

CafeOBJ Commands Quick Reference

(for interpreter version 1.5.5)

Notation

Keywords appear in **type setter face**, when presented in the form like ‘x(yz)’ it means the keyword ‘xyz’ can be abbreviated to ‘x’. ‘[something]’ means ‘something’ is optional. | is used for listing alternatives. Slanted face, e.g., *variety* is used when it varies (a meta-variable) or is an expression of some language. For example, *modexp* is for module expressions and *term* is for terms (you should know what these are); others should easily be understood by their *names* and/or from the context.

Starting CafeOBJ interpreter

To enter CafeOBJ, just type its name: `cafeobj`

‘`cafeobj -help`’ will show you a summary of command options.

Leaving CafeOBJ

`q(uit)` exits CafeOBJ.

Getting Help

Typing `?` at the top-level prompt will print out an online help guidance. This is a good starting point for navigating the system. Also try typing `com`, this shows the list of major toplevel commands.

Escape

There would be a situation that you hit **return** expecting some feedback from the interpreter, but it does not respond. This occurs when the interpreter expects some more inputs from you thinking preceding input is not yet syntactically complete. If you encounter this situation, first, try type in ‘.’ and **return**. When this does not help, then type in **esc**(escape key) and **return**, it will immediately be back to you discarding preceding input and makes a fresh start.

Rescue

Occasionally you may meet a strange prompt `CHAOS>>` after some error messages. This happens when the interpreter caused some internal errors and could not recover from it. Try typing `:q`, this may resume the session if you are lucky.

Sending interrupt signal (typing `C-c` from keyboard, or if you are in Emacs, some key sequence specific to the *mode* you are in) forces the interpreter to break into underlying Lisp, and you will see the same prompt as the above. This might be useful when you feel the interpreter get confused. `:q` also works for returning to CafeOBJ interpreter from Lisp.

Setting Switches

Switches are for controlling the interpreter’s behaviour in several manner. The general form of setting top-level switch is:

`set switch value`

In the following, the default value of a switch is shown underlined.

switch	value	what?
***		– switches for rewriting
trace whole	<u>on off</u>	trace top-level rewrite step
trace	<u>on off</u>	trace every rewrite step
step	<u>on off</u>	stepwise rewriting process
memo	<u>on off</u>	enable term memoization
always memo	<u>on off</u>	implicitly set ‘memo’ attributes to all user defined operators
clean memo	<u>on off</u>	clean up term memo table before normalization
stats	<u>on off</u>	show statistics data after reduction
rwt limit	<i>number</i>	maximum number of rewriting
stop pattern	[<i>term</i>]	stop rewriting when meets
reduce conditions	<u>on off</u>	reduce conditional part in apply command
verbose	<u>on off</u>	set verbose mode
exec trace	<u>on off</u>	trace concurrent execution
exec limit	<i>number</i>	limit maximum number of concurrent execution
***		– switches for system’s behaviour
include BOOL	<u>on off</u>	import BOOL implicitly
incude RWL	<u>on off</u>	import RWL implicitly
include FOPL-CLAUSE	<u>on off</u>	import FOPL-CLAUSE implicitly
auto context	<u>on off</u>	change current context in automatic
reg signature	<u>on off</u>	regularize module signature in automatic
check regularity	<u>on off</u>	perform regularity check of signature in automatic
check compatibility	<u>on off</u>	perform compatibility check of TRS in automatic
quiet	<u>on off</u>	system mostly says nothing
all axioms	<u>on off</u>	– show/display options print all axioms in “sh(ow) <i>modexp</i> ” command
show mode	<u>:cafeobj</u> :chaos	set syntax of printed modules or views
show var sorts	<u>on off</u>	print variables with sorts
print mode	<u>:normal</u> :fancy :tree :s-expr	set term printing form
***		– miscellaneous settings
libpath	<i>pathname</i>	set file search path
print depth	<i>number</i>	maximum depth of terms to be printed
accept == proof	<u>on off</u>	accept system’s automatic proof of congruency of ==

The default value of *pathname* of **set libpath** command is ‘\$cafeobjhome/share/cafeobj*version*/lib/’, where *version* is a version number of the release, as of this writing, it is 1.5.5, and ‘\$cafeobjhome’ varies depending on the installation options of your interpreter. By default it is /usr/local/, so it will be /usr/local/share/cafeobj1.5/lib/.

The default value of *number* in ‘set rwt limit’ command is 0 meaning no limit counter of rewriting is specified.

Omitting *term* in **set stop pattern** sets the stop pattern to empty, i.e., no term will match to the pattern.

Examining Values of Switches

<code>show switch</code>	print list of available switches with their values
<code>show switch <i>switch</i></code>	print out the value of the specified <i>switch</i>

Setting Context

`select modexp`

This sets the context of the interpreter (**current module**) to the module specified by *modexp*. It must be written in single line. When you type in *modexp*, the ‘;
<newline>’ treated as a line continuation (that is, it is effectively ignored), so that you can type in multiple lines for long module expressions. Note that one or more blank characters are required before ;.

Inspecting Module

`sh(ow)` and `desc(ribe)` commands print information on a module. In the sequel, we use a meta-variable *show* which stands for either `sh(ow)` or `desc(ribe)`. Most of the cases, giving `desc(ribe)` for *show* gives you more detailed information.

<code>show <i>modexp</i></code>	prints a module <i>modexp</i> . giving ‘.’ as <i>modexp</i> shows the current module
<code>show sorts [<i>modexp</i>]</code>	prints sorts of <i>modexp</i>
<code>show ops [<i>modexp</i>]</code>	prints operators of <i>modexp</i>
<code>show vars [<i>modexp</i>]</code>	prints variables of <i>modexp</i>
<code>show params [<i>modexp</i>]</code>	prints parameters of <i>modexp</i>
<code>show subs [<i>modexp</i>]</code>	prints direct submodules of <i>modexp</i>
<code>show sign [<i>modexp</i>]</code>	prints <code>sorts</code> and <code>ops</code> combined

modexp must be given in an one line. The same convention for long module expressions is used as that of `select` command (see **Setting Context** above.) If the optional [*modexp*] is omitted, it defaults to the current module. Optionally supplying `all` before `sorts`, `ops`, `axioms`, and `sign`, i.e., `desc all ops` for an instance) makes printed out information also include imported sorts, operators, etc. otherwise it only prints own constructs of the *modexp*.

The following *show* commands assume the current module is set to some module.

<code>show sort <i>sort</i></code>	prints information on sort <i>sort</i>
<code>show op <i>operator</i></code>	prints information on operator <i>operator</i>

For inspecting submodules or parameters, the following *show* commands are useful:

<code>show param <i>argname</i></code>	prints information on the parameter <i>argname</i>
<code>show sub <i>n</i></code>	prints information on the <i>n</i> th direct submodule

argname can be given by position, not by name.

You can see the hierarchy of a module or a sort by the following `sh(ow)` commands:

<code>sh(ow) module tree <i>modexp</i></code>	prints pictorial hierarchy of module. specifying . as <i>modexp</i> shows the hierarchy of the current module
<code>sh(ow) sort tree <i>sort</i></code>	prints hierarchy of sort pictorially

Evaluating Terms

`red(uce) [in modexp :] term .`
`exec(ute) [in modexp :] term .`

reduce reduces a given term *term* in the term rewriting system derived from *modexp*. **execute** is similar to **reduce**, but it also considers axioms given by **transition** declarations. In both cases, omitted ‘in *modexp* :’ defaults to the current module.

The result term of **reduce** and **execute** is bound to special variables `$$term` and `$$subterm` (see the next section).

Let Variables and Special Variables

`let let-variable = term .`

let-variable is an identifier. Assuming the current module is set, **let** binds *let-variable* to the given term *term*. Once set, *let-variable* can be used wherever *term* can appear.

You can see the list of let bindings by:

`sh(ow) let`

There are two built-in special variables in the system:

<code>\$\$term</code>	bound to the result term of reduce , execute , parse , or start commands.
<code>\$\$subterm</code>	bound to the result of choose command

Let variables and special variables belongs to a context, i.e., each context has its own let variables and special variables.

Inspecting Terms

`parse [in modexp :] term .`

parse parses given term *term* in the module *modexp* (if omitted, parses in the current module) and prints the result. The result is bound to special variables `$$term` and `$$subterm`.

The following `sh(ow)` command assumes the current module, and prints the term.

`sh(ow) term [let-variable] [tree]`

let-variable can be a name of *let-variable*, `$$term` or `$$subterm`, if omitted the term bound to `$$term` is printed. If optional *tree* is supplied, it prints the term tree structure. By setting a switch **tree horizontal** to **true**, the term tree will be shown horizontally.

Opening/Closing Module

<code>open <i>modexp</i></code>	opens module <i>modexp</i>
<code>close</code>	close the currently opening module

Opening module can be modified, i.e., you can declare new sorts, operators, axioms. You can open only one module at a time.

Applying Rewrite Rules

Start The initial target (entire term) is set by **start** command.

`start term .`

This binds two special variables `$$term` and `$$subterm` to *term*.

Apply `apply` command applies actions to (subterm of) `$$term`.

`apply` *action range selection*

You specify an action by *action*, and it will be applied to the target (sub)term specified by *selection*.

range is either **within** or **at**: **within** means at or inside the (sub)term specified by the *selection*, and **at** means exactly at the *selection*.

Action *action* can be the followings:

<code>red(uction)</code>	reduce the selected term
<code>exec</code>	execute the selected term
<code>print</code>	print the selected term
<code>rule-spec</code>	apply specified rule to the selected term

Rule-Spec *rule-spec* specifies the rule with possibly substitutions being applied, and given by

`[+ | -][modexp].rule-name [substitutions]`

The first optional ‘+ | -’ specifies the direction of the rule; left to right(if + or omitted) or right to left (if -).

A rule itself is specified by ‘`[modexp].rule-name`’. This means the rule with name *rule-name* of the module *modexp* (if omitted, the current module). *rule-name* is either a label of a rule or a number which shown by `sh(ow) rules` command (see **Showing Available Rules** below.)

substitution binds variables that apper in the selected rule before applying it. This has the form

`with variable = term , ...`

Showing Available Rules To see the list of the rewrite rules, use

`sh(ow) [all] rules`

The list of the (all, i.e., includes imported rules if the optional `all` is supplied) available rules are printed with each of which being numbered. The number can be used for *rule-name* (see above).

Selection *selection* is a sequence of *selector* separated by keyword `of` specifying (sub)term of `$$term`:

selector { *of selector* } ...

selector	description
<code>term</code>	the entire term (<code>\$\$term</code>)
<code>top</code>	ditto
<code>subterm</code>	selects <code>\$\$subterm</code>
<code>(number ...)</code>	selects by position
<code>[number .. number]</code>	by range in flattened term structure
<code>{ number , ... }</code>	subset in flattened term structure

Step by Step Subterm Selection `choose` command selects a sub-term of `$$subterm` and reset the `$$subterm` to the selected one.

`choose selector`

Matching Terms

`match term-spec to pattern`

term-spec specifies the term to be matched with *pattern*:

term-spec	description
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<code>term</code>	<code>\$\$term</code>
<code>top</code>	ditto
<code>subterm</code>	<code>\$\$term</code>
<code>it</code>	ditto
<code>term</code>	ordinal term
pattern	description
<code>[all][+ -] rules</code>	match with available rewrite rules
<code>term</code>	match with specified term

Stepper

If the switch `step` is set to `on`, invoking `reduce` or `execute` command runs into the term rewriting stepper. The stepper has its own command interpreter loop, where the following stepper commands are available:

<code>?</code>	print out available commands.
<code>n(ext)</code>	go one step
<code>g(o) number</code>	go <i>number</i> step
<code>c(ontinue)</code>	continue rewriting without stepping
<code>q(uit)</code>	leave stepper continuuig rewrite
<code>a(bort)</code>	abort rewriting
<code>r(rule)</code>	prints current rewrite rule
<code>s(ubst)</code>	prints substitution
<code>l(imit)</code>	prints rewrite limit counter
<code>p(attern)</code>	prints stop pattern
<code>stop [term]</code>	set (unset) stop pattern
<code>rwt [number]</code>	set (unset) rwrite limit counter

You can also use families of `sh(ow)(desc(ribe))` and `set` commands in stepper.

Reading In Files

<code>input file</code>	read in CafeOBJ program from <i>file</i>
<code>provide feature</code>	provide the <i>feature</i>
<code>require feature [file]</code>	require <i>feature</i>

Resetting System

<code>reset</code>	recover definitions of built-in modules
<code>full reset</code>	reset system to initial status

Protecting Your Modules

<code>protect modexp</code>	prevent the module from redefinition
<code>unprotect modexp</code>	allow moudle to be redefined

Little Semantic Tools

check reg(ularity) [*modexp*] reports the result of regularity
 check of module

check comat(ibility) [*modexp*] reports the result of compatibility
 check of the module

For both commands, omitted *modexp* will perform the check in the current module.

The following **check** command assumes the current module:

check laziness [*operator*]

This checks strictness of *operator*. If *operator* is omitted all of the operators declared in the current modules are checked.

Miscellany

ls *pathname* list contents of directories

cd *pathname* change working directory of the interpreter

pwd prints working directory

! *command* fork shell *command*

ev *lisp* evaluate lisp expression *lisp* printing the result

evq *lisp* evaluate lisp expression *lisp*