

`structview.sty`: Structures and Views in \S T E X^*

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Abstract

The `structview` package is part of the \S T E X collection, a version of $\text{T E X}/\text{\La T E X}$ that allows to markup $\text{T E X}/\text{\La T E X}$ documents semantically without leaving the document format, essentially turning $\text{T E X}/\text{\La T E X}$ into a document format for mathematical knowledge management (MKM).

This package supplies infrastructure for OMDOC structures and views: complex semantic relations between modules/theories.

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1 Introduction

EdN:1

1

2 The User Interface

The main contributions of the `modules` package are the `module` environment, which allows for lexical scoping of semantic macros with inheritance and the `\symdef` macro for declaration of semantic macros that underly the `module` scoping.

2.1 Package Options

EdN:2

<code>showmods</code>	The <code>modules</code> package takes two options: If we set <code>showmods</code> ² , then the views (see Section 2.3) are shown. If we set the <code>qualifiedimports</code> option, then qualified imports are enabled. Qualified imports give more flexibility in module inheritance, but consume more internal memory. As qualified imports are not fully implemented at the moment, they are turned off by default see Limitation ??.
<code>qualifiedimports</code>	
<code>noauxreq</code>	The option <code>noauxreq</code> prohibits the registration of <code>\@requiremodules</code> commands in the <code>aux</code> file. They are necessary for preloading the module signatures so that entries in the table of contents can have semantic macros; but as they sometimes cause trouble the option allows to turn off preloading.
<code>showmeta</code>	If the <code>showmeta</code> is set, then the metadata keys are shown (see [Koh15] for details and customization options).

2.2 Structures

EdN:3

<code>importmodulevia</code>	The <code>\importmodule</code> macro has a variant <code>\importmodulevia</code> that allows the specification of a theory morphism to be applied. <code>\importmodulevia{\langle thyid \rangle}{\langle assignments \rangle}</code> specifies the “source theory” via its identifier <code>\langle thyid \rangle</code> and the morphism by <code>\langle assignments \rangle</code> . There are four kinds: ³
<code>\vassign</code>	symbol assignments via <code>\vassign{\langle sym \rangle}{\langle exp \rangle}</code> , which defines the symbol <code>\langle sym \rangle</code> introduced in the current theory by an expression <code>\langle exp \rangle</code> in the source theory.
<code>\fassign</code>	function assignments via <code>\fassign{\langle bvars \rangle}{\langle pat \rangle}{\langle exp \rangle}</code> , is a variant which defines a function symbol <code>\langle sym \rangle</code> introduced in the current theory by mapping a pattern expression <code>\langle pat \rangle</code> (<code>\langle sym \rangle</code> applied to <code>\langle bvars \rangle</code>) to an expression <code>\langle exp \rangle</code> in the source theory on bound variables <code>\langle bvars \rangle</code> .
<code>\tassign</code>	term assignments via <code>\tassign[\langle source-cd \rangle]{\langle tname \rangle}{\langle source-tname \rangle}</code> , which assigns to the term with name <code>\langle tname \rangle</code> in the current theory a term with name <code>\langle source-tname \rangle</code> in the theory <code>\langle source-cd \rangle</code> whose default value is the source theory.

¹EdNOTE: What are structures and views?

²EdNOTE: This mechanism does not work yet, since we cannot disable it when importing modules and that leads to unwanted boxes. What we need to do instead is to tweak the `sms` utility to use an internal version that never shows anything during `sms` reading.

³EdNOTE: MK: this needs to be consolidated and researched better.

`\ttassign` **term text assignments** via `\tassign{⟨tname⟩}{⟨text⟩}`, which defines a term with name $\langle tname \rangle$ in the current theory via a definitional text.

```
\begin{module}[id=ring]
\begin{importmodulevia}{monoid}
  \vassign{rbase}\magbase
  \fassign{a,b}{\rtimes{A}B}{\magmaop{a}b}
  \vassign{rone}\monunit
\end{importmodulevia}
\symdef{rbase}{G}
\symdef[name=rtimes]{rtimesOp}{\cdot}
\symdef{rtimes}[2]{\infix\rtimesOp{#1}{#2}}
\symdef{rone}{1}
\begin{importmodulevia}{cgroup}
  \vassign{rplus}\magmaop
  \vassign{rzero}\monunit
  \vassign{rinvOp}\cginvOp
\end{importmodulevia}
\symdef[name=rplus]{rplusOp}{+}
\symdef{rplus}[2]{\infix\rplusOp{#1}{#2}}
\symdef[name=rminus]{rminusOp}{-}
\symdef{rminus}[1]{\infix\rminusOp{#1}{#2}}
...
\end{module}
```

Example 1: A Module for Rings with inheritance from monoids and commutative groups

2.3 Views

A view is a mapping between modules, such that all model assumptions (axioms) of the source module are satisfied in the target module. ⁴

3 Limitations & Extensions

In this section we will discuss limitations and possible extensions of the `modules` package. Any contributions and extension ideas are welcome; please discuss ideas, requests, fixes, etc on the [sTeX TRAC \[sTeX:online\]](#).

⁴EdNOTE: Document and make Examples

4 The Implementation

4.1 Package Options

We declare some switches which will modify the behavior according to the package options. Generally, an option `xxx` will just set the appropriate switches to true (otherwise they stay false). The options we are not using, we pass on to the `sref` package we require next.

```

1 \langle *package\rangle
2 \newif\if@structview@mh@\@structview@mh@false
3 \DeclareOption{mh}{\@structview@mh@true
4 \PassOptionsToPackage{\CurrentOption}{modules}}
5 \DeclareOption*{\PassOptionsToPackage{\CurrentOption}{modules}}
6 \ProcessOptions

```

The next measure is to ensure that the `sref` and `xcomment` packages are loaded (in the right version). For L^AT_EX_ML, we also initialize the package inclusions.

```

7 \if@structview@mh\RequirePackage{structview-mh}\fi
8 \RequirePackage{modules}

```

4.2 Structures

`\importmodulevia` The `importmodulevia` environment just calls `\importmodule`, but to get around the group, we first define a local macro `\@@doit`, which does that and can be called with an `\aftergroup` to escape the environment grouping introduced by `importmodulevia`.

```

9 \newenvironment{importmodulevia}[2][]{%
10 \gdef\@@doit{\importmodule[#1]{#2}}}%
11 \ifmod@show\par\noindent importing module #2 via \@@doit\fi%
12 }{%
13 \aftergroup\@@doit\ifmod@show end import\fi%
14 }%

```

`*assign`

```

15 \newrobustcmd\vassign[3][]{\ifmod@show\ensuremath{#2\mapsto #3}, \fi}%
16 \newrobustcmd\tassign[3][]{\ifmod@show #2\ensuremath{\mapsto} #3, \fi}%
17 \newrobustcmd\fassign[4][]{\ifmod@show \ensuremath{#3\mapsto #4}, \fi}%
18 \newrobustcmd\ttassign[3][]{\ifmod@show #2\ensuremath{\mapsto} ‘‘#3’’, \fi}%

```

4.3 Views

We first prepare the ground by defining the keys for the `view` environment.

```

19 \srefaddidkey{view}
20 \addmetakey*{view}{title}
21 \addmetakey{view}{display}
22 \addmetakey{view}{from}
23 \addmetakey{view}{to}
24 \addmetakey{view}{creators}

```

```

25 \addmetakey{view}{contributors}
26 \addmetakey{view}{srccite}
27 \addmetakey{view}{type}
28 \addmetakey[sms]{view}{ext}

```

`\view@heading` Then we make a convenience macro for the view heading. This can be customized.

```

29 \newcounter{view}[section]
30 \newrobustcmd\view@heading[4]{%
31   \if@importing%
32   \else%
33     \stepcounter{view}%
34     \edef\@display{#3}\edef\@title{#4}%
35     \noindent%
36     \ifx\@display\st@flow%
37     \else%
38       {\textbf{View} }{\thesection.\theview} from \textsf{#1} to \textsf{#2}}%
39       \sref@label{id{View} \thesection.\theview}%
40       \ifx\@title\@empty%
41         \quad%
42       \else%
43         \quad(\@title)%
44       \fi%
45       \par\noindent%
46     \fi%
47     \ignorespaces%
48   \fi%
49 }%ifmod@show

```

`view` The `view` environment relies on the `@view` environment (used also in the \TeX module signatures) for module bookkeeping and adds presentation (a heading and a box) if the `showmods` option is set.

```

50 \newenvironment{view}[3][{}]{%
51   \metasetkeys{view}{#1}%
52   \sref@target%
53   \begin{@view}{#2}{#3}%
54   \view@heading{#2}{#3}{\view@display}{\view@title}%
55 }{%
56   \end{@view}%
57   \ignorespaces%
58 }%
59 \ifmod@show\surroundwithmdframed{view}\fi%

```

`@view` The `@view` does the actual bookkeeping at the module level.

```

60 \newenvironment{@view}[2]{%from, to
61   \@importmodule[\view@from]{#1}{\view@ext}%
62   \@importmodule[\view@to]{#2}{\view@ext}%
63 }{}%

```

`viewsketch` The `viewsketch` environment behaves like `view`, but only has text contents.

```

64 \newenvironment{viewsketch}[3][]{%
65   \metasetkeys{view}{#1}%
66   \sref@target%
67   \begin{@view}{#2}{#3}%
68   \view@heading{#2}{#3}{\view@display}{\view@title}%
69 }{%
70   \end{@view}%
71 }%
72 \ifmod@show\surroundwithmdframed{viewsketch}\fi%

```

EdN:5 \obligation The \obligation element does not do anything yet on the latexml side.⁵

```

73 \newrobustcmd\obligation[3][]{%
74   \if@importing%
75   \else Axiom #2 is proven by \sref{#3}%
76   \fi%
77 }%
78 \</package>

```

⁵EdNOTE: document above