued float.

Example 18: Continued figure

Code:

```
\begin{keyfloats}{2}
\keyfig{,c=Figure to be continued}{image}
\keyfig{c={\dots continued},cont,l=fig:firstcontinued}{image2}
\end{keyfloats}
```

Result:

Figure 16

An image.

a: First of a set

An image.

b: Second of a set

Figure 17: A set of figures

c: Third of a set



d: Fourth of a set

Figure 17: ... continued

2.5.5 Continued Subfloats

The `keysubfigs` and `keysubtabs` environments may also be given the `cont` key. The containing environment's float receives the same number as the previous float (presumably another subfloat container).

Example 19: Continued subfloats*Code:*

```
\begin{keysubfigs}{2}{c={A set of figures},l=fig:continuedfigures}
\keyfig{c={First of a set},l=fig:contfirst}{image}
\keyfig{c={Second of a set},l=fig:contsecond}{image}
\end{keysubfigs}
\begin{keysubfigs}{2}{c={\dots continued},cont}
\keyfig{c={Third of a set},l=fig:contthird}{image2}
\keyfig{c={Fourth of a set},l=fig:contfourth}{image2}
\end{keysubfigs}
```

*Result:**Figure 17*

2.5.6 Margin Floats

When a keyfloat is located [M], it will be placed in the margin.

Cls `tufte-book` When the `tufte-book` class is used, its `marginfigure` or `margintable` environments will be used, otherwise `keyfloat` provides environments of the same name and uses those instead.

Example 20: The `marginfigure` environment

Code:

```
\begin{marginfigure}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=.75\linewidth]{image}
```

An image.

Some text added by hand.

Some text added by hand.

```
\caption{A \env{marginfigure}}
\label{fig:marginfigure}
\end{marginfigure}
```

Result:

Figure 18

Example 21: The `margintable` environment

Code:

```
\begin{margintable}
\centering
\testwidetable
\caption{A \env{margintable}}
\label{fig:margintable}
\end{margintable}
```

A	B	C
D	E	F

Table 12: A `margintable`

Result:

Table 12



Additional text. Text text text
text text text.

More paragraphs.

Figure 19: A `\keyfig[M]`

Example 22: Using `\keyfig[M]`

Code:

```
\keyfig[M]{c={A \cs{keyfig}\texttt{[M]}},l=fig:keyfigm,ft,
t=Additional text.
Text text text text text text.
```

More paragraphs.

```
}{image2}
```

Result:

Figure 19

Table 13: A `keytable[M]`

A	B	C
D	E	F

Example 23: Using `keytable[M]` and an offset

Code:

```
\begin{keytable}[M]{c={A \env{keytable}\texttt{[M]}},
l=tab:keytablem,mo=-.9in}
\testwidetable
\end{keytable}
```

Result:

Table 13

[margin float offset](#) A negative offset was used to shift the table upwards to the top of the example.

[distance between floats](#) To set the minimum-allowed distance between `\marginpars` and margin floats:

```
\setlength{\marginparpush}{3ex}
```

2.5.7 Wrapped Floats

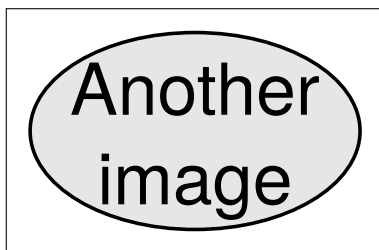
Example 24: Using `\keyfig[W]` and `\keytab[W]`

Code:

```
\keyfig[W]{c={A \cs{keyfig}\texttt{[W]}},
  l=fig:keyfigw,ft,lw=.4,wp=I,
  t={.4\cs{linewidth} wide, placed \texttt{I}.}
}{image2}
\lipsum[1]
\keytab[W]{c={A \cs{keytab}\texttt{[W]}},l=tab:keytabw,w=.75in,
}{\testtable}
\lipsum[2]
```

Result:

Figure 20 and table 14



`.4\linewidth wide, placed I.`

Figure 20: A `\keyfig[W]`

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetur id, vulputate a, magna. Donec vehicula augue eu neque. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Mauris ut leo. Cras viverra metus rhoncus sem. Nulla et lectus vestibulum urna fringilla ultrices. Phasellus eu tellus sit amet tortor gravida placerat. Integer sapien est, iaculis in, pretium quis, viverra ac, nunc. Praesent eget sem vel leo ultrices bibendum. Aenean

faucibus. Morbi dolor nulla, malesuada eu, pulvinar at, mollis ac, nulla. Curabitur auctor semper nulla. Donec varius orci eget risus. Duis nibh mi, congue eu, accumsan eleifend, sagittis quis, diam. Duis eget orci sit amet orci dignissim rutrum.

Nam dui ligula, fringilla a, euismod sodales, sollicitudin vel, wisi. Morbi auctor lorem non justo. Nam lacus libero, pretium at, lobortis vitae, ultricies et, tellus. Donec aliquet, tortor sed accumsan bibendum, erat ligula aliquet magna, vitae ornare odio metus a mi. Morbi ac orci et nisl hendrerit mollis. Suspendisse ut massa. Cras nec ante. Pellentesque a nulla. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Aliquam tincidunt urna. Nulla ullamcorper vestibulum turpis. Pellentesque cursus luctus mauris.

Table 14: A `\keytab[W]`

A	B
C	D

Example 25: Using `\keyfigbox[W]` and `\keyparbox[W]`*Code:*

```

\keyfigbox[W]{c={A \cs{keyfigbox}\texttt{[W]}},
  l=fig:keyfigboxw,f,lw=.25,wp=I,
  t=Text text text text text text text text text
}{The contents.}
\lipsum[1]
\keyparbox[W]{w=1in}{A \cs{keyparbox}[W] and some more text.}
\lipsum[2]

```

*Result:**Figure 21 and the `\keyparbox`.*

The contents.	<p>Text text text text text text text text text</p> <p>Figure 21: A <code>\keyfigbox[W]</code></p> <p> Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetur id, vulputate a, magna. Donec vehicula augue eu neque. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Mauris ut leo. Cras viverra metus rhoncus sem. Nulla et lectus vestibulum urna fringilla ultrices. Phasellus eu tellus sit amet tortor gravida placerat. Integer sapien est, iaculis in, pretium quis, viverra ac, nunc. Praesent eget sem vel leo ultrices bibendum. Aenean faucibus. Morbi dolor nulla, malesuada eu, pulvinar at, mollis ac, nulla. Curabitur auctor semper nulla. Donec varius orci eget risus. Duis nibh mi, congue eu, accumsan eleifend, sagittis quis, diam. Duis eget orci sit amet orci dignissim rutrum. </p>
---------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<p>Nam dui ligula, fringilla a, euismod sodales, sollicitudin vel, wisi. Morbi auctor lorem non justo. Nam lacus libero, pretium at, lobortis vitae, ultricies et, tellus. Donec aliquet, tortor sed accumsan bibendum, erat ligula aliquet magna, vitae ornare odio metus a mi. Morbi ac orci et nisl hendrerit mollis. Suspendisse ut massa. Cras nec ante. Pellentesque a nulla. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Aliquam tincidunt urna. Nulla ullamcorper vestibulum turpis. Pellentesque cursus luctus mauris.</p>	<p>A <code>\keyparbox[W]</code> and some more text.</p>
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------

Example 26: Using `\keyfigure[W]` and `\keytable[W]`*Code:*

```

\begin{keyfigure}[W]{c={A \cs{keyfigure}\texttt{[W]}},
  l=fig:keyfigurew,f,w=1.5in}
This is a keyfigure.
\end{keyfigure}
\lipsum[1]

\begin{keytable}[W]{c={A \env{keytable}\texttt{[W]}},
  l=tab:keytablew,w=2in,wp=L,tc=Placed \texttt{[L]} and 2in wide.}
\testwidetable
\end{keytable}
\lipsum[2]

```

*Result:**Figure 22 and table 15*

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetur id, vulputate a, magna. Donec vehicula augue eu neque. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Mauris ut leo. Cras viverra metus rhoncus sem. Nulla et lectus vestibulum urna fringilla ultrices. Phasellus eu tellus sit amet tortor gravida placerat. Integer sapien est, iaculis in, pretium quis, viverra ac, nunc. Praesent eget sem vel leo ultrices bibendum. Aenean faucibus. Morbi dolor nulla, malesuada eu, pulvinar at, mollis ac, nulla. Curabitur auctor semper nulla. Donec varius orci eget risus. Duis nibh mi, congue eu, accumsan eleifend, sagittis quis, diam. Duis eget orci sit amet orci dignissim rutrum.

This is a keyfigure.

Figure 22: A `\keyfigure[W]`**Table 15: A `\keytable[W]`**

A	B	C
D	E	F

Placed L and 2in wide.

Nam dui ligula, fringilla a, euismod sodales, sollicitudin vel, wisi. Morbi auctor lorem non justo. Nam lacus libero, pretium at, lobortis vitae, ultricies et, tellus. Donec aliquet, tortor sed accumsan bibendum, erat ligula aliquet magna, vitae ornare odio metus a mi. Morbi ac orci et nisl hendrerit mollis. Suspendisse ut massa. Cras nec ante. Pellentesque a nulla.

Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Aliquam tincidunt urna. Nulla ullamcorper vestibulum turpis. Pellentesque cursus luctus mauris.



Figure 23: Custom-framed image

Figure 24: Custom loosely-framed box

2.5.8 Custom Frames

Example 27: Custom frames with `mdframed`

Code:

```
\renewcommand{\KFLTtightframe}[1]{%
\begin{minipage}{\KFLTimageboxwidth}
\begin{mdtightframe}%
#1
\end{mdtightframe}%
\end{minipage}
}
\setlength{\KFLTtightframewidth}{1pt}

\renewcommand{\KFLTlooseframe}[1]{%
\begin{mdlooseframe}[leftmargin=1.5in,rightmargin=1.5in]%
#1
\end{mdlooseframe}%
}
\setlength{\KFLTlooseframewidth}{4pt}

\keyfig{ft,c=Custom-framed image,l=fig:customframe,r=90}{image}
\keyfigbox{f,c=Custom loosely-framed box,
l=fig:customlooseframe}{A loosely-framed box.}
```

Result:

Figures 23 and 24

Pkg `mdframed`

⚠ `mdframed width`

Example 27 shows custom frames created with the `mdframed` package along with `tikz`. Note that `mdframed` uses the full `\linewidth` even if the left/right margins are explicitly set, which causes extra vertical space when rotated. Because of this, the framed object is enclosed inside a `minipage` whose width is precomputed based on the object itself, then set in `\KFLTimageboxwidth`. Any shadow may fall

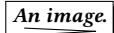


Figure 25: Custom shadow




Figure 26: Custom loosely-framed shadow

outside this box.

See section 2.6.1 for more details.

Example 28: Custom shadows with fancybox

Code:

```
\renewcommand{\KFLTtightframe}[1]{%
\setlength{\fboxrule}{.4pt}
\setlength{\fboxsep}{0pt}
\setlength{\shadowsize}{2pt}
\shadowbox{#1}%
}
\setlength{\KFLTtightframewidth}{0.4pt}

\renewcommand{\KFLTlooseframe}[1]{%
\setlength{\fboxrule}{.4pt}
\setlength{\fboxsep}{3pt}
\setlength{\shadowsize}{2pt}
\shadowbox{#1}%
}
\setlength{\KFLTlooseframewidth}{3.4pt}

\keyfig{ft,c=Custom shadow,l=fig:customshadow}{image}
\keyfigbox{f,c=Custom loosely-framed shadow,lw=.5,
l=fig:customlooseshadow}{A loosely-framed shadow box.}
```

Result:

Figures 25 and 26

Pkg **fancybox** Example 28 shows custom shadow frames created with the fancybox package. This combination respects `lw` and `w`.

See section 2.6.1 for more details.

An image.

MR. FIRST LAST III

About the illustration.

Figure 27: Artist's name — image

Some text, a quotation, a TikZ diagram — anything not an image file.

MR. LAST

Figure 28: Artist's name — arbitrary contents

2.5.9 Artist's Name

Example 29: Artist's name — image

Code:

```
\keyfig{ft,ap=Mr.,af=First,al=Last,as={-III},
tc={\textit{About the illustration.}},
c=Artist's name --- image,l=fig:artist}{image}
```

Result:

Figure 27

Example 30: Artist's name — arbitrary contents

Code:

```
\tdnameright
\begin{keyfigure}{f,ap=Mr.,al=Last,
c=Artist's name --- arbitrary contents,l=fig:artistpar}
\centering Some text, a quotation, a TikZ\ diagram ---
anything not an image file.
\end{keyfigure}
\tdnamecenter
```

Result:

Figure 28

The artist's name and optional prefix/suffix are printed below the figure, and an index entry is made for the name in (Last, First) format, or (Last) if there is no first name. If the `tocdata` package is loaded, the artist's name is also added to

An image.



a: Artist's First Work

Commentary about the work.

b: Artist's Second Work

PREFIX FIRST LAST, SUFFIX

Some fully-justified text just for illustrative purposes, in case you have use for large explanations. This text may be the full `\linewidth` in size.

Multiple paragraphs of text are allowed.

Figure 29: Artist's collection

the List of Figures, and the `tocdata \tdname...` macros may be used to align the name.

Example 31: Subfloats with an artist

Code:

```
\begin{keysubfigs}{2}{
  c=Artist's collection, l=fig:artistcollection,
  t={Some fully-justified text just for illustrative purposes,
in case you have use for large explanations.
This text may be the full \cs{linewidth} in size. \par
Multiple paragraphs of text are allowed.},
  ap=Prefix,af=First,al=Last,as={, Suffix}
}
  \keyfig{c=Artist's First Work}{image}
  \keyfig{c=Artist's Second Work,
    tc={Commentary about the work.}}{image2}
\end{keysubfigs}
```

Result:

Figure 29

A group of figures may be placed into a subfloat container, which may have its own artist keys and additional text. Furthermore, each subfloat inside the collection may also have its own artist tags and additional text.

2.6 Customization

2.6.1 Custom Frames

There are two user-redefinable framing macros:

`\KFLTtightframe` and `\KFLTlooseframe`

A float's contents are placed into a box, which is passed to either of these two macros depending on the key `f` or `tf`.

Each macro takes one argument and frames it.

Each macro has an associated L^AT_EX length:

`\KFLTtightframewidth` and `\KFLTlooseframewidth`

These lengths must be redefined to the expected total frame width, equal to the frame thickness plus separation.

The default definitions are:

```
\newcommand{\KFLTtightframe}[1]{%
\setlength{\fboxsep}{0pt}%
\setlength{\fboxrule}{.4pt}%
\fbox{#1}%
}
\setlength{\KFLTtightframewidth}{.4pt}

\newcommand{\KFLTlooseframe}[1]{%
\setlength{\fboxsep}{3pt}%
\setlength{\fboxrule}{.4pt}%
\fbox{#1}%
}
\setlength{\KFLTlooseframewidth}{3.4pt}
```

See example 27 for an example created with the `mdframed` package, and example 28 for an example created with the `fancybox` package.

2.6.2 Distance between Floats and Rows

[rows too close/far](#) To spread out the distance between floats and/or rows of floats on a busy page, the following adjustments may be made. The values used in this documentation are:

```
\setlength{\floatsep}{5ex plus 1ex minus 1ex}
\setlength{\dblfloatsep}{5ex plus 1ex minus 1ex}
```

2.6.3 Formatting the Captions

To modify the typesetting of the captions, see the `caption` package. The settings used in this documentation are:

```
% default applied to margin floats:
\captionsetup{labelfont={small,bf},textfont={small,bf}}

\captionsetup[figure]{
  style=default, justification=centering,
  margin=0pt, parskip=0pt, skip=2ex,
  labelfont={small,bf},textfont={small,bf}
}

\captionsetup[table]{
  style=default, justification=centering,
  margin=0pt, parskip=0pt, skip=1ex,
  labelfont={small,bf},textfont={small,bf}
}

\captionsetup[subfigure]{
  style=default, justification=centering,
  margin=0pt, parskip=0pt, skip=2ex,
  labelfont={small},textfont={small}
}

\captionsetup[subtable]{
  style=default, justification=centering,
  margin=0pt, parskip=0pt, skip=1ex,
  labelfont={small},textfont={small}
}
```

3 Code

3.1 Required Packages

Pkg **etoolbox** v2.6 or later for `\BeforeBeginEnvironment`, `\AfterEndEnvironment`

```
1 \RequirePackage{etoolbox}[2011/01/03]%  
2  
3 \RequirePackage{xparse}  
4  
5 \RequirePackage{xifthen}
```

Pkg **keyval** Key processing:

```
6 \RequirePackage{xkeyval}
```

Pkg **graphicx** For `\includegraphics` and `rotating`:

```
7 \RequirePackage{graphicx}
```

Pkg **caption** Handles all caption-related functions:

```
8 \RequirePackage{caption}[2010/10/31]% v3.2 to support \phantomcaption
```

Pkg **subcaption** Derived from `caption`, used to handle subfloats:

```
9 \RequirePackage{subcaption}
```

Pkg **calc** Used to compute box width minus frame sep and width.

```
10 \RequirePackage{calc}
```

Pkg **rotating** Provides rotation via the `turn` environment:

```
11 \RequirePackage{rotating}
```

Pkg **placeins** Provides

to process existing floats before adding new ones.

```
12 \RequirePackage{placeins}
```

Pkg **wrapfig** Provides figure wrapping code.

```
13 \RequirePackage{wrapfig}
```

Package error if `floatrow` was loaded:

```

14 \@ifpackageloaded{floatrow}
15 {
16 \PackageError{keyfloat}
17 {The keyfloat conflicts with the floatrow package.
18 Remove floatrow to use keyfloat.}
19 {Keyfloat uses the caption and subcaption packages to
20 provide similar functionality to floatrow.}
21 }
22 {}

```

Pkg `getttitlestring` Used by `hyperref` and `nameref`.

Expand names used in titles:

```
23 \PassOptionsToPackage{expand}{getttitlestring}
```

Rows of floats are created by a simple `minipage` environment, instead of relying on a preexisting package. This proved to be advantageous when support was added for multiple rows in one environment.

3.2 In-line Figures and Tables

These macros are commonly used by others.

Env `tablehere` Place a table exactly [H].

```

24 \ProvideDocumentEnvironment{tablehere}{}
25 {\bigbreak\noindent\minipage{\linewidth}\def\@capttype{table}}
26 {\endminipage\bigbreak}

```

Env `figurehere` Place a figure exactly [H].

```

27 \ProvideDocumentEnvironment{figurehere}{}
28 {\bigbreak\noindent\minipage{\linewidth}\def\@capttype{figure}}
29 {\endminipage\bigbreak}

```

3.3 Row Counting and Control

Used to count position and wrap at end of each row.

Ctr `KFLT@numcols` Columns per row.

```
30 \newcounter{KFLT@numcols}
```

Ctr `KFLT@thiscol` Column currently processing. 0 if not yet in a keyfloats or subfloat.
 31 `\newcounter{KFLT@thiscol}`
 Len `\KFLT@rowboxwidth` How wide is each box in the row.
 32 `\newlength{\KFLT@rowboxwidth}`

3.4 Float Key Handling

Bool `KFLT@cont` Continued float?
 33 `\newboolean{KFLT@cont}`
 Key main `cont` Continued float?
 34 `\define@key{KFLT@keys}{cont}[true]{\setboolean{KFLT@cont}{#1}}`
`\KFLT@c` Caption storage
 35 `\newcommand{\KFLT@c}`
 Bool `KFLT@cstar` Starred caption?
 36 `\newboolean{KFLT@cstar}`
 Key main `c` Caption
 37 `\define@key{KFLT@keys}{c}%`
 38 `{\renewcommand{\KFLT@c}{#1}\setboolean{KFLT@cstar}{false}}`
 Key main `cstar` Caption starred?
 39 `\define@key{KFLT@keys}{cstar}%`
 40 `{\renewcommand{\KFLT@c}{#1}\setboolean{KFLT@cstar}{true}}`
 Key main `sc` Short caption
 41 `\define@key{KFLT@keys}{sc}{%`
 42 `\renewcommand{\KFLT@sc}{#1}%`
 43 `\setboolean{KFLT@scgiven}{true}%`
 44 `}`

`\KFLT@sc` Short caption storage
45 `\newcommand{\KFLT@sc}{}`

Bool `KFLT@scgiven` Was a short caption given?
46 `\newboolean{KFLT@scgiven}`

`\KFLT@type` Float type: “figure”, “table”
47 `\newcommand*{\KFLT@type}{}`

`\KFLT@listtype` List type: “lof”, “lot”
48 `\newcommand*{\KFLT@listtype}{}`

Key main 1 Label
49 `\define@key{KFLT@keys}{1}{\renewcommand{\KFLT@1}{#1}}`

`\KFLT@1` Label storage
50 `\newcommand*{\KFLT@1}{}`

For the artist/author keys:

Key main ap Artist prefix
51 `\define@key{KFLT@keys}{ap}{\renewcommand{\KFLT@ap}{#1}}`

`\KFLT@ap` Storage for artist prefix
52 `\newcommand*{\KFLT@ap}{}`

Key main af Artist first name
53 `\define@key{KFLT@keys}{af}{\renewcommand{\KFLT@af}{#1}}`

`\KFLT@af` Storage for artist first name
54 `\newcommand*{\KFLT@af}{}`

Key main al Artist last name
55 `\define@key{KFLT@keys}{al}{\renewcommand{\KFLT@al}{#1}}`

`\KFLT@a1` Storage for artist last name

```
56 \newcommand*{\KFLT@a1}{}

Key main as Artist suffix

57 \define@key{KFLT@keys}{as}{\renewcommand{\KFLT@as}{#1}}
```

`\KFLT@as` Storage for artist suffix

```
58 \newcommand*{\KFLT@as}{}

\KFLT@textalign Storage for text alignment.

Used for the additional text in the float.

59 \newcommand*{\KFLT@textalign}{}

\KFLT@t Additional text storage

Used for the additional text in the float.

60 \newcommand{\KFLT@t}{}

Create replacement macros in case tocddata is not loaded:

61 \providecommand{\tdtextjustify}{}
62 \providecommand{\tdtextcenter}{}
63 \providecommand{\tdtextleft}{}
64 \providecommand{\tdtextright}{}
65 \providecommand{\tdnamejustify}{}
66 \providecommand{\tdnamecenter}{}
67 \providecommand{\tdnameleft}{}
68 \providecommand{\tdnameright}{}

Key main t Additional text, justified alignment.

69 \define@key{KFLT@keys}{t}{
70 \renewcommand{\KFLT@t}{#1}
71 \renewcommand{\KFLT@textalign}{}
72 \tdtextjustify
73 }

Key main tc Additional text, centered alignment.

74 \define@key{KFLT@keys}{tc}{
```



```

75 \renewcommand{\KFLT@t}{#1}
76 \renewcommand{\KFLT@textalign}{\centering}
77 \tdtextcenter
78 }

```

Key main `tr` Additional text, aligned to the right.

```

79 \define@key{KFLT@keys}{tr}{
80 \renewcommand{\KFLT@t}{#1}
81 \renewcommand{\KFLT@textalign}{\raggedleft}
82 \tdtextright
83 }

```

Key main `tl` Additional text, aligned to the left.

```

84 \define@key{KFLT@keys}{tl}{
85 \renewcommand{\KFLT@t}{#1}
86 \renewcommand{\KFLT@textalign}{\raggedright}
87 \tdtextleft
88 }

```

`\KFLT@i` Image filename storage

```
89 \newcommand*{\KFLT@i}{}

```

Key main `lw` Fraction of `\linewidth`

```

90 \define@key{KFLT@keys}{lw}{%
91 \renewcommand{\KFLT@lw}{#1}%
92 \setlength{\KFLT@w}{0pt}%
93 }

```

`\KFLT@lw` Fraction of linewidth storage: “.5”

```
94 \newcommand*{\KFLT@lw}{}

```

Key main `w` Fixed width

```

95 \define@key{KFLT@keys}{w}{%
96 \setlength{\KFLT@w}{#1}%
97 \renewcommand{\KFLT@lw}{}%
98 }

```

`\KFLT@w` Width storage: “3cm”

```
99 \newlength{\KFLT@w}

```

Key main **h** Fixed height

```
100 \define@key{KFLT@keys}{h}{\setlength{KFLT@h}{#1}}
```

\KFLT@h Height storage: “2in”

```
101 \newlength{KFLT@h}
```

Key main **s** Scale

```
102 \define@key{KFLT@keys}{s}{\renewcommand{KFLT@s}{#1}}
```

\KFLT@s Scale storage: “3”

```
103 \newcommand*{KFLT@s}{1}
```

Key main **r** Angle. 90 is counter-clockwise 90 degrees.

```
104 \define@key{KFLT@keys}{r}{\renewcommand{KFLT@r}{#1}}
```

\KFLT@r Angle storage: “90”

```
105 \newcommand*{KFLT@r}{0}
```

Key main **f** Frame the image with `\KFLTlooseframe`.

```
106 \define@key{KFLT@keys}{f}[true]{\setboolean{KFLT@f}{#1}}
```

Bool **KFLT@f** Frame the image?

```
107 \newboolean{KFLT@f}
```

Key main **ft** Tightly frame the image using `\KFLTtightframe`. This is useful for photographs, or diagrams which already have built-in margins.

```
108 \define@key{KFLT@keys}{ft}[true]{\setboolean{KFLT@ft}{#1}}
```

Bool **KFLT@ft** Tightly frame the image?

```
109 \newboolean{KFLT@ft}
```

Key main **stretch** Set `\arraystretch` inside the table environment.

```
110 \define@key{KFLT@keys}{stretch}{\renewcommand{KFLT@stretch}{#1}}
```

`\KFLT@stretch` Storage for `\arraystretch`.

```
111 \newcommand*{\KFLT@stretch}{1}
```

Key main `mo` Set vertical offset for a margin float.

```
112 \define@key{KFLT@keys}{mo}{\setlength{\KFLT@mo}{#1}}
```

`\KFLT@mo` Storage for the vertical margin offset.

```
113 \newlength{\KFLT@mo}
```

Key main `wp` Set wrap placement for a wrapped float.

See table 3 on page 14.

```
114 \define@key{KFLT@keys}{wp}{\renewcommand{\KFLT@wp}{#1}}
```

`\KFLT@wp` Storage for the vertical margin offset.

```
115 \newcommand{\KFLT@wp}{0}
```

3.5 Nesting Control

Ctrl `KFLT@keyfloatdepth` Depth inside a keyfigs environment

```
116 \newcounter{KFLT@keyfloatdepth}
117 \setcounter{KFLT@keyfloatdepth}{0}
```

Bool `KFLT@inkeysubfloats` Inside a keysubfigs environment?

```
118 \newboolean{KFLT@inkeysubfloats}
119 \setboolean{KFLT@inkeysubfloats}{false}
```

3.6 Subfloat Key Handling

These keys are for the container holding a collection of subfigures.

Bool `KFLT@subgrprcont` Continued float?

```
120 \newboolean{KFLT@subgrprcont}{} 
```

Key subfloat container `cont` Continued float

```

121 \define@key{KFLT@subgrpkeys}{cont}[true]{%
122 \setboolean{KFLT@subgrpcont}{#1}%
123 }

```

`\KFLT@subgrpc` Sub-caption storage

```

124 \newcommand{\KFLT@subgrpc}{}

```

Bool `KFLT@subgrpcstart` Sub-caption starred?

```

125 \newboolean{KFLT@subgrpcstar}

```

Key subfloat container `c` Caption

```

126 \define@key{KFLT@subgrpkeys}{c}
127 {\renewcommand{\KFLT@subgrpc}{#1}\setboolean{KFLT@subgrpcstar}{false}}

```

Key subfloat container `cstar` Starred caption?

```

128 \define@key{KFLT@subgrpkeys}{cstar}
129 {\renewcommand{\KFLT@subgrpc}{#1}\setboolean{KFLT@subgrpcstar}{true}}

```

Key subfloat container `sc` Short caption

```

130 \define@key{KFLT@subgrpkeys}{sc}{%
131 \renewcommand{\KFLT@subgrpsc}{#1}%
132 \setboolean{KFLT@subgrpscgiven}{true}%
133 }

```

`\KFLT@subgrpsc` Sub-shortcaption storage

```

134 \newcommand{\KFLT@subgrpsc}{}

```

Bool `KFLT@subgrpscgiven` Sub-shortcaption was given?

```

135 \newboolean{KFLT@subgrpscgiven}

```

`\KFLT@subgrptype` Subfloats collection type storage: “figure”, “table”

```

136 \newcommand*{\KFLT@subgrptype}{}

```

`\KFLT@subgrpltype` Subfloats collection list type storage: “lof”, “lot”

```

137 \newcommand*{\KFLT@subgrpltype}{}

```

`\KFLT@setsubgrpfigure` Set to figure type

```
138 \newcommand*{\KFLT@setsubgrpfigure}{%
139 \renewcommand{\KFLT@subgrptype}{figure}%
140 \renewcommand{\KFLT@subgrplisttype}{lof}%
141 }
```

`\KFLT@setsubgrptable` Set to table type

```
142 \newcommand*{\KFLT@setsubgrptable}{%
143 \renewcommand{\KFLT@subgrptype}{table}%
144 \renewcommand{\KFLT@subgrplisttype}{lot}%
145 }
```

Key subfloat container 1 Label

```
146 \define@key{KFLT@subgrpkeys}{1}{\renewcommand{\KFLT@subgrpl}{#1}}
147 \newcommand*{\KFLT@subgrpl}{}
```

`\KFLT@subgrptextalign` Storage for text alignment.

Used for the additional text in the float.

```
148 \newcommand*{\KFLT@subgrptextalign}{}
```

`\KFLT@subgrpt` Additional text storage

Used for the additional text in the float.

```
149 \newcommand{\KFLT@subgrpt}{}
```

Key subfloat container t Additional text — full justification

```
150 \define@key{KFLT@subgrpkeys}{t}{
151 \renewcommand{\KFLT@subgrpt}{#1}
152 \renewcommand{\KFLT@subgrptextalign}{}
153 \tdtextjustify
154 }
```

Key subfloat container t Additional text — center justification

```
155 \define@key{KFLT@subgrpkeys}{tc}{
156 \renewcommand{\KFLT@subgrpt}{#1}
157 \renewcommand{\KFLT@subgrptextalign}{\centering}
158 \tdtextcenter
159 }
```

- Key subfloat container `t` Additional text — aligned left
- ```

160 \define@key{KFLT@subgrpkeys}{tl}{
161 \renewcommand{\KFLT@subgrpt}{#1}
162 \renewcommand{\KFLT@subgrptextalign}{\raggedright}
163 \tdtextleft
164 }

```
- Key subfloat container `t` Additional text — aligned right
- ```

165 \define@key{KFLT@subgrpkeys}{tr}{
166 \renewcommand{\KFLT@subgrpt}{#1}
167 \renewcommand{\KFLT@subgrptextalign}{\raggedleft}
168 \tdtextright
169 }

```
- For the `tocdata` package:
- Key subfloat container `ap` Artist prefix
- ```

170 \define@key{KFLT@subgrpkeys}{ap}{\renewcommand{\KFLT@subgrpap}{#1}}

```
- `\KFLT@subgrpap` Storage for artist prefix
- ```

171 \newcommand*{\KFLT@subgrpap}{}

```
- Key subfloat container `af` Artist first name
- ```

172 \define@key{KFLT@subgrpkeys}{af}{\renewcommand{\KFLT@subgrpaf}{#1}}

```
- `\KFLT@subgrpaf` Storage for artist first name
- ```

173 \newcommand*{\KFLT@subgrpaf}{}

```
- Key subfloat container `al` Artist last name
- ```

174 \define@key{KFLT@subgrpkeys}{al}{\renewcommand{\KFLT@subgrpap}{#1}}

```
- `\KFLT@subgrpap` Storage for artist last name
- ```

175 \newcommand*{\KFLT@subgrpap}{}

```
- Key subfloat container `as` Artist suffix
- ```

176 \define@key{KFLT@subgrpkeys}{as}{\renewcommand{\KFLT@subgrpas}{#1}}

```

`\KFLT@subgrpas` Storage for artist suffix

```
177 \newcommand*{\KFLT@subgrpas}{}
```

### 3.7 Computing Image Width

Len `\KFLT@imagewidth` Computed width of the image

```
178 \newlength{\KFLT@imagewidth}
```

Len `\KFLT@boxwidth` Computed width of the container box

```
179 \newlength{\KFLT@boxwidth}
```

`\KFLT@findwidths` Figure out how wide to make an image and its container

```
180 \newcommand*{\KFLT@findwidths}{%
```

Default to a box of full `\linewidth` minus the potential frame:

```
181 \ifthenelse{\boolean{KFLT@ft}}{% tight frame?
182 {\setlength{\KFLT@boxwidth}{\linewidth - 2\KFLT@tightframewidth}}%
183 {% not tight frame
184 \ifthenelse{\boolean{KFLT@f}}{% loose frame?
185 {\setlength{\KFLT@boxwidth}{\linewidth - 2\KFLT@looseframewidth}}%
186 {\setlength{\KFLT@boxwidth}{\linewidth}}% no frame
187 }% not tight frame
```

Several width options exist. First see if width was given:

```
188 \ifthenelse{\dimtest{\KFLT@w}{>}{0pt}}%
```

Width was given:

```
189 {\setlength{\KFLT@imagewidth}{\KFLT@w}}%
190 {% width not given
```

Use full `\linewidth` or only a fraction:

```
191 \ifcsempy{\KFLT@lw}%
192 {\setlength{\KFLT@imagewidth}{\KFLT@boxwidth}}%
193 {\setlength{\KFLT@imagewidth}{\KFLT@lw\KFLT@boxwidth}}%
194 }% width not given
195 }
```

### 3.8 Framing and Rotation

A user-redefinable macro and length to tightly frame the contents.

`\KFLTtightframe` may be redefined to a macro which frames its contents. `\KFLTtightframewidth` should be redefined to the total width of the new frame and its separation.

`\KFLT@tightframe`  $\{ \langle \text{contents} \rangle \}$

```
196 \newcommand{\KFLTtightframe}[1]{%
197 \setlength{\fboxsep}{0pt}%
198 \setlength{\fboxrule}{.4pt}%
199 \fbox{#1}%
200 }
201
```

Len `\KFLTtightframewidth` Combined width of the frame and separation.

```
202 \newlength{\KFLTtightframewidth}
203 \setlength{\KFLTtightframewidth}{.4pt}
```

`\KFLTlooseframe`  $\{ \langle \text{contents} \rangle \}$

A user-redefinable macro and length to loosely frame the contents.

`\KFLTlooseframe` may be redefined to a macro which frames its contents. `\KFLTlooseframewidth` should be redefined to the total width of the new frame and its separation.

```
204 \newcommand{\KFLTlooseframe}[1]{%
205 \setlength{\fboxsep}{3pt}%
206 \setlength{\fboxrule}{.4pt}%
207 \fbox{#1}%
208 }
```

Len `\KFLTlooseframewidth` Combined width of the frame and separation.

```
209 \newlength{\KFLTlooseframewidth}
210 \setlength{\KFLTlooseframewidth}{3.4pt}
```

`\KFLT@frame`  $\{ \langle \text{contents} \rangle \}$

Frames the contents according to the `f` key. To be nested for further processing.

```
211 \newcommand{\KFLT@frame}[1]
```



```

212 {%
213 \ifthenelse{\boolean{KFLT@ft}}%
214 {\KFLTtightframe{#1}}%
215 {% not tightframe
216 \ifthenelse{\boolean{KFLT@f}}%
217 {\KFLTlooseframe{#1}}%
218 {#1}% no frame
219 }% not looseframe
220 }

```

`KFLT@findenvboxwidth` Figures the width of the contents of `\KFLT@envbox` plus the frame:

```

221 \newcommand{\KFLT@findenvboxwidth}{%
222 \settoheight{\KFLTimageboxwidth}{\usebox{\KFLT@envbox}}%
223 \ifthenelse{\boolean{KFLT@ft}}%
224 {\addtolength{\KFLTimageboxwidth}{2\KFLTtightframewidth}}%
225 {% not tightframe
226 \ifthenelse{\boolean{KFLT@f}}%
227 {\addtolength{\KFLTimageboxwidth}{2\KFLTlooseframewidth}}%
228 {}}% no frame
229 }% not looseframe
230 }

```

### 3.9 A Graphics Image from a File

`\KFLT@onefigureimage` Create a stand-alone figure with an image.

```

231 \NewDocumentCommand{\KFLT@onefigureimage}{}
232 {%

```

Several possible combinations of linewidth, width, and height are available, and each is treated separately. Scaling and width/height are done first, then framing, then rotation.

```

233 \begin{lrbox}{\KFLT@envbox}%

```

Handle the `lw` key. If `lw` is used, width and height are ignored.

```

234 \ifthenelse{\NOT\equal{\KFLT@lw}{}}%
235 {\includegraphics%
236 [scale=\KFLT@s,width=\KFLT@imagewidth]{\KFLT@i}}%
237 {% not linewidth

```

Handle the `w` key, which may be used along with the `h` key:

```

238 \ifthenelse{\dimtest{\KFLT@w}{>}{Opt}}%

```

```

239 {% width is given
240 \ifthenelse{\dimtest{\KFLT@h}{>}{0pt}}%

```

Width and height are both given:

```

241 {% w and h
242 \includegraphics%
243 [scale=\KFLT@s,%
244 width=\KFLT@imagewidth,height=\KFLT@h]{\KFLT@i}%
245 }% w and h

```

Only width:

```

246 {% only w
247 \includegraphics%
248 [scale=\KFLT@s,width=\KFLT@imagewidth]{\KFLT@i}%
249 }% only w
250 }% width is given

```

Width was not given, so maybe handle h alone:

```

251 {% width is not given
252 \ifthenelse{\dimtest{\KFLT@h}{>}{0pt}}%

```

h was given:

```

253 {\includegraphics%
254 [scale=\KFLT@s,height=\KFLT@h]{\KFLT@i}}%

```

If none were given, use the image's natural size:

```

255 {\includegraphics%
256 [scale=\KFLT@s]{\KFLT@i}}%
257 }% width is not given
258 }% not linewidth
259 \end{lrbox}%
260 \unskip%
261 \KFLT@findenvboxwidth%
262 \begin{turn}{\KFLT@r}%

```

Encapsulate the frame in case the custom frame commands used pars:

```

263 % \begin{minipage}{\KFLT@imageboxwidth}%
264 \KFLT@frame{\usebox{\KFLT@envbox}}%
265 % \end{minipage}%
266 \unskip%
267 \end{turn}%
268 }

```

### 3.10 Printing the Caption

`\KFLT@captioniftype`  $\langle figure\ or\ table \rangle$   $\langle \{ \}$  or *subgrp* $\rangle$

Create a caption only if is of this float type.

The second argument is `{}` if a regular float, or `subgrp` if `\keysubfigs` or `\keysubtabs`.

```
269 \newcommand*\KFLT@captioniftype[2]{%
270 \ifthenelse{\equal{\csname KFLT@#2type\endcsname}{#1}}%
271 {\KFLT@caption{#2}}%
272 {}%
273 }
```

`\KFLT@dosimplecaption`  $\langle star? \rangle$   $\langle short\ cap\ or\ -NO\ VALUE- \rangle$   $\langle caption \rangle$

Calls `\caption` depending on several combinations of star and short captions being given.

```
274 \NewDocumentCommand{\KFLT@dosimplecaption}{m m m}
275 {%
276 \unskip%
277 \IfBooleanTF{#1}% star?
278 {% star
279 \IfValueTF{#2}{\caption*{#2}{#3}}{\caption*{#3}}%
280 }% star
281 {% no star
282 \IfValueTF{#2}{\caption[#2]{#3}}{\caption{#3}}%
283 }% no star
284 }
```

`\KFLT@docaption` \*  $\langle [short\ caption] \rangle$   $\langle caption \rangle$   $\langle \{ \}$  or *subgrp* $\rangle$

Depending on whether the `tocdata` package is present, and an artist is specified, use either `\caption` or `\captionartist`.

The fourth argument is `{}` if a regular float, or `subgrp` if `\keysubfigs` or `\keysubtabs`.

See Table 2 for the possible combinations of the caption-related keys: `c`, `cstar`, and `sc`.

There are two versions, depending on whether `tocdata` is loaded.

```
285 \@ifpackageloaded{tocdata}
286 {% tocdata loaded
```

tocdata is loaded:

```
287 \NewDocumentCommand{\KFLT@docaption}{s o m m}
288 {%
```

Is this a figure?

```
289 \ifthenelse{\equal{\csname KFLT@#4type\endcsname}{figure}}{%
290 {% figure
```

Is the last name empty? Assume no artist if so.

```
291 \ifcseempty{KFLT@#4a1}%
292 {% figure w/o artist
```

A figure without an artist uses the simple caption.

```
293 \KFLT@dosimplecaption{#1}{#2}{#3}%
294 }% figure w/o artist
295 {% figure with an artist
```

A figure with an artist uses the tocdata `\captionartist` macro, which also creates an index entry.

```
296 \IfBooleanTF{#1}{% star
297 \captionartist*{#2}{#3}%
298 [\csname KFLT@#4t\endcsname]%
299 [\csname KFLT@#4ap\endcsname]%
300 {\csname KFLT@#4af\endcsname}%
301 {\csname KFLT@#4a1\endcsname}%
302 [\csname KFLT@#4as\endcsname]%
303 }% star
304 {% no star
305 \captionartist{#2}{#3}%
306 [\csname KFLT@#4t\endcsname]%
307 [\csname KFLT@#4ap\endcsname]%
308 {\csname KFLT@#4af\endcsname}%
309 {\csname KFLT@#4a1\endcsname}%
310 [\csname KFLT@#4as\endcsname]%
311 }% no star
312 }% figure with an artist
313 }% figure
314 {% not a figure, ignore artist information:
```

If it isn't a figure, ignore artist information and create a simple caption:

```
315 \KFLT@dosimplecaption{#1}{#2}{#3}%
316 }% not a figure
317 }% KFLT@tocdata
```

```

318 }% tocddata loaded
319 {% no tocddata
320 \NewDocumentCommand{\KFLT@docaption}{s o m m}
321 {%

```

If tocddata is not loaded, use a simple caption.

```

322 \KFLT@dosimplecaption{#1}{#2}{#3}%

```

Create an index entry depending on whether there is a last, first name:

```

323 \ifcseempty{KFLT@#4al}%
324 {}% no artist
325 {% yes artist
326 \ifcseempty{KFLT@#4af}%
327 {\index{\csname KFLT@#4al\endcsname}}%
328 {\index{\csname KFLT@#4al\endcsname, \csname KFLT@#4af\endcsname}}%
329 }% yes artist
330 }% KFLT@docaption
331 }% no tocddata

```

`\KFLT@caption`  $\{ \langle \rangle \text{ or } \textit{subgrp} \}$

Caption-creation logic.

The argument is  $\langle \rangle$  if a regular float, or *subgrp* if `\keysubfigs` or `\keysubtabs`.

See Table 2 for the possible combinations of the caption-related keys: `c`, `cstar`, and `sc`.

```

332 \newcommand{\KFLT@caption}[1]{%

```

A starred caption is printed but not numbered.

```

333 \ifthenelse{\boolean{KFLT@#1cstar}}% starred caption?

```

This is a starred caption:

```

334 {%starred caption

```

A key given as `cstar= $\langle \rangle$`  yields a float with no caption at all.

```

335 \ifcseempty{KFLT@#1c}% cstar= $\langle \rangle$?
336 {}%

```

Non-empty starred caption might have a LOF entry if it has a short caption `sc` key:

```

337 {% non-empty starred caption
338 \ifcseempty{KFLT@#1sc}%

```

No `sc` short caption, but there is a `cstar`, so no LOF entry:

```
339 {}%
```

Both `cstar` and `sc` were given, so add a LOF entry:

```
340 {% non-empty cstar and sc:
341 \addcontentsline{\KFLT@listtype}%
342 {\csname KFLT@#1type\endcsname}{\KFLT@sc}%
343 }% non-empty cstar and sc
```

`cstar` was given, so create an unnumbered caption:

```
344 \KFLT@docaption*{\csname KFLT@#1c\endcsname}{#1}%
345 }%
346 }% starred caption
```

Unstarred caption `c` was given, so number this float:

```
347 {% unstarred caption
348 \ifcsempy{\KFLT@#1sc}%
349 {% no short cap
350 \KFLT@docaption{\csname KFLT@#1c\endcsname}{#1}%
351 }% no short cap
352 {% short cap
353 \KFLT@docaption[\csname KFLT@#1sc\endcsname]%
354 {\csname KFLT@#1c\endcsname}{#1}%
355 }% short cap
```

Optional label:

```
356 \ifcsempy{\KFLT@#1l}%
357 {}%
358 {\label{\csname KFLT@#1l\endcsname}}%
359 }% unstarred caption
360 }
```

### 3.11 Defaults for a New Float

`\KFLT@defaults` Defaults all settings before reading the keys.

```
361 \newcommand*{\KFLT@defaults}{%
362 \setboolean{KFLT@cont}{false}%
363 \renewcommand{\KFLT@c}{}%
364 \setboolean{KFLT@cstar}{false}%
365 \renewcommand{\KFLT@sc}{}%
```

```

366 \setboolean{KFLT@scgiven}{false}%
367 \renewcommand{\KFLT@type}{figure}%
368 \renewcommand{\KFLT@listtype}{lof}%
369 \renewcommand{\KFLT@l}{}%
370 \renewcommand{\KFLT@ap}{}%
371 \renewcommand{\KFLT@af}{}%
372 \renewcommand{\KFLT@al}{}%
373 \renewcommand{\KFLT@as}{}%
374 \renewcommand{\KFLT@t}{}%
375 \renewcommand{\KFLT@textalign}{}%
376 \tdtextjustify%
377 \renewcommand{\KFLT@i}{}%
378 \renewcommand{\KFLT@lw}{}%
379 \setlength{\KFLT@w}{Opt}%
380 \setlength{\KFLT@h}{Opt}%
381 \renewcommand{\KFLT@s}{1}%
382 \renewcommand{\KFLT@r}{0}%
383 \setboolean{KFLT@f}{false}%
384 \setboolean{KFLT@ft}{false}%
385 \renewcommand{\KFLT@stretch}{1}%
386 \setlength{\KFLT@mo}{-1.2ex}%
387 \renewcommand{\KFLT@wp}{0}%
388 }

```

### 3.12 Row Start/End Processing

`\KFLT@maybestartfloatrow` Counts rows

After ending a preexisting row, move to the next row. The use of `\defcounter` makes this counter change local.

```

389 \newcommand*{\KFLT@maybestartfloatrow}{%
390 \KFLT@maybeendfloatrow%
391 \defcounter{KFLT@thiscol}{\value{KFLT@thiscol}+1}%
392 }

```

`\KFLT@maybeendfloatrow` Counts rows

Adds vertical space then resets to allow the start of a new row. The use of `\defcounter` makes this counter change local.

```

393 \newcommand*{\KFLT@maybeendfloatrow}{%
394 \ifthenelse{\cnttest{\value{KFLT@thiscol}}{>=}{\value{KFLT@numcols}}}{%
395 {%
396
397 \addvspace{.75\floatsep}%
398

```

```

399 \defcounter{KFLT@thiscol}{0}%
400 }{}%
401 }%

```

### 3.13 Key Environment Helper Macros

`\KFLT@trackrows` Tracks and spaces rows and columns.

```

402 \newcommand{\KFLT@trackrows}
403 {%

```

If are nested inside a keyfloats or a subfloat:

```

404 \ifthenelse{%
405 \cnttest{\value{KFLT@keyfloatdepth}}>{0}%
406 \OR\boolean{KFLT@inkeysubfloats}%
407 }%
408 {% nested

```

Tracks row start and end:

```

409 \KFLT@maybestartfloatrow%

```

Possibly fill space between columns:

```

410 \ifthenelse{\cnttest{\value{KFLT@thiscol}}>{1}}%
411 {\hfill}{}%
412 }% nested
413 {}% not nested
414 }

```

`\KFLT@addtext`  $\{ \langle \{ \} \textit{ or subgrp} \rangle \}$

Adds optional additional text.

The argument is `{}` if a regular float, or `subgrp` if `\keysubfigs` or `\keysubtabs`.

```

415 \newcommand{\KFLT@addtext}[1]
416 {%

```

Is there text to add?

```

417 \ifcempty{KFLT@#1t}%
418 {}% no text
419 {% text to add
420 {% local

```



Add some space, then create a full-width minipage to contain the text:

```
421 \unskip%
422 \addvspace{2ex}%
423 \begin{minipage}{\linewidth}%
```

Set the alignment and some text parameters:

```
424 \csname KFLT@#1textalign\endcsname%
425 \footnotesize%
426 \setlength{\parskip}{1.5ex}%
427 \setlength{\parindent}{0em}%
```

Typeset the actual text:

```
428 \csname KFLT@#1t\endcsname%
```

Close it all out with a little more space:

```
429 \end{minipage}%
430 \par\addvspace{2ex}%
431 }% local
432 }% text to add
433 }
```

`\KFLT@optionalname`  $\{ \langle name \rangle \}$

Adds optional artist's name and the following space.

```
434 \newcommand{\KFLT@optionalname}[1]
435 {%
436 \ifthenelse{\equal{#1}{}}%
437 {}%
438 {#1~}%
439 }
```

`\KFLT@addartisttext`  $\{ \{ \} \textit{ or subgrp} \}$

Adds optional artist's name and add'l text.

The argument is `{}` if a regular float, or `subgrp` if `\keysubfigs` or `\keysubtabs`.

One of two versions is used, depending on whether the `tocdata` package is available.

If `tocdata` is loaded, this float is a figure, and artist information is given, then the float's artist's information and optional text will be printed elsewhere by `\KFLT@caption`. Otherwise, it is printed here along with the text.

Two versions, depending on whether `tocdata` is loaded:

```
440 \@ifpackageloaded{tocdata}
441 {% tocdata loaded
```

If `tocdata` is loaded:

```
442 \newcommand{\KFLT@addartisttext}[1]
443 {%
```

Only use the artist name if this is a figure:

```
444 \ifthenelse{\equal{\csname KFLT@#1type\endcsname}{figure}}%
445 {% figure
```

Only use the artist name if a last name is given:

```
446 \ifcsempy{KFLT@#1al}%
```

A figure but no artist:

```
447 {\KFLT@addtext{#1}}%
```

A figure with an artist: will be handled by `tocdata` when the caption is created.

```
448 {}% fig w/ artist: text will be added by \captionartist in \KFLT@caption
449 }% figure
```

If not a figure, ignore artist information:

```
450 {\KFLT@addtext{#1}}%
451 }% KFLT@addartisttext
452 }% tocdata loaded
```

If `tocdata` is not loaded:

```
453 {% tocdata not loaded
454 \newcommand{\KFLT@addartisttext}[1]
455 {%
```

Only use the artist information if a last name is given:

```
456 \ifcsempy{KFLT@#1al}%
457 {}% last name not given
458 {% last name given
```

Add space and create the name inside a full-width minipage:

```
459 \addvspace{2ex}%
460 \begin{minipage}{\linewidth}%
```

If tocdata is not used, the artist's name is always centered:

```
461 \centering\footnotesize\textsc{%
462 \KFLT@optionalname{\csname KFLT@#1ap\endcsname}%
463 \KFLT@optionalname{\csname KFLT@#1af\endcsname}%
464 \csname KFLT@#1al\endcsname\csname KFLT@#1as\endcsname%
465 }%
466 \end{minipage}%
467 \par\addvspace{2ex}%
468 }% last name given
```

Any additional text follows the artist's name:

```
469 \KFLT@addtext{#1}%
470 }% KFLT@addartisttext
471 }% tocdata not loaded
```

Len `\KFLTimageboxwidth` The computed width of the object.

This may be used as the width parameter of a minipage to encase the object.

```
472 \newlength{\KFLTimageboxwidth}
```

Env `KFLT@boxinner` Typeset the contents in a width which depends on the keys.

```
473 \newsavebox{\KFLT@envbox}
474
475 \NewDocumentEnvironment{KFLT@boxinner}{}
476 {% keyboxinner
```

(Possibly) frame the contents of an lrbox:

```
477 \begin{lrbox}{\KFLT@envbox}%
```

Rotate the contents:

```
478 \turn{\KFLT@r}%
```

Box the contents in the width computed by `\KFLT@findwidths`:

```
479 \minipage{\KFLT@imagewidth}%
```

Spacing inside the box. Also default to regular justified text alignment.

```

480 \setlength{\parskip}{2ex}%
481 \renewcommand{\arraystretch}{\KFLT@stretch}%
482 }% keyboxinner

```

End of the environment:

```

483 {% endkeyboxinner
484 \endminipage%

```

End the rotated box:

```

485 \endturn%

```

Possibly frame:

```

486 \end{lrbox}%
487 \KFLT@frame{\usebox{\KFLT@envbox}}%
488 \par\addvspace{2ex}%
489 }% endkeyboxinner

```

```
\KFLT@boxkeys {\langle keys \rangle} {\langle figure/table \rangle} {\langle lof/lot \rangle}
```

Default the options, adjust for a table, then parse the keys:

```

490 \NewDocumentCommand{\KFLT@boxkeys}{+m m m}
491 {%
492 \KFLT@defaults%
493 \renewcommand{\KFLT@type}{#2}%
494 \renewcommand{\KFLT@listtype}{#3}%
495 \setkeys{KFLT@keys}{#1}%
496 }

```

```
Env KFLT@boxouter {\langle star? \rangle} {\langle loc \rangle}
```

Boxes the contents of figures and floats.

Not used by subfigures.

```

497 \NewDocumentEnvironment{KFLT@boxouter}{m m}
498 {% boxouter

```

The `keytable` environment handles the contents in either of three possible ways, depending on whether it is called alone, inside a `keyfloats` environment, or inside a `keysubtabs` environment.

Start the new subfigure or subtable, of the given width:

```

499 \ifthenelse{\boolean{KFLT@inkeysubfloats}}%
500 {\csname sub\KFLT@type\endcsname{\KFLT@rowboxwidth}}% subfloat

```

If `keyfloats`, place the contents inside a `minipage`:

```
501 {% not subfloat:
502 \ifthenelse{\cnttest{\value{KFLT@keyfloatdepth}}>{0}}%
503 {% keyfloats
504 \minipage{\KFLT@rowboxwidth}%
505 \captionsetup*{type=\KFLT@type}%
506 }% keyfloats
507 {% not keyfloats
```

Not a subfloat or `keyfloats`, so create a single float.

See if the float should `[W]`rap:

```
508 \ifthenelse{\equal{#2}{W}}%
```

Place `[W]`, so create a `wrapfloat` from the `wrapfig` package:

```
509 {% [W]
```

Temporarily figure out `\KFLT@imagewidth`, and make the wrapped figure environment as wide as the desired image size plus frame:

```
510 \KFLT@findwidths%
511 \csname wrap\KFLT@type\endcsname{\KFLT@wp}%
512 {\KFLT@imagewidth+2\KFLT@looseframewidth}%
```

Change the interior image to the discovered fixed width.

```
513 \renewcommand{\KFLT@lw}{}%
514 \renewcommand{\KFLT@w}{\KFLT@imagewidth}%
515 }% [W]
516 {% not [W]
517 %
518 % See if the float should be positioned in the [M]argin:
519 % \begin{macrocode}
520 \ifthenelse{\equal{#2}{M}}%
```

Place `[M]`, so create a `marginfloat`:

```
521 {% [M]
522 \csname margin\KFLT@type\endcsname[\KFLT@mo]%
523 \captionsetup{type=\KFLT@type}%
524 }% [M]
525 {% not [M]
526 %
527 % See if the float should be positioned [H]ere:
528 % \begin{macrocode}
529 \ifthenelse{\equal{#2}{H}}%
```

Place [H], so create an inline minipage:

```
530 {% [H]
531 \par\addvspace{\baselineskip}%
532 \noindent\minipage{\linewidth}%
533 \captionsetup{type=\KFLT@type}%
534 }% [H]
```

Not [H], so create a float: For a starred float, make a two-column table in a two-col format.

```
535 {% not [H]
536 \IfBooleanTF{#1}%
537 {\csname \KFLT@type*\endcsname[#2]}{\csname \KFLT@type\endcsname[#2]}%
538 }% not [H]
539 }% not [M]
540 }% not [W]
541 }% not keyfloats
542 }% not subfloat
```

Handle a continued float. Ignored if in a subfloat.

```
543 \ifthenelse{\boolean{KFLT@cont}}{\ContinuedFloat}{}%
```

Figure out image and parbox widths for the contents:

```
544 \KFLT@findwidths%
```

If a table, place the caption above the contents:

```
545 \KFLT@captioniftype{table}{}%
```

Typeset the contents:

```
546 \center\unskip%
547 }% boxouter
```

End of the KFLT@boxouter environment:

```
548 {% endboxouter
549 \endcenter\unskip%
```

Optionally print artist's name and additional text:

```
550 \KFLT@addartisttext{}%
```

If a figure, typeset the caption below the contents:

```
551 \KFLT@captioniftype{figure}{}%
```

If are inside `keysubtabs`, end the subtable:

```
552 \ifthenelse{\boolean{KFLT@inkeysubfloats}}%
553 {
554 \csname ends\KFLT@type\endcsname
555 }% subfloat
556 {% not subfloat
557 \ifthenelse{\cnttest{\value{KFLT@keyfloatdepth}}>{0}}% keyfloats?
558 {\endminipage}% keyfloats
559 {% not keyfloats
```

Not subfloat or `keyfloats`, so is an individual float.

Close the minipage or float:

See if the float should [W]rap:

```
560 \ifthenelse{\equal{#2}{W}}%
```

Place [W], so close the wrap float:

```
561 {% [W]
562 \csname endwrap\KFLT@type\endcsname%
563 }% [W]
564 {% not [W]
565 %
566 % See if the float should be positioned in the [M]argin:
567 % \begin{macrocode}
568 \ifthenelse{\equal{#2}{M}}%
```

Place [M], so close the marginfloat:

```
569 {% [M]
570 \csname endmargin\KFLT@type\endcsname%
571 }% [M]
572 {% not [M]
573 \ifthenelse{\equal{#2}{H}}%
574 {%
575 \endminipage% [H]
576 \par\addvspace{\baselineskip}%
577 }%
578 {% not [H]
579 \IfBooleanTF{#1}% starred float?
580 {\csname end\KFLT@type*\endcsname}{\csname end\KFLT@type\endcsname}%
581 }% not [H]
582 }% not [M]
583 }% not [W]
584 }% not keyfloats
585 }% not subfloat
586 }% endkeyboxouter
```

### 3.14 The keyfigure Environment

```
Env keyfigure * [⟨loc⟩] {⟨keys/values⟩}

587 \NewDocumentEnvironment{keyfigure}{s 0{tbp} +m}
588 {%
589 \KFLT@boxkeys{#3}{figure}{lof}%
590 \KFLT@boxouter{#1}{#2}%
591 \KFLT@boxinner%
592 }%
593 {%
594 \endKFLT@boxinner%
595 \endKFLT@boxouter%
596 }
```

Before keyfigure Extra code to track rows outside of the `keyfigure` environment, before it starts. This is done to allow nesting without losing track of the prior level.

```
597 \BeforeBeginEnvironment{keyfigure}{%
598 \KFLT@trackrows%
599 }
```

### 3.15 The \keyfig Macro

```
\keyfig * [⟨2: loc⟩] {⟨3: keys/values⟩} {⟨4: image filename⟩}
```

A user-level macro to generate a figure with an image. This may be used by itself, or inside a `keyfloats` or `keysubfigs` environment.

```
600 \NewDocumentCommand{\keyfig}{s 0{tbp} +m m}
601 {%
602 \KFLT@trackrows%
603 \KFLT@boxkeys{#3}{figure}{lof}%
```

After setting default values, override with the filename:

```
604 \renewcommand{\KFLT@i}{#4}%
605 \begingroup%
606 \KFLT@boxouter{#1}{#2}%
607 \KFLT@onefigureimage%
608 \endKFLT@boxouter%
609 \endgroup%
610 }
```



### 3.16 The `\keyfigbox` Macro

`\keyfigbox` \* [*loc*] {*keys/values*} {*box contents*}

A user-level macro to generate a figure with arbitrary paragraph contents. This may be used by itself, or inside a `keyfloats` or `keysubtabs` environment.

```
611 \NewDocumentCommand{\keyfigbox}{s O{tbp} +m +m}
612 {%
613 \KFLT@trackrows%
614 \KFLT@boxkeys{#3}{figure}{lof}%
615 \begingroup%
616 \KFLT@boxouter{#1}{#2}%
617 \KFLT@boxinner%
618 #4%
619 \endKFLT@boxinner%
620 \endKFLT@boxouter%
621 \endgroup%
622 }
```

### 3.17 The `\keyparbox` Macro

`\keyparbox` \* [*loc*] {*keys/values*} {*box contents*}

A user-level macro to generate a figure with arbitrary paragraph contents, but no number or caption. This is equal to a `\keyfigbox` with `cstar={}`. This may be used by itself, or inside a `keyfloats` or `keysubtabs` environment.

```
623 \NewDocumentCommand{\keyparbox}{s O{tbp} +m +m}
624 {%
625 \KFLT@trackrows%
626 \KFLT@boxkeys{#3}{figure}{lof}%
```

Force `cstar={}`:

```
627 \renewcommand{\KFLT@c}{}%
628 \setboolean{KFLT@cstar}{true}%
```

Continue like `\figbox`:

```
629 \begingroup%
630 \KFLT@boxouter{#1}{#2}%
631 \KFLT@boxinner%
632 #4%
633 \endKFLT@boxinner%
634 \endKFLT@boxouter%
```

```
635 \endgroup%
636 }
```

### 3.18 The `\keytab` Macro

`\keytab` \*  $[(loc)]$   $\{keys/values\}$   $\{tabular contents\}$

A user-level macro to generate a table with tabular contents. This may be used by itself, or inside a `keyfloats` or `keysubtabs` environment.

```
637 +
638 \NewDocumentCommand{\keytab}{s O{tbp} +m +m}
639 {%
640 \KFLT@trackrows%
641 \KFLT@boxkeys{#3}{table}{lot}%
642 \begingroup%
643 \KFLT@boxouter{#1}{#2}%
644 \KFLT@boxinner%
645 \centering%
646 #4%
647 \endKFLT@boxinner%
648 \endKFLT@boxouter%
649 \endgroup%
650 }
```

### 3.19 The `keytable` Environment

Env `keytable` \*  $[(loc)]$   $\{keys/values\}$

```
651 \NewDocumentEnvironment{keytable}{s O{tbp} +m}
652 {%
653 \KFLT@boxkeys{#3}{table}{lot}%
654 \KFLT@boxouter{#1}{#2}%
655 \KFLT@boxinner%
656 \centering%
657 }%
658 {%
659 \endKFLT@boxinner%
660 \endKFLT@boxouter%
661 }
```

Before `keytable` Extra code to track rows outside of the `keytable` environment, before it starts. This is done to allow nesting without losing track of the prior level.

```

662 \BeforeBeginEnvironment{keytable}{%
663 \KFLT@trackrows%
664 }

```

### 3.20 A Row of Floats

`\KFLT@nonest` Error message if tried to nest subfloats.

```

665 \newcommand*\KFLT@nonest}{%
666 \ifthenelse{%
667 \cinttest{\value{KFLT@keyfloatdepth}}>{0}%
668 \OR\boolean{KFLT@inkeysubfloats}%
669 }%
670 {%
671 \PackageError{keyfloat}{Cannot nest keysubfigs or keysubtabs.%
672 (Not in outer par mode.)}%
673 {The subcaption package do not support nested environments, so%
674 the keyfloat package cannot place a keysubfigs or keysubtabs%
675 environment inside another, or inside a keyfloats.}%
676 }%
677 {}%
678 }

```

Env `keyfloats` \* [*loc*] [*num columns*]

User-level macro to create rows of figures/tables. Wrapping occurs after the number of specified columns. `keyfloats` environments may be nested to create a vertical set of figures next to a single larger figure, for example.

Place `\keyfig`, `\keyfigbox`, and `\keytab` commands inside the `keyfloats` environment.

Note that `lw` linewidth keys may need to be adjusted inside a `keyfloats`, `keysubfigs`, or `keysubtabs`, since `\linewidth` changes depending on the number of columns. Likewise, manually-selected `w` width and `h` tags may need to be adjusted to prevent overflow.

```

679 \NewDocumentEnvironment{keyfloats}{s O{tbp} m}
680 {%

```

Nest the environment:

```

681 \addtocounter{KFLT@keyfloatdepth}{1}%

```

If [H] or nested, use a minipage instead of a float:

```

682 \ifthenelse{%
683 \equal{#2}{H}}%
684 \OR\cnttest{\value{KFLT@keyfloatdepth}}>{1}}%
685 \OR\boolean{KFLT@inkeysubfloats}}%
686 }%

```

Create an inline minipage:

```
687 {% [H] or nested
```

If nested, use different spacing as was computed in the outer nesting level:

```

688 \ifthenelse{%
689 \cnttest{\value{KFLT@keyfloatdepth}}>{1}}%
690 \OR\boolean{KFLT@inkeysubfloats}}%
691 }%
692 {\noindent%
693 \begin{minipage}{\KFLT@rowboxwidth}}%
694 {\bigbreak%
695 \noindent\begin{minipage}{\linewidth}}%

```

If inside subfloats, generate subfigures by default:

```

696 \ifthenelse{\boolean{KFLT@inkeysubfloats}}%
697 {}{\captionsetup*{type=figure}}%
698 }% [H] or nested

```

Isn't [H] or nested, so create a figure:

```

699 {% figure
700 \IfBooleanTF{#1}}% starred figure, two-col figure in a two-col format
701 {\begin{figure*}[#2]}{\begin{figure}[#2]}%
702 }% figure

```

Compute the width of each entry:

```

703 \ifthenelse{%
704 \cnttest{\value{KFLT@keyfloatdepth}}>{1}}%
705 \OR\boolean{KFLT@inkeysubfloats}}%
706 }%

```

Nested or subfloats:

```
707 {\setlength{\KFLT@rowboxwidth}{.9\KFLT@rowboxwidth/\real{#3}}}%

```

Keyfloats:

```
708 {\setlength{\KFLT@rowboxwidth}{.9\linewidth/\real{#3}}}%

```

Center the contents:

```
709 \centering%
```

Count columns using `\defcounter` for a local effect:

```
710 \defcounter{KFLT@numcols}{#3}%
711 \defcounter{KFLT@thiscol}{0}%
712 }% starting keyfloats environment
```

When ending a `keyfloats` environment:

```
713 {% ending keyfloats environment
```

[H] or rows/subfigs? Close a minipage:

```
714 \ifthenelse{%
715 \equal{#2}{H}%
716 \OR\cnttest{\value{KFLT@keyfloatdepth}}>{1}%
717 \OR\boolean{KFLT@inkeysubfloats}%
718 }%
719 {\end{minipage}}%
```

Spacing if nested:

```
720 \ifthenelse{\cnttest{\value{KFLT@keyfloatdepth}}>{0}}%
721 {}{\bigbreak}%
722 }% was [H]
```

Was not [H], so close a figure:

```
723 {% not [H]
724 \IfBooleanTF{#1}% starred figure?
725 {\end{figure*}}{\end{figure}}%
726 }% not [H]
```

Unnest the environment:

```
727 \addtocounter{KFLT@keyfloatdepth}{-1}%
728 }
```

**Before keyfloats** Extra code to track rows outside of the `keyfloats` environment, before it starts. This is done to allow nesting without losing track of the prior level.

```
729 \BeforeBeginEnvironment{keyfloats}{%
```

Track rows:

```

730 \ifthenelse{%
731 \cnttest{\value{KFLT@keyfloatdepth}}>{0}%
732 \OR\boolean{KFLT@inkeysubfloats}%
733 }%
734 {\KFLT@maybestartfloatrow}{}%

```

Possibly fill space between columns:

```

735 \ifthenelse{\cnttest{\value{KFLT@thiscol}}>{1}}%
736 {\hfill}{}%
737 }

```

### 3.21 Subfloats

`\KFLT@subgrpdefaults` Sets defaults before reading the keys.

```

738 \newcommand*{\KFLT@subgrpdefaults}{%
739 \setboolean{KFLT@subgrpcont}{false}%
740 \renewcommand{\KFLT@subgrpc}{}%
741 \setboolean{KFLT@subgrpcstar}{false}%
742 \renewcommand{\KFLT@subgrpsc}{}%
743 \setboolean{KFLT@subgrpscgiven}{false}%
744 \KFLT@setsubgrpfigure%
745 \renewcommand{\KFLT@subgrpl}{}%
746 \renewcommand{\KFLT@subgrpap}{}%
747 \renewcommand{\KFLT@subgrpaf}{}%
748 \renewcommand{\KFLT@subgrpapal}{}%
749 \renewcommand{\KFLT@subgrpas}{}%
750 \renewcommand{\KFLT@subgrpt}{}%
751 \renewcommand{\KFLT@subgrptextalign}{%
752 \tdtextjustify
753 }

```

`\KFLT@subfloats`  $\langle starred? \rangle \langle loc \rangle \langle cols \rangle \langle keys/values \rangle$

Start a subfloat environment

```

754 \NewDocumentCommand{\KFLT@subfloats}{m m m +m}
755 {%

```

Parse the key-value combinations:

```

756 \setkeys{KFLT@subgrpkeys}{#4}%

```

Nest the environment:

```

757 \setboolean{KFLT@inkeysubfloats}{true}%

```

Figure out the width of each subfloat. If starred, use the full-page `\textwidth`, else use `\linewidth`. `.9` is used to leave a little room between columns.

```
758 \IfBooleanTF{#1}%
759 {\setlength{\KFLT@rowboxwidth}{.9\textwidth/\real{#3}}}%
760 {\setlength{\KFLT@rowboxwidth}{.9\linewidth/\real{#3}}}%
```

If [H], create an inline minipage:

```
761 \ifthenelse{\equal{#2}{H}}%
762 {%
763 \bigbreak\noindent\begin{minipage}{\linewidth}%
764 }%
```

Isn't [H], so create a float, possibly starred:

```
765 {%
766 \IfBooleanTF{#1}%
767 {\begin{\KFLT@subgrptype*}[#2]}\begin{\KFLT@subgrptype}[#2]}%
768 }%
```

Set the caption type:

```
769 \captionsetup*{type=\KFLT@subgrptype}%
```

Process continued floats:

```
770 \ifthenelse{\boolean{\KFLT@subgrprcont}}{\ContinuedFloat}{}%
```

Center the contents:

```
771 \center\unskip%
```

If this is a table, place the caption above the contents:

```
772 \KFLT@captioniftype{table}{subgrp}%
```

Not yet started a row of subfloats. The use of `\defcounter` makes these changes local.

```
773 \defcounter{\KFLT@numcols}{#3}%
774 \defcounter{\KFLT@thiscol}{0}%
```

Creat a group for the subfloats. Necessary in case they change `\tdtextcenter`, etc.

```
775 \begingroup%
776 }
```

`\KFLT@endsubfloats`  $\{ \langle starred? \rangle \} \{ \langle loc \rangle \}$

Ends a subfloat environment.

777 `\newcommand*\KFLT@endsubfloats}[2]{%`

End the group containing the subfloats:

778 `\endgroup%`

779 `\unskip\endcenter%`

A little extra space at the bottom:

780 `\par\addvspace{\bigskipamount}%`

Optionally print artist's name and additional text:

781 `\KFLT@addartisttext{subgrp}%`

If this was a figure, place the caption below the contents:

782 `\KFLT@captioniftype{figure}{subgrp}%`

End the float or minipage:

783 `\ifthenelse{\equal{#2}{H}}%`

784 `{\end{minipage}\bigbreak}%` was [H]

785 `{% not [H]:`

786 `\IfBooleanTF{#1}% starred?`

787 `{\end{\KFLT@subgrptype*}}{\end{\KFLT@subgrptype}}%`

788 `}% not [H]`

Unnest the environment:

789 `\setboolean{KFLT@inkeysubfloats}{false}%`

790 `}`

Env `keysubfigs` \* [*loc*]  $\{ \langle numcols \rangle \} \{ \langle keys/values \rangle \}$

A group of subfigures typeset in rows.

791 `\NewDocumentEnvironment{keysubfigs}{s O{tbp} m +m}`

792 `{%`

Error if trying to nest environments:

793 `\KFLT@nonest%`



Default the options:

```
794 \KFLT@subgrpdefaults%
```

Start of the environment:

```
795 \KFLT@subfloats{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}%
796 }% the start of the environment
```

end of the environment:

```
797 {%
798 \KFLT@endsubfloats{#1}{#2}%
799 }
```

Env **keysubtabs** \* [*loc*] {*numcols*} {*keys/values*}

A group of subtables typeset in rows.

```
800 \NewDocumentEnvironment{keysubtabs}{s O{tbp} m +m}
801 {%
```

Error if trying to nest environments:

```
802 \KFLT@nonest%
```

Default the options:

```
803 \KFLT@subgrpdefaults%
```

Default to table float type:

```
804 \KFLT@setsubgrptable%
```

Start of the environment:

```
805 \KFLT@subfloats{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}%
806 }% the start of the environment
```

End of the environment:

```
807 {%
808 \KFLT@endsubfloats{#1}{#2}%
809 }
```

### 3.22 Margin Floats

```
Env KFLT@marginfloat [<offset>] {<type>}

810 \newsavebox{\KFLT@marginfloatbox}
811
812 \NewDocumentEnvironment{KFLT@marginfloat}{0{-1.2ex} m}
813 {% start
814 \FloatBarrier% keep floats in order
815 \begin{lrbox}{\KFLT@marginfloatbox}%
816 \begin{minipage}{\marginparwidth}%
817 \captionsetup{type=#2}%
818 \hbox{} \vspace*{#1}%
819 \noindent%
820 }% start
821 {\end{minipage}%
822 \end{lrbox}%
823 \marginpar{\usebox{\KFLT@marginfloatbox}}%
824 }
```

```
Env marginfigure [<offset>]

825 \ProvideDocumentEnvironment{marginfigure}{0{-1.2ex}}
826 {\begin{KFLT@marginfloat}[#1]{figure}}
827 {\end{KFLT@marginfloat}}
```

```
Env margintable [<offset>]

828 \ProvideDocumentEnvironment{margintable}{0{-1.2ex}}
829 {\begin{KFLT@marginfloat}[#1]{table}}
830 {\end{KFLT@marginfloat}}
```

# Change History and Index

## Change History

|                                      |    |                                    |    |
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| v0.10                                |    | Docs: Loading keyfloat. . . . .    | 1  |
| General: 2016/12/01 Initial ver. . . | 1  | Docs: Margin float examples. . .   | 33 |
| v0.11                                |    | Docs: Wrapped float examples. . .  | 35 |
| \KFLT@addtext: Improved              |    | marginfigure: Added. . . . .       | 82 |
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| General: 2016/12/02 . . . . .        | 1  | KFLT@boxouter: [M] and [W] floats. | 68 |
| v0.12                                |    | v0.13                              |    |
| \keyfig: Group around contents. . .  | 72 | \KFLT@subfloats: Fix: Subfloat     |    |
| \keyfigbox: Group around             |    | type selection. . . . .            | 78 |
| contents. . . . .                    | 73 | General: 2017/01/18 . . . . .      | 1  |
| \keyparbox: Group around             |    | \KFLTimageboxwidth: Added. . .     | 67 |
| contents. . . . .                    | 73 | Docs: Other Settings. . . . .      | 1  |
| \keytab: Group around contents. . .  | 74 | Error if floatrow was loaded. . .  | 44 |
| General: 2016/12/09 . . . . .        | 1  | Fix: Expands names in              |    |
| Adapts to older version of           |    | references. . . . .                | 45 |
| tocdata. . . . .                     | 48 | v0.14                              |    |
| Added mo key. . . . .                | 51 | \KFLT@docaption: Fix: No index     |    |
| Added wp key. . . . .                | 51 | entry if no artist given. . . . .  | 59 |
| Docs: Improved index. . . . .        | 1  | General: 2017/02/09 . . . . .      | 1  |

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