

The `colortbl` package*

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Abstract

This package implements a flexible mechanism for giving coloured ‘panels’ behind specified columns in a table. This package requires the `array` and `color` packages.

1 Introduction

This package is for colouring tables (i.e., giving coloured panels behind column entries). In that it has many similarities with Timothy Van Zandt’s `colortab` package. The internal implementation is quite different though, also `colortab` works with the table constructs of other formats besides \LaTeX . This package requires \LaTeX (and its `color` and `array` packages).

First, a standard `tabular`, for comparison.

<pre>\begin{tabular}{ l c } one&two\\ three&four \end{tabular}</pre>	<table><tr><td>one</td><td>two</td></tr><tr><td>three</td><td>four</td></tr></table>	one	two	three	four
one	two				
three	four				

2 The `\columncolor` command

The examples below demonstrate various possibilities of the `\columncolor` command introduced by this package. The vertical rules specified by `|` are kept in all the examples, to make the column positioning clearer, although possibly you would not want coloured panels *and* vertical rules in practice.

The package supplies a `\columncolor` command, that should (only) be used in the argument of a `>` column specifier, to add a coloured panel behind the specified column. It can be used in the main ‘preamble’ argument of `array` or `tabular`, and also in `\multicolumn` specifiers.

The basic format is:

`\columncolor` [*color model*] {*colour*} [*left overhang*] [*right overhang*]

The first argument (or first two if the optional argument is used) are standard `color` package arguments, as used by `\color`.

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The last two arguments control how far the panel overlaps past the widest entry in the column. If the *right overhang* argument is omitted then it defaults to *left overhang*. If they are both omitted they default to `\tabcolsep` (in `tabular`) or `\arraycolsep` (in `array`).

If the overhangs are both set to 0pt then the effect is:

```
|>\columncolor[gray]{.8}[0pt]}1|
>\color{white}%
\columncolor[gray]{.2}[0pt]}1|
```

one	two
three	four

The default overhang of `\tabcolsep` produces:

```
|>\columncolor[gray]{.8}}1|
>\color{white}%
\columncolor[gray]{.2}}1|
```

one	two
three	four

You might want something between these two extremes. A value of `.5\tabcolsep` produces the following effect

```
|>\columncolor[gray]{.8} [.5\tabcolsep]}1|
>\color{white}%
\columncolor[gray]{.2} [.5\tabcolsep]}1|
```

one	two
three	four

This package should work with most other packages that are compatible with the `array` package syntax. In particular it works with `longtable` and `dcolumn` as the following example shows.

Before starting give a little space: `\setlength\minrowclearance{2pt}`

A long table example		
First two columns		Third column
P-type	D-type (dcolumn)	
P-column	and another one	12·34
Total	(wrong)	100·6
Some long text in the first column aaa	bbb	1·2
	and some long text in the second column	1·345
Total	(wrong)	100·6
aaa	bbb	1·345
Note that the coloured rules in all columns stretch to accomodate large entries in one column.	bbb	1·345
Continued...		

A long table example (continued)		
First two columns		Third column
p-type		D-type (dcolumn)
aaa	bbb	100
aaa	Depending on your driver you may get unsightly gaps or lines where the ‘screens’ used to produce different shapes interact badly. You may want to cause adjacent panels of the same colour by specifying a larger overhang or by adding some negative space (in a <code>\noalign</code> between rows.	12·4
aaa	bbb	45·3
The End		

This example shows rather poor taste but is quite colourful! Inspect the source file, `colortbl.dtx`, to see the full code for the example, but it uses the following column types.

```

\newcolumnntype{A}{%
  >{\color{white}\columncolor{red} [.5\tabcolsep]%
    \raggedright}%
  p{2cm}}
\newcolumnntype{B}{%
  >{\columncolor{blue} [.5\tabcolsep]%
    \color{yellow}\raggedright}%
  p{3cm}}
\newcolumnntype{C}{%
  >{\columncolor{yellow} [.5\tabcolsep]}%
  D{.}{\cdot}{3.3}}
\newcolumnntype{E}{%
  >{\large\bfseries
    \columncolor{cyan} [.5\tabcolsep]}c}
\newcolumnntype{F}{%
  >{\color{white}
    \columncolor{magenta} [.5\tabcolsep]}c}
\newcolumnntype{G}{%
  >{\columncolor{gray}{0.8} [.5\tabcolsep] [\tabcolsep]}l}

```

```

\newcolumntype{H}{>{\columncolor[gray]{0.8}}1}
\newcolumntype{I}{%
  >{\columncolor[gray]{0.8}[\tabcolsep][.5\tabcolsep]]%
  D{.}{\cdot}{3.3}}

```

3 Using the ‘overhang’ arguments for `tabular*`

The above is all very well for `tabular`, but what about `tabular*`?

Here the problem is rather harder. Although TeX’s `\leader` mechanism which is used by this package to insert the ‘stretchy’ coloured panels is rather like *glue*, the `\tabskip` glue that is inserted between columns of `tabular*` (and `longtable` for that matter) has to be ‘real glue’ and not ‘leaders’.

Within limits the overhang options may be used here. Consider the first table example above. If we use `tabular*` set to 3 cm with a preamble setting of

```

\begin{tabular*}{3cm}{%
  @{\extracolsep{\fill}}
  >{\columncolor[gray]{.8}[0pt][20mm]}1
  >{\columncolor[gray]{.8}[5mm][0pt]}1
  @{}
}

```

one	two
three	four

Changing the specified width to 4 cm works, but don’t push your luck to 5 cm...

one	two
three	four

one
three

two
four

4 The `\rowcolor` command

As demonstrated above, one may change the colour of specified rows of a table by the use of `\multicolumn` commands in each entry of the row. However if your table is to be marked principally by *rows*, you may find this rather inconvenient. For this reason a new mechanism, `\rowcolor`, has been introduced¹.

`\rowcolor` takes the same argument forms as `\columncolor`. It must be used at the *start* of a row. If the optional overhang arguments are not used the overhangs will default to the overhangs specified in any `\columncolor` commands for that column, or `\tabcolsep` (`\arraycolsep` in `array`).

If a table entry is in the scope of a `\columncolor` specified in the table preamble, and also a `\rowcolor` at the start of the current row, the colour specified by `\rowcolor` will take effect. A `\multicolumn` command may contain `>\rowcolor...` which will override the default colours for both the current row and column.

¹At some cost to the internal complexity of this package

```

\begin{tabular}{|l|c|}
\rowcolor[gray]{.9}
one&two\\
\rowcolor[gray]{.5}
three&four
\end{tabular}

```

one	two
three	four

5 The `\cellcolor` command

A background colour can be applied to a single cell of a table by beginning it with `\multicolumn{1}{>{\rowcolor{...}}`, (or `\columncolor` if no row-colour is in effect) but this has some deficiencies: 1) It prevents data within the cell from triggering the colouration; 2) The alignment specification must be copied from the top of the tabular, which is prone to errors, especially for `p{}` columns; 3) `\multicolumn{1}` is just silly. Therefore, there is the `\cellcolor` command, which works like `\columncolor` and `\rowcolor`, but over-rides both of them; `\cellcolor` can be placed anywhere in the tabular cell to which it applies.

6 Colouring rules.

So you want coloured rules as well?

One could do vertical rules without any special commands, just use something like `!\color{green}\vline` where you'd normally use `|`. The space between `||` will normally be left white. If you want to colour that as well, either increase the overhang of the previous column (to `\tabcolsep + \arrayrulewidth + \doublerulesep`) Or remove the inter rule glue, and replace by a coloured rule of the required thickness. So

```

!\color{green}\vline}
@{\color{yellow}\vrule width \doublerulesep}
!\color{green}\vline}

```

Should give the same spacing as `||` but more colour.

However colouring `\hline` and `\cline` is a bit more tricky, so extra commands are provided (which then apply to vertical rules as well).

7 `\arrayrulecolor`

`\arrayrulecolor` takes the same arguments as `\color`, and is a global declaration which affects all following horizontal and vertical rules in tables. It may be given outside any table, or at the start of a row, or in a `>` specification in a table preamble. You should note however that if given mid-table it only affects rules that are specified after this point, any vertical rules specified in the preamble will keep their original colours.

8 \doublerulesepcolor

Having coloured your rules, you'll probably want something other than white to go in the gaps made by `||` or `\hline\hline`. `\doublerulesepcolor` works just the same way as `\arrayrulecolor`. The main thing to note that if this command is used, then `longtable` will not 'discard' the space between `\hline\hline` at a page break. (T_EX has a built-in ability to discard space, but the coloured 'space' which is used once `\doublerulesep` is in effect is really a third rule of a different colour to the two outer rules, and rules are rather harder to discard.)

```
\setlength\arrayrulewidth{2pt}\arrayrulecolor{blue}
\setlength\doublerulesep{2pt}\doublerulesepcolor{yellow}
\begin{tabular}{||l||c||}
  \hline\hline
  one&two\\
  three&four\\
  \hline\hline
\end{tabular}
```

one	two
three	four

9 More fun with \hhline

The above commands work with `\hhline` from the `hhline` package, however if `hhline` is loaded in addition to this package, a new possibility is added. You may use `>{...}` to add declarations that apply to the following - or = column rule. In particular you may give `\arrayrulecolor` and `\doublerulesepcolor` declarations in this argument.

Most manuals of style warn against over use of rules in tables. I hate to think what they would make of the following rainbow example:

Richard	of	York	gave	battle	in	vain
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

```
\newcommand\rainbowline[1]{%
\hhline{%
>{\arrayrulecolor {red}\doublerulesepcolor[rgb]{.3,.3,1}}%
|#1:=%
>{\arrayrulecolor{orange}\doublerulesepcolor[rgb]{.4,.4,1}}%
=%
>{\arrayrulecolor{yellow}\doublerulesepcolor[rgb]{.5,.5,1}}%
=%
>{\arrayrulecolor {green}\doublerulesepcolor[rgb]{.6,.6,1}}%
=%
>{\arrayrulecolor {blue}\doublerulesepcolor[rgb]{.7,.7,1}}%
```

```

=%
>{\arrayrulecolor{indigo}\doublerulesepcolor[rgb]{.8,.8,1}}%
=%
>{\arrayrulecolor{violet}\doublerulesepcolor[rgb]{.9,.9,1}}%
=:#1|%
}}
\arrayrulecolor{red}
\doublerulesepcolor[rgb]{.3,.3,1}%
\begin{tabular}{|*7>{\columncolor[gray]{.9}}c||}
\rainbowline{t}%
\arrayrulecolor{violet}\doublerulesepcolor[rgb]{.9,.9,1}
Richard&of&York&gave&battle&in&
\multicolumn{1}{>{\columncolor[gray]{.9}}c||}{vain}\
\rainbowline{}%
1&2&3&4&5&6&
\multicolumn{1}{>{\columncolor[gray]{.9}}c||}{7}\
\rainbowline{b}%
\end{tabular}

```

10 Less fun with `\cline`

Lines produced by `\cline` are coloured if you use `\arrayrulecolor` but you may not notice as they are covered up by any colour pannels in the following row. This is a ‘feature’ of `\cline`. If using this package you would probably better using the `- rule` type in a `\hhline` argument, rather than `\cline`.

11 The `\minrowclearance` command

As this package has to box and measure every entry to figure out how wide to make the rules, I thought I may as well add the following feature. ‘Large’ entries in tables may touch a preceding `\hline` or the top of a colour panel defined by this style. It is best to increase `\extrarowsep` or `\arraystretch` sufficiently to ensure this doesn’t happen, as that will keep the line spacing in the table regular. Sometimes however, you just want to L^AT_EX to insert a bit of extra space above a large entry. You can set the length `\minrowclearance` to a small value. (The height of a capital letter plus this value should not be greater than the normal height of table rows, else a very uneven table spacing will result.)

Donald Arseneau’s `tabls` packages provides a similar `\tablinesep`. I was going to give this the same name for compatibility with `tabls`, but that is implemented quite differently and probably has different behaviour. So I’ll keep a new name for now.

12 The Code

```
1 <*package>
```

Nasty hacky way used by all the graphics packages to include debugging code.

```
2 \edef\@tempa{%
3   \noexpand\AtEndOfPackage{%
4     \catcode'\noexpand\^^A\the\catcode'\^^A\relax}}
5 \@tempa
6 \catcode'\^^A=\catcode'\%
7 \DeclareOption{debugshow}{\catcode'\^^A=9 }
```

All the other options are handled by the color package.

```
8 \DeclareOption*{\PassOptionsToPackage\CurrentOption{color}}
9 \ProcessOptions
```

I need these so load them now. Actually Mark Wooding's `mdwtab` package could probably work instead of `array`, but currently I assume `array` package internals so...

```
10 \RequirePackage{array,color}
```

`\@classz` `\@classz` is the main function in the `array` package handling of primitive column types: It inserts the code for each of the column specifiers, '`\clrpmb`'. The other classes deal with the other preamble tokens such as '@' or '>'.

```
11 \def\@classz{\@classx
12   \@tempcnta \count@
13   \prepnext@tok
```

At this point the colour specification for the background panel will be in the code for the '>' specification of this column. This is saved in `\toks\@temptokena` but `array` will insert it too late (well it would work for `c`, but not for `p`) so fish the colour stuff out of that token register by hand, and then insert it around the entry.

Of course this is a terrible hack. What is really needed is a new column type that inserts stuff in the right place (rather like `!` but without the spacing that that does). The `\newcolumntype` command of `array` only adds 'second class' column types. The re-implementations of `\newcolumntype` in my `blkarray` or Mark Wooding's `mdwtab` allow new 'first class' column types to be declared, but stick with `array` for now. This means we have to lift the stuff out of the register before the register gets emptied in the wrong place.

```
14 \expandafter\CT@extract\the\toks\@tempcnta\columncolor!\@nil
```

Save the entry into a box (using a double group for colour safety as usual).

```
15   \@addtopreamble{%
16     \setbox\z@\hbox\bgroup\bgroup
17       \CT@everycr{%
18         \ifcase \@chnum
```

`c` code: This used to use twice as much glue as `l` and `r` (1fil on each side). Now modify it to use 1fil total. Also increase the order from 1fil to 1fill to dissuade people from putting stretch glue in table entries.

```
19     \hskip\stretch{.5}\kern\z@
20     \dollarbegin
21     \insert@column
22     \dollarend\hskip\stretch{.5}\or
```


l and r as before, but using fill glue.

```
23      \dollarbegin \insert@column \dollarend \hfill \or
24      \hfill\kern\z@ \dollarbegin \insert@column \dollarend \or
```

m, p and b as before.

```
25      $\vcenter
26      \@startpbox{\@nextchar}\insert@column \@endpbox $\or
27      \vtop \@startpbox{\@nextchar}\insert@column \@endpbox \or
28      \vbox \@startpbox{\@nextchar}\insert@column \@endpbox
29      \fi
```

Close the box register assignment.

```
30 \egroup\egroup
```

The main new stuff.

```
31 \begingroup
```

Initialise colour command and overhands.

```
32 \CT@setup
```

Run any code resulting from \columncolor commands.

```
33 \CT@column@color
```

Run code from \rowcolor (so this takes precedence over \columncolor).

```
34 \CT@row@color
```

Run code from \cellcolor (so this takes precedence over both \columncolor and \rowcolor).

```
35 \CT@cell@color
```

This is \relax unless one of the three previous commands has requested a colour, in which case it will be \CT@@do@color which will insert \leaders of appropriate colour.

```
36 \CT@@do@color
```

```
37 \endgroup
```

Nothing to do with colour this bit, since we are boxing and measuring the entry anyway may as well check the height, so that large entries don't bump into horizontal rules (or the top of the colour panels).

```
38      \@tempdima\ht\z@
39      \advance\@tempdima\minrowclearance
40      \vrule\@height\@tempdima\@width\z@
```

It would be safer to leave this boxed, but unboxing allows some flexibility. However the total glue stretch should either be finite or fil (which will be ignored). There may be fill glue (which will not be ignored) but it should *total 0fill*. If this box contributes fill glue, then the leaders will not reach the full width of the entry. In the case of \multicolumn entries it is actually possible for this box to contribute *shrink* glue, in which case the coloured panel for that entry will be too wide. Tough luck.

```
41      \unhbox\z@}%
```

```
42 \prepnext@tok}
```

`\CT@setup` Initialise the overhang lengths and the colour command.

```

43 \def\CT@setup{%
44   \@tempdimb\col@sep
45   \@tempdimc\col@sep
46   \def\CT@color{%
47     \global\let\CT@do@color\CT@@do@color
48     \color}}

```

`\CT@@do@color` The main point of the package: Add the colour panels.

Add a leader of the specified colour, with natural width the width of the entry plus the specified overhangs and 1fill stretch. Surround by negative kerns so total natural width is not affected by overhang.

```

49 \def\CT@@do@color{%
50   \global\let\CT@do@color\relax
51   \@tempdima\wd\z@
52   \advance\@tempdima\@tempdimb
53   \advance\@tempdima\@tempdimc
54   \kern-\@tempdimb
55   \leaders\vrule

```

For quick debugging with xdvi (which can't do colours). Limit the size of the rule, so I can see the text as well.

```

56 ^^A \height\p@\@depth\p@
57 \hskip\@tempdima\@plus 1fill
58 \kern-\@tempdimc

```

Now glue to exactly compensate for the leaders.

```

59 \hskip-\wd\z@ \@plus -1fill }

```

`\CT@extract` Now the code to extract the `\columncolor` commands.

```

60 \def\CT@extract#1\columncolor#2#3\@nil{%
61   \if!#2%

```

! is a fake token inserted at the end.

```

62     \let\CT@column@color\@empty
63   \else

```

If there was an optional argument

```

64     \if[#2%
65       \CT@extractb{#1}#3\@nil
66     \else

```

No optional argument

```

67       \def\CT@column@color{%
68         \CT@color{#2}}%
69       \CT@extractd{#1}#3\@nil
70     \fi
71   \fi}

```

```

\CT@extractb Define \CT@column@color to add the right colour, and save the overhang lengths.
              Finally reconstitute the saved '>' tokens, without the colour specification. First
              grab the colour spec, with optional arg.
              72 \def\CT@extractb#1#2]#3{%
              73   \def\CT@column@color{%
              74     \CT@color[#2]{#3}}%
              75   \CT@extractd{#1}}%

\CT@extractd Now look for left-overhang (default to \col@sep).
              76 \def\CT@extractd#1{\@testopt{\CT@extracte{#1}}\col@sep}

\CT@extracte Same for right-overhang (default to left-overhang).
              77 \def\CT@extracte#1[#2]{\@testopt{\CT@extractf{#1}[#2]}\{#2}}

\CT@extractf Add the overhang info to \CT@do@color, for excuting later.
              78 \def\CT@extractf#1[#2][#3]#4\columncolor#5\@nil{%
              79   \@tempdimb#2\relax
              80   \@tempdimc#3\relax
              81   \edef\CT@column@color{%
              82     \CT@column@color
              83     \@tempdimb\the\@tempdimb\@tempdimc\the\@tempdimc\relax}%
              84   \toks\@tempcnta{#1#4}}%

\CT@everycr Steal \everypar to initialise row colours
              85 \let\CT@everycr\everycr
              86 \newtoks\everycr
              87 \CT@everycr{\noalign{\global\let\CT@row@color\relax}\the\everycr}

\CT@start
              88 \def\CT@start{%
              89   \let\CT@arc@save\CT@arc@
              90   \let\CT@drsc@save\CT@drsc@
              91   \let\CT@row@color@save\CT@row@color
              92   \let\CT@cell@color@save\CT@cell@color
              93   \global\let\CT@cell@color\relax}

\CT@end
              94 \def\CT@end{%
              95   \global\let\CT@arc@\CT@arc@save
              96   \global\let\CT@drsc@\CT@drsc@save
              97   \global\let\CT@row@color\CT@row@color@save
              98   \global\let\CT@cell@color\CT@cell@color@save}

\shortstack \shortstack
              99 \gdef\@ishortstack#1{%
              100 \CT@start\ialign{\mb@l {##}\unskip\mb@r\cr #1\cr}\CT@end\egroup}

```

```

\@tabarray array and tabular (delayed for delarray)
101 \AtBeginDocument{%
102   \expandafter\def\expandafter\@tabarray\expandafter{%
103     \expandafter\CT@start\@tabarray}}

\endarray
104 \def\endarray{\crrc \egroup \egroup \gdef\@preamble{}\CT@end}

\multicolumn \multicolumn
105 \long\def\multicolumn#1#2#3{%
106   \multispan{#1}\begingroup
107   \def\@addamp{\if@firstamp \@firstampfalse \else
108     \preamerr 5\fi}%
109   \@mkpream{#2}\@addtopreamble\@empty
110   \endgroup
111   \def\@sharp{#3}%
112   \let\CT@cell@color\relax
113   row@color
114   \let\CT@column@color\relax
115   \let\CT@do@color\relax
116   \@arstrut \@preamble
117   \null
118   \ignorespaces}

\@classvi Coloured rules and rule separations.
118 \def\@classvi{\ifcase \@lastchclass
119   \@acol \or
120   \ifx\CT@drsc@\relax
121     \@addtopreamble{\hskip\doublerulesep}%
122   \else
123     \@addtopreamble{{\CT@drsc@\vrule\@width\doublerulesep}}%
124   \fi\or
125   \@acol \or
126   \@classvii
127   \fi}

\doublerulesepcolor
128 \def\doublerulesepcolor#1#{\CT@drs{#1}}

\CT@drs
129 \def\CT@drs#1#2{%
130   \ifdim\baselineskip=\z@\noalign\fi
131   {\gdef\CT@drsc@{\color{#1}{#2}}}}

\CT@drsc@
132 \let\CT@drsc@\relax

\arrayrulecolor
133 \def\arrayrulecolor#1#{\CT@arc{#1}}

```

```

\CT@arc
134 \def\CT@arc#1#2{%
135 \ifdim\baselineskip=\z@\noalign\fi
136 {\gdef\CT@arc@{\color#1{#2}}}}

\CT@arc@
137 \let\CT@arc@\relax

hline

\@arrayrule
138 \def\@arrayrule{\@addtopreamble {\CT@arc@vline}}

\hline
139 \def\hline{%
140 \noalign{\ifnum0='}\fi
141 \let\hskip\vskip
142 \let\vrule\hrule
143 \let\@width\@height
144 {\CT@arc@vline}%
145 \futurelet
146 \reserved@a\@xhline}

```

```

\@xhline
147 \def\@xhline{\ifx\reserved@a\hline
148 {\ifx\CT@drsc@\relax
149 \vskip
150 \else
151 \CT@drsc@\hrule\@height
152 \fi
153 \doublerulesep}%
154 \fi
155 \ifnum0='}\fi}

```

\cline \cline doesn't really work, as it comes behind the coloured panels, but at least make it the right colour (the bits you can see, anyway).

```

156 \def\@cline#1-#2\@nil{%
157 \omit
158 \@multicnt#1%
159 \advance\@multispan\m@ne
160 \ifnum\@multicnt=\@ne\@firstofone{&\omit}\fi
161 \@multicnt#2%
162 \advance\@multicnt-#1%
163 \advance\@multispan\@ne
164 {\CT@arc@\leaders\hrule\@height\arrayrulewidth\hfill}%
165 \cr
166 \noalign{\vskip-\arrayrulewidth}}

```

`\minrowclearance` The row height fudge length.

```

167 \newlength\minrowclearance
168 \minrowclearance=0pt

```

`\mkpream` While expanding the preamble array passes tokens through an `\edef`. It doesn't use `\protection` as it thinks it has full control at that point. As the redefinition above adds `\color`, I need to add that to the list of commands made safe.

```

169 \expandafter\def\expandafter\mkpream\expandafter#\expandafter1%
170   \expandafter{%
171     \expandafter\let\expandafter\CT@setup\expandafter\relax
172     \expandafter\let\expandafter\CT@color\expandafter\relax
173     \expandafter\let\expandafter\CT@do@color\expandafter\relax
174     \expandafter\let\expandafter\color\expandafter\relax
175     \expandafter\let\expandafter\CT@column@color\expandafter\relax
176     \expandafter\let\expandafter\CT@row@color\expandafter\relax
177     \expandafter\let\expandafter\CT@cell@color\expandafter\relax
178     \mkpream{#1}}

```

`\CT@do@color` For similar reasons, need to make this non-expandable

```

179 \let\CT@do@color\relax

```

`\rowcolor`

```

180 \def\rowcolor{%
181   \noalign{\ifnum0='}\fi
182   \global\let\CT@do@color\CT@do@color
183   \@ifnextchar[\CT@rowa\CT@rowb}

```

`\CT@rowa`

```

184 \def\CT@rowa[#1]#2{%
185   \gdef\CT@row@color{\CT@color[#1]{#2}}%
186   \CT@rowc}

```

`\CT@rowb`

```

187 \def\CT@rowb#1{%
188   \gdef\CT@row@color{\CT@color{#1}}%
189   \CT@rowc}

```

`\CT@rowc`

```

190 \def\CT@rowc{%
191   \@ifnextchar[\CT@rowd{\ifnum'={0}\fi}}

```

`\CT@rowd`

```

192 \def\CT@rowd[#1]{\@testopt{\CT@rowe[#1]}{#1}}

```

`\CT@rowe`

```

193 \def\CT@rowe[#1]#2{%
194   \@tempdimb#1%
195   \@tempdimc#2%

```

```

196 \xdef\CT@row@color{%
197   \expandafter\noexpand\CT@row@color
198   \@tempdimb\the\@tempdimb
199   \@tempdimc\the\@tempdimc
200   \relax}%
201 \ifnum0='{\fi}}

\cellcolor \cellcolor applies the specified colour to just its own tabular cell. It is de-
            fined robust, but without using \DeclareRobustCommand or \newcommand{}{}{}
            because those forms are not used elsewhere, and would not work in very old LATEX.
202 \edef\cellcolor{\noexpand\protect
203   \expandafter\noexpand\csname cellcolor \endcsname}
204 \@namedef{cellcolor }{%
205   \@ifnextchar[{\CT@cellc\@firstofone}{\CT@cellc\@gobble[]}%
206 }
207 \def\CT@cellc#1[#2]#3{%
208   \expandafter\gdef\expandafter\CT@cell@color\expandafter{%
209     \expandafter\CT@color#1[#2]}{#3}%
210   \global\let\CT@cell@color\relax
211 }}
212 \global\let\CT@cell@color\relax

\DC@endright dcolumn support. the D column sometimes internally converts a c column to an r
              one by squashing the supplied glue. This is bad news for this package, so redefine
              it to add negative glue to one side and positive to the other to keep the total added
              zero.
213 \AtBeginDocument{%
214   \def\@tempa{${\hfil\egroup\box\z@\box\tw@}%
215   \ifx\@tempa\DC@endright

              New version of dcolumn, only want to fudge it in the D{.}{.}{3} case, not
              the new D{.}{.}{3.3} possibility. \hfill has already been inserted, so need to
              remove 1fill's worth of stretch.
216   \def\DC@endright{%
217     ${\hfil\egroup
218     \ifx\DC@rl\bgroup
219       \hskip\stretch{-.5}\box\z@\box\tw@\hskip\stretch{-.5}%
220     \else
221       \box\z@\box\tw@
222     \fi}%
223   \else
224     \def\@tempa{${\hfil\egroup\hfill\box\z@\box\tw@}%
225     \ifx\@tempa\DC@endright

              Old dcolumn code.
226     \def\DC@endright{%
227       ${\hfil\egroup%
228       \hskip\stretch{.5}\box\z@\box\tw@\hskip\stretch{-.5}}%
229     \fi
230   \fi}

```

hhline support (almost the whole package, repeated, sigh).

```

231 \AtBeginDocument{%
232   \ifx\hhline\undefined\else
233   \def\HH@box#1#2{\vbox{%
234     \ifx\CT@drsc@\relax\else
235       \global\dimen\thr@@\tw@\arrayrulewidth
236       \global\advance\dimen\thr@@\doublerulesep
237       {\CT@drsc@
238        \hrule \@height\dimen\thr@@
239        \vskip-\dimen\thr@@}%
240     \fi
241     \CT@arc@
242     \hrule \@height \arrayrulewidth \@width #1
243     \vskip\doublerulesep
244     \hrule \@height \arrayrulewidth \@width #2}}
245 \def\HH@loop{%
246   \ifx\@tempb'\def\next##1{\the\toks@\cr}\else\let\next\HH@let
247   \ifx\@tempb|\if@tempswa
248     \ifx\CT@drsc@\relax
249       \HH@add{\hskip\doublerulesep}%
250     \else
251       \HH@add{{\CT@drsc@\vrule\@width\doublerulesep}}%
252     \fi
253     \fi\@tempswatrue
254     \HH@add{{\CT@arc@\vline}}\else
255   \ifx\@tempb:\if@tempswa
256     \ifx\CT@drsc@\relax
257       \HH@add{\hskip\doublerulesep}%
258     \else
259       \HH@add{{\CT@drsc@\vrule\@width\doublerulesep}}%
260     \fi
261     \fi\@tempswatrue
262     \HH@add{\@tempc\HH@box\arrayrulewidth\arrayrulewidth\@tempc}\else
263   \ifx\@tempb##\if@tempswa\HH@add{\hskip\doublerulesep}\fi\@tempswatrue
264     \HH@add{{\CT@arc@\vline\copy\@ne\@tempc\vline}}\else
265   \ifx\@tempb~\@tempswafalse
266     \if@firststamp\@firststampfalse\else\HH@add{&\omit}\fi
267     \ifx\CT@drsc@\relax
268       \HH@add{\hfil}\else
269       \HH@add{%
270         \CT@drsc@\leaders\hrule\@height\HH@height\hfil}}%
271     \fi
272     \else
273   \ifx\@tempb-\@tempswafalse
274     \gdef\HH@height{\arrayrulewidth}%
275     \if@firststamp\@firststampfalse\else\HH@add{&\omit}\fi
276     \HH@add{%
277       \CT@arc@\leaders\hrule\@height\arrayrulewidth\hfil}}%
278     \else

```



```

279 \ifx\@tempb=\@tempswafalse
280 \gdef\HH@height{\dimen\thr@@}%
281 \if@firststamp\@firststampfalse\else\HH@add{\&\omit}\fi
282 \HH@add
283 {\rlap{\copy\@ne}\leaders\copy\@ne\hfil\llap{\copy\@ne}}\else

```

Stop the backspacing for t and b, it messes up the underlying colour.

```

284 \ifx\@tempb t\HH@add{%
285 \def\HH@height{\dimen\thr@@}%
286 \HH@box\doublerulesep\z@\@tempswafalse\else
287 \ifx\@tempb b\HH@add{%
288 \def\HH@height{\dimen\thr@@}%
289 \HH@box\z@\doublerulesep\@tempswafalse\else
290 \ifx\@tempb>\def\next##1##2{%
291 \HH@add{%
292 {\baselineskip\p@\relax
293 ##2%
294 \global\setbox\@ne\HH@box\doublerulesep\doublerulesep}}%
295 \HH@let!}\else
296 \PackageWarning{hhline}%
297 {\meaning\@tempb space ignored in \noexpand\hhline argument%
298 \MessageBreak}%
299 \fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi
300 \next}
301 \fi}

```

longtable support.

```

302 \AtBeginDocument{
303 \ifx\longtable\@undefined\else
304 \def\LT@@hline{%
305 \ifx\LT@next\hline
306 \global\let\LT@next\@gobble
307 \ifx\CT@drsc@\relax
308 \gdef\CT@LT@sep{%
309 \noalign{\penalty-\@medpenalty\vskip\doublerulesep}}%
310 \else
311 \gdef\CT@LT@sep{%
312 \multispan\LT@cols{%
313 \CT@drsc@\leaders\hrule\@height\doublerulesep\hfill}\cr}%
314 \fi
315 \else
316 \global\let\LT@next\empty
317 \gdef\CT@LT@sep{%
318 \noalign{\penalty-\@lowpenalty\vskip-\arrayrulewidth}}%
319 \fi
320 \ifnum0='{ \fi}%
321 \multispan\LT@cols
322 {\CT@arc@\leaders\hrule\@height\arrayrulewidth\hfill}\cr
323 \CT@LT@sep
324 \multispan\LT@cols

```

```

325      {\CT@arc@\leaders\hrule\@height\arrayrulewidth\hfill}\cr
326      \noalign{\penalty\@M}%
327      \LT@next}
328    \fi}
329 \end{package}

```