

# Test of DocOnce support for L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X code block environments

HPL

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## 1 Demo 1

Suppose we have some data in a file:

#	A	B	C	D	E
	-0.5253	-0.9315	-0.3427	-0.1613	-0.8472
	-0.9740	-0.2558	-0.5622	-0.7635	-0.0914
	0.9216	0.7702	-0.4818	0.2155	0.2967
	0.6217	0.6100	-0.3846	-0.7904	0.9166
	0.1006	-0.3162	0.3841	0.5241	-0.6530
	0.6207	-0.9299	0.4837	0.5755	-0.6024
	0.4278	-0.0014	0.8184	0.9382	-0.1449
	-0.9178	0.2612	-0.7532	0.3901	-0.0075
	0.2134	0.6217	0.0545	0.6980	-0.2172
	-0.9529	0.8989	-0.1969	-0.3079	0.0389
	0.8311	0.0145	0.4215	-0.5451	-0.3415

This program (which breaks a page) reads the data and performs analysis:

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

import numpy as np

def readfile(filename):
    """Read tabular data from file and return as numpy array."""
    f = open(filename, 'r')
    data = [] # list of rows in table
    for line in f:
        if line.startswith('#'):
            continue # drop comment lines
        numbers = [float(w) for w in line.split()]
        data.append(numbers)
    return np.array(data)

def analyze(data):
    """Return statistical measures of an array data."""
    return np.mean(data), \
           np.std(data), \
```

```

np.corrcoef(data)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    data = readfile('mydat.txt')
    # Treat each column as a variable
    m, s, c = analyze(data.transpose())
    print """
mean=%f
st.dev=%f
correlation matrix:
%s
""" % (m, s, c)

```

The output becomes

```

Terminal> python fileread.py

mean=-0.006005
st.dev=0.583542
correlation matrix:
[[ 1.          0.0509676  0.52406366  0.20964645  0.1574504 ]
 [ 0.0509676  1.          -0.30920845 -0.12129049  0.7611538 ]
 [ 0.52406366 -0.30920845  1.          0.49355806 -0.42263817]
 [ 0.20964645 -0.12129049  0.49355806  1.          -0.38286589]
 [ 0.1574504  0.7611538  -0.42263817 -0.38286589  1.          ]]

```

## 2 Demo 2

The file `mypro.py` contains the program

```

#!/usr/bin/env python

def run(program):
    import os
    failure = os.system(os.path.join(os.getcwd(), program))
    if failure:
        raise OSError('Could not run Fortran program')

run('hw')

```

The program `hw` is defined in `hw.f`:

```

program hw
call print_msg()
end

```

This program must be linked with the definition of `print_msg` in a file `routines.f`:

```

subroutine print_msg()
write(*,*) 'Hello, World!'
end

```

The Fortran files can be compiled by

```

Terminal> gfortran -o hw hw.f routines.f

```

Finally, we can run our `mypro.py` program:

```

Terminal> python mypro.py
Hello, World!

```