```
\setlength{\extrarowheight}{4pt}
```

or your table will look like:

A	**B**	*C*
100	**10**	*1*

as opposed to

A	**B**	*C*
100	**10**	*1*

You can automatically insert math $'s in a column. But you must start math first, so all surroundings are reversed!

$10!^{10!}$	a big number
10^{-999}	a small number

You can change `\arraycolsep` or `\tabcolsep` to control the separation between columns.

```
\setlength{\arraycolsep}{1cm}
```

$10!^{10!}$	a big number
10^{-999}	a small number

You can suppress a column space by a `@{}` in the tabular preamble:

```
\begin{array}{|l|@{}>{$}l<{$}|} \hline
```

$10!^{10!}$	a big number
10^{-999}	a small number

A table with double rules

BOXES	BOXES
BOXES	BOXES

If you set

```
\setlength{\doublerulesep}{4pt}
```

the table will look like

BOXES	BOXES
BOXES	BOXES

4.1 Table aligned with dots

Use the dcolumn package, we can construct tables with entries aligned on a "decimal point" etc.

```
\usepackage{dcolumn}

\newcolumntype{d}[1]{D{.}{\cdot}{#1}}
\newcolumntype{.}{D{.}{.}{-1}}
\newcolumntype{,}{D{,}{,}{2}}

\begin{tabular}{|d{-1}|d{2}|.|,|}
1.2 & 1.2 & 1.2 & 1,2 \\
1.23 & 1.23& 12.5 & 300,2 \\
1121.2 & 1121.2 & 864.13 & 435,234 \\
123 & 343 & 10 & 69 \\
.4 & .4 & & ,4 \\
  &  & .4 &
\end{tabular}
```