The package \texttt{hvfloat} defines a macro to place objects and captions of floats in different positions with different rotating angles.

All objects and captions are framed on the first pages, which is only for some demonstration here and has no additional sense!

To compare the place of the definition of the floating objects in the source and the output a marginnote \texttt{float} is set into the margin. This is done also only for demonstration!
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<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>A doublepage image with a caption on the image.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>A doublepage image with a caption on the image.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>A caption for a double-sided image that will be placed on the right-hand part of the illustration. The illustration begins on the left edge of the paper. No further text is placed on the pages. A short form is used for the LOF. The parameter is doubleFULLPAGE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>A caption for a double-sided image that will be placed after the image. The image begins on the left edge of the paper. No further text is placed on the pages. A short form is used for the LOF. The parameter is doubleFULLPAGE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>A caption for a double-sided image that will be placed before the image. The image begins on the left edge of the paper. No further text is placed on the pages. A short form is used for the LOF. The parameter is doubleFULLPAGE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>A doublepage image with a caption below the right part.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>A doublepage image with a caption on the right side of the right part.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>A doublepage image with a caption on the right side of the right part.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>A doublepage image with a caption on the right side of the right part.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Caption at bottom right beside the float with a caption width of (0.5\text{columnwidth}).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>A float which needs the complete paper width and height.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 The package options

fbox  The objects and captions are put into a \fbox command, like in this documentation. This doesn’t make real sense and is only for some demonstration useful or for locating problems if images seems to have too much whitespace.

hyperref Load package hyperref.
nostfloats do not load package stfloats.

The length \belowcaptionskip is set by \LaTeX to 0pt and changed in hvfloat to the same value than \abovecaptionskip. This length can be changed to another value in the usual way with \setlength or \addtolength.

The following packages are loaded by hvfloat and the optional argument hypcap is passed to the packages caption and subcaption:
  caption, subcaption, atbegshi, stfloats, expl3, multido, graphicx, xkeyval, ifoddpage, and afterpage.

2 The Macros and optional arguments

The syntax for the macros and \hvFloatSetDefaults, \hvFloatSet, and \hvFloat is

| \hvFloatSet{key=value list} | \hvFloatSetDefaults |
| \hvFloat* [Options] {*} {float type} {floating object} {short caption} {long caption} {label} |

The star version is explained in section 11 on page 22 and 19.2 on page 48 and the optional * is explained in section 17.3 on page 37.

\hvFloatSet allows the global setting of keywords and \hvFloatSetDefaults sets all keywords to its default value as shown in Table 2 on the next page.

If \hvFloat has an empty second parameter <float type>, then \hvFloat switches by default to a nonfloat (see table 2) object, which is not important for the user. All other parameters may also be empty and the short caption as second optional parameter missing. This one is as usual the caption for the \listoffigures.

There are some more macros defined, more or less for internally use in hvfloat, but they can be used for own purposes.

| \figcaption{short caption text} {caption text} |
| \tabcaption{short caption text} {caption text} |
| \tabcaptionbelow{short caption text} {caption text} |

They are used for the nonfloat keyword, where these macros write captions in the same way but outside of a float environment. The default caption cannot be used here. It is no problem to use the \tabcaption command to place a caption anywhere, like here in an inlined mode:

**Table 1:** A Caption without any sense and any object

A label can be put inside the argument or after the command in the usual way, so that a reference to the not existing table 2 is no problem.

[...] It is no problem to use the \verb|\tabcaption| command to place a caption anywhere, like here in an inlined mode:

\tabcaption{The Caption without sense ...}
The Macros and optional arguments

{A Caption without any sense and any object}\label{dummy} A label can be put inside the argument or after the command in the usual way, so that a reference to the not existing table-\ref{dummy} is no problem.

With the macro \texttt{hvDefFloatStyle} one can define a style which can be used instead of the individual setting:

\texttt{hvDefFloatStyle\{name\}\{setting\}}

Internally the style is saved in a macro named \texttt{hv@<name>}. There are the following keywords:

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{l|l|l}
\hline
\textbf{Keyword} & \textbf{Default} & \textbf{Description} \\
\hline
floatPos & tbp & This is the same default placement setting as in standard \LaTeX{}; maybe not always the best setting. \\
rotAngle & 0 & The value for the angle if both the object and the caption should be rotated together. \\
capWidth & n & The width of the caption. Can be \texttt{n} for a natural width given by the current linewidth, \texttt{w} for the width of the object, \texttt{h} for the height of the object, or a scale factor for \texttt{columnwidth}. \\
capAngle & 0 & The integer value for the angle if the caption should be rotated. Positive is counter-clockwise. \\
capPos & bottom & The position of the caption relative to the object. Possible values: \texttt{before}: always before (left) from the object. \texttt{top}: always on top of the object. \texttt{left}: always before (left) from the object, but on the same page in twocolumn mode. \texttt{after}: always after (right) from the object. \texttt{bottom}: always on the bottom of the object. \texttt{right}: always after (right) from the object, but on the same page in twocolumn mode. \texttt{inner}: in twoside mode always typeset at the inner margin. \texttt{outer}: in twoside mode always typeset at the outer margin. \texttt{evenPage}: in twoside mode with fullpage objects always on an even page. \texttt{oddPage}: in twoside mode with fullpage objects always on an odd page. \\
capVPos & center & Only used when \texttt{capPos=left} \texttt{| right}; in these cases, the caption can be vertically placed at the bottom, center or top. \\
objectPos & center & Horizontal placement of the object relative to the document. Possible values are \texttt{l(eft)}, \texttt{c(enter)}, \texttt{r(ight)}. \\
objectAngle & 0 & Integer value for the angle if the object should be rotated. Positive is counter-clockwise. \\
floatCapSep & 5pt & Additional space between the object and a left- or right-placed caption. \\
useOBox & false & Instead of passing the object as a parameter to \texttt{hvFloat}, with \texttt{useOBox=true} the contents of the predefined box \texttt{hvOBox} is used. \\
onlyText & false & The caption is printed as normal text with no entry in any list of ... \\
nonFloat & false & The object isn’t put in a floating environment, but printed as standard text with an additional caption. The float counter is increased as usual and can be referenced. \\
wide & false & The float can use \texttt{textwidth+\marginparwidth} as horizontal width. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{The optional keywords for the macro \texttt{hvFloat}}
\end{table}
3 The default use of floating environments

In this case there is no essential difference to the well known \texttt{figure} or \texttt{table} environment, f.ex.:

\begin{figure}
... object ...
\caption{...} \% caption below the object
\end{figure}

\hspace{1cm}

\textbf{Figure 2:} Without any keywords (only the \texttt{fbox} package option)

Code for figure 2:

\begin{verbatim}
\hvFloat{figure}{\includegraphics{images/rose}}{Without any keywords (only the \texttt{fbox} package option)}{fig:0}
\end{verbatim}

Code for table 3:

\begin{verbatim}
\begin{tabularx}{\textwidth}{>{\ttfamily}l|l|X}
\hline
\texttt{Name} & \texttt{Type} & \texttt{Description}\\\hline
\texttt{hvFloatEnv} & \texttt{command} & places object and caption in different ways\\
\texttt{figcaption} & \texttt{command} & writes a figure caption in a non floating environment\\
\texttt{tabcaption} & \texttt{command} & writes a table caption in a non floating environment\\
\texttt{hvFloatSetDefaults} & \texttt{command} & sets all options to the defaults\\
\texttt{hvDefFloatStyle} & \texttt{command} & define a user style\\
\hline
\end{tabularx}
\end{verbatim}
4 Caption width

Table 3: With the only Option capPos=top to place the caption on top of the table, which is often the default.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\hvFloat</td>
<td>command</td>
<td>places object and caption in different ways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\hvFloatEnv</td>
<td>environment</td>
<td>places object and caption exactly Here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\figcaption</td>
<td>command</td>
<td>writes a figure caption in a non floating environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\tabcaption</td>
<td>command</td>
<td>writes a table caption in a non floating environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\hvFloatSetDefaults</td>
<td>command</td>
<td>sets all options to the defaults</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\hvDefFloatStyle</td>
<td>command</td>
<td>define a user style</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\footnotesize{(With the only Option \texttt{capPos=top} to place the caption on top of the table, which is often the default.)%}

See section 14 for some more informations about tabulars as objects.

4 Caption width

4.1 Default – natural width

The default setting is the natural width of a paragraph with respect to the current linewidth or columnwidth for a caption below or above an object. It behaves in the same way as a caption set by one of the default floating environments like figure or table:

```latex
\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics{images/rose}
\caption{Default caption width setting, which is the natural width with respect to the current linewidth.}
\end{figure}
```

**Fig. 3**

For the following examples the package option fbox is disabled. All frames are now set with the macro `\frame` or the optional keyword `objectFrame`.

For a caption beside an object, the natural caption width (without the optional argument `wide`) is given by the current linewidth minus the width of the object and the space between object and caption, which is set by `floatCapSep` (see Table 2 on page 8).

```latex
\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics[scale=1.5]{images/rose}
\caption{Caption right beside with a \textbf{natural} width, which is given by the width of the object, the separation between object and caption, and the current linewidth.}
\end{figure}
```

**Figure 3:** Default caption width setting, which is the natural width with respect to the current linewidth.

!! For the following examples the package option fbox is disabled. All frames are now set with the macro `\frame` or the optional keyword `objectFrame`.

For a caption beside an object, the natural caption width (without the optional argument `wide`) is given by the current linewidth minus the width of the object and the space between object and caption, which is set by `floatCapSep` (see Table 2 on page 8).
4.2 Relative linewidth

With \texttt{capwidth=<number>} the caption width is set to \texttt{<number>\columnwidth}. For captions at the bottom or on top of objects the setting is not checked if \texttt{<number>} is greater than 1.

```
\hvFloat[floatPos=htb,capWidth=0.9]{figure}{\includegraphics{images/rose}}%
{Caption below with a width of 0.9 of the current line width (column width), which is in this special case \texttt{\linewidth}. Divide it by 28.82 to get cm.}{fig:width2}
```

Figure 5: Caption below with a width of 0.9 of the current line width (column width), which is in this special case 376.42744pt. Divide it by 28.82 to get cm.

If such a value like 0.9\texttt{\linewidth} is used for a caption beside an object, then the macro does a test if the space beside the object is less equal the defined caption width. If not then the width is set to the possible value between object and margin:

```
\hvFloat[floatPos=htb,capPos=after,capWidth=0.9]{figure}{\includegraphics[scale=1.5]{images/rose}}%
{Caption right beside with a width setting of \texttt{0.9\textbackslash{}linewidth} which is too big for this example and therefore corrected by the macro to the maximal width.}{fig:width3}
```

Fig. 4

Figure 4: Caption right beside with a \textit{natural} width, which is given by the width of the object, the separation between object and caption, and the current linewidth.

Fig. 5

Fig. 6
5 Caption left or right of the object

4.3 Identical object and caption width

With \texttt{capWidth=w} the caption width is like the object width which makes only real sense if you have a lot of identical images with respect to its widths.

\begin{verbatim}
\hvFloat[floatPos=!htb,capWidth=w]{figure}{\includegraphics[width=0.5\linewidth]{images/CTAN}}
\% Caption below with a width of the given object which may be a problem if it is a very small object.\{fig:width4
\end{verbatim}

Figure 6: Caption right beside with a width setting of 0.9\linewidth which is too big for this example and therefore corrected by the macro to the maximal width.

4.4 caption width to height of the object

With \texttt{capWidth=h} the caption width is like the object height which makes only real sense if you want to put a rotated caption beside the object.

\begin{verbatim}
\hvFloat[floatPos=!htb,capPos=after,capWidth=h,capAngle=90,objectFrame]{figure}{\includegraphics[images/rose]}%
\% Caption beside with a width of the given object height which may be a problem if it is a very small object.\{fig:width5
\end{verbatim}

Figure 7: Caption below with a width of the given object which may be a problem if it is a very small object.

5 Caption left or right of the object

By default the caption is set on the left side of the object. If the caption and the object are set side by side, then the keyvalue \texttt{before} is identical to the setting \texttt{left}.

5.1 Caption right with specific length

Code for figure 9:
5.2 Caption left and rotated

If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

Figure 9: Caption vertically centered right beside the float with a natural caption width (the default). Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

Figure 10: It is no problem to rotate the object, too. But with a different angle value than for the caption. Do not ask for the sense, it is only a demonstration of what is possible ... The object (image) is rotated by $-30$ degrees with the macro \rotatebox. Without any definition the caption will be placed vertically centered to the object. Important for the height of the object is the surrounding orthogonal rectangle.
Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

6 Caption inner or outer

Setting the caption position to \texttt{inner} or \texttt{outer} makes only sense for a document in twoside mode. For a oneside document \texttt{inner} is the same as \texttt{left} and \texttt{outer} is the same as \texttt{right}. We show only the code for the first image with the setting \texttt{capPos=inner}, whereas the second one chooses only \texttt{capPos=outer}.

Code for figure 11:

\begin{verbatim}
\hvFloat[capPos=inner]{figure}{\includegraphics{images/rose}}
\end{verbatim}

Fig. 11: Caption vertically centered right beside the float with a caption width of the height of the image and a rotation of the caption and the object.

Figure 10: Caption vertically centered left beside the float with a caption width of \texttt{capWidth=h}, which is the height of the object.
Figure 12: Caption set with the parameter setting `capPos=inner`, which will be a caption on the right side for an even page and on the left side for an odd page.

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjft – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

Now the same Image with `capPos=outer`. The current page number is 15, an odd page. We now set a pagebreak at the end of the second image to see if it works with `inner/outer`.

`hvFloat[capPos=outer]{figure}{\includegraphics{images/rose}}` %
`[Centered Caption on the inner side]%` Caption set with the parameter setting `\texttt{capPos=outer}`, which will be a caption on the right side for an even page and on the left side for an odd page.

Figure 13: Caption set with the parameter setting `capPos=outer`, which will be a caption on the right side for an even page and on the left side for an odd page.

Figure 14: Caption at the bottom right beside the float with a caption width of `0.5\columnwidth` and and `capPos=outer`. 
7 Vertical Position of the Caption

We have an even page, the reason why figure 13 has the caption for *inner* on the left side and figure 14 for *outer* on the right side.

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjif – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

**Code for figure 15:**

```latex
\begin{hvFloat}[
  \capWidth=0.5, \% of \columnwidth
  \capPos=inner, \% \Rightarrow INNER
  \capAngle=0,
  \capVPos=bottom,
  \objectPos=center\{figure\}{\includegraphics{images/rose}}
]{figure}{\texttt{\centered Caption beside Object}}{fig:22}
\end{hvFloat}
```

Fig. 15

![Figure 15: Caption vertically centered right beside the float with a caption width of 0.5\textbackslash columnwidth and capPos=outer ]{fig:22}

We have an even page, the reason why figure 12 has the caption for *inner* on the right side and figure 14 for *outer* on the left side.

7 Vertical Position of the Caption

The caption can be placed beside the object in the positions

(c)enter|(b)ottom|(t)op

**The code for figure 16:**

```latex
\begin{hvFloat}[
  \floatPos=htb,
  \capWidth=0.25,\%
  \capPos=right,\%
  \capVPos=bottom,\%
  \objectPos=center\{figure\}{\includegraphics{images/rose}}\%
]{figure}{\texttt{Caption at bottom right beside the float}}{fig:4}
\end{hvFloat}
```

Fig. 16

The code for figure 17:
The code for figure 18:

```
1 \hvFloat[
2 \hspace{0.25cm}
3 \hspace{0.25cm}
4 \hspace{0.25cm}
5 \hspace{0.25cm}
6 \hspace{0.25cm}
7 \hspace{0.25cm}
] {figure}{\includegraphics{images/rose}}{Caption centered right beside the float}{fig:6}
```

8 Caption format

The \caption and \subcaption macros are fully under the control of the package caption. The formatting can be set with the macros \captionsetup, \subcaptionsetup, or via the optional
argument setting of \hvFloat with the keywords capFormat and subcapFormat. The argument itself will then be used internally by \captionsetup and/or \subcaptionsetup in a minipage, the reason why it will be local to the current image.

\begin{verbatim}
\hvFloat[
  capPos=right,
  capFormat={labelsep=newline,justification=RaggedRight,font={small,it},labelfont=bf}
]{figure}{
  \frame{\includegraphics{images/rose}}}{\blindtext}{fig:66}
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Fig. 19}

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like "Huardest gefbarn"? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

9 Horizontal Position of the Float

The caption is always near the object, only divided by the length \floatCapSep which can be set by the keyword of the same name floatCapSep. It accepts only a value with any allowed unit. The keyword objectPos refers always to the complete floating object: caption and object. The meaning of objectPos=left is: Put the object as far as possible to the left margin. If capPos=left is also used, then the caption is at the left margin followed by the object (see Figure 21 on the next page).

The code for figure 20:

\begin{verbatim}
\hvFloat[
  capWidth=0.25,
  capPos=right,
  capVPos=top,
  objectPos=left,
  objectFrame,
]{figure}{
  \includegraphics{images/rose}}{%
  Caption at top right beside the float and object position left}{fig:7}
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Fig. 20}

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there
Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

The code for figure 22:

```latex
\hvFloat[
  capWidth=0.25,  
  capPos=before,  
  capVPos=top,  
  objectPos=right,  
  objectFrame,
]{{figure}\{\includegraphics{images/rose}\}{%  
  Caption at top left beside the float and object position right}{fig:8}
```

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.
the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

## 10 Wide floats

With the optional argument `wide` the width of the defined `\marginparwidth` is added to the allowed horizontal width of the float.

The code for figure 23:

```latex
\hvFloat[wide,  
capPos=right,  
capVPos=top,  
objectPos=left,  
]{figure}{\includegraphics[width=0.75\linewidth]{images/CTAN}}{%  
Caption at top right beside the float and object position left and  
the option \texttt{wide}.}{fig:70}
```

**Figure 23:** Caption at top right beside the float and object position left and the option `wide`.

The code for figure 24:

```latex
\hvFloat[wide,  
capPos=left,  
capVPos=top,  
objectPos=right,  
]{figure}{\includegraphics[width=0.75\linewidth]{images/CTAN}}{%  
Caption at top left beside the object and object position left and  
the option \texttt{wide}.}{fig:80}
```

**Figure 24:** Caption at top left beside the object and object position left and the option `wide`.

For a twosided document it will place the object always in the margin.

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjif – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

```latex
\hvFloat[wide,  
capPos=inner,  
capVPos=top,  
]{figure}{\includegraphics[width=0.75\linewidth]{images/CTAN}}{%  
Caption at top and inner beside the float and object position right and  
the option \texttt{wide}.}{fig:81}
```
Now we set the same image with the same setting on the next page. The caption will change its side due to the setting `capPos=outer`.

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

The caption can be typeset completely into the margin with:

```latex
\captionsetup{justification=RaggedRight}
\hvFloat[wide,
capPos=outer,
capVPos=top,
floatCapSep=marginparsep,]
\includegraphics[width=\linewidth]{images/CTAN} \%
\captionatopinner\texttt{wide}.\{fig:812\}
```
11 The star version \hvFloat*

In the twocolumn mode the floating environment can be set over both columns with the star version \hvFloat*. The floating environment will not be on the bottom of the page. The code for the following example (Figure 28) is:

```latex
\hvFloat*[capPos=right]{figure}\
{\includegraphics[width=0.9\textwidth]{images/frose}}\%

[A float with the default caption setting]\
{\includegraphics[width=0.9\textwidth]{fig:1}}%\%

{A default caption of a ‘‘’’ object with the default setting, which}\
is a ‘‘left’’ caption which means that it always appears before the object.\
This can be an even or odd page. And some more text which has no}\
real meaning because it fills only the space for a long caption.]%\
{fig:8}
```

The example shows on page 3 the star version and on page 4 the same without using the star.

![Figure 28: Output of default1s2c (pages 2–5)](image)

12 Full Page Width in Landscape Mode

If you do not want to load the package \lscape (or pdfl\lscape) you can use the floatPos=\ option to put the image on an own page and rotated by 90 degrees (figure 29).

Code for figure 29:

```latex
\hvFloat[\%\ floatPos=\%
\capPos=bottom,\%
\rotAngle=90,\%
o\objectPos=center,\%
]{figure} {\includegraphics[width=0.9\textwidth]{textheight}[images/CTAN]}%\%

[Object and Caption in landscape mode][\%
\caption and object in landscape mode. \blindtext\{fig:9\}]
```

The float can also be put to the left or to the right (above/below in landscape) with the objectPos=1 parameter

Fig. 29  Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huarest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of
Figure 29: Caption and object in landscape mode. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.
the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special
content, but the length of words should match the language.

The code for figure 30:

\hvFloat[
\floatPos=p,
capWidth=h,
capPos=right,
objectAngle=90,
capAngle=-90,
objectPos=left,
]{figure}{\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{images/CTAN}}%
[Rotated Caption in Landscape]{{
Caption right beside the float and object position left. The caption rotated by $-90$ degrees.\blindtext}{fig:10}

Fig. 30

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text
will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there
no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest
gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font,
how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of
the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special
content, but the length of words should match the language.

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text
will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there
no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest
gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font,
how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of
the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special
content, but the length of words should match the language.

13 The nonFloat Option

Sometimes it is better to put a “float” in a specific position of the page. This is possible with the
nonfloat package and the keyword nonFloat.

Some nonsense text before the following \emph{non floating} object.

\hvFloat[
nonFloat,
capWidth=0.25,
capPos=right,
capVPos=bottom,
objectPos=bottom,
objectFrame,
]{figure}\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{images/rose}%
[Nonfloat Captions]{{
Caption of a ‘‘nonfloat’’ Object, using the \texttt{nonfloat} Package}{fig:11}

Some nonsense text after the preceding \emph{non floating} object.

Fig. 31
Figure 30: Caption right beside the float and object position left. The caption rotated by −90 degrees.
14 Tabulars as Objects

The image 31 is exactly placed where the command \hvFloat appears. There are only commands for figure and table environments:

\newcommand{\figcaption}{\def\@captype{figure}\caption}
\newcommand{\tabcaption}{\def\@captype{table}\caption}

But it is no problem, to define more \texttt{caption} commands to support other with the \texttt{float} package defined new floats.

### 14 Tabulars as Objects

The object has to be passed as an parameter to the \texttt{hvFloat} macro. This is no problem with images but maybe with tables, so it is easier to use the box \texttt{hvOBox} to save the table in this box and pass it then to \texttt{hvFloat} with the \texttt{useOBox} option. For example see table 4 and 5:

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

```
\savebox{\hvOBox}{%
\begin{tabular}{>{\small \ttfamily}l|l|l}
\hline
\textsf{Name} & \textsf{Type} & \textsf{Description}\\
\hline
\CMD{hvFloat} & command & places object and caption in different ways\\
\CMD{hvFloatEnv} & environment & places object and caption exactly Here\\
\CMD{figcaption} & command & writes a figure caption in a non floating environment\\
\CMD{tabcaption} & command & writes a table caption in a non floating environment\\
\CMD{hvFloatSetDefaults} & command & sets all options to the defaults\\
\hline
\end{tabular}%
}
```

The code for table 4 and 5 is:

```
\hvFloat[%
floatPos=!hb,
```
Demonstration of the useOBox Parameter

Table 4: Demonstration of the useOBox Parameter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\hvFloat</td>
<td>command</td>
<td>places object and caption in different ways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\hvFloatEnv</td>
<td>environment</td>
<td>places object and caption exactly Here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\figcaption</td>
<td>command</td>
<td>writes a figure caption in a non floating environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\tabcaption</td>
<td>command</td>
<td>writes a table caption in a non floating environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\hvFloatSetDefaults</td>
<td>command</td>
<td>sets all options to the defaults</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tab. 5

15 Text and objects

With the onlyText keyword it is no problem to put some text beside an image without getting the caption title Figure/Table. The object still can be a floating one or a nonfloating if the nonfloat keyword is used.

The code for figure 15:

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics{images/rose}
\caption{Demonstration of the onlyText Parameter, which makes it possible to put some text beside a floating object without getting a starting \texttt{Figure:} or \texttt{Table:}}
\end{figure}
16 Environment \texttt{hvFloatEnv}

With the environment \texttt{hvFloatEnv} one can place an object exactly on that position where the environment is defined. For captions the use of \texttt{\captionof} is recommended:

\begin{verbatim}
\begin{hvFloatEnv}
\captionof{table}{A caption for a nice table}
\begin{tabular}{@{} l c r @{}}
\hline
left & center & right \\
L & C & R \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{hvFloatEnv}
\end{verbatim}

Table 5: Demonstration of the use of the Parameter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{hvFloat}</td>
<td>command</td>
<td>places object and caption in different ways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{hvFloatEnv}</td>
<td>environment</td>
<td>places object and caption exactly Here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{\caption}</td>
<td>command</td>
<td>writes a figure caption in a non-floating environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{\tabcaption}</td>
<td>command</td>
<td>writes a table caption in a non-floating environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{\hvFloatSetDefaults}</td>
<td>command</td>
<td>sets all options to the defaults</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6: A caption for a nice table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>left</th>
<th>center</th>
<th>right</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The environment has an optional argument for setting the line width which is preset to \texttt{\textwidth}. The object is always centered.
\begin{hvFloatEnv}[0.5\textwidth]
\captionof{table}{A caption for a nice table}
\begin{tabular}{@{} l c r @{}}
\hline
left & center & right \\
L & C & R \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{hvFloatEnv}

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|}
\hline
left & center & right \\
L & C & R \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{A caption for a nice table}
\end{table}

17 Full page objects in onecolumn mode

For an image or table which needs the whole space of a page the caption can be printed at the bottom of the preceding or following page. It is possible in oneside and twoside mode, but makes only real sense in the twoside mode. hvfloat defines three additional optional arguments for placing images in a complete column, page or paper:
\begin{verbatim}
define@key{Gin}{fullpage}[true]{% 
def\Gin@ewidth{\columnwidth}% \def\Gin@eheight{\textheight}% \Gin@boolkey{false}{iso}%
}
define@key{Gin}{FULLPAGE}[true]{% 
def\Gin@ewidth{\paperwidth}% \def\Gin@eheight{\textwidth}% \Gin@boolkey{false}{iso}%
}
\end{verbatim}

Figure 32 on the next pages shows the meaning of the optional arguments fullpage, FullPage, and FULLPAGE for \includegraphics[...]{tiger}.

17.1 Using the textarea

The setting capPos=evenPage (even) or capPos=oddPage (odd) page for a document in twocolumn mode makes no real sense. For a twosided document a setting like capPos=inner for inner or capPos=outer for outer margin makes more sense. For an image or table which needs the whole space of a page the caption can be printed at the bottom of the preceding or following page. It is possible in oneside and twoside mode, but makes only real sense in the twoside mode. Without any additional argument the caption is set first and the object on the following page:

17.1.1 Using the default or capPos=before

Without any additional argument the caption is set first (left) at the bottom of the current page and the object on the following page. This is the same setting like capPos=left for a onecolumn document. For the twocolumn option it makes more sense to use the setting capPos=before if the caption and object can appear on different pages.
Table 8: Valid optional arguments for a full page object.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>fullpage</code></td>
<td>`true</td>
<td>false`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>FULLPAGE</code></td>
<td>`true</td>
<td>false`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>multifloat</code></td>
<td>`true</td>
<td>false`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>subfloat</code></td>
<td>`true</td>
<td>false`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>separatortline</code></td>
<td><code>true</code></td>
<td>Put a line with a predefined width of 0.4pt between the text and the caption. Only valid for the keyword <code>fullpage</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>capPos</code></td>
<td><code>value</code></td>
<td>Caption before, after an object or on an evenPage or oddPage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With this setting the caption is always placed before the following object. This maybe sufficient for a oneside document but not the best solution if this document is printed on a duplex machine. In such a case it may make sense to have the captions always on an even (left) page, even though the document is typeset in a oneside mode. Figure 33 on the facing page
shows the output for a oneside document with a setting capPos=before.

Depending to the used documentclass it can be a problem, if the caption should be placed on the first page. In such a case use one of the other setting. Table 8 on the preceding page shows the valid optional arguments for a full page floating object.

4 Heading on Level 1 (section)
4 Heading on Level 1 (section)

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like "Huardest gefburn"? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look.

Figure 33: Output of default1sic (pages 2–9)
17 Full page objects in onecolumn mode

17.1.2 Using capPos=after

The caption will be printed always on the right side which is the same as after the full page object. The object appers immediately on the next page and the caption of the next following page at the bottom. There is no check for an even or odd page. This behaviour makes only sense for a oneside document.

\[\text{\texttt{hvFloat[fullpage, capPos=after]}}\]
\{figure\}
\{\includegraphics[fullpage]{images/frose}\}
\{A float which needs the complete page width and height.\}
\{A Caption of a \texttt{``fullpage''} object, which follows on the next page.\}
\{This can be an even or odd page. And some more text which has no real meaning because it fills only the space for a long caption.\}
\{fig:fullpage1\}

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{images/frose}
\caption{Output of after1s1c (pages 2–9)}
\end{figure}
17.1.3 Using capPos=evenPage — caption on an even page

With capPos=evenPage the caption will be printed on an even (left) page, the object will always be on an odd (right) page. This option makes only real sense for The twoside mode!

```latex
\[\texttt{hvFloat[fullpage, capPos=evenPage]}\%
\{figure\%
\{\includegraphics[fullpage]{images/frose}\%
\{A float with a caption on an even page (left)\%
\{A caption on an even (left) page of a ‘‘fullpage’’ object. \texttt{\blintext}\%
\{fig:fullpage3}\]
```

**Figure 35**: Output of even1s1c (pages 2–9)
17 Full page objects in onecolumn mode

17.1.4 Using capPos=oddPage — caption on an odd page

With capPos=oddPage the caption will be printed on an odd (right) page, the object will always be on an even (left) page, which is before the caption.

\[\begin{align*}
\text{\verb|\hspace{\textwidth, capPos=oddPage}|} & \text{\verb|\footnote{figure}|} \\
\text{\verb|\includegraphics[fullpage]{images/frose}|} & \text{[A float which needs the complete page width and height.]} \\
\text{\verb|\caption{A Caption on an odd page of a ‘’fullpage’’ object, which follows on the next page.}} & \text{This can be an even or odd page. And some more text which has no real meaning because it fills only the space for a long caption.} \\
\text{\verb|\fig{fullpage2}|} & \\
\end{align*}\]

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[fullpage]{images/frose}
\caption{Output of odd1s1c (pages 2–9)}
\end{figure}

17.1.5 Using capPos=inner or capPos=outer — caption on the inner or outer side

These settings make no sense in onecolumn mode.
17.2 Using the paper size

It belongs to the user to create an object which fills the complete page. However, with the keyword FULLPAGE which is valid for \hffloat and for the macro \includegraphics an image will be scaled to the paper dimensions \paperwidth and \paperheight. It can be used in one- and twocolumn mode!

\begin{figure}
\begin{verbatim}
1 \hffloat[FULLPAGE]
2 \{figure\}
3 \{\includegraphics[\textwidth]{frose.png}\}
4 \{A fullpage float with the default caption setting\}
5 \{A default caption of a \texttt{'fullpage'} object with the default setting, which is a \texttt{'left'} caption which means that it always appears before the object.
6 This can be an even or odd page. And some more text which has no
7 real meaning because it fills only the space for a long caption.\}
8 \{fig:fullpage0\}
\end{verbatim}
\end{figure}

\begin{figure}
\centering
\subfloat[A fullpage float with the default caption setting]{
\includegraphics[\textwidth]{frose.png}
\caption{A default caption of a \texttt{'fullpage'} object with the default setting, which is a \texttt{'left'} caption which means that it always appears before the object. This can be an even or odd page. And some more text which has no real meaning because it fills only the space for a long caption.}
\label{fig:fullpage0}
}
\caption{Output of paper-default1s1c (pages 2–9)}
\end{figure}
Figure 38: Output of paper-after1slc (pages 2–9)
17.3 Multifloats

Multifloats is the name for more than one image and/or tabular in one floating environment. Every image and/or tabular has its own caption, which is different to a subcaption. The syntax for multiple floats is

\[ \text{hvFloat[Options]} +\{\text{float type}\}(\text{floating object})[\text{short caption}]\{\text{long caption}\}[\text{label}] +\{\text{float type}\}(\text{floating object})[\text{short caption}]\{\text{long caption}\}[\text{label}] +\ldots +\{\text{float type}\}(\text{floating object})[\text{short caption}]\{\text{long caption}\}[\text{label}] \]

The + symbol defines an additional Object which will be part of the same floating environment. It’s up to the user to be sure that one page or one column can hold all defined objects. Every object gets its own caption which is the reason why figures and tabulars and ... can be mixed:

\begin{verbatim}
\captionsetup{singlelinecheck=false}
\hvFloat[fullpage,capPos=before,multiFloat,vFill] % no 1
+{figure}{\includegraphics[width=linewidth]{images/CTAN}} % no 1
[Short caption A] %
{A Caption A of a ‘‘fullpage’’ object, which follows on the left or right column. This can be an even or odd page. And some more text which has no real meaning because it fills only the space for a long caption.} %
{img:demo0} %
+{table}{\begin{tabular}{lrcp{3cm}} \hline
Linksbündig & Rechtsbündig & Zentriert & Parbox\
L & R & C & P\\
\multicolumn{4}{c}{Multicolumn over all columns}\\
\end{tabular}} % no 2
\begin{verbatim}
[Short Caption B] %
{A Caption B of a ‘‘fullpage’’ object, which follows on the left or right column. This can be an even or odd page.} %
+{figure}{\includegraphics[width=linewidth]{images/CTAN}} % no 3
{A Caption C of a ‘‘fullpage’’ object, which follows on the left or right column.} %
{img:demo1} %
+{figure}{\includegraphics[width=linewidth]{images/CTAN}} % no 4
{A Caption C of a ‘‘fullpage’’ object, which follows on the left or right column.} %
{img:demo2} %
\end{verbatim}
\end{verbatim}

The page with the objects has no additional informations it holds only the figures and/or tabulars. If you want it like subfigures or subtabulars then go to section 18 on page 39. The setting \captionsetup{singlelinecheck=false} is needed if you want the captions always left aligned.
Figure 39: Output of multi-default1s1c (pages 4–11)

Figure 40: Output of multi-after1s1c (pages 4–11)
18 Subfloat page

A subfloat page can have only one type of floats which will have one main caption and individual subcaptions. The syntax is similar to the one for a multifloat page:

```
\hvFloat[Options] +{<empty>}{float type}{short caption}{long caption}{label} +{<empty>}{floating object}{short caption}{long caption}{label} +... +{<empty>}{floating object}{short caption}{long caption}{label}
```

Some arguments are ignored for a subfloat, one can leave them empty. The first line defines only the type and the main caption, the object entry is ignored! All additional lines will have the same float type, the reason why the float type entry is ignored.

```
\hvFloat[{fullpage,capPos=before,objectFrame,subFloat,vFill}]%  
+{figure}{}[Short main caption of the objects] % main short lsi entry  
\{The main caption of a ''fullpage'' object, which follows on the left or right column. This can be an even or odd page. And some more text which has no real meaning because it fills only the space for a long caption.\} % main caption  
\{sub:demo0\}%  
+{\includegraphics[width=\linewidth]{images/CTAN}} % \{Short caption B\} % subcaption  
\} \%  
+{\includegraphics[width=\linewidth]{images/CTAN}} % \{A Caption C of a ''fullpage'' object, which follows on the left or right column.\} \%  
\{sub:demo1\}  
+{\includegraphics[width=\linewidth]{images/CTAN}} % \{A Caption D of a ''fullpage'' object\} \{sub:demo2\}  
+{\includegraphics[width=\linewidth]{images/CTAN}} % \{A Caption E of a ''fullpage'' object\} \{sub:demo3\}  
```

The keyword subFloat defines the images or tabulars as subfloats. The package subcaption is loaded by default and should be activated with \captionsetup[sub]{singlelinecheck}.  

39
19 Full page objects in twocolumn mode

The filenames always have a “2c” for two columns in its names, e.g. \left2s2c indicates capPos=before and the documentclass setting twoside and twocolumn. Depending to the used documentclass it can be a problem, if the caption should be placed on the first page of the whole document. In such a case use one of the other setting. Table 8 on page 30 shows the valid optional arguments for a full page floating object.

19.1 Default setting

For the twocolumn mode the caption can be in the left (first) or right (second) column. With the default setting (without using the keyword capPos) it is equivalent to the setting capPos=before, the caption is always placed before (left of) the object. This can be the first or the second column and both can be on different pages. With capPos=before (uppercase L) it is possible to get the caption and the object in the twocolumn mode always on one page. This is then the left (first) column for the caption (see figure 43).

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{example43}
\caption{Output of default2s2c (pages 2–9)}
\end{figure}

The example 43 shows that the caption and the object can be on different pages. If you do not like this behaviour, then use the setting capPos=left, which puts the caption before the
19 Full page objects in twocolumn mode

object, but always on the same page (see Figure 44).

Figure 44: Output of \texttt{left2s2c} (pages 2–9)

19.1.1 Using \texttt{capPos=after}

The caption will be printed always right of the object which is the same as after the full page object. With \texttt{capPos=after} it is possible to get the caption in the twocolumn mode always in the right (second) column (see figure 46 on the next page)

\begin{verbatim}
  \texttt{hvFloat[fullpage, capPos=after]{figure}}
  \{\includegraphics[fullpage]{images/rose}}%
  \{A float which needs the complete column width and height.\%
  \{A Caption of a \textquote{fullpage} object, which is on the left column.
  This is always the right column on an even or odd page. And some more
  text which has no real meaning because it fills only the space for a long
  caption.\%
  \{fig:fullpage1-2\%
\end{verbatim}

The caption and the object can be on different pages (Figure 45 on the facing page). If you do not like this behaviour, then use the setting \texttt{capPos=right} instead of \texttt{capPos=after}. Figure right2s2c shows that caption and object in this case are always on the same page.
Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in the original language. There is no need for special contents, but the length of words should match the language.

Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives no information. Really? Is there no information before the object? This can be an even or odd page. And some nonsense like “Huardest gef-burn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in the original language.

Figure 45: Output of after2s2c (pages 2–9)

Figure 46: Output of right2s2c (pages 2–9)
19.1.2 Using capPos=evenPage — caption on an even page

There can be a problem if there is not enough space on the bottom of the even page. Then the caption will be on the next page which is an odd one. In such a case use a manually \clearpage or wait for an update of \hfloat.

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{Output of \texttt{even2s2c} (pages 2–9)}
\end{figure}
19.1 Default setting

19.1.3 Using capPos=oddPage — caption on an odd page

There can be a problem if there is not enough space on the bottom of the even page. Then the caption will be on the next page which is an odd one. In such a case use a manually \clearpage or wait for an update of hvfloat.

Figure 48: Output of odd2s2c (pages 2–9)
19 Full page objects in twocolumn mode

19.1.4 Using \texttt{capPos=inner} — caption in the inner column

The caption will be printed in the right column for an even page and in the left column for an odd page.

\begin{verbatim}
\hvFloat[fullpage,capPos=inner]{figure}{\includegraphics[fullpage]{images/rose}}
{A Caption of a "fullpage" object, which follows on the left or right column.}
This can be an even or odd page. And some more text which has no real meaning because it fills only the space for a long caption.}
\end{verbatim}

\begin{figure}
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\
\hline
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\
\hline
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{Output of inner2s2c (pages 2–9)}
\end{figure}
19.1.5 Using capPos=outer — caption on the outer column

The caption will be printed on the left column an odd page, the object can appear before or after this caption.

\[\texttt{\textbackslash{hvfloat[fullpage, capPos=outer]{{\textbackslash{figure}}}}}\]
\[\texttt{\{	extbackslash{includegraphics[fullpage]{images/rose}}\}}\]

[A float which needs the complete page width and height with \texttt{\textbackslash{capPos=outer}}.]

[A Caption of a ‘‘fullpage’’ object, which has the caption position in the outer page. This can be an even or odd page. And some more text which has no real meaning because it fills only the space for a long caption.]

\{fig:fullpage2-2a\}

Figure 50: Output of outer2s2c (pages 2–9)
19 Full page objects in twocolumn mode

19.2 Using full page in twocolumn mode

With the star version of `\hfloat` The object is placed over both columns, the whole page. In such a case the only useful caption position is `capPos=inner` for `inner`.

```
\hfloat*[fullpage, capPos=inner]{figure}%
{\includegraphics[FullPage]{images/rose}}%
[A float which needs the complete page width and height with `texttt{capPos=outer}.]%
{A caption of a `\texttt{fullpage}` object in twocolumn mode: It uses the star version of `texttt{\textbackslash hfloat}`. The object goes over both columns.}{fig:two}
```

Figure 51: Output of paper-default2s2c (pages 2–9)
19.3 Multifloats

Multifloats is the name for more than one image and/or tabular in one floating environment. Every image and/or tabular has its own caption, which is different from a subcaption. The + symbol defines an additional Object which will be part of the same floating environment. It’s up to the user to be sure that one page or one column can hold all defined objects. Every object gets its own caption which is the reason why figures and tabulars and ... can be mixed:

1 \captionsetup{singlelinecheck=false}
2 \vfill
3 \includegraphics[height=0.4\textheight]{images/rose}
4 \vfill
5 \begin{tabular}{lr}
6 \hline
7 \textbf{L} & \textbf{R} \\%
8 \left & \right \%
9 \multicolumn{2}{c}{Multicolumn} \\%
10 \hline
11 \end{tabular}%
12 \vfill
13 \includegraphics[height=0.4\textheight]{images/rose}
14 \vfill
15 \begin{tabular}{lr}
16 \hline
17 \textbf{L} & \textbf{R} \\%
18 \left & \right \%
19 \multicolumn{2}{c}{Multicolumn} \\%
20 \hline
21 \end{tabular}%
22 \vfill

Figure 52: Output of paper-inner2s2c (pages 2–9)
20 Subfloat page

The page with the objects has no additional informations it holds only the figures and/or tabulars. If you want it like subfigures or subtabulars then go to section 18 on page 39. The setting \captionsetup{singlelinecheck=false} is needed if you want the captions always left aligned.

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{multi-sale2s2c}
\caption{Output of multi-default2s2c (pages 2-9)}
\end{figure}

20 Subfloat page

A subfloat page can have only one type of floats which will have one main caption and individual subcaptions. Some arguments are ignored for a subfloat, one can leave them empty. The first line defines only the type and the main caption, the object entry is ignored! All additional lines will have the same float type, the reason why the float type entry is ignored.

\begin{verbatim}
\captionsetup{sub}{singlelinecheck}
\hfloat[fullpage,capPos=before,objectFrame,subfloat,vFill]
+{figure}{\ShortMainCaption of the objects}{main short list entry}
\{The main caption of a "fullpage" object, which follows on the left or right column. This can be an even or odd page. And some more text which has no real meaning because it fills only the space for a long caption.\}
\{sub:demo08\}
+{}\{includesgraphics[height=0.28\textheight]{images/rose}\
\{Short caption B\}
\{A Caption B of a "fullpage" sub object.\}
\}
+{}\{includesgraphics[height=0.28\textheight]{images/rose}\
\{A Caption C of a "fullpage" object, which follows on the left or right column.\}
\{sub:demo10\}
+{}\{includesgraphics[height=0.28\textheight]{images/rose}\
\{A Caption D of a "fullpage" object\}
\{sub:demo20\}
\end{verbatim}
Figure 54: Output of multi-inner2s2c (pages 2-9)

The keyword subfloat defines the images or tabulars as subfloats. The package subcaption is loaded by default. For the subcaptions the singlelinecheck should be true (see listing).
Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in the original language. There is no need for special contents, but the length of words should match the language.

Figures 55: Output of sub-default2c2c (pages 2-9)

Figures 56: Output of sub-after2c2c (pages 2-9)
21 Doublepage objects – images and/or tabulars

If an image or a tabular or any other object is too big for one page, it can be split over two pages (left – right). It is obvious that this makes only sense for twoside documents. There are three optional arguments:

**doublePage** A splitted object with or without a caption on top of a double page, beginning in the left top text area. The user has to scale the image to be sure that the object will not be greater than \(2\times \text{paperwidth}-4\times \text{margin}\). The caption can be rotated on the right side of the right object part or under the right part.

**doublePage** A splitted object with or without a caption on top of a double page, beginning at the left side of the paper area and top of the text area. The user has to scale the image to be sure that the object will not be greater than \(2\times \text{paperwidth}\). The caption can only be under the right part of the object. The will be no additional text on the double page.

**doubleFULLPAGE** A splitted object with or without a caption on the right or below of a double page. The object can fill the complete double page. The user has to scale the image to be sure that the object will not be greater than \(2\times \text{paperwidth}\). A caption will be rotated and written over the object, or if possible, at the right. The user has to take care for a correct text color.

### 21.1 doubleFULLPAGE

The scaling of the image is left to the user. If the proportion of the object doesn’t fit \(2^\times \text{paperwidth}/\text{paperheight}\), then there can be a white part on the top or bottom of the object. A pagename will not be printed. In this documentation you’ll find a marginnote where the following full doublepage image is defined. It appears on the the next following even page and following text will be placed before the object.

```
\hfloat[doubleFULLPAGE,capPos=right,capAngle=90]
\includegraphics[angle=90,width=2^\text{paperwidth}]{images/r+j}
\caption{A doublepage image with a caption on the image.}
\caption{A caption for a double-sided image that will be placed below the right-hand part of the illustration. The illustration begins on the left edge of the paper.}
\caption{No further text is placed on the pages. A short form is used for the LOF.}
\caption{The parameter is \texttt{doubleFULLPAGE}}
\fig{doubleFULLPAGE0}
```

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

This is the second paragraph. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.
And after the second paragraph follows the third paragraph. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

After this fourth paragraph, we start a new paragraph sequence. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

This is the second paragraph. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

And after the second paragraph follows the third paragraph. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

After this fourth paragraph, we start a new paragraph sequence. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.
gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

This is the second paragraph. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

And after the second paragraph follows the third paragraph. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

After this fourth paragraph, we start a new paragraph sequence. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

This is the second paragraph. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

And after the second paragraph follows the third paragraph. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.
It is also possible to take a bind correction into account with e.g. `binCorr=5mm`, which reserves whitespace of 5mm in the inner margin on both pages.

```latex
\texttt{hvFloat[doubleFULLPAGE,capPos=right,bindCorr=5mm]}%
\texttt{\{figure\}}%
\texttt{\{includegraphics[angle=90,width=2\textwidth\}{images/r+j}\}}%
\texttt{\{A doublepage image with a caption on the image.\}}%
\texttt{\{A caption for a double-sided image that will be placed below the right-hand part of the illustration. The illustration begins on the left edge of the paper.\}}%
\texttt{\{No further text is placed on the pages. A short form is used for the LOF.\}}%
\texttt{The parameter is \texttt{doubleFULLPAGE}}%}
\texttt{\{fig:doubleFULLPAGE0a\}}
```

![Fig. 58](images/r+j)

After this fourth paragraph, we start a new paragraph sequence. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like "Huardest gefburn"? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like "Huardest gefburn"? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

This is the second paragraph. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like "Huardest gefburn"? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

And after the second paragraph follows the third paragraph. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like "Huardest gefburn"? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

After this fourth paragraph, we start a new paragraph sequence. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like "Huardest gefburn"? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text...
will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

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Figure 58: A caption for a double-sided image that will be placed on the right-hand part of the illustration. The illustration begins on the left edge of the paper. No further text is placed on the pages. A short form is used for the LOF. The parameter is doubleFULLPAGE.
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Figure 59: A caption for a double-sided image that will be placed on the right-hand part of the illustration. The illustration begins on the left edge of the paper. No further text is placed on the pages. A short form is used for the LOF. The parameter is doubleFULLPAGE.
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Placing the caption on the image itself is not the best solution. With the optional arguments before and after for capPos, the caption can be placed on the bottom of the preceding or following page of the doublepage object. A givel label, e.g. foo will always point to the page with the left part of the object. Internally are two additional labels defined: foo-cap points to the caption and foo-2 points to the right part of the doublepage object.

In the following example 60 the caption is on page 70, the left image part on page 68 and the right part on page 69. In the following example 61 the caption is on page 71, the left image part on page 72 and the right part on page 73. All three labels points to the same figure or table number:

```
\ref{foo} | \ref{foo-cap} | \ref{foo-2} \rightarrow 60 | 60 | 60
\pageref{foo} | \pageref{foo-cap} | \pageref{foo-2} \rightarrow 68 | 70 | 69
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Fig. 60
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**Figure 60:** A caption for a double-sided image that will be placed after the image. The image begins on the left edge of the paper. No further text is placed on the pages. A short form is used for the LOF. The parameter is `doubleFULLPAGE`
Figure 61: A caption for a double-sided image that will be placed before the image. The image begins on the left edge of the paper. No further text is placed on the pages. A short form is used for the LOF. The parameter is doubleFULLPAGE
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21.2 doublePAGE

With this option the object also starts at the left paper margin but on the top of the text area. There will be page numbers and a caption can be rotated on the right of the object or under it.

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**Figure 62**: A caption for a double-sided image that will be placed below the right-hand part of the illustration. The illustration begins on the left edge of the paper. No further text is placed on the pages. A short form is used for the LOF. The parameter is `doublePAGE`
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21.3 doublePage

With this option the object also starts at the left top of the text area. There will be pagenumbers and a caption can be rotated on the right of the object or under it and the rest of the text area is filled with text.

\hvFloat\{doublePage,sameHeight\}\%
{\figure}\%
{\includegraphics\{doublefullPage\}\{images/sonne-meer\}\%}
{A doublepage image with a caption on the right side of the right part.}\%
{A caption for a double-sided image that will be placed on the right side of the right-hand part of the illustration. The illustration begins on the left edge of the paper. A short form is used for the LOF.}
The parameter is \texttt\{doublePage\}\%
{fig:doublePage0sH}\%

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Figure 63: A caption for a double-sided image that will be placed on the right side of the right-hand part of the illustration. The illustration begins on the left edge of the paper. A short form is used for the LOF. The parameter is doublePage

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Fig. 64 This is the second paragraph. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

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Figure 65: A caption for a double-sided image that will be placed on the right side of the right-hand part of the illustration. The illustration begins on the left edge of the paper. A short form is used for the LOF. The parameter is `doublePage`.

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21.4 Tabulars

In General there is no difference in an image or tabular or simple text. The object will be saved in a box and then clipped. If the object is a tabular one might modify the tabular if it will be split in the middle of a column. In such a case one can insert some additional horizontal space for this column.

The tabular itself can be saved into the internal box \hbox or put directly as parameter into the macro.
21.4 Tabulars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zeile15</th>
<th>0 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 1 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 3 &amp; 1 &amp; 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zeile16</td>
<td>0 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 0 &amp; 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\midrule

Artikel gesamt & 2 & 6 & 13 & 6 & 4 & 3 & 5 & 4 & 0 & 6 & 3 & 5 & 23 & 10 & 8 & 15 & 13 & 1 \\
\bottomrule

\hline

\end{tabular}

Blindtext

\hfloat[doublePage,capPos=right,capVPos=top,floatCapSep=12pt]{
\table
\usebox{hvOBox}

[A doublepage tabular with a caption on the right side of the right part.]

[A caption for a double-sided tabular that will be placed on the right side of the right-hand part of the illustration. The illustration begins on the left edge of the paper. A short form is used for the LOF.

The parameter is \texttt{doublePage}]

\end{tabular}]

Tab. 9

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| Zeile 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Zeile 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Zeile 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Zeile 4 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Zeile 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Zeile 5 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Zeile 8 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| Zeile 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Zeile10 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Zeile11 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Zeile12 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lärm | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Zeile13 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Zeile14 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Zeile15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Zeile16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Artikel gesamt | 2 | 6 | 13 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
Table 9: A caption for a double-sided tabular that will be placed on the right side of the right-hand part of the illustration. The illustration begins on the left edge of the paper. A short form is used for the LOF. The parameter is doublePage

22 References to the page

With the command \pageref one can have a reference to the page number of a caption. For the fullpage option this can be the wrong page if someone wants a reference to the page where the object is set. Let’s assume that we use something like

\hvFloatSetDefaults
\hvFloat[fullpage,capPos=evenPage]{figure}%
{/IncludeGraphics{images/frose}}%
23 Defining a style

[23 Defining a style]

[A float which needs the complete paper width and height,]
(A Caption of a ‘fullpage’ object, which follows on the next page.
This can be an even or odd page. The object uses the complete paper dimensions)
{demo:fullpage}

The label demo:fullpage is used for the image and not for the caption! Internally another label called demo:fullpage-cap is set on the caption page which can be before or behind the object (depending to the optional argument of capPos). For example:

The caption of figure-ref{demo:fullpage-cap} is on page-pageref{demo:fullpage-cap}, but the image itself is on page-pageref{demo:fullpage}.

The caption of figure 67 is on page 94, but the image itself is on page 95. With package varioref it is:

Whith the package \Lpack{varioref} (\url{https://ctan.org/pkg/varioref})
one can get something like: see figure-vref{demo:fullpage}, which uses a “correct page number of the floating object and not the caption page number which is-vpageref{demo:fullpage-cap}.
The figure-ref{demo:fullpage} is on page-pageref{demo:fullpage}
and the caption on page-pageref{demo:fullpage-cap}

Whith the package varioref (\url{https://ctan.org/pkg/varioref}) one can get something like: see figure 67 on page 95, which uses a correct page number of the floating object and not the caption pagenumber which is on page 94. The figure 67 is on page 95 and the caption on page 94

23 Defining a style

With \hvDefFloatStyle one can define a special style to get rid of the individual setting:

\hvDefFloatStyle{name}{setting}

For example:

\hvDefFloatStyle{RightCaption}{floatPos=htb, capWidth=0.5, capPos=after, capVPos=bottom, objectPos=center}
\hvFloat[style=RightCaption]{figure}{\includegraphics{images/rose}}

{Caption vertically centered right beside the float with a caption width of \texttt{0.5\textbackslash columnwidth}.}{fig:style}

\vspace{0.5cm}

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=0.5\textwidth]{images/rose}
\caption{Caption at bottom right beside the float with a caption width of 0.5\textbackslash columnwidth.}
\end{figure}

92
24 Global float setting

Instead of writing the following sequence into the preamble:

\makeatletter
\renewcommand\fps@figure{tb}
\renewcommand\fps@table{t}
\makeatother

you can change the global setting of floats by loading the package hvfloat-fps. It allows optional package options to set the global placement:

\usepackage[figure=tb,table=t]{hvfloat-fps}

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

This is the second paragraph. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

And after the second paragraph follows the third paragraph. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

After this fourth paragraph, we start a new paragraph sequence. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

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Figure 67: A Caption of a “fullpage” object, which follows on the next page. This can be an even or odd page. The object uses the complete paper dimensions
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25 The Package Source

% $Id: hvfloat.sty 126 2021-06-29 12:56:04Z herbert $
%
%
% IMPORTANT NOTICE:
% This is file ‘hvfloat.sty’,
% Herbert Voss <hvoss@tug.org>
%
% This program can be redistributed and/or modified under the terms
% of the LaTeX Project Public License Distributed from CTAN archives
% in directory macros/latex/base/lppl.txt.
%
% DESCRIPTION:
% ‘hvfloat’ offers rotating of captions and objects for floats
%
\NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
\def\fileversion{2.33}
\def\filedate{2021/07/14}
%\message{'hvfloat' \fileversion, \filedate\space (Herbert Voss)}
\ProvidesPackage{hvfloat}[\filedate\ space \fileversion\ space special floating objects (hv)]
%\let\hvFloatFileVersion\fileversion
%
% newif\hv@fbox \hv@fboxfalse
% newif\hv@hyperref \hv@hyperreffalse
% newif\hv@nostfloats \hv@nostfloatstrue
% newif\hv@tugboat \hv@tugboatfalse
%
\DeclareOption{fbox}{\ifhv@fboxtrue\setlength{\fboxsep}{1pt}}
\DeclareOption{hyperref}{\ifhv@hyperreftrue}
\DeclareOption{nostfloats}{\hv@nostfloatstrue}
\DeclareOption{no-stfloats}{\hv@nostfloatstrue}
%
\ProcessOptions
%
%\PassOptionsToPackage{hypcap}{caption}
%\RequirePackage{caption}
%\RequirePackage{varwidth}
%
\PassOptionsToPackage{hypcap}{subcaption}
%\RequirePackage{subcaption}
%\RequirePackage{atbegshi}
%\RequirePackage{picture,trimclip}
%
%\RequirePackage{expl3,multido}
%\RequirePackage{graphicx}
%\RequirePackage{varwidth}
%\RequirePackage{xkeyval}
%\RequirePackage{ifoddpage}
%\RequirePackage{afterpage}
%
%\ifhv@hyperref
%\RequiresPackage{hyperref}
%\fi
%\ifhv@nostfloats\else
%\RequiresPackage{stfloats}\% for bottom floats in a twocolumn mode
%\fi
%\providecommand*\LenToUnit[1]{\strip@pt\dimexpr#1\unitlength}
%
\newlength\hvObjectWidth
\newlength{hvCapWidth}
\newlength{hvWideWidth}
\newlength{hvMultiFloatSkip}
\newlength{hvMaxCapWidth}
\AtBeginDocument{%
setlength\hv@BottomSpace{\dimexpr\paperheight-1in-\topmargin-\headheight-\headsep-\textheight}}
\newsavebox{hvObjectBox}
\newsavebox{hvCaptionBox}
\newsavebox{hvBox}
\newsavebox{@tempbox}
\newsavebox{hv@caption@box}
\newsavebox{hv@leftBox}
\newsavebox{hv@rightBox}
\newif{hv@capbeside}
hv@capbesidetrue
\newif{hv@switchType}
\def{hv@Top}{top}
\def{hv@Bottom}{bottom}
\def{hv@After}{after}
\def{hv@Before}{before}
\def{hv@Right}{right}
\def{hv@Left}{left}
\def{hv@Center}{center}
\def{hv@Outer}{outer}
\def{hv@Inner}{inner}
\def{hv@Even}{evenPage}
\def{hv@Odd}{oddPage}
\def{hv@Natural}{n}
\def{hv@Width}{w}
\def{hv@Height}{h}
\def{hv@Zero}{0}
\def{hv@figure}{figure}
\define@key{hvSet}{floatPos}[tbp]{% LaTeX's position parameters htbp
\def{hvSet@floatPos}{#1}%} % rotates caption AND image together
\define@key{hvSet}{rotAngle}[0]{% (n)atural width|object (w)idth)|object (h)eight|<scale of\columnwidth>
\def{hvSet@rotAngle}{#1}%} % it is relativ to the object, (e),(d) only valid for fullpage float
\define@choicekey*+{hvSet}{capPos}[\val\nr]{bottom,top,left,before,right,after,inner,outer,evenPage,oddPage,bottom}{{% it is relativ to the object, (e),(d) only valid for fullpage float
\ifcase
\relax
hv@capbesidetrue
\else
hv@capbesidetrue
\fi
% PackageWarning{hvfloat}{erroneous input (#1) for capPos ignored. Using bottom.}%
\def{hvSet@capPos}{bottom}{} % it is relativ to the object, (e),(d) only valid for fullpage float
\def{hvSet@capPos}{bottom}{} % it is relativ to the object
\ifcase
  \def\hv@capVPos{b}\
  \or
  \def\hv@capVPos{c}\
  \else
  \def\hv@capVPos{t}\
  \fi
}\PackageWarning{hvfloat}{erroneous input (#1) for capVPos ignored. Using center.}\
\def\hvSet@capVPos{center}\% it is relativ to the object
\else
\def\hvSet@capVPos{center}\% it is relativ to the object
\fi
\define@choicekey*+{hvSet}{allHPos}{\val}{\left,center,right}\[center\]\
  \def\hvSet@allHPos{#1}\
  \ifcase
    \relax\
     \gdef\hv@@allHPos{l}\
     \or
     \gdef\hv@@allHPos{c}\
     \else
     \gdef\hv@@allHPos{r}\
     \fi
  \PackageWarning{hvfloat}{erroneous input (#1) for allHPos ignored. Using center.}\
  \def\hvSet@allHPos{center}\% it is relativ to the object
\define@choicekey*+{hvSet}{objectPos}{\val}{\left,center,right,inner,outer}\[center\]\
  \def\hvSet@objectPos{#1}\
  \ifcase
    \relax\
     \gdef\hv@@objectPos{l}\
     \or
     \gdef\hv@@objectPos{c}\
     \else
     \gdef\hv@@objectPos{r}\
     \fi
  \PackageWarning{hvfloat}{erroneous input (#1) for objectPos ignored. Using center.}\
  \def\hvSet@objectPos{center}\% it is relativ to the object
\define@key{hvSet}{objectAngle}{0}{\-360..+360}\
  \def\hvSet@objectAngle{#1}
\define@key{hvSet}{floatCapSep}{5pt}{a width with the unit pt}\
  \def\hvSet@floatCapSep{#1}
\define@key{hvSet}{multiFloatSkip}{\normalbaselineskip}{a width with the unit pt}\
  \setlength\hvMultiFloatSkip{#1}
\define@boolkey{hvSet}{useOBox}{true}{use of the hvOBox contents}\
\define@boolkey{hvSet}{nonFloat}{true}{Do not use float environment}\
\define@boolkey{hvSet}{onlyText}{true}{Write the caption only as text}\
\define@boolkey{hvSet}{wide}{true}{Write the caption only as text}\
\define@boolkey{hvSet}{twoColumnCaption}{true}{Write the caption only as text}\
\define@boolkey{hvSet}{sameHeight}{true}{\nameuse{hv@sameHeight#1}}Write the caption only as text\
\define@boolkey{hvSet}{Debug}{true}{\nameuse{hv@Debug#1}}\gives more infos in the terminal\
\newif\ifhv@fullpage\
\newif\ifhv@FULLPAGE\
\newif\ifhv@doubleFULLPAGE\
\newif\ifhv@doublePage\
\newif\ifhv@setObjectLabel\
\newif\ifhv@global@sameHeight\
\newif\ifhv@Debug\
\newlength\hvSet@bindCorrection\
\newlength\hvSet@sepLineskip\
\newlength\hv@leftPageObjectWidth\hspace{\outernumberwidth}
\newlength\hv@tempWidthA\
\newlength\hv@tempWidthB\
\newlength\hv@minTextlines\
\newlength\hv@floatCapSep\
\newlength\hvSet@bindCorr\
\define@key{hvSet}{fullpage}{true}{\nameuse{hv@fullpage#1}}\gives more infos in the terminal\
\define@key{hvSet}{FULLPAGE}{true}{\nameuse{hv@FULLPAGE#1}}
\define@key{hvSet}{doubleFULLPAGE}{true}{\nameuse{hv@doubleFULLPAGE#1}}
\define@key{hvSet}{doublePage}{true}{\nameuse{hv@doublePage#1}}
\define@key{hvSet}{objectLabel}{true}{\nameuse{hv@objectLabel#1}}
\newcommand\reset@special@float{
\hv@set{subFloat=false,%fullpage=false,
multiFloat=false,%FULLPAGE=false}}
\def\hv@vskip{\vspace{\hvMultiFloatSkip}}
\newlength\hvAboveCaptionSkip
\newlength\hvBelowCaptionSkip
\newlength\hv@dblfptop
\newlength\hv@fptop
\newcount\hv@@capPos
\newlength\fboxlinewidth
\AtBeginDocument{%
\setlength\fboxlinewidth{\dimexpr\linewidth\relax-2\fboxrule-2\fboxsep}\%}
\setlength\belowcaptionskip{\abovecaptionskip}\% it is in latex.ltx = 0pt
\providecommand\figcaption[2][]{}
\providecommand\tabcaption[2][]{}
\providecommand\tabcaptionbelow[2][]{}
\renewcommand\figcaption[2][]{\begingroup\def@captype{figure}\ifx\relax\@captionformat\relax\else\expandafter\captionsetup\expandafter{\@captionformat}\fi
\ifx\relax\relax \caption{\@captiontext}\else\caption{\@captiontext}\fi\endgroup}
\renewcommand\tabcaption[2][]{\begingroup\def@captype{table}\ifx\relax\@captionformat\relax\else\expandafter\captionsetup\expandafter{\@captionformat,position=top}\fi
\ifx\relax\relax \caption{\@captiontext}\else\caption{\@captiontext}\fi\endgroup}
\renewcommand\tabcaptionbelow[2][]{\begingroup\def@captype{table}\ifx\relax\@captionformat\relax\else\expandafter\captionsetup\expandafter{\@captionformat,position=below}\fi
\ifx\relax\relax \caption{\@captiontext}\else\caption{\@captiontext}\fi\endgroup}
\newcommand\maxImageWidth
\AtBeginDocument{\maxImageWidth=\columnwidth}
\define@key{Gin}{columnWidth}[true]{%  \def\Gin@ewidth{\columnwidth}  }
\define@key{Gin}{fullpage}[true]{%  \def\Gin@ewidth{\columnwidth}\def\Gin@eheight{\textheight}\Gin@boolkey{false}{iso}\}
\define@key{Gin}{FullPage}[true]{%  \def\Gin@ewidth{\textwidth}\def\Gin@eheight{\textheight}\Gin@boolkey{false}{iso}\}
\define@key{Gin}{FULLPAGE}[true]{%  \def\Gin@ewidth{\paperwidth}\def\Gin@eheight{\paperheight}\Gin@boolkey{false}{iso}\}
\define@key{Gin}{doubleFULLPAGE}[true]{%  \def\Gin@ewidth{2\paperwidth}\def\Gin@eheight{\paperheight}\Gin@boolkey{false}{iso}\}
\define@key{Gin}{doublefullPage}[true]{%  \def\Gin@ewidth{\dimexpr2\paperwidth-2\evensidemargin}\def\Gin@eheight{\paperheight}\Gin@boolkey{true}{iso}\}

\newcommand{\IncludeGraphics}[2][2]\[
\vspace{\dimexpr-1in-voffset+topskip-headheight-0.5\baselineskip}\leavevmode\checkoddpage\ifoddpage\hspace{\dimexpr-\oddsidemargin-parindent-1in}\else\hspace{\dimexpr-\evensidemargin-parindent-1in}\fi\noindent\includegraphics[#1,width=\paperwidth,height=\paperheight,keepaspectratio=false]{#2}\]
\newcommand{\put@CaptionBox}[1][0]\[
\ifcase1\ifhv@fbox\fbox{\parbox{\wd\hvCaptionBox}{\usebox{\hvCaptionBox}}}\else\parbox{\wd\hvCaptionBox}{\usebox{\hvCaptionBox}}\fi\else\ifhv@fbox\fbox{\raisebox{-\height}{\usebox{\hvCaptionBox}}}\else\raisebox{-\height}{\usebox{\hvCaptionBox}}\fi\fi\]

25 The Package Source
\newcommand\put@ObjectBox[1][0]{% 
  \ifcase1
    \ifhv@fbox
      \fbox{\parbox{\wd\hvObjectBox}{\usebox{\hvObjectBox}}}% 
    \else
      \parbox{\wd\hvObjectBox}{\ifhv@objectFrame\frame{\usebox{\hvObjectBox}}\else\usebox{\hvObjectBox}\fi}% 
    \fi
  \or
    \ifhv@fbox
      \fbox{\raisebox{-\height}{\usebox{\hvObjectBox}}}% 
    \else
      \raisebox{-\height}{\ifhv@objectFrame\frame{\usebox{\hvObjectBox}}\else\usebox{\hvObjectBox}\fi}% 
    \fi
  \or
    \ifhv@fbox
      \fbox{\usebox{\hvObjectBox}}% 
    \else
      \raisebox{-\depth}{\ifhv@objectFrame\frame{\usebox{\hvObjectBox}}\else\usebox{\hvObjectBox}\fi}% 
    \fi
  \fi
}
\def\drawSepLine{% 
  \par\noindent \if@twocolumn
    \ifhv@twoColumnCaption
      \rule[0.4pt]{\linewidth}{-2.5ex}% 
    \else
      \rule[0.4pt]{\columnwidth}{-2.5ex}% 
    \fi
  \else
    \rule[0.4pt]{\linewidth}{-2.5ex}% 
  \fi
  \vspace{\hv@sepLineskip}% 
}
\newcounter{hv@tempCNTfigA}% 
\newcounter{hv@tempCNTfigB}% 
\newcounter{hv@tempCNTtabA}% 
\newcounter{hv@tempCNTtabB}% 
\newcounter{hv@pfigure}% 
\newcounter{hv@ptable}% 
\newcounter{subhv@pfigure}% 
\newcounter{subhv@ptable}% 
\newif\ifhv@star
\newif\if@hvsubstar
\setDefaults

% \newcommand*{\#5}\{\#6\}% 
% \ifnextchar*\% Main macro
\if@g@globalvhv@starttrue\ifhv@maxImageWidth=\textwidth\hvFloat@i% 
\else\ifhv@starfalse\ifhv@maxImageWidth=\columnwidth\hvFloat@i*% 
\fi
\fi
\def\hvFloat{\@ifnextchar*%
\begin{verbatim}
\def\do@hvFloat@i*{\@ifnextchar[\do@hvFloat}{\do@hvFloat[]}\def\do@hvFloat[#1]{\begingroup\setlength{\hvWideWidth}{\dimexpr\columnwidth+\marginparwidth+\marginparsep}\setlength{\hvWideWidth}{\dimexpr\textwidth+\marginparwidth+\marginparsep}\setlength{\hvWideWidth}{\dimexpr\linewidth+\marginparwidth}\@ifnextchar[\do@hvFloat}{\do@hvFloat[]}\def\do@hvFloat@ii[#1]{\@ifnextchar[\do@hvFloat@iii{\do@hvFloat@ii[]}}%
\end{verbatim}
\ExplSyntaxOff

\newcount\hv@cnta
\newcount\hv@cntb
\def\hvFloat@ii[#1]{% #1: key/value, #2: floattype, #3: object
  \hv@maxImageWidth=textwidth
  % \ifx\relax#1\relax\else\setkeys{hvSet}{#1}\fi
  \gdef\hv@floatType{#2}
  \ifx\relax#2\relax\setkeys{hvSet}{nonFloat,onlyText}\fi
  % \xdef\hv@floatListOfExt{\nameuse{ext@hv@floatType}}%
  \gdef\hv@floatObject{#3}
  \ifnum\@ifnextchar=\i
    \do@@hvFloat{}% fullpage with caption on other page
  \else
    \do@@hvFloat\[
  \fi
}

\def\do@@hvFloat[#1]{% #1: listof caption, #2: long caption #3: label
  \gdef\hv@shortCap{#1}
  \gdef\hv@longCap{#2}
  \gdef\hv@label{#3}
  \ifhv@capbeside
    \def\@@temp{1}
  \else
    \def\@@temp{0}
  \fi
  \ifhv@sameHeight
    \global\hv@global@sameHeighttrue
  \else
    \global\hv@global@sameHeightfalse
  \fi
  \global\setlength\hvSet@bindCorrection{\hvSet@bindCorr}
  \global\setlength\hv@floatCapSep{\hvSet@floatCapSep}
  \ifhv@fullpage
    \def\hv@capWidth{n}% relative value
    \do@@@hvFloat% no special float page, caption and image on top of each other or side by side
  \else
    \ifhv@FULLPAGE
      \setlength\hv@capWidth{\textheight}%
      \expandafter\do@hvFloat@FULLPAGE\@@temp% fullpage with caption rotated or under on an odd page
    \else
      \ifhv@doubleFULLPAGE
        \setlength\hv@capWidth{\textheight}%
        \expandafter\do@hvFloat@doubleFULLPAGE\@@temp% fullpage with caption rotated or under on an odd page
      \else
        \ifhv@doublePage
          \expandafter\do@hvFloat@doublePage\@@temp% fullpage with caption rotated or under on an odd page
        \else
          \do@@@hvFloat
        \fi
        \fi
      \fi
    \fi
  \else
    \ifhv@doublePage
      \expandafter\do@hvFloat@doublePage\@@temp% fullpage with caption rotated or under on an odd page
    \else
      \do@@@hvFloat
    \fi
  \fi
}
25 The Package Source

\% First we save the object in \hvObjectBox
\%
\ifnum\hvSet@objectAngle=0 \% rotate the object?
  \ifhv@useOBox
    \let\hvObjectBox= \hvOBox
  \else
    \savebox\hvObjectBox{\hv@floatObject}\%
  \fi
\else
  \savebox\hvObjectBox{\rotatebox{\hvSet@objectAngle}{\ifhv@useOBox
    \usebox{\hvOBox}\else\hv@floatObject\fi}\%
  \fi
  \setlength\hvObjectWidth{\wd\hvObjectBox}\%
\%
\% Now we save the caption with its defined \hvCapWidth
\%
\ifx\hvSet@capWidth\hv@Width\captionwidth=objectwidth
  \setlength\hvCapWidth{\hvObjectWidth}\%
\else\ifx\hvSet@capWidth\hv@Height\captionwidth=objectheight
  \setlength\hvCapWidth{\ht\hvObjectBox}\%
\else\ifx\hvSet@capWidth\hv@Natural\captionwidth=linewidth-objectwidth-separation
    \ifhv@capbeside
      \ifhv@wide
        \setlength\hvCapWidth{\the\dimexpr\hvWideWidth-\hvObjectWidth-\hv@floatCapSep\relax}\%
      \else
        \ifhv@star
          \setlength\hvCapWidth{\the\dimexpr\textwidth-\hvObjectWidth-\hv@floatCapSep\relax}\%
        \else
          \setlength\hvCapWidth{\the\dimexpr\linwidth-\hvObjectWidth-\hv@floatCapSep\relax}\%
        \fi
      \fi
    \else
      \setlength\hvCapWidth{\columnwidth}\%
    \fi
  \else
    \ifhv@capbeside
      \ifhv@wide
        \setlength\hvCapWidth{\the\dimexpr\hvWideWidth\relax}\%
      \else
        \setlength\hvCapWidth{\the\dimexpr\columnwidth\relax}\%
      \fi
    \else
      \setlength\hvCapWidth{\columnwidth}\%
    \fi
  \fi
\fi
\saveCaptionSkip\% we put this space ourselve
\% need rotation?
\ifnum\hvSet@capAngle=0 \% \savebox\hvCaptionBox{\% NO rotation
  \ifhv@nonFloat
    \minipage[b]{\hvCapWidth}\%
  \fi
\fi
\saveCaptionSkip\% we put this space ourselve
\% need rotation?
\ifnum\hvSet@capAngle=0 \% \savebox\hvCaptionBox{\% NO rotation
  \ifhv@nonFloat
    \minipage[b]{\hvCapWidth}\%
  \fi
\fi
\saveCaptionSkip
\% we put this space ourself


25 The Package Source

```latex
\ifh@nonFloat
  \noindent
\begin{group}
  \ifh@star
    \ifh@nonFloat\texttt{\noindent}
    \begin{group}
      \nameuse{\@floatPos} \nameuse{\@floatBottom}
      \nameuse{\@floatType}[b]
      \end{group}
    \else
      \nameuse{\@floatType}\nameuse{\@floatPos}
    \fi
  \else
    \begin{group}
      \nameuse{\@floatType}
    \fi
  \fi
\end{group}
\fi
\else
\fi
\fi
\checkoddpage
\ifx\hvSet@objectPos\hv@Right\raggedleft
\fi
\ifx\hvSet@objectPos\hv@Center
\fi
\ifx\hvSet@objectPos\hv@Inner\ifh@nonFloat\hskip\fill\else\centering\fi
\fi
\ifx\hvSet@objectPos\hv@Outer\ifh@nonFloat\raggedleft\fi
\fi
\end{\@floatType}
\fi
% to rotate object and caption together, we save all in another box
% the caption comes first, if its on the left or the top
% 0 caption left, inner and odd page, oneside inner
% 1 caption top
% 2 caption right, inner and even page, oneside outer
% 3 caption bottom
\ifx\hvSet@capPos\hv@Left\ifcase\hv@@capPos
  0 \texttt{\noindent} \ifoddpageor\texttt{\raggedleft
\else\texttt{\centering}\fi
\or\texttt{\raggedleft}\fi
\else
\ifx\hvSet@capPos\hv@Top\ifcase\hv@@capPos
  1 \texttt{\noindent} \ifoddpageor\texttt{\raggedleft
\else\texttt{\centering}\fi
\or\texttt{\raggedleft}\fi
\else
\ifx\hvSet@capPos\hv@Right\ifcase\hv@@capPos
  2 \texttt{\noindent} \ifoddpageor\texttt{\raggedleft
\else\texttt{\centering}\fi
\or\texttt{\raggedleft}\fi
\else
\ifx\hvSet@capPos\hv@Bottom\ifcase\hv@@capPos
  3 \texttt{\noindent} \ifoddpageor\texttt{\raggedleft
\else\texttt{\centering}\fi
\or\texttt{\raggedleft}\fi
\else
\ifx\hvSet@capPos\hv@Inner\ifcase\hv@@capPos
  0 \texttt{\noindent} \ifoddpageor\texttt{\raggedleft
\else\texttt{\centering}\fi
\or\texttt{\raggedleft}\fi
\else
\ifx\hvSet@capPos\hv@Outer\ifcase\hv@@capPos
  2 \texttt{\noindent} \ifoddpageor\texttt{\raggedleft
\else\texttt{\centering}\fi
\or\texttt{\raggedleft}\fi
\else
\ifx\hvSet@capPos\hv@Before\ifcase\hv@@capPos
  0 \texttt{\noindent} \ifoddpageor\texttt{\raggedleft
\else\texttt{\centering}\fi
\or\texttt{\raggedleft}\fi
\else
\ifx\hvSet@capPos\hv@After\ifcase\hv@@capPos
  2 \texttt{\noindent} \ifoddpageor\texttt{\raggedleft
\else\texttt{\centering}\fi
\or\texttt{\raggedleft}\fi
\end{\@floatType}
\fi
\fi
\savebox{\@tempboxa}{% ***** @tempbox start}
\expandafter\ifcase\the\hv@capPos
  0 \texttt{\noindent} \ifoddpageor\texttt{\raggedleft
\else\texttt{\centering}\fi
\or\texttt{\raggedleft}\fi
\end{\@floatType}
\fi
\fi
\fi
\fi
\fi
% ***** @tempbox start
\savebox{\@tempboxa}{% ***** @tempbox start
\expandafter\ifcase\the\hv@capPos
  0 \texttt{\noindent} \ifoddpageor\texttt{\raggedleft
\else\texttt{\centering}\fi
\or\texttt{\raggedleft}\fi
\end{\@floatType}
\fi
\fi
\fi
\fi
\end{\@floatType}
\fi
\fi
\fi
\fi
\fi
\fi
\fi
\fi
\fi
\fi
```

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ifx \hvSet@capVPos \hv@Center
\put@CaptionBox
\hspace{\hv@floatCapSep} \capfloatsep
\put@ObjectBox
else
  ifx \hvSet@capVPos \hv@Top
  \hspace{\hv@floatCapSep} \capfloatsep
  \put@ObjectBox[1]
  \put@CaptionBox
else% caption on bottom
  \put@ObjectBox[2]
  \hspace{\hv@floatCapSep} \capfloatsep
  \put@CaptionBox
fi

% end caption left
% or1 is top
\ifdim \wd{\hvCaptionBox} > \wd{\hvObjectBox}
\begin{minipage}{\wd{\hvCaptionBox}}
\else
\begin{minipage}{\wd{\hvObjectBox}}
\fi
\centering
\ifhv@fbox
\fbox{\usebox{\hvObjectBox}}\[0.5\hvAboveCaptionSkip]
\fbox{\usebox{\hvCaptionBox}}
\else
\usebox{\hvCaptionBox}\[0.5\hvBelowCaptionSkip]
\usebox{\hvObjectBox}
\fi
\end{minipage}
% or2 is right
\ifdim \wd{\hvCaptionBox} > \wd{\hvObjectBox}
\hspace{\hv@floatCapSep}
\put@ObjectBox
\put@CaptionBox
else
  \hspace{\hv@floatCapSep}
  \put@CaptionBox
  \put@ObjectBox[1]
else
  \put@ObjectBox[2]
  \hspace{\hv@floatCapSep}
  \put@CaptionBox
\fi
% or3 bottom
\ifdim \wd{\hvCaptionBox} > \wd{\hvObjectBox}
\begin{minipage}{\wd{\hvObjectBox}}
\else
\begin{minipage}{\wd{\hvCaptionBox}}
\fi
\centering
\ifhv@fbox
\fbox{\usebox{\hvObjectBox}}\[0.5\hvAboveCaptionSkip]
\fbox{\usebox{\hvCaptionBox}}
\else
\ifhv@objectFrame\frame{\usebox{\hvObjectBox}}\else\usebox{\hvObjectBox}\fi\[0.5\hvAboveCaptionSkip]
\usebox{\hvCaptionBox}
\fi
\end{minipage}
% End savebox Object and caption %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
\@tempboxa
% now we rotate the object and caption, if needed
%
The Package Source

```latex
\ifhv@wide
  \ifoddpageoroneside
    \if@twocolumn
      \noindent
    \hspace{\textwidth-\textwidth}
  \fi
  \else
    \hspace{\textwidth-\textwidth}
  \fi
\fi
\else
  \hspace{\textwidth-\textwidth}
\else
  \hspace{\textwidth-\textwidth}
\fi
\fi
\fi
\fi
\else
  \hspace{\textwidth-\textwidth}
\fi
\fi
\ifx\hvSet@rotAngle\hv@Zero
  \usebox{@tempboxa}
\else
  \rotatebox{\hvSet@rotAngle}{\usebox{@tempboxa}}
\fi
\ifhv@nonFloat
  \ifx\hvSet@objectPos\hv@Center
    \hspace{\fill}
  \else
    \endgroup
  \fi
\else
  \ifhv@star
    \end\hv@floatType*
  \else
    \end{\hv@floatType}
  \fi
\fi
\endgroup
\newenvironment{hvFloatEnv}[1][\textwidth]{\minipage{#1}}{\endminipage}
\ExplSyntaxOn
\let\clist@item@Nn=\clist_item:Nn
\let\l@clist@Type=\clist_Type
\let\l@clist@LofCaption=\clist_LofCaption
\let\l@clist@Label=\clist_Label
\let\clist@count@N=\clist_count:N
\ExplSyntaxOff
\ifx\hvSet@capPos\hv@After
  \global\hv@@capPos=1
\else
  \ifx\hvSet@capPos\hv@Even
    \global\hv@@capPos=2
  \else
    \ifx\hvSet@capPos\hv@Odd
      \global\hv@@capPos=3
    \else
      \ifx\hvSet@capPos\hv@Inner
        \global\hv@@capPos=4
      \fi
    \fi
  \fi
\fi
\def\do@hvFloat{% special float page: caption <-> fullpage images
  \ifx\hvSet@capPos\hv@After\global\hv@@capPos=1
    \else
      \ifx\hvSet@capPos\hv@Even\global\hv@@capPos=2
        \ifx\hvSet@capPos\hv@Odd\global\hv@@capPos=3
          \else
            \ifx\hvSet@capPos\hv@Inner\global\hv@@capPos=4
          \fi
        \fi
      \fi
    \fi
\fi
```

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```latex
\else
  \ifx\h@capPos\h@Outer \global\h@capPos=5 \else
    \ifx\h@capPos\h@Right \global\h@capPos=6 only for twocolumn mode \else
      \ifx\h@capPos\h@Left \global\h@capPos=7 only for twocolumn mode \else
        \global\h@capPos=0
      \fi
    \fi
  \fi
\fi
\fi
\fi
\fi
\fi
\fi
\ifoddpage
\checkoddpage
\set@caption@object{\h@floatType} % set caption and object into a box
\ifcase\h@capPos % caption before object 0 -> _always_ left
  \setBottomCaption\setPageObject
  \or % caption after object 1 -> _always_ right
  \setPageObject\setBottomCaption
  \or % caption on even page 2 -> left page
    \ifoddpage
      \afterpage{\setBottomCaption\setPageObject}%
    \else % we are on an even page
      \setBottomCaption\setPageObject
    \fi
  \or % caption on odd page 3 -> right page
    \if@twoside
      \checktwocolumn
      \ifoddpage
        \if@firstcolumn % on right side
          \setBottomCaption\setPageObject
        \else
          \afterpage{\setPageObject\setBottomCaption}% start next column
        \fi
      \else % on even page
        \afterpage{\setPageObject\setBottomCaption}% start next column
      \else
        \setPageObject\setBottomCaption
      \fi
    \fi
    \else % onecolumn
      \checktwocolumn
      \if@twocolumn
        \if@firstcolumn % on right side
          \setPageObject\setBottomCaption
        \else % on left (even) page
          \if@firstcolumn
            \afterpage{\setPageObject\setBottomCaption}%
          \else % on even page
            \afterpage{\setPageObject\setBottomCaption}%
          \fi
        \else % on onecolumn
          \setPageObject\setBottomCaption
        \fi
      \fi
    \fi
\fi
\fi
\fi
```

\setBottomCaption\setPageObject
\else
\afterpage{\setBottomCaption\setPageObject}\fi
\fi
\setgroup% caption on the inner column 4->inner
% \set@caption@object
\if@twocolumn
\ifoddpage
\setBottomCaption\setPageObject
\else% right column on right side
\setPageObject\setBottomCaption% start next firstcolumn next page
\fi
\else
\if@firstcolumn on left side
\afterpage{\afterpage{\setBottomCaption\setPageObject}}% start next page/first column
\else% left page/column
\setBottomCaption\setPageObject% start on same page/column
\fi
\fi
\else% onecolumn
\setBottomCaption\setPageObject
\fi
\setgroup% caption on the outer column 5->outer
% \set@caption@object
\if@twocolumn
\ifoddpage
\setBottomCaption\setPageObject
\else% right column on right side
\afterpage{\afterpage{\setBottomCaption\setPageObject}}% start next page/first column
\else% left page/column
\setBottomCaption\setPageObject% start on same page/column
\fi
\fi
\else% onecolumn
\setBottomCaption\setPageObject
\fi
\setgroup% caption after object on same page 6->right for twocolumn
\if@twocolumn
\if@firstcolumn
\afterpage{\afterpage{\setBottomCaption\setPageObject}}% start next page/first column
\else
\setPageObject\setBottomCaption
\fi
\else% always caption _after_ object for onecolumn
\setPageObject\setBottomCaption\setBottomCaption
\fi
\setgroup% caption before object on same page 7->left for twocolumn
\if@twocolumn
\if@firstcolumn
\setBottomCaption\setPageObject
\else
\afterpage{\setBottomCaption\setPageObject}%
\fi
\else% onecolumn -> same as before
\setBottomCaption\setPageObject
\fi
\fi
\endgroup% started at main \hvFloat
```latex
\begin{verbatim}
% the doublepage obejcts

\def\do@hvFloat@doublePage#1{%
% image on left and right page with caption on the right page
% #1-> 0/1 caption under/right

% \global\setlength\hv@leftPageObjectWidth{\dimexpr\paperwidth-1in-\evensidemargin-\hvSet@bindCorrection}\%
% \global\setlength\hv@tempWidthA{\the\dimexpr1in+\oddsidemargin-\hvSet@bindCorrection}\%
% \xdef\hv@caption@format@temp{\hv@caption@format}% it gets lost otherwise for next afterpage
\setlength\@dblfpbot{0\p@ \@plus 1fil}\%
\global\hv@switchTypefalse
% \endgroup% started at main macro \hvFloat
\setcounter{hv@tempCNTfigA}{value{figure}}%
\setcounter{hv@tempCNTfigB}{value{figure}}%
\setcounter{hv@tempCNTtabA}{value{table}}%
\setcounter{hv@tempCNTtabB}{value{table}}%
\savebox\hvCaptionBox{%
% NO rotation
\minipage{\textwidth}
% minipage, to get hyphenation
\let\@captype\hv@floatType\%
\caption*{\hv@longCap}\%
\endminipage}
\savebox\hvObjectBox{\if\hv@useOBox\usebox{\hvOBox}\else\hv@floatObject\fi\%
\ifnum#1=0\relax% no rotation, caption below
% \hv@typeout{Texthöhe: the\ \textheight}
% \hv@typeout{Objekthöhe: the\ \ht\hvObjectBox}
% \hv@typeout{Captionhöhe: the\ \ht\hvCaptionBox}
% \@tempdima=\dimexpr\ht\hvObjectBox+\ht\hvCaptionBox+\abovecaptionskip+\belowcaptionskip+\textfloatsep +\relax+\floatsep+\relax
% \hv@typeout{Summe: the\ \@tempdima}
% \ifdim\@tempdima >\dimexpr\textheight-\hv@minTextlines\relax
% hvfloat: switched to floattype p\%
% \hv@switchTypetrue
% \fi
% \fi
% \if\hv@typeout{do@hvFloat@doublePage: hv@tempWidthA=the\ hv@tempWidthA}\%
% \checkoddpage
% \ifoddpage%
% \if@twocolumn
% \if@firstcolumn
% \afterpage{\do@hvFloat@doublePageCaptionRight{#1}}% 
% \else
% \afterpage{\afterpage{\do@hvFloat@doublePageCaptionRight{#1}}}%
% \fi
% \else
% \if\hv@tugboat
% \do@hvFloat@doublePageCaptionRight{#1}\%
% \else
% \if\hv@switchType
% \do@hvFloat@doublePageCaptionRight{#1}\%
% \else
% \afterpage{\do@hvFloat@doublePageCaptionRight{#1}}%
% \fi
% \fi
% \fi
% \else
% \if\hv@switchType
% \do@hvFloat@doublePageCaptionRight{#1}\%
% \else
% \afterpage{\do@hvFloat@doublePageCaptionRight{#1}}%
% \fi
% \fi
% \fi
% \else
% \if\hv@switchType
% \do@hvFloat@doublePageCaptionRight{#1}\%
% \else
% \afterpage{\do@hvFloat@doublePageCaptionRight{#1}}%
% \fi
% \fi
% \fi
% \else
% \if@twocolumn\%
% \if\hv@firstcolumn%
% \afterpage{\do@hvFloat@doublePageCaptionRight{#1}}%
% \else
% \afterpage{\afterpage{\do@hvFloat@doublePageCaptionRight{#1}}}%
% \fi
% \fi
% \else
% \if\hv@switchType
% \do@hvFloat@doublePageCaptionRight{#1}\%
% \else
% \afterpage{\do@hvFloat@doublePageCaptionRight{#1}}%
% \fi
% \fi
% \fi
% \else
% \if\hv@switchType
% \do@hvFloat@doublePageCaptionRight{#1}\%
% \else
% \afterpage{\do@hvFloat@doublePageCaptionRight{#1}}%
% \fi
% \fi
% \fi
% \else
% \if@twocolumn\%
% \if\hv@firstcolumn%
% \afterpage{\do@hvFloat@doublePageCaptionRight{#1}}%
% \else
% \afterpage{\afterpage{\do@hvFloat@doublePageCaptionRight{#1}}}%
% \fi
% \fi
% \fi
% \else
% we have an even page
% \if@twocolumn\%
% \if\hv@firstcolumn%
% \afterpage{\do@hvFloat@doublePageCaptionRight{#1}}%
% \else
% \afterpage{\do@hvFloat@doublePageCaptionRight{#1}}%
% \fi
% \fi
% \fi
% \fi
% \fi
% \fi
% \fi
\end{verbatim}
```
% The Package Source

\newsavebox{hv@boxRightPage}
% \h@boxRightPage
% \|1in+evenside --- |1in+oddside ---||
%
% \def\do@hvFloat@doublePAGE#1{% image on left and right page with caption on the right
% ---------
% #1-> 0/1 caption under/right
% \global\setlength{hv@tempWidthA}{\the\dimexpr1in+\oddsidemargin-\hvSet@bindCorrection}%
% \global\setlength{hv@leftPageObjectWidth}{\the\dimexpr\paperwidth-1in-\evensidemargin-\hvSet@bindCorrection}%
% \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\savebox\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter{hvObjectBox}{\if\hv@useOBox\usebox{hvOBox}\else\hv@floatObject\fi}%
% \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\savebox\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter{hv@boxLeftPage}{\clipbox*{0 -depth{} hv@leftPageObjectWidth{} height{}}{\usebox{hvObjectBox}}}%
% \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\savebox\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter{hv@boxRightPage}{\clipbox*{hv@leftPageObjectWidth{} -depth{} \width{} \height{}\usebox{hvObjectBox}}}%
% \checkoddpage
% \ifoddpage
% \if@twocolumn
% \if@firstcolumn
% \afterpage{\do@hvFloat@doublePAGECaptionRight[#1]% %
% \else
% \do@hvFloat@doublePAGECaptionRight[#1]% %
% \fi
% \else
% \do@hvFloat@doublePAGECaptionRight[#1]% % onecolumn/left page
% \fi
% \else
% \if@twocolumn
% \if@firstcolumn
% \afterpage{\afterpage{\afterpage{\do@hvFloat@doublePAGECaptionRight[#1]% % %
% \else
% \afterpage{\afterpage{\do@hvFloat@doublePAGECaptionRight[#1]% % %
% \fi
% \else
% \afterpage{\do@hvFloat@doublePAGECaptionRight[#1]}% % % onecolumn/left page
% \fi
% \fi
% \endgroup% started at main macro
% }
% 
% \def\do@hvFloat@doublePAGECaptionRight#1{% image on left and right page with caption on the right
% ---------
% #1-> 0/1 caption under/right
% \afterpage%
% \hfuzz=maxdimen
% \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter{hvObjectBox}{\if\hv@save@setting\else\hv@useBox\fi}%
% \global\let\hvObjectBox=\hv@useBox
% \else
% \global\savebox{hvObjectBox}{\hv@floatObject}%
% \fi
% \noindent
% \global\setlength{hv@tempWidthA}{\the\dimexpr\oddsidemargin-\hvSet@bindCorrection}%
% \global\setlength{hv@leftPageObjectWidth}{\the\dimexpr\paperwidth-1in-\evensidemargin-\hvSet@bindCorrection}%
% \clipbox*[0 -depth{} hv@leftPageObjectWidth{} \height{}\usebox{hvObjectBox}]% %
% \null\newpage\if@twocolumn\null\newpage\fi
% \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter{hvObjectBox}{\if\hv@useBox\else\hv@floatObject\fi}%
% \noindent
% \hspace*{\dimexpr-hv@tempWidthA}%
% \clipbox*[the\hv@leftPageObjectWidth{} -depth{} \width{} \height{}\usebox{hvObjectBox}]% %
% \begin{group}
% \ifnum#1>0
% \medskip
% \endgroup
\else \if@twocolumn
afterpage{do\@hvFloat@doubleFULLPAGE@CaptionAfter}\fi
\else \ifcase Any other caption
\@twocolumn
\if@firstcolumn
afterpage{afterpage\{do\@hvFloat@doubleFULLPAGE@CaptionOther[#1]\}}\fi
\else
afterpage\{do\@hvFloat@doubleFULLPAGE@CaptionOther[#1]\}\fi
\fi
\else
afterpage\{do\@hvFloat@doubleFULLPAGE@CaptionOther[#1]\}\fi
\fi ifcase
\fi main ifoddpage
\endgroup
\fi main ifoddpage
\def\set@Normal@Bottom@Caption@{
% \if@twocolumn\afterpage{do\@hvFloat@doubleFULLPAGE@CaptionAfter}\fi
\begin{\hv@floatType}[!b]
\expandafter\@ifnextchar*\set@Normal@Bottom@CaptionStar\set@Normal@Bottom@Caption@\end{\hv@floatType}
\def\set@Normal@Bottom@CaptionStar*{
\begin{\hv@floatType*}[!b]
\expandafter\@ifnextchar*\set@Normal@Bottom@CaptionStar\set@Normal@Bottom@Caption@\end{\hv@floatType*}
\def\do@hvFloat@doubleFULLPAGE@CaptionBefore{
afterpage% \if@twocolumn
\global\savebox{\hvObjectBox}{\ifhv@useOBox
usebox{\hvOBox}\else\hv@floatObject\fi}
\vspace*{\the\dimexpr-1in-\voffset-\topmargin-\headheight-\headsep-\baselineskip+2\lineskip} % no interlineskip
\hspace*{\the\dimexpr-\evensidemargin-\parindent-1in} %
\thispagestyle{empty} %
\ifx\hv@floatType\hv@figure
\refstepcounter{hv@tempCNTfigB}% before caption
\fi
\clipbox*{0 0 \the\hv@leftPageObjectWidth{} \height}{usebox}{\hvObjectBox}
\afterpage%
\fi
\global\refstepcounter{hv@tempCNTtabB} % before caption
\fi
\expandafter\@ifnextchar*\set@Normal@Bottom@CaptionStar\set@Normal@Bottom@Caption@\end{\hv@floatType}
\hfuzz=\maxdimen
\expandafter\hfuzzSet\expandafter{\hfuzz@saveSetting}%
\ifhfuzz@FULLPAGE
\vspace{\the\dimexpr-1in-\voffset-\topmargin-\headheight-\headsep}%-.5\baselineskip%
\else
\vspace{\the\dimexpr-oddsidemargin-parindent-1in}%
\fi
\ifhfuzz@star
\end{\hv@floatType*}%
\else
\end{\hv@floatType}%
\fi
\ExplSyntaxOn
\def\getMultiCaptionAndLabel{%
\global\sbox\hvCaptionBox{\minipage[b]{\linewidth}
\captionsetup{aboveskip=\z@,belowskip=\z@,position=below,parbox=none},skip=-1ex}%
\expandafter\hfuzzSet\expandafter{\hv@saveSetting}%
\parskip=-0.5\baselineskip
\advance\hv@cntb by \@ne
\hv@cnta=1
\loop
\edef@captype{\clist_item:Nn\clist_Type{\hv@cnta}}
\edef@tempa{\clist_item:Nn\clist_LofCaption{\hv@cnta}}
\ifx@tempa\@empty
\caption{\clist_item:Nn\clist_Caption{\hv@cnta}}
\else
\caption[\@tempa]{\clist_item:Nn\clist_Caption{\hv@cnta}}
\fi
\edef@tempa{\clist_item:Nn\clist_Label{\hv@cnta}-cap}
\ifx@tempa\@empty
\label{\clist_item:Nn\clist_Label{\hv@cnta}}
\else
\label{\clist_item:Nn\clist_Label{\hv@cnta}-cap}
\fi
\advance\hv@cnta by \@ne
\ifnum\hv@cnta<\hv@cntb
\repeat
\vspace{-\baselineskip} no vspace at the end
\endminipage}%
\def\getMultiObjectAndLabel{%
\global\sbox\hvObjectBox{\minipage[b]{\linewidth}
\captionsetup{aboveskip=\z@,belowskip=\z@,position=below,parbox=none},skip=-1ex}%
\expandafter\hfuzzSet\expandafter{\hv@saveSetting}%
\if\hvSet@objectPos\@Right
\raggedright
\else
\if\hvSet@objectPos\@Left
\raggedleft
\else
\centering
\fi
\fi
\if@vFill
\minipage[b]{\textheight}[s]{\columnwidth}\
\else
\minipage{\columnwidth}\
\fi
\expandafter\hfuzzSet\expandafter{\hv@saveSetting}%
\ifx\hvSet@objectPos\@Right
\raggedright
\else
\ifx\hvSet@objectPos\@Left
\raggedleft
\else
\centering
\fi
\fi\fi
\def\getMultiObjectAndLabel{\expandafter\hfuzzSet\expandafter{\hv@saveSetting}%
\if@vFill
\minipage[b]{\textheight}[s]{\columnwidth}\
\else
\minipage{\columnwidth}\
\fi
\expandafter\hfuzzSet\expandafter{\hv@saveSetting}%
\if\hvSet@objectPos\@Right
\raggedright
\else
\if\hvSet@objectPos\@Left
\raggedleft
\else
\centering
\fi
\fi\fi
\def\getMultiObjectAndLabel{%
\global\sbox\hvObjectBox{\minipage[b]{\linewidth}
\captionsetup{aboveskip=\z@,belowskip=\z@,position=below,parbox=none},skip=-1ex}%
\expandafter\hfuzzSet\expandafter{\hv@saveSetting}%
\if\hvSet@objectPos\@Right
\raggedright
\else
\if\hvSet@objectPos\@Left
\raggedleft
\else
\centering
\fi
\fi\fi
\textbf{25 The Package Source}

\begin{verbatim}
\setcounter{hv@cntb}{\clist_count:N{lclist_Type}}
\advance hv@cntb by \@ne
\ifhv@cntb=0
  \def\temp{\clist_item:Nn{lclist_Object}{hv@cnta}}
  \ifx\temp\@empty
    \else
      \edef\temp{\clist_item:Nn{lclist_Label}{hv@cnta}}
      \edef\tempb{\clist_item:Nn{lclist_Type}{hv@cnta}}
      \xdef\@captype{hv@p\tempb}
      \ifx\temp\@empty
        \else
          \refstepcounter{\@captype}
          \expandafter\label\expandafter{\@tempb}{\clist_item:Nn{lclist_Label}{hv@cnta}}
      \fi
      \ifnum hv@cnta<\clist_count:N{lclist_Type}par hv@vskip\fi
      \advance hv@cnta by \@ne
    \fi
  \else
    \expandafter\label\expandafter{\@tempb}{\clist_item:Nn{lclist_Label}{hv@cnta}}
  \fi
  \repeat
endminipage%
\def\getMultiSubCaptionAndLabel{%
global\sboxhvCaptionBox{\begin{minipage}{\linewidth}
\expandafter\hvFloatSet\expandafter{\hv@save@setting}
\setlength{\belowcaptionskip}{5pt}
\setlength{\abovecaptionskip}{0pt}
\xdef\@captype{\clist_item:Nn{lclist_Type}{1}}% the same for all subfloats
\edef\@tempa{\clist_item:Nn{lclist_LofCaption}{1}}
\ifx\@tempa\@empty
  \caption{\clist_item:Nn{lclist_Caption}{1}}
\else
  \caption{\@tempa}{\clist_item:Nn{lclist_Caption}{1}}
\fi
\edef\@tempa{\clist_item:Nn{lclist_Label}{1}}
\ifx\@tempa\@empty
  \else
    \label{\clist_item:Nn{lclist_Label}{1}-cap}
\fi
\endminipage%}
\def\getMultiSubObjectAndLabel{%
global\sboxhvObjectBox{\begin{minipage}{\columnwidth}
\captionsetup{belowskip=0pt}
\ifx\hvSet@objectPos\hv@Right
  \raggedleft\else
\ifx\hvSet@objectPos\hv@Left
  \raggedleft\else
\ifx\hvSet@objectPos\hv@Center
  \centering\fi
\fi
\ifnum hv@cntb=\clist_count:N{lclist_Type}
\advance hv@cntb by \@ne
\ifhv@cntb=2
  \edef\captype{\clist_item:Nn{lclist_Type}{1}}% the same for all subfloats
\else
  \refstepcounter{\captype}
\fi
\endminipage%
\end{verbatim}
\begin{quote}
\begin{verbatim}
def\@temp{\clist_item:Nn\l_clist_Object{\hv@cnta}}%
\ifhv@objectFrame\frame{\@temp}\else\@temp\fi
\begin{group}
\edef\@tempa{\clist_item:Nn\l_clist_LofCaption{\hv@cnta}}%
\ifx\@tempa\@empty\subcaption{\clist_item:Nn\l_clist_Caption{\hv@cnta}}%
\else\expandafter\subcaption\expandafter[\@tempa]{\clist_item:Nn\l_clist_Caption{\hv@cnta}}% 
\fi
\edef\@tempa{\clist_item:Nn\l_clist_Label{\hv@cnta}}%
\ifx\@tempa\@empty\else\expandafter\label\expandafter{\@tempa}{\clist_item:Nn\l_clist_Label{\hv@cnta}}% \fi
\end{group}
\ifnum\hv@cnta<\clist_count:N\l_clist_Type\par\hv@vskip\fi
\advance\hv@cnta by \@ne\ifnum\hv@cnta<\hv@cntb\repeat
\edef\@tempa{\clist_item:Nn\l_clist_Label{1}}% the main label at the end
\ifx\@tempa\@empty\else\edef\@captype{hv@p\@captype}\refstepcounter{\@temp}\expandafter\label\expandafter{\@tempa}{}% \fi
\end{minipage}%
\end{quote}
\end{verbatim}
\end{quote}