

Computational Linguistics (Useful Lisp Commands)

Key Combinations and Top-Level Commands at the Lisp Prompt

C-c C-c interrupt the current computation (e.g. an infinite recursion);
:continue resume the current computation, from where it was interrupted;
C-c C-p navigate in the history of inputs: call back the previous input;
C-c C-n navigate in the history of inputs: go back ‘down’ to the next input;
C-c C-u erase backwards, up until but not including the previous Lisp prompt;
:reset leave all pending error contexts, i.e. completely ‘unwind’ the call stack;
:ld *file* load the code from *file* into the Lisp system (without compilation);
:cl *file* compile *file*, then load the compiled code into the Lisp system;
:zoom when in an error context, inspect the latest function call and arguments;
:bt when in an error context, show the back-trace of recent function calls;
:trace *symbol* trace all calls to and returns from function *symbol*;
:untrace reset all previous **:trace** commands; disable all tracing.

Key Combinations when Editing a Lisp File

M-C-x evaluate the ‘current’ top-level s-expression, i.e. the one around the cursor;
C-u M-C-x compile the ‘current’ top-level s-expression, i.e. the one around the cursor;
C-c C-b evaluate the current buffer (i.e. load the file into the Lisp system);
C-u C-c C-b compile the current buffer (i.e. load the compiled file into the Lisp system);
C-c C-r evaluate the current region (see the emacs documentation on regions);
C-u C-c C-r compile the current region (see the emacs documentation on regions).