Create Awesome LaTeX Table with knitr::kable and

kableExtra

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**Overview**

The goal of kableExtra is to help you build common complex tables and manipulate table styles. It imports the pipe %>%symbol from magrittr and verbalize all the functions, so basically you can add “layers” to a kable output in a way that is similar with ggplot2 and plotly .

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**Installation**

**install.packages** ("kableExtra")

* *For dev version*
* *install.packages("devtools")*

devtools:: **install\_github** ("haozhu233/kableExtra")

**Getting Started**

Here we are using the first few columns and rows from dataset mtcars

**library** (knitr) **library** (kableExtra) dt <- mtcars[1:5, 1:6]

When you are using kable() , if you don’t specify format , by default it will generate a markdown table and let pandoc handle the conversion from markdown to HTML/PDF. This is the most favorable approach to

render most simple tables as it is format independent. If you switch from HTML to pdf, you basically don’t

need to change anything in your code. However, markdown doesn’t support complex table. For example, if

you want to have a double-row header table, markdown just cannot provide you the functionality you need.

As a result, when you have such a need, you should **define format in kable()** as either “html” or “latex”. *You can also define a global option at the beginning using options(knitr.table.format = "html") so you don’t repeat the step everytime.*

**options** (knitr.table.format = "latex")

## If you don t define format here, you ll need put format = "latex" ## in every kable function.

**Plain LaTeX**

Plain LaTeX table looks relatively ugly in 2017. **kable** (dt)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| mpg | cyl | disp | hp | drat |
|  | 6 | 160 | 110 |  |
|  | 6 | 160 | 110 |  |
|  | 4 | 108 | 93 |  |
|  | 6 | 258 | 110 |  |
|  | 8 | 360 | 175 |  |

**LaTeX Table with Booktabs**

Similar with Bootstrap in HTML, in LaTeX, you can also use a trick to make your table look prettier as well. The different part is that, this time you don’t need to pipe kable outputs to another function. Instead, you should call booktabs = T directly in kable()

**kable** (dt, booktabs = T)

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mpg cyl disp hp drat wt Mazda RX4 21.0 6 160 110 3.90 2.620 Mazda RX4 Wag 21.0 6 160 110 3.90 2.875 Datsun 710 22.8 4 108 93 3.85 2.320 Hornet 4 Drive 21.4 6 258 110 3.08 3.215 Hornet Sportabout 18.7 8 360 175 3.15 3.440

**Table Styles**

kable\_styling in LaTeX uses the same syntax and structure as kable\_styling in HTML. However, instead of bootstrap\_options , you should specify latex\_options instead.

**LaTeX Options**

Similar with bootstap\_options , latex\_options is also a charter vector with a bunch of options including striped , hold\_position and scale\_down .

**Striped**

Even though in the LaTeX world, people usually call it alternative row colors but here I’m using its bootstrap name for consistency. Note that to make it happen, LaTeX package xcolor is required to be loaded. In an environment like rmarkdown::pdf\_document (rmarkdown 1.4.0 +), kable\_styling will load it automatically if striped is enabled. However, in other cases, you probably need to import that package by yourself.

**kable** (dt, booktabs = T) %>%

**kable\_styling** (latex\_options = "striped")

mpg cyl disp hp drat wt

Mazda RX4 21.0 6 160 110 3.90 2.620 Mazda RX4 Wag 21.0 6 160 110 3.90 2.875 Datsun 710 22.8 4 108 93 3.85 2.320 Hornet 4 Drive 21.4 6 258 110 3.08 3.215 Hornet Sportabout 18.7 8 360 175 3.15 3.440

**Hold Position**

If you provide a table caption in kable() , it will put your LaTeX tabular in a table environment, unless you are using longtable . A table environment will automatically find the best place (it thinks) to put your table. However, in many cases, you do want your table to appear in a position you want it to be. In this case,

you can use this hold\_position options here.

**kable** (dt, caption = "Demo table", booktabs = T) %>%

**kable\_styling** (latex\_options = **c**("striped", "hold\_position"))

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Table 1: Demo table

mpg cyl disp hp drat wt

Mazda RX4 21.0 6 160 110 3.90 2.620 Mazda RX4 Wag 21.0 6 160 110 3.90 2.875 Datsun 710 22.8 4 108 93 3.85 2.320 Hornet 4 Drive 21.4 6 258 110 3.08 3.215 Hornet Sportabout 18.7 8 360 175 3.15 3.440

**Scale down**

When you have a wide table that will normally go out of the page and you want to scale down the table to fit the page, you can use the scale\_down option here. Note that, if your table is too small, it will also scale up your table. It was named in this way only because scaling up isn’t very useful in most cases.

**kable** (**cbind** (dt, dt, dt), booktabs = T) %>%

**kable\_styling** (latex\_options = **c**("striped", "scale\_down"))

mpg cyl disp hp drat wt mpg cyl disp hp drat wt mpg cyl disp hp drat wt

MazdaRX4 21.0 6 160 110 3.90 2.620 21.0 6 160 110 3.90 2.620 21.0 6 160 110 3.90 2.620 MazdaRX4Wag 21.0 6 160 110 3.90 2.875 21.0 6 160 110 3.90 2.875 21.0 6 160 110 3.90 2.875 Datsun710 22.8 4 108 93 3.85 2.320 22.8 4 108 93 3.85 2.320 22.8 4 108 93 3.85 2.320 Hornet4Drive 21.4 6 258 110 3.08 3.215 21.4 6 258 110 3.08 3.215 21.4 6 258 110 3.08 3.215 HornetSportabout 18.7 8 360 175 3.15 3.440 18.7 8 360 175 3.15 3.440 18.7 8 360 175 3.15 3.440

**kable** (**cbind** (dt), booktabs = T) %>%

**kable\_styling** (latex\_options = **c**("striped", "scale\_down"))

mpg cyl disp hp drat wt

Mazda RX4 21.0 6 160 110 3.90 2.620 Mazda RX4 W21.0ag 6 160 110 3.90 2.875 Datsun 710 22.8 4 108 93 3.85 2.320 Hornet 4 Dr iv e21.4 6 258 110 3.08 3.215 Hornet Sp ortab 18.7out 8 360 175 3.15 3.440

**Repeat Header in longtable (only available in kableExtra 0.3.0)**

In this kableExtra 0.3.0, a new option repeat\_header was introduced into kable\_styling . It will add

header rows to longtables spanning multiple pages. For table captions on following pages, it will append *“continued”* to the caption to differentiate. If you need texts other than *“(continued)”* (for example, other

languages), you can specify it using kable\_styling(..., repeat\_header\_text = "xxx") .

long\_dt <- **rbind** (mtcars, mtcars)

**kable** (long\_dt, longtable = T, booktabs = T, caption = "Longtable") %>%

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**add\_header\_above** (**c**(" ", "Group 1" = 5, "Group 2" = 6)) %>% **kable\_styling** (latex\_options = **c**("repeat\_header"))

Table 2: Longtable

Group 1 Group 2

mpg cyl disp hp drat wt qsec vs am gear carb

Mazda RX4 21.0 6 160.0 110 3.90 2.620 16.46 0 1 4 4 Mazda RX4 Wag 21.0 6 160.0 110 3.90 2.875 17.02 0 1 4 4 Datsun 710 22.8 4 108.0 93 3.85 2.320 18.61 1 1 4 1 Hornet 4 Drive 21.4 6 258.0 110 3.08 3.215 19.44 1 0 3 1 Hornet Sportabout 18.7 8 360.0 175 3.15 3.440 17.02 0 0 3 2

Valiant 18.1 6 225.0 105 2.76 3.460 20.22 1 0 3 1 Duster 360 14.3 8 360.0 245 3.21 3.570 15.84 0 0 3 4 Merc 240D 24.4 4 146.7 62 3.69 3.190 20.00 1 0 4 2 Merc 230 22.8 4 140.8 95 3.92 3.150 22.90 1 0 4 2 Merc 280 19.2 6 167.6 123 3.92 3.440 18.30 1 0 4 4

Merc 280C 17.8 6 167.6 123 3.92 3.440 18.90 1 0 4 4 Merc 450SE 16.4 8 275.8 180 3.07 4.070 17.40 0 0 3 3 Merc 450SL 17.3 8 275.8 180 3.07 3.730 17.60 0 0 3 3 Merc 450SLC 15.2 8 275.8 180 3.07 3.780 18.00 0 0 3 3 Cadillac Fleetwood 10.4 8 472.0 205 2.93 5.250 17.98 0 0 3 4

Lincoln Continental 10.4 8 460.0 215 3.00 5.424 17.82 0 0 3 4 Chrysler Imperial 14.7 8 440.0 230 3.23 5.345 17.42 0 0 3 4 Fiat 128 32.4 4 78.7 66 4.08 2.200 19.47 1 1 4 1 Honda Civic 30.4 4 75.7 52 4.93 1.615 18.52 1 1 4 2 Toyota Corolla 33.9 4 71.1 65 4.22 1.835 19.90 1 1 4 1

Toyota Corona 21.5 4 120.1 97 3.70 2.465 20.01 1 0 3 1 Dodge Challenger 15.5 8 318.0 150 2.76 3.520 16.87 0 0 3 2 AMC Javelin 15.2 8 304.0 150 3.15 3.435 17.30 0 0 3 2 Camaro Z28 13.3 8 350.0 245 3.73 3.840 15.41 0 0 3 4 Pontiac Firebird 19.2 8 400.0 175 3.08 3.845 17.05 0 0 3 2

Fiat X1-9 27.3 4 79.0 66 4.08 1.935 18.90 1 1 4 1 Porsche 914-2 26.0 4 120.3 91 4.43 2.140 16.70 0 1 5 2 Lotus Europa 30.4 4 95.1 113 3.77 1.513 16.90 1 1 5 2 Ford Pantera L 15.8 8 351.0 264 4.22 3.170 14.50 0 1 5 4 Ferrari Dino 19.7 6 145.0 175 3.62 2.770 15.50 0 1 5 6

Maserati Bora 15.0 8 301.0 335 3.54 3.570 14.60 0 1 5 8 Volvo 142E 21.4 4 121.0 109 4.11 2.780 18.60 1 1 4 2 Mazda RX41 21.0 6 160.0 110 3.90 2.620 16.46 0 1 4 4 Mazda RX4 Wag1 21.0 6 160.0 110 3.90 2.875 17.02 0 1 4 4 Datsun 7101 22.8 4 108.0 93 3.85 2.320 18.61 1 1 4 1

Hornet 4 Drive1 21.4 6 258.0 110 3.08 3.215 19.44 1 0 3 1 Hornet Sportabout1 18.7 8 360.0 175 3.15 3.440 17.02 0 0 3 2 Valiant1 18.1 6 225.0 105 2.76 3.460 20.22 1 0 3 1 Duster 3601 14.3 8 360.0 245 3.21 3.570 15.84 0 0 3 4 Merc 240D1 24.4 4 146.7 62 3.69 3.190 20.00 1 0 4 2

Merc 2301 22.8 4 140.8 95 3.92 3.150 22.90 1 0 4 2 Merc 2801 19.2 6 167.6 123 3.92 3.440 18.30 1 0 4 4

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Table 2: Longtable *(continued)*

Group 1 Group 2

mpg cyl disp hp drat wt qsec vs am gear carb

Merc 280C1 17.8 6 167.6 123 3.92 3.440 18.90 1 0 4 4 Merc 450SE1 16.4 8 275.8 180 3.07 4.070 17.40 0 0 3 3 Merc 450SL1 17.3 8 275.8 180 3.07 3.730 17.60 0 0 3 3

Merc 450SLC1 15.2 8 275.8 180 3.07 3.780 18.00 0 0 3 3 Cadillac Fleetwood1 10.4 8 472.0 205 2.93 5.250 17.98 0 0 3 4 Lincoln Continental1 10.4 8 460.0 215 3.00 5.424 17.82 0 0 3 4 Chrysler Imperial1 14.7 8 440.0 230 3.23 5.345 17.42 0 0 3 4 Fiat 1281 32.4 4 78.7 66 4.08 2.200 19.47 1 1 4 1

Honda Civic1 30.4 4 75.7 52 4.93 1.615 18.52 1 1 4 2 Toyota Corolla1 33.9 4 71.1 65 4.22 1.835 19.90 1 1 4 1 Toyota Corona1 21.5 4 120.1 97 3.70 2.465 20.01 1 0 3 1 Dodge Challenger1 15.5 8 318.0 150 2.76 3.520 16.87 0 0 3 2 AMC Javelin1 15.2 8 304.0 150 3.15 3.435 17.30 0 0 3 2

Camaro Z281 13.3 8 350.0 245 3.73 3.840 15.41 0 0 3 4 Pontiac Firebird1 19.2 8 400.0 175 3.08 3.845 17.05 0 0 3 2 Fiat X1-91 27.3 4 79.0 66 4.08 1.935 18.90 1 1 4 1 Porsche 914-21 26.0 4 120.3 91 4.43 2.140 16.70 0 1 5 2 Lotus Europa1 30.4 4 95.1 113 3.77 1.513 16.90 1 1 5 2

Ford Pantera L1 15.8 8 351.0 264 4.22 3.170 14.50 0 1 5 4 Ferrari Dino1 19.7 6 145.0 175 3.62 2.770 15.50 0 1 5 6 Maserati Bora1 15.0 8 301.0 335 3.54 3.570 14.60 0 1 5 8 Volvo 142E1 21.4 4 121.0 109 4.11 2.780 18.60 1 1 4 2

**Full Width**

If you have a small table and you want it to spread wide on the page, you can try the full\_width option. Unlike scale\_down , it won’t change your font size. Note that, if you use full\_width in LaTeX, you will loss your in-cell text alignment settings and everything will be left-aligned.

**kable** (dt, booktabs = T) %>%

**kable\_styling** (full\_width = T)

mpg cyl disp hp drat wt

Mazda RX4 21.0 6 160 110 3.90 2.620 Mazda RX4 Wag 21.0 6 160 110 3.90 2.875 Datsun 710 22.8 4 108 93 3.85 2.320 Hornet 4 Drive 21.4 6 258 110 3.08 3.215 Hornet Sportabout 18.7 8 360 175 3.15 3.440

**Position**

Table Position only matters when the table doesn’t have full\_width . You can choose to align the table to center or left side of the page. The default value of position is center .

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Note that even though you can select to right align your table but the table will actually be centered. Somehow it is very difficult to right align a table in LaTeX (since it’s not very useful in the real world?). If you know how to do it, please send out an issue or PR and let me know.

**kable** (dt, booktabs = T) %>%

**kable\_styling** (position = "center")

mpg cyl disp hp drat wt

Mazda RX4 21.0 6 160 110 3.90 2.620 Mazda RX4 Wag 21.0 6 160 110 3.90 2.875 Datsun 710 22.8 4 108 93 3.85 2.320 Hornet 4 Drive 21.4 6 258 110 3.08 3.215 Hornet Sportabout 18.7 8 360 175 3.15 3.440

Becides these three common options, you can also wrap text around the table using the float-left or float-right options. Note that, like striped , this feature will load another non-default LaTeX package wrapfig which requires rmarkdown 1.4.0 +. If you rmarkdown version < 1.4.0, you need to load the package through a customed LaTeX template file.

**kable** (dt, booktabs = T) %>%

**kable\_styling** (position = "float\_right")

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur

adipiscing elit. Cras sit amet mauris in

mpg cyl disp hp drat wt ex ultricies elementum vel rutrum dolor.

Phasellus tempor convallis dui, in hen- Mazda RX4 21.0 6 160 110 3.90 2.620 drerit mauris placerat scelerisque. Mae- Mazda RX4 Wag 21.0 6 160 110 3.90 2.875 cenas a accumsan enim, a maximus velit. Datsun 710 22.8 4 108 93 3.85 2.320 Pellentesque in risus eget est faucibus Hornet 4 Drive 21.4 6 258 110 3.08 3.215 convallis nec at nulla. Phasellus nec Hornet Sportabout 18.7 8 360 175 3.15 3.440 lacinia justo. Morbi fermentum, orci id

varius accumsan, nibh neque porttitor

ipsum, consectetur luctus risus arcu ac ex. Aenean a luctus augue. Suspendisse et auctor nisl. Suspendisse cursus ultrices quam non vulputate. Phasellus et pharetra neque, vel feugiat erat. Sed feugiat elit at mauris commodo consequat. Sed congue lectus id mattis hendrerit. Mauris turpis nisl, congue eget velit sed, imperdiet convallis magna. Nam accumsan urna risus, non feugiat odio vehicula eget.

**Font Size**

If one of your tables is huge and you want to use a smaller font size for that specific table, you can use the font\_size option.

**kable** (dt, booktabs = T) %>%

**kable\_styling** (font\_size = 7)

mpg cyl disp hp drat wt

Mazda RX4 21.0 6 160 110 3.90 2.620 Mazda RX4 Wag 21.0 6 160 110 3.90 2.875 Datsun 710 22.8 4 108 93 3.85 2.320 Hornet 4 Drive 21.4 6 258 110 3.08 3.215 Hornet Sportabout 18.7 8 360 175 3.15 3.440

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**Add Extra Header Rows**

Tables with multi-row headers can be very useful to demonstrate grouped data. To do that, you can pipe your kable object into add\_header\_above() . The header variable is supposed to be a named character with the names as new column names and values as column span. For your convenience, if column span equals to 1, you can ignore the =1 part so the function below can be written as ‘add\_header\_above(c(" “,”Group 1" = 2, “Group 2” = 2, “Group 3” = 2)).

**kable** (dt, booktabs = T) %>%

**kable\_styling** () %>%

**add\_header\_above** (**c**(" " = 1, "Group 1" = 2, "Group 2" = 2, "Group 3" = 2))

Group 1 Group 2 Group 3 mpg cyl disp hp drat wt

Mazda RX4 21.0 6 160 110 3.90 2.620 Mazda RX4 Wag 21.0 6 160 110 3.90 2.875 Datsun 710 22.8 4 108 93 3.85 2.320 Hornet 4 Drive 21.4 6 258 110 3.08 3.215 Hornet Sportabout 18.7 8 360 175 3.15 3.440

In fact, if you want to add another row of header on top, please feel free to do so. Also, in kableExtra 0.3.0, you can specify bold & italic as you do in row\_spec() .

**kable** (dt, booktabs = T) %>%

**kable\_styling** () %>%

**add\_header\_above** (**c**(" ", "Group 1" = 2, "Group 2" = 2, "Group 3" = 2)) %>% **add\_header\_above** (**c**(" ", "Group 4" = 4, "Group 5" = 2)) %>% **add\_header\_above** (**c**(" ", "Group 6" = 6), bold = T, italic = T)

***Group 6***

Group 4 Group 5 Group 1 Group 2 Group 3 mpg cyl disp hp drat wt

Mazda RX4 21.0 6 160 110 3.90 2.620 Mazda RX4 Wag 21.0 6 160 110 3.90 2.875 Datsun 710 22.8 4 108 93 3.85 2.320 Hornet 4 Drive 21.4 6 258 110 3.08 3.215 Hornet Sportabout 18.7 8 360 175 3.15 3.440

**Add footnote**

**Notation System**

You can also use add\_footnote() function from this package. You will need to supply a character vector with each element as one footnote. You may select from number, alphabet and symbol for different types of notations. Example are listed below.

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**Alphabet**

**kable** (dt, booktabs = T) %>%

**kable\_styling** () %>%

**add\_footnote** (**c**("Footnote 1", "Have a good day."), notation = "alphabet")

mpg cyl disp hp drat wt

Mazda RX4 21.0 6 160 110 3.90 2.620 Mazda RX4 Wag 21.0 6 160 110 3.90 2.875 Datsun 710 22.8 4 108 93 3.85 2.320 Hornet 4 Drive 21.4 6 258 110 3.08 3.215 Hornet Sportabout 18.7 8 360 175 3.15 3.440 a Footnote 1

b Have a good day.

**Number**

**kable** (dt, booktabs = T) %>%

**kable\_styling** () %>%

**add\_footnote** (**c**("Footnote 1", "Have a good day."), notation = "number")

mpg cyl disp hp drat wt

Mazda RX4 21.0 6 160 110 3.90 2.620 Mazda RX4 Wag 21.0 6 160 110 3.90 2.875 Datsun 710 22.8 4 108 93 3.85 2.320 Hornet 4 Drive 21.4 6 258 110 3.08 3.215 Hornet Sportabout 18.7 8 360 175 3.15 3.440

1 Footnote 1

2 Have a good day.

**Symbol**

**kable** (dt, booktabs = T) %>%

**kable\_styling** () %>%

**add\_footnote** (**c**("Footnote 1", "Footnote 2", "Footnote 3"), notation = "symbol")

mpg cyl disp hp drat wt Mazda RX4 21.0 6 160 110 3.90 2.620 Mazda RX4 Wag 21.0 6 160 110 3.90 2.875 Datsun 710 22.8 4 108 93 3.85 2.320 Hornet 4 Drive 21.4 6 258 110 3.08 3.215 Hornet Sportabout 18.7 8 360 175 3.15 3.440

* Footnote 1
* Footnote 2
* Footnote 3

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**In-table markers**

By design, add\_footnote() will transform any [note] to in-table footnote markers. **kable** (dt, caption = "Demo Table[note]", booktabs = T) %>%

**kable\_styling** (latex\_options = "hold\_position") %>%

**add\_header\_above** (**c**(" ", "Group 1[note]" = 3, "Group 2[note]" = 3)) %>% **add\_footnote** (**c**("This table is from mtcars",

"Group 1 contains mpg, cyl and disp",

"Group 2 contains hp, drat and wt"),

notation = "symbol")

Table 3: Demo Table \*

Group 1 † Group 2 ‡ mpg cyl disp hp drat wt

Mazda RX4 21.0 6 160 110 3.90 2.620 Mazda RX4 Wag 21.0 6 160 110 3.90 2.875 Datsun 710 22.8 4 108 93 3.85 2.320 Hornet 4 Drive 21.4 6 258 110 3.08 3.215 Hornet Sportabout 18.7 8 360 175 3.15 3.440

* This table is from mtcars
* Group 1 contains mpg, cyl and disp
* Group 2 contains hp, drat and wt

The following features are introduced in kableExtra 0.2.0.

**Group Rows**

Sometimes we want a few rows of the table being grouped together. They might be items under the same topic (e.g., animals in one species) or just different data groups for a categorical variable (e.g., age < 40, age

> 40). With the new function group\_rows() in kableExtra , this kind of task can be completed in one line. Please see the example below. Note that when you count for the start/end rows of the group, you don’t need

to count for the header rows nor other group label rows. You only need to think about the row numbers in

the “original R dataframe”.

**kable** (mtcars[1:10, 1:6], caption = "Group Rows", booktabs = T) %>%

**kable\_styling** () %>%

**group\_rows**("Group 1", 4, 7) %>%

**group\_rows**("Group 2", 8, 10)

In case some users need it, you can define your own gapping spaces between the group labeling row and previous rows. The default value is 0.5em.

**kable** (dt, booktabs = T) %>%

**group\_rows**("Group 1", 4, 5, latex\_gap\_space = "2em")

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Table 4: Group Rows

mpg cyl disp hp drat wt

Mazda RX4 21.0 6 160.0 110 3.90 2.620 Mazda RX4 Wag 21.0 6 160.0 110 3.90 2.875 Datsun 710 22.8 4 108.0 93 3.85 2.320

**Group 1**

Hornet 4 Drive 21.4 6 258.0 110 3.08 3.215 Hornet Sportabout 18.7 8 360.0 175 3.15 3.440

Valiant 18.1 6 225.0 105 2.76 3.460 Duster 360 14.3 8 360.0 245 3.21 3.570

**Group 2**

Merc 240D 24.4 4 146.7 62 3.69 3.190 Merc 230 22.8 4 140.8 95 3.92 3.150 Merc 280 19.2 6 167.6 123 3.92 3.440

mpg cyl disp hp drat wt

Mazda RX4 21.0 6 160 110 3.90 2.620 Mazda RX4 Wag 21.0 6 160 110 3.90 2.875 Datsun 710 22.8 4 108 93 3.85 2.320

**Group 1**

Hornet 4 Drive 21.4 6 258 110 3.08 3.215 Hornet Sportabout 18.7 8 360 175 3.15 3.440

**Add indentation**

Unlike group\_rows() , which will insert a labeling row, sometimes we want to list a few sub groups under a total one. In that case, add\_indent() is probably more apporiate. For advanced users, you can even define your own css for the group labeling.

**kable** (dt, booktabs = T) %>%

**add\_indent** (**c**(1, 3, 5))

mpg cyl disp hp drat wt

Mazda RX4 21.0 6 160 110 3.90 2.620 Mazda RX4 Wag 21.0 6 160 110 3.90 2.875 Datsun 710 22.8 4 108 93 3.85 2.320 Hornet 4 Drive 21.4 6 258 110 3.08 3.215 Hornet Sportabout 18.7 8 360 175 3.15 3.440

**Table on a Landscape Page**

Sometimes when we have a wide table, we want it to sit on a designated landscape page. The new function landscape() can help you on that. Unlike other functions, this little function only serves LaTeX and doesn’t have a HTML side.

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**kable** (dt, caption = "Demo Table (Landscape)[note]", booktabs = T) %>%

**kable\_styling** (latex\_options = **c**("hold\_position")) %>% **add\_header\_above** (**c**(" ", "Group 1[note]" = 3, "Group 2[note]" = 3)) %>% **add\_footnote** (**c**("This table is from mtcars",

"Group 1 contains mpg, cyl and disp",

"Group 2 contains hp, drat and wt"),

notation = "symbol") %>%

**group\_rows**("Group 1", 4, 5) %>%

**landscape** ()

12

Group

Group

2This

* con

1containstableHornet 18.7 8 360 175 3.15 3.440 Hornet 21.4 6 258 110 3.08 3.215

**Group**hp,tainsfromisSp

Datsunmpg,dratmDriortab 22.8 4 108 93 3.85 2.320

4

Mazda**1** cylandtcarsvout 21.0 6 160 110 3.90 2.875 Mazda710andwte 21.0 6 160 110 3.90 2.620 RX4disp mpg cyl disp hp drat wt RX4

ag Group † Group ‡

W

T

able 1 \*2

5: Demo

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e)ableT

(Landscap

The following feature is introduced in kableExtra 0.2.1.

**Column Style Specification**

When you have a table with lots of explanatory texts, you may want to specified the column width for different column, since the auto adjust in HTML may not work in its best way while basic LaTeX table is

really bad at handling text wrapping. Also, sometimes, you may want to highlight a column (e.g. a “Total” column) by making it bold. In these scenario, you can use column\_spec() . You can find an example below.

text\_tbl <- **data.frame** (

Items = **c**("Item 1", "Item 2", "Item 3"),

Features = **c**(

,a.luctusnislvenenatis" "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Proin vehicula tempor ex. Morbi malesuada sagittis turpis, at ,in.tinciduntexaliquetaante," "In eu urna at magna luctus rhoncus quis in nisl. Fusce in velit varius, posuere risus et, cursus augue. Duis eleifend aliquam "scelerisquevelitatlacusmattis. "Vivamus venenatis egestas eros ut tempus. Vivamus id est nisi. Aliquam molestie erat et sollicitudin venenatis. In ac

**kable** (text\_tbl, booktabs = T) %>%

**kable\_styling** (full\_width = F) %>% **column\_spec** (1, bold = T) %>% **column\_spec** (2, width = "30em")

**Items** Features

**Item 1** Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Proin

vehicula tempor ex. Morbi malesuada sagittis turpis, at venenatis nisl luctus a.

**Item 2** In eu urna at magna luctus rhoncus quis in nisl. Fusce in velit varius,

posuere risus et, cursus augue. Duis eleifend aliquam ante, a aliquet ex tincidunt in.

**Item 3** Vivamus venenatis egestas eros ut tempus. Vivamus id est nisi.

Aliquam molestie erat et sollicitudin venenatis. In ac lacus at velit scelerisque mattis.

The following features are introduced in kableExtra 0.3.0

**Row Style Specification**

Similar with column\_spec , you can define specifications for rows. Currently, you can either bold or italiciz an entire row. Note that, similar with other row-related functions in kableExtra , for the position of the target row, you don’t need to count in header rows or the group labelling rows.

**kable** (dt, booktabs = T) %>%

**kable\_styling** ("striped", full\_width = F) %>% **column\_spec** (7, bold = T) %>%

**row\_spec**(5, bold = T)

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mpg cyl disp hp drat **wt**

Mazda RX4 21.0 6 160 110 3.90 **2.620** Mazda RX4 Wag 21.0 6 160 110 3.90 **2.875** Datsun 710 22.8 4 108 93 3.85 **2.320** Hornet 4 Drive 21.4 6 258 110 3.08 **3.215 Hornet Sportabout 18.7 8 360 175 3.15 3.440**

**Collapse Rows in Selected Columns**

Function group\_rows is great for showing simple structural information on rows but sometimes people may need to show structural information with multiple layers. When it happens, you may consider to use collapse\_rows instead, which will put repeating cells in columns into multi-row cells.

collapse\_rows\_dt <- **data.frame** (C1 = **c**(**rep**("a", 10), **rep**("b", 5)),

C2 = **c**(**rep**("c", 7), **rep**("d", 3), **rep**("c", 2), **rep**("d", 3)), C3 = 1:15,

C4 = **sample**(**c**(0,1), 15, replace = TRUE))

**kable** (collapse\_rows\_dt, "latex", booktabs = T, align = "c") %>%

**column\_spec** (1, bold=T) %>%

**collapse\_rows** (columns = 1:2)

**C1** C2 C3 C4 1 1 2 1 3 0 4 1 c 5 1 6 1 **a** 7 1 8 1 d 9 1 10 1 11 0 c

12 0

13 1 **b**

d 14 0 15 1

**kable** (collapse\_rows\_dt, "latex", align = "c") %>%

**column\_spec** (1, bold = T, width = "5em") %>% **collapse\_rows** (1:2)

15

|  |
| --- |
| C3 |
| 1 |
| 2 |
| 3 |
| 4 |
| 5 |
| 6 |
| 7 |
| 8 |
| 9 |
| 10 |
| 11 |
| 12 |
| 13 |
| 14 |
| 15 |

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