

Example

Example/Template of a **GAP** Package

4.3.2

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Chapter 1

The Example Package

This chapter describes the GAP package `Example`. As its name suggests it is an example of how to create a GAP package. It has little functionality except for being a package.

See Sections 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 for how to install, compile and load the `Example` package.

If you are interested in developing a GAP package, see (**Reference: Using and Developing GAP Packages**).

If you are viewing this with on-line help, type:

```
gap> ?Example package
```

to see the functions provided by the `Example` package.

1.1 The Main Functions

The following functions are available:

1.1.1 ListDirectory

▷ `ListDirectory([dir])` (function)

lists the files in directory `dir` (a string) or the current directory if called with no arguments.

1.1.2 FindFile

▷ `FindFile(directory_name, file_name)` (function)

searches for the file `file_name` in the directory tree rooted at `directory_name` and returns the absolute path names of all occurrences of this file as a list of strings.

1.1.3 LoadedPackages

▷ `LoadedPackages()` (function)

returns a list with the names of the packages that have been loaded so far. All this does is execute

```
Example
gap> RecNames( GAPInfo.PackagesLoaded );
```

You might like to check out some of the other information in the `GAPInfo` record (see **(Reference: GAPInfo)**).

1.1.4 Which

▷ `Which(prg)` (function)

returns the path of the program executed if `Exec(prg)`; is called, e.g.

```
Example
gap> Which("date");
"/bin/date"
gap> Exec("date");
Fri 28 Jan 2011 16:22:53 GMT
```

1.1.5 WhereIsPkgProgram

▷ `WhereIsPkgProgram(prg)` (function)

returns a list of paths of programs with name `prg` in the current packages loaded. Try:

```
Example
gap> WhereIsPkgProgram( "hello" );
```

1.1.6 HelloWorld

▷ `HelloWorld()` (function)

executes the C program `hello` provided by the `Example` package.

1.1.7 FruitCake

▷ `FruitCake` (global variable)

is a record with the bits and pieces needed to make a boiled fruit cake. Its fields satisfy the criteria for `Recipe` (1.1.8).

1.1.8 Recipe

▷ `Recipe(cake)` (operation)

displays the recipe for cooking `cake`, where `cake` is a record satisfying certain criteria explained here: its recognised fields are `name` (a string giving the type of cake or cooked item), `ovenTemp` (a string), `cookingTime` (a string), `ingredients` (a list of strings each containing an `_` which is used to line up the entries and is replaced by a blank), `method` (a list of steps, each of which is a string or list of strings), and `notes` (a list of strings). The global variable `FruitCake` (1.1.7) provides an example of such a string.

Chapter 2

Installing and Loading the Example Package

2.1 Unpacking the Example Package

If the Example package was obtained as a part of the GAP distribution from the “Download” section of the GAP website, you may proceed to Section 2.2. Alternatively, the Example package may be installed using a separate archive, for example, for an update or an installation in a non-default location (see (Reference: GAP Root Directories)).

Below we describe the installation procedure for the `.tar.gz` archive format. Installation using other archive formats is performed in a similar way.

To install the Example package, unpack the archive file, which should have a name of form `example-XXX.tar.gz` for some version number `XXX`, by typing

```
gzip -dc example-XXX.tar.gz | tar xpv
```

It may be unpacked in one of the following locations:

- in the `pkg` directory of your GAP 4 installation;
- or in a directory named `.gap/pkg` in your home directory (to be added to the GAP root directory unless GAP is started with `-r` option);
- or in a directory named `pkg` in another directory of your choice (e.g. in the directory `mygap` in your home directory).

In the latter case one must start GAP with the `-l` option, e.g. if your private `pkg` directory is a subdirectory of `mygap` in your home directory you might type:

```
gap -l ";myhomedir/mygap"
```

where `myhomedir` is the path to your home directory, which (since GAP 4.3) may be replaced by a tilde (the empty path before the semicolon is filled in by the default path of the GAP 4 home directory).

2.2 Compiling Binaries of the Example Package

After unpacking the archive, go to the newly created `example` directory and call `./configure` to use the default `../..` path to the GAP home directory or `./configure path` where `path` is the path to

the GAP home directory, if the package is being installed in a non-default location. So for example if you install the package in the `~/gap/pkg` directory and the GAP home directory is `~/gap4r5` then you have to call

```
./configure ../../../../gap4r5/
```

This will fetch the architecture type for which GAP has been compiled last and create a `Makefile`. Now simply call

```
make
```

to compile the binary and to install it in the appropriate place.

2.3 Loading the Example Package

To use the Example Package you have to request it explicitly. This is done by calling `LoadPackage` (**Reference: LoadPackage**):

```
gap> LoadPackage("example");
-----
Loading Example 4.3.2 (Example/Template of a GAP Package)
by Werner Nickel (http://www.mathematik.tu-darmstadt.de/~nickel),
  Greg Gamble (http://www.math.rwth-aachen.de/~Greg.Gamble), and
  Olexandr Konovalov (https://alex-konovalov.github.io/).
maintained by:
  Greg Gamble (http://www.math.rwth-aachen.de/~Greg.Gamble) and
  Olexandr Konovalov (https://alex-konovalov.github.io/).
Homepage: https://gap-packages.github.io/example
Report issues at https://github.com/gap-packages/example/issues
-----
true
```

If GAP cannot find a working binary, the call to `LoadPackage` will still succeed but a warning is issued informing that the `HelloWorld()` function will be unavailable.

If you want to load the Example package by default, you can put the `LoadPackage` command into your `gaprc` file (see Section **(Reference: The gap.ini and gaprc files)**).

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