Getting nice tables in the text

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Tables is usually the most difficult thing to do properly in LATEX. It is very hard to cover everything needed to get nice tables in your document, so if you feel, that you have not found your answers in this document, please refer to this book¹.

Contents

1	Simple table usage	1
2	Multiple lines in table cells	2
3	Tables in documents with more than one column	3

1 Simple table usage

Here I will give two examples of table making. One is using the internal LATEX table-making framework. Another is using a booktabs package, which seems to provide better looking tables.

First column	Second column	3 rd column
1	2	3
1	2	3

Table 1. A table with default separators.

First column	Second column	$3^{\rm rd}$ column
1	2	3
1	2	3

Table 2. The same table, just using booktabs package and the separators, which are provided by this package.

As you can see, Table 2 looks far better, because of different spacing and line widths. The tables were produced using the code shown bellow:

```
1 \begin{table}[h]
2 \centering
3 \begin{tabular}{ccc}
4 \hline
```

 $^{^{1}} The \quad URL \quad is \quad \texttt{https://secure.wikimedia.org/wikibooks/en/wiki/LaTeX/Tables\#The_table_environment_-_ \\ \text{captioning_etc}$

```
First column & Second column & $\mathrm{3^{rd}}$ column
5
6
            \tabularnewline \ hline
            1 & 2 & 3
7
            \tabularnewline
8
            1 & 2 & 3
9
            \tabularnewline\hline
10
        \end\{tabular\}
11
        \caption{A table with default separators.}
12
       \label{tab:table1}
13
   \end{table}
14
   \begin{table}[h]
1
2
        \centering
3
        \mathbf{begin} { tabular } { ccc }
            \toprule
4
            First column & Second column & $\mathrm{3^{rd}}$ column
5
6
            \tabularnewline\midrule
            1 & 2 & 3
7
            \tabularnewline
8
            1 & 2 & 3
9
            \tabularnewline\bottomrule
10
        \end{tabular}
11
        \caption{The same table, just using booktabs package and the
12
13
            separators, which are provided by this package.
       \label{tab:table2}
14
   \end{table}
15
```

2 Multiple lines in table cells

The basic method of constructing tables which was covered in the previous section is good only if you do not need to specify the width of the columns and you do not need to break the text inside a cell.

Suppose we add one more column into our table and make use of the ability in provided by the array package to get any environments working inside a cell. To get more information on this please refer to this book².

Table 3. Table which shows the usage of getting various environments working inside a column.

First column	Second column	$3^{\rm rd}$ column	4 th column
1	2	δ	4
1	2	ϵ	4

 $^{^2{}m The-URL-is-https://secure.wikimedia.org/wikibooks/en/wiki/LaTeX/Tables#The_table_environment_-_captioning_etc}$

```
First column & Second column & \mathrm{3^{rd}}\text{ column} &
6
                \mathrm{\mathbf{4}^{\hat{}}}  column
7
            \tabularnewline \ midrule
            1 & 2 & \delta & 4
8
            \tabularnewline
9
            1 \& 2 \& \mathbf{epsilon} \& 4
10
            \tabularnewline\bottomrule
11
        \end{tabular}
12
        13
   \end{table}
14
```

3 Tables in documents with more than one column

Usually scientific journals use two-columns text layout, which sometimes complicates float placement inside text. This is because not all figures can be made narrow enough to fit into one column of text and if it needs to be larger, then we get some nasty overlapping, which is the least we want.

The "trick" there is to use a 'stared' version of the table environment (ie. table*). However, this has some limitations as the table float then can be added only to the top of the page. A package stfloats seems to offer slightly more flexibility over the placement as it provides means to put the float on the bottom of the page, however, the float still can not be placed in the middle of the page.

In my opinion these options are the only one which look really good, so I do not see any limitations here, it is just it is slightly harder to deal with such floats than with simple floats.

Because I need more text, I will insert some dummy text using a package blindtext and command \blindtext.

——- Dummy text start

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show, how 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 – Never mind! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and the 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 a special contents, but the length of words should match to the language.

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show, how 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 – Never mind! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and the 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 a special contents, but the length of words should match to the language.

——- Dummy text finish

The source code for the table 4 is shown bellow:

```
\setminus \mathbf{begin} \{ table * \} [tpb]
1
          \centering
2
          \caption{A table in table* environment to span over the whole page.}
3
          \operatorname{\mathbf{begin}} \{ \operatorname{tabular} \} \{ p\{2cm\} p\{2cm\} p\{2cm\} \} \}
4
               \toprule
5
               First column & Second column & $\mathrm{3^{rd}}$ column &
6
                    \mathrm{mathrm}\{4^{\mathrm{th}}\}\ column
7
               \tabularnewline\midrule
               1 \& 2 \& \$ \mathbf{delta}
8
               \tabularnewline
9
               1 \& 2 \& \$ \epsilon 
10
```

Table 4. A table in table* environment to span over the whole page.

δ	4
	ϵ

```
11 \tabularnewline\bottomrule
12 \end{tabular}
13 \label{tab: table 5}
14 \end{table*}
```