



eolang: L^AT_EX Package for Formulas and Graphs of EO Programming Language and φ -calculus*

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NB! You must run T_EX processor with --shell-escape option and you must have [Perl](#) installed. This package doesn't work on Windows.

1 Introduction

This package helps you print formulas of φ -calculus, which is a formal foundation of [EO](#) programming language. The calculus was introduced by Bugayenko (2021) and later formalized by Kudasov et al. (2022). Here is how you render a simple expression:

```
a ↪ []
  ρ ↪ ξ.b,
  b ↪ [ c ↪ fn(56),
        φ ↪ hello(ξ),
        Δ ↪ 01-FE-C3 ],
  x ↪ [ α₀ ↪ ∅ ].
1 \documentclass{article}
2 \pagestyle{empty}
3 \usepackage{eolang}
4 \begin{document}
5 \begin{phiquation*}
6 a -> [
7   ^ !-> $.b,
8   b -> [ c -> |fn|(56),
9     @ -> |hello|($),
10    \Delta ..> 01-FE-C3 ]]], \\
11 x -> [ [ \alpha_0 -> ? ]].
12 \end{phiquation*}
13 \end{document}
```

`phiquation(env)` The environment `phiquation` lets you write a φ -calculus expressions using simple plain-text notation, where:

*The sources are in GitHub at [objectionary/eolang.sty](#)

- “@” maps to “ φ ” (`\varphi`),
- “~” maps to “ ρ ” (`\rho`),
- “\$” maps to “ ξ ” (`\xi`),
- “&” maps to “ σ ” (`\sigma`),
- “?” maps to “ \emptyset ” (`\varnothing`),
- “->” maps to “ \mapsto ” (`\mapsto`),
- “~>” maps to “ \rightsquigarrow ” (`\phiWave`),
- “!->” maps to “ \rightarrowtail ” (`\phiConst`),
- “..>” maps to “ \rightarrowtail ” (`\phiDotted`),
- “[[” maps to “[[” (`\llbracket`),
- “]]” maps to “[]” (`\rrbracket`),
- “|abc|” maps to “abc” (`\texttt{abc}`).

Also, a few symbols are supported for φ PU architecture:

- “-abc>” maps to “ $\xrightarrow{\text{ABC}}$ ” (`\xrightarrow{\text{ABC}}`),
- “:=” maps to “ \models ” (`\vDash`).

\phiiq The command `\phiiq` lets you inline a φ -calculus expressions using the same simple plain-text notation:

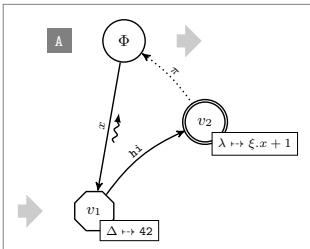
A simple object $x \mapsto [\varphi \mapsto y]$
is a decorator of the data object
 $y \mapsto [\Delta \mapsto 42]$.

```

1 \documentclass{article}
2 \pagestyle{empty}
3 \usepackage{eolang}
4 \begin{document}
5 A simple object
6 \phiiq{x -> [[@ -> y]]} \\
7 is a decorator of
8 the data object \\
9 \phiiq{y -> [[\Delta ..> 42]]}.
10 \end{document}

```

sodg (env.) The environment `sodg` allows you to draw a SODG graph:



```

1 \documentclass{article}
2 \pagestyle{empty}
3 \usepackage{eolang}
4 \begin{document}
5 \begin{sodg}
6 v0 \\ v0=> \\ v0!A
7 v1 xy:v0,-.8,2.8 data:42 \\ =>v1
8 v0->v1 a:x rho
9 v2 xy:v0,+1,+1 atom:\xi.x+1
10 v1->v2 a:|hi| bend:-15
11 v2->v0 pi bend:10
12 \end{sodg}
13 \end{document}

```

The content of the environment is parsed line by line. Markers in each line are separated by a single space. The first marker is either a unique name of a vertex, like “v1” in the example above, or an edge, like “v0->v1.” All other markers are either unary like “rho” or binary like “atom:\$\xi.x+1\$.” Binary markers have two parts, separated by colon.

The following markers are supported for a vertex:

- “data: [<box>]” makes it a data vertex with an optional attached “<box>” (the content of the box may only be numeric data),
- “atom: [<box>]” makes it an atom with an optional attached “<box>” (the content of the box is a math formula),
- “box:<txt>” attaches a “<box>” to it,
- “xy:<v>, <r>, <d>” places this vertex in a position relative to the vertex “<v>,” shifting it right by “<r>” and down by “<d>” centimetres.

The following markers are supported for an edge:

- “rho” places a backward snake arrow to the edge,
- “rrho” places a reverse rho,
- “bend:<angle>” bend it right by the amount of “<angle>,”
- “a:<txt>” attaches label “<txt>” to it,
- “pi” makes it dotted, with π label.

It is also possible to put transformation arrows to the graph, with the help of “v0=>v1” syntax. The arrow will be placed exactly between two vertices. You can also put an arrow from a vertex to the right, saying for example “v3=>”, or from the left to the vertex, by saying for example “=>v5.”

You can also put a marker at the left side of a vertex, using “v5!A” syntax, where “v5” is the vertex and “A” is the text in the marker. They are useful when you put a few graphs on a picture explaining how one graph is transformed to another one and so forth.

Be aware, unrecognized markers are simply ignored, without any error reporting.

`\eolang` There is also a no-argument command `\eolang` to help you print the name of EO `\phic` language. It understands anonymous mode of `acmart` and prints itself differently, to `\xmir` double-blind your paper. There is also `\phic` command to print the name of φ -calculus, also sensitive to anonymous mode. The macro `\xmir` prints “XMIR”.

In our research we use `XYZ`,
an experimental object-oriented
dataflow language, α -calculus,
as its formal foundation, and `XML`.
— its XML-based presentation.

```

1 \documentclass[anonymous]{acmart}
2 \thispagestyle{empty}
3 \usepackage{eolang}
4 \begin{document}
5 In our research we use \eolang{}, \\
6 an experimental object-oriented \\
7 dataflow language, \phic{}, \\
8 as its formal foundation, and \xmir{} \\
9 --- its XML-based presentation.
10 \end{document}
```

`\phiConst` A simple commands is defined to help you render an arrow for a constant attribute. It is recommended not to use it directly, but use `!->` instead. However, if you want to use `\phiConst`, wrap it in `\mathrel` for better display:

$$\llbracket x \mapsto y \rrbracket$$

```

1 | \documentclass{article}
2 | \pagestyle{empty}
3 | \usepackage{eolang}
4 | \begin{document}
5 | \phiiq{\[ x \mathrel{\phiConst} y \]}
6 | \end{document}
```

2 Package Options

`tmpdir` The default location of temp files is `_eolang`. You can change this using `tmpdir` option:

```
\usepackage[tmpdir=/tmp/foo]{eolang}
```

3 More Examples

The `phiquation` environment treats ends of line as signals to start new lines in the formula. If you don't want this to happen and want to parse the next line as the a continuation of the current line, you can use a single backslash as it's done here:

$$\frac{x \mapsto \llbracket \varphi \mapsto y \rrbracket \quad y \mapsto \llbracket z \mapsto 42 \rrbracket}{x.z \mapsto 42} R1$$

```

1 | \documentclass{article}
2 | \usepackage{amsmath}
3 | \usepackage{eolang}
4 | \pagestyle{empty}
5 | \begin{document}
6 | \begin{phiquation*}
7 | \dfrac \
8 | {x->[\[@->y]] \quad y->[[z->42]]} \
9 | {x.z -> 42} \
10 | \text{\sffamily R1}
11 | \end{phiquation*}
12 | \end{document}
```

This is how you can use `\dfrac` from `amsmath` for large inference rules, with the help of `\begin{split}` and `\end{split}`:

$$\frac{x \mapsto [\varphi \mapsto y, z \mapsto 42, \\ \alpha_0 \mapsto \emptyset, \alpha_1 \mapsto 42] \\}{x \mapsto [\varphi \mapsto y, z \mapsto \emptyset, f \rightsquigarrow \text{pi}(\\ \alpha_0 \mapsto [\psi \mapsto \text{hello}(12)], \\ \alpha_1 \mapsto 42)]} \text{R2.}$$

```

1 \documentclass{article}
2 \usepackage{amsmath}
3 \usepackage{eolang}
4 \pagestyle{empty}
5 \begin{document}
6 \begin{phiquation*}
7 \dfrac{\begin{array}{c} x \mapsto [\varphi \mapsto y, z \mapsto 42, \\ \alpha_0 \mapsto \emptyset, \alpha_1 \mapsto 42] \\ \end{array}}{x \mapsto [\varphi \mapsto y, z \mapsto \emptyset, f \rightsquigarrow \text{pi}(\\ \alpha_0 \mapsto [\psi \mapsto \text{hello}(12)], \\ \alpha_1 \mapsto 42)]} \text{R2.}}
8 \end{phiquation*}
9 \end{document}

```

The `phiquation` environment may be used together with [acmart](#):

$$x \mapsto [] \\ y \mapsto [] \\ z \mapsto \xi, f \mapsto \emptyset]], \\ \beta_1 \models [\psi \xrightarrow{\text{WAIT}} \emptyset].$$

```

1 \documentclass{acmart}
2 \usepackage{eolang}
3 \thispagestyle{empty}
4 \begin{document}
5 \begin{phiquation*}
6 x \rightarrow [[
7   y \rightarrow [
8     z \rightarrow $, f ..> ? ]]], \\
9 \beta_1 := [ \psi -\text{wait}> ? ]. \\
10 \end{phiquation*}
11 \end{document}

```

The `phiquation` environment will automatically align formulas by the first arrow, if there are only left-aligned formulas:

$$x(\pi) \mapsto [\lambda \mapsto f_1], \\ x(a, b, c) \mapsto [\alpha_0 \mapsto \emptyset, \varphi \mapsto \text{hello}(\xi)], \\ \Delta = 43-09.$$

```

1 \documentclass{acmart}
2 \usepackage{eolang}
3 \thispagestyle{empty}
4 \begin{document}
5 \begin{phiquation*}
6 x(\pi) \rightarrow [\lambda \mapsto f_1], \\
7 x(a,b,c) \rightarrow [\alpha_0 \mapsto \emptyset, \varphi \mapsto \text{hello}(\xi)], \\
8 \Delta = 43-09.
10 \end{phiquation*}
11 \end{document}

```

Inside `phiquation` environment you can use labels too (just put `\label` after the formula):

$x \mapsto [\Delta \mapsto 42]. \quad (1)$

Eq. 1 is easy to read.

```

1 \documentclass{article}
2 \usepackage{eolang}
3 \usepackage[paperwidth=2in]{geometry}
4 \pagestyle{empty}
5 \begin{document}
6 \begin{phiquation}
7 x -> [[\Delta -> 42]]. \label{eq:A}
8 \end{phiquation}
9 Eq. \ref{eq:A} is easy to read.
10 \end{document}
```

4 Implementation

First, we include a few packages. We need `stmaryrd` for `\llbracket` and `\rrbracket` commands:

```
1 \RequirePackage{stmaryrd}
```

We need `amsmath` for `equation*` environment:

```
2 \RequirePackage{amsmath}
```

We need `amssymb` for `\varnothing` command. We disable `\Bbbk` because it may conflict with some packages from `acmart`:

```
3 \let\Bbbk\relax\RequirePackage{amssymb}
```

We need `fancyvrb` for `\VerbatimEnvironment` command:

```
4 \RequirePackage{fancyvrb}
```

We need `iexec` for executing Perl scripts:

```
5 \RequirePackage{iexec}
```

Then, we process package options:

```

6 \RequirePackage{pgfopts}
7 \RequirePackage{ifluatex}
8 \RequirePackage{ifxetex}
9 \pgfkeys{
10   /eolang/.cd,
11   tmpdir/.store in=\eolang@tmpdir,
12   tmpdir/.default=_eolang\ifxetex-xe\else\ifluatex-lua\fi\fi,
13   tmpdir
14 }
15 \ProcessPgfOptions{/eolang}
```

Then, we make a directory where all temporary files will be kept:

```
16 \iexec[null]{mkdir -p "\eolang@\tmpdir/\jobname"}%
```

`\eolang@lineno` Then, we define an internal counter to protect line number from changing:

```
17 \makeatletter\newcounter{eolang@lineno}\makeatother
```

`\eolang@mdfive` Then, we define a command for MD5 hash calculating of a file:

```

18 \RequirePackage{pdftexcmds}
19 \makeatletter
20 \newcommand{\eolang@mdfive}[1]{\pdf@filemdfivesum{#1}}
21 \makeatother
```

`eolang-phi.pl` Then, we create a Perl script for phiuation processing using VerbatimOut from [fancyvrb](#):

```

22 \makeatletter
23 \begin{VerbatimOut}{\eolang@tmpdir/eolang-phi.pl}
24 $env = $ARGV[0];
25 open(my $fh, '<', $ARGV[1]);
26 my $tex; { local $/; $tex = <$fh>; }
27 print '% This file is auto-generated', "\n";
28 print '% There are ', length($tex),
29   ' chars in the input: ', $ARGV[1], "\n";
30 print '% ---', "\n";
31 if (index($tex, "\t") > 0) {
32   print "TABS are prohibited!";
33   exit 1;
34 }
35 my @lines = split (/\\n/g, $tex);
36 foreach my $t (@lines) {
37   print '% ', $t, "\n";
38 }
39 print '% ---', "\n";
40 if ($env eq 'phiq') {
41   print '$';
42 } else {
43   print '\begin{', $env, '}\\begin{split}';
44 }
45 $tex =~ s/^\\s+|\\s+//g;
46 if ($env ne 'phiq') {
47   $tex =~ s/\\s+\\n\\s*/\\n/g;
48   $tex =~ s/\\\\\\n/\\n\\n/g;
49 }
50 $tex =~ s/(\\s,>\\()([0-9A-F][0-9A-F-]*)/\\1\\2/g;
51 $tex =~ s/\\?//\\varnothing{}//g;
52 $tex =~ s/@//\\varphi{}//g;
53 $tex =~ s/&/\\sigma{}//g;
54 $tex =~ s/\\^//\\rho{}//g;
55 $tex =~ s/\\$/\\xi{}//g;
56 $tex =~ s/-([a-z]+)>/\\mathrel{\\xrightarrow{\\text{\\sffamily\\scshape \\1}}}/g;
57 $tex =~ s/!-/\\mathrel{\\phiConst}/g;
58 $tex =~ s/->/\\mathrel{\\mapsto}/g;
59 $tex =~ s/^->/\\mathrel{\\phiWave}/g;
60 $tex =~ s/:=/\\mathrel{\\vDash}/g;
61 $tex =~ s/..->/\\mathrel{\\phiDotted}/g;
62 $tex =~ s/\\|([\\^\\|]+)\\|/\\textnormal{\\texttt{\\1}}{}//g;
63 $tex =~ s/\\[[\\/]\\llbracket\\mathrel{}\\rrbracket/g;
64 $tex =~ s/\\]\\]/\\mathrel{}\\rrbracket{}//g;
65 if ($env ne 'phiq') {
66   $tex =~ s/\\begin{split}\\n\\begin{split}{}//g;
67   $tex =~ s/\\n\\s*\\end{split}\\n\\end{split}{}//g;
68   $tex =~ s/\\n\\n/\\\\\\&/g;
69   $tex =~ s/\\n\\\\[-4pt]{}//g;
70   $tex =~ s/([\\^\\s])\\s{2}(\\^\\s)/\\1 \\2/g;
71   $tex =~ s/\\s{2}/ \\quad{}//g;
72   my @leads = $tex =~ /\\quad{}\\s/g;
73   my @eols = $tex =~ /\\s/g;

```

```

74 $tex = '&' . $tex;
75 if (0+@leads == 0+@eols && 0+@eols > 0) {
76     $tex =~ s/&([^\s]+)\s/\1&/g;
77 }
78 }
79 print $tex;
80 if ($env eq 'phiq') {
81     print '$';
82 } else {
83     print '\end{split}\end{' , $env, '}';
84 }
85 print '\endinput', "\n";
86 \end{VerbatimOut}
87 \message{eolang: File with Perl script
88   '\eolang@tmpdir/eolang-phi.pl' saved^{J}%
89 \iexec[trace,null]{perl -pi -e 's/(\\\\[a-zA-Z])\\s+/\\1/g'
90   "\eolang@tmpdir/eolang-phi.pl"}
91 \makeatother

```

\phiquation Then, we define `\phiquation` and `\phiquation*` environments through a supplementary `\eolang@process` command:

```

92 \makeatletter\newcommand{\eolang@process}[1]{
93     \def\hash{\eolang@mdfive
94         {\eolang@tmpdir/\jobname/phiuation.tex}}%
95     \iexec[null]{cp "\eolang@tmpdir/\jobname/phiuation.tex"
96         "\eolang@tmpdir/\jobname/\hash.tex"}%
97     \iexec[trace,stdout=\eolang@tmpdir/\jobname/\hash-post.tex]{
98         perl "\eolang@tmpdir/eolang-phi.pl"
99         '#1'
100         "\eolang@tmpdir/\jobname/\hash.tex"}%
101     \setcounter{FancyVerbLine}{\value{\eolang@lineno}}%
102 }
103 \newenvironment{phiuation}*%
104 {\VerbatimEnvironment}%
105 \setcounter{\eolang@lineno}{\value{FancyVerbLine}}%
106 \begin{VerbatimOut}
107   {\eolang@tmpdir/\jobname/phiuation.tex}%
108 \end{VerbatimOut}\eolang@process{equation*}%
109 \newenvironment{phiuation}%
110 {\VerbatimEnvironment}%
111 \setcounter{\eolang@lineno}{\value{FancyVerbLine}}%
112 \begin{VerbatimOut}
113   {\eolang@tmpdir/\jobname/phiuation.tex}%
114 \end{VerbatimOut}\eolang@process{equation}%
115 \makeatother

```

\phiq Then, we define `\phiq` command:

```

116 \makeatletter\newcommand{\phiq}[1]{%
117     \iexec[trace,quiet,stdout=\eolang@tmpdir/\jobname/phiq.tex]{
118         /bin/echo '\detokenize{\#1}'}%
119     \def\hash{\eolang@mdfive
120         {\eolang@tmpdir/\jobname/phiq.tex}}%
121     \iexec[null]{cp "\eolang@tmpdir/\jobname/phiq.tex"
122         "\eolang@tmpdir/\jobname/\hash.tex"}%

```

```

123 \iexec[trace,stdout=\eolang@tmpdir/\jobname/\hash-post.tex]{
124   perl \eolang@tmpdir/eolang-phi.pl 'phiq'
125   "\eolang@tmpdir/\jobname/\hash.tex"}%
126 }\makeatother

```

`eolang-sodg.pl` Then, we create a Perl script for `sodg` graphs processing using `VerbatimOut` from [fancyvrb](#):

```

127 \makeatletter
128 \begin{VerbatimOut}{\eolang@tmpdir/eolang-sodg.pl}
129 sub num {
130   my ($i) = @_;
131   $i =~ s/(^|-)\.\./10./g;
132   return $i;
133 }
134 sub fmt {
135   my ($tex) = @_;
136   $tex =~ s/\\|([^\|]+)\\|/\\textnormal{\\texttt{$1}}/g;
137   return $tex;
138 }
139 open(my $fh, '<', $ARGV[0]);
140 my $tex; { local $/; $tex = <$fh>; }
141 print '% This file is auto-generated', "\n";
142 print '% There are ', length($tex),
143   ' chars in the input: ', $ARGV[0], "\n";
144 print '% ---', "\n";
145 if (index($tex, "\t") > 0) {
146   print "TABS are prohibited!";
147   exit 1;
148 }
149 foreach my $t (split (/\\n/g, $tex)) {
150   print '% ', $t, "\n";
151 }
152 print '% ---', "\n";
153 $tex =~ s/^\\s+|\\s+$/g;
154 $tex =~ s/\\\\\\n/g;
155 $tex =~ s/(\\\\[a-zA-Z]+) +/\\1/g;
156 $tex =~ s/\\n\\s+/\\n/g;
157 my @cmds = split (/\\n/g, $tex);
158 print '\\begin{picture}', "\n";
159 foreach my $c (@cmds) {
160   my ($head, $tail) = split (/ /, $c, 2);
161   my %opts = {};
162   foreach my $p (split (/ /, $tail)) {
163     my ($q, $t) = split (/:/, $p);
164     $opts{$q} = $t;
165   }
166   if (index($head, '->') >= 0) {
167     print '\\draw[';
168     if (exists $opts{'pi'}) {
169       print ',phi-pi';
170     if (not exists $opts{'a'}) {
171       $opts{'a'} = '\pi';
172     }
173   }

```

```

174     print ']';
175     my ($from, $to) = split (/->/, $head);
176     print ' (, $from, ') ';
177     if (exists $opts{'bend'}) {
178         print 'edge [bend right=', num($opts{'bend'}), ']';
179     } else {
180         print '--';
181     }
182     if (exists $opts{'rho'} or exists $opts{'rrho'}) {
183         print ' pic[sloped,phi-rho]{parallel arrow={';
184         print '-' if not exists $opts{'rrho'};
185         print '0.3,-0.15}}';
186     }
187     if (exists $opts{'a'}) {
188         my $a = $opts{'a'};
189         if (index($a, '$') == -1) {
190             $a = '$' . fmt($a) . '$';
191         } else {
192             $a = fmt($a);
193         }
194         print ' node [phi-attr] {, $a, }';
195     }
196     print ' (, $to, ')';
197 } elsif (index($head, '>=') >= 0) {
198     my ($from, $to) = split (/=>/, $head);
199     if ($from eq '') {
200         print '\node [phi-arrow, left=.6cm of ' .
201             $to . ']';
202     } elsif ($to eq '') {
203         print '\node [phi-arrow, right=.6cm of ' .
204             $from . ']';
205     } else {
206         print '\node [phi-arrow] at ($(' .
207             $from . ')!0.5!( ' . $to . ')$)';
208     }
209     print '{}';
210 } elsif (index($head, '!') >= 0) {
211     my ($v, $marker) = split (/!/, $head);
212     print '\node [phi-marker, left=.6cm of ' .
213             $v . ']{' . fmt($marker) . '}';
214 } else {
215     print '\node[';
216     if (exists $opts{'xy'}) {
217         my ($v, $right, $down) = split (/,/, $opts{'xy'});
218         my $loc = '';
219         if ($down > 0) {
220             $loc = 'below ';
221         } elsif ($down < 0) {
222             $loc = 'above ';
223         }
224         if ($right > 0) {
225             $loc = $loc . 'right';
226         } elsif ($right < 0) {
227             $loc = $loc . 'left';

```

```

228     }
229     print ',' . $loc . '=';
230     print abs(num($down)) . 'cm and ' .
231         abs(num($right)) . 'cm of ' . $v;
232 }
233 if (exists $opts{'data'}) {
234     print ',phi-data';
235     if (not $opts{'data'} eq '') {
236         my $d = $opts{'data'};
237         if (index($d, '|') == -1) {
238             $d = '$\Delta\phi Dotted{text}' .
239                 '\textnormal{\texttt{' . fmt($d) . '}}$';
240         } else {
241             $d = fmt($d);
242         }
243         $opts{'box'} = $d;
244     }
245 } elsif (exists $opts{'atom'}) {
246     print ',phi-atom';
247     if (not $opts{'atom'} eq '') {
248         my $a = $opts{'atom'};
249         if (index($a, '$') == -1) {
250             $a = '$\lambda\phi Dotted{}' . fmt($a) . '$';
251         } else {
252             $a = fmt($a);
253         }
254         $opts{'box'} = $a;
255     }
256 } else {
257     print ',phi-object';
258 }
259 print ']';
260 print '(' , $head, ')';
261 print '$';
262 if (index($head, 'v0') == 0) {
263     print '\Phi';
264 } else {
265     $name = $head;
266     $name =~ s/^v/v_/g;
267     $name =~ s/[^\w]///g;
268     print $name;
269 }
270 print '$';
271 if (exists $opts{'box'}) {
272     print ' node[phi-box] at (' ;
273     print $head, '.south east) {';
274     print $opts{'box'}, '}';
275 }
276 }
277 print ";\\n";
278 }
279 print '\\end{phicture}', "\\n", '\\endinput';
280 \\end{VerbatimOut}
281 \\message{eolang: File with Perl script

```

```

282   '\eolang@tmpdir/eolang-sodg.pl' saved^^J}%
283 \iexec[trace,null]{perl -pi -e 's/(\\\\[a-zA-Z])\\s+/\\1/g'
284   "\eolang@tmpdir/eolang-sodg.pl"}
285 \makeatother

```

FancyVerbLine Then, we reset the counter for [fancyvrb](#), so that it starts counting lines from zero when the document starts rendering:

```
286 \setcounter{FancyVerbLine}{0}
```

tikz Then, we include tikz package and its libraries:

```

287 \RequirePackage{tikz}
288 \usetikzlibrary{arrows}
289 \usetikzlibrary{shapes}
290 \usetikzlibrary{decorations}
291 \usetikzlibrary{decorations.pathmorphing}
292 \usetikzlibrary{intersections}
293 \usetikzlibrary{positioning}
294 \usetikzlibrary{calc}
295 \usetikzlibrary{shapes.arrows}

```

phicture Then, we define internal environment phicture:

```

296 \newenvironment{phicture}%
297 { \noindent \begin{tikzpicture}[
298   ->,>=stealth',node distance=0,thick,
299   pics/parallel arrow/.style={%
300     code={\draw[-latex,phi-rho] (#1) -- (-##1);}}]}%
301 { \end{tikzpicture} }
302 \tikzstyle{phi-arrow} = [fill=white!80!black, single arrow,
303   minimum height=0.5cm, minimum width=0.5cm,
304   single arrow head extend=2mm]
305 \tikzstyle{phi-marker} = [inner sep=0pt, minimum height=1.4em,
306   minimum width=1.4em, font={\small\color{white}\ttfamily},
307   fill=gray]
308 \tikzstyle{phi-thing} = [thick,inner sep=0pt,minimum height=2.4em,
309   draw,font={\small}]
310 \tikzstyle{phi-object} = [phi-thing,circle]
311 \tikzstyle{phi-data} = [phi-thing,regular polygon,
312   regular polygon sides=8]
313 \tikzstyle{phi-empty} = [phi-object]
314 \tikzstyle{phi-rho} = [draw,decorate,decoration={%
315   snake,amplitude=.4mm,segment length=2mm,post length=1mm}]
316 \tikzstyle{phi-pi} = [draw,dotted]
317 \tikzstyle{phi-atom} = [phi-object,double]
318 \tikzstyle{phi-box} = [xshift=-5pt,yshift=3pt,draw,fill=white,
319   rectangle,thin,minimum width=1.2em,anchor=north west,
320   font={\scriptsize}]
321 \tikzstyle{phi-attr} = [midway,sloped,inner sep=0pt,
322   above=2pt,sloped/.append style={transform shape},
323   font={\scriptsize},color=black]

```

sodg Then, create a new environment sodg, as suggested [here](#):

```

324 \makeatletter\newenvironment{sodg}%
325 {\VerbatimEnvironment%
326 \setcounter{eolang@lineno}{\value{FancyVerbLine}}}

```

```

327 \begin{VerbatimOut}
328   {\eolang@tmpdir/\jobname/sodg.tex}}
329 \end{VerbatimOut}%
330 \def\hash{\eolang@mdfive
331   {\eolang@tmpdir/\jobname/sodg.tex}}%
332 \iexec[null]{cp "\eolang@tmpdir/\jobname/sodg.tex"
333   "\eolang@tmpdir/\jobname/\hash.tex"}%
334 \iexec[trace,stdout=\eolang@tmpdir/\jobname/\hash-post.tex]{
335   perl "\eolang@tmpdir/eolang-sodg.pl"
336   "\eolang@tmpdir/\jobname/\hash.tex"}%
337 \setcounter{FancyVerbLine}{\value{eolang@lineno}}%
338 }\makeatother

```

\eolang Then, we define a simple supplementary command to help you print EO, the name of our language.

```

339 \newcommand{\eolang}{%
340   \ifdefined\anon%
341     \anon[XYZ]{{\sffamily EO}}%
342   \else%
343     {\sffamily EO}%
344   \fi%
345 }

```

\phic Then, we define a simple supplementary command to help you print φ -calculus, the name of our formal apparatus.

```

346 \RequirePackage{hyperref}
347 \newcommand{\phic}{%
348   \ifdefined\anon%
349     \anon[\texorpdfstring{$\alpha$}{a}-calculus]
350       {\texorpdfstring{$\varphi$}{phi}-calculus}%
351   \else%
352     \texorpdfstring{$\varphi$}{phi}-calculus%
353   \fi%
354 }

```

\xmir Then, we define a simple supplementary command to help you print XMIR, the name of our XML-based format of program representation.

```

355 \newcommand{\xmir}{%
356   \ifdefined\anon%
357     \anon[XML']{XMIR}%
358   \else%
359     XMIR%
360   \fi%
361 }

```

\phiConst Then, we define a command to render an arrow for a constant attribute, as suggested [here](#):

```

362 \newcommand{\phiConst}{%
363   \mathrel{\hspace{.15em}}\%
364   \mapstochar\mathrel{\hspace{-.15em}}}\mapsto

```

\phiWave Then, we define a command to render an arrow for a multi-layer attribute, as suggested [here](#):

```

365 \newcommand{\phiWave}{%
366   \mapstochar\mathrel{\mskip{0.45mu}}\leadsto}

```

\phiDotted Then, we define a command to render an arrow for a special attribute, as suggested [here](#):

```

367 \RequirePackage{trimclip}
368 \RequirePackage{amsfonts}
369 \makeatletter
370 \newcommand{\phiDotted}{%
371   \mapstochar\mathrel{\mathpalette\phiDotted@\relax}}
372 \newcommand{\phiDotted@}[2]{%
373   \begingroup
374   \settowidth{\dimen\z@}{$\mathrel{\rightarrow}$}%
375   \settoheight{\dimen\tw@}{$\mathrel{\rightarrow}$}%
376   \sbox\z@{%
377     \makebox[\dimen\z@][s]{%
378       \clipbox{0 0 {0.4\width} 0}%
379       {\resizebox{\dimen\z@}{\height}%
380        {$\mathrel{\dashrightarrow}$}}%
381       \hss%
382       \clipbox[{0.69\width} {-0.1\height} 0
383                  {-\height}]{\mathrel{\rightarrow}}%
384     }%
385   }%
386   \ht\z@=\dimen\tw@ \dp\z@=\z@%
387   \box\z@%
388 \endgroup}\makeatother

```

References

- Bugayenko, Yegor (2021). *EOLANG and φ -calculus*. arXiv: [2111.13384 \[cs.PL\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/2111.13384).
- Kudasov, Nikolai et al. (2022). *φ -calculus: a purely object-oriented calculus of decorated objects*. arXiv: [2204.07454 \[cs.PL\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/2204.07454).

Change History

0.0.1		
General: First draft.	6	
0.0.2		
sodg: The environment <code>phigure</code> renamed to <code>sodg</code> for the sake of better semantic. The graph in the picture is solely a SODG graph, that's why the name <code>sodg</code> is better. 12		
<code>eolang-phi.pl</code> : New symbol added for basket slots	7	
Parsing of symbols “@,” “^,” and “&” enabled (<code>\varphi</code> , <code>\rho</code> , and <code>\sigma</code>)	7	
The symbols “[” and ”]” replaced with “[[” and ”]]” for abstract object brackets, because they conflicted with normal square brackets	7	
<code>eolang-sodg.pl</code> : The Perl file now has a fixed name, which doesn't depend on the name of the TeX job. This file may be shared among jobs, no need to make it uniquely named. 9		
<code>\phiq</code> : Parsing of additional symbols enabled.	8	
0.1.0		
General: Parsing of package options introduced.	6	
<code>\eolang</code> : New command <code>\eolang</code> added to print the name of the language in both normal and anonymous mode of <code>acmart</code>	13	
<code>\eolang@mdfive</code> : New supplementary command added to calculate MD5 sum of a file.	6	
<code>eolang-phi.pl</code> : A new Perl script “ <code>eolang-phi.pl</code> ” added for parsing of phi expressions.	7	
<code>eolang-sodg.pl</code> : There are two Perl		
0.2.0		
scripts now: one for <code>phiuation</code> , another one for <code>sodg</code>	9	
<code>\phic</code> : New command <code>\phic</code> prints the name of φ -calculus in both normal and anonymous mode of <code>acmart</code>	13	
<code>\phiConst</code> : New command <code>\phiConst</code> added to denote a link to a constant attribute.	13	
<code>\phiDotted</code> : New command <code>\phiDotted</code> added to denote a link to a special attribute.	14	
0.3.0		
<code>eolang-phi.pl</code> : Numbers automatically render as <code>\texttt{}</code> . No need to use vertical bars around them anymore.	7	
<code>eolang-sodg.pl</code> : The content of atom and data boxes is parsed automatically as formulas and numbers, respectively.	9	
<code>\xmir</code> : New command <code>\xmir</code> prints XMIR in both normal and anonymous mode of <code>acmart</code>	13	
0.4.0		
<code>\eolang@lineno</code> : New counter for protecting lineno.	6	
<code>eolang-phi.pl</code> : New arrow added, that looks like <code>\leadsto</code>	7	
<code>\phiWave</code> : New command <code>\phiWave</code> added to denote a link to a multi-layer attribute.	13	
<code>eolang-sodg.pl</code> : Labels on the edges are automatically printed as math formulas. Also, boxes are prefixed with <code>\Delta</code> and <code>\lambda</code> commands.	9	
Relative positioning of vertices fixed. 9		

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Numbers written in italic refer to the page where the corresponding entry is described; numbers underlined refer to the code line of the definition; numbers in roman refer to the code lines where the entry is used.

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