SURUTHI S

225229141 PML DIFFERENT DATA FORMATS

1. Tabular, Spreadsheet and Interchange Data Formats

In [1]:
```
import pandas as pd
import pickle
```

In [2]:
```
#creating a file with .dat extension
f = open("C:\\Users\\SURUTHI S\\Desktop\\binaryfile.dat","wb")
data = 'This is a sample file with .dat as extension.\nDAT file contains important informatio
pickle.dump(data,f)
f.close()
```

In [3]:
```
# Reading the file with .dat extension

f = open("C:\\Users\\SURUTHI S\\Desktop\\binaryfile.dat","rb")
content = pickle.load(f)
print(content)
f.close()
```

```
This is a sample file with .dat as extension.
DAT file contains important information for software to handle.
The information contained inside a DAT file is usually either plain text or binary.
```

"CSV" — comma-separated values (.csv)

In [4]:
```
import pandas as pd
path = "C:\\Users\\SURUTHI S\\Desktop\\exchange_rates_1.csv"
df = pd.read_csv(path)
df
```

Out[4]:

	Country	rate
0	AED	3.841908
1	AFN	91.521427
2	ALL	115.869913
3	AMD	413.784367
4	ANG	1.885329
...	...	...
164	YER	261.738479
165	ZAR	18.141709
166	ZMK	9415.187845
167	ZMW	18.071091
168	ZWL	336.809090

169 rows × 2 columns

In [5]:
```
df.size
```

Out[5]:
```
338
```

In [6]:
```
df.shape
```

Out[6]:
```
(169, 2)
```

In [ ]:
```
df = pd.read_csv(path,skiprows = 1)
df = pd.read_csv(path,skiprows = 1,header = None,names = ['ContryNames',"ExchangeRates"])
df = pd.read_csv(path,nrows = 3)
df = pd.read_csv(path,na_values = ['not given','na','not available'])

df = pd.read_csv(path,na_values = {'Country':['-1','na'],'rate':['na']})
df = pd.read_csv(path,index_col = 0)
```

"XLSX" — Excel 2007 format (.xlsx)

In [7]:
```
path ="C:\\Users\\SURUTHI S\\Desktop\\exchange_rates xl.xlsx"
xlsx = pd.read_excel(path)
xlsx

# xlsx = pd.read_excel(path,sheet_name = 0)
# xlsx = pd.read_excel(path,sheet_name = "exchange_rates_1")
# xlsx = pd.read_excel(path,"exchange_rates_1")
# xlsx = pd.read_excel(path,index_col = 0)
```

Out[7]:

	Country	rate
0	AED	3.841908
1	AFN	na
2	ALL	not available
3	AMD	7
4	ANG	1.885329
...	...	...
164	YER	261.738479
165	ZAR	18.141709
166	ZMK	9415.187845
167	ZMW	18.071091
168	ZWL	336.80909

169 rows × 2 columns

In [8]:
```
# using convertors

def convert_null_rate(cell):
    if cell in ['na',"not available","n.a"]:
        return None
    return cell

xlsx = pd.read_excel(path,converters = {
    'rate' :convert_null_rate
})
xlsx
```

Out[8]:

	Country	rate
0	AED	3.841908
1	AFN	NaN
2	ALL	NaN
3	AMD	7.000000
4	ANG	1.885329
...	...	...
164	YER	261.738479
165	ZAR	18.141709
166	ZMK	9415.187845
167	ZMW	18.071091
168	ZWL	336.809090

169 rows × 2 columns

In [9]:
```
# to write dataframe into "excel" file

xlsx.to_excel("new.xlsx",sheet_name = 'exchange')

# writing to a specific offset

xlsx.to_excel("new.xlsx",sheet_name = 'exchange',startrow=2,startcol = 2)

# removing indexes

xlsx.to_excel("new.xlsx",sheet_name = 'exchange',index = False)
```

In [10]:
```
# writing 2 different dataframes into 2 different sheets of an excel file
# using ExcelWriter Class

stocks = pd.DataFrame({
    'tickers' :["Google","Yahoo","Tesla"],
    "price" : [99,90,100],
    "pe" : [91.3,90.3,90],
    "eps": [23,24,21]
})

exchange = pd.DataFrame({
    'Country': ['India','UK','USA'],
    'Currency': ['INR','GBP','USD']
})


with pd.ExcelWriter('stock_exchange_.xlsx') as writer:
    stocks.to_excel(writer,sheet_name ="stocks",index = False)
    exchange.to_excel(writer,sheet_name = 'exchange currency',index = False)
```

"TSV" — tabseparated values (.tsv)

In [11]:
```
movies = [["The Shawshank Redemption",1994],
    ["The Matrix", 1999],
    ["Breaking Bad", 2008],
    ["The Office" ,2004],
    ["Jumanji" , 2000]
]
```

```
mov = pd.DataFrame(movies)

# writing a tsv file
mov.to_csv("movielist.csv",sep = '\t',index=False)
```

In [12]:
```
# reading a tsv file

path = "C:\\Users\\SURUTHI S\\movielist.csv"
data = pd.read_csv(path,sep = '\t',names = ['Movies',"Year"],skiprows=1)
data
```

Out[12]:

	Movies	Year
0	The Shawshank Redemption	1994
1	The Matrix	1999
2	Breaking Bad	2008
3	The Office	2004
4	Jumanji	2000

“ARFF” - Attribute-Relation File Format (.arff)

In [15]:
```
from scipy.io import arff
path = "C:\\Users\\SURUTHI S\\Desktop\\demo.arff"
data = arff.loadarff(path)
df = pd.DataFrame(data[0])
df
```

Out[15]:

	a0	a1	CLASS
0	1.000070	40.9378	b'0'
1	0.997360	41.1714	b'0'
2	0.134799	41.8113	b'0'
3	2.475850	41.6346	b'0'
4	-3.058700	41.3887	b'0'
...	...	...	...
2985	98.255900	68.0158	b'9'
2986	96.500700	67.9212	b'9'
2987	96.885200	68.1787	b'9'
2988	96.834000	67.9841	b'9'
2989	98.433500	68.2043	b'9'

2990 rows × 3 columns

In [ ]:
```
### "XLS" – Excel spreadsheet (.xls)
```

In [16]:
```
import xlrd
xls = xlrd.open_workbook("C:\\Users\\SURUTHI S\\Desktop\\exchange_rates_1.xls")
xls
```

Out[16]:
```
<xlrd.book.Book at 0x1f2f6cff130>
```

In [ ]:
```

```

In [17]:
```
!pip install pandas_ods_reader
```

```
Collecting pandas_ods_reader
  Downloading pandas_ods_reader-0.1.4-py3-none-any.whl (6.7 kB)
Requirement already satisfied: pandas<2.0.0,>=1.0.0 in c:\users\suruthi s\anaconda3\lib\site-
packages (from pandas_ods_reader) (1.4.2)
Requirement already satisfied: lxml<5.0.0,>=4.6.3 in c:\users\suruthi s\anaconda3\lib\site-pa
ckages (from pandas_ods_reader) (4.8.0)
Collecting ezodf<0.4.0,>=0.3.2
  Downloading ezodf-0.3.2.tar.gz (125 kB)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2020.1 in c:\users\suruthi s\anaconda3\lib\site-packages
(from pandas<2.0.0,>=1.0.0->pandas_ods_reader) (2021.3)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.18.5 in c:\users\suruthi s\anaconda3\lib\site-package
s (from pandas<2.0.0,>=1.0.0->pandas_ods_reader) (1.21.5)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.8.1 in c:\users\suruthi s\anaconda3\lib\sit
e-packages (from pandas<2.0.0,>=1.0.0->pandas_ods_reader) (2.8.2)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in c:\users\suruthi s\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (fr
om python-dateutil>=2.8.1->pandas<2.0.0,>=1.0.0->pandas_ods_reader) (1.16.0)
Building wheels for collected packages: ezodf
  Building wheel for ezodf (setup.py): started
  Building wheel for ezodf (setup.py): finished with status 'done'
  Created wheel for ezodf: filename=ezodf-0.3.2-py2.py3-none-any.whl size=49004 sha256=7e2172
2b893dea9c4f9192da2cc2ef5d7d426f2d0cd872ed997ac2dfba9688bf
  Stored in directory: c:\users\suruthi s\appdata\local\pip\cache\wheels\d0\0e\c2\1af349f0c9e
110ed08133a3d579f402f3ec1c031eac80bc084
Successfully built ezodf
Installing collected packages: ezodf, pandas-ods-reader
Successfully installed ezodf-0.3.2 pandas-ods-reader-0.1.4
```

JSON

In [21]:
```
import json
x =  '{ "name":"John", "age":30, "city":"New York"}'

# loding x:
y = json.loads(x)
y
```

Out[21]:
```
{'name': 'John', 'age': 30, 'city': 'New York'}
```

In [22]:
```
# dumping
x = {
  "name": "John",
  "age": 30,
  "city": "New York"
}

y = json.dumps(x)

print(y)
```

```
{"name": "John", "age": 30, "city": "New York"}
```

html

In [23]:
```
f = open('demo.html', 'w')

html_template = """<html>
<head>
<title>Title</title>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Welcome To GFG</h2>

<p>Default code has been loaded into the Editor.</p>
```

```
</body>
</html>
"""


f.write(html_template)
f.close()
```

In [24]:
```
import webbrowser

# open html file
webbrowser.open('GFG.html')
```

Out[24]:
```
True
```

2. Data File Formats

pkl

In [26]:
```
import pandas as pd
data = {
    'Name': ['Microsoft Corporation', 'Google, LLC', 'Tesla, Inc.',\
             'Apple Inc.', 'Netflix, Inc.'],
    'Icon': ['MSFT', 'GOOG', 'TSLA', 'AAPL', 'NFLX'],
    'Field': ['Tech', 'Tech', 'Automotive', 'Tech', 'Entertainment'],
    'Market Shares': [100, 50, 160, 300, 80]
           }
df = pd.DataFrame(data)
print(df)
```

```
                   Name  Icon          Field  Market Shares
0  Microsoft Corporation  MSFT           Tech            100
1            Google, LLC  GOOG           Tech             50
2            Tesla, Inc.  TSLA     Automotive            160
3             Apple Inc.  AAPL           Tech            300
4          Netflix, Inc.  NFLX  Entertainment             80
```

In [27]:
```
df.to_pickle('company info.pkl')
```

In [28]:
```
df2 = pd.read_pickle('company info.pkl')
print(df2)
```

```
                   Name  Icon          Field  Market Shares
0  Microsoft Corporation  MSFT           Tech            100
1            Google, LLC  GOOG           Tech             50
2            Tesla, Inc.  TSLA     Automotive            160
3             Apple Inc.  AAPL           Tech            300
4          Netflix, Inc.  NFLX  Entertainment             80
```

HDF5

In [32]:
```
pip install h5py
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: h5py in c:\users\suruthi s\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (3.6.0)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.14.5 in c:\users\suruthi s\anaconda3\lib\site-package
s (from h5py) (1.21.5)
Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.
```

HDF5 file stands for Hierarchical Data Format 5. It is an open-source file which comes in handy to store large amount of data.

When dealing with large amounts of data, either experimental or simulated, saving it to several text files is not very efficient.

Sometimes you need to access a specific subset of the dataset, and you don't want to load it all to memory.

If you are looking for a solution that integrates nicely with numpy and pandas, then the HDF5 format may be the solution you were seeking.

Each HDF5 file has an internal structure that allows you to search for a specific dataset.

You can think of it as a single file with its hierarchical structure, just like a collection of folders and subfolders. By default, the data is stored in binary format, and the library is compatible with different data types.

One essential option of the HDF5 format is that it allows attaching metadata to every element in the structure, making it ideal for generating self-explanatory files.

In Python, there are two libraries that can interface with the HDF5 format: PyTables and h5py.

The first one is the one employed by Pandas under-the-hood, while the second is the one that maps the features of the HDF5 specification to numpy arrays.

While PyTables can be thought of as implementing database-like features on top of the HDF5 specification, h5py is the natural choice when dealing with N-dimensional numpy arrays

In [33]:
```
import h5py
import numpy as np

array = np.random.randn(1000)

with h5py.File('sample.hdf5', 'w') as f:
    df = f.create_dataset("default", data=array)
```

In [34]:
```
with h5py.File('sample.hdf5', 'r') as f:
    data = f['default']
    print(min(data))
    print(max(data))
    print(data[:35])
```

```
-3.4327925687801133
3.054276244128395
[-0.47174542 -0.80059159  0.48640005  0.39277869  0.49499301  2.11481462
 -0.31611197 -1.56789032  1.61050371  0.29789719  0.70045488 -1.30504023
  0.47775001 -0.1251837   0.72964197  0.59967763 -0.22508736 -0.17223252
  0.03619734 -0.61048008  0.36524084  0.73912925  0.46934877 -1.04189107
  1.35769652 -0.02735697 -0.44756337  0.80724893 -0.63856807  0.27854232
  0.03102895 -0.38362386  1.65856176  0.01312182  0.50758921]
```

zip

In [35]:
```
import zipfile
path = "C:\\Users\\SURUTHI S\\Desktop\\sample zip.zip"
with zipfile.ZipFile(path,'r') as zipf:
    zipf.printdir()
```

```
File Name                                             Modified             Size
sample zip/data.txt                            2022-12-16 19:36:24           11
sample zip/document.txt                        2022-12-16 19:36:02           14
sample zip/estate.jpg                          2022-10-31 19:24:12       459264
sample zip/exchange_rates_1.xls                2022-12-16 17:42:38        35840
sample zip/file.txt                            2022-12-16 14:09:40            0
sample zip/Taylor-Swift-Style-320.mp3          2022-12-16 18:24:24      9293755
```

In [36]:
```
# writing in a zip file
with zipfile.ZipFile('writing_zip.zip', 'w') as myzip:
    myzip.write('example1.txt')
    myzip.printdir()
```

```
File Name                                             Modified             Size
example1.txt                                   2022-12-06 20:38:43           45
```

sql

In [ ]:
```
import sqlite3
connection = sqlite3.connect("sqltest.sql")
cursor = connection.cursor()
cursor.execute(""" CREATE TABLE sqltest (name text, id integer)""")
```

cursor.execute("INSERT INTO sqltest VALUES('Harvey specter',110)")

In [ ]:
```
cursor.execute("SELECT * FROM sqltest")
cursor.fetchall()
```

In [ ]:
```
with open('sqltest.sql', 'r') as sql_file:
    connection.executescript(sql_file.read())

conn.close()
```

mat

In [40]:
```
from scipy.io import loadmat

path = "C:\\Users\\SURUTHI S\\Desktop\\mat_file.mat"
data = loadmat(path)
print(data)
```

```
{'__header__': b'MATLAB 5.0 MAT-file, Platform: PCWIN64, Created on: Wed Jun 14 17:00:53 201
7', '__version__': '1.0', '__globals__': [], 'sn': array([[105, 156],
       [112, 203],
       [120,  44],
       ...,
       [416, 171],
       [417,  73],
       [418, 128]], dtype=uint16)}
```

In [41]:
```
# Example: Save a Python data structure to a MAT-file:

from scipy import io
array = np.random.randn(100)
io.savemat('export.mat', {"data": array })

cont = loadmat('export.mat')
print(cont)
```

```
{'__header__': b'MATLAB 5.0 MAT-file Platform: nt, Created on: Fri Dec 16 23:40:42 2022', '__
version__': '1.0', '__globals__': [], 'data': array([[-0.87932285,  2.09616618,  0.33993848,
-0.11403469, -0.19258138,
        -1.19904878, -0.63455052,  1.58688565, -1.91880312,  1.32327372,
        -0.03516814,  1.63164898, -0.23931474, -0.18752633, -0.19830789,
         0.64266565,  0.66462617, -0.3129173 , -0.16880454,  0.86169776,
         1.10880851, -1.0206761 ,  1.39734663, -2.17375067,  0.02854017,
        -2.11225745,  2.13154887, -0.36141458,  0.92257177, -0.41419329,
         0.07211923,  0.00781745, -0.54506235,  0.54456022,  0.7308917 ,
        -1.03517554,  0.08258578,  0.27935646,  2.24819018,  0.70327868,
         1.17028578, -0.33153486, -0.15600078, -1.658319  , -0.80024789,
        -0.451228  , -0.44569695,  0.66018382, -0.91765822,  1.9710738 ,
        -0.16061191, -2.57680281,  0.03947375, -0.67089275, -0.4522095 ,
        -0.50097647,  0.06270958, -0.7127146 , -0.56799436, -1.30994185,
        -1.62937271, -0.79142027, -1.05628395,  0.23678769,  0.63211613,
         1.21226698, -1.5764722 ,  0.2120282 ,  0.19068415,  0.60156174,
        -0.20314604, -0.47861862,  0.63354944,  0.45417534,  1.72491334,
         0.35727328, -1.45435276,  0.41653064,  1.34737425,  0.17020498,
        -0.32093107, -0.34733391, -1.83557964, -1.83989485, -0.27700704,
        -0.88012845,  0.21953828,  0.41558906,  0.92580218, -0.77892034,
        -1.22239088,  1.29640284, -0.07409833,  0.62855485,  0.13709762,
        -0.22812502,  1.75637122,  0.57963155, -0.21921963,  0.74861169]])}
```

npy

In [42]:
```
import numpy as np
 # writing
data = np.random.normal(0, 1, 100)
np.save('data.npy', data)

# reading
data = np.load('data.npy')
data
```

Out[42]:
```
array([-1.00737011e+00, -5.44868727e-02,  2.61098449e+00,  9.74910288e-01,
       -2.59777500e-01,  6.69194186e-01,  3.78768930e-01,  8.32704598e-01,
        1.22217095e+00,  1.17696741e+00,  4.69540795e-01, -4.02378756e+00,
       -7.77777553e-01, -8.47702186e-01,  2.37552610e+00, -1.93340820e-02,
       -1.92733395e+00,  7.32010362e-02,  4.68779421e-01,  1.10196577e-01,
        1.54056142e+00, -1.75458687e+00, -1.76926645e-01,  2.74744150e-01,
       -1.94170495e+00, -1.51046696e-03, -1.14607132e+00, -8.43025955e-02,
        9.53053841e-02,  3.67907921e-01,  6.50079498e-01,  3.92984253e-02,
        1.24620178e-01,  3.03942910e-01,  1.44965752e+00, -6.45287599e-02,
       -4.03565234e-02, -1.04106595e+00,  3.04676244e-01,  1.72996699e+00,
       -2.08405880e-01,  2.79393855e-01, -9.64538930e-02,  2.35780622e+00,
       -1.87432845e+00, -8.98076573e-02,  5.49834282e-01,  3.36159826e-01,
       -2.49793696e-01,  7.86343836e-01, -8.68281000e-01, -5.65967451e-01,
        1.41273863e+00,  2.93417416e-01,  5.69708027e-01, -1.63322044e+00,
       -3.46924768e-01, -6.32965518e-01, -9.10869239e-01,  9.39114756e-01,
        3.77531737e-01,  1.28140567e+00, -6.68790040e-03, -1.09044444e+00,
       -7.60994803e-01,  4.71452817e-01, -8.56907288e-01, -8.84837788e-01,
        9.02044126e-01, -3.62903804e-01,  7.33021374e-01,  5.44416125e-01,
        2.93166190e-01, -2.35634935e-01,  5.50738273e-01, -4.32581045e-01,
       -1.07753840e+00, -1.65534731e+00, -2.64135561e+00, -1.25700839e+00,
       -1.06258774e-01,  9.70580234e-01, -1.79907184e+00,  2.32075375e-01,
        1.42855314e+00, -1.20184723e+00,  1.64194575e+00, -9.32913154e-01,
       -2.12231910e-01,  8.99353135e-01, -9.90078199e-01,  7.14630348e-01,
       -8.21372164e-02,  2.85689767e-01, -5.19706483e-01, -3.62374965e-01,
        7.34020021e-01,  9.54294070e-01,  5.30407442e-01, -4.03744316e-01])
```

npz

In [43]:
```
from tempfile import TemporaryFile
outfile = TemporaryFile()
x = np.arange(10)
y = np.sin(x)
```

```
# writing
np.savez(outfile, x, y)
outfile.seek(0)

# reading
npzfile = np.load(outfile)
npzfile.files

npzfile['arr_0']
```

Out[43]:
```
array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
```

3. Image Data Formats

JPG FILE

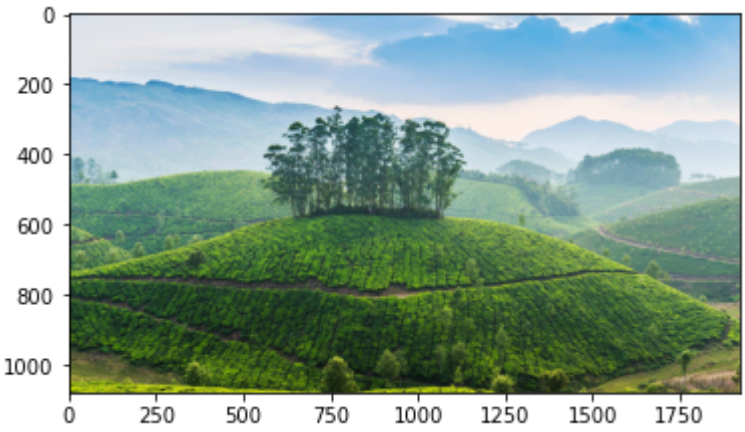
In [44]:
```
import matplotlib.image as mpimg
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

path = "C:\\Users\\SURUTHI S\\Desktop\\estate.jpg"

# Read Images
img = mpimg.imread(path)

# Output Images
plt.imshow(img)
```

Out[44]:
```
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x1f2fcd38f40>
```



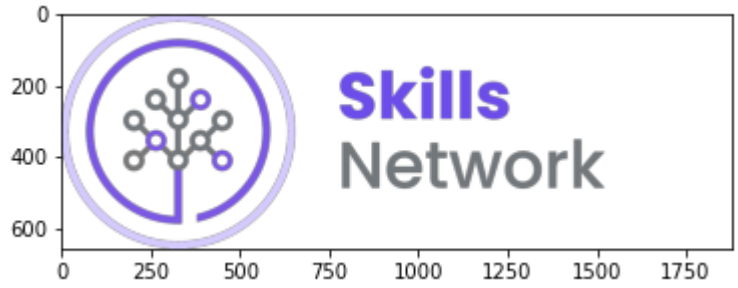
png

In [50]:
```
path = "C:\\Users\\SURUTHI S\\image.png"

# Read Images
img = mpimg.imread(path)

# Output Images
plt.imshow(img)
```

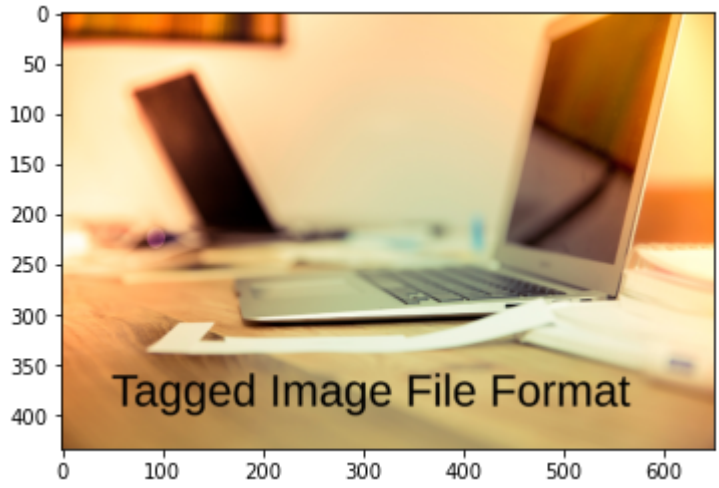
Out[50]:
```
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x1f28009f3d0>
```



TIFF

In [51]:
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
path = "C:\\Users\\SURUTHI S\\Desktop\\file.tiff"
I = plt.imread(path)
plt.imshow(I)
```

Out[51]:
```
<matplotlib.figure.AxesImage at 0x1f2813e97f0>
```



4. Video Data Formats

mp4

In [53]:
```
# reading

import cv2

path =  "C:\\Users\\SURUTHI S\\Desktop\\video.mp4"
vid_capture = cv2.VideoCapture(path)

if (vid_capture.isOpened() == False):
    print("Error opening the video file")


else:
    fps = vid_capture.get(5)
    print('Frames per second : ', fps,'FPS')
    frame_count = vid_capture.get(7)
    print('Frame count : ', frame_count)


while(vid_capture.isOpened()):
    ret, frame = vid_capture.read()
    if ret == True:
        cv2.imshow('Frame',frame)
```

```
    key = cv2.waitKey(20)

    if key == ord('q'):
        break
    else:
        break

vid_capture.release()
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

```
Frames per second :  30.0 FPS
Frame count :  239.0
```

In [54]:
```
# playing

def play_movie(path):
    from os import startfile
    startfile(path)

path =  "C:\\Users\\SURUTHI S\\Desktop\\video.mp4"
play_movie(path)
```

avi

In [55]:
```
import numpy as np
import cv2

cap = cv2.VideoCapture('vid.avi')

while(cap.isOpened()):
    ret, frame = cap.read()


    gray = cv2.cvtColor(frame, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
    cv2.imshow('frame', gray)

    if cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF == ord('q'):
        break


cap.release()
```

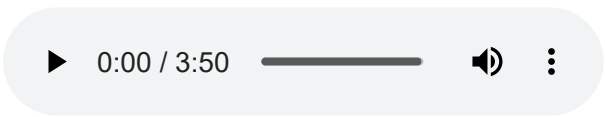
5. Audio Data Formats

mp3

In [56]:
```
from IPython.display import Audio
tune = "C:\\Users\\SURUTHI S\\Desktop\\Taylor-Swift-Style-320.mp3"
```

In [57]:
```
Audio(data = tune,autoplay = False)
```

Out[57]:



6. Text Data Formats

txt

In [58]:
```
with open('example1.txt') as f:
    contents = f.read()
    print(contents)
```

```
This is line 1
This is line 2
This is line 3
```

pdf

In [61]:
```
! pip install PyPDF2
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: PyPDF2 in c:\users\suruthi s\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (2.1
2.1)
Requirement already satisfied: typing_extensions>=3.10.0.0 in c:\users\suruthi s\anaconda3\li
b\site-packages (from PyPDF2) (4.1.1)
```

In [62]:
```
import PyPDF2

path = "C:\\Users\\SURUTHI S\\Desktop\\sample.pdf"
pdfFileObj = open(path, 'rb')

pdfReader = PyPDF2.PdfFileReader(pdfFileObj)

# printing number of pages in pdf file
print(pdfReader.numPages)

# creating a page object
pageObj = pdfReader.getPage(0)

# extracting text from page
print(pageObj.extractText())

# closing the pdf file object
pdfFileObj.close()
```

```
1
This is a sam ple pdf
```

DOC

In [63]:
```
! pip install docx2txt
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: docx2txt in c:\users\suruthi s\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (0.
8)
```

In [64]:
```
import docx2txt
path = 'C:\\Users\\SURUTHI S\\Desktop\\sampledoc.docx'
my_text = docx2txt.process(path)
print(my_text)
```

```
This is a sample doc file
```