

Introduction to Scientific Typesetting

Lesson 3: Lists and Tables

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The `itemize` environment

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\LaTeX provides three list environments: `itemize`, `enumerate`, and `description`.

Within each environment, `\item` gives you the next item. Also, `\item` must be the first thing in the environment.

Some things to notice about the `itemize` environment:

- It is a list with bullet points.
- It has no numbers.

```
\begin{itemize}
\item It is a list with bullet points.
\item It has no numbers.
\end{itemize}
```

The enumerate Environment

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Things I like about the `enumerate` environment:

1. It also produces a list.
2. It enumerates the list.

```
\begin{enumerate}  
\item It also produces a list.  
\item It enumerates the list.  
\end{enumerate}
```

The description Environment

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The `description` environment is generally used for stating definitions.

Spanish The language spoken in Spain.

French The language spoken in France.

```
\begin{description}
\item[Spanish] The language spoken in Spain.
\item[French] The language spoken in France.
\end{description}
```

Note: the optional argument is the whole point here.

It is easy to *nest* the listing environments.

1. This is the first level in `enumerate`.
 - (a) This is the second level.

```
\begin{enumerate}
\item This is the first level.
    \begin{enumerate}
    \item This is the second level.
    \end{enumerate}
\end{enumerate}
```

This can be done with `itemize` as well.

The standard “bullets” that come in the `itemize` environment are dictated by the document class that you use.

- Here is the first level.
 - Here is the second level.
 - Here is the third level.

These symbols can be changed on a case-by-case basis:

- ★ This item begins with a star.
- † This item begins with a dagger.

```
\item[$\star$]
```

```
\item[$\dagger$]
```


The outlines package

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Nesting lists is made easy with the `outlines` package. Everything goes inside of an outline environment.

```
\begin{outline}
\1 This is the first level.
\2 Easy to move to level two.
\3 Level three is easy too.
\1 Back to level one.
\end{outline}
```

- This is the first level.
 - Easy to move to level two.
 - Level three is easy too.
- Back to level one.

By default, the `outline` environment uses `itemize`. We can easily make it use `enumerate`.

```
\begin{outline}[enumerate]
\1 This is the first level.
\2 Easy to move to level two.
\3 Level three is easy too.
\1 Back to level one.
\end{outline}
```

1. This is the first level.
 - (a) Easy to move to level two.
 - i. Level three is easy too.
2. Back to level one.

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Let's practice!

Open up the first example PDF file from Sakai, and reproduce it.

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An Example

A table is generated by the `tabular` environment. \LaTeX treats the table as one big symbol.

Consequences:

- Tables (usually) cannot stretch across pages.
- Usually tables should be *displayed*, like in the center environment.

The syntax for `tabular`:

```
\begin{tabular}{column specifications}  
table cells, separate columns with &  
separate rows with \\  
draw horizontal lines with \hline  
\end{tabular}
```

Column Specifications

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An Example

For each column, you type `l`, `c`, or `r`, depending on the justification you want. You can put in lines between columns with `|`.

duck	vulture
humming bird	bee

```
\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{|l|r|} \hline
duck & vulture \\ \hline
humming bird & bee \\ \hline
\end{tabular}
\end{center}
```

Instead of `\hline`, the command `\cline{1-2}` draws a horizontal line through columns 1 and 2 only (for example).

duck	vulture	goose
humming bird	bee	eagle

```
\begin{center}  
\begin{tabular}{|l|r|c|}\hline  
duck & vulture & goose\\ \cline{1-2}  
humming bird & bee & eagle \\ \hline  
\end{tabular}  
\end{center}
```

The command `\multicolumn` in tables allows you to stretch an entry across columns.

duck	vulture	goose
humming bird	bee	

```
\begin{tabular}{|l|r|c|}\hline  
duck & vulture & goose\\ \hline  
humming bird & \multicolumn{2}{c|}{bee} \\ \hline  
\end{tabular}
```

Syntax:

```
\multicolumn{#1}{#2}{#3}
```

#1 — number of columns to span

#2 — alignment of the new super-column

#3 — text of column

Try to reproduce this table:

one	two	three	four
five	six	seven	eight
nine	wide ten		
longer words	longer words	longer words	longer words

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An Example

We saw how to put different justifications on different columns within a table (or array). What I didn't show you was how to change the justification for a *single cell*. This is often used for table headings.

```
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|} \hline
words & words \\ \hline
longer words & longer words \\ \hline
\multicolumn{1}{|c|}{word} & word \\ \hline
\end{tabular}
```

words	words
longer words	longer words
word	word

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An Example

Within the `tabular` environment, so far we know the column commands `l`, `c`, and `r`. Two more are provided by default.

- `p{size}` — This makes a column of a fixed width. Everything in that column is left justified. Entries in other rows are justified vertically at the top of the cell.
- `@{command}` — This is a way of putting commands between columns.

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Note the difference:

This entry goes on and on and on for a while	Make it stop
--	--------------

This entry goes on and on and on for a while	Make it stop
---	--------------

```
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|} \hline
```

...

```
\begin{tabular}{|p{1.5in}|c|} \hline
```

Intercolumn Command Example

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The `@{...}` command is especially useful when you want to align along decimal points. Notice:

A nice number	2.5177
A better number	3.14
A super number	554.8

```
\begin{tabular}{|c|r@{.}l|} \hline
A nice number & 2&5177 \\ \hline
A better number & 3&14 \\ \hline
A super number & 554&8 \\ \hline
\end{tabular}
```

Extra Column Specifiers

If you load the `array` package in your preamble, you get two other column specifiers.

- `m{size}` — The same as `p{size}` except other entries in the row are vertically center justified.
- `b{size}` — The same as `p{size}` except other entries in the row are vertically bottom justified.

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Let's practice!

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Sometimes you'd like a thicker line width in your tables (default is 0.4 pt). We can change the `arrayrulewidth` to do this.

left	right
left left	right right

left	right
left left	right right

```
\setlength{\arrayrulewidth}{2pt}
\begin{tabular}{|l|r|} \hline
left & right \\ \hline
left left & right right \\ \hline
\end{tabular}
```

Note: This will make a “global” change unless it is inside of some environment. One solution is to put `{` before `\setlength...` and `}` after `\end{tabular}`.

The multirow Package

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With `\usepackage{multirow}` in your preamble, you can have entries that span multiple rows, just the same way that we can have entries that span multiple columns now.

```
\multirow{nrows}{width}{contents}
```

`nrows` number of rows to span

`width` width of entry, can type *

`contents` contents of the entry

one	two	three
four	five	
six	seven	eight

```
\begin{tabular}{|1|1|1|} \hline  
one & two & \multirow{2}{*}{three} \\ \cline{1-2}  
four & five & \\ \hline
```

Try to reproduce this table:

span #1		duck
owl	goose	swan
sparrow	dove	finch
vulture		porcupine

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An Example

We said before that a table could not be split across pages. Without extra packages, that's true. We can make it happen with the `supertabular` package.

Since this splits tables across pages, it has a way to specify the *table header* that shows up on every page.

`\tablehead{rows}` — repeated on every page

`\tablefirsthead{rows}` — table header for only first page

`\tabletail{rows}` — repeated on every page

`\tablelasttail{rows}` — table footer for only last page

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An Example

Access the third example file (.tex) on Sakai.

Use the LaTeX \Rightarrow PDF profile.

Build and view.