

A very unkind style guide for technical writers

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Chapter 1

Style

1.1 hoze-layout.sty

```
\ifvartwo
\ifvartwoexpand \ifvartwoexpand{\marginparwidth}{\tableofcontents}
\setlayout
\normallayout
\vartwolayout
\normalmargin
\vartwomargin
\normalfolio
\vartwofolio
\sethffont
\ebooksize
\pbooksize
\ifebook
A4
A4landscape
A3landscape
paperwidth
paperheight
stockwidth
stockheight
ebook
layout
```

Example

```
\setkeys{layout}{paperhight=297mm, paperwidth=210mm, stockheight=353mm, %
    stockwidth=250mm}
\ebooksize
%\pbooksize
\normallayout
%\vartwolayout
```

1.2 hoze-illust.sty

```
\settabcaptionstyle
\setfigcaptionstyle
\setfigjustify
\setfigscale
\restorefigscale
\excludegraphics
```

1.2.1 To place a figure or a picture

```
\placefig      is short for \placefigure.
\placefigure
\setplacefigure
```

Options for the `\placefigure` command are:

```
float          =true / false (default)
type           = figure (default) / picture
caption
lof
captionfont
captionstyle
label
figurejustify
topspace
bottomspace
rotate         =90 (default)
scale
```

Example

```
\setplacefigure{
  float=false,
  type=figure,
  captionfont=\rmfamily\small\bfseries,
  rotate=0
}
```

Example

```
\placefigure[float=false, caption={A figure by \cmd*{\placefigure}}, lof={A figure by %
\cmdl{\placefigure}}, captionstyle=\raggedright, figurejustify=\centering, %
scale=0.9, rotate=-45]{Silver}
```



Example

```
\placefigure[type=picture, caption={A tikz picture by \cmd*{\placefigure}}, lof={A %
    tikz picture by \cmdl{\placefigure}}]{
  \begin{tikzpicture}
  \node {root}
  child {node {left}}
  child {node {right}}
  child {node {child}}
  child {node {child}}
  };
\end{tikzpicture}
}
```

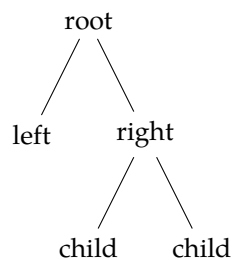


Figure 1.2: A tikz picture by \placefigure

1.2.2 To illustrate a figure or a picture in a row

`\illustfig` is short for `\illustfigure`.

`\illustfigure`

`\setillustfigure`

Options for the `\illustfigure` command are:

`type` = figure (default) / picture

`caption`

`lof`

`captionfont`

`captionstyle`

`label`

`textstyle`

figureposition =left / right
figurewidth
figurejustify
scale
protrude =true (default) / false
protrudelength
frame
framerule
framesep
align =top / middle / bottom
list
topspace
bottomspace

Example

```
\setillustfigure{
  captionfont=\rmfamily\small\bfseries,
  textstyle=\sloppy,
  figureposition=left,
  frame=false,
  align=top,
  type=figure
}
```

Example

```
\illustfigure[figureposition=right, frame, framerule=0.5pt, framesep=5pt, scale=1.2, %
  align=middle, textstyle=\sloppy\raggedleft]{Silver}{
  Silver is Hoze's only son, who is in the fourth grade of primary school.
}
```

Silver is Hoze's only son, who is in the fourth grade of primary school.

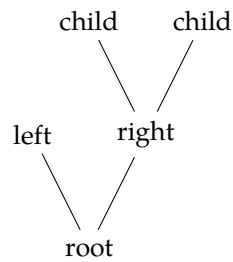
**Example**

```
\illustfigure[type=picture, figurewidth=7.5cm, figurejustify=\raggedleft, caption={A %
  tikz picture by \cmd*{\illustfigure}}, lof={A tikz picture by %
  \cmdl{\illustfigure}}, captionstyle=\raggedright]{
  \begin{tikzpicture}
  \node {root} [grow'=up]
  child {node {left}}
  child {node {right}}
```

```

child {node {child}}
child {node {child}}
};
\end{tikzpicture}
}{
Admittedly, in reality trees are more likely to grow upward and not downward as %
above. You can tell
whether the author of a paper is a mathematician or a computer scientist by %
looking at the direction their
trees grow. A computer scientist's trees will grow downward while a %
mathematician's tree will grow upward.
}

```



Admittedly, in reality trees are more likely to grow upward and not downward as above. You can tell whether the author of a paper is a mathematician or a computer scientist by looking at the direction their trees grow. A computer scientist's trees will grow downward while a mathematician's tree will grow upward.

Figure 1.3: A tikz picture by `\illustfigure`

1.2.3 To place a table

```

\placetable
\setplacetable

```

Options for the `\placetable` command are:

```

float
caption
lot
captionfont
captionstyle
label
tabularfont
tabularstyle
rotate
topspace
bottomspace

```

Example

```

\setplacetable{
  float=false,
  captionfont=\rmfamily\small\bfseries,
  tabularfont=\sfamily\small
}

```

Example

```
\placetable[float=false, caption={A table by \cmd*{\placetable}}, lot={A table by %
  \cmdl{\placetable}}, tabularfont=\sffamily\small]{
  \begin{tabular}{ccccc}
  \toprule
  & \textbf{A} & \textbf{B} & \textbf{C} & \textbf{JIS B} \\
  \midrule
  0 & 841x1189 & 1000x1414 & 917x1297 & 1030x1456 \\
  1 & 594x841 & 707x1000 & 648x917 & 728x1030 \\
  2 & 420x594 & 500x707 & 458x648 & 515x728 \\
  3 & 297x420 & 353x500 & 324x458 & 364x515 \\
  4 & 210x297 & 250x353 & 229x324 & 257x364 \\
  5 & 148x210 & 176x250 & 162x229 & 182x257 \\
  6 & 105x148 & 125x176 & 114x162 & 128x182 \\
  7 & 74x105 & 88x125 & 81x114 & 91x128 \\
  \bottomrule
  \end{tabular}
}
```

Table 1.1: A table by \placetable

	A	B	C	JIS B
0	841x1189	1000x1414	917x1297	1030x1456
1	594x841	707x1000	648x917	728x1030
2	420x594	500x707	458x648	515x728
3	297x420	353x500	324x458	364x515
4	210x297	250x353	229x324	257x364
5	148x210	176x250	162x229	182x257
6	105x148	125x176	114x162	128x182
7	74x105	88x125	81x114	91x128

Example

```
\placetable[caption={A rotated table by \cmd*{\placetable}}, lot={A rotated table by %
  \cmdl{\placetable}}, tabularfont=\sffamily\small, rotate=90, %
  tabularstyle=\centering]{
  \begin{tabular}{ccccc}
  \toprule
  & \textbf{A} & \textbf{B} & \textbf{C} & \textbf{JIS B} \\
  \midrule
  0 & 841x1189 & 1000x1414 & 917x1297 & 1030x1456 \\
  1 & 594x841 & 707x1000 & 648x917 & 728x1030 \\
  2 & 420x594 & 500x707 & 458x648 & 515x728 \\
  3 & 297x420 & 353x500 & 324x458 & 364x515 \\
  4 & 210x297 & 250x353 & 229x324 & 257x364 \\
  5 & 148x210 & 176x250 & 162x229 & 182x257 \\
  6 & 105x148 & 125x176 & 114x162 & 128x182 \\
  7 & 74x105 & 88x125 & 81x114 & 91x128 \\
  \bottomrule
  \end{tabular}
}
```


	A	B	C	JIS B
0	841x1189	1000x1414	917x1297	1030x1456
1	594x841	707x1000	648x917	728x1030
2	420x594	500x707	458x648	515x728
3	297x420	353x500	324x458	364x515
4	210x297	250x353	229x324	257x364
5	148x210	176x250	162x229	182x257
6	105x148	125x176	114x162	128x182
7	74x105	88x125	81x114	91x128

Table 1.2: A rotated table by \placetable

1.2.4 To illust a table in a row

\illusttable

\setillusttable

Options for the \illusttable command are:

caption

lot

captionfont

captionstyle

label

tabularfont

tabularstyle

tableposition =left / right

tablewidth

tablejustify

textstyle

protrude =true(default) / false

protrudelength

align =top / middle / bottom

topspace

bottomspace

Example

```
\setillusttable{
  captionfont=\rmfamily\small\bfseries,
  tabularfont=\sffamily\small,
  textstyle=\sloppy,
  tableposition=left
}
```

Example

```
\illusttable[align=bottom]{
  \begin{tabular}{c|cc}
    \toprule
    & raster & vector \\
    \midrule
    eps & 0 & 0 \\
    pdf & 0 & 0 \\
    bmp & 0 & X \\
    jpg & 0 & X \\
    png & 0 & X \\
    \bottomrule
  \end{tabular}
}{
  In computer graphics, a raster graphics image or bitmap is a data structure %
  representing a generally rectangular grid of pixels, or points of color, %
  viewable via a monitor, paper, or other display medium. Raster images are %
  stored in image files with varying formats.
}
```

	raster	vector
eps	O	O
pdf	O	O
bmp	O	X
jpg	O	X
png	O	X

In computer graphics, a raster graphics image or bitmap is a data structure representing a generally rectangular grid of pixels, or points of color, viewable via a monitor, paper, or other display medium. Raster images are stored in image files with varying formats.

Example

```
\illusttable[align=top, tabularfont=\tiny, textstyle=\scriptsize]{
  \startgrayrow
  \begin{tabular}{ccccc}
    \toprule
    & \textbf{A} & \textbf{B} & \textbf{C} & \textbf{JIS B} \\
    \midrule
    \grayrow 0 & 841x1189 & 1000x1414 & 917x1297 & 1030x1456 \\
    \grayrow 1 & 594x841 & 707x1000 & 648x917 & 728x1030 \\
    \grayrow 2 & 420x594 & 500x707 & 458x648 & 515x728 \\
    \grayrow 3 & 297x420 & 353x500 & 324x458 & 364x515 \\
    \grayrow 4 & 210x297 & 250x353 & 229x324 & 257x364 \\
    \grayrow 5 & 148x210 & 176x250 & 162x229 & 182x257 \\
    \grayrow 6 & 105x148 & 125x176 & 114x162 & 128x182 \\
    \grayrow 7 & 74x105 & 88x125 & 81x114 & 91x128 \\
    \bottomrule
  \end{tabular}
}{
  \newcounter{mycnt}
  \setcounter{mycnt}{-1}
  \newcommand{\myno}{\stepcounter{mycnt}\themycnt}
  \setgrayrowhook{\myno}
  \startwhiterow
  \begin{tabular}{ccccc}
    \toprule
    & \textbf{A} & \textbf{B} & \textbf{C} & \textbf{JIS B} \\
    \midrule
    \grayrow & 841x1189 & 1000x1414 & 917x1297 & 1030x1456 \\
  \end{tabular}
}
```

```

\grayrow & 594x841 & 707x1000 & 648x917 & 728x1030 \\
\grayrow & 420x594 & 500x707 & 458x648 & 515x728 \\
\grayrow & 297x420 & 353x500 & 324x458 & 364x515 \\
\grayrow & 210x297 & 250x353 & 229x324 & 257x364 \\
\grayrow & 148x210 & 176x250 & 162x229 & 182x257 \\
\grayrow & 105x148 & 125x176 & 114x162 & 128x182 \\
\grayrow & 74x105 & 88x125 & 81x114 & 91x128 \\
\bottomrule
\end{tabular}
}

```

	A	B	C	JIS B
0	841x1189	1000x1414	917x1297	1030x1456
1	594x841	707x1000	648x917	728x1030
2	420x594	500x707	458x648	515x728
3	297x420	353x500	324x458	364x515
4	210x297	250x353	229x324	257x364
5	148x210	176x250	162x229	182x257
6	105x148	125x176	114x162	128x182
7	74x105	88x125	81x114	91x128

	A	B	C	JIS B
0	841x1189	1000x1414	917x1297	1030x1456
1	594x841	707x1000	648x917	728x1030
2	420x594	500x707	458x648	515x728
3	297x420	353x500	324x458	364x515
4	210x297	250x353	229x324	257x364
5	148x210	176x250	162x229	182x257
6	105x148	125x176	114x162	128x182
7	74x105	88x125	81x114	91x128

1.3 hoze-misc.sty

Options for the style group are:

`chaptertab`

`paragraph` = indent / boundary (default)

1.3.1 Thumb index and watermark

`\chaptertab`

`\setchaptertab`

`\langtab`

`\setlangtab`

`\watermark`

`\setwatermark`

`\clearwatermark`

Options for the `\chaptertab` command are:

`unit` returns the thumb index to the original y-position every time chapter happens to be a multiple of the value specified to this option.

`x`

`y`

`width`

`yspace`

`color`

`font`

Example

```
\chaptertab{
  x=200,
  y=210,
  width=12,
  height=8,
  yspace=-10,
  color=black,
  font=\LARGE\sffamily\bfseries,
}
```

NOTE

The `\chaptertab` command is not available without `\mainmatter`.

You can use the `langtab` command in the same manner as with `\chaptertab`.

Example

```
\renewcommand\language{EN}
\langtab{label=EN, X=200, Y=210}
```

Options for the `\watermark` command are:

`x`

`y`

`text`

font
fontsize
color
angle
figure
scale

Example

```
\watermark{x=50, y=50, angle=60, fontsize=90, color=yellow, text={Hoze is so hot!}}
```

Example

```
\clearwatermark
\watermark{x=150, y=150, scale=1, angle=-45, figure=MartinLutherKing}
```

NOTE

The effect by `\watermark` and `\langtab` does not persist after `\chaptertab` is declared. To be precise, it will be vanished when a new chapter begins.

1.3.2 To index a term

`\term` puts the argument in the index.
`\termf` typesets the argument in a specified typeface (default is italics) and puts it in the index.
`\termf*` does not index.
`\ui*` typesets the argument in a specified typeface (default is sans-serif) and puts it in the index.
`\ui` does not index.
`\btn` is short for `\button`.
`\button*` typesets the argument in a specified typeface (default is sans-serif) in oval box and puts it in the index.
`\button` does not index.
`\submenu` typesets the arguments with insertions of ‘>’ between each argument and puts the last argument in the index.

Example

```
\btn{OK}
\submenu{Installation}{Network Setting}\\
\submenu[Installation]{Network Setting}{IP Setting}\\
\submenu[Installation][Network Setting]{IP Setting}{Profile}
```

```
Ⓚ Installation > Network Setting
Installation > Network Setting > IP Setting
Installation > Network Setting > IP Setting > Profile
```

1.3.3 To index all entries of a list

`terms` is a list environment, which can put each item's label in the index.

`cmds` is a list environment where you can put a \TeX command in item label.

Options for the `terms` environment are:

`index` `=true` (default) / `false`
`highindex`
`enumerate`
`enumeratelabel`
`base` is short for `labelbase`.
`labelbase`
`labelfont`
`marker`
`delimiter`
`markerspace`
`labelspace`
`labeloffset`
`font`
`justify`
`iteminterval`

Example

```
\begin{terms}[base=ko.TeX Live 2009]\firmlist
  \item[ko.TeX Live 2009] \url{http://faq.ktug.or.kr/faq/KoTeXLive}
  \item[EmEditor] \url{http://www.emeditor.com/}
  \item[Sumatra PDF] \url{http://blog.kowalczyk.info/software/sumatrapdf/index.html}
  \item[pdftk] \url{http://www.accesspdf.com/pdftk/}
\end{terms}
```

```
ko.TeX Live 2009 http://faq.ktug.or.kr/faq/KoTeXLive
EmEditor http://www.emeditor.com/
Sumatra PDF http://blog.kowalczyk.info/software/sumatrapdf/index.html
pdftk http://www.accesspdf.com/pdftk/
```

1.3.4 To decorate letters and paragraphs

```
\cirnum
\ovalnum
\recnum
\wrapnum
\setwrapnum
\wrapchar
\alert
\setalert
```

Example

```
\setwrapnum{type=circle,base=99}
  \cirnum{10}
  \ovalnum{11}
  \recnum{12}
  \wrapnum{13}
  \wrapchar[type=circle,color=white]{14}
  \wrapchar[type=circle,color=black]{15}
  \wrapchar[type=oval,color=white]{16}
  \wrapchar[type=oval,color=black]{17}
  \wrapchar[type=rectangle,color=white]{18}
  \wrapchar[type=rectangle,color=black]{19}
```

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19
Options for the `\alert` command are:

```
frameseparate
labelposition
labelfont
justify
font
```

Example

```
\setalert{
  frameseparate=0.5em,
  labelposition=left,
  label=NOTE,
  labelfont=\bfseries,
  justify=\sloppy
}
```

Example

```
\alert[label=CAUTION, labelfont=\sffamily]{
  You can't make a thumb index and a watermark at the same time.
  To be precise, the watermark will be vanished by the thumb index when a new %
  chapter begins.
}
```

CAUTION

You can't make a thumb index and a watermark at the same time. To be precise, the watermark will be vanished by the thumb index when a new chapter begins.

1.3.5 Sectional division

`\secnewpageon` makes every section begin on a new page from the 2nd section on.

`\secnewpageoff` deactivates `\secnewpageon`.

`\subsecnewpageon` ameks every section begin on a new page from the 2nd subsection on.

`\subsecnewpageoff` deactivates `\subsecnewpageon`.



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