The IstEventB package*

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Abstract

This package provides macros for listing Event-B code. It was developed at the University of Southampton.

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1 Introduction

This package was developed in order to ease the listing of Event-B code in LATEX.

2 Usage

Just like any other package, you need to request this package with a **\usepackage** command in the preamble. So in the simpler case (i.e., without any options), one just types

 $\label{limits} $$ \align{ \begin{tabular}{ll} \begin{tabular}{ll$

^{*}This document corresponds to lstEventB v1.0, dated 2018/05/14.

3 Implementation

Our implementation is based on the listings package. Additionally, we also require xspace for spacing, xcolor for colouring, bsymb for typesetting Event-B mathematical symbols, and xargs for defining commands with argument lists.

```
\RequirePackage{listings}
\RequirePackage{xspace}
\RequirePackage{xcolor}
\RequirePackage{bsymb}
\RequirePackage{xargs}
```

3.1Package Options

We define some options for customising the listing of Event-B code.

Colouring option

We first declare some internal macros that can be updated when accordingly to the option for colouring.

EventB@SetKeywordColour

Command EventB@SetKeywordColour is used to set the colour of the Event-B keywords, by default, it is set to black.

```
\newcommand{\EventB@SetKeywordColour}[1]{%
  \colorlet{EventB@keywordcolour}{#1}%
\EventB@SetKeywordColour{black}
```

EventB@SetNdKeywordColour Command EventB@SetNdKeywordColour is used to set the colour of the secondary Event-B keywords, by default, it is set to black.

```
\newcommand{\EventB@SetNdKeywordColour}[1]{%
  \colorlet{EventB@ndkeywordcolour}{#1}%
\EventB@SetNdKeywordColour{black}
```

identifiers, by default, it is set to black.

```
\newcommand{\EventB@SetIdentifierColour}[1]{%
  \colorlet{EventB@identifiercolour}{#1}%
\EventB@SetIdentifierColour{black}
```

EventB@SetCommentColour

Command EventB@SetCommentColour is used to set the colour of Event-B comments, by default, it is set to black.

```
\newcommand{\EventB@SetCommentColour}[1]{%
  \colorlet{EventB@commentcolour}{#1}%
\EventB@SetCommentColour{black}
```

EventB@SetFormulaColour

Command EventB@SetFormulaColour is used to set the colour of Event-B formulae, by default, it is set to black.

```
\newcommand{\EventB@SetFormulaColour}[1]{%
  \colorlet{EventB@formulacolour}{#1}%
```

```
}
\EventB@SetFormulaColour{black}
```

We now define the colour option and set the different colours accordingly. The keywords colour (both first primary and secondary keywords) is red. The identifier colour is purple. The comment colour is green!50!black (dark green). The formula colour is blue.

```
\DeclareOption{colour}{
   \EventB@SetKeywordColour{red}
   \EventB@SetNdKeywordColour{red}
   \EventB@SetIdentifierColour{purple}
   \EventB@SetCommentColour{green!50!black}
   \EventB@SetFormulaColour{blue}
}
Additionally, we define the color option as an alias of colour.
   \DeclareOption{color}{
    \ExecuteOptions{colour}
}
```

3.1.2 Execution of options

\ProcessOptions

3.2 Typesetting of the Event-B language

In this section, we define how to typesetting Event-B code.

3.2.1 Defining the Event-B language

```
We first define the Event-B language using lstdefinelanguage.
```

```
\def\lst@visiblespace{\hspace{0.2em}}
\lstdefinelanguage{Event-B}{%
  basicstyle=\rmfamily\footnotesize,
```

Subsequently, we define the keywords of Event-B and how to typeset them. Note that the keywords are insensitive.

```
keywords={%
    % Keywords for contexts
    context, extends, sets, constants, axioms, theorem, end, %
    % Keywords for machines
    machine, sees, refines, variables, invariants, variant, events, %
}, %
keywordstyle=\color{EventB@keywordcolour}\bfseries\sffamily, %
sensitive=false,
```

We also define the secondary keywords of Event-B and how to typeset them.

```
ndkeywords={%
   % Keywords for events
   extended,theorem,any,where,when,with,begin,then%
},%
ndkeywordstyle=\color{EventB@ndkeywordcolour}\bfseries\sffamily,%
```

Next, we define how to typeset Event-B identifiers.

identifierstyle=\color{EventB@identifiercolour}\sffamily,

```
comment=[1]{//},%
    morecomment=[s]{/*}{*/},%
    commentstyle=\color{EventB@commentcolour}\rmfamily,%
Furthermore, we define the appearance of formulae (which are typeset strings).
    stringstyle=\color{EventB@formulacolour}\sffamily,
    string=[b]",
    showstringspaces=true, % Do not show the space in formulae
Finally, we define the Event-B mathematical symbols using the bsymb package as
follows.
    inputencoding=utf8, % Allow UTF-8 input encoding
    extendedchars=true, % Use extended characters
    literate= % Event-B mathematical symbols
    % Short sequences should appear before long sequences containing them
    % Predicates
    {}{{$\bfalse$}}1% False
    {}{{$\btrue$}}1% True
    {}{{$\land$}}1% Conjunction
    {}{{$\lor$}}1% Disjunction
    {}{{$\limp$}}1% Implication
    {}{{$\leqv$}}1% Equivalence
    {}{{$\lnot$}}1% Negation
    {}{{$\forall$}}1% Universal quantification
    {}{{$\exists$}}1% Existential quantification
    {}{{$\qdot$}}1% Quantification dot
    {=}{{$=$}}1% Equality
    {}{{\text{neq$}}}1% Inequality
    % Sets
    {!}{{$\forall$}}1% Universal quantification (This is moved here from ASCII perdicates)
    {}{{$\emptyset$}}1% Empty set
    {}{{$\mid$}}1% Vertical bar, e.g., in set comprehension
    {}{{$\bunion$}}1% Union
    {}{{$\binter$}}1% Intersection
    {}{{$\setminus$}}1% Set difference
    {}{{$\mapsto$}}1% Ordered pair
    {}{{$\cprod$}}1% Cartesian product
    {}{{$\pow$}}1% Powerset
    {1}{{$\pown$}}1% Non-empty subsets
    {!card}{{$\card$}}1% Cardinality
    {!union}{{$\union$}}1% Generalised union
    {!inter}{{$\inter$}}1% Generalised intersection
    {}{{$\Union$}}1% Quantified union
    {}{{$\Inter$}}1% Quantified intersection
    % Set predicates
    {}{{$\in$}}1% Set membership
    {}{{$\notin$}}1% Set non-membership
    {}{{$\subseteq$}}1% Subset
    {}{{$\nsubseteq$}}1% Not a subset
    {}{{$\subset$}}1% Proper subset
    {}{{$\nsubset$}}1% Not a proper subset
    {!finite}{{$\finite$}}1% Finite set
    {!partition}{{$\partition$}}1% Partition
```

We define how comments are typeset.

% Bool and bool

```
{!BOOL}{{$\Bool$}}1% BOOL set
{!TRUE}{{$\True$}}1% TRUE
{!FALSE}{{$\False$}}1% FALSE
{!bool}{{$\bool$}}1% bool predicate set
% Numbers
{}{{$\intg$}}1% Set of integer numbers
{}{{$\nat$}}1% Set of natural numbers
{1}{{\rm s}}1 Set of positive natural numbers
{!min}{{$\min$}}1% Minimum
{!max}{{$\max$}}1% Maximum
{+}{{$+$}}1% Sum
{}{{$-$}}1% Difference
{}{{$\times$}}1% Product
{}{{$\div$}}1% Quotient
{!mod}{{$\textrm{mod}$}}1% Remainder
{}{{$\upto$}}1% Interval
% Number predicates
{}{{$\geq$}}1% Greater or equal
{}{{$\leq$}}1% Less or equal
% Relations
{}{{$\rel$}}1% Relations
{!dom}{{$\dom$}}1% Domain
{!ran}{{$\ran$}}1% Range
{}{{$\trel$}}1% Total relations
{}{{$\srel$}}1% Surjective relations
{}{{$\strel$}}1% Total surjective relations
{}{{$\circ$}}1% Backward composition
{!id}{{$\id$}}1% Identity
{}{{$\domres$}}1% Domain restriction
{}{{$\domsub$}}1% Domain subtraction
{}{{$\range restriction
{}{{\$\ransub\$}}1% Range subtraction
{}_{{}^{-1}}}1% Inverse
{}{{$\ovl$}}1% Overriding
{}{{$\dprod$}}1% Direct product
{}{{$\pprod$}}1% Parallel product
{!prj1}{{$\prjone$}}1% First projection
{!prj2}{{$\prjtwo$}}1% Second projection
% Functions
{}{{$\pfun$}}1% Partial functions
{}{{$\tfun$}}1% Total functions
{}{{$\pinj$}}1% Partial injections
{}{{$\tinj$}}1% Total injections
{}{{$\psur$}}1% Partial surjections
{}{{$\tsur$}}1% Total surjections
{}{{$\tbij$}}1% Bijections
{}{{$\lambda$}}1% Lambda abstraction
% Assignment
{}{{$\bcmeq$}}1% Becomes equal to
{:}{{$\bcmin$}}1% Choice from a set
{:}{{$\bcmsuch$}}1% Choice by predicate
% ASCII Number predicates (This has to be before ASCII Predicates)
{>}{{$>$}}1% Greater
{<}{{$<$}}1% Less
```

```
{>=}{{$\geq$}}1% Greater or equal
{<=}{{\$\setminus eq\$}}1\% Less or equal
% ASCII Predicates
{/}{{$\div$}}1% Quotient (This is moved here from ASCII Numbers)
{!false}{{$\bfalse$}}1% False
{!true}{{$\btrue$}}1% True
{\k}_{{\sc onjunction (note the backslash)}}
{!or}{{$\lor$}}1% Disjunction
{=>}{{$\limp$}}1% Implication
{<=>}{{$\leqv$}}1% Equivalence
{!not}{{$\lnot$}}1% Negation
{.}{{$\qdot$}}1% Quantification dot
{/=}{{\scriptstyle s}}1% Inequality
% ASCII Sets
{*}{{$\times$}}1% Product (This is moved here from ASCII Numbers)
{\{\}}{{\ Empty set (note the backslashes)}}
{\|}{{$\mid$}}1% Vertical bar, e.g., in set comprehension (not the backslash)
{\\}{{$\setminus$}}1% Difference
\{\/\}{\{\$\setminus 0,\$\}}1\% Union
{/\}{{\rm shinter}}1% Intersection
{|->}{{$\mapsto$}}1% Ordered pair
{**}{{$\cprod$}}1% Cartesian product
{!POW}{{$\pow$}}1% Powerset
{!POW1}{{$\pown$}}1% Non-empty subsets
{!UNION}{{$\Union$}}1% Quantified union
% ASCII Set predicates
{/:}{{$\notin$}}1% Set non-membership
{/<:}{{$\not\subseteq$}}1% Not a subset</pre>
{/<<:}{{$\not\subset$}}1% Not a proper subset
{<<:}{{$\subset$}}1% Proper subset</pre>
{<:}{{$\subseteq$}}1% Subset</pre>
{:}{{$\in$}}1% Set membership
% ASCII Numbers
{!INT}{{$\intg$}}1% Set of integer numbers
{!INTER}{{$\Inter$}}1% Quantified intersection (This is moved here from ASCII Sets)
{!NAT}{{$\nat$}}1% Set of natural numbers
{!NAT1}{{$\natn$}}1% Set of positive natural numbers
{-}{{$-$}}1% Difference
{..}{{$\upto$}}1% Interval
% ASCII Relations
<->}{{$\rel$}}1% Relations
{<<->}{{$\trel$}}1% Total relations
<->>}{{$\srel$}}1% Surjective relations
{<<->>}{{$\strel$}}1% Total surjective relations
{!circ}{{$\circ$}}1% Backward composition
{<|}{{$\domres$}}1% Domain restriction</pre>
{<<|}{{$\domsub$}}1% Domain subtraction</pre>
{|>}{{$\range restriction
{|>>}{{\$\ransub\$}}1% Range subtraction
{~}{{$^{-1}$}}1% Inverse
{<+}{{$\ovl$}}1% Overriding
{><}{{$\dprod$}}1% Direct product</pre>
{||}{{$\pprod$}}1% Parallel product
```

```
% ASCII Functions
{+->}{{$\pfun$}}1% Partial functions
{-->}{{$\tfun$}}1% Total functions
{>+>}{{$\pinj$}}1% Partial injections
{>->}{{$\tinj$}}1% Total injections
{+>>}{{$\psur$}}1% Partial surjections
{->>}{{$\tsur$}}1% Total surjections
{>->>}{{$\tbij$}}1% Bijections
{\\%}{{$\lambda$}}1\% Lambda abstraction
% ASCII Assignment
{:=}{{\$\setminus bcmeq\$}}1\% Becomes equal to
{::}{{$\bcmin$}}1% Choice from a set
{:|}{{$\bcmsuch$}}1% Choice by predicate
, % End of Event-B mathematical symbols
```

Typesetting Event-B Code

We first create a short inline Event-B code with \$ using lstMakeShortInline command.

\lstMakeShortInline[language=Event-B, breaklines=f, basicstyle=\rmfamily\normalsize]\$ We then create a dedicated EventBcode environment using 1stnewenvironment.

```
\lstnewenvironment{EventBcode}{\lstset{language=Event-B}}{}
We then create a dedicated EventBNoInline environment using newenvironment.
\newenvironment{EventBNoInline}
```

```
{\lstDeleteShortInline$}
{\lstMakeShortInline[language=Event-B, breaklines=f, basicstyle=\rmfamily\normalsize]$}
Finally, we set some appearance parameters for display the code.
  columns=fullflexible, \% The columns are fully flexible.
  numberbychapter=false,
  frame=top,frame=bottom, % There are line (frame at top and bottom).
  stepnumber=1, % the step between two line-numbers. If it is 1 each line will be numbered
 numberstyle=\tiny,
 numbersep=5pt, % how far the line-numbers are from the code
  tabsize=2, % tab size in blank spaces
  breaklines=true, % sets automatic line breaking
  captionpos=b, % sets the caption-position to top
 mathescape=false,
  showspaces=true, % Do not show spaces
  showtabs=false, % Do not show tabs
  xleftmargin=10pt,
  framexleftmargin=10pt,
  framexrightmargin=Opt,
  framexbottommargin=5pt,
  framextopmargin=5pt,
  escapechar=\%,
  numbers=left, % where to put the line-numbers; possible values are (none, left, right)
  numbersep=5pt,
```

\newcommandx{\EventBinputlisting}[2][1=]{%

```
\begin{mdframed}[backgroundcolor=yellow!10, rightline=false,leftline=false]
  \lstinputlisting[language=Event-B,mathescape,frame={},#1]{#2}
  \end{mdframed}
```

Event@SetKeywordColour

 $\verb|\label{tentBSetKeywordColour|EventB@SetKeywordColour|} Let $$ EventB@SetKeywordColour $$ EventB@Se$

\newcommand{\EventB}{Event-B\xspace}

Change History