0.1 Tables

Because LaTeX will almost always convert a sequence of spaces into a single space, it can be rather difficult to lay out tables. See what happens in this example

```
\begin{flushleft}
Income  Expenditure Result   \\
20s 0d  19s 11d     happiness \\
20s 0d  20s 1d      misery  \\
\end{flushleft}
```

Income Expenditure Result
20s 0d 19s 11d happiness
20s 0d 20s 1d misery

The `tabbing` environment overcomes this problem. Within it you set tabstops and tab to them much like you do on a typewriter. Tabstops are set with the `\=` command, and the `\>` command moves to the next stop. The `\\` command is used to separate each line. A line that ends `\kill` produces no output, and can be used to set tabstops:

```
\begin{tabbing}
Income \=Expenditure \=    \kill
Income \>Expenditure \>Result \\
20s 0d \>19s 11d \>Happiness   \\
20s 0d \>20s 1d  \>Misery    \\
\end{tabbing}
```

Income	Expenditure	Result
20s 0d	19s 11d	Happiness
20s 0d	20s 1d	Misery

Unlike a typewriter's tab key, the `\>` command always moves to the next tabstop in sequence, even if this means moving to the left. This can cause text to be overwritten if the gap between two tabstops is too small.