

# The `xtable` Gallery

Jonathan Swinton and others

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# 1 Introduction

This document gives a gallery of tables which can be made using the `xtable` package to create L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X output. It doubles as a regression check for the package.

The first step is to load the package and set an option for this document.

```
library(xtable)
options(xtable.floating = FALSE)
options(xtable.timestamp = "")
```

## 2 Gallery

### 2.1 Data frame

```
data(tli)
xtable(tli[1:10, ])
```

	grade	sex	disadv	ethnicity	tlimth
1	6	M	YES	HISPANIC	43
2	7	M	NO	BLACK	88
3	5	F	YES	HISPANIC	34
4	3	M	YES	HISPANIC	65
5	8	M	YES	WHITE	75
6	5	M	NO	BLACK	74
7	8	F	YES	HISPANIC	72
8	4	M	YES	BLACK	79
9	6	M	NO	WHITE	88
10	7	M	YES	HISPANIC	87

### 2.2 Matrix

```
design.matrix <- model.matrix(~ sex*grade, data = tli[1:10, ])
xtable(design.matrix, digits = 0)
```

	(Intercept)	sexM	grade	sexM:grade
1	1	1	6	6
2	1	1	7	7
3	1	0	5	0
4	1	1	3	3
5	1	1	8	8
6	1	1	5	5
7	1	0	8	0
8	1	1	4	4
9	1	1	6	6
10	1	1	7	7



```

options(contrasts = c("contr.helmert", "contr.poly"))
(fit <- aov(Yield ~ A*B*C + Error(Block), data = aovdat))

##
## Call:
## aov(formula = Yield ~ A * B * C + Error(Block), data = aovdat)
##
## Grand Mean: 291.5938
##
## Stratum 1: Block
##
## Terms:
##
##           A:B           A:C           B:C           A:B:C
## Sum of Squares  780.1250  276.1250 2556.1250  112.5000
## Deg. of Freedom      1           1           1           1
##
##           Residuals
## Sum of Squares  774.0938
## Deg. of Freedom      3
##
## Residual standard error: 16.06335
## Estimated effects are balanced
##
## Stratum 2: Within
##
## Terms:
##
##           A           B           C           A:B
## Sum of Squares  3465.28 161170.03 278817.78   28.17
## Deg. of Freedom      1           1           1           1
##
##           A:C           B:C           A:B:C Residuals
## Sum of Squares  1802.67 11528.17   45.37  5423.28
## Deg. of Freedom      1           1           1           17
##
## Residual standard error: 17.86103
## Estimated effects are balanced

class(fit)

## [1] "aovlist" "listof"

summary(fit)

##
## Error: Block
##
##           Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
## A:B         1  780.1   780.1   3.023 0.1805
## A:C         1  276.1   276.1   1.070 0.3770
## B:C         1 2556.1  2556.1   9.906 0.0514 .
## A:B:C       1  112.5   112.5   0.436 0.5562
## Residuals   3   774.1   258.0
## ---
## Signif. codes:
## 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Error: Within
##
##           Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
## A           1   3465   3465  10.862 0.00427 **
## B           1 161170 161170 505.209 4.40e-14 ***
## C           1 278818 278818 873.992 4.67e-16 ***

```

```
## A:B      1      28      28  0.088  0.76996
## A:C      1    1803    1803  5.651  0.02946 *
## B:C      1   11528   11528 36.137 1.40e-05 ***
## A:B:C    1      45      45  0.142  0.71074
## Residuals 17   5423    319
## ---
## Signif. codes:
## 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
options(contrasts = old)
```

```
xtable(fit)
```

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
A:B	1	780.12	780.12	3.02	0.1805
A:C	1	276.12	276.12	1.07	0.3770
B:C	1	2556.12	2556.12	9.91	0.0514
A:B:C	1	112.50	112.50	0.44	0.5562
Residuals	3	774.09	258.03		
A	1	3465.28	3465.28	10.86	0.0043
B	1	161170.03	161170.03	505.21	0.0000
C	1	278817.78	278817.78	873.99	0.0000
A:B 1	1	28.17	28.17	0.09	0.7700
A:C 1	1	1802.67	1802.67	5.65	0.0295
B:C 1	1	11528.17	11528.17	36.14	0.0000
A:B:C 1	1	45.37	45.37	0.14	0.7107
Residuals1	17	5423.28	319.02		

## 2.5 glm

```
fm3 <- glm(disadv ~ ethnicity*grade, data = tli, family = binomial)
xtable(fm3)
```

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z )
(Intercept)	3.1888	1.5966	2.00	0.0458
ethnicityHISPANIC	-0.2848	2.4808	-0.11	0.9086
ethnicityOTHER	212.1701	22122.7093	0.01	0.9923
ethnicityWHITE	-8.8150	3.3355	-2.64	0.0082
grade	-0.5308	0.2892	-1.84	0.0665
ethnicityHISPANIC:grade	0.2448	0.4357	0.56	0.5742
ethnicityOTHER:grade	-32.6014	3393.4687	-0.01	0.9923
ethnicityWHITE:grade	1.0171	0.5185	1.96	0.0498

### Analysis of deviance

```
xtable(anova(fm3))
```

	Df	Deviance	Resid. Df	Resid. Dev	Pr(>Chi)
NULL			99	129.49	
ethnicity	3	47.24	96	82.25	0.0000
grade	1	1.73	95	80.52	0.1884
ethnicity:grade	3	7.20	92	73.32	0.0657

## 2.6 prcomp

```
pr1 <- prcomp(USArrests)
xtable(pr1)
```

	PC1	PC2	PC3	PC4
Murder	0.0417	-0.0448	0.0799	-0.9949
Assault	0.9952	-0.0588	-0.0676	0.0389
UrbanPop	0.0463	0.9769	-0.2005	-0.0582
Rape	0.0752	0.2007	0.9741	0.0723

```
xtable(summary(pr1))
```

	PC1	PC2	PC3	PC4
Standard deviation	83.7324	14.2124	6.4894	2.4828
Proportion of Variance	0.9655	0.0278	0.0058	0.0008
Cumulative Proportion	0.9655	0.9933	0.9991	1.0000

## 2.7 Time series

```
temp.ts <- ts(cumsum(1 + round(rnorm(100), 0)),
              start = c(1954, 7), frequency = 12)
temp.table <- xtable(temp.ts, digits = 0)
temp.table
```

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1954							0	1	3	2	3	5
1955	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	9	10	10	10
1956	10	13	14	15	16	17	17	17	19	19	20	20
1957	22	23	23	23	22	22	21	21	22	23	25	25
1958	25	26	26	26	26	26	26	27	26	26	26	26
1959	27	29	32	32	35	35	37	41	42	42	43	46
1960	46	48	50	51	52	53	54	56	59	60	60	60
1961	61	62	63	64	64	65	67	69	71	72	73	73
1962	74	75	78	80	81	82	82	84	86	89		

## 2.8 Flat tables

See the **Details** section of the help for `fTable` for a description of these tables, which are flat versions of multi-dimensional contingency tables. They require special methods to enable them to be printed using `xtable`.

```
data(mtcars)
mtcars$cyl <- factor(mtcars$cyl, levels = c("4","6","8"),
                    labels = c("four","six","eight"))
tbl <- fTable(mtcars$cyl, mtcars$vs, mtcars$am, mtcars$gear,
              row.vars = c(2, 4),
              dnn = c("Cylinders", "V/S", "Transmission", "Gears"))

tbl

##           Cylinders    four    six    eight
##           Transmission  0  1  0  1  0  1
## V/S Gears
## 0   3           0  0  0  0   12  0
##     4           0  0  0  2    0  0
##     5           0  1  0  1    0  2
## 1   3           1  0  2  0    0  0
##     4           2  6  2  0    0  0
##     5           0  1  0  0    0  0
```

Here is the  $\LaTeX$  produced:

```
xftbl <- xtableFTable(tbl, method = "compact")
print.xtableFTable(xftbl, booktabs = TRUE)

## % latex table generated in R 4.4.1 by xtable 1.8-8 package
## %
## \begin{tabular}{ll rrrrrr}
## \toprule
## & Cylinders & & \multicolumn{1}{l}{four} & & \multicolumn{1}{l}{ } & & \mu
## V/S & Gears & \vert$ Transmission & & \multicolumn{1}{l}{ 0} & & \multicolumn{1}{l}{ 1} & & \mu
## \midrule
## 0 & 3 & & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 12 & 0 \\
## & 4 & & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\
## & 5 & & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\
## 1 & 3 & & 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
## & 4 & & 2 & 6 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
## & 5 & & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
```

```
## \bottomrule
## \end{tabular}
```

And here is a basic flat table:

```
xftbl <- xtableFtable(tbl)
print.xtableFtable(xftbl)
```

		Cylinders		four		six		eight	
		Transmission		0	1	0	1	0	1
V/S	Gears								
0	3			0	0	0	0	12	0
	4			0	0	0	2	0	0
	5			0	1	0	1	0	2
1	3			1	0	2	0	0	0
	4			2	6	2	0	0	0
	5			0	1	0	0	0	0

This illustrates the method argument:

```
xftbl <- xtableFtable(tbl, method = "col.compact")
print.xtableFtable(xftbl, rotate.rownames = TRUE)
```

		Cylinders		four		six		eight	
		Transmission		0	1	0	1	0	1
V/S	Gears								
0	3			0	0	0	0	12	0
	4			0	0	0	2	0	0
	5			0	1	0	1	0	2
1	3			1	0	2	0	0	0
	4			2	6	2	0	0	0
	5			0	1	0	0	0	0

Booktabs is incompatible with vertical lines in tables, so the vertical dividing line is removed.

```
xftbl <- xtableFtable(tbl, method = "compact")
print.xtableFtable(xftbl, booktabs = TRUE)
```

		Cylinders		four		six		eight	
V/S	Gears   Transmission	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
0	3	0	0	0	0	12	0		
	4	0	0	0	2	0	0		
	5	0	1	0	1	0	2		
1	3	1	0	2	0	0	0		
	4	2	6	2	0	0	0		
	5	0	1	0	0	0	0		

Row and column variable names can be formatted specially using sanitization, and row and column variable names and labels can be rotated.

If special formatting is required for row and column labels, that can be done as a workaround



by redefining the data and associated labels.

```
italic <- function(x){
  paste0('\\emph{', x, '}')
}
mtcars$cyl <- factor(mtcars$cyl, levels = c("four","six","eight"),
  labels = c("four",italic("six"),"eight"))
large <- function(x){
  paste0('\\Large ', x, ')')
}
bold <- function(x){
  paste0('\\bfseries ', x, ')')
}
tbl <- ftable(mtcars$cyl, mtcars$vs, mtcars$am, mtcars$gear,
  row.vars = c(2, 4),
  dnn = c("Cylinders", "V/S", "Transmission", "Gears"))
xftbl <- xtableFtable(tbl, method = "row.compact")
print.xtableFtable(xftbl,
  sanitize.rownames.function = large,
  sanitize.colnames.function = bold,
  rotate.colnames = TRUE,
  rotate.rownames = TRUE)
```

		Transmission Cylinders					
		four		<i>six</i>		eight	
V/S	Gears	0	1	0	1	0	1
0	3	0	0	0	0	12	0
	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
1	5	0	1	0	1	0	2
	3	1	0	2	0	0	0
	4	2	6	2	0	0	0
	5	0	1	0	0	0	0

## 3 Automatic formatting

### 3.1 Suggest alignment, digits, and display

The functions `xalign`, `xdigits`, and `xdisplay` are useful for formatting tables in a sensible way. Consider the output produced by the default formatting.

```
data(mtcars)
dat <- mtcars[1:3, 1:6]
x <- xtable(dat)
x
```

	mpg	cyl	disp	hp	drat	wt
Mazda RX4	21.00	6.00	160.00	110.00	3.90	2.62
Mazda RX4 Wag	21.00	6.00	160.00	110.00	3.90	2.88
Datsun 710	22.80	4.00	108.00	93.00	3.85	2.32

Now change the default alignment, digits and display using helper functions `xalign`, `xdigits`, and `xdisplay`. This produces a better format as shown below.

```
align(x) <- xalign(x)
digits(x) <- xdigits(x)
display(x) <- xdisplay(x)
x
```

	mpg	cyl	disp	hp	drat	wt
Mazda RX4	21.0	6	160	110	3.90	2.620
Mazda RX4 Wag	21.0	6	160	110	3.90	2.875
Datsun 710	22.8	4	108	93	3.85	2.320

### 3.2 Shorthand notation

For convenience, the three ‘autoformat’ functions (`xalign`, `xdigits`, and `xdisplay`) can be applied together when an `xtable` is created, using the `auto` argument:

```
xtable(dat, auto = TRUE)
```

	mpg	cyl	disp	hp	drat	wt
Mazda RX4	21.0	6	160	110	3.90	2.620
Mazda RX4 Wag	21.0	6	160	110	3.90	2.875
Datsun 710	22.8	4	108	93	3.85	2.320

Similarly, the `autoformat` function can be used to postprocess an existing `xtable`:

```
x <- xtable(dat)
autoformat(x)
```

	mpg	cyl	disp	hp	drat	wt
Mazda RX4	21.0	6	160	110	3.90	2.620
Mazda RX4 Wag	21.0	6	160	110	3.90	2.875
Datsun 710	22.8	4	108	93	3.85	2.320

### 3.3 Math-Style Exponents

If you prefer  $5 \times 10^5$  in your tables to `5e5`, the `math.style.exponents` option to `print.xtable` is useful:

```
print(xtable(data.frame(text = c("foo", "bar"),
                        googols = c(10e10, 50e10),
                        small = c(8e-24, 7e-5),
                        row.names = c("A", "B")),
      display = c("s", "s", "g", "g"),
      math.style.exponents = TRUE)
```

	text	googols	small
A	foo	$1 \times 10^{11}$	$8 \times 10^{-24}$
B	bar	$5 \times 10^{11}$	$7 \times 10^{-5}$

This option also supports the values `ensuremath` which uses `\ensuremath` instead of `$$` and `UTF-8` which uses UTF-8 to approximate the  $\LaTeX$  typesetting.

## 4 Sanitization

```
insane <- data.frame(Name = c("Ampersand", "Greater than", "Less than",
                             "Underscore", "Per cent", "Dollar",
                             "Backslash", "Hash", "Caret", "Tilde",
                             "Left brace", "Right brace"),
                    Character = I(c("&", ">", "<", "_", "%", "$",
                                   "\\ ", "#", "^", "~", "{", "}))
colnames(insane)[2] <- paste(insane[, 2], collapse = "")
xtable(insane)
```

	Name	<code>&amp;&gt;&lt;_-%\$\\#^~{ }</code>
1	Ampersand	<code>&amp;</code>
2	Greater than	<code>&gt;</code>
3	Less than	<code>&lt;</code>
4	Underscore	<code>-</code>
5	Per cent	<code>%</code>
6	Dollar	<code>\$</code>
7	Backslash	<code>\</code>
8	Hash	<code>#</code>
9	Caret	<code>^</code>
10	Tilde	<code>~</code>
11	Left brace	<code>{</code>
12	Right brace	<code>}</code>

Sometimes you might want to have your own sanitization function.

```
wanttex <- xtable(data.frame(Column =
                             paste("Value.is $10^{" ~ 1:3, "}" ~ "$", sep = "")))
print(wanttex, sanitize.text.function =
      function(str) gsub("_", "\\_", str, fixed = TRUE))
```

	Column
1	Value.is $10^{-1}$
2	Value.is $10^{-2}$
3	Value.is $10^{-3}$

Sanitization can be useful in formatting column headings and row names:

```

dat <- mtcars[1:3, 1:6]
large <- function(x){
  paste0('{\\Large{\\bfseries ', x, '}')
}
italic <- function(x){
  paste0('{\\emph{ ', x, '}')
}

```

```

print(xtable(dat),
      sanitize.rownames.function = italic,
      sanitize.colnames.function = large,
      booktabs = TRUE)

```

	<b>mpg</b>	<b>cyl</b>	<b>disp</b>	<b>hp</b>	<b>drat</b>	<b>wt</b>
<i>Mazda RX4</i>	21.00	6.00	160.00	110.00	3.90	2.62
<i>Mazda RX4 Wag</i>	21.00	6.00	160.00	110.00	3.90	2.88
<i>Datsun 710</i>	22.80	4.00	108.00	93.00	3.85	2.32

## 4.1 Markup in tables

Markup can be included in tables, including in column and row names, by using a custom `sanitize.text.function`.

```
mat <- round(matrix(c(0.9, 0.89, 200, 0.045, 2.0), c(1, 5)), 4)
rownames(mat) <- "$y_{t-1}$"
colnames(mat) <- c("$R^2$", "$\\bar{x}$", "F-stat", "S.E.E", "DW")
mat <- xtable(mat)
print(mat, sanitize.text.function = function(x) {x})
```

	$R^2$	$\bar{x}$	F-stat	S.E.E	DW
$y_{t-1}$	0.90	0.89	200.00	0.04	2.00

You can also have sanitize functions that are specific to column or row names. In the table below, the row name is not sanitized but column names and table elements are.

```
money <- matrix(c("$1,000", "$900", "$100"), ncol = 3,
               dimnames = list("$\\alpha$",
                               c("Income (US$)", "Expenses (US$)",
                                 "Profit (US$)")))
print(xtable(money), sanitize.rownames.function = function(x) {x})
```

	Income (US\$)	Expenses (US\$)	Profit (US\$)
$\alpha$	\$1,000	\$900	\$100

## 5 Format examples

### 5.1 Adding a centering environment

```
print(xtable(anova(fm3), caption = "\\tt latex.environments = \\\"\""),
      floating = TRUE, latex.environments = "")
```

	Df	Deviance	Resid. Df	Resid. Dev	Pr(>Chi)
NULL			99	129.49	
ethnicity	3	47.24	96	82.25	0.0000
grade	1	1.73	95	80.52	0.1884
ethnicity:grade	3	7.20	92	73.32	0.0657

Table 1: `latex.environments = ""`

```
print(xtable(anova(fm3), caption = "\\tt latex.environments = \"center\""),
      floating = TRUE, latex.environments = "center")
```

	Df	Deviance	Resid. Df	Resid. Dev	Pr(>Chi)
NULL			99	129.49	
ethnicity	3	47.24	96	82.25	0.0000
grade	1	1.73	95	80.52	0.1884
ethnicity:grade	3	7.20	92	73.32	0.0657

Table 2: `latex.environments = "center"`

## 5.2 Column alignment

```
tli.table <- xtable(tli[1:10, ])  
align(tli.table) <- rep("r", 6)  
tli.table
```

	grade	sex	disadv	ethnicity	timth
1	6	M	YES	HISPANIC	43
2	7	M	NO	BLACK	88
3	5	F	YES	HISPANIC	34
4	3	M	YES	HISPANIC	65
5	8	M	YES	WHITE	75
6	5	M	NO	BLACK	74
7	8	F	YES	HISPANIC	72
8	4	M	YES	BLACK	79
9	6	M	NO	WHITE	88
10	7	M	YES	HISPANIC	87

### *Left aligned strings with column lines*

```
align(tli.table) <- "|rrl|l|lr|"  
tli.table
```

	grade	sex	disadv	ethnicity	timth
1	6	M	YES	HISPANIC	43
2	7	M	NO	BLACK	88
3	5	F	YES	HISPANIC	34
4	3	M	YES	HISPANIC	65
5	8	M	YES	WHITE	75
6	5	M	NO	BLACK	74
7	8	F	YES	HISPANIC	72
8	4	M	YES	BLACK	79
9	6	M	NO	WHITE	88
10	7	M	YES	HISPANIC	87

### *Fixed width columns*

```
align(tli.table) <- "|rr|lp{3cm}l|r|"  
tli.table
```

	grade	sex	disadv	ethnicity	timth
1	6	M	YES	HISPANIC	43
2	7	M	NO	BLACK	88
3	5	F	YES	HISPANIC	34
4	3	M	YES	HISPANIC	65
5	8	M	YES	WHITE	75
6	5	M	NO	BLACK	74
7	8	F	YES	HISPANIC	72
8	4	M	YES	BLACK	79
9	6	M	NO	WHITE	88
10	7	M	YES	HISPANIC	87

### 5.3 Number of digits

One number for all columns,

```
display(tli.table)[c(2,6)] <- "f"  
digits(tli.table) <- 3  
tli.table
```

	grade	sex	disadv	ethnicity	timth
1	6.000	M	YES	HISPANIC	43.000
2	7.000	M	NO	BLACK	88.000
3	5.000	F	YES	HISPANIC	34.000
4	3.000	M	YES	HISPANIC	65.000
5	8.000	M	YES	WHITE	75.000
6	5.000	M	NO	BLACK	74.000
7	8.000	F	YES	HISPANIC	72.000
8	4.000	M	YES	BLACK	79.000
9	6.000	M	NO	WHITE	88.000
10	7.000	M	YES	HISPANIC	87.000

or one for each column, including the row names,

```
digits(tli.table) <- 1:(ncol(tli)+1)  
tli.table
```

	grade	sex	disadv	ethnicity	timth
1	6.00	M	YES	HISPANIC	43.000000
2	7.00	M	NO	BLACK	88.000000
3	5.00	F	YES	HISPANIC	34.000000
4	3.00	M	YES	HISPANIC	65.000000
5	8.00	M	YES	WHITE	75.000000
6	5.00	M	NO	BLACK	74.000000
7	8.00	F	YES	HISPANIC	72.000000
8	4.00	M	YES	BLACK	79.000000
9	6.00	M	NO	WHITE	88.000000
10	7.00	M	YES	HISPANIC	87.000000

or as a full matrix.

```
digits(tli.table) <- matrix(0:4, nrow = 10, ncol = ncol(tli)+1)  
tli.table
```

	grade	sex	disadv	ethnicity	timth
1	6	M	YES	HISPANIC	43
2	7.0	M	NO	BLACK	88.0
3	5.00	F	YES	HISPANIC	34.00
4	3.000	M	YES	HISPANIC	65.000
5	8.0000	M	YES	WHITE	75.0000
6	5	M	NO	BLACK	74
7	8.0	F	YES	HISPANIC	72.0
8	4.00	M	YES	BLACK	79.00
9	6.000	M	NO	WHITE	88.000
10	7.0000	M	YES	HISPANIC	87.0000

## 5.4 Suppress row/column names

### *Suppress row names*

```
tli.table <- xtable(tli[1:10, ])  
print(tli.table, include.rownames = FALSE)
```

grade	sex	disadv	ethnicity	timth
6	M	YES	HISPANIC	43
7	M	NO	BLACK	88
5	F	YES	HISPANIC	34
3	M	YES	HISPANIC	65
8	M	YES	WHITE	75
5	M	NO	BLACK	74
8	F	YES	HISPANIC	72
4	M	YES	BLACK	79
6	M	NO	WHITE	88
7	M	YES	HISPANIC	87

If you want a vertical line on the left, you need to change the `align` attribute.

```
align(tli.table) <- "|r|r|lp{3cm}l|r|"  
print(tli.table, include.rownames = FALSE)
```

grade	sex	disadv	ethnicity	timth
6	M	YES	HISPANIC	43
7	M	NO	BLACK	88
5	F	YES	HISPANIC	34
3	M	YES	HISPANIC	65
8	M	YES	WHITE	75
5	M	NO	BLACK	74
8	F	YES	HISPANIC	72
4	M	YES	BLACK	79
6	M	NO	WHITE	88
7	M	YES	HISPANIC	87

Revert the alignment to what it was before.

```
align(tli.table) <- "|rr|lp{3cm}l|r|"
```



### Suppress column names

```
print(tli.table, include.colnames = FALSE)
```

1	6	M	YES	HISPANIC	43
2	7	M	NO	BLACK	88
3	5	F	YES	HISPANIC	34
4	3	M	YES	HISPANIC	65
5	8	M	YES	WHITE	75
6	5	M	NO	BLACK	74
7	8	F	YES	HISPANIC	72
8	4	M	YES	BLACK	79
9	6	M	NO	WHITE	88
10	7	M	YES	HISPANIC	87

Note the doubled header lines which can be suppressed.

```
print(tli.table, include.colnames = FALSE,  
      hline.after = c(0,nrow(tli.table)))
```

1	6	M	YES	HISPANIC	43
2	7	M	NO	BLACK	88
3	5	F	YES	HISPANIC	34
4	3	M	YES	HISPANIC	65
5	8	M	YES	WHITE	75
6	5	M	NO	BLACK	74
7	8	F	YES	HISPANIC	72
8	4	M	YES	BLACK	79
9	6	M	NO	WHITE	88
10	7	M	YES	HISPANIC	87

### Suppress row and column names

```
print(tli.table, include.colnames = FALSE, include.rownames = FALSE)
```

6	M	YES	HISPANIC	43
7	M	NO	BLACK	88
5	F	YES	HISPANIC	34
3	M	YES	HISPANIC	65
8	M	YES	WHITE	75
5	M	NO	BLACK	74
8	F	YES	HISPANIC	72
4	M	YES	BLACK	79
6	M	NO	WHITE	88
7	M	YES	HISPANIC	87

## 5.5 Rotate row/column names

The `rotate.rownames` and `rotate.colnames` arguments can be used to rotate the row and/or column names. This requires `\usepackage{rotating}` in the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X preamble.

```
print(tli.table, rotate.rownames = TRUE, rotate.colnames = TRUE)
```

	grade	sex	disadv	ethnicity	tlimth
1	6	M	YES	HISPANIC	43
2	7	M	NO	BLACK	88
3	5	F	YES	HISPANIC	34
4	3	M	YES	HISPANIC	65
5	8	M	YES	WHITE	75
6	5	M	NO	BLACK	74
7	8	F	YES	HISPANIC	72
8	4	M	YES	BLACK	79
9	6	M	NO	WHITE	88
10	7	M	YES	HISPANIC	87

## 5.6 Horizontal lines

### *Line locations*

Use the `hline.after` argument to specify the position of the horizontal lines.

```
print(xtable(anova(fm3)), hline.after = c(1))
```

	Df	Deviance	Resid. Df	Resid. Dev	Pr(>Chi)
NULL			99	129.49	
ethnicity	3	47.24	96	82.25	0.0000
grade	1	1.73	95	80.52	0.1884
ethnicity:grade	3	7.20	92	73.32	0.0657

### *Line styles*

Specifying `booktabs = TRUE` will generate three line types. By default, when no value is given for `hline.after`, a `\toprule` will be drawn above the table, a `\midrule` after the table headings and a `\bottomrule` below the table. This requires `\usepackage{booktabs}` in the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X preamble.

The top and bottom rules are slightly thicker than the mid rule. The thickness of the lines can be set via the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X lengths `\heavyrulewidth` and `\lightrulewidth`.

```
tli.table <- xtable(tli[1:10, ])  
print(tli.table, include.rownames = FALSE, booktabs = TRUE)
```

grade	sex	disadv	ethnicity	tlimth
6	M	YES	HISPANIC	43
7	M	NO	BLACK	88
5	F	YES	HISPANIC	34
3	M	YES	HISPANIC	65
8	M	YES	WHITE	75
5	M	NO	BLACK	74
8	F	YES	HISPANIC	72
4	M	YES	BLACK	79
6	M	NO	WHITE	88
7	M	YES	HISPANIC	87

If `hline.after` includes `-1`, a `\toprule` will be drawn above the table. If `hline.after` includes the number of rows in the table, a `\bottomrule` will be drawn below the table. For any other values specified in `hline.after`, a `\midrule` will be drawn after that line of the table.

The following table has more than one `\midrule`.

```
bktbs <- xtable(matrix(1:10, ncol = 2))  
hlines <- c(-1, 0, 1, nrow(bktbs))  
print(bktbs, booktabs = TRUE, hline.after = hlines)
```

1	2
1	6
2	7
3	8
4	9
5	10

## 5.7 Table level commands

```
print(xtable(anova(fm3)), size = "large")
```

	Df	Deviance	Resid. Df	Resid. Dev	Pr(>Chi)
NULL			99	129.49	
ethnicity	3	47.24	96	82.25	0.0000
grade	1	1.73	95	80.52	0.1884
ethnicity:grade	3	7.20	92	73.32	0.0657

```
print(xtable(anova(fm3)), size = "\\setlength{\\tabcolsep}{12pt}")
```

	Df	Deviance	Resid. Df	Resid. Dev	Pr(>Chi)
NULL			99	129.49	
ethnicity	3	47.24	96	82.25	0.0000
grade	1	1.73	95	80.52	0.1884
ethnicity:grade	3	7.20	92	73.32	0.0657

## 5.8 Long tables

Requires `\usepackage{longtable}` in the  $\LaTeX$  preamble.

```
x <- matrix(rnorm(1000), ncol = 10)
x.big <- xtable(x, caption = "A \\code{longtable} spanning several pages")
print(x.big, hline.after=c(-1, 0), tabular.environment = "longtable")
```

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	0.41	0.49	-0.58	-1.23	0.98	0.31	0.45	-1.02	-2.87	-1.21
2	-0.47	0.70	-0.95	0.04	-1.22	0.61	1.43	-1.39	-0.43	0.30
3	0.07	0.19	-0.18	-0.42	0.71	-1.69	-0.21	-0.05	-1.49	-1.54
4	-0.50	0.70	1.01	-0.90	-0.11	0.78	-1.23	1.81	0.59	0.64
5	-0.83	0.31	0.02	0.42	1.78	0.01	-0.36	-0.10	-0.44	0.70
6	0.17	0.76	-0.65	0.15	-0.24	-0.18	-0.55	0.78	0.90	-1.91
7	-0.90	1.84	-0.50	1.46	-1.53	1.11	0.33	-1.10	0.47	0.94
8	0.17	1.11	1.61	-1.12	0.49	1.48	-0.93	-0.22	0.02	-0.22
9	0.35	0.03	-0.45	-0.52	0.35	-1.15	0.68	0.57	-0.09	-0.67
10	-0.05	-1.11	0.76	-0.07	-0.02	1.01	-1.16	-0.35	-0.36	0.45
11	-0.20	0.42	1.47	-1.41	-1.06	-0.63	1.76	0.79	0.20	1.28
12	-0.65	-0.40	0.44	-0.28	-0.84	0.13	1.45	0.69	-1.11	1.57
13	-1.11	1.49	-0.42	-0.71	-0.01	0.48	-0.45	-0.63	0.67	-1.20
14	0.85	-1.61	-0.04	-2.15	1.04	0.13	0.14	-0.77	-0.39	-0.44
15	0.02	-0.42	-0.49	-0.28	-0.36	-1.46	-0.37	2.36	-0.74	0.15
16	0.83	0.42	1.23	-0.53	-0.87	-0.51	-1.21	-0.19	-0.33	0.07
17	-1.24	-0.15	-0.15	1.13	-2.70	1.54	-2.66	0.01	1.87	-0.45
18	0.17	-0.61	1.55	-0.60	0.49	0.17	-0.03	-0.05	-1.76	-2.34
19	0.67	-0.30	-0.56	0.56	0.43	-0.84	-0.03	-0.57	-0.35	-0.28
20	-0.03	0.63	-0.65	0.14	1.31	-0.66	1.64	-0.93	0.11	-1.18
21	-0.19	0.90	0.14	-1.24	1.47	1.06	-2.00	-1.14	-0.54	0.03
22	-0.78	0.66	0.02	0.37	-0.14	0.35	-0.66	0.91	-0.41	-0.84
23	2.06	2.27	-0.50	-0.11	1.30	-0.90	0.88	-0.99	0.38	-0.12
24	0.75	1.17	-1.58	0.17	0.00	0.01	0.34	0.67	0.22	-0.74
25	1.82	0.29	0.03	0.66	-0.68	0.60	0.12	1.41	-0.67	-0.41
26	0.08	-0.66	-0.72	0.11	-0.85	1.72	-0.62	1.16	0.57	-0.38
27	-0.63	2.92	1.08	1.59	-0.35	-0.88	0.20	-0.14	0.18	1.33
28	-1.51	0.68	-0.95	0.12	0.23	-0.38	-0.24	-0.54	0.69	0.72
29	-0.64	-0.68	1.13	-1.25	-0.03	1.00	0.11	-1.08	-1.33	-0.23
30	0.23	0.19	-0.65	0.74	0.20	-0.46	-0.58	-0.02	-0.77	-1.23

31	1.01	-0.32	0.29	-1.22	0.20	1.46	1.19	-0.23	-0.19	1.05
32	0.25	-0.27	0.90	-1.92	0.71	1.04	1.06	0.16	0.96	-1.44
33	-1.17	-0.93	-0.52	-0.81	-0.27	-1.66	1.34	-0.60	-0.53	-1.18
34	0.67	0.12	0.55	-0.74	1.64	0.42	-0.37	0.63	-1.03	-0.78
35	-1.65	0.32	-0.09	-0.61	0.44	-1.42	-0.30	0.71	0.77	-0.97
36	-0.37	-1.08	-1.14	1.61	-1.19	-1.46	-0.35	1.08	0.47	-0.90
37	-0.32	-3.23	-0.27	1.64	-0.28	0.07	1.37	2.25	-1.23	1.29
38	-1.95	-0.25	1.62	0.73	0.52	0.06	-0.30	0.20	2.05	-0.11
39	0.92	0.03	-0.21	-1.27	-0.41	-0.03	0.10	-0.58	1.50	-0.72
40	-0.62	0.59	-0.82	0.02	0.34	1.26	0.38	-0.08	-1.39	0.67
41	-0.33	0.06	-0.05	0.49	0.43	0.29	0.68	-1.63	2.15	0.20
42	1.40	0.41	0.33	-0.14	1.30	-0.67	-0.27	0.13	-1.73	-1.22
43	0.64	-1.10	0.96	0.17	-0.65	0.12	2.35	-0.43	0.10	-0.56
44	-0.11	0.71	1.14	-0.94	-0.02	-0.51	-0.93	0.41	-1.14	0.53
45	0.51	0.72	0.10	-1.29	-0.57	-0.07	-1.43	-0.27	-0.38	1.95
46	0.40	0.25	1.16	1.41	-1.13	-1.15	0.04	-1.38	-0.35	1.58
47	1.66	1.36	-0.76	0.27	-1.85	-0.12	1.77	0.04	0.32	0.84
48	0.28	0.40	-2.34	-0.41	0.20	0.10	0.05	-1.35	-1.12	-0.01
49	0.51	0.26	-0.47	0.33	0.60	-0.70	0.11	0.90	-2.76	-1.73
50	0.35	0.27	-0.52	2.06	0.64	0.04	0.86	-1.83	-0.10	-0.73
51	-0.38	0.44	-2.32	0.36	-1.39	-0.65	-0.10	-0.14	-0.75	-0.22
52	0.10	1.06	0.56	1.41	-1.13	-0.64	0.10	0.46	0.21	0.49
53	1.64	0.45	-0.78	1.37	-1.14	-0.20	1.21	-1.52	-0.85	0.06
54	-0.88	0.66	-0.23	-0.41	-0.69	0.49	0.09	1.40	0.79	0.06
55	0.12	-1.14	-1.59	0.76	0.17	-0.21	-0.75	-0.89	0.03	1.84
56	1.36	-0.37	0.55	-0.65	0.59	0.19	0.39	-0.51	0.60	0.39
57	-0.23	1.48	1.89	-1.47	-0.82	0.97	-1.09	0.16	-0.99	-0.28
58	-1.05	-1.22	-0.88	-1.20	-2.86	-0.29	-1.46	-0.34	-0.21	-0.43
59	-0.87	0.26	-0.11	-0.15	0.95	-0.10	-0.12	-1.04	0.34	0.10
60	-0.39	0.41	1.95	1.80	0.62	0.51	-1.10	0.41	-0.09	-0.81
61	-0.85	0.98	0.93	0.10	-0.70	-1.26	0.58	-0.52	1.65	1.37
62	-0.26	-0.35	1.91	-0.80	-1.07	0.54	-0.15	0.51	-1.96	-0.29
63	-0.41	0.16	-0.01	0.23	-0.30	-0.53	-0.77	-0.50	0.76	-0.53
64	-0.18	-1.76	-0.15	0.70	0.11	-1.14	1.62	-0.96	0.01	-0.87
65	0.41	0.34	-0.51	-1.30	0.72	-1.77	-0.11	-0.09	0.95	0.94
66	0.62	-0.67	1.43	-1.05	1.39	-0.71	1.42	0.65	-0.10	-1.28
67	1.68	-0.24	-1.29	-1.94	-0.85	-1.17	-0.11	0.24	-2.74	-0.47
68	-0.07	-1.19	0.31	-1.27	0.29	-1.18	-0.33	-0.06	0.42	0.31
69	-0.32	0.38	-0.05	-0.89	1.33	1.63	0.37	-1.95	-0.22	-0.11
70	1.47	0.67	2.25	-0.29	-0.90	-1.21	1.03	1.45	-0.99	0.25
71	1.70	-0.30	-0.61	1.41	-0.22	1.00	2.71	-0.04	-0.66	-1.32
72	0.04	1.83	-1.51	0.89	-1.77	0.55	-1.03	-0.86	0.06	-0.43
73	-0.33	0.67	0.23	0.27	0.29	-0.88	-0.18	-0.20	2.45	-1.70
74	-1.82	0.95	-0.04	-0.57	-0.64	-0.61	1.08	0.26	0.19	-0.84
75	1.41	2.05	-0.84	-0.04	-0.92	-0.41	0.34	-1.52	-0.98	1.15
76	-0.84	-0.65	0.13	0.55	-0.78	0.19	-0.19	0.72	1.90	0.25
77	-1.12	0.81	-0.28	-0.50	0.44	-0.35	-1.30	0.25	-0.44	0.09
78	3.04	0.99	-0.68	1.06	-2.16	0.83	-0.28	1.20	-0.83	-0.93
79	0.24	-0.01	0.50	1.10	-0.43	-0.29	-0.18	0.99	-1.25	-0.56
80	-0.03	0.32	-0.33	-1.17	-1.01	-2.17	-0.08	-0.54	-0.67	-1.02
81	-2.73	-1.01	-1.83	-0.75	-0.96	-0.10	1.61	-0.49	1.94	0.05
82	-0.10	0.47	-2.65	1.21	0.47	-1.85	-0.46	-1.00	0.91	0.77
83	0.98	-0.70	-0.58	-1.69	0.35	0.94	-1.58	-0.36	0.74	0.30
84	0.41	0.81	1.45	0.42	-0.11	-0.75	0.50	0.94	0.15	-0.62
85	0.91	-0.81	0.84	0.23	0.54	-1.12	-0.11	1.79	0.28	0.55
86	1.98	0.32	1.22	3.20	-0.60	-0.59	-0.20	0.93	0.59	0.39
87	1.17	-0.85	0.98	-2.73	-2.02	0.59	0.64	-1.83	0.22	0.84

88	-0.51	-0.25	0.32	-0.84	1.15	-1.92	-2.91	0.82	0.16	-0.44
89	0.70	-1.55	-1.51	0.67	-0.23	0.25	-0.55	1.04	0.95	-1.18
90	-0.20	0.13	0.21	1.67	-0.37	-0.97	-0.15	0.62	-0.17	-0.08
91	-0.54	0.99	1.60	0.84	0.16	-0.01	0.61	-0.85	0.26	0.30
92	-2.86	0.18	-3.40	-1.43	0.77	0.68	-0.26	1.06	-0.90	1.56
93	-0.79	-1.77	-0.78	2.24	0.43	0.57	-1.01	0.73	1.58	-0.07
94	0.49	-0.62	1.10	-1.76	0.93	1.50	0.37	0.66	1.39	0.43
95	2.17	1.66	0.53	-1.11	0.05	0.13	0.02	-0.38	-1.81	-0.08
96	0.50	1.81	0.79	-0.04	-0.50	-0.70	0.11	0.85	-0.22	2.16
97	0.62	-1.18	0.46	2.23	-0.30	2.15	1.16	0.11	0.55	1.34
98	-0.97	-0.37	0.54	0.51	0.82	-0.30	-0.54	-0.07	0.48	-0.23
99	0.16	0.35	0.01	0.73	-0.85	0.81	-1.25	1.49	0.76	-0.13
100	-2.08	0.32	-0.92	1.73	-0.95	0.93	-1.28	0.76	-0.45	-0.02

Table 3: A longtable spanning several pages

Extra features of the `longtable` L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X package can typically be activated using `add.to.row`, as shown below.

```
add.to.row <- list(pos = list(0), command = NULL)
command <- paste0("\\hline\n\\endhead\n",
  "\\hline\n",
  "\\multicolumn{" , dim(x)[2] + 1, "{1}",
  "{\\footnotesize Continued on next page}\n",
  "\\endfoot\n",
  "\\endlastfoot\n")
add.to.row$command <- command
print(x.big, hline.after=c(-1), add.to.row = add.to.row,
  tabular.environment = "longtable")
```

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	0.41	0.49	-0.58	-1.23	0.98	0.31	0.45	-1.02	-2.87	-1.21
2	-0.47	0.70	-0.95	0.04	-1.22	0.61	1.43	-1.39	-0.43	0.30
3	0.07	0.19	-0.18	-0.42	0.71	-1.69	-0.21	-0.05	-1.49	-1.54
4	-0.50	0.70	1.01	-0.90	-0.11	0.78	-1.23	1.81	0.59	0.64
5	-0.83	0.31	0.02	0.42	1.78	0.01	-0.36	-0.10	-0.44	0.70
6	0.17	0.76	-0.65	0.15	-0.24	-0.18	-0.55	0.78	0.90	-1.91
7	-0.90	1.84	-0.50	1.46	-1.53	1.11	0.33	-1.10	0.47	0.94
8	0.17	1.11	1.61	-1.12	0.49	1.48	-0.93	-0.22	0.02	-0.22
9	0.35	0.03	-0.45	-0.52	0.35	-1.15	0.68	0.57	-0.09	-0.67
10	-0.05	-1.11	0.76	-0.07	-0.02	1.01	-1.16	-0.35	-0.36	0.45
11	-0.20	0.42	1.47	-1.41	-1.06	-0.63	1.76	0.79	0.20	1.28
12	-0.65	-0.40	0.44	-0.28	-0.84	0.13	1.45	0.69	-1.11	1.57
13	-1.11	1.49	-0.42	-0.71	-0.01	0.48	-0.45	-0.63	0.67	-1.20
14	0.85	-1.61	-0.04	-2.15	1.04	0.13	0.14	-0.77	-0.39	-0.44
15	0.02	-0.42	-0.49	-0.28	-0.36	-1.46	-0.37	2.36	-0.74	0.15
16	0.83	0.42	1.23	-0.53	-0.87	-0.51	-1.21	-0.19	-0.33	0.07
17	-1.24	-0.15	-0.15	1.13	-2.70	1.54	-2.66	0.01	1.87	-0.45
18	0.17	-0.61	1.55	-0.60	0.49	0.17	-0.03	-0.05	-1.76	-2.34
19	0.67	-0.30	-0.56	0.56	0.43	-0.84	-0.03	-0.57	-0.35	-0.28
20	-0.03	0.63	-0.65	0.14	1.31	-0.66	1.64	-0.93	0.11	-1.18
21	-0.19	0.90	0.14	-1.24	1.47	1.06	-2.00	-1.14	-0.54	0.03
22	-0.78	0.66	0.02	0.37	-0.14	0.35	-0.66	0.91	-0.41	-0.84
23	2.06	2.27	-0.50	-0.11	1.30	-0.90	0.88	-0.99	0.38	-0.12
24	0.75	1.17	-1.58	0.17	0.00	0.01	0.34	0.67	0.22	-0.74
25	1.82	0.29	0.03	0.66	-0.68	0.60	0.12	1.41	-0.67	-0.41

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26	0.08	-0.66	-0.72	0.11	-0.85	1.72	-0.62	1.16	0.57	-0.38
27	-0.63	2.92	1.08	1.59	-0.35	-0.88	0.20	-0.14	0.18	1.33
28	-1.51	0.68	-0.95	0.12	0.23	-0.38	-0.24	-0.54	0.69	0.72
29	-0.64	-0.68	1.13	-1.25	-0.03	1.00	0.11	-1.08	-1.33	-0.23
30	0.23	0.19	-0.65	0.74	0.20	-0.46	-0.58	-0.02	-0.77	-1.23
31	1.01	-0.32	0.29	-1.22	0.20	1.46	1.19	-0.23	-0.19	1.05
32	0.25	-0.27	0.90	-1.92	0.71	1.04	1.06	0.16	0.96	-1.44
33	-1.17	-0.93	-0.52	-0.81	-0.27	-1.66	1.34	-0.60	-0.53	-1.18
34	0.67	0.12	0.55	-0.74	1.64	0.42	-0.37	0.63	-1.03	-0.78
35	-1.65	0.32	-0.09	-0.61	0.44	-1.42	-0.30	0.71	0.77	-0.97
36	-0.37	-1.08	-1.14	1.61	-1.19	-1.46	-0.35	1.08	0.47	-0.90
37	-0.32	-3.23	-0.27	1.64	-0.28	0.07	1.37	2.25	-1.23	1.29
38	-1.95	-0.25	1.62	0.73	0.52	0.06	-0.30	0.20	2.05	-0.11
39	0.92	0.03	-0.21	-1.27	-0.41	-0.03	0.10	-0.58	1.50	-0.72
40	-0.62	0.59	-0.82	0.02	0.34	1.26	0.38	-0.08	-1.39	0.67
41	-0.33	0.06	-0.05	0.49	0.43	0.29	0.68	-1.63	2.15	0.20
42	1.40	0.41	0.33	-0.14	1.30	-0.67	-0.27	0.13	-1.73	-1.22
43	0.64	-1.10	0.96	0.17	-0.65	0.12	2.35	-0.43	0.10	-0.56
44	-0.11	0.71	1.14	-0.94	-0.02	-0.51	-0.93	0.41	-1.14	0.53
45	0.51	0.72	0.10	-1.29	-0.57	-0.07	-1.43	-0.27	-0.38	1.95
46	0.40	0.25	1.16	1.41	-1.13	-1.15	0.04	-1.38	-0.35	1.58
47	1.66	1.36	-0.76	0.27	-1.85	-0.12	1.77	0.04	0.32	0.84
48	0.28	0.40	-2.34	-0.41	0.20	0.10	0.05	-1.35	-1.12	-0.01
49	0.51	0.26	-0.47	0.33	0.60	-0.70	0.11	0.90	-2.76	-1.73
50	0.35	0.27	-0.52	2.06	0.64	0.04	0.86	-1.83	-0.10	-0.73
51	-0.38	0.44	-2.32	0.36	-1.39	-0.65	-0.10	-0.14	-0.75	-0.22
52	0.10	1.06	0.56	1.41	-1.13	-0.64	0.10	0.46	0.21	0.49
53	1.64	0.45	-0.78	1.37	-1.14	-0.20	1.21	-1.52	-0.85	0.06
54	-0.88	0.66	-0.23	-0.41	-0.69	0.49	0.09	1.40	0.79	0.06
55	0.12	-1.14	-1.59	0.76	0.17	-0.21	-0.75	-0.89	0.03	1.84
56	1.36	-0.37	0.55	-0.65	0.59	0.19	0.39	-0.51	0.60	0.39
57	-0.23	1.48	1.89	-1.47	-0.82	0.97	-1.09	0.16	-0.99	-0.28
58	-1.05	-1.22	-0.88	-1.20	-2.86	-0.29	-1.46	-0.34	-0.21	-0.43
59	-0.87	0.26	-0.11	-0.15	0.95	-0.10	-0.12	-1.04	0.34	0.10
60	-0.39	0.41	1.95	1.80	0.62	0.51	-1.10	0.41	-0.09	-0.81
61	-0.85	0.98	0.93	0.10	-0.70	-1.26	0.58	-0.52	1.65	1.37
62	-0.26	-0.35	1.91	-0.80	-1.07	0.54	-0.15	0.51	-1.96	-0.29
63	-0.41	0.16	-0.01	0.23	-0.30	-0.53	-0.77	-0.50	0.76	-0.53
64	-0.18	-1.76	-0.15	0.70	0.11	-1.14	1.62	-0.96	0.01	-0.87
65	0.41	0.34	-0.51	-1.30	0.72	-1.77	-0.11	-0.09	0.95	0.94
66	0.62	-0.67	1.43	-1.05	1.39	-0.71	1.42	0.65	-0.10	-1.28
67	1.68	-0.24	-1.29	-1.94	-0.85	-1.17	-0.11	0.24	-2.74	-0.47
68	-0.07	-1.19	0.31	-1.27	0.29	-1.18	-0.33	-0.06	0.42	0.31
69	-0.32	0.38	-0.05	-0.89	1.33	1.63	0.37	-1.95	-0.22	-0.11
70	1.47	0.67	2.25	-0.29	-0.90	-1.21	1.03	1.45	-0.99	0.25
71	1.70	-0.30	-0.61	1.41	-0.22	1.00	2.71	-0.04	-0.66	-1.32
72	0.04	1.83	-1.51	0.89	-1.77	0.55	-1.03	-0.86	0.06	-0.43
73	-0.33	0.67	0.23	0.27	0.29	-0.88	-0.18	-0.20	2.45	-1.70
74	-1.82	0.95	-0.04	-0.57	-0.64	-0.61	1.08	0.26	0.19	-0.84
75	1.41	2.05	-0.84	-0.04	-0.92	-0.41	0.34	-1.52	-0.98	1.15
76	-0.84	-0.65	0.13	0.55	-0.78	0.19	-0.19	0.72	1.90	0.25
77	-1.12	0.81	-0.28	-0.50	0.44	-0.35	-1.30	0.25	-0.44	0.09
78	3.04	0.99	-0.68	1.06	-2.16	0.83	-0.28	1.20	-0.83	-0.93
79	0.24	-0.01	0.50	1.10	-0.43	-0.29	-0.18	0.99	-1.25	-0.56
80	-0.03	0.32	-0.33	-1.17	-1.01	-2.17	-0.08	-0.54	-0.67	-1.02

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
81	-2.73	-1.01	-1.83	-0.75	-0.96	-0.10	1.61	-0.49	1.94	0.05
82	-0.10	0.47	-2.65	1.21	0.47	-1.85	-0.46	-1.00	0.91	0.77
83	0.98	-0.70	-0.58	-1.69	0.35	0.94	-1.58	-0.36	0.74	0.30
84	0.41	0.81	1.45	0.42	-0.11	-0.75	0.50	0.94	0.15	-0.62
85	0.91	-0.81	0.84	0.23	0.54	-1.12	-0.11	1.79	0.28	0.55
86	1.98	0.32	1.22	3.20	-0.60	-0.59	-0.20	0.93	0.59	0.39
87	1.17	-0.85	0.98	-2.73	-2.02	0.59	0.64	-1.83	0.22	0.84
88	-0.51	-0.25	0.32	-0.84	1.15	-1.92	-2.91	0.82	0.16	-0.44
89	0.70	-1.55	-1.51	0.67	-0.23	0.25	-0.55	1.04	0.95	-1.18
90	-0.20	0.13	0.21	1.67	-0.37	-0.97	-0.15	0.62	-0.17	-0.08
91	-0.54	0.99	1.60	0.84	0.16	-0.01	0.61	-0.85	0.26	0.30
92	-2.86	0.18	-3.40	-1.43	0.77	0.68	-0.26	1.06	-0.90	1.56
93	-0.79	-1.77	-0.78	2.24	0.43	0.57	-1.01	0.73	1.58	-0.07
94	0.49	-0.62	1.10	-1.76	0.93	1.50	0.37	0.66	1.39	0.43
95	2.17	1.66	0.53	-1.11	0.05	0.13	0.02	-0.38	-1.81	-0.08
96	0.50	1.81	0.79	-0.04	-0.50	-0.70	0.11	0.85	-0.22	2.16
97	0.62	-1.18	0.46	2.23	-0.30	2.15	1.16	0.11	0.55	1.34
98	-0.97	-0.37	0.54	0.51	0.82	-0.30	-0.54	-0.07	0.48	-0.23
99	0.16	0.35	0.01	0.73	-0.85	0.81	-1.25	1.49	0.76	-0.13
100	-2.08	0.32	-0.92	1.73	-0.95	0.93	-1.28	0.76	-0.45	-0.02

Table 4: A longtable spanning several pages



## 5.9 Use of `add.to.row` argument

The following frequency table has outer dimnames: `Grade3` and `Grade6`.

```
Grade3 <- c("A","B","B","A","B","C","C","D","A","B",
           "C","C","C","D","B","B","D","C","C","D")
Grade6 <- c("A","A","A","B","B","B","B","B","C","C",
           "A","C","C","C","D","D","D","D","D","D")
Cohort <- table(Grade3, Grade6)
Cohort
##      Grade6
## Grade3 A B C D
##      A 1 1 1 0
##      B 2 1 1 2
##      C 1 2 2 2
##      D 0 1 1 2
```

The default behavior of `print.xtable` is to strip outer dimnames.

```
xtable(Cohort)
```

	A	B	C	D
A	1	1	1	0
B	2	1	1	2
C	1	2	2	2
D	0	1	1	2

The desired column labels can be created using `add.to.row`, in this case applying two commands to “row number zero” while suppressing the basic column names.

```
addtorow <- list()
addtorow$pos <- list(0, 0)
addtorow$command <- c("& \\multicolumn{4}{c}{Grade 6} \\\\\\n",
                     "Grade 3 & A & B & C & D \\\\\\n")
print(xtable(Cohort), add.to.row = addtorow, include.colnames = FALSE)
```

	Grade 6			
Grade 3	A	B	C	D
A	1	1	1	0
B	2	1	1	2
C	1	2	2	2
D	0	1	1	2

## 5.10 Sideways tables

Requires `\usepackage{rotating}` in the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X preamble. Sideways tables can't be forced in place with the `[H]` specifier, but you can use the `\clearpage` command to get them fairly nearby.

```
x <- x[1:30, ]
x.side <- xtable(x, caption = "A sideways table")
print(x.side, floating = TRUE, floating.environment = "sidewaystable")
```

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	0.41	0.49	-0.58	-1.23	0.98	0.31	0.45	-1.02	-2.87	-1.21
2	-0.47	0.70	-0.95	0.04	-1.22	0.61	1.43	-1.39	-0.43	0.30
3	0.07	0.19	-0.18	-0.42	0.71	-1.69	-0.21	-0.05	-1.49	-1.54
4	-0.50	0.70	1.01	-0.90	-0.11	0.78	-1.23	1.81	0.59	0.64
5	-0.83	0.31	0.02	0.42	1.78	0.01	-0.36	-0.10	-0.44	0.70
6	0.17	0.76	-0.65	0.15	-0.24	-0.18	-0.55	0.78	0.90	-1.91
7	-0.90	1.84	-0.50	1.46	-1.53	1.11	0.33	-1.10	0.47	0.94
8	0.17	1.11	1.61	-1.12	0.49	1.48	-0.93	-0.22	0.02	-0.22
9	0.35	0.03	-0.45	-0.52	0.35	-1.15	0.68	0.57	-0.09	-0.67
10	-0.05	-1.11	0.76	-0.07	-0.02	1.01	-1.16	-0.35	-0.36	0.45
11	-0.20	0.42	1.47	-1.41	-1.06	-0.63	1.76	0.79	0.20	1.28
12	-0.65	-0.40	0.44	-0.28	-0.84	0.13	1.45	0.69	-1.11	1.57
13	-1.11	1.49	-0.42	-0.71	-0.01	0.48	-0.45	-0.63	0.67	-1.20
14	0.85	-1.61	-0.04	-2.15	1.04	0.13	0.14	-0.77	-0.39	-0.44
15	0.02	-0.42	-0.49	-0.28	-0.36	-1.46	-0.37	2.36	-0.74	0.15
16	0.83	0.42	1.23	-0.53	-0.87	-0.51	-1.21	-0.19	-0.33	0.07
17	-1.24	-0.15	-0.15	1.13	-2.70	1.54	-2.66	0.01	1.87	-0.45
18	0.17	-0.61	1.55	-0.60	0.49	0.17	-0.03	-0.05	-1.76	-2.34
19	0.67	-0.30	-0.56	0.56	0.43	-0.84	-0.03	-0.57	-0.35	-0.28
20	-0.03	0.63	-0.65	0.14	1.31	-0.66	1.64	-0.93	0.11	-1.18
21	-0.19	0.90	0.14	-1.24	1.47	1.06	-2.00	-1.14	-0.54	0.03
22	-0.78	0.66	0.02	0.37	-0.14	0.35	-0.66	0.91	-0.41	-0.84
23	2.06	2.27	-0.50	-0.11	1.30	-0.90	0.88	-0.99	0.38	-0.12
24	0.75	1.17	-1.58	0.17	0.00	0.01	0.34	0.67	0.22	-0.74
25	1.82	0.29	0.03	0.66	-0.68	0.60	0.12	1.41	-0.67	-0.41
26	0.08	-0.66	-0.72	0.11	-0.85	1.72	-0.62	1.16	0.57	-0.38
27	-0.63	2.92	1.08	1.59	-0.35	-0.88	0.20	-0.14	0.18	1.33
28	-1.51	0.68	-0.95	0.12	0.23	-0.38	-0.24	-0.54	0.69	0.72
29	-0.64	-0.68	1.13	-1.25	-0.03	1.00	0.11	-1.08	-1.33	-0.23
30	0.23	0.19	-0.65	0.74	0.20	-0.46	-0.58	-0.02	-0.77	-1.23

Table 5: A sideways table

## 5.11 Rescaled tables

Specify a `scalebox` value to rescale the table.

```
x <- x[1:20, ]
x.rescale <- xtable(x)
print(x.rescale, scalebox = 0.7)
```

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	0.41	0.49	-0.58	-1.23	0.98	0.31	0.45	-1.02	-2.87	-1.21
2	-0.47	0.70	-0.95	0.04	-1.22	0.61	1.43	-1.39	-0.43	0.30
3	0.07	0.19	-0.18	-0.42	0.71	-1.69	-0.21	-0.05	-1.49	-1.54
4	-0.50	0.70	1.01	-0.90	-0.11	0.78	-1.23	1.81	0.59	0.64
5	-0.83	0.31	0.02	0.42	1.78	0.01	-0.36	-0.10	-0.44	0.70
6	0.17	0.76	-0.65	0.15	-0.24	-0.18	-0.55	0.78	0.90	-1.91
7	-0.90	1.84	-0.50	1.46	-1.53	1.11	0.33	-1.10	0.47	0.94
8	0.17	1.11	1.61	-1.12	0.49	1.48	-0.93	-0.22	0.02	-0.22
9	0.35	0.03	-0.45	-0.52	0.35	-1.15	0.68	0.57	-0.09	-0.67
10	-0.05	-1.11	0.76	-0.07	-0.02	1.01	-1.16	-0.35	-0.36	0.45
11	-0.20	0.42	1.47	-1.41	-1.06	-0.63	1.76	0.79	0.20	1.28
12	-0.65	-0.40	0.44	-0.28	-0.84	0.13	1.45	0.69	-1.11	1.57
13	-1.11	1.49	-0.42	-0.71	-0.01	0.48	-0.45	-0.63	0.67	-1.20
14	0.85	-1.61	-0.04	-2.15	1.04	0.13	0.14	-0.77	-0.39	-0.44
15	0.02	-0.42	-0.49	-0.28	-0.36	-1.46	-0.37	2.36	-0.74	0.15
16	0.83	0.42	1.23	-0.53	-0.87	-0.51	-1.21	-0.19	-0.33	0.07
17	-1.24	-0.15	-0.15	1.13	-2.70	1.54	-2.66	0.01	1.87	-0.45
18	0.17	-0.61	1.55	-0.60	0.49	0.17	-0.03	-0.05	-1.76	-2.34
19	0.67	-0.30	-0.56	0.56	0.43	-0.84	-0.03	-0.57	-0.35	-0.28
20	-0.03	0.63	-0.65	0.14	1.31	-0.66	1.64	-0.93	0.11	-1.18

## 5.12 Aligning fixed width columns

Note that using specifications such as `p{2cm}` always produces a **left aligned** column. What if some other alignment is desired?

This is not really a problem with `xtable` but with the formatting of tables with fixed width columns and different alignments using standard L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X.

One solution is to use the `array` package, defining new column formats.

```
\newcolumntype{L}[1]{>\raggedright\let\newline\\
  \arraybackslash\hspace{0pt}}m{#1}}
\newcolumntype{C}[1]{>\centering\let\newline\\
  \arraybackslash\hspace{0pt}}m{#1}}
\newcolumntype{R}[1]{>\raggedleft\let\newline\\
  \arraybackslash\hspace{0pt}}m{#1}}
\newcolumntype{P}[1]{>\raggedright\tabularxbackslashp{#1}}
```

These allow for very sophisticated cell formatting, namely left-aligned, centred, or right-aligned text, with recognition of line breaks for the first three new column types. If these lines are included along with `\usepackage{array}`, then the following is possible.

```
df <- data.frame(name = c("A", "B"), right = c(1.4, 34.6),
  left = c(1.4, 34.6), text = c("txt1", "txt2"))
print(xtable(df, align = c("l", "|c", "|R{3cm}", "|L{3cm}", "| p{3cm}|"),
  floating = FALSE, include.rownames = FALSE))
```

name	right	left	text
A	1.40	1.40	txt1
B	34.60	34.60	txt2

### 5.13 Table width

The `tabularx` environment is for typesetting tables whose overall width is fixed. The column alignment code `X` denotes columns that will be stretched to achieve the desired table width. Requires `\usepackage{tabularx}` in the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X preamble.

```
df.width <- data.frame(One = c("item 1", "A"), Two = c("item 2", "B"),
                       Three = c("item 3", "C"), Four = c("item 4", "D"))
x.width <- xtable(df.width)
align(x.width) <- "|l|X|l|l|l|"
print(x.width, tabular.environment = "tabularx", width = "\\textwidth")
```

	One	Two	Three	Four
1	item 1	item 2	item 3	item 4
2	A	B	C	D

### 5.14 Using glue to create captions

First make the package `glue` available and create the desired caption

```
library(glue)
now <- format(as.Date(Sys.Date()), "%d %B, %Y" )
caption <- glue("Printed on {now}")
```

Then this caption will be printed.

```
print(xtable(Cohort, caption = caption),
      floating = TRUE, latex.environments = "center")
```

	A	B	C	D
A	1	1	1	0
B	2	1	1	2
C	1	2	2	2
D	0	1	1	2

Table 6: Printed on 20 February, 2026

## 6 Suppressing printing

By default the `print` method will print the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  or HTML to standard output and also return the character strings invisibly. The printing to standard output can be suppressed by specifying `print.results = FALSE`.

```
x.out <- print(tli.table, print.results = FALSE)
```

Formatted output can also be captured without printing with the `toLatex` method. This function returns an object of class "Latex".

```
x.ltx <- toLatex(tli.table)
class(x.ltx)

## [1] "Latex"

x.ltx

## % latex table generated in R 4.4.1 by xtable 1.8-8 package
## %
## \begin{tabular}{rrlllr}
## \hline
## & grade & sex & disadvg & ethnicty & tlimth \\
## \hline
## 1 & 6 & M & YES & HISPANIC & 43 \\
## 2 & 7 & M & NO & BLACK & 88 \\
## 3 & 5 & F & YES & HISPANIC & 34 \\
## 4 & 3 & M & YES & HISPANIC & 65 \\
## 5 & 8 & M & YES & WHITE & 75 \\
## 6 & 5 & M & NO & BLACK & 74 \\
## 7 & 8 & F & YES & HISPANIC & 72 \\
## 8 & 4 & M & YES & BLACK & 79 \\
## 9 & 6 & M & NO & WHITE & 88 \\
## 10 & 7 & M & YES & HISPANIC & 87 \\
## \hline
## \end{tabular}
```

## 7 Acknowledgements

Most of the examples in this gallery are taken from the **xtable** documentation. Two examples (`add.to.row` and ‘Aligning fixed width columns’) are from Stack Exchange.

## 8 Session information

```
toLatex(sessionInfo())
```

- R version 4.4.1 (2024-06-14 ucrt), x86\_64-w64-mingw32
- Locale: LC\_COLLATE=C, LC\_CTYPE=English\_New Zealand.utf8, LC\_MONETARY=English\_New Zealand.utf8, LC\_NUMERIC=C, LC\_TIME=English\_New Zealand.utf8
- Time zone: Pacific/Auckland
- TZcode source: internal
- Running under: Windows 11 x64 (build 26200)
- Matrix products: default
- Base packages: base, datasets, grDevices, graphics, methods, stats, utils
- Other packages: glue 1.8.0, knitr 1.48, survival 3.6-4, xtable 1.8-8, zoo 1.8-13
- Loaded via a namespace (and not attached): Matrix 1.7-0, cli 3.6.3, compiler 4.4.1, evaluate 1.0.5, grid 4.4.1, highr 0.11, lattice 0.22-6, rlang 1.1.4, splines 4.4.1, tools 4.4.1, xfun 0.48