Quick Reference

Common lisp

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Contents

Typographic Conventions

name; **Fu name**; **M name**; **sO name**; **gF name**; **var *name***; **co name**
▷ Symbol defined in Common Lisp; esp. function, macro, special operator, generic function, variable, constant.

them ▷ Placeholder for actual code.

`me` ▷ Literal text.

[*foo*`bar`] ▷ Either one *foo* or nothing; defaults to `bar`.

*foo**; {*foo*}* ▷ Zero or more *foo*s.

foo+; {*foo*}+ ▷ One or more *foo*s.

foos ▷ English plural denotes a list argument.

{*foo* | *bar* | *baz*}; $\begin{cases} foo \\ bar \\ baz \end{cases}$ ▷ Either *foo*, or *bar*, or *baz*.

$\left\{\begin{vmatrix} foo \\ bar \\ baz \end{vmatrix}\right.$ ▷ Anything from none to each of *foo*, *bar*, and *baz*.

$\widehat{foo}$ ▷ Argument *foo* is not evaluated.

$\widetilde{bar}$ ▷ Argument *bar* is possibly modified.

*foo**P ▷ *foo** is evaluated as in **sO progn**; see p. 19.

$\underline{foo}$; $\underline{bar}_{2}$; $\underline{baz}_{n}$ ▷ Primary, secondary, and nth return value.

`T`; `NIL` ▷ **t**, or truth in general; and **nil** or **()**.

1 Numbers

1.1 Predicates

(Fu **=** *number*$^+$)
(Fu **/=** *number*$^+$)
▷ T if all *number*s, or none, respectively, are equal in value.

(Fu **>** *number*$^+$)
(Fu **>=** *number*$^+$)
(Fu **<** *number*$^+$)
(Fu **<=** *number*$^+$)
▷ Return T if *number*s are monotonically decreasing, monotonically non-increasing, monotonically increasing, or monotonically non-decreasing, respectively.

(Fu **minusp** *a*)
(Fu **zerop** *a*)
(Fu **plusp** *a*)
▷ T if $a < 0$, $a = 0$, or $a > 0$, respectively.

(Fu **evenp** *integer*)
(Fu **oddp** *integer*)
▷ T if *integer* is even or odd, respectively.

(Fu **numberp** *foo*)
(Fu **realp** *foo*)
(Fu **rationalp** *foo*)
(Fu **floatp** *foo*)
(Fu **integerp** *foo*)
(Fu **complexp** *foo*)
(Fu **random-state-p** *foo*)
▷ T if *foo* is of indicated type.

1.2 Numeric Functions

(Fu **+** a_0^*)
(Fu ***** a_1^*)
▷ Return $\sum a$ or $\prod a$, respectively.

(Fu **-** *a b**)
(Fu **/** *a b**)
▷ Return $a - \sum b$ or $a / \prod b$, respectively. Without any *b*s, return $-a$ or $1/a$, respectively.

(Fu **1+** *a*)
(Fu **1-** *a*)
▷ Return $a + 1$ or $a - 1$, respectively.

(M {**incf** / **decf**} *place* [$delta_1$])
▷ Increment or decrement the value of *place* by *delta*. Return new value.

(Fu **exp** *p*)
(Fu **expt** *b p*)
▷ Return e^p or b^p, respectively.

(Fu **log** *a* [*b*])
▷ Return $\log_b a$ or, without *b*, $\ln a$.

(Fu **sqrt** *n*)
(Fu **isqrt** *n*)
▷ $\sqrt{n}$ in complex or natural numbers, respectively.

(Fu **lcm** *integer*$^*_1$)
(Fu **gcd** *integer**)
▷ Least common multiple or greatest common denominator, respectively, of *integer*s. (**gcd**) returns 0.

CO **pi** ▷ **long-float** approximation of π, Ludolph's number.

(Fu **sin** *a*)
(Fu **cos** *a*)
(Fu **tan** *a*)
▷ $\sin a$, $\cos a$, or $\tan a$, respectively. (a in radians.)

(Fu **asin** *a*)
(Fu **acos** *a*)
▷ $\arcsin a$ or $\arccos a$, respectively, in radians.

(Fu **atan** *a* [b_1])
▷ $\arctan \frac{a}{b}$ in radians.

(Fu **sinh** *a*)
(Fu **cosh** *a*)
(Fu **tanh** *a*)
▷ $\sinh a$, $\cosh a$, or $\tanh a$, respectively.

(Fu **asinh** *a*)
(Fu **acosh** *a*)
(Fu **atanh** *a*)
▷ asinh *a*, acosh *a*, or atanh *a*, respectively.

(Fu **cis** *a*) ▷ Return $e^{i\,a} = \cos a + i \sin a$.

(Fu **conjugate** *a*) ▷ Return complex conjugate of *a*.

(Fu **max** *num*+)
(Fu **min** *num*+)
▷ Greatest or least, respectively, of *num*s.

({Fu **round**|Fu **fround**} / {Fu **floor**|Fu **ffloor**} / {Fu **ceiling**|Fu **fceiling**} / {Fu **truncate**|Fu **ftruncate**} *n* [*d*[1]])
▷ Return as **integer** or **float**, respectively, *n*/*d* rounded, or rounded towards $-\infty$, $+\infty$, or 0, respectively; and remainder[2].

({Fu **mod** / Fu **rem**} *n d*)
▷ Same as Fu **floor** or Fu **truncate**, respectively, but return remainder only.

(Fu **random** *limit* [*state*[var ***random-state***]])
▷ Return non-negative random number less than *limit*, and of the same type.

(Fu **make-random-state** [{*state*|NIL|T}[NIL]])
▷ Copy of **random-state** object *state* or of the current random state; or a randomly initialized fresh random state.

var ***random-state*** ▷ Current random state.

(Fu **float-sign** *num-a* [*num-b*[1]]) ▷ *num-b* with *num-a*'s sign.

(Fu **signum** *n*)
▷ Number of magnitude 1 representing sign or phase of *n*.

(Fu **numerator** *rational*)
(Fu **denominator** *rational*)
▷ Numerator or denominator, respectively, of *rational*'s canonical form.

(Fu **realpart** *number*)
(Fu **imagpart** *number*)
▷ Real part or imaginary part, respectively, of *number*.

(Fu **complex** *real* [*imag*[0]]) ▷ Make a complex number.

(Fu **phase** *number*) ▷ Angle of *number*'s polar representation.

(Fu **abs** *n*) ▷ Return $|n|$.

(Fu **rational** *real*)
(Fu **rationalize** *real*)
▷ Convert *real* to rational. Assume complete/limited accuracy for *real*.

(Fu **float** *real* [*prototype*[0.0F0]])
▷ Convert *real* into float with type of *prototype*.

1.3 Logic Functions

Negative integers are used in two's complement representation.

(Fu **boole** *operation int-a int-b*)
▷ Return value of bitwise logical *operation*. *operation*s are

co **boole-1**	▷ *int-a*.
co **boole-2**	▷ *int-b*.
co **boole-c1**	▷ $\neg$*int-a*.
co **boole-c2**	▷ $\neg$*int-b*.
co **boole-set**	▷ All bits set.
co **boole-clr**	▷ All bits zero.
co **boole-eqv**	▷ *int-a* $\equiv$ *int-b*.

boole-and ▷ $int\text{-}a \wedge int\text{-}b$.
boole-andc1 ▷ $\neg int\text{-}a \wedge int\text{-}b$.
boole-andc2 ▷ $int\text{-}a \wedge \neg int\text{-}b$.
boole-nand ▷ $\neg(int\text{-}a \wedge int\text{-}b)$.
boole-ior ▷ $int\text{-}a \vee int\text{-}b$.
boole-orc1 ▷ $\neg int\text{-}a \vee int\text{-}b$.
boole-orc2 ▷ $int\text{-}a \vee \neg int\text{-}b$.
boole-xor ▷ $\neg(int\text{-}a \equiv int\text{-}b)$.
boole-nor ▷ $\neg(int\text{-}a \vee int\text{-}b)$.

(Fu **lognot** *integer*) ▷ $\neg integer$.

(Fu **logeqv** *integer**)
(Fu **logand** *integer**)
▷ Return value of exclusive-nored or anded *integer*s, respectively. Without any *integer*, return -1.

(Fu **logandc1** *int-a int-b*) ▷ $\neg int\text{-}a \wedge int\text{-}b$.

(Fu **logandc2** *int-a int-b*) ▷ $int\text{-}a \wedge \neg int\text{-}b$.

(Fu **lognand** *int-a int-b*) ▷ $\neg(int\text{-}a \wedge int\text{-}b)$.

(Fu **logxor** *integer**)
(Fu **logior** *integer**)
▷ Return value of exclusive-ored or ored *integer*s, respectively. Without any *integer*, return 0.

(Fu **logorc1** *int-a int-b*) ▷ $\neg int\text{-}a \vee int\text{-}b$.

(Fu **logorc2** *int-a int-b*) ▷ $int\text{-}a \vee \neg int\text{-}b$.

(Fu **lognor** *int-a int-b*) ▷ $\neg(int\text{-}a \vee int\text{-}b)$.

(Fu **logbitp** *i integer*)
▷ T if zero-indexed ith bit of *integer* is set.

(Fu **logtest** *int-a int-b*)
▷ Return T if there is any bit set in *int-a* which is set in *int-b* as well.

(Fu **logcount** *int*)
▷ Number of 1 bits in $int \geq 0$, number of 0 bits in $int < 0$.

1.4 Integer Functions

(Fu **integer-length** *integer*)
▷ Number of bits necessary to represent *integer*.

(Fu **ldb-test** *byte-spec integer*)
▷ Return T if any bit specified by *byte-spec* in *integer* is set.

(Fu **ash** *integer count*)
▷ Return copy of *integer* arithmetically shifted left by *count* adding zeros at the right, or, for $count < 0$, shifted right discarding bits.

(Fu **ldb** *byte-spec integer*)
▷ Extract byte denoted by *byte-spec* from *integer*. **setf**able.

(Fu **deposit-field** / Fu **dpb**) *int-a byte-spec int-b*)
▷ Return *int-b* with bits denoted by *byte-spec* replaced by corresponding bits of *int-a*, or by the low (Fu **byte-size** *byte-spec*) bits of *int-a*, respectively.

(Fu **mask-field** *byte-spec integer*)
▷ Return copy of *integer* with all bits unset but those denoted by *byte-spec*. **setf**able.

(Fu **byte** *size position*)
▷ Byte specifier for a byte of *size* bits starting at a weight of $2^{position}$.

(Fu **byte-size** *byte-spec*)
(Fu **byte-position** *byte-spec*)
▷ Size or position, respectively, of *byte-spec*.

1.5 Implementation-Dependent

(co) **short-float**, (co) **single-float**, (co) **double-float**, (co) **long-float** – {**epsilon**, **negative-epsilon**}

▷ Smallest possible number making a difference when added or subtracted, respectively.

(co) **least-negative**, (co) **least-negative-normalized**, (co) **least-positive**, (co) **least-positive-normalized** – {**short-float**, **single-float**, **double-float**, **long-float**}

▷ Available numbers closest to -0 or $+0$, respectively.

(co) **most-negative**, (co) **most-positive** – {**short-float**, **single-float**, **double-float**, **long-float**, **fixnum**}

▷ Available numbers closest to $-\infty$ or $+\infty$, respectively.

(Fu) (**decode-float** *n*)
(Fu) (**integer-decode-float** *n*)

▷ Return significand, exponent (2), and sign (3) of **float** *n*.

(Fu) (**scale-float** *n* [*i*]) ▷ With *n*'s radix *b*, return nb^i.

(Fu) (**float-radix** *n*)
(Fu) (**float-digits** *n*)
(Fu) (**float-precision** *n*)

▷ Radix, number of digits in that radix, or precision in that radix, respectively, of float *n*.

(Fu) (**upgraded-complex-part-type** *foo* [*environment*NIL])

▷ Type of most specialized **complex** number able to hold parts of type *foo*.

2 Characters

The **standard-char** type comprises `a-z`, `A-Z`, `0-9`, `Newline`, `Space`, and `!?$"'‘.:,;*+-/|\~_^<=>#%@&()[]{}`.

(Fu) (**characterp** *foo*)
(Fu) (**standard-char-p** *char*) ▷ T if argument is of indicated type.

(Fu) (**graphic-char-p** *character*)
(Fu) (**alpha-char-p** *character*)
(Fu) (**alphanumericp** *character*)

▷ T if *character* is visible, alphabetic, or alphanumeric, respectively.

(Fu) (**upper-case-p** *character*)
(Fu) (**lower-case-p** *character*)
(Fu) (**both-case-p** *character*)

▷ Return T if *character* is uppercase, lowercase, or able to be in another case, respectively.

(Fu) (**digit-char-p** *character* [*radix*10])

▷ Return its weight if *character* is a digit, or NIL otherwise.

(Fu) (**char=** *character*$^+$)
(Fu) (**char/=** *character*$^+$)

▷ Return T if all *character*s, or none, respectively, are equal.

(Fu) (**char-equal** *character*$^+$)
(Fu) (**char-not-equal** *character*$^+$)

▷ Return T if all *character*s, or none, respectively, are equal ignoring case.

(Fu) (**char>** *character*$^+$)
(Fu) (**char>=** *character*$^+$)
(Fu) (**char<** *character*$^+$)
(Fu) (**char<=** *character*$^+$)

▷ Return T if *character*s are monotonically decreasing, monotonically non-increasing, monotonically increasing, or monotonically non-decreasing, respectively.

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16 External Environment

(Fu **get-internal-real-time**)
(Fu **get-internal-run-time**)
▷ Current time, or computing time, respectively, in clock ticks.

co **internal-time-units-per-second**
▷ Number of clock ticks per second.

(Fu **encode-universal-time** *sec min hour date month year* [*zone*curr])
(Fu **get-universal-time**)
▷ Seconds from 1900-01-01, 00:00, ignoring leap seconds.

(Fu **decode-universal-time** *universal-time* [*time-zone*current])
(Fu **get-decoded-time**)
▷ Return second, minute, hour, date, month, year, day, daylight-p, and zone.

(Fu **room** [{NIL|**:default**|T}])
▷ Print information about internal storage management.

(Fu **short-site-name**)
(Fu **long-site-name**)
▷ String representing physical location of computer.

(Fu {**lisp-implementation**|**software**|**machine**} - {**type**|**version**})
▷ Name or version of implementation, operating system, or hardware, respectively.

(Fu **machine-instance**) ▷ Computer name.

(Fu **char-greaterp** *character*$^+$)
(Fu **char-not-lessp** *character*$^+$)
(Fu **char-lessp** *character*$^+$)
(Fu **char-not-greaterp** *character*$^+$)
▷ Return T if *character*s are monotonically decreasing, monotonically non-increasing, monotonically increasing, or monotonically non-decreasing, respectively, ignoring case.

(Fu **char-upcase** *character*)
(Fu **char-downcase** *character*)
▷ Return corresponding uppercase/lowercase character, respectively.

(Fu **digit-char** *i* [*radix*10]) ▷ Character representing digit *i*.

(Fu **char-name** *character*) ▷ *character*'s name if any, or NIL.

(Fu **name-char** *foo*) ▷ Character named *foo* if any, or NIL.

(Fu **char-int** *character*)
(Fu **char-code** *character*) ▷ Code of *character*.

(Fu **code-char** *code*) ▷ Character with *code*.

co **char-code-limit** ▷ Upper bound of (Fu **char-code** *char*); ≥ 96.

(Fu **character** *c*) ▷ Return #*c*.

3 Strings

Strings can as well be manipulated by array and sequence functions; see pages 10 and 12.

(Fu **stringp** *foo*)
(Fu **simple-string-p** *foo*) ▷ T if *foo* is of indicated type.

(Fu {**string=**|**string-equal**} *foo bar* {**:start1** *start-foo*0|**:start2** *start-bar*0|**:end1** *end-foo*NIL|**:end2** *end-bar*NIL})
▷ Return T if subsequences of *foo* and *bar* are equal. Obey/ignore, respectively, case.

(Fu {**string**{/=|**-not-equal**}|**string**{>|**-greaterp**}|**string**{>=|**-not-lessp**}|**string**{<|**-lessp**}|**string**{<=|**-not-greaterp**}} *foo bar* {**:start1** *start-foo*0|**:start2** *start-bar*0|**:end1** *end-foo*NIL|**:end2** *end-bar*NIL})
▷ If *foo* is lexicographically not equal, greater, not less, less, or not greater, respectively, then return position of first mismatching character in *foo*. Otherwise return NIL. Obey/ignore, respectively, case.

(Fu **make-string** *size* {**:initial-element** *char*|**:element-type** *type*character})
▷ Return string of length *size*.

(Fu **string** *x*)
(Fu {**string-capitalize**|**string-upcase**|**string-downcase**} *x* {**:start** *start*0|**:end** *end*NIL})
▷ Convert *x* (**symbol**, **string**, or **character**) into a string, a string with capitalized words, an all-uppercase string, or an all-lowercase string, respectively.

(Fu {**nstring-capitalize**|**nstring-upcase**|**nstring-downcase**} $\widetilde{\ string\ }$ {**:start** *start*0|**:end** *end*NIL})
▷ Convert *string* into a string with capitalized words, an all-uppercase string, or an all-lowercase string, respectively.

(Fu {**string-trim**|**string-left-trim**|**string-right-trim**} *char-bag string*)
▷ Return *string* with all characters in sequence *char-bag* removed from both ends, from the beginning, or from the end, respectively.

(Fu **char** *string i*)
(Fu **schar** *string i*)
▷ Return zero-indexed *i*th character of string ignoring/obeying, respectively, fill pointer. **setf**able.

(Fu **parse-integer** *string* { **:start** *start*0 | **:end** *end*NIL | **:radix** *int*10 | **:junk-allowed** *bool*NIL }*)
▷ Return integer parsed from *string* and index of parse end.

4 Conses

4.1 Predicates

(Fu **consp** *foo*)
(Fu **listp** *foo*) ▷ Return T if *foo* is of indicated type.

(Fu **endp** *list*)
(Fu **null** *foo*) ▷ Return T if *list*/*foo* is NIL.

(Fu **atom** *foo*) ▷ Return T if *foo* is not a **cons**.

(Fu **tailp** *foo list*) ▷ Return T if *foo* is a tail of *list*.

(Fu **member** *foo list* { { **:test** *function*#'eql | **:test-not** *function* } | **:key** *function* }*)
▷ Return tail of *list* starting with its first element matching *foo*. Return NIL if there is no such element.

({ Fu **member-if** | Fu **member-if-not** } *test list* [**:key** *function*])
▷ Return tail of *list* starting with its first element satisfying *test*. Return NIL if there is no such element.

(Fu **subsetp** *list-a list-b* { { **:test** *function*#'eql | **:test-not** *function* } | **:key** *function* }*)
▷ Return T if *list-a* is a subset of *list-b*.

4.2 Lists

(Fu **cons** *foo bar*) ▷ Return new cons (*foo* . *bar*).

(Fu **list** *foo**) ▷ Return list of *foo*s.

(Fu **list*** *foo*+)
▷ Return list of *foo*s with last *foo* becoming cdr of last cons. Return *foo* if only one *foo* given.

(Fu **make-list** *num* [**:initial-element** *foo*NIL])
▷ New list with *num* elements set to *foo*.

(Fu **list-length** *list*) ▷ Length of *list*; NIL for circular *list*.

(Fu **car** *list*) ▷ Car of *list* or NIL if *list* is NIL. **setf**able.

(Fu **cdr** *list*)
(Fu **rest** *list*) ▷ Cdr of *list* or NIL if *list* is NIL. **setf**able.

(Fu **nthcdr** *n list*) ▷ Return tail of *list* after calling Fu **cdr** *n* times.

({ Fu **first** | Fu **second** | Fu **third** | Fu **fourth** | Fu **fifth** | Fu **sixth** | ... | Fu **ninth** | Fu **tenth** } *list*)
▷ Return nth element of *list* if any, or NIL otherwise. **setf**able.

(Fu **nth** *n list*) ▷ Zero-indexed *n*th element of *list*. **setf**able.

(Fu **c***X***r** *list*)
▷ With *X* being one to four **a**s and **d**s representing Fu **car**s and Fu **cdr**s, e.g. (Fu **cadr** *bar*) is equivalent to (Fu **car** (Fu **cdr** *bar*)). **setf**able.

(Fu **last** *list* [*num*1]) ▷ Return list of last *num* conses of *list*.

(M **untrace** { *function* | (**setf** *function*) }*)
▷ Stop *function*s, or each currently traced function, from being traced.

var ∗**trace-output**∗
▷ Stream M **trace** and M **time** print their output on.

(M **step** *form*)
▷ Step through evaluation of *form*. Return values of *form*.

(Fu **break** [*control arg**])
▷ Jump directly into debugger; return NIL. See p. 35, Fu **format**, for *control* and *arg*s.

(M **time** *form*)
▷ Evaluate *form*s and print timing information to var ∗**trace-output**∗. Return values of *form*.

(Fu **inspect** *foo*) ▷ Interactively give information about *foo*.

(Fu **describe** *foo* [*stream*var ∗**standard-output**∗])
▷ Send information about *foo* to *stream*.

(gF **describe-object** *foo* [*stream*])
▷ Send information about *foo* to *stream*. Not to be called by user.

(Fu **disassemble** *function*)
▷ Send disassembled representation of *function* to var ∗**standard-output**∗. Return NIL.

15.4 Declarations

(Fu **proclaim** *decl*)
(M **declaim** *decl**)
▷ Globally make declaration(s) *decl*. *decl* can be: **declaration**, **type**, **ftype**, **inline**, **notinline**, **optimize**, or **special**. See below.

(**declare** *decl**)
▷ Inside certain forms, locally make declarations *decl**. *decl* can be: **dynamic-extent**, **type**, **ftype**, **ignorable**, **ignore**, **inline**, **notinline**, **optimize**, or **special**. See below.

(**declaration** foo*)
▷ Make *foo*s names of declarations.

(**dynamic-extent** *variable** (sO **function** *function*)*)
▷ Declare lifetime of *variable*s and/or *function*s to end when control leaves enclosing block.

([**type**] *type variable**)
(**ftype** *type function**)
▷ Declare *variable*s or *function*s to be of *type*.

({ **ignorable** | **ignore** } { *var* | (sO **function** *function*) }*)
▷ Suppress warnings about used/unused bindings.

(**inline** *function**)
(**notinline** *function**)
▷ Tell compiler to integrate/not to integrate, respectively, called *function*s into the calling routine.

(**optimize** { **compilation-speed** | (**compilation-speed** *n*3) | **debug** | (**debug** *n*3) | **safety** | (**safety** *n*3) | **space** | (**space** *n*3) | **speed** | (**speed** *n*3) }*)
▷ Tell compiler how to optimize. $n = 0$ means unimportant, $n = 1$ is neutral, $n = 3$ means important.

(**special** *var**) ▷ Declare *var*s to be dynamic.

(sO **locally** (**declare** *decl**)* *form*P*)
▷ Evaluate *form*s in a lexical environment with declarations *decl* in effect. Return values of *form*s.

(M **with-compilation-unit** ([**:override** *bool*NIL]) *form*P*)
▷ Return values of *form*s. Warnings deferred by the compiler until end of compilation are deferred until the end of evaluation of *form*s.

(sO **load-time-value** *form* [*read-only*NIL])
▷ Evaluate *form* at compile time and treat its value as literal at run time.

(sO **quote** *foo*) ▷ Return unevaluated *foo*.

(gF **make-load-form** *foo* [*environment*])
▷ Its methods are to return a creation form which on evaluation at Fu **load** time returns an object equivalent to *foo*, and an optional initialization form which on evaluation performs some initialization of the object.
2

(Fu **make-load-form-saving-slots** *foo* {**:slot-names** *slots*all local slots | **:environment** *environment*})
▷ Return a creation form and an initialization form which on evaluation construct an object equivalent to *foo* with *slots* initialized with the corresponding values from *foo*.
2

(Fu **macro-function** *symbol* [*environment*])
(Fu **compiler-macro-function** {*name* | (**setf** *name*)} [*environment*])
▷ Return specified macro function, or compiler macro function, respectively, if any. Return NIL otherwise. **setf**able.

(Fu **eval** *arg*)
▷ Return values of value of *arg* evaluated in global environment.

15.3 REPL and Debugging

var + | var ++ | var +++
var * | var ** | var ***
var / | var // | var ///
▷ Last, penultimate, or antepenultimate form evaluated in the REPL, or their respective primary value, or a list of their respective values.

var − ▷ Form currently being evaluated by the REPL.

(Fu **apropos** *string* [*package*NIL])
▷ Print interned symbols containing *string*.

(Fu **apropos-list** *string* [*package*NIL])
▷ List of interned symbols containing *string*.

(Fu **dribble** [*path*])
▷ Save a record of interactive session to file at *path*. Without *path*, close that file.

(Fu **ed** [*file-or-function*NIL]) ▷ Invoke editor if possible.

(Fu {**macroexpand-1** | **macroexpand**} *form* [*environment*NIL])
▷ Return macro expansion, once or entirely, respectively, of *form* and T if *form* was a macro form. Return *form* and NIL otherwise.
2 2

var ***macroexpand-hook***
▷ Function of arguments expansion function, macro form, and environment called by Fu **macroexpand-1** to generate macro expansions.

(M **trace** {*function* | (**setf** *function*)}*)
▷ Cause *function*s to be traced. With no arguments, return list of traced functions.

(Fu {**butlast** *list* | **nbutlast** *list*} [*num*1])
▷ *list* excluding last *num* conses.

(Fu {**rplaca** | **rplacd**} *cons object*)
▷ Replace car, or cdr, respectively, of *cons* with *object*.

(Fu **ldiff** *list foo*)
▷ If *foo* is a tail of *list*, return preceding part of *list*. Otherwise return *list*.

(Fu **adjoin** *foo list* {**:test** *function*#'eql | **:test-not** *function* | **:key** *function*})
▷ Return *list* if *foo* is already member of *list*. If not, return (Fu **cons** *foo list*).

(M **pop** *place*) ▷ Set *place* to (Fu **cdr** *place*), return (Fu **car** *place*).

(M **push** *foo place*) ▷ Set *place* to (Fu **cons** *foo place*).

(M **pushnew** *foo place* {**:test** *function*#'eql | **:test-not** *function* | **:key** *function*})
▷ Set *place* to (Fu **adjoin** *foo place*).

(Fu **append** [*list* foo*])
(Fu **nconc** [*list* foo*])
▷ Return concatenated list. *foo* can be of any type.

(Fu **revappend** *list foo*)
(Fu **nreconc** *list foo*)
▷ Return concatenated list after reversing order in *list*.

(Fu {**mapcar** | **maplist**} *function list*+)
▷ Return list of return values of *function* successively invoked with corresponding arguments, either cars or cdrs, respectively, from each *list*.

(Fu {**mapcan** | **mapcon**} *function list*+)
▷ Return list of concatenated return values of *function* successively invoked with corresponding arguments, either cars or cdrs, respectively, from each *list*. *function* should return a list.

(Fu {**mapc** | **mapl**} *function list*+)
▷ Return first *list* after successively applying *function* to corresponding arguments, either cars or cdrs, respectively, from each *list*. *function* should have some side effects.

(Fu **copy-list** *list*) ▷ Return copy of *list* with shared elements.

4.3 Association Lists

(Fu **pairlis** *keys values* [*alist*NIL])
▷ Prepend to *alist* an association list made from lists *keys* and *values*.

(Fu **acons** *key value alist*)
▷ Return *alist* with a (*key* . *value*) pair added.

(Fu {**assoc** | **rassoc**} *foo alist* {**:test** *test*#'eql | **:test-not** *test* | **:key** *function*})
(Fu {**assoc-if**[**-not**] | **rassoc-if**[**-not**]} *test alist* [**:key** *function*])
▷ First cons whose car, or cdr, respectively, satisfies *test*.

(Fu **copy-alist** *alist*) ▷ Return copy of *alist*.

4.4 Trees

(Fu **tree-equal** *foo bar* {**:test** *test*#'eql | **:test-not** *test*})
▷ Return T if trees *foo* and *bar* have same shape and leaves satisfying *test*.

({Fu **subst** *new old tree* | Fu **nsubst** *new old* ~*tree*} {**:test** *function*#'eql | **:test-not** *function* | **:key** *function*})
▷ Make copy of *tree* with each subtree or leaf matching *old* replaced by *new*.

({Fu **subst-if**[**-not**] *new test tree* | Fu **nsubst-if**[**-not**] *new test* ~*tree*} [**:key** *function*])
▷ Make copy of *tree* with each subtree or leaf satisfying *test* replaced by *new*.

({Fu **sublis** *association-list tree* | Fu **nsublis** *association-list* ~*tree*} {**:test** *function*#'eql | **:test-not** *function* | **:key** *function*})
▷ Make copy of *tree* with each subtree or leaf matching a key in *association-list* replaced by that key's value.

(Fu **copy-tree** *tree*) ▷ Copy of *tree* with same shape and leaves.

4.5 Sets

({Fu **intersection** | Fu **set-difference** | Fu **union** | Fu **set-exclusive-or**} *a b* | {Fu **nintersection** | Fu **nset-difference**} ~*a b* | Fu **nunion** | Fu **nset-exclusive-or**} ~*a* ~*b* {**:test** *function*#'eql | **:test-not** *function* | **:key** *function*})
▷ Return $a \cap b$, $a \setminus b$, $a \cup b$, or $a \triangle b$, respectively, of lists *a* and *b*.

5 Arrays

5.1 Predicates

(Fu **arrayp** *foo*)
(Fu **vectorp** *foo*)
(Fu **simple-vector-p** *foo*) ▷ T if *foo* is of indicated type.
(Fu **bit-vector-p** *foo*)
(Fu **simple-bit-vector-p** *foo*)

(Fu **adjustable-array-p** *array*)
(Fu **array-has-fill-pointer-p** *array*)
▷ T if *array* is adjustable/has a fill pointer, respectively.

(Fu **array-in-bounds-p** *array* [*subscripts*])
▷ Return T if *subscripts* are in *array*'s bounds.

5.2 Array Functions

({Fu **make-array** *dimension-sizes* [**:adjustable** *bool*NIL] | Fu **adjust-array** ~*array dimension-sizes*
{**:element-type** *type*T | **:fill-pointer** {*num*|*bool*}NIL | {**:initial-element** *obj* | **:initial-contents** *sequence* | **:displaced-to** *array*NIL [**:displaced-index-offset** *i*0]}})
▷ Return fresh, or readjust, respectively, vector or array.

(Fu **aref** *array* [*subscripts*])
▷ Return array element pointed to by *subscripts*. **setf**able.

(Fu **row-major-aref** *array i*)
▷ Return *i*th element of *array* in row-major order. **setf**able.

co **t**
▷ Truth; the supertype of every type including **t**; the superclass of every class except **t**; var ∗**terminal-io**∗.

co **nil**|co **()**
▷ Falsity; the empty list; the empty type, subtype of every type; var ∗**standard-input**∗; var ∗**standard-output**∗; the global environment.

14.4 Standard Packages

common-lisp|**cl**
▷ Exports the defined names of Common Lisp except for those in the **keyword** package.

common-lisp-user|**cl-user**
▷ Current package after startup; uses package **common-lisp**.

keyword
▷ Contains symbols which are defined to be of type **keyword**.

15 Compiler

15.1 Predicates

(Fu **special-operator-p** *foo*) ▷ T if *foo* is a special operator.

(Fu **compiled-function-p** *foo*)
▷ T if *foo* is of type **compiled-function**.

15.2 Compilation

(Fu **compile** {NIL *definition* | {*name* | (**setf** *name*)} [*definition*]})
▷ Return compiled function or replace *name*'s function definition with the compiled function. Return T/2 in case of warnings or errors, and T/3 in case of warnings or errors excluding style warnings.

(Fu **compile-file** *file* {**:output-file** *out-path* | **:verbose** *bool*var ∗compile-verbose∗ | **:print** *bool*var ∗compile-print∗ | **:external-format** *file-format*:default})
▷ Write compiled contents of *file* to *out-path*. Return true output path or NIL, T/2 in case of warnings or errors, T/3 in case of warnings or errors excluding style warnings.

(Fu **compile-file-pathname** *file* [**:output-file** *path*] [*other-keyargs*])
▷ Pathname Fu **compile-file** writes to if invoked with the same arguments.

(Fu **load** *path* {**:verbose** *bool*var ∗load-verbose∗ | **:print** *bool*var ∗load-print∗ | **:if-does-not-exist** *bool*T | **:external-format** *file-format*:default})
▷ Load source file or compiled file into Lisp environment. Return T if successful.

var ∗**compile-file**∗ | var ∗**load**∗ — {**pathname**∗NIL | **truename**∗NIL}
▷ Input file used by Fu **compile-file**/by Fu **load**.

var ∗**compile**∗ | var ∗**load**∗ — {**print**∗ | **verbose**∗}
▷ Defaults used by Fu **compile-file**/by Fu **load**.

(sO **eval-when** ({**:compile-toplevel**|**compile**} | {**:load-toplevel**|**load**} | {**:execute**|**eval**}) *form*P*)
▷ Return values of *form*s if sO **eval-when** is in the top-level of a file being compiled, in the top-level of a compiled file being loaded, or anywhere, respectively. Return NIL if *form*s are not evaluated. (**compile**, **load** and **eval** deprecated.)

(Fu **shadow** *symbols* [*package*$_{\text{var *package*}}$])
▷ Make *symbols* of *package* shadow any otherwise accessible, equally named symbols from other packages. Return T.

(Fu **package-shadowing-symbols** *package*)
▷ List of symbols of *package* that shadow any otherwise accessible, equally named symbols from other packages.

(Fu **export** *symbols* [*package*$_{\text{var *package*}}$])
▷ Make *symbols* external to *package*. Return T.

(Fu **unexport** *symbols* [*package*$_{\text{var *package*}}$])
▷ Revert *symbols* to internal status. Return T.

(M **do-symbols** | M **do-external-symbols** | M **do-all-symbols** (*var* [*result*$_{\text{NIL}}$]) (declare *decl**)* {*tag* | *form*}*)
▷ Evaluate sO **tagbody**-like body with *var* successively bound to every symbol from *package*, to every external symbol from *package*, or to every symbol from all registered packages, respectively. Return values of *result*. Implicitly, the whole form is a sO **block** named NIL.

(M **with-package-iterator** (*foo packages* [**:internal**|**:external**|**:inherited**]) (declare *decl**)* *form*^{P}*)
▷ Return values of *form*s. In *form*s, successive invocations of (*foo*) return: T if a symbol is returned; a symbol from *packages*; accessibility (**:internal**, **:external**, or **:inherited**); and the package the symbol belongs to.

(Fu **require** *module* [*paths*$_{\text{NIL}}$])
▷ If not in var ***modules***, try *paths* to load *module* from. Signal **error** if unsuccessful. Deprecated.

(Fu **provide** *module*)
▷ If not already there, add *module* to var ***modules***. Deprecated.

var ***modules*** ▷ List of names of loaded modules.

14.3 Symbols

A **symbol** has the attributes *name*, home **package**, property list, and optionally value (of global constant or variable *name*) and function (**function**, macro, or special operator *name*).

(Fu **make-symbol** *name*)
▷ Make fresh, uninterned symbol *name*.

(Fu **gensym** [*s*$_{\text{G}}$])
▷ Return fresh, uninterned symbol **#:***sn* with *n* from var ***gensym-counter***. Increment var ***gensym-counter***.

(Fu **gentemp** [*prefix*$_{\text{T}}$ [*package*$_{\text{var *package*}}$]])
▷ Intern fresh symbol in package. Deprecated.

(Fu **copy-symbol** *symbol* [*props*$_{\text{NIL}}$])
▷ Return uninterned copy of *symbol*. If *props* is T, give copy the same value, function and property list.

(Fu **symbol-name** *symbol*)
(Fu **symbol-package** *symbol*)
(Fu **symbol-plist** *symbol*)
(Fu **symbol-value** *symbol*)
(Fu **symbol-function** *symbol*)
▷ Name, package, property list, value, or function, respectively, of *symbol*. **setf**able.

(gF **documentation** | (**setf** gF **documentation**) *new-doc*) *foo* {**'variable**|**'function**|**'compiler-macro**|**'method-combination**|**'structure**|**'type**|**'setf**|T})
▷ Get/set documentation string of *foo* of given type.

(Fu **array-row-major-index** *array* [*subscripts*])
▷ Index in row-major order of the element denoted by *subscripts*.

(Fu **array-dimensions** *array*)
▷ List containing the lengths of *array*'s dimensions.

(Fu **array-dimension** *array i*)
▷ Length of *i*th dimension of *array*.

(Fu **array-total-size** *array*) ▷ Number of elements in *array*.

(Fu **array-rank** *array*) ▷ Number of dimensions of *array*.

(Fu **array-displacement** *array*) ▷ Target array and $_{2}$offset.

(Fu **bit** *bit-array* [*subscripts*])
(Fu **sbit** *simple-bit-array* [*subscripts*])
▷ Return element of *bit-array* or of *simple-bit-array*. **setf**able.

(Fu **bit-not** *bit-array* [*result-bit-array*$_{\text{NIL}}$])
▷ Return result of bitwise negation of *bit-array*. If *result-bit-array* is T, put result in *bit-array*; if it is NIL, make a new array for result.

(Fu **bit-eqv** | **bit-and** | **bit-andc1** | **bit-andc2** | **bit-nand** | **bit-ior** | **bit-orc1** | **bit-orc2** | **bit-xor** | **bit-nor** *bit-array-a bit-array-b* [*result-bit-array*$_{\text{NIL}}$])
▷ Return result of bitwise logical operations (cf. operations of Fu **boole**, p. 4) on *bit-array-a* and *bit-array-b*. If *result-bit-array* is T, put result in *bit-array-a*; if it is NIL, make a new array for result.

co **array-rank-limit** ▷ Upper bound of array rank; ≥ 8.

co **array-dimension-limit**
▷ Upper bound of an array dimension; ≥ 1024.

co **array-total-size-limit** ▷ Upper bound of array size; ≥ 1024.

5.3 Vector Functions

Vectors can as well be manipulated by sequence functions; see section 6.

(Fu **vector** *foo**) ▷ Return fresh simple vector of *foo*s.

(Fu **svref** *vector i*) ▷ Return element *i* of simple *vector*. **setf**able.

(Fu **vector-push** *foo vector*)
▷ Return NIL if *vector*'s fill pointer equals size of *vector*. Otherwise replace element of *vector* pointed to by fill pointer with *foo*; then increment fill pointer.

(Fu **vector-push-extend** *foo vector* [*num*])
▷ Replace element of *vector* pointed to by fill pointer with *foo*, then increment fill pointer. Extend *vector*'s size by $\geq$ *num* if necessary.

(Fu **vector-pop** *vector*)
▷ Return element of *vector* its fillpointer points to after decrementation.

(Fu **fill-pointer** *vector*) ▷ Fill pointer of *vector*. **setf**able.

6 Sequences

6.1 Sequence Predicates

(Fu **every** | Fu **notevery**) *test sequence*$^+$)
▷ Return NIL or T, respectively, as soon as *test* on any set of corresponding elements of *sequence*s returns NIL.

(Fu **some** | Fu **notany**) *test sequence*$^+$)
▷ Return value of *test* or NIL, respectively, as soon as *test* on any set of corresponding elements of *sequence*s returns non-NIL.

(Fu **mismatch** *sequence-a sequence-b* { **:from-end** *bool*[NIL] | { **:test** *function*[#'eql] | **:test-not** *function* } | **:start1** *start-a*[0] | **:start2** *start-b*[0] | **:end1** *end-a*[NIL] | **:end2** *end-b*[NIL] | **:key** *function* })
▷ Return position in *sequence-a* where *sequence-a* and *sequence-b* begin to mismatch. Return NIL if they match entirely.

6.2 Sequence Functions

(Fu **make-sequence** *sequence-type size* [**:initial-element** *foo*])
▷ Make sequence of *sequence-type* with *size* elements.

(Fu **concatenate** *type sequence**)
▷ Return concatenated sequence of *type*.

(Fu **merge** *type* $\widetilde{sequence}$*-a* $\widetilde{sequence}$*-b test* [**:key** *function*[NIL]])
▷ Return interleaved sequence of *type*. Merged sequence will be sorted if both *sequence-a* and *sequence-b* are sorted.

(Fu **fill** $\widetilde{sequence}$ *foo* { **:start** *start*[0] | **:end** *end*[NIL] })
▷ Return *sequence* after setting elements between *start* and *end* to *foo*.

(Fu **length** *sequence*)
▷ Return length of *sequence* (being value of fill pointer if applicable).

(Fu **count** *foo sequence* { **:from-end** *bool*[NIL] | { **:test** *function*[#'eql] | **:test-not** *function* } | **:start** *start*[0] | **:end** *end*[NIL] | **:key** *function* })
▷ Return number of elements in *sequence* which match *foo*.

(Fu **count-if** | Fu **count-if-not**) *test sequence* { **:from-end** *bool*[NIL] | **:start** *start*[0] | **:end** *end*[NIL] | **:key** *function* })
▷ Return number of elements in *sequence* which satisfy *test*.

(Fu **elt** *sequence index*)
▷ Return element of *sequence* pointed to by zero-indexed *index*. **setf**able.

(Fu **subseq** *sequence start* [*end*[NIL]])
▷ Return subsequence of *sequence* between *start* and *end*. **setf**able.

(Fu **sort** | Fu **stable-sort**) $\widetilde{sequence}$ *test* [**:key** *function*])
▷ Return *sequence* sorted. Order of elements considered equal is not guaranteed/retained, respectively.

(Fu **reverse** *sequence*)
(Fu **nreverse** $\widetilde{sequence}$)
▷ Return *sequence* in reverse order.

14 Packages and Symbols

14.1 Predicates

(Fu **symbolp** *foo*)
(Fu **packagep** *foo*)
(Fu **keywordp** *foo*)
▷ T if *foo* is of indicated type.

14.2 Packages

:*bar* | **keyword:***bar* ▷ Keyword, evaluates to *:bar*.

*package***:***symbol* ▷ Exported *symbol* of *package*.

package::*symbol* ▷ Possibly unexported *symbol* of *package*.

(M **defpackage** *foo* { (**:nicknames** *nick**)* | (**:documentation** *string*) | (**:intern** *interned-symbol**)* | (**:use** *used-package**)* | (**:import-from** *pkg imported-symbol**)* | (**:shadowing-import-from** *pkg shd-symbol**)* | (**:shadow** *shd-symbol**)* | (**:export** *exported-symbol**)* | (**:size** *int*) })
▷ Create or modify package *foo* with *interned-symbol*s, symbols from *used-package*s, *imported-symbol*s, and *shd-symbol*s. Add *shd-symbol*s to *foo*'s shadowing list.

(Fu **make-package** *foo* { **:nicknames** (*nick**)[NIL] | **:use** (*used-package**) })
▷ Create package *foo*.

(Fu **rename-package** *package new-name* [*new-nicknames*[NIL]])
▷ Rename *package*. Return renamed package.

(M **in-package** $\widehat{foo}$) ▷ Make package *foo* current.

(Fu **use-package** | Fu **unuse-package**) *other-packages* [*package*[var **package**]])
▷ Make exported symbols of *other-packages* available in *package*, or remove them from *package*, respectively. Return T.

(Fu **package-use-list** *package*)
(Fu **package-used-by-list** *package*)
▷ List of other packages used by/using *package*.

(Fu **delete-package** $\widetilde{package}$)
▷ Delete *package*. Return T if successful.

var ***package**** [common-lisp-user] ▷ The current package.

(Fu **list-all-packages**) ▷ List of registered packages.

(Fu **package-name** *package*) ▷ Name of *package*.

(Fu **package-nicknames** *package*) ▷ List of nicknames of *package*.

(Fu **find-package** *name*) ▷ Package with *name* (case-sensitive).

(Fu **find-all-symbols** *foo*)
▷ List of symbols *foo* from all registered packages.

(Fu **intern** | Fu **find-symbol**) *foo* [*package*[var **package**]])
▷ Intern or find, respectively, symbol *foo* in *package*. Second return value is one of **:internal**, **:external**, or **:inherited** (or NIL if Fu **intern** created a fresh symbol).

(Fu **unintern** *symbol* [*package*[var **package**]])
▷ Remove *symbol* from *package*, return T on success.

(Fu **import** | Fu **shadowing-import**) *symbols* [*package*[var **package**]])
▷ Make *symbols* internal to *package*. Return T. In case of a name conflict signal correctable **package-error** or shadow the old symbol, respectively.

$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\textbf{:start}\ start_{0}\\ \textbf{:end}\ end_{\texttt{NIL}}\\ \textbf{:junk-allowed}\ bool_{\texttt{NIL}}\end{array}\right\}]])$

▷ Return pathname converted from string, pathname, or stream *foo*; and position$_2$ where parsing stopped.

(Fu **merge-pathnames** *pathname* [*default-pathname*$_{\text{var *default-pathname-defaults*}}$ [*default-version*$_{\text{:newest}}$]])

▷ Return *pathname* after filling in missing components from *default-pathname*.

default-pathname-defaults (var)

▷ Pathname to use if one is needed and none supplied.

(Fu **user-homedir-pathname** [*host*]) ▷ User's home directory.

(Fu **enough-namestring** *path* [*root-path*$_{\text{var *default-pathname-defaults*}}$])

▷ Return minimal path string to sufficiently describe *path* relative to *root-path.*

(Fu **namestring** *path*)
(Fu **file-namestring** *path*)
(Fu **directory-namestring** *path*)
(Fu **host-namestring** *path*)

▷ Return string representing full pathname; name, type, and version; directory name; or host name, respectively, of *path*.

(Fu **translate-pathname** *path wildcard-path-a wildcard-path-b*)

▷ Translate *path* from *wildcard-path-a* into *wildcard-path-b*. Return new path.

(Fu **pathname** *path*) ▷ Pathname of *path*.

(Fu **logical-pathname** *logical-path*)

▷ Logical pathname of *logical-path*. Logical pathnames are represented as all-uppercase `#P"`[*host*`:`][`:`]{$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\{dir\vert*\}^{+}\\ **\end{array}\right\}$`;`}* {*name*|*}* [`.` $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\{type\vert*\}^{+}\\ \texttt{LISP}\end{array}\right\}$ [`.` {*version*|*|`newest`|`NEWEST`}]]`"`.

(Fu **logical-pathname-translations** *logical-host*)

▷ List of (*from-wildcard to-wildcard*) translations for *logical-host*. **setf**able.

(Fu **load-logical-pathname-translations** *logical-host*)

▷ Load *logical-host*'s translations. Return `NIL` if already loaded; return `T` if successful.

(Fu **translate-logical-pathname** *pathname*)

▷ Physical pathname corresponding to (possibly logical) *pathname*.

(Fu **probe-file** *file*)
(Fu **truename** *file*)

▷ Canonical name of *file*. If *file* does not exist, return `NIL`/signal **file-error**, respectively.

(Fu **file-write-date** *file*) ▷ Time at which *file* was last written.

(Fu **file-author** *file*) ▷ Return name of *file* owner.

(Fu **file-length** *stream*) ▷ Return length of *stream*.

(Fu **rename-file** *foo bar*)

▷ Rename file *foo* to *bar*. Unspecified components of path *bar* default to those of *foo*. Return new pathname, old$_2$ physical file name, and new$_3$ physical file name.

(Fu **delete-file** *file*) ▷ Delete *file*. Return `T`.

(Fu **directory** *path*) ▷ List of pathnames matching *path*.

(Fu **ensure-directories-exist** *path* [**:verbose** *bool*])

▷ Create parts of *path* if necessary. Second return value is `T`$_2$ if something has been created.

$(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Fu }\textbf{find}\\ \text{Fu }\textbf{position}\end{array}\right\}\ foo\ sequence\ \left\{\begin{array}{l}\textbf{:from-end}\ bool_{\texttt{NIL}}\\ \left\{\begin{array}{l}\textbf{:test}\ function_{\#\text{'eql}}\\ \textbf{:test-not}\ test\end{array}\right.\\ \textbf{:start}\ start_{0}\\ \textbf{:end}\ end_{\texttt{NIL}}\\ \textbf{:key}\ function\end{array}\right\})$

▷ Return first element in *sequence* which matches *foo*, or its position relative to the begin of *sequence*, respectively.

$(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Fu }\textbf{find-if}\\ \text{Fu }\textbf{find-if-not}\\ \text{Fu }\textbf{position-if}\\ \text{Fu }\textbf{position-if-not}\end{array}\right\}\ test\ sequence\ \left\{\begin{array}{l}\textbf{:from-end}\ bool_{\texttt{NIL}}\\ \textbf{:start}\ start_{0}\\ \textbf{:end}\ end_{\texttt{NIL}}\\ \textbf{:key}\ function\end{array}\right\})$

▷ Return first element in *sequence* which satisfies *test*, or its position relative to the begin of *sequence*, respectively.

(Fu **search** *sequence-a sequence-b* $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\textbf{:from-end}\ bool_{\texttt{NIL}}\\ \left\{\begin{array}{l}\textbf{:test}\ function_{\#\text{'eql}}\\ \textbf{:test-not}\ function\end{array}\right.\\ \textbf{:start1}\ start\text{-}a_{0}\\ \textbf{:start2}\ start\text{-}b_{0}\\ \textbf{:end1}\ end\text{-}a_{\texttt{NIL}}\\ \textbf{:end2}\ end\text{-}b_{\texttt{NIL}}\\ \textbf{:key}\ function\end{array}\right\})$

▷ Search *sequence-b* for a subsequence matching *sequence-a*. Return position in *sequence-b*, or `NIL`.

$(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Fu }\textbf{remove}\ foo\ sequence\\ \text{Fu }\textbf{delete}\ foo\ \widetilde{sequence}\end{array}\right\}\ \left\{\begin{array}{l}\textbf{:from-end}\ bool_{\texttt{NIL}}\\ \left\{\begin{array}{l}\textbf{:test}\ function_{\#\text{'eql}}\\ \textbf{:test-not}\ function\end{array}\right.\\ \textbf{:start}\ start_{0}\\ \textbf{:end}\ end_{\texttt{NIL}}\\ \textbf{:key}\ function\\ \textbf{:count}\ count_{\texttt{NIL}}\end{array}\right\})$

▷ Make copy of *sequence* without elements matching *foo*.

$(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Fu }\textbf{remove-if}\\ \text{Fu }\textbf{remove-if-not}\end{array}\right\}\ test\ sequence\ \left|\ \left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Fu }\textbf{delete-if}\\ \text{Fu }\textbf{delete-if-not}\end{array}\right\}\ test\ \widetilde{sequence}\right.\ \left\{\begin{array}{l}\textbf{:from-end}\ bool_{\texttt{NIL}}\\ \textbf{:start}\ start_{0}\\ \textbf{:end}\ end_{\texttt{NIL}}\\ \textbf{:key}\ function\\ \textbf{:count}\ count_{\texttt{NIL}}\end{array}\right\})$

▷ Make copy of *sequence* with all (or *count*) elements satisfying *test* removed.

$(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Fu }\textbf{remove-duplicates}\ sequence\\ \text{Fu }\textbf{delete-duplicates}\ \widetilde{sequence}\end{array}\right\}\ \left\{\begin{array}{l}\textbf{:from-end}\ bool_{\texttt{NIL}}\\ \left\{\begin{array}{l}\textbf{:test}\ function_{\#\text{'eql}}\\ \textbf{:test-not}\ function\end{array}\right.\\ \textbf{:start}\ start_{0}\\ \textbf{:end}\ end_{\texttt{NIL}}\\ \textbf{:key}\ function\end{array}\right\})$

▷ Make copy of *sequence* without duplicates.

$(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Fu }\textbf{substitute}\ new\ old\ sequence\\ \text{Fu }\textbf{nsubstitute}\ new\ old\ \widetilde{sequence}\end{array}\right\}\ \left\{\begin{array}{l}\textbf{:from-end}\ bool_{\texttt{NIL}}\\ \left\{\begin{array}{l}\textbf{:test}\ function_{\#\text{'eql}}\\ \textbf{:test-not}\ function\end{array}\right.\\ \textbf{:start}\ start_{0}\\ \textbf{:end}\ end_{\texttt{NIL}}\\ \textbf{:key}\ function\\ \textbf{:count}\ count_{\texttt{NIL}}\end{array}\right\})$

▷ Make copy of *sequence* with all (or *count*) *old*s replaced by *new*.

$(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Fu }\textbf{substitute-if}\\ \text{Fu }\textbf{substitute-if-not}\end{array}\right\}\ new\ test\ sequence\ \left|\ \left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Fu }\textbf{nsubstitute-if}\\ \text{Fu }\textbf{nsubstitute-if-not}\end{array}\right\}\ new\ test\ \widetilde{sequence}\right.\ \left\{\begin{array}{l}\textbf{:from-end}\ bool_{\texttt{NIL}}\\ \textbf{:start}\ start_{0}\\ \textbf{:end}\ end_{\texttt{NIL}}\\ \textbf{:key}\ function\\ \textbf{:count}\ count_{\texttt{NIL}}\end{array}\right\})$

▷ Make copy of *sequence* with all (or *count*) elements satisfying *test* replaced by *new*.

(Fu **replace** $\widetilde{sequence}$*-a sequence-b* $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\textbf{:start1}\ start\text{-}a_{0}\\ \textbf{:start2}\ start\text{-}b_{0}\\ \textbf{:end1}\ end\text{-}a_{\texttt{NIL}}\\ \textbf{:end2}\ end\text{-}b_{\texttt{NIL}}\end{array}\right\})$

▷ Replace elements of *sequence-a* with elements of *sequence-b*.

(Fu **map** *type function sequence*$^+$)
▷ Apply *function* successively to corresponding elements of the *sequences*. Return values as a sequence of *type*. If *type* is `NIL`, return `NIL`.

(Fu **map-into** *result-sequence function sequence**)
▷ Store into *result-sequence* successively values of *function* applied to corresponding elements of the *sequences*.

(Fu **reduce** *function sequence* { **:initial-value** *foo*$_{\texttt{NIL}}$ | **:from-end** *bool*$_{\texttt{NIL}}$ | **:start** *start*$_{\texttt{0}}$ | **:end** *end*$_{\texttt{NIL}}$ | **:key** *function* })
▷ Starting with the first two elements of *sequence*, apply *function* successively to its last return value together with the next element of *sequence*. Return last value of function.

(Fu **copy-seq** *sequence*)
▷ Copy of *sequence* with shared elements.

7 Hash Tables

Key-value storage similar to hash tables can as well be achieved using association lists and property lists; see pages 9 and 16.

(Fu **hash-table-p** *foo*) ▷ Return `T` if *foo* is of type **hash-table**.

(Fu **make-hash-table** { **:test** {Fu **eq**|Fu **eql**|Fu **equal**|Fu **equalp**}$_{\#\text{'eql}}$ | **:size** *int* | **:rehash-size** *num* | **:rehash-threshold** *num* })
▷ Make a hash table.

(Fu **gethash** *key hash-table* [*default*$_{\texttt{NIL}}$])
▷ Return object with *key* if any or *default* otherwise; and `T` if found, `NIL` otherwise. **setf**able.

(Fu **hash-table-count** *hash-table*)
▷ Number of entries in *hash-table*.

(Fu **remhash** *key hash-table*)
▷ Remove from *hash-table* entry with *key* and return `T` if it existed. Return `NIL` otherwise.

(Fu **clrhash** *hash-table*) ▷ Empty *hash-table*.

(Fu **maphash** *function hash-table*)
▷ Iterate over *hash-table* calling *function* on key and value. Return `NIL`.

(M **with-hash-table-iterator** (*foo hash-table*) (**declare** *decl**)* *form*^{P*})
▷ Return values of *forms*. In *forms*, invocations of (*foo*) return: `T` if an entry is returned; its key; its value.

(Fu **hash-table-test** *hash-table*)
▷ Test function used in *hash-table*.

(Fu **hash-table-size** *hash-table*)
(Fu **hash-table-rehash-size** *hash-table*)
(Fu **hash-table-rehash-threshold** *hash-table*)
▷ Current size, rehash-size, or rehash-threshold, respectively, as used in Fu **make-hash-table**.

(Fu **sxhash** *foo*)
▷ Hash code unique for any argument Fu **equal** *foo*.

(Fu **close** *stream* [**:abort** *bool*$_{\texttt{NIL}}$])
▷ Close *stream*. Return `T` if *stream* had been open. If **:abort** is `T`, delete associated file.

(M **with-open-file** (*stream path open-arg**) (**declare** *decl**)* *form*^{P*})
▷ Use Fu **open** with *open-args* to temporarily create *stream* to *path*; return values of *forms*.

(M **with-open-stream** (*foo stream*) (**declare** *decl**)* *form*^{P*})
▷ Evaluate *forms* with *foo* locally bound to *stream*. Return values of *forms*.

(M **with-input-from-string** (*foo string* { **:index** *index* | **:start** *start*$_{\texttt{0}}$ | **:end** *end*$_{\texttt{NIL}}$ }) (**declare** *decl**)* *form*^{P*})
▷ Evaluate *forms* with *foo* locally bound to input **string-stream** from *string*. Return values of *forms*; store next reading position into *index*.

(M **with-output-to-string** (*foo* [*string*$_{\texttt{NIL}}$] [**:element-type** *type*$_{\texttt{character}}$]) (**declare** *decl**)* *form*^{P*})
▷ Evaluate *forms* with *foo* locally bound to an output **string-stream**. Append output to *string* and return values of *forms* if *string* is given. Return string containing output otherwise.

(Fu **stream-external-format** *stream*)
▷ External file format designator.

var ***terminal-io*** ▷ Bidirectional stream to user terminal.

var ***standard-input***
var ***standard-output***
var ***error-output***
▷ Standard input stream, standard output stream, or standard error output stream, respectively.

var ***debug-io***
var ***query-io***
▷ Bidirectional streams for debugging and user interaction.

13.7 Pathnames and Files

(Fu **make-pathname** { **:host** {*host*|`NIL`|**:unspecific**} | **:device** {*device*|`NIL`|**:unspecific**} | **:directory** { {*directory*|**:wild**|`NIL`|**:unspecific**} | ({ **:absolute** | **:relative** } { *directory* | **:wild** | **:wild-inferiors** | **:up** | **:back** }*) } | **:name** {*file-name*|**:wild**|`NIL`|**:unspecific**} | **:type** {*file-type*|**:wild**|`NIL`|**:unspecific**} | **:version** {**:newest**|*version*|**:wild**|`NIL`|**:unspecific**} | **:defaults** *path*$_{\text{host from var *default-pathname-defaults*}}$ | **:case** {**:local**|**:common**}$_{\texttt{:local}}$ })
▷ Construct pathname. For **:case :local**, leave case of components unchanged. For **:case :common**, leave mixed-case components unchanged; convert all-uppercase components into local customary case; do the opposite with all-lowercase components.

({ Fu **pathname-host** | Fu **pathname-device** | Fu **pathname-directory** | Fu **pathname-name** | Fu **pathname-type** } *path* [**:case** { **:local** | **:common** }$_{\texttt{:local}}$])
(Fu **pathname-version** *path*)
▷ Return pathname component.

(Fu **parse-namestring** *foo* [*host* [*default-pathname*$_{\text{var *default-pathname-defaults*}}$

13.6 Streams

(Fu **open** *path* { **:direction** { **:input** / **:output** / **:io** / **:probe** } [**:input**] / **:element-type** { *type* / **:default** } [**character**] / **:if-exists** { **:new-version** / **:error** / **:rename** / **:rename-and-delete** / **:overwrite** / **:append** / **:supersede** / `NIL` } [**:new-version** if *path* specifies **:newest**; `NIL` otherwise] / **:if-does-not-exist** { **:error** / **:create** / `NIL` } [`NIL` for **:direction** **:probe**; {**:create**|**:error**} otherwise] / **:external-format** *format* [**:default**] })

▷ Open **file-stream** to *path*.

(Fu **make-concatenated-stream** *input-stream**)
(Fu **make-broadcast-stream** *output-stream**)
(Fu **make-two-way-stream** *input-stream-part output-stream-part*)
(Fu **make-echo-stream** *from-input-stream to-output-stream*)
(Fu **make-synonym-stream** *variable-bound-to-stream*)

▷ Return stream of indicated type.

(Fu **make-string-input-stream** *string* [*start*[0] [*end*[`NIL`]]])

▷ Return a **string-stream** supplying the characters from *string*.

(Fu **make-string-output-stream** [**:element-type** *type*[**character**]])

▷ Return a **string-stream** accepting characters (available via Fu **get-output-stream-string**).

(Fu **concatenated-stream-streams** *concatenated-stream*)
(Fu **broadcast-stream-streams** *broadcast-stream*)

▷ Return list of streams *concatenated-stream* still has to read from/*broadcast-stream* is broadcasting to.

(Fu **two-way-stream-input-stream** *two-way-stream*)
(Fu **two-way-stream-output-stream** *two-way-stream*)
(Fu **echo-stream-input-stream** *echo-stream*)
(Fu **echo-stream-output-stream** *echo-stream*)

▷ Return source stream or sink stream of *two-way-stream*/*echo-stream*, respectively.

(Fu **synonym-stream-symbol** *synonym-stream*)

▷ Return symbol of *synonym-stream*.

(Fu **get-output-stream-string** $\widetilde{stream}$)

▷ Clear and return as a string characters on *string-stream*.

(Fu **file-position** *stream* [{ **:start** / **:end** / *position* }])

▷ Return position within stream, or set it to *position* and return `T` on success.

(Fu **file-string-length** *stream foo*)

▷ Length *foo* would have in *stream*.

(Fu **listen** [*stream*[var ***standard-input***]])

▷ `T` if there is a character in input *stream*.

(Fu **clear-input** [$\widetilde{stream}$[var ***standard-input***]])

▷ Clear input from *stream*, return `NIL`.

({ Fu **clear-output** / Fu **force-output** / Fu **finish-output** } [$\widetilde{stream}$[var ***standard-output***]])

▷ End output to *stream* and return `NIL` immediately, after initiating flushing of buffers, or after flushing of buffers, respectively.

8 Structures

(M **defstruct**
(*foo*
{ **:conc-name**
/ (**:conc-name** [$\widehat{slot\text{-}prefix}$[*foo-*]])
/ **:constructor**
/ (**:constructor** [$\widehat{maker}$[`MAKE-`*foo*] [($\widehat{ord\text{-}\lambda}$*)]])*
/ **:copier**
/ (**:copier** [$\widehat{copier}$[`COPY-`*foo*]])
/ (**:include** $\widehat{struct}$ { $\widehat{slot}$ / ($\widehat{slot}$ [*init* { **:type** $\widehat{sl\text{-}type}$ / **:read-only** $\widehat{b}$ }]) }*)
/ ({ (**:type** { **list** / **vector** / (**vector** $\widehat{type}$) }) { **:named** / (**:initial-offset** $\widehat{n}$) }
{ (**:print-object** [$\widehat{o\text{-}printer}$]) / (**:print-function** [$\widehat{f\text{-}printer}$]) }
:predicate / (**:predicate** [$\widehat{p\text{-}name}$[*foo-*`P`]])) })
[$\widehat{doc}$] { *slot* / (*slot* [*init* { **:type** $\widehat{slot\text{-}type}$ / **:read-only** $\widehat{bool}$ }]) }*)

▷ Define structure *foo* together with functions `MAKE-`*foo*, `COPY-`*foo* and *foo*`-P`; and **setf**able accessors *foo*`-`*slot*. Instances are of class *foo* or, if **defstruct** option **:type** is given, of the specified type. They can be created by (`MAKE-`*foo* {**:**_slot_ _value_}*) or, if *ord*-λ (see p. 16) is given, by (*maker* *arg** {**:**_key_ _value_}*). In the latter case, *arg*s and **:***key*s correspond to the positional and keyword parameters defined in *ord*-λ whose *var*s in turn correspond to *slot*s. **:print-object**/**:print-function** generate a gf **print-object** method for an instance *bar* of *foo* calling (*o-printer bar stream*) or (*f-printer bar stream print-level*), respectively. If **:type** without **:named** is given, no *foo*`-P` is created.

(Fu **copy-structure** *structure*)

▷ Return copy of *structure* with shared slot values.

9 Control Structure

9.1 Predicates

(Fu **eq** *foo bar*) ▷ `T` if *foo* and *bar* are identical.

(Fu **eql** *foo bar*)

▷ `T` if *foo* and *bar* are identical, or the same **character**, or **number**s of the same type and value.

(Fu **equal** *foo bar*)

▷ `T` if *foo* and *bar* are Fu **eql**, or are equivalent **pathname**s, or are **cons**es with Fu **equal** cars and cdrs, or are **string**s or **bit-vector**s with Fu **eql** elements below their fill pointers.

(Fu **equalp** *foo bar*)

▷ `T` if *foo* and *bar* are identical; or are the same **character** ignoring case; or are **number**s of the same value ignoring type; or are equivalent **pathname**s; or are **cons**es or **array**s of the same shape with Fu **equalp** elements; or are structures of the same type with Fu **equalp** elements; or are **hash-table**s of the same size with the same **:test** function, the same keys in terms of **:test** function, and Fu **equalp** elements.

(Fu **not** *foo*) ▷ `T` if *foo* is `NIL`; `NIL` otherwise.

(Fu **boundp** *symbol*) ▷ `T` if *symbol* is a special variable.

(Fu **constantp** *foo* [*environment*[`NIL`]])

▷ `T` if *foo* is a constant form.

(Fu **functionp** *foo*) ▷ `T` if *foo* is of type **function**.

(Fu **fboundp** {*foo* | (**setf** *foo*)}) ▷ T if *foo* is a global function or macro.

9.2 Variables

({M **defconstant** | M **defparameter**} *foo* *form* [*doc*])
▷ Assign value of *form* to global constant/dynamic variable *foo*.

(M **defvar** *foo* [*form* [*doc*]])
▷ Unless bound already, assign value of *form* to dynamic variable *foo*.

({M **setf** | M **psetf**} {*place form*}*)
▷ Set *place*s to primary values of *form*s. Return values of last *form*/NIL; work sequentially/in parallel, respectively.

({sO **setq** | M **psetq**} {*symbol form*}*)
▷ Set *symbol*s to primary values of *form*s. Return value of last *form*/NIL; work sequentially/in parallel, respectively.

(Fu **set** *symbol* *foo*)
▷ Set *symbol*'s value cell to *foo*. Deprecated.

(M **multiple-value-setq** *vars form*)
▷ Set elements of *vars* to the values of *form*. Return *form*'s primary value.

(M **shiftf** *place*+ *foo*)
▷ Store value of *foo* in rightmost *place* shifting values of *place*s left, returning first *place*.

(M **rotatef** *place**)
▷ Rotate values of *place*s left, old first becoming new last *place*'s value. Return NIL.

(Fu **makunbound** *foo*) ▷ Delete special variable *foo* if any.

(Fu **get** *symbol key* [*default*NIL])
(Fu **getf** *place key* [*default*NIL])
▷ First entry *key* from property list stored in *symbol*/in *place*, respectively, or *default* if there is no *key*. **setf**able.

(Fu **get-properties** *property-list keys*)
▷ Return key and value$_2$ of first entry from *property-list* matching a key from *keys*, and tail of *property-list*$_3$ starting with that key. Return NIL, NIL$_2$, and NIL$_3$ if there was no matching key in *property-list*.

(Fu **remprop** *symbol key*)
(M **remf** *place key*)
▷ Remove first entry *key* from property list stored in *symbol*/in *place*, respectively. Return T if *key* was there, or NIL otherwise.

9.3 Functions

Below, ordinary lambda list (*ord*-λ*) has the form

(*var** [**&optional** {*var* | (*var* [*init*NIL [*supplied-p*]])}*] [**&rest** *var*] [**&key** {*var* | ({*var* | (**:***key var*)} [*init*NIL [*supplied-p*]])}*] [**&allow-other-keys**] [**&aux** {*var* | (*var* [*init*NIL])}*]).

supplied-p is T if there is a corresponding argument. *init* forms can refer to any *init* and *supplied-p* to their left.

~ [:] [@] < {[*prefix*"" ~;]|[*per-line-prefix* ~@;]} *body* [~; *suffix*""] ~: [@] >
▷ **Logical Block.** Act like **pprint-logical-block** using *body* as (Fu **format**) control string on the elements of the list argument or, with @, on the remaining arguments, which are extracted by **pprint-pop**. With :, *prefix* and *suffix* default to (and). When closed by ~:@>, spaces in *body* are replaced with conditional newlines.

{~ [*n*0] i|~ [*n*0] :i}
▷ **Indent.** Set indentation to *n* relative to leftmost/to current position.

~ [*c*1] [,*i*1] [:] [@] T
▷ **Tabulate.** Move cursor forward to column number $c+ki$, $k \geq 0$ being as small as possible. With :, calculate column numbers relative to the immediately enclosing section. With @, move to column number $c_0 + c + ki$ where c_0 is the current position.

{~ [*m*1] *|~ [*m*1] :*|~ [*n*0] @*}
▷ **Go-To.** Jump *m* arguments forward, or backward, or to argument *n*.

~ [*limit*] [:] [@] { *text* ~}
▷ **Iteration.** Use *text* repeatedly, up to *limit*, as control string for the elements of the list argument or (with @) for the remaining arguments. With : or :@, list elements or remaining arguments should be lists of which a new one is used at each iteration step.

~ [*x* [,*y* [,*z*]]] ^
▷ **Escape Upward.** Leave immediately ~< ~>, ~< ~:>, ~{ ~}, ~?, or the entire (Fu **format**) operation. With one to three prefixes, act only if $x = 0$, $x = y$, or $x \leq y \leq z$, respectively.

~ [*i*] [:] [@] [[{*text* ~;}* *text*] [~:; *default*] ~]
▷ **Conditional Expression.** Use the zero-indexed argumenth (or *i*th if given) *text* as a (Fu **format**) control subclause. With :, use the first *text* if the argument value is NIL, or the second *text* if it is T. With @, do nothing for an argument value of NIL. Use the only *text* and leave the argument to be read again if it is T.

~ [@] ?
▷ **Recursive Processing.** Process two arguments as control string and argument list. With @, take one argument as control string and use then the rest of the original arguments.

~ [*prefix* {,*prefix*}*] [:] [@] /*function*/
▷ **Call Function.** Call *function* with the arguments stream, format-argument, colon-p, at-sign-p and *prefix*es for printing format-argument.

~ [:] [@] W
▷ **Write.** Print argument of any type obeying every printer control variable. With :, pretty-print. With @, print without limits on length or depth.

{V|#}
▷ In place of the comma-separated prefix parameters: use next argument or number of remaining unprocessed arguments, respectively.

~ [*min-col*[0]] [,[*col-inc*[1]] [,[*min-pad*[0]] [,*pad-char*[␣]]]]
[:] [@] {**A**|**S**}
▷ **Aesthetic/Standard.** Print argument of any type for consumption by humans/by the reader, respectively. With **:**, print `NIL` as `()` rather than `nil`; with **@**, add *pad-char*s on the left rather than on the right.

~ [*radix*[10]] [,[*width*] [,[*pad-char*[␣]] [,[*comma-char*[,]]
[,*comma-interval*[3]]]]] [:] [@] **R**
▷ **Radix.** (With one or more prefix arguments.) Print argument as number; with **:**, group digits *comma-interval* each; with **@**, always prepend a sign.

{**~R**|**~:R**|**~@R**|**~@:R**}
▷ **Roman.** Take argument as number and print it as English cardinal number, as English ordinal number, as Roman numeral, or as old Roman numeral, respectively.

~ [*width*] [,[*pad-char*[␣]] [,[*comma-char*[,]]
[,*comma-interval*[3]]]] [:] [@] {**D**|**B**|**O**|**X**}
▷ **Decimal/Binary/Octal/Hexadecimal.** Print integer argument as number. With **:**, group digits *comma-interval* each; with **@**, always prepend a sign.

~ [*width*] [,[*dec-digits*] [,[*shift*[0]] [,[*overflow-char*]
[,*pad-char*[␣]]]] [@] **F**
▷ **Fixed-Format Floating-Point.** With **@**, always prepend a sign.

~ [*width*] [,[*int-digits*] [,[*exp-digits*] [,[*scale-factor*[1]]
[,[*overflow-char*] [,[*pad-char*[␣]] [,*exp-char*]]]]]]
[@] {**E**|**G**}
▷ **Exponential/General Floating-Point.** Print argument as floating-point number with *int-digits* before decimal point and *exp-digits* in the signed exponent. With **~G**, choose either **~E** or **~F**. With **@**, always prepend a sign.

~ [*dec-digits*[2]] [,[*int-digits*[1]] [,[*width*[0]] [,*pad-char*[␣]]]] [:]
[@] **$**
▷ **Monetary Floating-Point.** Print argument as fixed-format floating-point number. With **:**, put sign before any padding; with **@**, always prepend a sign.

{**~C**|**~:C**|**~@C**|**~@:C**}
▷ **Character.** Print, spell out, print in #\ syntax, or tell how to type, respectively, argument as (possibly non-printing) character.

{**~(** *text* **~)**|**~:(** *text* **~)**|**~@(** *text* **~)**|**~:@(** *text* **~)**}
▷ **Case-Conversion.** Convert *text* to lowercase, convert first letter of each word to uppercase, capitalize first word and convert the rest to lowercase, or convert to uppercase, respectively.

{**~P**|**~:P**|**~@P**|**~:@P**}
▷ **Plural.** If argument **eql** `1` print nothing, otherwise print `s`; do the same for the previous argument; if argument **eql** `1` print `y`, otherwise print `ies`; do the same for the previous argument, respectively.

~ [*n*[1]] **%** ▷ **Newline.** Print *n* newlines.

~ [*n*[1]] **&**
▷ **Fresh-Line.** Print $n-1$ newlines if output stream is at the beginning of a line, or *n* newlines otherwise.

{**~␣**|**~:␣**|**~@␣**|**~:@␣**}
▷ **Conditional Newline.** Print a newline like **pprint-newline** with argument **:linear**, **:fill**, **:miser**, or **:mandatory**, respectively.

{**~:↩**|**~@↩**|**~↩**}
▷ **Ignored Newline.** Ignore newline, or whitespace following newline, or both, respectively.

~ [*n*[1]] **|** ▷ **Page.** Print *n* page separators.

~ [*n*[1]] **~** ▷ **Tilde.** Print *n* tildes.

~ [*min-col*[0]] [,[*col-inc*[1]] [,[*min-pad*[0]] [,*pad-char*[␣]]]]
[:] [@] **<** [*nl-text* **~**[*spare*[0] [,*width*]]**:**] {*text* **~;**}* *text* **~>**
▷ **Justification.** Justify text produced by *text*s in a field of at least *min-col* columns. With **:**, right justify; with **@**, left justify. If this would leave less than *spare* characters on the current line, output *nl-text* first.

(M **defun** *foo* (*ord-λ**) | (**setf** *foo*) (*new-value ord-λ**) | M **lambda** (*ord-λ**)) (**declare** *decl**)* [*doc*] *form*[P*])
▷ Define a function named *foo* or (**setf** *foo*), or an anonymous function, respectively, which applies *form*s to *ord-λ*s. For M **defun**, *form*s are enclosed in an implicit sO **block** named *foo*.

(sO **flet** | sO **labels** ((*foo* (*ord-λ**) | (**setf** *foo*) (*new-value ord-λ**)) (**declare** *local-decl**)* [*doc*] *local-form*[P*])*) (**declare** *decl**)* *form*[P*])
▷ Evaluate *form*s with locally defined functions *foo*. Globally defined functions of the same name are shadowed. Each *foo* is also the name of an implicit sO **block** around its corresponding *local-form**. Only for **labels**, functions *foo* are visible inside *local-forms*. Return values of *form*s.

(sO **function** *foo* | (M **lambda** *form**))
▷ Return lexically innermost function named *foo* or a lexical closure of the M **lambda** expression.

(Fu **apply** *function* | (**setf** *function*) *arg** *args*)
▷ Values of *function* called with *arg*s and the list elements of *args*. **setf**able if *function* is one of Fu **aref**, Fu **bit**, and Fu **sbit**.

(Fu **funcall** *function* arg*) ▷ Values of *function* called with *arg*s.

(sO **multiple-value-call** *function form**)
▷ Call *function* with all the values of each *form* as its arguments. Return values returned by *function*.

(Fu **values-list** *list*) ▷ Return elements of *list*.

(Fu **values** *foo**)
▷ Return as multiple values the primary values of the *foo*s. **setf**able.

(Fu **multiple-value-list** *form*) ▷ List of the values of *form*.

(M **nth-value** *n form*)
▷ Zero-indexed *n*th return value of *form*.

(Fu **complement** *function*)
▷ Return new function with same arguments and same side effects as *function*, but with complementary truth value.

(Fu **constantly** *foo*)
▷ Function of any number of arguments returning *foo*.

(Fu **identity** *foo*) ▷ Return *foo*.

(Fu **function-lambda-expression** *function*)
▷ If available, return lambda expression of *function*, `NIL` if *function* was defined in an environment without bindings, and name of *function*.
3 2

(Fu **fdefinition** *foo* | (**setf** *foo*))
▷ Definition of global function *foo*. **setf**able.

(Fu **fmakunbound** *foo*)
▷ Remove global function or macro definition *foo*.

co **call-arguments-limit**
co **lambda-parameters-limit**
▷ Upper bound of the number of function arguments or lambda list parameters, respectively; ≥ 50.

co **multiple-values-limit**
▷ Upper bound of the number of values a multiple value can have; ≥ 20.

9.4 Macros

Below, macro lambda list (*macro-λ**) has the form of either

([**&whole** *var*] [*E*] { *var* | (*macro-λ**) }* [*E*]

[**&optional** { *var* | ({ *var* | (*macro-λ**) } [*init*NIL [*supplied-p*]]) }*] [*E*]

[{ **&rest** | **&body** } { *rest-var* | (*macro-λ**) }] [*E*]

[**&key** { *var* | ({ *var* | (**:***key* { *var* | (*macro-λ**) }) } [*init*NIL [*supplied-p*]]) }* [*E*]

[**&allow-other-keys**]] [**&aux** { *var* | (*var* [*init*NIL]) }*] [*E*])

or

([**&whole** *var*] [*E*] { *var* | (*macro-λ**) }* [*E*] [**&optional**

{ *var* | ({ *var* | (*macro-λ**) } [*init*NIL [*supplied-p*]]) }*] [*E*] **.** *rest-var*).

One toplevel [*E*] may be replaced by **&environment** *var*. *supplied-p* is T if there is a corresponding argument. *init* forms can refer to any *init* and *supplied-p* to their left.

(M **defmacro** | Fu **define-compiler-macro**) { *foo* | (**setf** *foo*) } (*macro-λ**) (**declare** *decl**)* [*doc*] *form*P*)

▷ Define macro *foo* which on evaluation as (*foo tree*) applies expanded *form*s to arguments from *tree*, which corresponds to *tree*-shaped *macro-λ*s. *form*s are enclosed in an implicit sO **block** named *foo*.

(M **define-symbol-macro** *foo form*)

▷ Define symbol macro *foo* which on evaluation evaluates expanded *form*.

(sO **macrolet** ((*foo* (*macro-λ**) (**declare** *local-decl**)* [*doc*] *macro-form*P*)*) (**declare** *decl**)* *form*P*)

▷ Evaluate *forms* with locally defined mutually invisible macros *foo* which are enclosed in implicit sO **block**s of the same name.

(sO **symbol-macrolet** ((*foo expansion-form*)*) (**declare** *decl**)* *form*P*)

▷ Evaluate *forms* with locally defined symbol macros *foo*.

(M **defsetf** *function*

{ *updater* [*doc*] | (*setf-λ**) (*s-var**) (**declare** *decl**)* [*doc*] *form*P* })

where defsetf lambda list (*setf-λ**) has the form (*var**

[**&optional** { *var* | (*var* [*init*NIL [*supplied-p*]]) }*] [**&rest** *var*]

[**&key** { *var* | ({ *var* | (**:***key var*) } [*init*NIL [*supplied-p*]]) }*

[**&allow-other-keys**]] [**&environment** *var*])

▷ Specify how to **setf** a place accessed by *function*. **Short form:** (**setf** (*function arg**) *value-form*) is replaced by (*updater arg* value-form*); the latter must return *value-form*. **Long form:** on invocation of (**setf** (*function arg**) *value-form*), *form*s must expand into code that sets the place accessed where *setf-λ* and *s-var** describe the arguments of *function* and the value(s) to be stored, respectively; and that returns the value(s) of *s-var**. *form*s are enclosed in an implicit sO **block** named *function*.

(M **define-setf-expander** *function* (*macro-λ**) (**declare** *decl**)* [*doc*] *form*P*)

▷ Specify how to **setf** a place accessed by *function*. On invocation of (**setf** (*function arg**) *value-form*), *form** must expand into code returning *arg-vars*, *args*, *newval-vars*, *set-form*, and *get-form* as described with Fu **get-setf-expansion** where the elements of macro lambda list *macro-λ** are bound to corresponding *arg*s. *form*s are enclosed in an implicit sO **block** named *function*.

(Fu **pprint-newline** { **:linear** | **:fill** | **:miser** | **:mandatory** } [*stream*var **standard-output**])

▷ Print a conditional newline if *stream* is a pretty printing stream. Return NIL.

var ***print-array*** ▷ If T, print arrays Fu **read**ably.

var ***print-base***10 ▷ Radix for printing rationals, from 2 to 36.

var ***print-case***:upcase

▷ Print symbol names all uppercase (**:upcase**), all lowercase (**:downcase**), capitalized (**:capitalize**).

var ***print-circle***NIL

▷ If T, avoid indefinite recursion while printing circular structure.

var ***print-escape***T

▷ If NIL, do not print escape characters and package prefixes.

var ***print-gensym***T

▷ If T, print **#:** before uninterned symbols.

var ***print-length***NIL
var ***print-level***NIL
var ***print-lines***NIL

▷ If integer, restrict printing of objects to that number of elements per level/to that depth/to that number of lines.

var ***print-miser-width***

▷ If integer and greater than the width available for printing a substructure, switch to the more compact miser style.

var ***print-pretty*** ▷ If T, print pretty.

var ***print-radix***NIL ▷ If T, print rationals with a radix indicator.

var ***print-readably***NIL

▷ If T, print Fu **read**ably or signal error **print-not-readable**.

var ***print-right-margin***NIL

▷ Right margin width in ems while pretty-printing.

(Fu **set-pprint-dispatch** *type function* [*priority*0 [*table*var **print-pprint-dispatch**]])

▷ Install entry comprising *function* of arguments stream and object to print; and *priority* as *type* into *table*. If *function* is NIL, remove *type* from *table*. Return NIL.

(Fu **pprint-dispatch** *foo* [*table*var **print-pprint-dispatch**])

▷ Return highest priority *function* associated with type of *foo* and T if there was a matching type specifier in *table*.

(Fu **copy-pprint-dispatch** [*table*var **print-pprint-dispatch**])

▷ Return copy of *table* or, if *table* is NIL, initial value of var ***print-pprint-dispatch***.

var ***print-pprint-dispatch*** ▷ Current pretty print dispatch table.

13.5 Format

(M **formatter** *control*)

▷ Return function of stream and a **&rest** argument applying Fu **format** to stream, *control*, and the **&rest** argument returning NIL or any excess arguments.

(Fu **format** {T | NIL | *out-string* | *out-stream*} *control arg**)

▷ Output string *control* which may contain ~ directives possibly taking some *arg*s. Alternatively, *control* can be a function returned by M **formatter** which is then applied to *out-stream* and *arg**. Output to *out-string*, *out-stream* or, if first argument is T, to var ***standard-output***. Return NIL. If first argument is NIL, return formatted output.

Common Lisp Quick Reference

(Fu **write-char** *char* [*stream*$_{\text{var: *standard-output*}}$])
▷ Output *char* to *stream*.

({Fu **write-string** | Fu **write-line**} *string* [*stream*$_{\text{var: *standard-output*}}$ [{**:start** *start*$_{0}$ | **:end** *end*$_{\text{NIL}}$}]])
▷ Write *string* to *stream* without/with a trailing newline.

(Fu **write-byte** *byte* *stream*) ▷ Write *byte* to binary *stream*.

(Fu **write-sequence** *sequence* *stream* {**:start** *start*$_{0}$ | **:end** *end*$_{\text{NIL}}$})
▷ Write elements of *sequence* to binary or character *stream*.

({Fu **write** | Fu **write-to-string**} *foo*
{**:array** *bool* | **:base** *radix* | **:case** {**:upcase** | **:downcase** | **:capitalize**} | **:circle** *bool* | **:escape** *bool* | **:gensym** *bool* | **:length** {*int* | NIL} | **:level** {*int* | NIL} | **:lines** {*int* | NIL} | **:miser-width** {*int* | NIL} | **:pprint-dispatch** *dispatch-table* | **:pretty** *bool* | **:radix** *bool* | **:readably** *bool* | **:right-margin** {*int* | NIL} | **:stream** *stream*$_{\text{var: *standard-output*}}$})
▷ Print *foo* to *stream* and return *foo*, or print *foo* into string, respectively, after dynamically setting printer variables corresponding to keyword parameters (***print-***bar****** becoming **:***bar*). (**:stream** keyword with Fu **write** only.)

(Fu **pprint-fill** *stream* *foo* [*parenthesis*$_{\text{T}}$ [*noop*]])
(Fu **pprint-tabular** *stream* *foo* [*parenthesis*$_{\text{T}}$ [*noop* [n_{16}]]])
(Fu **pprint-linear** *stream* *foo* [*parenthesis*$_{\text{T}}$ [*noop*]])
▷ Print *foo* to *stream*. If *foo* is a list, print as many elements per line as possible; do the same in a table with a column width of n ems; or print either all elements on one line or each on its own line, respectively. Return NIL. Usable with Fu **format** directive **~//**.

(M **pprint-logical-block** (*stream* *list* {{**:prefix** *string* | **:per-line-prefix** *string*} | **:suffix** *string*$_{\text{""}}$})
(**declare** *decl**)* *form*^{P,*})
▷ Evaluate *form*s, which should print *list*, with *stream* locally bound to a pretty printing stream which outputs to the original *stream*. If *list* is in fact not a list, it is printed by Fu **write**. Return NIL.

(M **pprint-pop**)
▷ Take next element off *list*. If there is no remaining tail of *list*, or $^{\text{var}}$***print-length*** or $^{\text{var}}$***print-circle*** indicate printing should end, send element together with an appropriate indicator to *stream*.

(Fu **pprint-tab** {**:line** | **:line-relative** | **:section** | **:section-relative**} *c* *i* [*stream*$_{\text{var: *standard-output*}}$])
▷ Move cursor forward to column number $c + ki$, $k \geq 0$ being as small as possible.

(Fu **pprint-indent** {**:block** | **:current**} *n* [*stream*$_{\text{var: *standard-output*}}$])
▷ Specify indentation for innermost logical block relative to leftmost position/to current position. Return NIL.

(M **pprint-exit-if-list-exhausted**)
▷ If *list* is empty, terminate logical block. Return NIL otherwise.

(Fu **get-setf-expansion** *place* [*environment*$_{\text{NIL}}$])
▷ Return lists of temporary variables *arg-vars* and of corresponding *args* as given with *place*, list *newval-vars* with temporary variables corresponding to the new values, and *set-form* and *get-form* specifying in terms of *arg-vars* and *newval-vars* how to **setf** and how to read *place*.

(M **define-modify-macro** *foo* ([**&optional** {*var* | (*var* [*init*$_{\text{NIL}}$ [*supplied-p*]])}*] [**&rest** *var*]) *function* [*doc*])
▷ Define macro *foo* able to modify a place. On invocation of (*foo place arg**), the value of *function* applied to *place* and *arg*s will be stored into *place* and returned.

co **lambda-list-keywords**
▷ List of macro lambda list keywords. These are at least:

&whole *var*
▷ Bind *var* to the entire macro call form.
&optional *var**
▷ Bind *var*s to corresponding arguments if any.
{**&rest**|**&body**} *var*
▷ Bind *var* to a list of remaining arguments.
&key *var**
▷ Bind *var*s to corresponding keyword arguments.
&allow-other-keys
▷ Suppress keyword argument checking. Callers can do so using **:allow-other-keys** T.
&environment *var*
▷ Bind *var* to the lexical compilation environment.
&aux *var** ▷ Bind *var*s as in sO **let***.

9.5 Control Flow

(sO **if** *test* *then* [*else*$_{\text{NIL}}$])
▷ Return values of *then* if *test* returns T; return values of *else* otherwise.

(M **cond** (*test* *then*$^{P,*}_{test}$)*)
▷ Return the values of the first *then** whose *test* returns T; return NIL if all *test*s return NIL.

({M **when** | M **unless**} *test* *foo*^{P,*})
▷ Evaluate *foo*s and return their values if *test* returns T or NIL, respectively. Return NIL otherwise.

(M **case** *test* ({(*key**) | *key*} *foo*^{P,*})* [({**otherwise** | T} *bar*^{P,*})$_{\text{NIL}}$])
▷ Return the values of the first *foo** one of whose *key*s is **eql** *test*. Return values of *bar*s if there is no matching *key*.

({M **ecase** | M **ccase**} *test* ({(*key**) | *key*} *foo*^{P,*})*)
▷ Return the values of the first *foo** one of whose *key*s is **eql** *test*. Signal non-correctable/correctable **type-error** and return NIL if there is no matching *key*.

(M **and** *form*$^{*}_{\text{T}}$)
▷ Evaluate *form*s from left to right. Immediately return NIL if one *form*'s value is NIL. Return values of last *form* otherwise.

(M **or** *form*$^{*}_{\text{NIL}}$)
▷ Evaluate *form*s from left to right. Immediately return primary value of first non-NIL-evaluating form, or all values if last *form* is reached. Return NIL if no *form* returns T.

(sO **progn** *form*$^{*}_{\text{NIL}}$)
▷ Evaluate *form*s sequentially. Return values of last *form*.

(sO **multiple-value-prog1** *form-r* *form**)
(M **prog1** *form-r* *form**)
(M **prog2** *form-a* *form-r* *form**)
▷ Evaluate forms in order. Return values/primary value, respectively, of *form-r*.

(sO let | sO let*) ({ | name | (name [value NIL]) | }*) (declare decl*)* form P*)
▷ Evaluate *forms* with *names* lexically bound (in parallel or sequentially, respectively) to *values*. Return values of *forms*.

(M prog | M prog*) ({ | name | (name [value NIL]) | }*) (declare decl*)* { tag | form }*)
▷ Evaluate **tagbody**-like body with *names* lexically bound (in parallel or sequentially, respectively) to *values*. Return NIL or explicitly M returned values. Implicitly, the whole form is a sO block named NIL.

(sO progv *symbols values* form P*)
▷ Evaluate *forms* with locally established dynamic bindings of *symbols* to *values* or NIL. Return values of *forms*.

(sO unwind-protect *protected cleanup**)
▷ Evaluate *protected* and then, no matter how control leaves *protected*, *cleanups*. Return values of *protected*.

(M destructuring-bind *destruct-λ bar* (declare decl*)* form P*)
▷ Evaluate *forms* with variables from tree *destruct-λ* bound to corresponding elements of tree *bar*, and return their values. *destruct-λ* resembles *macro-λ* (section 9.4), but without any &environment clause.

(M multiple-value-bind (var*) *values-form* (declare decl*)* *body-form* P*)
▷ Evaluate *body-forms* with *vars* lexically bound to the return values of *values-form*. Return values of *body-forms*.

(sO block *name form* P*)
▷ Evaluate *forms* in a lexical environment, and return their values unless interrupted by sO return-from.

(sO return-from *foo* [*result* NIL])
(M return [*result* NIL])
▷ Have nearest enclosing sO block named *foo*/named NIL, respectively, return with values of *result*.

(sO tagbody { tag | form }*)
▷ Evaluate *forms* in a lexical environment. *tags* (symbols or integers) have lexical scope and dynamic extent, and are targets for sO go. Return NIL.

(sO go tag)
▷ Within the innermost possible enclosing sO tagbody, jump to a tag **eql** *tag*.

(sO catch *tag form* P*)
▷ Evaluate *forms* and return their values unless interrupted by sO throw.

(sO throw *tag form*)
▷ Have the nearest dynamically enclosing sO catch with a tag Fu eq *tag* return with the values of *form*.

(Fu sleep *n*) ▷ Wait *n* seconds, return NIL.

9.6 Iteration

(M do | M do*) ({ | var | (var [start [step]]) | }*) (stop result P*) (declare decl*)* { tag | form }*)
▷ Evaluate **tagbody**-like body with *vars* successively bound according to the values of the corresponding *start* and *step* forms. *vars* are bound in parallel/sequentially, respectively. Stop iteration when *stop* is T. Return values of *result**. Implicitly, the whole form is a sO block named NIL.

(M dotimes (*var i* [*result* NIL]) (declare decl*)* { tag | form }*)
▷ Evaluate **tagbody**-like body with *var* successively bound to integers from 0 to $i-1$. Upon evaluation of *result*, *var* is *i*. Implicitly, the whole form is a sO block named NIL.

n/*d* ▷ The **ratio** $\frac{n}{d}$.

{ [*m*].*n* [{ S | F | D | L | E } *x* E0] | *m* [.[*n*]] { S | F | D | L | E } *x* }
▷ $m.n \cdot 10^x$ as **short-float**, **single-float**, **double-float**, **long-float**, or the type from ∗read-default-float-format∗.

#C(*a b*) ▷ (Fu complex *a b*), the complex number $a + bi$.

#'*foo* ▷ (sO function *foo*); the function named *foo*.

#*n*A*sequence* ▷ *n*-dimensional array.

#[*n*](*foo**)
▷ Vector of some (or *n*) *foos* filled with last *foo* if necessary.

#[*n*]∗*b**
▷ Bit vector of some (or *n*) *bs* filled with last *b* if necessary.

#S(*type* {*slot value*}*) ▷ Structure of *type*.

#P*string* ▷ A pathname.

#:*foo* ▷ Uninterned symbol *foo*.

#.*form* ▷ Read-time value of *form*.

∗var read-eval∗ T ▷ If NIL, a **reader-error** is signalled at #..

#*integer*= *foo* ▷ Give *foo* the label *integer*.

#*integer*# ▷ Object labelled *integer*.

#< ▷ Have the reader signal **reader-error**.

#+*feature when-feature*
#−*feature unless-feature*
▷ Means *when-feature* if *feature* is T; means *unless-feature* if *feature* is NIL. *feature* is a symbol from var ∗features∗, or ({ and | or } *feature**), or (**not** *feature*).

var ∗features∗
▷ List of symbols denoting implementation-dependent features.

|*c**|; *c*
▷ Treat arbitrary character(s) *c* as alphabetic preserving case.

13.4 Printer

({ Fu prin1 | Fu print | Fu pprint | Fu princ } *foo* [*stream* var ∗standard-output∗])
▷ Print *foo* to *stream* Fu readably, Fu readably between a newline and a space, Fu readably after a newline, or human-readably without any extra characters, respectively. Fu prin1, Fu print and Fu princ return *foo*.

(Fu prin1-to-string *foo*)
(Fu princ-to-string *foo*)
▷ Print *foo* to *string* Fu readably or human-readably, respectively.

(gF print-object *object stream*)
▷ Print *object* to *stream*. Called by the Lisp printer.

(M print-unreadable-object (*foo stream* { :type *bool* NIL | :identity *bool* NIL }) *form* P*)
▷ Enclosed in #< and >, print *foo* by means of *forms* to *stream*. Return NIL.

(Fu terpri [*stream* var ∗standard-output∗])
▷ Output a newline to *stream*. Return NIL.

(Fu fresh-line) [*stream* var ∗standard-output∗]
▷ Output a newline to *stream* and return T unless *stream* is already at the start of a line.

(Fu **read-sequence** *sequence stream* [**:start** *start*0][**:end** *end*NIL])
▷ Replace elements of *sequence* between *start* and *end* with elements from binary or character *stream*. Return index of *sequence*'s first unmodified element.

(Fu **readtable-case** *readtable*)**:upcase**
▷ Case sensitivity attribute (one of **:upcase**, **:downcase**, **:preserve**, **:invert**) of *readtable*. **setf**able.

(Fu **copy-readtable** [*from-readtable*var **readtable**] [*to-readtable*NIL]])
▷ Return copy of *from-readtable*.

(Fu **set-syntax-from-char** *to-char from-char* [*to-readtable*var **readtable**
[*from-readtable*standard readtable]])
▷ Copy syntax of *from-char* to *to-readtable*. Return T.

var ***readtable*** ▷ Current readtable.

var ***read-base***10 ▷ Radix for reading **integer**s and **ratio**s.

var ***read-default-float-format***single-float
▷ Floating point format to use when not indicated in the number read.

var ***read-suppress***NIL
▷ If T, reader is syntactically more tolerant.

(Fu **set-macro-character** *char function* [*non-term-p*NIL [*rt*var **readtable**]])
▷ Make *char* a macro character associated with *function* of stream and *char*. Return T.

(Fu **get-macro-character** *char* [*rt*var **readtable**])
▷ Reader macro function associated with *char*, and T if *char* is a non-terminating macro character.

(Fu **make-dispatch-macro-character** *char* [*non-term-p*NIL
[*rt*var **readtable**]])
▷ Make *char* a dispatching macro character. Return T.

(Fu **set-dispatch-macro-character** *char sub-char function*
[*rt*var **readtable**])
▷ Make *function* of stream, *n*, *sub-char* a dispatch function of *char* followed by *n*, followed by *sub-char*. Return T.

(Fu **get-dispatch-macro-character** *char sub-char* [*rt*var **readtable**])
▷ Dispatch function associated with *char* followed by *sub-char*.

13.3 Character Syntax

#| *multi-line-comment** **|#**
; *one-line-comment**
▷ Comments. There are stylistic conventions:

;;;; *title*	▷ Short title for a block of code.
;;; *intro*	▷ Description before a block of code.
;; *state*	▷ State of program or of following code.
;*explanation* **; ** *continuation*	▷ Regarding line on which it appears.

(*foo**[**.** *bar*NIL]**)** ▷ List of *foo*s with the terminating cdr *bar*.

" ▷ Begin and end of a string.

'*foo* ▷ (sO **quote** *foo*); *foo* unevaluated.

`([*foo*] [**,***bar*] [**,@***baz*] [**,.***quux*] [*bing*])
▷ Backquote. sO **quote** *foo* and *bing*; evaluate *bar* and splice the lists *baz* and *quux* into their elements. When nested, outermost commas inside the innermost backquote expression belong to this backquote.

#*c* ▷ (Fu **character** "*c*"), the character *c*.

#B*n*; **#O***n*; *n***.**; **#X***n*; **#***r***R***n*
▷ Integer of radix 2, 8, 10, 16, or *r*; $2 \le r \le 36$.

(M **dolist** (*var list* [*result*NIL]) (**declare** *decl**)* {*tag*|*form*}*)
▷ Evaluate **tagbody**-like body with *var* successively bound to the elements of *list*. Upon evaluation of *result*, *var* is NIL. Implicitly, the whole form is a sO **block** named NIL.

9.7 Loop Facility

(M **loop** *form**)
▷ **Simple Loop.** If *form*s do not contain any atomic Loop Facility keywords, evaluate them forever in an implicit sO **block** named NIL.

(M **loop** *clause**)
▷ **Loop Facility.** For Loop Facility keywords see below and Figure 1.

named *n*NIL ▷ Give M **loop**'s implicit sO **block** a name.

{**with** $\begin{Bmatrix} var\text{-}s \\ (var\text{-}s^*) \end{Bmatrix}$ [*d-type*] **=** *foo*}+

{**and** $\begin{Bmatrix} var\text{-}p \\ (var\text{-}p^*) \end{Bmatrix}$ [*d-type*] **=** *bar*}*
where destructuring type specifier *d-type* has the form
$\left\{ \textbf{fixnum} \middle| \textbf{float} \middle| \texttt{T} \middle| \texttt{NIL} \middle| \{\textbf{of-type} \begin{Bmatrix} type \\ (type^*) \end{Bmatrix}\} \right\}$
▷ Initialize (possibly trees of) local variables *var-s* sequentially and *var-p* in parallel.

{{**for**|**as**} $\begin{Bmatrix} var\text{-}s \\ (var\text{-}s^*) \end{Bmatrix}$ [*d-type*]}+ {**and** $\begin{Bmatrix} var\text{-}p \\ (var\text{-}p^*) \end{Bmatrix}$ [*d-type*]}*
▷ Begin of iteration control clauses. Initialize and step (possibly trees of) local variables *var-s* sequentially and *var-p* in parallel. Destructuring type specifier *d-type* as with **with**.

{**upfrom**|**from**|**downfrom**} *start*
▷ Start stepping with *start*
{**upto**|**downto**|**to**|**below**|**above**} *form*
▷ Specify *form* as the end value for stepping.
{**in**|**on**} *list*
▷ Bind *var* to successive elements/tails, respectively, of *list*.
by {*step*1|*function*#'cdr}
▷ Specify the (positive) decrement or increment or the *function* of one argument returning the next part of the list.
= *foo* [**then** *bar*foo]
▷ Bind *var* initially to *foo* and later to *bar*.
across *vector*
▷ Bind *var* to successive elements of *vector*.
being {**the**|**each**}
▷ Iterate over a hash table or a package.
{**hash-key**|**hash-keys**} {**of**|**in**} *hash-table* [**using** (**hash-value** *value*)]
▷ Bind *var* successively to the keys of *hash-table*; bind *value* to corresponding values.
{**hash-value**|**hash-values**} {**of**|**in**} *hash-table* [**using** (**hash-key** *key*)]
▷ Bind *var* successively to the values of *hash-table*; bind *key* to corresponding keys.
{**symbol**|**symbols**|**present-symbol**|**present-symbols**|**external-symbol**|**external-symbols**} [{**of**|**in**} *package*var **package**]
▷ Bind *var* successively to the accessible symbols, or the present symbols, or the external symbols respectively, of *package*.

{**do**|**doing**} *form*+
▷ Evaluate *form*s in every iteration.
{**if**|**when**|**unless**} *test i-clause* {**and** *j-clause*}* [**else** *k-clause* {**and** *l-clause*}*] [**end**]
▷ If *test* returns T, T, or NIL, respectively, evaluate *i-clause* and *j-clause*s; otherwise, evaluate *k-clause* and *l-clause*s.
it ▷ Inside *i-clause* or *k-clause*: value of *test*.

return {*form*|**it**}
▷ Return immediately, skipping any **finally** parts, with values of *form* or **it**.

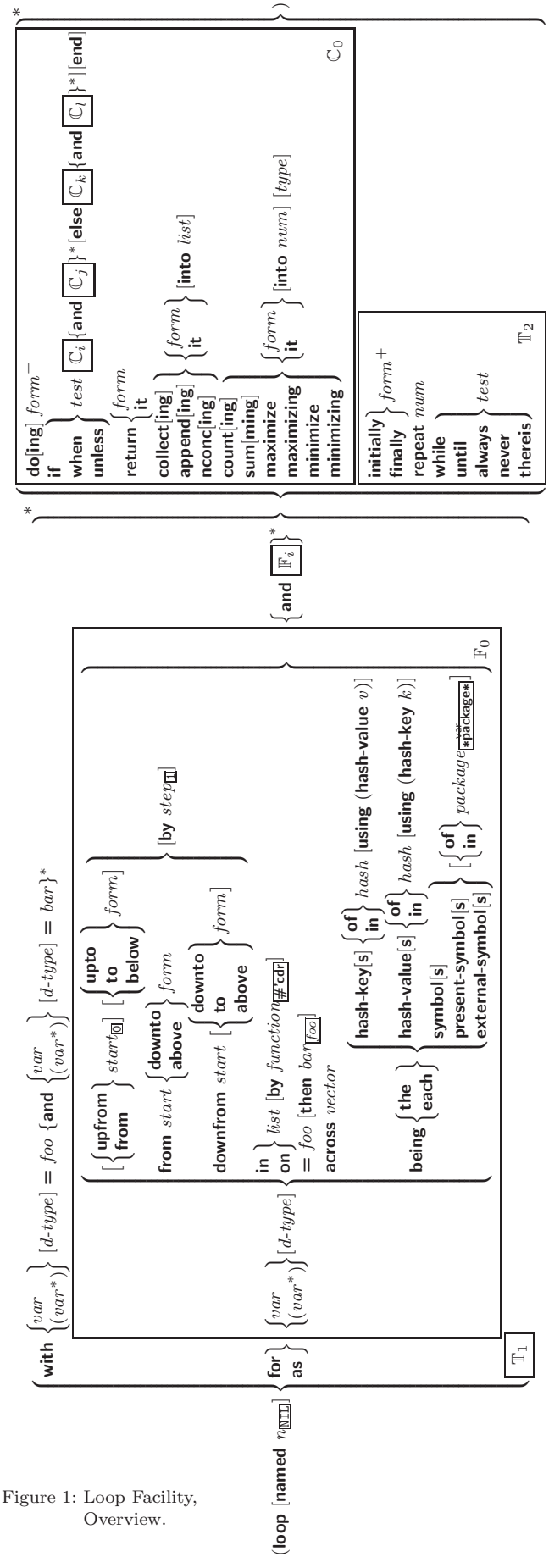

Figure 1: Loop Facility, Overview.

13 Input/Output

13.1 Predicates

(Fu **streamp** *foo*)
(Fu **pathnamep** *foo*) ▷ T if *foo* is of indicated type.
(Fu **readtablep** *foo*)

(Fu **input-stream-p** *stream*)
(Fu **output-stream-p** *stream*)
(Fu **interactive-stream-p** *stream*)
(Fu **open-stream-p** *stream*)
▷ Return T if *stream* is for input, for output, interactive, or open, respectively.

(Fu **pathname-match-p** *path wildcard*)
▷ T if *path* matches *wildcard*.

(Fu **wild-pathname-p** *path* [{**:host**|**:device**|**:directory**|**:name**|**:type**|**:version**|NIL}])
▷ Return T if indicated component in *path* is wildcard. (NIL indicates any component.)

13.2 Reader

({Fu **y-or-n-p**, Fu **yes-or-no-p**} [*control arg**])
▷ Ask user a question and return T or NIL depending on their answer. See p. 35, Fu **format**, for *control* and *args*.

(M **with-standard-io-syntax** *form*P*)
▷ Evaluate *form*s with standard behaviour of reader and printer. Return values of *form*s.

({Fu **read**, Fu **read-preserving-whitespace**} [*stream*var ***standard-input*** [*eof-err*T [*eof-val*NIL [*recursive*NIL]]]])
▷ Read printed representation of object.

(Fu **read-from-string** *string* [*eof-error*T [*eof-val*NIL [{**:start** *start*0 | **:end** *end*NIL | **:preserve-whitespace** *bool*NIL}]]])
▷ Return object read from string and zero-indexed position$_2$ of next character.

(Fu **read-delimited-list** *char* [*stream*var ***standard-input*** [*recursive*NIL]])
▷ Continue reading until encountering *char*. Return list of objects read. Signal error if no *char* is found in stream.

(Fu **read-char** [*stream*var ***standard-input*** [*eof-err*T [*eof-val*NIL [*recursive*NIL]]]])
▷ Return next character from *stream*.

(Fu **read-char-no-hang** [*stream*var ***standard-input*** [*eof-error*T [*eof-val*NIL [*recursive*NIL]]]])
▷ Next character from *stream* or NIL if none is available.

(Fu **peek-char** [*mode*NIL [*stream*var ***standard-input*** [*eof-error*T [*eof-val*NIL [*recursive*NIL]]]]])
▷ Next, or if *mode* is T, next non-whitespace character, or if *mode* is a character, next instance of it, from *stream* without removing it there.

(Fu **unread-char** *character* [*stream*var ***standard-input***])
▷ Put last Fu **read-char**ed *character* back into *stream*; return NIL.

(Fu **read-byte** *stream* [*eof-err*T [*eof-val*NIL]])
▷ Read next byte from binary *stream*.

(Fu **read-line** [*stream*var ***standard-input*** [*eof-err*T [*eof-val*NIL [*recursive*NIL]]]])
▷ Return a line of text from *stream* and T$_2$ if line has been ended by end of file.

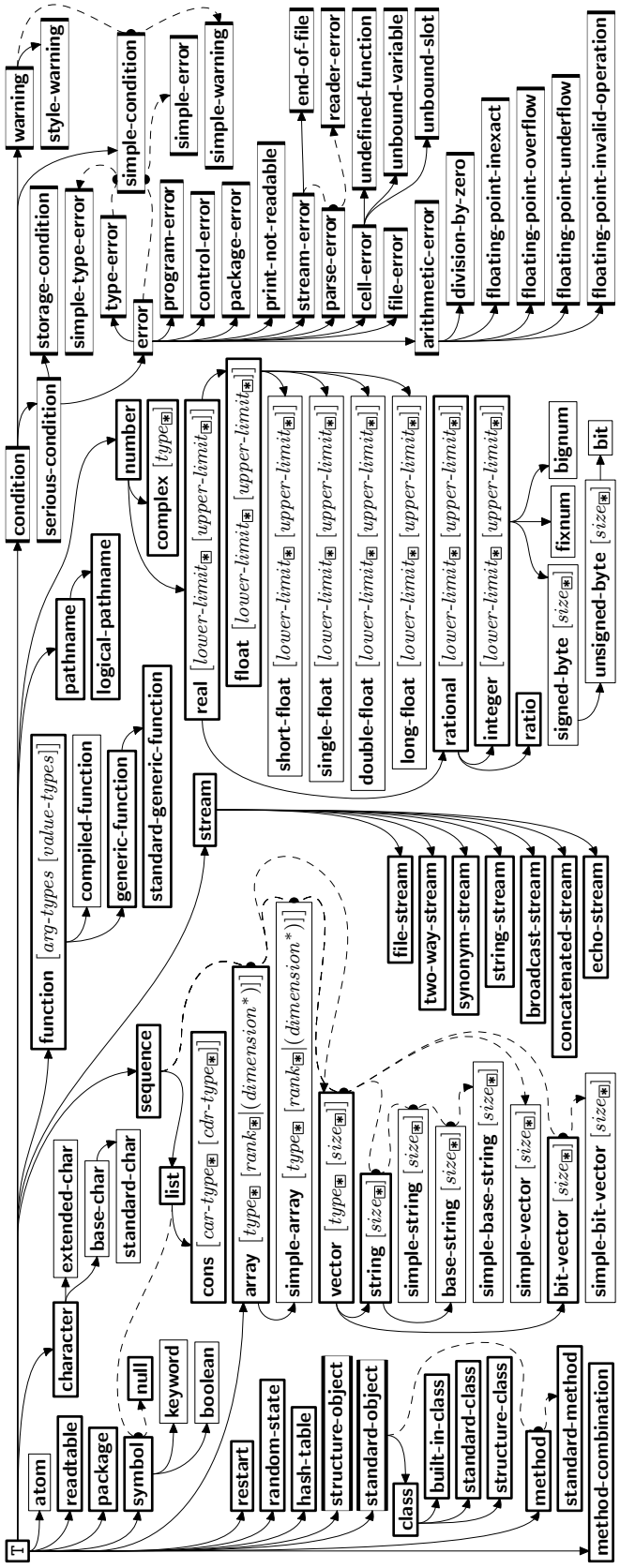

Figure 2: Precedence Order of System Classes (▭), Classes (▬), Types (▭), and Condition Types (▭).

{**collect**|**collecting**} {*form*|**it**} [**into** *list*]
▷ Collect values of *form* or **it** into *list*. If no *list* is given, collect into an anonymous list which is returned after termination.

{**append**|**appending**|**nconc**|**nconcing**} {*form*|**it**} [**into** *list*]
▷ Concatenate values of *form* or **it**, which should be lists, into *list* by the means of Fu **append** or Fu **nconc**, respectively. If no *list* is given, collect into an anonymous list which is returned after termination.

{**count**|**counting**} {*form*|**it**} [**into** *n*] [*type*]
▷ Count the number of times the value of *form* or of **it** is `T`. If no *n* is given, count into an anonymous variable which is returned after termination.

{**sum**|**summing**} {*form*|**it**} [**into** *sum*] [*type*]
▷ Calculate the sum of the primary values of *form* or of **it**. If no *sum* is given, sum into an anonymous variable which is returned after termination.

{**maximize**|**maximizing**|**minimize**|**minimizing**} {*form*|**it**} [**into** *max-min*] [*type*]
▷ Determine the maximum or minimum, respectively, of the primary values of *form* or of **it**. If no *max-min* is given, use an anonymous variable which is returned after termination.

{**initially**|**finally**} *form*+
▷ Evaluate *form*s before begin, or after end, respectively, of iterations.

repeat *num*
▷ Terminate M **loop** after *num* iterations; *num* is evaluated once.

{**while**|**until**} *test*
▷ Continue iteration until *test* returns `NIL` or `T`, respectively.

{**always**|**never**} *test*
▷ Terminate M **loop** returning `NIL` and skipping any **finally** parts as soon as *test* is `NIL` or `T`, respectively. Otherwise continue M **loop** with its default return value set to `T`.

thereis *test*
▷ Terminate M **loop** when *test* is `T` and return value of *test*, skipping any **finally** parts. Otherwise continue M **loop** with its default return value set to `NIL`.

(M **loop-finish**)
▷ Terminate M **loop** immediately executing any **finally** clauses and returning any accumulated results.

10 CLOS

10.1 Classes

(Fu **slot-exists-p** *foo bar*) ▷ T if *foo* has a slot *bar*.

(Fu **slot-boundp** *instance slot*) ▷ T if *slot* in *instance* is bound.

(M **defclass** *foo* (*superclass** standard-object)
({ *slot*
{ {**:reader** *reader*}*
{**:writer** { *writer* | (**setf** *writer*) }}*
{**:accessor** *accessor*}*
:allocation { **:instance** | **:class** } :instance
{**:initarg** :*initarg-name*}*
:initform *form*
:type *type*
:documentation *slot-doc* }
}*)
{ (**:default-initargs** {*name value*}*)
| (**:documentation** *class-doc*)
| (**:metaclass** *name* standard-class) })
▷ Define, as a subclass of *superclass*es, class *foo*. In a new instance *i*, a *slot*'s value defaults to *form* unless set via **:***initarg-name*; it is readable via (*reader i*) or (*accessor i*), and writeable via (*writer i value*) or (**setf** (*accessor i*) *value*). With **:allocation :class**, *slot* is shared by all instances of class *foo*.

(Fu **find-class** *symbol* [*errorp*$_{\boxed{\mathtt{T}}}$ [*environment*]])
▷ Return class named *symbol*. **setf**able.

(gF **make-instance** *class* {**:***initarg value*}* *other-keyarg**)
▷ Make new instance of *class*.

(gF **reinitialize-instance** *instance* {**:***initarg value*}* *other-keyarg**)
▷ Change local slots of *instance* according to *initarg*s.

(Fu **slot-value** *foo slot*) ▷ Return value of *slot* in *foo*. **setf**able.

(Fu **slot-makunbound** *instance slot*)
▷ Make *slot* in *instance* unbound.

(M {**with-slots** ({*slot*|(*var slot*)}*) / **with-accessors** ((*var accessor*)*)} *instance* (**declare** *decl**)* *form*P*)
▷ Return values of *form*s after evaluating them in a lexical environment with slots of *instance* visible as **setf**able *slot*s or *var*s/with *accessor*s of *instance* visible as **setf**able *var*s.

(gF **class-name** *class*)
((**setf** gF **class-name**) *new-name class*) ▷ Get/set name of *class*.

(Fu **class-of** *foo*) ▷ Class *foo* is a direct instance of.

(gF **change-class** *instance new-class* {**:***initarg value*}* *other-keyarg**)
▷ Change class of *instance* to *new-class*.

(gF **make-instances-obsolete** *class*)
▷ Update instances of *class*.

(gF {**initialize-instance** (*instance*) / **update-instance-for-different-class** *previous current*} {**:***initarg value*}* *other-keyarg**)
▷ Its primary method sets slots on behalf of **make-instance**/of **change-class** by means of **shared-initialize**.

(gF **update-instance-for-redefined-class** *instances added-slots discarded-slots property-list* {**:***initarg value*}* *other-keyarg**)
▷ Its primary method sets slots on behalf of **make-instances-obsolete** by means of **shared-initialize**.

(gF **allocate-instance** *class* {**:***initarg value*}* *other-keyarg**)
▷ Return uninitialized instance of *class*. Called by **make-instance**.

(gF **shared-initialize** *instance* {*slots* / T} {**:***initarg value*}* *other-keyarg**)
▷ Fill *instance*'s *slots* using *initarg*s and **:initform** forms.

(gF **slot-missing** *class object slot* {**setf** / **slot-boundp** / **slot-makunbound** / **slot-value**} [*value*])
▷ Called in case of attempted access to missing *slot*. Its primary method signals **error**.

(gF **slot-unbound** *class instance slot*)
▷ Called by **slot-value** in case of unbound *slot*. Its primary method signals **unbound-slot**.

10.2 Generic Functions

(Fu **next-method-p**)
▷ T if enclosing method has a next method.

(M **defgeneric** {*foo* / (**setf** *foo*)} (*required-var** [**&optional** {*var* / (*var*)}*] [**&rest** *var*] [**&key** {*var* / (*var* | (**:***key var*))}* [**&allow-other-keys**]])

(Fu **type-error-datum** *condition*)
(Fu **type-error-expected-type** *condition*)
▷ Object which caused *condition* of type **type-error**, or its expected type, respectively.

(Fu **simple-condition-format-control** *condition*)
(Fu **simple-condition-format-arguments** *condition*)
▷ Return **format** control or list of **format** arguments, respectively, of *condition*.

var ***break-on-signals*** NIL
▷ Condition type debugger is to be invoked on.

var ***debugger-hook*** NIL
▷ Function of condition and function itself. Called before debugger.

12 Types and Classes

For any class, there is always a corresponding type of the same name.

(Fu **typep** *foo type* [*environment*$_{\mathtt{NIL}}$]) ▷ T if *foo* is of *type*.

(Fu **subtypep** *type-a type-b* [*environment*])
▷ Return T if *type-a* is a recognizable subtype of *type-b*, and NIL if the relationship could not be determined.

(sO **the** *type form*) ▷ Declare values of *form* to be of *type*.

(Fu **coerce** *object type*) ▷ Coerce *object* into *type*.

(M **typecase** *foo* (*type a-form*P*)* [(**otherwise** / T *b-form*$_{\mathtt{NIL}}$*)])
▷ Return values of the *a-form*s whose *type* is *foo* of. Return values of *b-forms* if no *type* matches.

(M {**ctypecase** / **etypecase**} *foo* (*type form*P*)*)
▷ Return values of the *form*s whose *type* is *foo* of. Signal correctable/non-correctable error, respectively if no *type* matches.

(Fu **type-of** *foo*) ▷ Type of *foo*.

(M **check-type** *place type* [*string*$_{\{\mathtt{a}\,|\,\mathtt{an}\}\ type}$])
▷ Signal correctable **type-error** if *place* is not of *type*. Return NIL.

(Fu **stream-element-type** *stream*) ▷ Return type of *stream* objects.

(Fu **array-element-type** *array*) ▷ Element type *array* can hold.

(Fu **upgraded-array-element-type** *type* [*environment*$_{\mathtt{NIL}}$])
▷ Element type of most specialized array capable of holding elements of *type*.

(M **deftype** *foo* (*macro-λ**) (**declare** *decl**)* [*doc*] *form*P*)
▷ Define type *foo* which when referenced as (*foo arg**) applies expanded *form*s to *arg*s returning the new type. For (*macro-λ**) see p. 18 but with default value of * instead of NIL. *form*s are enclosed in an implicit sO **block** named *foo*.

(**eql** *foo*)
(**member** *foo**) ▷ Specifier for a type comprising *foo* or *foo*s.

(**satisfies** *predicate*)
▷ Type specifier for all objects satisfying *predicate*.

(**mod** *n*) ▷ Type specifier for all non-negative integers < *n*.

(**not** *type*) ▷ Complement of type.

(**and** *type**$_{\mathtt{T}}$) ▷ Type specifier for intersection of *type*s.

(**or** *type**$_{\mathtt{NIL}}$) ▷ Type specifier for union of *type*s.

(**values** *type** [**&optional** *type** [**&rest** *other-args*]])
▷ Type specifier for multiple values.

* ▷ As a type argument (cf. Figure 2): no restriction.

(M **with-simple-restart** ({ *restart* / NIL } *control arg**) *form**)

▷ Return values of *forms* unless *restart* is called during their evaluation. In this case, describe restart using Fu **format** *control* and *args* (see p. 35) and return NIL and T.

(M **restart-case** *form* (*foo* (*ord-λ**) { **:interactive** *arg-function* / **:report** { *report-function* / *string* "*foo*" } / **:test** *test-function* 1 } (**declare** *decl**)* *restart-form**)*)

▷ Evaluate *form* with dynamically established restarts *foo*. Return values of *form* or, if by (Fu **invoke-restart** *foo arg**) one restart *foo* is called, use *string* or *report-function* (of a stream) to print a description of restart *foo* and return the values of its *restart-forms*. *arg-function* supplies appropriate *args* if *foo* is called by Fu **invoke-restart-interactively**. If (*test-function condition*) returns T, *foo* is made visible under *condition*. *arg** matches (*ord-λ**); see p. 16 for the latter.

(M **restart-bind** (({ *restart* / NIL } *restart-function* { **:interactive-function** *function* / **:report-function** *function* / **:test-function** *function* }*) *form**)

▷ Return values of *forms* evaluated with *restart*s dynamically bound to *restart-function*s.

(Fu **invoke-restart** *restart arg**)
(Fu **invoke-restart-interactively** *restart*)

▷ Call function associated with *restart* with arguments given or prompted for, respectively. If *restart* function returns, return its values.

({ Fu **compute-restarts** / Fu **find-restart** *name* } [*condition*])

▷ Return list of all restarts, or innermost restart *name*, respectively, out of those either associated with *condition* or un-associated at all; or, without *condition*, out of all restarts. Return NIL if search is unsuccessful.

(Fu **restart-name** *restart*) ▷ Name of *restart*.

({ Fu **abort** / Fu **muffle-warning** / Fu **continue** / Fu **store-value** *value* / Fu **use-value** *value* } [*condition* NIL])

▷ Transfer control to innermost applicable restart with same name (i.e. **abort**, ..., **continue** ...) out of those either associated with *condition* or un-associated at all; or, without *condition*, out of all restarts. If no restart is found, signal **control-error** for Fu **abort** and Fu **muffle-warning**, or return NIL for the rest.

(M **with-condition-restarts** *condition restarts form**)

▷ Evaluate *forms* with *restarts* dynamically associated with *condition*. Return values of *forms*.

(Fu **arithmetic-error-operation** *condition*)
(Fu **arithmetic-error-operands** *condition*)

▷ List of function or of its operands respectively, used in the operation which caused *condition*.

(Fu **cell-error-name** *condition*)

▷ Name of cell which caused *condition*.

(Fu **unbound-slot-instance** *condition*)

▷ Instance with unbound slot which caused *condition*.

(Fu **print-not-readable-object** *condition*)

▷ The object not readably printable under *condition*.

(Fu **package-error-package** *condition*)
(Fu **file-error-pathname** *condition*)
(Fu **stream-error-stream** *condition*)

▷ Package, path, or stream, respectively, which caused the *condition* of indicated type.

{ (**:argument-precedence-order** *required-var*+) / (**declare** (**optimize** *arg**)+) / (**:documentation** *string*) / (**:generic-function-class** *class* standard-generic-function) / (**:method-class** *class* standard-method) / (**:method-combination** *c-type* standard *c-arg**) / (**:method** *defmethod-args*)* }))

▷ Define generic function *foo*. *defmethod-args* resemble those of M **defmethod**. For *c-type* see section 10.3.

(Fu **ensure-generic-function** { *foo* / (**setf** *foo*) } { **:argument-precedence-order** *required-var*+ / **:declare** (**optimize** *arg**)+ / **:documentation** *string* / **:generic-function-class** *class* / **:method-class** *class* / **:method-combination** *c-type c-arg** / **:lambda-list** *lambda-list* / **:environment** *environment* })

▷ Define or modify generic function *foo*. **:generic-function-class** and **:lambda-list** have to be compatible with a pre-existing generic function or with existing methods, respectively. Changes to **:method-class** do not propagate to existing methods. For *c-type* see section 10.3.

(M **defmethod** { *foo* / (**setf** *foo*) } [{ **:before** / **:after** / **:around** / *qualifier** } primary method]
({ *var* / (*spec-var* { *class* / (**eql** *bar*) }) }* [**&optional** { *var* / (*var* [*init* [*supplied-p*]]) }*] [**&rest** *var*] [**&key** { *var* / ({ *var* / (**:***key var*) } [*init* [*supplied-p*]]) }* [**&allow-other-keys**]] [**&aux** { *var* / (*var* [*init*]) }*]) { (**declare** *decl**)* / *doc* } *form**)

▷ Define new method for generic function *foo*. *spec-var*s specialize to either being of *class* or being **eql** *bar*, respectively. On invocation, *var*s and *spec-var*s of the new method act like parameters of a function with body *form**. *forms* are enclosed in an implicit S0 **block** *foo*. Applicable *qualifier*s depend on the **method-combination** type; see section 10.3.

({ gF **add-method** / gF **remove-method** } *generic-function method*)

▷ Add (if necessary) or remove (if any) *method* to/from *generic-function*.

(gF **find-method** *generic-function qualifiers specializers* [*error* T])

▷ Return suitable method, or signal **error**.

(gF **compute-applicable-methods** *generic-function args*)

▷ List of methods suitable for *args*, most specific first.

(Fu **call-next-method** *arg** current args)

▷ From within a method, call next method with *args*; return its values.

(gF **no-applicable-method** *generic-function arg**)

▷ Called on invocation of *generic-function* on *args* if there is no applicable method. Default method signals **error**.

({ Fu **invalid-method-error** *method* / Fu **method-combination-error** } *control arg**)

▷ Signal **error** on applicable method with invalid qualifiers, or on method combination. For *control* and *args* see **format**, p. 35.

(gF **no-next-method** *generic-function method arg**)

▷ Called on invocation of **call-next-method** when there is no next method. Default method signals **error**.

(gF **function-keywords** *method*)
▷ Return list of keyword parameters of *method* and T if other keys are allowed.

(gF **method-qualifiers** *method*) ▷ List of qualifiers of *method*.

10.3 Method Combination Types

standard
▷ Evaluate most specific **:around** method supplying the values of the generic function. From within this method, Fu **call-next-method** can call less specific **:around** methods if there are any. If not, or if there are no **:around** methods at all, call all **:before** methods, most specific first, and the most specific primary method which supplies the values of the calling Fu **call-next-method** if any, or of the generic function; and which can call less specific primary methods via Fu **call-next-method**. After its return, call all **:after** methods, least specific first.

and|**or**|**append**|**list**|**nconc**|**progn**|**max**|**min**|**+**
▷ Simple built-in **method-combination** types; have the same usage as the *c-type*s defined by the short form of M **define-method-combination**.

(M **define-method-combination** *c-type*
{ | **:documentation** *string* | | **:identity-with-one-argument** *bool* NIL | | **:operator** *operator* c-type | }) ▷ **Short Form.** Define new **method-combination** *c-type*. In a generic function using *c-type*, evaluate most specific **:around** method supplying the values of the generic function. From within this method, Fu **call-next-method** can call less specific **:around** methods if there are any. If not, or if there are no **:around** methods at all, return from the calling **call-next-method** or from the generic function, respectively, the values of (*operator* (*primary-method gen-arg**)*), *gen-arg** being the arguments of the generic function. The *primary-method*s are ordered [{ **:most-specific-first** | **:most-specific-last** } :most-specific-first] (specified as *c-arg* in M **defgeneric**). Using *c-type* as the *qualifier* in M **defmethod** makes the method primary.

(M **define-method-combination** *c-type* (*ord-λ**) ((*group*
{ ***** | (*qualifier** [*****]) | *predicate* }
{ | **:description** *control* | | **:order** { **:most-specific-first** | **:most-specific-last** } :most-specific-first | | **:required** *bool* | }*)
{ | (**:arguments** *method-combination-λ**) | | (**:generic-function** *symbol*) | | (**declare** *decl**)* | | *doc* | } *body*P*)
▷ **Long Form.** Define new **method-combination** *c-type*. A call to a generic function using *c-type* will be equivalent to a call to the forms returned by *body** with *ord-λ** bound to *c-arg** (cf. M **defgeneric**), with *symbol* bound to the generic function, with *method-combination-λ** bound to the arguments of the generic function, and with *group*s bound to lists of methods. An applicable method becomes a member of the leftmost *group* whose *predicate* or *qualifier*s match. Methods can be called via M **call-method**. Lambda lists (*ord-λ**) and (*method-combination-λ**) according to *ord-λ* on p. 16, the latter enhanced by an optional **&whole** argument.

(M **call-method** { *method* | (M **make-method** *form*) } [({ *next-method* | (M **make-method** *form*) }*)])
▷ From within an effective method form, call *method* with the arguments of the generic function and with information about its *next-method*s; return its values.

11 Conditions and Errors

For standardized condition types cf. Figure 2 on page 30.

(M **define-condition** *foo* (*parent-type** condition)
({ *slot* | (*slot* { | { **:reader** *reader* }* | | { **:writer** { *writer* | (**setf** *writer*) } }* | | { **:accessor** *accessor* }* | | **:allocation** { **:instance** | **:class** } :instance | | { **:initarg** *:initarg-name* }* | | **:initform** *form* | | **:type** *type* | | **:documentation** *slot-doc* |) })*
{ | (**:default-initargs** {*name value*}*) | | (**:documentation** *condition-doc*) | | (**:report** { *string* | *report-function* }) | })
▷ Define, as a subtype of *parent-type*s, condition type *foo*. In a new condition, a *slot*'s value defaults to *form* unless set via *:initarg-name*; it is readable via (*reader i*) or (*accessor i*), and writeable via (*writer i value*) or (**setf** (*accessor i*) *value*). With **:allocation :class**, *slot* is shared by all conditions of type *foo*. A condition is reported by *string* or by *report-function* of arguments condition and stream.

(Fu **make-condition** *type* {*:initarg-name value*}*)
▷ Return new condition of *type*.

({ Fu **signal** | Fu **warn** | Fu **error** } { *condition* | *type* {*:initarg-name value*}* | *control arg** })
▷ Unless handled, signal as **condition**, **warning** or **error**, respectively, *condition* or a new condition of *type* or, with Fu **format** *control* and *arg*s (see p. 35), **simple-condition**, **simple-warning**, or **simple-error**, respectively. From Fu **signal** and Fu **warn**, return NIL.

(Fu **cerror** *continue-control* { *condition continue-arg** | *type* {*:initarg-name value*}* | *control arg** })
▷ Unless handled, signal as correctable **error** *condition* or a new condition of *type* or, with Fu **format** *control* and *arg*s (see p. 35), **simple-error**. In the debugger, use Fu **format** arguments *continue-control* and *continue-arg*s to tag the continue option. Return NIL.

(M **ignore-errors** *form*P*)
▷ Return values of *form*s or, in case of **error**s, NIL and the condition.

(Fu **invoke-debugger** *condition*)
▷ Invoke debugger with *condition*.

(M **assert** *test* [(*place**) [{ *condition continue-arg** | *type* {*:initarg-name value*}* | *control arg** }]])
▷ If *test*, which may depend on *place*s, returns NIL, signal as correctable **error** *condition* or a new condition of *type* or, with Fu **format** *control* and *arg*s (see p. 35), **error**. When using the debugger's continue option, *place*s can be altered before re-evaluation of *test*. Return NIL.

(M **handler-case** *foo* (*type* ([*var*]) (**declare** *decl**)* *condition-form*P*)*
[(**:no-error** (*ord-λ**) (**declare** *decl**)* *form*P*)])
▷ If, on evaluation of *foo*, a condition of *type* is signalled, evaluate matching *condition-form*s with *var* bound to the condition, and return their values. Without a condition, bind *ord-λ*s to values of *foo* and return values of *form*s or, without a **:no-error** clause, return values of *foo*. See p. 16 for (*ord-λ**).

(M **handler-bind** ((*condition-type handler-function*)*) *form*P*)
▷ Return values of *form*s after evaluating them with *condition-type*s dynamically bound to their respective *handler-function*s of argument condition.