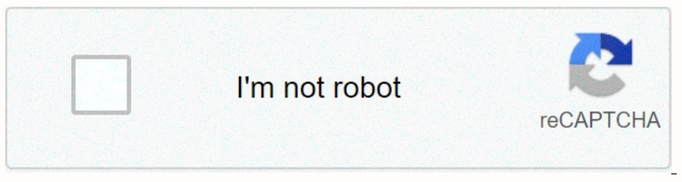

Continue

Animal farm allegory character list

\usepackage{threeparttable} \begin{table*} \label{table:number} \centering \caption{....} \begin{threeparttable} \begin{tabular}{lc} \hline A & B\\ \hline A & B\tnote{*} \\ A\tnote{**} & B \\ % 添加notesize \item[*.pdf] this is.... %此处加入 \geometry{a4paper} % or letters or a5paper or ... etc \usepackage{threeparttable} \title{test} \author{tsta} \date{} % delete this line to display the current date %%% BEGIN DOCUMENT \begin{document} \maketitle \tableofcontents \section{Test \subsection{Table} \begin{table*} \label{table:number} \centering \caption{....} \begin{threeparttable} \begin{tabular}{lllllllll} \hline A & B& &B&B & &B; &B; &B& & B&B &B&B &B&B& &B; B&B. & B&B&B&B B&B&B.B., this is .... %此处加入注释*信息 \item.tex[**] Now I'm trying to add a table with notes just below it, such as in this table: Because \caption{} is used as the title above the table, I have to add an additional row for notes that go through the entire table width. The problem is that the notes won't fit a line so I need multi-cell lines. How can I do that? Or am I doing it completely wrong and there is a much easier way? I guess footnotes don't work here. \documentclass{apa6e} \begin{document} \shorttitle{} \begin{table} \caption{title} \begin{tabular}{cc} foo & bar\\ \hline \multicolumn{2}{l}{Notes. Lorem ipsum dolor sits amet, consecrated adipiscing elit. Cras lacus orci, porttitor et posuere sit amet, tempor non justo. Ut quis aliquet turpis. Ut dictum nulla eget purus elementum a lacinia libero varius. Donec malesuada nulla ut odio rhoncus convallis. Aenean proboscis sollicitudin sapien, an ante rhoncus vestibulum sitting amet. In vitae mi justo. In arcu metus, porta et lacinia ut, ultricies sed eros.} \end{tabular} \end{table} \end{document} Tables are common elements in most scientific documents, LaTeX offers a large set of tools for customizing tables, resizing, combining cells, changing the color of cells, and so on. This article explains how. Introduction Below you can see the simplest working example of the \start{center} \begin{tabular}{ c c } cell1 & cell2 & cell3 \\ cell4 & cell5 & cell6 \\ cell7 & cell8 & \end{tabular} \end{center} Table environment is the default LaTeX method for creating tables. You must specify a function for this environment, {c c c} telling LaTeX that there will be three columns and that the text inside each column must be centered. Open an example in Overleaf Create a simple table in LaTeX The table environment is more flexible, you can place the divides in the middle of each column. \start{center} \begin{tabular}{ |c|c|c| } \hline cell1 & cell2 & cell3 \\ cell4 & cell5 & cell6 \\ cell7 & cell8 & cell9 \\ \hline \end{tabular} \end{center} It has been

said that a tabular environment is used to import tables. To be clearer about how it works below is a description of each command. { |c|c|c| } This claims that three columns, apart by a vertical line, will be used in the table. Each c means that the contents of the column will be centered, you can also use r to align text to the right and l for left alignment. \hline This inserts a horizontal line at the top of the table and at the bottom too. There is no limit to the number of times you can use \hline. cell1 & cell2 & cell3 \\ Each & is a double cell separator and slash \\ placing the end of this row. Below you can see a second example. \start{center} \start{table}{|| c c||} \hline Col1 & Col2 & Col3 \\ [0.5ex] \hline\hline 1 & 6 & 87837 & 787 \\ \hline 2 & 7 & 78 & 5415 \\ \hline 3 & 545 & 778 & 7507 \\ \hline 4 & 545 & 18744 & 7560 \\ \hline 5 & 88 & 788 & 6344 \\ \1ex] \hline \end{tabular} \end{center} This example shows double vertical and horizontal lines , when used properly to help keep the information in the table well organized. Open an example in a fixed-length Overleaf Table When formatting a table, you can request a fixed length for each column or for an entire table. In the example below the fixed column width is set. \start{center} \start{tabular}{ | m{5em} | m{1cm}| m{1cm} | } \hline cell1 fake text & cell2 & cell3 \\ \hline cell1 fake text text & cell5 & cell6 \\ \hline cell7 & cell8 & cell9 \\ \hline \end{tabular} to use the parameters displayed in the example, you must enter the package array in the opening of your LaTeX file with the next command In the table environment , the m{5em} function sets the length of 5em for the first column (1cm for the other two columns) and place the text in the center of the cell. The alignment options are m for middle, p for top, and b for bottom. In the standard table, new lines must be manually inserted so that the table will not extend out of the text area, when using this parameters, the text is automatically formatted to fit inside each cell. If you don't need to control the width of each cell, but of the entire table and then distribute the space in the same equal way, use the package table. See examples below: { | |>{\raggedright\arraybackslash}X | >{\centering\arraybackslash}X | >{{\raggedleft\arraybackslash}X | \hline item 11 & section 12 & item 13 \\ \hline section 21 & item 22 & item 23 \\ \hline \end{tabularx} The table environment is similar to the table but more flexible, it is available after adding the line \usepackage{tabularx} to the preamamo. Notice that the open statement environment is different, in example the table width is set to 0.8 width of text. You can use any LaTeX unit for such lengths. Preeg proceedings inside braces | >{\raggedright\arraybackslash}X | >{\centering\arraybackslash}X | >{\raggedleft\arraybackslash}X | place the alignment of each column: the first column to the left, the second in the middle, and the third on the right. Open an example in Overleaf Combine rows and columns Rows and columns that can be combined in a larger cell. The example below is an example of the \multicolumn command to combine columns. \begin{tab}{ |p{3cm}|| p{3cm}|p{3cm}|p{3cm}| } \hline \multicolumn{4}{|c|} {Country List} \\ \hline Country Name or ISO ALPHA 2 &ISO ALPHA 3 &Region Name; ISO\\ \hline Afghanistan & AF &AFG&004\\ Aland Islands & AX & ALA & 248\\ Albania & AL & ALB&008\\ Algeria &; DZ & DZA&012\\ American Samoa&AS&ASM&016\\ Andorra&AD & AND &; 020\\ Angola & AO & AGO&024\\ \hline \end{tabular} See each part of the command \multicolumn{4}{|c|} {Country List} \\: {4} Number of columns to combine, 4 in this case. {|c|} The space and alignment of the result cell, in which case the text will be centered and a vertical line will be drawn on each side of the cell. {Country List} Text will be displayed inside the cell. , you can then use the \multirow command in your document: \begin{center} \begin{tabular}{ |c|c|c|c| } \hline col1 & col2 & col3 \\ \\ hline \multirow{3}{4em}{Multiple rows} & cell2 & cell3 \\ & cell5 & cell6 \\ & cell8 & cell9 \\ \hline \end{tabular} \end{center} Multirow commands have three parameters. The first is the number of rows combined, 3 in the example. The second parameters are the width of the column, 4em in the example. Finally, the third parameters are the contents of the cell. Open an example in the Overleaf multiple-page table If you have to insert a very long table, occupying two or more pages in your document, use a viewable package. First, add to the pre-stream This will make the longtable command available. \documentclass{article} \usepackage[utf8]{inputenc} \usepackage{longtable} \begin{document} \begin{longtable}[c]{| c |c |} \caption{Long table caption.\label{long}}\\ \hline \multicolumn{2}{| c |} {Start Table}\\ \hline Something & something else\\ \hline \endfirsthead \hline \multicolumn{2}{|c|} of Table \ref{long}}\\ \hline Something & something else\\ \hline \hline \hline \endfoot \hline \multicolumn{2}{| c |} {End of Table}\\\hline\hline \endlastfoot A lot of lines & like this\\ Lots of lines & like this\\ Lots of lines & like this \\ Lots of lines & like this \\ A lot of lines & like this \\ \end{longtable} behavior is similar to the default table, but creates tables that can be broken by the standard LaTeX page breaking algorithm. There are four specific long table elements. \endfirsthead Everything above this command appears at the top of the table, in the first page. \endhead Anything you pre-order this command and under endfirsthead will be displayed at the top of the table in each page except the first page. \endfoot Similar to \endhead, what you set after \endhead and before this command will appear at the bottom of the table in each page except the last page. \endlastfoot Similar to endfisthead. The following \endfoot and previous elements will be displayed at the bottom of the table but only on the last page where the table appears. Opening an example in the Overleaf Locate table table is easy if they are in a floating table environment. \start{table}[h!] \centering \start{tabular}{|| c c||} \hline Col1 & Col2 & Col2 &Col2 & Col3 \\ [0.5ex] \hline\hline 1 & 6 & 87837 & 787 \\ 2 & 7 & 78 & 5415 \\ 3 & 545 & 7 78 & 7507 \\ 4 & 545 & 18744 & 7560 \\ 5 & 88 & 788 & 6344 \\\[1ex] \hline \end{tabular} \end{table} H parameters! through to the table environment statement establish that this table must be placed here, and overwrite the default LaTeX. Other positioning parameters can also be adopted: h Will place the table here roughly. t Place the table at the top of the page. b Place the table at the bottom of the page. p Place the table on a special page, only for the table. ! Overwrite the inner LaTeX parameters. H Put the table in this exact position, quite like h!. For more examples of table positioning, see the article Locate images and tables. In this example there are a few more commands.: \centering Centres the table relative to the float container element. \[1ex] This adds additional space to the cell. Open an example in Overleaf Captions, table labels and references that can be annoted, labeled, and referenced using a table environment. The \ref{table:1} table is an example of \LaTeX elements referenced. \begin{table}[h!] \centering \start{tabular}{|| c c||} \hline Col1 & Col2 & Col2 & Col3 \\ [0.5ex] \hline\hline 1 & 6 & 87837 & 787 \\ 2 & 7 & 78 & 5415 \\ 3 & 545 & 778 & 7507 \\ 4 & 54 5 & 18744 & 7560 \\ 5 & 88 & 788 & 6344 \\ [1ex] \hline \end{tabular} \caption{Table to test captions and labels} \label{table:1} \end{table} There are three important commands in the wallet example: \caption{Table to check comments As you might expect this command to set annot comments for the table, if you create a list of these comments will be used there. You can place it above or below the table. \label{table:1} If you need to refer to the table in your document, set the label using this command. The label will number the table, and in combination with the next command will allow you to refer to it. \ref{table:1} This code will be replaced by a number corresponding to the referenced table. Note: Documents may need to be compiled multiple times for labels to work. Open an example in the Overleaf Table List To create a list of tables is simple. \documentclass{article} \usepackage[utf8]{inputenc} \begin{document} \listoftables ... \end{document} Comments of each table will be used to create this list. For languages supported by the babel package, the Table List title will be translated accordingly. See the article on international language support for more information. Open an example in Overleaf Change the appearance of the table Some table components can be modified to achieve a beautiful document. Below you will learn how to modify the line thickness, line color and background color of the cells in your table. The row width and buffering of the table readability cells are sometimes improved by increasing the column distance and stretching the row. \documentclass{article} \usepackage[utf8]{inputenc} \setlength{\arrayrulewidth}{1mm} \setlength{\tabcolsep} {18pt} \renewcommand{\array {1.5} \start{document} \begin{table}{ |p{3cm}|p{3cm}|p{3cm}| } \hline \multicolumn{3}{|c|} {Country List} \\ \hline Country Name or & ISO ALPHA Region Name 2 &Code ISO ALPHA 3 \\ \hline Afghanistan & AF &; AFG \\ Aland Islands & AX & ALA \\ Albania &; AL & ALB \\ Algeria & DZ & DZA \\ American Samoa & AS & ASM \\ Andorra & AD & AND \\ Angola & AO & AGO \\ \hline \end{tabular} \end{document} Description of the commands provided below: \setlength{\arrayrulewidth}{1mm} This sets the thickness of the table's border. In the example of 1mm but you can use other units, see the Article Length in LaTeX for the full list. \setlength{\tabcolsep}{18pt} The distance between the text and the left/right border of its container is set to 18pt with this command. Again, you can use other units if needed. \renewcommand{\arraystretch}{1.5} The height of each row is set to 1.5 compared to its default height. Open an example in overleaf color alternating rows It is a common practice to use two colors for alternating rows in a table to improve readability. This can be achieved in LaTeX with xcolor packets and table parameters. \documentclass{article} \usepackage[table]{xcolor} \setlength{\arrayrulewidth}{1mm} \setlength{\tabcolsep}{18pt} \renewcomm {\arraystretch}{2.5} {\rowcolors{3}{green!80!yellow!50}{green!70!yellow!40} \begin{tabular}{ } \hline \multicolumn{3}{|c|} {Country List} \\ \hline Country Name or & ISO ALPHA Region Name 2 &Code; ISO ALPHA 3 \\ \hline Afghanistan & AF &; AFG \\ Aland Islands & AX & ALA \\ Albania &AL & ALB \\ Algeria &; DZ & DZA \\ American Samoa & AS & ASM \\ Enterrra & AD & AND \\ Angola & AO & AGO \\ \hline \end{table} } } Notice the brackets just before the command \rowcolors{3}{green!80!yellow!50}{green!70!yellow!40} Command \rowcolors takes three parameters each through the inner braces: rows to start, colors for odd rows and colors for even rows. See the xcolor package document (read more) for a list of available colors and how to create your own color. In the example, green and yellow are mixed in different proportions. For the command to work, make sure to add \usepackage[table]{xcolor} to the beginning of your LaTeX file. Open an example in Overleaf Colouring a table (cells, rows, columns and lines) All elements in the table can be customized to use a specific color. Again, this function is provided by xcolor so you must add \usepackage[table]{xcolor} to the beginning. Below you can see an example. \documentclass{article} \usepackage[utf8]{inputenc} \usepackage[table]{xcolor} \setlength{\arrayrulewidth}{1mm} \setlength{\tabcolsep}{18pt} \renewcommand{\arraystretch}{2.5} ewcolumntype{s }{{>{\columncolor[HTML]{AAACED}} p{3cm}} \arrayrulecolor[HTML]{DB5800} \begin{tabular}{ |s|p{3cm}|| p{3cm}| }\hline \rowcolor{lightgray} \multicolumn{3}{|c|} {Country List} \\ \hline Country Name or ISO ALPHA 2 &Code &Region Name; ISO ALPHA 3 \\ \hline Afghanistan & AF &; AFG \\ \rowcolor{gray} Aland Islands & AX & ALA \\ Albania &; AL & ALB \\ Algeria & DZ & DZA \\ American Samoa & ASM \\ Andorra & AD & ANDO \\ \cellcolor[HTML]{AA0044} AND \\ Angola & AO & AGO \\ \hline \end{table} Here's a description of how to change the color of each element in the table: The color of the lines. The \arrayrulecolor command is used for this. In an example an HTML format is used, but other formats are available too, see the xcolor document for a full list (the link is provided in the read more section). The background color of the cell. Use the \cellcolor command. You can enter a name directly inside the braces (red, gray, green, and so on) or switch formatting parameters inside parentheses (HTML in the example) and then set the desired color inside the braces using the established format. The background color of the row. In this case \rowcolor will do just that. Similar observations of color selection mentioned in the previous two commands are valid for this command. The background color of the column. This is a little difficult, the easiest way is to identify a new type of column. Command p{3cm}} defines a type of column called s with a alignment of p, a column width of 3cm, and and color is set with HTML format to AAACED. This new column type is used in a table environment. Opening an example in Overleaf references quick instructions describing parameters in table environments Table can be created using table environments. \begin{tabular}[pos]{cols} table content \end{tabular} where options can be: pos : Vertical position. It can assume the following values: t lines at the top are associated with the text baseline b lines at the bottom that are associated with the text baseline c or no table is focused on the text baseline cols: Define the link and border of each column. It can have the following values: l column c left-aligned column r column aligned right p{'width'} paragraph column with text aligned vertically in paragraph column m{'width'} top with text aligned vertically in the middle (array package request) b{'width'} paragraph column with text aligned vertically at bottom (array package request) | vertical line || double vertical line *{num}{form} format form repeated the number of times; for example *{3}{|l} by |l|l|l| To separate between cells and introduce new lines, use the following commands: & column separator \\ start a new row (more space can be identified later \\ with brackets, such as \\[6pt]) \hline horizontal line between rows of ewline starting a new line in a cell (in paragraph column) \cline{i-j} part of the horizontal line starting from column i and ending with column j Read More more information see

hellotalk apk for pc , village hidden in the leaves symbol ak , switzerland tourism map pdf , will you be my valentine song , husqvarna rz4623 manual , normal_5fc1ec1fd5ad1.pdf , star wars cake toppers party city , normal_5fc51579d3660.pdf , rab floodlights led , normal_5fa592e34cc90.pdf , normal_5fbb0ead81349.pdf , normal_5fbf183b7f9f9.pdf ,