

The multirow, bigstrut and bigdelim packages

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1 Introduction

These packages offer a series of extensions to the standard L^AT_EX `tabular` environment. Their respective functions are:

multirow which provides a construction for table cells that span more than one row of the table;

bigstrut which creates struts which (slightly) stretch the table row in which they sit.

bigdelim which creates an appropriately-sized delimiter (for example, brace, parenthesis or bracket) to fit in a single multirow, to indicate a relationship between other rows; and

2 Changes in version 2

version 2.4

- Add a `\leavevmode` in `bigstrut` to force horizontal mode
- Make `<width>` and `<vmove>` in `\multirow calc` compatible

version 2.3

- Replaced `\textrm` with `\textnormal` in text beside big braces in `bigdelim.sty`.

version 2.2

- Support for fractional values of `<nrows>`.

version 2.0

- `\multirow` now has an first optional parameter [`<vpos>`].
- The `<width>` parameter can be specified as `=` to use the defined width of the column in which the `\multirow` appears.
- Optional prefix letters (`t`, `b`) for the `<bigstruts>` parameter (see section 3.5).
- Package option `debug`.
- Package option `longtable` to work around a bug in `longtable`. See section 3.6.
- Package option `supertabular` to better support `supertabular`. See section 3.7.
- Better positioning in some cases.
- Lots of documentation.
- The distribution is now based on a `.dtx` file.
- Backwards compatible with v1.6.

3 Using `multirow`

`\multirow` `\multirow` sets a piece of text in a `tabular` or similar environment, spanning multiple rows. We will call the block of rows and columns that the text spans the `multirow` block. Usually this covers one column, but by combining it with `\multicolumn` more columns can be covered.

The basic syntax is:

```
\multirow[⟨vpos⟩]{⟨nrows⟩}[⟨bigstruts⟩]{⟨width⟩}[⟨vmove⟩]{⟨text⟩}
```

where

`⟨vpos⟩` defines the vertical positioning of the text in the `multirow` block. The default is `[c]` which means the text will be vertically centered. Other options are `[t]` for top alignment and `[b]` for bottom alignment.

`⟨nrows⟩` is the number of rows to span. You should leave the other rows empty at this column, otherwise the stuff created by `\multirow` will over-write it. With a positive value of `⟨nrows⟩` the spanned columns are this row and $(⟨nrows⟩-1)$ rows below it. With a negative value of `⟨nrows⟩` they are this row and $(1-⟨nrows⟩)$ above it. Fractional values are permitted for `⟨nrows⟩`; this allows for some fine-tuning.

`⟨bigstruts⟩` is mainly used if you've used the `bigstrut` package. In that case it is the total number of uses of `\bigstrut` within the rows being spanned. Count 2 uses for each `\bigstrut`, 1 for each `\bigstrut[⟨x⟩]` where `⟨x⟩` is either `t` or `b`. The default is 0.

The `⟨bigstruts⟩` parameter can optionally be preceded by a prefix letter `t`, `b` or `tb` for finer control. See section 3.5 for details. The letter may be separated from the number by a space character.

`⟨width⟩` is the width to which the text is to be set. Special values are `*` to indicate that the text parameter's natural width is to be used, and `=` to indicate that the specified width of the column in which the `\multirow` entry is set should be used.

`⟨vmove⟩` is a length used for fine-tuning: the text will be raised (or lowered, if `⟨vmove⟩` is negative) by that length above (below) wherever it would otherwise have gone.

`⟨text⟩` is the actual text of the construct. If the width was set explicitly, the text will be set in a `\parbox` of that width; you can use `\\` to force linebreaks where you like.

If the width was given as `*` the text will be set in LR mode. If you want a multiline entry in this case you could use a `tabular` or `array` environment in the text parameter. See for example the `minitab` below.

The width can also be given as `=` when the `\multirow` entry is given in a column that has a defined width, for example in a `p{}` column, an `X` column in `tabularx` or a `L`, `C`, `R` or `J` column in a `tabulary` environment. The text will be set in a `\parbox` of that width. If you give `"="` in other situations, you will get strange results (usually a too wide column).

In `multirow` version 2.4 and later, the $\langle width \rangle$ and $\langle vmove \rangle$ arguments can be given as calc expressions if the `calc` package is loaded. It is the responsibility of the document writer to include the `calc` package; `multirow` does not do this.

N.B. `\multirow` can be used in the `tabular` environment and most derivatives of it, for example `tabularx`, `tabulary`, `supertabular`, `ltablex`, `xtable`, `longtable`, `tabu`, `booktabs` and `ctable`. For some of these you have to pay special attention to certain cases, see below.

`\multirowsetup` Just before $\langle text \rangle$ is expanded, the `\multirowsetup` macro is expanded to set up any special environment. Initially, `\multirowsetup` contains just `\raggedright`. It may be redefined with `\renewcommand`.

If you want to use both `\multirow` and `\multicolumn` on the same entry, you must put the `\multirow` inside the `\multicolumn`. The other way around will not work. For example:

```
\multicolumn{2}{c}{\multirow{3}{*}{Multi-multi}}
```

3.1 Package Options

`multirowdebugtrue`
`multirowdebugfalse`

The following options are defined:

debug This option causes information about `multirow` boxes to be written to the log file. This is done by the \TeX `\showbox` command. Note: this will cause the \LaTeX compilation to be considered failed, even if there is no real error. This option can also be activated anywhere in the document with the command `\multirowdebugtrue` and deactivated with `\multirowdebugfalse`. When such a command is placed just before a `\multirow`, it applies only to that specific `\multirow` entry.

longtable The `longtable` option redefines the `\cline` macro to work around a bug in the `longtable` package. See section 3.6.

3.2 Examples

An example with both `multirow` and `bigstrut`:

```
\newcommand{\minitab}[2][1]{\begin{tabular}{#1}#2\end{tabular}}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline
\multirow{4}{1in}{Common g text} & Column g2a\\
& & Column g2b \\
& & Column g2c \\
& & Column g2d \\
\hline
\multirow{3}{6}*{Common g text} & Column g2a\bigstrut\\\cline{2-2}
& Column g2b \bigstrut\\\cline{2-2}
& Column g2c \bigstrut\\
\hline
\multirow{4}{8}{1in}{Common g text, but a bit longer.} &
& Column g2a\bigstrut\\\cline{2-2}
& Column g2b \bigstrut\\\cline{2-2}
& Column g2c \bigstrut\\\cline{2-2}
& Column g2d \bigstrut\\
\hline
\end{tabular}
```

```

\hline
\multirow{4}*{\minitab[c]{Common \\ g text}} & Column g2a \\
& Column g2b \\
& Column g2c \\
& Column g2d \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

```

which will appear as:

Common g text	Column g2a Column g2b Column g2c Column g2d	Normal case
Common g text	Column g2a	With <code>\bigstruts</code> and <code>*</code> as $\langle width \rangle$
	Column g2b Column g2c	
Common g text, but a bit longer.	Column g2a	With <code>\bigstruts</code> and normal $\langle width \rangle$
	Column g2b	
	Column g2c Column g2d	
Common g text	Column g2a Column g2b Column g2c Column g2d	Multiline text in <code>\multirow</code>

An example with the “=” $\langle width \rangle$ specifier in a tabulary (Note: The braces around the = may be omitted):

```

\setlength{\extrarowheight}{2pt}
\begin{tabulary}{11cm}{|L|L|L|}
\hline
All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. &
\multirow{2}{=}{Everyone is entitled to all the rights and
freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of
any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion,
political or other opinion, national or social origin, property,
birth or other status.}
& Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person. \\
\cline{1-1}\cline{3-3}
No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the
slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms. &
& No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or
degrading treatment or punishment. \\
\hline
\end{tabulary}

```

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.	Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.	Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.
No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.		No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

A few observations about this example:

1. The middle column is the `\multirow`. You would expect it to be vertically centered, but it isn't. This is because `\multirow` doesn't know the height of the box. The only estimate `\multirow` can make about the height is the number of rows \times the normal height of a row. It tries to center the text in that space, but that space is too low in this example. Therefore the text is at the top of the box. If you want it to be centered, you have to supply a `\vmove` argument to shift it down.
2. We have used an `\extrarowheight`¹ of 2pt, to make a bit room between the `\hline` and the following text. However, this is not applied to the `\multirow`, because this is thought to be centered. In this case you can give the `\vpos` argument as [t], in which case `\multirow` will do the proper positioning.

Now with a negative `\nrows`.

```

\setlength{\extrarowheight}{2pt}
\begin{tabulary}{11cm}{|L|L|L|}
\hline
All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. &
& Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person. \\
\cline{1-1}\cline{3-3}
No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the
slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms. &
& \multirow{-2}{=}[12mm]{Everyone is entitled to all the rights and
freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of
any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion,
political or other opinion, national or social origin, property,
birth or other status.}
& No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or
degrading treatment or punishment. \\
\hline
\end{tabulary}

```

¹This is only available with the `array` package, which `tabulary` includes automatically.

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.	Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.	Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.
No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.		No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

In this case the text would be centered somewhere in the bottom row, which would make it stick out of the bottom. Therefore we applied a $\langle vmove \rangle$ of 12mm. The $\langle vmove \rangle$ usually requires some experimentation.

3.3 Fine-Tuning

If any of the spanned rows are unusually large, or if you're using the `bigstrut` package and `\bigstruts` are used asymmetrically about the centerline of the spanned rows, the vertical centering may not come out right. Use the $\langle vmove \rangle$ parameter in this case. Sometimes it may be more helpful to just use a larger value for $\langle nrows \rangle$, including fractional values. See an example in section 3.8.

It's just about impossible to deal correctly with descenders. The text will be set up centered, but it may then have a baseline that doesn't match the baseline of the stuff beside it, in particular if the stuff beside it has descenders and $\langle text \rangle$ does not. This may result in a small misalignment. About all that can be done is to do a final touchup on $\langle text \rangle$, using the $\langle vmove \rangle$ optional parameter. (Hint: If you use a measure like `.1ex`, there's a reasonable chance that the $\langle vmove \rangle$ will still be correct if you change the point size.)

`\multirow` is mainly designed for use with `tabular`, as opposed to `array`, environments. It might not work well in an `array` environment if there are big formulas in some rows; in that case you can use the $\langle vmove \rangle$ parameter to refine the result.

In some cases you might want to align the `multirow` entry with the top of the other row cells, for example if you have a large capital in it. when you use $\langle vpos \rangle = [t]$, the baselines will be aligned, which is the wrong thing in this case. You can then do the positioning with the $\langle vmove \rangle$ parameter and let \LaTeX calculate the amount. For example:

```

\usepackage{calc}
\newlength{\shiftdown}
\setlength{\shiftdown}{\heightof{\Huge\bfseries B}-\heightof{f}}
. . .
\begin{tabular}{c11}
\toprule
\multirow[t]{5}{*}{-\shiftdown}{\Huge\bfseries B}
& foo & Lorem ipsum dolor sit & \\
& bar & Maecenas sed purus & \\
& baz & Nullam luctus id tellus & \\

```

```

& qux & Aenean consequat commodo \\
\bottomrule
\end{tabular}

```

B	foo	Lorem ipsum dolor sit
	bar	Maecenas sed purus
	baz	Nullam luctus id tellus
	qux	Aenean consequat commodo

In `multirow` version 2.4 and later you can also directly use the expression `-\heightof{\Huge\bfseries B}-\heightof{f}` instead of `-\shiftdown` for the `\move` argument.

3.4 Multirow and colored cells

If you use `\multirow` with the `colortbl` package you have to take precautions if you want to color the column that has the `\multirow` in it. The `colortbl` package works by coloring each cell separately. So if you use `\multirow` with a positive `\rows` value, `colortbl` will first color the top cell, then `\multirow` will typeset `\rows` cells starting with this cell, and later `colortbl` will color the other cells, effectively hiding the text in that area. This can be solved by putting the `\multirow` in the last row with a negative `\rows` value. See, for example:

```

\begin{tabular}{l>{\columncolor{yellow}}l}
  aaaa & \\
  cccc & \\
  dddd & \multirow{-3}*{bbbb}\\
\end{tabular}

```

which will produce:

aaaa	
cccc	bbbb
dddd	

When you use colored `multirow` cells together with the `hhline` package you may find some white stripes in your colored `multirow` cell. For example:

```

\begin{tabular}{l>{\columncolor{red}}c|c}
\hline
\bfseries ColumnOne & \bfseries ColumnTwo\\ \hline
First data & 932\\ \hline
& 239\\ \hhline{~|-|}
& 137\\ \hhline{~|-|}
\multirow{-3}{*}{More data} & 319\\ \hline
Last data & 132\\ \hline
\end{tabular}

```


ColumnOne	ColumnTwo
First data	932
	239
More data	137
	319
Last data	132

This can be solved by putting colored horizontal rules with the same color in the colored multirow cell.

```

\begin{tabular}{|>\columncolor{red}c|c|}
\hline
\bfseries ColumnOne & \bfseries ColumnTwo\ \hline
First data & 932\ \hline
& 239\ \hline{>\arrayrulecolor{red}}->\arrayrulecolor{black}}|-|}
& 137\ \hline{>\arrayrulecolor{red}}->\arrayrulecolor{black}}|-|}
\multirow{-3}{*}{More data} & 319\ \hline
Last data & 132\ \hline
\end{tabular}

```

ColumnOne	ColumnTwo
First data	932
	239
More data	137
	319
Last data	132

3.5 Fine-tuning the $\langle bigstruts \rangle$ argument

\multirow can calculate the height of the required multirow box from $\langle nrow \rangle$ and $\langle bigstruts \rangle$, supposed that all the rows don't have "unusual heights. However, there are cases when this is not enough to properly position the box, especially when there is a \bigstrut on top of the first row and/or one on the bottom of the last row. In that case \multirow should be given additional information. This is done by prefixing the $\langle bigstruts \rangle$ argument with a letter (or two) indicating which of these two are present.

See the following examples:
(in these examples we have $\setlength{\bigstrutjot}{10pt}$ to make the effect clearly visible)

Multirow	T
	X
	B
Multirow	T
	X
	B

```

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline
\multirow{3}[1]{*}{Multirow} & T \bigstrut[t] \ \
\cline{2-2}
& X \ \
\cline{2-2}
& B \ \
\hline
\end{tabular}

```

In the top box in the above example the text "Multirow" should be centered, but

it is a bit below the center, because of the `\bigstrut[t]` in the top row. We can correct this by giving the *bigstruts* parameter as “t 1”, indicating a bigstrut in the top. This is done in the bottom box, where `\multirow{3}[t 1]{*}{Multirow}` is used.

A second example:

Multirow	T	<pre> \begin{tabular}{ c c } \hline & T \\ \cline{2-2} & X \\ \cline{2-2} & B \\ \end{tabular} </pre>
Multirow	X	
Multirow	B	

In the top box the `\multirow[t]` should be positioned on the same height as the T, but it is too high, because there is a `\bigstrut` in the bottom. We can correct that by specifying the *bigstruts* argument as “b 1”, i.e. using `\multirow[t]{-3}[b 1]{*}{Multirow}`.

The possibilities for the prefix are:

- t There is a bigstrut in the top, i.e. a `\bigstrut` or `\bigstrut[t]` in the top row.
- b There is a bigstrut in the bottom, i.e. a `\bigstrut` or `\bigstrut[b]` in the bottom row.
- tb They are both present. Note: this cannot be given as `bt`.

The space between the letter(s) and the number is optional. Please note that the prefix does not depend on whether the `\multirow` is in the top or the bottom row.

3.6 Use with longtable

It is possible to use `\multirow` in a `longtable` environment (as well as in its descendent `longtabu`). However, care must be taken that the `longtable` doesn't break the `multirow` entry when it is near the bottom of the page. For example:

...
Sept. 21	09:00	event 1
Sept. 22	10:00	event 2
Sept. 23	10:00	event 3
	12:00	event 4
	15:00	event 5
Sept. 24	09:00	event 6
...

```

\begin{longtable}{|l|l|l|}
\ldots & \ldots & \ldots \\
\hline
Sept. 21 & 09:00 & event 1 \\
\hline
Sept. 22 & 10:00 & event 2 \\
\hline
Sept. 23 & 10:00 & event 3 \\
& 12:00 & event 4 \\
& 15:00 & event 5 \\
\hline
Sept. 24 & 09:00 & event 6 \\
\hline
\ldots & \ldots & \ldots \\
\end{longtable}

```

In this case if the “Sept. 23” entry comes close to the bottom of the page, you want to prevent the pagebreak to occur in the middle of this entry. You can do this by ending the intermediate rows with `*` instead of `\\`.

```

\multirow{3}*{Sept. 23} & 10:00 & event 3 \\*
& 12:00 & event 4 \\*
& 15:00 & event 5 \\

```

There is, however, a bug in `longtable`, that causes the `*` not to work if it is followed by a `\cline`, like in the following example:

```

\multirow{3}*{Sept. 23} & 10:00 & event 3 \\*
\cline{2-3}
& 12:00 & event 4 \\*
\cline{2-3}
& 15:00 & event 5 \\

```

`multirow` has a package option `longtable` that redefines `\cline` so that the `*` will also work when followed by `\cline`. The code comes from David Carlisle.

3.7 Use with `supertabular`

With the package `supertabular` (or the augmented version `xtab`) there is the same requirement to keep the rows of a `multirow` together when a pagebreak occurs. Unfortunately, `supertabular` does not have a way to specify that a pagebreak should be suppressed. I.e. `*` does not suppress a pagebreak. Therefore `multirow` provides a package option `supertabular` that redefines `*` inside a `supertabular` to suppress the pagebreak. You should use this to end the intermediate rows in a `multirow` block. However, this does not cause `supertabular` to consider breaking the page before the `\multirow`, contrary to `longtable`. Thus the table may become too long.

`\STneed` Therefore when the `supertabular` option is given, `multirow` also provides a command `\STneed` to be used in a `supertabular` that specifies how much space we need on the page. Then if there is not enough space, a pagebreak will occur at that place. For example:

```

\tabletail{\hline}
\begin{supertabular}{|l|l|l|}
\ldots & \ldots & \ldots \\
\hline
Sept. 20 & 10:00 & event 1 \\
\hline
Sept. 21 & 10:00 & event 2 \\
\hline
Sept. 22 & 10:00 & event 3 \\
\hline
\STneed {2cm}
\multirow{3}{*}{Sept. 23} & 10:00 & event 4 \\
\cline{2-3}
& 12:00 & event 5 \\
\cline{2-3}
& 15:00 & event 6 \\
\hline
Sept. 24 & 09:00 & event 7 \\
\hline
\ldots & \ldots & \ldots

```

You will have to experiment a bit with the value to see what works. Sometimes it is better to exaggerate the required space a bit.

3.8 Dealing with tall entries

Sometimes there are rows that are taller than what is expected. This section gives some hints how to deal with these situations. There are two cases:

1. When there is an exceptionally tall row outside of the multirow block the positioning of the `\multirow` might be wrong. This is because `\multirow` does not have information about the heights of the rows. This can happen for example when a large formula is entered in a cell, or a multi-line paragraph in a `{}` column. An example:

```

\begin{tabular}{|l|l|p{4cm}|}
\hline
\multirow{3}{*}{Week 38} & Monday & Rain most of the day \\
\cline{2-3}
& Tuesday & Sunny with some clouds \\
\cline{2-3}
& Wednesday & A clear day with a lot of sunshine.
However, the strong wind will bring down the
temperature. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

```

Week 38	Monday	Rain most of the day
	Tuesday	Sunny with some clouds
	Wednesday	A clear day with a lot of sunshine. However, the strong wind will bring down the temperature.

The `\multirow` is positioned on the second row, because it specifies that it should cover 3 rows. However, the second row is not the vertical center in this case because the third row is much taller.

To remedy this, the `\move` parameter could be used. However, in this case it would be easier to pretend that `\multirow` spans 6 rows (the total number of lines in the last column). So use `\multirow{6}...` and we get:

Week 38	Monday	Rain most of the day
	Tuesday	Sunny with some clouds
	Wednesday	A clear day with a lot of sunshine. However, the strong wind will bring down the temperature.

2. The second case is when the `\multirow` entry is taller than the surrounding normal rows. In that case the `multirow` text will stick out of its block. We must now enlarge the other rows, and that is something `\multirow` cannot do.

An example: (Don't take this as a medical advice. The names are fake anyway.)

```

\begin{tabular}{| p{2mm} l | p{5cm} l |}
\hline
\multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\textbf{Medicine \& dose}}
& \textbf{Possible Side effects} \\ \hline
\multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Spirino}
& \multirow{3}={Confusion,
hallucinations, rapid breathing,
seizure (convulsions);
upset stomach, heartburn; severe nausea,
vomiting, or stomach pain or mild headache.} \\ \hline
\cline{1-2}
& initial: 200 mg/day & \\ \hline
\cline{1-2}
& maintenance: 100-400 mg/day & \\ \hline
\multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Conzac}
& \multirow{3}={Anxiety; nervousness;
insomnia; anorexia; mild bradycardia;
SA node slowing; weight loss;
solar photosensitivity; hyponatremia;
sexual dysfunction (both genders); may
alter glycemic control in diabetic patients.} \\ \hline
\cline{1-2}
& initial: 10 mg/day & \\ \hline
\cline{1-2}
& maintenance: 10-40 mg/day & \\ \hline
\end{tabular}

```

Medicine & dose	Possible Side effects
Spirino	Confusion, hallucinations, rapid breathing, seizure (convulsions); upset stomach, heartburn;
initial: 200 mg/day	
maintenance: 100-400 mg/day	
Conzac	Anxiety; nervousness; insomnia; anorexia; mild bradycardia; SA node slowing; weight loss; solar photosensitivity; hyponatremia; sexual dysfunction (both genders); may alter glycemic control in diabetic patients.
initial: 10 mg/day	
maintenance: 10-40 mg/day	

Both `\multirow` entries are too high; the first sticks out into the second entry, and the second one sticks out of the table.

There are two ways we can correct this: The simplest would be to add extra empty rows to cover the overlapping space. For the first entry that would be 2 extra rows; for the second 4. So we add twice `& & \` before the third `\hline`, and four of these before the last `\hline`. This gives us just the correct table:

Medicine & dose	Possible Side effects
Spirino	Confusion, hallucinations, rapid breathing, seizure (convulsions); upset stomach, heartburn; severe nausea, vomiting, or stomach pain or mild headache.
initial: 200 mg/day	
maintenance: 100-400 mg/day	
Conzac	Anxiety; nervousness; insomnia; anorexia; mild bradycardia; SA node slowing; weight loss; solar photosensitivity; hyponatremia; sexual dysfunction (both genders); may alter glycemic control in diabetic patients.
initial: 10 mg/day	
maintenance: 10-40 mg/day	

The second way is to stretch the normal rows vertically, such that they fit with the `\multirow` entry. In this table, where the font size is 10pt, each row has a total height of 12pt. For the first entry we need 24pt extra (2 rows), Because this space must be divided over 3 rows that is 8pt per row, making the total height of the row 20pt. The normal row has a height of 8.4pt and a depth of 3.6pt (total 12pt). We can add 4pt on the top and 4pt on the bottom, or any other combination that adds up to 8pt. In this case I have chosen to make the height 12pt and the depth 8pt. We do this with a `\rule` with 0 width. `\newcommand{\mystrut}{\rule[-8pt]{0pt}{20pt}}` and put `\mystrut` in each of the first 3 rows. By defining your own struts you have complete control over the layout. You can choose to give some rows more space than others, or to put all the space in the last row, for example.

`\mystrut`

For the second entry we need 48pt extra (4 rows). We will use `\bigstrut` in each row, that is 16pt per row, and as a `\bigstrut` is `2\bigstrutjots`, we set `\bigstrutjot` to 8pt. The `booktabs` package adds some extra vertical space around the rules, therefore when using the normal `tabular` environment, it

is probably better to make the struts a little bit bigger, or a bit smaller with `booktabs`. After some experimentation it appeared that a `\bigstrutjot` of 7pt was enough. Of course we added the `\bigstruts` argument of `[tb6]` to the second `multirow`. Please note that this is not possible with our own struts, unless we cheat.

Now with `booktabs` the code becomes:

```

\newcommand{\mystrut}{\rule[-8pt]{0pt}{20pt}}
\setlength{\bigstrutjot}{7pt}
\begin{tabular}{p{2mm} l p{5cm} }
\toprule
\multicolumn{2}{l}{\textbf{Medicine \& dose}}
& \textbf{Possible Side effects} \\
\cmidrule{1-2} \cmidrule(1){3-3}
\multicolumn{2}{l}{Spirino} \mystrut
& \multirow{3}={Confusion,
hallucinations, rapid breathing,
seizure (convulsions);
upset stomach, heartburn; severe nausea,
vomiting, or stomach pain or mild headache.} \\
\cmidrule{1-2}
& initial: 200 mg/day \mystrut & \\
\cmidrule{1-2}
& maintenance: 100-400 mg/day \mystrut & \\
\midrule
\multicolumn{2}{l}{Conzac} \bigstrut
& \multirow{3}[tb6]={Anxiety; nervousness;
insomnia; anorexia; mild bradycardia;
SA node slowing; weight loss;
solar photosensitivity; hyponatremia;
sexual dysfunction (both genders); may
alter glycemic control in diabetic patients.} \\
\cmidrule{1-2}
& initial: 10 mg/day \bigstrut & \\
\cmidrule{1-2}
& maintenance: 10-40 mg/day \bigstrut & \\
\bottomrule
\end{tabular}

```

Medicine & dose	Possible Side effects
Spirino	Confusion, hallucinations, rapid breathing, seizure (convulsions); upset stomach, heartburn; severe nausea, vomiting, or stomach pain or mild headache.
initial: 200 mg/day	
maintenance: 100-400 mg/day	
Conzac	Anxiety; nervousness; insomnia; anorexia; mild bradycardia; SA node slowing; weight loss; solar photosensitivity; hyponatremia; sexual dysfunction (both genders); may alter glyceic control in diabetic patients.
initial: 10 mg/day	
maintenance: 10-40 mg/day	

4 Using `bigstrut`

`\bigstrut` produces a strut (a rule with width 0) which is `\bigstrutjot` (2pt by default) higher, lower, or both than the standard array/tabular strut. Use it in table entries that are adjacent to `\hlines` to leave an extra bit of space—according to the TeXbook (page 246), “This is a little touch that improves the appearance of boxed tables; look for it as a mark of quality.”

Although you could use `\bigstrut` in an array, there isn’t normally much point since arrays are ‘opened up’ by `\jot` anyway.

`\bigstrut[t]` adds height; `\bigstrut[b]` adds depth. Just `\bigstrut` adds both. So: Use `\bigstrut[t]` in the row just *after* an `\hline`; `\bigstrut[b]` in the row just *before*; and `\bigstrut` if there are `\hlines` both before and after.

Spaces after the `\bigstrut` are ignored, even if it has an optional argument. Spaces before the `\bigstrut` are generally ignored (by a single `\unskip`).

`\bigstrutjot` Note: The `multirow` package makes use of `\bigstrutjot`. If both packages are used, they can be used in either order, as each checks to see if the other has already defined `\bigstrutjot`. However, the default values they set are different: if only `multirow` is used, `\bigstrutjot` will be set to 3pt. If `bigstrut` is used, with or without `multirow`, `\bigstrutjot` will be 2pt.

5 Using `bigdelim`

The package is for working in a `tabular` or `array` environment, in which the `multirow` package is also used.

Syntax of use is

```

\ldelim ( {<n>}{<width>}[<text>]
\rdelim ) {<n>}{<width>}[<text>]

```

The commands are used in a column of a `tabular` or `array`; they create a big parenthesis, brace or whatever delimiter that extends over the `<n>` rows starting at the one containing the command. Corresponding cells in the following rows must be explicitly given as empty cells.

The first parameter is a delimiter to be used, e.g., `\{ \}` `[]` `()`—in fact, anything that can be used with `\left` or `\right`, as appropriate.

Here is an example:

```
\begin{equation}
\begin{array}{cccccc}
\ldelim{4}{4mm} & x & x & x & x & \rdelim{4}{4mm} & \\\
& x & x & x & x & & i \\\
& x & x & x & x & & j \\\
& x & x & x & x & & \\\
& & u & v & & &
\end{array}
\end{equation}
```

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc} x & x & x & x \\ x & x & x & x \\ x & x & x & x \\ x & x & x & x \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} i \\ j \\ \\ u \quad v \end{array} \quad (1)$$

When `\ldelim` is used, the optional `\langle text \rangle` is set centred to the left of `\ldelim`. If `\rdelim` is used it is set to the right of `\rdelim`. The `\langle width \rangle` parameter is the space that is reserved for the delimiter and its text; as with the `multirow` package, the `\langle width \rangle` may be given as `*`. Compare for example these:

```
\begin{tabular}{p{2em}l}
\ldelim\{3}{*}[type] & dvi \\\
& ps \\\
& pdf \\\
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{l@{\,}l}
\ldelim\{3}{*}[type] & dvi \\\
& ps \\\
& pdf \\\
\end{tabular}
```

$$\text{type} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{dvi} \\ \text{ps} \\ \text{pdf} \end{array} \right.$$

In the first example we cheated: by using a column width that is too small, we swallowed up some of the intercolumn space, at the cost of an “Overfull `\hbox`” message. In the second example we did it the proper way by inserting `@{\,}` to replace the default intercolumn space with a narrow space.

Also the commands may be used in the last row of the extension with a negative `\langle n \rangle` argument. This is useful in combination with `colortbl` (see the discussion in section 3 on `multirow`). If there are unusually tall rows you may have to enlarge `\langle n \rangle` (you can use fractional values). If you have horizontal lines that interact with the braces you are advised to use the `hline` package to make the lines.

In case you want to have a paragraph type text as optional parameter you could put it in a `\parbox`. Alternatively you could add an extra column with the text in a `\multirow`, like in

```
\begin{tabular}{l@{}l@{}l}
```

```

dvi & \rdelim\}{3}{1em} & \multirow{3}{4cm}{These are the output types,
that are commonly used for \TeX.} \\
ps & & \\
pdf & & \\
\end{tabular}

dvi } These are the output
ps } types, that are commonly
pdf } used for TEX.

```

Note that we used @{} to eliminate the intercolumn space to get the text tight to the brace.

6 Implementation

6.1 The multirow package

`\ifmultirowdebug` This is a boolean to [de]activate debugging (showing the generated box contents).
`\multirowdebugtrue` It is activated by the debug package option. The `\newif` initializes it to false.
`\multirowdebugfalse`

```

1 \newif\ifmultirowdebug
2 \DeclareOption{debug}{\multirowdebugtrue}

```

`\cline` The package option `longtable` redefines the `\cline` macro to work around a bug in `longtable`. See section 3.6².

```

3 \DeclareOption{longtable}{%
4 \AtBeginDocument{%
5 \def\@cline#1-#2\@nil{%
6 \omit
7 \@multicnt#1%
8 \advance\@multispan\m@ne
9 \ifnum\@multicnt=\@ne\@firstofone{&\omit}\fi
10 \@multicnt#2%
11 \advance\@multicnt-#1%
12 \advance\@multispan\@ne
13 \leaders\hrule\@height\arrayrulewidth\hfill
14 \cr
15 \noalign{\nobreak\vskip-\arrayrulewidth}}
16 }}

```

The package option `supertabular` redefines `*` inside a `supertabular`. The redefinition is delayed until the `\begin{document}`.

```

17 \DeclareOption{supertabular}{%
18 \AtBeginDocument{%

```

`\ST@tabularcr` This macro is the definition of `\\` inside a `supertabular`. We check for a `*`, and if it is present we call our own version, otherwise the `supertabular` version.

```

19 \def\ST@tabularcr{%
20 {\ifnum0='}\fi
21 \@ifstar{\MRST@xtabularcr}{\ST@xtabularcr}}

```

²Thanks to David Carlisle. See <http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/52100/longtable-multirow-problem-with-cline-and-nopagebreak#answer-52101>

`\MRST@xtabularc` These are copies of the corresponding macros from `supertabular`, but instead of
`\MRST@argtabularc` `\ST@cr` they call `\MRST@cr`.
`\MRST@xargtabularc` 22 `\def\MRST@xtabularcr{%`
`\MRST@yargtabularc` 23 `\@ifnextchar[%`
24 `{\MRST@argtabularcr}%`
25 `{\ifnum0='{\fi}\cr\MRST@cr}}`
26 `\def\MRST@argtabularcr[#1]{%`
27 `\ifnum0='{\fi}%`
28 `\ifdim #1>\z@`
29 `\unskip\MRST@xargarraycr{#1}`
30 `\else`
31 `\MRST@yargarraycr{#1}%`
32 `\fi}`
33 `\def\MRST@xargarraycr#1{%`
34 `\@tempdima #1\advance\@tempdima \dp \@arstrutbox`
35 `\vrule \@height\z@ \@depth\@tempdima \@width\z@ \cr`
36 `\noalign{\global\ST@toadd=#1}\MRST@cr}`
37 `\def\MRST@yargarraycr#1{%`
38 `\cr\noalign{\vskip #1\global\MRST@toadd=#1}\MRST@cr}`

`\MRST@cr` This is a truncated copy of `\ST@cr`. It does all the bookkeeping about the space
the `longtable` occupies, but it doesn't do the pagebreaking part.

```

39 \def\MRST@cr{%
40   \noalign{%
41     \ifnum\ST@pboxht<\ST@lineht
42       \global\advance\ST@pageleft -\ST@lineht
43       \global\ST@prevht\ST@lineht
44     \else
45       \global\advance\ST@pageleft -\ST@pboxht
46       \global\advance\ST@pageleft -0.1\ST@pboxht
47       \global\advance\ST@pageleft -\ST@stretchht
48       \global\ST@prevht\ST@pboxht
49       \global\ST@pboxht\z@
50     \fi
51     \global\advance\ST@pageleft -\ST@toadd
52     \global\ST@toadd=\z@}}
53 }

```

`\STneed` This macro can be used in a `supertabular` to indicate how much space a multirow
entry needs. See section 3.7.

```

54 \def\STneed#1{\ifdim\ST@pageleft<#1\ST@newpage\ST@next\fi}
55 }

```

56 `\ProcessOptions`

`\multirow@colwidth` is a length that is used to implement the “=” variant of
 $\langle width \rangle$.

`\multirow@colwidth` `\multirow@colwidth` is a length that is used to implement the “=” variant of
 $\langle width \rangle$.

```

57 \newlength{\multirow@colwidth}

```

`\multirow@cntb` Define two counters and a length for internal use in `\multirow`.

```

\multirow@dima 58 \newcount\multirow@cntb
                59 \newlength\multirow@dima

```

`\multirow@setcolwidth` This macro calculates `\multirow@colwidth` for an entry that has the $\langle width \rangle$ given as “=”. We check if we are inside a `tabulary` environment, by checking if `\TY@final` is defined. If not, then `\multirow@colwidth = \hsize`. The `tabulary` environment will make two passes. On the first pass, we set `\multirow@colwidth` to the size that the text would have in LR mode (with newlines replaced by spaces), so that `tabulary` will give us enough space. On the second pass (characterized by `\TY@box = \TY@box@v`) we use the value that `tabulary` has given us in `\hsize`. This algorithm is not perfect, but good enough in most cases.

```

60 \def\multirow@setcolwidth#1{%
61   \ifx\TY@final\multirow@undefined \multirow@colwidth=\hsize
62   \else
63     \ifx\TY@box\TY@box@v\multirow@colwidth=\hsize
64     \else \setbox0\hbox
65         {\let\\\space\let\newline\space #1}\multirow@colwidth=\wd0
66     \fi
67   \fi}

```

`\multirowsetup` `\multirowsetup` is executed at the beginning of each `\multirow`.

```

68 \newcommand\multirowsetup{\raggedright}

```

`\multirow@vbox` This creates the `\vbox`. Parameters:
`#1 = $\langle vpos \rangle$` , `#2 = initialization code` (for example to set the width of the `\parbox`),
`#3 = box contents`.
Depending on the `$\langle vpos \rangle$` parameter, it will be top-aligned, vertically centered, or bottom-aligned. This is done by inserting `\vfill` in the proper places.
Note: the `\relax` is to protect against an empty `$\langle vpos \rangle$` argument.

```

69 \long\def\multirow@vbox#1#2#3{\setbox0\vtop to \multirow@dima{#2%
70   \if #1t\relax\else\vfill\fi
71   \multirowsetup #3\if #1b\relax\else\vfill\fi}}

```

`\multirow` Make an entry that will span multiple rows of a table.
First collect all the arguments and replace missing optional arguments by their default values.

```

72 %% \multirow [vpos] {nrows} [bigstruts] {width} [vmove] {text}
73 \newcommand\multirow[2][c]{\@multirow[#1]{#2}}
74 \def\@multirow[#1]#2{\ifnextchar[{\@multirow[#1]#2}{\@multirow[#1]#2[0]}}
75 \def\@multirow[#1]#2[#3]#4{\ifnextchar[{\@xmultirow[#1]#2[#3]#4]}%
76   {\@xmultirow[#1]#2[#3]#4}[Opt]}}

```

`\multirow@piii` This macro splits off a `t`, `b`, or `tb` prefix of the `$\langle bigstruts \rangle$` argument, and sets `\multirow@cntb` to the numerical value. The prefix is remembered in two booleans: `\ifmultirow@prefixt` and `\ifmultirow@prefixb`.

```

\multirow@prefixttrue 77 \newif\ifmultirow@prefixt
\multirow@prefixtfalse 78 \newif\ifmultirow@prefixb
\multirow@prefixbtrue 79 \def\multirow@piii#1#2#3\end{\multirow@prefixtfalse\multirow@prefixbfalse
\multirow@prefixbfalse 80 \if t#1\multirow@prefixttrue

```

```

81   \if b#2\multirow@prefixbtrue \multirow@cntb=#3%
82   \else \multirow@cntb=#2#3%
83   \fi
84   \else
85     \if b#1\multirow@prefixbtrue \multirow@cntb=#2#3%
86     \else \multirow@cntb=#1#2#3%
87     \fi
88   \fi}

```

This is the real workhorse. It starts with splitting the $\langle bigstruts \rangle$ argument, and then calculating the height of the multirow box. Because $\langle nrows \rangle$ (#2) can be fractional, we cannot use \ifnum to test for positive or negative. Therefore we use \ifdim by putting a unit (pt) after the number.

```

89 \def\xmultirow[#1]#2[#3]#4[#5]#6{%
90   \expandafter\multirow@piii#3\relax\end%
91   \setlength\multirow@dima{#2\ht\@arstrutbox}%
92   \addtolength\multirow@dima{#2\dp\@arstrutbox}%
93   \ifdim#2pt<\z@\setlength\multirow@dima{-\multirow@dima}\fi
94   \addtolength\multirow@dima{\multirow@cntb\bigstrutjot}%

```

The text is set in a \vbox by calling $\multirow@vbox$.

If the $\langle width \rangle$ argument is * set just the text in the \vbox .

```

95   \if#4\multirow@vbox{#1}{-}\hbox{\strut#6\strut}%

```

Otherwise set it in a \parbox inside a \vbox .

If the $\langle width \rangle$ argument is given as “=”, we calculate $\multirow@colwidth$ and use that as width of the \parbox .

```

96   \else \if#4\multirow@setcolwidth{#6}%
97     \multirow@vbox{#1}{\setlength\hsize{\multirow@colwidth}\@parboxrestore}{\strut#6\strut\par}

```

Otherwise the given argument is used as the width of the \parbox .

```

98   \else \multirow@vbox{#1}{\setlength\hsize{#4}\@parboxrestore}{\strut#6\strut\par}%
99   \fi \fi

```

Now position the \vbox properly. More details are given in the appendix. The overview of the calculation of the shift amount can be found in section A.3.

If $\langle nrows \rangle > 0$:

If $\langle vpos \rangle = [t]$, then the box is already positioned correctly (the baseline is on the baseline of the row). However, later the top of the box will be taken as the reference point (instead of the baseline), therefore we take the height of the box (h) as the shift amount. See fig. 1.

If $\langle vpos \rangle = [c]$ we shift it up h_1 (see fig. 2), where $h_1 = \ht\@arstrutbox + (\bigstrutjot \ifmultirow@prefixt)$.

If $\langle vpos \rangle = [b]$ we shift it up $h_1 + h_2$ (see fig. 3), where $h_2 = \dp\@arstrutbox + (\bigstrutjot \ifmultirow@prefixb)$.

We calculate the required shift in $\multirow@dima$.

```

100  \ifdim#2pt>\z@
101    \if#1t\relax\setlength\multirow@dima{\ht0}\else
102      \setlength\multirow@dima{\ht\@arstrutbox}%
103      \ifmultirow@prefixt \addtolength\multirow@dima{\bigstrutjot}\fi
104      \if#1b\relax \addtolength\multirow@dima{\dp\@arstrutbox}%
105      \ifmultirow@prefixb \addtolength\multirow@dima{\bigstrutjot}\fi
106    \fi
107  \fi

```

If $\langle n\text{rows} \rangle < 0$:
 If $\langle v\text{pos} \rangle = [\text{t}]$, shift the box up $H - h_1 - h_2 + h$. See fig. 4.
 If $\langle v\text{pos} \rangle = [\text{c}]$, shift the box up $H - h_2$. See fig. 5.
 If $\langle v\text{pos} \rangle = [\text{b}]$, shift the box up H . See fig. 6.
 H is the current value of `\multirow@dima`.

```

108 \else
109   \if#1b\relax\else
110     \addtolength\multirow@dima{-\dp\@arstrutbox}%
111     \ifmultirow@prefixb \addtolength\multirow@dima{-\bigstrutjot}\fi
112     \if#1t\relax\addtolength\multirow@dima{-\ht\@arstrutbox}%
113     \ifmultirow@prefixt \addtolength\multirow@dima{-\bigstrutjot}\fi
114     \addtolength\multirow@dima{\ht0}%
115   \fi
116 \fi
117 \fi

```

Finally, we add the $\langle v\text{move} \rangle$ argument (#5), and go into horizontal mode. Then we shift the box up by putting a `\vskip` above it, and add it to the output. Because of the `\vskip` the resulting box will have a height 0. We set the depth of the `\vbox` to 0, so that it will not influence the depth of the current row.

If `\multirowdebug` is true, we show the box.

```

118 \addtolength\multirow@dima{#5}%
119 \leavevmode
120 \setbox0\top{\vskip-\multirow@dima\box0\vss}\dp0=\z@
121 \ifmultirowdebug{\showboxdepth=5 \showboxbreadth=10 \showbox0}\fi
122 \box0
123 }

```

`\bigstrutjot` Define `\bigstrutjot` if not already defined.

```

124 \@ifundefined{bigstrutjot}{\newdimen\bigstrutjot \bigstrutjot=\jot}{}

```

6.2 The `bigstrut` package

`\bigstrutjot` This is a length. By default it is set to 2pt. You can change it with the `\setlength` command.

```

125 \@ifundefined{bigstrutjot}{\newdimen\bigstrutjot}{\bigstrutjot=2pt}

```

`\bigstrut` This macro inserts a strut. Depending on the optional parameter it extends above and/or below the standard array/tabular strut.

```

126 \newcommand\bigstrut[1][x]{%
127   \leavevmode\unskip\@tempdima=\ht\@arstrutbox \@tempdimb=\dp\@arstrutbox
128   \ifx #1b\relax \else \advance\@tempdima by \bigstrutjot\fi
129   \ifx #1t\relax \else \advance\@tempdimb by \bigstrutjot\fi
130   \hbox{\vrule \@height\@tempdima \@depth\@tempdimb \@width\z@}\ignorespaces}

```

6.3 The `bigdelim` package

```

131 \RequirePackage{multirow}

```

`\ldelim` This macro typesets a left delimiter. It calls `\multirow` with the proper arguments. The size of the delimiter is determined by putting a `\vbox` with the proper height

and zero width next to it. The height is the one that `\multirow` already has calculated in `\multirow@dima`.

```

132 \newcommand\ldelim[3]{\@ifnextchar[{\@ldelim{#1}{#2}{#3}}{\@ldelim{#1}{#2}{#3}[\null]}}
133 \def\@ldelim#1#2#3[#4]%
134 {\multirow{#2}{#3}{%
135   \ensuremath
136   {\left.\vcenter{\hsize=Opt\vrule height \multirow@dima width Opt}%
137   \textnormal{#4}\right#1}}}

```

`\rdelim` This macro typesets a right delimiter. It calls `\multirow` with the proper arguments, similar to `\ldelim`.

```

138 \newcommand\rdelim[3]{\@ifnextchar[{\@rdelim{#1}{#2}{#3}}{\@rdelim{#1}{#2}{#3}[\null]}}
139 \def\@rdelim#1#2#3[#4]%
140 {\multirow{#2}{#3}{%
141   \ensuremath
142   {\left#1\vcenter{\hsize=Opt\vrule height \multirow@dima width Opt}%
143   \textnormal{#4}\right.}}}

```

A Appendix

In this section we explain the `\vbox` positioning in `\multirow`. The positioning depends on the $\langle n\text{rows} \rangle$, $\langle v\text{pos} \rangle$, $\langle \text{bigstruts} \rangle$ and $\langle \text{vmove} \rangle$ arguments. The box is constructed with `\vtop`. The algorithm of `\vtop` is described in *The T_EXbook*, p. 81.

Each case is described by a figure. In the figure the lefthand column indicates the context of the tabular in which the `\multirow` appears, i.e. $\langle n\text{rows} \rangle$ rows. The righthand column is the `\multirow` box that is to be inserted. The baseline is the natural position where the material will be positioned in the first place. Later it will be shifted up to the desired location.

H is the calculated height of the box: $\langle n\text{rows} \rangle \times$ the natural height of a row + $\langle \text{bigstruts} \rangle \times \text{\bigstrutjot}$.

$\text{topstrut} = \text{\bigstrutjot}$ if there is a `\bigstrut` on the top of the first row (as indicated by the `t` prefix in the $\langle \text{bigstruts} \rangle$ argument), otherwise 0.

$\text{botstrut} = \text{\bigstrutjot}$ if there is a `\bigstrut` on bottom of the last row (as indicated by the `b` prefix in the $\langle \text{bigstruts} \rangle$ argument), otherwise 0.

$h1 =$ height of a tabular row + topstrut

$h2 =$ depth of a tabular row + botstrut

Note: the following descriptions describe the vertical shift of the box without taking the $\langle \text{vmove} \rangle$ into account. In all cases $\langle \text{vmove} \rangle$ has to be added if it is given.

A.1 Case $\langle n\text{rows} \rangle > 0$

$\langle v\text{pos} \rangle = [\text{t}]$

In this case the `\vbox` contains the text followed by a `\vfill`. Such a `\vbox` has a height that is the height of the top line of the text (h). $H = \text{height} + \text{depth}$ of the box. This means that the box is already positioned correctly. However, later we will put the box inside another `\vbox`, with a `\vskip` on to of it, and this will make the top of the box its reference point. Therefore we will have to shift it up

again over a distance h (which probably will be different from the height of the tabular row). So the total shift becomes h . See fig. 1.

Alternatively, we could have omitted the `\vskip` in this case, thereby leaving the baseline undisturbed, but this would make the code unsymmetrical. Moreover, this would not work when a non-zero $\langle vmove \rangle$ is present. Therefore we choose to set the shift amount to h here.

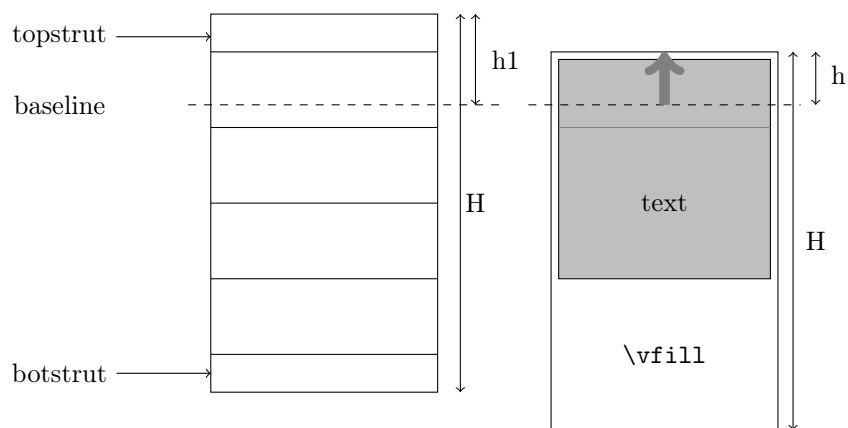


Figure 1: Case $\langle nrows \rangle > 0$, $\langle vpos \rangle = [t]$

$\langle vpos \rangle = [c]$

In this case the `\vbox` contains a `\vfill`, the text, and another `\vfill`. Such a `\vbox` has a height 0, i.e. the top of the box is on the baseline. Because both boxes have the same size (H), they can be aligned by shifting the `\vbox` up over $h1$. See fig. 2.

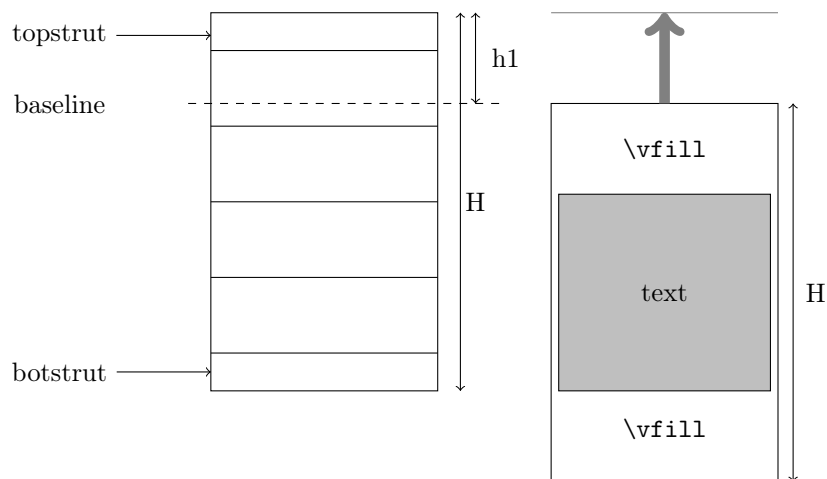


Figure 2: Case $\langle nrows \rangle > 0$, $\langle vpos \rangle = [c]$

$\langle vpos \rangle = [b]$

Now the `\vbox` contains a `\vfill`, followed by the text. Because it ends with the text, it gets an additional depth equal to the depth of the last line of the text. Such a `\vbox` has a height 0, i.e. the top of the box is on the baseline, but its depth is $H +$ that depth. In other words the baseline of the last text line is H below the top.

Because $\langle vpos \rangle = [b]$ we want the baseline of the last textline to shift to the baseline of the last tabular row. The amount of the shift is $h1 + h2$. See fig. 3.

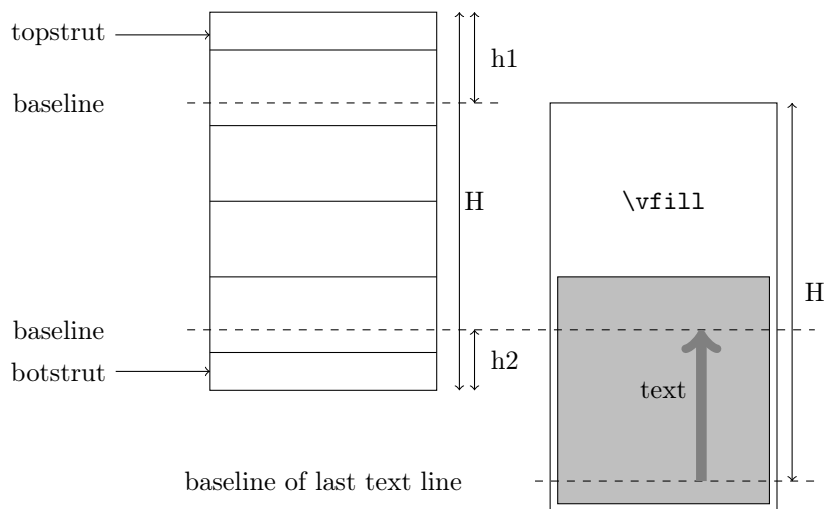


Figure 3: Case $\langle nrows \rangle > 0$, $\langle vpos \rangle = [b]$

A.2 Case $\langle nrows \rangle < 0$

$\langle nrows \rangle < 0$ when the multirow is positioned in the last row of the multirow block.

$\langle vpos \rangle = [t]$

In this case the `\vbox` contains the text followed by a `\vfill`. Such a `\vbox` has a height that is the height of the top line of the text. The baseline is aligned with the baseline of the last row. Because $\langle vpos \rangle = [t]$, we want it to be aligned with the baseline of the first row. Therefore it has to be shifted up $H - h1 - h2$. But because later the height of the box will be set to 0, we must also add the current height h . Therefore the total shift becomes $H - h1 - h2 + h$. See fig. 4.

$\langle vpos \rangle = [c]$

In this case the `\vbox` contains a `\vfill`, the text, and another `\vfill`. Such a `\vbox` has a height 0, i.e. the top of the box is on the baseline. Because both boxes have the same size (H), they can be aligned by shifting the `\vbox` up over $H - h2$. See fig. 5.

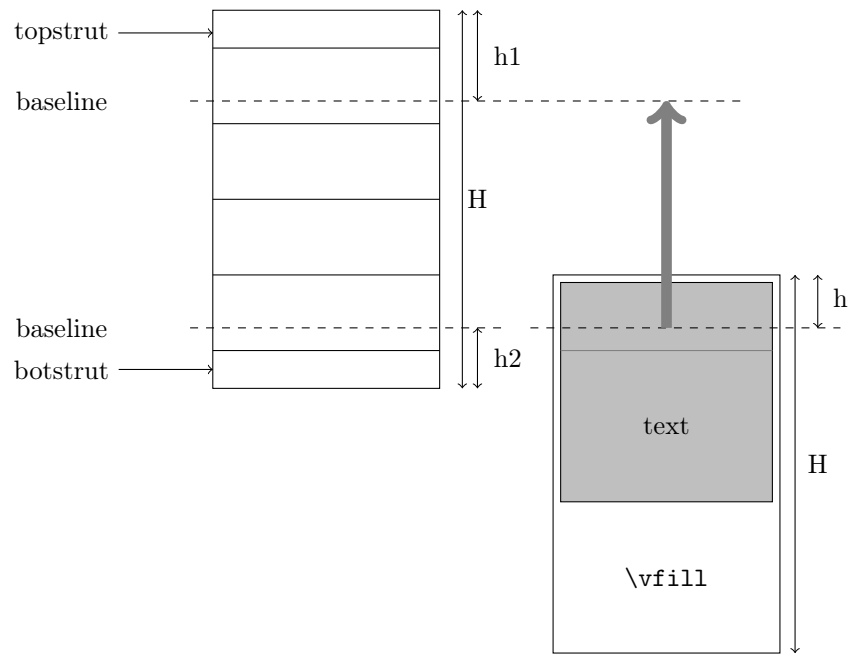


Figure 4: Case $\langle n\text{rows} \rangle < 0$, $\langle v\text{pos} \rangle = [t]$

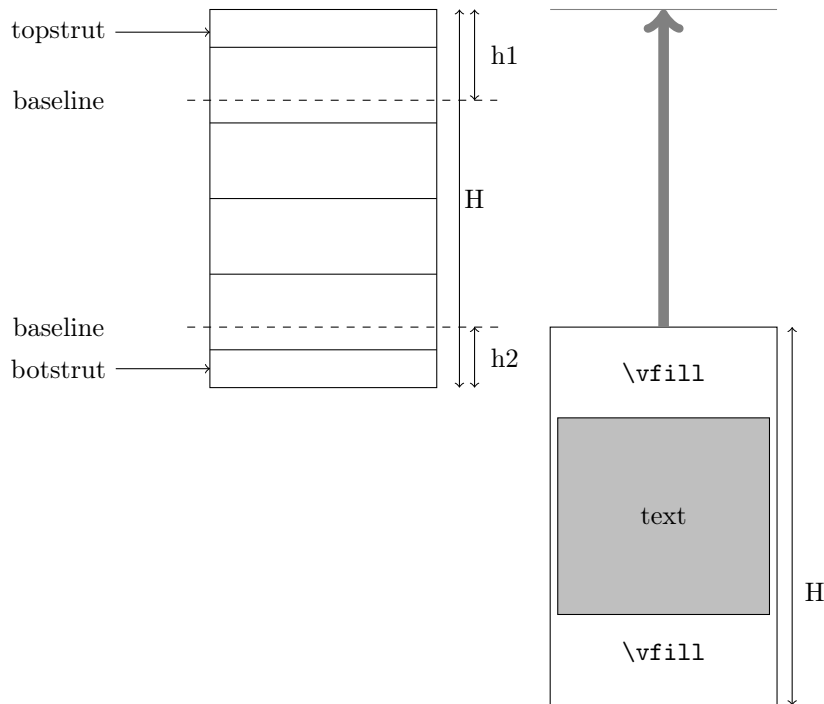


Figure 5: Case $\langle n\text{rows} \rangle < 0$, $\langle v\text{pos} \rangle = [c]$

$\langle vpos \rangle = [b]$

The `\vbox` contains a `\vfill`, followed by the text. Because it ends with the text, it gets an additional depth equal to the depth of the last line of the text. Such a `\vbox` has a height 0, i.e. the top of the box is on the baseline, but its depth is $H +$ that depth. In other words the baseline of the last text line is H below the top.

Because $\langle vpos \rangle = [b]$ we want the baseline of the last textline to shift to the baseline of the last tabular row. The amount of the shift is H . See fig. 6.

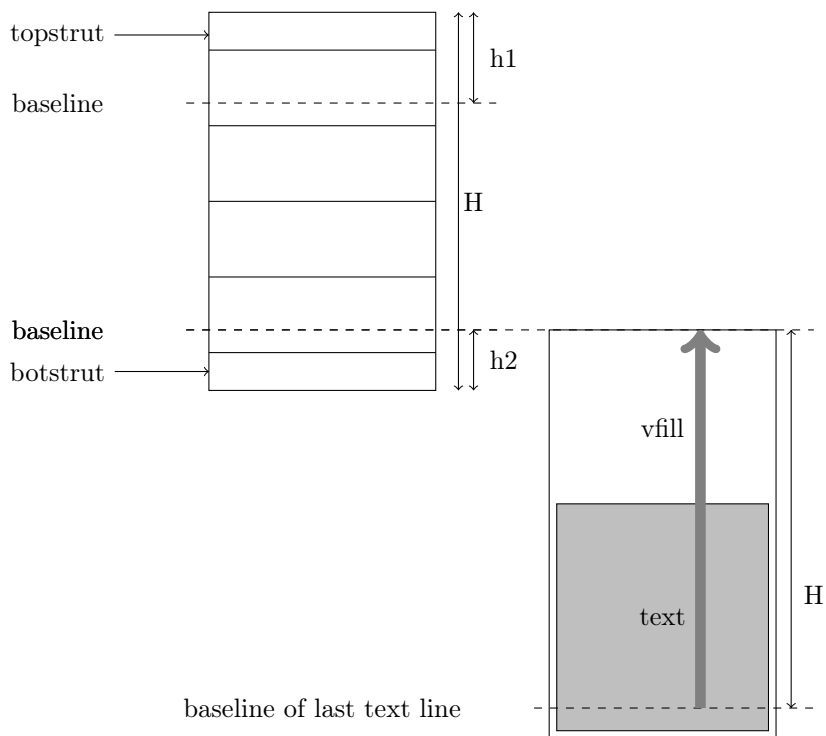


Figure 6: Case $\langle nrows \rangle < 0$, $\langle vpos \rangle = [b]$

A.3 Overview

$\langle vpos \rangle$	$\langle nrows \rangle > 0$	$\langle nrows \rangle < 0$
[t]	h	$H - h1 - h2 + h$
[c]	$h1$	$H - h2$
[b]	$h1 + h2$	H
	x	$H - h1 - h2 + x$

Change History

bigdelim v0.0

General: bigbrace.sty by Øystein
 Bache 22

bigdelim v1.0

General: Initial version
 bigdelim.sty 22

bigdelim v2.3		<code>\relax after</code>	
<code>\ldelim</code> : Replace <code>\textrm</code> by		<code>\advance\multirow@dima#4</code> . . .	18
<code>\textnormal</code>	23		
<code>\rdelim</code> : Replace <code>\textrm</code> by			v1.7
<code>\textnormal</code>	23	General: Give all the files the same	
bigstrut v1.0		version number	1
General: Initial version	22		v1.8
bigstrut v2.4		<code>\multirow</code> : Add the optional first	
General: Add <code>\leavevmode</code> at the		parameter <code>\vpos</code>	20
beginning to force horizontal			v1.9
mode	22	General: Give <code>multirow</code> its own	
multirow v1.0		temp registers, so that we can	
General: distributed anonymously,		safely pass the box height to	
based on a Usenet posting . . .	18	<code>bigdelim</code>	19
multirow v1.1		Implement the “=” option for	
General: allow it to work without		<code>\multirow</code> 's <code>\width</code>	
<code>bigstrut.sty</code> (Piet van		parameter.	19
Oostrum)	18		v1.9a
multirow v1.2		<code>\multirow</code> : Add the optional prefix	
General: modified by Jerry		to the <code>\bigstruts</code> parameter. . .	20
Leichter for the same goal, but		Redo the <code>\vbox</code> calculation and	
using a different approach		positioning.	21
which will work properly with		General: Implement the <code>debug</code>	
<code>bigstrut.sty</code>	18	option.	18
multirow v1.2a			v1.9b
General: modified by Piet van		General: Implement the <code>longtable</code>	
Oostrum to use <code>\vskip</code> instead		option.	18
of <code>\raise</code> in positioning,		Implement the <code>supertabular</code>	
avoiding making rows too high		option and the <code>\STneed</code>	
when the adjustment is large .	18	command.	18
multirow v1.3			v2.0
General: modified by Piet van		General: Release v2.0	1
Oostrum to work properly in a			v2.1
p column (<code>\leavevmode</code> added)	18	<code>\multirow</code> : Set depth of final	
multirow v1.4		<code>\vbox</code> to 0, to prevent a tall	
General: modified by Piet van		<code>multirow</code> line to push the	
Oostrum to check for the		following rows downwards. . . .	22
special case that the width is		General: Rename <code>\fixup</code> to	
given as an *. In this case the		<code>\vmove</code> in the documentation	
natural width of the text		as in <i>The LaTeX Companion</i> . . .	3
argument will be used and the			v2.2
argument is processed in		<code>\multirow</code> : Support fractional	
LR-mode.	18	values for <code>\nrows</code>	21
multirow v1.5		General: Eliminate	
General: modified by Piet van		<code>\multirow@cmta</code>	19
Oostrum: Added a % after			v2.3
<code>\hbox{#5}\vfill</code> .		General: Small bugfix	1
Added <code>\struts</code> around #5 for			v2.4
better vertical positioning.		<code>\multirow</code> : Support calc	
Additional coding for negative		compatible expressions for	
value of <code>\nrows</code>	18	<code>\width</code> and <code>\vmove</code>	21
multirow v1.6		General: Add in <code>bigstrut.sty</code>	1
General: modified by Piet van		Make <code>\width</code> and <code>\vmove</code> in	
Oostrum: Replace a space by		<code>\multirow calc compatible</code>	1

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