

diagbox Package (v2.0)

⇒ 中文版

Making Table Heads with Diagonal Lines

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1 Introduction

`diagbox` is a replacement of old `slashbox` package¹. I write this package simply because that `slashbox` is not available in \TeX Live for licening problems. `slashbox` has no explicit license information available, but `diagbox` is under LPPL.

`diagbox` is a modern alternative of `slashbox`. I changed the user interface to use a key-value syntax, get rid of some restrictions of `slashbox`, use `pict2e` to draw diagonal lines. Especially, this package also provides ability to make a box with two diagonal lines in it. All these can be obtained by a `\diagbox` command.

As a replacement of `slashbox`, `diagbox` package also provides compatible macros of `slashbox`, but the result is a little different.

To use `diagbox`, ϵ - \TeX is needed. And `diagbox` requires `pict2e`, `keyval` and `fp` packages.

2 Usage

2.1 Basic usage

To load the package, just put this in the preamble:

```
\usepackage{diagbox}
```

`\diagbox` is the main command. It can take two arguments, to produce a box with a diagonal line from north west to south east.

¹By Koichi Yasuoka and Toru Sato. Available on CTAN://macros/latex/contrib/slashbox/slashbox.sty

For example:

	Day			
Time		Mon	Tue	Wed
Morning		used	used	
Afternoon			used	used

```

1 \begin{tabular}{|l|ccc|}
2 \hline
3 \diagbox{Time}{Day} & Mon & Tue & Wed \\
4 \hline
5 Morning & used & used & \\
6 Afternoon & & used & used \\
7 \hline
8 \end{tabular}

```

`\diagbox` can also take three arguments, to draw a table head with two `\diagbox` lines.

For example,

```

1 \begin{tabular}{|l|ccc|}
2 \hline
3 \diagbox{Time}{Room}{Day} & Mon & Tue & Wed \\
4 \hline
5 Morning & used & used & \\
6 Afternoon & & used & used \\
7 \hline
8 \end{tabular}

```

	Room	Day			
			Mon	Tue	Wed
Time					
Morning			used	used	
Afternoon				used	used

2.2 More options

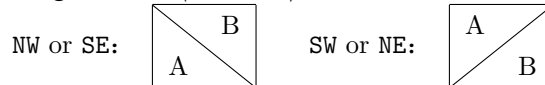
`\diagbox` can take a key-value list as an optional argument to specify the width and height of the box, the direction of the diagonal line, and the trimming margins:

width Specify the width of the box explicitly. If it is omitted, package will calculate a width automatically.

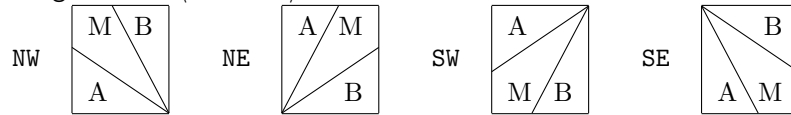
height Specify the height of the box explicitly. If it is omitted, package will calculate a height automatically.

dir Specify the direction of the diagonal line. The value can be NW, NE, SW and SE. Default value is NW. The meaning of the values see below.

- `\diagbox[dir=direction]{A}{B}` in a table looks:



- `\diagbox[dir=(direction)]{A}{M}{B}` in a table looks:



trim Specify the margin to be trimmed. The value can be `l`, `r`, and `lr`, `rl`. This helps the slash line exceeds the boundary when `@{}` column specifier is used.

Here is a more complex example to show the usage of the options:

```

1 \begin{tabular}{|@{}l|c|c|r@{}}
2 \hline
3 \diagbox[width=5em,trim=l]{Time}{Day} & Mon & Tue & Wed\\
4 \hline
5 Morning & used & used & used\\
6 \hline
7 Afternoon & & used & \diagbox[dir=SW,height=2em,trim=r]{A}{B} \\
8 \hline
9 \end{tabular}

```

Day \ Time	Mon	Tue	Wed
Morning	used	used	used
Afternoon		used	A \ B

What's more, you can use `\\` to break lines in `\diagbox`. Manual setting of the height of the head may be needed. For example,

```

1 \begin{tabular}{|c|}
2 \hline
3 \diagbox[height=45pt]{line\\heads}{column\\heads} \\
4 \hline
5 \end{tabular}

```

	column
line	heads
heads	

2.3 Compatibility with slashbox

`diagbox` package emulates `slashbox` and also prevents `slashbox` to be loaded.

`diagbox` package provides `\slashbox` and `\backslashslashbox` which syntax similar to `slashbox` package. However, the results of the two packages are a little different. These two commands are for compatibility only, it is better to use `\diagbox` instead for new documents.

`\backslashslashbox` `\backslashslashbox` works as `\diagbox`, but it takes two optional arguments to specify the

width and trim options.

`\slashbox` `\slashbox` works as `\diagbox[dir=SW]`, and takes two optional arguments to specify the width and trim options.

For example,

alpha num	A	B
1	A1	B1
2	A2	B2

```
1 \begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|} \hline
2 \backslashslashbox[2cm]{num}{alpha}
3 & A & B \\ \hline
4 1 & A1 & B1 \\ \hline
5 2 & A2 & B2 \\ \hline
6 \end{tabular}
```

3 Known issues and TODO

Known issues:

- The result of `\slashbox` and `\backslashslashbox` is different with `slashbox` package. The algorithms to calculate the width and height are different; and the results of the second optional argument of `\slashbox` (i.e. `trim` key in `\diagbox`) in the two packages are different.

This is not a bug. Usually the width calculated by `diagbox` is more safe than `slashbox`.

- The cell with `\diagbox` should be the widest one of the column. Otherwise the slash line cannot exceed the boundary. For example,

B
A
Very long term

```
1 \begin{tabular}{|c|} \hline
2 \diagbox{A}{B} \\ \hline
3 Very long term \\ \hline
4 \end{tabular}
```

This can be solved by setting a wider `width` option of `\diagbox` manually.

TODO:

- Improve the document of the source code. The algorithm of `\diagbox@triple` should be explained in detail. However, the explanations would be only available in Chinese, I'm sorry.

制做斜线表头

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4 简介

diagbox 设计用来代替旧的 slashbox 宏包¹。编写这个宏包的缘起是 slashbox 因为缺少明确的自由许可信息，被 T_EX Live 排除。这个宏包是在 LPPL 协议下发行的。

diagbox 是 slashbox 宏包的一个现代的版本。它采用了新的 key-value 式语法参数，去除了 slashbox 原有的一些长度限制，并调用 pict2e 宏包画斜线；特别还添加了绘制两条斜线的表头的新功能。

作为 slashbox 的代替，diagbox 除了提供自己的新命令，也提供了 slashbox 原有的两个命令，语法不变，编译结果略有区别。

diagbox 依赖 ϵ -T_EX 扩展（这在目前总是可用的），依赖 pict2e, keyval 和 fp 宏包。

5 用法说明

5.1 基本用法

要使用本宏包，首先在导言区调用：

```
\usepackage{diagbox}
```

`\diagbox` 是宏包提供的主要命令。它可以带有两个必选参数，表示要生成斜线表头的两部分内容。默认斜线是从西北到东南方向的。

¹作者 Koichi Yasuoka (安岡孝一) 与 Sato Toru (佐藤徹)。宏包见 CTAN://macros/latex/contrib/slashbox/slashbox.sty。

例如：

Day \ Time	Mon	Tue	Wed
Morning	used	used	
Afternoon		used	used

```

1 \begin{tabular}{|l|ccc|}
2 \hline
3 \diagbox{Time}{Day} & Mon & Tue & Wed \\
4 \hline
5 Morning & used & used & \\
6 Afternoon & & used & used \\
7 \hline
8 \end{tabular}

```

`\diagbox` 也可以接受三个参数，这样就会生成带有两条斜线的表头，例如：

```

1 \begin{tabular}{|l|ccc|}
2 \hline
3 \diagbox{Time}{Room}{Day} & Mon & Tue & Wed \\
4 \hline
5 Morning & used & used & \\
6 Afternoon & & used & used \\
7 \hline
8 \end{tabular}

```

Room \ Day \ Time	Mon	Tue	Wed
Morning	used	used	
Afternoon		used	used

5.2 更多参数设置

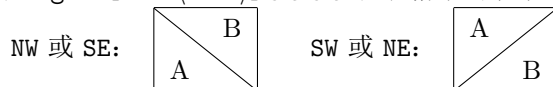
`\diagbox` 还可以在前面带一个可选参数，里面用 key-value 的语法设置宽度、方向等更多的选项：

width 明确指定盒子的总宽度。如果省略，则会自动计算能够放下所有内容的宽度。

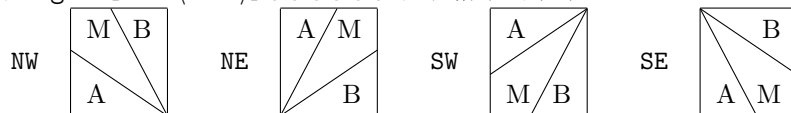
height 明确指定盒子的总高度。

dir 指定斜线方向。可以取 NW（西北）、NE（东北）、SW（西南）、SE（东南）四种方向。在只有一条斜线的表头中，NE 与 SW、SE 与 NW 是等价的。斜线方向的默认值是 NW。

`\diagbox[dir=<方向>]{A}{B}` 在表格中的效果：



`\diagbox[dir=<方向>]{A}{M}{B}` 在表格中的效果：



trim 设置左边界或右边界不计算额外的空白，可以取值为 `l`, `r`, `lr` 或 `rl`。这个选项在列格式包含 `@{}` 时将会有用。

一个更复杂的例子：

```

1 \begin{tabular}{|@{}l|c|c|r@{}}
2 \hline
3 \diagbox[width=5em,trim=l]{Time}{Day} & Mon & Tue & Wed\\
4 \hline
5 Morning & used & used & used\\
6 \hline
7 Afternoon & & used & \diagbox[dir=SW,height=2em,trim=r]{A}{B} \\
8 \hline
9 \end{tabular}

```

Day	Mon	Tue	Wed
Time			
Morning	used	used	used
Afternoon		used	A B

此外，`\diagbox` 的表头内容还可以用 `\\` 手工换行。此时通常需要对自动计算的表头高度进行手工调整。例如：

```

1 \begin{tabular}{|c|}
2 \hline
3 \diagbox[height=45pt]{line\\heads}{column\\heads} \\
4 \hline
5 \end{tabular}

```

	column
line	heads
heads	

5.3 对 `slashbox` 宏包的兼容性

在使用 `diagbox` 宏包时，会模拟 `slashbox` 宏包的功能，并禁止 `slashbox` 再被调用。

`diagbox` 宏包提供了与 `slashbox` 大致相同的 `\slashbox` 与 `\backslashslashbox` 两个命令。`\slashbox` 与 `\backslashslashbox` 的语法来自 `slashbox` 宏包，排版效果略有区别。这两个命令仅在旧文档中作为兼容命令使用。实际中使用 `\diagbox` 更为方便。

`\backslashslashbox` `\backslashslashbox` 基本功能与 `\diagbox` 类似。它带有两个可选参数，分别表示 `\diagbox` 中的 `width` 与 `trim` 选项。

`\slashbox` `\slashbox` 基本功能与 `\diagbox[dir=SW]` 类似。它也带有两个可选参数，表示 `\diagbox` 中的 `width` 和 `tirm` 选项。

例如:

alpha num	A	B
1	A1	B1
2	A2	B2

```
1 \begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|} \hline
2 \backslashslashbox[2cm]{num}{alpha}
3   & A & B   \\\hline
4 1 & A1 & B1   \\\hline
5 2 & A2 & B2   \\\hline
6 \end{tabular}
```

6 已知问题和未来版本

已知问题:

- `\slashbox` 与 `\backslashslashbox` 命令的效果与在 `slashbox` 宏包中不同。两个宏包在计算盒子宽度和高度时, 使用了不同的算法; 同时, 在处理 `\slashbox` 第二个可选参数 (即 `\diagbox` 的 `trim` 键) 时, 使用的方式也不一样。

这不是 bug。通常 `diagbox` 计算出的宽度比 `slashbox` 的结果更安全一些。

- `\diagbox` 生成的单元格必须是表列中最宽的一个。如果不能达到最宽, 则画出的斜线不能保证在正确的位置。例如:

A	B
Very long term	

```
1 \begin{tabular}{|c|} \hline
2   \diagbox{A}{B}   \\\hline
3   Very long term   \\\hline
4 \end{tabular}
```

此时可以手工设置较宽的 `\diagbox` 的 `width` 选项, 解决此问题。

未尽的工作:

- 源代码的文档需要改进。特别是在 `\diagbox@triple` 中的宽度和高度计算算法需要详细说明。

7 Implementation / 代码实现

使用 key-value 界面。

```
1 \RequirePackage{keyval}
```

绘图依赖 pict2e 宏包。

```
2 \RequirePackage{pict2e}
```

计算依赖 fp 宏包。

```
3 \RequirePackage[nomessages]{fp}
```

分配用到的盒子寄存器。它们分别对应于 \diagbox 三个必选参数的内容。

```
4 \newbox\diagbox@boxa
```

```
5 \newbox\diagbox@boxb
```

```
6 \newbox\diagbox@boxm
```

分配长度变量。

```
7 \newdimen\diagbox@wd
```

```
8 \newdimen\diagbox@ht
```

```
9 \newdimen\diagbox@sepl
```

```
10 \newdimen\diagbox@sepr
```

定义 \diagbox 的键值选项。

```
11 \define@key{diagbox}{width}{%
```

```
12 \setlength{\diagbox@wd}{#1}}
```

```
13 \define@key{diagbox}{height}{%
```

```
14 \setlength{\diagbox@ht}{#1}}
```

```
15 \define@key{diagbox}{trim}{%
```

```
16 \@tfor\@reserveda:=#1\do{%
```

```
17 \ifcsname diagbox@sep\@reserveda\endcsname
```

```
18 \setlength{\csname diagbox@sep\@reserveda\endcsname}{\z@}%
```

```
19 \else
```

```
20 \PackageError{diagbox}{Unknown trim option `#1'.}{l, r, lr and rl are supported.}%
```

```
21 \fi}}
```

```
22 \define@key{diagbox}{dir}{%
```

```
23 \def\diagbox@dir#1}%
```

```
24 \unless\ifcsname diagbox@dir#1\endcsname
```

```
25 \PackageError{diagbox}{Unknown direction `#1'.}{NW, NE, SW, SE are supported.}%
```

```
26 \def\diagbox@dia{NW}%
```

```
27 \fi}
```

```
28 \let\diagbox@dir@SE\relax
```

```
29 \let\diagbox@dir@SW\relax
```

```
30 \let\diagbox@dir@NE\relax
```

```
31 \let\diagbox@dir@NW\relax
```

\diagbox@pict 这是带斜线的盒子本身。由一个 picture 环境实现。

```
32 \def\diagbox@pict{%
```

```
33 \unitlength\p@
```

```

34 \begin{picture}
35 (\strip@pt\dimexpr\diagbox@wd-\diagbox@sepl-\diagbox@sepr\relax,\strip@pt\diagbox@ht)
36 (\strip@pt\diagbox@sepl,0)
37 \@nameuse{diagbox@\diagbox@part @pict@\diagbox@dir}
38 \end{picture}}

```

`\diagbox@double@pict@SE` 方向为 SE 的斜线盒子内容。

```

39 \def\diagbox@double@pict@SE{%
40 \put(0,0){\makebox(0,0)[bl]{\box\diagbox@boxa}}
41 \put(\strip@pt\diagbox@wd,\strip@pt\diagbox@ht){\makebox(0,0)[tr]{\box\diagbox@boxb}}
42 \Line(0,\strip@pt\diagbox@ht)(\strip@pt\diagbox@wd,0)}

```

`\diagbox@double@pict@NW` 方向 NW 与 SE 相同。

```
43 \let\diagbox@double@pict@NW\diagbox@double@pict@SE
```

`\diagbox@double@pict@NE` 方向为 NE 的斜线盒子内容。

```

44 \def\diagbox@double@pict@NE{%
45 \put(0,\strip@pt\diagbox@ht){\makebox(0,0)[tl]{\box\diagbox@boxa}}
46 \put(\strip@pt\diagbox@wd,0){\makebox(0,0)[br]{\box\diagbox@boxb}}
47 \Line(0,0)(\strip@pt\diagbox@wd,\strip@pt\diagbox@ht)}

```

`\diagbox@double@pict@SW` 方向 SW 与 NE 相同。

```
48 \let\diagbox@double@pict@SW\diagbox@double@pict@NE
```

`\diagbox@double` 分成两部分的盒子。三个参数，分别为 key-value 格式的可选项、左半边内容、右半边内容。这里的主要工作是读入参数并计算斜线盒子的大小。

```

49 \def\diagbox@double#1#2#3{%
50 \begin{group}
51 \diagbox@wd=\z@
52 \diagbox@ht=\z@
53 \diagbox@sepl=\tabcolsep
54 \diagbox@sepr=\tabcolsep
55 \def\diagbox@part{double}%
56 \setkeys{diagbox}{dir=NW,#1}%
57 \setbox\diagbox@boxa=\hbox{%
58 \begin{tabular}{@{\hspace{\diagbox@sepl}}l@{}}#2\end{tabular}}%
59 \setbox\diagbox@boxb=\hbox{%
60 \begin{tabular}{@{r}{\hspace{\diagbox@sepr}}#3\end{tabular}}%
61 \ifdim\diagbox@wd=\z@
62 \ifdim\wd\diagbox@boxa>\wd\diagbox@boxb
63 \diagbox@wd=\dimexpr2\wd\diagbox@boxa+\diagbox@sepl+\diagbox@sepr\relax
64 \else
65 \diagbox@wd=\dimexpr2\wd\diagbox@boxb+\diagbox@sepl+\diagbox@sepr\relax
66 \fi
67 \fi
68 \ifdim\diagbox@ht=\z@

```

```

69 \diagbox@ht=\dimexpr\ht\diagbox@boxa+\dp\diagbox@boxa+\ht\diagbox@boxb+\dp\diagbox@boxb\relax
70 \fi
71 $\vcenter{\hbox{\diagbox@pict}}$%
72 \endgroup}

```

diagbox@triple@setbox@NW

```

73 \def\diagbox@triple@setbox@NW#1#2#3{%
74 \setbox\diagbox@boxa=\hbox{%
75 \begin{tabular}{@{\hspace{\diagbox@sepl}}l@{}}#1\end{tabular}}%
76 \setbox\diagbox@boxm=\hbox{%
77 \begin{tabular}{@{\hspace{\diagbox@sepl}}l@{}}#2\end{tabular}}%
78 \setbox\diagbox@boxb=\hbox{%
79 \begin{tabular}{@{r}{\hspace{\diagbox@sepr}}#3\end{tabular}}

```

diagbox@triple@setbox@SW

```

80 \let\diagbox@triple@setbox@SW\diagbox@triple@setbox@NW

```

diagbox@triple@setbox@NW

```

81 \def\diagbox@triple@setbox@SE#1#2#3{%
82 \setbox\diagbox@boxa=\hbox{%
83 \begin{tabular}{@{\hspace{\diagbox@sepl}}l@{}}#1\end{tabular}}%
84 \setbox\diagbox@boxm=\hbox{%
85 \begin{tabular}{@{r}{\hspace{\diagbox@sepr}}#2\end{tabular}}%
86 \setbox\diagbox@boxb=\hbox{%
87 \begin{tabular}{@{r}{\hspace{\diagbox@sepr}}#3\end{tabular}}

```

diagbox@triple@setbox@NE

```

88 \let\diagbox@triple@setbox@NE\diagbox@triple@setbox@SE

```

\diagbox@triple@pict@NW

```

89 \def\diagbox@triple@pict@NW{%
90 \put(0,0){\makebox(0,0)[bl]{\box\diagbox@boxa}}
91 \put(0,\y){\makebox(0,0)[tl]{\box\diagbox@boxm}}
92 \put(\x,\y){\makebox(0,0)[tr]{\box\diagbox@boxb}}
93 \Line(0,\yym)(\x,0)
94 \Line(\xm,\y)(\x,0)}

```

\diagbox@triple@pict@NE

```

95 \def\diagbox@triple@pict@NE{%
96 \put(0,\y){\makebox(0,0)[tl]{\box\diagbox@boxa}}
97 \put(\x,\y){\makebox(0,0)[tr]{\box\diagbox@boxm}}
98 \put(\x,0){\makebox(0,0)[br]{\box\diagbox@boxb}}
99 \Line(0,0)(\xxm,\y)
100 \Line(0,0)(\x,\yym)}

```

\diagbox@triple@pict@SW

```

101 \def\diagbox@triple@pict@SW{%
102 \put(0,\y) {\makebox(0,0)[tl]{\box\diagbox@boxa}}
103 \put(0,0) {\makebox(0,0)[bl]{\box\diagbox@boxm}}
104 \put(\x,0) {\makebox(0,0)[br]{\box\diagbox@boxb}}
105 \Line(0,\ym)(\x,\y)
106 \Line(\xm,0)(\x,\y)}

```

\diagbox@triple@pict@SE

```

107 \def\diagbox@triple@pict@SE{%
108 \put(0,0) {\makebox(0,0)[bl]{\box\diagbox@boxa}}
109 \put(\x,0) {\makebox(0,0)[br]{\box\diagbox@boxm}}
110 \put(\x,\y) {\makebox(0,0)[tr]{\box\diagbox@boxb}}
111 \Line(0,\y)(\xxm,0)
112 \Line(0,\y)(\x,\ym)}

```

\diagbox@triplebox 分成三部分的盒子。四个参数，分别为 key-value 格式的可选项、左半边内容、中间内容、右半边内容。

```

113 \def\diagbox@triple#1#2#3#4{%
114 \begingroup
115 \diagbox@wd=\z@
116 \diagbox@ht=\z@
117 \diagbox@sepl=\tabcolsep
118 \diagbox@sepr=\tabcolsep
119 \def\diagbox@part{triple}%
120 \setkeys{diagbox}{dir=NW,#1}%
121 \@nameuse{diagbox@triple@setbox@\diagbox@dir}{#2}{#3}{#4}%

```

取长宽

```

122 \edef\xa{\strip@pt\wd\diagbox@boxa}%
123 \edef\ya{\strip@pt\dimexpr\ht\diagbox@boxa+\dp\diagbox@boxa\relax}%
124 \edef\xb{\strip@pt\wd\diagbox@boxb}%
125 \edef\yb{\strip@pt\dimexpr\ht\diagbox@boxb+\dp\diagbox@boxb\relax}%
126 \edef\xm{\strip@pt\wd\diagbox@boxm}%
127 \edef\ym{\strip@pt\dimexpr\ht\diagbox@boxm+\dp\diagbox@boxm\relax}%

```

列方程，求方程系数

```

128 \FPneg\bi\yb
129 \FPadd\ci\xb\xm \FPneg\ci\ci
130 \FPmul\di\xm\yb
131 \FPadd\bj\ya\ym \FPneg\bj\bj
132 \FPneg\cj\xa
133 \FPmul\dj\xa\ym

```

解方程

```

134 \FPsub\u\dj\di
135 \FPupn{v}{bj ci * bi cj * -}%
136 \FPupn{delta}{bi dj * bj di * - cj ci - * 4 * %

```

```

137   v u + copy * %
138   - 2 swap root}%
139   \ifdim\diagbox@wd=\z@
140     \FPupn{x}{2 bj bi - delta v u - + / /}%
141     \diagbox@wd=\x\p@
142   \else
143     \edef\x{\strip@pt\diagbox@wd}%
144   \fi
145   \ifdim\diagbox@ht=\z@
146     \FPupn{y}{2 cj ci - delta v u + - / /}%
147     \diagbox@ht=\y\p@
148   \else
149     \edef\y{\strip@pt\diagbox@ht}%
150   \fi
151   \FPsub\xxm\x\xm
152   \FPsub\yym\y\ym

```

画盒子

```

153   $\vcenter{\hbox{\diagbox@pict}}}%
154   \endgroup}

```

`\diagbox` 主要的用户命令。判断使用两部分还是三部分的盒子。

```

155 \newcommand\diagbox[3] [] {%
156   \@ifnextchar\bgroup
157     {\diagbox@triple{#1}{#2}{#3}}{\diagbox@double{#1}{#2}{#3}}

```

以下代码用来模拟 `slashbox` 宏包的功能。

禁止读入 `slashbox`。

```

158 \expandafter\xdef\csname ver@slashbox.\@pkgextension\endcsname{9999/99/99}

```

`\slashbox` 模拟 `\slashbox`。

```

159 \def\slashbox{%
160   \def\diagbox@slashbox@options{dir=SW,}%
161   \slashbox@}

```

`\backslashbox` 模拟 `\backslashbox`。

```

162 \def\backslashbox{%
163   \def\diagbox@slashbox@options{dir=NW,}%
164   \slashbox@}

```

`\slashbox@`

```

165 \newcommand\slashbox@[1] [] {%
166   \ifx\relax#1\relax\else
167     \edef\diagbox@slashbox@options{%
168       \unexpanded\expandafter{\diagbox@slashbox@options}%
169       \unexpanded{width=#1,}}%

```

```

170 \fi
171 \slashbox@@

\slashbox@@

172 \newcommand\slashbox@@[3] []{%
173 \edef\diagbox@slashbox@options{%
174 \unexpanded\expandafter{\diagbox@slashbox@options}%
175 \unexpanded{trim=#1,}}%
176 \expandafter\diagbox\expandafter[\diagbox@slashbox@options]{#2}{#3}}
177 \endinput

```

版本历史

v1.0		<code>\diagbox</code> : 判断参数个数, 选择两部分或三部分盒子。 13
General: 初始版本。	1	
v2.0		<code>\diagbox@double</code> : 在使用 <code>trim</code> 选项时去掉内容与盒子边界的间距。这与 <code>slashbox</code> 的行为不同。 10
General: 变更 <code>trim</code> 选项的行为, 去掉了使用 <code>trim</code> 选项时内部的间距。这与 <code>slashbox</code> 行为不同。 7		<code>\diagbox@triplebox</code> : 新增三部分双斜线的盒子 12
增加有三部分、双斜线的表头格式。	6	

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