Whodunit?

An orientation project story

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For other uses, see Whodunit (disambiguation).

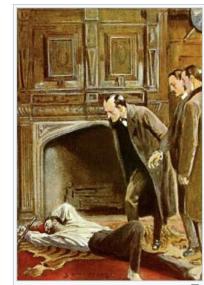
A *whodunit* or *whodunnit* (a colloquial elision of "Who [has] done it?") is a complex plot-driven variety of detective fiction in which the puzzle regarding who committed the crime is the main focus.^[1] The reader or viewer is provided with the clues to the case, from which the identity of the perpetrator may be deduced before the story provides the revelation itself at its climax. The investigation is usually conducted by an eccentric, amateur, or semi-professional detective.

Concept [edit]

A whodunit follows the paradigm of the classical detective story in the sense that it presents crime as a puzzle to be solved through a chain of questions that the detective poses.^[2] In a whodunit, however, the audience is given the opportunity to engage in the same process of deduction as the protagonist throughout the investigation of a crime. This engages the readers so that they strive to compete with or outguess the expert investigator.^[3]

A defining feature of the whodunit narrative is the so-called **double narrative**. Here, one narrative is hidden and gradually revealed while the other is the open narrative, which often transpires in the present time of the story. [4] This feature has been associated with the Russian literary terms *syuzhet* and fabula. The former involves the narrative presented to the reader by the author or the actual story as it happened in chronological order while the latter focuses on the underlying substance or material of the narrative. [4]

The double narrative has a deep structure but is specific, particularly when it comes to time and a split gaze on the narrative itself. The two tales coexist and interweave with the first tale focusing on the crime itself, what led to it,



In *The Adventure of the Abbey Grange* (1904), Sherlock Holmes
investigates the murder of Eustace
Brackenstall



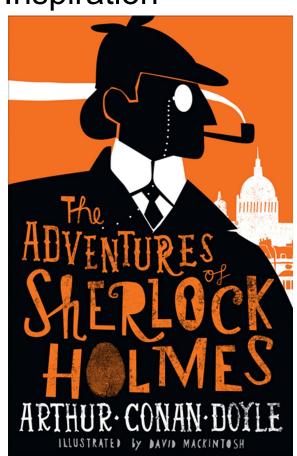


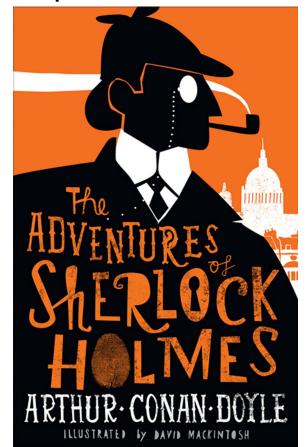
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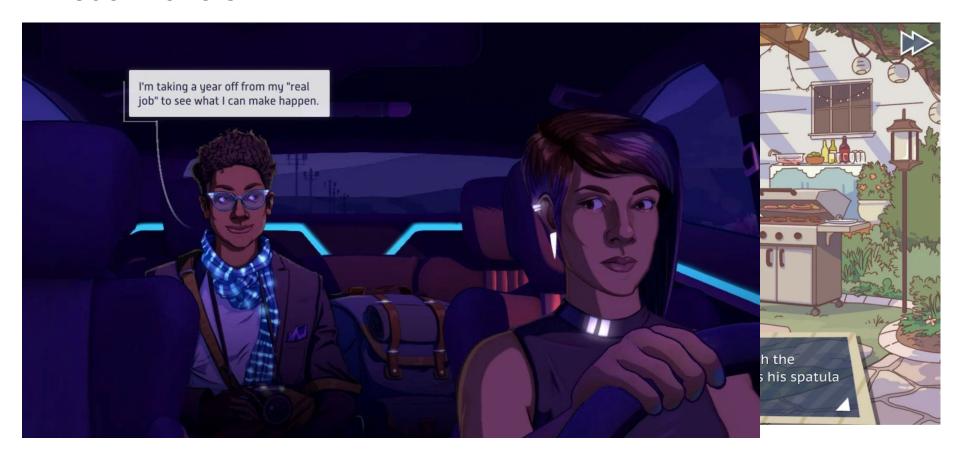


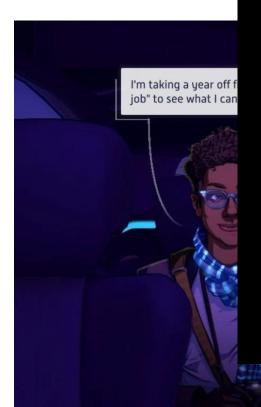














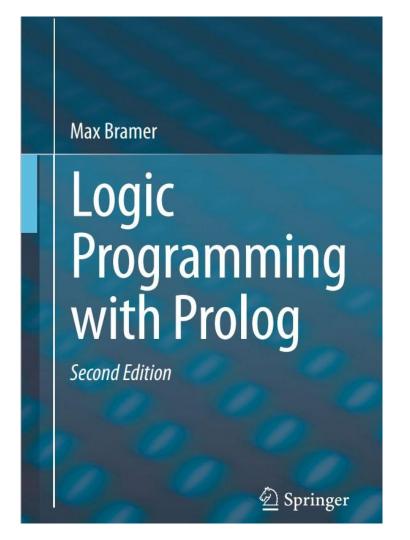
Jill: ...shit, I actually did that in front of someone else.

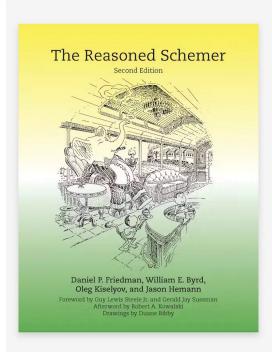




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Foreword by Guy L. Steele Jr. and Gerald Jay Sussman

Afterword by Robert A. Kowalski

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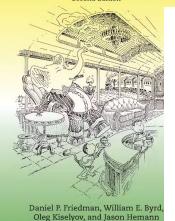
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The Reasoned Schemer



Foreword by Guy Lewis Steele Jr. and Gerald Jay Suss

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What is miniKanren?

miniKanren is a family of Domain Specific Languages for logic programming.

The name kanren comes from a Japanese word (関連) meaning "relation".

The Plan ™

- 1. Learn Prolog
- 2. Implement miniKanren
- 3. Build some sort of queryable interface/ server around it
- 4. Fill database with generated data

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7. Profit!