

The makecell package^{*}

Olga Lapko

Lapko.O@g23.relcom.ru

2008/01/12

Abstract

This package helps to create common layout for tabular material. The `\thead` command, based on one-column tabular environment, is offered for creation of tabular column heads. This macro allows to support common layout for tabular column heads in whole documentation. Another command, `\makecell`, is offered for creation of multilined tabular cells.

Package also offers: 1) macro `\makegapedcells`, which changes vertical spaces around all cells in tabular, like in `tabls` package, but uses code of `array` package. (Macro `\makegapedcells` redefines macro `\@classz` from `array` package. Macro `\nomakegapedcells` cancels this redefinition.); 2) macros `\multirowhead` and `\multirowcell`, which use `\multirow` macro from `multirow` package; 3) numbered rows `\nline` or skipping cells `\eline` in tabulars; 4) diagonally divided cells (`\diaghead`); 5) `\hline` and `\cline` with defined thickness: `\Xhline` and `\Xcline` consequently.

^{*}This file has version number V0.1e, last revised 2008/01/12.

Contents

1	Tabular Cells and Column Heads	3
1.1	Building Commands	3
1.2	Settings For Tabular Cells	5
1.3	Settings For Column Heads	6
2	Changing of Height and Depth of Boxes	7
3	How to Change Vertical Spaces Around Cells in Whole Table	8
4	Multirow Table Heads and Cells	10
4.1	Multirow Table Heads and Cells: Second Variant	13
5	Numbered Lines in Tabulars	14
6	Diagonally Divided Cell	15
7	Thick \hline and \cline	17

1 Tabular Cells and Column Heads

1.1 Building Commands

`\makecell` Macro creates one-column tabular with predefined common settings of alignment, spacing and vertical spaces around (see section 1.2). This will be useful for creation of multiline cells. This macro allows optional alignment settings.

`\makecell[<vertical or/and horizontal alignment>]{<cell text>}`

For vertical alignment you use t, b, or c—this letters you usually put in optional argument of `tabular` or `array` environments. For horizontal alignment you may use alignment settings like r, l, or c, or more complex, like `{p{3cm}}`. Since this package loads `array` package, you may use such alignment settings like `{>{\parindent1cm}p{3cm}}`.

```
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline
Cell text & 28--31\\
\hline
\makecell{Multilined \\ cell text} & 28--31\\
\hline
\makecell[l]{Left aligned \\ cell text} & 37--43\\
\hline
\makecell*[r]{Right aligned \\ cell text} & 37--43\\
\hline
\makecell[b]{Bottom aligned \\ cell text} & 52--58\\
\hline
\makecell*[{p{3cm}}]{Cell long text with predefined width} & 52--58\\
\hline
\makecell[{>{\parindent1cm}p{3cm}}]{Cell long...} & 52--58\\
\hline
\end{tabular}
```

Table 1. Example of multilined cells

Cell text	28–31
Multilined cell text	28–31
Left aligned cell text	37–43
Right aligned cell text	37–43
Bottom aligned cell text	52–58
Cell long text with pre- defined width	52–58
Cell long text with predefined width	52–58

Starred form of command, `\makecell*`, creates vertical `\jot` spaces around.

Note. When you define column alignment like `{p{3cm}}` in optional argument of `\makecell` (or `\thead`, see below), please follow these rules: 1) if vertical alignment defined, write column alignment in group, e.g. `[c{p{3cm}}]`; 2) if vertical alignment is absent, write column alignment in double group—`[{p{3cm}}]`, or add empty group—`[{}{p{3cm}}]`. Be also careful with vertical alignment when you define column alignment as paragraph block: e.g., use `{b{3cm}}` for bottom alignment (and `{m{3cm}}` for centered vertical alignment).

`\thead` Macro creates one-column `tabular` for column heads with predefined common settings (see table 2). This macro uses common layout for column heads: font, alignment, spacing, and vertical spaces around (see section 1.3).

```
\renewcommand\theadset{\def\arraystretch{.85}}%
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|}
\hline
\thead{First column head}&
\thead{Second \multlined \ column head}\\
\hline
Left column text & 28--31\\
\hline
\end{tabular}
```

Table 2. Example of column heads

First column head	Second multlined column head
Long left column text	28–31

Starred form of command, `\thead*`, creates vertical `\jot` spaces around.

`\rothead` Creates table heads rotated by 90° counterclockwise. Macro uses the same font and spacing settings as previous one, but column alignment changed to `p{\rotheadsize}` with `\raggedright` justification: in this case left side of all text lines “lies” on one base line.

`\rotheadsize` This parameter defines the width of rotated `tabular` heads. You may define that like:

```
\setlength\rotheadsize{3cm}
```

or

```
\settowidth\rotheadsize{\theadfont \widest head text}
```

like in following example (table 3):

```
\settowidth\rotheadsize{\theadfont Second multilined}
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|}
\hline
\thead{First column head}&
\rothead{Second multilined \ column head}\\
\hline
```

```

Left column text & 28--31\\
\hline
\end{tabular}

```

Table 3. Example of rotated column heads

First column head	Second multilined column head
Long left column text	28–31

1.2 Settings For Tabular Cells

This section describes macros, which make layout tuning for multilined cells, created by `\makecell` macro (and also `\multirowcell` and `\rotcell` macros). The `\cellset` macro also is used by `\thead` (`\rothead`, `\multirowthead`) macro.

`\cellset` Spacing settings for cells. Here you could use commands like:

```

\renewcommand\cellset{\renewcommand\arraytretch{1}%
\setlength\extrarowheight{0pt}}

```

as was defined in current package.

`\cellalign` Default align for cells. Package offers vertical and horizontal centering alignment, it defined like:

```

\renewcommand\cellalign{cc}

```

`\cellgape` Define vertical spaces around `\makecell`, using `\gape` command if necessary. It defined like:

```

\renewcommand\cellgape{}

```

You may define this command like

```

\renewcommand\cellgape{\Gape[1pt]}

```

or

```

\renewcommand\cellgape{\gape[t]}

```

(See also section 2 about `\gape` and `\Gape` command.)

`\cellrotangle` The angle for rotated cells and column heads. The default value 90 (counterclockwise). This value definition is used by both `\rotcell` and `\rothead` macros.

1.3 Settings For Column Heads

This section describes macros, which make layout tuning for tabular column heads, created by `\thead` (`\rothead`, `\multirowthead`) macro.

<code>\theadfont</code>	<p>Sets a special font for column heads. It could be smaller size</p> <pre>\renewcommand\theadfont{\footnotesize}</pre> <p>as was defined in current package (here we suppose that <code>\small</code> command used for tabular contents itself). Next example defines italic shape</p> <pre>\renewcommand\theadfont{\itshape}</pre>
<code>\theadset</code>	<p>Spacing settings for column heads. Here you could use commands like:</p> <pre>\renewcommand\theadset{\renewcommand\arraytretch{1}% \setlength\extrarowheight{0pt}}</pre>
<code>\theadalign</code>	<p>Default align for tabular column heads. Here also offered centering alignment:</p> <pre>\renewcommand\theadalign{cc}</pre>
<code>\theadgape</code>	<p>Define vertical spaces around column head (<code>\thead</code>), using <code>\gape</code> command if necessary. It defined like:</p> <pre>\renewcommand\theadgape{\gape}</pre>
<code>\rotheadgape</code>	<p>Analogous definition for rotated column heads. Default is absent:</p> <pre>\renewcommand\rotheadgape{ }</pre>

2 Changing of Height and Depth of Boxes

Sometimes `tabular` or `array` cells, or some elements in text need a height/depth correction. The `\raisebox` command could help for it, but usage of that macro in these cases, especially inside math, is rather complex. Current package offers the `\gape` macro, which usage is similar to `\smash` macro. The `\gape` macro allows to change height and/or depth of included box with necessary dimension.

`\gape` This macro changes included box by `\jot` value (usually 3 pt). It is defined with optional and mandatory arguments, like `\smash` macro, which (re)defined by `amsmath` package. Optional argument sets change of height only (t) or depth only (b). Mandatory argument includes text.

`\gape[\langle t or b \rangle]{\langle text \rangle}`

Examples of usage:

`\gape{text}` `\gape[t]{text}` `\gape[b]{text}`

`\Gape` Another way of height/depth modification. This macro allows different correction for height and depth of box:

`\Gape[\langle height corr \rangle][\langle depth corr \rangle]{\langle text \rangle}`

If both arguments absent, `\Gape` command works like `\gape{\langle text \rangle}`, in other words, command uses `\jot` as correction value for height and depth of box.

If only one optional argument exists, `\Gape` command uses value from this argument for both height and depth box corrections.

`\Gape{text}` `\Gape[\jot]{text}`
`\Gape[6pt]{text}` `\Gape[6pt][-2pt]{text}`

You may also use `\height` and `\depth` parameters in optional arguments of `\Gape` macro, parameters was borrowed from `\raisebox` command.

`\bottopstrut` These three macros modify standard `\strut` by `\jot` value: `\bottopstrut` changes both height and depth; `\topstrut` changes only height; `\botstrut` changes only depth. These commands could be useful, for example, in first and last table rows.

Note. If you use `bigstrut` package note that these macros duplicate `\bigstrut`, `\bigstrut[t]`, and `\bigstrut[b]` commands consequently. Please note that value, which increases strut in `\topstrut` etc. equals to `\jot`, but `\bigstrut` and others use a special dimension `\bigstrutjot`.

Table 4. Example of multilined cells with additional vertical spaces

Cell text	28–31
Multilined cell text	28–31
Left aligned cell text	37–43
Right aligned cell text	37–43
Bottom aligned cell text	52–58
Cell long text with pre-defined width	52–58
Cell long text with predefined width	52–58

3 How to Change Vertical Spaces Around Cells in Whole Table

This section describes macros which try to emulate one of possibilities of `tbls` package: to get necessary vertical spacing around cells.

`\setcellgapes` Sets the parameters for vertical spaces:

```
\setcellgapes[⟨t or b⟩]{⟨value⟩}
```

The next examples with `array` and `tabular` use following settings:

```
\setcellgapes{5pt}
```

You may also try to load negative values if you wish. This macro you may put in the preamble as common settings.

`\makegapedcells` The first macro switches on vertical spacing settings. The second cancels first one.
`\nomakegapedcells` The `\makegapedcells` macro temporarily redefines macro `\@classz` of `array` package, so use this mechanism carefully. Load `\makegapedcells` inside group or inside environment (see table 4):

```
\begin{table}[h]
\makegapedcells
...
\end{table}
```


Please note that space defined in `\setcellgapes` and space which creates `\gape` mechanism in commands for tabular cells (usually `\thead` or `\makecell*`) are summarized.

4 Multirow Table Heads and Cells

The next examples show usage of macros which use `\multirow` command from `multirow` package.

At first goes short repetition of arguments of `\multirow` macro itself:

```
\multirow{<nrow>} [<njot>] {<width>} [<vmove>] {<contents>}
```

`{<nrow>}` sets number of rows (i.e. text lines); `[<njot>]` is mainly used if you’ve used `bigstrut` package: it makes additional tuning of vertical position (see comments in `multirow` package); `{<width>}` defines width of contents, the `*` sign used to indicate that the text argument’s natural width is to be used; `[<vmove>]` is a length used for fine tuning: the text will be raised (or lowered, if `<vmove>` is negative) by that length; `{<contents>}` includes “`\multirow’ed`” text.

`\multirowcell` These two macros use following arguments (example uses `\multirowcell` com-
`\multirowthead` mand):

```
\multirowcell{<nrow>} [<vmove>] [<hor alignment>] {<contents>}
```

in these macros were skipped `[<njot>]` and `{<width>}`. Instead of tuning optional argument `[<njot>]` for vertical correction used `[<vmove>]` optional argument. For the `{<width>}` argument both `\multirowcell` and `\multirowthead` macros use natural width of contents (i.e. the `*` argument used).

First example (table 5) with “`\multirow’ed`” column heads and cells:

```
\renewcommand\theadset{\def\arraystretch{.85}}%
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|}
\multirowthead{4}{First ...}& & \\
\multicolumn{2}{c|}{\thead{Multicolumn head}}\& \cline{2-3}
& \thead{Second ...} & \thead{Third ...}\& \hline
Cell text & A & \multirowcell{3}{28--31}\& \cline{1-2}
\makecell{Multilined}\Cell text & B & \& \hline
\makecell[l]{Left ...} & C & \multirowcell{4}[lex][l]{37--43}\& \cline{1-2}
\makecell[r]{Right ...} & D & \& \hline
\makecell[b]{Bottom ...} & E & \multirowcell{5}[lex][r]{37--43\52--58}\& \hline
\cline{1-2}
\makecell[{{p{5cm}}}] {Cell ...} & F & \& \cline{1-2}
\makecell[{{>{\parindent1em}p{5cm}}}] {Cell ...} & G & \& \hline
\end{tabular}
```

Second example (table 6) with “`multirow’ed`” column heads and cells uses `\makegapedcells` command. The `\theadgape` command does nothing:

```
\makegapedcells
\renewcommand\theadset{\def\arraystretch{.85}}%
\renewcommand\theadgape{}
...
```

The last example (table 7) uses `tabularx` environment with `\hsize` in the width argument.

Table 5. Example of “\multirow’ed” cells

First Column head	Multicolumn head	
	Second multilined column head	Third column head
Cell text	A	28–31
Multilined Cell text	B	
Left aligned cell text	C	37–43
Right aligned cell text	D	
Bottom aligned cell text	E	37–43 52–58
Cell long long long long text with pre-defined width	F	
Cell long long long long text with predefined width	G	

Table 6. Example of “\multirow’ed” cells and additional vertical spaces

First Column head	Multicolumn head	
	Second multilined column head	Third column head
Cell text	A	28–31
Multilined Cell text	B	
Left aligned cell text	C	37–43
Right aligned cell text	D	
Bottom aligned cell text	E	37–43 52–58
Cell long long long long text with pre-defined width	F	
Cell long long long long text with predefined width	G	

Table 7. Example of `tabularx` environment

First Column head	Multicolumn head	
	Second multilined column head	Third column head
Cell text	A	28–31
Multilined Cell text	B	
Left aligned cell text	C	37–43
Right aligned cell text	D	
Bottom aligned cell text	E	37–43 52–58
Cell long long long long long long text with predefined width	F	
Cell long long long long long long text with predefined width	G	

```

\makegapedcells
\renewcommand\theadset{\def\arraystretch{.85}}%
\renewcommand\theadgape{}
\begin{tabularx}\hsize{X|c|c|}
...
\cline{1-2}
\makecell[{{p{\hsize}}}] {Cell ...} & F & \\
\cline{1-2}
\makecell[{{>{\parindent1em}p{\hsize}}}] {Cell ...} & G & \\
\hline
\end{tabularx}

```

As you may see the `\makecell`'s in last two rows defined as

```
\makecell[{{p{\hsize}}}] {...}
```

and

```
\makecell[{{>{\parindent1em}p{\hsize}}}] {...}
```

consequently.

4.1 Multirow Table Heads and Cells: Second Variant

Another, simplified, variant of multirow cell: use `\makecell` and `\thead` commands, and set `\` with negative space at the end, for example

```
\thead{First Column head\[-5ex]}
```

cells, which stay in one “multi row” will have the same value of this negative space, in spite of different number of lines in their contents.

5 Numbered Lines in Tabulars

The three commands `\eline`, `\nline`, `\rnlne` allow to skip:

```
\eline{⟨number of cells⟩}
```

and numbering (`\nline`) a few/all sells in the row:

```
\nline[⟨numbering type⟩][⟨start number⟩]{⟨number of cells⟩}
```

Command `\rnlne` does the same as `\nline`, but allows numbering by Russian letters (it redefines L^AT_EX's `\Alph` and `\alph` with `\Asbuk` and `\asbuk` consequently). (see table 8)

```
\begin{tabular}{|*{12}{c|}}
\hline
\eline{6}                \\\ \hline
\nline{6}                \\\ \hline
\eline{3} & \nline[1][4]{3} \\\ \hline
\nline[(a)]{6}           \\\ \hline
\nline[column I]{6}      \\\ \hline
\end{tabular}
```

Table 8. Examples of filling of cells

1	2	3	4	5	6
			4	5	6
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
column 1	column 2	column 3	column 4	column 5	column 6

6 Diagonally Divided Cell

This variant of head's positioning is not too popular nowadays, but in the some cases it could be used. Instead of creating of multicolumn head above a wide couple of all column heads except the very left column, the most left column head (upper left cell) divided by diagonal line. The lower head is usually head of very left column and upper head—"multicolumn" to all other column heads of table to the right.

This package offers macro based on possibilities of `picture` environment.

```
\diaghead(<H ratio,V ratio>){<Text set for column width>}%
    {<First head>}{<Second head>}
```

where `(<H ratio,V ratio>)` sets the ratios like in `\line` command (digits from 1 up to 6). This argument is optional, the default ratio (`\line` direction) defined as `(5,-2)`.

The `{<Text set for column width>}` defined by hand, for example: 1) sets the width, using longest text lines from both heads—in this case you must put `\theadfont` macro, if you use `\thead's`; 2) the longest text from the rest of column; 3) `\hskip<value>`, even `\hskip\hsize` the case of p column (or X column in `tabularx` environment). The `{<First head>}` is head in lower corner (usually for first or very left column), `{<Second head>}`—in the upper corner (head for the all right columns).

Here is code of table 9.

```
\makegapedcells
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|}\hline
\diaghead{\theadfont Diag ColumnmnHead II}%
    {Diag Column \\\Head I}{Diag\\Column Head II}&
\thead{Second\\column}&\thead{Third\\column}\\
\hline...
\end{tabular}\medskip

\begin{tabularx}{.62\hsize}{|X|c|c|}\hline
\diaghead(-4,1){\hskip\hsize}%
    {Diag \\\Column Head I}{Diag Column \\\Head II}&
\thead{Second\\column}&\thead{Third\\column}\\
\hline...
\end{tabularx}\medskip

\nomakegapedcells
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|}\hline
\diaghead(4,1){\hskip4.2cm}%
    {Diag \\\Column Head I}{Diag Column \\\Head II}&
\thead{Second\\column}&\thead{Third\\column}\\
...
\end{tabular}
```

The correct position of diagonal ends depends of width of column. If cell width is narrower then necessary column ends of diagonal don't touch corners of cell.

Table 9. Examples of tabulars with diagonally divided cells

Diag Column Head I Diag Column Head II	Second column	Third column
Left aligned cell text	A	37–43
Right aligned cell text	B	37–43
Bottom aligned cell text	C	52–58

Diag Column Head II Diag Column Head I	Second column	Third column
Left aligned cell text	A	37–43
Right aligned cell text	B	37–43
Bottom aligned cell text	C	52–58

Diag Column Head I Diag Column Head II	Second column	Third column
Left aligned cell text	A	37–43
Right aligned cell text	B	37–43
Bottom aligned cell text	C	52–58

7 Thick \hline and \cline

For horizontal rules in tabular there were added two commands \Xhline and \Xcline. They use additional mandatory argument with defined rule width.

The example, with result in table 10.

```
%
\begin{table}
\renewcommand\theadset{\def\arraystretch{.85}}%
\renewcommand\theadgape{}
\ttboxed
{\caption{...}\label{...}}%
{\begin{tabular}{!{\vrule width1.2pt}c
                !{\vrule width1.2pt}c|c
                !{\vrule width1.2pt}}
\Xhline{1.2pt}
\multirowthead{4}{First Column head}&
\multicolumn{2}{c!{\vrule width1.2pt}}{\thead{Multicolumn head}}\\
\Xcline{2-3}{1.2pt}
&\thead{Second \\\multlined \\ column head} &
\thead{Third \\ column head}\\
\Xhline{1.2pt}
Cell text & A &\multirowcell{4}{28--31}\\
...
\Xhline{1.2pt}
\end{tabular}}
\end{table}
```

Table 10. Example of tabular environment with thick lines

First Column head	Multicolumn head	
	Second multlined column head	Third column head
Cell text	A	28–31
Multilined Cell text	B	
Left aligned cell text	C	37–43
Right aligned cell text	D	
Bottom aligned cell text	E	37–43 52–58
Cell long long long long long long text with predefined width	F	
Cell long long long long long long text with predefined width	G	