



*Writer Guide*

# ***Chapter 9***

## ***Working with Tables:***

*Using OpenOffice.org Writer*

*OpenOffice.org*

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## Acknowledgments

This document is derived from a chapter written by Vincenzo Ponzi for OOo 1.1.x.

## Publication date and software version

Published 25 July 2006. Based on OpenOffice.org 2.0.2.



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# Contents

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Copyright.....	i
Authors.....	i
Feedback.....	i
Acknowledgments.....	i
Publication date and software version.....	i
Introduction.....	1
The Table menu and toolbar.....	1
Creating a table.....	3
Inserting a new table.....	3
Creating nested tables.....	4
Using AutoCorrect to create a table.....	5
Formatting a table.....	5
Default parameters.....	5
Formatting individual cells.....	5
Inserting rows and columns.....	6
Merging and splitting cells.....	6
Merging and splitting tables.....	7
Choosing table spacing and alignment.....	7
Specifying text flow.....	9
Resizing rows and columns.....	10
Specifying table borders.....	11
Selecting background colors and graphics.....	12
Vertical alignment.....	13
Number formats.....	14
Adding a caption.....	14
Cross-referencing a table.....	15
AutoFormatting tables.....	16
Create a heading row in an existing table.....	17
Rotating text in a table cell.....	17
Displaying or hiding table boundaries.....	17

Data entry in tables.....	17
Moving between cells.....	17
Number recognition.....	18
Converting between table and text.....	18
Sorting data in a table.....	18
Deleting, copying, and moving a table.....	19
Deleting a table.....	19
Copying a table.....	19
Moving a table.....	19
Using tables as a page layout tool.....	20
Using spreadsheet functions in a table.....	20

## Introduction

Tables are a useful way to organize and present large amounts of information, for example:

- Technical, financial, or statistical reports
- Product catalogs showing descriptions, prices, characteristics, and photographs of products
- Bills or invoices
- Lists of names with address, age, profession, and other information

Tables often can be used as an alternative to spreadsheets to organize materials. A well-designed table can help readers understand better what you are saying. While you would normally use tables for text or numbers, you could put other objects such as pictures in cells.

Tables can also be used as a page layout tool to position text in areas of a document instead of using several *Tab* characters. For example, a business may prepare a template of a letter with its logo, the sender, receiver, date, and subject fields correctly positioned in a table with invisible borders. This use of tables is described in Chapter 4, “Formatting Pages”.

Tables are highly customizable in OpenOffice.org 2.0; some features that were lacking in version 1, such as nested tables, are now included.

## The Table menu and toolbar

Table commands are located in the main **Table** menu and on the Table toolbar, shown in Figure 1. Table 1 describes the functions of these commands and icons.

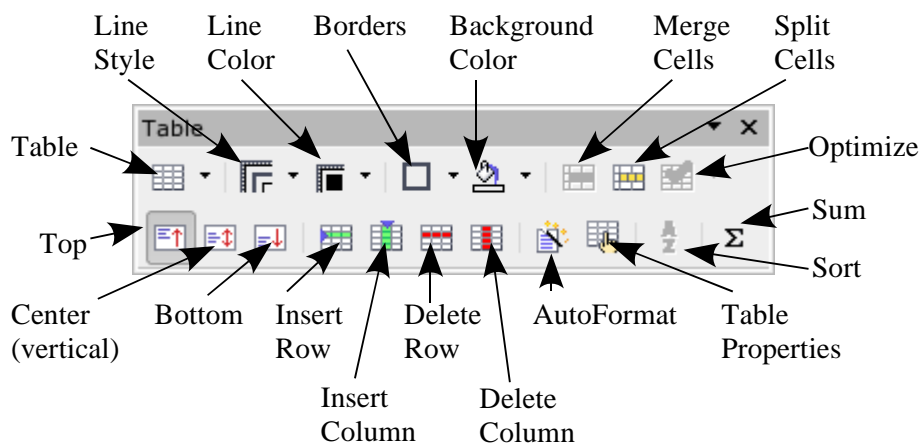


Figure 1: Table toolbar

When you create a table or select an existing table, the Table toolbar may be displayed automatically. You can manually display the Table toolbar by clicking **View > Toolbars > Table**. It can float on top of the main Writer window (as above) or it can be docked along any side of the window.

Table 1: Functions of the icons on the Table toolbar


<b>Icon Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Table	Opens the Insert Table dialog box where you can set up and insert a table into the document. You can also use the mouse to click the arrow at the right, drag to select the number of rows and columns to include in the table, and then click in the last cell.
Line Style	Opens the Border Style toolbar where you can modify the style of the border line.
Line Color	Opens the Border Color toolbar where you can modify the color of the border.
Borders	Opens the Border toolbar where you can select which sides should have a border.
Background Color	Opens the Background toolbar where you can select the background color.
Merge Cells	Combines the selected cells to a single cell. Refer to “Merging and splitting cells” on page 6 for an example of using this button.
Split Cells	Opens the Split Cell dialog box where you can define how to split a cell. Refer to “Merging and splitting tables” on page 7 for an example of using this button.
Optimize	Open the Optimize toolbar where you can distribute the columns or rows evenly or optimize the row height or column width.
Top	Aligns the contents of the selected cells to the top of the cell.
Center (vertical)	Aligns the contents of the selected cells to the center of the cell.
Bottom	Aligns the contents of the selected cells to the bottom of the cell.
Insert Row	Inserts a row below the selected row.
Insert Column	Inserts a column after the selected column.
Delete Row	Deletes the selected row(s) from the table.
Delete Column	Deletes the selected column(s) from the table.
AutoFormat	Opens the AutoFormat dialog box where you can select among several predefined formatting sets including fonts, shading, and borders.
Table Properties	Opens the Table Format dialog box where you can modify various properties for the table, for example, name, alignment, spacing, column width, borders, and background.
Sort	Opens the Sort dialog box where you can specify the sort criteria for the selected cells.
Sum	Activates the sum function. Refer to “Using spreadsheet functions in a table” on page 20 for an example of using this button.

## Creating a table

Before you insert a table into a document, it is a good plan to have an estimate of the number of rows and columns required. However, if necessary, you can easily make changes later.

### Inserting a new table

To insert a new table, position the cursor where you want the table to go, then use any of the following methods to open the Insert Table dialog box (shown in Figure 2):

- From the main menu, select **Table > Insert > Table**.
- Press *Control+F12*.
- From the Standard toolbar, click the **Table** icon .

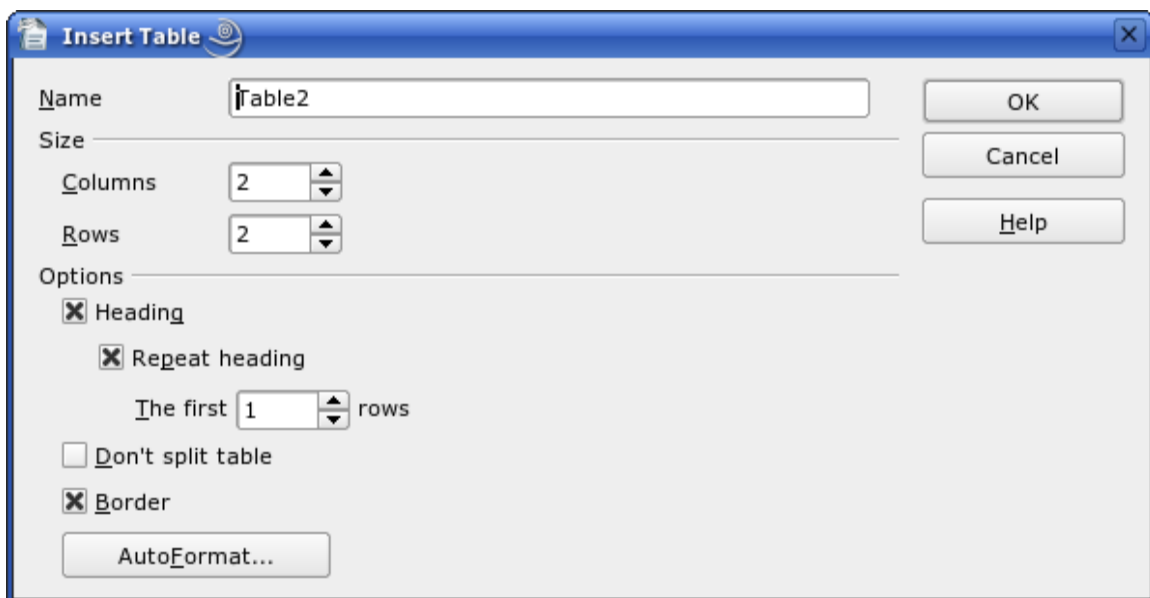


Figure 2: Inserting a new table using the Insert Table dialog box

Here you can specify the properties for the new table.

Under *Size*, specify the initial number of columns and rows for the new table. You can change the size of the table later, if necessary.

Under *Options*, set up the initial table characteristics. When the checkboxes are selected, the following actions occur.

- **Heading** – Defines the first row(s) in the table as headings. The default Table Heading paragraph style is applied to the heading rows and thus makes the text centered, bold, and italic. You can edit the Table Heading in the Styles and Formatting window to change these default settings.

- **Repeat heading** – Repeats the heading row(s) of the table at the top of subsequent pages if the table spans more than one page.  
*The first ... rows* – Specifies the number of rows to be repeated. Default is 1.
- **Don't split table** – Prevents the table from spanning more than one page. This can be useful if the table starts near the end of a page and it would look better if the whole table were located on the following page. If the table ends up longer than what fits on one page, you need to either deselect this checkbox or manually split the table.
- **Border** – Surrounds each cell of the table with a border. This border can be modified or deleted later.
- **AutoFormat** – Selects one of the many predefined table layouts. See “AutoFormatting tables” on page 16 for more information.

After making your choices, click **OK**. Writer creates a table as wide as the page margins, with all columns the same width and all rows the same height. You can then adjust the columns and rows to suit your needs.

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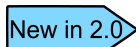
**TIP** To directly insert a table with the default properties, click on the little arrow next to the **Table** icon on the Standard toolbar. A graphic appears where you can choose the table's size (rows and columns) by dragging the mouse. Holding down the mouse button over the **Table** icon will also display the graphic.

---

## Creating nested tables

With OpenOffice.org 2.0, you can now create tables within tables (nested tables). This feature provides much more flexibility by allowing you to insert a secondary table into a primary table's cell. See Figure 3.

To do this, click in a cell of an existing table and use any of the methods mentioned above in “Inserting a new table”.



Nested tables are new in version 2.0 of OpenOffice.org.

<table border="1" style="background-color: yellow;"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>							

*Figure 3: Example of a nested table. The yellow-shaded table is nested in a cell of the larger table.*



## Using AutoCorrect to create a table

You can also create a table by typing a series of hyphens (-) or tabs separated by plus signs, for example +-----+---+ and then pressing *Enter*. Plus signs indicate column dividers, while hyphens and tabs indicate the width of a column. For example:

+-----+-----+-----+

This character sequence creates a table like this:

--	--	--

---

**Note** This function can be disabled or enabled in **Tools > AutoCorrect**. On the *Options* tab, deselect or select the **Create table** checkbox. This function does not operate when creating nested tables.

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## Formatting a table

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### Default parameters

If you create a table using the Insert Table dialog box or the **Table** icon on the Standard toolbar, the following defaults are set:

- The cells in the first row use the *Table Heading* paragraph style. In the default template, the text is centered and set with a bold and italic font.
- The remaining cells use the *Table Contents* paragraph style, which, in the default template, is identical to the *Default* paragraph style.

### Formatting individual cells

You can format each cell independently from other cells. For example, you can:

- Format the characters – change the font, the font style, and the background colors.
- Set different indentation values – when you select a cell, the horizontal ruler shows the indentation points with gray pentagons. Vary the indentation by clicking and dragging these points.
- Change the text alignment – for example, a number can be aligned to the right, while text on another line in the cell is aligned to the left or centered.

To change the format of a cell or range of cells:

- 1) Select the cell or range of cells to be modified. You can select a single cell by clicking in it or select a range with click and drag.
- 2) Right-click the selection, or select **Table > Table Properties** from the menu bar.
- 3) From the pop-up menu or the Table Properties dialog box, select the property to modify.

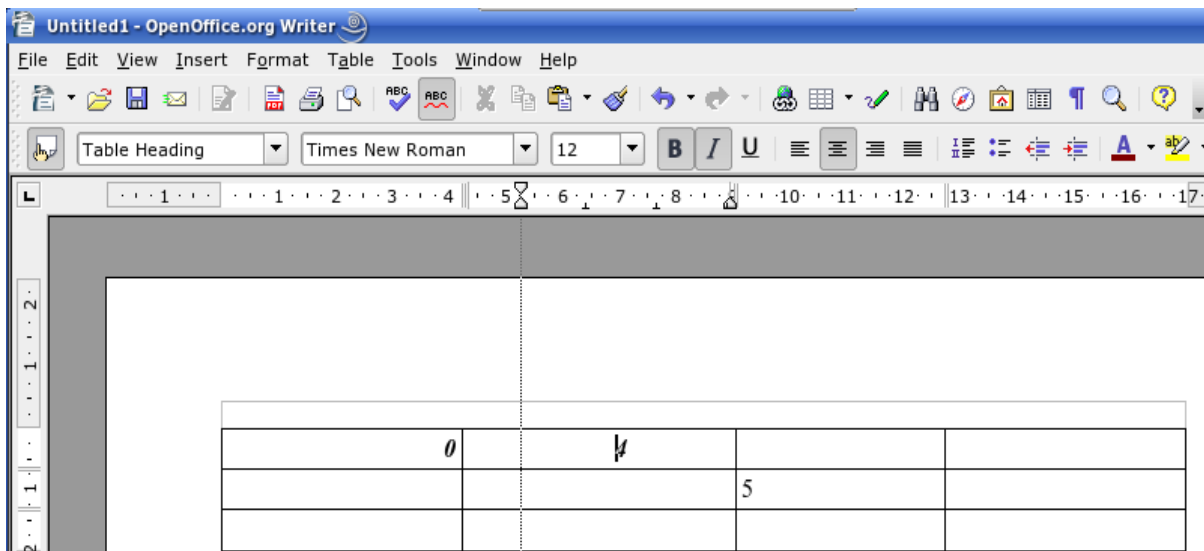


Figure 4: Formatting the contents of individual cells: The 0 is right-justified; the 4 is centered and the indentation in that cell has been increased; the 5 is left-justified.

## Inserting rows and columns

To insert any number of rows or columns:

- 1) Place the cursor in the row or column where you want new rows or columns inserted and right-click. On the pop-up menu, select **Row > Insert** or **Column > Insert**. This will display a dialog box where you can select the number of rows or columns to add after or before the selected one.
- 2) Set *Amount* to the number of rows or columns to insert and *Position* to **Before** or **After**. Click **OK** to close the dialog box.

---

**Notes** Clicking on the **Insert Row** icon on the *Table* toolbar inserts one row *below* the selected one. Clicking on the **Insert Column** icon on the *Table* toolbar inserts a column *after* (to the right of) the selected one.

Regardless of how they are inserted, new rows or columns have the same formatting as the selected row or column.

---

## Merging and splitting cells

To merge a group of cells into one cell:

- 1) Select the cells to merge.
- 2) Right-click and select **Cell > Merge** on the pop-up menu, or select **Table > Merge Cells** from the menu bar.

To split a cell into multiple cells:

- 1) Position the cursor inside the cell.

- 2) Right-click and select **Cell > Split** on the pop-up menu, or select **Table > Split Cells** from the menu bar.
- 3) Select how to split the cell. A cell can be split either horizontally (create more rows) or vertically (create more columns), and you can specify the number of new cells to create.

## Merging and splitting tables

A whole table can be split into two tables, and two tables can be merged into a single table. Tables can be split only horizontally (the top rows are put into one table, and the bottom rows into another).

To split a table:

- 1) Place the cursor in a cell which will be in the top row of the second table after the split (so the table splits immediately above the cursor).
- 2) Right-click and select **Split Table** in the pop-up menu. You can also use **Table > Split Table** from the menu bar.
- 3) A dialog box will pop up regarding the header. You can select *No heading* or an alternative formatting for the header (the top row of the new table).

The table is then split into two tables separated by a blank paragraph.

To merge two tables:

- 1) Delete the blank paragraph between the tables. You must use the *Delete* key (not the *Backspace* key) to do this.
- 2) Select a cell in the second table.
- 3) Right-click and select **Merge Table** in the pop-up menu. You can also use **Table > Merge Table** from the menu bar.

---

**TIP** To see clearly where the paragraphs are and to delete them easily, select **View > Nonprinting Characters** (*Ctrl+F10*) or click the ¶ button in the Standard toolbar.

---

## Choosing table spacing and alignment

You can specify how the table is aligned on the page and what space to leave around the table.

Right-click on the table and select **Table** from the pop-up menu or select **Table > Table Properties** from the menu bar. On the Table Format dialog box, select the *Table* tab (see Figure 5).

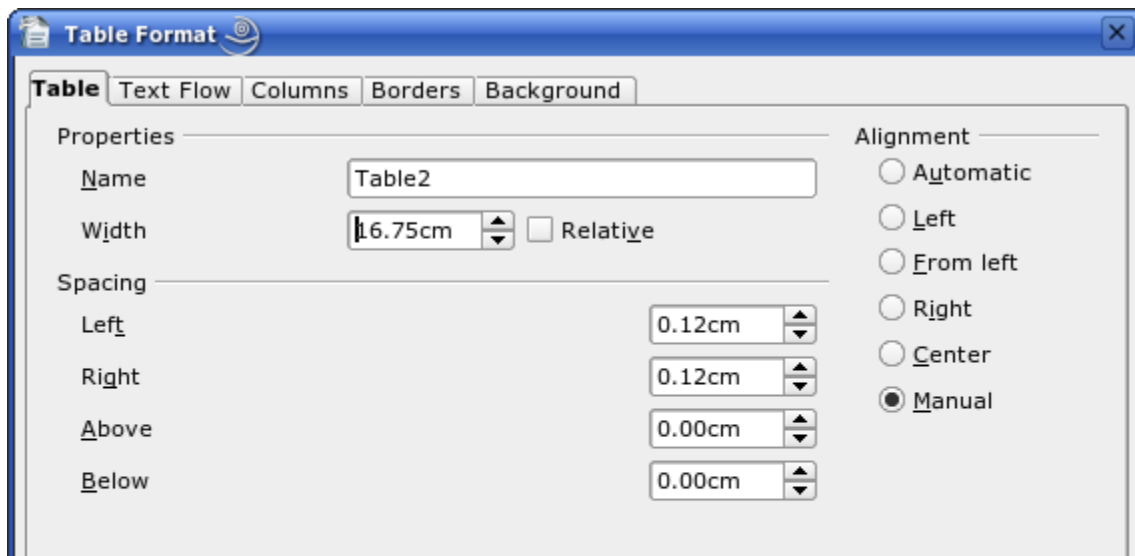


Figure 5: Table Format dialog box: Table tab

On this tab, you can:

- Set a name for the table. This has no effect on the display but makes the table easier to find when using the Navigator. This can be very useful if your document has a number of tables. A table name cannot have any spaces. To make a meaningful name, you could use underscores or hyphens (for example, Table-1\_Doll\_House\_Inventory).
- Set the overall width of the table, either absolute or relative to the page width. This option is available only if the *Alignment* is not set to **Automatic**. (See below.)
- Specify how the table is aligned if it does not fill the width of the page (between the margins). Under *Alignment*:
  - **Left** aligns the table with the left margin.
  - **Right** aligns the table with the right margin.
  - **From Left** lets you specify under *Spacing* exactly how far from the left margin the table is placed.
  - **From Right** lets you specify under *Spacing* exactly how far from the right margin the table is placed.
  - **Manual** lets you specify the distance from both left and right margins under *Spacing*.
- Under *Spacing: Above* and *Below*, specify the distance to leave above and below the table.

## Specifying text flow

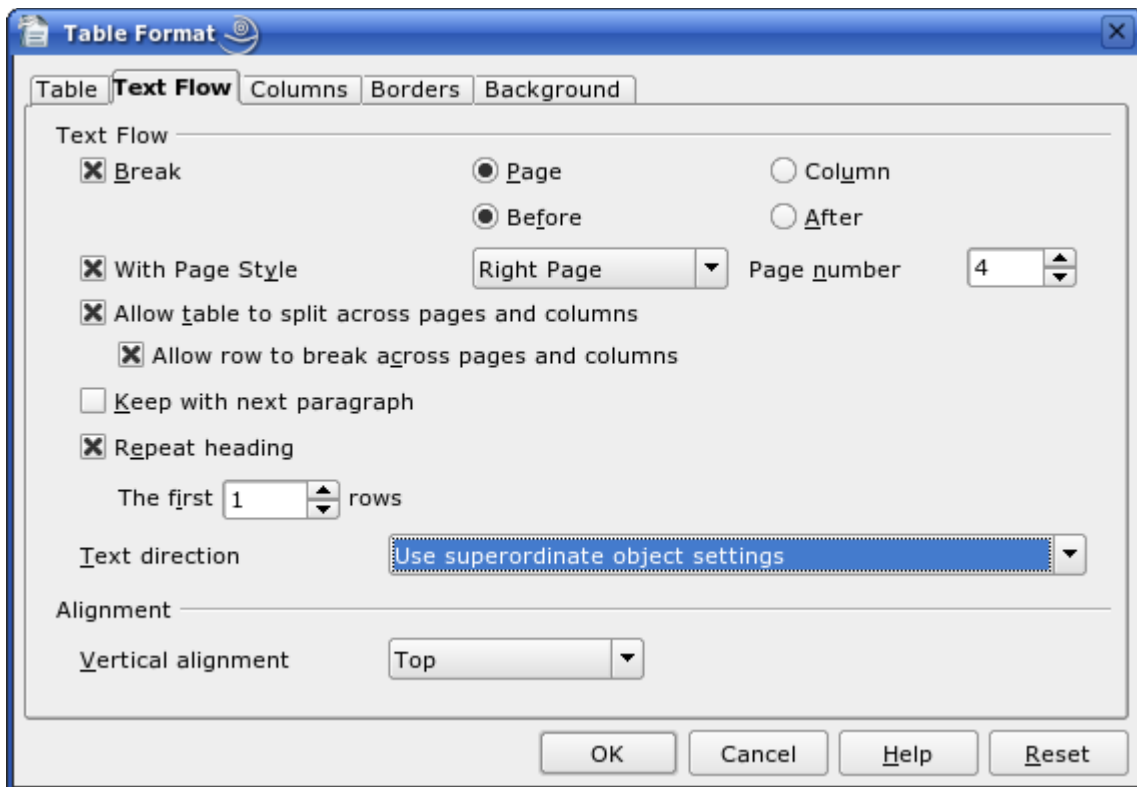


Figure 6: Table Format dialog box: Text Flow tab

On the *Text Flow* tab of the Table Format dialog box (Figure 6), you can:

- Insert a page or column break either before or after the table. Use the *Text Flow: Break* checkbox, combined with the **Page** or **Column** and the **Before** or **After** buttons.
- If you insert a page break before the table (that is, start the table on a new page), you can also change the page style that will go with it by checking the **With Page Style** box and selecting a new page style. As with any page break, you can also reset the page numbers using the *Page number* box.
- Keep a table on one page by deselecting the **Allow table to split across pages and columns** checkbox. If this item is deselected, the next item is not active.
  - Keep each row on one page by deselecting the **Allow row to break across pages and columns** checkbox.
  - Use the **Repeat heading** checkbox and the numbers box to select the number of table heading rows that will be repeated on each page. A complicated table may need two or three heading rows to be easily read and understood.
  - Use the *Text direction* list to select the direction for the text in the cells. The most common setting is “left to right” for Western languages. Note: The phrase “Use superordinate object settings” means “use the formatting settings from the paragraph before the table.”

- Select the vertical alignment of the text in the table or the selected cells; the choices are to align with the top of the cell, the center of the cell, or the bottom of the cell. This alignment is in addition to the Left-Right alignment options available under **Table > Table Properties > Table** or by right-clicking and choosing **Tables > Table**.

---

**Note** A Table Heading row will not span two pages, but any other row will. A one-row table, set up with the default of including a heading, will not break across pages. The cure is to make sure the table is defined without a heading row.

---

## Resizing rows and columns

You can adjust the height of rows and the width of columns in a table in several ways.

You can manually resize rows and columns by dragging them to the desired size. When the cursor is in the table, a pair of thin gray lines (||) appear in the rulers.

The horizontal ruler shows the column dividers, and the vertical ruler shows the row dividers.

To change the width of a column or height of a row, use one of these methods:

- Hold the mouse button down on a cell border, so a double-headed arrow appears, and drag the border to the desired position.
- To change the column width using the ruler, hold the mouse button down on the appropriate column divider (double vertical line), and drag the divider to a new location.
- To change the row height using the ruler, hold the mouse button down on the appropriate row divider (double horizontal line) and drag the divider to a new location.

Selecting **Table > Autofit** from the main menu offers some shortcuts to resizing:

- Optimal column width or row height will make the columns or rows as narrow as possible while still fitting their contents.
- Columns and rows can be distributed evenly to quickly bring them back to all being the same width or height.

For greater control over the width of each column, use the *Columns* tab of the Table format dialog box (Figure 7).

Right-click on the table and select **Table** from the pop-up menu or select **Table > Properties** from the menu bar. On the Table Format dialog box, select the *Columns* tab.

- **Adapt table width:** If a table already stretches to the page margins, it cannot stretch any wider and the *Adapt table width* option is not available. If the table is narrower, increasing the width of a column will increase the width of the whole table.

**Adjust columns proportionally** results in all columns changing width when one is changed, so the proportions between them stay the same.

- *Remaining space* shows how much farther the table can expand before hitting the limit of the margins. This value cannot be edited.

- Under *Column width*, each individual column can be adjusted. If you have more than six columns, use the arrows at the right and left to view them all.

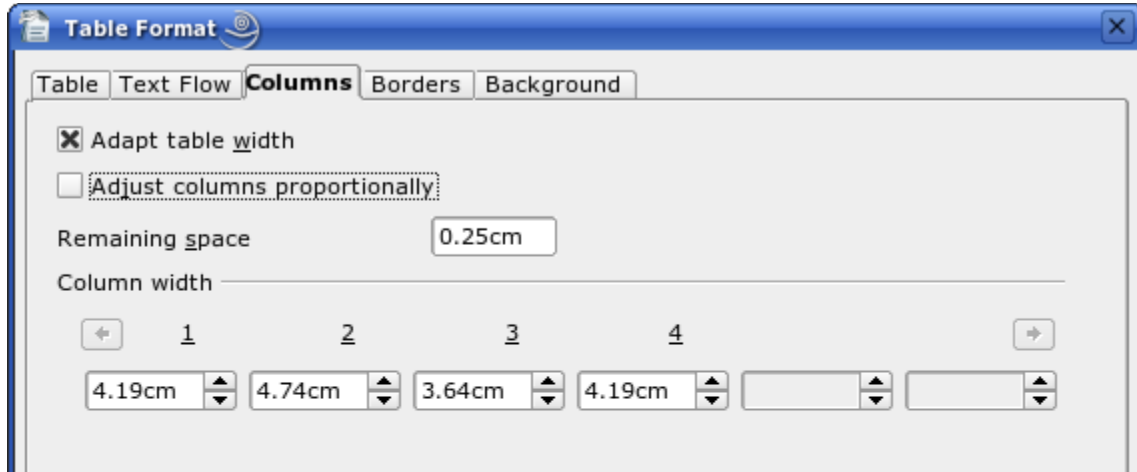


Figure 7: Table Format dialog box: Columns tab

## Specifying table borders

On the Table Format dialog box, select the *Borders* tab (Figure 8).

Here you can set borders for a whole table or groups of cells within a table. In addition, a shadow can be set for the whole table.

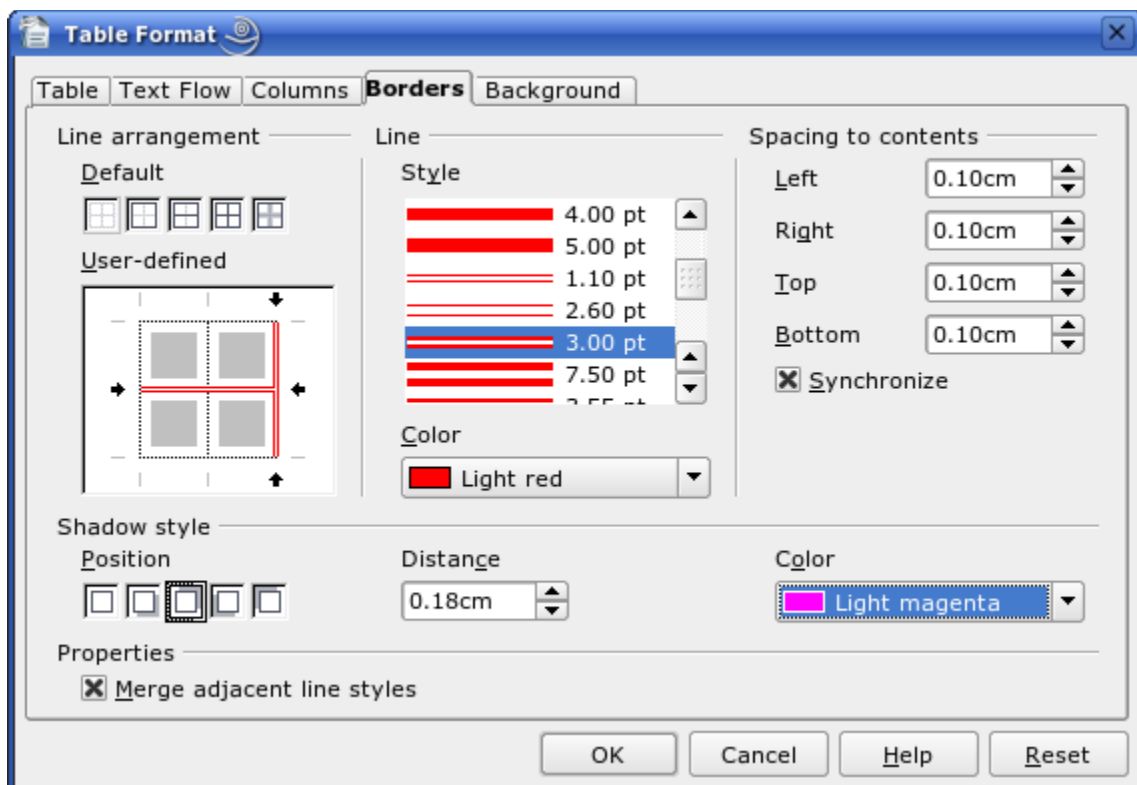


Figure 8: Table Format dialog box: Borders tab

Borders have three components: where they go, what they look like, and how big a space is left around them.

- *Line arrangement* specifies where the borders go. If a group of cells is selected, the border will be applied only to those cells. You can specify no border or any combination of border for the outside edges and the cell divisions, either by selecting a default arrangement or by clicking on the lines in the *User-defined* area to get exactly what you want.
- *Line* specifies what the border looks like: the style and color. There are a number of different styles and colors to choose from.
- *Spacing to contents* specifies how much space to leave between the border and the cell contents. Spaces can be specified to the left, right, above, and below. Check **Synchronize** to have the same spacing all the way round.

Shadows always apply to the whole table. A shadow has three components: where it is, how thick it is, and what color it is. Set each of these under *Shadow style* on the dialog box.

If **Merge adjacent line styles** is checked, two cells sharing a common border will have their borders merged, rather than being side by side.

---

**TIP** To reset everything if you are having problems with borders, right-click in the table and select **Tables > Borders** or select **Tables > Table Properties > Borders** and then select **Set no borders** under *Line arrangement: Default* (the box on the left).

---

## Selecting background colors and graphics

The background of a table, a cell, or a group of cells can be set to a color or a background graphic. If you select an image, you can position it in the cell (or group of cells), stretch it to fill the space, or tile the image across the cells. You can set the background for the whole table in the same way.

To set the background for a cell, row, or table:

- 1) Select the cells you wish to work with. If you are changing the background for a row or table, just place the cursor anywhere inside the row or table to be changed.
- 2) Right-click and select **Table** from the pop-up menu, or select **Table > Table Properties** from the main menu.
- 3) In the Table Format dialog box, select the *Background* tab.
- 4) In the *For* section, choose whether to apply the settings to cell, row, or table. If you choose **Cell**, any changes apply to all the selected cells.
- 5) In the *As* section, choose whether the background is a color or a graphic.
- 6) To apply a color, select the color and click **OK**.
- 7) To apply a graphic, first select the graphic to use. This must be a graphic file accessible from your computer. (Writer supports a large number of graphics formats.)



- You have the option with the *Link* checkbox to link the graphic file. If it is linked, changes to the graphic (for example, if you edit it in a different package) will be reflected in your document. However, you also need to keep the linked graphic file with the document file. If, for example, you email the document without the graphic file, the graphic will no longer be visible.
- Under *Type*, select the type of placement for the graphic. If you choose **Position**, you can select where to position the graphic within the cells, row, or table. If you choose **Area**, the graphic is stretched to fill the whole area. If **Tile**, the graphic is tiled (repeated horizontally and vertically) to fill the area.
- If the **Preview** checkbox is checked, the graphic displays in the pane above the checkbox.
- To apply the graphic, click **OK**.

See Figure 9 for an example of a background for a cell using an unlinked graphic which can be viewed in the Preview pane.

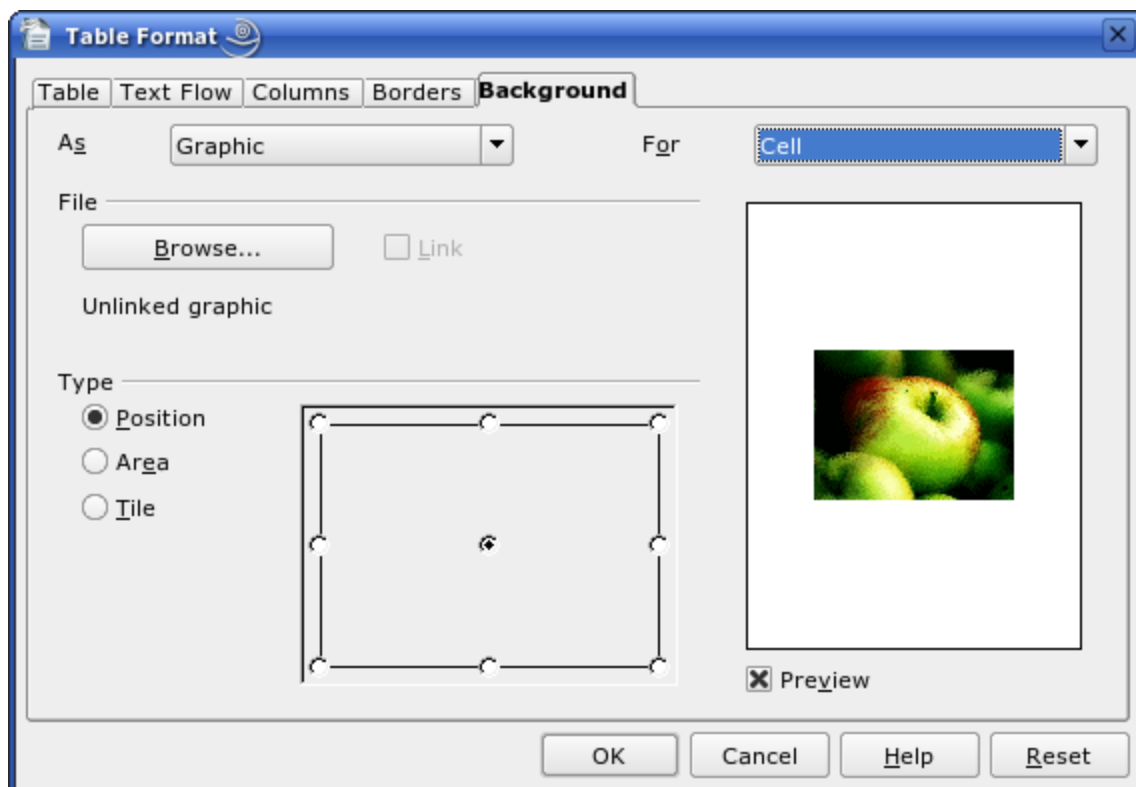


Figure 9: Table Format dialog box: Background tab

## Vertical alignment

The default for text entered into table cells is for it to be aligned horizontally to the left, and numbers are aligned to the right. In addition, if more than one row of text is entered or if a graphic is used, text aligns vertically to the top of the cell and numbers to the bottom.

To vertically center align all of the text and numbers in the table:

- 1) Move the cursor to the upper left-hand cell under the table heading and click and drag to the lower left hand cell.

---

**Note** By selecting all cells, the images will also be aligned.

---

- 2) Right-click in the selected area and select **Cell > Center** in the pop-up menu.

## Number formats

The number format can be set for a whole table or group of cells. For example, cells can be set to display in a particular currency, to four decimal places, or in a particular date format.

**Number recognition** specifies that numbers in a text table are recognized and formatted as numbers. If number recognition is not selected, numbers are saved in text format and are automatically left-aligned. Number recognition can be set on or off under **Tools > Options > OpenOffice.org Writer > Table**.

Select the cells to format, then right-click and select **Number Format** from the pop-up menu. The Number Format dialog box opens for you to set options for various categories of numerical data.

- In the *Category* drop-down list, select the category you want, such as currency, date, or text.
- In the *Format* drop-down list, choose a format for the category you just selected.
- For some categories, such as date, you may wish to change the language using the *Language* list.
- Additional options are available for different categories.

## Adding a caption

You can easily add a caption to any table. Writer will keep track of all your captioned tables, automatically number them, and update any links to them.

To add a caption to a table:

- 1) Place the cursor in the table.
- 2) Right-click and select **Caption** from the pop-up menu.
- 3) Enter the text for your caption, the numbering style, and separator.

To automatically caption all your tables:

- 1) Place the cursor in a table.
- 2) Right-click and select **Caption** from the pop-up menu.
- 3) Select **AutoCaption**.

- 4) Select **OpenOffice.org Writer Table** and select the settings you want. (This dialog box is covered in more detail in Chapter 2, “Setting up Writer”.)

When AutoCaption is enabled for tables, all tables will be captioned; you will need to add the text for each caption onto the table manually.

Writer supplies five different category labels:

<None>  
**Drawing**  
**Table**  
**Illustration**  
**Text**

You can create your own category labels, formatting and separators, either under **Insert > Caption** or under **Tools > Options > OpenOffice.org Writer > AutoCaption > OpenOffice Writer Table**.

In either case, simply highlight a label and type in the new name. In the example below, we used *Fantasia*.

You can also change the separator or the format of the category label. For example, you might want your tables to be labeled as *Fantasia* and formatted in bold type and using a period (‘.’) as a separator, as follows:

**Fantasia 1.** Interesting data  
**Fantasia 2.** More interesting data  
**Fantasia 3.** Yet more interesting data

To do this, you can highlight and replace a separator and then select **Insert > Caption > Options > Character Style** and assign a style, or you can set this up in the AutoCaption dialog box.

The format and separator if used under **Insert > Caption** only works for that specific table. However, it will work for that and all following tables if it is set up under AutoCaption.

When using AutoCaption, you need to remove the ‘.’ under **Numbering captions by chapter > Separator** if you are *not* using Chapter numbering to avoid having an extra punctuation mark added to the category label.

## Cross-referencing a table

You can insert a cross-reference to a captioned table. Clicking on the cross-reference takes the reader directly to the table.

- 1) Position the cursor where you want the cross reference.
- 2) Select **Insert > Cross-reference** from the main menu.
- 3) Set the *Type* to **Table**. A list of captioned tables will be shown in the *Selection* panel; select the one you want to reference.

- 4) In the *Format* pane, choose how the cross reference will appear. For example, **Category and Number** will show up as “**Table 1**” for the first table, while **Numbering** produces only “**1**”, and **Above/Below** inserts one of those words as the reference.
- 5) Click **Insert** to add the cross-reference and click **Close** to exit the dialog box.

## AutoFormatting tables

You can use AutoFormat to make your table formats consistent. You can also create and add your own table autoformats. Here is how:

- 1) Create a table and manually format it as you wish, including borders, spacing of text from the top and bottom borders, fonts to be used in the table heading and data cells, and background colors.

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**Note** To use background colors in a new format, color the cells rather than the table. That is, select the cell or cells you wish to color, click **Table > Table Properties > Background**, choose a color, and specify *As: Color, For: Cell*.

---

- 2) Position the cursor anywhere in the table and then click **Table > AutoFormat**.
- 3) On the AutoFormat dialog box (Figure 10), click **Add** and give the table format a name.

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**TIP** This technique does not include table and column widths in the table format. To insert a table with predefined full formatting, save it as AutoText.

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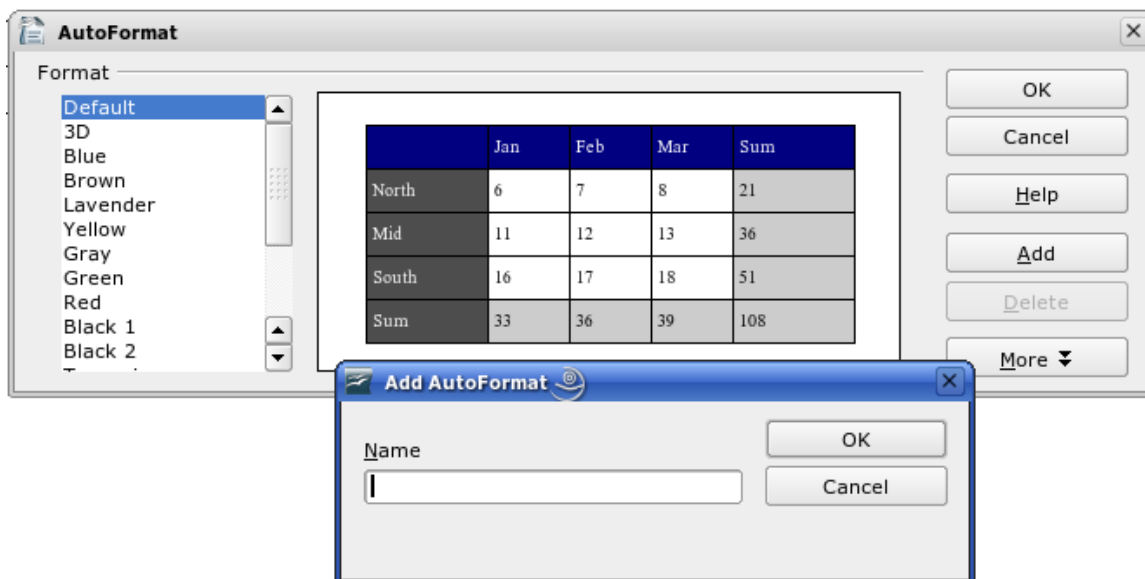


Figure 10: AutoFormat dialog box

## Create a heading row in an existing table

To create a heading row in an existing table that does not have one, you need to apply an autoformat that does have a heading defined. (Here is where having some personalized table formats could come in very handy.) Place the cursor anywhere in the table and then click **Table > AutoFormat**. Choose a format. Click **OK**.

## Rotating text in a table cell

You can rotate text in a table cell 90 or 270 degrees. Text rotation is useful when you have long headings for narrow columns. Select the text to be rotated and then click **Format > Character**. On the *Position* tab, in the *Rotation/scaling* section, choose the rotation angle and click **OK**.

## Displaying or hiding table boundaries

A “table boundary” is a set of pale (usually gray) lines around the cells when viewed on-screen in OOO. These boundaries do not print and do not appear in PDFs; their only function is to help you see where the table cells are.

To display the table the same way on the screen as on the printed page, with no boundary lines, right-click on the table and select **Table Boundaries** from the pop-up menu. Repeat this to have the boundaries appear again.

---

**Note** Turning boundaries off may not have an effect if the table has borders.

---

**TIP** You can also turn table boundaries on and off through **Tools > Options > OpenOffice.org > Appearance**. On that page, you can display or hide boundaries around text, pages headers and footers, figures, and other parts of a document.

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## Data entry in tables

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### Moving between cells

Within a table, you can use the mouse, the cursor keys, or the *Tab* key to move between cells.

The cursor keys move to the next cell only if there is no text in the way. For example, pressing the right cursor key will move to the right of the text in the current cell, then to the next cell.

The *Tab* key moves directly to the next cell and, if the cursor is in the last cell in the table, creates a new row. Pressing *Shift+Tab* moves the cursor back a cell.

## Number recognition

If number recognition is turned on, when you type a number in a table, Writer aligns it to the right of the cell and strips off any trailing zeros. For example, 4.0 is changed to 4 and aligned to the right.

To turn number recognition on or off, right-click on the table and select **Number Recognition** in the pop-up menu.

## Converting between table and text

Writer makes it easy for you to convert from a table to text (that is, replace a table with its data) or vice versa.

To convert plain text data into a table, select the data and then select **Table > Convert > Text to Table** from the main menu bar. The Convert Text to Table dialog box allows you to create a table. You must select the field delimiter (tab, paragraph marker, comma, or other printing or non-printing character) that Writer should use to divide data into different cells.

To convert from a table to plain text, select the table and then select **Table > Convert > Table to Text**. The data in the table is converted to plain text with the field delimiter of your choice. A space can function as a field delimiter.

## Sorting data in a table

Just as in a spreadsheet, Writer allows data in a table to be sorted. Up to three levels of sorting can be specified (for example, sort first by age, then by name within each age).

To sort data in a table:

- 1) Select the table (or part of the table) to be sorted.
- 2) From the menu bar, select **Table > Sort**.
- 3) In the Sort dialog box:
  - Decide whether you want to sort in the direction of rows or columns. Sorting by rows is the default, which sorts down the page (a list of data in a column will be sorted).
  - Select up to three keys to sort on, in the correct order.
  - For each key, select which column or row to sort on, whether the sort is **Numeric** or **Alphanumeric** and whether it is **Ascending** or **Descending**.
  - Click **OK** to perform the sort.

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**Note** You have to select all cells that might be affected by the sorting. For example, if you select only the cells of one column, the sort affects that column only, while the others remain unchanged. In such a case, you risk mixing the data of the rows.

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## Deleting, copying, and moving a table

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### Deleting a table

To delete a table:

- 1) Click somewhere in the table.
- 2) Select **Table > Delete > Table** from the main menu.

Or:

- 1) Select from the end of the paragraph before the table to the start of the paragraph after the table.
- 2) Press the *Delete* or the *Backspace* key.

---

**Note** The second method also merges the paragraph after the table with the paragraph before the table, which may not be what you want.

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### Copying a table

To copy a table from one part of the document and paste it into another part:

- 1) Click somewhere in the table.
- 2) From the main menu select **Table > Select > Table**.
- 3) Press *Control+C* or click the **Copy** icon on the Standard toolbar.
- 4) Move the cursor to the target position and click on it to fix the insertion point.
- 5) Press *Control+V* or click the **Paste** icon in the Standard toolbar.

### Moving a table

To move a table from one part of a document to another part:

- 1) Click somewhere in the table.
- 2) From the main menu, select **Table > Select > Table**.
- 3) Press *Control+X* or click the **Cut** icon in the Standard toolbar.
- 4) Move the cursor to the target position and click on it to fix the insertion point.
- 5) Press *Control+V* or click the **Paste** icon in the Standard toolbar.
- 6) Return to the original table, click somewhere in it, and then select **Table > Delete > Table** from the main menu.

## Using tables as a page layout tool

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Tables may be used as a page layout tool to position text in a document instead of using tabs or spaces. For example, the Tips below are formatting as a table.

For more information and tips about using tables in page layout, see Chapter 4, “Formatting Pages”.

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**TIPS** When inserting a table used for layout, you may wish to deselect the checkboxes for **Heading** and **Border** (see Figure 2 on page 3).

To remove the borders from an existing table, right-click on the table, select **Table** from the pop-up menu, select the *Borders* tab (see Figure 8 on page 11), and select the icon for no borders.

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## Using spreadsheet functions in a table

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In a table in a Writer document, you can use some of the mathematical functions that are normally implemented by OpenOffice.org Calc. For many simpler functions, Writer tables can be used as a basic spreadsheet.

Just as in a spreadsheet, each table cell is identified by a letter (for the column) and a number (for the row). For example, cell C4 is the cell in the third column from the left and fourth row from the top. When the cursor is in a cell, this cell reference is displayed on the status bar (in its default position at the bottom right corner of the screen).

---

**TIP** Basic spreadsheet functions in tables are much the same as in OpenOffice.org Calc. The main difference is that cell references are formatted differently. Cell A2 (first column, second row) is referred to in Calc as A2 (or \$A\$2 for an absolute reference). In Writer tables, it is referred to as <A2>.

---

For example, suppose you had two numbers in cells <B1> and <C2> and wanted to display the sum of the two in cell <A1>, as shown in Figure 11.

Do the following:

- 1) Click in cell <A1> and press the = key. The Formula bar appears automatically, near the top of the screen. In the leftmost side of the bar, you can see the coordinates of the selected cell.
- 2) Click in cell <B1>. The identifiers of this cell are automatically displayed in the Formula bar and inserted into cell <A1>.
- 3) Press the + key.
- 4) Click on cell <C2>. You can see the final formula “= <B1>+<C2>” displayed both in the selected cell and in the Object bar.
- 5) Press the *Enter* key or click the green tick on the Formula Bar.



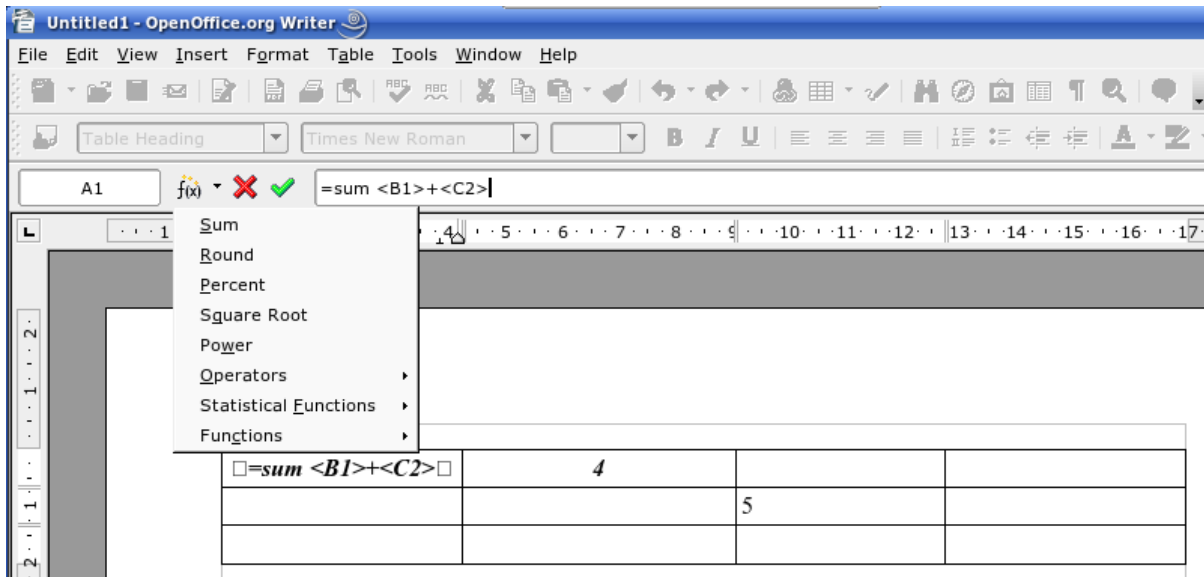


Figure 11: Using spreadsheet functions in a table

**TIP** To display the list of the mathematical functions that you can use in a table:

- 1) Display the Formula toolbar by pressing *F2* or select a blank cell and press the = key.
- 2) Click and hold the Formula **f(x)** icon.

In our example, this gives the result **9** in the top left cell. For contiguous cells, you can simply select the cells in the row, column, or the rectangle of rows and columns. Thus, for example, to add a column of numbers, do this:

- 1) Type an equals sign '=' in an empty cell.
- 2) Select the cells to be added together, in this case the cells from A2 to A5. The formula should be something like "`=<A2:A5>`".
- 3) Press the *Enter* key or click the green tick on the Formula Bar.
- 4) The answer appears in the cell you have selected.

When using a function, you can enter the cells manually or by selecting them. Thus, to add up the four numbers that we added above (A2, A3, A4, A5), do this:

- 1) Type an equals sign '=' in an empty cell.
- 2) Type 'sum' or select it from the function list **f(x)**.
- 3) Select the cells to be added together. The formula should be something like "`=sum<A2:A5>`".
- 4) Press the *Enter* key or click the green tick on the Formula Bar.
- 5) The answer appears in the cell you have selected.