

# Example of a MarkDoc document

## Standard Features

### 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)

. gen gp100m = 100/mpg

. regress gp100m weight displacement gear_ratio foreign
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	74
Model	91.7374232	4	22.9343558	F(4, 69)	=	56.84
Residual	27.8388375	69	.403461414	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				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

### Including a result in the body of a sentence.

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

Markdoc can use inline expansion. As an example, we can see that the coefficient for the foreign variable is 0.734. It is, however, a shortcoming that any paragraph including an inline result must all be in a `txt` command in the Stata portion of the file.

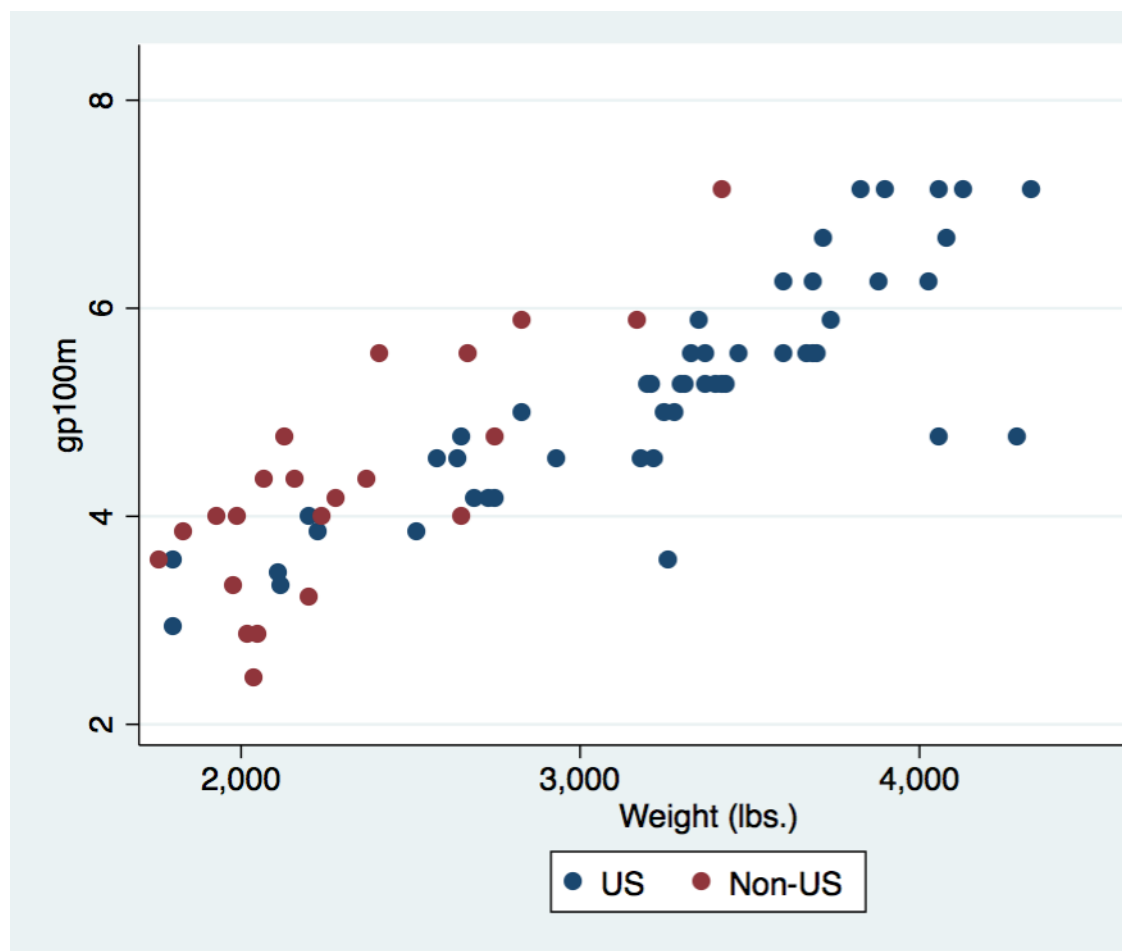
Note that the next paragraph can be written as a standard paragraph.

### 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.



An example scatterplot

### 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

Showing just commands works similarly.

Showing just commands or output is done line by line.

### Splitting input and output.

Markdown cannot directly split input and output from Stata commands. This is typical for programs producing documents directly from Stata log files, because Stata itself mixes input and output in its log files. It is possible to split output by running commands multiple times and sometimes showing the command, sometimes showing the output.

## Some other features to check

### Showing Mata code and output

Here is some Mata code. We don't want to see the output from the initial mata command, so we can hide it.

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

: Xi = invsym(X)
```

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

```

: Xi*X
      1      2      3
+-----+-----+
1 |      1  -1.11022e-16  -1.11022e-16
2 | -1.11022e-16      1      0
3 |      0      0      1
+-----+-----+

: end
-----
. quietly log close example_md

```