

sc\_dt::sc\_fxnum\_subref  
\_r::to\_long

sc\_dt::sc\_fxnum\_fast  
\_subref\_r::to\_long

sc\_dt::sc\_proxy::to\_long

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graph LR; A[sc_dt::sc_fxnum_subref_r::to_long] --> C[sc_dt::sc_proxy::to_long]; B[sc_dt::sc_fxnum_fast_subref_r::to_long] --> C;
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The diagram illustrates a mapping or delegation of functionality. Two source functions, 'sc\_dt::sc\_fxnum\_subref\_r::to\_long' and 'sc\_dt::sc\_fxnum\_fast\_subref\_r::to\_long', are shown in white boxes on the left. Blue arrows point from each of these boxes to a single target function, 'sc\_dt::sc\_proxy::to\_long', which is shown in a gray box on the right. This suggests that the target function acts as a proxy or wrapper for the two source functions.