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# WORK PACKAGE

|                 |                         |
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| DOCUMENT NUMBER | EQUIPMENT OR SUB-SYSTEM |
|-----------------|-------------------------|

SUBJECT

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DISTRIBUTION

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CONCLUSIONS/DECISIONS/AMENDMENTS

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| DATE                | April 3, 2015 |
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ipnb2tex

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## 1 THE IPNB2TEX.PY SCRIPT

The `ipnb2tex.py` reads the IPython notebook and converts it to a  $\text{\LaTeX}$  set of files (a `*.tex` file and a number of images). The script is invoked as follows:

```
python ipnb2tex.py file.ipynb file.tex imagedir
```

where

- `file.ipynb` [optional] is the name of the input IPython notebook file. If no input filename is supplied, all `.ipynb` files in current directory will be processed. In this event the output filenames will be the same as the `.ipynb` files, just with a `tex` filetype.
- `file.tex` [optional] is the name of output  $\text{\LaTeX}$  file. If none is given the output filename will be the same as the input file, but with the `.tex` extension.
- `imagedir` [optional] is the directory where images are written to. If not given, this image directory will be the `./pic` directory.

---

## 2 HEADING 1 NB2PDF

Heading 1 is a  $\text{\LaTeX}$  chapter.

Headings down to level 5 ( $\text{\LaTeX}$  paragraph) are supported. Headings at level 6 are treated as normal body text. If you don't need a chapter (i.e., for an article), just don't use a heading at level 1.

When any level of section heading is formed, a label is automatically created from the text in the heading, removing all non-alpha characters. If the section heading is very long the label will also be long, so keep it short. Also, don't use the same text twice as a heading.

### 2.1 Heading 2 Second-level heading

#### 2.1.1 Heading 3

##### 2.1.1.1 Heading 4

##### 2.1.1.1.1 Heading 5

Heading 6 some more markdown.

### 2.2 The Header File

The `ipnb2tex.py` script encapsulates the IPython notebook code in some template  $\text{\LaTeX}$  code. The converter creates  $\text{\LaTeX}$  that requires some packages and setting. This content is currently saved in `header.tex`.

The first cell of the notebook must be a RawNBConvert cell with the following contents:

```
\documentclass that you want to use
\input{header.tex}
whatever preamble lines you require
\begin{document}
whatever extra info before the notebook follows
\end{document} \% is added by the converter.
```

The `header.tex` file provides the functionality required by the converter-created code. This content is input using the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  input command.

Then follows whatever content you need to use your document style. Write/change this file to change the front matter and appearance of the document.

### 2.3 Company Logo

The work package template has a `logo.png` file which is used to define a logo on top of the page. The present image is empty, so no logo will show. You can add your own logo to this file.



---

## 2.4 The images directory

The script saves the png files in the `./pic` directory, and the  $\LaTeX$  code also expects to find the png files there. Hence, there must be an existing `./pic` directory in the directory where you run the script. If an alternative name is given on the command line, the alternative name will be used.

## 2.5 'Raw NBConvert' cells

The 'Raw NBConvert' cell type can be used to propagate text without any modification to the output stream. The IPython notebook will not touch this text; it is passed on as-is to the converter code. In this case we can add  $\LaTeX$  code that will progress straight through to the  $\LaTeX$  compiler.

This raw capability is very useful if the notebook is intended to be exported to  $\LaTeX$  as primary output. I find myself writing most of such documentation in raw latex in a 'Raw NBConvert' cell. In this mode most of the notebook cells are never rendered to HTML, since you are reading and editing the  $\LaTeX$  and it stays in  $\LaTeX$  for display purposes as well. So you get the full benefit of all  $\LaTeX$  functionality (except that it is not rendered inside the notebook) and all the other benefits of the notebook.

Raw NBConvert cell. This could be raw  $\LaTeX$  as in

$$f_{WN}(\theta; \mu, \sigma) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left[\frac{-(\theta - \mu + 2\pi k)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right] \quad (2.1)$$

The degree symbol in  $\LaTeX$  should not be done with `\circ` as shown here:  $45^\circ$ . Rather load `\usepackage{gensymb}` package and use `45\textdegree` or `17\celsius`  $17^\circ\text{C}$ .

## 2.6 Captions

There are three objects that can have captions: listings, figures and tables.

Figures and tables without captions are non-floating and appear in the text at the position it is found in the input file. Figures and tables with captions are floating.

Listings are always non-floating.

A single cell can contain any combination of captions, and these are indicated in the metadata field of the cell. Select the Edit Metadata drop-down option in the Cell Toolbar drop-down box (towards the right of the toolbar). This should expose metadata buttons on all the cells. Click on the button and type in the metadata.

The metadata has the following structure:

```
{
  "listingCaption": {
    "caption": "Comparison of effective drag parameters",
    "label": "lst:comparedrag",
    "outputCaption": ""
  },
  "figureCaption": {
    "caption": "Caption text for first figure",
    "label": "fig:lab1",
    "scale": "0.2",
    "width": "0.2"
  },
}
```

---

```

"tableCaption": {
  "caption": "Caption text for first table",
  "label": "tab:lab1",
  "format": "{|p{10mm}|l|r|c|c|p{50mm}|p{20mm}|}",
  "fontsize": "normalsize"
}
}

```

Note the placement of commas. No newlines are allowed in a single string in the metadata.

## 2.7 Python code

Python code blocks are printed using the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  listings package. The format details can be defined in the header template file. These code listings can be supplied with a caption and a label (but these code blocks are not floating entities).

```

{
  "listingCaption": {
    "caption": "Caption text for first listing",
    "label": "lst:listing1",
    "outputCaption": "Caption for first listing output"
  }
}

```

where the different fields have the following meanings:

1. `caption` specifies the text to be used in the listings caption. If this metadata field is not supplied, the listing will not be given a caption.
2. `label` specifies the label to be used for the listing, which can be used in  $\text{\LaTeX}$  to reference the listing. The code block uses the label exactly as given in the metadata field. If the output listing is given an `outputCaption`, the output caption is labelled by the a label starting with the `label` string given, but appended with the string `-out` (i.e., `lst:listing1-out` in this case).
3. `outputCaption` specifies the label that is used for the output listing of the cell. If this metadata field is not supplied, the output listing will not be given a caption.

We can refer to Listings 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4. These listings may not be defined in the IPython output but they are defined in the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  output.

You can also refer to Figures 2.1 and 2.4.

Listing 2.1: Caption text for first listing

```

from IPython.display import display
from IPython.display import Image
from IPython.display import HTML

import os.path
import numpy as np
%matplotlib inline

import this

```

---

### Listing 2.2: Caption for first listing output

```
The Zen of Python, by Tim Peters

Beautiful is better than ugly.
Explicit is better than implicit.
Simple is better than complex.
Complex is better than complicated.
Flat is better than nested.
Sparse is better than dense.
Readability counts.
Special cases aren't special enough to break the rules.
Although practicality beats purity.
Errors should never pass silently.
Unless explicitly silenced.
In the face of ambiguity, refuse the temptation to guess.
There should be one-- and preferably only one --obvious way to do it.
Although that way may not be obvious at first unless you're Dutch.
Now is better than never.
Although never is often better than *right* now.
If the implementation is hard to explain, it's a bad idea.
If the implementation is easy to explain, it may be a good idea.
Namespaces are one honking great idea -- let's do more of those!
```

The following code block has the metadata

```
{
  "listingCaption": {
    "caption": "Caption text for second listing",
    "label": "lst:listing2"
  }
}
```

which will give the code block a caption and a label, but the output is not captioned.

The code block also demonstrates how long lines are handled in this `lstlistings` configuration, with a linefeed symbol to mark the line.

### Listing 2.3: Caption text for second listing

```
packCSArea = 2
packradius = np.sqrt(packCSArea / np.pi)
packDrag = 1.0
print(' ')
print('Pack radius = {}'.format(packradius))
print('Ppack frontal area = {} m2'.format(packCSArea))
print('Drag = {}'.format(packDrag))
print('Drag* area = {} m2'.format(packDrag * packCSArea))
print('This is a very long line of python code, that is supposed to flow over to the next
      line, in order to test the listing display')
```

```
Pack radius = 0.797884560803
Ppack frontal area = 2 m2
Drag = 1.0
Drag* area = 2.0 m2
This is a very long line of python code, that is supposed to flow over to the next
line, in order to test the listing display
```

### Listing 2.4: Caption text for third listing

```
a = [0, 1]
for v in a:
    print(v)
```

---

```
0
1
```

The following code block has no metadata, and hence no captions on either the code or the output listings.

```
print('code with no listing caption')
```

```
code with no listing caption
```

Output emanating from different cells *may* result in different output listings in  $\text{\LaTeX}$  even if they appear in a single output box in the notebook. The cells below attempt to recreate a similar scenario in a different application, but it does not seem to repeat the problem here.

```
def doprint(i):
    print('function output {}'.format(i))
    return int(i)
```

```
for i in [1,2,3]:
    si = str(i)
    v = doprint(si)
```

```
val = v * 3
print(val)
print(v)
```

```
function output 1
function output 2
function output 3
9
3
```

## 2.8 Bitmaps

PNG images, read in from externally or created by Matplotlib, are imported into the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  code with lines of the following form:

```
\includegraphics[scale=0.2]{./pngs/test2LaTeX\_21\_0.png}
```

where the scale determines the size of the image (obtained from metadata, see below), and the image file name is constructed from the notebook file name and cell information. The name is the concatenation of the notebook file name, the cell index (index number of the cell in the notebook file) and the sub-index image in the cell's output (there can be more than one image). All indices are zero based.

The scale or width is read from the metadata, which must be structured as follows:

```
{
  "figureCaption": {
    "caption": "Caption text for first figure",
    "label": "fig:lab1",
    "scale": "0.2",
    "width": "0.2"
  },
  "listingCaption": {
    "caption": "Listing caption in cell with a figure",
    "label": "lst:figurelisting",
    "outputCaption": "Output for a cell with a figure"
```



FIGURE 2.1: Caption text for first figure

```
}  
}
```

Width is the fraction of  $\text{\LaTeX}$  textwidth, i.e., if width=1, the graphic will be the full width of the text on the page. Width have precedence over scale and if width is given, scale is ignored.

The metadata also contains a caption string, and a label for the figure. The type must be figure.

If the caption field is given (or has non-zero length), the image will be written to a  $\text{\LaTeX}$  float with a caption (and label). If the caption fields is not given, the image will not be encapsulated in the floating figure.

Listing 2.5: Listing caption in cell with a figure

```
#this figure is given meta data caption parameters, it will be floated in the latex ↵  
export  
display(Image(filename='images/keep-calm-and-code-python_BW.png', width=250, height=↵  
=250))  
print('also force print output')
```

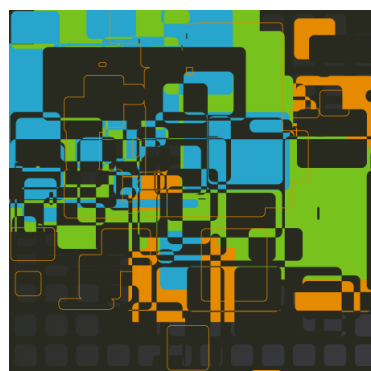
Listing 2.6: Output for a cell with a figure

```
also force print output
```

The following figure is not floating, but is scaled down to be smaller.

```
{  
  "figureCaption": {  
    "scale": "0.3"  
  }  
}
```

```
#this figure is not given meta data caption parameters, it will be inlined in the ↵  
latex export  
display(Image(filename='images/random_squares_2.png', width=200, height=200))
```



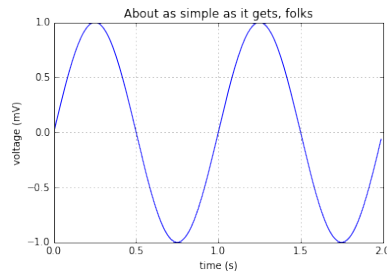


FIGURE 2.2: Caption text for third figure

The following Matplotlib plot is scaled and floating.

```
{
  "figureCaption": {
    "caption": "Caption text for third figure",
    "label": "fig:lab3",
    "scale": "0.4"
  }
}
```

```
%matplotlib inline

import pylab as pl
import numpy as np

t = np.arange(0.0, 2.0, 0.01)
s = np.sin(2*np.pi*t)
pl.plot(t, s)
pl.xlabel('time (s)')
pl.ylabel('voltage (mV)')
pl.title('About as simple as it gets, folks')
pl.grid(True)
```

It is possible to have more than one plot in a single cell output. In this case each output can be made floating separately or be non-floated (you can even mix floating and non-floating). The captions are given in the metadata in the following format:

```
{
  "figureCaption": {
    "caption": "['Caption text for (first) fourth figure','','Caption text for (third) fourth fi",
    "label": "fig:lab4",
    "scale": "[0.5, 0.5, 0.5]"
  }
}
```

In this case the caption strings and scaling values are allocated to the sequence of images in the order given. If a caption string is zero length, that specific image will be non-floating. The float labels are determined from the root value given in the metadata, but with the output sub-index appended, as in `fig:lab4-0`, `fig:lab4-1`, `fig:lab4-2`.

```
import pyradi.ryplot as ryplot

x = np.linspace(0,10,10)
a = ryplot.Plotter(1,figsize=(3,2))
b = ryplot.Plotter(2,figsize=(3,2))
```

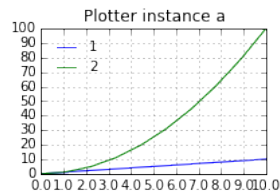


FIGURE 2.3: Caption text for (first) fourth figure

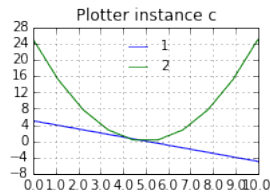
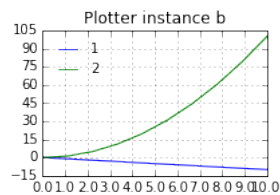


FIGURE 2.4: Caption text for (third) fourth figure

```
c = ryplot.Plotter(3,figsize=(3,2))
for i in [1,2]:
    a.plot(1,x,x ** i,'Plotter instance a',label=[str(i)])
    b.plot(1,x,(-x) ** i,'Plotter instance b',label=[str(i)])
    c.plot(1,x,(5-x) ** i,'Plotter instance c',label=[str(i)])
```



## 2.9 Cells with Python errors

The following line must be uncommented to have effect.

```
# type(eval("this is a test string")) is not list
```

## 2.10 Embedded code (verbatim text)

Some firewalls are set up to grant localhost execution rights. In this case the server can be started with the command

```
ipython notebook --ip=localhost
```

Once started, the pages are served from

```
http://localhost:8888/
```

and not from `http://127.0.0.1:8888/`.

Embedded code meant for illustration instead of execution in Python:

```
def hello\_ipython():
    print "Hello IPython!"
```

---

## 2.11 Hyperlinks, references and citations

### 2.11.1 Embedded hyperlinks

The IPython website[1] is the central repository of all things IPython. There are some really nice videos[2] on YouTube.

For *URI references*, the [IPython website] (<http://ipython.org/>) markup structure is read and the URI is used to create a citation label (<http://ipython.org/>) and the URI (<http://ipython.org/>) is written to a new  $\text{\LaTeX}$  bibtex file for the references in this notebook.

For *other types of references* a workaround is required. IPython is currently weak in the area of other types of references, because of limitations in the markup language. The `ipnb2tex.py` script makes provision for including bibtex entries, by embedding the complete bibtex entry in a metadata field.

Using the above approach creates a new bibtex file using the data in the notebook. Perhaps you might want to reference an existing bibtex file, mapping to the citation labels used in the notebook. The issue here is that the IPython notebook does not have access to your  $\text{\LaTeX}$  bibtex file, so it does not know the citation references you want to use (the ones in your existing bibtex file).

The approach taken here is to provide a look-up translation table in this or any prior cell of the notebook, to translate citation references from the local name to your existing bibtex name. This is done in a cross reference dictionary that maps the names created internally to the names in your external bibtex file.

The metadata has two different fields, one to do the citation label mapping and the other to embed complete bibtex entries in the metadata. The metadata field must have the following format:

```
{
  "bibxref": {
    "httpipythonorg": "httpipythonorg",
    "httpswwwyoutubecomwatchvaIXED26Wppg": "httpswwwyoutubecomwatchvaIXED26Wppg",
    "httpsenwikipediaorgwikiWrappednormaldistribution":
      "httpsenwikipediaorgwikiWrappednormaldistribution"
  },
  "bibtexentry": {
    "wing2006computational": "@article{wing2006computational, title={Computational thinking},
      author={Wing, Jeannette M}, journal={Communications of the ACM}, volume={49},
      number={3}, pages={33--35}, year={2006}}",
    "gracec": "@MISC{gracec, author = {Grace Cathedral}, title = {The Cathedral Labyrinths},
      url = {http://www.gracecathedral.org/labyrinth/}}"
  }
}
```

where (1) the bibxref keys are the local names and the values are the names in your existing bibtex file and (2) the bibtexentry keys are the citation labels used in the notebook. In the above example the bibxref maps to the same names, because I am using the locally generated bibtex file. Normally you would use your bibtex database entries.

Note that the IPython notebook is somewhat finicky on the json format; each single entry in the above metadata must be on a single line (line-feeds inside the strings are not allowed — lines tend to be very long). Also, note the location of commas, there should be commas after all entries, except the last entry in a given scope.

The `ipnb2tex.py` script:

1. Loads/appends the bibxref translation table from any/all cells (if present).



- 
2. Reads the [] () markup structure and then builds a citation reference from the URI (by removing some characters).
  3. Create a bibtex entry for the reference (subsequently written to file).
  4. Using bibxref, translates the local citation label to your existing citation label.

If you included bibtex items in the metadata, you can refer to them using the normal  $\LaTeX$  notation. Test [3] and [4].

## 2.12 General markdown formatting

Markdown basics: lists, markup and code

- list item
  - list item
  - nested list item - not yet supported, neither are font attributes.
  - *italics*
  - **bold**
  - fixed font
1. Enumerated list item 1.
  2. Enumerated list item 2.

The markup language (or the converter) breaks if an itemized list and an enumerated list are immediately adjacent — we need to separate the lists by text with with a `<p/>`.

## 2.13 Tables

The table in this cell is rendered in  $\LaTeX$  with the following metadata:

```
{
  "tableCaption": {
    "caption": "Caption text for first table",
    "label": "tab:lab1",
    "format": "{|p{10mm}|l|r|c|c|p{50mm}|p{20mm}|}",
    "fontsize": "normalsize"
  }
}
```

A complex HTML table with row spans and column spans:

The tables in this cell are rendered in  $\LaTeX$  with the following metadata:

TABLE 2.1: Caption text for first table

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a | b |   | c |   |   | 1 |
| e | f | g |   | h | i | 2 |
|   | j |   | k | l | m | 3 |
| n | o | p | q | r |   | 4 |
| s | t | u | v | w | x | 5 |

```
{
  "tableCaption": {
    "caption": "['Caption text for (first) second table', '', 'Caption text for (third) second table', 'Caption text for (fourth) second table']",
    "label": "tab:lab2",
    "format": "['{|p{20mm}|r|}', '', '{|c|l|}']",
    "fontsize": "['normalsize', 'tiny', 'Large']"
  }
}
```

Github flavoured markdown tables are supported in the IPython notebook (floating in  $\LaTeX$  as Table 2.2):

TABLE 2.2: Caption text for (first) second table

|      |       |
|------|-------|
| This | is    |
| a    | table |

second table (non-floating in  $\LaTeX$ ):

|      |             |
|------|-------------|
| This | is          |
| a    | small table |

PHP Markdown Extra is also supported (floating in  $\LaTeX$  as Table 2.3):

TABLE 2.3: Caption text for (third) second table

| First Header | Second Header |
|--------------|---------------|
| Content Cell | Content Cell  |
| Content Cell | Content Cell  |

Both of these markup extensions require Python Markdown 2.4.1 to render HTML.

Table 2.4 has an hierarchical structure on both columns and rows. The percentage and underline characters are also preserved.

A table can be formatted with the metadata, even if the table is not floating with a caption. For example, the following table only uses the following metadata:

```
{
  "tableCaption": {
    "format": "{|p{10mm}|p{50mm}|p{100mm}|}",
    "fontsize": "footnotesize"
  }
}
```

TABLE 2.4: Caption text for hierarchical table

|              |            |         |            |            |
|--------------|------------|---------|------------|------------|
|              |            | CHead 1 | CLevel 1:1 |            |
|              |            | CHead 2 | CLevel 2:1 | CLevel 2:2 |
| RHead 1      | RHead 2    | RHead 3 |            |            |
| RLevel 1:1%_ | RLevel 2:1 | A       | 6000%      | 6156       |
|              |            | B       | 2417       | 2471       |
|              |            | C       | 1274       | 1347       |
|              | RLevel 2:2 | A       | 10909      | 11041      |
|              |            | B       | 4400       | 4408       |
|              |            | C       | 2309       | 2319       |
|              | RLevel 2:3 | A       | 11573      | 11178      |
|              |            | B       | 4461       | 4976       |
|              |            | C       | 2432       | 2410       |
| RLevel 1:2%_ | RLevel 2:1 | A       | 6728       | 6595       |
|              |            | B       | 2322       | 2679       |
|              |            | C       | 1300       | 1474       |
|              | RLevel 2:2 | A       | 1210       | 12344      |
|              |            | B       | 4845       | 4367       |
|              |            | C       | 2618       | 2525       |
|              | RLevel 2:3 | A       | 12553      | 12117      |
|              |            | B       | 4895       | 4835       |
|              |            | C       | 2566       | 2991       |

| Column Number | Column Description  | Example Values  |
|---------------|---|---|
| 1             | Unique row identifier   | MOD15A2.A2000057.h12v03.004.2002357024124.FparExtra_QC<br>MOD15A2.A2000057.h12v03.004.2002357024124.Lai_1km |
| 2             | MODIS Land Product Code   | MOD15A2   |
| 3             | MODIS Acquisition Date [ A (YYYY-DDD) ]   | A2000057  |
| 4             | User selected center point coordinates and specified width (Samp) and height (Line) of bounding rectangle in pixels. Width x height denotes number of Product values starting in Column 7. (e.g., 7 x 7 = 49) | Lat55.879620Lon-98.480810Samp7Line7   |
| 5             | MODIS Processing Date (YYYYD-DDHHMMSS)  | 2002357024124   |
| 6             | Product Scientific Data Set (Band): Indicates type of values to follow. Specific values vary by Product. Data quality information are interleaved.  | MOD15A2: FparExtra_QC, FparLai_QC, Fpar_1kmMOD17A2: Gpp_1km, PsnNet_1km, Psn_QC_1km                         |
| 7 to N        | Data values of type as specified. Number of data columns as given in Column 4. Definition of QC component values vary by Scientific Data Set.   | QC: 00100001, 01100001, 01100001, ...Measurement: 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, ...to N            |

Pandas dataframe tables are also rendered.

```
import pandas as pd
d = {'one' : pd.Series([1., 2., 3.], index=['a', 'b', 'c']),
     'two' : pd.Series([1., 2., 3., 4.], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])}

df = pd.DataFrame(d)
```

---

```
HTML(df.to_html())
```

---

|   | one | two |
|---|-----|-----|
| a | 1   | 1   |
| b | 2   | 2   |
| c | 3   | 3   |
| d | NaN | 4   |

```
<IPython.core.display.HTML object>
```

---

---

### 3 HTML

HTML must be escaped with a `<p>` element to activate the HTML interpreter.

---

## 4 MATH

Using math mode (anything between two dollar symbols) is interpreted as  $\text{\LaTeX}$  math:

$$D_{KL}(P||Q) = \sum_i \ln\left(\frac{P(i)}{Q(i)}\right)P(i) \quad (4.1)$$

but the double dollar math environment does not always work.

The current version of the translator does work reliably with math mode between two dollar symbols. It may or may not work properly, depending on prior content in the cell. The reason for this is that the parsing of the math environment using two dollar symbols does not work correctly at the moment.

The probability density function for yaw angle is the wrapped normal distribution[5].

$$f_{WN}(\theta; \mu, \sigma) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left[\frac{-(\theta - \mu + 2\pi k)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right] \quad (4.2)$$

please use matching `begin{equation}` and `end{equation}`:

$$f_{WN}(\theta; \mu, \sigma) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left[\frac{-(\theta - \mu + 2\pi k)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right] \quad (4.3)$$

### 4.1 Known deficiencies

Many.

1. Mathematics enclosed in two dollar signs do not always render correctly, also affecting subsequent math rendering.
2. The template interface is very limited at moment; just a single file that is included as a single entity.
3. A config file is required to better define in one place the variables such as the path to the images, etc.
4. Multiple output listings may arise if the output is written by different cells (see the example above).
5. The following HTML elements are not currently processed, these elements are simply ignored: `div`, `iframe`, `img`.
6. Unicode characters are not understood and cause a core dump.

### 4.2 Python and module versions, and dates

From: Introduction to scientific computing with Python[6] we learn: "To encourage the practice of recording Python and module versions in notebooks, I've created a simple IPython extension that produces a table with versions numbers of selected software components. I believe that it is a good practice to include this kind of table in every notebook you create. To install this IPython extension, run:"

```
# you only need to do this once
!%install_ext http://raw.githubusercontent.com/jrjohansson/version_information/master/version_information
```

---

Now, to load the extension and produce the version table

```
%load_ext version_information
%version_information numpy, scipy, matplotlib,pandas
```

| Software  | Version                                 |
|---|---|
| Python  | 2.7.8 32bit [MSC v.1500 32 bit (Intel)] |
| IPython   | 3.0.0                                   |
| OS  | Windows 7 6.1.7601 SP1                  |
| numpy   | 1.9.2                                   |
| scipy   | 0.15.1                                  |
| matplotlib  | 1.4.3                                   |
| pandas  | 0.15.2                                  |
| Thu Apr 02 12:38:44 2015 South Africa Standard Time |   |

```
Software versions
Python 2.7.8 32bit [MSC v.1500 32 bit (Intel)]
IPython 3.0.0
OS Windows 7 6.1.7601 SP1
numpy 1.9.2
scipy 0.15.1
matplotlib 1.4.3
pandas 0.15.2
Thu Apr 02 12:38:44 2015 South Africa Standard Time
```

---

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- [3] J. M. Wing, "Computational thinking," *Communications of the ACM*, vol. 49, no. 3, pp. 33–35, 2006.
- [4] G. Cathedral, "The cathedral labyrinths." [Online]. Available: <http://www.gracecathedral.org/labyrinth/>
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