Integers, floating point numbers, ratios, and characters.

Atoms, as in Prolog or Erlang, not reserved words.

... lambdas.

Sequences are the abstraction above lists, vectors, maps, sets, etc.

They share the methods first, rest, and cons.

The nesting of many ifs is difficult to read.

The special form <code>cond</code> allows as many arguments as needed for if ... then ... elseif ... then ... elseif ...

cond provides :else to catch everything as the final branch.



Instead of returning the atoms false/true, they take advantage of the fact that anything other than false/nil is "true" and return a more meaningful value.

By quoting:

'(a b c)

```
(quote (a b c))
```

Special forms get arguments unevaluated, controlling if/when to evaluate them.

However, special forms are *not* first-class values.

/ which returns a Ratio.

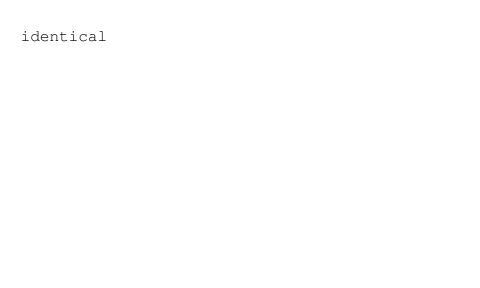
quot performs truncating integer division.

They differ in their handling of signs. If the first and second arguments have different signs, the result of mod will have the same sign as the second argument, while the result of rem will have the same sign as the first argument.

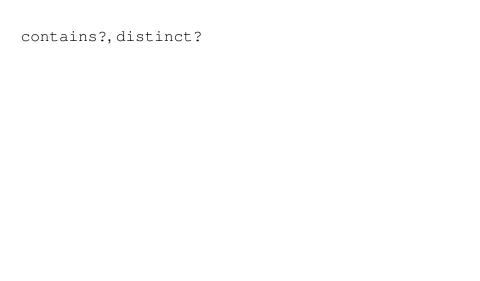
not **and** not= **are provided**.

- == only compares arguments that can be case to java.lang.Number.
- = compares arguments in a type-independent manner. For example, vectors can be equal to lists according to =.

... matters. Forward-references are not allowed.



coll?, seq?, vector?, list?, map?, set?



... special reassignable names.

in, *out*, *err*

 \star 1, \star 2, \star 3 are the first, second, and third most recent values.

*e is the most recent exception.