

The Wizard's Adventure Game ¹

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In this game, you are a wizard's apprentice.
You'll explore the wizard's house.

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¹

Conrad Barski. *Land of Lisp: Learn to Program in Lisp, One Game at a Time!*, chapter 5, pages 67–84. No Starch Press, 2010. ISBN 9781593273491. URL <http://landoflisp.com>

² Last updated October 19, 2017

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```
<* 1>≡  
(in-package :cl-user)  
(defpackage lol.wizard5  
  (:use :cl)  
  (:export :look  
           :walk  
           :pickup  
           :inventory  
           :game-repl))  
(in-package :lol.wizard5)
```

<define the global variables 2d>

This definition is continued in
chunks 2–7.

Root chunk (not used in this document).

Defines:

lol.wizard5, used in chunks 7 and 8.

Uses *inventory 7b*, *look 5f*, *pickup 6l*,
and *walk 6g*.

N.B. *game-repl* is defined in
src/wizard6.lisp.

Setting the Scene

This world consists of only three locations:

- 2a 1. *(The living room 2a)*≡
 you are in the living room.
 a wizard is snoring loudly on the couch.
 This code is used in chunks 2d and 8.
- 2b 2. *(A beautiful garden 2b)*≡
 you are in a beautiful garden.
 there is a well in front of you.
 This code is used in chunks 2d and 8b.
- 2c 3. *(The attic 2c)*≡
 you are in the attic.
 there is a giant welding torch in the corner.
 This code is used in chunk 2d.

nodes is simply an *association list* with locations as keys and the previous descriptions as values.

2d *(define the global variables 2d)*≡

```
(defparameter *nodes*
  '((living-room ((The living room 2a)))
    (garden      ((A beautiful garden 2b)))
    (attic       ((The attic 2c)))))
```

This definition is continued in chunks 3–5.

This code is used in chunk 1.

Defines:

nodes, used in chunks 5f and 8a.

Describing the Location

To find the description, *(look up a location 2e)* and take the `cadr`. Preferring the *functional programming* style, pass `nodes` as an argument, instead of referencing **nodes** directly.

(look up a location 2e)≡

```
(assoc location nodes)
```

This code is used in chunk 2f.

2f *(`* 1`)*+≡

```
(defun describe-location (location nodes)
  (cadr ((look up a location 2e))))
```

Defines:

`describe-location`, used in chunks 5f and 8a.

Describing the Paths

3a `<garden door 3a>≡`
`THERE IS A DOOR GOING WEST FROM HERE.`

This code is used in chunks 7c and 8a.

3b `<living-room paths 3b>≡`
`(garden west door)`

This definition is continued in chunk 3d.

This code is used in chunk 3g.

3c `<attic ladder 3c>≡`
`THERE IS A LADDER GOING UPSTAIRS FROM HERE.`

This code is used in chunk 7c.

3d `<living-room paths 3b>+≡`
`(attic upstairs ladder)`

This code is used in chunk 3g.

3e `<garden path 3e>≡`
`(living-room east door)`

This code is used in chunk 3g.

3f `<attic path 3f>≡`
`(living-room downstairs ladder)`

This code is used in chunk 3g.

3h `<* 1>+≡`
`(defun describe-path (edge)`
`'(there is a ,(caddr edge) going ,(cadr edge) from here.))`

Defines:

describe-path, used in chunk 8a.

From the `living-room`, you can move to the `garden` by going `west` through the `door`.

Or to the `attic` by going `upstairs` via the `ladder`.

From the `garden`, you can move to the `living-room` by going `east` through the `door`.

From the `attic`, you can move to the `living-room` by going `downstairs` via the `ladder`.

3g `<define the global variables 2d>+≡`
`(defparameter *edges*`
`'((living-room <living-room paths 3b>)`
`(garden <garden path 3e>)`
`(attic <attic path 3f>)))`

This code is used in chunk 1.

Defines:

edges, used in chunks 5f, 6a, and 8a.

Describing Multiple Paths at Once

To describe multiple paths:

4a 1. *(Find the relevant edges. 4a)*≡
 (cdr (assoc location edges))

This code is used in chunk 4d.

4b 2. *(Convert the edges to descriptions. 4b)*≡
 mapcar #'describe-path

This code is used in chunk 4d.

4c 3. *(Join the descriptions. 4c)*≡
 apply #'append

This code is used in chunks 4d and 5d.

4d *(^{*} 1)*+≡
 (defun describe-paths (location edges)
 ((Join the descriptions. 4c) ((Convert the edges to descriptions. 4b) (Find the relevant edges. 4a))))

Defines:

describe-paths, used in chunks 5f and 8a.

Describing Objects at a Specific Location

4e *(define the global variables 2d)*+≡
 (defparameter *objects* '(whiskey bucket frog chain))

(defparameter *object-locations*
 '((whiskey living-room)
 (bucket living-room)
 (chain garden)
 (frog garden)))

This code is used in chunk 1.

Defines:

object-locations, used in chunks 5–8.

objects, used in chunks 5–8.

4g *(^{*} 1)*+≡
 (defun objects-at (loc objs obj-locs)
 (labels ((at-loc-p 4f))
 (remove-if-not #'at-loc-p objs)))

4f *(at-loc-p 4f)*≡
 (at-loc-p (obj)
 (eq (cadr (assoc obj obj-locs)) loc))

This code is used in chunk 4g.

Defines:

objects-at, used in chunks 5–8.

Describing Visible Objects

To describe the objects visible at a given location:

5a 1. *(Find the objects at the current location. 5a)*≡
`(objects-at loc objs obj-loc)`

This code is used in chunk 5d.
 Uses `objects-at` 4g.

5b 2. *(Convert the objects to descriptions. 5b)*≡
`mapcar #'describe-obj`

This code is used in chunk 5d.

3. *(Join the descriptions. 4c)*

5c *(describe-obj 5c)*≡
`(describe-obj (obj)
 '(you see a ,obj on the floor.))`

This code is used in chunk 5d.

5d *(^{*}1)*+≡
`(defun describe-objects (loc objs obj-loc)
 (labels ((describe-obj 5c)
 ((Join the descriptions. 4c)
 ((Convert the objects to descriptions. 5b)
 (Find the objects at the current location. 5a))))))`

Defines:

`describe-objects`, used in chunks 5f and 8.

Describing It All

N.B. The `look` function is **not** functional, since it reads global variables.

5f *(^{*}1)*+≡
`(defun look ()
 (append (describe-location *location* *nodes*)
 (describe-paths *location* *edges*)
 (describe-objects *location* *objects* *object-locations*)))`

5e *(define the global variables 2d)*+≡
`(defparameter *location* 'living-room)`

This code is used in chunk 1.

Defines:

`*location*`, used in chunks 5 and 6.

Defines:

`look`, used in chunks 1, 6f, and 8b.

Uses `*edges*` 3g, `*location*` 5e, `*nodes*` 2d, `*object-locations*` 4e, `*objects*` 4e, `describe-location` 2f, `describe-objects` 5d, and `describe-paths` 4d.

Walking Around in Our World

Given a **direction**, *<locate the path marked with the appropriate direction 6c>* and *<try to go in that direction 6f>*. Since the **direction** will be there, *<match against the cadr of each path 6b>*.

```
6c <locate the path marked with the appropriate direction 6c>≡
    (find direction
      <look up the available walkings paths 6a>
      <match against the cadr of each path 6b>)
```

This code is used in chunk 6g.

If such a path is found, *<adjust the player's position 6d>*, otherwise *<admonish the player 6e>*.

```
6f <try to go in that direction 6f>≡
    (if next
      (progn <adjust the player's position 6d>
             (look))
      <admonish the player 6e>)
```

This code is used in chunk 6g.
Uses look 5f.

```
6g (* 1)+≡
    (defun walk (direction)
      (let ((next <locate the path marked with the appropriate direction 6c>))
        <try to go in that direction 6f>))
```

Defines:

walk, used in chunks 1 and 8b.

Picking Up Objects

To determine if *<the object is on the floor 6h>*,

```
6i <get the list of objects here 6i>≡
    (objects-at *location* *objects* *object-locations*)
```

This code is used in chunk 6h.
Uses *location* 5e, *object-locations* 4e, *objects* 4e, and objects-at 4g.

... and check if **object** is a **member**. If so...

```
6j <pick it up 6j>≡
    (push (list object 'body) *object-locations*)
    '(you are now carrying the ,object)
```

This code is used in chunk 6l.
Uses *object-locations* 4e.

Otherwise...

```
6k <you cannot get that. 6k>≡
    '(you cannot get that.)
```

This code is used in chunks 6l and 8b.

```
6a <look up the available walkings paths 6a>≡
    (cdr (assoc *location* *edges*))
```

This code is used in chunk 6c.
Uses *edges* 3g and *location* 5e.

```
6b <match against the cadr of each path 6b>≡
    :key #'cadr
```

This code is used in chunk 6c.

```
6d <adjust the player's position 6d>≡
    (setf *location* (car next))
```

This code is used in chunk 6f.
Uses *location* 5e.

```
6e <admonish the player 6e>≡
    '(you cannot go that way.)
```

This code is used in chunks 6f and 8b.

```
6h <the object is on the floor 6h>≡
    (member object <get the list of objects here 6i>)
```

This code is used in chunk 6l.

```
6l (* 1)+≡
    (defun pickup (object)
      (if <the object is on the floor 6h>
        (progn <pick it up 6j>
              <you cannot get that. 6k>))
        <you cannot get that. 6k>))
```

Defines:

pickup, used in chunks 1 and 8b.

Checking Our Inventory

To check our inventory, we *<retrieve the list of carried objects 7a>* and prepend (a.k.a. `cons`) the symbol `items-`.

7a *<retrieve the list of carried objects 7a>*≡
`(objects-at 'body *objects* *object-locations*)`

This code is used in chunk 7b.
 Uses `*object-locations*` 4e, `*objects*` 4e, and `objects-at` 4g.

7b *<* 1>*+≡
`(defun inventory ()
 (cons 'items- <retrieve the list of carried objects 7a>))`

Defines:
`inventory`, used in chunks 1 and 8b.

Tests

7i *<test/wizard5.lisp 7i>*≡
`(in-package :lol.wizard5)`

`(prove:plan 2)`

<Test the private functions in lol.wizard5 8a>

<Test the exported functions in lol.wizard5. 8b>

`(prove:finalize)`

Root chunk (not used in this document).
 Uses `lol.wizard5` 1.

7c *<living-room path descriptions 7c>*≡
`<garden door 3a>
 <attic ladder 3c>`

This code is used in chunk 8.

7d *<living-room object descriptions 7d>*≡
`YOU SEE A WHISKEY ON THE FLOOR.
 YOU SEE A BUCKET ON THE FLOOR.`

This code is used in chunk 8.

7e *<garden path description 7e>*≡
`THERE IS A DOOR GOING EAST FROM HERE.`
 This code is used in chunk 8b.

7f *<garden object descriptions 7f>*≡
`YOU SEE A FROG ON THE FLOOR.
 YOU SEE A CHAIN ON THE FLOOR.`

This code is used in chunk 8b.

7g *<You've got whiskey! 7g>*≡
`'(YOU ARE NOW CARRYING THE WHISKEY)`

This code is used in chunk 8b.

7h *<All you have is whiskey. 7h>*≡
`'(ITEMS- WHISKEY)`

This code is used in chunk 8b.

`lol.wizard5` (Private Parts)

```

8a <Test the private functions in lol.wizard5 8a>≡
  (prove:subtest "lol.wizard5 (Private Parts)"
    (prove:is (describe-location 'living-room *nodes*)
      '(⟨The living room 2a⟩))
    (prove:is (describe-path '(garden west door))
      '(⟨garden door 3a⟩))
    (prove:is (describe-paths 'living-room *edges*)
      '(⟨living-room path descriptions 7c⟩))
    (prove:is (describe-objects 'living-room *objects* *object-locations*)
      '(⟨living-room object descriptions 7d⟩))
    (prove:is (objects-at 'living-room *objects* *object-locations*)
      '(WHISKEY BUCKET)))

```

This code is used in chunk 7i.

Uses `*edges*` 3g, `*nodes*` 2d, `*object-locations*` 4e, `*objects*` 4e, `describe-location` 2f, `describe-objects` 5d, `describe-path` 3h, `describe-paths` 4d, `lol.wizard5` 1, and `objects-at` 4g.

`lol.wizard5` (Public API)

```

8b <Test the exported functions in lol.wizard5. 8b>≡
  (prove:subtest "lol.wizard5 (Public API)"
    (prove:is (look)
      '(⟨The living room 2a⟩
        ⟨living-room path descriptions 7c⟩
        ⟨living-room object descriptions 7d⟩))
    (prove:subtest "Pick up the whiskey"
      (prove:is (pickup 'whiskey)
        ⟨You've got whiskey! 7g⟩)
      (prove:is (objects-at 'living-room *objects* *object-locations*)
        '(BUCKET))
      (prove:is (describe-objects 'living-room *objects* *object-locations*)
        '(YOU SEE A BUCKET ON THE FLOOR.)))
    (prove:is (pickup 'the-pace)
      ⟨you cannot get that. 6k⟩)
    (prove:is (walk 'west)
      '(⟨A beautiful garden 2b⟩
        ⟨garden path description 7e⟩
        ⟨garden object descriptions 7f⟩))
    (prove:is (walk 'south)
      ⟨admonish the player 6e⟩)
    (prove:is (inventory)
      ⟨All you have is whiskey. 7h⟩))

```

This code is used in chunk 7i.

Uses `*object-locations*` 4e, `*objects*` 4e, `describe-objects` 5d, `inventory` 7b, `lol.wizard5` 1, `look` 5f, `objects-at` 4g, `pickup` 6l, and `walk` 6g.

Running the Tests

9c `<Run the system tests. 9c>≡`
`(prove:run-test-system :lol-test)`

This code is used in chunk 9d.

9d `<Run the system tests and exit. 9d>≡`
`(uiop:quit (if <Run the system tests. 9c> 0 1))`

This code is used in chunk 9j.

9e `<script header 9e>≡`
`#!/usr/bin/env nix-shell`
`#! nix-shell -i sh -p sbcl`

This definition is continued in chunk 9.

This code is used in chunk 9j.

9j `<bin/runtests 9j>≡`
`<script header 9e>`
`-eval "<Load the test package. 9h>" \`
`-eval "<Run the system tests and exit. 9d>"`

`<script footer 9i>`

Root chunk (not used in this document).

```
$ ./bin/runtests
```

```
✓ 2 tests completed (0ms)
```

Summary:

```
All 1 file passed.
```

9k `<init.lisp 9k>≡`
`#-quicklisp`
`(let ((quicklisp-init (merge-pathnames "quicklisp/setup.lisp"`
`(user-homedir-pathname))))`
`(when (probe-file quicklisp-init)`
`(load quicklisp-init)))`
`(push (concatenate 'string (sb-posix:getcwd) "/"`
`asdf:*central-registry*))`

Root chunk (not used in this document).

9a `<Set the exit status. 9a>≡`
`(if (null failures) 0 1)`

Root chunk (not used in this document).

9b `<Exit with an appropriate status code. 9b>≡`
`(sb-posix:exit status)`

Root chunk (not used in this document).

`prove` is yet another unit testing framework for Common Lisp.

See the [Nixpkgs Contributors Guide](#) for more information on using `nix-shell` as a `shebang`.

Run `sbcl` quietly:

9f `<script header 9e>+≡`
`sbcl -noinform -non-interactive \`

This code is used in chunk 9j.

Load `<init.lisp 9k>` as the user initialization file:

9g `<script header 9e>+≡`
`-userinit init.lisp \`

This code is used in chunk 9j.

9h `<Load the test package. 9h>≡`
`(asdf:load-system :lol-test)`

This code is used in chunk 9j.

9i `<script footer 9i>≡`
`# Local Variables:`
`# mode: sh`
`# End:`

This code is used in chunk 9j.

Full Listing

```

11
12 (defparameter *nodes*
13   '((living-room (you are in the living room.
14                 a wizard is snoring loudly on the couch.))
15     (garden      (you are in a beautiful garden.
16                 there is a well in front of you.))
17     (attic       (you are in the attic.
18                 there is a giant welding torch in the corner.))))
19
20 (defparameter *edges*
21   '((living-room (garden west door)
22                 (attic upstairs ladder))
23     (garden      (living-room east door))
24     (attic       (living-room downstairs ladder))))
25
26 (defparameter *objects* '(whiskey bucket frog chain))
27
28 (defparameter *object-locations*
29   '((whiskey living-room)
30     (bucket living-room)
31     (chain garden)
32     (frog garden)))
33
34 (defparameter *location* 'living-room)
35
36
37 (defun describe-location (location nodes)
38   (cadr (assoc location nodes)))
39
40
41 (defun describe-path (edge)
42   `(there is a ,(caddr edge) going ,(cadr edge) from here.))
43
44
45 (defun describe-paths (location edges)
46   (apply #'append (mapcar #'describe-path (cdr (assoc location edges)))))
47
48
49 (defun objects-at (loc objs obj-locs)
50   (labels ((at-loc-p (obj)
51             (eq (cadr (assoc obj obj-locs)) loc)))

```

```

54
55 (defun describe-objects (loc objs obj-loc)
56   (labels ((describe-obj (obj)
57             `(you see a ,obj on the floor.)))
58     (apply #'append
59            (mapcar #'describe-obj
60                    (objects-at loc objs obj-loc))))))
61
62
63 (defun look ()
64   (append (describe-location *location* *nodes*)
65           (describe-paths *location* *edges*)
66           (describe-objects *location* *objects* *object-locations*)))
67
68
69 (defun walk (direction)
70   (let ((next (find direction
71                    (cdr (assoc *location* *edges*))
72                    :key #'cadr)))
73     (if next
74         (progn (setf *location* (car next))
75                (look))
76         '(you cannot go that way.)))
77
78
79 (defun pickup (object)
80   (if (member object (objects-at *location* *objects* *object-locations*))
81       (progn (push (list object 'body) *object-locations*)
82              `(you are now carrying the ,object))
83       '(you cannot get that.)))
84
85
86 (defun inventory ()
87   (cons 'items- (objects-at 'body *objects* *object-locations*)))

```

Chunks

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3

Glossary

association list a list of **conses** representing an association of keys with values, where the **car** of each **cons** is the key and the **cdr** is the associated value. 2

caddr (`(lambda (x) (car (cdr (cdr x))))`) 3

cadr (`(lambda (x) (car (cdr x)))`) 2, 3

car

1.
 - a. the first component of a **cons**; the other is the **cdr**.
 - b. the head of a list, or **nil** if the list is the *empty list*.
2. the *object* that is held in the **car**. "The function **car** returns the **car** of a **cons**."

13

cdr

1.
 - a. the second component of a **cons**; the other is the **car**.
 - b. the tail of a list, or **nil** if the list is the *empty list*.
2. the *object* that is held in the **cdr**. "The function **cdr** returns the **cdr** of a **cons**."

13

cons

1. a compound data *object* made up of a **car** and a **cdr**.
2. to create such an *object*.
3. to create any *object* or to allocate storage.

13

empty list the list containing no elements. 13

nil represents both boolean **false** and the *empty list*. Alternatively notated as `()` to emphasize its use as an *empty list*. 13

object any Lisp datum. 13

3

Kent M. Pitman. CLHS: Glossary. http://www.lispworks.com/documentation/HyperSpec/Body/26_a.htm, April 2005. Accessed: 2017-10-17

References

Conrad Barski. *Land of Lisp: Learn to Program in Lisp, One Game at a Time!*, chapter 5, pages 67–84. No Starch Press, 2010. ISBN 9781593273491. URL <http://landoflisp.com>.

Kent M. Pitman. CLHS: Glossary. http://www.lispworks.com/documentation/HyperSpec/Body/26_a.htm, April 2005. Accessed: 2017-10-17.