# eolang: LaTeX Package for Formulas and Graphs of EO Programming Language and $\varphi$-calculus*

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**NB!** You must run TeX 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 $\varphi$-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:

$$
\begin{array}{l}
\texttt{app} \mapsto [\![ \\
\quad \rho \mapsto \xi.b.\rho^2, \alpha_0 | t \rightsquigarrow \texttt{TRUE}, \\
\quad b \mapsto [\![ \alpha_* \mapsto \texttt{fn}(56), \\
\qquad \varphi \mapsto \Phi.\texttt{hello.bye}(\xi), \\
\qquad \Delta \mapsto \texttt{01} - FE - C3 \, ]\!] \, ]\!], \\
x \mapsto [\![ \lambda \mapsto \varnothing \, ]\!].
\end{array}
$$

```
\documentclass{article}
\pagestyle{empty}
\usepackage{eolang}
\begin{document}
\begin{phiquation*}
app -> [[ % it's abstract!
  ^ !-> $.b.^{^2}, 0/t~> TRUE,
  b -> [[ *-> fn(56),
    @ -> Q.hello.bye($),
    D> 01-FE-C3 ]]]],\\
x -> [[ \lambda ..> ? ]].
\end{phiquation*}
\end{document}
```

`phiquation` (*env.*) The environment `phiquation` lets you write a $\varphi$-calculus expressions using simple plain-text notation, where:

*The sources are in GitHub at objectionary/eolang.sty

- "`@`" maps to "$\varphi$" (`\varphi`),
- "`^`" maps to "$\rho$" (`\rho`),
- "`$`" maps to "$\xi$" (`\xi`),
- "`&`" maps to "$\sigma$" (`\sigma`),
- "`?`" maps to "$\varnothing$" (`\varnothing`),
- "`Q`" maps to "$\Phi$" (`\Phi`),
- "`->`" maps to "$\mapsto$" (`\mapsto`),
- "`~>`" maps to "$\rightsquigarrow$" (`\phiWave`),
- "`!->`" maps to "$\Mapsto$" (`\phiConst`),
- "`..>`" maps to "$\dashrightarrow$" (`\phiDotted`),
- "`D>`" maps to "$\Delta \dashrightarrow$" (`\Delta ..>`),
- "`L>`" maps to "$\lambda \dashrightarrow$" (`\lambda ..>`),
- "`[[`" maps to "$[\![$" (`\llbracket`),
- "`]]`" maps to "$]\!]$" (`\rrbracket`),
- "`|abc|`" maps to "`abc`" (`\texttt{abc}`).

Also, a few symbols are supported for $\varphi$PU architecture:

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

Before any arrow you can put a number, which will be rendered as `\alpha` with an index, for example `\phiq{0->x}` will render "$\alpha_0 \mapsto x$". Instead of a number you can use asterix too.

You can append a slash and a title to the number of an attribute, such as `0/g->x`. this will render as $\alpha_0|g \mapsto x$. You can use fixed-width words too, for example `\phiq{0/|f|->x}` will render as "$\alpha_0|\texttt{f} \mapsto x$". It's also possible to use an asterix instead of a number, such that `\phiq{*/g->x}` renders as "$\alpha_*|g \mapsto x$"

Numbers are automatically converted to fixed-width font, no need to always decorate them with vertical bars.

`TRUE` and `FALSE` are automatically converted to fixed-width font too.

Object names are automatically converted to fixed-width font too, if they have more than one letter.

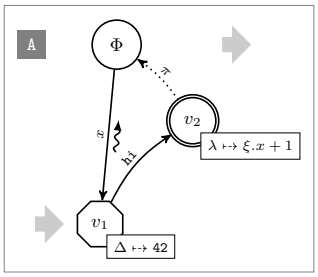
Texts in double quotes are automatically converted to fixed-width font too.

`\phiq` The command `\phiq` lets you inline a $\varphi$-calculus expressions using the same simple plain-text notation. You can use dollar sign directly too:

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

```
\begin{document}
A simple object
\phiq{x -> [[@ -> y]]} \\
is a decorator of
the data object \\
$y -> [[\Delta ..> 42]]$.
\end{document}
```

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




```
\documentclass{standalone}
\usepackage{eolang}
\begin{document}
\begin{sodg}
v0 \\ v0===> \\ v0!!A
v1 xy:v0,-.8,2.8 data:42 \\ =>v1
v0->v1 a:x rho
v2 xy:v0,+1,+1 atom:\xi.x+1
v1->v2 a:|hi| bend:-15
v2->v0 pi bend:10 % a comment
\end{sodg}
\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.
- "`+:<v>`" makes a copy of an existing vertex and all its kids.

The following markers are supported for an edge:

- "`rho`" places a backward snake arrow to the edge,
- "`bend:<angle>`" bend it right by the amount of "`<angle>`,"
- "`a:<txt>`" attaches label "`<txt>`" to it,
- "`pi`" makes it dotted, with $\pi$ 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=>`", of from the left to the vertes, by saying for example "`=>v5`." If you want the arrow to stay further away from the vertex than usually, use a few "`=`" symbols, for example "`===>v0`."

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. You can make a distance between the vertex and the marker a bit larger by using a few exclamation marks, for example "`v5!!!A`" will make a distance three times bigger.

You can make a clone of an existing vertex together with all its dependants, by using this syntax: "`v0+a`." Here, we make a copy of "`v0`" and call it "`v0a`." See the example below.

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

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

In our research we use XYZ, an experimental object-oriented dataflow language, $\alpha$-calculus, as its formal foundation, and XML$^+$ — its XML-based presentation.

```
\begin{document}
In our research we use \eolang{}, \\
an experimental object-oriented \\
dataflow language, \phic{}, as its \\
formal foundation, and \xmir{} --- \\
its XML-based presentation.
\end{document}
```

`\phiConst` `\phiWave` `\phiDotted` A few simple commands are defined to help you render arrows. It is recommende not to use them directly, but use `!->` instead. However, if you want to use `\phiConst`, wrap it in `\mathrel` for better display:

If $x$ is an identifier and $y$ is an objects, then $x \mapsto y$ makes $y$ a constant, $x \rightsquigarrow y$ makes it a decoratee of arbitrary number of control-flow objects, while $x \mapsto y$ makes it a special attribute.

```
If $x$ is an identifier and $y$ is
an objects, then $x \phiConst y$
makes $y$ a constant,
$x \phiWave y$ makes it a decoratee
of arbitrary number of control-flow
objects, while $x \phiDotted y$
makes it a special attribute.
```

`\phiMany` Sometimes you may need to simplify the way you describe an object:

The expression $[\![ \alpha_1 \mapsto x_1, \alpha_2 \mapsto x_2, \ldots, \alpha_n \mapsto x_n ]\!]$ and expression $[\![ \alpha_i \overset{n}{\underset{i=1}{\mapsto}} x_i ]\!]$ are syntactically different but semantically equivalent.

```
The expression
\phiq{[[ 1-> x_1,
  2-> x_2, \dots,
  \alpha_n -> x_n ]]}
and expression
\phiq{[[ \alpha_i
  \phiMany{->}{i=1}{n} x_i ]]}
are syntactically different but
semantically equivalent.
```

## 2 Package Options

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

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

`nodollar` You may disable special treatment of the dollar sign:

```
\usepackage[nodollar]{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:

$$\frac{x \mapsto [\![\, \varphi \mapsto y \,]\!] \quad y \mapsto [\![\, z \mapsto 42 \,]\!]}{x.z \mapsto 42}\text{R1}$$

```
\begin{phiquation*}
\dfrac \
 {x->[[@->y]] \quad y->[[z->42]]} \
 {x.z -> 42} \
 \text{\sffamily R1}
\end{phiquation*}
```

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

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} x \mapsto [\![\, \varphi \mapsto y, z \mapsto 42, \\ \quad \alpha_0 | g \mapsto \varnothing, \alpha_1 | \texttt{foo} \mapsto 42 \,]\!] \end{array}}{\begin{array}{c} x \mapsto [\![\, \varphi \mapsto y, z \mapsto \varnothing, f \rightsquigarrow \texttt{pi}( \\ \alpha_0 \mapsto [\![\, \psi \mapsto \texttt{hello}(12) \,]\!], \\ \alpha_1 \mapsto 42) \,]\!] \end{array}}\text{R2}.$$

```
\begin{phiquation*}
\dfrac{\begin{split}
x->[[@->y, z->42,
  0/g->?, 1/foo->42]]
\end{split}}{\begin{split}
x->[[@->y, z->?, f ~> |pi|(
  0->[[ \psi !-> |hello|(12) ]],
    1->42)]]
\end{split}}\text{R2}.
\end{phiquation*}
```

The `phiquation` environment may be used together with acmart:

$$\begin{array}{l} x \mapsto [\![ \\ \quad y \mapsto [\![ \\ \qquad z \mapsto \xi, f \mapsto \varnothing \,]\!] \,]\!], \\ \beta_1 \vDash [\psi \xrightarrow{\text{WAIT}} \varnothing]. \end{array}$$

```
\documentclass{acmart}
\usepackage{eolang}
\thispagestyle{empty}
\begin{document}
\begin{phiquation*}
x -> [[
  y -> [[
    z !-> $, f ..> ? ]]]],\\
\beta_1 := [ \psi -wait> ? ].
\end{phiquation*}
\end{document}
```

It's possible to use `\label` inside `phiquation` environment:

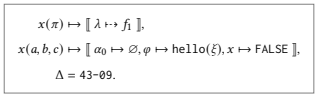
Discriminant can be calculated using the following simple formula:

$$D = b^2 - 4ac. \tag{1}$$

Eq. 1 is also widely used in number theory and polynomial factoring.

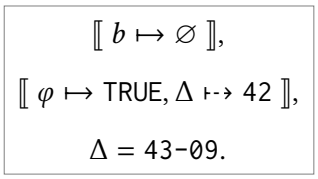
```
Discriminant can be calculated using
the following simple formula:
\begin{phiquation}
D = b{^2} - 4ac.
\label{d}
\end{phiquation}
Eq.~\ref{d} is also widely used in
number theory and polynomial factoring.
```

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



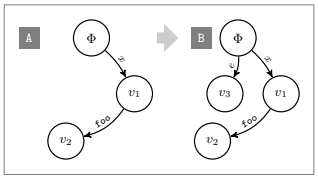
```
\begin{phiquation*}
x(\pi) -> [[\lambda ..> f_1]], \\
x(a,b,c) -> [[ \alpha_0 -> ?, \
  @ -> |hello|($), x -> |FALSE| ]], \\
\Delta = |43-09|.
\end{phiquation*}
```

If not a single line is indented in `phiquation`, all formulas will be centered:



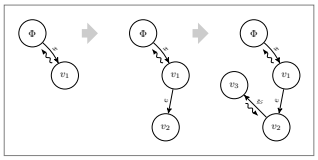
```
\begin{phiquation*}
[[ b -> ? ]], \\
[[ @ -> TRUE, \Delta ..> 42 ]], \\
\Delta = |43-09|.
\end{phiquation*}
```

You can make a copy of a vertex together with its kids:



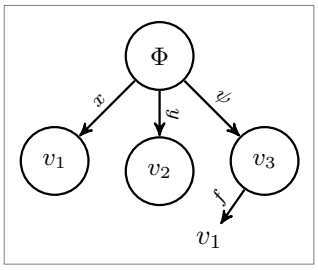

```
\begin{sodg}
v0 \\ v0!!A
v1 xy:v0,.7,1
v0->v1 a:x bend:-10
v2 xy:v1,-1.3,.8
v1->v2 a:|foo| bend:-20
v0+a xy:v0,3,0
v3a xy:v0a,-.7,1
v0a->v3a a:e bend:-15
v0=>v0a \\ v0a!B
\end{sodg}
```

You can make a copy from a copy:



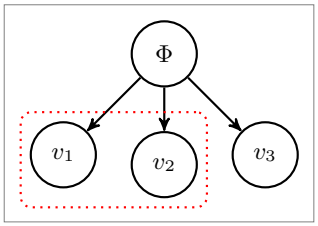
```
\begin{sodg}
v0
v1 xy:v0,.7,1
v0->v1 a:x bend:-10 rho
v0+a xy:v0,3,0 \\ v0=>v0a
v2a xy:v1a,-.8,1.3
v1a->v2a a:e
v0a+b xy:v0a,3,0 \\ v0a=>v0b
v3b xy:v2b,-1,-1
v2b->v3b a:\psi{} rho
\end{sodg}
```

You can have “broken” edges, using “`break`” attribute of an edge. The attribute must have a value, which is the percentange of the path between vertices that the arrow should take (can’t be more than 80 and less than 20). This may be convenient when you can’t fit all edges into the graph, for example:




```
\begin{sodg}
v0
v1 xy:v0,-1,1
v0->v1 a:x
v2 xy:v0,0,1
v0->v2 a:y
v3 xy:v0,1,1
v0->v3 a:\psi{}
v3->v1 a:f bend:-75 break:30
\end{sodg}
```

You can add TikZ commands to `sodg` graph, for example:




```
\begin{sodg}
v0
v1 xy:v0,-1,1 \\ v0->v1
v2 xy:v0,0,1 \\ v0->v2
v3 xy:v0,1,1 \\ v0->v3
\node[draw=red,rounded corners,\
 dotted,fit=(v1) (v2)] {};
\end{sodg}
```

# 4 Implementation

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

```
\RequirePackage{stmaryrd}
```

We need amsmath for `equation*` environment:

```
\RequirePackage{amsmath}
```

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

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

We need fancyvrb for `\VerbatimEnvironment` command:

```
\RequirePackage{fancyvrb}
```

We need iexec for executing Perl scripts:

```
\RequirePackage{iexec}
```

Then, we process package options:

```
\RequirePackage{pgfopts}
\RequirePackage{ifluatex}
\RequirePackage{ifxetex}
\pgfkeys{
  /eolang/.cd,
  tmpdir/.store in=\eolang@tmpdir,
  tmpdir/.default=_eolang\ifxetex-xe\else\ifluatex-lua\fi\fi,
  nocomments/.store in=\eolang@nocomments,
  tmpdir
}
\ProcessPgfOptions{/eolang}
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

`eolang-phi.pl` Then, we create a Perl script for `phiquation` processing using `VerbatimOut` environment from fancyvrb:

```
\makeatletter
\begin{VerbatimOut}{\eolang@tmpdir/eolang-phi.pl}
$env = $ARGV[0];
open(my $fh, '<', $ARGV[1]);
my $tex; { local $/; $tex = <$fh>; }
print '% This file is auto-generated', "\n";
print '% There are ', length($tex),
  ' chars in the input: ', $ARGV[1], "\n";
print '% ---', "\n";
if (index($tex, "\t") > 0) {
  print "TABS are prohibited!";
  exit 1;
}
my @lines = split (/\n/g, $tex);
foreach my $t (@lines) {
  print '% ', $t, "\n";
}
print '% ---', "\n";
$tex =~ s/%.*\n/\n/g;
$tex =~ s/^\s+|\s+$//g;
my $gathered = (0 == $tex =~ /\n\s+/g);
if ($env ne 'phiq') {
  $tex =~ s/\s+\\\n\s*//g;
  $tex =~ s/\\\\\n/\n\n/g;
  $tex =~ s/\n*(\\label\{[^\}]+\})\n*/\1/g;
}
$tex =~ s/&/\\sigma{}/g;
$tex =~ s/([^\\{a-z0-9]|^)Q(?![a-z0-9])/\1\\Phi{}/g;
$tex =~ s/([^\\{a-z0-9]|^)D>/\1\\Delta{}..>/g;
$tex =~ s/([^\\{a-z0-9]|^)L>/\1\\lambda{}..>/g;
$tex =~ s/"([^"]+)"/|"\1"|/g;
$tex =~ s/([ )(.>\/]|^)([a-z0-9]{2,})(?=[ )(.-])/\1|\2|/g;
$tex =~ s/([^^_]|^)([0-9]+|\*)\/(\\?[a-z]+|\|[a-z]+\|)
  (->|\.\.>|~>|:=|!->)/\1\\alpha_{\2}\\vert{}\3\\space{}\4/xg;
$tex =~ s/([^^_]|^)([0-9]+|\*)
  (->|\.\.>|~>|:=|!->)/\1\\alpha_{\2}\\space{}\3/xg;
if ($env ne 'phiq') {
  $tex =~ s/\\begin\{split\}\n/\\begin{split}&/g;
  $tex =~ s/\n\s*\\end\{split\}/\\end{split}/g;
```

```
  $tex =~ s/\n\n/\\\\&/g;
  $tex =~ s/\n/\\\\[-4pt]&/g;
  $tex =~ s/([^&\s])\s{2}([^\s])/\1 \2/g;
  $tex =~ s/\s{2}/ \\quad{}/g;
  my @leads = $tex =~ /&[^\s]+\s(->|:=|=)/g;
  my @eols = $tex =~ /&/g;
  $tex = '&' . $tex;
  if (0+@leads == 0+@eols && 0+@eols > 0) {
    $tex =~ s/&([^\s\}]+)\s/\1&/g;
    $gathered = 0;
  }
}
$tex =~ s/\$/\\xi{}/g;
$tex =~ s/(?<!\{)\^/\\rho{}/g;
$tex =~ s/\[\[/\\llbracket\\mathrel{}/g;
$tex =~ s/\]\]/\\mathrel{}\\rrbracket{}/g;
$tex =~ s/([\s,>\(])([0-9A-F]{2}(?:-[0-9A-F]{2})+|
  [0-9]+(?:\.[0-9]+)?)/\1|\2|/xg;
$tex =~ s/TRUE/|TRUE|/g;
$tex =~ s/FALSE/|FALSE|/g;
$tex =~ s/\?/\\varnothing{}/g;
$tex =~ s/@/\\varphi{}/g;
$tex =~ s/-([a-z]+)>/\\mathrel{\\phiSlot{\1}}/g;
$tex =~ s/!->/\\mathrel{\\phiConst}/g;
$tex =~ s/->/\\mathrel{\\mapsto}/g;
$tex =~ s/~>/\\mathrel{\\phiWave}/g;
$tex =~ s/:=/\\mathrel{\\vDash}/g;
$tex =~ s/\.\.>/\\mathrel{\\phiDotted}/g;
$tex =~ s/\|{2,}/|/g;
$tex =~ s/\|([^\|]+)\|/\\textnormal{\\texttt{\1}}{}/g;
if ($env eq 'phiq') {
  print '$' if ($tex ne '');
} else {
  print '\begin{', $env, '}';
  if ($gathered) {
    print '\begin{gathered}';
  } else {
    print '\begin{split}';
  }
}
if ($gathered) {
  $tex =~ s/(\\\\(?:\[[^\]]+\])?)&/\1/g;
  $tex =~ s/^&//g;
}
print $tex;
if ($env eq 'phiq') {
  print '$' if ($tex ne '');
} else {
  if ($gathered) {
    print '\end{gathered}';
  } else {
    print '\end{split}';
  }
  print '\end{', $env, '}';
```

```
}
print '\endinput';
\end{VerbatimOut}
\message{eolang: File with Perl script
  '\eolang@tmpdir/eolang-phi.pl' saved^^J}%
\makeatother
```

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

```
\makeatletter\newcommand\eolang@process[1]{
  \def\hash{\eolang@mdfive
    {\eolang@tmpdir/\jobname/phiquation.tex}}%
  \iexec[null]{cp "\eolang@tmpdir/\jobname/phiquation.tex"
    "\eolang@tmpdir/\jobname/\hash.tex"}%
  \iexec[trace,stdout=\eolang@tmpdir/\jobname/\hash-post.tex]{
    perl "\eolang@tmpdir/eolang-phi.pl"
    '#1'
    "\eolang@tmpdir/\jobname/\hash.tex"
    \ifdefined\eolang@nocomments | perl -pe 's/\%.*(\\n|$)//g'\fi}%
  \setcounter{FancyVerbLine}{\value{eolang@lineno}}%
}
\newenvironment{phiquation*}%
{\catcode`\|=12 \VerbatimEnvironment%
\setcounter{eolang@lineno}{\value{FancyVerbLine}}%
\begin{VerbatimOut}
  {\eolang@tmpdir/\jobname/phiquation.tex}}
{\end{VerbatimOut}\eolang@process{equation*}}
\newenvironment{phiquation}%
{\catcode`\|=12 \VerbatimEnvironment%
\setcounter{eolang@lineno}{\value{FancyVerbLine}}%
\begin{VerbatimOut}
  {\eolang@tmpdir/\jobname/phiquation.tex}}
{\end{VerbatimOut}\eolang@process{equation}}
\makeatother
```

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

```
\makeatletter\newcommand\phiq[1]{%
  \iexec[trace,quiet,stdout=\eolang@tmpdir/\jobname/phiq.tex]{
    /bin/echo '\detokenize{#1}'}%
  \def\hash{\eolang@mdfive
    {\eolang@tmpdir/\jobname/phiq.tex}}%
  \iexec[null]{cp "\eolang@tmpdir/\jobname/phiq.tex"
    "\eolang@tmpdir/\jobname/\hash.tex"}%
  \ifdefined\eolang@nodollar\else\catcode`\$=3 \fi%
  \iexec[trace,stdout=\eolang@tmpdir/\jobname/\hash-post.tex]{
    perl \eolang@tmpdir/eolang-phi.pl 'phiq'
    "\eolang@tmpdir/\jobname/\hash.tex"
    \ifdefined\eolang@nocomments | perl -pe 's/\%.*(\\n|$)//g'\fi}%
  \ifdefined\eolang@nodollar\else\catcode`\$\active\fi%
}\makeatother
```

`nodollar` Then, we redefine dollar sign:

```
\ifdefined\eolang@nodollar\else
  \begingroup
```

```
  \catcode`\$=\active
  \protected\gdef$#1${\phiq{#1}}
  \endgroup
  \AtBeginDocument{\catcode`\$=\active}
\fi
```

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

```
\makeatletter
\begin{VerbatimOut}{\eolang@tmpdir/eolang-sodg.pl}
sub num {
  my ($i) = @_;
  $i =~ s/(\+|-)\./\10./g;
  return $i;
}
sub fmt {
  my ($tex) = @_;
  $tex =~ s/\|([^\|]+)\|/\\textnormal{\\texttt{\1}}/g;
  return $tex;
}
sub vertex {
  my ($v) = @_;
  if (index($v, 'v0') == 0) {
    return '\Phi';
  } else {
    $v =~ s/^v/v_/g;
    $v =~ s/[^0-9]$//g;
    return $v;
  }
}
sub tailor {
  my ($t, $m) = @_;
  $t =~ s/<([A-Z]?${m}[A-Z]?):([^>]+)>/\2/g;
  $t =~ s/<[A-Z]+:[^>]+>//g;
  return $t;
}
open(my $fh, '<', $ARGV[0]);
my $tex; { local $/; $tex = <$fh>; }
if (index($tex, "\t") > 0) {
  print "TABS are prohibited!";
  exit 1;
}
print '% This file is auto-generated', "\n%\n";
print '% --- there are ', length($tex),
  ' chars in the input (', $ARGV[0], "):\n";
foreach my $t (split (/\n/g, $tex)) {
  print '% ', $t, "\n";
}
print "% ---\n";
$tex =~ s/\\\\/\n/g;
$tex =~ s/\\\n//g;
$tex =~ s/(\\[a-zA-Z]+)\s+/\1/g;
$tex =~ s/\n{2,}/\n/g;
my @cmds = split(/\n/g, $tex);
```

```
print '% --- before processing:' . "\n";
foreach my $t (split (/\n/g, $tex)) {
  print '% ', $t, "\n";
}
print '% ---';
print ' (' . (0+@cmds) . " lines)\n";
print '\begin{phicture}', "\n";
for (my $c = 0; $c < 0+@cmds; $c++) {
  my $cmd = $cmds[$c];
  $cmd =~ s/^\s+//g;
  $cmd =~ s/%.*//g;
  my ($head, $tail) = split(/ /, $cmd, 2);
  my %opts = {};
  foreach my $p (split(/ /, $tail)) {
    my ($q, $t) = split(/:/, $p);
    $opts{$q} = $t;
  }
  if (index($head, '->') >= 0) {
    my $draw = '\draw[';
    if (exists $opts{'pi'}) {
      $draw = $draw . '<MB:phi-pi><F:draw=none>';
      if (not exists $opts{'a'}) {
        $opts{'a'} = '\pi';
      }
    }
    if (exists $opts{'rho'} and not(exists $opts{'bend'})) {
      $draw = $draw . '<MB:,phi-rho>';
    }
    $draw = $draw . ']';
    my ($from, $to) = split (/->/, $head);
    $draw = $draw . " (${from}) ";
    if (exists $opts{'bend'}) {
      $draw = $draw . 'edge [<F:draw=none><MF:,bend right=' .
        num($opts{'bend'}) . '>';
      if (exists $opts{'rho'}) {
        $draw = $draw . '<MB:,phi-rho>';
      }
      $draw = $draw . ']';
    } else {
      $draw = $draw . '--';
    }
    if (exists $opts{'a'}) {
      my $a = $opts{'a'};
      if (index($a, '$') == -1) {
        $a = '$' . fmt($a) . '$';
      } else {
        $a = fmt($a);
      }
      $draw = $draw . '<MB: node [phi-attr] {' . $a . '}>';
    }
    if (exists $opts{'break'}) {
      $draw = $draw . '<F: coordinate [pos=' .
        ($opts{'break'} / 100) . '] (break)>';
    }
```

```
  $draw = $draw . " (<MF:${to}><B:break-v>)";
  if (exists $opts{'break'}) {
    print tailor($draw, 'F') . ";\n";
    print '  \node[outer sep=.1cm,inner sep=0cm] ' .
      'at (break) (break-v) {$' . vertex($to) .
      '$};' . "\n";
    print '  ' . tailor($draw, 'B');
  } else {
    print tailor($draw, 'M');
  }
} elsif (index($head, '=>') >= 0) {
  my ($from, $to) = split (/=+>/, $head);
  my $size = () = $head =~ /=/g;
  if ($from eq '') {
    print '\node [phi-arrow, left=' . ($size * 0.6) . 'cm of ' .
      $to . '.center]';
  } elsif ($to eq '') {
    print '\node [phi-arrow, right=' . ($size * 0.6) . 'cm of ' .
      $from . '.center]';
  } else {
    print '\node [phi-arrow] at ($(' .
      $from . ')!0.5!(' . $to . ')$)';
  }
  print '{}';
} elsif (index($head, '!') >= 0) {
  my ($v, $marker) = split (/!+/, $head);
  my $size = () = $head =~ /!/g;
  print '\node [phi-marker, left=' .
    ($size * 0.6) . 'cm of ' .
    $v . '.center]{' . fmt($marker) . '}';
} elsif (index($head, '+') >= 0) {
  my ($v, $suffix) = split (/\+/, $head);
  my @friends = ($v);
  foreach my $c (@cmds) {
    $e = $c;
    $e =~ s/^\s+//g;
    my $h = $e;
    $h = substr($e, 0, index($e, ' ')) if index($e, ' ') >= 0;
    foreach my $f (@friends) {
      my $add = '';
      if (index($h, $f . '->') >= 0) {
        $add = substr($h, index($h, '->') + 2);
      }
      if ($h =~ /->\Q${f}\E$/) {
        $add = substr($h, 0, index($h, '->'));
      }
      if (index($e, ' xy:' . $f . ',') >= 0) {
        $add = $h;
      }
      if (index($add, '+') == -1
        and $add ne ''
        and not(grep(/^\Q${add}\E$/, @friends))) {
        push(@friends, $add);
      }
```

```
322       }
323     }
324     my @extra = ();
325     foreach my $e (@cmds) {
326       $m = $e;
327       if ($m =~ /^\s*\Q${v}\E\s/) {
328         next;
329       }
330       if ($m =~ /^\s*[^\s]+\+/ and not($m =~ /^\s*\Q${head}\E\s/)) {
331         next;
332       }
333       foreach my $f (@friends) {
334         my $h = $f;
335         $h =~ s/[a-z]$//g;
336         if ($m =~ s/^(\s*)\Q${f}\E\+\Q${suffix}\E\s?/\1${h}${suffix} /g) {
337           last;
338         }
339         $m =~ s/^(\s*)\Q${f}\E\s/\1${h}${suffix} /g;
340         $m =~ s/^(\s*)\Q${f}\E->/\1${h}${suffix}->/g;
341         $m =~ s/\sxy:\Q${f}\E,/ xy:${h}${suffix},/g;
342         $m =~ s/->\Q${f}\E\s/->${h}${suffix} /g;
343       }
344       if ($m ne $e) {
345         push(@extra, ' ' . $m);
346       }
347     }
348     splice(@extra, 0, 0, @extra[-1]);
349     splice(@extra, -1, 1);
350     splice(@extra, 0, 0, '% clone of ' . $v . ' (' . $head .
351       '), friends: [' . join(', ', @friends) . '] in ' .
352       (0+@cmds) . ' lines');
353     splice(@cmds, $c, 1, @extra);
354     print '% cloned ' . $v . ' at line no.' . $c .
355       ' (+' . (0+@extra) . ' lines -> ' .
356       (0+@cmds) . ' lines total)';
357   } elsif ($head =~ /^v[0-9]+[a-z]?$/) {
358     print '\node[';
359     if (exists $opts{'xy'}) {
360       my ($v, $right, $down) = split(/,/, $opts{'xy'});
361       my $loc = '';
362       if ($down > 0) {
363         $loc = 'below ';
364       } elsif ($down < 0) {
365         $loc = 'above ';
366       }
367       if ($right > 0) {
368         $loc = $loc . 'right';
369       } elsif ($right < 0) {
370         $loc = $loc . 'left';
371       }
372       print ',' . $loc . '=';
373       print abs(num($down)) . 'cm and ' .
374         abs(num($right)) . 'cm of ' . $v . '.center';
375     }
```

```
    if (exists $opts{'data'}) {
      print ',phi-data';
      if (not $opts{'data'} eq '') {
        my $d = $opts{'data'};
        if (index($d, '|') == -1) {
          $d = '$\Delta\phiDotted\text{' .
            '\textnormal{\texttt{' . fmt($d) . '}}}$';
        } else {
          $d = fmt($d);
        }
        $opts{'box'} = $d;
      }
    } elsif (exists $opts{'atom'}) {
      print ',phi-atom';
      if (not $opts{'atom'} eq '') {
        my $a = $opts{'atom'};
        if (index($a, '$') == -1) {
          $a = '$\lambda\phiDotted{}' . fmt($a) . '$';
        } else {
          $a = fmt($a);
        }
        $opts{'box'} = $a;
      }
    } else {
      print ',phi-object';
    }
    print ']';
    print ' (', $head, ')';
    print ' {$' . vertex($head) . '$}';
    if (exists $opts{'box'}) {
      print ' node[phi-box] at (';
      print $head, '.south east) {';
      print $opts{'box'}, '}';
    }
  } else {
    print $cmd;
  }
  print ";\n";
}
print '\end{phicture}%', "\n";
print "% --- after processing:\n%";
foreach my $c (@cmds) {
  print '% ', $c, "\n";
}
print '% --- (' . (0+@cmds) . " lines)\n";
print '\endinput';
\end{VerbatimOut}
\message{eolang: File with Perl script
  '\eolang@tmpdir/eolang-sodg.pl' saved^^J}%
\makeatother
```

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

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

`tikz` Then, we include tikz package and its libraries:

```
\RequirePackage{tikz}
  \usetikzlibrary{arrows}
  \usetikzlibrary{shapes}
  \usetikzlibrary{snakes}
  \usetikzlibrary{decorations}
  \usetikzlibrary{decorations.pathmorphing}
  \usetikzlibrary{decorations.pathreplacing}
  \usetikzlibrary{positioning}
  \usetikzlibrary{calc}
  \usetikzlibrary{math}
  \usetikzlibrary{arrows.meta}
```

`phicture` Then, we define internal environment `phicture`:

```
\newenvironment{phicture}%
  {\noindent\begin{tikzpicture}[
    ->,>=stealth',node distance=0,thick,
    pics/parallel arrow/.style={
      code={\draw[-latex,phi-rho] (##1) -- (-##1);}}]}%
  {\end{tikzpicture}}
\tikzstyle{phi-arrow} = [fill=white!80!black, single arrow,
  minimum height=0.5cm, minimum width=0.5cm,
  single arrow head extend=2mm]
\tikzstyle{phi-marker} = [inner sep=0pt, minimum height=1.4em,
  minimum width=1.4em, font={\small\color{white}\ttfamily},
  fill=gray]
\tikzstyle{phi-thing} = [thick,inner sep=0pt,minimum height=2.4em,
  draw,font={\small}]
\tikzstyle{phi-object} = [phi-thing,circle]
\tikzstyle{phi-data} = [phi-thing,regular polygon,
  regular polygon sides=8]
\tikzstyle{phi-empty} = [phi-object]
\tikzset{%
  phi-rho/.style={
    postaction={%
      decoration={
        show path construction,
        curveto code={
          \tikzmath{
            coordinate \I, \F, \v;
            \I = (\tikzinputsegmentfirst);
            \F = (\tikzinputsegmentlast);
            \v = ($(\I) -(\F)$);
            real \d, \a, \r, \t;
            \d = 0.8;
            \t = atan2(\vy, \vx);
            if \vx<0 then { \a = 90; } else { \a = -90; };
            {
              \draw[arrows={-latex}, decorate,
              decoration={%
                snake, amplitude=.4mm,
                segment length=2mm,
                post length=1mm
              }]
```

```
              ($(\F)!.5!(\I) +(\t: -\d em) +(\t +\a: 1ex)$)
              -- ++(\t: 2*\d em);
            };
          }
        },
        lineto code={
          \tikzmath{
            coordinate \I, \F, \v;
            \I = (\tikzinputsegmentfirst);
            \F = (\tikzinputsegmentlast);
            \v = ($(\I) -(\F)$);
            real \d, \a, \r, \t;
            \d = 0.8;
            \t = atan2(\vy, \vx);
            if \vx<0 then { \a = 90; } else { \a = -90; };
            {
              \draw[arrows={-latex}, decorate,
              decoration={%
                snake, amplitude=.4mm,
                segment length=2mm,
                post length=1mm}]
              ($(\F)!.5!(\I) +(\t: -\d em) +(\t +\a: 1ex)$)
              -- ++(\t: 2*\d em);
            };
          }
        }
      },
      decorate
    }
  }
}
\tikzstyle{phi-pi} = [draw,dotted]
\tikzstyle{phi-atom} = [phi-object,double]
\tikzstyle{phi-box} = [xshift=-5pt,yshift=3pt,draw,fill=white,
  rectangle,thin,minimum width=1.2em,anchor=north west,
  font={\scriptsize}]
\tikzstyle{phi-attr} = [midway,sloped,inner sep=0pt,
  above=2pt,sloped/.append style={transform shape},
  font={\scriptsize},color=black]
```

`sodg` Then, we create a new environment `sodg`, as suggested here:

```
\makeatletter\newenvironment{sodg}%
{\catcode`\|=12 \VerbatimEnvironment%
\setcounter{eolang@lineno}{\value{FancyVerbLine}}%
\begin{VerbatimOut}
  {\eolang@tmpdir/\jobname/sodg.tex}}
{\end{VerbatimOut}%
  \def\hash{\eolang@mdfive
    {\eolang@tmpdir/\jobname/sodg.tex}}%
  \iexec[null]{cp "\eolang@tmpdir/\jobname/sodg.tex"
    "\eolang@tmpdir/\jobname/\hash.tex"}%
  \catcode`\$=3 %
  \iexec[trace,stdout=\eolang@tmpdir/\jobname/\hash-post.tex]{
    perl "\eolang@tmpdir/eolang-sodg.pl"
```

```
    "\eolang@tmpdir/\jobname/\hash.tex"
    \ifdefined\eolang@nocomments | perl -pe 's/\%.*(\\n|$)//g'\fi}%
  \catcode`\$\active%
  \setcounter{FancyVerbLine}{\value{eolang@lineno}}%
}\makeatother
```

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

```
\newcommand\eolang{%
  \ifdefined\anon%
    \anon[XYZ]{{\sffamily EO}}%
  \else%
    {\sffamily EO}%
  \fi%
}
```

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

```
\RequirePackage{hyperref}
\newcommand\phic{%
  \ifdefined\anon%
    \anon[\texorpdfstring{$\alpha$}{a}-calculus]
      {\texorpdfstring{$\varphi$}{phi}-calculus}%
  \else%
    \texorpdfstring{$\varphi$}{phi}-calculus%
  \fi%
}
```

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

```
\newcommand\xmir{%
  \ifdefined\anon%
    \anon[XML$^+$]{XMIR}%
  \else%
    XMIR%
  \fi%
}
```

`\phiConst` Then, we define a command to render an arrow for a constant attribute, as suggested here:

```
\newcommand\phiConst{%
  \mathrel{\hspace{.15em}}%
  \mapstochar\mathrel{\hspace{-.15em}}\mapsto}
```

`\phiWave` Then, we define a command to render an arrow for a multi-layer attribute, as suggested here:

```
\newcommand\phiWave{%
  \mapstochar\mathrel{\mspace{0.45mu}}\leadsto}
```

`\phiSlot` Then, we define a command to render an arrow for a slot in a basket:

```
\newcommand\phiSlot[1]{%
  \xrightarrow{\text{\sffamily\scshape #1}}}
```

\phiMany Then, we define a command to an arrow with iterating indecies:

```
\newcommand\phiMany[3]{%
  \overunderset{\scriptscriptstyle #3}{\scriptscriptstyle #2}{#1}}
```

\phiDotted Then, we define a command to render an arrow for a special attribute, as suggested here:

```
\RequirePackage{trimclip}
\RequirePackage{amsfonts}
\makeatletter
\newcommand{\phiDotted}{%
  \mapstochar\mathrel{\mathpalette\phiDotted@\relax}}
\newcommand{\phiDotted@}[2]{%
  \begingroup%
  \settowidth{\dimen\z@}{$\m@th#1\rightarrow$}%
  \settoheight{\dimen\tw@}{$\m@th#1\rightarrow$}%
  \sbox\z@{%
    \makebox[\dimen\z@][s]{%
      \clipbox{0 0 {0.4\width} 0}%
        {\resizebox{\dimen\z@}{\height}%
          {$\m@th#1\dashrightarrow$}}%
      \hss%
      \clipbox{{0.69\width} {-0.1\height} 0
        {-\height}}{$\m@th#1\rightarrow$}%
    }%
  }%
  \ht\z@=\dimen\tw@ \dp\z@=\z@%
  \box\z@%
  \endgroup%
}
\makeatother
```

# References

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

# Change History

0.0.1

General: First draft. . . . . 7

0.0.2

`sodg`: The environment `phigure` renamed to `sodg` for the sake of better semantic. The graph in the picture is solely a SODG graph, that's why the name `sodg` is better. 17

`eolang-phi.pl`: New symbol added for basket slots . . . . . 8

Parsing of symbols "`@`," "`^`," and "`&`" enabled (`\varphi`, `\rho`, and `\sigma`) . . . . . 8

The symbols "`[`" and "`]`" replaced with "`[[`" and "`]]`" for abstract object brackets, because they conflicted with normal square brackets . . . . . 8

`eolang-sodg.pl`: 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. 11

`\phiq`: Parsing of additional symbols enabled. . . . . 10

0.1.0

General: Parsing of package options introduced. . . . . 7

`\eolang`: New command `\eolang` added to print the name of the language in both normal and anonymous mode of `acmart`. . . . 18

`\eolang@mdfive`: New supplementary command added to calculate MD5 sum of a file. . . . . 8

`eolang-phi.pl`: A new Perl script "`eolang-phi.pl`" added for parsing of phi expressions. . . . . 8

`eolang-sodg.pl`: There are two Perl scripts now: one for `phiquation`, another one for `sodg`. . . . . 11

`\phic`: New command `\phic` prints the name of $\varphi$-calculus in both normal and anonymous mode of `acmart`. . . . . 18

`\phiConst`: New command `\phiConst` added to denote a link to a constant attribute. . . . . 18

`\phiDotted`: New command `\phiDotted` added to denote a link to a special attribute. . . . . 19

0.2.0

`eolang-phi.pl`: Numbers automatically render as `\texttt`. No need to use vertical bars around them anymore. . . . . 8

`eolang-sodg.pl`: The content of `atom` and `data` boxes is parsed automatically as formulas and numbers, respectively. . . . . 11

`\xmir`: New command `\xmir` prints XMIR in both normal and anonymous mode of `acmart`. . . . 18

0.3.0

`\eolang@lineno`: New counter for protecting lineno. . . . . 8

`eolang-phi.pl`: New arrow added, that looks like `\leadsto`. . . . . 8

`\phiWave`: New command `\phiWave` added to denote a link to a multi-layer attribute. . . . . 18

0.4.0

`eolang-sodg.pl`: Labels on the edges are automatically printed as math formulas. Also, boxes are prefixed with `\Delta` and `\lambda` commands. . . . . 11

Relative positioning of vertices fixed. 11

0.5.0

`eolang-phi.pl`: Automated formatting of `TRUE` and `FALSE` added. . . . . 8

`eolang-sodg.pl`: It is possible to use tikz commands inside `sodg` environment. . . . . 11

New syntax introduced that allows to make clones of vertices and all their dependants. . . . . 11

Now edges may have `break` attribute, to make them shorter. . . 11

`\phiMany`: New command `\phiMany` enables iterating over an arrow. . . 19

`\phiSlot`: New command `\phiSlot` added to denote a link to a slot in a basket. . . . . 18

0.6.0

General: Package option `nocomments` added in order to enable comments suppression in temporary `.tex` files (may be pretty important for `.dtx` documents). . . . . 7

# Index

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.