Quick Reference

Common lisp

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Contents

Typographic Conventions

name; Fu **name**; M **name**; sO **name**; gF **name**; var ***name***; co **name**

▷ Symbol defined in Common Lisp; esp. function, macro, special operator, generic function, variable, constant.

them ▷ Placeholder for actual code.

`me` ▷ Literal text.

$[foo_{\boxed{\texttt{bar}}}]$ ▷ Either one *foo* or nothing; defaults to `bar`.

foo^*; $\{foo\}^*$ ▷ Zero or more *foo*s.

foo^+; $\{foo\}^+$ ▷ One or more *foo*s.

foos ▷ English plural denotes a list argument.

$\{foo|bar|baz\}$; $\begin{cases} foo \\ bar \\ baz \end{cases}$ ▷ Either *foo*, or *bar*, or *baz*.

$\begin{cases} \vert foo \\ \vert bar \\ \vert baz \end{cases}$ ▷ Anything from none to each of *foo*, *bar*, and *baz*.

$\widehat{foo}$ ▷ Argument *foo* is not evaluated.

$\widetilde{bar}$ ▷ Argument *bar* is possibly modified.

foo^{*} P ▷ *foo** is evaluated as in sO **progn**; see p. 19.

$\underline{foo}$; $\underline{\underset{2}{bar}}$; $\underline{\underset{n}{baz}}$ ▷ Primary, secondary, and *n*th return value.

`T`; `NIL` ▷ **t**, or truth in general; and **nil** or **()**.

1 Numbers

1.1 Predicates

(Fu **=** *number*$^+$)
(Fu **/=** *number*$^+$)
▷ T if all *number*s, or none, respectively, are equal in value.

(Fu **>** *number*$^+$)
(Fu **>=** *number*$^+$)
(Fu **<** *number*$^+$)
(Fu **<=** *number*$^+$)
▷ Return T if *number*s are monotonically decreasing, monotonically non-increasing, monotonically increasing, or monotonically non-decreasing, respectively.

(Fu **minusp** *a*)
(Fu **zerop** *a*)
(Fu **plusp** *a*)
▷ T if $a < 0$, $a = 0$, or $a > 0$, respectively.

(Fu **evenp** *integer*)
(Fu **oddp** *integer*)
▷ T if *integer* is even or odd, respectively.

(Fu **numberp** *foo*)
(Fu **realp** *foo*)
(Fu **rationalp** *foo*)
(Fu **floatp** *foo*)
(Fu **integerp** *foo*)
(Fu **complexp** *foo*)
(Fu **random-state-p** *foo*)
▷ T if *foo* is of indicated type.

1.2 Numeric Functions

(Fu **+** *a*[0]*)
(Fu ***** *a*[1]*)
▷ Return $\sum a$ or $\prod a$, respectively.

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

(Fu **1+** *a*)
(Fu **1-** *a*)
▷ Return $a + 1$ or $a - 1$, respectively.

(M {**incf** | **decf**} $\widetilde{place}$ [*delta*[1]])
▷ Increment or decrement the value of *place* by *delta*. Return new value.

(Fu **exp** *p*)
(Fu **expt** *b* *p*)
▷ Return e^p or b^p, respectively.

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

(Fu **sqrt** *n*)
(Fu **isqrt** *n*)
▷ $\sqrt{n}$ in complex or natural numbers, respectively.

(Fu **lcm** *integer**[1])
(Fu **gcd** *integer**)
▷ Least common multiple or greatest common denominator, respectively, of *integer*s. (**gcd**) returns 0.

co **pi** ▷ **long-float** approximation of π, Ludolph's number.

(Fu **sin** *a*)
(Fu **cos** *a*)
(Fu **tan** *a*)
▷ $\sin a$, $\cos a$, or $\tan a$, respectively. (a in radians.)

(Fu **asin** *a*)
(Fu **acos** *a*)
▷ $\arcsin a$ or $\arccos a$, respectively, in radians.

(Fu **atan** *a* [*b*[1]])
▷ $\arctan \frac{a}{b}$ in radians.

(Fu **sinh** *a*)
(Fu **cosh** *a*)
(Fu **tanh** *a*)
▷ $\sinh a$, $\cosh a$, or $\tanh a$, respectively.

(Fu **asinh** *a*)
(Fu **acosh** *a*)
(Fu **atanh** *a*) ▷ asinh *a*, acosh *a*, or atanh *a*, respectively.

(Fu **cis** *a*) ▷ Return $e^{i\,a} = \cos a + i \sin a$.

(Fu **conjugate** *a*) ▷ Return complex conjugate of *a*.

(Fu **max** *num*$^+$)
(Fu **min** *num*$^+$) ▷ Greatest or least, respectively, of *num*s.

({ Fu **round** | Fu **fround** }
  { Fu **floor** | Fu **ffloor** }
  { Fu **ceiling** | Fu **fceiling** }
  { Fu **truncate** | Fu **ftruncate** }) *n* [*d*1])
▷ Return as **integer** or **float**, respectively, *n*/*d* rounded, or rounded towards $-\infty$, $+\infty$, or 0, respectively; and remainder.

({ Fu **mod** | Fu **rem** } *n* *d*)
▷ Same as Fu **floor** or Fu **truncate**, respectively, but return remainder only.

(Fu **random** *limit* [*state*var **random-state**])
▷ Return non-negative random number less than *limit*, and of the same type.

(Fu **make-random-state** [{*state* | NIL | T}NIL])
▷ Copy of **random-state** object *state* or of the current random state; or a randomly initialized fresh random state.

var ***random-state*** ▷ Current random state.

(Fu **float-sign** *num-a* [*num-b*1])
▷ *num-b* with the sign of *num-a*.

(Fu **signum** *n*)
▷ Number of magnitude 1 representing sign or phase of *n*.

(Fu **numerator** *rational*)
(Fu **denominator** *rational*)
▷ Numerator or denominator, respectively, of *rational*'s canonical form.

(Fu **realpart** *number*)
(Fu **imagpart** *number*)
▷ Real part or imaginary part, respectively, of *number*.

(Fu **complex** *real* [*imag*0]) ▷ Make a complex number.

(Fu **phase** *number*) ▷ Angle of *number*'s polar representation.

(Fu **abs** *n*) ▷ Return $|n|$.

(Fu **rational** *real*)
(Fu **rationalize** *real*)
▷ Convert *real* to rational. Assume complete/limited accuracy for *real*.

(Fu **float** *real* [*prototype*single-float])
▷ Convert *real* into float with type of *prototype*.

1.3 Logic Functions

Negative integers are used in two's complement representation.

(Fu **boole** *operation int-a int-b*)
▷ Return value of bitwise logical *operation*. *operation*s are

co **boole-1**	▷ *int-a*.
co **boole-2**	▷ *int-b*.
co **boole-c1**	▷ ¬*int-a*.
co **boole-c2**	▷ ¬*int-b*.
co **boole-set**	▷ All bits set.
co **boole-clr**	▷ All bits zero.

boole-eqv ▷ $int\text{-}a \equiv int\text{-}b$.
boole-and ▷ $int\text{-}a \wedge int\text{-}b$.
boole-andc1 ▷ $\neg int\text{-}a \wedge int\text{-}b$.
boole-andc2 ▷ $int\text{-}a \wedge \neg int\text{-}b$.
boole-nand ▷ $\neg(int\text{-}a \wedge int\text{-}b)$.
boole-ior ▷ $int\text{-}a \vee int\text{-}b$.
boole-orc1 ▷ $\neg int\text{-}a \vee int\text{-}b$.
boole-orc2 ▷ $int\text{-}a \vee \neg int\text{-}b$.
boole-xor ▷ $\neg(int\text{-}a \equiv int\text{-}b)$.
boole-nor ▷ $\neg(int\text{-}a \vee int\text{-}b)$.

(**lognot** *integer*) ▷ $\neg integer$.

(**logeqv** *integer**)
(**logand** *integer**)
▷ Return value of exclusive-nored or anded *integer*s, respectively. Without any *integer*, return -1.

(**logandc1** *int-a int-b*) ▷ $\neg int\text{-}a \wedge int\text{-}b$.

(**logandc2** *int-a int-b*) ▷ $int\text{-}a \wedge \neg int\text{-}b$.

(**lognand** *int-a int-b*) ▷ $\neg(int\text{-}a \wedge int\text{-}b)$.

(**logxor** *integer**)
(**logior** *integer**)
▷ Return value of exclusive-ored or ored *integer*s, respectively. Without any *integer*, return 0.

(**logorc1** *int-a int-b*) ▷ $\neg int\text{-}a \vee int\text{-}b$.

(**logorc2** *int-a int-b*) ▷ $int\text{-}a \vee \neg int\text{-}b$.

(**lognor** *int-a int-b*) ▷ $\neg(int\text{-}a \vee int\text{-}b)$.

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

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

(**logcount** *int*)
▷ Number of 1 bits in $int \geq 0$, number of 0 bits in $int < 0$.

1.4 Integer Functions

(**integer-length** *integer*)
▷ Number of bits necessary to represent *integer*.

(**ldb-test** *byte-spec integer*)
▷ Return T if any bit specified by *byte-spec* in *integer* is set.

(**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.

(**ldb** *byte-spec integer*)
▷ Extract byte denoted by *byte-spec* from *integer*. **setf**able.

(**deposit-field** / **dpb** *int-a byte-spec int-b*)
▷ Return *int-b* with bits denoted by *byte-spec* replaced by corresponding bits of *int-a*, or by the low (**byte-size** *byte-spec*) bits of *int-a*, respectively.

(**mask-field** *byte-spec integer*)
▷ Return copy of *integer* with all bits unset but those denoted by *byte-spec*. **setf**able.

(**byte** *size position*)
▷ Byte specifier for a byte of *size* bits starting at a weight of $2^{position}$.

(**byte-size** *byte-spec*)
(**byte-position** *byte-spec*)
▷ Size or position, respectively, of *byte-spec*.

1.5 Implementation-Dependent

(co **short-float** / co **single-float** / co **double-float** / co **long-float**) - (**epsilon** / **negative-epsilon**)
▷ Smallest possible number making a difference when added or subtracted, respectively.

(co **least-negative** / co **least-negative-normalized** / co **least-positive** / co **least-positive-normalized**) - (**short-float** / **single-float** / **double-float** / **long-float**)
▷ Available numbers closest to -0 or $+0$, respectively.

(co **most-negative** / co **most-positive**) - (**short-float** / **single-float** / **double-float** / **long-float** / **fixnum**)
▷ Available numbers closest to $-\infty$ or $+\infty$, respectively.

(Fu **decode-float** *n*)
(Fu **integer-decode-float** *n*)
▷ Return significand, exponent, and sign of **float** *n*.

(Fu **scale-float** *n* [*i*]) ▷ With *n*'s radix *b*, return nb^i.

(Fu **float-radix** *n*)
(Fu **float-digits** *n*)
(Fu **float-precision** *n*)
▷ Radix, number of digits in that radix, or precision in that radix, respectively, of float *n*.

(Fu **upgraded-complex-part-type** *foo* [*environment*NIL])
▷ Type of most specialized **complex** number able to hold parts of type *foo*.

2 Characters

(Fu **characterp** *foo*)
(Fu **standard-char-p** *char*) ▷ T if argument is of indicated type.

(Fu **graphic-char-p** *character*)
(Fu **alpha-char-p** *character*)
(Fu **alphanumericp** *character*)
▷ T if *character* is visible, alphabetic, or alphanumeric, respectively.

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

(Fu **digit-char-p** *character* [*radix*10])
▷ Return its weight if *character* is a digit, or NIL otherwise.

(Fu **char=** *character*$^+$)
(Fu **char/=** *character*$^+$)
▷ Return T if all *character*s, or none, respectively, are equal.

(Fu **char-equal** *character*$^+$)
(Fu **char-not-equal** *character*$^+$)
▷ Return T if all *character*s, or none, respectively, are equal ignoring case.

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

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

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

(Fu **digit-char** *i* [*radix*10]) ▷ Character representing digit *i*.

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

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

(Fu **char-int** *character*)
(Fu **char-code** *character*) ▷ Code of *character*.

(Fu **code-char** *code*) ▷ Character with *code*.

co **char-code-limit** ▷ Upper bound of (Fu **char-code** *char*); ≥ 96.

(Fu **character** *c*) ▷ Return #*c*.

3 Strings

Strings can as well be manipulated by array and sequence functions, see pages 10 and 12.

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

({Fu **string=** / Fu **string-equal**} *foo bar* { **:start1** *start-foo*0 / **:start2** *start-bar*0 / **:end1** *end-foo*NIL / **:end2** *end-bar*NIL })
▷ Return T if subsequences of *foo* and *bar* are equal. Obey/ignore, respectively, case.

({Fu **string/=** / **string>** / **string>=** / **string<** / **string<=**} *foo bar* { **:start1** *start-foo*0 / **:start2** *start-bar*0 / **:end1** *end-foo*NIL / **:end2** *end-bar*NIL })
▷ 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.

({Fu **string-not-equal** / **string-greaterp** / **string-not-lessp** / **string-lessp** / **string-not-greaterp**} *foo bar* { **:start1** *start-foo*0 / **:start2** *start-bar*0 / **:end1** *end-foo*NIL / **:end2** *end-bar*NIL })
▷ 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.

(Fu **string** *x*)
▷ Convert *x* (**symbol**, **string**, or **character**) into a string.

(Fu **make-string** *size* { **:initial-element** *char* / **:element-type** *type*character })
▷ Return string of length *size*.

({Fu **string** / Fu **nstring**} - {**capitalize** / **upcase** / **downcase**} *string* { **:start** *start*0 / **:end** *end*NIL })
▷ Return *string* (not modified or modified, respectively) with first letter of every word turned into uppercase, letters all uppercase, or letters all lowercase, respectively.

(Fu **string-trim** | Fu **string-left-trim** | Fu **string-right-trim**) *char-bag string*)
▷ Return *string* with all characters in sequence *char-bag* removed from both ends, from the beginning, or from the end, respectively.

(Fu **char** *string i*)
(Fu **schar** *string i*)
▷ Return zero-indexed *i*th character of string ignoring/obeying, respectively, fill pointer. **setf**able.

(Fu **parse-integer** *string* {**:start** *start*0 | **:end** *end*NIL | **:radix** *int*10 | **:junk-allowed** *bool*NIL})
▷ Return integer parsed from *string* and index of parse end.
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4 Conses

4.1 Predicates

(Fu **consp** *foo*)
(Fu **listp** *foo*)
▷ Return T if *foo* is of indicated type.

(Fu **endp** *list*)
(Fu **null** *foo*)
▷ Return T if *list*/*foo* is NIL.

(Fu **atom** *foo*)
▷ Return T if *foo* is not a **cons**.

(Fu **tailp** *foo list*)
▷ Return T if *foo* is a tail of *list*.

(Fu **member** *foo list* {{**:test** *function*#'eql | **:test-not** *function*} | **:key** *function*})
▷ Return tail of *list* starting with its first element matching *foo*. Return NIL if there is no such element.

(Fu **member-if** | Fu **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.

(Fu **subsetp** *list-a list-b* {{**:test** *function*#'eql | **:test-not** *function*} | **:key** *function*})
▷ Return T if *list-a* is a subset of *list-b*.

4.2 Lists

(Fu **cons** *foo bar*)
▷ Return new cons (*foo* . *bar*).

(Fu **list** *foo**)
▷ Return list of *foo*s.

(Fu **list*** *foo*+)
▷ Return list of *foo*s with last *foo* becoming cdr of last cons. Return *foo* if only one *foo* given.

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

(Fu **list-length** *list*)
▷ Length of *list*; NIL for circular *list*.

(Fu **car** *list*)
▷ car of *list* or NIL if *list* is NIL. **setf**able.

(Fu **cdr** *list*)
(Fu **rest** *list*)
▷ cdr of *list* or NIL if *list* is NIL. **setf**able.

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

({Fu **first**|Fu **second**|Fu **third**|Fu **fourth**|Fu **fifth**|Fu **sixth**|...|Fu **ninth**|Fu **tenth**} *list*)
▷ Return nth element of *list* if any, or NIL otherwise. **setf**able.

(Fu **nth** *n list*)
▷ Return zero-indexed *n*th element of *list*. **setf**able.

(Fu **c**X**r** *list*)
▷ With X being one to four **a**s and **d**s representing Fu **car**s and Fu **cdr**s, e.g. (Fu **cadr** *bar*) is equivalent to (Fu **car** (Fu **cdr** *bar*)). **setf**able.

(Fu **last** *list* [*num*1]) ▷ Return list of last *num* conses of *list*.

(Fu **butlast** / Fu **nbutlast** *list* [*num*1])
▷ Return *list* excluding last *num* conses.

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

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

(Fu **adjoin** *foo list* [**:test** *function*#'eql / **:test-not** *function* / **:key** *function*])
▷ Return *list* if *foo* is already member of *list*. If not, return (Fu **cons** *foo list*).

(M **pop** *place*) ▷ Set *place* to (Fu **cdr** *place*), return (Fu **car** *place*).

(M **push** *foo place*) ▷ Set *place* to (Fu **cons** *foo place*).

(M **pushnew** *foo place* [**:test** *function*#'eql / **:test-not** *function* / **:key** *function*])
▷ Set *place* to (Fu **adjoin** *foo place*).

(Fu **append** [*list* foo*])
(Fu **nconc** [*list* foo*])
▷ Return concatenated list. *foo* can be of any type.

(Fu **revappend** *list foo*)
(Fu **nreconc** *list foo*)
▷ Return concatenated list after reversing order in *list*.

(Fu **mapcar** / Fu **maplist** *function list*$^+$)
▷ Return list of return values of *function* successively invoked with corresponding arguments, either cars or cdrs, respectively, from each *list*.

(Fu **mapcan** / Fu **mapcon** *function list*$^+$)
▷ Return list of concatenated return values of *function* successively invoked with corresponding arguments, either cars or cdrs, respectively, from each *list*. *function* should return a list.

(Fu **mapc** / Fu **mapl** *function list*$^+$)
▷ Return first *list* after successively applying *function* to corresponding arguments, either cars or cdrs, respectively, from each *list*. *function* should have some side effects.

(Fu **copy-list** *list*) ▷ Return copy of *list* with shared elements.

4.3 Association Lists

(Fu **pairlis** *keys values* [*alist*NIL])
▷ Prepend to *alist* an association list made from lists *keys* and *values*.

(Fu **acons** *key value alist*)
▷ Return *alist* with a (*key* **.** *value*) pair added.

(Fu **assoc** / Fu **rassoc** *foo alist* [**:test** *test*#'eql / **:test-not** *test* / **:key** *function*])
(Fu **assoc-if**[**-not**] / Fu **rassoc-if**[**-not**] *test alist* [**:key** *function*])
▷ First cons whose car, or cdr, respectively, satisfies *test*.

(Fu **copy-alist** *alist*) ▷ Return copy of *alist*.

4.4 Trees

(Fu **tree-equal** *foo bar* {**:test** *test* #'eql / **:test-not** *test*})

▷ Return T if trees *foo* and *bar* have same shape and leaves satisfying *test*.

({Fu **subst** *new old tree* / Fu **nsubst** *new old tree*} {{**:test** *function* #'eql / **:test-not** *function*} / **:key** *function*})

▷ Make copy of *tree* with each subtree or leaf matching *old* replaced by *new*.

({Fu **subst-if**[**-not**] *new test tree* / Fu **nsubst-if**[**-not**] *new test tree*} [**:key** *function*])

▷ Make copy of *tree* with each subtree or leaf satisfying *test* replaced by *new*.

({Fu **sublis** *association-list tree* / Fu **nsublis** *association-list tree*} {{**:test** *function* #'eql / **:test-not** *function*} / **:key** *function*})

▷ Make copy of *tree* with each subtree or leaf matching a key in *association-list* replaced by that key's value.

(Fu **copy-tree** *tree*) ▷ Copy of *tree* with same shape and leaves.

4.5 Sets

({Fu **intersection** / Fu **set-difference** / Fu **union** / Fu **set-exclusive-or** } *a b* / { Fu **nintersection** / Fu **nset-difference** } $\widetilde{a}$ *b* / { Fu **nunion** / Fu **nset-exclusive-or** } $\widetilde{a}$ $\widetilde{b}$ } {{**:test** *function* #'eql / **:test-not** *function*} / **:key** *function*})

▷ 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

(Fu **arrayp** *foo*)
(Fu **vectorp** *foo*)
(Fu **simple-vector-p** *foo*) ▷ T if *foo* is of indicated type.
(Fu **bit-vector-p** *foo*)
(Fu **simple-bit-vector-p** *foo*)

(Fu **adjustable-array-p** *array*)
(Fu **array-has-fill-pointer-p** *array*)

▷ Return T if *array* is adjustable/has a fill pointer, respectively.

(Fu **array-in-bounds-p** *array* [*subscripts*])

▷ Return T if *subscripts* are in *array*'s bounds.

5.2 Array Functions

({Fu **make-array** *dimension-sizes* [**:adjustable** *bool* NIL] / Fu **adjust-array** $\widetilde{array}$ *dimension-sizes*} {{**:element-type** *type* T / **:fill-pointer** {*num* | *bool*} NIL / {**:initial-element** *obj* / **:initial-contents** *sequence* / **:displaced-to** *array* NIL [**:displaced-index-offset** *i* 0]}})

▷ Return fresh, or readjust, respectively, vector or array.

(Fu **aref** *array* [*subscripts*])

▷ Return array element pointed to by *subscripts*. **setf**able.

(Fu **row-major-aref** *array i*)

▷ Return *i*th element of *array* in row-major order. **setf**able.

(Fu **array-row-major-index** *array* [*subscripts*])
▷ Index in row-major order of the element denoted by *subscripts*.

(Fu **array-dimensions** *array*)
▷ List containing the lengths of *array*'s dimensions.

(Fu **array-dimension** *array i*)
▷ Length of *i*th dimension of *array*.

(Fu **array-total-size** *array*) ▷ Number of elements in *array*.

(Fu **array-rank** *array*) ▷ Number of dimensions of *array*.

(Fu **array-displacement** *array*) ▷ Target array and offset.

(Fu **bit** *bit-array* [*subscripts*])
(Fu **sbit** *simple-bit-array* [*subscripts*])
▷ Return element of *bit-array* or of *simple-bit-array*. **setf**able.

(Fu **bit-not** *bit-array* [*result-bit-array*NIL])
▷ 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.

(Fu **bit-eqv** / **bit-and** / **bit-andc1** / **bit-andc2** / **bit-nand** / **bit-ior** / **bit-orc1** / **bit-orc2** / **bit-xor** / **bit-nor** *bit-array-a bit-array-b* [*result-bit-array*NIL])
▷ Return result of bitwise logical operations (cf. operations of Fu **boole**, p. 4) 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.

co **array-rank-limit** ▷ Upper bound of array rank; ≥ 8.

co **array-dimension-limit**
▷ Upper bound of an array dimension; ≥ 1024.

co **array-total-size-limit** ▷ Upper bound of array size; ≥ 1024.

5.3 Vector Functions

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

(Fu **vector** *foo**) ▷ Return fresh simple vector of *foo*s.

(Fu **svref** *vector i*) ▷ Return element *i* of simple *vector*. **setf**able.

(Fu **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.

(Fu **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.

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

(Fu **fill-pointer** *vector*) ▷ Fill pointer of *vector*. **setf**able.

6 Sequences

6.1 Sequence Predicates

(Fu **every** / Fu **notevery** *test sequence*$^+$)
▷ Return NIL or T, respectively, as soon as *test* on any set of corresponding elements of *sequence*s returns NIL.

(Fu **some** / Fu **notany** *test sequence*$^+$)
▷ Return value of *test* or NIL, respectively, as soon as *test* on any set of corresponding elements of *sequence*s returns non-NIL.

(Fu **mismatch** *sequence-a sequence-b* { **:from-end** *bool*$_{\text{NIL}}$ | { **:test** *function*$_{\#\text{'eql}}$ | **:test-not** *function* } | **:start1** *start-a*$_0$ | **:start2** *start-b*$_0$ | **:end1** *end-a*$_{\text{NIL}}$ | **:end2** *end-b*$_{\text{NIL}}$ | **:key** *function* })
▷ Return position in *sequence-a* where *sequence-a* and *sequence-b* begin to mismatch. Return NIL if they match entirely.

6.2 Sequence Functions

(Fu **make-sequence** *sequence-type size* [**:initial-element** *foo*])
▷ Make sequence of *sequence-type* with *size* elements.

(Fu **concatenate** *type sequence**)
▷ Return concatenated sequence of *type*.

(Fu **merge** *type* $\widetilde{\textit{sequence}}$*-a* $\widetilde{\textit{sequence}}$*-b test* [**:key** *function*$_{\text{NIL}}$])
▷ Return interleaved sequence of *type*. Merged sequence will be sorted if both *sequence-a* and *sequence-b* are sorted.

(Fu **fill** $\widetilde{\textit{sequence}}$ *foo* { **:start** *start*$_0$ | **:end** *end*$_{\text{NIL}}$ })
▷ Return *sequence* after setting elements between *start* and *end* to *foo*.

(Fu **length** *sequence*)
▷ Return length of *sequence* (being value of fill pointer if applicable).

(Fu **count** *foo sequence* { **:from-end** *bool*$_{\text{NIL}}$ | { **:test** *function*$_{\#\text{'eql}}$ | **:test-not** *function* } | **:start** *start*$_0$ | **:end** *end*$_{\text{NIL}}$ | **:key** *function* })
▷ Return number of *foo*s in *sequence* which satisfy tests.

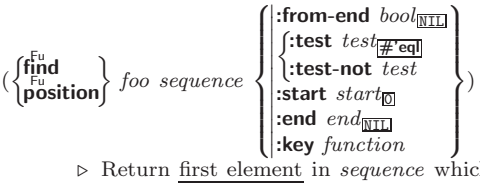
(Fu **count-if** / Fu **count-if-not** *test sequence* { **:from-end** *bool*$_{\text{NIL}}$ | **:start** *start*$_0$ | **:end** *end*$_{\text{NIL}}$ | **:key** *function* })
▷ Return number of elements in *sequence* which satisfy *test*.

(Fu **elt** *sequence index*)
▷ Return element of *sequence* pointed to by zero-indexed *index*. **setf**able.

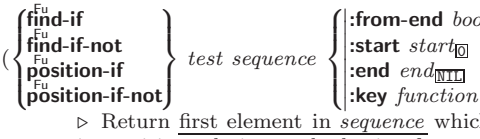
(Fu **subseq** *sequence start* [*end*$_{\text{NIL}}$])
▷ Return subsequence of *sequence* between *start* and *end*. **setf**able.

(Fu **sort** / Fu **stable-sort** $\widetilde{\textit{sequence}}$ *test* [**:key** *function*])
▷ Return *sequence* sorted. Order of elements considered equal is not guaranteed/retained, respectively.

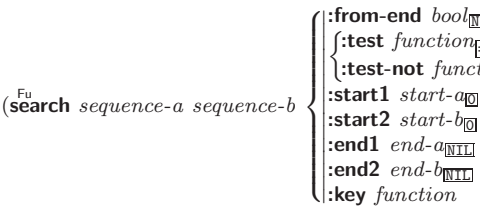
(Fu **reverse** *sequence*)
(Fu **nreverse** $\widetilde{\textit{sequence}}$)
▷ Return *sequence* in reverse order.



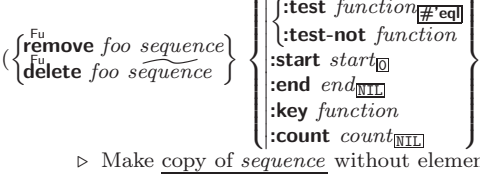
▷ Return first element in *sequence* which satisfies *test*, or its position relative to the begin of *sequence*, respectively.



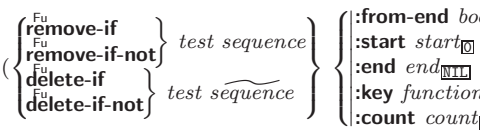
▷ Return first element in *sequence* which satisfies *test*, or its position relative to the begin of *sequence*, respectively.



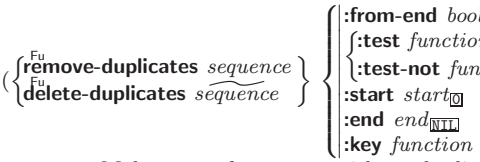
▷ Search *sequence-b* for a subsequence matching *sequence-a*. Return position in *sequence-b*, or NIL.



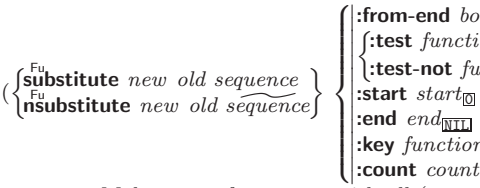
▷ Make copy of *sequence* without elements matching *foo*.



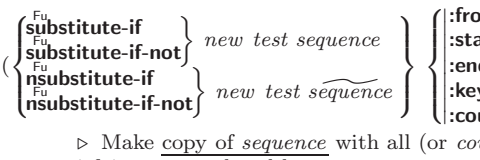
▷ Make copy of *sequence* with all (or *count*) elements satisfying *test* removed.



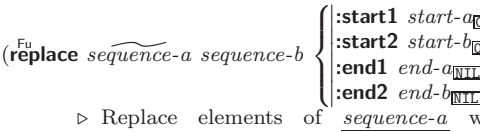
▷ Make copy of *sequence* without duplicates.



▷ Make copy of *sequence* with all (or *count*) *old*s replaced by *new*.



▷ Make copy of *sequence* with all (or *count*) elements satisfying *test* replaced by *new*.



▷ Replace elements of *sequence-a* with elements of *sequence-b*.

(Fu **map** *type function sequence*$^+$)
▷ Apply *function* successively to corresponding elements of the *sequences*. Return values as a sequence of *type*. If *type* is `NIL`, return `NIL`.

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

(Fu **reduce** *function sequence* { **:initial-value** *foo*$_{\texttt{NIL}}$ | **:from-end** *bool*$_{\texttt{NIL}}$ | **:start** *start*$_0$ | **:end** *end*$_{\texttt{NIL}}$ | **: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.

(Fu **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 9 and 16.

(Fu **hash-table-p** *foo*) ▷ Return `T` if *foo* is of type **hash-table**.

(Fu **make-hash-table** { **:test** {Fu **eq**|Fu **eql**|Fu **equal**|Fu **equalp**}$_{\#\text{'eql}}$ | **:size** *int* | **:rehash-size** *num* | **:rehash-threshold** *num* })
▷ Make a hash table.

(Fu **gethash** *key hash-table* [*default*$_{\texttt{NIL}}$])
▷ Return object with *key* if any or *default* otherwise; and `T`$_2$ if found, `NIL`$_2$ otherwise. **setf**able.

(Fu **hash-table-count** *hash-table*)
▷ Number of entries in *hash-table*.

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

(Fu **clrhash** *hash-table*) ▷ Empty *hash-table*.

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

(M **with-hash-table-iterator** (*foo hash-table*) (**declare** *decl**)* *form*^{P*})
▷ Return values of *forms*. In *forms*, invocations of (*foo*) return: `T` if an entry is returned; its key; its value.

(Fu **hash-table-test** *hash-table*)
▷ Test function used in *hash-table*.

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

(Fu **sxhash** *foo*)
▷ Hash code unique for any argument Fu **equal** *foo*.

8 Structures

(M **defstruct** { *foo* | (*foo*

{ { **:conc-name** | (**:conc-name** [*slot-prefix*$_{\boxed{foo-}}$]) | **:constructor** | (**:constructor** [*maker*$_{\boxed{\texttt{MAKE-}foo}}$ [(*ord-λ**)]]) }* | **:copier** | (**:copier** [*copier*$_{\boxed{\texttt{COPY-}foo}}$]) | (**:include** *struct* { *slot* | (*slot* [*init* { **:type** *type* | **:read-only** *bool* }]) }*) | (**:type** { **list** | **vector** | (**vector** *size*) }) { | **:named** | (**:initial-offset** *n*) } | { (**:print-object** [*o-printer*]) | (**:print-function** [*f-printer*]) } | **:predicate** | (**:predicate** [*p-name*$_{\boxed{foo-P}}$]) } }

[*doc*] { *slot* | (*slot* [*init* { **:type** *type* | **:read-only** *bool* }]) }*)

▷ Define structure type *foo* together with functions `MAKE-`*foo*, `COPY-`*foo* and (unless **:type** without **:named** is used) *foo*`-P`; and **setf**able accessors *foo*`-`*slot*. Instances of type *foo* can be created by (`MAKE-`*foo* {**:***slot value*}*) or, if *ord-λ* (see p. 16) is given, by (*maker arg** {**:***key value*}*). In the latter case, *arg*s and **:***key*s correspond to the positional and keyword parameters defined in *ord-λ* whose *var*s in turn correspond to *slot*s. **:print-object**/**:print-function** generate a gF **print-object** method for an instance *bar* of *foo* calling (*o-printer bar stream*) or (*f-printer bar stream print-level*), respectively.

(Fu **copy-structure** *structure*)

▷ Return copy of *structure* with shared slot values.

9 Control Structure

9.1 Predicates

(Fu **eq** *foo bar*) ▷ T if *foo* and *bar* are identical.

(Fu **eql** *foo bar*)

▷ T if *foo* and *bar* are identical, or the same **character**, or **number**s of the same type and value.

(Fu **equal** *foo bar*)

▷ T if *foo* and *bar* are Fu **eql**, or are equivalent **pathname**s, or are **cons**es with Fu **equal** cars and cdrs, or are **string**s or **bit-vector**s with Fu **eql** elements below their fill pointers.

(Fu **equalp** *foo bar*)

▷ T if *foo* and *bar* are identical; or are the same **character** ignoring case; or are **number**s of the same value ignoring type; or are equivalent **pathname**s; or are **cons**es or **array**s of the same shape with Fu **equalp** elements; or are structures of the same type with **equalp** elements; or are **hash-table**s of the same size with the same **:test** function, the same keys in terms of **:test** function, and **equalp** elements.

(Fu **not** *foo*) ▷ T if *foo* is `NIL`, NIL otherwise.

(Fu **boundp** *symbol*) ▷ T if *symbol* is a special variable.

(Fu **constantp** *foo* [*environment*$_{\boxed{\texttt{NIL}}}$])

▷ T if *foo* is a constant form.

(Fu **functionp** *foo*) ▷ T if *foo* is of type **function**.

(Fu **fboundp** { *foo* | (**setf** *foo*) }) ▷ T if *foo* is a global function or macro.

9.2 Variables

(M **defconstant** / M **defparameter** *foo form* [*doc*])
▷ Assign value of *form* to global constant/dynamic variable *foo*.

(M **defvar** *foo* [*form* [*doc*]])
▷ Unless bound already, assign value of *form* to dynamic variable *foo*.

(M **setf** / M **psetf** {*place form*}*)
▷ Set *place*s to primary values of *form*s. Return values of last *form*/NIL; work sequentially/in parallel, respectively.

(sO **setq** / M **psetq** {*symbol form*}*)
▷ Set *symbol*s to primary values of *form*s. Return value of last *form*/NIL; work sequentially/in parallel, respectively.

(Fu **set** *symbol foo*)
▷ Set *symbol*'s value cell to *foo*. Deprecated.

(M **multiple-value-setq** *vars form*)
▷ Set elements of *vars* to the values of *form*. Return *form*'s primary value.

(M **shiftf** *place*+ *foo*)
▷ Store value of *foo* in rightmost *place* shifting values of *place*s left, returning first *place*.

(M **rotatef** *place**)
▷ Rotate values of *place*s left, old first becoming new last *place*'s value. Return NIL.

(Fu **makunbound** *foo*) ▷ Delete special variable *foo* if any.

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

(Fu **get-properties** *property-list keys*)
▷ Return key and value$_2$ of first entry from *property-list* matching a key from *keys*, and tail of *property-list*$_3$ starting with that key. Return NIL, NIL$_2$, and NIL$_3$ if there was no matching key in *property-list*.

(Fu **remprop** *symbol key*)
(M **remf** *place 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
(*var** [**&optional** {*var* / (*var* [*init*$_{\texttt{NIL}}$ [*supplied-p*]])}*] [**&rest** *var*]
[**&key** {*var* / ({*var* / (**:***key var*)} [*init*$_{\texttt{NIL}}$ [*supplied-p*]])}*
[**&allow-other-keys**]] [**&aux** {*var* / (*var* [*init*$_{\texttt{NIL}}$])}*]).

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

({M **defun** *foo* / M **lambda** / (**setf** *foo*)} (*ord*-λ*) (**declare** *decl**)* [*doc*]
form^{P}*)
▷ Define a function named *foo* or (**setf** *foo*), or an anonymous function, respectively, which applies *form*s to *ord*-λs. For M **defun**, *form*s are enclosed in an implicit sO **block** *foo*.

($\left\{\begin{matrix}\overset{sO}{\textbf{flet}}\\ \overset{sO}{\textbf{labels}}\end{matrix}\right\}$ (($\left\{\begin{matrix}foo\ (ord\text{-}\lambda^*)\\ (\textbf{setf}\ foo)\ (new\text{-}value\ ord\text{-}\lambda^*)\end{matrix}\right\}$(**declare** $\widehat{local\text{-}decl^*}$)* $[\widehat{doc}]$ $local\text{-}form^{\overset{P}{*}}$)*) (**declare** $\widehat{decl^*}$)* $form^{\overset{P}{*}}$)

▷ Evaluate *forms* with locally defined functions *foo*. Globally defined functions of the same name are shadowed. Each *foo* is also the name of an implicit $\overset{sO}{\textbf{block}}$ around its corresponding *local-form**. Only for $\overset{sO}{\textbf{labels}}$, functions *foo* are visible inside *local-forms*. Return values of *forms*.

($\overset{sO}{\textbf{function}}$ $\left\{\begin{matrix}foo\\ (\overset{M}{\textbf{lambda}}\ form^*)\end{matrix}\right\}$)

▷ Return lexically innermost function named *foo* or a lexical closure of the $\overset{M}{\textbf{lambda}}$ expression.

($\overset{Fu}{\textbf{apply}}$ $\left\{\begin{matrix}function\\ (\textbf{setf}\ function)\end{matrix}\right\}$ arg^+)

▷ Return values of *function* called on *args*. Last *arg* must be a list. **setf**able if *function* is one of $\overset{Fu}{\textbf{aref}}$, $\overset{Fu}{\textbf{bit}}$, and $\overset{Fu}{\textbf{sbit}}$.

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

▷ Return values of *function* called with *args*.

($\overset{sO}{\textbf{multiple-value-call}}$ *foo form**)

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

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

($\overset{Fu}{\textbf{values}}$ *foo**)

▷ Return as multiple values the primary values of the *foo*s. **setf**able.

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

▷ Return in a list values of *form*.

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

▷ Zero-indexed *n*th return value of *form*.

($\overset{Fu}{\textbf{complement}}$ *function*)

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

($\overset{Fu}{\textbf{constantly}}$ *foo*)

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

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

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

▷ If available, return lambda expression of *function*, `NIL` if *function* was defined in an environment without bindings, and name of *function*.
2 3

($\overset{Fu}{\textbf{fdefinition}}$ $\left\{\begin{matrix}foo\\ (\textbf{setf}\ foo)\end{matrix}\right\}$)

▷ Definition of global function *foo*. **setf**able.

($\overset{Fu}{\textbf{fmakunbound}}$ *foo*)

▷ Remove global function or macro definition *foo*.

$\overset{co}{\textbf{call-arguments-limit}}$
$\overset{co}{\textbf{lambda-parameters-limit}}$

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

$\overset{co}{\textbf{multiple-values-limit}}$

▷ Upper bound of the number of values a multiple value can have; ≥ 20.

9.4 Macros

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

([**&whole** *var*] [*E*] $\left\{\begin{matrix}var\\(macro\text{-}\lambda^*)\end{matrix}\right\}^*$ [*E*]

[**&optional** $\left\{\begin{matrix}var\\(\left\{\begin{matrix}var\\(macro\text{-}\lambda^*)\end{matrix}\right\}\ [init_{\texttt{NIL}}\ [supplied\text{-}p]])\end{matrix}\right\}^*$] [*E*]

[$\left\{\begin{matrix}\textbf{\&rest}\\\textbf{\&body}\end{matrix}\right\}$ $\left\{\begin{matrix}var\\(macro\text{-}\lambda^*)\end{matrix}\right\}$] [*E*]

[**&key** $\left\{\begin{matrix}var\\(\left\{\begin{matrix}var\\(:key\ \left\{\begin{matrix}var\\(macro\text{-}\lambda^*)\end{matrix}\right\})\end{matrix}\right\}\ [init_{\texttt{NIL}}\ [supplied\text{-}p]])\end{matrix}\right\}^*$ [*E*]

[**&allow-other-keys**]] [**&aux** $\left\{\begin{matrix}var\\(var\ [init_{\texttt{NIL}}])\end{matrix}\right\}^*$] [*E*])

or ([**&whole** *var*] [*E*] $\left\{\begin{matrix}var\\(macro\text{-}\lambda^*)\end{matrix}\right\}^*$ [*E*]

[**&optional** $\left\{\begin{matrix}var\\(\left\{\begin{matrix}var\\(macro\text{-}\lambda^*)\end{matrix}\right\}\ [init_{\texttt{NIL}}\ [supplied\text{-}p]])\end{matrix}\right\}^*$] [*E*] **.** *var*).

One toplevel [*E*] may be replaced by **&environment** *var*. *supplied-p* is T if there is a corresponding argument. *init* forms can refer to any *init* and *supplied-p* to their left.

($\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{M}\ \textbf{defmacro}\\\text{Fu}\ \textbf{define-compiler-macro}\end{matrix}\right\}$ $\left\{\begin{matrix}foo\\(\textbf{setf}\ foo)\end{matrix}\right\}$ (*macro-λ**) (**declare** $\widehat{decl^*}$)* [$\widehat{doc}$] $\widehat{form}^{\text{P}*}$)
▷ Define macro *foo* which on evaluation as (*foo tree*) applies expanded *form*s to arguments from *tree*, which corresponds to *tree*-shaped *macro-λ*s. *form*s are enclosed in an implicit sO **block** *foo*.

(M **define-symbol-macro** *foo form*)
▷ Define symbol macro *foo* which on evaluation evaluates expanded *form*.

(sO **macrolet** ((*foo* (*macro-λ**) (**declare** $\widehat{local\text{-}decl^*}$)* [$\widehat{doc}$] $\widehat{macro\text{-}form}^{\text{P}*}$)*) (**declare** $\widehat{decl^*}$)* $\widehat{form}^{\text{P}*}$)
▷ Evaluate *forms* with locally defined mutually invisible macros *foo* which are enclosed in implicit sO **block**s of the same name.

(sO **symbol-macrolet** ((*foo expansion-form*)*) (**declare** $\widehat{decl^*}$)* $\widehat{form}^{\text{P}*}$)
▷ Evaluate *forms* with locally defined symbol macros *foo*.

(M **defsetf** $\widehat{function}$
$\left\{\begin{matrix}\widehat{updater}\ [\widehat{doc}]\\(setf\text{-}\lambda^*)\ (s\text{-}var^*)\ (\textbf{declare}\ \widehat{decl^*})^*\ [\widehat{doc}]\ \widehat{form}^{\text{P}*}\end{matrix}\right\}$)
where defsetf lambda list (*setf-λ**) has the form
(*var** [**&optional** $\left\{\begin{matrix}var\\(var\ [init_{\texttt{NIL}}\ [supplied\text{-}p]])\end{matrix}\right\}^*$]
[**&rest** *var*] [**&key** $\left\{\begin{matrix}var\\(\left\{\begin{matrix}var\\(:key\ var)\end{matrix}\right\}\ [init_{\texttt{NIL}}\ [supplied\text{-}p]])\end{matrix}\right\}^*$
[**&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*); the latter must return *value-form*. **Long form:** on invocation of (**setf** (*function arg**) *value-form*), *form*s 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**. *form*s are enclosed in an implicit sO **block** named *function*.

(M **define-setf-expander** *function* (*macro-λ**) (**declare** $\widehat{decl^*}$)* [$\widehat{doc}$] $\widehat{form}^{\text{P}*}$)
▷ Specify how to **setf** a place accessed by *function*. On invocation of (**setf** (*function arg**) *value-form*), *form** must expand into code returning *arg-vars*, *args*, *newval-vars*, *set-form*, and *get-form* as described with Fu **get-setf-expansion** where the elements of macro lambda list *macro-λ** are bound to corresponding *arg*s. *form*s are enclosed in an implicit sO **block** *function*.

(**get-setf-expansion** *place* [*environment*$_{\texttt{NIL}}$])
▷ Return lists of temporary variables *arg-vars* and of corresponding *args* as given with *place*, list *newval-vars* with temporary variables corresponding to the new values, and *set-form* and *get-form* specifying in terms of *arg-vars* and *newval-vars* how to **setf** and how to read *place*.

(**define-modify-macro** *foo* ([**&optional** $\left\{\begin{matrix} var \\ (var\ [init_{\texttt{NIL}}\ [supplied\text{-}p]]) \end{matrix}\right\}^*$] [**&rest** *var*]) *function* [$\widehat{doc}$])
▷ Define macro *foo* able to modify a place. On invocation of (*foo place arg**), the value of *function* applied to *place* and *arg*s will be stored into *place* and returned.

lambda-list-keywords
▷ List of macro lambda list keywords. These are at least:

&whole *var*
▷ Bind *var* to the entire macro call form.
&optional *var**
▷ Bind *var*s to corresponding arguments if any.
{**&rest**|**&body**} *var*
▷ Bind *var* to a list of remaining arguments.
&key *var**
▷ Bind *var*s to corresponding keyword arguments.
&allow-other-keys
▷ Suppress keyword argument checking. Callers can do so using **:allow-other-keys** `T`.
&environment *var*
▷ Bind *var* to the lexical compilation environment.
&aux *var** ▷ Bind *var*s as in **let***.

9.5 Control Flow

(**if** *test then* [*else*$_{\texttt{NIL}}$])
▷ Return values of *then* if *test* returns `T`; return values of *else* otherwise.

(**cond** (*test then**$_{\textit{test}}$)*)
▷ Return the values of the first *then** whose *test* returns `T`; return `NIL` if all *test*s return `NIL`.

($\left\{\begin{matrix} \textbf{when} \\ \textbf{unless} \end{matrix}\right\}$ *test foo**)
▷ Evaluate *foo*s and return their values if *test* returns `T` or `NIL`, respectively. Return `NIL` otherwise.

(**case** *test* ($\left\{\begin{matrix} (\widehat{key\text{*}}) \\ \widehat{key} \end{matrix}\right\}$ *foo**)* [($\left\{\begin{matrix} \textbf{otherwise} \\ \texttt{T} \end{matrix}\right\}$ *bar**)$_{\texttt{NIL}}$])
▷ Return the values of the first *foo** one of whose *key*s is **eql** *test*. Return values of *bar*s if there is no matching *key*.

($\left\{\begin{matrix} \textbf{ecase} \\ \textbf{ccase} \end{matrix}\right\}$ *test* ($\left\{\begin{matrix} (\widehat{key\text{*}}) \\ \widehat{key} \end{matrix}\right\}$ *foo**)*)
▷ Return the values of the first *foo** one of whose *key*s is **eql** *test*. Signal non-correctable/correctable **type-error** and return `NIL` if there is no matching *key*.

(**and** *form**$_{\texttt{T}}$)
▷ Evaluate *form*s from left to right. Immediately return `NIL` if one *form*'s value is `NIL`. Return values of last *form* otherwise.

(**or** *form**$_{\texttt{NIL}}$)
▷ Evaluate *form*s from left to right. Immediately return primary value of first non-`NIL`-evaluating form, or all values if last *form* is reached. Return `NIL` if no *form* returns `T`.

(**progn** *form**$_{\texttt{NIL}}$)
▷ Evaluate *form*s sequentially. Return values of last *form*.

(**multiple-value-prog1** *form-r form**)
(**prog1** *form-r form**)
(**prog2** *form-a form-r form**)
▷ Evaluate forms in order. Return values/1st value, respectively, of *form-r*.

(sO let / sO let* (name / (name [value NIL]))*) (declare decl*)* form P*)
▷ Evaluate *form*s with *name*s lexically bound (in parallel or sequentially, respectively) to *value*s. Return values of *form*s.

(M prog / M prog* (var / (var [value NIL]))*) (declare decl*)* (tag / form)*)
▷ Evaluate **tagbody**-like body with *var*s locally bound (in parallel or sequentially, respectively) to *value*s. Return NIL or explicitly M **return**ed values. Implicitly, the whole form is a sO **block** named NIL.

(sO **progv** *symbols values* form P*)
▷ Evaluate *form*s with locally established dynamic bindings of *symbols* to *values* or NIL. Return values of *form*s.

(sO **unwind-protect** *protected cleanup**)
▷ Evaluate *protected* and then, no matter how control leaves *protected*, *cleanup*s. Return values of *protected*.

(M **destructuring-bind** *destruct-λ bar* (**declare** decl*)* form P*)
▷ Evaluate *form*s 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.

(M **multiple-value-bind** (var*) *values-form* (**declare** decl*)* *body-form* P*)
▷ Evaluate *body-form*s with *var*s lexically bound to the return values of *values-form*. Return values of *body-form*s.

(sO **block** *name* form P*)
▷ Evaluate *form*s in a lexical environment, and return their values unless interrupted by sO **return-from**.

(sO **return-from** *foo* [*result* NIL])
(M **return** [*result* NIL])
▷ Have nearest enclosing sO **block** named *foo*/named NIL, respectively, return with values of *result*.

(sO **tagbody** {tag | form}*)
▷ Evaluate *form*s in a lexical environment. *tag*s (symbols or integers) have lexical scope and dynamic extent, and are targets for sO **go**. Return NIL.

(sO **go** tag)
▷ Within the innermost enclosing sO **tagbody**, jump to a tag **eql** *tag*.

(sO **catch** *tag* form P*)
▷ Evaluate *form*s and return their values unless interrupted by sO **throw**.

(sO **throw** *tag form*)
▷ Have the nearest dynamically enclosing sO **catch** with a tag Fu **eq** *tag* return with the values of *form*.

(Fu **sleep** *n*) ▷ Wait *n* seconds, return NIL.

9.6 Iteration

(M **do** / M **do*** (var / (var [start [step]]))*) (stop result P*) (**declare** decl*)* (tag / form)*)
▷ Evaluate sO **tagbody**-like body with *var*s successively bound according to the values of the corresponding *start* and *step* forms. *var*s are bound in parallel/sequentially, respectively. Stop iteration when *stop* is T. Return values of *result**. Implicitly, the whole form is a sO **block** named NIL.

(M **dotimes** (*var i* [*result* NIL]) (**declare** decl*)* {tag | form}*)
▷ Evaluate sO **tagbody**-like body with *var* successively bound to integers from 0 to $i-1$. Upon evaluation of *result*, *var* is *i*. Implicitly, the whole form is a sO **block** named NIL.

(**dolist** (*var list* [*result*NIL]) (**declare** $\widehat{decl^*}$)* {$\widehat{tag}$|*form*}*)
▷ 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

(**loop** *form**)
▷ **Simple Loop.** If *form*s do not contain any atomic Loop Facility keywords, evaluate them forever in an implicit **block** named NIL.

(**loop** *clause**)
▷ **Loop Facility.** For Loop Facility keywords see below and Figure 1.

named *n*NIL ▷ Give **loop**'s implicit **block** a name.

{**with** {*var-s* | (*var-s**)} [*d-type*] = *foo*}+
{**and** {*var-p* | (*var-p**)} [*d-type*] = *bar*}*
where destructuring type specifier *d-type* has the form
{**fixnum**|**float**|T|NIL|{**of-type** {*type* | (*type**)}}}
▷ Initialize (possibly trees of) local variables *var-s* sequentially and *var-p* in parallel.

{{**for**|**as**} {*var-s* | (*var-s**)} [*d-type*]}+ {**and** {*var-p* | (*var-p**)} [*d-type*]}*
▷ 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*1|*function*#'cdr}
▷ Specify the (positive) decrement or increment or the *function* of one argument returning the next part of the list.
= *foo* [**then** *bar*foo]
▷ 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*var*package*]
▷ Bind *var* successively to the accessible symbols, or the present symbols, or the external symbols respectively, of *package*.

{**do**|**doing**} *form*+
▷ Evaluate *form*s in every iteration.

{**if**|**when**|**unless**} *test i-clause* {**and** *j-clause*}* [**else** *k-clause* {**and** *l-clause*}*] [**end**]
▷ If *test* returns T, T, or NIL, respectively, evaluate *i-clause* and *j-clause*s; otherwise, evaluate *k-clause* and *l-clause*s.
it ▷ Inside *i-clause* or *k-clause*: value of *test*.

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

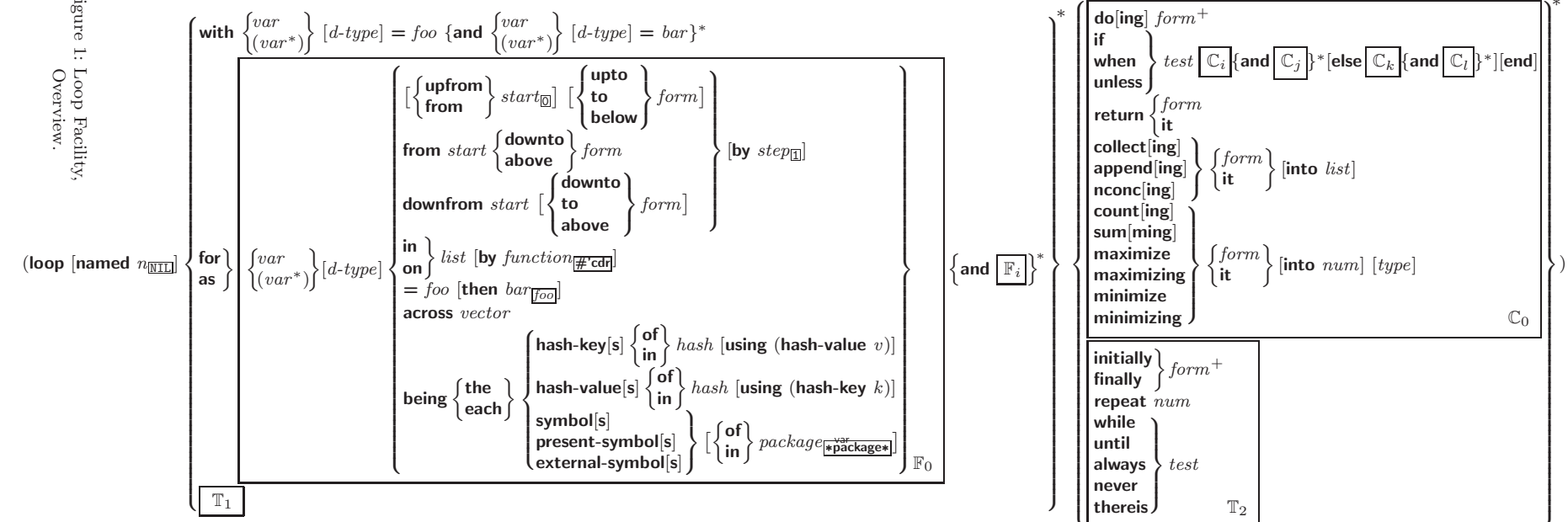


Figure 1: Loop Facility, Overview.

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

{**initially**|**finally**} *form*+
▷ Evaluate *form*s before begin, or after end, respectively, of iterations.

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

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

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

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

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

10 CLOS

10.1 Classes

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

(Fu **slot-boundp** *instance slot*) ▷ T if *slot* in *instance* is bound.

(M **defclass** *foo* (*superclass** standard-object)
({ *slot* | (*slot* { **:reader** *reader** | **:writer** { *writer* | (**setf** *writer*) }* | **:accessor** *accessor** | **:allocation** { **:instance** | **:class** } :instance | **:initarg** *:initarg-name** | **:initform** *form* | **:type** *type* | **:documentation** *slot-doc* }) }*
{ (**:default-initargs** {*name value*}*) | (**:documentation** *class-doc*) | (**:metaclass** *name* standard-class) })
▷ Define, as a subclass of *superclass*es, class *foo*. In a new instance *i*, a *slot*'s value defaults to *form* unless set via *:initarg-name*; it is readable via (*reader i*) or (*accessor i*), and writeable via (*writer i value*) or (**setf** (*accessor i*) *value*). With **:allocation :class**, *slot* is shared by all instances of class *foo*.

(**find-class** *symbol* [*errorp*$_{\boxed{\mathsf{T}}}$ [*environment*]])
▷ Return class named *symbol*. **setf**able.

(**make-instance** *class* {**:***initarg value*}* *other-keyarg**)
▷ Make new instance of *class*.

(**reinitialize-instance** *instance* {**:***initarg value*}* *other-keyarg**)
▷ Change local slots of *instance* according to *initarg*s.

(**slot-value** *foo slot*) ▷ Return value of *slot* in *foo*. **setf**able.

(**slot-makunbound** *instance slot*)
▷ Make *slot* in *instance* unbound.

({ **with-slots** ({*slot* | (*var slot*)}*)
with-accessors ((*var accessor*)*) } *instance* (**declare** *decl**)*
*form**)
▷ Return values of *forms* after evaluating them in a lexical environment with slots of *instance* visible as **setf**able *slot*s or *var*s/with *accessor*s of *instance* visible as **setf**able *var*s.

(**class-name** *class*)
((**setf class-name**) *new-name class*) ▷ Get/set name of *class*.

(**class-of** *foo*) ▷ Class *foo* is a direct instance of.

(**change-class** *instance new-class* {**:***initarg value*}* *other-keyarg**)
▷ Change class of *instance* to *new-class*.

(**make-instances-obsolete** *class*)
▷ Update instances of *class*.

({ **initialize-instance** (*instance*)
update-instance-for-different-class *previous current* }
{**:***initarg value*}* *other-keyarg**)
▷ Its primary method sets slots on behalf of **make-instance**/of **change-class** by means of **shared-initialize**.

(**update-instance-for-redefined-class** *instances added-slots discarded-slots property-list* {**:***initarg value*}* *other-keyarg**)
▷ Its primary method sets slots on behalf of **make-instances-obsolete** by means of **shared-initialize**.

(**allocate-instance** *class* {**:***initarg value*}* *other-keyarg**)
▷ Return uninitialized instance of *class*. Called by **make-instance**.

(**shared-initialize** *instance* { *slots* / T } {**:***initarg value*}* *other-keyarg**)
▷ Fill *instance*'s *slots* using *initarg*s and **:initform** forms.

(**slot-missing** *class object slot* { **setf** / **slot-boundp** / **slot-makunbound** / **slot-value** } [*value*])
▷ Called in case of attempted access to missing *slot*. Its primary method signals **error**.

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

10.2 Generic Functions

(**next-method-p**)
▷ T if enclosing method has a next method.

(**defgeneric** { *foo* / (**setf** *foo*) } (*required-var** [**&optional** { *var* / (*var*) }*]
[**&rest** *var*] [**&key** { *var* / (*var* | (**:***key var*)) }*
[**&allow-other-keys**]])

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

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

(Fu **ensure-generic-function** $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\textit{foo}\\ \text{(setf } \textit{foo}\text{)}\end{array}\right\}$

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

▷ 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.

(M **defmethod** $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\textit{foo}\\ \text{(setf } \textit{foo}\text{)}\end{array}\right\}$ [$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\textbf{:before}\\ \textbf{:after}\\ \textbf{:around}\\ \textit{qualifier}^{*}\end{array}\right\}$ $\boxed{\text{primary method}}$]

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

▷ Define new method for generic function *foo*. *spec-var*s specialize to either being of *class* or being **eql** *bar*, respectively. On invocation, *var*s and *spec-var*s of the new method act like parameters of a function with body *form**. *form*s are enclosed in an implicit **block** *foo*. Applicable *qualifier*s depend on the **method-combination** type; see section 10.3.

(gF $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\textbf{add-method}\\ \textbf{remove-method}\end{array}\right\}$ *generic-function method*)

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

(gF **find-method** *generic-function qualifiers specializers* [*error*$_{\boxed{\text{T}}}$])

▷ Return suitable method, or signal **error**.

(gF **compute-applicable-methods** *generic-function args*)

▷ List of methods suitable for *args*, most specific first.

(Fu **call-next-method** *arg*$^{*}_{\boxed{\text{current args}}}$)

▷ From within a method, call next method with *arg*s; return its values.

(gF **no-applicable-method** *generic-function arg**)

▷ Called on invocation of *generic-function* on *arg*s if there is no applicable method. Default method signals **error**.

(Fu $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\textbf{invalid-method-error}\ \textit{method}\\ \textbf{method-combination-error}\end{array}\right\}$ *control arg**)

▷ Signal **error** on applicable method with invalid qualifiers, or on method combination. For *control* and *arg*s see **format**, p. 34.

(gF **no-next-method** *generic-function method arg**)

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

(gF **function-keywords** *method*)
▷ Return list of keyword parameters of *method* and T if other keys are allowed.

(gF **method-qualifiers** *method*) ▷ List of qualifiers of *method*.

10.3 Method Combination Types

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

and|**or**|**append**|**list**|**nconc**|**progn**|**max**|**min**|**+**
▷ Simple built-in **method-combination** types; have the same usage as the *c-type*s defined by the short form of M **define-method-combination**.

(M **define-method-combination** *c-type*
{ | **:documentation** *string*^
  | **:identity-with-one-argument** *bool*[NIL]
  | **:operator** *operator*[*c-type*] }
)
▷ **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, Fu **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**}*), leftmost *primary-method* being the most specific. In M **defmethod**, primary methods are denoted by the *qualifier c-type*.

(M **define-method-combination** *c-type* (*ord-λ**) ((*group*
{ ***** | (*qualifier** [*****]) | *predicate* }
{ | **:description** *control*
  | **:order** { **:most-specific-first** | **:most-specific-last** }[**:most-specific-first**]
  | **:required** *bool* }*)
{ | (**:arguments** *method-combination-λ**)
  | (**:generic-function** *symbol*)
  | (**declare** *decl**)*
  | *doc*^ } *body*P*)
▷ **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-λ** bound to *c-arg** (cf. M **defgeneric**), with *symbol* bound to the generic function, with *method-combination-λ** bound to the arguments of the generic function, and with *group*s bound to lists of methods. An applicable method becomes a member of the leftmost *group* whose *predicate* or *qualifier*s match. Methods can be called via M **call-method**. Lambda lists (*ord-λ**) and (*method-combination-λ**) according to *ord-λ* on p. 16, the latter enhanced by an optional **&whole** argument.

(M **call-method** { *method*^ | (M **make-method** *form*^) } [({ *next-method*^ | (M **make-method** *form*^) }*)])
▷ From within an effective method form, call *method* with the arguments of the generic function and with information about its *next-method*s; return its values.

11 Conditions and Errors

(M **define-condition** *foo* (*parent-type** condition)
(*slot*
(*slot* { **:reader** *reader*}*
{ **:writer** { *writer* / (**setf** *writer*) }}*
{ **:accessor** *accessor*}*
:allocation { **:instance** / **:class** } :instance
{ **:initarg** *:initarg-name*}*
:initform *form*
:type *type*
:documentation *slot-doc*)*)
{ (**:default-initargs** {*name value*}*)
(**:documentation** *condition-doc*)
(**:report** { *string* / *report-function* }) }*)

▷ Define, as a subtype of *parent-type*s, condition type *foo*. In a new condition, a *slot*'s value defaults to *form* unless set via **:***initarg-name*; it is readable via (*reader i*) or (*accessor i*), and writeable via (*writer i value*) or (**setf** (*accessor i*) *value*). 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.

(Fu **make-condition** *type* {**:***initarg-name value*}*)
▷ Return new condition of *type*.

({ Fu **signal** / Fu **warn** / Fu **error** } { *condition* / *type* {**:***initarg-name value*}* / *control arg** })
▷ Unless handled, signal as **condition**, **warning** or **error**, respectively, *condition* or a new condition of *type* or, with Fu **format** *control* and *arg*s (see p. 34), **simple-condition**, **simple-warning**, or **simple-error**, respectively. From Fu **signal** and Fu **warn**, return NIL.

(Fu **cerror** *continue-control* { *condition continue-arg** / *type* {**:***initarg-name value*}* / *control arg** })
▷ Unless handled, signal as correctable **error** *condition* or a new condition of *type* or, with Fu **format** *control* and *arg*s (see p. 34), **simple-error**. In the debugger, use Fu **format** arguments *continue-control* and *continue-arg*s to tag the continue option. Return NIL.

(M **ignore-errors** *form*P*)
▷ Return values of *form*s or, in case of **error**s, NIL and the condition.
2

(Fu **invoke-debugger** *condition*)
▷ Invoke debugger with *condition*.

(M **assert** *test* [(*place**) [{ *condition continue-arg** / *type* {**:***initarg-name value*}* / *control arg** }]])
▷ If *test*, which may depend on *place*s, returns NIL, signal as correctable **error** *condition* or a new condition of *type* or, with Fu **format** *control* and *arg*s (see p. 34), **error**. When using the debugger's continue option, *place*s can be altered before re-evaluation of *test*. Return NIL.

(M **handler-case** *test* (*type* ([*var*]) (**declare** $\widehat{decl}$*)* *condition-form*P*)*
[(**:no-error** (*ord-λ**) (**declare** $\widehat{decl}$*)* *form*P*)])
▷ If, on evaluation of *test*, a condition of *type* is signalled, evaluate matching *condition-form*s with *var* bound to the condition, and return their values. Without a condition, bind *ord-λ*s to values of *test* and return values of *form*s or, without a **:no-error** clause, return values of *test*. See p. 16 for (*ord-λ**).

(M **handler-bind** ((*condition-type handler-function*)*) *form*P*)
▷ Return values of *form*s after evaluating them with *condition-type*s dynamically bound to their respective *handler-function*s of argument condition.

(M **with-simple-restart** ({ *restart* / NIL } *control arg**) *form*P*)

▷ Return values of *forms* unless *restart* is called during their evaluation. In this case, describe restart using Fu **format** *control* and *args* (see p. 34) and return NIL and T.

(M **restart-case** *form* (*foo* (*ord-λ**) { **:interactive** *arg-function* / **:report** { *report-function* / *string* "foo" } / **:test** *test-function* T }
(**declare** *decl**)* *restart-form*P*)*)

▷ 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-form*s. *arg-function* supplies appropriate *arg*s 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. 16.

(M **restart-bind** (({ *restart* / NIL } *restart-function*
{ **:interactive-function** *function* / **:report-function** *function* / **:test-function** *function* }*) *form*P*)

▷ Return values of *forms* evaluated with *restart*s dynamically bound to *restart-function*s.

(Fu **invoke-restart** *restart arg**)
(Fu **invoke-restart-interactively** *restart*)

▷ Call function associated with *restart* with arguments given or prompted for, respectively. If *restart* function returns, return its values.

({ Fu **compute-restarts** / Fu **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.

(Fu **restart-name** *restart*) ▷ Name of *restart*.

({ Fu **abort** / Fu **muffle-warning** / Fu **continue** / Fu **store-value** *value* / Fu **use-value** *value* } [*condition*NIL])

▷ 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 Fu **abort** and Fu **muffle-warning**, or return NIL for the rest.

(M **with-condition-restarts** *condition restarts form*P*)

▷ Evaluate *form*s with *restarts* dynamically associated with *condition*. Return values of *form*s.

(Fu **arithmetic-error-operation** *condition*)
(Fu **arithmetic-error-operands** *condition*)

▷ List of function or of its operands respectively, used in the operation which caused *condition*.

(Fu **cell-error-name** *condition*)

▷ Name of cell which caused *condition*.

(Fu **unbound-slot-instance** *condition*)

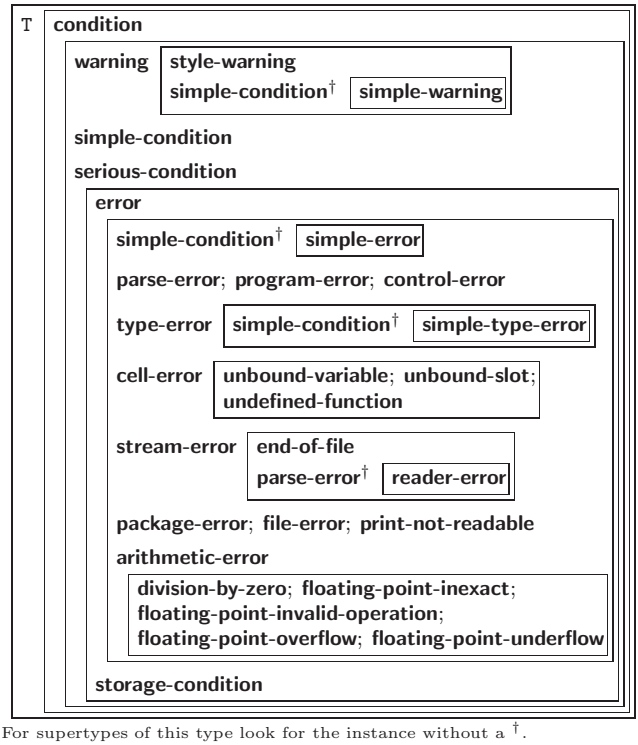
▷ Instance with unbound slot which caused *condition*.

(Fu **print-not-readable-object** *condition*)

▷ The object not readably printable under *condition*.

(Fu **package-error-package** *condition*)
(Fu **file-error-pathname** *condition*)
(Fu **stream-error-stream** *condition*)

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



† For supertypes of this type look for the instance without a †.

Figure 2: Condition Types.

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

(Fu **simple-condition-format-control** *condition*)
(Fu **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

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

(Fu **input-stream-p** *stream*)
(Fu **output-stream-p** *stream*)
(Fu **interactive-stream-p** *stream*)
(Fu **open-stream-p** *stream*)
▷ Return T if *stream* is for input, for output, interactive, or open, respectively.

(Fu **pathname-match-p** *path wildcard*)
▷ T if *path* matches *wildcard*.

(Fu **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

(Fu **y-or-n-p** / Fu **yes-or-no-p** [*control arg**])
▷ Ask user a question and return T or NIL depending on their answer. See p. 34, Fu **format**, for *control* and *arg*s.

(M **with-standard-io-syntax** *form*P*)
▷ Evaluate *form*s with standard behaviour of reader and printer. Return values of *form*s.

(Fu **read** / Fu **read-preserving-whitespace** [*stream*var ***standard-input***] [*eof-err*T [*eof-val*NIL [*recursive*NIL]]])
▷ Read printed representation of object.

(Fu **read-from-string** *string* [*eof-error*T [*eof-val*NIL [{**:start** *start*0 / **:end** *end*NIL / **:preserve-whitespace** *bool*NIL}]]])
▷ Return object read from string and zero-indexed position$_2$ of next character.

(Fu **read-delimited-list** *char* [*stream*var ***standard-input*** [*recursive*NIL]])
▷ Continue reading until encountering *char*. Return list of objects read. Signal error if no *char* is found in stream.

(Fu **read-char** [*stream*var ***standard-input*** [*eof-err*T [*eof-val*NIL [*recursive*NIL]]]])
▷ Return next character from *stream*.

(Fu **read-char-no-hang** [*stream*var ***standard-input*** [*eof-error*T [*eof-val*NIL [*recursive*NIL]]]])
▷ Next character from *stream* or NIL if none is available.

(Fu **peek-char** [*mode*NIL [*stream*var ***standard-input*** [*eof-error*T [*eof-val*NIL [*recursive*NIL]]]]])
▷ 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.

(Fu **unread-char** *character* [*stream*var ***standard-input***])
▷ Put last Fu **read-char**ed *character* back into *stream*; return NIL.

(Fu **read-byte** *stream* [*eof-err*T [*eof-val*NIL]])
▷ Read next byte from binary *stream*.

(Fu **read-line** [*stream*var ***standard-input*** [*eof-err*T [*eof-val*NIL [*recursive*NIL]]]])
▷ Return a line of text from *stream* and T$_{2^-}$ if line has been ended by end of file.

(Fu **read-sequence** *sequence stream* [**:start** *start*0][**:end** *end*NIL])
▷ Replace elements of *sequence* between *start* and *end* with elements from *stream*. Return index of *sequence*'s first unmodified element.

(Fu **readtable-case** *readtable*)**:upcase**
▷ Case sensitivity attribute (one of **:upcase**, **:downcase**, **:preserve**, **:invert**) of *readtable*. **setf**able.

(Fu **copy-readtable** [*from-readtable*var ***readtable*** [*to-readtable*NIL]])
▷ Return copy of *from-readtable*.

(Fu **set-syntax-from-char** *to-char from-char* [*to-readtable*var ***readtable*** [*from-readtable*standard readtable]])
▷ Copy syntax of *from-char* to *to-readtable*. Return T.

var ***readtable*** ▷ Current readtable.

var ***read-base***10 ▷ Radix for reading **integer**s and **ratio**s.

var ***read-default-float-format***single-float
▷ Floating point format to use when not indicated in the number read.

read-suppress (var) NIL
▷ If T, reader is syntactically more tolerant.

(**set-macro-character** *char function* [*non-term-p* NIL [*rt* ***readtable***]])
▷ Make *char* a macro character associated with *function*. Return T.

(**get-macro-character** *char* [*rt* ***readtable***])
▷ Reader macro function associated with *char*, and T if *char* is a non-terminating macro character.

(**make-dispatch-macro-character** *char* [*non-term-p* NIL [*rt* ***readtable***]])
▷ Make *char* a dispatching macro character. Return T.

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

(**get-dispatch-macro-character** *char sub-char* [*rt* ***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* ▷ (**quote** *foo*); *foo* unevaluated

`([*foo*] [**,***bar*] [**,@***baz*] [**,.***quux*] [*bing*])
▷ 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* ▷ (**character** "*c*"), the character *c*.

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

#C(*a b***)** ▷ (**complex** *a b*), the complex number *a* + *b*i.

#'*foo* ▷ (**function** *foo*); the function named *foo*.

#*n***A***sequence* ▷ *n*-dimensional array.

#[*n*]**(***foo**)
▷ Vector of some (or *n*) *foo*s filled with last *foo* if necessary.

#[*n*]*****b*
▷ Bit vector of some (or *n*) *b*s filled with last *b* if necessary.

#S(*type* {*slot value*}***)** ▷ Structure of *type*.

#P*string* ▷ A pathname.

#:*foo* ▷ Uninterned symbol *foo*.

#.*form* ▷ Read-time value of *form*.

read-eval (var) T ▷ If NIL, a **reader-error** is signalled by **#.**.

#*int***=** *foo* ▷ Give *foo* the label *int*.

#*int***#** ▷ Object labelled *int*.

#< ▷ Have the reader signal **reader-error**.

#+*feature when-feature*
#−*feature unless-feature*
▷ Means *when-feature* if *feature* is `T`, means *unless-feature* if *feature* is `NIL`. *feature* is a symbol from ***features***, or ({**and**|**or**} *feature**), or (**not** *feature*).

features
▷ List of symbols denoting implementation-dependent features.

|*c**|; *c*
▷ Treat arbitrary character(s) *c* as alphabetic preserving case.

12.4 Printer

({**prin1**|**print**|**pprint**|**princ**} *foo* [*stream*])
▷ Print *foo* to *stream* **read**ably, **read**ably between a newline and a space, **read**ably after a newline, or human-readably without any extra characters, respectively. **prin1**, **print** and **princ** return *foo*.

(**prin1-to-string** *foo*)
(**princ-to-string** *foo*)
▷ Print *foo* to *string* **read**ably or human-readably, respectively.

(**print-object** *object stream*)
▷ Print *object* to *stream*. Called by the Lisp printer.

(**print-unreadable-object** (*foo stream* {**:type** *bool*`NIL`|**:identity** *bool*`NIL`}) *form**)
▷ Enclosed in #< and >, print *foo* by means of *form*s to *stream*. Return `NIL`.

(**terpri** [*stream*`*standard-output*`])
▷ Output a newline to *stream*. Return `NIL`.

(**fresh-line**) [*stream*`*standard-output*`]
▷ Output a newline to *stream* and return `T` unless *stream* is already at the start of a line.

(**write-char** *char* [*stream*`*standard-output*`])
▷ Output *char* to *stream*.

({**write-string**|**write-line**} *string* [*stream*`*standard-output*` [{**:start** *start*`0`|**:end** *end*`NIL`}]])
▷ Write *string* to *stream* without/with a trailing newline.

(**write-byte** *byte stream*) ▷ Write *byte* to binary *stream*.

(**write-sequence** *sequence stream* {**:start** *start*`0`|**:end** *end*`NIL`})
▷ Write elements of *sequence* to *stream*.

({**write**|**write-to-string**} *foo*
:array *bool*
:base *radix*
:case {**:upcase**|**: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*`*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.)

(**pprint-fill** $\widetilde{stream}$ *foo* [*parenthesis*$_{\boxed{\mathtt{T}}}$ [*noop*]])
(**pprint-tabular** $\widetilde{stream}$ *foo* [*parenthesis*$_{\boxed{\mathtt{T}}}$ [*noop* [$n_{\boxed{16}}$]]])
(**pprint-linear** $\widetilde{stream}$ *foo* [*parenthesis*$_{\boxed{\mathtt{T}}}$ [*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 **~//**.

(**pprint-logical-block** (*stream* *list* { [{ **:prefix** *string* / **:per-line-prefix** *string* }] / **:suffix** *string*$_{\boxed{\text{""}}}$ }) (**declare** *decl**)* *form**)

▷ Evaluate *form*s, 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.

(**pprint-pop**)

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

(**pprint-tab** { **:line** / **:line-relative** / **:section** / **:section-relative** } *c* *i* [$\widetilde{stream}_{\boxed{\text{*standard-output*}}}$])

▷ Move cursor forward to column number $c+ki$, $k \geq 0$ being as small as possible.

(**pprint-indent** { **:block** / **:current** } *n* [$\widetilde{stream}_{\boxed{\text{*standard-output*}}}$])

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

(**pprint-exit-if-list-exhausted**)

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

(**pprint-newline** { **:linear** / **:fill** / **:miser** / **:mandatory** } [$\widetilde{stream}_{\boxed{\text{*standard-output*}}}$])

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

print-array ▷ If T, print arrays **read**ably.

print-base$_{\boxed{10}}$ ▷ Radix for printing rationals, from 2 to 36.

print-case$_{\boxed{\text{:upcase}}}$

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

print-circle$_{\boxed{\text{NIL}}}$

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

print-escape$_{\boxed{\mathtt{T}}}$

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

print-gensym$_{\boxed{\mathtt{T}}}$

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

print-length$_{\boxed{\text{NIL}}}$
print-level$_{\boxed{\text{NIL}}}$
print-lines$_{\boxed{\text{NIL}}}$

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

print-miser-width

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

print-pretty (var) ▷ If T, print pretty.

print-radix (var) NIL ▷ If T, print rationals with a radix indicator.

print-readably (var) NIL
▷ If T, print **read**ably (Fu) or signal error **print-not-readable**.

print-right-margin (var) NIL
▷ Right margin width in ems while pretty-printing.

(**set-pprint-dispatch** (Fu) *type function* [*priority* 0 [*table* ***print-pprint-dispatch*** (var)]])
▷ 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.

(**pprint-dispatch** (Fu) *foo* [*table* ***print-pprint-dispatch*** (var)])
▷ Return highest priority *function* associated with type of *foo* and T if there was a matching type specifier in *table*.

(**copy-pprint-dispatch** (Fu) [*table* ***print-pprint-dispatch*** (var)])
▷ Return copy of *table* or, if *table* is NIL, initial value of ***print-pprint-dispatch*** (var).

print-pprint-dispatch (var) ▷ Current pretty print dispatch table.

12.5 Format

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

(**format** (Fu) {T|NIL|*out-string*|*out-stream*} *control arg**)
▷ Output string *control* which may contain ~ directives possibly taking some *arg*s. Alternatively, *control* can be a function returned by **formatter** (M) which is then applied to *out-stream* and *arg**. Output to *out-string*, *out-stream* or, if first argument is T, to ***standard-output*** (var). Return NIL. If first argument is NIL, return formatted output.

~[*min-col* 0] [,[*col-inc* 1] [,[*min-pad* 0] [,*pad-char* ␣]]]
[:][@]{**A**|**S**}
▷ **Aesthetic/Standard.** Print argument of any type for consumption by humans/by the reader, respectively. With **:**, print NIL as () rather than nil; with **@**, add *pad-char*s on the left rather than on the right.

~[*radix* 10] [,[*width*] [,[*pad-char* ␣] [,[*comma-char* ,] [,*comma-interval* 3]]]] [:][@]**R**
▷ **Radix.** (With one or more prefix arguments.) Print argument as number; with **:**, group digits *comma-interval* each; with **@**, always prepend a sign.

{~**R**|~**:R**|~**@R**|~**@:R**}
▷ **Roman.** Take argument as number and print it as English cardinal number, as English ordinal number, as Roman numeral, or as old Roman numeral, respectively.

~[*width*] [,[*pad-char* ␣] [,[*comma-char* ,] [,*comma-interval* 3]]] [:][@]{**D**|**B**|**O**|**X**}
▷ **Decimal/Binary/Octal/Hexadecimal.** Print integer argument as number. With **:** group digits *comma-interval* each; with **@**, always prepend a sign.

~[*width*] [,[*dec-digits*] [,[*shift* 0] [,[*overflow-char*] [,*pad-char* ␣]]]] [@]**F**
▷ **Fixed-Format Floating-Point.** With **@**, always prepend a sign.

~[*width*] [,[*int-digits*] [,[*exp-digits*] [,[*scale-factor* 1] [,[*overflow-char*] [,*pad-char* ␣] [,*exp-char*]]]]]
[@]{**E**|**G**}
▷ **Exponential/General Floating-Point.** Print argument as floating-point number with *int-digits* before decimal point and *exp-digits* in the signed exponent. With ~**G**, choose either ~**E** or ~**F**. With **@**, always prepend a sign.

~[*dec-digits*[2]] [,[*int-digits*[1]] [,[*width*[0]] [,*pad-char*[␣]]]]
[:][@]**$**
▷ **Monetary Floating-Point.** Print argument as fixed-format floating-point number. With **:**, put sign before any padding; with **@**, always prepend a sign.

{**~C**|**~:C**|**~@C**|**~@:C**}
▷ **Character.** Print, spell out, print in **#** syntax, or tell how to type, respectively, argument as (possibly non-printing) character.

{**~(***text***~)**|**~:(***text***~)**|**~@(***text***~)**|**~:@(***text***~)**}
▷ **Case-Conversion.** Convert *text* to lowercase, convert first letter of each word to uppercase, capitalize first word and convert the rest to lowercase, or convert to uppercase, respectively.

{**~P**|**~:P** |**~@P**|**~:@P**}
▷ **Plural.** If argument **eql** `1` print nothing, otherwise print **s**; do the same for the previous argument; if argument **eql** `1` print **y**, otherwise print **ies**; do the same for the previous argument, respectively.

~[*n*[1]]**%** ▷ **Newline.** Print *n* newlines.

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

{**~**␣|**~:**␣|**~@**␣|**~:@**␣}
▷ **Conditional Newline.** Print a newline like **pprint-newline** with argument **:linear**, **:fill**, **:miser**, or **:mandatory**, respectively.

~[:][@]↩
▷ **Ignored Newline.** Ignore newline and following white-space. With **:**, ignore only newline; with **@**, ignore only following whitespace.

~[*n*[1]]| ▷ **Page.** Print *n* page separators.

~[*n*[1]]~ ▷ **Tilde.** Print *n* tildes.

~[*min-col*[0]] [,[*col-inc*[1]] [,[*min-pad*[0]] [,*pad-char*[␣]]]]
[:][@]**<** [*nl-text***~**[*spare*[0][,*width*]]**:;**] {*text***~;**}* *text* **~>**
▷ **Justification.** Justify text produced by *text*s in a field of at least *min-col* columns. With **:**, right justify; with **@**, left justify. If this would leave less than *spare* characters on the current line, output *nl-text* first.

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

{**~**[*n*[0]]**i**|**~**[*n*[0]]**:i**}
▷ **Indent.** Set indentation to *n* relative to leftmost/to current position.

~[*c*[1]] [,*i*[1]] [:][@]**T**
▷ **Tabulate.** Move cursor forward to column number $c+ki$, $k \geq 0$ being as small as possible. With **:**, calculate column numbers relative to the immediately enclosing section. With **@**, move to column number $c_0 + c + ki$ where c_0 is the current position.

{**~**[*m*[1]]*****|**~**[*m*[1]]**:***|**~**[*n*[0]]**@***}
▷ **Go-To.** Jump *m* arguments forward, or backward, or to argument *n*.

~[*limit*][:][@]**{***text***~}**
▷ **Iteration.** *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*]]]^
▷ **Escape Upward.** Leave immediately **~<** **~>**, **~<** **~:>**, **~{** **~}**, **~?**, or the entire [Fu] **format** operation. With one to three prefixes, act only if $x = 0$, $x = y$, or $x \leq y \leq z$, respectively.

~[*i*][:][@]**[**[{*text***~;**}* *text*][**~:;***default*]**~]**

▷ **Conditional Expression.** The *text*s are format control subclauses the zero-indexed argumenth (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`.

~[@]?

▷ **Recursive Processing.** Process two arguments as **format** string and argument list. With **@**, take one argument as **format** string and use then the rest of the original arguments.

~[*prefix*{**,** *prefix*}*][**:**][**@**]**/***function***/**

▷ **Call Function.** Call *function* with the arguments stream, format-argument, colon-p, at-sign-p and *prefix*es for printing format-argument.

~[:][@]W

▷ **Write.** 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

(**open** *path*
- **:direction** { **:input** | **:output** | **:io** | **:probe** } [**:input**]
- **:element-type** *type* [**character**]
- **:if-exists** { **:new-version** | **:error** | **:rename** | **:rename-and-delete** | **:overwrite** | **:append** | **:supersede** | `NIL` }
- **:if-does-not exist** { **:error** | **:create** | `NIL` }
- **:external-format** *format* [**:default**]

)

▷ Open **file-stream** to *path*.

(**make-concatenated-stream** *input-stream**)
(**make-broadcast-stream** *output-stream**)
(**make-two-way-stream** *input-stream-part output-stream-part*)
(**make-echo-stream** *from-input-stream to-output-stream*)
(**make-synonym-stream** *variable-bound-to-stream*)

▷ Return stream of indicated type.

(**make-string-input-stream** *string* [*start*[0] [*end*[NIL]]])

▷ Return a **string-stream** supplying the characters from *string*.

(**make-string-output-stream** [**:element-type** *type*[**character**]])

▷ Return a **string-stream** accepting characters (available via **get-output-stream-string**).

(**concatenated-stream-streams** *concatenated-stream*)
(**broadcast-stream-streams** *broadcast-stream*)

▷ Return list of streams *concatenated-stream* still has to read from/*broadcast-stream* is broadcasting to.

(**two-way-stream-input-stream** *two-way-stream*)
(**two-way-stream-output-stream** *two-way-stream*)
(**echo-stream-input-stream** *echo-stream*)
(**echo-stream-output-stream** *echo-stream*)

▷ Return source stream or sink stream of *two-way-stream*/*echo-stream*, respectively.

(**synonym-stream-symbol** *synonym-stream*)

▷ Return symbol of *synonym-stream*.

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

(Fu **listen** [*stream* var ***standard-input***])
▷ T if there is a character in input *stream*.

(Fu **clear-input** [*stream* var ***standard-input***])
▷ Clear input from *stream*, return NIL.

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

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

(M **with-open-stream** (*foo stream*) (**declare** *decl**)* *form*P*)
▷ Evaluate *form*s with *foo* locally bound to *stream*. Return values of *form*s.

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

(M **with-output-to-string** (*foo* [*string* NIL] [**:element-type** *type* **character**])
(**declare** *decl**)* *form*P*)
▷ Evaluate *form*s 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.

(Fu **stream-external-format** *stream*)
▷ External file format designator.

var ***terminal-io*** ▷ Bidirectional stream to user terminal.

var ***standard-input***
var ***standard-output***
var ***error-output***
▷ Standard input stream, standard output stream, or standard error output stream, respectively.

var ***debug-io***
var ***query-io***
▷ Bidirectional streams for debugging and user interaction.

12.7 Files

(Fu **make-pathname** {**:host** *host* | **:device** *dev* | **:directory** *dir* | **:name** *name* | **:type** *type* | **:version** *ver* | **:defaults** *path* | **:case** {**:local**|**:common**} **:local**})
▷ Construct pathname.

(Fu **merge-pathnames** *pathname*
[*default-pathname* var ***default-pathname-defaults***
[*default-version* **:newest**]])
▷ Return *pathname* after filling in missing parts from defaults.

var ***default-pathname-defaults***
▷ Pathname to use if one is needed and none supplied.

(Fu **pathname** *path*) ▷ Pathname of *path*.

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

(Fu **namestring** *path*)
(Fu **file-namestring** *path*)
(Fu **directory-namestring** *path*)
(Fu **host-namestring** *path*)
▷ Return string representing full pathname; name, type, and version; directory name; or host name, respectively, of *path*.

(Fu **parse-namestring** *foo* [*host* [*default-pathname*$_{\text{var}}$ ***default-pathname-defaults*** { **:start** *start*$_{0}$ | **:end** *end*$_{\text{NIL}}$ | **:junk-allowed** *bool*$_{\text{NIL}}$ }]])
▷ Return pathname converted from string, pathname, or stream *foo*; and position$_{2}$ where parsing stopped.

({ Fu **pathname-host** | Fu **pathname-device** | Fu **pathname-directory** | Fu **pathname-name** | Fu **pathname-type** } *path* [**:case** { **:local** | **:common** }$_{\text{:local}}$])
(Fu **pathname-version** *path*)
▷ Return pathname component.

(Fu **logical-pathname** *path*) ▷ Logical name of *path*.

(Fu **translate-pathname** *path-a path-b path-c*)
▷ Translate *path-a* from wildcard *path-b* into wildcard *path-c*. Return new path.

(Fu **logical-pathname-translations** *host*)
▷ *host*'s list of translations. **setf**able.

(Fu **load-logical-pathname-translations** *host*)
▷ Load *host*'s translations. Return `NIL` if already loaded, return `T` if successful.

(Fu **translate-logical-pathname** *path*)
▷ Physical pathname of *path*.

(Fu **probe-file** *file*)
(Fu **truename** *file*)
▷ Canonical name of *file*. If *file* does not exist, return `NIL`/signal **file-error**, respectively.

(Fu **file-write-date** *file*) ▷ Time at which *file* was last written.

(Fu **file-author** *file*) ▷ Return name of *file* owner.

(Fu **file-length** *stream*) ▷ Return length of *stream*.

(Fu **file-position** *stream* [{ **:start** | **:end** | *position* }])
▷ Return position within stream, or set it to *position* and return `T` on success.

(Fu **file-string-length** *stream foo*)
▷ Length *foo* would have in *stream*.

(Fu **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$_{2}$, and new file name$_{3}$.

(Fu **delete-file** *file*) ▷ Delete *file*, return `T`.

(Fu **directory** *path*) ▷ Return list of pathnames.

(Fu **ensure-directories-exist** *path* [**:verbose** *bool*])
▷ Create parts of *path* if necessary. Second return value is `T`$_{2}$ if something has been created.

(M **with-open-file** (*stream path open-arg**) (**declare** *decl**)* *form*P*)
▷ Use Fu **open** with *open-args* (cf. page 36) to temporarily create *stream* to *path*; return values of *forms*.

(Fu **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.

(Fu **typep** *foo type* [*environment*NIL])
▷ Return T if *foo* is of *type*.

(Fu **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.
2

(SO **the** *type form*)
▷ Return values of *form* which are declared to be of *type*.

(Fu **coerce** *object type*) ▷ Coerce *object* into *type*.

(M **typecase** *foo* (*type a-form*P*)* [(⟨**otherwise** | T⟩ *b-form*NIL P*)])
▷ Return values of the *a-forms* whose *type* is *foo* of. Return values of *b-forms* if no *type* matches.

(⟨M **ctypecase** | M **etypecase**⟩ *foo* (*type form*P*)*)
▷ Return values of the *forms* whose *type* is *foo* of. Signal correctable/non-correctable error, respectively if no *type* matches.

(Fu **type-of** *foo*) ▷ Type of *foo*.

(**check-type** *place type* [*string*])
▷ Return NIL and signal correctable **type-error** if *place* is not of *type*.

(Fu **stream-element-type** *stream*) ▷ Return type of *stream* objects.

(Fu **array-element-type** *array*) ▷ Element type *array* can hold.

(Fu **upgraded-array-element-type** *type* [*environment*NIL])
▷ Element type of most specialized array capable of holding elements of *type*.

(M **deftype** *foo* (*macro-λ**) (**declare** *decl**)* [*doc*] *form*P*)
▷ Define type *foo* which when referenced as (*foo arg**) applies expanded *forms* to *args* returning the new type. For (*macro-λ**) see p. 18 but with default value of ∗ instead of NIL. *forms* are enclosed in an implicit SO **block** *foo*.

(**eql** *foo*)
(**member** *foo**) ▷ Specifier for a type comprising *foo* or *foos*.

(**satisfies** *predicate*)
▷ Type specifier for all objects satisfying *predicate*.

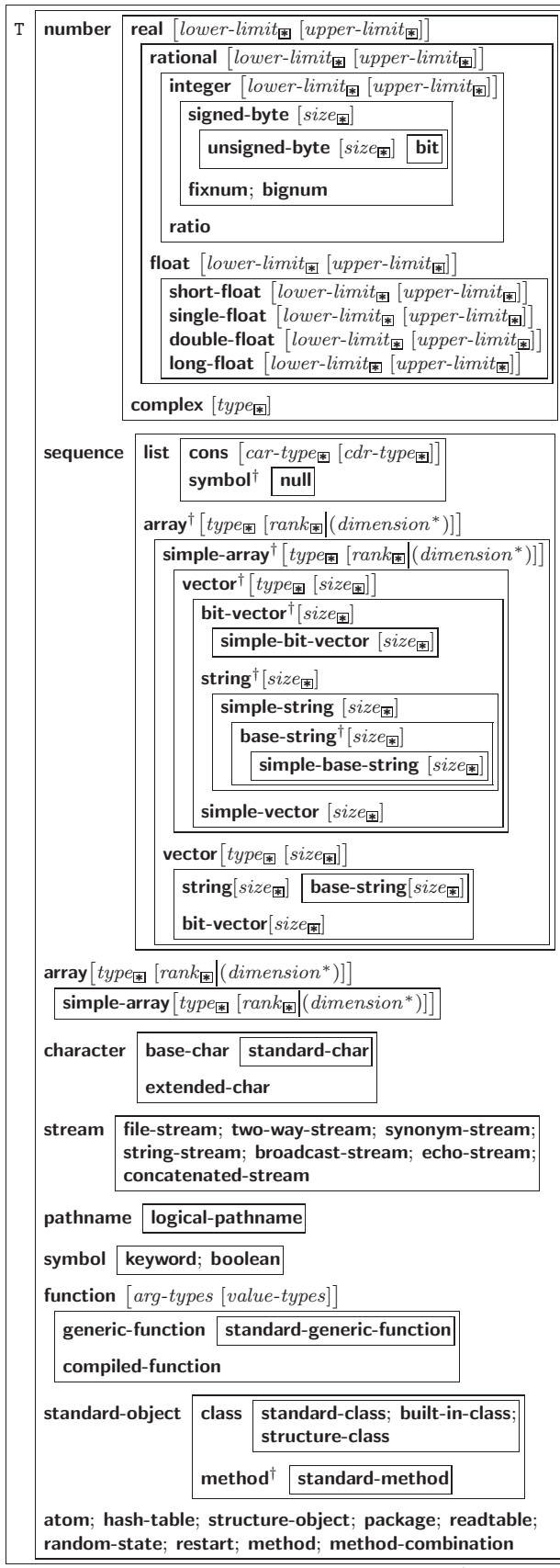
(**mod** *n*) ▷ Type specifier for all non-negative integers $< n$.

(**not** *type*) ▷ Complement of type.

(**and** *type**T) ▷ Type specifier for intersection of *types*.

(**or** *type**NIL) ▷ Type specifier for union of *types*.

(**values** *type** [**&optional** *type** [**&rest** *other-args*]])
▷ Type specifier for multiple values.



† For supertypes of this type look for the instance without a †.
As a type argument, * means no restriction.

Figure 3: Data Types.

14 Packages and Symbols

14.1 Predicates

(Fu **symbolp** *foo*)
(Fu **packagep** *foo*) ▷ T if *foo* is of indicated type.
(Fu **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*.

(M **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-symbol*s, symbols from *used-package*s, *imported-symbol*s, and *shd-symbol*s. Add *shd-symbol*s to *foo*'s shadowing list.

(Fu **make-package** *foo* { **:nicknames** (*nick**) [NIL] | **:use** (*used-package**) })
▷ Create package *foo*.

(Fu **rename-package** *package new-name* [*new-nicknames*[NIL]])
▷ Rename *package*. Return renamed package.

(M **in-package** *foo*) ▷ Make package *foo* current.

({Fu **use-package** | Fu **unuse-package**} *other-packages* [*package*[var **package**]])
▷ Make exported symbols of *other-packages* available in *package*, or remove them from *package*, respectively. Return T.

(Fu **package-use-list** *package*)
(Fu **package-used-by-list** *package*)
▷ List of other packages used by/using *package*.

(Fu **delete-package** *package*)
▷ Delete *package*. Return T if successful.

var ***package*** [common-lisp-user] ▷ The current package.

(Fu **list-all-packages**) ▷ List of registered packages.

(Fu **package-name** *package*) ▷ Name of *package*.

(Fu **package-nicknames** *package*) ▷ List of nicknames of *package*.

(Fu **find-package** *name*)
▷ Package object with *name* (case-sensitive).

(Fu **find-all-symbols** *name*)
▷ Return list of symbols with *name* from all registered packages.

({Fu **intern** | Fu **find-symbol**} *foo* [*package*[var **package**]])
▷ Intern or find, respectively, symbol *foo* in *package*. Second return value is one of **:internal**, **:external**, or **:inherited** (or NIL if Fu **intern** created a fresh symbol).

(Fu **unintern** *symbol* [*package*[var **package**]])
▷ Remove *symbol* from *package*, return T on success.

(Fu **import** / Fu **shadowing-import** *symbols* [*package*var ***package***])
▷ Make *symbols* internal to *package*. Return `T`. In case of a name conflict signal correctable **package-error** or shadow the old symbol, respectively.

(Fu **shadow** *symbols* [*package*var ***package***])
▷ Add *symbols* to shadowing list of *package* making equally named inherited symbols shadowed. Return `T`.

(Fu **package-shadowing-symbols** *package*)
▷ List of shadowing symbols of *package*.

(Fu **export** *symbols* [*package*var ***package***])
▷ Make *symbols* external to *package*. Return `T`.

(Fu **unexport** *symbols* [*package*var ***package***])
▷ Revert *symbols* to internal status. Return `T`.

(M **do-symbols** / M **do-external-symbols** / M **do-all-symbols** (*var* [*result*`NIL`])
(**declare** $\widehat{decl*}$)* { $\widehat{tag}$ | *form* }*)
▷ Evaluate sO **tagbody**-like body with *var* successively bound to every symbol from *package*, to every external symbol from *package*, or to every symbol from all registered packages, respectively. Return values of *result*. Implicitly, the whole form is a sO **block** named `NIL`.

(M **with-package-iterator** (*foo packages* [**:internal**|**:external**|**:inherited**])
(**declare** $\widehat{decl*}$)* *form*p*)
▷ Return values of *form*s. In *form*s, successive invocations of (*foo*) return: `T` if a symbol is returned; a symbol from *packages*; accessibility (**:internal**, **:external**, or **:inherited**); and the package the symbol belongs to.

(Fu **require** *module* [*path-list*`NIL`])
▷ If not in var ***modules***, try paths in *path-list* to load module from. Signal **error** if unsuccessful. Deprecated.

(Fu **provide** *module*)
▷ If not already there, add *module* to var ***modules***. Deprecated.

var ***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*).

(Fu **make-symbol** *name*)
▷ Make fresh, uninterned symbol *name*.

(Fu **gensym** [*s*`G`])
▷ Return fresh, uninterned symbol **#:***sn* with *n* from var ***gensym-counter***. Increment var ***gensym-counter***.

(Fu **gentemp** [*prefix*`T` [*package*var ***package***]])
▷ Intern fresh symbol in package. Deprecated.

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

(Fu **symbol-name** *symbol*)
(Fu **symbol-package** *symbol*)
(Fu **symbol-plist** *symbol*)
(Fu **symbol-value** *symbol*)
(Fu **symbol-function** *symbol*)
▷ Name, package, property list, value, or function, respectively, of *symbol*. **setf**able.

(gF **documentation** / (**setf** gF **documentation**) *new-doc*) *foo* {**'variable**|**'function**|**'compiler-macro**|**'method-combination**|**'structure**|**'type**|**'setf**|`T`})
▷ Get/set documentation string of *foo* of given type.

t (co)

▷ Truth; the supertype of every type including **t**; the superclass of every class except **t**; ***terminal-io*** (var).

nil|**()** (co)

▷ Falsity; the empty list; the empty type, subtype of every type; ***standard-input*** (var); ***standard-output*** (var); 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

(**special-operator-p** *foo*) (Fu) ▷ T if *foo* is a special operator.

(**compiled-function-p** *foo*) (Fu)

▷ T if *foo* is of type **compiled-function**.

15.2 Compilation

(**compile** (Fu) { NIL *definition* | *name* | (**setf** *name*) } [*definition*])

▷ Return compiled function or replace *name*'s function definition with the compiled function. Return T (2) in case of warnings or errors, and T (3) in case of warnings or errors excluding style warnings.

(**compile-file** *file* (Fu) { **:output-file** *out-path* | **:verbose** *bool* (var ***compile-verbose***) | **:print** *bool* (var ***compile-print***) | **:external-format** *file-format* **:default** })

▷ Write compiled contents of *file* to *out-path*. Return true output path or NIL, T (2) in case of warnings or errors, T (3) in case of warnings or errors excluding style warnings.

(**compile-file-pathname** *file* [**:output-file** *path*] [*other-keyargs*]) (Fu)

▷ Pathname **compile-file** writes to if invoked with the same arguments.

(**load** *path* (Fu) { **:verbose** *bool* (var ***load-verbose***) | **:print** *bool* (var ***load-print***) | **:if-does-not-exist** *bool* T | **:external-format** *file-format* **:default** })

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

compile-file (var) ***load*** (var) - { **pathname*** NIL | **truename*** NIL }

▷ Input file used by **compile-file** (Fu)/by **load** (Fu).

compile (var) ***load*** (var) - { **print*** | **verbose*** }

▷ Defaults used by **compile-file** (Fu)/by **load** (Fu).

(**eval-when** (sO) ({ {**:compile-toplevel**|**compile**} | {**:load-toplevel**|**load**} | {**:execute**|**eval**} }) *form*^{P*})

▷ Return values of *forms* if **eval-when** (sO) 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 *form*s are not evaluated. (**compile**, **load** and **eval** deprecated.)

(sO **locally** (**declare** $\widehat{decl*}$)* $form*^{P}$)
▷ Evaluate *form*s in a lexical environment with declarations *decl* in effect. Return values of *form*s.

(M **with-compilation-unit** ([**:override** $bool_{\texttt{NIL}}$]) $form*^{P}$)
▷ Return values of *form*s. Warnings deferred by the compiler until end of compilation are deferred until the end of evaluation of *form*s.

(sO **load-time-value** *form* [$\widehat{read\text{-}only}_{\texttt{NIL}}$])
▷ Evaluate *form* at compile time and treat its value as literal at run time.

(sO **quote** $\widehat{foo}$) ▷ Return unevaluated *foo*.

(gF **make-load-form** *foo* [*environment*])
▷ Its methods are to return a creation form which on evaluation at Fu **load** time returns an object equivalent to *foo*, and an optional initialization form which on evaluation performs some initialization of the object.

(Fu **make-load-form-saving-slots** *foo* $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\textbf{:slot-names}\ slots_{\text{[all local slots]}}\\ \textbf{:environment}\ environment\end{array}\right\}$)
▷ 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*.

(Fu **macro-function** *symbol* [*environment*])
(Fu **compiler-macro-function** $\left\{\begin{array}{l}name\\ (\textbf{setf}\ name)\end{array}\right\}$ [*environment*])
▷ Return specified macro function, or compiler macro function, respectively, if any. Return NIL otherwise. **setf**able.

(Fu **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.

var **−** ▷ Form currently being evaluated by the REPL.

(Fu **apropos** *string* [$package_{\texttt{NIL}}$])
▷ Print interned symbols containing *string*.

(Fu **apropos-list** *string* [$package_{\texttt{NIL}}$])
▷ List of interned symbols containing *string*.

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

(Fu **ed** [$file\text{-}or\text{-}function_{\texttt{NIL}}$]) ▷ Invoke editor if possible.

($\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Fu}\ \textbf{macroexpand-1}\\ \text{Fu}\ \textbf{macroexpand}\end{array}\right\}$ *form* [$environment_{\texttt{NIL}}$])
▷ Return macro expansion, once or entirely, respectively, of *form* and T if *form* was a macro form. Return *form* and NIL otherwise.

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

(M **trace** $\left\{\begin{array}{l}function\\ (\textbf{setf}\ function)\end{array}\right\}$*)
▷ Cause *function*s to be traced. With no arguments, return list of traced functions.

(M **untrace** { *function* | (**setf** *function*) }*)
▷ Stop *function*s, or each currently traced function, from being traced.

var ***trace-output***
▷ Stream **trace** and **time** print their output on.

(M **step** *form*)
▷ Step through evaluation of *form*. Return values of *form*.

(Fu **break** [*control arg**])
▷ Jump directly into debugger; return NIL. See p. 34, **format**, for *control* and *arg*s.

(M **time** *form*)
▷ Evaluate *form*s and print timing information to var ***trace-output***. Return values of *form*.

(Fu **inspect** *foo*) ▷ Interactively give information about *foo*.

(Fu **describe** *foo* [*stream*~ var ***standard-output***])
▷ Send information about *foo* to *stream*.

(gF **describe-object** *foo* [*stream*~])
▷ Send information about *foo* to *stream*. Not to be called by user.

(Fu **disassemble** *function*)
▷ Send disassembled representation of *function* to var ***standard-output***. Return NIL.

15.4 Declarations

(Fu **proclaim** *decl*)
(M **declaim** *decl*^*)
▷ Globally make declaration(s) *decl*. *decl* can be: **declaration**, **type**, **ftype**, **inline**, **notinline**, **optimize**, or **special**. See below.

(**declare** *decl*^*)
▷ Inside certain forms, locally make declarations *decl**. *decl* can be: **dynamic-extent**, **type**, **ftype**, **ignorable**, **ignore**, **inline**, **notinline**, **optimize**, or **special**. See below.

(**declaration** foo*)
▷ Make *foo*s names of declarations.
(**dynamic-extent** *variable** (sO **function** *function*)*)
▷ Declare lifetime of *variable*s and/or *function*s to end when control leaves enclosing block.
([**type**] *type variable**)
(**ftype** *type function**)
▷ Declare *variable*s or *function*s to be of *type*.
({ **ignorable** | **ignore** } { *var* | (sO **function** *function*) }*)
▷ Suppress warnings about used/unused bindings.
(**inline** *function**)
(**notinline** *function**)
▷ Tell compiler to integrate/not to integrate, respectively, called *function*s into the calling routine.
(**optimize** { **compilation-speed** | (**compilation-speed** *n*[3]) | **debug** | (**debug** *n*[3]) | **safety** | (**safety** *n*[3]) | **space** | (**space** *n*[3]) | **speed** | (**speed** *n*[3]) }*)
▷ Tell compiler how to optimize. $n = 0$ means unimportant, $n = 1$ is neutral, $n = 3$ means important.
(**special** *var**) ▷ Declare *var*s to be dynamic.

16 External Environment

(Fu **get-internal-real-time**)
(Fu **get-internal-run-time**)
▷ Current time, or computing time, respectively, in clock ticks.

co **internal-time-units-per-second**
▷ Number of clock ticks per second.

(Fu **encode-universal-time** *sec min hour date month year* [*zone*curr])
(Fu **get-universal-time**)
▷ Seconds from 1900-01-01, 00:00.

(Fu **decode-universal-time** *universal-time* [*time-zone*current])
(Fu **get-decoded-time**)
▷ Return second$_2$, minute$_3$, hour$_4$, date$_5$, month$_6$, year$_7$, day$_8$, daylight-p, and zone$_9$.

(Fu **room** [{NIL|**:default**|T}])
▷ Print information about internal storage management.

(Fu **short-site-name**)
(Fu **long-site-name**)
▷ String representing physical location of computer.

(Fu **lisp-implementation** / Fu **software** / Fu **machine**) - (**type** / **version**)
▷ Name or version of implementation, operating system, or hardware, respectively.

(Fu **machine-instance**) ▷ Computer name.

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