

LABORATORY05: Report and Presentation of work on Tables

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Contents

1	1ManipulatingThespaceBetweenColumns - Column Spacing	2
2	2ndNumericAlignmentInColumns - Numeric Alignment	2
3	51TheArrayPackage - Basic Array Usage	3
4	52TheArrayPackageALotOfText - Long Text in Columns	4
5	53TheArrayPackageALotOfTextTypeCP - Paragraph Columns (9cm)	6
6	53TheArrayPackageALotOfTextTypeCP5 - Paragraph Columns (5cm)	7
7	54TheArrayPackageTheSameType - Multiple Same Type Columns	9
8	541TheArrayPackageEquivalC - Using *ntype Syntax	10
9	55AddingRulesLines - Basic Table Rules	11
10	55AddingRulesLines1 - cmidrule Usage	12
11	55AddingRulesLines2 - cmidrule with Trimming	13
12	55AddingRulesLines3 - addlinespace Usage	14
13	56MergingCells - Horizontal Cell Merging	15
14	56MergingCells2 - Vertical Merging Simulation	16
15	571StylingAColumn - Column Styling	17
16	572StylingAColumn - Header Exclusion from Styling	18
17	573StylingAColumn - @... Syntax	19
18	581StylingAColumnvertical - Vertical Rules	20
19	591CustomizingRooktabsRules - Custom Rule Thickness	21
20	601SpecifyingTotalTableWidthtabular - Fixed Width Tables	22

21	600NumericAlignmentInColumns.md - Markdown Table Example	23
22	601SpecifyingTotalTableWidthtabularx.md - tabularx Markdown	24
23	602MultiPagesTableNotes.md - Table Notes	25
24	602Multi-PageTablesLongtablePackage.md - Long Tables	26
25	603TypesettingInNarrowColumns.md - Narrow Columns	28
26	605ControlVerticalTricks.md - Vertical Alignment	29
27	605VerticalTricks.md - Vertical Tricks Example	30
28	606LineSpacingInTables.md - Line Spacing	31
	Conclusion	32

1 1ManipulatingThespaceBetweenColumns - Column Spacing

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

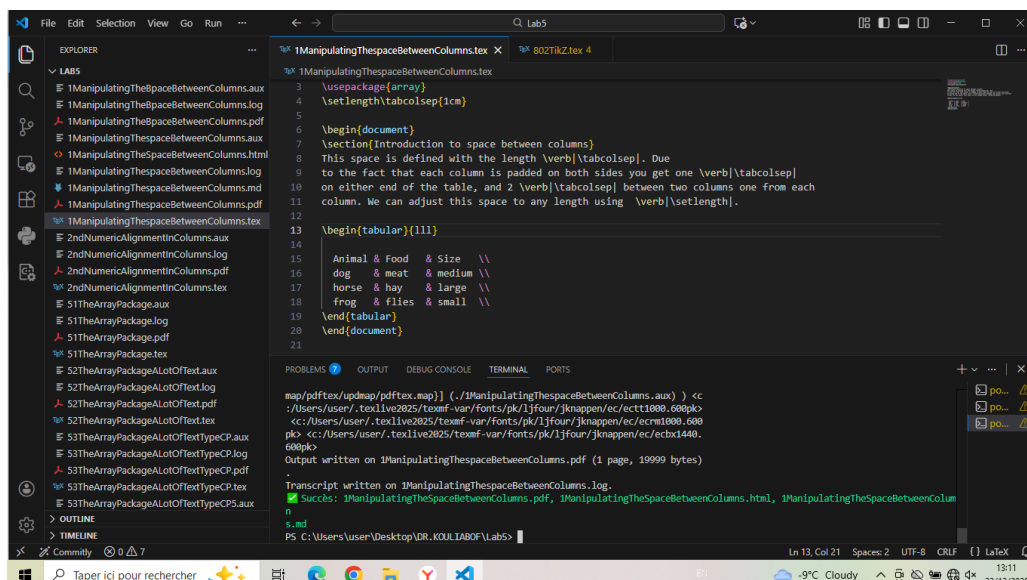
\begin{document}
\section{Introduction to space between columns}
This space is defined with the length \verb|\tabcolsep|. Due
to the fact that each column is padded on both sides you get one \verb|\tabcolsep|
on either end of the table, and 2 \verb|\tabcolsep| between two columns one
from each
column.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

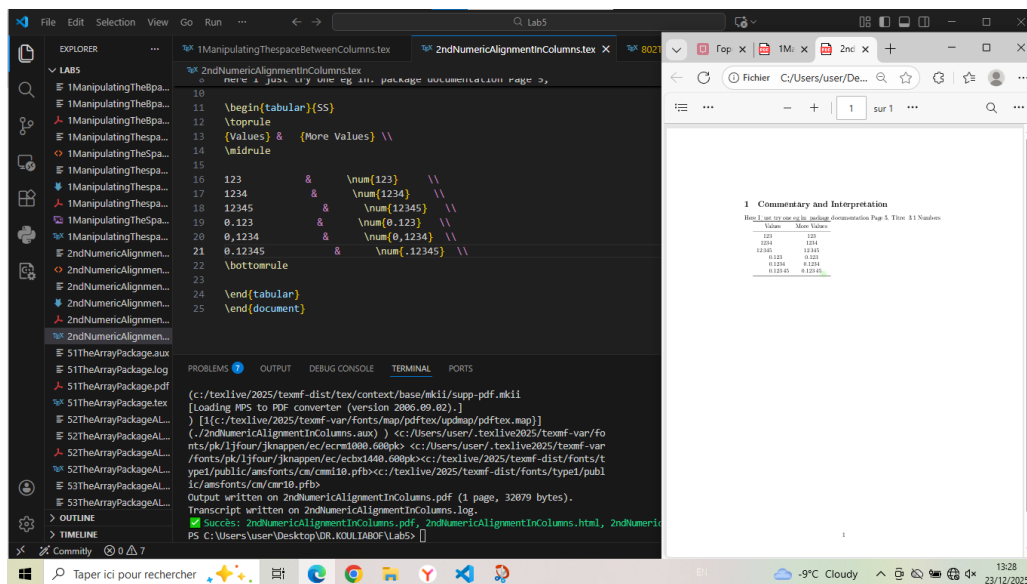
\begin{tabular}{SS}
\toprule
{Values} & {More Values} \\
\midrule
123 & \num{123} \\
1234 & \num{1234} \\
12345 & \num{12345} \\
0.123 & \num{0.123} \\
0,1234 & \num{0,1234} \\
0.12345 & \num{.12345} \\
\bottomrule
\end{tabular}
\end{document}

```

Generated figure

Numeric alignment with siunitx package.

Screenshot



3 51TheArrayPackage - 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}

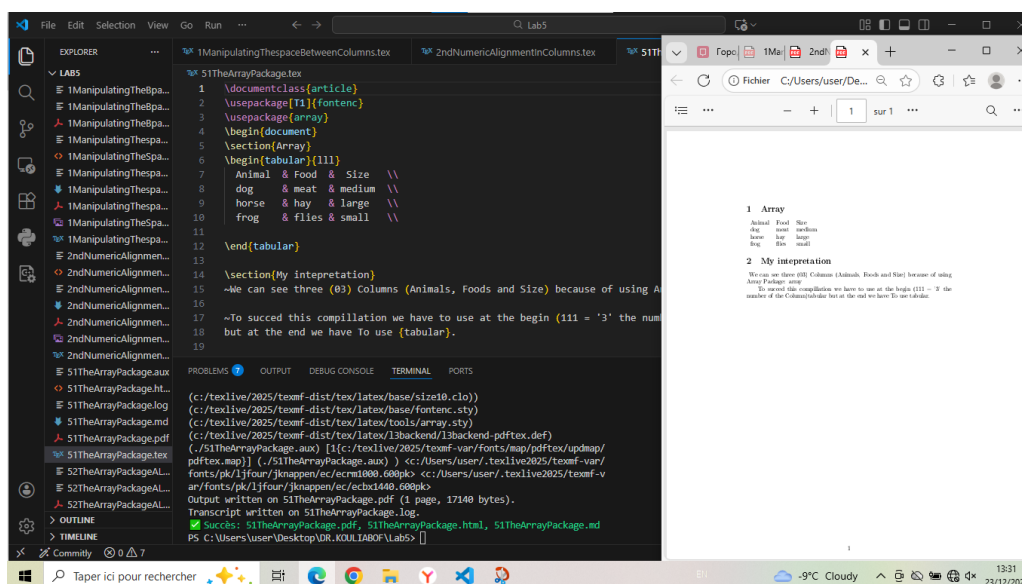
~To succed this compillation we have to use at the begin (111 = '3' the
number of the Column){tabular}
but at the end we have To use {tabular}.
\end{document}

```

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 1.}

We will see 2 Columns (c=Animal and l=left aligned column=Description)
because of the use of: {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}

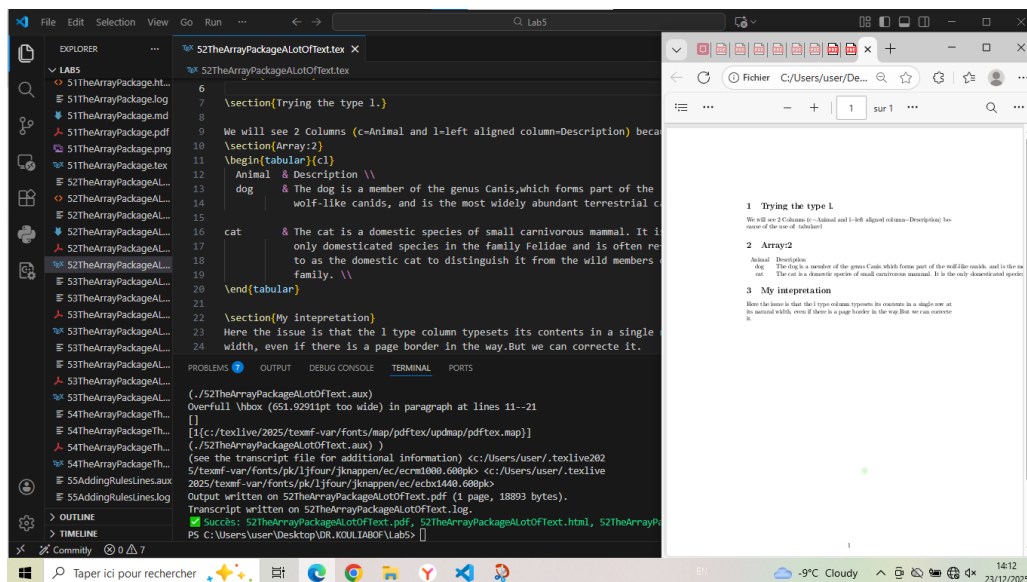
\section{My interpretation}
Here the issue is that the l type column typesets its contents in a single
row at its natural
width, even if there is a page border in the way. But we can correcte it.
\end{document}

```

Generated figure

Table with long text in left-aligned column.

Screenshot



5 53TheArrayPackageALotOfTextTypeCP - 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: {\tabular}{cp}
\section{Array:2}
\begin{tabular}{cp{5cm}} % My own Eg to make justification between 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
```



```

        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

53TheArrayPackageALotOfTextTypeCP5.png

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}

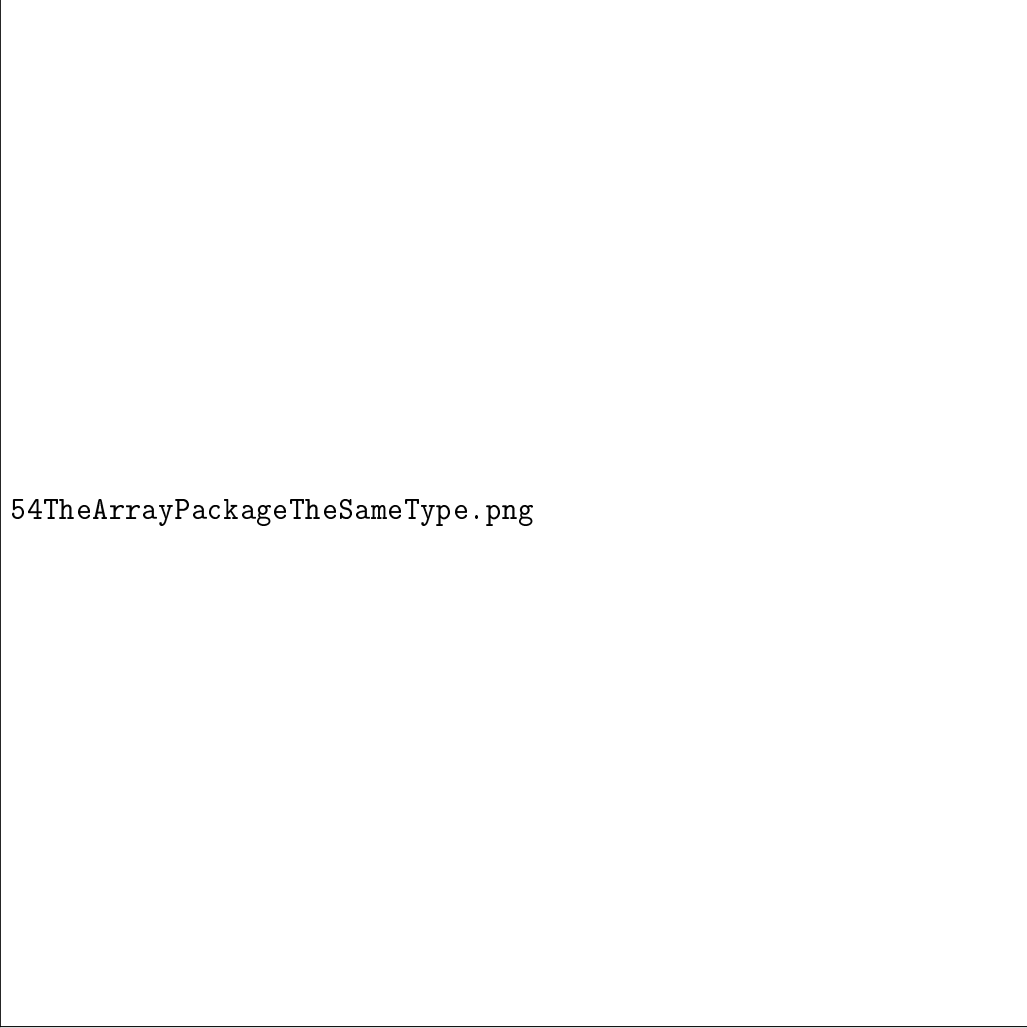
We will see 2 Columns: c=Animal and p=column fully justified=Description,
because of the use of: \verb|{tabular}{6}{c}| same type.
\section{Array:2}
\begin{tabular}{6}{c}
  Animal & Description \\
  dog    & The dog is a member of the genus Canis, which forms
        part of the
        wolf-like canids, 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



54TheArrayPackageTheSameType.png

8 541TheArrayPackageEquivalC - Using *ntype Syntax

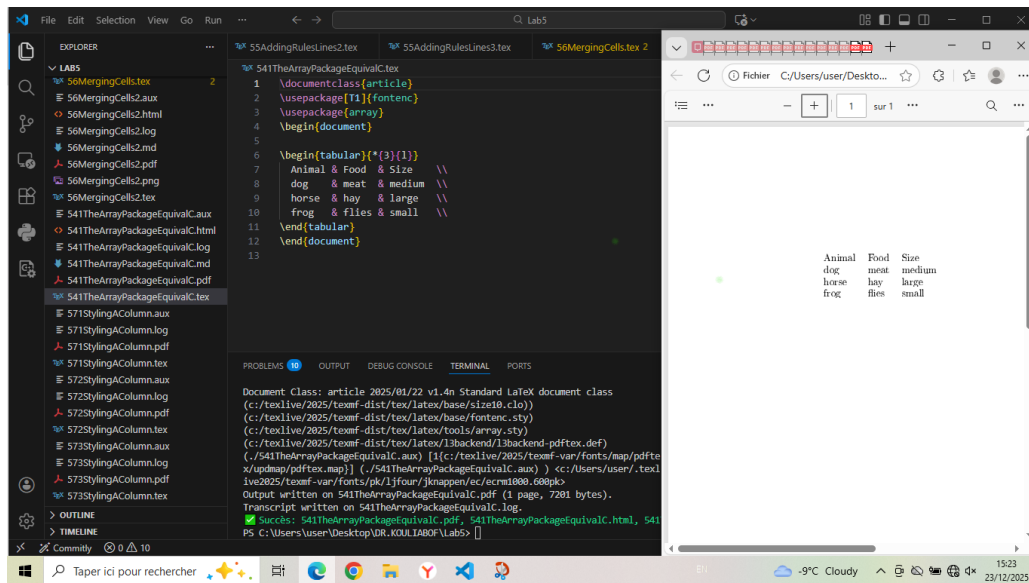
```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage{array}
\begin{document}

\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:toprule, midrule, and bottomrule}

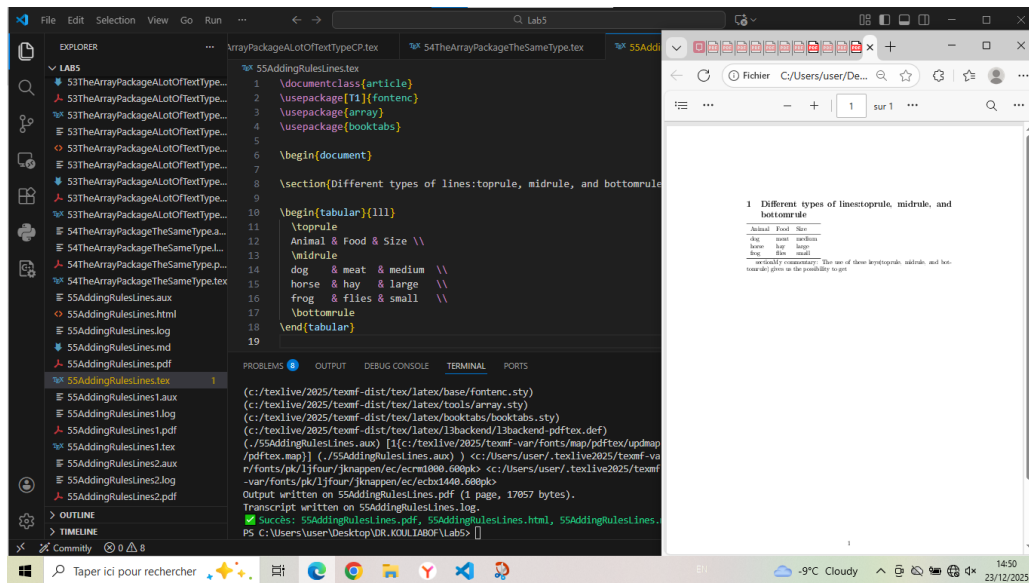
\begin{tabular}{l l l}
\toprule
Animal & Food & Size \\
\midrule
dog & meat & medium \\
horse & hay & large \\
frog & flies & small \\
\bottomrule
\end{tabular}

section{My commentary:}
The use of these keys(toprule, midrule, and bottomrule) gives us the
possibility to get
\end{document}
```

Generated figure

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

Screenshot



10 55AddingRulesLines1 - cmidrule Usage

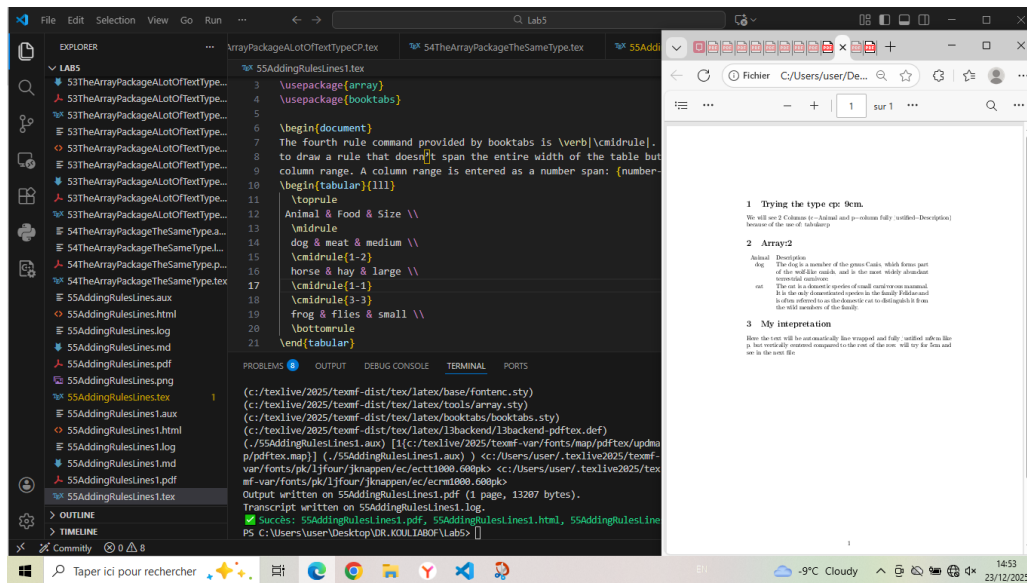
```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage{array}
\usepackage{booktabs}

\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}

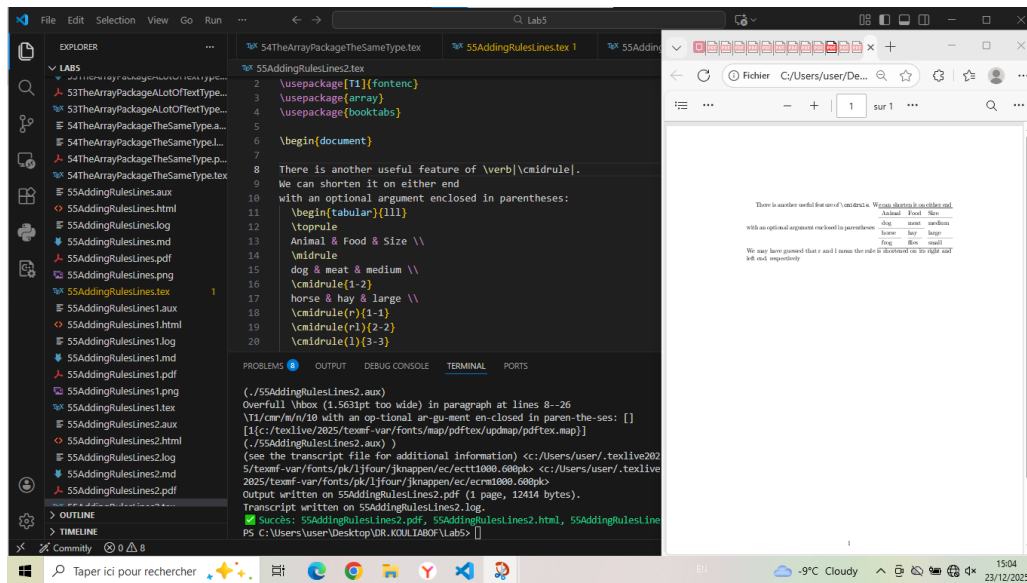
There is another useful feature of \verb|\cmidrule|.
We can shorten it on either end
with an optional argument enclosed in parentheses:
\begin{tabular}{lll}
\toprule
Animal & Food & Size \\
\midrule
dog & meat & medium \\
\cmidrule{1-2}
horse & hay & large \\
\cmidrule(r){1-1}
\cmidrule(rl){2-2}
\cmidrule(l){3-3}
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:}

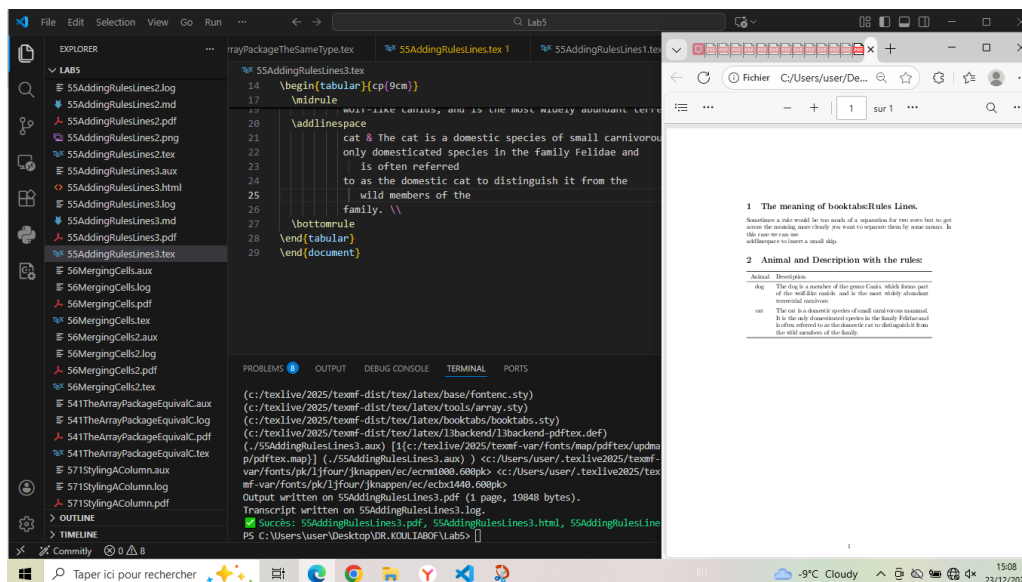
\begin{tabular}{cp{9cm}}
\toprule
Animal & Description \\
\midrule
dog & The dog is a member of the genus Canis, which forms part of
the
wolf-like canids, and is the most widely abundant terrestrial
carnivore. \\
\addlinespace
cat & The cat is a domestic species of small carnivorous mammal.
It is the
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

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{array, booktabs}

\begin{document}

\begin{tabular}{lcc}
\toprule
\multicolumn{1}{c}{Animal} & Taille & Poids \\
\midrule
Chien & Moyen & 15 kg \\
Chat & Petit & 5 kg \\
lphant & Grand & 5000 kg \\
\bottomrule
\end{tabular}

\bigskip

% Tableau avec fusion horizontale
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|}
\hline
\multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Informations} \\
\hline
Nom & ge & Ville
\end{tabular}
```



```

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

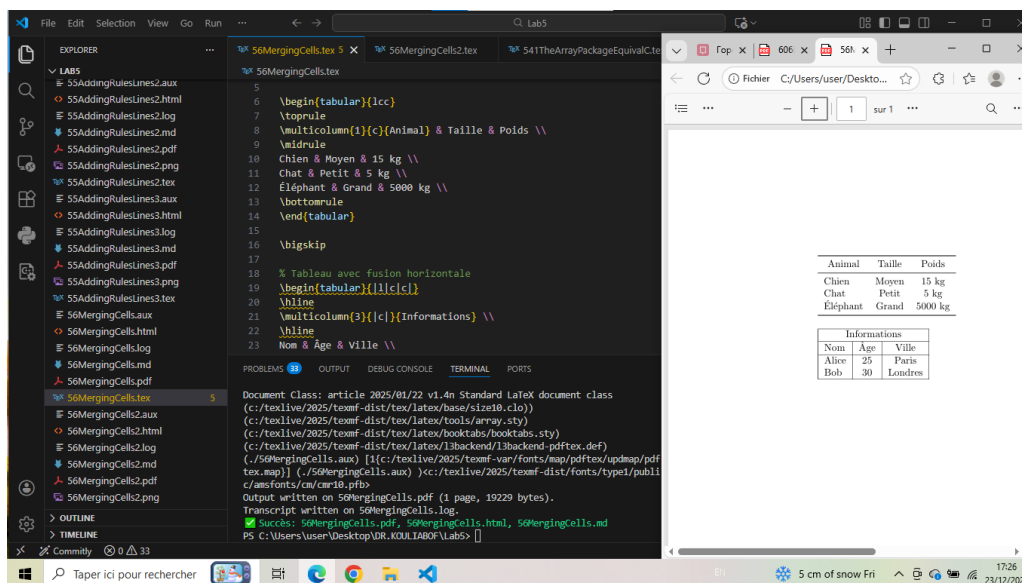
\end{document}

```

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
\end{tabular}

```

```

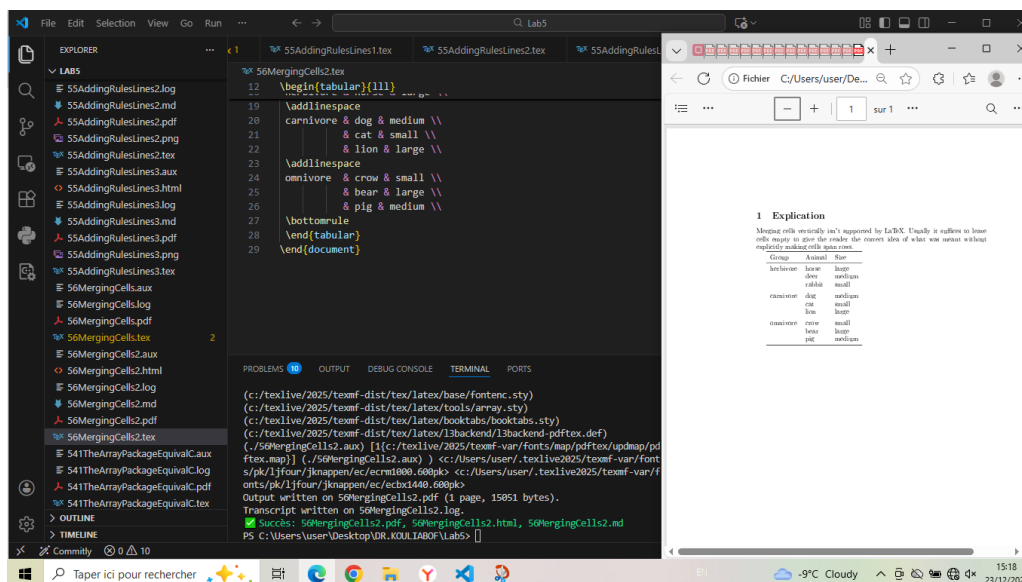
& deer & medium \\
& rabbit & small \\
\addlinespace
carnivore & dog & medium \\
& cat & small \\
& lion & large \\
\addlinespace
omnivore & crow & small \\
& bear & large \\
& pig & medium \\
\bottomrule
\end{tabular}
\end{document}

```

Generated figure

Table simulating vertical merging with empty cells.

Screenshot



15 571StylingAColumn - 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 \\
\end{tabular}
\end{document}

```

```

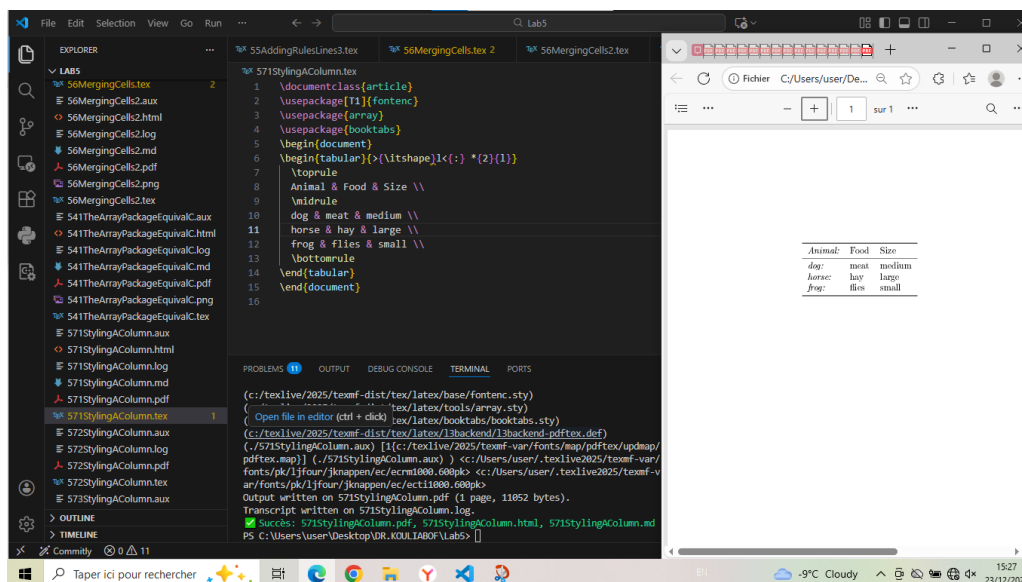
\bottomrule
\end{tabular}
\end{document}

```

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}{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

```

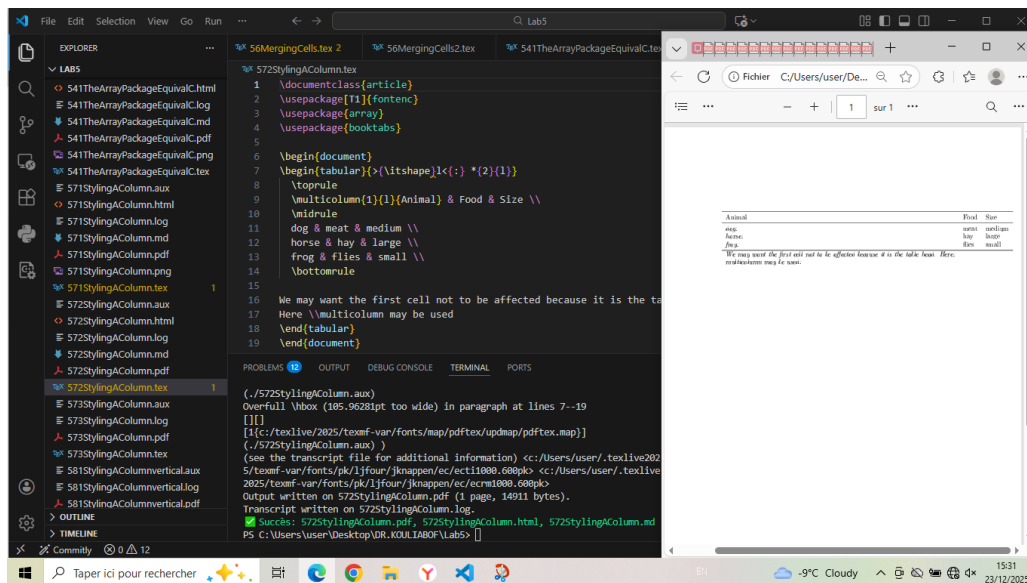
\end{tabular}
\end{document}

```

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@{ : }l@{\hspace{2cm}}l}
  Animal & Food & Size \\
  dog & meat & medium \\
  horse & hay & large \\
  frog & flies & small
\end{tabular}
\end{document}
```

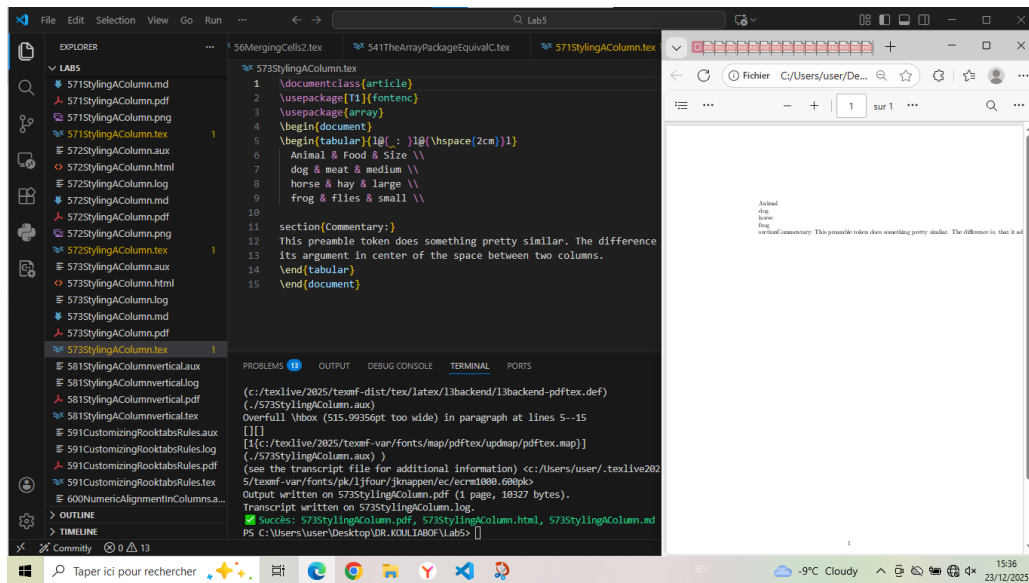
section{Commentary:}

This preamble token does something pretty similar. The difference is, that it adds its argument in center of the space between two columns.

Generated figure

Table with custom column separators.

Screenshot



18 581StylingAColumnvertical - Vertical Rules

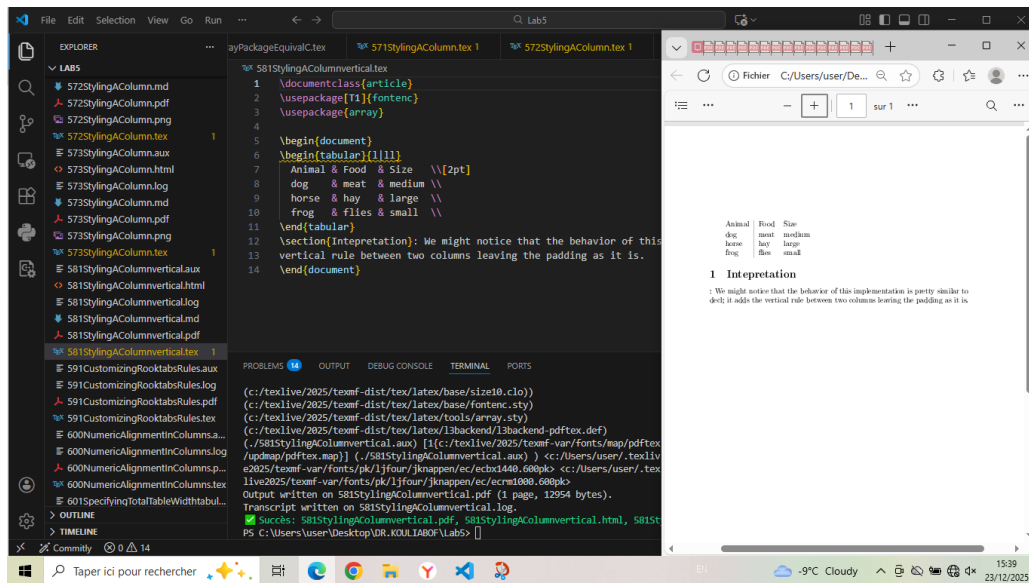
```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage{array}

\begin{document}
\begin{tabular}{l|ll}
  Animal & Food & Size \\
  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}

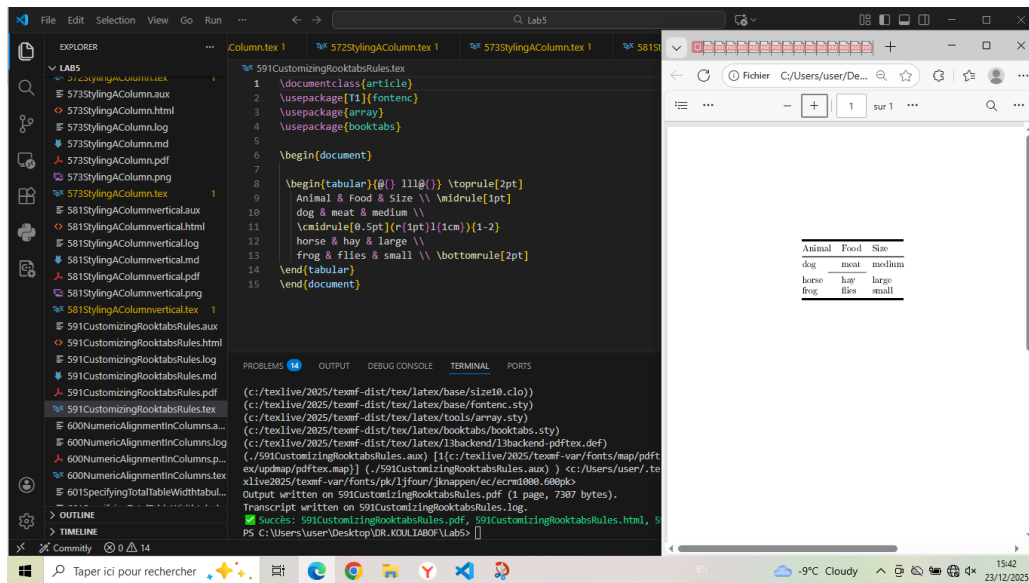
\begin{document}

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

Generated figure

Table with customized rule thickness.

Screenshot



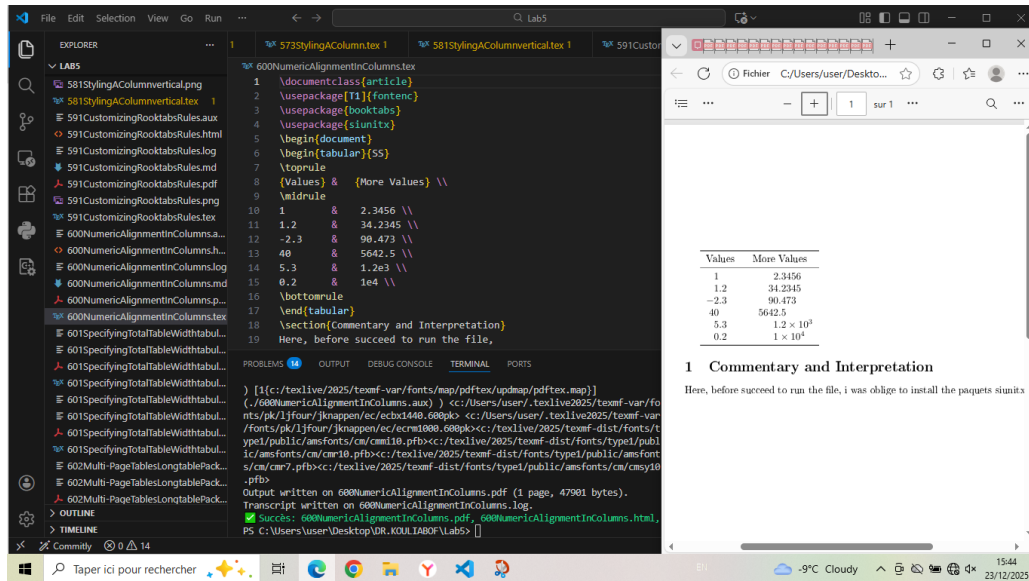
20 600NumericAlignmentInColumns - Numeric Alignment with siunitx

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage{booktabs}
\usepackage{siunitx}
\begin{document}
\begin{tabular}{SS}
\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 \\
C & D 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 \\
C & D D D D D D D D \\
\hline
\end{tabularx}
\end{center}
\begin{center}
\begin{tabularx}{\textwidth}{lX}
```

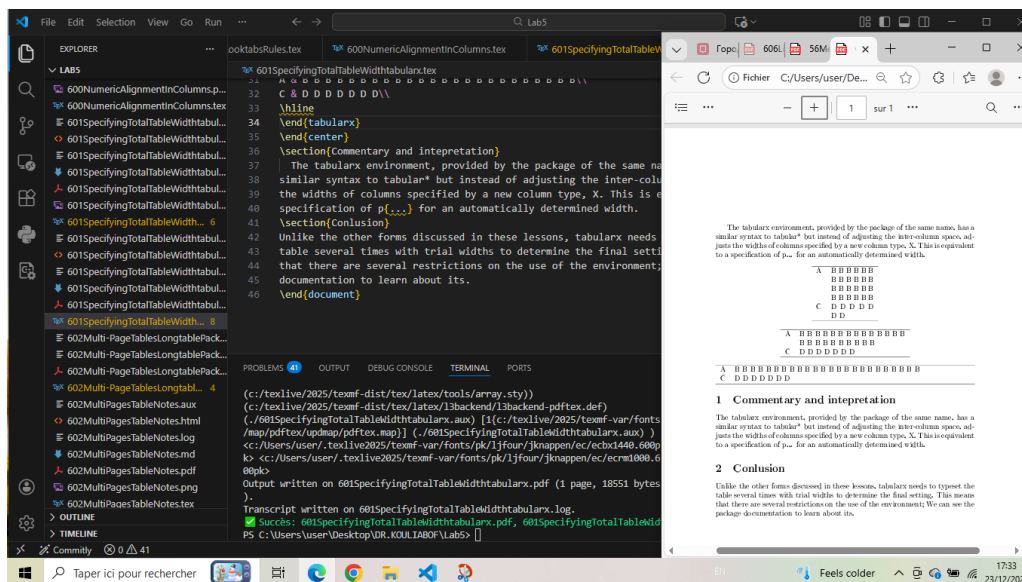


```
\hline
A & B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B\\
C & D D D D D D D\\
\hline
\end{tabularx}
\end{center}
\section{Commentary and intepretation}
The tabularx environment, provided by the package of the same name, has a
similar syntax to tabular* but instead of adjusting the inter-column space,
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.
\section{Conlusion}
Unlike the other forms discussed in these lessons, tabularx needs to typeset
the
table several times with trial widths to determine the final setting. This
means
that there are several restrictions on the use of the environment; We can
see the package
documentation to learn about its.
\end{document}
```

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}

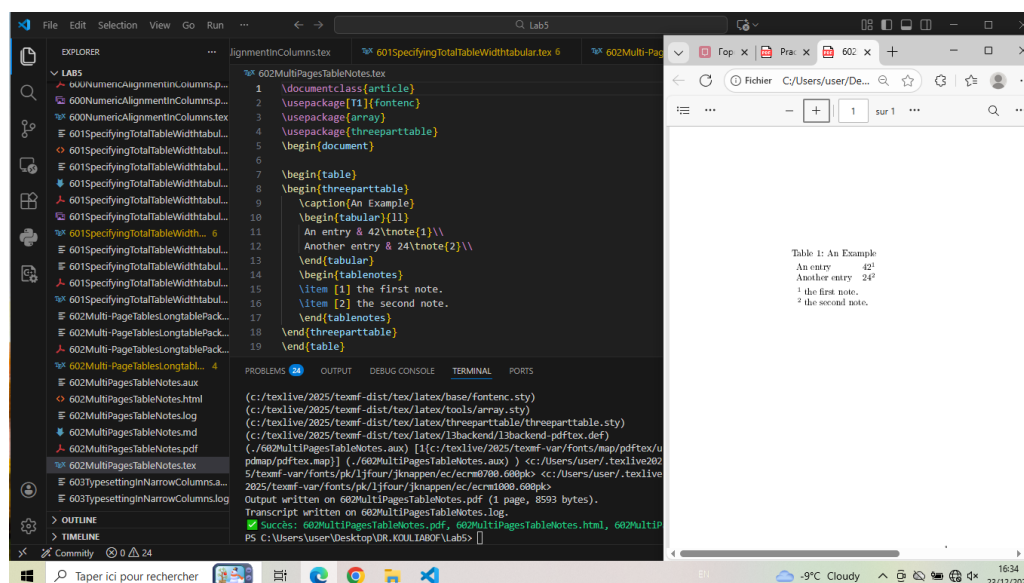
\begin{table}
\begin{threeparttable}
\caption{An Example}
\begin{tabular}{ll}
An entry & 42\tnote{1}\\
Another entry & 24\tnote{2}\\
\end{tabular}
\begin{tablenotes}
\item [1] the first note.
\item [2] the second note.
\end{tablenotes}
\end{threeparttable}
\end{table}
\end{document}

```

Generated figure

Table with footnotes using threeparttable.

Screenshot



23 602Multi-PageTablesLongtablePackage - Longtable Example

```

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

```

```

\begin{longtable}{cc}
\caption{A Long Table} \\
Left Side & Right Side \\
\hline
\endfirsthead

\multicolumn{2}{c}{\tablename\ \thetable\ (continued)} \\
Left Side & Right Side \\
\hline
\endhead

\hline
\endfoot
\hline
\endlastfoot

aa & bb \\
Entry & b \\
a & b \\
a & b \\
a & b \\
a & b \\
a & b \\
a & bbb \\
a & b \\
a & b \\
a & b \\
a & b \\
a & b \\
a & b \\
a & b b b b b b \\
a & b b b b b b \\
a & b b \\
A Wider Entry & b \\
\end{longtable}

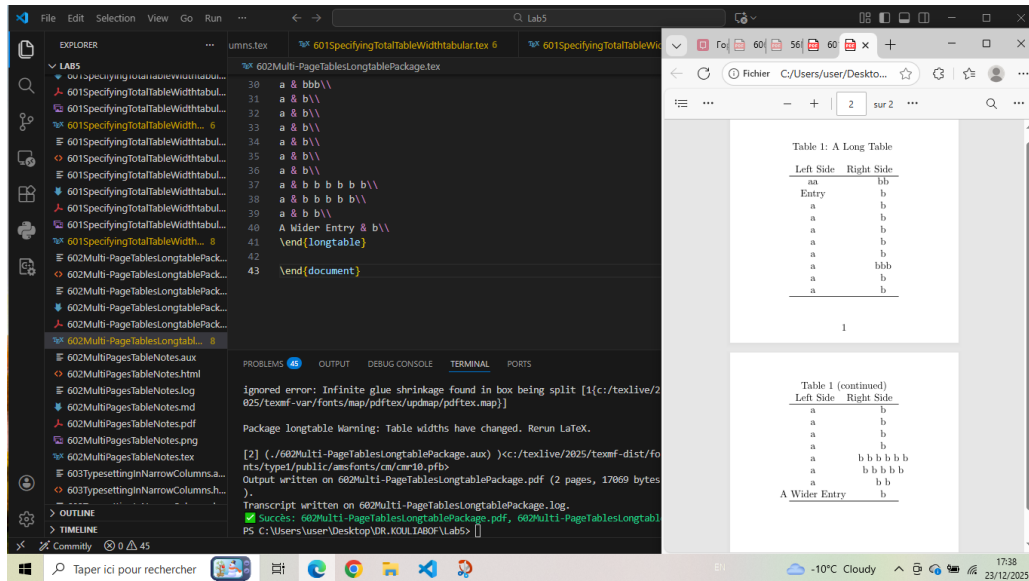
\end{document}

```

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]{l}{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}{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}{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]{l}{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{table}

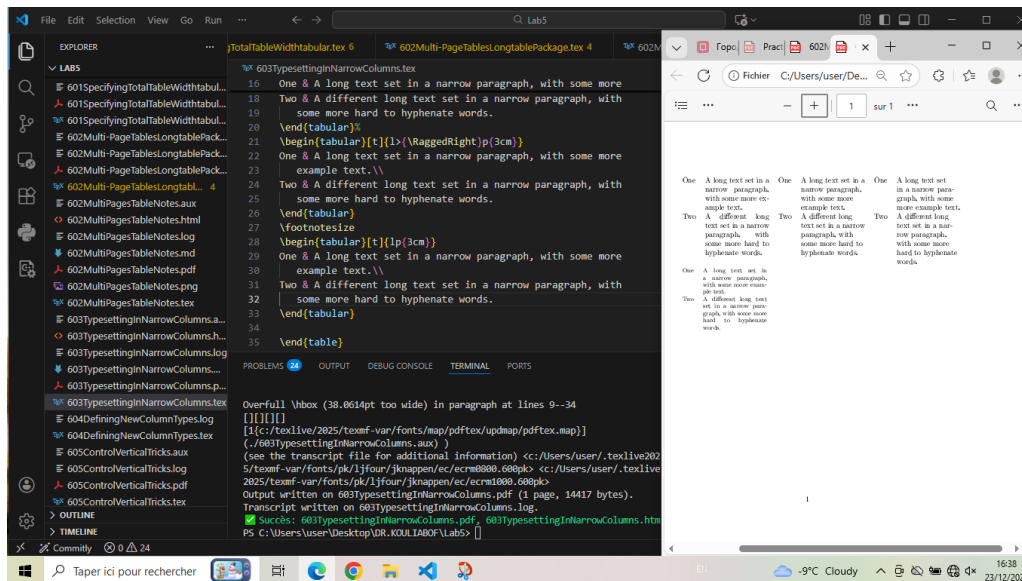
\end{document}

```

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\\a\end{tabular} & \\
& \begin{tabular}[t]{@{}c@{}}B\\b\end{tabular} & \\
\midrule
Content & is & here \\
Content & is & here \\
Content & is & here \\
\bottomrule
\end{tabular}

```

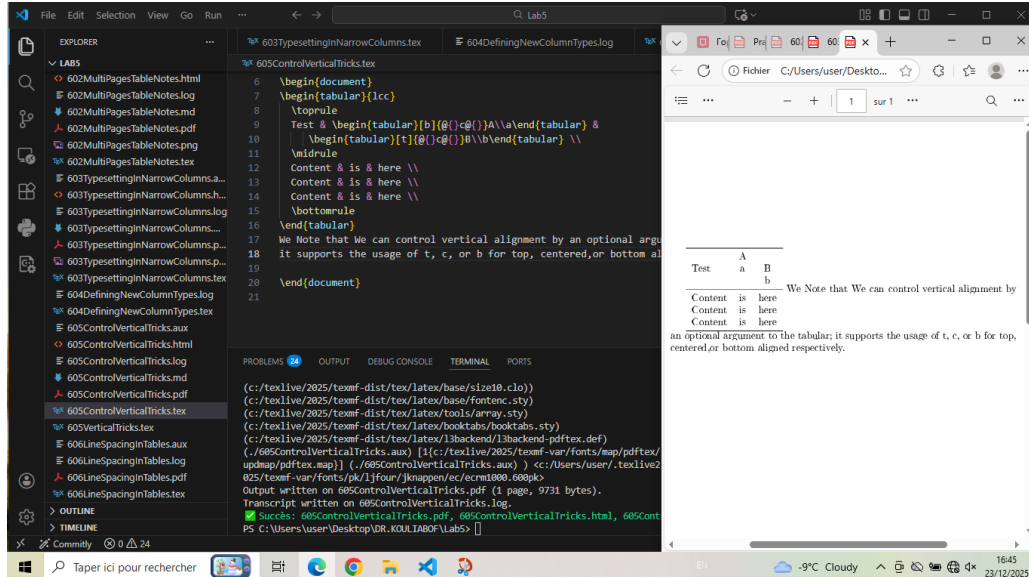
We Note that We can control vertical alignment by an optional argument to the tabular; it supports the usage of t, c, or b for top, centered, or bottom aligned respectively.

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

Generated figure

Table with nested tables demonstrating vertical alignment.

Screenshot



26 605VerticalTricks - Nested Tables

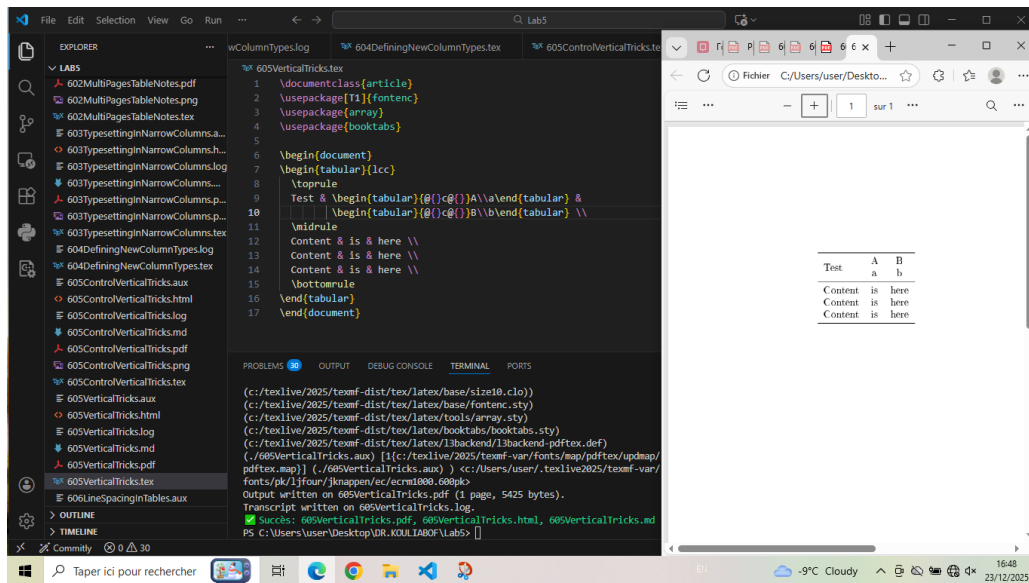
```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage{array}
\usepackage{booktabs}

\begin{document}
\begin{tabular}{lcc}
\toprule
Test & \begin{tabular}{@{}c@{}}A\\a\end{tabular} & 
      \begin{tabular}{@{}c@{}}B\\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}

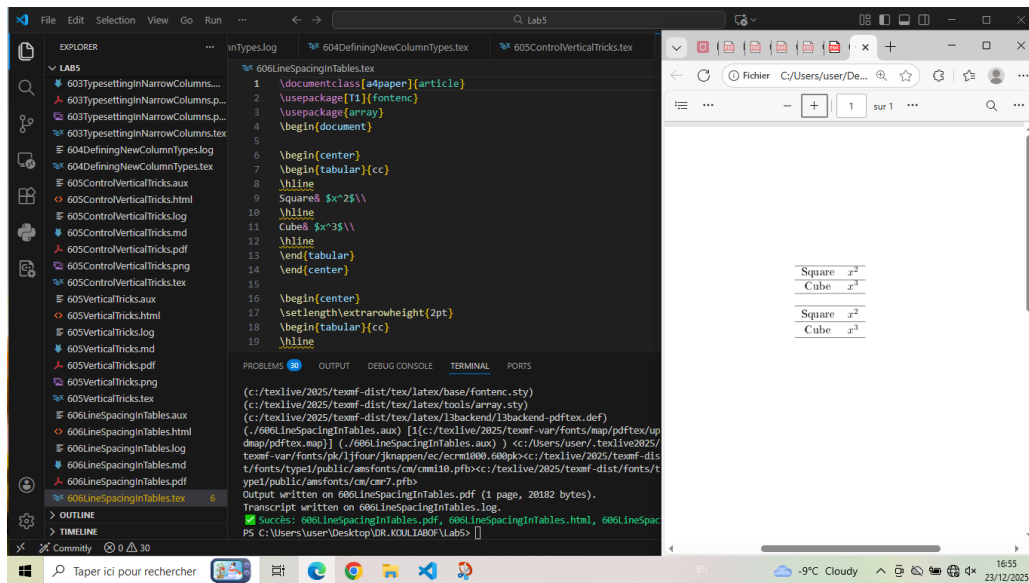
\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{cc}
\hline
Square &  $x^2$  \\
\hline
Cube &  $x^3$  \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

\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}

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

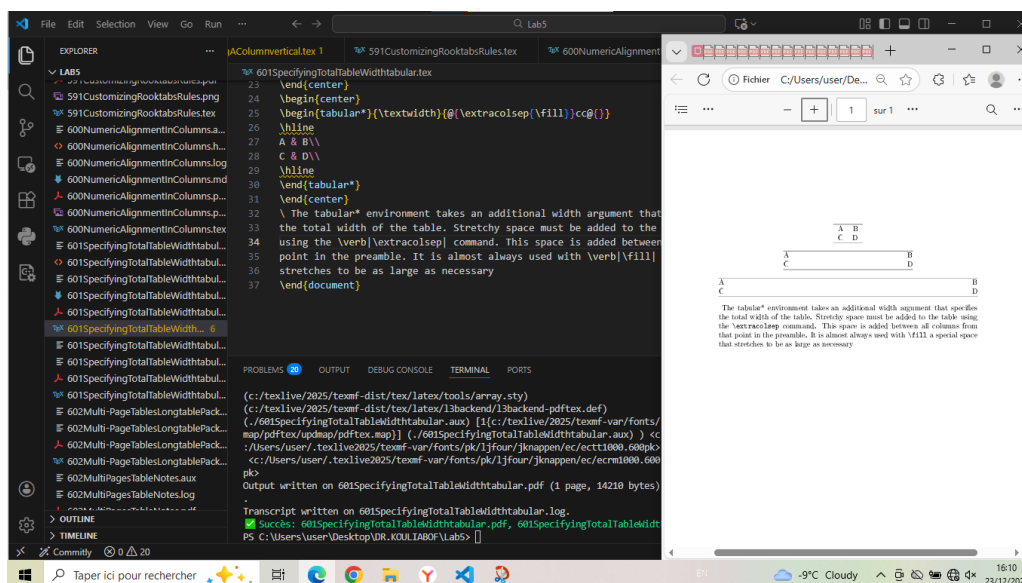


```
\ The tabular* environment takes an additional width argument that specifies
the total width of the table. Stretchy space must be added to the table
using the \verb|\extracolsep| command. This space is added between all
columns from that
point in the preamble. It is almost always used with \verb|\fill| 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`1 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.