

Under *Options*, set up the initial table characteristics:

- **Heading** — Enables a heading to be used in the table and defines the number of rows to be used as headings. A second (and, occasionally, third) heading row can be useful for sub-headings in a complex table.

The default Table Heading paragraph style is applied to the heading rows. You can edit the Table Heading paragraph style to change these default settings.

- **Repeat heading rows on new pages** — Enables the heading rows to be repeated at the top of subsequent pages if the table spans more than one page.

Heading rows — Specifies the number of rows to be used for the heading. Default is 1.

- **Don't split table over pages** — Prevents the table from spanning more than one page. This can be useful if the table starts near the end of a page, and would look better if it were completely located on the following page. If the table starts earlier on the page but does not all fit, this setting can lead to awkward page breaks. If the table becomes longer than would fit on one page, either deselect this option or manually split the table.

The *Styles* section lists several predefined table layouts, also known as table styles. See “Creating and applying table styles” on page 289 for more information. You can select and preview the desired table option from the list.

After making your choices, click **Insert**. Writer creates a table as wide as the text area (from the left page margin to the right page margin), with all columns the same width and all rows the same height. You can adjust the columns and rows later to suit your needs.

Creating nested tables

You can create tables within tables, nested to a depth limited only by imagination and practicality. Nested tables are especially useful for page layout. Figure 298 demonstrates a simple, two-level example. The shaded table is inside a cell of the larger table. To achieve this, simply click in a cell of an existing table and use any of the methods mentioned in “Creating a new table” above.

Figure 298: Nested table example

Using AutoCorrect to create a table

You can also create a table by typing a series of hyphens (-) or tabs separated by plus signs. Use the plus signs to indicate column dividers, while hyphens and tabs are used to indicate the width of a column. When using tabs, the default tab setting determines the width; this setting can be changed in **Tools > Options > LibreOffice Writer > General**.

For example, this character sequence:

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

creates a table like this:

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Note

This function can be disabled or enabled in **Tools > AutoCorrect > AutoCorrect Options**. On the *Options* page, deselect or select **Create table**.