

photobook — Document class for building photo-books *

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Abstract

The `photobook` L^AT_EX document class extends the `book` class defining a set of parameters, meta-macros, macros and environments with reasonable defaults to help typeset, build and print books mainly based on visual/image content.

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Introduction

L^AT_EX is great with textual and text-primary content with figures peppered in, as long as pictures/figures flow within, with or as part of text, vanilla L^AT_EX is fantastic.

One can relatively easily stretch the flow concept to more complex layouts introducing *even* and *odd* pages (the `book` class is one example) and flow rules based on them, but the next step, *bleeds*, combining page pairs into *spreads* as is often needed when designing image-oriented books is lacking. Full-bleed images/pages can be implemented manually, some more effort is needed to split something horizontally into a page spread, but doing so for whole book's worth of content is not practical – automating and experimenting with this process is how `photobook` began.

`photobook` extends the `book` class adding page layout types, bleeds and other global geometry configuration, introduces the *page* and *spread* as first-class elements into the document flow. These concepts are generalized as `cells`. A `cell` is similar to a figure, it can be placed within the document flow, but unlike a figure a `cell` can be aligned relative to a page, it can fill a page, a cell can even be horizontally split to fill several pages (how spreads are implemented).

On top of the `cell`, *page*, and *spread* concepts, `photobook` also builds a set of configurable high level macros and templates for common use cases like full bleed image spreads, foldouts, ... etc.

Usage

```
\documentclass[<options>]{photobook}
```

Options

Page geometry

```
blockwidth=<len> This is similar to what geometry does, but adds bleed support.
blockheight=<len>
bindingoffset=<len>
gutteroffset=<len>
bleed=<len>
```

The diagram illustrates the page geometry with bleed and gutter. It shows a page layout with dimensions for blockwidth, blockheight, bindingoffset, gutteroffset, bleed, and gutter. The diagram includes labels like 'Page', 'textheight', and 'textwidth'.

Note that all macros respect `\bindingoffset` but only some macros account for `\gutteroffset`, namely macros that do not display content with bleeds.

`flatfold=<len>` Sets the clearance set aside for a flat fold, used for foldouts (see: [Foldout page cells](#) section).

`pagefold=<fold>` Sets the default fold type.

Can be `in` or `out`.

`foldout=<fold-spec>` Sets the default fold specification (i.e. sets `\defaultfoldout`).

For more information see: [Foldout page cells](#) section.

layout

`layoutmode=<layout>` Set page layout mode.

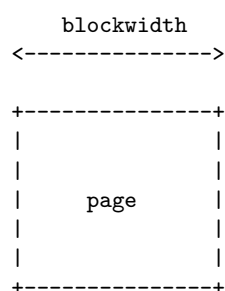
`block`

`spread` `layoutmode=<option>`

`endpaper`

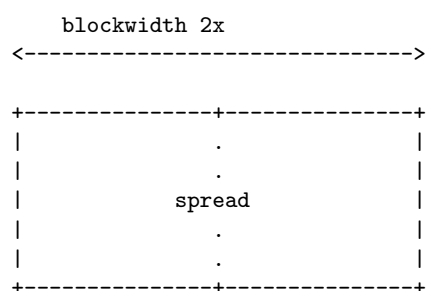
`cover` `block` (default)

`jacket` Basic page layout.



`spread/endpaper:`

Spread/endpaper layout.



Note that `endpaper` is simply an alias to `spread`, this helps make the book source to be more semantic and readable.

`cover`

Book cover layout

```

        blockwidth      blockwidth
        <----->      <----->
        <-> coverboardgrow. . <-> coverboardgrow
        <-> coverflap . . . <-> coverflap
        . . . . .
        .xx .      xx xx      . xx. ] fold marks
        +-----+-----+-----+
        | + - - - - - ++ - ++ - - - - - + | --^ coverflap
        | . + - - - - - ++ - ++ - - - - - + . | --^ coverboardgrow
        | . .      . . . . .      . . | ^
        | . .      . . . . .      . . | | blockheight
        | . .      Back . . . . . Front . . | |
        | . .      . . . . .      . . | |
        | . .      . . . . .      . . | v
        | . + - - - - - ++ - ++ - - - - - + . | --v coverboardgrow
        | + - - - - - ++ - ++ - - - - - + | --v coverflap
        +-----+-----+-----+
        xx      xx xx      xx ] fold marks
        . . .
        ^ . . ^ spinefold
        . .
        <---> spinewidth

```

coverboardgrow=<len>
coverflap=<len>
spinewidth=<len>
spinewidth=<len>

jacket

Dust jacket layout

```

<---> jaketflap/jaketflapback      <---> jaketflap/jaketflapfront
. .      blockwidth      blockwidth . .
. .      <----->      <-----> . .
. .      <-> coverboardgrow. . <-> coverboardgrow
. . . . .
. . xx .      .x x.      . xx . ] fold marks
+-----+-----+-----+
| . . + - - - - - ++ - ++ - - - - - + . . | --^ coverboardgrow
| . .      . . . . .      . . | ^
| . .      Back . . . . . Front . . | | blockheight
| . .      . . . . .      . . | |
| . .      . . . . .      . . | v
| . . + - - - - - ++ - ++ - - - - - + . . | --v coverboardgrow
+-----+-----+-----+
xx      x x      xx ] fold marks
. .
^ jacketwrap      . .
. .      . . ^ spinefold
. .
<---> spinewidth

```

jacketwrap=<len>
jacketflap=<len>
jaketflapfront=<len>
jaketflapback=<len>

Note that for cover, spread/endpaper, and jacket, **fancyhdr**'s \pagestyle{..} is set to empty by default.

Image clearance

clearimage=<len> Distance from image to paper border (clearance) for full-page images.

this can be: - negative value set image bleed, - positive value set distance from paper edge to image.

Image block layout

`imageblockwidth=<len>` Image block size relative to text block.
`imageblockheight=<len>`
`imageblockoffsettop=<len>`

PDF Viewer layout

`pdfpagelayout=<mode>` Sets PDF page display mode.
 `SinglePage` Defaults to `TwoColumnLeft` for `layoutmode=block` and `SinglePage` for other modes.
 `OneColumn`
 `TwoColumnLeft` See: [hyperref's pdfpagelayout](#) for more options.
 `TwoColumnRight`
 `TwoPageLeft`
 `TwoPageRight`

Other options

`nofoldmarks` If given disable fold marks.
 This sets `\iffoldmarks` to false, otherwise it is set to true.
`foldmarksizes=<len>` Sets the fold mark size (default: 6mm).
`geometrynodefaults` let the user set geometry defaults.
 If this is not set `photobook` will override some user settings when initializing geometry.
 If set `photobook` will only set override:
 `paperwidth=\bleedblockwidth`
 `paperheight=\bleedblockheight`
 `bindingoffset=\bindingoffset`

`roundprintedlengthsto=<num>` Number of digits to round printed lengths to (default: 1).
 This is a shorthand to `numprint's \nprouddigits{..}`, use it to change values mid-document if needed.
 This is mostly used for `\GenerateTemplate`.

Packages

`photobook` adds and uses internally the following packages: [geometry](#), [kvoptions](#), [calc](#), [xargs](#), [ifthen](#), [iftex](#), [pgffor](#), [xint](#), [xinttools](#), [listofitems](#), [xkeyval](#), [etoolbox](#), [atbegshi](#), [hyperref](#), [eso-pic](#), [environ](#), [numprint](#), [trimclip](#), [xcolor](#), [pagecolor](#), [colorspace](#), [graphicx](#), [adjustbox](#), [adjustbox](#), [fancyvrb](#), [tikz](#), [rotating](#), [fancyhdr](#), and [pdfpages](#).
Most of these packages can be used by the book author without explicitly importing them.

Globals

`\layoutmode=<mode>` Layout mode
`\pdfpagelayout=<mode>` Controls the default layout in the pdf viewer.
 `\spinewidth=<len>` Spine width
 `\spinefold=<len>` Spine fold width
`\coverboardgrow=<len>` Controls how much bigger the cover board is than the page block
 `\coverflap=<len>` Cover flap
 `\jacketwrap=<len>` Jacket configuration
 `\jacketflap=<len>` Page block size
`\jacketflapfront=<len>`
`\jacketflapback=<len>`
 `\blockwidth=<len>`
 `\blockheight=<len>`

Page block size with bleeds

These are equivalent to `\paperwidth` and `\paperheight` but are independent of them...

<code>\bleedblockwidth=<len></code>	Original page block size
<code>\pageblockwidth=<len></code>	
<code>\bleedblockheight=<len></code>	
<code>\pageblockheight=<len></code>	for the block layout these are the same as <code>\blockwidth</code> and <code>\blockheight</code> for other layouts these are the original page layout size while the <code>\blockwidth</code> are set tho the current layout visible size.
<code>\bleed=<len></code>	Page bleed size
<code>\bindingoffset=<len></code>	Binding offset Used to offset content to account glue-up/roughing of pages for certain types of binds like perfect binds.
<code>\gutteroffset=<len></code>	Gutter offsets Mainly used to offset content without bleeds away from or into the gutter.
<code>\defaultfoldout=<fold-spec></code>	Set the default fold specification. This can be set via the <code>foldout</code> class option. For more information see: Foldout page cells section.
<code>\flatfold=<len></code>	Sets the amount of paper to account for a flat fold.
<code>\pagefold=<fold></code>	Default fold type. This defaults to <code>out</code> for <code>jacket</code> and <code>cover</code> and to <code>in</code> for other layouts.
<code>\foldmarkoffset=<len></code>	Sets the offset of fold marks from outside of page edge (default: <code>0.5\bleed</code>). Note that this can either be a command or a dimension.
<code>\foldmarksize=<len></code>	Sets fold marker size (vertical).
<code>\iffoldmarks</code>	Disable/enable fold marks. The default is true, to toggle on/off use <code>\foldmarkstrue</code> / <code>\foldmarksfalse</code> . This can be set globally via the <code>nofoldmarks</code> class option.
<code>\clearimage=<len></code>	Image clearance
<code>\imageblockwidth=<ratio></code>	Image block width relative to <code>\textwidth</code>
<code>\imageblockheight=<ratio></code>	Root page text width/height.
<code>\pagetextwidth=<len></code>	
<code>\pagetextheight=<len></code>	The ration by which the image is raised in <code>\ImagePage{..}</code> and derived templates.
<code>\imageblockoffsettop=<ratio></code>	Block caption clearance from edge of parent cell.
<code>\clearcaption=<len></code>	Used as default by <code>\captionblockcell{..}</code>
<code>\captioncellspacing=<len></code>	Block caption spacing from parent cell. Used as default by <code>\captionblockcell{..}</code>
<code>\captionclearpage=<len></code>	The distance between a caption block on a template page and page borders (defaults to: <code>\clearimage</code>). This is relevant only in page/spread templates.
<code>\cellparentwidth=<len></code>	Cell geometry.
<code>\cellparentheight=<len></code>	These are set automatically by cells, thus it is not recommended to edit them manually.
<code>\cellwidth=<len></code>	
<code>\cellheight=<len></code>	
<code>\celloffsetleft=<len></code>	For more details see the Cells section.
<code>\celloffsettop=<len></code>	Foldout geometry.
<code>\clearance=<len></code>	
<code>\clearfoldoutgutter=<len></code>	For more info see Foldout page cells section.
<code>\clearfoldoutfold=<len></code>	
<code>\clearfoldoutedge=<len></code>	

Initialization

`\InitPages` Initialize page dimensions.

This is not intended for direct use.

`\ReInitPages` Reset and re-initialize page dimensions.

`\ChangeLayout` Change document layout.

`\ChangeLayout{<layoutmode>}`

This is a shorthand for `\def\layoutmode{<layoutmode>}` and then `\ReInitPages`, and as this is changing any other parameters that may affect the layout, this should be done last.

Generic commands

`\keywords{...}` Set pdf metadata keywords

`\keywords{<keywords>}`

`\subject{...}` Set pdf metadata subject

`\subject{<subject>}`

`\mindim{...}` Get min/max dimension.

`\maxdim{...}`

`\mindim{A}{B}`

`\maxdim{A}{B}`

`\emptypage{...}` Create an empty page.

`\emptypage`

`\emptypage[<style>]`

`<style>` is the style name as defined via `fancyhdr` (default: `empty`).

`\cleartoleftpage` Forces content to left page.

This is a companion to `\cleardoublepage`.

Environments and Cells

Generic

`page` Page environment.

This is mainly designed to wrap other cell environment described later.

Note that this may span more than one page if there is enough stuff packed in.

`leftpage`

EXPERIMENTAL

Cells

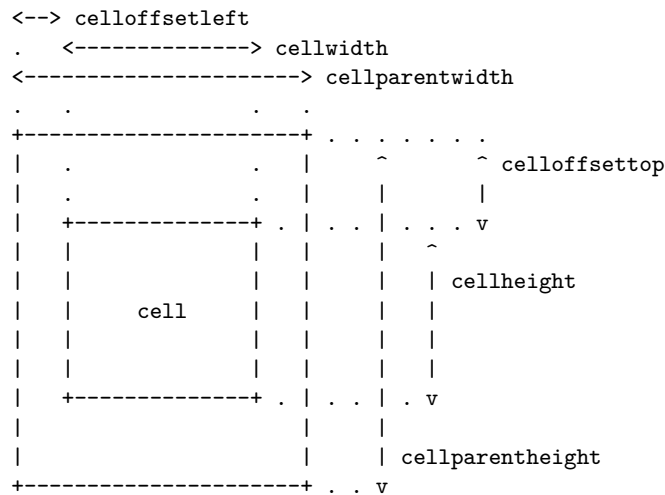
A cell environment is a box of specified size.

Cells can be both placed inline relative to other content or in an absolute location.

Note that absolute cells are placed relative to the page and currently can not be placed relative to other absolute cells (this might change in the future).

```
\cellwidth=<len>
\cellheight=<len>
\cellparentwidth=<len>
\cellparentheight=<len>
\celloffsettop=<len>
\celloffsetleft=<len>
\clearance=<len>
```

A cell defines a set of contextual lengths:



For absolutely positioned cells these define the cell offset from parent.

The bare page can be reasonably treated as a cell.

Initially, outside of any cells `\cellwidth`, `\cellparentwidth` and `\cellheight`, `\cellparentheight` are equal to `\paperwidth` and `\paperheight` respectively, and `\celloffsettop` and `\celloffsetleft` are set to 0pt.

Changing these is not recommended, it likely will not affect the current cell but can mess up nested cells.

`\inlinecell` Create a basic inline cell.

```
\begin{inlinecell}{<width>}{<height>} ... \end{inlinecell}

\begin{inlinecell}[<valign>]{<width>}{<height>} ... \end{inlinecell}
```

This will clip oversized content.

`inlinecell*` is like `inlinecell` but will not clip.

```
\begin{inlinecell*}{<width>}{<height>} ... \end{inlinecell*}

\begin{inlinecell*}[<valign>]{<width>}{<height>} ... \end{inlinecell*}
```

`<valign>` can be one of `t` (default) for top, `c` for center or `b` for bottom.

These are just like `minipage` but provide cell mechanics.

```
minipagecell 

|              |
|--------------|
| EXPERIMENTAL |
|--------------|


minipagecell* 

|              |
|--------------|
| EXPERIMENTAL |
|--------------|


zinlinecell
```

`zinlinecell*` Like `inlinecell` / `inlinecell*` but will take up zero space and sized to `\cellwidth` x `\cellheight`.

```
\begin{zinlinecell} ... \end{zinlinecell}
```

`\begin{zinlinecell}[<valign>] ... \end{zinlinecell}`

`cell` Create a basic absolutely positioned cell.

`cell*`
`\begin{cell}{<left>, <top>}{<width>}{<height>} ... \end{cell}`

Oversized content will be clipped.

`cell*` is just like `cell` but will not clip its content.

`\begin{cell*}{<left>, <top>}{<width>}{<height>} ... \end{cell*}`

`cell` and `cell*` are absolutely positioned either relative to the current page or to the closest `savecell`.

`adjustcell` EXPERIMENTAL

`adjustcell*` This a cell wrapper for `adjustbox`.

Save cells

`\savecell{..}` Create a saved cell.

`\gsavecell{..}`
`\savecell{<name>}{<width>}{<height>}{ .. }`

This is similar to `\newsavebox{..}` and `\sbox{..}` but adds cell functionality.

`\gsavecell{..}` is the same as `\savecell{..}` but creates a global cell.

Note that both `\gsavecell{..}` and `\savecell{..}` make the nested `cell` and `cell*` position relative to the cell and not the page. This is done by setting `\TPoptions{absolute=false}` for the cell content which will also affect `textpos`'s macros.

`\usecell{..}` Use part of a saved cell.

`\usecell*{..}`
`\usecell{<name>}{<top>, <left>}{<width>}{<height>}`

This will clip the content to cell.

`\usecell*{..}` is similar to `\usecell{..}` but will not clip the cell content.

`\usecell*{<name>}{<top>, <left>}{<width>}{<height>}`

These are similar to `\usebox{..}`.

Cell macros

Cell macros require a cell environment to function correctly.

`topdown` Rotate cell content vertically, orienting it top-down or bottom-up.

`bottomup`
`\begin{topdown} ... \end{topdown}`

`\begin{bottomup} ... \end{bottomup}`

`cliptocell` Clip content to parent cell.

`cliptocellbleeds`
`\begin{cliptocell} ... \end{cliptocell}`

Clip content to cell plus offsets (bleeds) from each side

```
\begin{cliptocell}[<size>] ... \end{cliptocell}

\begin{cliptocell}[<horizontal> <vertical>] ... \end{cliptocell}

\begin{cliptocell}[<left> <bottom> <right> <top>] ... \end{cliptocell}
```

Offset order, i.e. left-bottom-right-top is made consistent with [graphicx](#) and [trimclip](#) modules and represents the bottom-left and top-right viewport point offsets from the parent cell.

`cliptocell` does not affect the cell content positioning in any way.

This is designed to simplify filling template cells and adding bleeds to certain sides and clipping flush to others, for example for cells of a dust jacket or a foldout, but `cliptocell` is not limited to this one use-case.

Set the default bleeds for `cliptocell` environments

```
\cliptocellbleeds{<size>}

\cliptocellbleeds{<horizontal> <vertical>}

\cliptocellbleeds{<left> <bottom> <right> <top>}
```

This will only affect `cliptocell` environments on the same level, without affecting the nested `cliptocells`.

`\imagecell{...}` Place image in cell.

```
\imagecell{<caption-cell>}{<image>}

\imagecell[<key>=<value>, ...]{<caption-cell>}{<image>}

\imagecell[fit]{}{<image>}

\imagecell[fill]{}{<image>}
```

fit (default)		fill
<pre> +-----+ +-----+ . . image . . +-----+ +-----+</pre>	<pre> . . . +-----+ image +-----+ . . .</pre>	

Centering. The image will be centered by default.

```
\imagecell{}{<image>}

\imagecell[center]{}{<image>}
```

Vertical alignment

`\imagecell[top]{<image>}`

`\imagecell[bottom]{<image>}`

top	center (default)	bottom
<pre> +-----+ . . image . . +-----+ +-----+ </pre>	<pre> +-----+ . . image . . +-----+ +-----+ </pre>	<pre> +-----+ +-----+ . . image . . +-----+ </pre>

Horizontal alignment

`\imagecell[left]{<image>}`

`\imagecell[right]{<image>}`

left	center (default)	right
<pre> +-----+ . . image . . +-----+ </pre>	<pre> +-----+ . . image . . +-----+ </pre>	<pre> +-----+ . . image . . +-----+ </pre>

Horizontal and vertical alignment can be combined to control alignment of both vertical and horizontal images at the same time.

Image clearance. This sets the amount of clearance around an image (default: 0pt).

`\imagecell[clearance=-4mm]{<image>}`

clearance > 0pt	clearance = 0pt (default)	clearance < 0pt
<pre> +-----v-----+ +-----+ . . image . . +-----+ +-----^-----+ </pre>	<pre> +-----+ . . image . . +-----+ </pre>	<pre> +-----+ . . image . . +-----+ </pre>

```

+-----+ - - caption cell size
.
.
+-----+
| |
+-----+
..+-----+.. . +
. |.caption cell . | . |
. | . . | . |
. | . . | . |
. | . . | . |
. | . . | . |
..+-----+.. . +
| |
+-----+

```

If `captionclearparent` is set, the `<caption-cell>` will fit into an intersection between the image area and the parent cell padded by `captionclearparent`.

This will write image path, page and size to `\jobname.image-list`, this is useful for final image pre-press.

```
\writeimagelistfalse
```

Placement:

A diagram of a rectangular box. The box is defined by a dashed border. Above the box is the label 'over', and below the box is the label 'under'. Inside the box, the label 'top' is positioned near the top edge, 'center' is positioned in the middle, and 'bottom' is positioned near the bottom edge.

\captioncell{<caption>}

`\captioncell[center]{<caption>}`

`\captioncell[bottom]{<caption>}``\captioncell[over]{<caption>}`

`\captioncell[under]{<caption>}`

Horizontal alignment

`\captioncell[align=<mode>]{<caption>}`

+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
flushleft	center	flushright

Default:

`\captioncell{<caption>}`

`\captioncell[align=flushleft]{<caption>}`

`\captioncell[align=center]{<caption>}`

`\captioncell[align=flushright]{<caption>}`

Note that a caption cell does not take up any space in the parent cell so multiple captions can be used in combination with other elements.

Note that caption cells currently do not play well with other content in the same cell that takes up space, e.g. text, pictures, ...etc. Captions are mainly suited to play well with image cells.

`\vcaptioncell{..}` Vertical caption cell

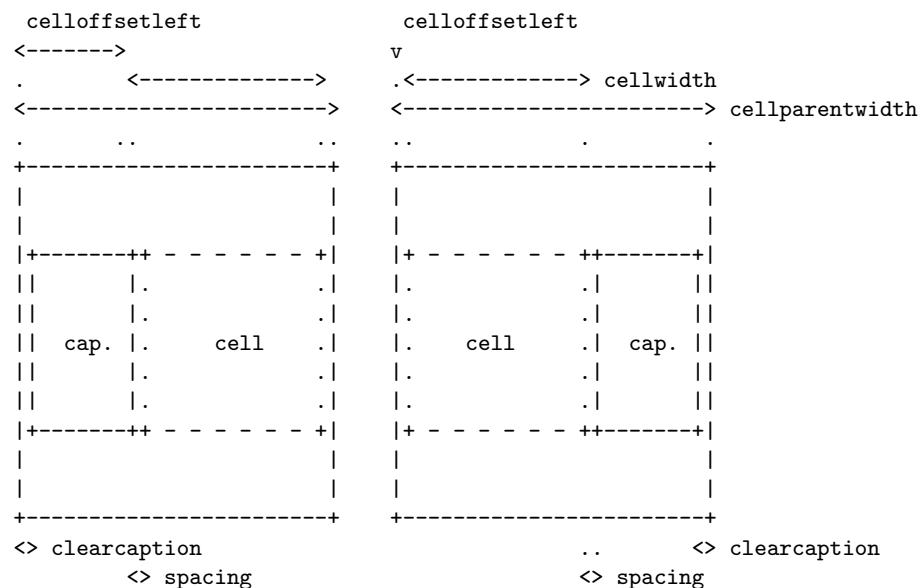
(topdown)	(bottomup)
+-----+	+-----+
b l c r a	
e e e i f	
f f n g t	
o t t h e	e r
r e t r	r e t r
e r	o t t h e
	f f n g t
	e e e i f
	b l c r a
+-----+	+-----+

See samples for better illustration.

`\rcaptioncell{..}` EXPERIMENTAL

Upside-down caption cell.

`\captionblockcell{..}` Add caption into a box left/right of current cell.



Paper cells

Paper and page cells are very similar but differ in one aspect – paper cells represent the paper as indicated by `layoutmode=<layout>` while page cells are always the size of the page block, i.e. `layoutmode=block`.

`papercell` Paper cell.

This does not include bleeds.

`paperbleedcell` Paper bleed cell.

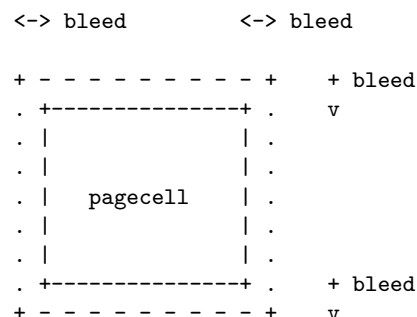
Like `papercell` but includes bleeds.

Page cells

Page cells always correspond to the page block size, i.e. `layoutmode=block` regardless of the actual `layoutmode` set currently.

`pagecell` Page cell.

`pagecell*` This corresponds to the visible page in the `layoutmode=block` and does not include bleeds.



The star version accounts for `\gutteroffset`.

Note that `layoutmode`'s other than `block` will change the paper size but will not affect this either in size (block size) or in position (top-left).

`pagebleedcell` Like `page` but includes bleeds.

```

<-> bleed          <-> bleed

+-----+          + bleed
| + - - - - + |    v
| .           . |
| .           . |
| . pagebleedcell . |
| .           . |
| .           . |
| + - - - - + |    + bleed
+-----+          v

```

Note that as with `pagecell` this is not affected by `layoutmode`.

`textcell` EXPERIMENTAL

A cell taking up the page text block.

```
\begin{textcell}{<width>}{<height>} ... \end{textcell}
```

```

<-----> \textwidth

<-----> \pageblockwidth

+-----+ ^ \pageblockheight
|       | |
| +-----+ | ^ \textheight
| |       | |
| | textcell | |
| |       | |
| +-----+ | v
|       | |
+-----+ v

```

Note that this is an inline cell and if something is on the page it may not be centered properly.

Foldout page cells

EXPERIMENTAL

A foldout is a special case cell that changes the page format.

In addition to cell lengths a foldout defines a set of additional lengths and lists within its context.

`\pagefoldpanels=<list>` Lists page folded panel widths and fold types respectively.

`\pagefoldpanelfolds=<list>` `pagefoldpanels` is set automatically for layouts other than `block` and for foldout pages, changing this can mess up fold markers and page cell placement.

`pagefoldpanelfolds` is generated when creating a foldout.

See: [listofitems](#) for list API.

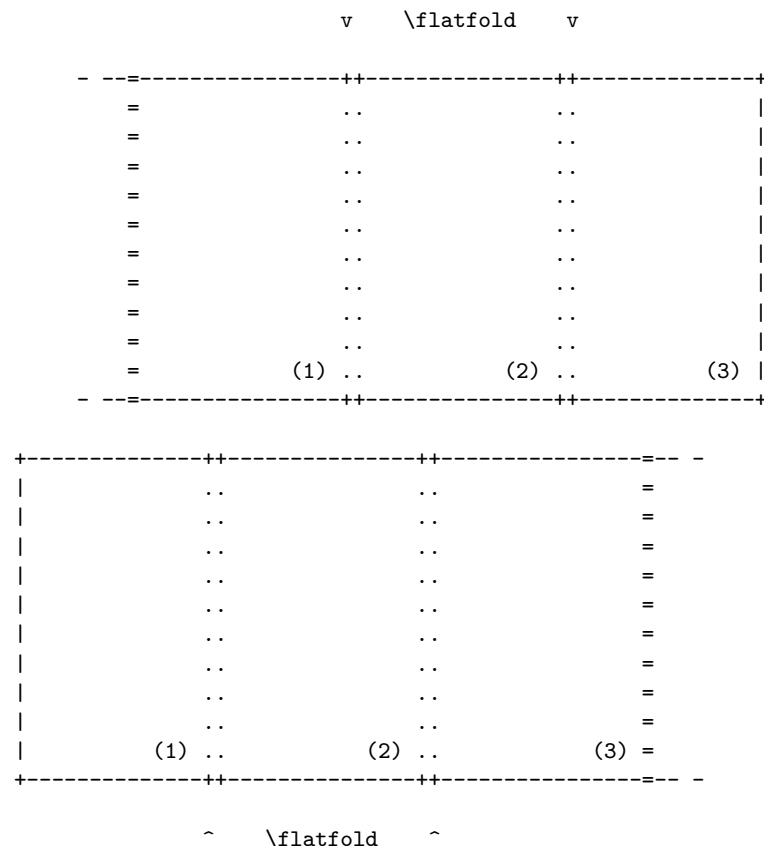
`\foldoutwidth=<len>` Total foldout page width, calculated when a foldout page is created.

`foldout` Create 2 or more pages in foldout mode.

```
\begin{foldout}[<fold-spec>] ... \end{foldout}
```

`<fold-spec>` can be a number of folds, or contain one or more fold types (`in` or `out`), two or more panel widths (dimensions) or a sequence of both (i.e. `dim fold dim ...`) where missing widths are automatically calculated and missing folds are the same as the previous fold or the default if no folds are specified.

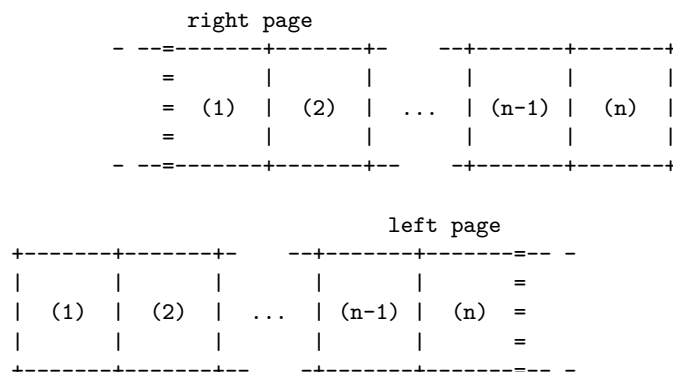
If no `<fold-spec>` is given, then the value of `\defaultfoldout` is used (default: 2).



A foldout always starts on the right/odd page and will always end on the left/even page.

If `\foldoutpages{..}` is called on an even page, an empty normal page will be created pushing the foldout to the right page of the spread. If an odd number of pages is created the set will be padded with an empty page before `\foldoutpages{..}` exits.

Foldout panel numbering



Formal `<fold-spec>` grammar:

```

<fold-spec> ::
  <count>
  | <fold>
  | <panels>
<panels> ::=
  <panel>
  | <panel> <panels>
<panel> ::=
  <width> <fold>
  | <width>
  | <fold>
<fold> ::=
  in | out

```

`\clearfoldoutgutter=<len>` Fold panel sizing for similar fold sequence:

`\clearfoldoutedge=<len>`
`\clearfoldoutfold=<len>`

```

\clearfoldoutedge <->
\clearfoldoutfold <->
<--> \clearfoldoutgutter

```

Note that `in` in fold sequence is drawn, `out` out is identical in sizing but reflectd.

Fold panel sizing for dissimilar fold sequence:

```

\clearfoldoutedge <->
<--> \clearfoldoutgutter

```

`in` out is drawn, `out` it is the same but reflected.

The size of the paper fold is set by `\flatfold`.

`foldoutcell` Create a cell spanning one or more foldout panels.

`foldoutcell*`

```

\begin{foldoutcell}[<num>] ... \end{foldoutcell}

```

```

\begin{foldoutcell}[<from>-<to>] ... \end{foldoutcell}

```

If no arguments are given this will create a panel at `foldoutpanel` counter and increment it by one.

```

\begin{foldoutcell} ... \end{foldoutcell}

```

This will also auto-advance the page when all panels are filled.

Note that manual panel placement has no effect on the panel counter thus care must be taken when mixing manual and auto-advanced panels. Also note that `foldoutpanel`'s value is not maintained within manually placed panels and should be treated as undefined.

`foldoutcell*` is the same as the non-star version but creates cells including bleeds.

Neither version clips its content, to explicitly clip use the `cliptocell` environment.

These can only be used from within a `foldout` cell.

Multi-page cells

```
spreadtopages Spread cell into pages.
spreadtopages*
\usespreadpage{..}
\usespreadpage*{..}
```

<-- input cell

<-- output pages

`spreadtopages` creates a cell and spreads it into pages right away.

```
\begin{spreadtopages} .. \end{spreadtopages}
```

```
\begin{spreadtopages}[<page-count>] .. \end{spreadtopages}
```

`spreadtopages*` creates a named save cell only allowing the pages to be placed manually via `\usespreadpage{..}`.

```
\begin{spreadtopages*}{<name>} .. \end{spreadtopages*}
```

```
\begin{spreadtopages*}[<page-count>]{<name>} .. \end{spreadtopages*}
```

`\usespreadpage{..}` places a page from a saved cell.

```
\usespreadpage{<name>}
```

```
\usespreadpage[<page-num>]{<name>}
```

`\usespreadpage*{..}` is the same as the non-star version but will not use a `page` environment, enabling the user to populate the page with other elements.

Page numbers are 1-based.

Note that the cell created by `spreadtopages*` env is a normal save cell and can be manipulated via `\usecell{..}` and `\usecell*{..}`.

Endpaper cells

```
leftside
rightside
```

Cover and dust jacket cells

`frontcover` Covers and dust jackets differ only in that covers do not usually have flaps.

<code>backcover</code>	backflap		spine/vspine		frontflap	
<code>spine</code>	.	backcover	.	frontcover	.	
<code>vspine</code>	v	v	v	v	v	
<code>frontflap</code>	+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+					
<code>backflap</code>						
		Back		Front		
	+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+					

Note that when typesetting a spine with both top-down and bottom-up text it is recommended to use `topdown`/`bottomup` in `zinlinecell`'s in a normal `spine` rather than using a `vspine` and trying to rotate part of the content.

Caption Templates

`\captionsize{...}` Defines the caption font.

Can be redefined to control caption font/style.

`\captionformat{...}` General caption format.

`\captionformat{<code>}`

This can be redefined to control the image caption.

Page Templates

This section contains a set of predefined configurable single-page templates.

Note that most page templates do not `\clearpage` before expanding, this enables one to prepend elements (like pdf comments), if clearing a page is required add `\clearpage` manually before the template.

Basic book information

`BookTitle=<text>` These provide the default information used by the `\BookInfoPage` and `\BookSoftwareInfoPage`.

`BookVersion=<text>` Generate book information page.

`BookAuthors=<text>`

`BookYear=<text>` +-----+

`ByNotice=<text>` | |

`ThanksTo=<text>` | |

`ISBN=<text>` | |

`BookEdition=<text>` | copyright |

`License=<text>` | ISBN |

`CopyrightNotice=<text>` | info |

+-----+

`OtherSoftware=<text>`

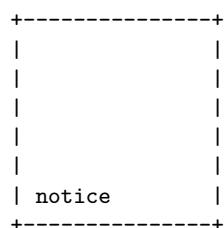
`BookFonts=<text>`

`SoftwareNotice=<text>`

`\BookInfoPage`

This page is *usually* included near the start of the book, before any of the logical sections of the book start, *usually* just after the title pages but before any of the epigraphs, forewords, TOCs and prefaces. This can also in some cases be pushed to the rear of the book.

`\BookSoftwareInfoPage` Generate software info page.



This page if present is usually placed at the very rear of the book.

`\BookFullInfoPage` This page combines the `\BookInfoPage` and `\BookSoftwareInfoPage` information into a single page.

Tweaking

Most page/spread templates provide an ability to externally "tweak" some image proportions.

This is an alternative means to setting template properties, e.g:

```
\tweakimagescale{0.8}  
\ImagePage{image}
```

Is equivalent to:

```
\ImagePage[scale=0.8]{image}
```

Tweaks get reset after each template.

`\imagescale=<num>` Tweak next image templates scale/offsettop/offsetleft

`\imageoffsettop=<len>` Note that `\imagescale` is not a length.
`\imageoffsetleft=<len>`

```
\edef\imagescale{<scale>}
```

```
\setlength\imageoffsettop{<len>}
```

```
\setlength\imageoffsetleft{<len>}
```

`\tweakimagescale{..}` Convenience commands

`\tweakimageoffsettop{..}` These provide a uniform interface for tweaking.
`\tweakimageoffsetleft{..}`

```
\tweakimagescale{<scale>}
```

```
\tweakimageoffsettop{<len>}
```

```
\tweakimageoffsetleft{<len>}
```

`\resetmagetweaks{..}` Reset tweaked values.

General interface

A templates provide a uniform interface consisting of several commands:

Base template command:

```
\<template-name>{<caption>}{<image>}
```

`\<template-name>[<options>]{<caption>}{<image>}`

`<options>` is the same as for `\imagecell{..}`.

Template-specific caption command:

`\<template-name>Caption{<caption>}`

This can be redefined to control typesetting the caption for all consecutive templates.

Reset template caption to default:

`\reset<template-name>Caption`

An equivalent to the non-star version but use the caption as-is:

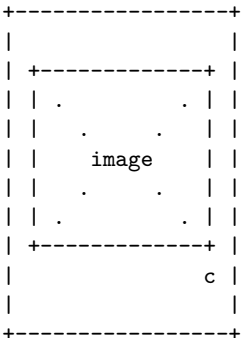
`\<template-name>*<caption>}{<image>}`

`\<template-name>*[<options>]{<caption>}{<image>}`

Note that though some template versions differ only in `<options>` defaults passed to `\imagecell{..}`, they are split to provide ability to configure the template defaults separately.

No bleed

```
\ImagePage{..} Basic image page
\ImagePageCaption{..}
\resetImagePageCaption
\ImagePage*{..}
```



Create an image page:

Note that `\ImagePage{..}` only supports tweaking `scale`, this is intentional and tweaking offset will mess up page alignment relative to other pages in a book.

```
\ImagePageClear{..}
\ImagePageClearCaption{..}
\resetImagePageClearCaption \ImagePageClear[<options>]{<caption>}{<image>}
\ImagePageClear*{..}
```

<code>\clearimage</code>	<code>\clearimage</code>	
<code>v</code>	<code>v</code>	
<pre> +-----+ +-----+ . . image . . . +-----+ +-----+ </pre>	<pre> +-----+ +-----+ . . . image . . +-----+ +-----+ +-----+ </pre>	<pre> < \clearimage </pre>
<code>c</code>		
		<code>< \clearimage</code>

Default image clearance is set by `\clearimage` global length.

This respects `\bindingoffset`.

`\ImagePageClear<D>{..}` <D> can be one of T, B, L or R, for top, bottom, left and right respectively.

`\ImagePageClear<D>Caption{..}`

```
\resetImagePageClear<D>Caption
```

`\ImagePageClear<D>*{..}`

The figure consists of two side-by-side diagrams illustrating the construction of a 2D image from a 1D signal.

Left Diagram: A 1D signal c is shown at the bottom. Above it, a 2D image is constructed by sampling the signal at discrete points. The image is represented as a grid of dots. The horizontal axis is labeled x and the vertical axis is labeled y . The image is labeled $image (T)$.

Right Diagram: A 2D image $image (B)$ is shown at the top. Below it, a 1D signal c is constructed by sampling the image at discrete points. The image is represented as a grid of dots. The horizontal axis is labeled x and the vertical axis is labeled y . The signal is labeled c .

The figure consists of two side-by-side diagrams. Each diagram shows a coordinate system with a horizontal axis labeled 'x' and a vertical axis labeled 'y'. In both diagrams, a point 'L' is located in the first quadrant. A dashed line connects 'L' to the origin. A solid line connects 'L' to a point 'C' on the x-axis. In the left diagram, 'C' is at a certain distance from the origin. In the right diagram, 'C' is further to the right, and the text 'C(L) = R' is written below the x-axis, indicating that the image of 'L' under the mapping 'C' is 'R'.

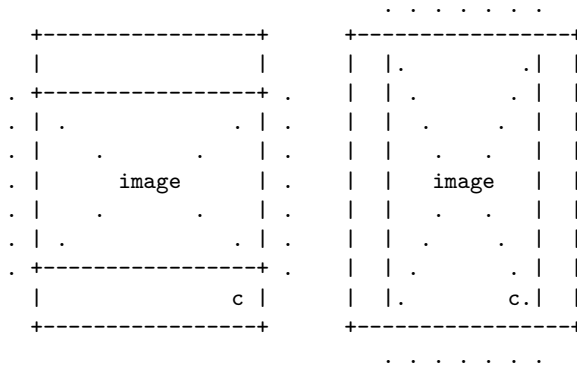
Partial bleed

`\ImagePageFit{..}` Fit image into page...

`\ImagePageFitCaption{..}`

```
\resetImagePageFitCaption \ImagePageFit[<options>]{<caption>}{<image>}
```

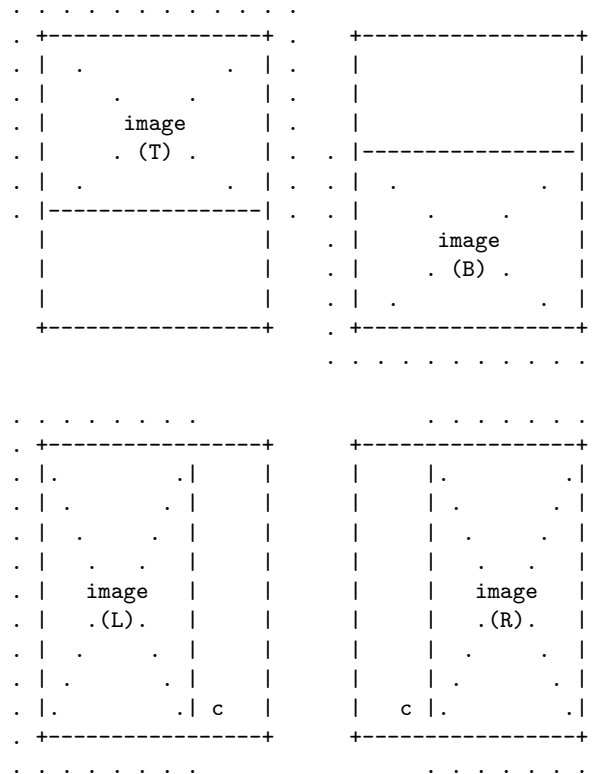
`\ImagePageFit*{..}`



Default image clearance is set by `\bleed` global length.

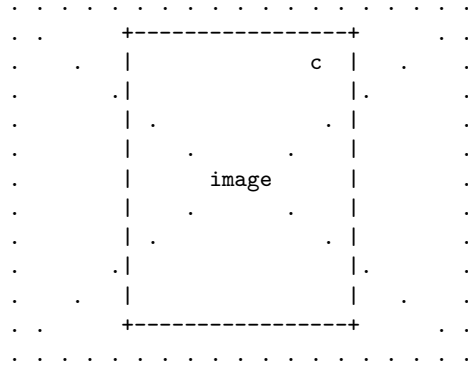
If centered image fits vertically this will account for `\bindingoffset`.

`\ImagePageFit<D>{..}` <D> can be one of T, B, L or R, for top, bottom, left and right respectively.
`\ImagePageFit<D>Caption{..}`
`\resetImagePageFit<D>Caption`
`\ImagePageFit<D>*<D>{..}`



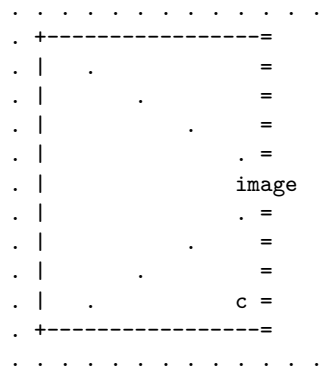
Full bleed

`\ImagePageFill{..}` Like `\ImagePage` but will fill page with image.
`\ImagePageFillCaption{..}`
`\resetImagePageFillCaption` `\ImagePageFill[<options>]{<caption>}{<image>}`
`\ImagePageFill*<D>{..}`

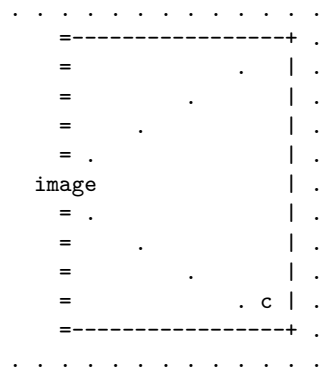


Default image clearance is set by `\bleed` global length.

`\ImageHalfPageL{...}` Left half of image filling page with full bleed.
`\ImageHalfPageLCaption{...}`
`\resetImageHalfPageLCaption` `\imageleftspreadfullbleed[<vertical-offset>]{<caption>}{<image>}`
`\ImageHalfPageL*{...}`



`\ImageHalfPageR{...}` Right half of image filling page with full bleed.
`\ImageHalfPageRCaption{...}`
`\resetImageHalfPageRCaption` `\imagerightspreadfullbleed[<vertical-offset>]{<caption>}{<image>}`
`\ImageHalfPageR*{...}`



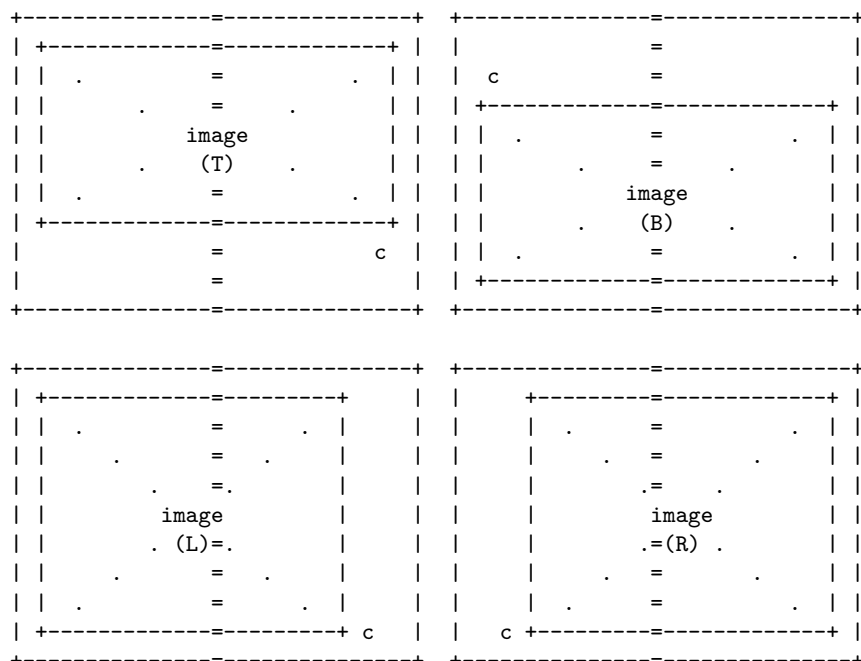
Spread Templates

No bleed

```
\ImageSpread{...}
\ImageSpreadCaption{...}
\resetImageSpreadCaption
\ImageSpread*{...}
```

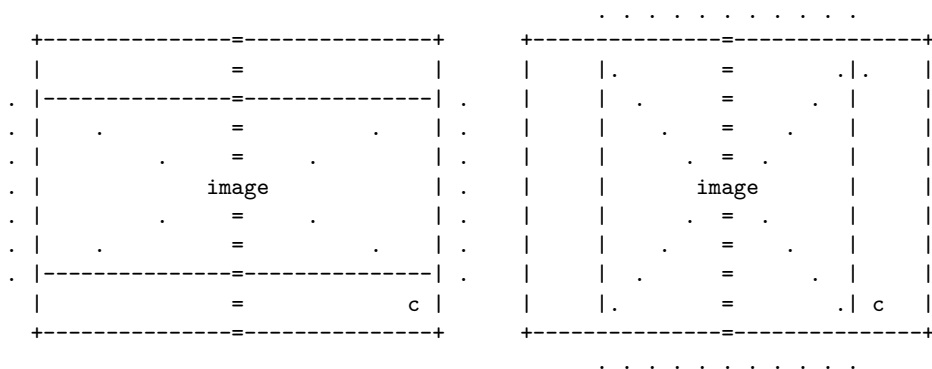


```
\ImageSpread<D>{...} <D> can be one of T, B, L or R, for top, bottom, left and right respectively.
\ImageSpread<D>Caption{...}
\resetImageSpread<D>Caption
\ImageSpread<D>*{...}
```

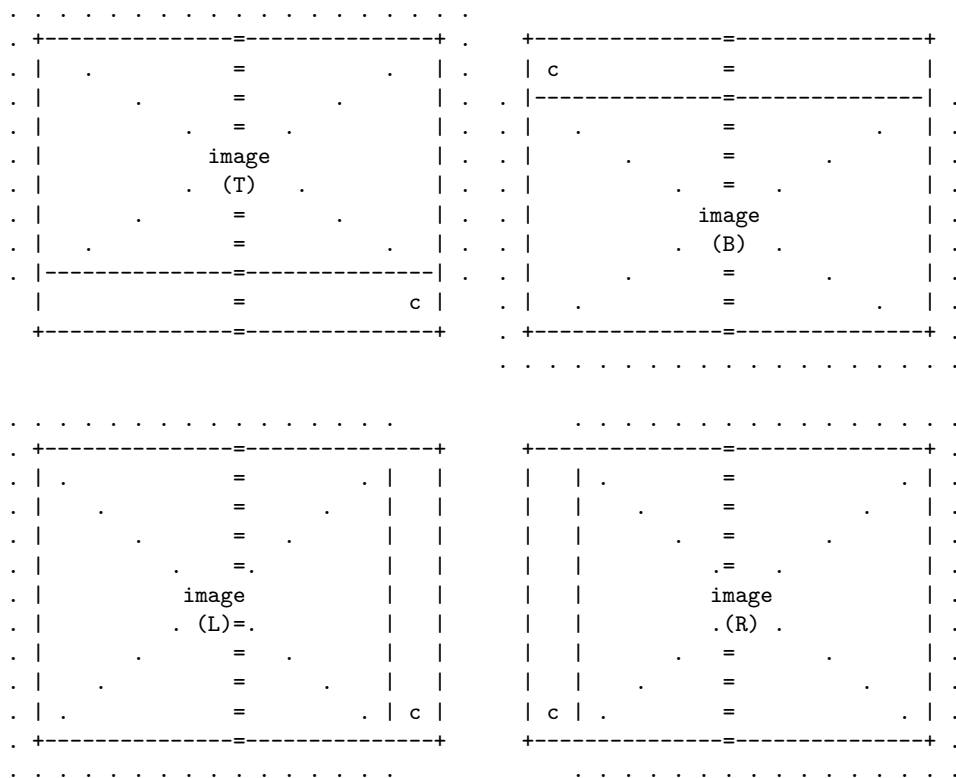


Partial bleed

```
\ImageSpreadFit{...}
\ImageSpreadFitCaption{...}
\resetImageSpreadFitCaption
\ImageSpreadFit*{...}
```



```
\ImageSpread<D>{...} Image spread aligned left (with bleed).
\ImageSpread<D>Caption{...}
\resetImageSpread<D>Caption \ImageSpread<D>[<options>]{<caption>}{<image>}
\ImageSpread<D>*{...}
```



Full bleed

```
\ImageSpreadFill{...} Image spread with full bleed.
\ImageSpreadFillCaption{...}
\resetImageSpreadFillCaption \ImageSpreadFill[<options>]{<caption>}{<image>}
\ImageSpreadFill*{...}
```

The diagram illustrates a rectangular region defined by dashed lines. Inside this region, there is a central area labeled "image". At the bottom right corner of the dashed rectangle, there is a small label "c". The entire diagram is set against a background of a dotted grid.

Meta Macros / Environments

These macros and environments are used internally to help define cells and templates and thus can be useful when extending the functionality of this class both when authoring styles and when creating user macros/templates.¹

`\ResettableMacro{..}` Create a resettable command.

$$\backslash\text{ResettableMacro}\{\langle\text{name}\rangle\}\{\langle\text{code}\rangle\}$$

```
\ResettableMacro{<name>}[<arg-count>]{<code>}
```

```
\ResettableMacro{<name>}[<arg-count>][<default>]{<code>}
```

This is similar to `\newcommand{..}` but will define two commands:

`\<name>\{..}`

`\reset<name>`

`\<name>{..}` can be freely redefined or undefined by user.

`\reset<name>` will reset `\<name>{..}` to its original state.

\CellContentOptions{..} EXPERIMENTAL

Define standard cell options.

CellContent EXPERIMENTAL

CellContent* Standard cell content wrapper, used by `inlinecell`.

```
\begin{CellContent}[\parent-align]{<name>} ... \end{CellContent}
```

```
\begin{CellContent*}[<parent-align>]{<name>}{<width>}{<height>} ... \end{CellContent}
```

The star version requires width/height to be manually passed while the non-star version will get the values from `\cellwidth` and `\cellheight` respectively.

MinipageCellContent EXPERIMENTAL

`MinipageCellContent*` Like `CellContent` / `CellContent*` but will use `minipage` as the wrapper.

```
\begin{MinipageCellContent}[<parent-align>]{<name>} ... \end{MinipageCellContent}
```

¹Note that in code the relevant meta-macros are defined in the logical locations for each macro, i.e. before first use and at the start of the relevant context. This section in the reference is placed near the end so as to focus the user’s attention on the main class interface, class internal architecture and extension API being secondary.

```
\begin{MinipageCellContent*}[<parent-align>]{<name>}{<width>}{<height>} ... \end{MinipageCellContent*}
```

`\ImagePageTemplate{..}`

```
\ImagePageTemplate{<name>}{<code>}
```

This will define two commands:

```
\<name>[<options>]{<caption>}{<code>}
```

```
\<name>*[<options>]{<caption>}{<code>}
```

`\<name>{..}` will use `\<name>Caption{..}` template command to typeset the image caption while `\<name>*{..}` will show the caption as-is.

Miscellaneous

`\PageInfo` Display basic paper / page / cell geometry.

`\GenerateTemplate{..}` Generate template page for current `layoutmode`.

```
\GenerateTemplate
```

Cell size can be printed in mm (default) or in any explicit unit supported by L^AT_EX.

```
\GenerateTemplate{<unit>}
```

This can be useful if one needs to make the cover/jacket/... in either a different software package or by hand.

This is a no-op for `layoutmode=block`.

`\pdfboxesset{..}`

```
\pdfboxesset[<bleed>]{<bleedblockwidth>}{<bleedblockheight>}
```

`\pdfcommentcell{..}` Add pdf comment as margin overlay.

```
\pdfcommentcell[<options>]{<comment>}
```

`\pdfpagecount{..}` Get pdf page count

```
\pdfpagecount{<file.pdf>}
```

`\pdfspinewidth{..}` Calculate spine thickness

```
\pdfspinewidth{<paper-thickness>}{<cover-thickness>}{<block-pdf>}
```

`\pdfspreadstopages{..}` EXPERIMENTAL

Include spreads from a pdf block as pages

```
\pdfspreadstopages[<delta>]{<block-pdf>}
```

`\pdfspreadstopages{..}` inserts an empty page before the first page in the block to push it to the right of the spread.

To display other pages consistently it is recommended to set the block width to `2\blockwidth` and set the `pdfpagelayout` to be set to `SinglePage`, a simple way to do both is to:

```
\ChangeLayout{spread}
```

`\TEX` Convenience macros to display `TEX` and `LATEX` in the correct font.
`\LATEX`

Why ASCII diagrams instead of normal graphics, you might ask? Well, for the same reason as photo-books in `LATEX` – I liked the idea of it, the simplicity, and thought that it would be fun to see how far can I push things before it all falling apart on me, and... We are here, at the end, and it all is still here too :)