

*Quick Reference*

lisp

*Common*

lisp

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Common Lisp Quick Reference      Revision 94 [2009-02-07]  
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Bert Burgemeister

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Typographic Conventions

name; <sup>Fu</sup> name; <sup>M</sup> name; <sup>sO</sup> name; <sup>gF</sup> name; <sup>var</sup> *name*; <sup>co</sup> name	▷ Symbol defined in Common Lisp; esp. function, macro, special operator, generic function, variable, constant.
them	▷ Placeholder for actual code.
me	▷ Literal text.
[foo <sup>bar</sup> ]	▷ Either one <i>foo</i> or nothing; defaults to <i>bar</i> .
foo*; {foo}*	▷ Zero or more <i>foos</i> .
foo <sup>+</sup> ; {foo} <sup>+</sup>	▷ One or more <i>foos</i> .
foos	▷ English plural denotes a list argument.
{foo bar baz}; { <sup>foo</sup> bar <sup>bar</sup> baz}	▷ Either <i>foo</i> , or <i>bar</i> , or <i>baz</i> .
{ <sup>foo</sup> bar <sup>bar</sup> baz}	▷ Anything from none to each of <i>foo</i> , <i>bar</i> , and <i>baz</i> .
<sup>foo</sup>	▷ Argument <i>foo</i> is not evaluated.
<sup>bar</sup>	▷ Argument <i>bar</i> is possibly modified.
foo <sup>P</sup> *	▷ <i>foo*</i> is evaluated as in <sup>sO</sup> progn; see p. 20.
<u>foo</u> ; <u>bar</u> ; <u>baz</u> <sub>2</sub> <sub>n</sub>	▷ First, second and <i>n</i> th return value.
T; NIL	▷ <b>t</b> , or truth in general; and <b>nil</b> or <b>()</b> .

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# 1 Numbers

## 1.1 Predicates

$(\overset{Fu}{=} number^+)$   
 $(\overset{Fu}{/}= number^+)$   
▷  $\underline{T}$  if all *numbers*, or none, respectively, are equal in value.

$(\overset{Fu}{\sum} number^+)$   
 $(\overset{Fu}{\geq} number^+)$   
 $(\overset{Fu}{\leq} number^+)$   
 $(\overset{Fu}{<} number^+)$   
▷ Return  $\underline{T}$  if *numbers* are monotonically decreasing, monotonically non-increasing, monotonically increasing, or monotonically non-decreasing, respectively.

$(\overset{Fu}{\text{minusp}} a)$   
 $(\overset{Fu}{\text{zerop}} a)$   
 $(\overset{Fu}{\text{plusp}} a)$   
▷  $\underline{T}$  if  $a < 0$ ,  $a = 0$ , or  $a > 0$ , respectively.

$(\overset{Fu}{\text{evenp}} integer)$   
 $(\overset{Fu}{\text{oddp}} integer)$   
▷  $\underline{T}$  if *integer* is even or odd, respectively.

$(\overset{Fu}{\text{numberp}} foo)$   
 $(\overset{Fu}{\text{realp}} foo)$   
 $(\overset{Fu}{\text{rationalp}} foo)$   
 $(\overset{Fu}{\text{floatp}} foo)$   
 $(\overset{Fu}{\text{integerp}} foo)$   
 $(\overset{Fu}{\text{complexp}} foo)$   
 $(\overset{Fu}{\text{random-state-p}} foo)$   
▷  $\underline{T}$  if *foo* is of indicated type.

## 1.2 Numeric Functions

$(\overset{Fu}{+} a_{\square}^*)$   
 $(\overset{Fu}{*} a_{\square}^*)$   
▷ Return  $\sum a$  or  $\prod a$ , respectively.

$(\overset{Fu}{-} a b^*)$   
 $(\overset{Fu}{/} a b^*)$   
▷ Return  $a - \sum b$  or  $a / \prod b$ , respectively. Without any *bs*, return  $\underline{-a}$  or  $\underline{1/a}$ , respectively.

$(\overset{Fu}{1+} a)$   
 $(\overset{Fu}{1-} a)$   
▷ Return  $\underline{a+1}$  or  $\underline{a-1}$ , respectively.

$(\overset{M}{\text{incf}} \overset{M}{\text{decf}} \widehat{place} [delta_{\square}])$   
▷ Increment or decrement the value of *place* by *delta*. Return *new value*.

$(\overset{Fu}{\text{exp}} p)$   
 $(\overset{Fu}{\text{expt}} b p)$   
▷ Return  $\underline{e^p}$  or  $\underline{b^p}$ , respectively.

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

$(\overset{Fu}{\text{sqr}} n)$   
 $(\overset{Fu}{\text{isqr}} n)$   
▷  $\underline{\sqrt{n}}$  in complex or natural numbers, respectively.

$(\overset{Fu}{\text{lcm}} integer^*_{\square})$   
 $(\overset{Fu}{\text{gcd}} integer^*)$   
▷ Least common multiple or greatest common denominator, respectively, of *integers*. (*gcd*) returns  $\underline{0}$ .

$\overset{co}{\text{pi}}$   
▷ long-float approximation of  $\pi$ , Ludolph's number.

$(\overset{Fu}{\text{sin}} a)$   
 $(\overset{Fu}{\text{cos}} a)$   
 $(\overset{Fu}{\text{tan}} a)$   
▷  $\underline{\sin a}$ ,  $\underline{\cos a}$ , or  $\underline{\tan a}$ , respectively. (*a* in radians.)

$(\overset{Fu}{\text{asin}} a)$   
 $(\overset{Fu}{\text{acos}} a)$   
▷  $\underline{\arcsin a}$  or  $\underline{\arccos a}$ , respectively, in radians.

$(\overset{Fu}{\text{atan}} a [b_{\square}])$   
▷  $\underline{\arctan \frac{a}{b}}$  in radians.

$(\overset{\text{Fu}}{\text{sinh}} a)$   
 $(\overset{\text{Fu}}{\text{cosh}} a)$      $\triangleright$   $\sinh a$ ,  $\cosh a$ , or  $\tanh a$ , respectively.  
 $(\overset{\text{Fu}}{\text{tanh}} a)$

$(\overset{\text{Fu}}{\text{asinh}} a)$   
 $(\overset{\text{Fu}}{\text{acosh}} a)$      $\triangleright$   $\text{asinh } a$ ,  $\text{acosh } a$ , or  $\text{atanh } a$ , respectively.  
 $(\overset{\text{Fu}}{\text{atanh}} a)$

$(\overset{\text{Fu}}{\text{cis}} a)$      $\triangleright$  Return  $e^{ia} = \cos a + i \sin a$ .

$(\overset{\text{Fu}}{\text{conjugate}} a)$      $\triangleright$  Return complex conjugate of  $a$ .

$(\overset{\text{Fu}}{\text{max}} \text{ num}^+)$   
 $(\overset{\text{Fu}}{\text{min}} \text{ num}^+)$      $\triangleright$  Return greatest or least, respectively, of  $\text{nums}$ .

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \{\overset{\text{Fu}}{\text{floor}}|\overset{\text{Fu}}{\text{floor}}\} \\ \{\overset{\text{Fu}}{\text{ceiling}}|\overset{\text{Fu}}{\text{ceiling}}\} \\ \{\overset{\text{Fu}}{\text{truncate}}|\overset{\text{Fu}}{\text{truncate}}\} \\ \{\overset{\text{Fu}}{\text{round}}|\overset{\text{Fu}}{\text{round}}\} \end{array} \right\} n \lfloor d_{\square} \rfloor$   
 $\triangleright$  Return  $n/d$  (integer or float, respectively) truncated towards  $-\infty$ ,  $+\infty$ , 0, or rounded, respectively; and remainder.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \overset{\text{Fu}}{\text{mod}} \\ \overset{\text{Fu}}{\text{rem}} \end{array} \right\} n d$   
 $\triangleright$  Same as  $\text{floor}$  or  $\text{truncate}$ , respectively, but return remainder only.

$(\overset{\text{Fu}}{\text{random}} \text{ limit } [\text{state} \overset{\text{var}}{\text{random-state}}])$   
 $\triangleright$  Return non-negative random number less than  $\text{limit}$ , and of the same type.

$(\overset{\text{Fu}}{\text{make-random-state}} [\{ \text{state} \mid \text{NIL} \mid \text{T} \mid \text{NIL} \}])$   
 $\triangleright$  Copy of random-state object  $\text{state}$  or of the current random state; or a randomly initialized fresh random state.

$\overset{\text{var}}{\text{*random-state*}}$      $\triangleright$  Current random state.

$(\overset{\text{Fu}}{\text{float-sign}} \text{ num-a } [ \text{num-b}_{\square} ])$   
 $\triangleright$   $\text{num-b}$  with the sign of  $\text{num-a}$ .

$(\overset{\text{Fu}}{\text{signum}} n)$   
 $\triangleright$  Number of magnitude 1 representing sign or phase of  $n$ .

$(\overset{\text{Fu}}{\text{numerator}} \text{ rational})$   
 $(\overset{\text{Fu}}{\text{denominator}} \text{ rational})$   
 $\triangleright$  Numerator or denominator, respectively, of  $\text{rational}$ 's canonical form.

$(\overset{\text{Fu}}{\text{realpart}} \text{ number})$   
 $(\overset{\text{Fu}}{\text{imagpart}} \text{ number})$   
 $\triangleright$  Real part or imaginary part, respectively, of  $\text{number}$ .

$(\overset{\text{Fu}}{\text{complex}} \text{ real } [ \text{imag}_{\square} ])$      $\triangleright$  Make a complex number.

$(\overset{\text{Fu}}{\text{phase}} \text{ number})$      $\triangleright$  Angle of  $\text{number}$ 's polar representation.

$(\overset{\text{Fu}}{\text{abs}} n)$      $\triangleright$  Return  $\lfloor n \rfloor$ .

$(\overset{\text{Fu}}{\text{rational}} \text{ real})$   
 $(\overset{\text{Fu}}{\text{rationalize}} \text{ real})$   
 $\triangleright$  Convert  $\text{real}$  to rational. Assume complete/limited accuracy for  $\text{real}$ .

$(\overset{\text{Fu}}{\text{float}} \text{ real } [ \text{prototype}_{\text{single-float}} ])$   
 $\triangleright$  Convert  $\text{real}$  into float with type of  $\text{prototype}$ .

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```

## 1.3 Logic Functions

Negative integers are used in two's complement representation.

<sup>Fu</sup>(**boole** *operation int-a int-b*)

▷ Return value of bitwise logical *operation*. *operations* are

```

coboole-1          ▷ int-a.
coboole-2          ▷ int-b.
coboole-c1         ▷ ¬int-a.
coboole-c2         ▷ ¬int-b.
coboole-set        ▷ All bits set.
coboole-clr        ▷ All bits zero.
coboole-eqv        ▷ int-a ≡ int-b.
coboole-and        ▷ int-a ∧ int-b.
coboole-andc1      ▷ ¬int-a ∧ int-b.
coboole-andc2      ▷ int-a ∧ ¬int-b.
coboole-nand       ▷ ¬(int-a ∧ int-b).
coboole-ior        ▷ int-a ∨ int-b.
coboole-orc1       ▷ ¬int-a ∨ int-b.
coboole-orc2       ▷ int-a ∨ ¬int-b.
coboole-xor        ▷ ¬(int-a ≡ int-b).
coboole-nor        ▷ ¬(int-a ∨ int-b).

```

<sup>Fu</sup>(**lognot** *integer*) ▷ ¬integer.

<sup>Fu</sup>(**logeqv** *integer\**)

<sup>Fu</sup>(**logand** *integer\**)

▷ Return value of exclusive-nored or anded integers, respectively. Without any *integer*, return -1.

<sup>Fu</sup>(**logandc1** *int-a int-b*) ▷ ¬int-a ∧ int-b.

<sup>Fu</sup>(**logandc2** *int-a int-b*) ▷ int-a ∧ ¬int-b.

<sup>Fu</sup>(**lognand** *int-a int-b*) ▷ ¬(int-a ∧ int-b).

<sup>Fu</sup>(**logxor** *integer\**)

<sup>Fu</sup>(**logior** *integer\**)

▷ Return value of exclusive-ored or ored integers, respectively. Without any *integer*, return 0.

<sup>Fu</sup>(**logorc1** *int-a int-b*) ▷ ¬int-a ∨ int-b.

<sup>Fu</sup>(**logorc2** *int-a int-b*) ▷ int-a ∨ ¬int-b.

<sup>Fu</sup>(**lognor** *int-a int-b*) ▷ ¬(int-a ∨ int-b).

<sup>Fu</sup>(**logbitp** *i integer*)

▷ T if zero-indexed *i*th bit of *integer* is set.

<sup>Fu</sup>(**logtest** *int-a int-b*)

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

<sup>Fu</sup>(**logcount** *int*)

▷ Number of 1 bits in int ≥ 0, number of 0 bits in int < 0.

<sup>Fu</sup>(**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.

<sup>Fu</sup>(**mask-field** *byte-spec integer*)

▷ Return copy of *integer* with all bits unset but those denoted by *byte-spec*. **setfable**.





(<sup>Fu</sup>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.

<sup>var</sup>— ▷ Form currently being evaluated by the REPL.

(<sup>Fu</sup>apropos *string* [*package*<sub>NTI</sub>])  
 ▷ Print interned symbols containing *string*.

(<sup>Fu</sup>apropos-list *string* [*package*<sub>NTI</sub>])  
 ▷ List of interned symbols containing *string*.

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

(<sup>Fu</sup>ed [*file-or-function*<sub>NTI</sub>]) ▷ Invoke editor if possible.

(<sup>Fu</sup>{macroexpand-1  
<sup>Fu</sup>macroexpand}) *form* [*environment*<sub>NTI</sub>])  
 ▷ Return macro expansion, once or entirely, respectively, of *form* and T if *form* was a macro form. Return *form* and NIL otherwise.

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

(<sup>M</sup>trace {*function*  
 (setf *function*)})  
 ▷ Cause *functions* to be traced. With no arguments, return list of traced functions.

(<sup>M</sup>untrace {*function*  
 (setf *function*)})  
 ▷ Stop *functions*, or each currently traced function, from being traced.

<sup>var</sup>\*trace-output\*  
 ▷ Stream <sup>M</sup>trace and <sup>M</sup>time print their output on.

(<sup>M</sup>step *form*)  
 ▷ Step through evaluation of *form*. Return values of *form*.

(<sup>Fu</sup>break [*control arg\**])  
 ▷ Jump directly into debugger; return NIL. See p. 35, <sup>Fu</sup>format, for *control* and *args*.

(<sup>M</sup>time *form*)  
 ▷ Evaluate *forms* and print timing information to <sup>var</sup>\*trace-output\*. Return values of *form*.

(<sup>Fu</sup>inspect *foo*) ▷ Interactively give information about *foo*.

(<sup>Fu</sup>describe *foo* [*stream*<sub>var</sub> \*standard-output\*])  
 ▷ Send information about *foo* to *stream*.

(<sup>F</sup>describe-object *foo* [*stream*])  
 ▷ Send information about *foo* to *stream*. Not to be called by user.

(<sup>Fu</sup>disassemble *function*)  
 ▷ Send disassembled representation of *function* to <sup>var</sup>\*standard-output\*. Return NIL.

(<sup>Fu</sup>upper-case-p *character*)  
 (<sup>Fu</sup>lower-case-p *character*)  
 (<sup>Fu</sup>both-case-p *character*)  
 ▷ Return T if *character* is uppercase, lowercase, or able to be in another case, respectively.

(<sup>Fu</sup>digit-char-p *character* [*radix*<sub>NTI</sub>])  
 ▷ Return its weight if *character* is a digit, or NIL otherwise.

(<sup>Fu</sup>char= *character*<sup>+</sup>)  
 (<sup>Fu</sup>char/= *character*<sup>+</sup>)  
 ▷ Return T if all *characters*, or none, respectively, are equal.

(<sup>Fu</sup>char-equal *character*<sup>+</sup>)  
 (<sup>Fu</sup>char-not-equal *character*<sup>+</sup>)  
 ▷ Return T if all *characters*, or none, respectively, are equal ignoring case.

(<sup>Fu</sup>char> *character*<sup>+</sup>)  
 (<sup>Fu</sup>char>= *character*<sup>+</sup>)  
 (<sup>Fu</sup>char< *character*<sup>+</sup>)  
 (<sup>Fu</sup>char<= *character*<sup>+</sup>)  
 ▷ Return T if *characters* are monotonically decreasing, monotonically non-increasing, monotonically increasing, or monotonically non-decreasing, respectively.

(<sup>Fu</sup>char-greaterp *character*<sup>+</sup>)  
 (<sup>Fu</sup>char-not-lessp *character*<sup>+</sup>)  
 (<sup>Fu</sup>char-lessp *character*<sup>+</sup>)  
 (<sup>Fu</sup>char-not-greaterp *character*<sup>+</sup>)  
 ▷ Return T if *characters* are monotonically decreasing, monotonically non-increasing, monotonically increasing, or monotonically non-decreasing, respectively, ignoring case.

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

(<sup>Fu</sup>digit-char *i* [*radix*<sub>NTI</sub>]) ▷ Character representing digit *i*.

(<sup>Fu</sup>char-name *character*)  
 ▷ Name of *character* if there is one, or NIL.

(<sup>Fu</sup>name-char *name*)  
 ▷ Character with *name* if there is one, or NIL.

(<sup>Fu</sup>char-int *character*)  
 (<sup>Fu</sup>char-code *character*) ▷ Code of *character*.

(<sup>Fu</sup>code-char *code*) ▷ Character with *code*.

<sup>∞</sup>char-code-limit ▷ Upper bound of (<sup>Fu</sup>char-code *char*),  $\geq 96$ .

(<sup>Fu</sup>character *c*) ▷ Return #\c.

## 3 Strings

Strings can as well be manipulated by array and sequence functions, see pages 11 and 12.

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

(<sup>Fu</sup>{string=  
<sup>Fu</sup>string-equal}) *foo bar* {  
 :start1 *start-foo*<sub>NTI</sub>  
 :start2 *start-bar*<sub>NTI</sub>  
 :end1 *end-foo*<sub>NTI</sub>  
 :end2 *end-bar*<sub>NTI</sub>}

▷ Return T if subsequences of *foo* and *bar* are equal. Obey/ignore, respectively, case.

$\left( \begin{matrix} \text{Fu} \\ \text{string} \\ \text{Fu} \\ \text{string} \\ \text{Fu} \\ \text{string} \\ \text{Fu} \\ \text{string} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} / \\ = \\ > \\ > \\ < \\ < \\ = \\ = \end{matrix} \right) \text{ foo bar } \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{:start1 start-foo} \\ \text{:start2 start-bar} \\ \text{:end1 end-foo} \\ \text{:end2 end-bar} \end{matrix} \right\}$

▷ If *foo* is lexicographically not equal, greater, not less, less, or not greater, respectively, then return character number from beginning of *foo* where they begin to differ. Otherwise return NIL.

$\left( \begin{matrix} \text{Fu} \\ \text{string-not-equal} \\ \text{Fu} \\ \text{string-greaterp} \\ \text{Fu} \\ \text{string-not-lessp} \\ \text{Fu} \\ \text{string-lessp} \\ \text{Fu} \\ \text{string-not-greaterp} \end{matrix} \right) \text{ foo bar } \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{:start1 start-foo} \\ \text{:start2 start-bar} \\ \text{:end1 end-foo} \\ \text{:end2 end-bar} \end{matrix} \right\}$

▷ If *foo* is lexicographically not equal, greater, not less, less, or not greater, respectively, ignoring case, then return character number from beginning of *foo* where they begin to differ. Otherwise return NIL.

$(\text{Fu string } x)$   
▷ Convert *x* (**symbol**, **string**, or **character**) into a string.

$(\text{Fu make-string } \text{size } \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{:initial-element char} \\ \text{:element-type type} \end{matrix} \right\})$   
▷ Return string of length *size*.

$\left( \begin{matrix} \text{Fu} \\ \text{string} \\ \text{Fu} \\ \text{nstring} \end{matrix} \right) \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{capitalize} \\ \text{upcase} \\ \text{downcase} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ string } \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{:start start} \\ \text{:end end} \end{matrix} \right\}$

▷ Return string (not modified or modified, respectively) with first letter of every word turned into uppercase, letters all uppercase, or letters all lowercase, respectively.

$\left( \begin{matrix} \text{Fu} \\ \text{string-trim} \\ \text{Fu} \\ \text{string-left-trim} \\ \text{Fu} \\ \text{string-right-trim} \end{matrix} \right) \text{ char-bag string}$

▷ Return string with all characters in sequence *char-bag* removed from both ends, from the beginning, or from the end, respectively.

$(\text{Fu char string } i)$   
 $(\text{Fu char string } i)$   
▷ Return zero-indexed *i*th character of string ignoring/obeying, respectively, fill pointer. **setfable**.

$(\text{Fu parse-integer string } \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{:start start} \\ \text{:end end} \\ \text{:radix int} \\ \text{:junk-allowed bool} \end{matrix} \right\})$

▷ Return integer parsed from *string* and index of parse end.

## 4 Conses

### 4.1 Predicates

$(\text{Fu consp } \text{foo})$   
 $(\text{Fu listp } \text{foo})$  ▷ Return T if *foo* is of indicated type.

$(\text{Fu endp } \text{list})$   
 $(\text{Fu null } \text{foo})$  ▷ Return T if *list/fo* is NIL.

$(\text{Fu atom } \text{foo})$  ▷ Return T if *foo* is not a **cons**.

$(\text{Fu tailp } \text{foo list})$  ▷ Return T if *foo* is a tail of *list*.

$(\text{Fu member } \text{foo list } \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{:test function} \\ \text{:test-not function} \\ \text{:key function} \end{matrix} \right\})$

▷ Return tail of *list* starting with its first element matching *foo*. Return NIL if there is no such element.

## 15.2 Compilation

$(\text{Fu compile } \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{NIL definition} \\ \text{name} \\ \text{(setf name)} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ [definition]})$

▷ Return compiled function or replace *name*'s function definition with the compiled function. Return T in case of warnings or errors, and T in case of warnings or errors excluding style warnings.

$(\text{Fu compile-file } \text{file } \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{:output-file out-path} \\ \text{:verbose bool} \\ \text{:print bool} \\ \text{:external-format file-format} \end{matrix} \right\})$

▷ Write compiled contents of *file* to *out-path*. Return true output path or NIL, T in case of warnings or errors, T in case of warnings or errors excluding style warnings.

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

$(\text{Fu load } \text{path } \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{:verbose bool} \\ \text{:print bool} \\ \text{:if-does-not-exist bool} \\ \text{:external-format file-format} \end{matrix} \right\})$

▷ Load source file or compiled file into Lisp environment. Return T if successful.

$\text{var } \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{*compile-file*} \\ \text{*load*} \end{matrix} \right\} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{pathname} \\ \text{truename} \end{matrix} \right\}$

▷ Input file used by **compile-file**/by **load**.

$\text{var } \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{*compile*} \\ \text{*load*} \end{matrix} \right\} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{:print*} \\ \text{:verbose*} \end{matrix} \right\}$

▷ Defaults used by **compile-file**/by **load**.

$(\text{eval-when } \left( \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{:compile-toplevel} \\ \text{:load-toplevel} \\ \text{:execute} \end{matrix} \right\} \right) \text{ form})$

▷ Return values of forms if **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 *forms* are not evaluated. (**compile**, **load** and **eval** deprecated.)

$(\text{with-compilation-unit } (\text{:override bool}) \text{ form})$

▷ Return values of forms. Warnings deferred by the compiler until end of compilation are deferred until the end of evaluation of *forms*.

$(\text{load-time-value } \text{form } \text{[read-only]})$

▷ Evaluate *form* at compile time and treat its value as literal at run time.

$(\text{quote } \text{foo})$  ▷ Return unevaluated foo.

$(\text{make-load-form } \text{foo } \text{[environment]})$

▷ Its methods are to return a creation form which on evaluation at **load** time returns an object equivalent to *foo*, and an optional initialization form which on evaluation performs some initialization of the object.

$(\text{Fu make-load-form-saving-slots } \text{foo } \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{:slot-names slots} \\ \text{:environment environment} \end{matrix} \right\})$

▷ 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*.

$(\text{Fu macro-function } \text{symbol } \text{[environment]})$

$(\text{Fu compiler-macro-function } \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{name} \\ \text{(setf name)} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ [environment]})$

▷ Return specified macro function, or compiler macro function, respectively, if any. Return NIL otherwise. **setfable**.



<sup>Fu</sup>(**require** *module* [*path-list*<sub>NIL</sub>])  
 ▷ If not in **\*modules\***, try paths in *path-list* to load module from. Signal **error** if unsuccessful. Deprecated.

<sup>Fu</sup>(**provide** *module*)  
 ▷ If not already there, add *module* to **\*modules\***. Deprecated.

<sup>var</sup>**\*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*).

<sup>Fu</sup>(**make-symbol** *name*)  
 ▷ Make fresh, uninterned symbol *name*.

<sup>Fu</sup>(**gensym** [*s*<sub>NIL</sub>])  
 ▷ Return fresh, uninterned symbol **#:s***n* with *n* from **\*gensym-counter\***. Increment **\*gensym-counter\***.

<sup>Fu</sup>(**gentemp** [*prefix*<sub>NIL</sub> [*package*<sub>NIL</sub> [*package\**]]])  
 ▷ Intern fresh symbol in *package*. Deprecated.

<sup>Fu</sup>(**copy-symbol** *symbol* [*props*<sub>NIL</sub>])  
 ▷ Return uninterned copy of *symbol*. If *props* is T, give copy the same value, function and property list.

<sup>Fu</sup>(**symbol-name** *symbol*)  
<sup>Fu</sup>(**symbol-package** *symbol*)  
<sup>Fu</sup>(**symbol-plist** *symbol*)  
<sup>Fu</sup>(**symbol-value** *symbol*)  
<sup>Fu</sup>(**symbol-function** *symbol*)  
 ▷ Name, package, property list, value, or function, respectively, of *symbol*. **setfable**.

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

<sup>co</sup>**t**  
 ▷ Truth; the supertype of every type including **t**; the superclass of every class except **t**; **\*terminal-io\***.

<sup>co</sup>**nil**  
 ▷ Falsity; the empty list; the empty type, subtype of every type; **\*standard-input\***; **\*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

<sup>Fu</sup>(**special-operator-p** *foo*) ▷ T if *foo* is a special operator.

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

<sup>Fu</sup>(**member-if** *test* *list* [:**key** *function*])  
<sup>Fu</sup>(**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.

<sup>Fu</sup>(**subsetp** *list-a* *list-b* {[:**test** *function*<sub>eq</sub>]|[:**test-not** *function*]|[:**key** *function*])  
 ▷ Return T if *list-a* is a subset of *list-b*.

## 4.2 Lists

<sup>Fu</sup>(**cons** *foo* *bar*) ▷ Return new cons (*foo* . *bar*).

<sup>Fu</sup>(**list** *foo*\*) ▷ Return list of *foos*.

<sup>Fu</sup>(**list\*** *foo*\*)  
 ▷ Return list of *foos* with last *foo* becoming cdr of last cons. Return *foo* if only one *foo* given.

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

<sup>Fu</sup>(**list-length** *list*) ▷ Length of *list*; **NIL** for circular *list*.

<sup>Fu</sup>(**car** *list*) ▷ car of *list* or **NIL** if *list* is **NIL**. **setfable**.

<sup>Fu</sup>(**cdr** *list*) ▷ cdr of *list* or **NIL** if *list* is **NIL**. **setfable**.

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

<sup>Fu</sup>(**first**|**second**|**third**|**fourth**|**fifth**|**sixth**|...|**ninth**|**tenth**) *list*)  
 ▷ Return nth element of *list* if any, or **NIL** otherwise. **setfable**.

<sup>Fu</sup>(**nth** *n* *list*)  
 ▷ Return zero-indexed nth element of *list*. **setfable**.

<sup>Fu</sup>(**cXr** *list*)  
 ▷ With *X* being one to four as and **ds** representing <sup>Fu</sup>**cars** and <sup>Fu</sup>**cdrs**, e.g. (**cadr** *bar*) is equivalent to (**car** (**cdr** *bar*)). **setfable**.

<sup>Fu</sup>(**last** *list* [*num*<sub>NIL</sub>]) ▷ Return list of last *num* conses of *list*.

<sup>Fu</sup>(**butlast** *list*)  
<sup>Fu</sup>(**nbutlast** *list*) [*num*<sub>NIL</sub>])  
 ▷ Return list excluding last *num* conses.

<sup>Fu</sup>(**rplaca**|**rplacd**) *cons* *object*)  
 ▷ Replace car, or cdr, respectively, of *cons* with *object*.

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

<sup>Fu</sup>(**adjoin** *foo* *list* {[:**test** *function*<sub>eq</sub>]|[:**test-not** *function*]|[:**key** *function*])  
 ▷ Return *list* if *foo* is already member of *list*. If not, return (<sup>Fu</sup>**cons** *foo* *list*).

<sup>Fu</sup>(**pop** *place*) ▷ Set *place* to (**cdr** *place*), return (<sup>Fu</sup>**car** *place*).

<sup>M</sup>(**push** *foo* *place*) ▷ Set *place* to (<sup>Fu</sup>**cons** *foo* *place*).

<sup>M</sup>(**pushnew** *foo* *place* {[:**test** *function*<sub>eq</sub>]|[:**test-not** *function*]|[:**key** *function*])  
 ▷ Set *place* to (<sup>Fu</sup>**adjoin** *foo* *place*).

<sup>Fu</sup>(**append** [*list\** *foo*])

<sup>Fu</sup>(**nconc** [*list\** *foo*])

▷ Return concatenated list. *foo* can be of any type.



- (**check-type** *place* *type* [*string*])  
 ▷ Return NIL and signal correctable **type-error** if *place* is not of *type*.
- (<sup>Fu</sup>**stream-element-type** *stream*)    ▷ Return type of *stream* objects.
- (<sup>Fu</sup>**array-element-type** *array*)    ▷ Element type *array* can hold.
- (<sup>Fu</sup>**upgraded-array-element-type** *type* [*environment*<sub>NIL</sub>])  
 ▷ Element type of most specialized array capable of holding elements of *type*.
- (<sup>M</sup>**deftype** *foo* (*macro-λ\**) (**declare**  $\widehat{decl}^*$ )\* ( $\widehat{doc}$ ) *form*<sup>R</sup>\*)  
 ▷ Define type *foo* which when referenced as (*foo*  $\widehat{arg}^*$ ) applies expanded *forms* to *args* returning the new type. For (*macro-λ\**) see p. 19 but with default value of **\*** instead of NIL. *forms* are enclosed in an implicit **block** *foo*.
- (**eql** *foo*)  
 (**member** *foo*\*)    ▷ Specifier for a type comprising *foo* or *foos*.
- (**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*\*<sub>NIL</sub>)    ▷ Type specifier for intersection of *types*.
- (**or** *type*\*<sub>NIL</sub>)    ▷ Type specifier for union of *types*.
- (**values** *type*\* [**&optional** *type*\* [**&rest** *other-args*]])  
 ▷ Type specifier for multiple values.

## 14 Packages and Symbols

### 14.1 Predicates

- (<sup>Fu</sup>**symbolp** *foo*)  
 (<sup>Fu</sup>**packagep** *foo*)    ▷ T if *foo* is of indicated type.  
 (<sup>Fu</sup>**keywordp** *foo*)

### 14.2 Packages

- bar**|**keyword:bar**    ▷ Keyword, evaluates to :bar.
- package:symbol*    ▷ Exported *symbol* of *package*.
- package::symbol*    ▷ Possibly unexported *symbol* of *package*.

- (<sup>M</sup>**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-symbols*, symbols from *used-packages*, *imported-symbols*, and *shd-symbols*. Add *shd-symbols* to *foo*'s shadowing list.

- (<sup>Fu</sup>**make-package** *foo* {  
 (:nicknames (*nick*\*)<sub>NIL</sub>)  
 (:use (*used-package*\*)<sub>NIL</sub>)  
 } )  
 ▷ Create package *foo*.

- (<sup>Fu</sup>**rename-package** *package* *new-name* [*new-nicknames*<sub>NIL</sub>])  
 ▷ Rename *package*. Return renamed package.

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

## 4.5 Sets

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{intersection} \\ \text{set-difference} \\ \text{union} \\ \text{set-exclusive-or} \\ \text{intersection} \\ \text{nset-difference} \\ \text{nunion} \\ \text{nset-exclusive-or} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} a \ b \\ \tilde{a} \ b \\ \tilde{a} \ \tilde{b} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{:test function} \\ \text{:test-not function} \\ \text{:key function} \end{array} \right\}$$

▷ 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

- (<sup>Fu</sup>**arrayp** *foo*)  
 (<sup>Fu</sup>**vectorp** *foo*)  
 (<sup>Fu</sup>**simple-vector-p** *foo*)    ▷ T if *foo* is of indicated type.  
 (<sup>Fu</sup>**bit-vector-p** *foo*)  
 (<sup>Fu</sup>**simple-bit-vector-p** *foo*)
- (<sup>Fu</sup>**adjustable-array-p** *array*)  
 (**array-has-fill-pointer-p** *array*)  
 ▷ Return T if *array* is adjustable/has a fill pointer, respectively.
- (<sup>Fu</sup>**array-in-bounds-p** *array* [*subscripts*])  
 ▷ Return T if *subscripts* are in *array*'s bounds.

### 5.2 Array Functions

- (<sup>Fu</sup>**make-array** *dimensions* [:adjustable *bool*<sub>NIL</sub>])  
 (<sup>Fu</sup>**adjust-array** *array* *dimensions* {  
 (:element-type *type*<sub>NIL</sub>)  
 (:fill-pointer {*num*}<sub>bool</sub><sub>NIL</sub>)  
 (:initial-element *obj*)  
 (:initial-contents *sequence*)  
 (:displaced-to *array*<sub>NIL</sub>) (:displaced-index-offset *i*<sub>0</sub>)  
 } )
- ▷ Return fresh, or readjust, respectively, vector or array of *dimensions*.

- (<sup>Fu</sup>**aref** *array* [*subscripts*])  
 ▷ Return array element pointed to by *subscripts*. **setfable**.
- (<sup>Fu</sup>**row-major-aref** *array* *i*)  
 ▷ Return *i*th element of *array* in row-major order. **setfable**.
- (<sup>Fu</sup>**array-row-major-index** *array* [*subscripts*])  
 ▷ Index in row-major order of the element denoted by *subscripts*.
- (<sup>Fu</sup>**array-dimensions** *array*)  
 ▷ List containing the lengths of *array*'s dimensions.
- (<sup>Fu</sup>**array-dimension** *array* *i*)  
 ▷ Length of *i*th dimension of *array*.
- (<sup>Fu</sup>**array-total-size** *array*)    ▷ Number of elements in *array*.
- (<sup>Fu</sup>**array-rank** *array*)    ▷ Number of dimensions of *array*.
- (<sup>Fu</sup>**array-displacement** *array*)    ▷ Target array and offset.
- (<sup>Fu</sup>**bit** *bit-array* [*subscripts*])  
 (<sup>Fu</sup>**sbit** *simple-bit-array* [*subscripts*])  
 ▷ Return element of *bit-array* or of *simple-bit-array*. **setfable**.

<sup>Fu</sup>(**bit-not** *bit-array* [*result-bit-array*<sub>NIL</sub>])  
 ▷ 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.

<sup>Fu</sup>  
<sup>Fu</sup>**bit-eqv**  
<sup>Fu</sup>**bit-and**  
<sup>Fu</sup>**bit-andc1**  
<sup>Fu</sup>**bit-andc2**  
<sup>Fu</sup>**bit-nand**  
<sup>Fu</sup>**bit-ior**  
<sup>Fu</sup>**bit-orc1**  
<sup>Fu</sup>**bit-orc2**  
<sup>Fu</sup>**bit-xor**  
<sup>Fu</sup>**bit-nor**

▷ Return result of bitwise logical operations (cf. operations of <sup>Fu</sup>**boole**, p. 5) 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.

<sup>co</sup>**array-rank-limit** ▷ Upper bound of array rank,  $\geq 8$ .

<sup>co</sup>**array-dimension-limit**  
 ▷ Upper bound of an array dimension,  $\geq 1024$ .

<sup>co</sup>**array-total-size-limit** ▷ Upper bound of array size,  $\geq 1024$ .

### 5.3 Vector Functions

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

<sup>Fu</sup>(**vector** *foo*\*) ▷ Return fresh simple vector of *foos*.

<sup>Fu</sup>(**svref** *vector* *i*) ▷ Return *i*th element of *vector*. **setfable**.

<sup>Fu</sup>(**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.

<sup>Fu</sup>(**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.

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

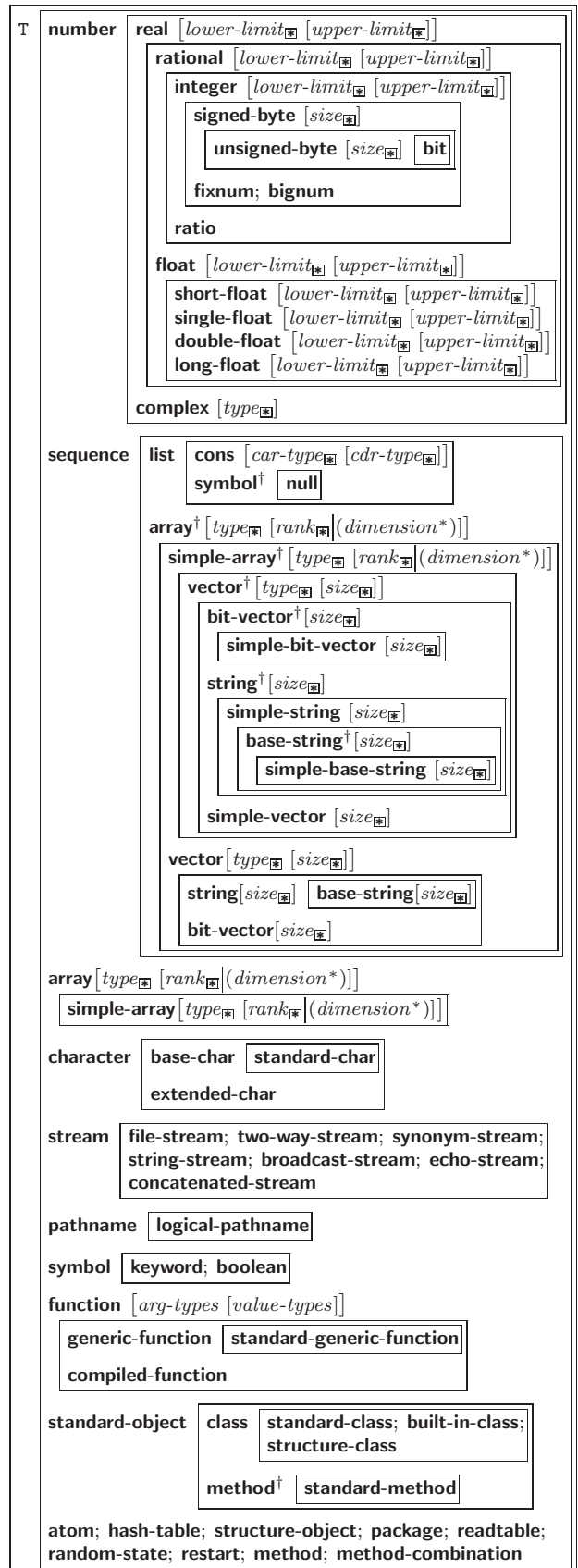
<sup>Fu</sup>(**fill-pointer** *vector*) ▷ Fill pointer of *vector*. **setfable**.

## 6 Sequences

### 6.1 Sequence Predicates

<sup>Fu</sup>  
<sup>Fu</sup>**every**  
<sup>Fu</sup>**notevery** *test sequence*<sup>+</sup>  
 ▷ Return NIL or T, respectively, as soon as *test* on any set of corresponding elements of *sequences* returns NIL.

<sup>Fu</sup>  
<sup>Fu</sup>**some**  
<sup>Fu</sup>**notany** *test sequence*<sup>+</sup>  
 ▷ Return value of *test* or NIL, respectively, as soon as *test* on any set of corresponding elements of *sequences* returns non-NIL.



<sup>†</sup>For supertypes of this type look for the instance without a <sup>†</sup>.

As a type argument, \* means no restriction.

Figure 3: Data Types.

- (<sup>Fu</sup>**translate-logical-pathname** *path*)  
 ▷ Physical pathname of *path*.
- (<sup>Fu</sup>**probe-file** *file*)  
 (<sup>Fu</sup>**truename** *file*)  
 ▷ Canonical name of *file*. If *file* does not exist, return NIL/signal **file-error**, respectively.
- (<sup>Fu</sup>**file-write-date** *file*)  
 ▷ Time at which *file* was last written.
- (<sup>Fu</sup>**file-author** *file*)  
 ▷ Return name of *file* owner.
- (<sup>Fu</sup>**file-length** *stream*)  
 ▷ Return length of *stream*.
- (<sup>Fu</sup>**file-position** *stream* [  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{:start} \\ \text{:end} \end{array} \right\}$  *position* ] )  
 ▷ Return position within stream, or set it to *position* and return T on success.
- (<sup>Fu</sup>**file-string-length** *stream* *foo*)  
 ▷ Length *foo* would have in *stream*.
- (<sup>Fu</sup>**rename-file** *foo* *bar*)  
 ▷ Rename file *foo* to *bar*. Unspecified parts of path *bar* default to those of *foo*. Return new pathname, old file name, and new file name.
- (<sup>Fu</sup>**delete-file** *file*)  
 ▷ Delete *file*, return T.
- (<sup>Fu</sup>**directory** *path*)  
 ▷ Return list of pathnames.
- (<sup>Fu</sup>**ensure-directories-exist** *path* [:**verbose** *bool*])  
 ▷ Create parts of *path* if necessary. Second return value is T if something has been created.
- (<sup>M</sup>**with-open-file** (*stream* *path* *open-arg*\*) (**declare**  $\widehat{decl^*}$ )\* *form*<sup>P\*</sup>)  
 ▷ Use **open** with *open-args* to temporarily create *stream* to *path*; return values of forms.
- (<sup>Fu</sup>**user-homedir-pathname** [*host*])  
 ▷ User's home directory.

## 13 Types and Classes

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

- (<sup>Fu</sup>**typep** *foo* *type* [*environment*<sub>NIL</sub>])  
 ▷ Return T if *foo* is of *type*.
- (<sup>Fu</sup>**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.
- (<sup>SO</sup>**the**  $\widehat{type}$  *form*)  
 ▷ Return values of *form* which are declared to be of *type*.
- (<sup>Fu</sup>**coerce** *object* *type*)  
 ▷ Coerce *object* into *type*.
- (<sup>M</sup>**typecase** *foo* ( $\widehat{type}$  *a-form*<sup>P\*</sup>)\* [ (  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{otherwise} \\ \text{T} \end{array} \right\}$  *b-form*<sub>NIL</sub><sup>P\*</sup> ) ] )  
 ▷ Return values of the *a-forms* whose *type* is *foo* of. Return values of *b-forms* if no *type* matches.
- ( $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ctypecase} \\ \text{etypecase} \end{array} \right\}$ <sup>M</sup> *foo* ( $\widehat{type}$  *form*<sup>P\*</sup>)\*)  
 ▷ Return values of the *forms* whose *type* is *foo* of. Signal correctable/non-correctable error, respectively if no *type* matches.
- (<sup>Fu</sup>**type-of** *foo*)  
 ▷ Type of *foo*.

- (<sup>Fu</sup>**mismatch** *sequence-a* *sequence-b*)  

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{:from-end } \text{bool}_{\text{NIL}} \\ \text{:test } \text{function}_{\text{eq}} \\ \text{:test-not } \text{function} \\ \text{:start1 } \text{start-a}_{\text{0}} \\ \text{:start2 } \text{start-b}_{\text{0}} \\ \text{:end1 } \text{end-a}_{\text{NIL}} \\ \text{:end2 } \text{end-b}_{\text{NIL}} \\ \text{:key } \text{function} \end{array} \right\}$$
  
 ▷ Return position in *sequence-a* where *sequence-a* and *sequence-b* begin to mismatch. Return NIL if they match entirely.

## 6.2 Sequence Functions

- (<sup>Fu</sup>**make-sequence** *sequence-type* *size* [:**initial-element** *foo*])  
 ▷ Make sequence of *sequence-type* with *size* elements.
- (<sup>Fu</sup>**concatenate** *type* *sequence*\*)  
 ▷ Return concatenated sequence of *type*.
- (<sup>Fu</sup>**merge** *type*  $\widehat{sequence-a}$   $\widehat{sequence-b}$  *test* [:**key** *function*<sub>NIL</sub>])  
 ▷ Return interleaved sequence of *type*. Merged sequence will be sorted if both *sequence-a* and *sequence-b* are sorted.
- (<sup>Fu</sup>**fill** *sequence* *foo* [  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{:start } \text{start}_{\text{0}} \\ \text{:end } \text{end}_{\text{NIL}} \end{array} \right\}$  ] )  
 ▷ Return sequence after setting elements between *start* and *end* to *foo*.
- (<sup>Fu</sup>**length** *sequence*)  
 ▷ Return length of sequence (being value of fill pointer if applicable).
- (<sup>Fu</sup>**count** *foo* *sequence*)  

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{:from-end } \text{bool}_{\text{NIL}} \\ \text{:test } \text{function}_{\text{eq}} \\ \text{:test-not } \text{function} \\ \text{:start } \text{start}_{\text{0}} \\ \text{:end } \text{end}_{\text{NIL}} \\ \text{:key } \text{function} \end{array} \right\}$$
  
 ▷ Return number of foos in *sequence* which satisfy tests.
- ( $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{count-if} \\ \text{count-if-not} \end{array} \right\}$ <sup>Fu</sup> *test* *sequence*)  

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{:from-end } \text{bool}_{\text{NIL}} \\ \text{:start } \text{start}_{\text{0}} \\ \text{:end } \text{end}_{\text{NIL}} \\ \text{:key } \text{function} \end{array} \right\}$$
  
 ▷ Return number of elements in *sequence* which satisfy *test*.
- (<sup>Fu</sup>**elt** *sequence* *index*)  
 ▷ Return element of sequence pointed to by zero-indexed *index*. **setfable**.
- (<sup>Fu</sup>**subseq** *sequence* *start* [*end*<sub>NIL</sub>])  
 ▷ Return subsequence of sequence between *start* and *end*. **setfable**.
- ( $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{sort} \\ \text{stable-sort} \end{array} \right\}$ <sup>Fu</sup> *sequence* *test* [:**key** *function*])  
 ▷ Return sequence sorted. Order of elements considered equal is not guaranteed/retained, respectively.
- (<sup>Fu</sup>**reverse** *sequence*)  
 (<sup>Fu</sup>**nreverse** *sequence*)  
 ▷ Return sequence in reverse order.
- ( $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{find} \\ \text{position} \end{array} \right\}$ <sup>Fu</sup> *foo* *sequence*)  

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{:from-end } \text{bool}_{\text{NIL}} \\ \text{:test } \text{test}_{\text{eq}} \\ \text{:test-not } \text{test} \\ \text{:start } \text{start}_{\text{0}} \\ \text{:end } \text{end}_{\text{NIL}} \\ \text{:key } \text{function} \end{array} \right\}$$
  
 ▷ Return first element in *sequence* which satisfies *test*, or its position relative to the begin of *sequence*, respectively.



$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fu} \\ \text{find-if} \\ \text{find-if-not} \\ \text{position-if} \\ \text{position-if-not} \end{array} \right\} \text{ test sequence} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{:from-end bool} \text{NIL} \\ \text{:start start} \text{0} \\ \text{:end end} \text{NIL} \\ \text{:key function} \end{array} \right\}$   
 ▷ Return first element in sequence which satisfies test, or its position relative to the begin of sequence, respectively.

$\left( \text{Fu} \text{search sequence-a sequence-b} \right) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{:from-end bool} \text{NIL} \\ \text{:test function} \text{eq} \\ \text{:test-not function} \\ \text{:start1 start-a} \text{0} \\ \text{:start2 start-b} \text{0} \\ \text{:end1 end-a} \text{NIL} \\ \text{:end2 end-b} \text{NIL} \\ \text{:key function} \end{array} \right\}$   
 ▷ Search sequence-b for a subsequence matching sequence-a. Return position in sequence-b, or NIL.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fu} \\ \text{remove foo sequence} \\ \text{delete foo sequence} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{:from-end bool} \text{NIL} \\ \text{:test function} \text{eq} \\ \text{:test-not function} \\ \text{:start start} \text{0} \\ \text{:end end} \text{NIL} \\ \text{:key function} \\ \text{:count count} \text{NIL} \end{array} \right\}$   
 ▷ Make copy of sequence without elements matching foo.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fu} \\ \text{remove-if} \\ \text{remove-if-not} \\ \text{delete-if} \\ \text{delete-if-not} \end{array} \right\} \text{ test sequence} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{:from-end bool} \text{NIL} \\ \text{:start start} \text{0} \\ \text{:end end} \text{NIL} \\ \text{:key function} \\ \text{:count count} \text{NIL} \end{array} \right\}$   
 ▷ Make copy of sequence with all (or count) elements satisfying test removed.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fu} \\ \text{remove-duplicates sequence} \\ \text{delete-duplicates sequence} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{:from-end bool} \text{NIL} \\ \text{:test function} \text{eq} \\ \text{:test-not function} \\ \text{:start start} \text{0} \\ \text{:end end} \text{NIL} \\ \text{:key function} \end{array} \right\}$   
 ▷ Make copy of sequence without duplicates.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fu} \\ \text{substitute new old sequence} \\ \text{nsubstitute new old sequence} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{:from-end bool} \text{NIL} \\ \text{:test function} \text{eq} \\ \text{:test-not function} \\ \text{:start start} \text{0} \\ \text{:end end} \text{NIL} \\ \text{:key function} \\ \text{:count count} \text{NIL} \end{array} \right\}$   
 ▷ Make copy of sequence with all (or count) olds replaced by new.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fu} \\ \text{substitute-if} \\ \text{substitute-if-not} \\ \text{nsubstitute-if} \\ \text{nsubstitute-if-not} \end{array} \right\} \text{ new test sequence} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{:from-end bool} \text{NIL} \\ \text{:start start} \text{0} \\ \text{:end end} \text{NIL} \\ \text{:key function} \\ \text{:count count} \text{NIL} \end{array} \right\}$   
 ▷ Make copy of sequence with all (or count) elements satisfying test replaced by new.

$\left( \text{Fu} \text{replace sequence-a sequence-b} \right) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{:start1 start-a} \text{0} \\ \text{:start2 start-b} \text{0} \\ \text{:end1 end-a} \text{NIL} \\ \text{:end2 end-b} \text{NIL} \end{array} \right\}$   
 ▷ Replace elements of sequence-a with elements of sequence-b.

$\left( \text{Fu} \text{map type function sequence}^+ \right)$   
 ▷ Apply function successively to corresponding elements of the sequences. Return values as a sequence of type. If type is NIL, return NIL.

$\text{var} \text{*standard-input*}$   
 $\text{var} \text{*standard-output*}$   
 $\text{var} \text{*error-output*}$   
 ▷ Standard input stream, standard output stream, or standard error output stream, respectively.

$\text{var} \text{*debug-io*}$   
 $\text{var} \text{*query-io*}$   
 ▷ Bidirectional streams for debugging and user interaction.

## 12.7 Files

$\left( \text{Fu} \text{make-pathname} \right) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{:host host} \\ \text{:device dev} \\ \text{:directory dir} \\ \text{:name name} \\ \text{:type type} \\ \text{:version ver} \\ \text{:defaults path} \\ \text{:case } \{ \text{:local} | \text{:common} \} \text{:local} \end{array} \right\}$   
 ▷ Construct pathname.

$\left( \text{Fu} \text{merge-pathnames pathname} \right)$   
 $\left[ \text{default-pathname} \text{var} \text{*default-pathname-defaults*} \right]$   
 $\left[ \text{default-version} \text{newest} \right]$   
 ▷ Return pathname after filling in missing parts from defaults.

$\text{var} \text{*default-pathname-defaults*}$   
 ▷ Pathname to use if one is needed and none supplied.

$\left( \text{Fu} \text{pathname path} \right)$  ▷ Pathname of path.

$\left( \text{Fu} \text{enough-namestring path} \left[ \text{root-path} \text{var} \text{*default-pathname-defaults*} \right] \right)$   
 ▷ Return minimal path string to sufficiently describe path relative to root-path.

$\left( \text{Fu} \text{namestring path} \right)$   
 $\left( \text{Fu} \text{file-namestring path} \right)$   
 $\left( \text{Fu} \text{directory-namestring path} \right)$   
 $\left( \text{Fu} \text{host-namestring path} \right)$   
 ▷ Return string representing full pathname; name, type, and version; directory name; or host name, respectively, of path.

$\left( \text{Fu} \text{parse-namestring foo} \left[ \text{host} \left[ \text{default-pathname} \text{var} \text{*default-pathname-defaults*} \right] \right] \right)$   
 $\left[ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{:start start} \text{0} \\ \text{:end end} \text{NIL} \\ \text{:junk-allowed bool} \text{NIL} \end{array} \right\} \right]$   
 ▷ Return pathname converted from string, pathname, or stream foo; and position where parsing stopped.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fu} \\ \text{pathname-host} \\ \text{pathname-device} \\ \text{pathname-directory} \\ \text{pathname-name} \\ \text{pathname-type} \\ \text{pathname-version} \end{array} \right\} \text{path} \left[ \text{:case } \{ \text{:local} | \text{:common} \} \text{:local} \right]$   
 ▷ Return pathname component.

$\left( \text{Fu} \text{logical-pathname path} \right)$  ▷ Logical name of path.

$\left( \text{Fu} \text{translate-pathname path-a path-b path-c} \right)$   
 ▷ Translate path-a from wildcard path-b into wildcard path-c. Return new path.

$\left( \text{Fu} \text{logical-pathname-translations host} \right)$   
 ▷ host's list of translations. settable.

$\left( \text{Fu} \text{load-logical-pathname-translations host} \right)$   
 ▷ Load host's translations. Return NIL if already loaded, return T if successful.

(<sup>Fu</sup>**make-concatenated-stream** *input-stream*\*)  
(<sup>Fu</sup>**make-broadcast-stream** *output-stream*\*)  
(<sup>Fu</sup>**make-two-way-stream** *input-stream-part* *output-stream-part*)  
(<sup>Fu</sup>**make-echo-stream** *from-input-stream* *to-output-stream*)  
(<sup>Fu</sup>**make-synonym-stream** *variable-bound-to-stream*)  
▷ Return stream of indicated type.

(<sup>Fu</sup>**make-string-input-stream** *string* [*start*<sub>0</sub>] [*end*<sub>NIL</sub>])  
▷ Return a string-stream supplying the characters from *string*.

(<sup>Fu</sup>**make-string-output-stream** [*:element-type* *type*<sub>character</sub>])  
▷ Return a string-stream accepting characters (available via <sup>Fu</sup>**get-output-stream-string**).

(<sup>Fu</sup>**concatenated-stream-streams** *concatenated-stream*)  
(<sup>Fu</sup>**broadcast-stream-streams** *broadcast-stream*)  
▷ Return list of streams *concatenated-stream* still has to read from/*broadcast-stream* is broadcasting to.

(<sup>Fu</sup>**two-way-stream-input-stream** *two-way-stream*)  
(<sup>Fu</sup>**two-way-stream-output-stream** *two-way-stream*)  
(<sup>Fu</sup>**echo-stream-input-stream** *echo-stream*)  
(<sup>Fu</sup>**echo-stream-output-stream** *echo-stream*)  
▷ Return source stream or sink stream of *two-way-stream*/*echo-stream*, respectively.

(<sup>Fu</sup>**synonym-stream-symbol** *synonym-stream*)  
▷ Return symbol of *synonym-stream*.

(<sup>Fu</sup>**get-output-stream-string** *string-stream*)  
▷ Clear and return as a string characters on *string-stream*.

(<sup>Fu</sup>**listen** [*stream*<sub>var</sub> *\*standard-input\**])  
▷ T if there is a character in input *stream*.

(<sup>Fu</sup>**clear-input** [*stream*<sub>var</sub> *\*standard-input\**])  
▷ Clear input from *stream*, return NIL.

(<sup>Fu</sup>**clear-output** | <sup>Fu</sup>**force-output** | <sup>Fu</sup>**finish-output**) [*stream*<sub>var</sub> *\*standard-output\**])  
▷ End output to *stream* and return NIL immediately, after initiating flushing of buffers, or after flushing of buffers, respectively.

(<sup>Fu</sup>**close** *stream* [*:abort* *bool*<sub>NIL</sub>])  
▷ Close *stream*. Return T if *stream* had been open. If *:abort* is T, delete associated file.

(<sup>M</sup>**with-open-stream** (*foo stream*) (**declare** *decl*\*)\* *form*<sub>P</sub>\*)  
▷ Evaluate *forms* with *foo* locally bound to *stream*. Return values of forms.

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

(<sup>M</sup>**with-output-to-string** (*foo* [*string*<sub>NIL</sub>] [*:element-type* *type*<sub>character</sub>])  
(**declare** *decl*\*)\* *form*<sub>P</sub>\*)  
▷ 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.

(<sup>Fu</sup>**stream-external-format** *stream*)  
▷ External file format designator.

<sup>var</sup>**\*terminal-io\*** ▷ Bidirectional stream to user terminal.

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

(<sup>Fu</sup>**reduce** *function* *sequence* {*:initial-value* *foo*<sub>NIL</sub>  
*:from-end* *bool*<sub>NIL</sub>  
*:start* *start*<sub>0</sub>  
*:end* *end*<sub>NIL</sub>  
*: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.

(<sup>Fu</sup>**copy-seq** *sequence*)  
▷ Return 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 10 and 17.

(<sup>Fu</sup>**hash-table-p** *foo*) ▷ Return T if *foo* is of type **hash-table**.

(<sup>Fu</sup>**make-hash-table** {*:test* {*eq* | *equal* | *equalp* | *eql*}  
*:size* *int*  
*:rehash-size* *num*  
*:rehash-threshold* *num* }

▷ Make a hash table.

(<sup>Fu</sup>**gethash** *key* *hash-table* [*default*<sub>NIL</sub>])  
▷ Return object with *key* if any or *default* otherwise; and T if found, NIL otherwise. **setf**able.

(<sup>Fu</sup>**hash-table-count** *hash-table*)  
▷ Number of entries in *hash-table*.

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

(<sup>Fu</sup>**clrhash** *hash-table*) ▷ Empty hash-table.

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

(<sup>M</sup>**with-hash-table-iterator** (*foo hash-table*) (**declare** *decl*\*)\* *form*<sub>P</sub>\*)  
▷ Return values of forms. In *forms*, invocations of (*foo*) return: T if an entry is returned; its key; its value.

(<sup>Fu</sup>**hash-table-test** *hash-table*)  
▷ Test function used in *hash-table*.

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

(<sup>Fu</sup>**sxhash** *foo*)  
▷ Hash code unique for any argument <sup>Fu</sup>**equal** *foo*.

## 8 Structures

(<sup>M</sup>defstruct *foo* [*foo*]

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{:conc-name} \\ \text{:conc-name } [\widehat{\text{slot-prefix}}_{\text{foo}}]) \\ \text{:constructor} \\ \text{:constructor } [\widehat{\text{maker}}_{\text{MAKE-foo}}] [(ord-\lambda^*)]) \\ \text{:copier} \\ \text{:copier } [\widehat{\text{copier}}_{\text{COPY-foo}}]) \\ \text{:include } \widehat{\text{struct}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{slot} \\ (\widehat{\text{slot}} [\widehat{\text{init}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{:type } \widehat{\text{type}} \\ \text{:read-only } \widehat{\text{bool}} \end{array} \right\}]) \end{array} \right\}^* \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{:type } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{list} \\ \text{vector} \end{array} \right\} \\ (\text{vector } \widehat{\text{size}}) \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{:named} \\ \text{:initial-offset } \widehat{n} \end{array} \right\} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{:print-object } [\widehat{o-printer}] \\ \text{:print-function } [\widehat{f-printer}] \end{array} \right\} \\ \text{:predicate} \\ \text{:predicate } [\widehat{p-name}_{\text{foo-p}}]) \end{array} \right\}^* \\ \widehat{\text{doc}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{slot} \\ (\widehat{\text{slot}} [\widehat{\text{init}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{:type } \widehat{\text{type}} \\ \text{:read-only } \widehat{\text{bool}} \end{array} \right\}]) \end{array} \right\}^* \end{array} \right\}$$

▷ Define structure type *foo* together with functions **MAKE-foo**, **COPY-foo** and (unless **:type** without **:named** is used) *foo-p*; and **setfable** accessors *foo-slot*. Instances of type *foo* can be created by (**MAKE-foo** *{slot value}\**) or, if *ord-λ* (see p. 17) is given, by (**maker** *arg\* {key value}\**). In the latter case, *args* and *keys* correspond to the positional and keyword parameters defined in *ord-λ* whose *vars* in turn correspond to *slots*. **:print-object**/**:print-function** generate a **print-object** method for an instance *bar* of *foo* calling (*o-printer bar stream*) or (*f-printer bar stream print-level*), respectively.

(<sup>Fu</sup>copy-structure *structure*)

▷ Return copy of structure with shared slot values.

## 9 Control Structure

### 9.1 Predicates

(<sup>Fu</sup>eq *foo bar*) ▷ T if *foo* and *bar* are identical.

(<sup>Fu</sup>eq1 *foo bar*) ▷ T if *foo* and *bar* are identical, or the same **character**, or **numbers** of the same type and value.

(<sup>Fu</sup>equal *foo bar*) ▷ T if *foo* and *bar* are <sup>Fu</sup>eq1, or are equivalent **pathnames**, or are **conses** with <sup>Fu</sup>equal cars and cdrs, or are **strings** or **bit-vectors** with <sup>Fu</sup>eq1 elements below their fill pointers.

(<sup>Fu</sup>equalp *foo bar*) ▷ T if *foo* and *bar* are identical; or are the same **character** ignoring case; or are **numbers** of the same value ignoring type; or are equivalent <sup>Fu</sup>pathnames; or are **conses** or **arrays** of the same shape with <sup>Fu</sup>equalp elements; or are structures of the same type with <sup>Fu</sup>equalp elements; or are **hash-tables** of the same size with the same **:test** function, the same keys in terms of **:test** function, and <sup>Fu</sup>equalp elements.

(<sup>Fu</sup>not *foo*) ▷ T if *foo* is **NIL**, **NIL** otherwise.

(<sup>Fu</sup>boundp *symbol*) ▷ T if *symbol* is a special variable.

(<sup>Fu</sup>constantp *foo* [*environment*<sub>M</sub>]) ▷ T if *foo* is a constant form.

~[*c*<sub>M</sub>] [*i*<sub>M</sub>] [:][**@**]**T**  
▷ Move cursor forward to column number *c* + *ki*, *k* ≥ 0 being as small as possible. With **:**, calculate column numbers relative to the immediately enclosing section. With **@**, move to column number *c*<sub>0</sub> + *c* + *ki* where *c*<sub>0</sub> is the current position.

{~[*n*<sub>M</sub>]*i*~[*n*<sub>M</sub>]*i*}  
▷ Set indentation to *n* relative to leftmost/to current position.

{~[*m*<sub>M</sub>]\*~[*m*<sub>M</sub>]\*~[*n*<sub>M</sub>]**@**\*}  
▷ Jump *m* arguments forward, or backward, or to argument *n*.

~[*limit*][:][**@**]{*text*~}  
▷ *text* is used 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*]]] ^  
▷ Leave immediately ~< ~>, ~< ~>, ~{ ~}, ~?, or the entire <sup>Fu</sup>format operation. With one to three prefixes, act only if *x* = 0, *x* = *y*, or *x* ≤ *y* ≤ *z*, respectively.

~[*i*][:][**@**][{*text*~}\**text*][~::~default]~}  
▷ The *texts* are format control subclauses the zero-indexed argument (or the *i*th if given) of which is chosen. With **:**, the argument is boolean and takes first *text* for **NIL** and second *text* for **T**. With **@**, the argument is boolean and if **T**, takes the only *text* and remains to be read; no *text* is chosen and the argument is used up if it is **NIL**.

~[**@**?]  
▷ Process two arguments as <sup>Fu</sup>format string and argument list. With **@**, take one argument as <sup>Fu</sup>format string and use then the rest of the original arguments.

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

~[:][**@**]**W**  
▷ 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.

### 12.6 Streams

(<sup>Fu</sup>open *path* {  
  :direction {  
    :input  
    :output  
    :io  
    :probe  
  }  
  :element-type *type*<sub>character</sub>  
  :new-version  
  :error  
  :rename  
  :if-exists {  
    :rename-and-delete  
    :overwrite  
    :append  
    :supersede  
    NIL  
  }  
  :if-does-not-exist {  
    :error  
    :create  
    NIL  
  }  
  :external-format *format*<sub>default</sub>  
})

▷ Open **file-stream** to *path*.

$\sim[\text{radix}\underline{n}] [\text{width}] [\text{pad-char}\underline{c}] [\text{comma-char}\underline{c}]$   
 $[\text{comma-interval}\underline{n}]] [\text{:}][\text{@}]\text{R}$   
 ▷ (One or more prefix arguments.) Print argument as number; with  $\text{:}$ , group digits *comma-interval* each; with  $\text{@}$ , always prepend a sign.

$\{\sim\text{R}|\sim\text{R}|\sim\text{OR}|\sim\text{O}:\text{R}\}$   
 ▷ Take argument as number and print it as English cardinal number, as English ordinal number, as Roman numeral, or as old Roman numeral, respectively.

$\sim[\text{width}] [\text{pad-char}\underline{c}] [\text{comma-char}\underline{c}]$   
 $[\text{comma-interval}\underline{n}]] [\text{:}][\text{@}]\{\text{D}|\text{B}|\text{O}|\text{X}\}$   
 ▷ Print integer argument as number (decimal, binary, octal, or hexadecimal, respectively). With  $\text{:}$  group digits *comma-interval* each; with  $\text{@}$ , always prepend a sign.

$\sim[\text{width}] [\text{dec-digits}] [\text{shift}\underline{n}] [\text{overflow-char}]$   
 $[\text{pad-char}\underline{c}]] [\text{@}]\text{F}$   
 ▷ Print argument as fixed-format floating-point number. With  $\text{@}$ , always prepend a sign.

$\sim[\text{width}] [\text{int-digits}] [\text{exp-digits}] [\text{scale-factor}\underline{n}]$   
 $[\text{overflow-char}] [\text{pad-char}\underline{c}] [\text{exp-char}\underline{c}]] [\text{@}]\{\text{E}|\text{G}\}$   
 ▷ Print argument as floating-point number with *int-digits* before decimal point and *exp-digits* in the signed exponent. With  $\sim\text{G}$ , choose either  $\sim\text{E}$  or  $\sim\text{F}$ . With  $\text{@}$ , always prepend a sign.

$\{\sim\text{C}|\sim\text{C}|\sim\text{OC}|\sim\text{O}:\text{C}\}$   
 ▷ Print, spell out, print in  $\#\backslash$  syntax, or tell how to type, respectively, argument as (possibly non-printing) character.

$\sim[\text{dec-digits}\underline{n}] [\text{int-digits}\underline{n}] [\text{width}\underline{n}] [\text{pad-char}\underline{c}]] [\text{:}][\text{@}]\text{S}$   
 ▷ Print argument as fixed-format floating-point number. With  $\text{:}$ , put sign before any padding; with  $\text{@}$ , always prepend a sign.

$\{\sim(\text{text}\sim)|\sim:(\text{text}\sim)|\sim\text{@}(\text{text}\sim)|\sim\text{@}(\text{text}\sim)\}$   
 ▷ Convert to lowercase, convert first letter of each word to uppercase, capitalize first word and convert the rest to lowercase, or convert to uppercase, respectively.

$\{\sim\text{P}|\sim\text{P}|\sim\text{OP}|\sim\text{O}:\text{P}\}$   
 ▷ If argument **eq1** print nothing, otherwise print **s**; do the same for the previous argument; if argument **eq1** print **y**, otherwise print **ies**; do the same for the previous argument, respectively.

$\sim[n]\%$  ▷ Print  $n$  newlines.

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

$\{\sim\text{~}|\sim\text{~}|\sim\text{@}\text{~}|\sim\text{@}\text{~}\}$   
 ▷ Print newline like **pprint-newline** with argument **:linear**, **:fill**, **:miser**, or **:mandatory**, respectively.

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

$\sim[\text{:}][\text{@}]\hookrightarrow$   
 ▷ (Tilde-newline.) Ignore newline and following whitespace. With  $\text{:}$ , ignore only newline; with  $\text{@}$ , ignore only following whitespace.

$\sim[n]\mid$  ▷ Print  $n$  page separators.

$\sim[n]\sim$  ▷ Print  $n$  tildes.

$\sim[\text{min-col}\underline{n}] [\text{col-inc}\underline{n}] [\text{min-pad}\underline{n}] [\text{pad-char}\underline{c}]] [\text{:}][\text{@}]<$   
 $[\text{nl-text}\sim[\text{spare}\underline{n}][\text{width}]];\{\text{text}\sim;\}^*\text{text}\sim>$   
 ▷ Justify text produced by *texts* in a field of at least *min-col* columns. With  $\text{:}$ , right justify; with  $\text{@}$ , left justify. If this would leave less than *spare* characters on the current line, output *nl-text* first.

$(\text{functionp } \text{foo})$  ▷  $\text{T}$  if *foo* is of type **function**.

$(\text{fboundp } \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} \text{foo} \\ (\text{setf } \text{foo}) \end{smallmatrix} \right\})$  ▷  $\text{T}$  if *foo* is a global function or macro.

## 9.2 Variables

$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} \text{defconstant} \\ \text{defparameter} \end{smallmatrix} \right\} \widehat{\text{foo}} \text{form } [\widehat{\text{doc}}]$   
 ▷ Assign value of *form* to global constant/dynamic variable *foo*.

$(\text{M}^{\text{defvar}} \widehat{\text{foo}} [\text{form } [\widehat{\text{doc}}]])$   
 ▷ Unless bound already, assign value of *form* to dynamic variable *foo*.

$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} \text{M}^{\text{setf}} \\ \text{M}^{\text{psetf}} \end{smallmatrix} \right\} \{\text{place form}\}^*$   
 ▷ Set *places* to primary values of *forms*. Return values of last form/NIL; work sequentially/in parallel, respectively.

$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} \text{SO}^{\text{setq}} \\ \text{M}^{\text{psetq}} \end{smallmatrix} \right\} \{\text{symbol form}\}^*$   
 ▷ Set *symbols* to primary values of *forms*. Return value of last form/NIL; work sequentially/in parallel, respectively.

$(\text{Fu}^{\text{set}} \text{symbol } \text{foo})$  ▷ Set *symbol*'s value cell to *foo*. Deprecated.

$(\text{M}^{\text{multiple-value-setq}} \text{vars } \text{form})$   
 ▷ Set elements of *vars* to the values of *form*. Return form's primary value.

$(\text{M}^{\text{shiftf}} \widehat{\text{place}}^+ \text{foo})$   
 ▷ Store value of *foo* in rightmost *place* shifting values of *places* left, returning first place.

$(\text{M}^{\text{rotatef}} \widehat{\text{place}}^*)$   
 ▷ Rotate values of *places* left, old first becoming new last *place*'s value. Return NIL.

$(\text{Fu}^{\text{makunbound}} \widehat{\text{foo}})$  ▷ Delete special variable *foo* if any.

$(\text{Fu}^{\text{get}} \text{symbol } \text{key} [\text{default}\underline{\text{NIL}}])$   
 $(\text{Fu}^{\text{getf}} \text{place } \text{key} [\text{default}\underline{\text{NIL}}])$   
 ▷ First entry *key* from property list stored in *symbol*/in *place*, respectively, or default if there is no *key*. **setfable**.

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

$(\text{Fu}^{\text{remprop}} \widehat{\text{symbol}} \text{key})$   
 $(\text{M}^{\text{remf}} \widehat{\text{place}} \text{key})$   
 ▷ 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

$(\text{var}^* [\text{@optional} \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} \text{var} \\ ((\text{var} [\text{init}\underline{\text{NIL}}] [\text{supplied-p}])) \end{smallmatrix} \right\}] [\text{\&rest } \text{var}])$   
 $[\text{\&key} \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} \text{var} \\ ((\text{:key } \text{var})) \end{smallmatrix} \right\} [\text{init}\underline{\text{NIL}}] [\text{supplied-p}]] \}^* [\text{\&allow-other-keys}]]$   
 $[\text{\&aux} \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} \text{var} \\ ((\text{var} [\text{init}\underline{\text{NIL}}]])) \end{smallmatrix} \right\}]]$ .

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



$(\overset{M}{\text{defun}} \left\{ \overset{foo}{\text{setf}} \right\}) (ord-\lambda^*) (\widehat{\text{declare}} \widehat{\text{decl}}^*)^* [\widehat{\text{doc}}] \text{form}^P)$

▷ Define a function named *foo* or (*setf foo*), or an anonymous function, respectively, which applies *forms* to *ord-ls*. For *defun*, *forms* are enclosed in an implicit *block foo*.

$(\overset{Q}{\text{flet}} \left\{ \overset{foo}{\text{labels}} \right\}) ((\left\{ \overset{foo}{\text{setf}} \right\}) (ord-\lambda^*) (\widehat{\text{declare}} \widehat{\text{local-decl}}^*)^* [\widehat{\text{doc}}]$

*local-form*<sup>P</sup>\*) (*declare decl*<sup>\*</sup>)\* *form*<sup>P</sup>\*)

▷ Evaluate *forms* with locally defined functions *foo*. Each *foo* is also the name of an implicit *block* around its corresponding *local-form*<sup>\*</sup>. Only for *labels*, functions *foo* are visible inside *local-forms*. Return values of forms.

$(\overset{SO}{\text{function}} \left\{ \overset{foo}{\text{lambda}} \text{form}^* \right\})$

▷ Return lexically innermost function named *foo* or a lexical closure of the *lambda* expression.

$(\overset{Fu}{\text{apply}} \left\{ \text{function} \right\} \left\{ \text{setf function} \right\} \text{arg}^+)$

▷ Return values of *function* called on *args*. Last *arg* must be a list. *setfable* if *function* is one of *aref*, *bit*, and *sbit*.

$(\overset{Fu}{\text{funcall}} \text{function} \text{arg}^*)$

▷ Return values of function called with *args*.

$(\overset{SO}{\text{multiple-value-call}} \text{foo} \text{form}^*)$

▷ Call function *foo* with all the values of each *form* as its arguments. Return values returned by foo.

$(\overset{Fu}{\text{values-list}} \text{list})$  ▷ Return elements of list.

$(\overset{Fu}{\text{values}} \text{foo}^*)$

▷ Return as multiple values the primary values of the *foos*. *setfable*.

$(\overset{Fu}{\text{multiple-value-list}} \text{form})$

▷ Return in a list values of *form*.

$(\overset{M}{\text{nth-value}} \text{n} \text{form})$

▷ Zero-indexed nth return value of *form*.

$(\overset{Fu}{\text{complement}} \text{function})$

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

$(\overset{Fu}{\text{constantly}} \text{foo})$

▷ Return function of any number of arguments returning *foo*.

$(\overset{Fu}{\text{identity}} \text{foo})$  ▷ Return foo.

$(\overset{Fu}{\text{function-lambda-expression}} \text{function})$

▷ If available, return lambda expression of *function*, *NIL* if *function* was defined in an environment without bindings, and name of *function*.

$(\overset{Fu}{\text{fdefinition}} \left\{ \overset{foo}{\text{setf}} \right\})$

▷ Definition of global function *foo*. *setfable*.

$(\overset{Fu}{\text{fmakunbound}} \text{foo})$

▷ Remove global function or macro definition foo.

$\overset{CO}{\text{call-arguments-limit}}$   
 $\overset{CO}{\text{lambda-parameters-limit}}$

▷ Upper bound of the number of function arguments or lambda list parameters, respectively;  $\geq 50$ .

$\overset{CO}{\text{multiple-values-limit}}$

▷ Upper bound of the number of values a multiple value can have;  $\geq 20$ .

$\overset{var}{*}\text{print-array}^*$  ▷ If T, print arrays <sup>Fu</sup>readably.

$\overset{var}{*}\text{print-base}^*[\text{rad}]$  ▷ Radix for printing rationals, from 2 to 36.

$\overset{var}{*}\text{print-case}^*[\text{upcase}]$

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

$\overset{var}{*}\text{print-circle}^*[\text{NIL}]$

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

$\overset{var}{*}\text{print-escape}^*[\text{NIL}]$

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

$\overset{var}{*}\text{print-gensym}^*[\text{NIL}]$

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

$\overset{var}{*}\text{print-length}^*[\text{NIL}]$

$\overset{var}{*}\text{print-level}^*[\text{NIL}]$

$\overset{var}{*}\text{print-lines}^*[\text{NIL}]$

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

$\overset{var}{*}\text{print-miser-width}^*$

▷ Width below which a compact pretty-printing style is used.

$\overset{var}{*}\text{print-pretty}^*$

▷ If T, print pretty.

$\overset{var}{*}\text{print-radix}^*[\text{NIL}]$

▷ If T, print rationals with a radix indicator.

$\overset{var}{*}\text{print-readably}^*[\text{NIL}]$

▷ If T, print readably or signal error *print-not-readable*.

$\overset{var}{*}\text{print-right-margin}^*[\text{NIL}]$

▷ Right margin width in ems while pretty-printing.

$(\overset{Fu}{\text{set-pprint-dispatch}} \text{type} \text{function} [\text{priority}[\text{table} \overset{var}{*}\text{print-pprint-dispatch}^*]])$

▷ 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*.

$(\overset{Fu}{\text{pprint-dispatch}} \text{foo} [\text{table} \overset{var}{*}\text{print-pprint-dispatch}^*])$

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

$(\overset{Fu}{\text{copy-pprint-dispatch}} [\text{table} \overset{var}{*}\text{print-pprint-dispatch}^*])$

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

$\overset{var}{*}\text{print-pprint-dispatch}^*$

▷ Current pretty print dispatch table.

## 12.5 Format

$(\overset{M}{\text{formatter}} \widehat{\text{control}})$

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

$(\overset{Fu}{\text{format}} \{T|\text{NIL}|\text{out-string}|\text{out-stream}\} \text{control} \text{arg}^*)$

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

~[*min-col*<sub>rad</sub>] [, [*col-inc*<sub>rad</sub>] [, [*min-pad*<sub>rad</sub>] [, [*pad-char*<sub>rad</sub>]]]

[:] [*@*] {*A*|*S*}

▷ Print argument of any type for consumption by humans/by the reader, respectively. With :, print NIL as () rather than nil; with @, add *pad-chars* on the left rather than on the right.



(<sup>Fu</sup>write-byte *byte stream*) ▷ Write *byte* to binary *stream*.

(<sup>Fu</sup>write-sequence *sequence stream* {  
:start *start*<sub>int</sub>  
:end *end*<sub>NIL</sub>})  
▷ Write elements of *sequence* to *stream*.

(<sup>Fu</sup>write  
<sup>Fu</sup>write-to-string) *foo* {  
:array *bool*  
:base *radix*  
:case {  
:uppercase  
: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*<sub>var</sub> *\*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 *write* only).

(<sup>Fu</sup>pprint-fill *stream foo* [*parenthesis*<sub>int</sub> [*noop*]])

(<sup>Fu</sup>pprint-tabular *stream foo* [*parenthesis*<sub>int</sub> [*noop* [*n*<sub>int</sub>]])

(<sup>Fu</sup>pprint-linear *stream foo* [*parenthesis*<sub>int</sub> [*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 *format* directive *~//*.

(<sup>M</sup>pprint-logical-block (*stream list* {  
:prefix *string*  
:per-line-prefix *string*  
:suffix *string*<sub>var</sub>  
}))

(*declare decl\**)<sup>P<sub>k</sub></sup>

▷ Evaluate *forms*, 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 *write*. Return *NIL*.

(<sup>M</sup>pprint-pop)

▷ Take next element off *list*. If there is no remaining list in *list*, or *\*print-length\** or *\*print-circle\** indicate printing should end, send element together with an appropriate indicator to *stream*.

(<sup>Fu</sup>pprint-tab {  
:line  
:line-relative  
:section  
:section-relative  
} *c i* [*stream*<sub>var</sub> *\*standard-output\**])

▷ Move cursor forward to column number *c + ki*, *k* ≥ 0 being as small as possible.

(<sup>Fu</sup>pprint-indent {  
:block  
:current  
} *n* [*stream*<sub>var</sub> *\*standard-output\**])

▷ Specify indentation for innermost logical block relative to leftmost position/to current position. Return *NIL*.

(<sup>M</sup>pprint-exit-if-list-exhausted)

▷ If *list* is empty, terminate logical block. Return *NIL* otherwise.

(<sup>Fu</sup>pprint-newline {  
:linear  
:fill  
:miser  
:mandatory  
} [*stream*<sub>var</sub> *\*standard-output\**])

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

## 9.4 Macros

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

([&whole *var*] [*E*] {*var*  
(*macro-λ\**)<sup>\*</sup>} [*E*])

[&optional {*var*  
(*macro-λ\**)<sup>\*</sup>} [*init*<sub>NIL</sub> [*supplied-p*]]}] [*E*]

[&rest {*var*  
(*macro-λ\**)<sup>\*</sup>} [*E*]]

[&key {*var*  
(*macro-λ\**)<sup>\*</sup>} [*init*<sub>NIL</sub> [*supplied-p*]]}] [*E*]

[&allow-other-keys] [&aux {*var*  
(*macro-λ\**)<sup>\*</sup>} [*E*]]

or ([&whole *var*] [*E*] {*var*  
(*macro-λ\**)<sup>\*</sup>} [*E*])

[&optional {*var*  
(*macro-λ\**)<sup>\*</sup>} [*init*<sub>NIL</sub> [*supplied-p*]]}] [*E*] . *var*).

One toplevel [*E*] may be replaced by *&environment var* where *var* carries the lexical compilation environment. *supplied-p* is T if there is a corresponding argument.

(<sup>M</sup>defmacro  
<sup>Fu</sup>define-compiler-macro) {*foo*  
(*setf foo*)} (*macro-λ\**) (*declare decl\**)<sup>\*</sup>  
[*doc*] *form*<sub>P<sub>k</sub></sub>)

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

(<sup>M</sup>define-symbol-macro *foo form*)

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

(<sup>SO</sup>macrolet ((*foo* (*macro-λ\**) (*declare decl\**)<sup>\*</sup> [*doc*]  
*macro-form*<sub>P<sub>k</sub></sub>\*) (*declare decl\**)<sup>\*</sup> *form*<sub>P<sub>k</sub></sub>\*)

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

(<sup>SO</sup>symbol-macrolet ((*foo* *expansion-form*)<sup>\*</sup>) (*declare decl\**)<sup>\*</sup> *form*<sub>P<sub>k</sub></sub>)  
▷ Evaluate *forms* with locally defined symbol macros *foo*.

(<sup>M</sup>defsetf *function* {*updater* [*doc*]  
(*setf-λ\**) (*s-var*\*) (*declare decl\**)<sup>\*</sup> [*doc*] *form*<sub>P<sub>k</sub></sub>\*)

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

(*var*\* [&optional {*var*  
(*var* [*init*<sub>NIL</sub>] [*supplied-p*]])}] [&rest *var*]

[&key {*var*  
(*var* [*init*<sub>NIL</sub>] [*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*). Long form: on invocation of (*setf* (*function arg\**) *value-form*), *forms* 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\**. *forms* are enclosed in an implicit *block* named *function*.

(<sup>M</sup>define-setf-expander *function* (*macro-λ\**) (*declare decl\**)<sup>\*</sup> [*doc*]  
*form*<sub>P<sub>k</sub></sub>)



(<sup>Fu</sup>readtable-case *readtable*)<sub>upcase</sub>  
 ▷ Case sensitivity attribute (one of **:upcase**, **:downcase**, **:preserve**, **:invert**) of *readtable*. **settable**.

(<sup>Fu</sup>**copy-readtable** [*from-readtable* <sup>var</sup>**\*readtable\*** [*to-readtable* **NULL**]])  
 ▷ Return copy of *from-readtable*.

(**set-syntax-from-char** *to-char from-char* [*to-readable* *var* **\*readable\***]  
[*from-readable* **standard-readable**]))

▷ Copy syntax of *from-char* to *to-readable*. Return T.

**\*readtable\***<sup>var</sup>      ▷ Current readtable.

<sup>var</sup>  
**\*read-base\***10      ▷ Radix for reading **integers** and **ratios**.

**\*read-default-float-format\***<sup>var</sup> **\*single-float\***

▷ Floating point format to use when not indicated in the number read.

**\*read-suppress\***<sup>var</sup>NIL

- ▷ If T, reader is syntactically more tolerant.

(<sup>Fu</sup>**set-macro-character** *char function* [*non-term-p*<sub>NTL</sub>] [*var*<sub>readable\*</sub>]))  
 ▷ Make *char* a macro character associated with *function*. Return T.

(<sup>Fu</sup>**get-macro-character** *char* [*rt*<sub>readtable</sub><sup>var</sup>])  
 ▷ Reader macro function associated with *char*, and  $\mathbf{T}$  if *char* <sub>$\tau$</sub>   
 is a non-terminating macro character.

$(\text{make-dispatch-macro-character } char \text{ } [non-term-p \text{ } \underline{\text{NIL}}] \text{ } [rt \text{ } \text{var} \text{ } \text{readtable*}])$   
 ▷ Make *char* a dispatching macro character. Return T.

(**set-dispatch-macro-character** *char sub-char function* [*readable*])  
 ▷ Make *function* a dispatch function of *char* followed by *sub-char*. Return T.

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

### 12.3 Macro Characters and Escapes

```
#| multi-line-comment* |#
```

```
; one-line-comment*
```

▷ Comments. There are 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*      ▷ Regarding line on which it appears.

- (      ▷ Initiate reading of a list.

"      ▷ Begin and end of a string.

'foo'      ▷ (<sup>s0</sup>**quote** foo); foo unevaluated

▸ Backquote. **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`      ▷ (<sup>Fu</sup>**character** "c"), the character *c*.

**#B; #O; #X; #nR**      ▷ Number of radix 2, 8, 16, or  $n$ .

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

`#'foo`      ▷ (<sup>50</sup>**function** *foo*); the function named *foo*.

**#nAsequence**      ▷  $n$ -dimensional array.

(<sup>so</sup> **progv** *symbols values form*<sup>p\*</sup>)  
 ▷ Evaluate *forms* with *symbols* dynamically bound to *values* or NIL. Return values of *forms*.

(<sup>50</sup>**unwind-protect** *protected cleanup*\*)

- ▷ Evaluate *protected* and then, no matter how control leaves *protected*, *cleanup*s. Return values of *protected*.

(<sup>M</sup>**destructuring-bind** *destruct-λ* *bar* (**declare**  $\widehat{\text{decl}}^*$ )<sup>\*</sup> *form*<sup>P</sup>)

- ▷ 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.

(<sup>M</sup>**multiple-value-bind** ( $\widehat{var}^*$ ) *values-form* (**declare**  $\widehat{decl}^*$ )<sup>\*</sup>  
*body-form*<sup>R\*</sup>)  
 ▷ Evaluate *body-forms* with *vars* lexically bound to the re-  
 turn values of *values-form*. Return values of *body-forms*.

$\left( \left\{ \overset{\text{let}}{\underset{\text{let}^*}{\text{let}}} \right\} * \left( \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{name} \\ \text{(name [value}_{\text{NIL}}]) \end{array} \right\}^* \right) (\text{declare } \widehat{\text{decl}}^*)^* \text{form}^{\text{P}_*} \right)$   
 $\triangleright$  Evaluate *forms* with *names* lexically bound (in parallel or sequentially, respectively) to *values*. Return values of *forms*.

<sup>50</sup> **(locally (declare  $\widehat{decl}$ )\*  $form^B$ )**  
 ▷ Evaluate *forms* in a lexical environment with declarations *decl* in effect. Return values of *forms*.

▷ Evaluate *forms* with lexical scope and dynamic extent, and return their values unless interrupted by <sup>so</sup>**return-from**.

$\text{(\textbf{return-from}^{\text{SO}}_M \textit{foo} [\textit{result}_{\text{NIL}}])}$   
 $\text{(\textbf{return} [\textit{result}_{\text{NIL}}])}$   
 ▷ Have nearest enclosing **block** named *foo*/named *NIL*, respectively, return with values of *result*.

(<sup>so</sup>**tagbody**  $\{\widehat{tag} \mid form\}^*$ )  
 ▷ Evaluate *forms*. *tags* (symbols or integers) have lexical scope and dynamic extent, and are targets for <sup>so</sup>**go**. Return NIL.

$(\text{go } \widehat{\text{tag}})$   
 ▷ Within the innermost enclosing  $\text{tag}^{\text{so}}$ **body**, jump to a tag **eq**  
 $\text{tag}$ .

▷ Evaluate *forms* and return their values unless interrupted by **throw**.

(<sup>so</sup>**throw** *tag form*)  
 ▷ Have the nearest dynamically enclosing <sup>so</sup>**catch** with a tag **eq** *tag* return with the values of *form*.

$(\text{sleep } n)^{\text{Fu}}$      $\triangleright$  Wait  $n$  seconds, return NIL.

## 9.6 Iteration

$$\left\{ \left\{ \overset{M}{\text{do}} \right\} \left\{ \left\{ \text{var} \right\} \left( \left\{ \text{var} \left[ \text{start} \left[ \text{step} \right] \right] \right\} \right)^* \right\} \left( \text{stop } \text{result}^P \right) \left( \text{declare } \widehat{\text{decl}}^* \right)^* \right. \\ \left. \left\{ \widehat{\text{tag}} \right\}^* \right\} \left\{ \widehat{\text{form}} \right\}^* \right)$$

▷ Evaluate  $\overset{\text{so}}{\text{tagbody}}$ -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  $\overset{\text{so}}{\text{block}}$  named *NIL*.

(<sup>M</sup>**dotimes** (*var* *i* [*result*<sub>so</sub>]) (**declare**  $\widehat{decl}^*$ )<sup>\*</sup>  $\{\widehat{tag}form\}^*$ )  
 ▷ Evaluate **tagbody**-like body with *var* successively bound to integers from 0 to *i* − 1. Upon evaluation of *result*<sub>so</sub>, *var* is *i*. Implicitly, the whole form is a **block** named **NIL**.

(<sup>M</sup>**dolist** (*var* *list* [*result*<sub>NIL</sub>])) (**declare** *decl*<sup>\*</sup>)<sup>\*</sup> {*tag*|*form*}<sup>\*</sup>)  
 ▷ 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 **block** named NIL.

## 9.7 Loop Facility

(<sup>M</sup>**loop** *form*<sup>\*</sup>)

▷ Simple Loop. If *forms* do not contain any atomic Loop Facility keywords, evaluate them forever in an implicit **block** named NIL.

(<sup>M</sup>**loop** *form*<sup>\*</sup>)

▷ Loop Facility. For Loop Facility keywords see below and Figure 1.

**named** *n*<sub>NIL</sub> ▷ Give **loop**'s implicit **block** a name.

{**with** {*var-s*  
(*var-s*<sup>\*</sup>)}} [*d-type*] = *foo*}<sup>+</sup>

{**and** {*var-p*  
(*var-p*<sup>\*</sup>)}} [*d-type*] = *bar*}<sup>\*</sup>

where destructuring type specifier *d-type* has the form

{**fixnum**|**float**|**T**|**NIL**}{**of-type** {*type*  
(*type*<sup>\*</sup>)}}

▷ Initialize (possibly trees of) local variables *var-s* sequentially and *var-p* in parallel.

{**initially**|**finally**} *form*<sup>+</sup>

▷ Evaluate *forms* before begin, or after end, respectively, of iterations.

{**for**|**as**} {*var-s*  
(*var-s*<sup>\*</sup>)}} [*d-type*]<sup>+</sup> {**and** {*var-p*  
(*var-p*<sup>\*</sup>)}} [*d-type*]<sup>\*</sup>

▷ 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*<sub>NIL</sub>|*function*<sub>Fu</sub>}

▷ Specify the (positive) decrement or increment or the *function* of one argument returning the next part of the list.

= *foo* {**then** *bar*<sub>foo</sub>}

▷ Bind *var* in the first iteration 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*<sub>\*packages\*</sub>

▷ Bind *var* successively to the accessible symbols, or the present symbols, or the external symbols respectively, of *package*.

{**do**|**doing**} *form*<sup>+</sup>

▷ Evaluate *forms* in every iteration.

**it**

▷ Value of *test* form of an enclosing **if**, **when**, or **unless** clause.

(<sup>Fu</sup>**input-stream-p** *stream*)

(<sup>Fu</sup>**output-stream-p** *stream*)

(<sup>Fu</sup>**interactive-stream-p** *stream*)

(<sup>Fu</sup>**open-stream-p** *stream*)

▷ Return **T** if *stream* is for input, for output, interactive, or open, respectively.

(<sup>Fu</sup>**pathname-match-p** *path* *wildcard*)

▷ **T** if *path* matches *wildcard*.

(<sup>Fu</sup>**wild-pathname-p** *path* [{:**host**|:**device**|:**directory**|:**name**|:**type**|:**version**|**NIL**]}])

▷ Return **T** if indicated component in *path* is wildcard. (**NIL** indicates any component.)

## 12.2 Reader

(<sup>Fu</sup>{**y-or-n-p**  
**yes-or-no-p**} [*control* *arg*<sup>\*</sup>])

▷ Ask user a question and return **T** or **NIL** depending on their answer. See p. 35, <sup>Fu</sup>**format**, for *control* and *args*.

(<sup>M</sup>**with-standard-io-syntax** *form*<sup>Bk</sup>)

▷ Evaluate *forms* with standard behaviour of reader and printer. Return *values* of *forms*.

(<sup>Fu</sup>{**read**  
**read-preserving-whitespace**} [*stream*<sub>\*var\*</sub> [*eof-err*<sub>NIL</sub>

[*eof-val*<sub>NIL</sub> [*recursive*<sub>NIL</sub>]]])

▷ Read printed representation of *object*.

(<sup>Fu</sup>**read-from-string** *string* [*eof-error*<sub>NIL</sub>] [*eof-val*<sub>NIL</sub>

[{:**start** *start*<sub>NIL</sub>  
:**end** *end*<sub>NIL</sub>  
:**preserve-whitespace** *bool*<sub>NIL</sub>}]])

▷ Return *object* read from string and zero-indexed *position* of next character.

(<sup>Fu</sup>**read-delimited-list** *char* [*stream*<sub>\*var\*</sub> [*eof-err*<sub>NIL</sub>]

[*recursive*<sub>NIL</sub>]])

▷ Continue reading until encountering *char*. Return *list* of objects read. Signal error if no *char* is found in stream.

(<sup>Fu</sup>**read-char** [*stream*<sub>\*var\*</sub> [*eof-err*<sub>NIL</sub>] [*eof-val*<sub>NIL</sub>

[*recursive*<sub>NIL</sub>]])

▷ Return *next* character from *stream*.

(<sup>Fu</sup>**read-char-no-hang** [*stream*<sub>\*var\*</sub> [*eof-error*<sub>NIL</sub>] [*eof-val*<sub>NIL</sub>

[*recursive*<sub>NIL</sub>]])

▷ *Next character* from *stream* or **NIL** if none is available.

(<sup>Fu</sup>**peek-char** [*mode*<sub>NIL</sub>] [*stream*<sub>\*var\*</sub> [*eof-error*<sub>NIL</sub>] [*eof-val*<sub>NIL</sub>

[*recursive*<sub>NIL</sub>]])

▷ 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.

(<sup>Fu</sup>**unread-char** *character* [*stream*<sub>\*var\*</sub> [*eof-err*<sub>NIL</sub>]

[*recursive*<sub>NIL</sub>]])

▷ Put last **read-char**ed *character* back into *stream*; return **NIL**.

(<sup>Fu</sup>**read-byte** *stream* [*eof-err*<sub>NIL</sub>] [*eof-val*<sub>NIL</sub>])

▷ Read *next byte* from binary *stream*.

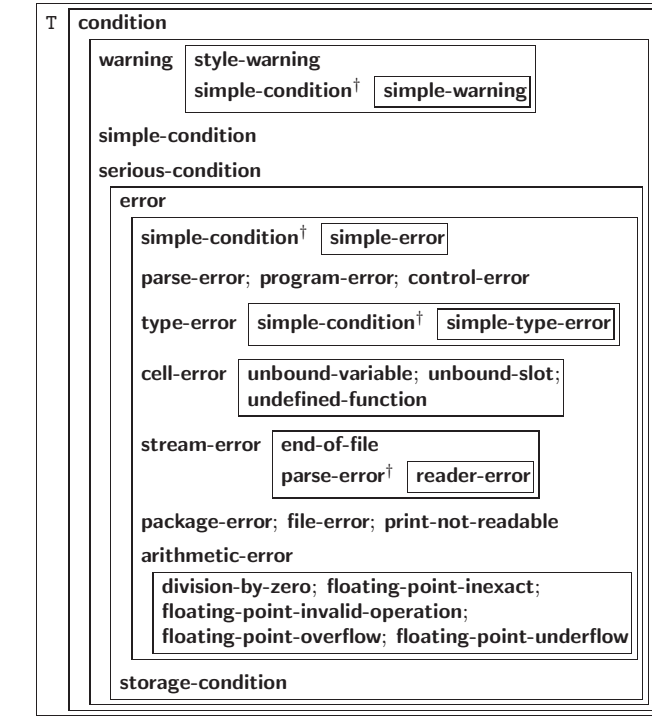
(<sup>Fu</sup>**read-line** [*stream*<sub>\*var\*</sub> [*eof-err*<sub>NIL</sub>] [*eof-val*<sub>NIL</sub>

[*recursive*<sub>NIL</sub>]])

▷ Return a *line of text* from *stream* and **T** if line has been ended by end of file.

(<sup>Fu</sup>**read-sequence** *sequence* [*start* *start*<sub>NIL</sub>][:*end* *end*<sub>NIL</sub>])

▷ Replace elements of *sequence* between *start* and *end* with elements from *stream*. Return *index* of *sequence*'s first unmodified element.



<sup>†</sup>For supertypes of this type look for the instance without a <sup>†</sup>.

Figure 2: Condition Types.

$$(\overset{F_u}{\text{cell-error-name}} \textit{condition})$$

▷ Name of cell which caused *condition*.

$$(\text{unbound-slot-instance } \textit{condition})$$

▷ Instance with unbound slot which caused *condition*.

(<sup>F<sub>4</sub></sup>**print-not-readable-object** *condition*)

▷ The object not readably printable under *condition*.

( $\text{package-error-package}$  *condition*)

(**file-error-pathname** *condition*)

( $\text{stream-error-stream}$  *condition*)

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

$$(\text{type-error-datum } \textit{condition})^{\text{Fu}}$$

(**type-error-expected-type** *condition*)

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

$$(\overset{\text{Eu}}{\text{simple-condition-format-control}} \text{ condition})$$

( $\text{Eu}$  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 Input/Output

## 12.1 Predicates

```
(Fustreamp foo)
```

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

```
(readtablep foo)
```

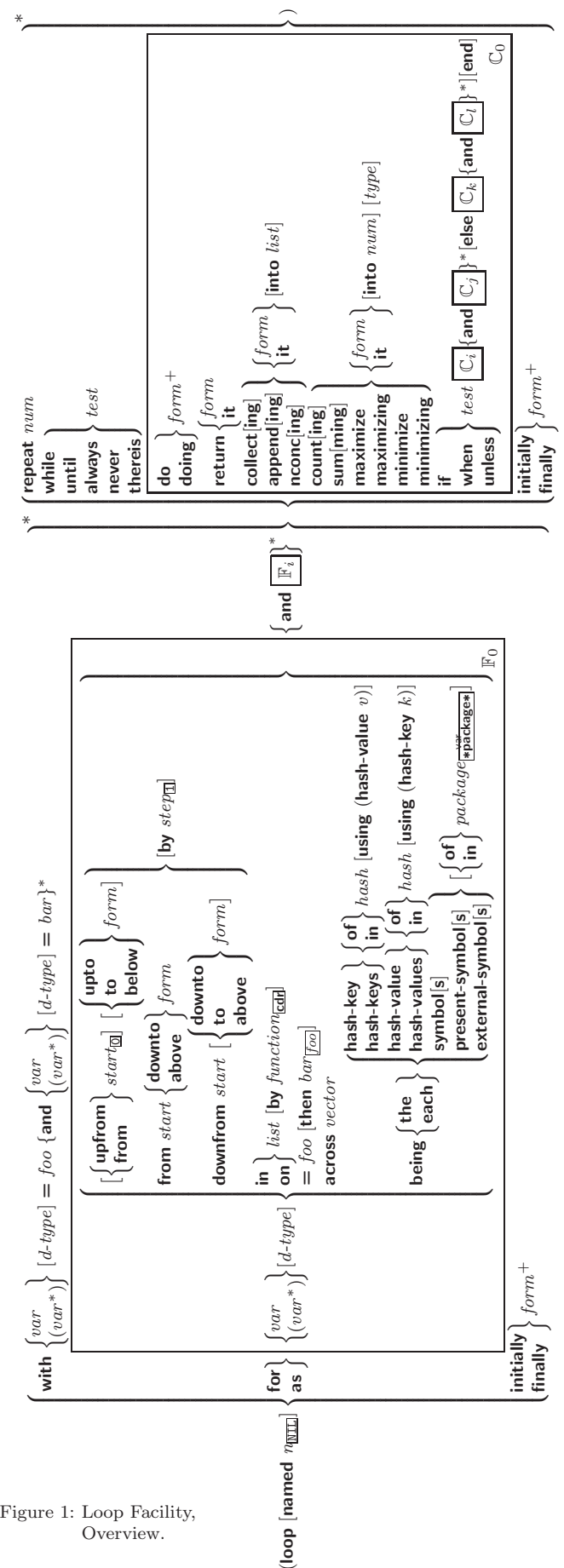


Figure 1: Loop Facility, Overview.



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

**{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 **append** or **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.

**{if|when|unless}** *test* *i-form* **{and** *j-form***\*** [**else** *k-form* **{and** *l-form***\***] [**end**]  
 ▷ If *test* returns *T*, *T*, or *NIL*, respectively, evaluate *i-form* and *j-forms*; otherwise, evaluate *k-form* and *l-forms*. Inside *i-form* and *k-form*, the value of *test* is accessible by **it**.

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

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

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

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

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

## 10 CLOS

### 10.1 Classes

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

**(<sup>Fu</sup>slot-boundp** *instance slot*) ▷ *T* if *slot* in *instance* is bound.

**(<sup>M</sup>defclass** *foo* (*superclass*\* **standard-object**)  
 {  
 (*slot* {  
 {**:reader** *reader-function*\*  
 {**:writer** *writer-function*\*  
 {**:accessor** *reader-function*\*  
 {**:allocation** {**:instance** {**:class** {**:instance** } }  
 {**:initarg** *initarg-name*\*  
**:initform** *form*  
**:type** *type*  
**:documentation** *slot-doc*  
 } }  
 } }  
 )

**(<sup>M</sup>handler-case** *test* (*type* [*var*]) (**declare** *decl*\*)\* *condition-form*<sup>P</sup>\*)  
 [(**:no-error** (*ord-λ*\*) (**declare** *decl*\*)\* *form*<sup>P</sup>\*)])  
 ▷ If, on evaluation of *test*, a condition of *type* is signalled, evaluate matching *condition-forms* with *var* bound to the condition and return their values. Without a condition, bind *ord-λs* to values of *test* and return *values of forms* or, without a **:no-error** clause, return *values of test*. See p. 17 for (*ord-λ*\*).

**(<sup>M</sup>handler-bind** ((*condition-type* *handler-function*\*)\*) *form*<sup>P</sup>\*)  
 ▷ Return *values of forms* after evaluating them with *condition-types* dynamically bound to their respective *handler-functions* of argument condition.

**(<sup>M</sup>with-simple-restart** (*restart control arg*\*) *form*<sup>P</sup>\*)  
 ▷ Return values of *forms* unless *restart* is called during their evaluation. In this case, describe restart using **format** *control* and *args* (see p. 35) and return *NIL* and *T*.<sub>2</sub>

**(<sup>M</sup>restart-case** *form* (*foo* (*ord-λ*\*) {  
**:interactive** *arg-function*  
**:report** {*report-function*  
*string*<sup>[*foo*]</sup>  
**:test** *test-function*<sub>[*foo*]</sub>  
 }  
 )\*)  
 (**declare** *decl*\*)\* *restart-form*<sup>P</sup>\*)  
 ▷ Evaluate *form* with dynamically established restarts *foo*. Return values of *form* or, if by (**invoke-restarts** *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 **invoke-restart-interactively**. If (*test-function condition*) returns *T*, *foo* is made visible under *condition*. For (*ord-λ*\*) see p. 17.

**(<sup>M</sup>restart-bind** ((*restart restart-function* {  
**:interactive-function** *function*  
**:report-function** *function*  
**:test-function** *function*  
 }\*)\*) *form*<sup>P</sup>\*)  
 ▷ Return values of *forms* evaluated with *restarts* dynamically bound to *restart-functions*.

**(<sup>Fu</sup>invoke-restart** *restart arg*\*)  
**(<sup>Fu</sup>invoke-restart-interactively** *restart*)  
 ▷ Call function associated with *restart* with arguments given or prompted for, respectively. If *restart* function returns, return its *values*.

{  
<sup>Fu</sup>**compute-restarts**  
<sup>Fu</sup>**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.

**(<sup>Fu</sup>restart-name** *restart*) ▷ *Name of restart*.

{  
<sup>Fu</sup>**abort**  
<sup>Fu</sup>**muffle-warning**  
<sup>Fu</sup>**continue**  
<sup>Fu</sup>**store-value** *value*  
<sup>Fu</sup>**use-value** *value*  
 } [*condition*<sub>[*foo*]</sub>]  
 ▷ 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 **abort** and **muffle-warning**, or return *NIL* for the rest.

**(<sup>M</sup>with-condition-restarts** *condition restarts form*<sup>P</sup>\*)  
 ▷ Evaluate *forms* with *restarts* dynamically associated with *condition*. Return *values of forms*.

**(<sup>Fu</sup>arithmetic-error-operation** *condition*)  
**(<sup>Fu</sup>arithmetic-error-operands** *condition*)  
 ▷ *List of function* or *of its operands* respectively, used in the operation which caused *condition*.

(<sup>M</sup>call-method  $\left\{ \widehat{\text{method}} \left( \widehat{\text{make-method form}} \right) \right\} \left[ \left( \widehat{\text{next-method}} \left( \widehat{\text{make-method form}} \right) \right)^* \right] \right)$

▷ From within an effective method form, call *method* with the arguments of the generic function and with information about its *next-methods*; return its values.

## 11 Conditions and Errors

(<sup>M</sup>define-condition *foo* (*parent-type*\* condition)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{slot} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{:reader reader}^* \\ \text{:writer } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{writer} \\ \text{(setf writer)} \end{array} \right\}^* \\ \text{:accessor reader}^* \\ \text{:allocation } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{:instance} \\ \text{:class } \text{instance} \end{array} \right\} \\ \text{:initarg initarg-name}^* \\ \text{:initform form} \\ \text{:type type} \\ \text{:documentation slot-doc} \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right\}$$

▷ Define, as a subtype of *parent-types*, condition type *foo*. In new conditions, a *slot*'s value defaults to *form* unless set via *:initarg-name*, and is accessible by function *reader* and by generic function *writer*. 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.

(<sup>Fu</sup>make-condition *type*  $\{ \text{:initarg-name value} \}^*$ )

▷ Return new condition of type.

(<sup>Fu</sup>signal <sup>Fu</sup>warn <sup>Fu</sup>error  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{condition} \\ \text{type } \{ \text{:initarg-name value} \}^* \\ \text{control arg}^* \end{array} \right\}$ )

▷ Unless handled, signal as **condition**, **warning** or **error**, respectively, *condition* or a new condition of *type* or, with **format** *control* and *args* (see p. 35), **simple-condition**, **simple-warning**, or **simple-error**, respectively. From <sup>Fu</sup>signal and <sup>Fu</sup>warn, return NIL.

(<sup>Fu</sup>error *continue-control*  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{condition continue-arg}^* \\ \text{type } \{ \text{:initarg-name value} \}^* \\ \text{control arg}^* \end{array} \right\}$ )

▷ Unless handled, signal as correctable **error** *condition* or a new condition of *type* or, with **format** *control* and *args* (see p. 35), **simple-error**. In the debugger, use **format** arguments *continue-control* and *continue-args* to tag the continue option. Return NIL.

(<sup>M</sup>ignore-errors *form*<sup>Rk</sup>)

▷ Return values of forms or, in case of **errors**, NIL and the condition.

(<sup>Fu</sup>invoke-debugger *condition*)

▷ Invoke debugger with *condition*.

(<sup>M</sup>assert *test*  $\left[ \left( \text{place}^* \right) \left[ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{condition continue-arg}^* \\ \text{type } \{ \text{:initarg-name value} \}^* \\ \text{control arg}^* \end{array} \right\} \right] \right]$ )

▷ If *test*, which may depend on *places*, returns NIL, signal as correctable **error** *condition* or a new condition of *type* or, with **format** *control* and *args* (see p. 35), **error**. When using the debugger's continue option, *places* can be altered before re-evaluation of *test*. Return NIL.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{:default-initargs } \{ \text{name value} \}^* \\ \text{:documentation class-doc} \\ \text{:metaclass name} \text{standard-class} \end{array} \right\}$$

▷ Define, as a subclass of *superclasses*, *class foo*. In new instances, a *slot*'s value defaults to *form* unless set via *:initarg-name* and is accessible by *reader-function* and *writer-function*. With **:allocation :class**, *slot* is shared by all instances of class *foo*.

(<sup>Fu</sup>find-class *symbol* [*errorp* environment])

▷ Return class named *symbol*. **setfable**.

(<sup>Fu</sup>make-instance *class*  $\{ \text{:initarg value} \}^* \text{ other-keyarg}^*$ )

▷ Make new instance of class.

(<sup>Fu</sup>reinitialize-instance *instance*  $\{ \text{:initarg value} \}^* \text{ other-keyarg}^*$ )

▷ Change local slots of *instance* according to *initargs*.

(<sup>Fu</sup>slot-value *foo* *slot*) ▷ Return value of slot in foo. **setfable**.

(<sup>Fu</sup>slot-makunbound *instance* *slot*)

▷ Make *slot* in *instance* unbound.

(<sup>M</sup>with-slots ( $\{ \text{slot} | \widehat{\text{var slot}} \}^*$ ) <sup>M</sup>with-accessors ( $\{ \text{var accessor} \}^*$ ) *instance* (**declare** *decl*<sup>Rk</sup>)<sup>\*</sup>)

▷ Return values of forms after evaluating them in a lexical environment with slots of *instance* visible as **setfable slots** or *vars*/with *accessors* of *instance* visible as **setfable vars**.

(<sup>Fu</sup>class-name *class*)

(<sup>Fu</sup>setf class-name) *new-name* *class*) ▷ Get/set name of class.

(<sup>Fu</sup>class-of *foo*)

▷ *Class foo* is a direct instance of.

(<sup>Fu</sup>change-class *instance* *new-class*  $\{ \text{:initarg value} \}^* \text{ other-keyarg}^*$ )

▷ Change class of *instance* to *new-class*.

(<sup>Fu</sup>make-instances-obsolete *class*) ▷ Update instances of *class*.

(<sup>Fu</sup>initialize-instance (*instance*) <sup>Fu</sup>update-instance-for-different-class *previous* *current*)  $\{ \text{:initarg value} \}^* \text{ other-keyarg}^*$ )

▷ Its primary method sets slots on behalf of **make-instance**/of **change-class** by means of **shared-initialize**.

(<sup>Fu</sup>update-instance-for-redefined-class *instances* *added-slots*

*discarded-slots* *property-list*  $\{ \text{:initarg value} \}^* \text{ other-keyarg}^*$ )  
▷ Its primary method sets slots on behalf of **make-instances-obsolete** by means of **shared-initialize**.

(<sup>Fu</sup>allocate-instance *class*  $\{ \text{:initarg value} \}^* \text{ other-keyarg}^*$ )

▷ Return uninitialized instance of *class*. Called by **make-instance**.

(<sup>Fu</sup>shared-initialize *instance*  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{slots} \\ \text{T} \end{array} \right\} \{ \text{:initarg value} \}^* \text{ other-keyarg}^*$ )

▷ Fill *instance*'s *slots* using *initargs* and **:initform** forms.

(<sup>Fu</sup>slot-missing *class* *object* *slot*  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{setf} \\ \text{slot-boundp} \\ \text{slot-makunbound} \\ \text{slot-value} \end{array} \right\} [\text{value}]$ )

▷ Called in case of attempted access to missing *slot*. Its primary method signals **error**.

(<sup>Fu</sup>slot-unbound *class* *instance* *slot*)

▷ Called by **slot-value** in case of unbound *slot*. Its primary method signals **unbound-slot**.

## 10.2 Generic Functions

(<sup>Fu</sup>next-method-p)  $\triangleright$   $\mathbb{T}$  if enclosing method has a next method.

(<sup>M</sup>defgeneric {foo (setf foo)} (required-var\* [&optional {var (var)}]\* [&rest var] [&key {var (key var)}]\* [&allow-other-keys]))

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{:argument-precedence-order } \textit{required-var}^+ \\ \text{:declare (optimize } \textit{arg}^+ \text{)} \\ \text{:documentation } \textit{string} \\ \text{:generic-function-class } \textit{class} \text{standard-generic-function} \\ \text{:method-class } \textit{class} \text{standard-method} \\ \text{:method-combination } \textit{c-type} \text{standard } \textit{c-arg}^* \\ \text{:method } \textit{defmethod-args}^* \end{array} \right\}$$

$\triangleright$  Define generic function *foo*. *defmethod-args* resemble those of *defmethod*. For *c-type* see section 10.3.

(<sup>Fu</sup>ensure-generic-function {foo (setf foo)})

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{:argument-precedence-order } \textit{required-var}^+ \\ \text{:declare (optimize } \textit{arg}^+ \text{)} \\ \text{:documentation } \textit{string} \\ \text{:generic-function-class } \textit{class} \\ \text{:method-class } \textit{class} \\ \text{:method-combination } \textit{c-type } \textit{c-arg}^* \\ \text{:lambda-list } \textit{lambda-list} \\ \text{:environment } \textit{environment} \end{array} \right\}$$

$\triangleright$  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.

(<sup>M</sup>defmethod {foo (setf foo)} [[:before] [:after] [:around] *qualifier*\*] [primary method])

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(spec-var } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{class} \\ \textit{eq} \textit{bar} \end{array} \right\} \text{)} \text{)}^* \\ \text{(var [init [supplied-p]])}^* \\ \text{(var } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{var} \\ \text{:key } \textit{var} \end{array} \right\} \text{[init [supplied-p]])}^* \\ \text{[&aux } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{var} \\ \text{(var [init])} \end{array} \right\} \text{]} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(declare } \widehat{\textit{decl}}^* \text{)} \\ \textit{doc} \end{array} \right\} \text{form}^{\text{P}} \text{)} \end{array} \right\}$$

$\triangleright$  Define new method for generic function *foo*. *spec-vars* specialize to either being of *class* or being *eq bar*, respectively. On invocation, *vars* and *spec-vars* of the new method act like parameters of a function with body *form*<sup>P</sup>. *forms* are enclosed in an implicit **block** *foo*. Applicable *qualifiers* depend on the **method-combination** type; see section 10.3.

(<sup>Fu</sup>add-method {<sup>Fu</sup>remove-method} generic-function method)

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

(<sup>Fu</sup>find-method generic-function qualifiers specializers [error])

$\triangleright$  Return suitable *method*, or signal **error**.

(<sup>Fu</sup>compute-applicable-methods generic-function args)

$\triangleright$  List of methods suitable for *args*, most specific first.

(<sup>Fu</sup>call-next-method *arg*\* [current args])

$\triangleright$  From within a method, call next method with *args*; return its values.

(<sup>Fu</sup>no-applicable-method generic-function *arg*\*)

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

(<sup>Fu</sup>invalid-method-error *method*) {<sup>Fu</sup>method-combination-error} *control arg*\*)

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

(<sup>Fu</sup>no-next-method generic-function *method arg*\*)

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

(<sup>Fu</sup>function-keywords *method*)

$\triangleright$  Return list of keyword parameters of *method* and  $\mathbb{T}$  if other keys are allowed.

(<sup>Fu</sup>method-qualifiers *method*)  $\triangleright$  List of qualifiers of *method*.

## 10.3 Method Combination Types

### standard

$\triangleright$  Evaluate most specific **:around** method supplying the values of the generic function. From within this method, **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 **call-next-method** if any, or of the generic function; and which can call less specific primary methods via <sup>Fu</sup>**call-next-method**. After its return, call all **:after** methods, least specific first.

### and|or|append|list|nconc|progn|max|min|+

$\triangleright$  Simple built-in **method-combination** types; have the same usage as the *c-types* defined by the short form of **define-method-combination**.

(<sup>M</sup>define-method-combination *c-type*)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{:documentation } \textit{string} \\ \text{:identity-with-one-argument } \textit{bool} \text{NTT} \\ \text{:operator } \textit{operator} \text{c-type} \end{array} \right\}$$

$\triangleright$  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, **call-next-method** can call less specific **:around** methods if there are any. If not, or if there are no **:around** methods at all, have generic function applied to *gen-arg*\* return with the values of (*c-type* {*primary-method gen-arg*\*}<sup>M</sup>), leftmost *primary-method* being the most specific. In **defmethod**, primary methods are denoted by the *qualifier c-type*.

(<sup>M</sup>define-method-combination *c-type* (ord- $\lambda$ \*) ((group {\* (qualifier\* [\*])} predicate) {[:description *control*] [:order {[:most-specific-first] [:most-specific-last] [:most-specific-first]}]\*} [:required *bool*] {[:arguments *method-combination- $\lambda$ \**] [:generic-function *symbol*] (declare  $\widehat{\textit{decl}}$ )\*} body<sup>R</sup>) doc

$\triangleright$  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- $\lambda$ \** bound to *c-arg*\* (cf. <sup>M</sup>**defgeneric**), with *symbol* bound to the generic function, with *method-combination- $\lambda$ \** bound to the arguments of the generic function, and with *groups* bound to lists of methods. An applicable method becomes a member of the leftmost group whose *predicate* or *qualifiers* match. Methods can be called via <sup>M</sup>**call-method**. Lambda lists (*ord- $\lambda$ \**) and (*method-combination- $\lambda$ \**) according to *ord- $\lambda$*  on p. 17, the latter enhanced by an optional **&whole** argument.