

LABORATORY05: Report and Presentation of work on Tables

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1 ManipulatingTheSpaceBetweenColumns - Column Spacing

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage{array}
\setlength\tabcolsep{1cm}

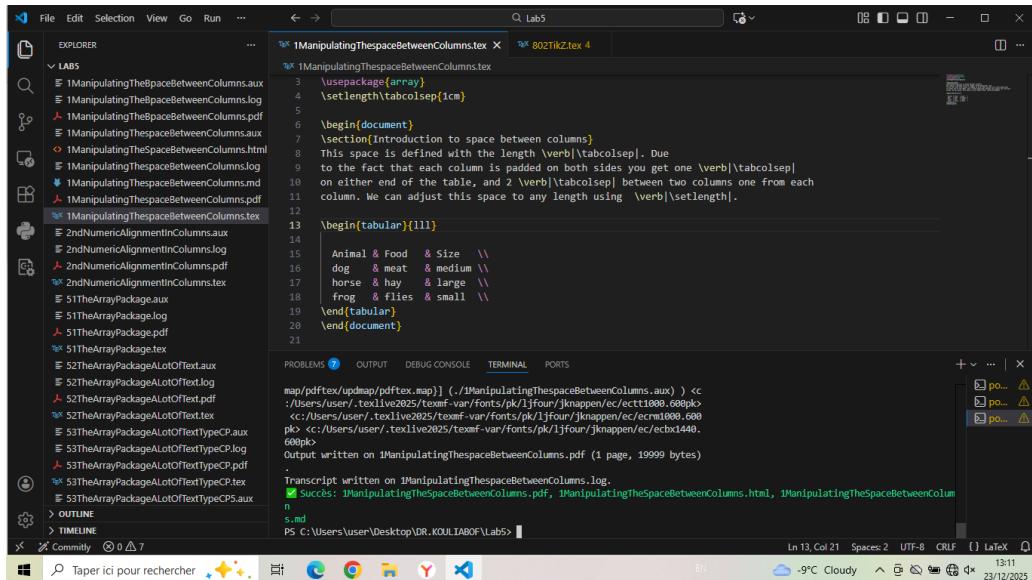
\begin{document}
\section{Introduction to space between columns}
This space is defined with the length \verb|\tabcolsep|. Due
to the fact that each column is padded on both sides you get one \verb|\
tabcolsep|
on either end of the table, and 2 \verb|\tabcolsep| between two columns one
from each
column. We can adjust this space to any length using \verb|\setlength|.

\begin{tabular}{lll}
Animal & Food & Size \\
dog & meat & medium \\
horse & hay & large \\
frog & flies & small \\
\end{tabular}
\end{document}
```

Generated figure

Table with increased column spacing (1cm).

Screenshot



2 2ndNumericAlignmentInColumns - Numeric Alignment

```

\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage{booktabs}
\usepackage{siunitx}
\begin{document}

\section{Commentary and Interpretation}
Here I just try one eg in: package documentation Page 5 ,
Titre: 3.1 Numbers

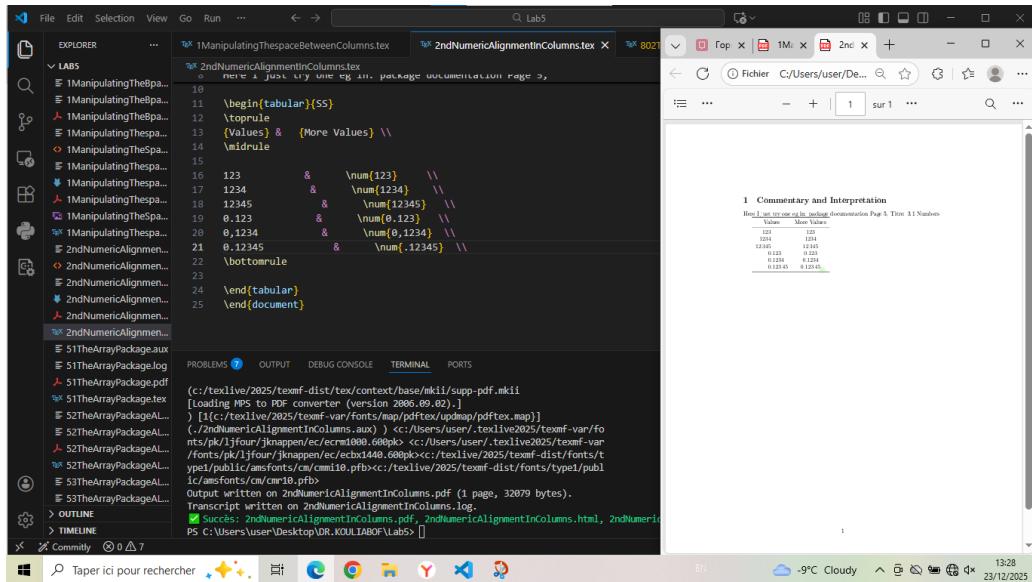
\begin{tabular}{SS}
\toprule
{Values} & {More Values} \\
\midrule
123 & \num{123} \\
1234 & \num{1234} \\
12345 & \num{12345} \\
0.123 & \num{0.123} \\
0,1234 & \num{0,1234} \\
0.12345 & \num{.12345} \\
\bottomrule
\end{tabular}
\end{document}

```

Generated figure

Numeric alignment with `siunitx` package.

Screenshot



3 51 The Array Package - Basic Array Usage

```

\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage{array}
\begin{document}
\section{Array}
\begin{tabular}{lll}
Animal & Food & Size \\
dog & meat & medium \\
horse & hay & large \\
frog & flies & small \\
\end{tabular}

\section{My interpretation}
~We can see three (03) Columns (Animals, Foods and Size) because of using
Array Package: {array}

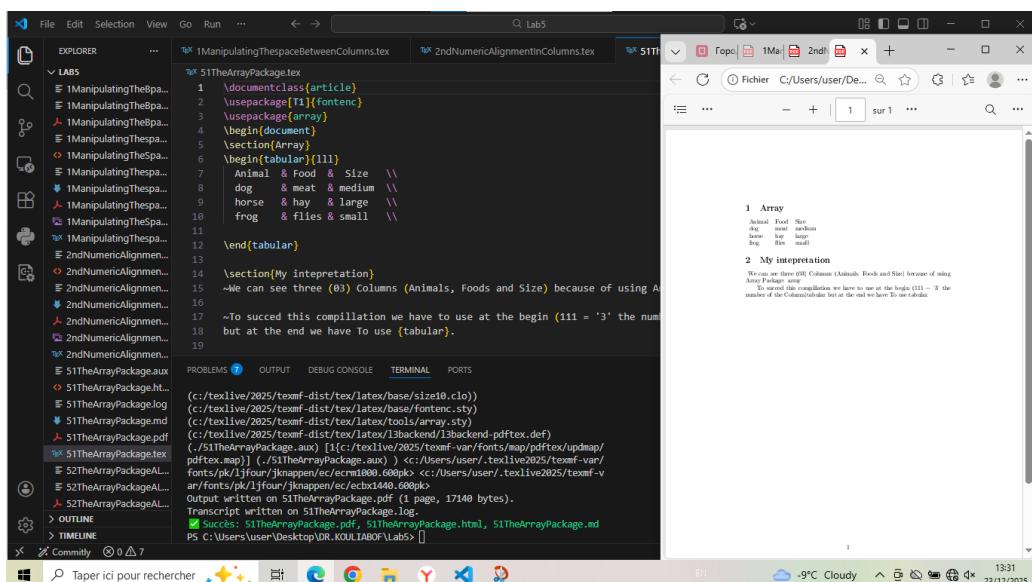
~To succed this compilation we have to use at the begin (111 = '3' the
number of the Column){tabular}
but at the end we have To use {tabular}.
\end{document}

```

Generated figure

Basic table with three columns.

Screenshot



4 52TheArrayPackageALotOfText - Long Text in Columns

```

\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage{array}

```

```

\begin{document}

\section{Trying the type l.}

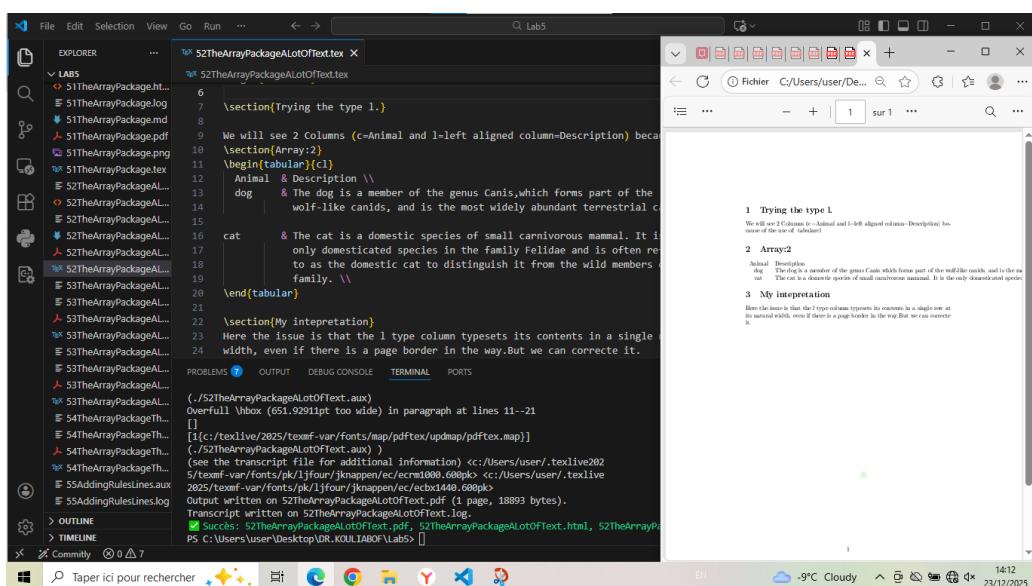
We will see 2 Columns (c=Animal and l=left aligned column=Description)
because of the use of: \begin{tabular}{cl}
\section{Array:2}
\begin{tabular}{cl}
Animal & Description \\
dog & The dog is a member of the genus Canis, which forms part of the
      wolf-like canids, and is the most widely abundant terrestrial
      carnivore. \\
cat & The cat is a domestic species of small carnivorous mammal. It is
      the
      only domesticated species in the family Felidae and is often
      referred
      to as the domestic cat to distinguish it from the wild members
      of the
      family. \\
\end{tabular}
\end{array}
\end{document}

```

Generated figure

Table with long text in left-aligned column.

Screenshot



5 53TheArrayPackageALotOfTypeTypeCP - Paragraph Columns (9cm)

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage{array}

\begin{document}

\section{Trying the type cp: {9cm.} }

We will see 2 Columns (c=Animal and p=column fully justified=Description)
because of the use of: \{tabular\}{cp}

\section{Array:2}
\begin{tabular}{cp{9cm}} % We are going to use "cp" to justify the text
  Animal & Description \\
  dog & The dog is a member of the genus Canis, which forms
        part of the
        wolf-like canids, and is the most widely abundant
        terrestrial
        carnivore. \\
  cat & The cat is a domestic species of small carnivorous
        mammal. It is the
        only domesticated species in the family Felidae and
        is often referred
        to as the domestic cat to distinguish it from the
        wild members of the
        family. \\
\end{tabular}

\section{My interpretation}
Here the text will be
automatically line wrapped and fully justified
m{9cm} like p, but vertically centered compared to the rest of the
row.
will try for 5cm and see in the next file.
\end{document}
```

Generated figure

Table with paragraph column (9cm width).

Screenshot



53TheArrayPackageALotOfTextTypeCP.png

6 53TheArrayPackageALotOfTextTypeCP5 - Paragraph Columns (5cm)

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage{array}

\begin{document}

\section{Trying the type cp: {5cm.} }

We will see 2 Columns (c=Animal and p=column fully justified=Description)
because of the use of: \begin{tabular}{cp{5cm.}}
```

Animal	Description
dog	& The dog is a member of the genus Canis, which forms part of the wolf-like canids, and is the most widely abundant terrestrial

```
\end{tabular} % My own Eg to make justification between 5cm
```

```

        carnivore. \\
cat      & The cat is a domestic species of small carnivorous
mammal. It is the
only domesticated species in the family Felidae and
is often referred
to as the domestic cat to distinguish it from the
wild members of the
family. \\
\end{tabular}

\section{My interpretation}
Here the text will be
automatically line wrapped and fully justified
m{5cm} like p, but vertically centered compared to the rest of the
row.
Here We can see for 5cm.
\end{document}

```

Generated figure

Table with narrower paragraph column (5cm width).

Screenshot



7 54TheArrayPackageTheSameType - Multiple Same Type Columns

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage{array}

\begin{document}

\section{Trying the type cp:{6}{c} the same type}

We will see 2 Columns: c=Animal and p=column fully justified=Description , because of the use of: \verb|\{tabular\}{6}{c}| same type.

\section{Array:2}
\begin{tabular}{6}{c}
Animal & Description \\
dog & The dog is a member of the genus Canis, which forms part of the wolf-like canids, and is the most widely abundant terrestrial carnivore. \\
cat & The cat is a domestic species of small carnivorous mammal. It is the only domesticated species in the family Felidae and is often referred to as the domestic cat to distinguish it from the wild members of the family. \\
\end{tabular}

\section{My interpretation}
Here the text will be automatically line wrapped and fully justified m{6cm} like p, but vertically centered compared to the rest of the row. And at the end the number of table has many columns of the same type. Here We can see for {6}{c}cm.
\end{document}
```

Generated figure

Table with multiple same-type columns (error demonstration).

Screenshot



8 541 The Array Package EquivalC - Using *ntype Syntax

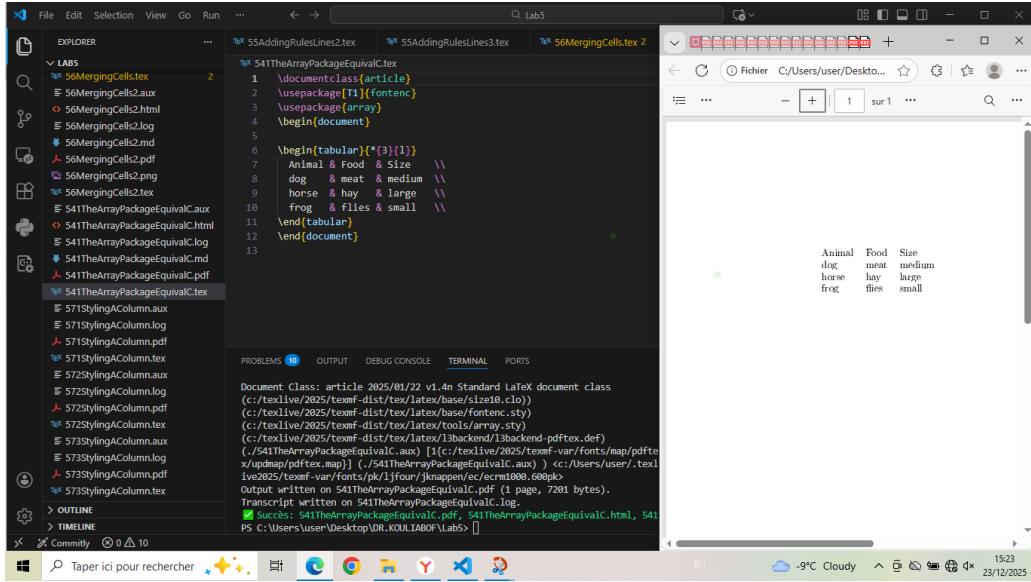
```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage{array}
\begin{document}

\begin{tabular}{*{3}{l}}
Animal & Food & Size \\
dog & meat & medium \\
horse & hay & large \\
frog & flies & small
\end{tabular}
\end{document}
```

Generated figure

Table with *3l syntax for three left-aligned columns.

Screenshot



9 55AddingRulesLines - Basic Table Rules

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage{array}
\usepackage{booktabs}

\begin{document}

\section{Different types of lines: \texttt{toprule}, \texttt{midrule}, and \texttt{bottomrule} }

\begin{tabular}{lll}
\toprule
Animal & Food & Size \\
\midrule
dog & meat & medium \\
horse & hay & large \\
frog & flies & small \\
\bottomrule
\end{tabular}

\section{My commentary:}

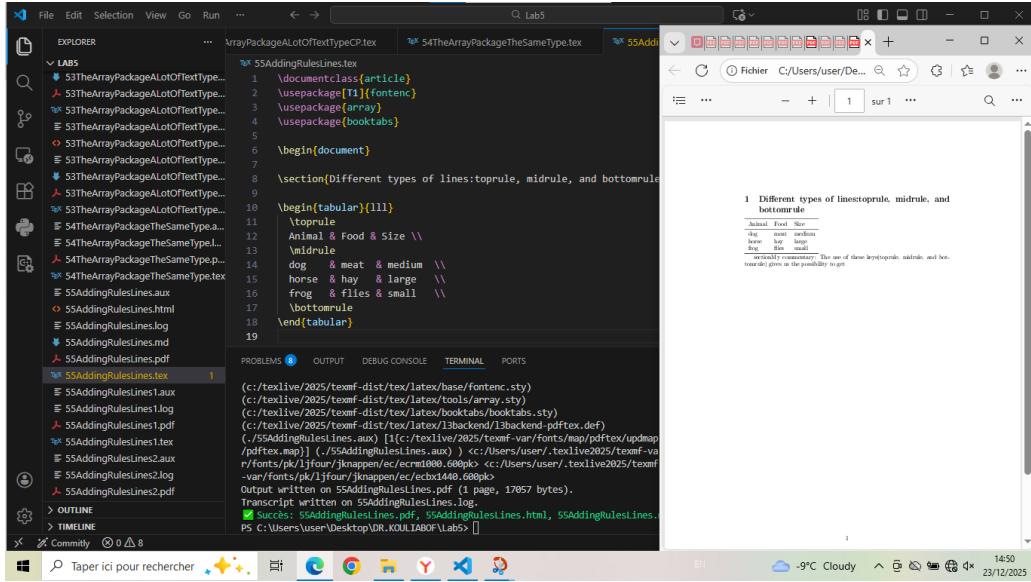
The use of these keys (\texttt{toprule}, \texttt{midrule}, and \texttt{bottomrule}) gives us the possibility to get

\end{document}
```

Generated figure

Table with booktabs rules (toprule, midrule, bottomrule).

Screenshot



10 55AddingRulesLines1 - cmidrule Usage

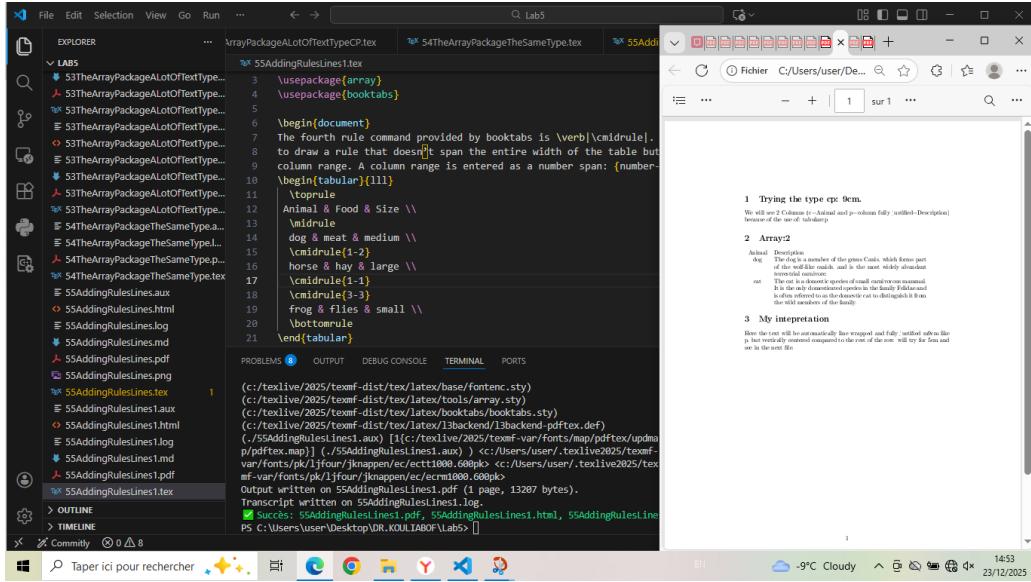
```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage{array}
\usepackage{booktabs}

\begin{document}
The fourth rule command provided by booktabs is \verb|\cmidrule|. It can be
used
to draw a rule that doesn't span the entire width of the table but only a
specified
column range. A column range is entered as a number span: {number-number}.
\begin{tabular}{lll}
\toprule
Animal & Food & Size \\
\midrule
dog & meat & medium \\
\cmidrule{1-2}
horse & hay & large \\
\cmidrule{1-1}
\cmidrule{3-3}
frog & flies & small \\
\bottomrule
\end{tabular}
\end{document}
```

Generated figure

Table with partial rules using cmidrule.

Screenshot



11 55AddingRulesLines2 - cmidrule with Trimming

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage{array}
\usepackage{booktabs}

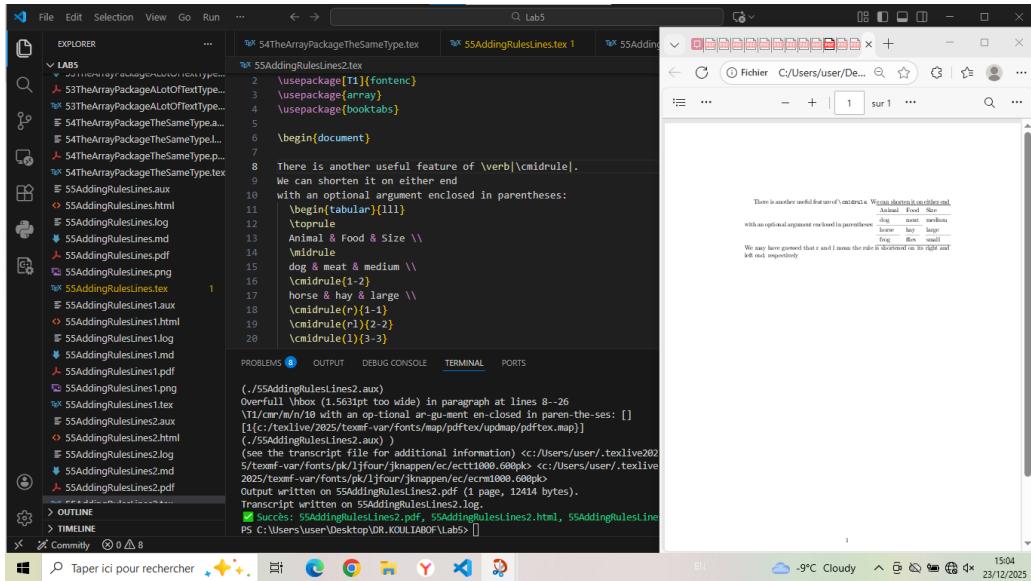
\begin{document}

There is another useful feature of \verb|\cmidrule|. 
We can shorten it on either end
with an optional argument enclosed in parentheses:
\begin{tabular}{lll}
\toprule
Animal & Food & Size \\
\midrule
dog & meat & medium \\
\cmidrule{1-2}
horse & hay & large \\
\cmidrule(r){1-1}
\cmidrule(r1){2-2}
\cmidrule(l){3-3}
frog & flies & small \\
\bottomrule
\end{tabular}
We may have guessed that r and l mean the rule is shortened on its right and
left
end, respectively
\end{document}
```

Generated figure

Table with trimmed cmidrule rules.

Screenshot



12 55AddingRulesLines3 - addlinespace Usage

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage{array}
\usepackage{booktabs}

\begin{document}

\section{The meaning of booktabs: Rules Lines.}
Sometimes a rule would be too much of a separation for two rows but to get across the meaning more clearly you want to separate them by some means. In this case we can use \\addlinespace to insert a small skip.
\section{Animal and Description with the rules:}

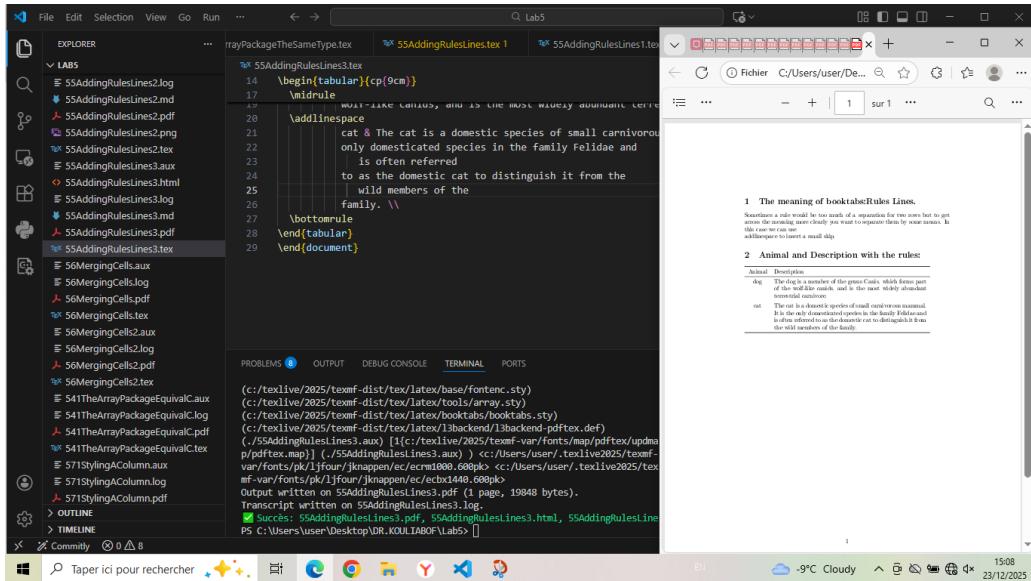
\begin{tabular}{cp{9cm}}
\toprule
Animal & Description \\
\midrule
dog & The dog is a member of the genus Canis, which forms part of the wolf-like canids, and is the most widely abundant terrestrial carnivore. \\
\addlinespace
cat & The cat is a domestic species of small carnivorous mammal. It is the only domesticated species in the family Felidae and is often referred to as the domestic cat to distinguish it from the wild members of the family. \\
\bottomrule
\end{tabular}
```

```
\end{tabular}  
\end{document}
```

Generated figure

Table with vertical spacing using addlinespace.

Screenshot



13 56MergingCells - Horizontal Cell Merging

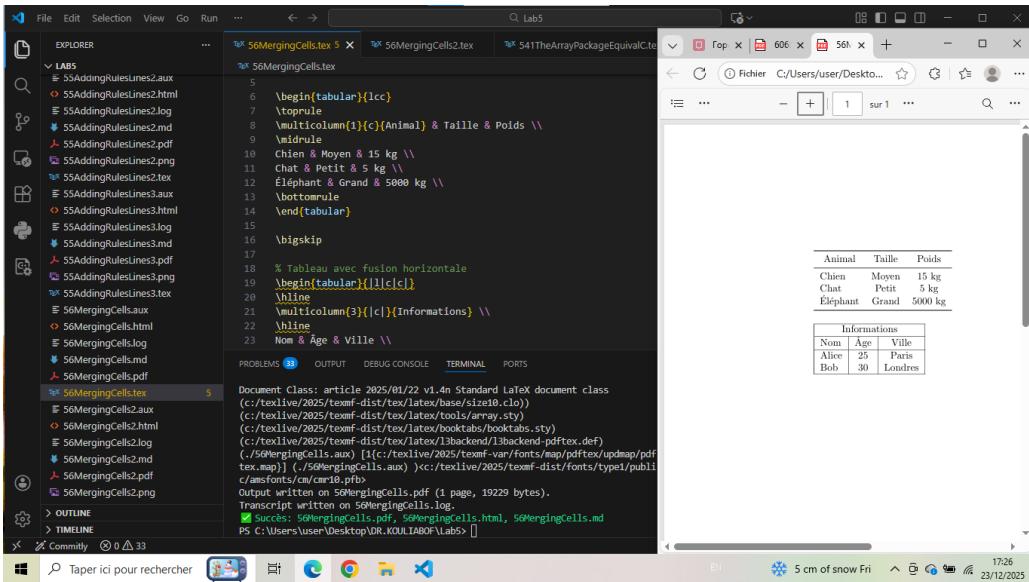
```
\hline
Alice & 25 & Paris \\
Bob & 30 & Londres \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\end{document}
```

Generated figure

Tables with horizontally merged cells using multicolumn.

Screenshot



14 56MergingCells2 - Vertical Merging Simulation

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage{array}
\usepackage{booktabs}

\begin{document}
\section{Explication}
Merging cells vertically isn't supported by LaTeX. Usually it suffices to
leave cells
empty to give the reader the correct idea of what was meant without
explicitly
making cells span rows.

\begin{tabular}{lll}
\toprule
Group & Animal & Size \\
\midrule
herbivore & horse & large \\

```

```

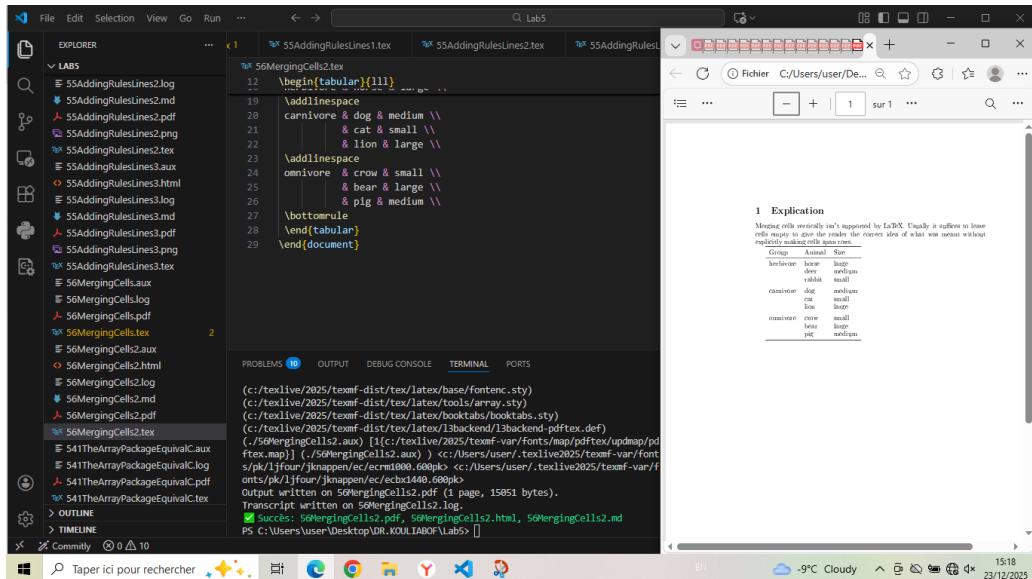
        & deer & medium \\
        & rabbit & small \\
\addlinespace
carnivore & dog & medium \\
    & cat & small \\
    & lion & large \\
\addlinespace
omnivore & crow & small \\
    & bear & large \\
    & pig & medium \\
\bottomrule
\end{tabular}
\end{document}

```

Generated figure

Table simulating vertical merging with empty cells.

Screenshot



15 571 Styling A Column - Column Styling

```

\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage{array}
\usepackage{booktabs}
\begin{document}
\begin{tabular}{>{\itshape}l<{:} *{2}{l}}
\toprule
Animal & Food & Size \\
\midrule
dog & meat & medium \\
horse & hay & large \\
frog & flies & small \\

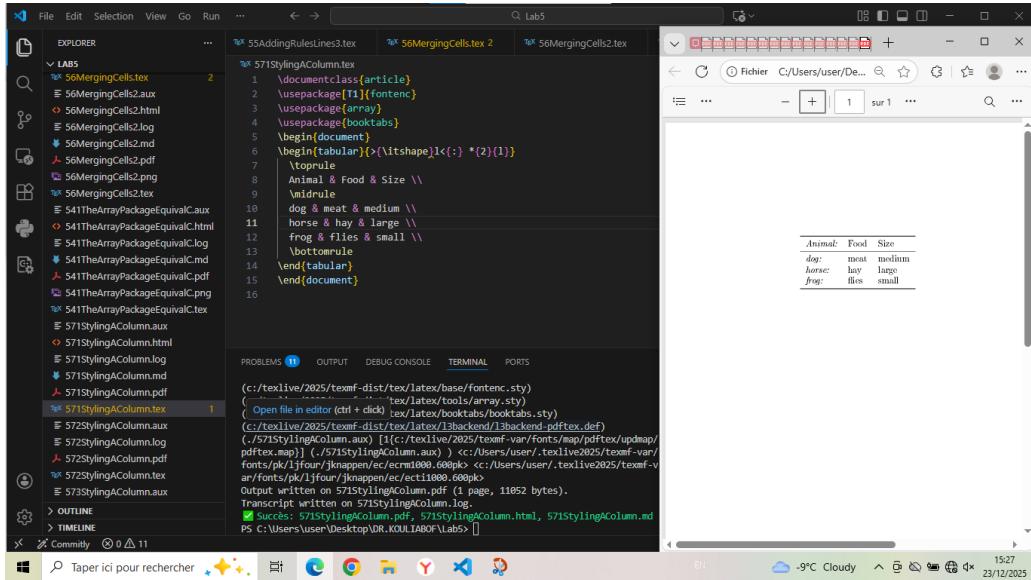
```

```
\bottomrule
\end{tabular}
\end{document}
```

Generated figure

Table with italic first column and colon separator.

Screenshot



16 572StylingAColumn - Header Exclusion from Styling

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage{array}
\usepackage{booktabs}

\begin{document}
\begin{tabular}{>{\itshape}l<{:} *{2}{l}}
\toprule
\multicolumn{1}{l}{\textit{Animal}} & Food & Size \\
\midrule
dog & meat & medium \\
horse & hay & large \\
frog & flies & small \\
\bottomrule
\end{tabular}

```

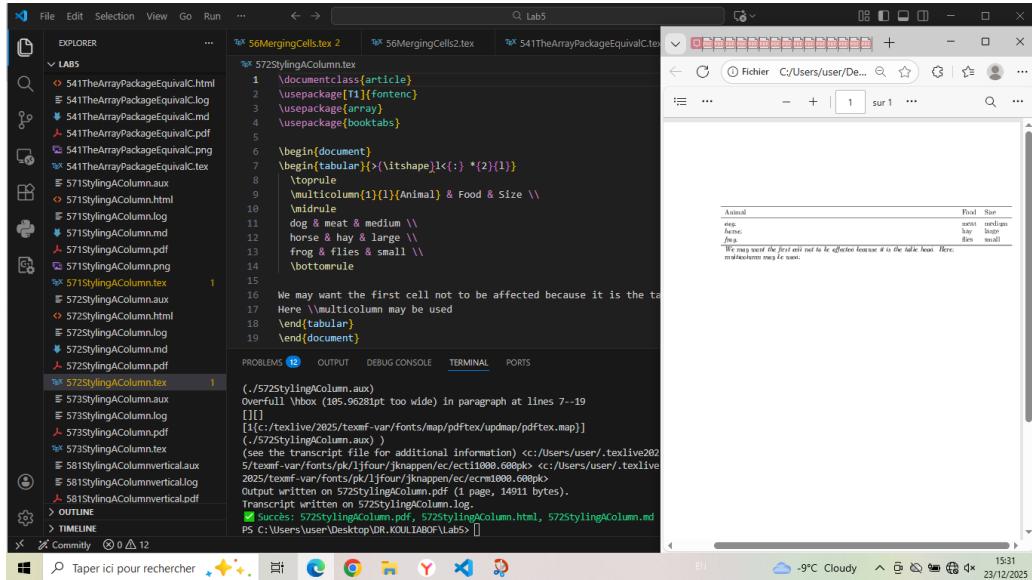
We may want the first cell not to be affected because it is the table head. Here `\multicolumn` may be used

```
\end{tabular}
\end{document}
```

Generated figure

Table with header excluded from column styling.

Screenshot



17 573StylingAColumn - @... Syntax

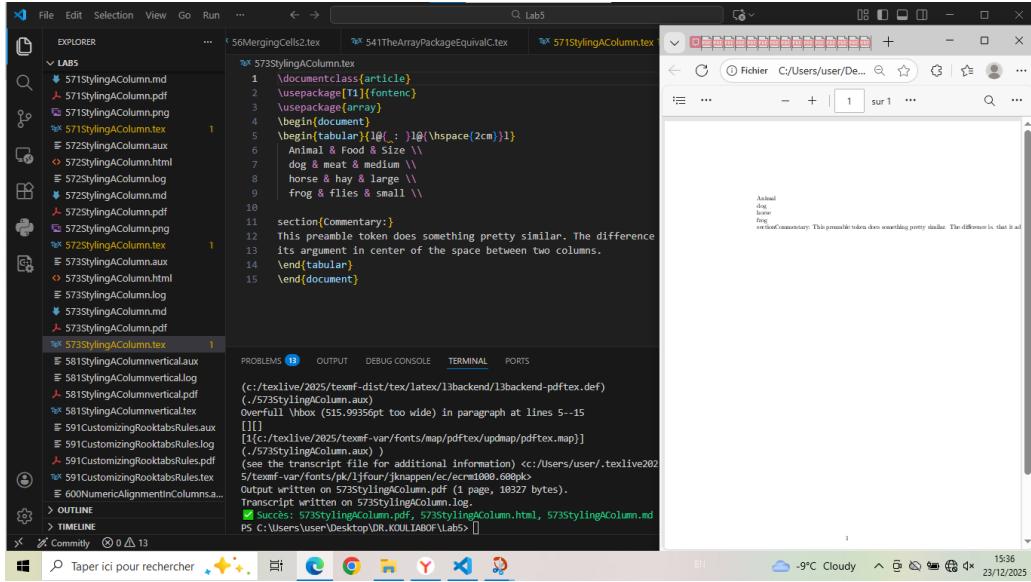
```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage{array}
\begin{document}
\begin{tabular}{l@{\hspace{2cm}}l}
    Animal & Food & Size \\
    dog & meat & medium \\
    horse & hay & large \\
    frog & flies & small \\
\end{tabular}

\section{Commentary:}
This preamble token does something pretty similar. The difference is, that
it adds
its argument in center of the space between two columns.
\end{tabular}
\end{document}
```

Generated figure

Table with custom column separators.

Screenshot



18 581StylingAColumnvertical - Vertical Rules

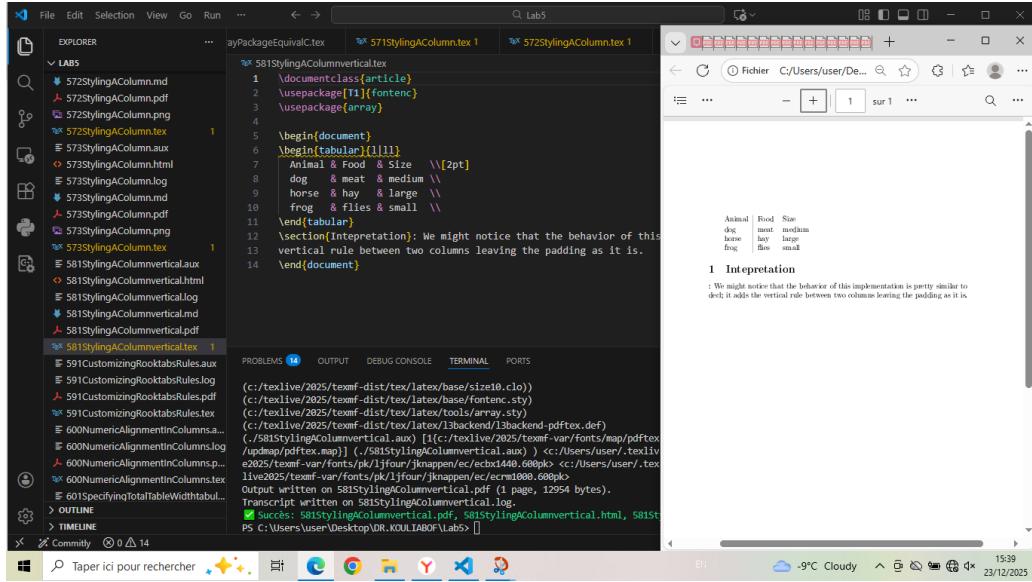
```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage{array}

\begin{document}
\begin{tabular}{l|l}
Animal & Food & Size \\[2pt]
dog & meat & medium \\
horse & hay & large \\
frog & flies & small \\
\end{tabular}
\section{Interpretation}: We might notice that the behavior of this implementation is pretty similar to \\{decl}; it adds the vertical rule between two columns leaving the padding as it is.
\end{document}
```

Generated figure

Table with vertical rule and row spacing.

Screenshot



19 591CustomizingRooktabsRules - Custom Rule Thickness

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage{array}
\usepackage{booktabs}

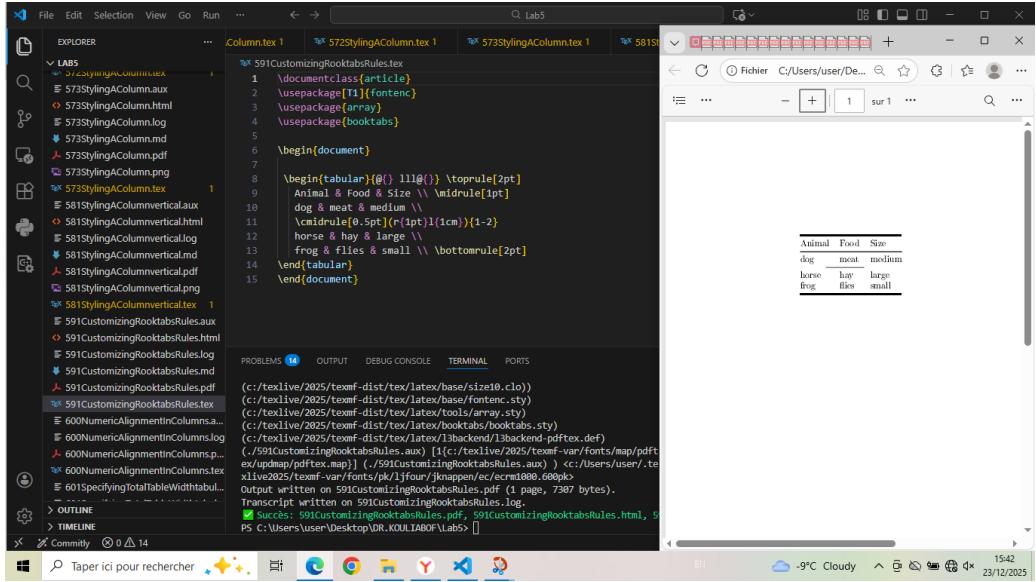
\begin{document}

\begin{tabular}{@{} lll@{}}
\toprule
Animal & Food & Size \\
\midrule
dog & meat & medium \\
\cmidrule[0.5pt]{1-2}
horse & hay & large \\
frog & flies & small \\
\bottomrule[2pt]
\end{tabular}
\end{document}
```

Generated figure

Table with customized rule thickness.

Screenshot



20 600NumericAlignmentInColumns - Numeric Alignment with siunitx

```

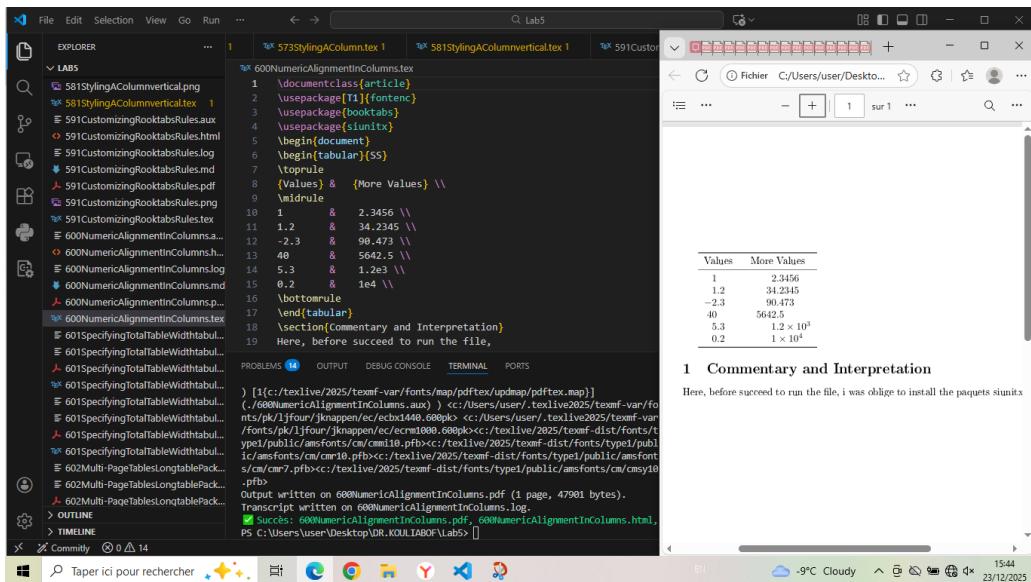
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage{booktabs}
\usepackage{siunitx}
\begin{document}
\begin{tabular}{S S S}
\toprule
{Values} & {More Values} \\
\midrule
1 & 2.3456 \\
1.2 & 34.2345 \\
-2.3 & 90.473 \\
40 & 5642.5 \\
5.3 & 1.2e3 \\
0.2 & 1e4 \\
\bottomrule
\end{tabular}
\section{Commentary and Interpretation}
Here, before succeed to run the file,
i was oblige to install the paquets siunitx.
\end{document}

```

Generated figure

Table with numeric alignment using siunitx S columns.

Screenshot



21 601SpecifyingTotalTableWidthtabularx - tabularx Environment

```
\documentclass{article}  
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}  
\usepackage{tabularx}  
\begin{document}
```

The `tabularx` environment, provided by the package of the same name, has a similar syntax to `tabular*` but instead of adjusting the inter-column space, adjusts the widths of columns specified by a new column type, `X`. This is equivalent to a specification of `p{...}` for an automatically determined width.

```

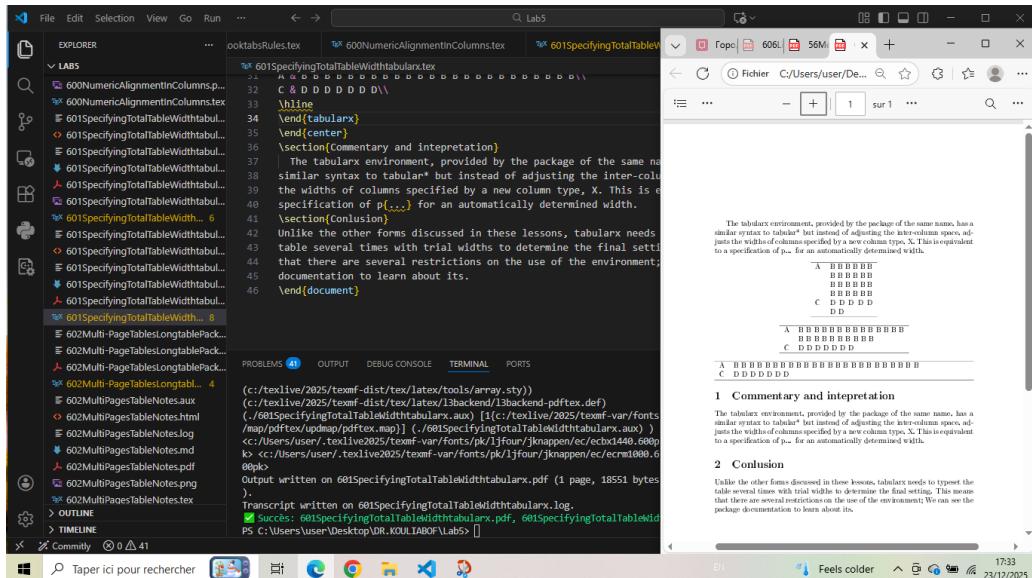
\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{lp{2cm}}
\hline
A & B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B\\
C & D D D D D D D\\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{center}
\begin{center}
\begin{tabularx}{.5\textwidth}{lX}
\hline
A & B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B\\
C & D D D D D D D\\
\hline
\end{tabularx}
\end{center}
\begin{center}
\begin{tabularx}{\textwidth}{lX}
\hline
\end{tabularx}
\end{center}

```

Generated figure

Tables demonstrating tabularx with X columns.

Screenshot



22 602MultiPagesTableNotes - Table with Notes

```
\documentclass{article}  
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}  
\usepackage{array}
```

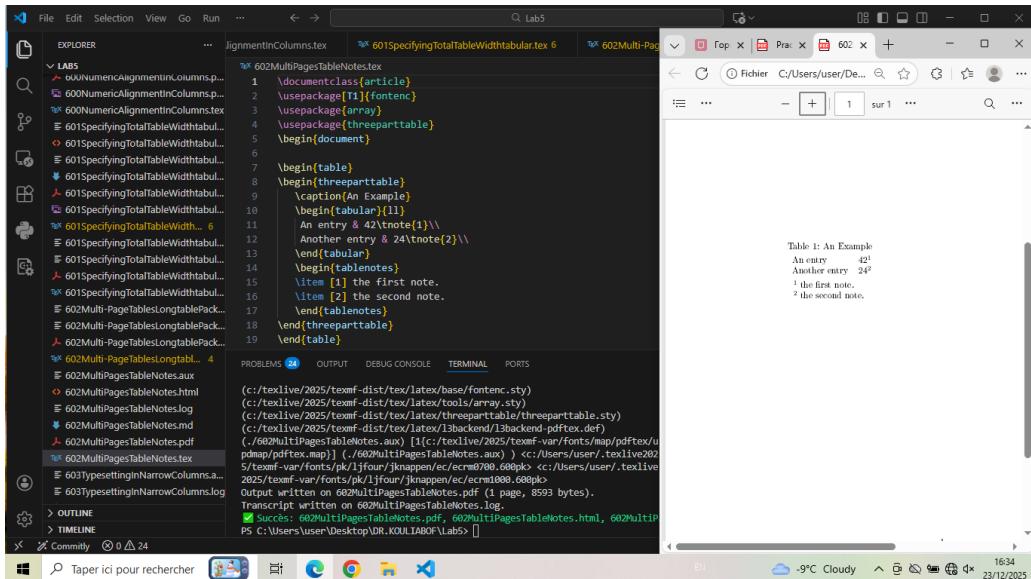
```
\usepackage{threeparttable}
\begin{document}

\begin{table}
\begin{threeparttable}
\caption{An Example}
\begin{tabular}{ll}
An entry & 42\tnote{1} \\
Another entry & 24\tnote{2} \\
\end{tabular}
\begin{tablenotes}
\item [1] the first note.
\item [2] the second note.
\end{tablenotes}
\end{threeparttable}
\end{table}
\end{document}
```

Generated figure

Table with footnotes using threeparttable.

Screenshot



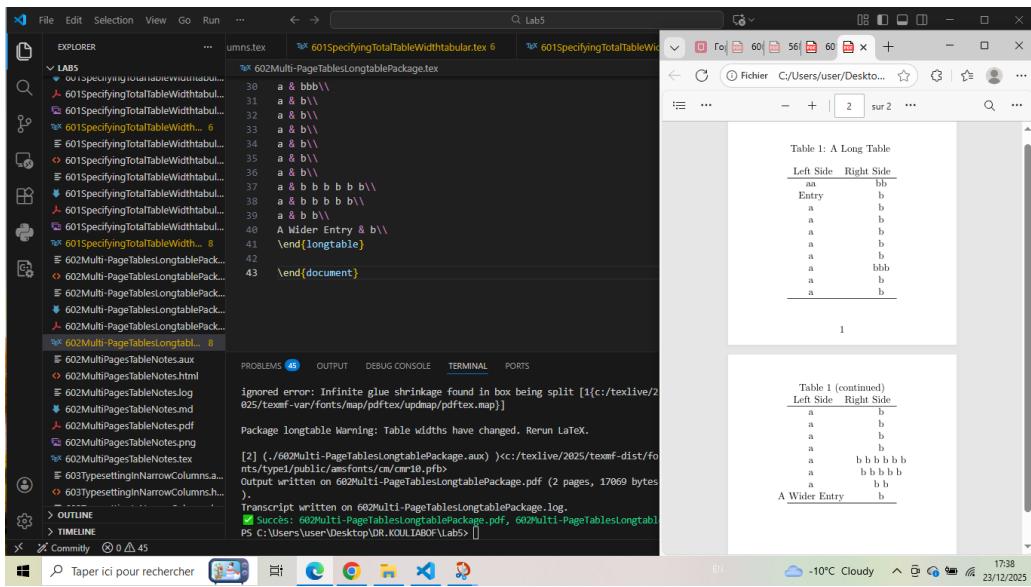
23 602Multi-PageTablesLongtable Package - Longtable Example

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[paperheight=8cm,paperwidth=8cm]{geometry}
\usepackage{array}
\usepackage{longtable}
\begin{document}
```

Generated figure

Multi-page table using longtable package.

Screenshot



24 603TypesettingInNarrowColumns - Text in Narrow Columns

```

\documentclass[a4paper]{article}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage{array}
\usepackage{ragged2e}
\begin{document}

\begin{table}

\begin{tabular}[t]{lp{3cm}}
One & A long text set in a narrow paragraph, with some more example text.\\
Two & A different long text set in a narrow paragraph, with some more hard to hyphenate words.
\end{tabular}%
\begin{tabular}[t]{l>{\raggedright\arraybackslash}p{3cm}}
One & A long text set in a narrow paragraph, with some more example text.\\
Two & A different long text set in a narrow paragraph, with some more hard to hyphenate words.
\end{tabular}%
\begin{tabular}[t]{l>{\RaggedRight}p{3cm}}
One & A long text set in a narrow paragraph, with some more example text.\\
Two & A different long text set in a narrow paragraph, with some more hard to hyphenate words.
\end{tabular}%
\footnotesize
\begin{tabular}[t]{lp{3cm}}
One & A long text set in a narrow paragraph, with some more example text.\\
Two & A different long text set in a narrow paragraph, with some more hard to hyphenate words.
\end{tabular}

```

```
\end{tabular}

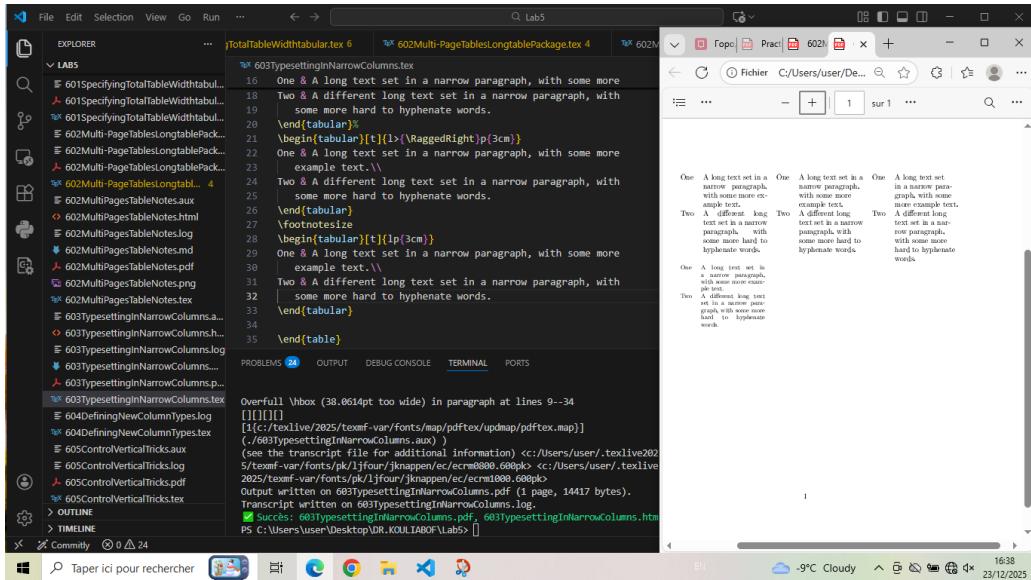
\end{table}

\end{document}
```

Generated figure

Tables with text in narrow columns and different text alignment.

Screenshot



25 605ControlVerticalTricks - Vertical Alignment Control

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage{array}
\usepackage{booktabs}

\begin{document}
\begin{tabular}{lcc}
\toprule
Test & \begin{tabular}[b]{@{}c@{}}A\\B\end{tabular} &
\begin{tabular}[t]{@{}c@{}}C\\D\end{tabular} \\
\midrule
Content & is & here \\
Content & is & here \\
Content & is & here \\
\bottomrule
\end{tabular}

```

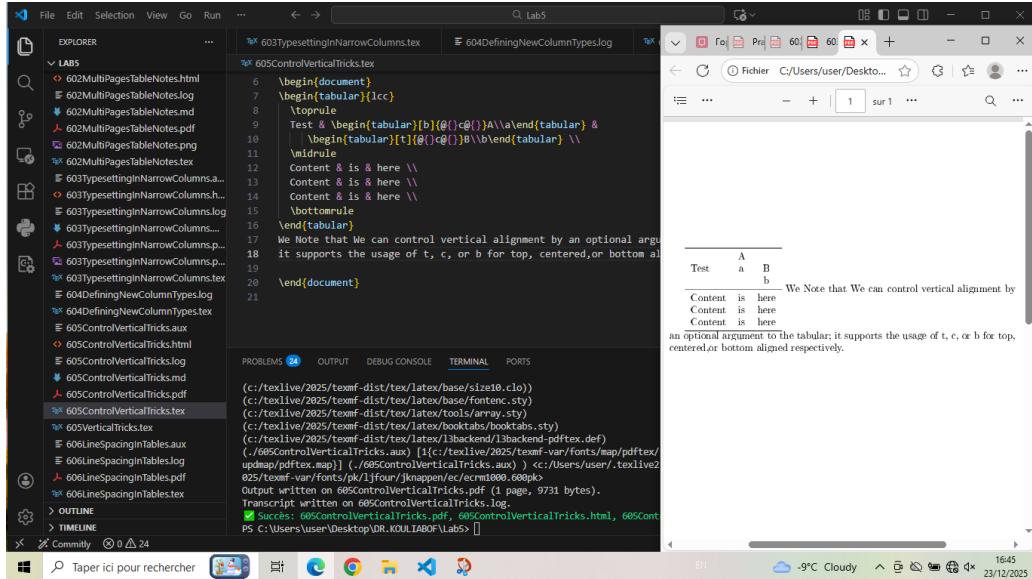
We Note that We can control vertical alignment by an optional argument to the tabular;
it supports the usage of t, c, or b for top, centered, or bottom aligned respectively.

```
\end{document}
```

Generated figure

Table with nested tables demonstrating vertical alignment.

Screenshot



26 605VerticalTricks - Nested Tables

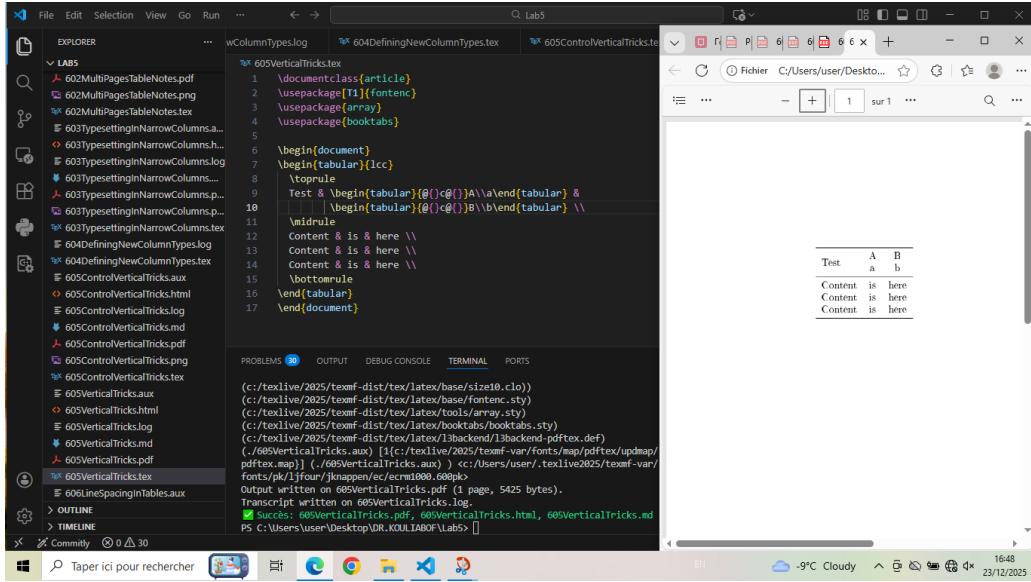
```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage{array}
\usepackage{booktabs}

\begin{document}
\begin{tabular}{lcc}
\toprule
Test & \begin{tabular}{c@{}c@{}}A&\end{tabular} &
\begin{tabular}{c@{}c@{}}B&\end{tabular} \\
\midrule
Content & is & here \\
Content & is & here \\
Content & is & here \\
\bottomrule
\end{tabular}
\end{document}
```

Generated figure

Table with centered nested tables.

Screenshot



27 606LineSpacingInTables - Line Spacing Control

```
\documentclass[a4paper]{article}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage{array}
\begin{document}

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{cc}
\hline
Square& $x^2$\\
\hline
Cube& $x^3$\\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

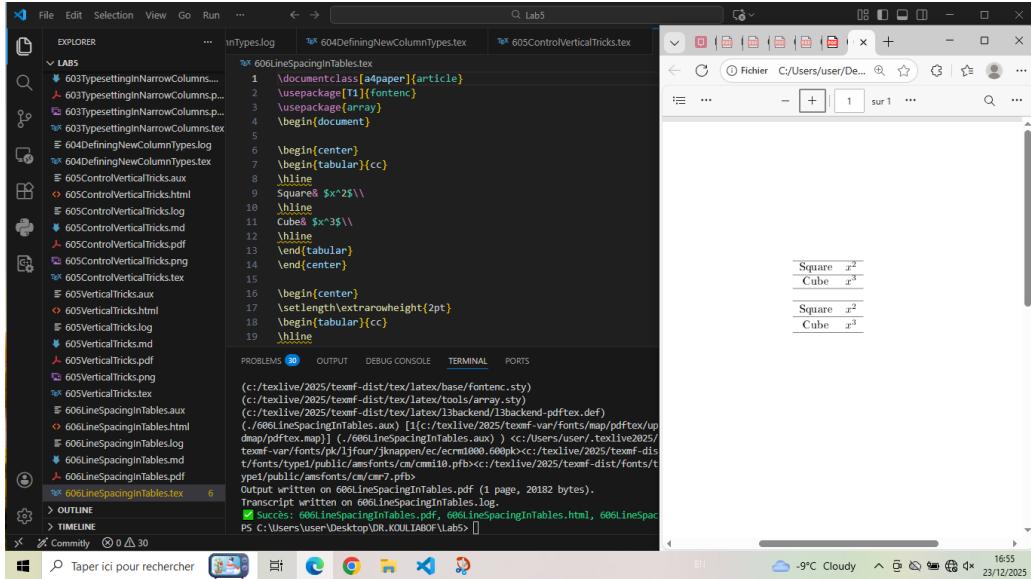
\begin{center}
\setlength\extrarowheight{2pt}
\begin{tabular}{cc}
\hline
Square& $x^2$\\
\hline
Cube& $x^3$\\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

\end{document}
```

Generated figure

Tables demonstrating line spacing control with extrarowheight.

Screenshot



28 601SpecifyingTotalTableWidthtabular - Fixed Width Tables

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage{array}
\begin{document}

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{cc}
\hline
A & B \\
C & D \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular*}{.5\textwidth}{@{\extracolsep{\fill}}cc@{}}
\hline
A & B \\
C & D \\
\hline
\end{tabular*}
\end{center}

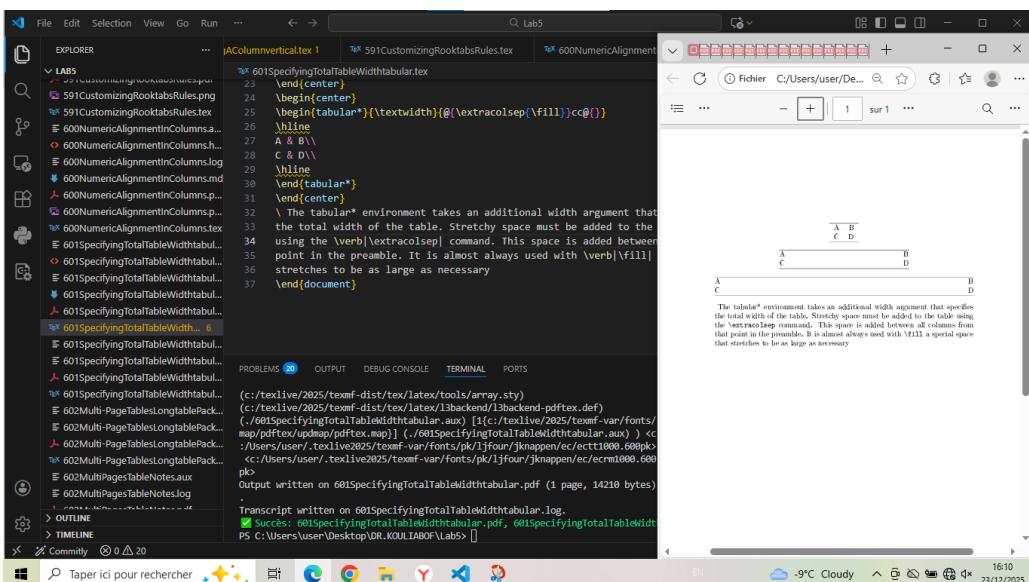
\end{center}
\begin{center}
\begin{tabular*}{\textwidth}{@{\extracolsep{\fill}}cc@{}}
\hline
A & B \\
C & D \\
\hline
\end{tabular*}
\end{center}
```

```
\ The tabular* environment takes an additional width argument that specifies
the total width of the table. Stretchy space must be added to the table
using the \verb|\extracolsep| command. This space is added between all
columns from that
point in the preamble. It is almost always used with \verb|\fill| a special
space that
stretches to be as large as necessary
\end{document}
```

Generated figure

Tables with specified total width using tabular*.

Screenshot



Conclusion: Methodology for Creating Tables

After comprehensive analysis of table examples, here is the structured methodology for creating effective tables:

1. Essential table structure

```
\begin{tabular}{column specifications}
\toprule
Header1 & Header2 & Header3 \\
\midrule
Data1   & Data2   & Data3   \\
Data4   & Data5   & Data6   \\
\bottomrule
\end{tabular}
```

2. Column type specifications

Type	Description	Use Case
l	Left-aligned column	Text data, labels
c	Centered column	Numbers, short text
r	Right-aligned column	Numbers, dates
p{width}	Paragraph column	Long text, descriptions
m{width}	Middle-aligned paragraph	Text with vertical centering
b{width}	Bottom-aligned paragraph	Special layouts
S	Numeric alignment (siunitx)	Decimal numbers, scientific notation
X	Automatic width (tabularx)	Flexible column widths

3. Recommended workflow

Step 1: Plan table structure

- Determine number of columns and rows
- Choose appropriate column types
- Consider table width and alignment

Step 2: Create basic table

1. Set up tabular environment with column specifications
2. Add headers
3. Insert data rows

Step 3: Enhance appearance

- Add rules (toprule, midrule, bottomrule, cmidrule)
- Adjust column spacing (tabcolsep)
- Style columns (>, <, @)
- Add vertical spacing (addlinespace, [dim])

Step 4: Test and refine

- Check width and alignment
- Verify readability
- Test with different data

4. Advanced techniques

Key advanced features:

1. Multi-column cells: `\multicolumn{n}{type}{content}`
2. Column styling: `>{\itshape}l` for italic first column
3. Custom separators: `@{ : }` for colon separator
4. Fixed width tables: `tabular*` with `\extracolsep{\fill}`
5. Vertical alignment: Optional argument `[t]`, `[c]`, `[b]` to `tabular`
6. Numeric formatting: `siunitx` package for decimal alignment
7. Multi-page tables: `longtable` package for tables spanning pages
8. Table notes: `threeparttable` package for footnotes

5. Best practices

Practice	Benefit
Use booktabs for rules	Professional appearance, proper spacing
Consistent alignment	Improved readability
Appropriate column widths	Balanced layout
Minimal vertical rules	Clean, modern look
Proper header styling	Clear data organization
Adequate spacing	Easy to read and interpret
Use X columns for flexibility	Automatic width adjustment

6. Common issues and solutions

- **Overfull hboxes:** Adjust column widths or use tabularx
- **Poor text wrapping:** Use p{width} column type or ragged2e
- **Uneven spacing:** Adjust tabcolsep or use @ syntax
- **Vertical alignment issues:** Use m{width} or vertical position optional argument
- **Decimal misalignment:** Use siunitx S column type
- **Multi-page tables:** Use longtable instead of tabular
- **Table notes:** Use threeparttable for proper footnote placement

Final recommendation: Start with simple tables using basic column types, gradually incorporate advanced features as needed, and always prioritize clarity and readability. Well-designed tables effectively communicate complex data and enhance document professionalism.