The keyvaltable package[*]

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Abstract

The keyvaltable package's main goal is to facilitate typesetting tables…

(a)	…easily and yet still looking rather nicely	through horizontal rules and alternating row background colors by default;
(b)	…in a way that separates content from presentation	by table rows that are specified as lists of key-value pairs, where the keys are column names and the corresponding values are the content of the cell in this row in the respective column;
(c)	…with re-usable layout for tables of the same type	through named table types, of which each has a list of columns as well as further properties such as the background colors of rows; each column, in turn, has a name as well as further properties such as the heading of the column and the alignment of the column's content.

Contents

[*]This document corresponds to keyvaltable v2.1, dated 2020/02/19. The package is available online at http://www.ctan.org/pkg/keyvaltable and https://github.com/Ri-Ga/keyvaltable.

1 Basic Usage

We start with a basic usage example. An explanation of the involved macros follows afterwards.

```
\NewKeyValTable{Recipe}{
  amount:    align=r;
  ingredient: align=l;
  step:      align=X;
}
\begin{KeyValTable}{Recipe}
\Row{amount=150g, ingredient=ice cream,
  step=put into bowl}
\Row{amount= 50g, ingredient=cherries,
  step=heat up and add to bowl}
\end{KeyValTable}
```

amount	ingredient	step
150g	ice cream	put into bowl
50g	cherries	heat up and add to bowl

The example code first defines a new table type, `Recipe`, along with the columns that belong to this type. There are three columns (`amount`, `ingredient`, and `step`), whose specifications are separated with semicolons. After the separating `:`, for each column, the macro configures the column alignment using the `align` key. The alignments `r` (right) and `l` (left) are the standard `tabular` alignments; the `X` alignment is provided by the tabularx package (see the documentation there).

After defining the table type, the example creates a table of the newly defined type. For this, the example uses the `KeyValTable` environment and the `\Row` macro, once for each row. The parameter `Recipe` of the `KeyValTable` identifies the type of the table. In the parameter of the `\Row` macro, the content of the individual cells can be specified by key-value pairs such as `amount=150g`, which puts "150g" into the `amount` column of the respective row.

The example above already shows that producing a rather nice-looking table – including alternating row colors as well as horizontal rules – without further ado. How the keyvaltable package can be used in the general case and how its visual appearance can be customized is subject of the remainder of this documentation.

To quickly sketch a table type, one can even omit properties of columns and just list their names, separated by semicolons, as the following example shows. All columns then get the default alignment: `l`.

```
\NewKeyValTable{Recipe}{amount;ingredient;step}
\begin{KeyValTable}{Recipe}
\Row{amount=150g, ingredient=ice cream,
  step=put into bowl}
\Row{amount= 50g, ingredient=cherries,
  step=heat up and add to bowl}
\end{KeyValTable}
```

amount	ingredient	step
150g	ice cream	put into bowl
50g	cherries	heat up and add to bowl

2 Defining Table Types

As the example in Section 1 shows, `\NewKeyValTable` defines a table type.

`\NewKeyValTable` [⟨*options*⟩]{⟨*tname*⟩}{⟨*colspecs*⟩}[⟨*layout*⟩]

The macro defines a table type with name ⟨*tname*⟩ whose columns are specified by ⟨*colspecs*⟩. The ⟨*colspecs*⟩ parameter must be a semicolon-separated list. Each column specification is of the form

⟨*colname*⟩`:` ⟨*property*⟩`=`⟨*value*⟩`,` ⟨*property*⟩`=`⟨*value*⟩`,…`

In such a specification, ⟨*colname*⟩ represents the name of the column. The ⟨*property*⟩=⟨*value*⟩ pairs configure certain properties of the column. The ⟨*property*⟩ can be one of the following:

`align` = `l`, `c`, `r`, `p`, `X`, … *initially:* `l`

This property specifies the alignment of content in the column. The ⟨*value*⟩ can be set to any column alignment understood by table environments.

`default` = ⟨*content*⟩ *initially:* ⟨*empty*⟩

This property specifies the default ⟨*content*⟩ of a cell in this column, i.e., in case that a `\Row` does not provide content for the cell. Initially (i.e., if unset for a column), this is an empty string.

`format` = ⟨*single argument macro*⟩ *initially:* `\kvtStrutted`

This property specifies a formatting macro for content of the cell. The macro can take one argument and is provided with the content of the cell as its argument. Initially, the format is defined to take the content as is but puts a `\strut` before and after the content (to yield a better vertical row spacing).

`head` = ⟨*content*⟩ *initially:* ⟨*colname*⟩

This property specifies the ⟨*content*⟩ of the column's header row. The initial value for this property is the name of the column.

`hidden` = `true`, `false` *default:* `true`, *initially:* `false`

This property specifies whether a table column shall be displayed or not. The ⟨*value*⟩ for this property can be `true` (to hide the cell) or `false` (to display the cell). Using `hidden` without ⟨*value*⟩ is equivalent to specifying `hidden=true`.

The following example shows all of the above column properties in action.

```
\NewKeyValTable{ShoppingList}{
  what:  head=article, format=\textbf;
  amount: align=r, default=1;
  why:   hidden;
}
\begin{KeyValTable}{ShoppingList}
\Row{what=melon}
\Row{what=apples, amount=6}
\Row{what=bicycle, why=Bob's birthday}
\end{KeyValTable}
```

article	amount
melon	1
apples	6
bicycle	1

The ⟨*options*⟩ and ⟨*layout*⟩ parameters of `\NewKeyValTable` are described in Section 5.1 and, respectively, Section 6.1 of this documentation.

3 Typesetting Tables

The keyvaltable package offers three possibilities for typesetting tables. The first is in the traditional LaTeX form, in which there is an environment that encloses the individual row specifications. The second possibility is to specify rows throughout the document, bind them to a name, and finally typeset a table from all rows bound to the particular name. The third possibility is to source the row specifications from a file.

3.1 Specifying Rows in a Table Environment

The first possibility for typesetting a table using the keyvaltable package, is via the `KeyValTable` environment. Section 1 presents an example of this possibility.

```
\begin{KeyValTable}[⟨options⟩]{⟨tname⟩}
\end{KeyValTable}
```

The `KeyValTable` environment creates a table of type ⟨*tname*⟩. The type ⟨*tname*⟩ must have been created using `\NewKeyValTable` before. The environment itself already produces a table with the columns specified for the table type, produces a header row and some horizontal lines, and sets up background colors of rows. The ⟨*options*⟩ are described in Section 5.1.

```
\Row[⟨options⟩]{⟨content⟩}
```

A table row is produced by the `\Row` macro. The ⟨*content*⟩ must be a comma-separated list of ⟨*cname*⟩=⟨*text*⟩ pairs. The ⟨*cname*⟩ identifies a column that was registered for the table type ⟨*tname*⟩. The ⟨*text*⟩ specifies the content of the cell in the respective column. Each column for which no ⟨*text*⟩ is provided in ⟨*content*⟩, will result in a cell that is filled with the column's default value. The ⟨*options*⟩ argument customizes row properties and is further explained in Section 5.3.

3.2 Tables of Collected Rows

The content of a table's rows might logically belong to locations that are scattered throughout a document, e.g., to individual sections of the document. In this situation, it can be convenient to have the rows specified close to the locations their contents belong to, instead of specified in the table environment.

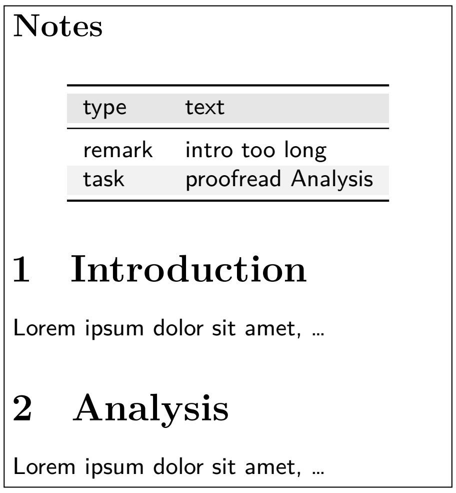
The following example illustrates the use of this feature for taking and collecting notes in a document:

```
\NewKeyValTable{Notes}{type; text}
\NewCollectedTable{notes}{Notes}

\subsection*{Notes}
\ShowCollectedTable{notes}

\section{Introduction}
\CollectRow{notes}{type=remark, text=intro too long}
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, \ldots

\section{Analysis}
\CollectRow{notes}{type=task, text=proofread Analysis}
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, \ldots
```



Notes

type	text
remark	intro too long
task	proofread Analysis

1 Introduction

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, ...

2 Analysis

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, ...

See Section 4.3 on how to (automatically) include references to, e.g., section or page numbers in tables. The key macros (highlighted in bold font) used in the example are the following three.

```
\NewCollectedTable{⟨cname⟩}{⟨tname⟩}
```

This macro defines the name ⟨*cname*⟩ for a new collection of rows. The collection is associated with the table type ⟨*tname*⟩. This macro must be used before `\CollectRow` for a ⟨*cname*⟩.

`\CollectRow`[⟨*options*⟩]{⟨*cname*⟩}{⟨*content*⟩}

This macro adds the row content ⟨*content*⟩ and row options ⟨*options*⟩ to the row collection ⟨*cname*⟩.

`\ShowCollectedTable`[⟨*options*⟩]{⟨*cname*⟩}

This macro typesets a table of the row collection ⟨*cname*⟩, with the table options ⟨*options*⟩. The table includes rows that are collected only afterwards in the document. For this, LaTeX must be run at least two times.

3.3 Sourcing Rows From a File

Rather than specifying the rows of a table inside a `KeyValTable` environment, the rows can also be sourced from a file. More concretely, this file must consist of the `\Row` macros that specify the content of the rows. For information on how to source rows from CSV files, see Section 7.2.

`\ShowKeyValTableFile`[⟨*options*⟩]{⟨*tname*⟩}{⟨*filename*⟩}

This macro produces a `KeyValTable` environment of type ⟨*tname*⟩ whose content is taken from the file ⟨*filename*⟩. The ⟨*options*⟩ specify the table options, which are directly passed to the options argument of the `KeyValTable` environment.

```
\begin{filecontents}{snowman.kvt}
\Row{amount=3, ingredient=balls of snow,
    step=staple all 3 balls}
\Row{amount=1, ingredient=carrot,
    step=stick into top ball}
\Row{amount=2, ingredient=coffee beans,
    step=put diagonally above carrot}
\end{filecontents}
\ShowKeyValTableFile{Recipe}{snowman.kvt}
```

amount	ingredient	step
3	balls of snow	staple all 3 balls
1	carrot	stick into top ball
2	coffee beans	put diagonally above carrot

3.4 Tables of Collected Rows (Legacy Interface)

This section documents legacy functionality of keyvaltable, that is now superseded by the functionality described in Section 3.2. The legacy functionality compares to the new functionality as follows:

- Rows must be collected *before* the place in the document where they are displayed in a table.
- For each table type, there can be only one collection of rows. After the collection has been typeset in a table the collection is emptied again.
- Row content is not written into the aux file. This might be relevant for very large tables.

The following macros and environments implement the functionality.

`\AddKeyValRow`{⟨*tname*⟩}[⟨*options*⟩]{⟨*content*⟩}

A table row is produced by the `\AddKeyValRow` macro. The ⟨*tname*⟩ identifies the table type and the ⟨*content*⟩ provides the content of the cells in the row. The format of the ⟨*content*⟩ is the same as for the `\Row` macro described in Section 3.

`\ShowKeyValTable[`⟨*options*⟩`]{`⟨*tname*⟩`}`

A table of all the rows defined via `\AddKeyValRow` can be displayed by the `\ShowKeyValTable` macro. The parameters have the same meaning as for the `KeyValTable` environment. This macro resets the list of rows for the specified table type.

`\begin{KeyValTableContent}{`⟨*tname*⟩`}`
`\end{KeyValTableContent}`

For simplifying the addition of rows, the `KeyValTableContent` environment can be used. In this environment, the `\Row` macro can be used just like in the `KeyValTable` environment. The only difference is that the `KeyValTableContent` environment does not cause the table to be displayed. For displaying the content collected in `KeyValTableContent` environments, the `\ShowKeyValTable` macro can be used.

The following example demonstrates the use, based on the previously defined `Recipe` table type.

```
\AddKeyValRow{Recipe}{amount=3,
    ingredient=balls of snow,
    step=staple all 3 balls}
\begin{KeyValTableContent}{Recipe}
\Row{amount=1, ingredient=carrot,
    step=stick into top ball}
\Row{amount=2, ingredient=coffee beans,
    step=put diagonally above carrot}
\end{KeyValTableContent}
\ShowKeyValTable{Recipe}
```

amount	ingredient	step
3	balls of snow	staple all 3 balls
1	carrot	stick into top ball
2	coffee beans	put diagonally above carrot

4 Row Numbering & Labeling

The mechanism of default column values enables a simple means for automatic row numbering, labeling, and referencing document entities.

4.1 Row Numbering

For row numbering, one can use one of three row counters provided by the keyvaltable package: `kvtRow`, `kvtTypeRow`, and `kvtTotalRow`. The counters are explained after the following example, which demonstrates the use for the case of the `kvtRow` counter.

```
\NewKeyValTable[headformat=\textbf]{Numbered}{
  line: align=r, head=\#,
        format=\kvtStrutted[\textbf],
        default=\thekvtRow;
  text: align=l, head=Text}
\begin{KeyValTable}{Numbered}
\Row{text=First row}
\Row{text=Second row}
\end{KeyValTable}
```

#	**Text**
1	First row
2	Second row

`kvtRow` The `kvtRow` counter counts the row in the *current* table. The row number excludes the header row of the table. If the table spans multiple pages, the row number also excludes the repeated headings on subsequent pages.

`kvtTypeRow` The `kvtTypeRow` counter counts the rows in the current table and includes the number of rows of all previous tables of the same type.

`kvtTotalRow` The `kvtTotalRow` counter counts the rows in the current table and includes the number of rows of all previous tables produced using the keyvaltable package.

By default, all rows are counted by the aforementioned counters. However, this default can be changed.

`uncounted` = `true`, `false` *default:* `true`, *initially:* `false`

This row option specifies whether the row shall not be counted (`true`) or shall be counted (`false`). If only `uncounted` is used without a value, this is equivalent to `uncounted=true`. The following example illustrates the option.

```
\begin{KeyValTable}{Numbered}
\Row{text=First row}
\Row[uncounted]{line={--}, text=interlude}
\Row{text=Second row}
\end{KeyValTable}
```

#	**Text**
1	First row
–	interlude
2	Second row

4.2 Row Labeling

Row numbering can easily be combined with row labeling. The following example shows how the `format` column property can be used for this purpose.

```
\NewKeyValTable{Labeled}{
  label: align=r, head=\textbf{\#},
         format=\kvtLabel{kvtRow};
  text: align=l, head=\textbf{Text}}
\begin{KeyValTable}{Labeled}
\Row{text=First row, label=first}
\Row{text=After row \ref{first}}
\end{KeyValTable}
```

#	**Text**
1	First row
2	After row 1

`\kvtLabel` `[`⟨*labelopts*⟩`]{`⟨*counter*⟩`}{`⟨*label*⟩`}`

The `\kvtLabel` macro shows the current value of the ⟨*counter*⟩ – in particular `kvtRow`, `kvtTypeRow`, and `kvtTotalRow` – and sets the ⟨*label*⟩ to the value of ⟨*counter*⟩. When using the macro with the `format` property, only the first argument (⟨*counter*⟩) must be provided, as the above example shows. The second argument (⟨*label*⟩) is provided by the respective cell content.

The `\kvtLabel` macro should work well with packages that change the referencing, like cleveref or varioref. When using a package that adds an optional argument to the `\label` command (like cleveref does), the ⟨*labelopts*⟩ can be used to pass an optional argument to `\label`. This feature is demonstrated in Section 7.1.

4.3 Referencing in Collected Rows

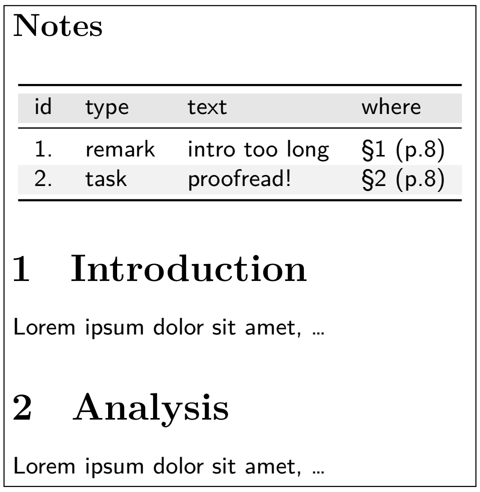
The example in Section 3.2 illustrates well a situation in which referencing the locations in the document at which rows are collected. The following example augments the original example to achieve exactly this.

```
\NewKeyValTable{Notes2}{
  id: default=\thekvtRow.;
  type; text;
  where: default={\S\thesection\ (p.\@\thepage)};}
\NewCollectedTable{notes2}{Notes2}

\subsection*{Notes}
\ShowCollectedTable{notes2}

\section{Introduction}
\CollectRow{notes2}{type=remark, text=intro too long}
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, \ldots

\section{Analysis}
\CollectRow{notes2}{type=task, text=proofread!}
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, \ldots
```



Notes

id	type	text	where
1.	remark	intro too long	§1 (p.8)
2.	task	proofread!	§2 (p.8)

1 Introduction

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, ...

2 Analysis

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, ...

The keyvaltable package is carefully designed to take the values of counters such as the page counter and the section counter from the point in the document where `\CollectRow` is used. At the same time, the table row counters are taken from the point inside the respective table. This applies to `\thekvtRow` as well as to `\arabic{kvtRow}` and other counter formats. For customizing this behavior, the following three macros can be used.

`\kvtDeclareTableMacros{`⟨*macro-list*⟩`}`
`\kvtDeclareTableCounters{`⟨*counter-list*⟩`}`

These macros take a comma-separated list of macros (respectively counters) and declares these as "table macros" ("table counters"). A macro or counter declared this way is expanded only inside the table environment and not at the point where `\CollectRow` is used. The keyvaltable already declares `\thekvtRow`, `\thekvtTypeRow`, and `\thekvtTotalRow` as table macros and declares `kvtRow`, `kvtTypeRow`, and `kvtTotalRow` as table counters.

`\kvtDeclareCtrFormatters{`⟨*macro-list*⟩`}`

This macro takes a comma-separated list of macros and declares them as macros for formatting counter values. Examples for such macros are `\arabic`, `\alph`, `\Alph`, `\roman`, `\Roman`, `\fnsymbol`, which keyvaltable already declares. When other counter-formatting macros shall be used in the `default` value of a column, such as `\ordinal` of the fmtcount package, they have to be passed to `\kvtDeclareCtrFormatters` first.

5 Changing the Appearance

The appearance (e.g., colors, rules) of a table can be changed at the level of the overall table as well as for individual rows, columns, and cells.

5.1 Table Appearance

The appearance of a table can be configured through the ⟨*options*⟩ parameters of

- `KeyValTable`, `\ShowKeyValTable`, and `\ShowKeyValTableFile` (affecting the particular table),
- `\NewKeyValTable` (affecting all tables of the table type), and
- `\kvtSet` (affecting all tables).

In this list, the former take precedence over the latter. That is, table options override table type options and table type options override global options for all tables.

In each case, ⟨*options*⟩ must be specified as a comma-separated list of ⟨*property*⟩=⟨*value*⟩ pairs. The following ⟨*property*⟩ keys can be configured.

`shape` = `multipage`, `onepage`, `tabular`, `tabularx`, `longtable`, `xltabular`, `tabu`, `longtabu` *initially:* `multipage`

This property specifies the table's shape. For ⟨*value*⟩, the package currently supports `multipage` and `onepage` as well as `tabular`, `tabularx`, `longtable`, `xltabular`, `tabu`, and `longtabu`. In case of `multipage`, the table may span multiple pages and on each page, the column header is repeated. In case of `onepage`, the table does not split into multiple pages. The remaining values use the respective environment for producing the table (see Section 6.4 for the effect).

`width` = ⟨*dimension*⟩ *initially:* `\linewidth`

This property specifies the width of the table, if the selected `shape` supports it (see Section 6.4).

`valign` = `t`, `c`, `b` *initially:* ⟨*empty*⟩
`halign` = `l`, `c`, `r` *initially:* ⟨*empty*⟩

These two properties specify the vertical and, respectively, horizontal alignment of the table, if the selected `shape` supports it (see Section 6.4).

`showhead` = `true`, `false` *initially:* `true`

This property specifies whether the header row shall be shown. The ⟨*value*⟩ must be a Boolean (i.e., `true` or `false`), where `true` specifies that the header row is shown and `false` specifies that the header row is not shown.

`showrules` = `true`, `false` *initially:* `true`
`norules` = `true`, `false` *default:* `true`, *initially:* `false`

The `showrules` property specifies whether top and bottom rules as well as a rule below the header row are drawn (`true`) or not (`false`). The `norules` property serves the same purpose, but the value `true` hides the rules and the value `false` causes the rules to be drawn. Note that both properties only affect the rules that keyvaltable produces automatically; rules manually added, e.g., via `\hline` or `\midrule` are not affected by the properties.

`headalign` = ⟨*empty*⟩ `or` ⟨*coltype*⟩ *initially:* ⟨*empty*⟩

This property specifies the alignment for header cells. If left empty, each header cell receives the same alignment as the respective column.

`headbg` = ⟨*color*⟩ *initially:* `black!14`

This property specifies the background color of the header rows. The ⟨*color*⟩ must be a single color specification that is understood by the xcolor package. The ⟨*color*⟩ is passed directly to the `\rowcolor` macro. If ⟨*color*⟩ is empty, then no background color is produced for the header row.

`headformat` = ⟨*single argument macro*⟩ *initially:* ⟨*"identity"*⟩

This property specifies a format to be applied to all header cells. The value specified for the `headformat` key is used to format each header. The value can be a macro that takes once argument, through which it is provided the header (as specified in the column's `head` property). Initially, an "identity" macro is used, meaning that each `head` is taken without change.

`rowbg` = ⟨*color*⟩ *initially:* `white..black!10`

This property specifies the background colors of content rows. The ⟨*value*⟩ for this property must be of the format ⟨*oddcolor*⟩`..`⟨*evencolor*⟩. The first row after the header is colored with ⟨*oddcolor*⟩, the second row with ⟨*evencolor*⟩, and so forth. Both colors must be understood by the xcolor package. If ⟨*color*⟩ is empty, then no background color is produced for content rows.

`norowbg` = `true`, `false` *default:* `true`, *initially:* `false`
`nobg` = `true`, `false` *default:* `true`, *initially:* `false`

These properties are shorthands for `rowbg={}` (turning off background colors for content rows) and, respectively, for `rowbg={},headbg={}` (turning off background colors for header rows and for content rows). Using these options without a value is equivalent to using `true` for the value. For instance, `nobg` is equivalent to `nobg=true`.

Figure 1 on the following page demonstrates the ⟨*options*⟩ in examples.

5.2 Column Appearance

Column appearance is configured through the parameters `align`, `head`, `format`, and `default` of columns in `\NewKeyValTable`. For the `format`, the following macro exists to ensure proper height and depth of rows even if the content itself is more narrow.

`\kvtStrutted[`⟨*inner*⟩`]{`⟨*arg*⟩`}`

This macro places a `\strut` before ⟨*arg*⟩ and a `\strut` after ⟨*arg*⟩. This has the effect that the first and last row of ⟨*arg*⟩ obtain a "natural" height and depth even if their content is smaller. The second `\strut` is omitted when it would cause a new line to be produced. See Section 4 for an example.

5.3 Row Appearance

Through the ⟨*options*⟩ argument of the `\Row` and the `\KeyValRow` macros, the appearance of rows can be configured. As with other option arguments of the keyvaltable package, the options must be a comma-separated list of key-value pairs. The following options are supported.

`hidden` = `true`, `false` *default:* `true`, *initially:* `false`

```
\kvtSet{format=\texttt}
\NewKeyValTable[showhead=false,
    rowbg=blue!10..blue!15,
  ]{TabOptions}{opt; val}
\begin{KeyValTable}{TabOptions}
  \Row{opt=showhead, val=false}
  \Row{opt=rowbg, val=blue!10..blue!15}
\end{KeyValTable}
```

showhead	false
rowbg	blue!10..blue!15

```
\NewKeyValTable[showrules=false,headbg=blue!25,
    headalign=c,headformat=\textbf,norowbg,
    halign=r,
  ]{TabOptions2}{opt; val}
\begin{KeyValTable}{TabOptions2}
  \Row{opt=showrules, val=false}
  \Row{opt=headbg, val=blue!25}
  \Row{opt=headalign, val=c}
  \Row{opt=headformat, val=\string\textbf}
  \Row{opt=norowbg, val=true}
  \Row{opt=halign, val=r}
\end{KeyValTable}
```

opt	**val**
showrules	false
headbg	blue!25
headalign	c
headformat	\textbf
norowbg	true
halign	r

```
\NewKeyValTable[valign=t,nobg,norules,
    shape=onepage,width=3cm,headformat=\textbf,
  ]{TabOptions3}{opt: align=X;}
\begin{KeyValTable}{TabOptions3}
  \Row{opt=nobg}
  \Row{opt=norules}
\end{KeyValTable}
\begin{KeyValTable}{TabOptions3}
  \Row{opt={shape=onepage}}
  \Row{opt={valign=t}}
  \Row{opt={width=3cm}}
\end{KeyValTable}
```

opt
nobg
norules

opt
shape=onepage
valign=t
width=3cm

Figure 1: Examples for table options

This property specifies whether the row shall be hidden (`true`) or not (`false`). If only `hidden` is used without a value, this is equivalent to `hidden=true`.

`align` = ⟨*empty*⟩ or ⟨*coltype*⟩ *initially:* ⟨*empty*⟩

This property specifies the alignment of the cells in the row. If this property is not specified, the respective columns' alignment is used. The alignment applies to normal cells as well as to cells in column groups.[1]

`bg` = ⟨*color*⟩ *initially:* ⟨*empty*⟩

This property specifies the background color for the particular row. If this option is not specified (or set to an empty value explicitly), the background color is determined by the `rowbg` option of the table.

`format` = ⟨*single argument macro*⟩ *initially:* ⟨*"identity"*⟩
`format*` = ⟨*single argument macro*⟩ *initially:* ⟨*"identity"*⟩
`format!` = ⟨*single argument macro*⟩ *initially:* ⟨*none*⟩

These properties specify formatting for all cells of the particular row. The difference between the three properties is how they interact with the column formats of the respective cells in the row. The `format` property is applied to the cell content *before* the column format, and the `format*` property is applied *after* the column format. The `format!` property overrides any column formats in the respective row and also renders the `format` and `format*` properties ineffective.

`headlike` = `true`, `false` *default:* `true`, *initially:* `false`

This property, when used without a value or with value `true`, specifies that the row shall be formatted like a header row. Concretely, the alignment, background color, and format of the row's cells is then set to the values of the table's `headalign`, `headbg`, and `headformat` properties.

`above` = ⟨*dimension*⟩ *initially:* ⟨*empty*⟩
`below` = ⟨*dimension*⟩ *initially:* ⟨*empty*⟩
`around` = ⟨*dimension*⟩ *initially:* ⟨*empty*⟩

These properties specify extra vertical space above and, respectively, below the row. The `around` property is a short-hand for setting both, `above` and `below`, to the same value. Note that the vertical space is currently not colored with the row's background color but with the page's background color. The argument, if provided, is directly passed to `\vspace`.

Initial values for all row options can be set with `\kvtSet{Row/`⟨*option*⟩`=`⟨*value*⟩`}` (see also Section 5.5).

The following example demonstrates some of the options.

```
\begin{KeyValTable}{Recipe}
\Row{amount=150g, ingredient=ice cream,
  step=put into bowl}
\Row{amount= 50g, ingredient=cherries,
  step=heat up and add to bowl}
\Row[hidden]{amount=25g, ingredient=cream,
  step=decorate on top}
\Row[above=1ex,bg=Gold,format=\textit]{
  step=serve with a smile}
\end{KeyValTable}
```

amount	ingredient	step
150g	ice cream	put into bowl
50g	cherries	heat up and add to bowl
		serve with a smile

[1] Note that the alignment does not override the alignment specified in any `\multicolumn` if it is assigned to a cell in the row.

5.3.1 Row Styles

Rather than specifying properties for individual rows, keyvaltable also supports named *row styles*.

`style` = ⟨*list of style names*⟩ *initially:* ⟨*empty*⟩

Through this property of rows, a list of styles can be applied to the row. Each style must have been defined with `\kvtNewRowStyle` before.

`\kvtNewRowStyle{`⟨*name*⟩`}{`⟨*row-options*⟩`}`

This macro declares a new row style with the given ⟨*name*⟩ and defines it to be equivalent to using the given ⟨*row-options*⟩. The ⟨*name*⟩ must not already be defined.

`\kvtRenewRowStyle{`⟨*name*⟩`}{`⟨*row-options*⟩`}`

This macro re-defines an existing row style ⟨*name*⟩ with new ⟨*row-options*⟩.

The following example produces the same output as the previous example, but uses row styles.

```
\kvtNewRowStyle{optional}{hidden}
\kvtNewRowStyle{highlight}{above=1ex,bg=Gold}
\begin{KeyValTable}{Recipe}
\Row{amount=150g, ingredient=ice cream,
  step=put into bowl}
\Row{amount= 50g, ingredient=cherries,
  step=heat up and add to bowl}
\Row[style=optional]{amount=25g,
  ingredient=cream, step=decorate on top}
\Row[style=highlight]{step=serve with a smile}
\end{KeyValTable}
```

amount	ingredient	step
150g	ice cream	put into bowl
50g	cherries	heat up and add to bowl
		serve with a smile

The ⟨*row-options*⟩ in `\kvtNewRowStyle` can be left empty. In this case, the row style does not have any effect on the appearance of rows. However, the style can already be used for “tagging” rows and the final options for the style can be configured at a later point in time.

5.3.2 Rules Between Rows

Additional horizontal rules between rows can simply be added by placing the respective rule command between `\Row` commands. The following example demonstrates this possibility.

```
\begin{KeyValTable}{Recipe}
\Row{amount=150g, ingredient=ice cream,
  step=put into bowl}
\Row{amount= 50g, ingredient=cherries,
  step=heat up and add to bowl}
\midrule
\Row{step=serve with a smile}
\end{KeyValTable}
```

amount	ingredient	step
150g	ice cream	put into bowl
50g	cherries	heat up and add to bowl
		serve with a smile

5.4 Cell Appearance

Individual cells can be formatted by using the respective LaTeX code directly in the value of the cell. One can disable the column's configured `format` for the cell by using the starred column name in `\Row`. The following example demonstrates starred column names.

```
\usepackage{url}\urlstyle{sf}
\NewKeyValTable{Links}{
  service;
  url: format=\url }
\begin{KeyValTable}{Links}
  \Row{service=CTAN,
    url=ctan.org/pkg/keyvaltable}
  \Row{service=github,
    url=github.com/Ri-Ga/keyvaltable}
  \Row{service=Google Play, url*=none}
\end{KeyValTable}
```

service	url
CTAN	ctan.org/pkg/keyvaltable
github	github.com/Ri-Ga/keyvaltable
Google Play	none

5.5 Setting Global Defaults

`\kvtSet{`⟨*options*⟩`}`

The keyvaltable package allows changing the default values globally for the parameters of tables and columns. This can be done by using the `\kvtSet` macro.

```
\kvtSet{headbg=red,default=?,align=r}
\NewKeyValTable{Defaults}{x; y}
\begin{KeyValTable}{Defaults}
\Row{x=1}
\Row{y=4}
\end{KeyValTable}
```

x	y
1	?
?	4

6 Customizing the Layout

The keyvaltable package provides some means for altering tables beyond those described in the previous sections. Those means are described in the following.

6.1 Custom Table Headers

By default, a table type defined by `\NewKeyValTable` includes a single header row and each column of the table type has a header cell in this row. Through the optional ⟨*layout*⟩ parameter of `\NewKeyValTable`, one can define multiple header rows and can define header cells that span multiple columns.

The following two examples illustrate how the `headers` key in the ⟨*layout*⟩ parameter can be used for specifying custom headers.[2] The first example produces a single header row in which two columns are grouped with a single header, one column has a normal header, and in which one column is not provided with a header.

[2] In keyvaltable v1.0, the ⟨*layout*⟩ parameter specified *only* the headers and did not use a `headers` key for this. For compatibility, this can be enabled with the `compat=1.0` package option.

```
\NewKeyValTable{Headers1}{
  id:    align=r, default=\thekvtRow.;
  amount: align=r; ingredient: align=l;
  step:  align=X;
}[headers={
    amount+ingredient: head=\textbf{ingredient};
    step: head=\textbf{step}, align=l;
  }
]
\begin{KeyValTable}{Headers1}
\Row{amount=150g, ingredient=ice cream,
  step=put into bowl}
\Row{amount= 50g, ingredient=cherries,
  step=heat up and add to bowl}
\end{KeyValTable}
```

	ingredient		**step**
1.	150g	ice cream	put into bowl
2.	50g	cherries	heat up and add to bowl

The second example shows how multiple header rows can be specified and, particularly, how the normal column headers can be displayed through the use of "`::`".

```
\NewKeyValTable{Headers2}{
  date:  align=r, head=\textbf{date};
  min/Berlin: align=r, head=min;
  max/Berlin: align=r, head=max;
  min/Paris: align=r, head=min;
  max/Paris: align=r, head=max;
}[headers={
  min/Berlin+max/Berlin+min/Paris+max/Paris:
    head=\textbf{temperature}\\
  min/Paris+max/Paris: head=\textbf{Paris};
  min/Berlin+max/Berlin: head=\textbf{Berlin}\\
  ::}
]
\begin{KeyValTable}{Headers2}
\Row{date=01.01.1970,
    min/Berlin=0\degree C, max/Berlin=...}
\end{KeyValTable}
```

	temperature			
	Berlin		**Paris**	
date	min	max	min	max
01.01.1970	0°C	...		

The syntax for a ⟨*value*⟩ of the `headers` key in the ⟨*layout*⟩ parameter is as follows:

- ⟨*value*⟩ is a list, separated by "`\\`", where each element in the list specifies the columns of a single header ⟨*row*⟩.
- Each ⟨*row*⟩, in turn, is also a list. The elements of this list are separated by "`;`" (as in the columns specification of `\NewKeyValTable`) and each element specifies a header ⟨*cell*⟩.
- Each ⟨*cell*⟩ is of the form

  ⟨*col*⟩`+`...`+`⟨*col*⟩`:` ⟨*property*⟩`=`⟨*value*⟩`,` ⟨*property*⟩`=`⟨*value*⟩`,`...

  where each ⟨*col*⟩ is the name of a column. The specified header cell then spans each of the listed columns. The columns must be displayed consecutively, though not necessarily in the same order in which they are specified in ⟨*cell*⟩.

The ⟨*property*⟩`=`⟨*value*⟩ pairs configure properties of the header cell. Supported ⟨*property*⟩ keys are the following.

`align` = ⟨*alignment-letter*⟩, ⟨*empty*⟩ *initially:* `c`

This property specifies the alignment of content in the header cell. The ⟨*value*⟩ can be set to any column alignment understood by the underlying table environment used (see Section 6.4). This particularly includes `l`, `c`, `r`, and `p`, as well as `X` for some of the table environments. The initial value can be modified with `\kvtSet{HeadCell/align=...}`.

`head` = ⟨*text*⟩ *initially:* ⟨*colspec*⟩

This property specifies the content of the header cell. The initial value for this property is the column specification, i.e., "⟨*col*⟩+...+⟨*col*⟩".

6.2 Column Spanning

The keyvaltable package supports column spanning via "column groups". A column group is a collection of adjacent columns, has its own name, and can be assigned a value just like "normal" columns can be. The following example demonstrates how column groups can be defined and be used.

```
\NewKeyValTable{AltRecipe}{
  amount:    align=r, format=\textbf;
  ingredient: align=l;
  step:      align=X;
}[colgroups={
  all: span=step+amount+ingredient
}]
\begin{KeyValTable}{AltRecipe}
\Row{amount=150g, ingredient=ice cream,
  step=put into bowl}
\Row{amount= 50g, ingredient=cherries,
  step=heat up and add to bowl}
\midrule
\Row{all=serve with a smile}
\end{KeyValTable}
```

amount	ingredient	step
150g	ice cream	put into bowl
50g	cherries	heat up and add to bowl
	serve with a smile	

As the example shows, column groups are defined through the `colgroups` key of the second optional argument of `\NewKeyValTable`. This key expects a semicolon-separated list of individual column groups definitions. Each such definition takes the same shape as a normal column definition – that is, first the name of the column group, then a colon, and then a comma-separated list of column properties. The properties that can be set are the following.

`span` = ⟨*plus-separated columns*⟩

This property specifies which columns the column group shall span, as a plus-separated list of column names. Some or all of the columns can be hidden. All the displayed columns must be adjacent in the table, though.

`align` = ⟨*alignment-letter*⟩, ⟨*empty*⟩ *initially:* `c`
`format` = ⟨*single argument macro*⟩ *initially:* `\kvtStrutted`

These properties are analogous to the respective properties of normal columns. The only difference is that the initial column alignment of column groups is "`c`" while the alignment of normal columns is "`l`".

Initial values for all the `align` and `format` options can be set with `\kvtSet`, via the `ColGroup/align` and, respectively `ColGroup/format` keys (see also Section 5.5).

6.2.1 Manual Column Spanning

The `\multicolumn` macro can be used for the content of a cell. The effect of this is that a number of subsequent cells are spanned over with the content of the cell. The following example demonstrates the use.

```
\NewKeyValTable{MultiCol}{
  col1: align=l;
  col2: align=l;
  col3: align=l;}
\begin{KeyValTable}{MultiCol}
  \Row{col1=1, col2=\multicolumn{1}{r}{2}, col3=3}
  \Row{col1=1, col2=\multicolumn{2}{c}{2+3}}
  \Row{col1=\multicolumn{2}{c}{1+2}, col3=3}
  \Row{col1=\multicolumn{3}{c}{1+2+3}}
\end{KeyValTable}
```

col1	col2	col3
1	2	3
1	2+3	
1+2		3
1+2+3		

A word of warning: The `\multicolumn` macro implicitly constrains the ordering of columns. For instance, in the above example, switching columns 2 and 3 would lead to an error in the second row (because `col2` is the rightmost column and therefore cannot span two columns) and also in the third row (because `col1` spans two columns but the second, `col3` is not empty). Thus, column spanning via `\multicolumn` should be used with care.

6.3 Captions

There are two ways to add captions to (keyvaltable-) tables: The first way is to enclose the table in a `table` environment. This is particularly suit for tables that do not span multiple pages, such as those produced through the `onepage` shape (or `tabular`, `tabularx`, and `tabu` – see Section 6.4).

```
\begin{table}
  \begin{KeyValTable}[shape=onepage]{Recipe}
  \Row{amount=150g, ingredient=ice cream,
    step=put into bowl}
  \Row{amount= 50g, ingredient=cherries,
    step=heat up and add to bowl}
  \end{KeyValTable}
  \caption{Cherries++}
  \label{Cherries}
\end{table}
Table~\ref{Cherries} shows the recipe.
```

amount	ingredient	step
150g	ice cream	put into bowl
50g	cherries	heat up and add to bowl

Table 1: Cherries++

Table 1 shows the recipe.

The second way to add captions is through the `caption` option of keyvaltable tables. This is particularly suit for tables that can span multiple pages, such as those produced through the `multipage` shape (or `longtable`, `xltabular`, and `longtabu` – see Section 6.4).

`caption` = ⟨*text*⟩ *initially:* ⟨*none*⟩
`label` = ⟨*name*⟩ *initially:* ⟨*none*⟩

These options set the caption and, respectively, label of a table. The caption is added to the end of the table. The following example shows the options in action.

shape	environment	multipage	caption	X columns	width	align	packages
`onepage`	`tabular/tabularx`			✓	✓	v	tabularx
`multipage`	`longtable/xltabular`	✓	✓	✓	✓	h	longtable, xltabular
	with package option `compat=1.0`:						
`onepage`	`tabu`			✓	✓	v	tabu
`multipage`	`longtabu`	✓	✓	✓	✓	h	tabu, longtable
`tabular`	`tabular`					v	
`tabularx`	`tabularx`			✓	✓	v	tabularx
`longtable`	`longtable`	✓	✓			h	longtable
`xltabular`	`xltabular`	✓	✓	✓	✓	h	xltabular
`tabu`	`tabu`			✓	✓	v	tabu
`longtabu`	`longtabu`	✓	✓	✓	✓	h	tabu, longtable

Table 3: Comparison of table shapes / environments

```
\begin{KeyValTable}[shape=multipage,
  caption=Cherries++, label=Cherries2]{Recipe}
\Row{amount=150g, ingredient=ice cream,
  step=put into bowl}
\Row{amount= 50g, ingredient=cherries,
  step=heat up and add to bowl}
\end{KeyValTable}
Table~\ref{Cherries2} shows the recipe.
```

amount	ingredient	step
150g	ice cream	put into bowl
50g	cherries	heat up and add to bowl

Table 2: Cherries++

Table 2 shows the recipe.

6.4 Alternative Table Environments

Originally, the keyvaltable package uses the tabu package and `tabu`, resp. `longtabu` environments for typesetting the actual tables. Through the `shape` option of tables, the table environment used by keyvaltable tables can be changed. Table 3 compares the possible shapes/environments with regards to

- whether they support tables that span multiple pages,
- whether they support `caption` and `label` options,
- whether they support `X`-type (variable-width) columns,
- and whether their width can be specified (through the `width` option).

Finally, the table also displays the package(s) that must be loaded manually when the respective shapes are used.

Examples can be found in Figure 2 on the following page.

```
\NewKeyValTable[showrules=false]{ShapeNoX}{
  id: align=l, default=\thekvtTypeRow;
  l: align=l; c: align=c; r: align=r;}[headers={
  l+c+r: head=\textbf{\kvtTableOpt{shape} shape}\\ ::}]

\begin{KeyValTable}[shape=tabular]{ShapeNoX}
  \Row{l=left, c=center,   r=right}
  \Row{l=left-2, c=2-center-2, r=2-right}
\end{KeyValTable}\\
\begin{KeyValTable}[shape=longtable]{ShapeNoX}
  \Row{l=left, c=center,   r=right}
  \Row{l=left-2, c=2-center-2, r=2-right}
\end{KeyValTable}
```

	tabular shape		
id	l	c	r
1	left	center	right
2	left-2	2-center-2	2-right

	longtable shape		
id	l	c	r
3	left	center	right
4	left-2	2-center-2	2-right

```
\NewKeyValTable[showrules=false]{ShapeWithX}{
  id: align=l, default=\thekvtTypeRow;
  l: align=l; X: align=X; r: align=r;}[headers={
  l+X+r: head=\textbf{\kvtTableOpt{shape} shape}\\ ::}]

\begin{KeyValTable}[shape=tabularx]{ShapeWithX}
  \Row{l=left, X=expandable, r=right}
  \Row{l=left-2, X=expandable-2, r=2-right}
\end{KeyValTable}\medskip\\
\begin{KeyValTable}[shape=xltabular]{ShapeWithX}
  \Row{l=left, X=expandable, r=right}
  \Row{l=left-2, X=expandable-2, r=2-right}
\end{KeyValTable}
\begin{KeyValTable}[shape=tabu]{ShapeWithX}
  \Row{l=left, X=expandable, r=right}
  \Row{l=left-2, X=expandable-2, r=2-right}
\end{KeyValTable}
\begin{KeyValTable}[shape=longtabu]{ShapeWithX}
  \Row{l=left, X=expandable, r=right}
  \Row{l=left-2, X=expandable-2, r=2-right}
\end{KeyValTable}
```

	tabularx shape		
id	l	X	r
1	left	expandable	right
2	left-2	expandable-2	2-right

	xltabular shape		
id	l	X	r
3	left	expandable	right
4	left-2	expandable-2	2-right

	tabu shape		
id	l	X	r
5	left	expandable	right
6	left-2	expandable-2	2-right

	longtabu shape		
id	l	X	r
7	left	expandable	right
8	left-2	expandable-2	2-right

Figure 2: Examples for the shape option

7 Use with Other Packages

7.1 Named References (cleveref)

The `\kvtLabel` feature of the keyvaltable package can be used together with named references, as provided by the cleveref package. A name to a row label can be given by using the optional first argument to the `\kvtLabel` formatting macro and specifying the name to use using `\crefname`. The following example uses “row” for the optional argument and “line” for the displayed name of the reference.

```
\usepackage{cleveref}
\crefname{row}{line}{lines}
\NewKeyValTable[headformat=\textbf]{NamedRef}{
  label: align=r, head=Line,
        format=\kvtLabel[row]{kvtRow};
  text: align=l, head=Text}
\begin{KeyValTable}{NamedRef}
\Row{text=First row, label=one}
\Row{text=After \cref{one}}
\end{KeyValTable}
```

Line	**Text**
1	First row
2	After line 1

7.2 Tables from CSV Files (datatool and csvsimple)

The keyvaltable package itself does not offer its own functionality for generating tables from CSV files. However, together with existing CSV packages, table content can be sourced from CSV files. The remainder of this section shows how this can be achieved by example. The following CSV file serves as the data file in the examples. We use the same `Recipe` table type as previously.

```
id,amount,ingredient,step
snowman,3,balls of snow,staple all 3 balls
snowman,1,carrot,stick into top ball
snowman,2,coffee beans,put diagonally above carrot
cherries,150g,ice cream,put into bowl
cherries,50g,cherries,heat up and add to bowl
```

Listing 1: recipes.csv

datatool The package provides a variety of macros for loading and also displaying CSV database content. The following shows how the macros `\DTLloaddb` and `\DTLforeach*` can be used, together with `\AddKeyValRow` and `\ShowKeyValTable`. The example also shows how a simple filter can be applied to the rows via `\DTLforeach*`.

```
\usepackage{datatool}
\DTLloaddb{recipes}{recipes.csv}
\DTLforeach*[\equal{\Id}{snowman}]{recipes}
  {\Id=id,
   \Amount=amount,\Ingr=ingredient,\Step=step}
  {\AddKeyValRow{Recipe}[expandonce]{
   amount=\Amount,ingredient=\Ingr,step=\Step}}
\ShowKeyValTable{Recipe}
```

amount	ingredient	step
3	balls of snow	staple all 3 balls
1	carrot	stick into top ball
2	coffee beans	put diagonally above carrot

Two aspects shall be noted. Firstly, we use `\AddKeyValRow` rather than `KeyValTable`, because `\DTLforeach*` interferes with how `KeyValTable` constructs its rows and yields "misplaced `\noalign`" errors. We do not use `\CollectRow` here, because it requires two runs and we do not need the feature to show the table before the rows are specified. Secondly, we use the row option `expandonce` to ensure that the macros `\Amount`, `\Ingr`, and `\Step` are expanded (i.e., replaced by their values). Without this option, all rows would only carry the three macros and display the value that these macros have at the time of the `\ShowKeyValTable`.

`expandonce = true, false` *default:* `true`, *initially:* `false`
`expand = true, false` *default:* `true`, *initially:* `false`

These row options can be used when programmatically constructing the rows of a table, particularly with `KeyValTableContent` and `\CollectRow`. The `expandonce` option expands all the cell values given to a row (default values not included) exactly once before including it in the respective row. The `expand` option fully expands the cell values, in `protect`'ed mode (i.e., robust commands are not expanded).

csvsimple For the sake of our example, using this package is very similar to using datatool.

```
\usepackage{csvsimple}
\csvreader[head to column names,
  filter equal={\id}{cherries}]{recipes.csv}{}
  {\AddKeyValRow{Recipe}[expand]{
     amount=\amount,ingredient=\ingredient,
     step=\step}}
\ShowKeyValTable{Recipe}
```

amount	ingredient	step
150g	ice cream	put into bowl
50g	cherries	heat up and add to bowl

Two differences are noteworthy here: First, we can avoid specifying macro names for the columns through the `head to column names`, which uses the column names as macro names. Second, we have to use the `expand` option rather than `expandonce` here, because csvsimple apparently does not directly store the column value in the respective macro.

7.3 Computational Cells (xint)

The mechanism of cell formatting macros enables a simple means for automatically computing formulas contained in a column. This can be done, for instance using the xint package and defining a custom format macro (here `\Math`) that takes over the computation.

```
\usepackage{xintexpr}
\newcommand\Math[1]{%
  \xinttheexpr trunc(#1, 1)\relax}
\NewKeyValTable{Calculating}{
  type; value: align=r,format=\Math}
\begin{KeyValTable}{Calculating}
\Row{type=simple, value=10+5.5}
\Row{type=advanced, value=0.2*(9+2^8)}
\end{KeyValTable}
```

type	value
simple	15.5
advanced	53.0

7.4 Cell Formatting (makecell)

The keyvaltable package can be used together with the makecell package in at least two ways:

1. formatting header cells using the `head` property of columns;
2. formatting content cells using the `format` property of columns.

The following example gives an impression.

```
\usepackage{makecell}
\renewcommand\theadfont{\bfseries}
\renewcommand\theadalign{lt}
\NewKeyValTable{Header}{
  first: head=\thead{short};
  second: head=\thead{two\\ lines};}
\begin{KeyValTable}{Header}
\Row{first=just a, second=test}
\end{KeyValTable}
```

short	**two lines**
just a	test

8 Related Packages

I'm not aware of any LaTeX packages that pursue similar goals or provide similar functionality. The following LaTeX packages provide loosely related functionalities to the keyvaltable package.

tablestyles: This package simplifies typesetting tables with common and/or more appealing appearances than default LaTeX tables. This corresponds to what keyvaltable supports with the various coloring and formatting options to `\kvtSet`, `\NewKeyValTable`, and individual tables. The tablestyles package builds on the default LaTeX environments and syntax for typesetting tables (with column alignments specified in an argument to the table environment, and columns separated by `&` in the body of the environment).

ctable: This package focuses on typesetting tables with captions and notes. With this package, the specification of table content is quite close to normal `tabular` environments, except that the package's table creation is done via a macro, `\ctable`.

easytable: This package provides an environment `TAB` which simplifies the creation of tables with particular horizontal and vertical cell alignments, rules around cells, and cell width distributions. In that sense, the package aims at simpler table creation, like keyvaltable. However, the package does not pursue separation of content from presentation or re-use of table layouts.

tabularkv: Despite the similarity in the name, this package pursues a different purpose. Namely, this package provides means for specifying table options such as width and height through an optional key-value argument to the `tabularkv` environment. This package does not use a key-value like specification for the content of tables.

9 Future Work

- support for different headers on the first page vs. on subsequent pages of a multipage table; support configurable spacing between and above/below header rows
- support for more flexibility with regards to captions position (top vs. bottom) and distinct captions on first/middle/last page of the table.
- improved row coloring that makes sure that the alternation re-starts on continued pages of a table that spans several pages
- rerun detection for recorded rows (possibly via rerunfilecheck)
- nesting of `KeyValTable` environments (this is so far not tested by the package author and might not work or work only to a limited extent)

10 Implementation

Content

10.1 Package Dependencies

We use etoolbox for some convenience macros that make the code more easily maintainable and use xkeyval for options in key–value form. The trimspaces package is used once for trimming spaces before a string comparison.

```
\RequirePackage{etoolbox}
\RequirePackage{xkeyval}
\RequirePackage{trimspaces}
```

We use booktabs for nice horizontal lines and xcolor for row coloring.

```
\PassOptionsToPackage{table}{xcolor}
\RequirePackage{xcolor}
\RequirePackage{booktabs}
```

10.2 Auxiliary Code

`\kvt@dossvlist` The `\kvt@dossvlist{`⟨*list*⟩`}` macro parses a semicolon-separated list and runs `\do`⟨*item*⟩ for every element of the list.

```
\DeclareListParser{\kvt@dossvlist}{;}
```

`\kvt@forpsvlist` The `\kvt@forpsvlist{`⟨*handler*⟩`}{`⟨*list*⟩`}` parses a '+'-separated list.

```
\DeclareListParser*{\kvt@forpsvlist}{+}
```

`\kvt@dobrklist` The `\kvt@dobrklist{`⟨*list*⟩`}` parses a '\\'-separated list.

```
\DeclareListParser{\kvt@dobrklist}{\\}
```

`\kvt@error` `\kvt@warn` These macros produce error and warning messages.

```
\newcommand\kvt@error[2]{\PackageError{keyvaltable}{#1}{#2}}
\newcommand\kvt@warn[1]{\PackageWarning{keyvaltable}{#1}}
```

`\kvt@setkeys` `\kvt@setcmdkeys` `\kvt@setcskeys` The `\kvt@setkeys{`⟨*keys*⟩`}{`⟨*fam*⟩`}` macro abbreviates `\setkeys[kvt]`⟨*fam*⟩⟨*keys*⟩ (note the reverse order of arguments). The `\kvt@setcmdkeys{`⟨*keycmd*⟩`}{`⟨*fam*⟩`}` and `\kvt@setcskeys{`⟨*keycs*⟩`}{`⟨*fam*⟩`}` abbreviate the cases where ⟨*keys*⟩ are stored in macro ⟨*keycmd*⟩ or, respectively, stored in a macro with name ⟨*keycs*⟩.

```
\newcommand\kvt@setkeys[2]{\setkeys[kvt]{#2}{#1}}
\newcommand\kvt@setcmdkeys[2]{%
```

```
  \expandafter\kvt@setkeys\expandafter{#1}{#2}}
\newcommand\kvt@setcskeys[2]{%
  \expandafter\kvt@setcmdkeys\expandafter{\csname #1\endcsname}{#2}}
```

`\kvt@setkeys@nopresets` The `\kvt@setkeys@nopresets{`⟨*keys*⟩`}{`⟨*family*⟩`}` macro expands to a `\kvt@setkeys` in which no presets are active.

```
\newcommand\kvt@setkeys@nopresets[2]{%
  \kvt@xkv@disablepreset[kvt]{#2}{\kvt@setkeys{#1}{#2}}}
```

`\kvt@colsetkeys` `\kvt@colsetcmdkeys` `\kvt@colsetcskeys` The `\kvt@colsetkeys{`⟨*fam*⟩`}{`⟨*keys*⟩`}` macro abbreviates `\setkeys[KeyValTable]` with the same arguments. The `\kvt@colsetcmdkeys{`⟨*famcmd*⟩`}{`⟨*keys*⟩`}` and `\kvt@colsetcskeys{`⟨*famcs*⟩`}{`⟨*keys*⟩`}` abbreviate the cases where ⟨*fam*⟩ is stored in macro ⟨*famcmd*⟩ or, respectively, stored in a macro with name ⟨*famcs*⟩.

```
\newcommand\kvt@colsetkeys[2]{\setkeys[KeyValTable]{#1}{#2}}
\newcommand\kvt@colsetcmdkeys[2]{%
  \expandafter\kvt@colsetkeys\expandafter{#1}{#2}}
\newcommand\kvt@colsetcskeys[2]{%
  \expandafter\kvt@colsetcmdkeys\expandafter{\csname #1\endcsname}{#2}}
```

`\kvtStrutted` The `\kvtStrutted[`⟨*inner*⟩`]{`⟨*arg*⟩`}` macro prefixes and suffixes the argument ⟨*arg*⟩ with a `\strut`. When used for formatting cell content, this makes sure that there is some vertical space between the content of a cell and the top and bottom of the row. The optional `[`⟨*inner*⟩`]` argument, if provided, should be a macro that takes one argument. In this case, instead of ⟨*arg*⟩, ⟨*inner*⟩`{`⟨*arg*⟩`}` is prefixed and sufficed with `\strut`.

```
\newcommand\kvtStrutted[2][\@firstofone]{%
  \strut#1{#2}\ifhmode\expandafter\strut\fi}
```

10.3 Setting Options

`\kvtSet` The `\kvtSet{`⟨*options*⟩`}` set the default options, which apply to all tables typeset with the package.

```
\newcommand\kvtSet[1]{%
  \kvt@setkeys{#1}{global,Table,Column}%
  \ifdefvoid\kvt@@presetqueue{}
    {\kvt@@presetqueue\undef\kvt@@presetqueue}}
```

`\kvt@lazypreset` The `\kvt@@lazypreset{`⟨*family*⟩`}{`⟨*head keys*⟩`}` macro collects a request for presetting ⟨*head keys*⟩ in family key ⟨*family*⟩. Using this macro, one can avoid causing problems with using xkeyval's `\presetkeys` inside the ⟨*function*⟩ defined for a key (e.g., via `\define@key`). The collected requests can be performed by expanding the `\kvt@@presetqueue` macro.

```
\newcommand\kvt@lazypreset[2]{%
  \appto\kvt@@presetqueue{\presetkeys[kvt]{#1}{#2}{}}}
```

`\kvt@keysetter` The `\kvt@keysetter{`⟨*macro*⟩`}{`⟨*fam*⟩`}{`⟨*key*⟩`}{`⟨*value*⟩`}{`⟨*func*⟩`}` macro is an auxiliary macro that can be used inside the "func" argument of `\define@...key` macros. If ⟨*macro*⟩ is not defined, `\kvt@keysetter` expands to an instance of `\kvt@lazypreset` in order to set a global default. Otherwise, `\kvt@keysetter` expands to ⟨*func*⟩, which is supposed to set a key for the specific context referenced by ⟨*macro*⟩.

```
\newcommand\kvt@keysetter[5]{%
  \ifdefvoid{#1}
    {\kvt@lazypreset{#2}{#3=#4}}
    {#5}}
```

`\kvtTableOpt` The `\kvtTableOpt{`⟨*optname*⟩`}` macro, inside a `KeyValTable` environment, expands to the value of the table option ⟨*optname*⟩.

```
\newcommand\kvtTableOpt[1]{\csname cmdkvt@Table@#1\endcsname}
```

10.3.1 Table Options

The following code defines the possible table options.

```
\define@cmdkey[kvt]{Table}{rowbg}{}
\define@cmdkey[kvt]{Table}{headbg}{}
\define@cmdkey[kvt]{Table}{headalign}{}
\define@cmdkey[kvt]{Table}{headformat}{}
\define@cmdkey[kvt]{Table}{width}{}
\define@boolkey[kvt]{Table}{showhead}{}
\define@boolkey[kvt]{Table}{showrules}{}
\define@cmdkey[kvt]{Table}{caption}{}
\define@cmdkey[kvt]{Table}{label}{}
\define@choicekey[kvt]{Table}{valign}{t,c,b}
  {\csdef{cmdkvt@Table@valign}{#1}}
\define@choicekey[kvt]{Table}{halign}{l,c,r}
  {\csdef{cmdkvt@Table@halign}{#1}}
```

The following options only abbreviate options defined above.

```
\define@boolkey[kvt]{Table}{norowbg}[true]{%
  \kvt@setkeys{rowbg={}}{Table}}
\define@boolkey[kvt]{Table}{nobg}[true]{%
  \kvt@setkeys{rowbg={},headbg={}}{Table}}
\define@boolkey[kvt]{Table}{norules}[true]{%
  \ifbool{#1}
    {\kvt@setkeys{showrules=false}{Table}}
    {\kvt@setkeys{showrules=true}{Table}}}
```

When adding further shape options below, ensure to also add a corresponding `\kvt@DefineStdTabEnv` counterpart further below in the code.

```
\define@choicekey[kvt]{Table}{shape}
  {multipage,onepage,tabular,longtable,tabularx,xltabular,tabu,longtabu}
  {\csdef{cmdkvt@Table@shape}{#1}}
```

10.3.2 Column Options

The following code defines the possible column options.

```
\define@key[kvt]{Column}{default}{\kvt@colkeysetter{default}{#1}}
\define@key[kvt]{Column}{format}{\kvt@colkeysetter{format}{#1}}
\define@key[kvt]{Column}{align}{\kvt@colkeysetter{align}{#1}}
\define@key[kvt]{Column}{head}{\kvt@colkeysetter{head}{#1}}
```

```
\define@boolkey[kvt]{Column}{hidden}[true]{%
  \kvt@colkeysetter{hidden}{#1}}
```

`\kvt@colkeysetter`

The `\kvt@colkeysetter{`⟨*key*⟩`}{`⟨*value*⟩`}` specializes `\kvt@keysetter` for column options.

```
\newcommand\kvt@colkeysetter[2]{%
  \kvt@keysetter{\kvt@@column}{Column}{#1}{#2}{%
    \csdef{kvt@col@#1@\kvt@@column}{#2}}}
```

`\kvt@def@globalopt`
`\kvt@def@globalopts`

The `\kvt@def@globalopt{`⟨*family*⟩`}`key macro creates the option key "⟨*family*⟩/⟨*key*⟩". When used in `\kvtSet`, this key sets the preset value for the ⟨*key*⟩ in ⟨*family*⟩. The `\kvt@def@globalopts{`⟨*family*⟩`}`keys macro extends the former macro to comma-separated lists of ⟨*keys*⟩ within a single ⟨*family*⟩.

```
\newcommand\kvt@def@globalopt[2]{%
  \define@key[kvt]{global}{#1/#2}{\kvt@lazypreset{#1}{#2={##1}}}}
\newcommand\kvt@def@globalopts[2]{%
  \forcsvlist{\kvt@def@globalopt{#1}}{#2}}
```

```
\define@cmdkey[kvt]{ColGroup}{span}{%
  \csgdef{kvt@colgrp@span@\kvt@@tname @\kvt@@colgrp}{#1}}
\define@cmdkey[kvt]{ColGroup}{align}{%
  \csgdef{kvt@colgrp@align@\kvt@@tname @\kvt@@colgrp}{#1}}
\define@cmdkey[kvt]{ColGroup}{format}{%
  \csgdef{kvt@colgrp@format@\kvt@@tname @\kvt@@colgrp}{#1}}
\kvt@def@globalopts{ColGroup}{align, format}
```

10.3.3 Layout Customization Options

The following defines the option keys for the second optional argument to `\NewKeyValTable`. These options intentionally do not support setting global defaults via `\kvtSet`.

```
\define@cmdkey[kvt]{Layout}{headers}{%
  \expandafter\kvt@parseheadrows\expandafter{\kvt@@tname}{#1}}
\define@cmdkey[kvt]{Layout}{colgroups}{%
  \expandafter\kvt@parsecolgroups\expandafter{\kvt@@tname}{#1}}
```

The following defines the options for header cells.

```
\define@key[kvt]{HeadCell}{head}{%
  \csdef{kvt@@hdcell@head@\kvt@@hdcell}{#1}}
\define@key[kvt]{HeadCell}{align}{%
  \csdef{kvt@@hdcell@align@\kvt@@hdcell}{#1}}
\kvt@def@globalopts{HeadCell}{align}
```

10.3.4 Row Options

The following block declares the known row options. Note that these are not enabled for `\kvtSet`.

```
\define@cmdkey[kvt]{Row}{bg}{}
\define@cmdkey[kvt]{Row}{format}{}
\define@cmdkey[kvt]{Row}{format*}{}
\define@cmdkey[kvt]{Row}{format!}{}
```

```
\define@cmdkey[kvt]{Row}{align}{}
\define@boolkey[kvt]{Row}{headlike}[true]{%
  \ifbool{#1}{%
    \edef\kvt@@opts{%
      bg={\expandonce\cmdkvt@Table@headbg},%
      format!={\expandonce\cmdkvt@Table@headformat},%
      align={\expandonce\cmdkvt@Table@headalign}}%
    \expandafter\kvt@setkeys@nopresets\expandafter{\kvt@@opts}{Row}%
  }{}}
\define@boolkey[kvt]{Row}{hidden}[true]{}
\define@cmdkey[kvt]{Row}{below}{}
\define@cmdkey[kvt]{Row}{above}{}
\define@key[kvt]{Row}{around}{%
  \kvt@setkeys@nopresets{below={#1},above={#1}}{Row}}
\define@key[kvt]{Row}{style}{\kvt@UseRowStyles{#1}}
\define@boolkey[kvt]{Row}{uncounted}[true]{}
\define@boolkey[kvt]{Row}{expand}[true]{}
\define@boolkey[kvt]{Row}{expandonce}[true]{}
```

The following specifies which row options can be specified globally, i.e. via a `Row/option` key. Not contained in the list are the `format` options and the `headlike` option, as setting these globally appears strange.

```
\kvt@def@globalopts{Row}{
  bg,hidden,below,above,around,style,uncounted,
  expand,expandonce}
```

10.3.5 Option Defaults

The following sets the default values for the options.

```
\kvtSet{%
  rowbg=white..black!10,
  headbg=black!14,
  showhead=true,
  showrules=true,
  headformat=\@firstofone,
  headalign=,
  shape=multipage,
  width=\linewidth,
  caption={}, label={},
```

Column options

```
  default=,
  format=\kvtStrutted,
  align=l,
  head=,
  hidden=false,
  Row/bg={},
  Row/hidden=false,
  Row/above={},
  Row/below={},
  Row/uncounted=false,
  Row/expand=false,
  Row/expandonce=false,
  ColGroup/align=c,
  ColGroup/format=\kvtStrutted,
  HeadCell/align=c,
}
```

10.4 Declaring Key-Value Tables

\NewKeyValTable The `\NewKeyValTable[`⟨*options*⟩`]{`⟨*tname*⟩`}{`⟨*colspecs*⟩`}[`⟨*layout*⟩`]` declares a new key-value table type, identified by the given ⟨*tname*⟩. The columns of the table type are specified by ⟨*colspecs*⟩. The optional ⟨*options*⟩, if given, override the default table options for tables of type ⟨*tname*⟩.

```
\newcommand\NewKeyValTable[3][]{%
  \@ifnextchar[%]
    {\kvt@NewKeyValTable{#1}{#2}{#3}}%
    {\kvt@NewKeyValTable{#1}{#2}{#3}[]}}
```

The `\kvt@NewKeyValTable{`⟨*options*⟩`}{`⟨*tname*⟩`}{`⟨*colspecs*⟩`}[`⟨*layout*⟩`]` macro is an auxiliary macro used for parsing the fourth, optional argument of `\NewKeyValTable`.

```
\def\kvt@NewKeyValTable#1#2#3[#4]{%
```

Before doing anything, check whether ⟨*tname*⟩ has already been defined.

```
  \ifinlist{#2}{\kvt@alltables}
    {\kvt@error{Table type with name '#2' already defined}
      {Check '#2' for typos and check other uses of
      \string\NewKeyValTable}}{}%
```

First initialize the “variables”.

```
  \csdef{kvt@options@#2}{#1}%
  \csdef{kvt@headings@#2}{}%
```

The following adds a zero-width column to the left of every table. This column serves the purpose of “holding” the code that keyvaltable uses for formatting a row (e.g., parsing `\Row` arguments). This code is partly not expandable. The reason for not putting this code into the first actual colum of tables is that this code would prevent `\multicolumn` to be used in the first column.

```
  \csdef{kvt@alignments@#2}{}%
  \csdef{kvt@allcolumns@#2}{}%
  \csdef{kvt@displaycols@#2}{}%
  \csdef{kvt@rowcount@#2}{0}%
  \csdef{kvt@rows@#2}{}%
  \csdef{kvt@headings@#2}{\kvt@defaultheader}%
  \listadd\kvt@alltables{#2}%
```

Now parse ⟨*colspecs*⟩, a semicolon-separated list of individual column specifications, and add the columns to the table. Each `\do{`⟨*colspec*⟩`}` takes the specification for a single column.

```
  \def\do##1{%
    \kvt@parsecolspec{#2}##1::\@undefined}%
  \kvt@dossvlist{#3}%
```

By default, a single header row is constructed.

```
  \csdef{kvt@headrowcount@#2}{1}%
```

The following terminates the argument list of `\kvt@defaultheader`.

```
  \csappto{kvt@headings@#2}{{\@nil}}%
```

Finally, parse ⟨*layout*⟩.

```
  \kvt@parselayout{#4}{#2}%
}
```

`\kvt@parsecolspec` The `\kvt@parsecolspec{`⟨*tname*⟩`}`⟨*cname*⟩`:`⟨*config*⟩`:`⟨*empty*⟩`\@undefined` takes a configuration ⟨*config*⟩ for a column ⟨*cname*⟩ in table ⟨*tname*⟩ and adds the column with the configuration to the table.

```
\def\kvt@parsecolspec#1#2:#3:#4\@undefined{%
  \def\kvt@@column{#2}%
  \trim@spaces@in\kvt@@column
  \expandafter\kvt@parsecolspec@i\expandafter{\kvt@@column}{#1}{#3}}
\newcommand\kvt@parsecolspec@i[3]{\kvt@parsecolspec@ii{#2}{#1}{#3}}
\newcommand\kvt@parsecolspec@ii[3]{%
  \def\kvt@@column{#1@#2}%
```

Check and record the column name first.

```
  \ifinlistcs{#2}{kvt@allcolumns@#1}
    {\kvt@error{Column name '#2' declared more than once in table type
      '#1'}{Check '#2' for typos; column names declared so far:%
      \forlistcsloop{ }{kvt@allcolumns@#1}}}{}%
  \listcsadd{kvt@allcolumns@#1}{#2}%
  \kvt@setkeys{#3}{Column}%
```

The following stores the column's properties. The column is only added if the `hidden` option is not set to `true`.

```
  \ifcsstring{kvt@col@hidden@#1@#2}{true}{}{%
    \cseappto{kvt@alignments@#1}{\csexpandonce{kvt@col@align@#1@#2}}%
```

Append the column heading to `\kvt@headings@`⟨*tname*⟩, which collects arguments to `\kvt@defaultheader`. Hence, the appended tokens are enclosed in curly braces. If no `head` is specified for the column, ⟨*cname*⟩ is used for the column header. Otherwise, the `head` value is used.

```
    \ifcsvoid{kvt@col@head@#1@#2}%
      {\csappto{kvt@headings@#1}{{#2}}}%
      {\cseappto{kvt@headings@#1}{{\csexpandonce{kvt@col@head@#1@#2}}}}%
    \listcsadd{kvt@displaycols@#1}{#2}%
  }%
```

The following creates the column key that can be used by the row macros to set the content of the column's content in that row. The starred variant of the key disables the column's `format` for the cell.

```
  \define@cmdkey[KeyValTable]{#1}{#2}[]{}%
  \define@key[KeyValTable]{#1}{#2*}{%
    \csdef{cmdKeyValTable@#1@#2}{##1}%
    \csdef{kvt@@noformat@#1@#2}{1}}%
  \presetkeys[KeyValTable]{#1}{#2}{}%
```

The `\kvt@parsecolspec` macro is not necessarily enclosed in a group. To avoid leaking a local `\kvt@@column` value to the outer (global) scope, we explicitly undefine it.

```
  \undef\kvt@@column}
```

`\kvt@defaultheader` The `\kvt@defaultheader{`⟨*head1*⟩`}`…`{`⟨*headn*⟩`}\@nil` macro, takes n header cell titles, ⟨*head1*⟩ to ⟨*headn*⟩ and formats them based on the `headformat` and `headalign` options. More precisely, when fully expanded, `\kvt@defaultheader` yields "⟨*rowcolor*⟩⟨*fmthead1*⟩ `&` … `&` ⟨*fmtheadn*⟩`\tabularnewline`". In the above, ⟨*rowcolor*⟩=`\rowcolor{`⟨*headbg*⟩`}`.

```
\newcommand\kvt@defaultheader{%
  \noexpand\kvt@rowcolorornot{\cmdkvt@Table@headbg}%
  \kvt@defaultheader@i{}}
\newcommand\kvt@defaultheader@i[2]{%
  \kvt@ifnil{#2}{\noexpand\tabularnewline}{%
    \unexpanded{#1}%
    \ifdefvoid\cmdkvt@Table@headalign
      {\expandonce\cmdkvt@Table@headformat{\unexpanded{#2}}}
      {\noexpand\multicolumn{1}{\expandonce\cmdkvt@Table@headalign}
        {\expandonce\cmdkvt@Table@headformat{\unexpanded{#2}}}}%
    \kvt@defaultheader@i{&}}}
```

`\kvt@ifnil` The `\kvt@ifnil{`⟨*val*⟩`}{`⟨*iftrue*⟩`}{`⟨*iffalse*⟩`}` macro expands to ⟨*iftrue*⟩ if ⟨*val*⟩ is `\@nil`, and expands to ⟨*iffalse*⟩ otherwise. Fixme: The `\relax` in the following is not fully ideal as it is not swallowed by the `\ifx` and therefore remains in the macro's expansion.

```
\newcommand\kvt@ifnil[1]{%
  \ifx\@nil#1\relax
    \expandafter\@firstoftwo\else
    \expandafter\@secondoftwo\fi}
```

`\kvt@alltables` The `\kvt@alltables` is an etoolbox list containing the names of all tables declared by `\NewKeyValTable`.

```
\newcommand\kvt@alltables{}
```

10.5 Custom Layout Parameters

`\kvt@parselayout` The `\kvt@parselayout{`⟨*layout-opts*⟩`}{`⟨*tname*⟩`}` macro parses the layout options, ⟨*layout-opts*⟩, for table type ⟨*tname*⟩,

```
\newcommand\kvt@parselayout[2]{%
  \def\kvt@@tname{#2}%
```

Now parse the ⟨*layout-opts*⟩. The keys are defined such that their handlers already do the parsing.

```
  \kvt@setkeys{#1}{Layout}%
  \undef\kvt@@tname}
```

`\kvt@parsecolgroups` The `\kvt@parsecolgroups{`⟨*tname*⟩`}{`⟨*spec*⟩`}` macro parses the specification, ⟨*spec*⟩, of column groups for table type ⟨*tname*⟩.

```
\newcommand\kvt@parsecolgroups[2]{%
  \begingroup
```

`\kvt@@result` collects the parsing outcome code that shall escape the group started above.

```
  \def\kvt@@result{}%
  \def\do##1{\kvt@parsecolgroup{#1}##1::\@undefined}%
  \kvt@dossvlist{#2}%
  \expandafter\endgroup\kvt@@result}
```

The \kvt@parsecolgroup{⟨*tname*⟩}{⟨*cgname*⟩}{⟨*cgopts*⟩}{⟨*empty*⟩} macro parses a single column group, ⟨*cgname*⟩ with options ⟨*cgopts*⟩.

```
\def\kvt@parsecolgroup#1#2:#3:#4\@undefined{%
  \ifinlistcs{#2}{kvt@allcolumns@#1}{\kvt@error
    {Name `#2' cannot be used for a column group in table type `#1',
     as it is already used for a column}
    {Check the \string\NewKeyValTable{#1} for
     the names of known columns and check `#2' for a typo.}}{}%
  \ifinlistcs{#2}{kvt@grpcolkeys@#1}{\kvt@error
    {Name `#2' is used twice in table type `#1'}
    {Check the \string\NewKeyValTable{#1} for typos in the names of
     columns groups.}}{}%
  \def\kvt@@colgrp{#2}%
  \kvt@setkeys{#3}{ColGroup}%
  \kvt@checkcolgroupcs{kvt@colgrp@span@#1@#2}{#1}{#2}%
```

The following defines the \Row key for ⟨*cgname*⟩, as an abbreviation for setting the value of the first displayed column of ⟨*cgname*⟩ (\kvt@@colgrp@first to a \multicolumn that spans the “right” number of columns).

```
  \eappto\kvt@@result{%
    \noexpand\define@cmdkey[KeyValTable]{#1}{#2}{%
```

The following \ifdefvoid check ensures that if ⟨*cgname*⟩ is a hidden column group (i.e., a column group of which all spanned columns are hidden), then setting ⟨*cgname*⟩ to a value has no effect.

```
      \ifdefvoid\kvt@@colgrp@first{}{%
```

The “abbreviation” is implemented via \setkeys. The letter normally employs the defined \presetkeys, but we disable this through \kvt@xkv@disablepreset to avoid that column keys that are set before a colgroup key are overwritten by their preset values.

```
        \noexpand\kvt@xkv@disablepreset[KeyValTable]{#1}{%
          \noexpand\setkeys[KeyValTable]{#1}{%
```

Notice the “*” after \kvt@@colgrp@first, which disables the first column’s default formatting to replace it by the formatting of ⟨*cgname*⟩.

```
            \expandonce\kvt@@colgrp@first=\noexpand\kvt@@@colgroup
              {\unexpanded{#2}}%
              {\expandonce\kvt@@colgrp@n}%
              {\csexpandonce{kvt@colgrp@align@#1@#2}}%
              {\unexpanded{##1}}}}%
      }%
    }}%
    \listcsadd{kvt@grpcolkeys@#1}{#2}}
```

\kvt@checkcolgroup

The \kvt@checkcolgroup{⟨*span-psv*⟩}{⟨*tname*⟩}{⟨*cgname*⟩} macro performs some checks on ⟨*span-psv*⟩ as a specification of which columns shall be spanned by a group column of name ⟨*cgname*⟩. The checks are

- whether all column names are indeed columns of ⟨*tname*⟩,

- whether each column appears at most once in the column group, and
- whether the (displayed) columns from ⟨*span-psv*⟩ appear consecutively in ⟨*tname*⟩.

The macro returns the number of spanned (displayed!) columns in `\kvt@@colgrp@n` and the name of the first column in `\kvt@@colgrp@first`.

Fixme: There can probably be some code sharing with `\kvt@parseheadrow` and `\kvt@parsecolgroup`.

```
\newcommand\kvt@checkcolgroup[3]{%
```

First, check individual colums in ⟨*span-psv*⟩ and transfer them into a "map", `kvt@@incolgrp@` that simply records which column names occur in ⟨*span-psv*⟩.

```
  \def\kvt@@psvdo##1{%
    \ifinlistcs{##1}{kvt@allcolumns@#2}{}{\kvt@error
      {Column `##1' referenced in column group `#3' not known
       in table type `#2'}
      {Check the \string\NewKeyValTable{#2} for
       the names of known columns and check `##1' for a typo.}}%
    \ifcsvoid{kvt@@incolgrp@##1}{}{\kvt@error
      {Column `##1' used more than once in column group `#3' of table
       type `#2'}
      {Check `##1' for a typo.}}%
    \csdef{kvt@@incolgrp@##1}{#2}%
  }\kvt@forpsvlist{\kvt@@psvdo}{#1}%
```

The following two macros are the "return values".

```
  \def\kvt@@colgrp@n{0}%
  \let\kvt@@colgrp@first\relax
```

Second, iterate over the displayed columns of ⟨*tname*⟩ to check whether the columns in ⟨*span-psv*⟩ are consecutive. For this, use `\kvt@@status` to track whether no column of ⟨*span-psv*⟩ has yet been visited (value 0, the initial value), whether the current column is part of ⟨*span-psv*⟩ (value 1), and whether columns of ⟨*span-psv*⟩ have been visited but the current column is not part of ⟨*span-psv*⟩ (value 2).

```
  \def\kvt@@status{0}%
```

`\kvt@@coldo{`⟨*column*⟩`}` is applied to each displayed column, in order.

```
  \def\kvt@@coldo##1{%
    \ifcsvoid{kvt@@incolgrp@##1}
```

If ⟨*column*⟩ is *not* in ⟨*span-psv*⟩, then change `\kvt@@status` from 1 to 2, but do not change it when it is 0 or 2.

```
      {\expandafter\ifcase\kvt@@status \or
        \def\kvt@@status{2}\fi}%
```

If ⟨*column*⟩ is in ⟨*span-psv*⟩, then change `\kvt@@status` from 0 to 1 and record ⟨*column*⟩ as `\kvt@@colgrp@first`; if `\kvt@@status` is previously 2, then the columns in ⟨*span-psv*⟩ would not be consecutively displayed and, hence, an error is raised.

```
      {\expandafter\ifcase\kvt@@status
        \def\kvt@@status{1}\def\kvt@@colgrp@first{##1}%
        \or\or
        \kvt@error{Column group `\kvt@@colgrp' must consist of only
           consecutive columns, but it is not}%
          {Compare `\string\kvt@@curgrp' to the column ordering as
           specified in `\string\NewKeyValTable{#1}'}%
        \fi
        \edef\kvt@@colgrp@n{\the\numexpr\kvt@@colgrp@n+1\relax}%
```

Since this macro is not encapsulated in a group (in order to return `\kvt@@colgrp@n` and `\kvt@@colgrp@first`), we finally prevent the local `\kvt@@incolgrp@`⟨*column*⟩ from leaking outside this macro.

```
        \csundef{kvt@@incolgrp@##1}}%
  }\forlistcsloop{\kvt@@coldo}{kvt@displaycols@#2}}
```

`\kvt@checkcolgroupcs` The `\kvt@checkcolgroupcs{`⟨*span-psv-cs*⟩`}{`⟨*tname*⟩`}{`⟨*cgname*⟩`}` macro is the same as `\kvt@checkcolgroup` except that it takes a control sequence name as its first argument rather than a plus-separated list directly.

```
\newcommand\kvt@checkcolgroupcs[3]{%
  \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter
  \kvt@checkcolgroup
  \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter{\csname #1\endcsname}{#2}{#3}}
```

`\kvt@parseheadrows` The `\kvt@parseheadrows{`⟨*tname*⟩`}{`⟨*headers*⟩`}` macro parses the values of the `headers` key in the ⟨*layout*⟩ argument of `\NewKeyValTable`. The values are `\\`-separated lists of header rows, and the rows are semicolon-separated lists of header cells. Each header cell can span zero, one, or more visible columns. If the `headers` key is not set (or empty), then the default header (based on the column specification alone) is used, as set by `\kvt@NewKeyValTable`.

```
\newcommand\kvt@parseheadrows[2]{%
  \ifstrempty{#2}{}{\kvt@parseheadrows@i{#2}{#1}}}
\newcommand\kvt@parseheadrows@i[2]{%
  \csdef{kvt@@custheadrows@#2}{}%
  \csdef{kvt@headrowcount@#2}{0}%
  \begingroup
  \def\kvt@@parseheadrows{}%
```

Now loop over ⟨*headers*⟩ to split ⟨*headers*⟩ by `\\`. Append each item, which specifies a single header row, to `\kvt@@parseheadrows` for subsequent parsing by `\kvt@parseheadrow`. If an item equals the special sequence "`::`", then the original header for the columns is added as header row.

```
  \def\do##1{%
    \def\kvt@@tmp{##1}\trim@post@space@in\kvt@@tmp%
    \expandafter\ifstrequal\expandafter{\kvt@@tmp}{::}
      {\appto\kvt@@parseheadrows{%
         \cseappto{kvt@@custheadrows@#2}{%
           \csexpandonce{kvt@headings@#2}}}}
      {\appto\kvt@@parseheadrows{\kvt@parseheadrow{#2}{##1}}}%
```

Increment the header row counter for each `\\`-separated item of ⟨*headers*⟩.

```
    \appto\kvt@@parseheadrows{\csedef{kvt@headrowcount@#2}{%
      \the\numexpr\csuse{kvt@headrowcount@#2}+1\relax}}%
  }\kvt@dobrklist{#1}%
```

Finally, escape the inner group and overwrite the headings with the result of the parsing.

```
  \expandafter\endgroup\kvt@@parseheadrows
  \csletcs{kvt@headings@#2}{kvt@@custheadrows@#2}}
```

\kvt@parseheadrow The `\kvt@parseheadrow{`⟨*tname*⟩`}{`⟨*colspec*⟩`}` macro parses a single header row and appends the resulting table code to `\kvt@@custheadrows@`⟨*tname*⟩.

```
\newcommand\kvt@parseheadrow[2]{%
  \begingroup
```

First parse ⟨*colspec*⟩, populating the `\kvt@@hdcellof@`⟨*colname*⟩ macros that associate each column with the header cell to which the column belongs (in this row).

```
  \def\do##1{\kvt@parsehdcolspec{#1}##1::\@undefined}%
  \kvt@dossvlist{#2}%
```

Initialize variables for the subsequent loop. The `\kvt@@tmpgrphd` macro collects the code for the cells of the current header row. The `\kvt@@span` counter specifies how many columns the current cell shall span. Finally, `\kvt@@curhd` and `\kvt@@lasthd` hold the name of the header cell in which the current column and, respectively, previous column are in. Each of the two macros is undefined if there is no such header cell.

```
  \let\kvt@@tmpgrphd\@empty
  \kvt@@span\z@
  \undef\kvt@@curhd \undef\kvt@@lasthd
  \kvt@def@atseconduse\kvt@@switchcol{\appto\kvt@@tmpgrphd{&}}%
```

Next, loop over all displayed columns, stored in `\kvt@displaycols@`⟨*tname*⟩. The following `\do{`⟨*colname*⟩`}` macro collects (spanned) columns as specified in ⟨*colspec*⟩, in the ordering in which the table's columns are displayed. The spanned columns are stored in `\kvt@@tmpgrphd`.

```
  \def\do##1{\letcs\kvt@@curhd{kvt@@hdcellof@##1}%
    \ifdefequal\kvt@@curhd\kvt@@lasthd
```

If the header cell has not changed, simply increase the spanning counter.

```
      {\advance\kvt@@span\@ne}%
```

Otherwise, i.e., if the header cell has changed, then conclude the previous column (if there was one) and reset the span to 1 (to count for the column in `\kvt@@curhd`) and set `\kvt@@lasthd` to the current one.

```
      {\ifnum\kvt@@span>\z@ \expandafter\kvt@concludecolumn\fi
       \ifdefvoid\kvt@@curhd{}{\ifcsdef{kvt@@hdcelldone@\kvt@@curhd}{%
         \kvt@error{Header cell `\kvt@@curhd' must consist of only
            consecutive columns, but it is not}%
           {Compare `\string\kvt@@curhd' to the column ordering as
           specified in `\string\NewKeyValTable{#1}'}}{}}%
       \kvt@@span\@ne \let\kvt@@lasthd\kvt@@curhd}%
  }\dolistcsloop{kvt@displaycols@#1}%
  \kvt@concludecolumn
```

Finally, conclude the whole header row and append the row to the overall list of rows, stored in `\kvt@@custheadrows@`⟨*tname*⟩, while ending the current TEX group.

```
  \appto\kvt@@tmpgrphd{\tabularnewline}%
  \edef\do{\noexpand\csappto{kvt@@custheadrows@#1}{%
    \unexpanded{\noexpand\kvt@rowcolorornot{\cmdkvt@Table@headbg}}%
    \noexpand\unexpanded{\expandonce{\kvt@@tmpgrphd}}}}%
  \expandafter\endgroup\do}
```

`\kvt@rowcolorornot` The `\kvt@rowcolorornot{`⟨*color*⟩`}` expands to `\rowcolor{`⟨*color*⟩`}` if ⟨*color*⟩ is nonempty and does have no effect if ⟨*color*⟩ is empty.

```
\newcommand\kvt@rowcolorornot[1]{\ifstrempty{#1}{}{\rowcolor{#1}}}
```

`\kvt@@span` The counter `\kvt@@span` is used temporarily in macros for counting how many columns are spanned by column groups.

```
\newcount\kvt@@span
```

`\kvt@concludecolumn` The `\kvt@concludecolumn` macro appends a cell, potentially spanning multiple columns, to the row under construction (which is in `\kvt@@tmpgrphd`).

```
\newcommand\kvt@concludecolumn{%
  \kvt@@switchcol
  \ifdefvoid\kvt@@lasthd{}{%
    \eappto\kvt@@tmpgrphd{\noexpand\multicolumn
      {\the\kvt@@span}
      {\csexpandonce{kvt@@hdcell@align@\kvt@@lasthd}}
      {\csexpandonce{kvt@@hdcell@head@\kvt@@lasthd}}}%
```

Mark the header cell as already used and concluded, such that another use of the same header cell can be detected and raise an error.

```
    \cslet{kvt@@hdcelldone@\kvt@@lasthd}{\@ne}}}
```

`\kvt@parsehdcolspec` The `\kvt@parsehdcolspec{`⟨*tname*⟩`}`⟨*cname*⟩`:`⟨*config*⟩`:`⟨*empty*⟩`\@undefined` macro parses a single header cell (resp. column group), ⟨*cname*⟩. For a header cell, ⟨*cname*⟩ can consist of multiple, "+"-separated column names.

```
\def\kvt@parsehdcolspec#1#2:#3:#4\@undefined{%
```

First link the individual columns of a header cell to the cell. In this, ensure that no column is contained in more than one header cell.

```
  \def\kvt@@colreg##1{%
    \ifinlistcs{##1}{kvt@allcolumns@#1}{}
      {\kvt@error{Column `##1', referenced in header cell `#2', not
        known in table type `#1'}{Check the \string\NewKeyValTable{#1}
        for the names of known columns and check `##1' for a typo.}}%
    \ifcsmacro{kvt@@hdcellof@##1}
      {\kvt@error{Column `##1' used in more than one header cell}
         {Check the fourth, optional argument of \string\NewKeyValTable
         and eliminate multiple occurrences of column `##1'.}}
      {\csdef{kvt@@hdcellof@##1}{#2}}%
  }\kvt@forpsvlist{\kvt@@colreg}{#2}%
```

Now parse the ⟨*config*⟩ of the header cell.

```
  \def\kvt@@hdcell{#2}%
  \kvt@setkeys{#3}{HeadCell}}
```

10.6 Row Numbering and Labeling

The following counters simplify row numbering in key-value tables. One can use a table-local counter (`kvtRow`), a table-type local counter (`kvtTypeRow`), and a global counter (`kvtTotalRow`).

`kvtRow` The `kvtRow` counter can be used by cells to get the current row number. This row number (in contrast to `taburow`) does not count table headers. That is, `kvtRow` provides the current *content* row number, even in tables that are spread over multiple pages.

```
\newcounter{kvtRow}
```

`kvtTypeRow` The `kvtTypeRow` counter can be used by cells to get the current row number, including all previous rows of tables of the same type. This counter works together with the `\kvt@rowcount@`⟨*tname*⟩ macro, which keeps track of the individual row counts of the ⟨*tname*⟩ type.

```
\newcounter{kvtTypeRow}
```

`kvtTotalRow` The `kvtTotalRow` counter can be used by cells to get the current row number, including all previous `KeyValTable` tables.

```
\newcounter{kvtTotalRow}
\setcounter{kvtTotalRow}{0}
```

`\kvtLabel` The `\kvtLabel[`⟨*labelopts*⟩`]{`⟨*counter*⟩`}{`⟨*label*⟩`}` macro sets a label, named ⟨*label*⟩, for the current value of the LaTeX counter named ⟨*counter*⟩.

```
\newcommand\kvtLabel[3][]{%
```

The following imitates a `\refstepcounter` in the sense of setting the current label, but it does not touch the ⟨*counter*⟩ (in case someone added some custom hooks to them).

```
  \setcounter{kvt@LabelCtr}{\value{#2}}%
  \addtocounter{kvt@LabelCtr}{-1}%
  \refstepcounter{kvt@LabelCtr}%
```

Next, define the ⟨*label*⟩ (if provided) and show the value of ⟨*counter*⟩.

```
  \ifstrempty{#3}{}{%
    \ifstrempty{#1}{\label{#3}}{\label[#1]{#3}}}%
  \csuse{the#2}}
```

`kvt@LabelCtr` The `kvt@LabelCtr` counter is an auxiliary counter for setting labels, used by `\kvtLabel`.

```
\newcounter{kvt@LabelCtr}
```

10.7 Key-Value Table Content

`KeyValTable` The `KeyValTable[`⟨*options*⟩`]{`⟨*tname*⟩`}` environment encloses a new table whose type is identified by the given ⟨*tname*⟩. Table options can be overridden by providing ⟨*options*⟩.

```
\newenvironment{KeyValTable}[2][]{%
```

\Row The \Row[⟨*options*⟩]{⟨*content*⟩} macro is made available locally in the KeyValTable environment.

```
  \def\Row{\kvt@AddKeyValRow
    {\noalign\bgroup}{\expandafter\egroup\kvt@@row}{#2}}%

  \kvt@SetOptions{#2}{#1}%
  \csuse{kvt@StartTable@\cmdkvt@Table@shape}{#2}%
}{%
  \csuse{kvt@EndTable@\cmdkvt@Table@shape}}
```

\kvt@SetOptions The \kvt@SetOptions{⟨*tname*⟩}{⟨*options*⟩} macro sets the specific table options in the current environment, based on the options for table type ⟨*tname*⟩ and the specific ⟨*options*⟩.

```
\newcommand\kvt@SetOptions[2]{%
  \begingroup\edef\kvt@@do{\endgroup\noexpand%
    \kvt@setkeys{\csexpandonce{kvt@options@#1},\unexpanded{#2}}{Table}%
  }\kvt@@do}
```

10.7.1 Table Environment Code

\kvt@StartTabularlike The \kvt@StartTabularlike{⟨*env*⟩}{⟨*tname*⟩} macro begins a table environment for the given table type ⟨*tname*⟩. The ⟨*env*⟩ parameter specifies the concrete environment name.

```
\newcommand\kvt@StartTabularlike[2]{%
```

The \kvt@@recenttable allows the \AfterEndEnvironment hook for KeyValTable to access the most recent table type.

```
  \gdef\kvt@@recenttable{#2}%
  \metatblAtEnd{#1}{\kvt@@endhook}\let\kvt@@endhook\relax%
  \ifbool{kvt@Table@showrules}
    {\def\kvt@@rule##1{\csuse{##1rule}}}
    {\def\kvt@@rule##1{}}%
  \appto\kvt@@endhook{\kvt@@rule{bottom}}
```

The following saves the row counter value for the table type globally, such that subsequent tables of the same ⟨*tname*⟩ can start counting from there.

```
  \appto\kvt@@endhook{%
    \noalign{\csxdef{kvt@rowcount@#2}{\thekvtTypeRow}}}%
```

Adding caption and label, if given, to the end hook. This displays the caption solely at the very end of the table.

```
  \ifdefempty\cmdkvt@Table@caption{}{%
    \metatblHasCaption{#1}
      {\appto\kvt@@endhook{\rowcolor{white}%
        \caption{\cmdkvt@Table@caption}}%
       \ifdefempty\cmdkvt@Table@label{}{%
         \appto\kvt@@endhook{\expandafter%
           \label\expandafter{\cmdkvt@Table@label}}}}
      {\kvt@warn{Caption lost, table environment '#1'
                 does not support captions.}}}%
```

The following lines perform some checks before the table environment is started.

```
\ifdefvoid{\cmdkvt@Table@valign}{}{\metatblCanVAlign{#1}{}
  {\undef{\cmdkvt@Table@valign}%
    \kvt@warn{Table environment '#1' of table '#2'
      does not support the vertical alignment option (valign).
      Ignoring the option}}}%
\ifdefvoid{\cmdkvt@Table@halign}{}{\metatblCanHAlign{#1}{}
  {\undef{\cmdkvt@Table@halign}%
    \kvt@warn{Table environment '#1' of table '#2'
      does not support the horizontal alignment option (halign).
      Ignoring the option}}}%
```

Initializing the row counters. The global counter `kvtTotalRow` needs no local initialization.

```
\setcounter{kvtRow}{0}%
\setcounter{kvtTypeRow}{\csuse{kvt@rowcount@#2}}%
```

In `\kvt@@do`, the start code for the environment, including the header rows, is gathered, with expansion to fill in all the table settings and options.

```
\begingroup\edef\kvt@@do{\endgroup
  \metatblIsTabu{#1}{}{\noexpand\kvt@dottedrowcolors
    {\ifbool{kvt@Table@showhead}
      {\the\numexpr\csuse{kvt@headrowcount@#2}+1\relax}
      {1}}%
    {\expandonce\cmdkvt@Table@rowbg}}%
  \expandafter\noexpand\csname #1\endcsname
```

As background on the positions of the parameters below, here is the syntax for beginning the supported environments:

- `\begin{tabular}[`⟨*valign*⟩`]{`⟨*preamble*⟩`}`
- `\begin{tabularx}{`⟨*width*⟩`}[`⟨*valign*⟩`]{`⟨*preamble*⟩`}`
- `\begin{longtable}[`⟨*halign*⟩`]{`⟨*preamble*⟩`}`
- `\begin{xltabular}[`⟨*halign*⟩`]{`⟨*width*⟩`}{`⟨*preamble*⟩`}`
- `\begin{tabu} to` ⟨*width*⟩`[`⟨*valign*⟩`]{`⟨*preamble*⟩`}`
- `\begin{longtabu} to` ⟨*width*⟩`[`⟨*halign*⟩`]{`⟨*preamble*⟩`}`

The above cases are covered in the following lines.

```
    \ifdefvoid{\cmdkvt@Table@halign}{}
      {\metatblIsTabu{#1}{}{[\cmdkvt@Table@halign]}}%
    \metatblHasWidth{#1}
      {\metatblIsTabu{#1}
        {to \expandonce\cmdkvt@Table@width}
        {{\expandonce\cmdkvt@Table@width}}}
      {}%
    \ifdefvoid{\cmdkvt@Table@valign}{}{[\cmdkvt@Table@valign]}%
    \ifdefvoid{\cmdkvt@Table@halign}{}
      {\metatblIsTabu{#1}{[\cmdkvt@Table@halign]}{}}%
    {\csexpandonce{kvt@alignments@#2}}%
```

The remainder below already starts the content of the table environment.

```
  \noexpand\kvt@@rule{top}%
  \ifbool{kvt@Table@showhead}
    {\csuse{kvt@headings@#2}\noexpand\kvt@@rule{mid}}
```

```
      {}%
    \metatblIsTabu{#1}
      {\noexpand\kvt@taburowcolors{\expandonce\cmdkvt@Table@rowbg}}{}%
    \metatblIsLong{#1}{\noexpand\endhead}{}%
  }\kvt@@do}
```

\kvt@dottedrowcolors The \kvt@dottedrowcolors{⟨*start-row*⟩}{⟨*colors*⟩} sets up row colors using the \rowcolors macro of xcolor. The {⟨*colors*⟩} parameter expects arguments of the form "⟨*color1*⟩..⟨*color2*⟩" (the syntax used for the rowbg option. The row colors then alternate between ⟨*color1*⟩ and ⟨*color2*⟩, starting with ⟨*color1*⟩ in ⟨*start-row*⟩. This macro substitutes \taburowcolors for non-tabu environments. If ⟨*colors*⟩ is empty, then no row colors are setup.

```
\newcommand\kvt@dottedrowcolors[2]{%
  \ifstrempty{#2}{}{\kvt@dottedrowcolors@i{#1}#2\@nil}}
\def\kvt@dottedrowcolors@i#1#2..#3\@nil{%
```

Since \rowcolors expects its color arguments to specify the odd and even color, we swap arguments depending on the parity of ⟨*start-row*⟩ to ensure ⟨*color1*⟩ is applied to ⟨*start-row*⟩.

```
  \ifnumodd{#1}
    {\rowcolors{#1}{#2}{#3}}
    {\rowcolors{#1}{#3}{#2}}}
```

\kvt@taburowcolors The \kvt@taburowcolors{⟨*colors*⟩} expands to \taburowcolors{⟨*colors*⟩} if ⟨*colors*⟩ is nonempty and does have no effect if ⟨*color*⟩ is empty.

```
\newcommand\kvt@taburowcolors[1]{%
  \ifstrempty{#1}{}{\taburowcolors{#1}}}
```

\kvt@DefineStdTabEnv The \kvt@DefineStdTabEnv[⟨*shape*⟩]{⟨*env*⟩} macro defines the macros needed for the given ⟨*shape*⟩ value. If ⟨*shape*⟩ is omitted, ⟨*env*⟩ (the name of the environment to use for the shape) is used as ⟨*shape*⟩ value.

Note: In the future, the macro could automatically add ⟨*option*⟩ to the list of possible values for the shape option.

```
\newcommand\kvt@DefineStdTabEnv{\@dblarg\kvt@DefineStdTabEnv@i}
\newcommand\kvt@DefineStdTabEnv@i[2][]{%
  \expandafter\newcommand\csname kvt@StartTable@#1\endcsname[1]{%
    \kvt@StartTabularlike{#2}{##1}}%
  \csedef{kvt@EndTable@#1}{%
    \expandafter\noexpand\csname end#2\endcsname}}
```

\kvt@DefineDualTabEnv The \kvt@DefineDualTabEnv{⟨*shape*⟩}{⟨*nonX-env*⟩}{⟨*X-env*⟩} macro defines the macros for the given ⟨*shape*⟩ name. The macros are defined in a way such that the table environment ⟨*nonX-env*⟩ is used for typesetting tables that do not use X columns and that table environment ⟨*X-env*⟩ is used for typesetting tables that do use X columns.

```
\newcommand\kvt@DefineDualTabEnv[3]{%
  \expandafter\newcommand\csname kvt@StartTable@#1\endcsname[1]{%
    \kvt@ifhasXcolumns{##1}
      {\csedef{kvt@EndTable@#1}{%
         \expandafter\noexpand\csname end#3\endcsname}%
      \kvt@StartTabularlike{#3}{##1}%
     }{\csedef{kvt@EndTable@#1}{%
        \expandafter\noexpand\csname end#2\endcsname}%
      \kvt@StartTabularlike{#2}{##1}}}}
```

\kvt@ifhasXcolumns The \kvt@ifhasXcolumns{⟨*tname*⟩}{⟨*iftrue*⟩}{⟨*iffalse*⟩} takes a table type ⟨*tname*⟩ and checks whether the table type contains an "X" column. If such a column is contained, the macro expands to ⟨*iftrue*⟩. Otherwise, it expands to ⟨*iffalse*⟩.

```
\newcommand\kvt@ifhasXcolumns[1]{%
  \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\metatbl@ifhasXcolumns
  \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter{%
    \csname kvt@alignments@#1\endcsname}}
```

The following lines define the macros for the various table shapes / environments.

```
\kvt@DefineStdTabEnv{tabular}
\kvt@DefineStdTabEnv{longtable}
\kvt@DefineStdTabEnv{tabularx}
\kvt@DefineStdTabEnv{xltabular}
\kvt@DefineStdTabEnv{tabu}
\kvt@DefineStdTabEnv{longtabu}
```

10.7.2 Table Environment Properties

The following code maintains properties about known table environments. This code does not depend on other code of the keyvaltable package but is only used by keyvaltable.

The following properties can be maintained about table environments.

```
\define@boolkey[metatbl]{EnvProp}{isLong}{\metatbl@boolprop{isLong}{#1}}
\define@boolkey[metatbl]{EnvProp}{isTabu}{\metatbl@boolprop{isTabu}{#1}}
\define@boolkey[metatbl]{EnvProp}{hasWidth}{%
  \metatbl@boolprop{hasWidth}{#1}}
\define@boolkey[metatbl]{EnvProp}{hasCaption}{%
  \metatbl@boolprop{hasCaption}{#1}}
\define@boolkey[metatbl]{EnvProp}{canVAlign}{%
  \metatbl@boolprop{canVAlign}{#1}}
\define@boolkey[metatbl]{EnvProp}{canHAlign}{%
  \metatbl@boolprop{canHAlign}{#1}}
\define@cmdkey[metatbl]{EnvProp}{packages}{\metatbl@setprop{pkg}{#1}}
```

The atEnd property shall be set to TEX code with one argument (i.e., using the positional argument #1) that adds its argument to the end of the active table environment's final content. Finding such code is not obvious for table environments that collect the content of the environment, like tabularx does, for instance.

```
\define@key[metatbl]{EnvProp}{atEnd}{\metatbl@setprop[1]{atEnd}{#1}}
```

\metatblRegisterEnv The \metatblRegisterEnv{⟨*env-name*⟩}{⟨*properties*⟩} macro registers a table environment with name ⟨*env-name*⟩ and sets its properties according to ⟨*properties*⟩, a comma-separated key-value list.

```
\newrobustcmd\metatblRegisterEnv[2]{%
  \edef\metatbl@@envname{#1}%
  \setkeys[metatbl]{EnvProp}{#2}}
```

`\metatbl@setprop` The `\metatbl@setprop[`⟨*n*⟩`]{`⟨*key*⟩`}{`⟨*value*⟩`}` macro defines a macro with ⟨*n*⟩ arguments (0 by default) for the environment stored in `\metatbl@@envname` and the given ⟨*key*⟩. This macro then expands to ⟨*value*⟩.

```
\newcommand\metatbl@setprop[3][0]{%
  \expandafter\newcommand
    \csname metatbl@EnvProp@#2@\metatbl@@envname\endcsname[#1]{#3}}
```

`\metatbl@boolprop` The `\metatbl@boolprop{`⟨*prop*⟩`}{`⟨*value*⟩`}` macro stores the Boolean value ⟨*value*⟩ in a property ⟨*prop*⟩ for the environment stored in `\metatbl@@envname`.

```
\newcommand\metatbl@boolprop[2]{%
  \providebool{metatbl@EnvProp@#1@\metatbl@@envname}%
  \setbool{metatbl@EnvProp@#1@\metatbl@@envname}{#2}}
```

`\metatblIsLong` `\metatblIsTabu` `\metatblHasWidth` `\metatblHasCaption` `\metatblCanVAlign` `\metatblCanHAlign` The macro `\metatblIsLong{`⟨*env-name*⟩`}{`⟨*iftrue*⟩`}{`⟨*iffalse*⟩`}` expands to ⟨*iftrue*⟩ if ⟨*env-name*⟩ is a "long" table environment, i.e., one that can span multiple pages. Otherwise, the macro expands to ⟨*iffalse*⟩. The macro `\metatblIsTabu{`⟨*env-name*⟩`}{`⟨*iftrue*⟩`}{`⟨*iffalse*⟩`}` expands to ⟨*iftrue*⟩ if ⟨*env-name*⟩ is a table environment that inherits from `tabu` and expands to ⟨*iffalse*⟩ otherwise. The macro `\metatblHasWidth{`⟨*env-name*⟩`}{`⟨*iftrue*⟩`}{`⟨*iffalse*⟩`}` expands to ⟨*iftrue*⟩ if ⟨*env-name*⟩ is a table environment that expects a width argument and expands to ⟨*iffalse*⟩ otherwise. `\metatblHasCaption{`⟨*env-name*⟩`}{`⟨*iftrue*⟩`}{`⟨*iffalse*⟩`}` expands to ⟨*iftrue*⟩ if ⟨*env-name*⟩ is a table environment that supports a caption and expands to ⟨*iffalse*⟩ otherwise.

```
\newcommand\metatblIsLong[1]{\ifbool{metatbl@EnvProp@isLong@#1}}
\newcommand\metatblIsTabu[1]{\ifbool{metatbl@EnvProp@isTabu@#1}}
\newcommand\metatblHasWidth[1]{\ifbool{metatbl@EnvProp@hasWidth@#1}}
\newcommand\metatblHasCaption[1]{\ifbool{metatbl@EnvProp@hasCaption@#1}}
\newcommand\metatblCanVAlign[1]{\ifbool{metatbl@EnvProp@canVAlign@#1}}
\newcommand\metatblCanHAlign[1]{\ifbool{metatbl@EnvProp@canHAlign@#1}}
```

`\metatblUsePackage` `\metatblRequire` Macros `\metatblUsePackage{`⟨*env-names*⟩`}` and `\metatblRequire{`⟨*env-names*⟩`}` load the packages required for typesetting `KeyValTable` tables based on the table environments listed in ⟨*env-names*⟩. The former aims more at normal document use, the second at use by package developers.

```
\newcommand\metatblUsePackage[1]{%
  \def\do##1{%
    \metatbl@csnamearg\usepackage{metatbl@EnvProp@pkg@##1}}%
  \docsvlist{#1}}
\newcommand\metatblRequire[1]{%
  \def\do##1{%
    \metatbl@csnamearg\RequirePackage{metatbl@EnvProp@pkg@##1}}%
  \docsvlist{#1}}
```

`\metatblAtEnd` The `\metatblAtEnd{`⟨*env-name*⟩`}{`⟨*code*⟩`}` macro registers ⟨*code*⟩ for addition at the end of tables based on the ⟨*env-name*⟩ environment.

```
\newcommand\metatblAtEnd[2]{% #1=env-name, #2=code
  \csname metatbl@EnvProp@atEnd@#1\endcsname{#2}}
```

`\metatbl@csnamearg` The auxiliary macro `\metatbl@csnamearg{`⟨*command*⟩`}{`⟨*csname*⟩`}` passes the expansion of the macro with name ⟨*csname*⟩ as the first argument to ⟨*command*⟩.

```
\newcommand\metatbl@csnamearg[2]{%
  \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter#1%
  \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter{\csname#2\endcsname}}
```

The following are the properties of some basic table environments.

```
\metatblRegisterEnv{tabular}{%
  isLong=false, hasWidth=false, isTabu=false, hasCaption=false,
  canVAlign=true, canHAlign=false,
  packages={},
  atEnd={\preto\endtabular{#1}},
}
\metatblRegisterEnv{tabularx}{%
  isLong=false, hasWidth=true, isTabu=false, hasCaption=false,
  canVAlign=true, canHAlign=false,
  packages=tabularx,
  atEnd={%
```

Of the following two lines, the latter is for the case that the xltabular package is loaded, and the former is for the case that the package is not loaded.

```
    \preto\TX@endtabularx{\toks@\expandafter{\the\toks@#1}}%
    \preto\XLT@i@TX@endtabularx{\toks@\expandafter{\the\toks@#1}}},
}
\metatblRegisterEnv{longtable}{%
  isLong=true, hasWidth=false, isTabu=false, hasCaption=true,
  canVAlign=false, canHAlign=true,
  packages={longtable},
  atEnd={\preto\endlongtable{#1}},
}
\metatblRegisterEnv{xltabular}{%
  isLong=true, hasWidth=true, isTabu=false, hasCaption=true,
  canVAlign=false, canHAlign=true,
  packages=xltabular,
  atEnd={\preto\XLT@ii@TX@endtabularx{\toks@\expandafter{\the\toks@#1}}},
}
\metatblRegisterEnv{tabu}{%
  isLong=false, hasWidth=true, isTabu=true, hasCaption=false,
  canVAlign=true, canHAlign=false,
  packages={tabu},
```

The following is not a mistake: `tabu` does `\def\endtabu{\endtabular}` at the beginning of a `tabu` environment.

```
  atEnd={\preto\endtabular{#1}},
}
\metatblRegisterEnv{longtabu}{%
  isLong=true, hasWidth=true, isTabu=true, hasCaption=true,
  canVAlign=false, canHAlign=true,
  packages={tabu,longtable},
```

The following is not a mistake: `tabu` does `\def\endlongtabu{\endlongtable}` at the beginning of a `longtabu` environment.

```
  atEnd={\preto\endlongtable{#1}},
}
```

`\metatbl@ifhasXcolumns` The `\metatbl@ifhasXcolumns{`⟨*preamble*⟩`}{`⟨*iftrue*⟩`}{`⟨*iffalse*⟩`}` takes a ⟨*preamble*⟩ (the argument of a `tabular` environment that specifies the columns of the table) and checks, whether this preamble contains an "`X`" column. If such a column is contained, the macro expands to ⟨*iftrue*⟩. Otherwise, it expands to ⟨*iffalse*⟩.

```
\newrobustcmd\metatbl@ifhasXcolumns[1]{%
  \begingroup
```

The `\metatbl@@branch` macro is used at the end of the macro to select ⟨*iftrue*⟩ or ⟨*iffalse*⟩ for expansion. Initially, the macro is defined to select ⟨*iffalse*⟩.

```
  \def\metatbl@@branch{\@secondoftwo}%
```

The code uses the `\@mkpream` macro of the array package to create an `\halign` preamble from the `tabular` ⟨*preamble*⟩. The result of `\@mkpream` is in `\@preamble` afterwards, but this result is not used, but rather discarded at the `\endgroup` below. Rather, we hook into `\@mkpream` via `\NC@rewrite@X`, which is used when an `X` column was encountered in ⟨*preamble*⟩.[3] When an `X` column is encountered, `\metatbl@@branch` is redefined to expand to ⟨*iftrue*⟩ in the end.

```
  \def\NC@rewrite@X{\def\metatbl@@branch{\@firstoftwo}\NC@find l}%
  \@mkpream{#1}%
  \expandafter\endgroup\metatbl@@branch}
```

10.7.3 Environment-Independent Parts

`\kvt@AddKeyValRow` The `\kvt@AddKeyValRow{`⟨*pre*⟩`}{`⟨*post*⟩`}{`⟨*tname*⟩`}[`⟨*options*⟩`]{`⟨*content*⟩`}` macro composes a row for the table of type ⟨*tname*⟩ from the given ⟨*content*⟩ and ⟨*options*⟩. The ⟨*content*⟩ is a key-value list that specifies the content of the individual cells in the row. The result is returned in macro `\kvt@@row`. The arguments ⟨*pre*⟩ and ⟨*post*⟩ are expanded at the very beginning, resp. end of the macro. They allow to control grouping (`\begingroup` and `\endgroup`) as well as table placement via `\noalign`.

```
\newcommand\kvt@AddKeyValRow[3]{%
  #1%
```

It's essential that ⟨*pre*⟩ above comes even before `\@ifnextchar` and, therefore, cannot be moved into `\kvt@AddKeyValRow@i`: The `\@ifnextchar` is not fully expandable and therefore any `\noalign` (in ⟨*pre*⟩) following `\@ifnextchar` would lead to "misplaced `\noalign`" errors.

```
  \@ifnextchar[%]
    {\kvt@AddKeyValRow@i{#2}{#3}}
    {\kvt@AddKeyValRow@i{#2}{#3}[]}}
```

`\kvt@AddKeyValRow@i` The `\kvt@AddKeyValRow@i{`⟨*post*⟩`}{`⟨*tname*⟩`}[`⟨*options*⟩`]{`⟨*content*⟩`}` macro parses ⟨*options*⟩ and evaluates the `hidden` option.

```
\def\kvt@AddKeyValRow@i#1#2[#3]#4{%
  \kvt@setkeys{#3}{Row}%
  \ifbool{kvt@Row@hidden}
    {\let\kvt@@row\@empty #1}
    {\kvt@AddKeyValRow@ii{#1}{#2}{#4}}}
```

[3]This hooking into `\@mkpream` is inspired by how `tabularx` replaces `X` columns by `p` columns as part of its measuring.

`\kvt@AddKeyValRow@ii` The `\kvt@AddKeyValRow@ii{`⟨*post*⟩`}{`⟨*tname*⟩`}{`⟨*content*⟩`}` macro mainly processes ⟨*content*⟩ as well as ⟨*options*⟩ that have already been parsed by `\kvt@AddKeyValRow@i`.

```
\def\kvt@AddKeyValRow@ii#1#2#3{%
  \setkeys[KeyValTable]{#2}{#3}%
```

Initialize and first add the `\noalign` material to the row.

```
  \def\kvt@@row{}%
  \ifdefvoid\cmdkvt@Row@above{}{%
    \eappto\kvt@@row{\noexpand\noalign{\noexpand\vspace{%
      \expandonce\cmdkvt@Row@above}}}}%
  \ifdefvoid\cmdkvt@Row@bg{}{%
    \eappto\kvt@@row{\noexpand\rowcolor{\expandonce\cmdkvt@Row@bg}}}%
  \ifbool{kvt@Row@uncounted}{}{%
    \appto\kvt@@row{\noalign{\kvt@stepcounters}}}%
```

If a row alignment is specified, a default `\multicolumn` display is enabled for the row's cells.

```
  \ifdefvoid\cmdkvt@Row@align
    {\let\kvt@@rowmkmulticolumn\@empty}
    {\edef\kvt@@rowmkmulticolumn{%
       \noexpand\multicolumn{1}{\expandonce\cmdkvt@Row@align}}}%
```

The following defines a macro `\kvt@@cellfmtbuilder{`⟨*cmd*⟩`}{`⟨*csname*⟩`}`. This macro defines the macro ⟨*cmd*⟩`{`⟨*cell*⟩`}` to format the cell content, ⟨*cell*⟩, based on the column format ⟨*csname*⟩ and the row formatting options. Through this "builder" macro, the row format options need only be considered once and the column format options can then be included when the displayed columns are iterated over.

```
  \ifcsvoid{cmdkvt@Row@format!}
    {\edef\kvt@@cellfmtbuilder##1##2{%
       \noexpand\edef##1####1{%
         \noexpand\kvt@expandonce@onearg\noexpand\kvt@@mkmulticolumn
         {\ifcsvoid{cmdkvt@Row@format*}{\@firstofone}
           {\noexpand\unexpanded{\csexpandonce{cmdkvt@Row@format*}}}}%
         {\noexpand\csexpandonce{##2}{%
             \ifdefvoid\cmdkvt@Row@format{\@firstofone}
               {\noexpand\unexpanded{\expandonce\cmdkvt@Row@format}}%
              {####1}}}}}}}%
    {\edef\kvt@@cellfmtbuilder##1##2{%
      \noexpand\edef##1####1{%
        \noexpand\kvt@expandonce@onearg\noexpand\kvt@@mkmulticolumn{%
          \noexpand\unexpanded{\csexpandonce{cmdkvt@Row@format!}}%
            {####1}}}}}%
```

The following loop uses `\do{`⟨*cname*⟩`}` to append the content of all displayed columns (in the given format and using the given default value), where each column value is in `\cmdKeyValTable@`⟨*tname*⟩`@`⟨*cname*⟩. Note that currently the default value is formatted using the given format macro – a design decision.

```
  \kvt@@span=0\relax
  \kvt@def@atseconduse\kvt@@switchcol{\appto\kvt@@row{&}}%
  \def\do##1{%
```

First, check whether a column-spanning cell is active (`\kvt@@span` > 0). If this is the case, ensure that if the raw cell content in the current column is empty, then the column is simply ignored and otherwise an error is produced.

```
  \ifnumgreater\kvt@@span{0}
    {\advance\kvt@@span\m@ne
     \ifcsvoid{cmdKeyValTable@#2@##1}{}
       {\ifdefvoid\kvt@@curcgname
         {\kvt@error{Column '##1' nonempty inside a
                     \string\multicolumn}{}}
         {\kvt@error{Column '##1' nonempty inside column group
                     '\kvt@@curcgname'}{}}}}
    {\kvt@@switchcol
```

Initialize the multicolumn display to the row's default.

```
     \let\kvt@@mkmulticolumn\kvt@@rowmkmulticolumn
     \letcs\kvt@@curcolformat{kvt@col@format@#2@##1}%
```

First recover the cell content (either the specified value for the row or, if no value is specified for the row, the cell's default value) without formatting.

```
     \ifcsvoid{cmdKeyValTable@#2@##1}
       {\letcs\kvt@@cell{kvt@col@default@#2@##1}}
       {\letcs\kvt@@cell{cmdKeyValTable@#2@##1}%
```

Unless the default cell value is used, first check for a multicolumn value. Default cell values should not need this. The check is done before the expansion code afterwards, in order for applying the expansion to the code in the cell value rather than to the multicolumn code.

```
        \expandafter\kvt@CheckMulticolumn\expandafter{\kvt@@cell}{#2}%
```

Apply expansion control options, but only to manually supplied cell values, not to default values.

```
        \ifbool{kvt@Row@expandonce}
          {\expandafter\let\expandafter\kvt@@cell\kvt@@cell}{}%
        \ifbool{kvt@Row@expand}
          {\protected@edef\kvt@@cell{\kvt@@cell}}{}}%
```

Separately also already create the content – with formatting unless the user explicitly requested no cell formatting.

```
     \ifcsvoid{kvt@@noformat@#2@##1}
       {\kvt@@cellfmtbuilder\kvt@@formatter{kvt@@curcolformat}}%
       {\let\kvt@@formatter\@firstofone}%
     \csundef{kvt@@noformat@#2@##1}%
     \edef\kvt@@fmtcell{\expandafter\expandonce\expandafter{%
       \expandafter\kvt@@formatter\expandafter{%
         \kvt@@cell}}}%
```

Finally, append the cell to the row.

```
     \expandafter\appto\expandafter\kvt@@row\expandafter{%
       \kvt@@fmtcell}}%
 }\dolistcsloop{kvt@displaycols@#2}%
 \undef\kvt@@cellfmtbuilder
```

Finally, add the concluding newline for the row as well as the vertical space after the row, if requested.

```
  \appto\kvt@@row{\tabularnewline}%
  \ifdefvoid\cmdkvt@Row@below{}{%
    \eappto\kvt@@row{\noexpand\noalign{\noexpand\vspace{%
      \expandonce\cmdkvt@Row@below}}}}%
```

At the very end of the expansion text, put ⟨*post*⟩.

```
  #1}
```

`\kvt@def@atseconduse` The `\kvt@def@atseconduse{`⟨*cmd*⟩`}{`⟨*code*⟩`}` defines the macro ⟨*cmd*⟩ to expand to ⟨*code*⟩ but only from its second use onwards. At its first use, ⟨*cmd*⟩ only redefines itself to ⟨*code*⟩ but does not do anything else.

```
\newcommand\kvt@def@atseconduse[2]{\def#1{\def#1{#2}}}
```

`\kvt@expandonce@onearg` The `\kvt@expandonce@onearg{`⟨*cmd*⟩`}{`⟨*arg*⟩`}` macro expands to ⟨*arg*⟩ if ⟨*cmd*⟩ is empty and expands to an `\expandonce` on ⟨*cmd*⟩ with ⟨*arg*⟩ as argument otherwise. This macro is for an `\edef` context in which an empty ⟨*cmd*⟩ should not leave any parentheses around the ⟨*arg*⟩.

```
\newcommand\kvt@expandonce@onearg[2]{%
  \ifdefequal{#1}{\@empty}{#2}{\expandonce{#1}{#2}}}
```

Note that the alternative of avoiding the conditional (`\ifdefequal`) in the above code and using `\@firstofone` instead of `\@empty` for a noop in ⟨*cmd*⟩ does not work: Using '`\expandonce{`⟨*cmd*⟩`}{`⟨*arg*⟩`}`' would expand to '`\unexpanded\expandafter{\@firstofone}`' and produces the error 'Argument of `\@firstofone` has an extra `}`'. Using '`\expandonce{`⟨*cmd*⟩`{`⟨*arg*⟩`}}`' would expand to '`\unexpanded{`⟨*arg*⟩`}`' and, thus, prevent expansion of ⟨*arg*⟩.

`\kvt@stepcounters` The `\kvt@stepcounters[`⟨*delta*⟩`]` macro increments all row counters by ⟨*delta*⟩. If ⟨*delta*⟩ is omitted, ⟨*delta*⟩=1.

```
\newcommand\kvt@stepcounters[1][1]{%
  \addtocounter{kvtRow}{#1}%
  \addtocounter{kvtTypeRow}{#1}%
  \addtocounter{kvtTotalRow}{#1}}
```

`\kvt@CheckMulticolumn` The `\kvt@CheckMulticolumn{`⟨*content*⟩`}{`⟨*tname*⟩`}` macro checks whether a cell's ⟨*content*⟩ in a table of type ⟨*tname*⟩ spans multiple columns in one of two ways:

1. ⟨*content*⟩ = `\multicolumn{`⟨*n*⟩`}{`⟨*align*⟩`}{`⟨*content*⟩`}` or
2. ⟨*content*⟩ = `\kvt@@@colgroup{`⟨*cgname*⟩`}{`⟨*n*⟩`}{`⟨*align*⟩`}{`⟨*content*⟩`}`

The first way corresponds to the case that a user of the package explicitly assigns a `\multicolumn` expression to a cell in a row. The second way is generated by the package when a user assigns a normal cell value to a column group key.

```
\newcommand\kvt@CheckMulticolumn[2]{%
```

For parsing ⟨*content*⟩, the macro uses `\kvt@CheckMulticolumn@i` and adds 5 `\relax` after ⟨*content*⟩ for the case that ⟨*content*⟩ is empty or too short.

```
  \kvt@CheckMulticolumn@i{#2}#1%
    \relax\relax\relax\relax\relax\kvt@@undefined}
```

`\kvt@CheckMulticolumn@i` The `\kvt@CheckMulticolumn@i{`⟨*tname*⟩`}{`⟨*c1*⟩`}`$\cdots$`{`⟨*c5*⟩`}{`⟨*ign*⟩`}\@undefined` macro checks ⟨*content*⟩ when split into ⟨*c1*⟩$\cdots$⟨*c5*⟩ for one of the two multicolumn cases listed in the description of `\kvt@CheckMulticolumn`.

```
\def\kvt@CheckMulticolumn@i#1#2#3#4#5#6#7\kvt@@undefined{%
  \ifdefmacro{#2}{%
```

First case: ⟨*c1*⟩=`\multicolumn`. In this case, we have ⟨*c2*⟩=⟨*n*⟩, ⟨*c3*⟩=⟨*align*⟩, and ⟨*c4*⟩=⟨*content*⟩.

```
    \ifx#2\multicolumn
      \kvt@SetMulticolumn{#4}{#3}{#5}%
      \let\kvt@@curcgname\@empty
```

Second case: ⟨*c1*⟩=`\kvt@@@colgroup`. In this case, we have ⟨*c3*⟩=⟨*n*⟩, ⟨*c4*⟩=⟨*align*⟩, and ⟨*c5*⟩=⟨*content*⟩. Moreover, ⟨*c2*⟩ holds ⟨*cgname*⟩.

```
    \else\ifx#2\kvt@@@colgroup
      \letcs\kvt@@curcolformat{kvt@colgrp@format@#1@#3}%
      \def\kvt@@curcgname{#3}%
```

If a row alignment is defined, it overrides the alignment of the column group:

```
      \ifdefvoid\cmdkvt@Row@align
        {\kvt@SetMulticolumn{#5}{#4}{#6}}
        {\expandafter
         \kvt@SetMulticolumn\expandafter{\cmdkvt@Row@align}{#4}{#6}}%
    \fi\fi}{}}
```

`\kvt@@@colgroup` The `\kvt@@@colgroup` macro is not used as an actual macro but only as an identifier for `\kvt@CheckMulticolumn@i`.

```
\newcommand\kvt@@@colgroup{kvt@@@colgroup}
```

`\kvt@SetMulticolumn` The `\kvt@SetMulticolumn{`⟨*align*⟩`}{`⟨*n*⟩`}{`⟨*content*⟩`}` records that ⟨*n*⟩ cells, starting from the current cell, belong to a multicolumn cell with alignment ⟨*align*⟩ and the given ⟨*content*⟩.

```
\newcommand\kvt@SetMulticolumn[3]{%
```

First, record ⟨*n*⟩ in `\kvt@@span`. The subtraction of -1 is already in preparation for the next column, in which one spanning has already been reduced.

```
  \kvt@@span=#2\relax \advance\kvt@@span\m@ne
```

Next, unwrap the cell's ⟨*content*⟩ to `\kvt@@cell` and record the `\kvt@@mkmulticolumn` for re-wrapping the content later, after all cell formatting has been applied.

```
  \def\kvt@@cell{#3}%
  \def\kvt@@mkmulticolumn{\multicolumn{#2}{#1}}}
```

10.7.4 Row Styles

`\kvtNewRowStyle` The `\kvtNewRowStyle{`⟨*name*⟩`}{`⟨*row-options*⟩`}` macro declares ⟨*name*⟩ as a row style and defines it to be equivalent to specifying ⟨*row-options*⟩ directly in the optional argument of `\Row`. The macro fails if ⟨*name*⟩ is already declared as a row style.

```
\newcommand\kvtNewRowStyle[2]{%
  \ifcsundef{kvt@@rowstyle@#1}
    {\csdef{kvt@@rowstyle@#1}{#2}}
    {\kvt@error{Row style '#1' is already defined}{Use
      \string\kvtRenewRowStyle\space to change an existing style.}}}
```

\kvtRenewRowStyle The \kvtRenewRowStyle{⟨*name*⟩}{⟨*row-options*⟩} macro re-defines an already existing row style with new ⟨*row-options*⟩.

```
\newcommand\kvtRenewRowStyle[2]{%
  \ifcsundef{kvt@@rowstyle@#1}
    {\kvt@error{Row style '#1' is not defined}
      {Use \string\kvtNewRowStyle\space to define a new row style.}}
    {\csdef{kvt@@rowstyle@#1}{#2}}}
```

\kvt@UseRowStyle The \kvt@UseRowStyle{⟨*style*⟩} macro sets the row keys based on the ⟨*row-options*⟩ stored for the given ⟨*style*⟩.

```
\newcommand\kvt@UseRowStyle[1]{%
  \ifcsundef{kvt@@rowstyle@#1}
    {\kvt@error{Row style '#1' is not defined}
      {Use \string\kvtNewRowStyle\space to define a new row style.}}
    {\kvt@setcskeys{kvt@@rowstyle@#1}{Row}}}
```

\kvt@UseRowStyles The \kvt@UseRowStyle{⟨*styles*⟩} macro sets the row keys based on the ⟨*row-options*⟩ for all styles in the comma-separated list ⟨*styles*⟩.

```
\newcommand\kvt@UseRowStyles[1]{%
```

We use \kvt@xkv@disablepreset to eliminate undesired effects that would otherwise be caused by preset values for keys. For an example of such side-effect, consider a style "vis" that is defined as "hidden=false". Then, \Row[bg=red,style=vis]{...} causes a \setkeys[kvt]{Row}{hidden=false} to be processed inside the \setkeys[kvt]{Row}{bg=red,style=vis}, after the bg=red is processed. The former \setkeys would then again employ the presets for Row (e.g., from a \kvtSet{Row/bg=blue}) and undesirably overwrite the bg=red.

```
  \kvt@xkv@disablepreset[kvt]{Row}{%
    \forcsvlist\kvt@UseRowStyle{#1}}}
```

\kvt@xkv@disablepreset The \kvt@xkv@disablepreset[⟨*prefix*⟩]{⟨*family*⟩}{⟨*code*⟩} disables head presets and tail presets for ⟨*family*⟩ during the expansion of ⟨*code*⟩.

```
\newcommand\kvt@xkv@disablepreset[3][KV]{%
  \ifnumgreater{\XKV@depth}{1}
    {#3}
    {\kvt@xkv@savepreset{#1}{#2}{h}%
     \kvt@xkv@savepreset{#1}{#2}{t}%
     #3%
     \kvt@xkv@restorepreset{#1}{#2}{h}%
     \kvt@xkv@restorepreset{#1}{#2}{t}}}
```

\kvt@xkv@savepreset
\kvt@xkv@restorepreset The auxiliary macro \kvt@xkv@savepreset{⟨*prefix*⟩}{⟨*family*⟩}{⟨*h/t*⟩} saves and unsets the preset keys (head keys for ⟨*h/t*⟩=h and tail keys otherwise) for ⟨*family*⟩. The macro \kvt@xkv@restorepreset{⟨*prefix*⟩}{⟨*family*⟩}{⟨*h/t*⟩} restores the preset keys saved via \kvt@xkv@savepreset.

```
\newcommand\kvt@xkv@savepreset[3]{%
  \csletcs{kvt@@saved@preset#3}{XKV@#1@#2@preset#3}%
  \csundef{XKV@#1@#2@preset#3}}
\newcommand\kvt@xkv@restorepreset[3]{%
  \csletcs{XKV@#1@#2@preset#3}{kvt@@saved@preset#3}}
```

10.8 Collecting Key-Value Table Content

\NewCollectedTable The \NewCollectedTable{⟨*cname*⟩}{⟨*tname*⟩} macro registers a new table for recorded rows under name ⟨*cname*⟩ for table type ⟨*tname*⟩. The macro can only be used when ⟨*cname*⟩ is not already defined. It's function is not more than memorizing ⟨*tname*⟩ for ⟨*cname*⟩.

```
\newcommand\NewCollectedTable[2]{%
  \ifcsvoid{kvt@@tnameof@#1}
    {\csgdef{kvt@@tnameof@#1}{#2}}
    {\kvt@error{Name '#1' for a row collection is already defined}
      {Check for other \string\NewCollectedTable{#1}.}}}
```

\CollectRow The \CollectRow[⟨*options*⟩]{⟨*cname*⟩}{⟨*content*⟩} writes a \kvt@RecordedRow entry to the aux file. Fragile parts of ⟨*content*⟩ are protected through \protected@write.

```
\newcommand\CollectRow[3][]{%
  \ifcsvoid{kvt@@tnameof@#2}
    {\kvt@error{No row collection with name '#2' defined}
      {Use \string\NewCollectedTable in the preamble to define it.}}
    {%
```

First check in a local group whether the passed ⟨*content*⟩ and ⟨*options*⟩ are of a proper syntax.

```
      \begingroup
      \kvt@setkeys{#1}{Row}%
      \kvt@colsetcskeys{kvt@@tnameof@#2}{#3}%
      \endgroup
```

Next, write to \@auxout.

```
      \kvt@protected@write\@auxout{\string\kvt@RecordedRow{#1}{#2}{%
```

In the following, the columns' default values are explicitly added to the row. This ensures that defaults are expanded (via the \write) at the point at which a row is recorded rather than when the row is displayed. This allows using \thepage as the default value for a column with the intuitively expected outcome.

```
        \kvt@coldefaults{#2}%
        #3}}%
    }}
```

\kvt@protected@write The \kvt@protected@write{⟨*file*⟩}{⟨*content*⟩} macro writes ⟨*content*⟩ to ⟨*file*⟩. The write ensures that ⟨*content*⟩ is written in a particularly protected form that

1. protects ordinarily \protect'ed parts via \protected@write;

```
      \newcommand\kvt@protected@write[2]{\protected@write{#1}
```

2. protects table macros – like \thekvtRow –, which are stored in the etoolbox list \kvt@@writeprotected@cmds, by defining them to expand to their own name – delaying the actual expansion until when the file's contents is expanded;

```
          {\def\do##1{\def##1{\string##1}}%
           \dolistloop{\kvt@@writeprotected@cmds}%
```

3. protects table counters like `kvtRow` by adapting the counter-formatting macros to treat table counters differently from other counters.

```
          \forlistloop{\kvt@writeprotect@fmt}{\kvt@@numberformatters}}
         {#2}}
```

`\kvt@writeprotect@fmt` The `\kvt@writeprotect@fmt{`⟨*fmt-csname*⟩`}` macro takes the name of a counter-formatting macro (e.g., the name "arabic" for the macro`\arabic`) and redefines it such that counters declared via `\kvtDeclareTableCounters` are not expanded while all other counters are treated normally.

```
\newcommand\kvt@writeprotect@fmt[1]{%
```

First, save a copy of ⟨*fmt-csname*⟩ and then redefine ⟨*fmt-csname*⟩.

```
  \csletcs{kvt@@fmt@#1}{#1}%
  \csdef{#1}##1{%
```

The `kvt@@c@##1` in the following condition is a csname that is defined by `\kvtDeclareTableCounters` if `##1` (the counter to be formatted) has been declared as a table counter. If the macro is defined, then ⟨*fmt-csname*⟩ expands to its name with its argument. Otherwise, the saved copy of ⟨*fmt-csname*⟩ is expanded, producing the actual counter value.

```
    \ifcsdef{kvt@@c@##1}
      {\expandafter\string\csname#1\endcsname{##1}}
      {\csname kvt@@fmt@#1\endcsname{##1}}}}
```

`\kvtDeclareTableMacros` The `\kvtDeclareTableMacros{`⟨*macro-list*⟩`}` macro declares all the macros in ⟨*macro-list*⟩ to be "table macros", i.e., macros that should be expanded inside the `KeyValTable` environment rather than in a `\CollectRow`. The macro records the ⟨*macro-list*⟩ by appending its elements to `\kvt@@writeprotected@cmds`. The actual expansion control is performed by `\kvt@protected@write`.

```
\newcommand\kvtDeclareTableMacros[1]{%
  \forcsvlist{\listadd\kvt@@writeprotected@cmds}{#1}}
```

`\kvt@@writeprotected@cmds` Initially empty etoolbox list of table macros.

```
\newcommand\kvt@@writeprotected@cmds{}
```

`\kvtDeclareTableCounters` The `\kvtDeclareTableCounters{`⟨*counter-list*⟩`}` macro declares all the counters in ⟨*counter-list*⟩ to be "table counters", i.e., counters that should be expanded inside the `KeyValTable` environment rather than in a `\CollectRow`. The macro only marks the counters by defining `\kvt@@c@`⟨*counter*⟩. The actual expansion control is performed by `\kvt@writeprotect@fmt`.

```
\newcommand\kvtDeclareTableCounters[1]{%
  \def\do##1{\cslet{kvt@@c@##1}\@ne}%
  \docsvlist{#1}}
```

`\kvtDeclareCtrFormatters` The `\kvtDeclareCtrFormatters{`⟨*macro-list*⟩`}` macro declares all the macros in ⟨*macro-list*⟩ to be counter-formatting macros, i.e., macros that take a LaTeX counter as their argument and format the counter's value, e.g., arabic, alphabetic, or as a roman number. The macro records the ⟨*macro-list*⟩ by appending the csnames of its elements to `\kvt@@numberformatters`. The actual expansion control for the macros in ⟨*macro-list*⟩ is performed by `\kvt@writeprotect@fmt`.

```
\newcommand\kvtDeclareCtrFormatters[1]{%
  \def\do##1{\listeadd\kvt@@numberformatters{%
    \expandafter\@gobble\string##1}}%
  \docsvlist{#1}}
```

`\kvt@@writeprotected@cmds` Initially empty etoolbox list of counter-formatting macros.

```
\newcommand\kvt@@numberformatters{}
```

The following registers the row counter macros as well as the row counters themselves as macros/counters that shall only be expanded inside the respective table.

```
\kvtDeclareTableMacros{\thekvtRow,\thekvtTypeRow,\thekvtTotalRow}
\kvtDeclareTableCounters{kvtRow,kvtTypeRow,kvtTotalRow}
```

The following registers macros that format counter values. This registering is necessary such that `\kvt@writeprotect@fmt` can protect table counters from expansion.

```
\kvtDeclareCtrFormatters{\arabic,\alph,\Alph,\roman,\Roman,\fnsymbol}
```

`\kvt@coldefault`
`\kvt@coldefaults`
`\kvt@coldefaults@i`

The `\kvt@coldefault{`⟨*tname*⟩`}{`⟨*cname*⟩`}` macro expands to "⟨*cname*⟩`={`⟨*default*⟩`},`", where ⟨*default*⟩ is the default value of column ⟨*cname*⟩ in table type ⟨*tname*⟩. If ⟨*default*⟩ is empty, then the macro expands to the empty string. The `\kvt@coldefaults@i{`⟨*tname*⟩`}` macro expands to the comma-separated list of the `\kvt@coldefault` for all *displayed* columns of table type ⟨*tname*⟩. Finally, the `\kvt@coldefaults{`⟨*cname*⟩`}` macro expands to `\kvt@coldefaults` for the table type assigned to ⟨*cname*⟩ via `\NewCollectedTable`.

```
\newcommand\kvt@coldefaults[1]{%
  \kvt@coldefaults@i{\csuse{kvt@@tnameof@#1}}}
\newcommand\kvt@coldefaults@i[1]{%
  \forlistcsloop{\kvt@coldefault{#1}}{kvt@displaycols@#1}}
\newcommand\kvt@coldefault[2]{\ifcsvoid{kvt@col@default@#1@#2}{}{%
  #2={\csuse{kvt@col@default@#1@#2}},}}
```

`\kvt@RecordedRow` The `\kvt@RecordedRow{`⟨*options*⟩`}{`⟨*cname*⟩`}{`⟨*content*⟩`}` appends a `\Row` with ⟨*options*⟩ and ⟨*content*⟩ to a global macro for ⟨*cname*⟩.

```
\newcommand\kvt@RecordedRow[3]{%
  \csgappto{kvt@@rowsof@#2}{\Row[{#1}]{#3}}}
```

`\ShowCollectedTable` The `\ShowCollectedTable[`⟨*options*⟩`]{`⟨*cname*⟩`}` produces a `KeyValTable` table for the rows stored under the given ⟨*cname*⟩, table options ⟨*options*⟩.

```
\newcommand\ShowCollectedTable[2][]{%
  \ifcsvoid{kvt@@tnameof@#2}
    {\kvt@error{No row collection with name '#2' defined}
      {Use \string\NewCollectedTable in the preamble to define it.}}
    {\ifcsvoid{kvt@@rowsof@#2}
      {\kvt@warn{No row data available for name '#2'.
        A LaTeX rerun might be needed^^M
        for the row data to be available}%
       \kvt@tableofcname{#2}{#1}{???\tabularnewline}}%
      {\kvt@tableofcname{#2}{#1}{\csuse{kvt@@rowsof@#2}}}}}
```

\kvt@tableof
\kvt@tableofcname
\kvt@tableofcname@i

The `\kvt@tableof{`⟨*tname*⟩`}{`⟨*options*⟩`}{`⟨*content*⟩`}` expands to a `KeyValTable` environment for table type ⟨*tname*⟩ with ⟨*options*⟩ and environment body ⟨*content*⟩. The `\kvt@tableofcname{`⟨*cname*⟩`}{`⟨*options*⟩`}{`⟨*content*⟩`}` expands to a `\kvt@tableof` where ⟨*tname*⟩ is the table type assigned to ⟨*cname*⟩. Finally, `\kvt@tableofcname@i` is an auxiliary macro for expansion control.

```
\newcommand\kvt@tableof[3]{%
  \begin{KeyValTable}[{#2}]{#1}%
    #3%
  \end{KeyValTable}}
\newcommand\kvt@tableofcname[1]{\expandafter
  \kvt@tableofcname@i\expandafter{\csname kvt@@tnameof@#1\endcsname}}
\newcommand\kvt@tableofcname@i[1]{\expandafter
  \kvt@tableof\expandafter{#1}}
```

10.8.1 Table Content from Files

\ShowKeyValTableFile

The `\ShowKeyValTableFile[`⟨*options*⟩`]{`⟨*tname*⟩`}{`⟨*filename*⟩`}` loads the content of the file with name ⟨*filename*⟩ and places it inside the body of a `KeyValTable` environment of type ⟨*tname*⟩ with the given ⟨*options*⟩. That is, the filename should contain the rows of the table.

```
\newcommand\ShowKeyValTableFile[3][]{%
  \IfFileExists{#3}
    {\begin{KeyValTable}[{#1}]{#2}\@@input#3 \end{KeyValTable}}%
    {\kvt@error{No KeyValTable file '#3'}
      {Check whether the file really exists or whether there is a
       typo in the argument '#3'}}}
```

10.8.2 Legacy Variant

\ShowKeyValTable

The `\ShowKeyValTable[`⟨*options*⟩`]{`⟨*tname*⟩`}` macro shows a table of type ⟨*tname*⟩ with given ⟨*options*⟩. The rows must have been collected using `\Row` in `KeyValTableContent` environments or using `\AddKeyValRow`.

```
\newcommand\ShowKeyValTable[2][]{%
  \begin{KeyValTable}[#1]{#2}%
    \csuse{kvt@rows@#2}%
  \end{KeyValTable}%
  \csdef{kvt@rows@#2}{}}
```

\AddKeyValRow

The `\AddKeyValRow{`⟨*tname*⟩`}[`⟨*options*⟩`]{`⟨*content*⟩`}` adds a row with a given ⟨*content*⟩ to the existing content for the next table of type ⟨*tname*⟩ that is displayed with `\ShowKeyValTable`. The ⟨*content*⟩ and ⟨*options*⟩ parameters are the same as with `\kvt@AddKeyValRow`. The resulting row (`\kvt@@row`) is globally appended to `\kvt@rows@`⟨*tname*⟩.

```
\newcommand\AddKeyValRow[1]{%
  \kvt@AddKeyValRow
    {\begingroup}
    {\csxappto{kvt@rows@#1}{\expandonce{\kvt@@row}}\endgroup}
    {#1}}
```

KeyValTableContent The KeyValTableContent{⟨*tname*⟩} environment acts as a container in which rows can be specified without automatically being displayed. In this environment, rows can be specified via the \Row{⟨*content*⟩} macro, which is supposedly shorter than using \AddKeyValRow⟨*tname*⟩⟨*content*⟩.

```
\newenvironment{KeyValTableContent}[1]{%
  \def\Row{\AddKeyValRow{#1}}}{}%
```

10.9 Package Options

The following option allows specifying a version for (hopefully) compatibility with the respective old version.

```
\define@cmdkey[kvt]{PackageOptions}[kvt@@pkg@]{compat}{}
```

Next, set default package options and process them.

```
\ExecuteOptionsX[kvt]<PackageOptions>{%
  compat=2.0,
}
\ProcessOptionsX[kvt]<PackageOptions>\relax
```

10.10 Compatibility

\kvt@NewCompat The \kvt@IfVersion{⟨*relation*⟩}{⟨*version*⟩}{⟨*iftrue*⟩}{⟨*iffalse*⟩} macro expands to ⟨*iftrue*⟩ if the requested package version is in the given ⟨*relation*⟩ (<, <, or =) to ⟨*version*⟩. Otherwise, the macro expands to ⟨*iffalse*⟩. Package versions are requested via the compat package option. If no version is explicitly requested, the newest version is implicitly assumed to be requested. ⟨*code*⟩ as

```
\newcommand\kvt@IfVersion[2]{%
  \ifdimcomp{\kvt@@pkg@compat pt}{#1}{#2pt}}
```

Before v2.0, tabu was the default table environment.

```
\kvt@IfVersion{<}{2.0}{%
  \metatblRequire{tabu,longtabu}
  \kvt@DefineStdTabEnv[onepage]{tabu}
  \kvt@DefineStdTabEnv[multipage]{longtabu}
}{%
  \metatblRequire{tabularx,longtable,xltabular}
  \kvt@DefineDualTabEnv{onepage}{tabular}{tabularx}
  \kvt@DefineDualTabEnv{multipage}{longtable}{xltabular}
}
```

Before v2.0, the second optional argument of \NewKeyValTable specified the header rows only. Only afterwards, that argument received a key-value syntax.

```
\kvt@IfVersion{<}{2.0}{%
  \renewcommand\kvt@parselayout[2]{\kvt@parseheadrows{#2}{#1}}%
}{}
```

Change History

Index