

Demo document with computer code

HPL

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1 Data file

Suppose we have some data in a file. The final result of including this file with `@@@CODE mydat.txt` (which implies a code environment starting with `!bc dat`) looks like this:

#	A	B	C	D	E
	-0.5253	-0.9315	-0.3427	-0.1613	-0.8472
	-0.9740	-0.2558	-0.5622	-0.7635	-0.0914
	0.9216	0.7702	-0.4818	0.2155	0.2967

2 Complete program and terminal output

The following program (which breaks a page) reads the data in the file and performs analysis (typeset with `!bc pypro`):

```
1 import numpy as np
2
3 def readfile(filename):
4     """Read tabular data from file and return as numpy array."""
5     f = open(filename, 'r')
6     data = [] # list of rows in table
7     for line in f:
8         if line.startswith('#'):
9             continue # drop comment lines
10            numbers = [float(w) for w in line.split()]
11            data.append(numbers)
12            return np.array(data)
13
14 def analyze(data):
15     """Return statistical measures of an array data."""
16     return np.mean(data), \
```

```

    np.std(data), \
    np.corrcoef(data)
19
if __name__ == '__main__':
    data = readfile('mydat.txt')
22    # Treat each column as a variable
    m, s, c = analyze(data.transpose())
    print """
25    mean=%f
    st.dev=%f
    correlation matrix:
28    %s
    """ % (m, s, c)

```

The output becomes (typeset with !bc sys):

Terminal

```

Terminal> python fileread.py

mean=-0.006005
st.dev=0.583542
correlation matrix:
[[ 1.          0.0509676  0.52406366  0.20964645  0.1574504 ]
 [ 0.0509676   1.         -0.30920845 -0.12129049  0.7611538 ]
 [ 0.52406366 -0.30920845  1.          0.49355806 -0.42263817]
 [ 0.20964645 -0.12129049  0.49355806  1.          -0.38286589]
 [ 0.1574504   0.7611538  -0.42263817 -0.38286589  1.          ]]

```

3 Code snippet

Fortran 77 is also sometimes handy. Snippets in that language are typeset inside !bc fcod environments.

Fortran code box.

$$r_i = ca_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$

```
subroutine process(a, n, c, r)
C   This subroutine returns array r = c*a
integer n
real*8 a(n), c, r(n)
integer i
do i = 1,n
    r(i) = c*a(i)
end do
return
end
```