

- [Home \(/\)](#) »
- [Tutorials \(/tutorials/\)](#) »
- 05 Figures

Insert an image in LaTeX - Adding a figure or picture

Learn how to insert images and caption them. Examples for a single figure, and multiple figures next to each other, using the subfigure environment.

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1. Captioned images / figures in LaTeX
2. Image positioning / setting the float
3. Multiple images / subfigures in LaTeX

Captioned images / figures in LaTeX

[View example on Overleaf] (<https://www.overleaf.com/11978059mnzrygrymbcw>)

From time to time, it's necessary to add pictures to your documents. Using LaTeX all pictures will be indexed automatically and tagged with successive numbers when using the *figure environment* and the *graphicx package*.

```
\documentclass{article}

\usepackage{graphicx}

\begin{document}

\begin{figure}
  \includegraphics[width=\linewidth]{boat.jpg}
  \caption{A boat.}
  \label{fig:boat1}
\end{figure}

Figure \ref{fig:boat1} shows a boat.

\end{document}
```

使用环境变量 figure 以及 graphicx 包 来进行图像的插入；

图像将会被自动地编号

figure环境开始

图像的title 将会被显示在image的下面

The code above will create the following pdf:

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Figure 1: A boat.

The `figure` environment takes care of the numbering and positioning of the image within the document. In order to include a figure, you must use the `\includegraphics` command. It takes the image width as an option in brackets and the path to your image file. As you can see, I put `\linewidth` into the brackets, which means the picture will be scaled to fit the width of the document. As a result smaller pictures are upscaled and larger pictures downscaled respectively. As I mentioned before the brackets contain the path to the image. In this case the image is stored in the same directory as my `.tex` file, so I simply put `boat.jpg` here to include it. For large documents, you probably want to store image files in a different folder, say we created a folder `images`, then we would simply write `images/boat.jpg` into the braces. In the next command we set a `\caption`, which is the text shown below the image and a `\label` which is invisible, but useful if we want to refer to our figure in our document. You can use the `\ref` command to refer to the figure (marked by `\label`) in your text and it will then be replaced by the correct number. LaTeX is smart enough to retrieve the correct numbers for all your images automatically. Note that you will need to include the `graphicx` package in order to use this code.

Image positioning / setting the float

At some point, you will notice that the figure doesn't necessarily show up in the exact place as you put your code in the `.tex` file. If your document contains a lot of text, it's possible that LaTeX will put the picture on the next page, or any other page where it finds sufficient space. To prevent this behavior, it's necessary to set the `float` value for the figure environment.

```
%...
\begin{figure}[h!]
%...
```

Setting the float by adding `[h!]` behind the figure environment `\begin` tag will force the figure to be shown at the location in the document. Possible values are:

- `h` (here) - same location
- `t` (top) - top of page
- `b` (bottom) - bottom of page
- `p` (page) - on an extra page
- `!` (override) - will force the specified location

However, I have only used the `[h!]` option so far. The `float` package (`\usepackage{float}`) allows to set the option to `[H]`, which is even stricter than `[h!]`.

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Multiple images / subfigures in LaTeX

[View example on Overleaf] (<https://www.overleaf.com/read/zgtzdwmyjrv>)

Sometimes when writing a document, adding single images is not optimal, especially when the reader is supposed to compare several results or graphs. In such situations, it might be necessary to use a different environment, called *subfigure*. The subfigure environment allows you to place multiple images at a certain location next to each other and the usage is pretty straightforward.

First you need to add the subcaption package to your preamble:

```
\documentclass{article}
```

```
\usepackage{graphicx}
```

```
\usepackage{subcaption}
```

要使用的包

```
\begin{document}
```

```
%...
```

```
\end{document}
```

Next, you need to add multiple subfigure environments within a figure environment.

```
%...
```

```
\begin{figure}[h!]
```

```
\centering
```

修饰的是整个画布，而非是某一个子图

```
\begin{subfigure}[b]{0.4\linewidth}
```

这个b是什么意思

```
\includegraphics[width=\linewidth]{coffee.jpg}
```

```
\caption{Coffee.}
```

```
\end{subfigure}
```

```
\begin{subfigure}[b]{0.4\linewidth}
```

```
\includegraphics[width=\linewidth]{coffee.jpg}
```

```
\caption{More coffee.}
```

```
\end{subfigure}
```

```
\caption{The same cup of coffee. Two times.}
```

```
\label{fig:coffee}
```

```
\end{figure}
```

```
%...
```

This will show two pictures next to each other in your document, like this:



(a) Coffee.



(b) More coffee.

Figure 1: The same cup of coffee. Two times.

If you look closely, you will see, that I've set the width of the image manually:

```
%...
\begin{subfigure}[b]{0.4\linewidth}
%...
```

and even though there are two images aligned next to each other, their widths are both set to 0.4, yet they fill up the whole space. **You should always set this value to .1 less than you expect.** If you want to align three images next to each other, you should consecutively add three subfigures, each with a `0.2\linewidth`. I suggest, if you need some other arrangement, you simply play around with the width factor until you are satisfied with the result. A more elaborate example with multiple rows and columns could look like this:

```
%...
\begin{figure}[h!]
\centering
\begin{subfigure}[b]{0.2\linewidth}
\includegraphics[width=\linewidth]{coffee.jpg}
\caption{Coffee.}
\end{subfigure}
\begin{subfigure}[b]{0.2\linewidth}
\includegraphics[width=\linewidth]{coffee.jpg}
\caption{More coffee.}
\end{subfigure}
\begin{subfigure}[b]{0.2\linewidth}
\includegraphics[width=\linewidth]{coffee.jpg}
\caption{Tasty coffee.}
\end{subfigure}
\begin{subfigure}[b]{0.5\linewidth}
\includegraphics[width=\linewidth]{coffee.jpg}
\caption{Too much coffee.}
\end{subfigure}
\caption{The same cup of coffee. Multiple times.}
\label{fig:coffee3}
\end{figure}
%...
```

This will print out the following figure in your document:

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(a) Coffee. (b) More coffee. (c) Tasty coffee.



(d) Too much coffee.

Figure 3: The same cup of coffee. Multiple times.

Summary

- Use the `graphicx` package and `figure environment` to embed pictures
- Pictures will be numbered automatically
- Change the width of your image by using `\includegraphics[width=\linewidth]{}`
- Refer to pictures in your document by setting a `\label` and using the `\ref` tag
- Set the position of your image by adding a float option such as `[h!]`
- If you want to show multiple figures next to each other, use the `subcaption package` and the `subfigure environment`

Next Lesson: Lesson 6 (</tutorials/table-of-contents/>)

Top ↑ Oct. 7, 2017

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