

# An output routine for an illustrated book

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# 1. Introduction

Illustrations: the most complex part of T<sub>E</sub>X...

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## 1.1. Common solutions

Plain: insertions [[Salomon, 1990](#)]<sup>1</sup>

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L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X: floats, spanning one or two columns in one or two column settings [Braams et al., 2002]<sup>2</sup>

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Con $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ t: an exquisite mechanism with floats spanning  $n$  of  $m$  columns [Hagen, 2003]<sup>3</sup>

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## 1.2. Common assumptions

1. The most important part is the *text*.
2. Illustrations are put afterwards:
  - (a) Not too far from the point they are mentioned
  - (b) Form not too ugly pages

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What if the assumptions are wrong?

## 2. Illustrated books

**Definition:** a book where the illustrations tell the story.



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Example: art albums



Rick Cutick, *What Our Lettering Needs: The Contribution of Hermann Zapf to Calligraphy & Type Design at Hallmark Cards*. RIT Cary Graphics Art Press, 2011.

# Example: FAO Statistical Yearbook

1

## Environment 1D

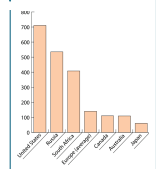
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Ut porta elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, fe-  
li. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, non  
veneny eget, consectetur id, volutate a, magna. Donec ve-  
niticia augue eu magna. Pellentesque habitant morbi tra-  
sitque senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis ege-  
tis. Mauris ut nisi. Cras viverra metus montes sem. Nulla  
et lectus vestibulum urna fringilla ultrices. Phasellus eu la-  
tus sit amet tortor gravida placerat. Integer dignus ac, lac-  
us in, pretium orn, viverra ac, nunc. Praesent eget sem vel  
leo ultrices bibendum. Aenean faucibus. Morbi dolor nulla,  
malesuada eu, pulvinar at, mollis a, nulla. Curabitur auctor  
semper nulla. Donec varius orci eget risus. Duis nibh mi,  
congue eu, accumsan eleifend, sagittis quis, diam. Duis eget  
orci sit amet orci dignissim rutrum.

Nam dui ligula, fringilla a, vulputate sodales, vestibulum vel,  
velit. Morbi accumsan ipsum non justo. Nam lacus libero, pretium  
et, lobortis vitae, ultrices et, lectus. Donec aliquet, tortor sed  
accumsan bibendum, erat ligula aliquet magna, vitae ornare  
odio metus a mi. Morbi ac orci sit amet hendrerit metus. Sus-  
pendisse et massa. Cras nec ante. Pellentesque a nulla. Cum  
sociis natoque penatibus et magnis a dis parturient montes,  
maecan nislus mus. Aliquam trincidunt urna. Nulla ullam-  
corper vestibulum turtur. Pellentesque curus laetus miarum.  
Nulla mollisduis parturient diam. Donec felis erat, congue  
non, volutpat et, trincidunt tristique, libero. Viverra

viverra fermentum felis. Donec natusummy pellentesque ante.  
Phasellus adipiscing semper elit. Nam fermentum massa ac  
quam. Sed diam turpis, mollis ante vitae, placerat a, mollis  
rec, leo. Praesent lacus. Nam ipsum ligula, eleifend et,  
accumsan nec, suscipit a, ipsum. Morbi blandit ligula feugiat  
magna. Nam eleifend congueip lorem. Sed lacus nulla ul-  
tas enim. Pellentesque trincidunt purus vel magna. Integer  
ornare enim. Praesent euismod nunc eu justo. Donec bibem-  
dum quam in lectus. Nullam cursus parturient lectus. Donec et  
mi. Nam volutpat metus eu enim. Vestibulum pellentesque  
felis eu massa.

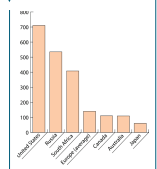
Quisque ullamcorper placerat ipsum. Cras nibh. Morbi vel  
pauis vitae lacus trincidunt ultrices. Lorem ipsum dolor sit  
amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. In hac habitasse platea  
dictumet. Integer tempus convallis augue. Etiam facilisis.  
Nunc diamnismen fermentum velit. Aenean placerat. Ut im-  
pediunt, enim sed gravida vestibulum, felis odio placerat  
quam, ac pulvinar elit. Justa eget enim. Nunc vitae tortor.  
Proin tempus nibh sit amet risu. Viverra quis tortor vitae  
rius porta vehicula.

CHART 15: Incarceration rates across countries



Source: Wikipedia

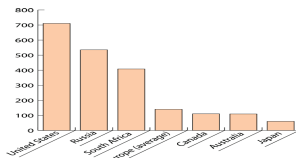
CHART 16: Incarceration rates across countries



Source: Wikipedia

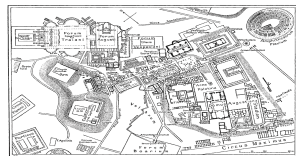
## The Setting

CHART 17: Incarceration rates across countries



Source: Wikipedia

MAP 3: Incarceration rates across countries



Source: Wikipedia

## Layout principles:

1. Illustrations are put on predefined places (*often on a coarse grid*).
2. Text follows the illustrations, not the other way round.

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**Problem:** T<sub>E</sub>X page builder has a different paradigm!

# 3. Making FAO Yearbook

## 3.1. A spread

Eight quadrants:

ul	ur
ll	lr

Verso page

UL	UR
LL	LR

Recto page

`\clearspread` command.

Illustrations:

**Single:** one quadrant



**Tall:** two quadrants



**Wide:** two quadrants



**Big:** four quadrants



## 3.2. Interface

We *explicitly* set the size and the position of illustrations; text follows the gaps:

```
\begin{chart}{S}{UL}  
  ...  
\end{chart}
```



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```
\begin{chart}{S}{UL}  
  ...  
\end{chart}
```



```
\begin{map}{T}{ur}  
  ...  
\end{map}
```





```
\begin{chart}{W}{LL}
```

...

```
\end{chart}
```



```
\begin{chart}{W}{LL}
```

...

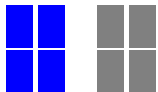
```
\end{chart}
```



```
\begin{map}{B}{u1}
```

...

```
\end{map}
```



```
\begin{chart}{W}{LL}
```

...

```
\end{chart}
```



```
\begin{map}{B}{u1}
```

...

```
\end{map}
```



Each command adds the illustration to the corresponding box (to be `\vsplit` later).

### 3.3. Page Builder and OTR

Page builder: create a column of text. When the column is done, call OTR.

OTR has two stages: output a column, *and* output a page.

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First stage inputs:

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2. Whether this is the first or the second column, whether this is a recto or verso page.
3. Boxes with illustrations.

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First stage inputs:

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Second stage inputs: two columns of text *and/or* page-wide illustrations.

## 3.4. OTR algorithm: First Stage

Start: have a column of text from page builder and boxes.

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Start: have a column of text from page builder and boxes.

First, do we have a page completely covered by illustrations?

---

**if** *got Big or both top & bottom Wide illustrations* **then**

**if** *second column* **then**

        └ Error

        Send the illustrations to the special OTR;

        Send text back to page builder

---



Maybe the column is completely taken by illustrations?

---

**if** *got Tall or both top & bottom Single illustrations* **then**

Form a column from the illustrations;

Send the column to the second stage;

Send the text back to page builder

---

Did the page builder know the right height?

---

Calculate column height;

**if** *column height equals* \vsize **then**

    Add illustrations to the column;

    Send the column to the second stage

**else**

    Change \vsize;

    Send text back to page builder;

    Leave OTR

---

This makes at most 2 passes.

## 3.5. OTR Algorithm: second stage

This is easy:

---

**if** *first column* **then**

| Save column

**else**

| Add first column and wide illustrations, add decorations and  
| the send page out

Reset \vsize;

Leave OTR

---

## 3.5. OTR Algorithm: second stage

This is easy:

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**if** *first column* **then**

| Save column

**else**

| Add first column and wide illustrations, add decorations and  
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Reset \vsize;

Leave OTR

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Special case: only wide or big illustrations. Just add decorations and send the page out

## 3.6. What works?

1. Text flows, illustrations flow.
2. Pages with the same pattern flow.

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2. Pages with the same pattern flow.

## 3.7. What does not work?

1. “Wrong” requests (Wide and Tall illustrations on the same page).
2. Pattern change without `\clearspread`

The first 90 percent of the code accounts for the first 90 percent of the development time. The remaining 10 percent of the code accounts for the other 90 percent of the development time.

*Tom Cargill*, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ninety-ninety\\_rule](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ninety-ninety_rule)

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I decided not to spend “the other 90%”.



## 4. Conclusions

T<sub>E</sub>X can be coaxed to produce an illustrated book!

Code: <https://github.com/filippogheri/FAOSYBLaTeXpackage>

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Hans Hagen and Frank Mittelbach for discussion of ConT<sub>E</sub>Xt and  
L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X float routines.

# References

- J. Braams, D. Carlisle, A. Jeffrey, L. Lamport, F. Mittelbach, C. Rowley, and R. Schöpf. *lfloat.dtx*, 2002.
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