

```

col1  col2
1     2
3     4 via sagestr

```

Why is the table showing up here, above the sageblock?

```

t = r"""
\begin{tabular}{ll}
col1 & col2 \\
1     & 2 \\
3     & 4 via sagestr
\end{tabular}
"""

```

You just want to include `t` without applying `latex()`, so use `\sagestr`, not `\sage`.

```

foo
??

```

1 t2: join(list of str)

```

t2 = []
t2.append(r"\begin{tabular}{ll}")
t2.append(r"col1 & col2 \\")
t2.append(r"1     & 2 \\")
t2.append(r"3     & 4")
t2.append(r"\end{tabular}")
t2 = "\n".join(t2)

col1  col2
1     2
3     4

```

2 pandas: DataFrame.to_html()

```

import statsmodels.api as sm
import pandas as pd
ds = sm.datasets.grunfeld.load_pandas()
pt = ds.data[ds.data.year > 1950]\
     .pivot_table(\
         values=["invest"],\
         index=["firm"],\
         columns=["year"])

```

Dan: The following uses `toprule`, `midrule`, and `bottomrule`, which require the `booktabs` package.

HSY: Ah, thanks, that's really good. I want to demo this to a company who is interested in SMC. Showing them that creating tables is easy, is my goal.

year	invest			
	1951.0	1952.0	1953.0	1954.0
firm	1			
American Steel	6.532	7.329	9.02	6.281
Atlantic Refining	80.300	85.400	91.90	81.430
Chrysler	160.620	145.000	174.93	172.490
Diamond Match	4.670	6.000	6.53	5.120
General Electric	135.200	157.300	179.50	189.600
General Motors	755.900	891.200	1304.40	1486.700
Goodyear	56.490	65.980	66.11	49.340

x
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