

The **tabularkv** package

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Abstract

This package adds a key value interface for tabular by the new environment **tabularkv**. Thus the \TeX source code looks better by named parameters, especially if package **tabularht** is used.

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1 Usage

`\usepackage{tabularkv}`

The package provides the environment **tabularkv** that takes an optional argument with tabular parameters:

width: width specification, "tabular*" is used.

x: width specification, **tabularx** is used, package **tabularx** must be loaded.

height: height specification, see package **tabularht**.

valign: vertical positioning, this option is optional;
values: top, bottom, center.

Parameter **valign** optional, the following are equivalent:

```
\begin{tabularkv}[... , valign=top]{l}...\end{tabularkv}
\begin{tabularkv}[...] [t]{l}...\end{tabularkv}
```

1.1 Example

```
1 \documentclass{article}
2 \usepackage{tabularkv}
3
4
5 \begin{document}
6 \fbox{%
7   \begin{tabularkv}[
8     width=4in,
9     height=1in,
10    valign=center
11  ]{@{}l@{\extracolsep{\fill}}r@{}}
12    upper left corner & upper right corner\\
13    \noalign{\vfill}%
14    \multicolumn{2}{@{}c@{}}{bounding box}\\
15    \noalign{\vfill}%
16    lower left corner & lower right corner\\
17  \end{tabularkv}%
18 }
19 \end{document}
20 \end{example}
```

2 Implementation

```
21 \package
22
23 Package identification.
24 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
25 \ProvidesPackage{tabularkv}%
26 [2006/02/20 v1.1 Key value interface for tabular parameters (HO)]
27
28 \RequirePackage{keyval}
29 \RequirePackage{tabularht}
30
31
32 \let\tabKV@star@x\empty
33 \let\tabKV@width\empty
34 \let\tabKV@valign\empty
35
36 \define@key{tabKV}{height}{%
37   \setlength{\dimen@}{#1}%
38   \edef\tabKV@height{\the\dimen@}%
39 }
40 \define@key{tabKV}{width}{%
41   \def\tabKV@width{#1}%
42   \def\tabKV@star@x{*}%
43 }
44 \define@key{tabKV}{x}{%
45   \def\tabKV@width{#1}%
46   \def\tabKV@star@x{x}%
47 }
48 \define@key{tabKV}{valign}{%
49   \edef\tabKV@valign{[\@car #1c\@nil]}%
50 }
51
52 \newenvironment{tabularkv}[1][{}]{%
53   \setkeys{tabKV}{#1}%
54   \@nameuse{%
55     tabular\tabKV@star@x\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter
56     }%
57   \expandafter\tabKV@width\tabKV@valign
58 }{%
59   \@nameuse{endtabular\tabKV@star@x}%
60 }
```

3 Installation

3.1 Download

Package. This package is available on CTAN¹:

[CTAN:macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/tabularkv.dtx](#) The source file.

[CTAN:macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/tabularkv.pdf](#) Documentation.

Bundle. All the packages of the bundle ‘oberdiek’ are also available in a TDS compliant ZIP archive. There the packages are already unpacked and the documentation files are generated. The files and directories obey the TDS standard.

[CTAN:install/macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek.tds.zip](#)

TDS refers to the standard “A Directory Structure for \TeX Files” ([CTAN:tds/tds.pdf](#)). Directories with `texmf` in their name are usually organized this way.

3.2 Bundle installation

Unpacking. Unpack the `oberdiek.tds.zip` in the TDS tree (also known as `texmf` tree) of your choice. Example (linux):

```
unzip oberdiek.tds.zip -d ~/texmf
```

Script installation. Check the directory `TDS:scripts/oberdiek/` for scripts that need further installation steps. Package `attachfile2` comes with the Perl script `pdfatfi.pl` that should be installed in such a way that it can be called as `pdfatfi`. Example (linux):

```
chmod +x scripts/oberdiek/pdfatfi.pl
cp scripts/oberdiek/pdfatfi.pl /usr/local/bin/
```

3.3 Package installation

Unpacking. The `.dtx` file is a self-extracting `docstrip` archive. The files are extracted by running the `.dtx` through plain- \TeX :

```
tex tabularkv.dtx
```

TDS. Now the different files must be moved into the different directories in your installation TDS tree (also known as `texmf` tree):

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <code>tabularkv.sty</code> | \rightarrow <code>tex/latex/oberdiek/tabularkv.sty</code> |
| <code>tabularkv.pdf</code> | \rightarrow <code>doc/latex/oberdiek/tabularkv.pdf</code> |
| <code>tabularkv-example.tex</code> | \rightarrow <code>doc/latex/oberdiek/tabularkv-example.tex</code> |
| <code>tabularkv.dtx</code> | \rightarrow <code>source/latex/oberdiek/tabularkv.dtx</code> |

If you have a `docstrip.cfg` that configures and enables `docstrip`’s TDS installing feature, then some files can already be in the right place, see the documentation of `docstrip`.

3.4 Refresh file name databases

If your \TeX distribution (te \TeX , mi \TeX , ...) relies on file name databases, you must refresh these. For example, te \TeX users run `texhash` or `mktextlsr`.

¹<http://ftp.ctan.org/tex-archive/>

3.5 Some details for the interested

Attached source. The PDF documentation on CTAN also includes the `.dtx` source file. It can be extracted by AcrobatReader 6 or higher. Another option is `pdftk`, e.g. unpack the file into the current directory:

```
pdftk tabularkv.pdf unpack_files output .
```

Unpacking with \LaTeX . The `.dtx` chooses its action depending on the format:

plain- \TeX : Run `docstrip` and extract the files.

\LaTeX : Generate the documentation.

If you insist on using \LaTeX for `docstrip` (really, `docstrip` does not need \LaTeX), then inform the autodetect routine about your intention:

```
latex \let\install=y\input{tabularkv.dtx}
```

Do not forget to quote the argument according to the demands of your shell.

Generating the documentation. You can use both the `.dtx` or the `.drv` to generate the documentation. The process can be configured by the configuration file `ltxdoc.cfg`. For instance, put this line into this file, if you want to have A4 as paper format:

```
\PassOptionsToClass{a4paper}{article}
```

An example follows how to generate the documentation with `pdf \LaTeX` :

```
pdflatex tabularkv.dtx
makeindex -s gind.ist tabularkv.idx
pdflatex tabularkv.dtx
makeindex -s gind.ist tabularkv.idx
pdflatex tabularkv.dtx
```

4 History

[2005/09/22 v1.0]

- First public version.

[2006/02/20 v1.1]

- DTX framework.
- Code is not changed.

5 Index

Numbers written in *italic* refer to the page where the corresponding entry is described; numbers underlined refer to the code line of the definition; numbers in roman refer to the code lines where the entry is used.

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