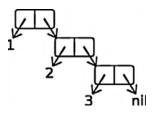




Plain Lists

- End with ni I
- Example:
- > (cons 1 (cons 2 (list 3)))

 $(1 \ 2 \ 3)$



Exotic Lists –

- 1) Dotted Pairs and 2) Dotted Lists
- 1. Pairs aka **dotted pairs**, when 1 cons cell has pointers to 2 values

> (cons 2 3)

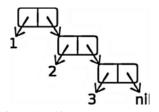
(2.3)

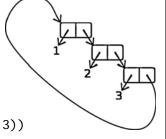
2. **Dotted lists** end with a dotted pair, i.e. they are not terminated w/ni I

>(cons 1 (cons 2 3))

 $(1 \ 2 \ . \ 3)$

Exotic Lists - 3) Circular Lists





3. Circular lists

> (defparameter foo '(1 2 3))

F00

> (setf (cdddr foo) foo)

#1=(1 2 3 . **#1#**)

; #1= means that it points
; to an existing cell

Exotic Lists – 4) Association Lists

4. An alist consists of key/value pairs (dotted pairs) stored in a list

3

```
Alists, cont.
```

More Complex Data - Structured Lists

Context List Structure

- Each context-list is structured
 - (<context> <i tem>*); BNF
 - Each <i tem> can be a symbol or a context-list
- Example:

```
(walls
    (mortar
          (cement)
          (water)
          (sand))
    (bricks))
```

Summary

Exotic Lists

- Dotted pairs
- Dotted lists
- Circular lists
- Association lists aka alists
- Other complex data structures context lists

10

10