

1 Example of a texdoc document

1.1 Standard Features

1.1.1 Some simple Stata input and output

Here is a regression example using the obligatory `auto` dataset, using good physics

```
. clear
. sysuse auto
(1978 Automobile Data)
. // making the physics right
. gen gp100m = 100/mpg
. regress gp100m weight displacement gear_ratio foreign
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	74
				F(4, 69)	=	56.84
Model	91.7374232	4	22.9343558	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual	27.8388375	69	.403461414	R-squared	=	0.7672
				Adj R-squared	=	0.7537
Total	119.576261	73	1.63803097	Root MSE	=	.63519

gp100m	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
weight	.0014428	.000216	6.68	0.000	.0010118 .0018737
displacement	.0012388	.0021161	0.59	0.560	-.0029828 .0054603
gear_ratio	-.2037991	.3258603	-0.63	0.534	-.8538726 .4462744
foreign	.733736	.2301493	3.19	0.002	.2746007 1.192871
_cons	.8147969	1.239181	0.66	0.513	-1.657301 3.286895

1.1.2 Including a result in the body of a sentence.

This is useful for including results in sentences in a paper.

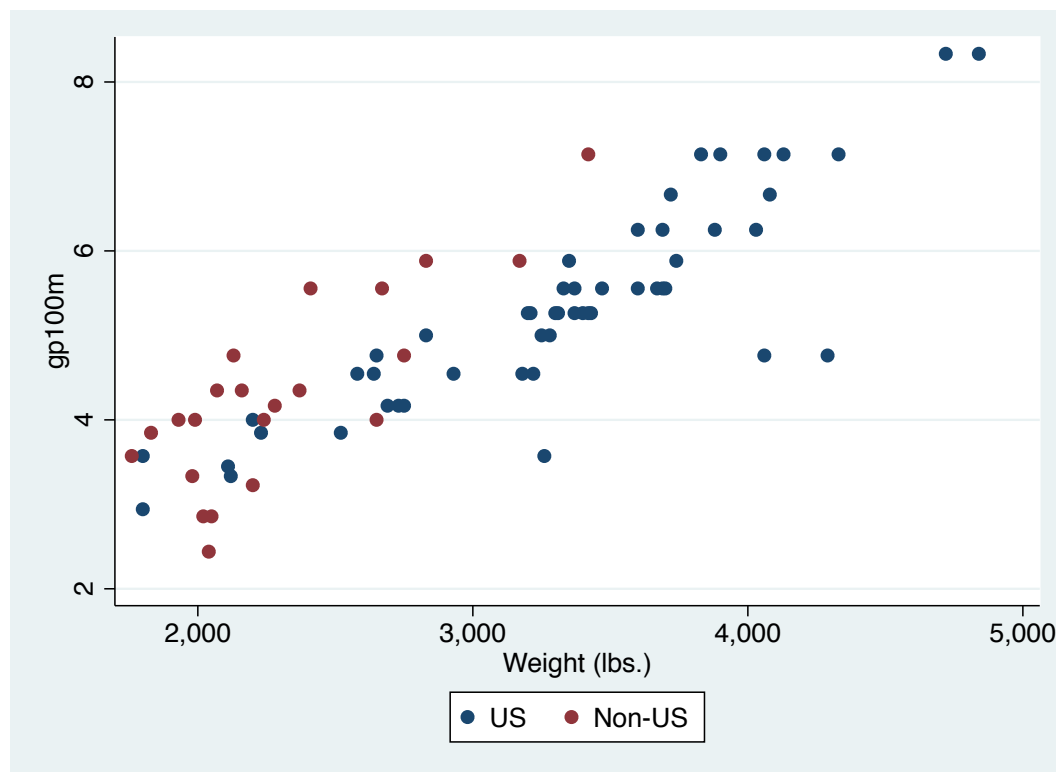
Sadly, `texdoc` cannot include inline results.

1.1.3 Including a graph

Here is an example scatterplot command:

```
. twoway (scatter gp100m weight if !foreign) ///
> (scatter gp100m weight if foreign), ///
> legend(order(1 "US" 2 "Non-US"))
```

Here is the graph, complete with \LaTeX caption and label for cross-referencing.



This works fine. Scaling also works pretty well.

1.1.4 Hiding commands and showing only results

It can be useful to hide commands and show just their output. Here, for example, is the output from a summarize command:

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
gp100m	74	5.01928	1.279856	2.439024	8.333333
weight	74	3019.459	777.1936	1760	4840
displacement	74	197.2973	91.83722	79	425
gear_ratio	74	3.014865	.4562871	2.19	3.89

Note that stripping commands is for an entire block of commands, so that if only some commands should be stripped, there must be multiple blocks of commands.

1.1.5 Splitting input and output.

`texdoc` cannot directly split input and output from Stata commands. This is typical for programs producing documents from standard Stata log files, because Stata itself mixes input and output in its log files.

It is possible to split output by running commands multiple time and sometimes showing the command, sometimes showing the output.

1.2 Some other features to check

1.2.1 Showing Mata code and output

Here is some Mata code from the Mata manual, split into pieces.

```
. mata
----- mata (type end to exit) -----
: X = (76, 53, 48 \ 53, 88, 46 \ 48, 46, 63)
: Xi = invsym(X)
: end
```

It is useful to see the output from checking that Xi is really the inverse of X.

```
. mata
----- mata (type end to exit) -----
: Xi*X
      1      2      3
1      1  -1.11022e-16 -1.11022e-16
2 -1.11022e-16      1      0
3      0      0      1
: end
```

Because of the all-or-nothing inclusion of commands in each of the code blocks, it is necessary to end each mata block before continuing.