INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/IEC 13816

Second edition 2007-10-01

Information technology — Programming languages, their environments and system software interfaces — Programming language ISLISP

Technologies de l'information — Langages de programmation, leurs environnements et interfaces de logiciel système — Langage de programmation ISLISP



PDF disclaimer

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO/IEC 2007

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents

Т	Scope	1			
2	Normative references				
3	Compliance of ISLISP processors and text				
4	Terms and definitions				
5	Notation and conventions				
6	Lexemes6.1 Separators6.2 Comments	10 10			
7	Textual representation	10			
8	Reserved identifiers				
9	Errors 9.1 Classes of error specification	12 12 12			
10	Classes 10.1 Metaclasses 10.2 Predefined classes 10.3 Standard classes 10.3.1 Slots 10.3.2 Creating instances of classes	1; 1; 1; 10 10			
11	Scope and extent 11.1 The lexical principle 11.2 Scope of identifiers 11.3 Some specific scope rules 11.4 Extent	1' 1' 1' 18			
12	Forms and evaluation 12.1 Forms 12.2 Function application forms 12.3 Special forms 12.4 Defining forms 12.5 Macro forms 12.6 The evaluation model 12.7 Functions 12.8 Defining operators	19 20 20 21 21 21 22 22 22 22 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20			
	Predicates 13.1 Boolean values 13.2 Class predicates 13.3 Equality 13.4 Logical connectives Control structure 14.1 Constants 14.2 Variables	28 28 28 29 31 33 34			

ISO/IEC 13816:2007(E)

		Dynamic variables
		Conditional expressions
		Sequencing forms
		Iteration
	14.7	Non-local exits
		14.7.1 Establishing and invoking non-local exits
		14.7.2 Assuring data consistency during non-local exits
15	Obj	ects 4
10		Defining classes
	10.1	15.1.1 Determining the class precedence list
		15.1.2 Accessing slots
		15.1.3 Inheritance of slots and slot options
	15.2	Generic functions
	10.2	15.2.1 Defining generic functions
		15.2.2 Defining methods for generic functions
		15.2.2.1 Agreement on parameter specializers and qualifiers
		15.2.2.2 Congruent lambda-lists for all methods of a generic function 5
		15.2.3 Inheritance of methods
	15.3	Calling generic functions
	10.0	15.3.1 Selecting the applicable methods
		15.3.2 Sorting the applicable methods
		15.3.3 Applying methods
		15.3.3.1 Simple method combination
		15.3.3.2 Standard method combination
		15.3.4 Calling more general methods
	15.4	Object creation and initialization
		15.4.1 Initialize-object
	15.5	Class enquiry
16	Mad	eros 6
17	Dec	darations and coercions 6
	Dec	
18	Sym	bol class 6
	18.1	Symbol names
		18.1.1 Notation for symbols
		18.1.2 Alphabetic case in symbol names
		18.1.3 nil and ()
	18.2	Symbol properties
	18.3	Unnamed symbols
10	NT	ah an alaas
19		aber class 6
		Number class
		Float class
	19.3	Integer class
20	Cha	racter class 8
91	T :/	alors
4 1		Cons
		Cons
	41.0	List operations
າາ	Arra	avs 9

ISO/IEC 13816:2007(E)

	22.1 Array classes22.2 General arrays22.3 Array operations	91 92 93
23	Vectors	95
24	String class	96
25	Sequence functions	99
26	Stream class 26.1 Streams to files	102 103 105
27	Input and output 27.1 Argument conventions for input functions	107 107 107 111
2 8	Files	112
29	Condition system 29.1 Conditions 29.2 Signaling and handling conditions 29.2.1 Operations relating to condition signaling 29.2.2 Operations relating to condition handling 29.3 Data associated with condition classes 29.3.1 Arithmetic errors 29.3.2 Domain errors 29.3.3 Parse errors 29.3.4 Simple errors 29.3.5 Stream errors 29.3.5 Undefined entity errors 29.4 Error identification	114 115 116 117 118 118 118 119 119 120
30	Miscellaneous	122
In	dex	123

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75% of the national bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/IEC 13816 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, Information technology, Subcommittee SC 22, Programming languages, their environments and system software interfaces.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/IEC 13816:1997), which has been technically revised.

Introduction

The programming language ISLISP is a member of the LISP family.

The following factors influenced the establishment of design goals for ISLISP:

- 1. A desire of the international LISP community to standardize on those features of LISP upon which there is widespread agreement.
- 2. The existence of the incompatible dialects Common-Lisp, Eulisp, Le-Lisp, and Scheme (mentioned in alphabetical order).
- 3. A desire to affirm LISP as an industrial language.

This led to the following design goals for ISLISP:

- 1. ISLISP shall be compatible with existing LISP dialects where feasible.
- 2. ISLISP shall have as a primary goal to provide basic functionality.
- 3. ISLISP shall be object-oriented.
- 4. ISLISP shall be designed with extensibility in mind.
- 5. ISLISP shall give priority to industrial needs over academic needs.
- 6. ISLISP shall promote efficient implementations and applications.

Information technology — Programming languages, their environments and system software interfaces — Programming language ISLISP

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies syntax and semantics of the computer programming language ISLISP by specifying requirements for a conforming ISLISP processor and a conforming ISLISP text.

This International Standard does not specify:

- (a) the size or complexity of an ISLISP text that exceeds the capacity of any specific data processing system or the capacity of a particular processor, nor the actions to be taken when the corresponding limits are exceeded;
- (b) the minimal requirements of a data processing system that is capable of supporting an implementation of a processor for ISLISP;
- (c) the method of preparation of an ISLISP text for execution and the method of activation of this ISLISP text, prepared for execution;
- (d) the typographical presentation of an ISLISP text published for human reading;
- (e) extensions that might or might not be provided by the implementation.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

- ISO/IEC TR 10034:1990, Guidelines for the preparation of conformity clauses in programming language standards
- IEEE standard 754-1985. Standard for binary floating point arithmetic