

The usage of the descartes language

The license of the descartes language

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1. Start method

1.1 Start with an argument.

Set a program file as an argument.

```
$ descartes example
```

Descartes read program file "example" and carry it out.

1.2 Start without an argument. And it is started Command Prompt.

Command Prompt is displayed when it starts without an argument.

```
$ descartes
0.1.0 Descartes Copyright(C) 2009 Hideyuki Niwa
?
```

"?" is displayed to a prompt and carries out input descartes language program.

You can use the "load" predicate to load a program.

This is an example carrying out the "append" program.

```
? <load "append">;
```

Only Command Prompt can omit the outside parenthesis.

```
? load "append";
```

```
result --
```

```
(Load "append")
```

```
-- true
```

```
? append #x (a b) (c);
```

```
result --
```

```
(append (a b c) (a b) (c))
```

```
-- true
```

2. The stop method of the Command Prompt

Use the "quit" predicate, and to stop.

```
? quit;
```

3. The path of the program file

The library and program of the Descartes language are looked for from the place where the DLIBPATH environment variable is specified. The path of DLIBPATH is divided by COLON":". (The Windows version is divided by SEMICOLON";")

Even if the library or program in the directory specified by DLIBPATH do not specify a path, they are executed as a specification program of the argument of descartes, and load and an include predicate.

The specification method of the environment variable DLIBPATH should follow the setting method of the environment variable of OS.

A specification method in bash of Linux:

```
Export DLIBPATH="/usr/local/lib/descartes:. "
```

By Windows, please set "environment variable" of the property of the system in Control Panel.