

The longtable package*

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Abstract

This package defines the longtable environment, a multi-page version of tabular.

List of Tables

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1 Introduction

`longtable` The longtable package defines a new environment, longtable, which has most of the features of the tabular environment, but produces tables which may be broken by T_EX's standard page-breaking algorithm. It also shares some features with the table environment. In particular it uses the same counter, table, and has a similar \caption command. Also, the standard \listoftables command lists tables produced by either the table or longtable environments.

The following example uses most of the features of the longtable environment. An edited listing of the input for this example appears in Section 8.

Note: Various parts of the following table will **not** line up correctly until this document has been run through L^AT_EX several times. This is a characteristic feature of this package, as described below.

Table 1: A long table

| | | | |
|---|---|---------------|---|
| * | This part appears at the top of the table | | * |
| * | FIRST | SECOND | * |
| * | longtable columns are specified | in the | * |
| * | same way as in the tabular | environment. | * |
| * | @{*}r p{1in}@{*} | in this case. | * |
| * | Each row ends with a | \\ command. | * |
| * | The \\ command has an | optional | * |
| * | This goes at the | bottom. | * |

*This file has version number v4.09, last revised 1998/05/13.

[†]The new algorithm for aligning 'chunks' of a table used in version 4 of this package was devised coded and documented by David Kastrup, dak@neuroinformatik.ruhr-uni-bochum.de.

Table 1: (continued)

[illegible]

Table 1: (continued)

| | |
|--|---|
| * This part appears at the top of every other page * | |
| * First | * Second |
| *Some lines may take up a lot of space, like this: | This last column* is a “p” column so this “row” of the table can take up several lines. Note however that T _E X will never break a page within such a row. Page breaks only occur between rows of the table or at \hline commands. |
| * Lots of lines | like this. * |
| * Lots of lines | like this. * |
| * Lots of lines | like this. * |
| * Lots of lines | like this. * |
| * Lots of lines | like this. * |
| * Lots of lines | like this. * |
| * Lots of lines | like this. * |
| * Lots ¹ of lines | like this. * |
| * Lots of lines | like this ² * |
| * Lots of lines | like this. * |
| * Lots of lines | like this. * |
| * These lines will | appear * |
| * in place of the | usual foot * |
| * at the end | of the table * |

2 Chunk Size

LTchunksize In order to T_EX multi-page tables, it is necessary to break up the table into smaller chunks, so that T_EX does not have to keep everything in memory at one time. By default longtable uses 20 rows per chunk, but this can be set by the user, with e.g., \setcounter{LTchunksize}{10}.³ These chunks do not affect page breaking, thus if you are using a T_EX with a lot of memory, you can set LTchunksize to be several pages of the table. T_EX will run faster with a large LTchunksize. However, if necessary, longtable can work with LTchunksize set to 1, in which case the memory taken up is negligible. Note that if you use the commands for setting the table head or foot (see below), the LTchunksize must be at least as large as the number of rows in each of the head or foot sections.

This document specifies \setcounter{LTchunksize}{10}. If you look at the previous table, after the *first* run of L^AT_EX you will see that various parts of the table do not line up. L^AT_EX will also have printed a warning that the column widths had

¹This is a footnote.
²longtable takes special precautions, so that footnotes may also be used in ‘p’ columns.
³You can also use the plain T_EX syntax \LTchunksize=10.

| | | |
|--------|------------|-------------|
| A | tabular | environment |
| within | a floating | table |

Table 2: A floating table

changed. longtable writes information onto the .aux file, so that it can line up the different chunks. Prior to version 4 of this package, this information was not used unless a \setlongtables command was issued, however, now the information is always used, using a new algorithm⁴ and so \setlongtables is no longer needed. It is defined (but does nothing) for the benefit of old documents that use it.

3 Captions and Headings

\endhead
\endfirsthead

\endfoot
\endlastfoot

\caption

At the start of the table one may specify lines which are to appear at the top of every page (under the headline, but before the other lines of the table). The lines are entered as normal, but the last \ command is replaced by a \endhead command. If the first page should have a different heading, then this should be entered in the same way, and terminated with the \endfirsthead command. The LTchunksize should be at least as large as the number of rows in the heading. There are also \endfoot and \endlastfoot commands which are used in the same way (at the *start* of the table) to specify rows (or an \hline) to appear at the bottom of each page. In certain situations, you may want to place lines which logically belong in the table body at the end of the firsthead, or the beginning of the lastfoot. This helps to control which lines appear on the first and last page of the table.

The \caption{...} command is essentially equivalent to \multicolumn{n}{c}{\parbox{LTcapwidth}{...}} where n is the number of columns of the table. You may set the width of the caption with a command such as \setlength{LTcapwidth}{2in} in the preamble of your document. The default is 4in. \caption also writes the information to produce an entry in the list of tables. As with the \caption command in the figure and table environments, an optional argument specifies the text to appear in the list of tables if this is different from the text to appear in the caption. Thus the caption for table 1 was specified as \caption[An optional table caption (used in the list of tables)]{A long table\label{long}}.

You may wish the caption on later pages to be different to that on the first page. In this case put the \caption command in the first heading, and put a subsidiary caption in a \caption[] command in the main heading. If the optional argument to \caption is empty, no entry is made in the list of tables. Alternatively, if you do not want the table number to be printed each time, use the \caption* command.

The captions are set based on the code for the article class. If you have redefined the standard \@makecaption command to produce a different format for the captions, you may need to make similar changes to the longtable version, \LT@makecaption. See the code section for more details.

A more convenient method of customising captions is given by the caption(2) package, which provides commands for customising captions, and arranges that the captions in standard environments, and many environments provided by packages (including longtable) are modified in a compatible manner.

You may use the \label command so that you can cross reference longtables with \ref. Note however, that the \label command should not be used in a heading that may appear more than once. Place it either in the firsthead, or in the body of the table. It should not be the *first* command in any entry.

⁴Due to David Kastrup.

4 Multicolumn entries

The `\multicolumn` command may be used in `longtable` in exactly the same way as for `tabular`. So you may want to skip this section, which is rather technical, however coping with `\multicolumn` is one of the main problems for an environment such as `longtable`. The main effect that a user will see is that certain combinations of `\multicolumn` entries will result in a document needing more runs of `LATEX` before the various ‘chunks’ of a table align.

The examples in this section are set with `LTchunksize` set to the minimum value of one, to demonstrate the effects when `\multicolumn` entries occur in different chunks.

Table 3: A difficult `\multicolumn` combination: pass 1

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| wide multicolumn spanning 1–3 | | |
| multicolumn 1–2 | | 3 |
| wide 1 | 2 | 3 |

Table 4: A difficult `\multicolumn` combination: pass 2

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| wide multicolumn spanning 1–3 | | |
| multicolumn 1–2 | | 3 |
| wide 1 | 2 | 3 |

Table 5: A difficult `\multicolumn` combination: pass 3

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| wide multicolumn spanning 1–3 | | |
| multicolumn 1–2 | | 3 |
| wide 1 | 2 | 3 |

Table 6: A difficult `\multicolumn` combination: pass 4

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| wide multicolumn spanning 1–3 | | |
| multicolumn 1–2 | | 3 |
| wide 1 | 2 | 3 |

Consider Table 3. In the second chunk, `longtable` sees the wide multicolumn entry. At this point it thinks that the first two columns are very narrow. All the width of the multicolumn entry is assumed to be in the third column. (This is a ‘feature’ of `TEX`’s primitive `\halign` command.) `longtable` then passes the information that there is a wide third column to the later chunks, with the result that the first pass over the table is too wide.

If the ‘saved row’ from this first pass was re-inserted into the table on the next pass, the table would line up in two passes, but would be much too wide.

`\kill` The solution to this problem used in Versions 1 and 2, was to use a `\kill` line. If a line is `\killed`, by using `\kill` rather than `\\` at the end of the line, it is used in calculating column widths, but removed from the final table. Thus entering `\killed` copies of the last two rows before the wide multicolumn entry would mean that `\halign` ‘saw’ the wide entries in the first two columns, and so would not widen the third column by so much to make room for the multicolumn entry.

In Version 3, a new solution was introduced. If the saved row in the .aux file was not being used, longtable used a special ‘draft’ form of \multicolumn, this modified the definition, so the spanning entry was never considered to be wider than the columns it spanned. So after the first pass, the .aux file stored the widest normal entry for each column, no column was widened due to \spanned columns. By default longtable ignored the .aux file, and so each run of L^AT_EX was considered a first pass. Once the \setlongtables declaration was given, the saved row in the .aux file, and the proper definition of \multicolumn were used. If any \multicolumn entry caused one of the columns to be widened, this information could not be passed back to earlier chunks, and so the table would not correctly line up until the third pass. This algorithm always converged in three passes as described above, but in examples such as the ones in Tables 3–6, the final widths were not optimal as the width of column 2, which is determined by a \multicolumn entry was not known when the final width for column 3 was fixed, due to the fact that *both* \multicolumn commands were switched from ‘draft’ mode to ‘normal’ mode at the same time.

Version 4 alleviates the problem considerably. The first pass of the table will indeed have the third column much too wide. However, on the next pass longtable will notice the error and reduce the column width accordingly. If this has to propagate to chunks before the \multicolumn one, an additional pass will, of course, be needed. It is possible to construct tables where this rippling up of the correct widths takes several passes to ‘converge’ and produce a table with all chunks aligned. However in order to need many passes one needs to construct a table with many overlapping \multicolumn entries, all being wider than the natural widths of the columns they span, and all occurring in different chunks. In the typical case the algorithm will converge after three or four passes, and, the benefits of not needing to edit the document before the final run to add \setlongtables, and the better choice of final column widths in the case of multiple \multicolumn entries will hopefully more than pay for the extra passes that may possibly be needed.

So Table 3 converges after 4 passes, as seen in Table 6.

You can still speed the convergence by introducing judicious \kill lines, if you happen to have constellations like the above.

If you object even to L^AT_EX-ing a file twice, you should make the first line of every longtable a \kill line that contains the widest entry to be used in each column. All chunks will then line up on the first pass.

5 Adjustment

The optional argument of longtable controls the horizontal alignment of the table. The possible options are [c], [r] and [l], for centring, right and left adjustment, respectively. Normally centring is the default, but this document specifies

\LTleft
\LTRight

```
\setlength\LTleft\parindent
\setlength\LTRight\fill
```

in the preamble, which means that the tables are set flush left, but indented by the usual paragraph indentation. Any lengths can be specified for these two parameters, but at least one of them should be a rubber length so that it fills up the width of the page, unless rubber lengths are added between the columns using the \extracolsep command. For instance

```
\begin{tabular*}{\textwidth}{@{\extracolsep{...}}...}
```

produces a full width table, to get a similar effect with longtable specify

```
\setlength\LTleft{0pt}
\setlength\LTRight{0pt}
\begin{longtable}{@{\extracolsep{...}}...}
```

6 Changes

This section highlights the major changes since version 2. A more detailed change log may be produced at the end of the code listing if the `ltxdoc.cfg` file specifies

```
\AtBeginDocument{\RecordChanges}
\AtEndDocument{\PrintChanges}
```

Changes made between versions 2 and 3.

- The mechanism for adding the head and foot of the table has been completely rewritten. With this new mechanism, `longtable` does not need to issue a `\clearpage` at the start of the table, and so the table may start half way down a page. Also the `\endlastfoot` command which could not safely be implemented under the old scheme, has been added.
- `longtable` now issues an error if started in the scope of `\twocolumn`, or the `multicols` environment.
- The separate documentation file `longtable.tex` has been merged with the package file, `longtable.dtx` using Mittelbach's doc package.
- Support for footnotes has been added. Note however that `\footnote` will not work in the 'head' or 'foot' sections of the table. In order to put a footnote in those sections (e.g., inside a caption), use `\footnotemark` at that point, and `\footnotetext` anywhere in the table *body* that will fall on the same page.
- The treatment of `\multicolumn` has changed, making `\kill` lines unnecessary, at the price of sometimes requiring a third pass through \LaTeX .
- The `\newpage` command now works inside a `longtable`.

Changes made between versions 3 and 4.

- A new algorithm is used for aligning chunks. As well as the widest width in each column, `longtable` remembers which chunk produced this maximum. This allows it to check that the maximum is still achieved in later runs. As `longtable` can now deal with columns shrinking as the file is edited, the `\setlongtables` system is no longer needed and is disabled.
- An extra benefit of the new algorithm's ability to deal with 'shrinking' columns is that it can give better (narrower) column widths in the case of overlapping `\multicolumn` entries in different chunks than the previous algorithm produced.
- The 'draft' multicolumn system has been removed, along with related commands such as `\LTmulticolumn`.
- The disadvantage of the new algorithm is that it can take more passes. The theoretical maximum is approximately twice the length of a 'chain' of columns with overlapping `\multicolumn` entries, although in practice it usually converges as fast as the old version. (Which always converged in three passes once `\setlongtables` was activated.)
- `*` and `\nopagebreak` commands may be used to control page breaking.

7 Summary

Table 7: A summary of longtable commands

| Parameters | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|
| <code>\LTleft</code> | Glue to the left of the table. | (<code>\fill</code>) |
| <code>\LTright</code> | Glue to the right of the table. | (<code>\fill</code>) |
| <code>\LTpre</code> | Glue before the the table. | (<code>\bigskipamount</code>) |
| <code>\LTpost</code> | Glue after the the table. | (<code>\bigskipamount</code>) |
| <code>\LTcapwidth</code> | The width of a parbox containing the caption. | (4in) |
| <code>LTchunksizes</code> | The number of rows per chunk. | (20) |
| Optional arguments to <code>\begin{longtable}</code> | | |
| <code>none</code> | Position as specified by <code>\LTleft</code> and <code>\LTright</code> . | |
| <code>[c]</code> | Centre the table. | |
| <code>[l]</code> | Place the table flush left. | |
| <code>[r]</code> | Place the table flush right. | |
| Commands to end table rows | | |
| <code>\\</code> | Specifies the end of a row | |
| <code>\\[<i>\dim</i>]</code> | Ends row, then adds vertical space (as in the <code>tabular</code> environment). | |
| <code>*</code> | The same as <code>\\</code> but disallows a page break after the row. | |
| <code>\tabularnewline</code> | Alternative to <code>\\</code> for use in the scope of <code>\raggedright</code> and similar commands that redefine <code>\\</code> . | |
| <code>\kill</code> | Row is ‘killed’, but is used in calculating widths. | |
| <code>\endhead</code> | Specifies rows to appear at the top of every page. | |
| <code>\endfirsthead</code> | Specifies rows to appear at the top the first page. | |
| <code>\endfoot</code> | Specifies rows to appear at the bottom of every page. | |
| <code>\endlastfoot</code> | Specifies rows to appear at the bottom of the last page. | |
| longtable caption commands | | |
| <code>\caption{<i>\caption</i>}</code> | Caption ‘Table ?: <i>\caption</i> ’, and a ‘ <i>\caption</i> ’ entry in the list of tables. | |
| <code>\caption[<i>\lot</i>]{<i>\caption</i>}</code> | Caption ‘Table ?: <i>\caption</i> ’, and a ‘ <i>\lot</i> ’ entry in the list of tables. | |
| <code>\caption[]{<i>\caption</i>}</code> | Caption ‘Table ?: <i>\caption</i> ’, but no entry in the list of tables. | |
| <code>\caption*{<i>\caption</i>}</code> | Caption ‘ <i>\caption</i> ’, but no entry in the list of tables. | |
| Commands available at the start of a row | | |
| <code>\pagebreak</code> | Force a page break. | |
| <code>\pagebreak[<i>\val</i>]</code> | A ‘hint’ between 0 and 4 of the desirability of a break. | |
| <code>\nopagebreak</code> | Prohibit a page break. | |
| <code>\nopagebreak[<i>\val</i>]</code> | A ‘hint’ between 0 and 4 of the undesirability of a break. | |
| <code>\newpage</code> | Force a page break. | |
| Footnote commands available inside longtable | | |
| <code>\footnote</code> | Footnotes, but may not be used in the table head & foot. | |
| <code>\footnotemark</code> | Footnotemark, may be used in the table head & foot. | |
| <code>\footnotetext</code> | Footnote text, use in the table body. | |
| Setlongtables | | |
| <code>\setlongtables</code> | Obsolete command. Does nothing now. | |

8 Verbatim highlights from Table 1

```

\begin{longtable}{@{*}r|lp{1in}@{*}}
KILLED & LINE!!!! \kill
\caption[An optional table caption ...]{A long table\label{long}}\\
\hline\hline
\multicolumn{2}{@{*}c@{*}}%
    {This part appears at the top of the table}\\
\textsc{First}&\textsc{Second}\\
\hline\hline
\endfirsthead
\caption[]{{(continued)}}\\
\hline\hline
\multicolumn{2}{@{*}c@{*}}%
    {This part appears at the top of every other page}\\
\textbf{First}&\textbf{Second}\\
\hline\hline
\endhead
\hline
This goes at the&bottom.\\
\hline
\endfoot
\hline
These lines will&appear\\
in place of the & usual foot\\
at the end& of the table\\
\hline
\endlastfoot
\env{longtable} columns are specified& in the \\
same way as in the \env{tabular}& environment.\\
...
\multicolumn{2}{||c||}{This is a ...}\\
...
Some lines may take...&
    \raggedleft This last column is a ‘p’ column...
    \tabularnewline
...
Lots of lines& like this.\\
...
\hline
Lots\footnote{...} of lines& like this.\\
Lots of lines& like this\footnote{...}\\
\hline
Lots of lines& like this.\\
...
\end{longtable}

```