This section contains notes and cautions that apply in Lyric and Medley. Medley notes are indicated with revision bars in the right margin. Text shown with StrikeThru is that information from the

Lyric release that no longer applies.

Changes and Cautions in the Medley Release

- The Medley Release is currently provided on two platforms, the Xerox 1100 series workstations and selected Sun workstations. File structure for the 1108/09/86 remains the same. For Sun workstations, UNIX file structure is supported. See the Medley 1.0-S User's Guide for details.
- Files compiled in Medley cannot be loaded back into Lyric. Medley-compiled .LCOM and .DFASL files will produce an error message when loaded into Lyric. (Lyric-compiled .LCOM and .DFASL files can be loaded and run in Medley.) If you need to run a Medley file in Lyric, load the source file and use the Lyric compiler.
- SEdit and definers now support four-semicolon and balanced comments. Print support for these new types of comments is also provided. For details, see "TextModules" in the *Lisp Library Modules* manual, and "SEdit" in Appendix B of this manual.
- Medley and Lyric can both be installed on one machine.

Changes and Cautions in the Lyric Release

- Koto and Lyric cannot both be supported on one machine.
- You must have Services 10.0 installed on your printers to correctly print TEdit files.
- Interlisp DMACROs are not visible to Common Lisp. If a symbol has both a function definition and a DMACRO property, the compiler assumes that the DMACRO is an optimizer for the old Interlisp compiler and ignores it.
- The Common Lisp functions found in Common Lisp, The Language, section 25.4.2, "Other environmental Inquiries" (e.g., LISP-IMPLEMENTATION-TYPE) are in the COMMON LISP (CL:) package.
- Both Medley and Lyric use the new type of Executive, and both sysouts contain the ability to spawn multiple executive processes. The default executive is Common Lisp, not

Interlisp. The old Executive (the "Programmer's Assistant") is not available in Medley.

You should be particularly careful in the new Executives when typing file names, as some file name delimiters now have syntactic significance in the new readtables. In particular, the character colon (:) used in NS file server names is a package delimiter in all new Executives, and the version delimiter semicolon (;) is a comment character in the Common Lisp Executives. If you type a file name in the form of a symbol to an Exec, you must escape the special characters, or use the multiple escape character around the whole name. For example, in a Common Lisp Exec you might type

{FS\:Me\:Company}<Fred>Stuff.tedit\;3

or

|{FS:Me:Company}<Fred>Stuff.tedit;3|,

which are equivalent, except that the former is read as all upper case (Common Lisp Exec's read case-insensitively). This caution should also be noted when copy-selecting file names out of a File Browser.

It is recommended that you type file names as strings whenever possible, as virtually all system interfaces accept strings instead of symbols. Two notable exceptions are MAKEFILE and TEDIT, which require symbols when naming files.

These escaping rules apply *only* to file names typed to an Executive (or in general, a Lisp reader). Individual tools that prompt for a file name read the name as a string, so escape characters need not (and should not) be typed. In particular, this is true for the prompt windows of TEdit and File Browser, and the prompt for an Init file when a system with no local Init file is started up.

- A new error system, based on the current Common Lisp proposed error standard, replaces the old Interlisp error system.
- The !EVAL debugger command no longer exists and the = and
 break commands are no longer supported..
- The function ERRORN no longer exists and ERRORTYPELIST is no longer supported. See Chapter 3, Common Lisp /Interlisp Integration, section 14.10 "Error List" for Interlisp errors that are no longer supported.
- The Lyric release contained a new compiler and compiled code format, .DFASL (FASt Loading) files. The old compiler is still available and produces files in the old format, but with extension .LCOM. The old compiler will not be available in future releases.
- Files produced by the Lyric File Manager cannot be loaded into previous releases of the system. Files compiled in Koto cannot be loaded into Lyric.

- SETQ from the exec does not interact with the File Manager, nor does it print (var reset) (except in the "Programmer's Assistant").
- DWIM/CLISP: CLISP infix is no longer fully supported; users should dwimify old Koto code before running it in Lyric. Additionally, WITH constructs using "←" and BIND constructs in the form of an atom A←B need to be dwimified.
- The functions BREAKDOWN and BRKDWNRESULTS as well as the variables, BRKDWNTYPE and BRKDWNTYPES have been removed from the environment. The Lisp Library Module, SPY supersedes BREAKDOWN.
- The file system supports having multiple streams opened on a single file at one time. This means that the input/output functions accept only streams as arguments, not symbols naming files. This has several implications for Interlisp programmers, one being that the function CLOSEALL is no longer implemented. See the Chapter 3, Common Lisp/Interlisp Integration, Streams and Files section, for details.
- Windows cannot be used interchangeably with streams in Common Lisp functions. If you need to use a window in the middle of a Common Lisp function, use (IL:GETSTREAM window) to get the associated display stream.
- Loading CPM-format floppies is very slow in Lyric. CPMformat floppies are not supported in Medley.
- The default Interlisp readtable has been modified for compatibility with Common Lisp. The characters colon (:), hash (#) and vertical bar (|) have different meaning. The File Manager gives a choice of reader environments in which to write files, and remembers which one was used for each file.
- READ/PRINT consistency: Old Interlisp code that used READ and PRINT without being careful about using a particular readtable may need to be fixed.
- The Interlisp function SKREAD defaults its readtable argument to the current readtable, viz., the value of *READTABLE*, rather than FILERDTBL.
- FREEMENU and ICONW, formerly Library modules, are included in the Lisp.sysout in Lyric and Medley.
- The Lyric Lisp editor, SEdit, has been modified in Medley. DEdit is now a library module.
- Revised fonts: Lyric revised the naming convention for font files, and printer width files had corrected line leading information. Old Koto fonts can still be used, but you are encouraged to start using the new fonts as soon as practicable.
 Medley and Lyric fonts are completely compatible.
- Lyric image objects are now stored on files in a way that cannot always be read into Koto. (Lyric, on the other hand, can read Koto image objects.) This means, for example, that you may not be able to share TEdit files or sketches containing image objects between Koto and Lyric.

- The field names for the CURSOR datatype have been changed.
- Masterscope has been removed from the standard environment. If you wish to use it, load the Masterscope Library module.
- Pattern matching is no longer a part of the standard environment. Pattern matching can be found in the Lisp Library Module, Match.
- PRES fonts are not part of the standard Lisp environment. PRESS is now available as a Library Module.
- In Lyric, the Library module TCP/IP does not work on 1186 workstations that have both IOPs with part number 140K03030 and "old" ROMs. The problem is not with the IOP board per se, rather it's a problem with the IOP's ROMs. If TCP/IP doesn't work on your 1186 you should check your IOP board revision. If you have the old IOP you may need to replace the ROMs before you can use TCP/IP, contact your service representative.

TCP/IP does work with newer IOPs—part number 140K05560.

If you attempt to Teleraid a Lyric sysout from a Koto sysout, you should be aware of the following:

- 1. All symbols will be read as if they were in the INTERLISP package and you can only type a subset of the IL symbols to it.
- 2. Teleraid will not understand certain Common Lisp datatypes, such as CHARACTER and strings.

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