

```
fun append (xs,ys) =  
  if xs=[]  
  then ys  
  else (hd xs)::append(tl xs,ys)  
  
fun map (f,xs) =  
  case xs of  
    [] => []  
  | x::xs' => (f x)::(map(f,xs'))  
  
val a = map (increment, [4,8,12,16])  
val b = map (hd, [[8,6],[7,5],[3,0,9]])
```

Programming Languages

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Racket Lists

Another old-friend: List processing

Empty list: `null`
Cons constructor: `cons`
Access head of list: `car`
Access tail of list: `cdr`
Check for empty: `null?`

Notes:

- Unlike Scheme, `()` doesn't work for `null`, but `'()` does
- `(list e1 ... en)` for building lists
- Names `car` and `cdr` are a historical accident

Examples

```
(define (sum xs)
  (if (null? xs)
      0
      (+ (car xs) (sum (cdr xs)))))
```

```
(define (my-append xs ys)
  (if (null? xs)
      ys
      (cons (car xs) (my-append (cdr xs) ys))))
```

```
(define (my-map f xs)
  (if (null? xs)
      null
      (cons (f (car xs)) (my-map f (cdr xs)))))
```