

Part I.

**Examples for capPos and onecolumn
mode**

1. default

T_EX is a typesetting language. Instead of visually formatting your text, you enter y our manuscript text intertwined with T_EX commands in a plain text file. You then run T_EX to produce formatted output, such as a PDF file.

```
\hvFloat{figure}{\includegraphics{frose}}{\capShortText}{}
```



Figure 1: A short caption

T_EX is a typesetting language. Instead of visually formatting your text, you enter y our manuscript text intertwined with T_EX commands in a plain text file. You then run T_EX to produce formatted output, such as a PDF file.

```
\hvFloat{figure}{\includegraphics{frose}}{\capLongText}{}
```



Figure 2: Here comes a caption to show the justification of the text relative to the object. It refers to the optional argument `capPos`.

T_EX is a typesetting language. Instead of visually formatting your text, you enter y our manuscript text intertwined with T_EX commands in a plain text file. You then run T_EX to produce formatted output, such as a PDF file.

2. capPos=top

```
\hvFloat[capPos=top]{figure}{\includegraphics{frose}}{\capShortText}{}
```

Figure 3: A short caption



\TeX is a typesetting language. Instead of visually formatting your text, you enter y our manuscript text intertwined with \TeX commands in a plain text file. You then run \TeX to produce formatted output, such as a PDF file.

```
\hvFloat[capPos=top]{figure}{\includegraphics{frose}}{\capLongText}{}
```

Figure 4: Here comes a caption to show the justification of the text relative to the object. It refers to the optional argument `capPos`.



\TeX is a typesetting language. Instead of visually formatting your text, you enter y our manuscript text intertwined with \TeX commands in a plain text file. You then run \TeX to produce formatted output, such as a PDF file.

3. *capPos=before*, same as *capPos=left*

3. **capPos=before**, same as **capPos=left**

```
\hvfloating[capPos=before]{figure}{\includegraphics{frose}}{\capShortText}{}
```

Figure 5: A short caption



T_EX is a typesetting language. Instead of visually formatting your text, you enter y our manuscript text intertwined with T_EX commands in a plain text file. You then run T_EX to produce formatted output, such as a PDF file.

```
\hvfloating[capPos=before]{figure}{\includegraphics{frose}}{\capLongText}{}
```

Figure 6: Here comes a caption to show the justification of the text relative to the object. It refers to the optional argument *capPos*.



T_EX is a typesetting language. Instead of visually formatting your text, you enter y our manuscript text intertwined with T_EX commands in a plain text file. You then run T_EX to produce formatted output, such as a PDF file.

4. capPos=after, same as capPos=right

```
\hvFloat[capPos=after]{figure}{\includegraphics{frose}}{\capShortText}{}
```



Figure 7: A short caption

T_EX is a typesetting language. Instead of visually formatting your text, you enter y our manuscript text intertwined with T_EX commands in a plain text file. You then run T_EX to produce formatted output, such as a PDF file.

```
\hvFloat[capPos=after]{figure}{\includegraphics{frose}}{\capLongText}{}
```



Figure 8: Here comes a caption to show the justification of the text relative to the object. It refers to the optional argument capPos.

T_EX is a typesetting language. Instead of visually formatting your text, you enter y our manuscript text intertwined with T_EX commands in a plain text file. You then run T_EX to produce formatted output, such as a PDF file.

5. *capPos=inner*

5. **capPos=inner**

```
\hvfFloat[capPos=inner]{figure}{\includegraphics{frose}}{\capShortText}{}
```



Figure 9: A short caption

T_EX is a typesetting language. Instead of visually formatting your text, you enter y our manuscript text intertwined with T_EX commands in a plain text file. You then run T_EX to produce formatted output, such as a PDF file.

```
\hvfFloat[capPos=inner]{figure}{\includegraphics{frose}}{\capLongText}{}
```



Figure 10: Here comes a caption to show the justification of the text relative to the object. It refers to the optional argument *capPos*.

T_EX is a typesetting language. Instead of visually formatting your text, you enter y our manuscript text intertwined with T_EX commands in a plain text file. You then run T_EX to produce formatted output, such as a PDF file.

6. capPos=outer

```
\hvfloating[capPos=outer]{figure}{\includegraphics{frose}}{\capShortText}{}
```



Figure 11: A short caption

\TeX is a typesetting language. Instead of visually formatting your text, you enter your manuscript text intertwined with \TeX commands in a plain text file. You then run \TeX to produce formatted output, such as a PDF file.

```
\hvfloating[capPos=outer]{figure}{\includegraphics{frose}}{\capLongText}{}
```



Figure 12: Here comes a caption to show the justification of the text relative to the object. It refers to the optional argument capPos.

\TeX is a typesetting language. Instead of visually formatting your text, you enter your manuscript text intertwined with \TeX commands in a plain text file. You then run \TeX to produce formatted output, such as a PDF file.

Part II.

Examples for capPos and twocolumn mode

7. 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.

```
\hvFloat{figure}{\includegraphics{froese}}{\capShortText{}}
```



Figure 13: A short caption

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

8. capPos=top

```
\hvFloat[capPos=top]{figure}{\includegraphics{froese}}{\capShortText{}}
```

Figure 15: A short caption



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.

```
\hvFloat[capPos=top]{figure}{\includegraphics{froese}}{\capLongText{}}
```

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 in-

Figure 16: Here comes a caption to show the justification of the text relative to the object. It refers to the optional argument capPos.



9. capPos=before, same as capPos=left

```
\hvFloat[capPos=before]{figure}{\includegraphics{
froze}}{\capShortText}{}
```

Figure 17: A short caption



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.

10. capPos=after, same as capPos=right

```
\hvFloat[capPos=after]{figure}{\includegraphics{
froze}}{\capShortText}{}
```



Figure 19: A short caption

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.

```
\hvFloat[capPos=after]{figure}{\includegraphics{
froze}}{\capLongText}{}
```



Figure 20: Here comes a caption to show the justification of the text relative to the object. It refers to the optional argument capPos.

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will

11. capPos=inner

```
\hvFloat[capPos=inner]{figure}{\includegraphics{
  frose}}{\capShortText}{}
```



Figure 21: A short caption

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.

```
\hvFloat[capPos=inner]{figure}{\includegraphics{
  frose}}{\capLongText}{}
```



Figure 22: Here comes a caption to show the justification of the text relative to the object. It refers to the optional argument capPos.

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

12. capPos=outer

```
\hvFloat[capPos=outer]{figure}{\includegraphics{
  frose}}{\capShortText}{}
```

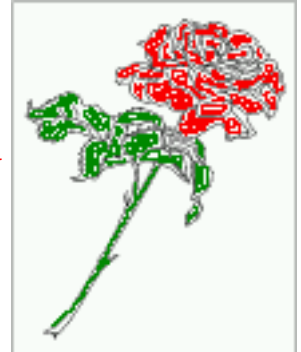


Figure 23: A short caption

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.

```
\hvFloat[capPos=outer]{figure}{\includegraphics{
  frose}}{\capLongText}{}
```



Figure 24: Here comes a caption to show the justification of the text relative to the object. It refers to the optional argument capPos.

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