Demo document with computer code

HPL

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1 Data file

Suppose we have some data in a file typeset with !bc dat:

#	Α	В	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

2 Complete program and terminal output

The following program (which breaks a page) reads the data in the file and performs analysis (typeset with !bc pypro):

```
#!/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 (typeset with !bc sys):
Terminal> python fileread.py
mean = -0.006005
st.dev=0.583542
correlation matrix:
      0.0509676    0.52406366    0.20964645    0.1574504 ]
 ]]
```

3 Code snippet

Fortran 77 is also sometimes handy (typeset with !bc fcod):

```
subroutine process(a, n, c, r)
C Return array r = c*a
integer n
real*8 a(n), c, r(n)
integer i
do i = 1,n
    r(i) = c*a(i)
end do
return
end
```