

## Common Lisp Cheat Sheet

by ehaliewicz via cheatography.com/1470/cs/487/

Common Lisp Sec	quences	Co
Creating Collection	ons	i.e.
(vector elements	Generic vector of args.	3 2
)		Filt
(make-array size	Returns empty n-dime-	(co
[opts])	nsional array.	pre
(list elements)	Creates a singly-linked list of args.	sec (rer
Operating on Seq	uences	pre
General		sec
(length sequence)	Returns length of sequence.	
(elt sequence	Returns the corres-	Iter
index)	ponding element of sequence.	type
Vectors		sec
(vector-pop array)	Destructively removes	) (ma
	the last element of	fun
	array.	sec
(vector-push	Destructively appends new-el to array.	(ma
new-el array)	•	res
	(If the array fill-pointer indicates full, nothing	que
	occurs)	sec )
(vector-push-	Destructively appends	(red
extend new-el	new-el to array.	sec
array [opts])		[op
	(will extend an array	i.e.
	with a fill-pointer if	#'+
Search and Sort	necessary)	(loc
	Daturna number of	[ob.
(count item sequence [opts])	Returns number of times item appears.	
(position item sequence [opts])	Returns index of item or nil.	
(sort sequence	Sorts sequence by	
predicate [opts])	predicate function. (i.e.	
	>	

Common Lisp	Sequences (cont)
i.e. (sort '(1 4 3 2) #'<)	=> '(1 2 3 4)
Filters	
(count-if predicate sequence)	Returns number of elements that satisfy predicate
(remove-if predicate sequence)	Removes all elements that satisfy predicate. (non-d-estructive)
	These functions have 'if-not' variants.
Iteration	
(map result- type func sequences )	Returns the result of applying an n-arg function to the current element of n sequences.
(mapcar function sequences)	Same as above, but for lists.
(map-into result-se- quence func sequences )	Places results into 'result- sequence' rather than creating a new sequence.
(reduce func sequence [opts])	Applies func to elements in twos to return a single value.
i.e. (reduce #'+ '(1 2 3))	=> (+ 1 2) => (+ (+ 1 2) 3) => 6
(loop [opts])	http://cl-cookbook.sourc- eforge.net/loop.html

	Assignment and Binding
	(setf place val &rest args)
	Sets value of 'place' to val. Works in pairs.
	i.e. (setf 'a 1
	'b 2)
	Sets 'a to 1 and 'b to 2.
	(let ((var-a value)
	(var-b value))
	Creates a context where var-a and var-b are
	bound to their respective values.
	(let* ((var-a value)
	(var-b value))
	Same as above, but bound sequentially.
	i.e. Bindings can refer to previous bindings.
	(defparameter var-name value) Creates a
	global variable.
•	



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