The **runcode** package

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Abstract

`runcode` is a LaTeX package that executes programming source codes (including all command line tools) from LaTeX, and embeds the results in the resulting pdf file. Many programming languages can be easily used and any command-line executable can be invoked when preparing the pdf file from a tex file. `runcode` is also available on CTAN.

It is recommended to use this package in the server mode together with the Python talk2stat package. Currently, the server mode supports Julia, MatLab, Python, and R. More languages will be added.

For more details and usage examples and troubleshooting, refer to the package's github repository, at `https://github.com/Ossifragus/runcode`.

1 Installation

You can simply put the runcode.sty file in the LaTeX project folder.

The server mode requires the talk2stat package. To install it from the command line, use:

```
pip3 install talk2stat
```

Note: `runcode` requires to enable the `shell-escape` option when compiling a LaTeX document.

2 Usage

2.1 Load the package:

```
\usepackage[options]{runcode}
```

Available options are:

- `cache`: use cached results.
- `julia`: start server for Julia (requires talk2stat).
- `matlab`: start server for MatLab (requires talk2stat).
- `nominted`: use the fvextra package instead of the minted package to show code (this does not require the pygments package, but it does not provide syntax highlights).

- `nohup`: use the `nohup` command when starting a server. When using the server-mode, some editors terminate all child processes after LaTeX compiling such as Emacs with Auctex. This option set the variable notnohup to be false, and the server will not be terminated by the parent process. **This option has to be declared before declaring any language**, e.g., `[nohup, R]` works but `[R, nohup]` does not work.
- `python`: start server for Python (requires talk2stat).
- `run`: run source code.
- `R`: start server for R (requires talk2stat).
- `stopserver`: stop the server(s) when the pdf compilation is done.

Note: If minted is used, the style of the code block is controlled through the minted package, e.g.:

```
\setminted[julia]{linenos, frame=single, bgcolor=bg, breaklines=true}
\setminted[R]{linenos, frame=single, bgcolor=lightgray, breaklines=true}
```

The outputs from executing codes are displayed in tcolorbox, so the style can be customized with `\tcbset`, e.g.:

```
\tcbset{breakable,colback=red!5!white,colframe=red!75!black}
```

2.2 Basic commands:

- `\runExtCode{Arg1}{Arg2}{Arg3}[Arg4]` runs an external code.
  - `Arg1` is the executable program.
  - `Arg2` is the source file name.
  - `Arg3` is the output file name (with an empty value, the counter `codeOutput` is used).
  - `Arg4` controls whether to run the code. `Arg4` is optional with three possible values: if skipped or with empty value, the value of the global Boolean variable `runcode` is used; if the value is set to `run`, the code will be executed; if set to `cache` (or anything else), use cached results (see more about the cache below).
- `\showCode{Arg1}{Arg2}[Arg3][Arg4]` shows the source code, using minted for a pretty layout or fvextra (if pygments is not installed).
  - `Arg1` is the programming language.
  - `Arg2` is the source file name.
  - `Arg3` is the first line to show (optional with a default value 1).
  - `Arg4` is the last line to show (optional with a default value of the last line).
- `\includeOutput{Arg1}[Arg2]` is used to embed the output from executed code.

  - `Arg1` is the output file name, and it needs to have the same value as that of `Arg3` in `\runExtCode`. If an empty value is given to `Arg1`, the counter `codeOutput` is used.
  - `Arg2` is optional and it controls the type of output with a default value `vbox`
    * `vbox` (or skipped) = verbatim in a box.
    * `tex` = pure latex.
    * `inline` = embed result in text.

- `\inln{Arg1}{Arg2}[Arg3]` is designed for simple calculations; it runs one command (or a short batch) and displays the output within the text.
  - `Arg1` is the executable program or programming language.
  - `Arg2` is the source code.
  - `Arg3` is the output type.
    * `inline` (or skipped or with empty value) = embed result in text.
    * `vbox` = verbatim in a box.

2.3 Language specific shortcuts:

Julia

- `\runJulia[Arg1]{Arg2}{Arg3}[Arg4]` runs an external Julia code file.
  - `Arg1` is optional and uses talk2stat's Julia server by default.
  - `Arg2`, `Arg3`, and `Arg4` have the same effects as those of the basic command `\runExtCode`.

- `\inlnJulia[Arg1]{Arg2}[Arg3]` runs Julia source code (`Arg2`) and displays the output in line.
  - `Arg1` is optional and uses the Julia server by default.
  - `Arg2` is the Julia source code to run. If the Julia source code is wrapped between "‘‘‘" on both sides (as in the markdown grammar), then it will be implemented directly; otherwise the code will be written to a file on the disk and then be called.
  - `Arg3` has the same effect as that of the basic command `\inln`.

MatLab

- `\runMatLab[Arg1]{Arg2}{Arg3}[Arg4]` runs an external MatLab code file.
  - `Arg1` is optional and uses talk2stat's MatLab server by default.
  - `Arg2`, `Arg3`, and `Arg4` have the same effects as those of the basic command `\runExtCode`.

- `\inlnMatLab[Arg1]{Arg2}[Arg3]` runs MatLab source code (`Arg2`) and displays the output in line.
  - `Arg1` is optional and uses the MatLab server by default.

  - `Arg2` is the MatLab source code to run. If the MatLab source code is wrapped between "“‘" on both sides (as in the markdown grammar), then it will be implemented directly; otherwise the code will be written to a file on the disk and then be called.
  - `Arg3` has the same effect as that of the basic command `\inln`.

R

- `\runR[Arg1]{Arg2}{Arg3}[Arg4]` runs an external R code file.
  - `Arg1` is optional and uses talk2stat's R server by default.
  - `Arg2`, `Arg3`, and `Arg4` have the same effects as those of the basic command `\runExtCode`.
- `\inlnR[Arg1]{Arg2}[Arg3]` runs R source code (`Arg2`) and displays the output in line.
  - `Arg1` is optional and uses the R server by default.
  - `Arg2` is the R source code to run. If the R source code is wrapped between "“‘" on both sides (as in the markdown grammar), then it will be implemented directly; otherwise the code will be written to a file on the disk and then be called.
  - `Arg3` has the same effect as that of the basic command `\inln`.

Python

- `\runPython[Arg1]{Arg2}{Arg3}[Arg4]` runs an external Python code file.
  - `Arg1` is optional and uses talk2stat's Julia server by default.
  - `Arg2`, `Arg3`, and `Arg4` have the same effects as those of the basic command `\runExtCode`.
- `\inlnPython[Arg1]{Arg2}[Arg3]` runs Python source code (`Arg2`) and displays the output in line.
  - `Arg1` is optional and uses the Python server by default.
  - `Arg2` is the Julia source code to run. If the Python source code is wrapped between "“‘" on both sides (as in the markdown grammar), then it will be implemented directly; otherwise the code will be written to a file on the disk and then be called.
  - `Arg3` has the same effect as that of the basic command `\inln`.
- `\runPythonBatch[Arg1][Arg2]` runs an external Python code file in batch mode (without a server running). Python (at least currently), unlike the other languages we use, does not have an option to save and restore a session, which means that once a Python session ends, the working environement (variable, functions) is deleted. In order to allow a batch-mode in Python, we implemented such capability. It requires the dill module, which has to be installed via `pip3 install dill`.
  - `Arg1` is the Python source file name,
  - `Arg2` is the output file name.

3 Contributing

We welcome your contributions to this package by opening issues on GitHub and/or making a pull request. We also appreciate more example documents written using `runcode`.

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