The \LaTeX package showexpl

Examples	
1 The overhang parameter 2 The wide parameter 3 The overhang parameter again 4 The wide parameter again 5 Floating Example 6 The graphic parameter 7 Fix width of the result (side-by-side default: 0.5\linewidth) 8 The varwidth parameter 9 Fix width of the result (default: \linewidth) 10 The justification parameter	1 1 2 2 2 3 4 5 5 5
The listings parameters still works	
KALAT KALAT KALAT KALAT	
\Large	
half text area half text area	margin area
The pos, overhang, and caption parameters	
Example 1: The overhang parameter 1 \Large	
2	
IALEX IALEX IALEX	
half text area half text area	margin area
half text area half text area	margin area
The wide parameter with inner and outer position	
Example 2: The wide parameter	
1 \Large 2	TEX IATEX
half text area half text area	margin area
IATEX IATEX IATEX 1 \Large \	
DIE/CDIE/CDIE/CDIE/CDIE/C	}

More examples on an even (left) page

IATEX IATEX IATEX		
1 \Large 2		
margin area half text area half text area half text area		
1 \Large 2		
IALEX IALEX IALEX		
Example 3: The overhang parameter again		
margin area half text area half text area		
IATEX IATEX IATEX ATEX Large		
margin area half text area half text area		
IATEX IATEX IATEX Latex{}		
Example 4: The wide parameter again		
margin area half text area half text area		
Large		

Example 5: This is a floating Example (parameter rangeaccept=true)

```
Line 3 \par
Line 4 \par
Line 5 \par
Line 6 \par
Line 8 \par
Line 9 \par
Line 10 \par

Line 10
```

Whole LaTeX documents as example code and the parameters preset, rframe, and rangeaccept

```
1 \documentclass[a4paper,twoside]{article}
2 \begin{document}
3 \begin{equation}
4 \sigma(t)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}
5 \int^t_0 e^{-x^2/2} dx
6 \end{equation}
7 \end{document}
```

$$\sigma(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^t e^{-x^2/2} dx \quad (1)$$

half text area _____ half text area ____ margin area ____

$$H_{c} = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{l=0}^{n} (-1)^{l} (n-l)^{p-2} \sum_{l_{1}+\dots+l_{p}=l} \prod_{i=1}^{p} {n_{i} \choose l_{i}}$$

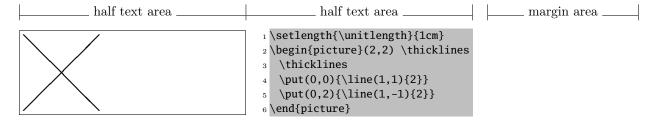
$$\cdot [(n-l) - (n_{i}-l_{i})]^{n_{i}-l_{i}} \cdot \left[(n-l)^{2} - \sum_{j=1}^{p} (n_{i}-l_{i})^{2} \right].$$
(2)

```
1 \documentclass[a4paper,twoside]{article}
2 \usepackage{amsmath}
3% enhancements for mathematical formulas
4 \begin{document}
5 \begin{equation}\label{eq:barwq}
6 \begin{split}
  H_c&=\frac{1}{2n}
   \sum_{1=0}^{1=0} (-1)^{1} (n-{1})^{p-2}
  \sum_{1 _{p=1}\prod^p_{i=1}}
  \binom{n_i}{l _i}\\
   \alpha \operatorname{dot}[(n-1)-(n_i-1_i)]^{n_i-1}
        _i}\cdot
   Bigl[(n-l)^2-\sum_{j=1}(n_i-l_i)
        ^2\Bigr].
13 \setminus end{split}
14 \end{equation}
15 \end{document}
```

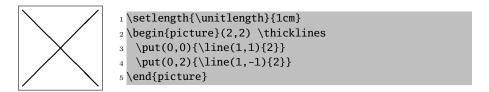
margin area	half text area _	half text area		
Using a graphic as the result				
1 \Large 2	IA	TEX PALEX PALEX		
<pre>1 \Large 2 </pre>		IATEX IATEX		
		IATEX IATEX		
<pre>1 \Large 2 </pre>		IATEX IATEX IATEX IATEX		

Example 6: The graphic parameter

The parameter varwidth



Example 7: Fix width of the result (side-by-side default: 0.5\linewidth)



Example 8: Width of the result reduced to the "natural" width (varwidth=true)

```
1 \setlength{\unitlength}{1cm}
2 \begin{picture}(2,2) \thicklines
3 \put(0,0){\line(1,1){2}}
```

- 4 \put(0,2){\line(1,-1){2}} 5 \end{picture}

Example 9: Fix width of the result (default: \linewidth)



```
1 \setlength{\unitlength}{1cm}
2 \begin{picture}(2,2)
₃ \thicklines
  \put(0,0){\line(1,1){2}}
5 \put(0,2){\line(1,-1){2}}
6 \end{picture}
```

Example 10: Result is centered (varwidth=true)