

Advanced Latex Automation

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This presentation has approximately five lines of math in it.
This presentation has approximately 300 lines of code in it.

All of the automation is written in python.
Consider your tools and their limitations.

There are three examples in ascending order of difficulty.

1 Matrix Inputs

- Matrices and Tables

- Simple Problem

- Simple Problem Latex Code

- Simple Problem Python Code

2 Grids of Figures

- Fourier Synthesis

- Grids of Figures

- Templating

3 Code Snippets

- Defining Latex Commands

- Pygments

- Python Solution

1 Matrix Inputs

Matrices and Tables

Simple Problem

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Defining Latex Commands

Pygments

Python Solution

Matrices and Tables

Matrix syntax and table syntax are identical. Consider a file `A.tex`.

```
3.000 & 5.000 & 2.000 \\
1.000 & 6.000 & 2.000 \\
1.000 & 1.000 & 1.000 \\
```

The contents of `A.tex` can be made into a table.

C_1	C_2	C_3
3.000	5.000	2.000
1.000	6.000	2.000
1.000	1.000	1.000

```
7 \begin{tabular}{c c c}
8 $C_1$ & $C_2$ & $C_3$ \\
9 \midrule
10 \input{pieces/A.tex}
11 \end{tabular}
```

Simple Problem

Given a linear system A and a resulting output b , find the input x which maps to b through A .

$$Ax = b \quad (1)$$

$$x = A^{-1}b \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3.000 & 5.000 & 2.000 \\ 1.000 & 6.000 & 2.000 \\ 1.000 & 1.000 & 1.000 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1.143 \\ -1.286 \\ 5.429 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.000 \\ 2.000 \\ 3.000 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3)$$

Latex Source for Linear System, Slide 6

```

33 \subsection{Simple Problem}
34 \begin{frame}
35 \label{slide/linear_system}
36 \frametitle{Simple Problem}
37 Given a linear system  $Ax$  and a resulting output
38  $b$ , find the input  $x$  which maps to  $b$ 
39 through  $A$ .
40 \begin{gather}
41 A x = b \\
42 x = A^{-1} b \quad [2em]
43 \text{\textit{\% Notice that A is now a matrix.}}
44 \begin{pmatrix} \input{pieces/A.tex} \end{pmatrix}
45 \begin{pmatrix} \input{pieces/x.tex} \end{pmatrix}
46 =
47 \begin{pmatrix} \input{pieces/b.tex} \end{pmatrix}
48 \end{gather}
49 \end{frame}

```

```

53 def simple_problem(outdir):
54     A = np.matrix([
55         [3, 5, 2],
56         [1, 6, 2],
57         [1, 1, 1],
58     ])
59     b = np.matrix([1,2,3]).T
60     x = np.linalg.solve(A, b)
61
62     pairs = [(A,"A"), (b,"b"), (x,"x")]
63     for v, name in pairs:
64         np.savetxt(
65             os.path.join(outdir, "{}.tex".format(name)),
66             v,
67             fmt="%5.3f",
68             delimiter=" & ",          # These two lines
69             newline=" \\\n",          # enable latex inputs.
70         )

```


1 Matrix Inputs

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Simple Problem Python Code

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Fourier Synthesis

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Python Solution

Fourier Synthesis

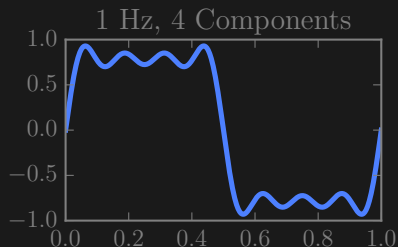
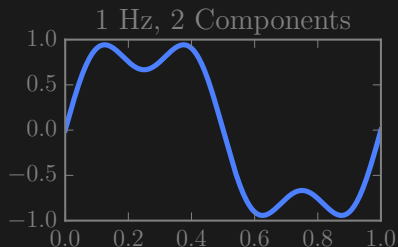
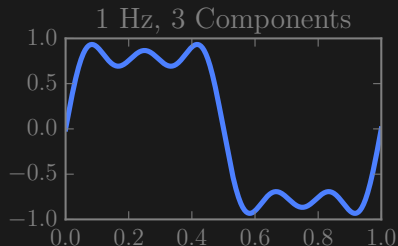
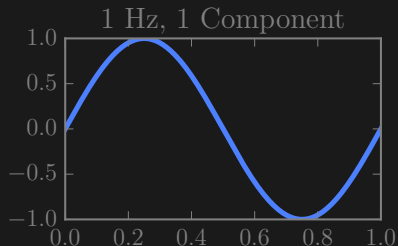
Given a freq and a set of components, find the sum of the harmonic sinusoids.

```
9 def fourier(freq, components, tlims=[0,1]):
10     """
11     freq is a number
12     components is a list of numbers
13     """
14     t = np.linspace(*tlims, num=1000)
15     y = 0*t
16     for n in components:
17         y += 1.0/n * np.sin(2*np.pi*(freq*n)*t)
18     return t, y
```

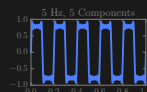
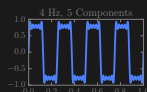
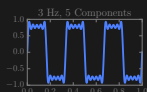
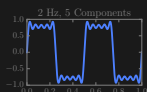
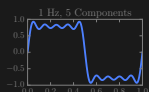
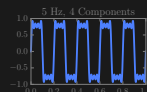
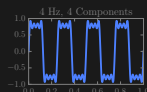
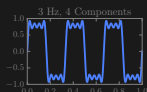
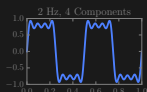
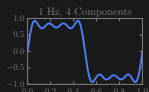
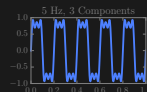
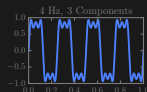
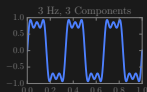
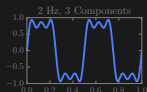
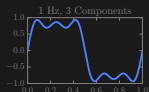
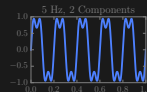
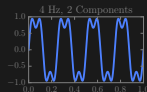
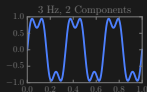
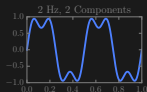
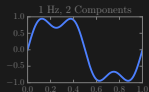
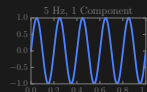
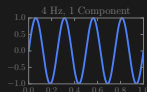
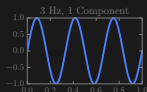
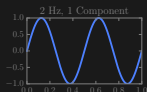
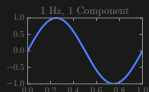
Synthesis of Rectangular Waves

```
22 def make_plots():
23     freqs = [1,2,3,4,5]
24     components = [1,3,5,7,9]
25     for freq, num in product(freqs, range(1,6)):
26         print(freq, num)
27
28     t, y = fourier(freq, components[:num])
29
30     fig = plt.figure(figsize=[3,2])
31     plt.plot(t, y, c=[.3,.5,1], lw=2.5)
32     plt.title("{} Hz, {} Component{}".format(
33         freq, num, "" if num == 1 else "s"))
34     plt.tight_layout()
35     plt.savefig("../img/fouriers/{_}_{_}.pdf".format(
36         freq, num))
37     plt.close()
```

Closeup of 1Hz Waves



Varying Frequency and Harmonics



Using the Grid

```
55 if __name__ == "__main__":
56     grid(
57         indir="../img/fouriers",
58         outfile="../tex/pieces/grid.tex",
59         C=5, # five columns, all images
60     )
61     grid(
62         indir="../img/fouriers",
63         outfile="../tex/pieces/closeup.tex",
64         N=4, # four images total
65         C=2, # across two columns
66     )
```

Writing the Grid

```
38 def grid(indir, outfile, C=5, N=None):
39     with open(outfile, "w") as fout:
40
41         # print the header
42         fout.write(template(header).format(cols=C))
43
44         # print something for each file
45         for f in sorted(os.listdir(indir))[:N]:
46             fout.write(template(texstring).format(
47                 name=os.path.join(indir,f),
48                 ))
49
50         # print the footer
51         fout.write(template(footer).format())
```

Pythong String Formatting

```
7 string1 = "hello {firstname} {lastname}".format(  
8     firstname="Ebrahim",  
9     lastname="Amiri",  
10 )  
11 string2 = "hello {{{firstname}}} {{{lastname}}}".format(  
12     firstname="Ittiphong",  
13     lastname="Leevongwat",  
14 )  
15 names = [(string1,"amiri"), (string2,"leev")]  
16 for s,n in names:  
17     outname = "../tex/pieces/{}.tex".format(n)  
18     with open(outname,"w") as fout:  
19         fout.write(s)
```

Notice the curly brace differences in string1 and string2. Output is at the top of the next slide. Compare against the standard printf function.

Results!

pieces/amiri.tex
pieces/leev.tex

hello Ebrahim Amiri
hello {Ittiphong} {Leevongwat}

this slide's source

```

59 \newcommand{\pageme}[1]{%
60   \begin{minipage}[t][1em]{\linewidth}
61     #1 \end{minipage}} % verbatim
62 \begin{frame}[fragile] % troubles...
63   \frametitle{Results!}
64   \begin{tabular}{r | m{0.7\linewidth}}
65     \verb|pieces/amiri.tex| & \pageme{%
66       \verbatiminput{pieces/amiri.tex}} \\
67     \verb|pieces/leev.tex| & \pageme{%
68       \verbatiminput{pieces/leev.tex}} \\
69     this slide's source &
70     \snippet{tex/template_results}
71   \end{tabular}
72 \end{frame}

```

That `template()` Function

Define the sequence `[=[var]=]` as an indication that we want to insert the python variable `var` into a latex string.


```

23 header = r"""\begin{multicols}{[=[cols]=]}"""
24 footer = r"""\end{multicols}"""
25 texstring = r""
26 \includegraphics[width=\linewidth]{[=[name]=]}
27 ""
28
29 def template(x):
30     y = x.replace("{", "{")
31     y = y.replace("}", "}")
32     y = y.replace("[=[", "{")
33     y = y.replace("]=]", "}")
34     return y

```

Templating Examples from UNOEF

University of New Orleans Engineering Forum 2015



Emir José Macari
University of New Orleans

Sixth Annual SSCET Speaker

m.uno-ef.org

University of New Orleans Engineering Forum 2015



Ittiphong Leevongwat
University of New Orleans

The Sixth Annual Southeast Symposium on Contemporary Engineering Topics, SSCET,
and the Third University of New Orleans Engineering Forum, UNOEF,
are proud to award **Ittiphong Leevongwat**
with **2** Hours of Ethics Training and **7** PDHs!

Perviz Ravatgoufard, Ph.D.
Energy Chair, UNO College of Engineering
September 11, 2015

Sixth Annual SSCET Organizing Committee

1 Matrix Inputs

Matrices and Tables

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Python Solution

Using Snippets

Sometimes, discussion revolves around code snippets. We would like to include these snippets using a simple command.

```
7 \subsection{Defining Latex Commands}
8 \begin{frame}
9 \frametitle{Using Snippets}
10 Sometimes, discussion revolves around code
11 snippets. We would like to include these
12 snippets using a simple command.
13 % We want a snippet here!
14 \snippet{tex/using_snippets}
15 % Did it work?!?
16 This slide shows the latex source code to
17 generate this slide. (Recursive logic...?)
18 \end{frame}
```

This slide shows the latex source code to generate this slide. (Recursive logic...?)

Snippet Command

```
72 % Define the snippet command
73 \newcommand{\snippet}[1]{\begin{small}%
74 \input{../code/snippets/#1}\end{small}}
75
76 % Redefine the snippet command to work better
77 % with beamer slides.
78 \let\oldsnippet\snippet
79 \renewcommand{\snippet}[1]{%
80 \begin{center}%
81 \begin{minipage}{.8\linewidth}%
82 \oldsnippet{#1}%
83 \end{minipage}%
84 \end{center}%
85 }
```

Pygmentize!

Pygments colors any source code with a variety of possible output formats.

```
pygmentize -f latex -o output.tex input.tex
```

```
pygmentize -f html -o output.html input.tex
```

The following is an example of calling the command line function from within python. Three optional arguments are specified.

```
151     call([
152         "pygmentize",
153         "-f", "tex",
154         "-P", "verboptions={}, {}, {}".format(
155             "numbers=left",
156             "numbersep=0.5em",
157             "firstnumber={}".format(i)),
158         "-o", os.path.join(snipdir, sname + ".tex"),
159         inname
160     ])
```


Typical Source Code with Snippet

We want to pull out the snippet of code surrounded by “%\$”, which we have defined to be the start and stop markers of **snippets**.

The code on the right is an excerpt from Slide 5, where we showed how to input a matrix from a file into a table.

```
\end{center}
```

The contents of `\verb|A.tex|` can be made into a table. `\\[1em]`

```
\begin{minipage}{.45\linewidth}
```

```
\centering
```

```
%%$ simple_table
```

```
\begin{tabular}{c c c}
```

```
$C_1$ & $C_2$ & $C_3$ \\
```

```
\midrule
```

```
\input{pieces/A.tex}
```

```
\end{tabular}
```

```
%%$
```

```
\end{minipage}
```

```
\begin{minipage}{.45\linewidth}
```

Define Patterns to Match

Each file is text. Process each file sequentially line by line.

Look for comments in the code that have a snippet name preceded by a specific pattern.

`;%$ snippet_name`

Different languages use different comment delimiters, so define a pattern for each language of interest.

```

10  exts = {
11      ".m" : "%$",
12      ".py" : "#$",
13      ".tex" : "%$",
14  }
```

(Python dictionary! The variable `exts[".m"]` contains the text `"%$"`.)

Identifying Snippets

```
97 def snipdef(pat, line):
98     """Look for snippet definitions on a line."""
99     if pat not in line:
100         return None
101     idx = line.index(pat)
102     # If the line starts with pat, then
103     # consider it to be a snippet.
104     if idx == 0:
105         # The snippet's name is everything
106         # to the right of pat on this line.
107         return line[idx+len(pat):].strip()
108     return None # pattern is in line but not snippet
```

Collect Lines for Each Snippet

```

120 name, ext = os.path.splitext(fname)
121 snippets = {} # dict of this file's snippets
122 with open(fname, "r") as fin:
123     sname = "" # sname will be the name of snippet
124     for i, line in enumerate(fin.readlines()):
125         if snipdef(pat, line) is not None:
126             sname = snipdef(pat, line)
127             if sname: # beginning of a snippet
128                 if not sname in snippets:
129                     # +1 because the code starts
130                     # on the line after the label.
131                     # Another +1 because enumerate
132                     # starts with i at 0.
133                     snippets[sname] = (i+2, [])
134             if sname and snipdef(pat, line) is None:
135                 snippets[sname][1].append(line)

```

Write Lines of Each Snippet

```
137  for sname in snippets:
138      i, lines = snippets[sname]
139      print " ", sname, i, "-", i+len(lines)-1
140
141      fname = sname + ext
142      inname = os.path.join(outdir, fname)
143
144      # put snippet in outdir subfolder
145      # labeled by extension
146      snipdir = os.path.join(outdir, ext[1:])
147      mkdir_p(snipdir)
148      with open(inname, "w") as fout:
149          fout.writelines(lines)
```

Call Pygmentize and Use Snippets

```
151     call([
152         "pygmentize",
153         "-f", "tex",
154         "-P", "verboptions={}, {}, {}".format(
155             "numbers=left",
156             "numbersep=0.5em",
157             "firstnumber={}".format(i)),
158         "-o", os.path.join(snipdir, sname + ".tex"),
159         inname
160     ])

104 % Here's this slide's source, an
105 % example of using snippets!
106 \begin{frame}
107 \frametitle{Call Pygmentize and Use Snippets}
108 \snippet{py/pygmentize}
109 \snippet{tex/snippet_example}
110 \end{frame}
```

Nothing Left? :D

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Python Solution

Parsing Logs

Parsing through source code to find keywords is similar to parsing through log files to find keywords.

Parse logs to generate tabular data in order to avoid needing to make layout decisions in advance.

Having the power to change
your mind is **valuable**.

Outline	What is...?	Neural Networks	Semi-Supervised Learning	Conclusions
○○○	○○○○○○○	○○○○○○○○○○	○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○	●○○○

Learning!

Accuracies

	nonplus	rectify	sigmoid	softplus	softsign
784,2,10	45.58	8.92	42.83	46.2	48.05
784,0,2,10	53.31	63.55	62.26	64.75	52.76
784,0,0,2,10	62.81	64.87	65.9	65.31	61.15
784,0,0,0,2,10	65.71	65.49	68.54	76.1	70.86
784,0,0,0,0,2,10	67.08	72.74	69.47	70.55	69.95
784,0,0,0,0,0,2,10	70.65	74.46	70.4	79.2	72.85
784,0,0,0,0,0,0,2,10	70.14	72.24	69.79	79.53	70.25
784,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,2,10	71.47	71.94	71.32	78.42	73.1

Highest Recorded Test-Data Accuracies
Each \circ represents a hidden layer of 500 neurons.

Discussion

How often do EE students/professors need to include source code? What about the **listings** package?

How severe is the penalty of making a mistake or having inconsistent documents due to copying and pasting code/figures/tables?

Reproducible Research!

Uses of Latex outside of papers/presentations?

Bonus! Check out those partially-highlighted outlines.

```
3 \section{Grids of Figures}
4 \begin{frame}
5 \tableofcontents[currentsection]
6 \end{frame}
```

Directory Listing of this Presentation

```

../tex
|-- 2015_10_17_advanced_latex.aux
|-- 2015_10_17_advanced_latex.log
|-- 2015_10_17_advanced_latex.nav
|-- 2015_10_17_advanced_latex.out
|-- 2015_10_17_advanced_latex.pdf
|-- 2015_10_17_advanced_latex.snm
|-- 2015_10_17_advanced_latex.synctex.gz
|-- 2015_10_17_advanced_latex.tex
|-- 2015_10_17_advanced_latex.toc
|-- 2015_10_17_advanced_latex.vrb
|-- color_info.tex
|-- front_matter.tex
'-- pieces
    |-- amiri.tex
    |-- A.tex
    |-- b.tex
    |-- closeup.tex
    |-- code.tex
    |-- fourier.tex
    |-- grid.tex
    |-- leev.tex
    |-- main.tex
    |-- matrix.tex
    |-- snippets.tex
    |-- tree.txt
    |-- verbatim_table_colored.tex
    |-- verbatim_table_excerpt.tex
    '-- x.tex
../code
|-- colorized
|   |-- py
|   |   |-- fourier.tex
|   |   |-- grid.tex
|   |   |-- make_pygments.tex
|   |   '--- matrix.tex
|-- fourier.py
|-- grid.py
|-- grid.pyc
|-- make_pygments.py
|-- matplotlibrc
|-- matrix.py
'-- snippets
    |-- py
    |   |-- collect_lines.tex
    |   |-- define_matches.tex
    |   |-- fourier.tex
    |   |-- grid.tex
    |   |-- make_plots.tex
    |   |-- pygmentize.tex
    |   |-- simple_problem.tex
    |   |-- snipdef.tex
    |   |-- string_formatting.tex
    |   |-- template.tex
    |   |-- using_grid.tex
    |   '--- write_snippets.tex
    '--- tex
        |-- beamer_snippets.tex
        |-- currentsection.tex
        |-- simple_problem.tex
        |-- simple_table.tex
        |-- snippet_example.tex
        |-- template_results.tex
        '--- using_snippets.tex
-- matrices
    |-- 0i.tex
    |-- 0.tex
    |-- 1i.tex
    |-- 1.tex
    |-- 2i.tex
    |-- 2.tex
    |-- 3i.tex
    |-- 3.tex
    |-- 4i.tex
    |-- 4.tex
    |-- summary0.tex
    |-- summary1.tex
    |-- summary2.tex
    |-- summary3.tex
    '--- summary4.tex
'-- Table_Only_2015_09_23_learning.pdf

8 directories, 100 files

```