

# Appendix eForth\_328 Commands

**Additional note JPIN:** these commands are copied from the full documentation.

Learning Forth is very much learning about the STACK ( here the Data Stack).

The 3 colums in these pages:

The name of the command / Forth Word

What is happening on the Stack: DATA BEFORE EXECUTION -- DATA AFTER EXECUTION

I have modified this column slightly, so the 2 dashes are mostly at the same location. Easier to read.

Try a few Words!

One of the nice features of this eForth: the 4 top locations of the stack are shown all the time:

At Startup: 0 0 0 0 ok

Store the numbers needed for the Word tried, execute the command, see what happened.

e.g. for the first line - type 10 (CR), 3 (CR), - (CR)

and you see what happens on the Stack.

-	(n1 n2 -- n3)	Subtract n2 from n1 (n1-n2=n3).
' <name>	( -- addr)	Find <name> and leave its address.
!	(n addr -- )	Store n to addr.
!IO	( -- )	Initialize the serial I/O devices.
#	(n -- n/base)	Convert next digit of n and add it to output string .
#>	(n -- addr n1 )	Terminate numeric conversion, leaving addr and count n1.
#S	(n -- )	Convert all significant digits in n to output string.
#TIB	( -- addr)	Return address of variable storing number of characters received in terminal input buffer.
\$" <string>	( -- addr)	Compile a string literal. Return its address at run time.
S"	( -- addr)	Return address of following string literal at run time.
\$,n	(addr -- )	Build a new dictionary header using the string at addr.
\$COMPILE	(addr -- )	Compile string at addr to dictionary as a token or literal.
\$INTERPRET	(addr -- )	Interpret string a addr. Execute it or convert it to a number.
( <text>)	( -- )	Ignore comment text.
(parse)	(addr n char -- addr n delta)	Scan string delimited by char. Return found string and its offset delta.
*	(n1 n2 -- n3)	Signed multiply. Leave product.
*/	(n1 n2 n3 -- n4)	Signed multiply and divide. Leave quotient of (n1*n2)/n3.
*/MOD	(n1 n2 n3 -- n4)	Signed multiply and divide. Leave remainder of (n1*n2)/n3.
,	(n -- )	Add n to parameter field of the most recently defined word.
.	(n -- )	Display signed number with a trailing blank.
." <text>"	( -- )	Compile <text> message. At run-time display text message.
."!	( -- )	Display following string literal as a text message.
.( <text>)	( -- )	Display <text> received from the input stream.
.ID	(addr -- )	Display name of a command at addr.
.OK	( -- )	Display ok> message.
.R	(n n1 -- )	Display n right justified in a field of n1 character width.
/	(n1 n2 -- quot)	Signed division. Leave quotient of n1/n2.
/MOD	(n1 n2 -- rem quot)	Signed division. Leave quotient and remainder of n1/n2.
: <name>	( -- )	Begin a compound command of <name>.
;	( -- )	Terminate a compound command.
?	(addr -- )	Display contents in addr.
?DUP	(n -- n n   0 )	Duplicate top of stack if it is not a 0.
?KEY	( -- char T   F)	Return input character and true, or a false if no input.

?RX	( -- char T   F)	Return input character and true, or a false if no input.
?UNIQUE	(addr -- )	Display a "reDef" message if addr is an existing command.
@	(addr -- n)	Replace addr by number fetched from addr.
[	( -- )	Switch from compilation to interpretation.
[COMPILE] <name>	( -- )	Compile the word <name> in the input stream as an token.
\ <text>	( -- )	Ignore text till end of line.
]	( -- )	Switch from interpretation to compilation.
^H	(bot eot cur -- bot eot cur)	Backspace. Backup the cursor by one character.
+	(n1 n2 -- n3)	Add n1 and n2.
+!	(n addr -- )	Add n to number at addr.
<	(n1 n2 -- flag)	True if n1 less than n2.
<#	( -- )	Start numeric output conversion.
<MARK	( -- addr)	Push current program address on stack.
<RESOLVE	(addr --)	Compile addr to dictionary.
=	(n1 n2 -- flag)	True if n1 equals n2.
>	(n1 n2 -- flag)	True if n1 greater than n2.
>CHAR	(n -- char)	Convert n to a printable character char. Non-printable character is converted to an underscore character.

>IN	( -- addr)	Return address of a variable pointing to current character being interpreted.
>MARK	( -- addr)	Compile 0 to dictionary. Push its address on stack
>NAME	(ca -- na)	Convert a code field address to a name field address.
>R	(n -- )	Pop top and push it on return stack.
>RESOLVE	(addr -- )	Store address of current program word in addr.
>UPPER	(addr -- )	Convert a count string at addr to upper case.
0<	(n -- flag)	True if n is negative.
0=	(n -- flag)	True if n is 0.
1-	(n -- n-1)	Decrement top.
1+	(n -- n+1)	Increment top.
2-	(n -- n-2)	Decrement top by 2.
2!	(d addr -- )	Store a double integer to addr.
2*	(n -- 2n)	Multiply top by 2.
2/	(n -- n/2)	Divide top by 2.
2@	(addr -- d)	Fetch a double integer from addr.
2+	(n -- n+2)	Increment top by 2
2DROP	(d -- )	Pop two numbers off stack.
2DUP	(d -- d d)	Duplicate a double integer on stack.
ABORT	( -- )	Clean up stack and jump to address in 'ABORT.
'ABORT	( -- addr)	Return address to handle error condition.
abort"	(flag -- )	If flag is true, display following message and ABORT.
ABS	(n -- u)	Return absolute value of top.
accept	(addr n -- addr n1)	Accept n characters to buffer at addr. Replace n with actual count n1
AFT	( -- )	Branch to THEN to skip a branch in FOR-NEXT loop.
AHEAD	( -- )	Branch forward to address in next word.
ALIGNED	(n -- n1)	Adjust n to the word boundary.
ALLOT	(+n -- )	Add +n bytes to parameter field of the most recently word.
AND	(n1 n2 -- n3)	Logical bit-wise AND.
BASE	( -- addr )	Contain radix for numeric conversion.

<b>BEGIN</b>	(        -- )	Start an indefinite loop.
<b>BL</b>	(        -- 32)	Push 32 on stack.
<b>BRANCH</b>	(flag     -- )	Branch to address in next program word if flag is 0.
<b>C!</b>	(n addr   -- )	Store a byte to addr.
<b>C@</b>	(addr     -- n)	Fetch a byte from addr.
<b>CHAR</b> <string>	(        -- char)	Push first character in the following text string.
<b>CHARS</b>	(n char   -- )	Send n characters char to the output device.
<b>CMOVE</b>	(addr addr1 n -- )	Copy n bytes starting at addr to memory starting at addr1.
<b>CODE</b> <name>	(        -- )	Start a new primitive command.
<b>COLD</b>	(        -- )	Initialize FORTH system and start text interpreter.
<b>COMPILE</b> <name>	(        -- )	Retrieve address of the following command and compile it as a token.
<b>CONSTANT</b> <name>	(n        -- )	Define a constant. At run-time, n is pushed on the stack.
<b>CONTEXT</b>	(        -- addr )	Return address of a variable pointing to name field of last word in dictionary.
<b>COUNT</b>	(addr     -- addr+1 n)	Replace addr with address and count of a count string.
<b>CP</b>	(        -- addr )	Return address of a variable pointing to first free space on dictionary.
<b>CR</b>	(        -- )	Display a new line. Carriage return and line feed.
<b>CREATE</b> <name>	(        -- )	Define an array. At run-time, its address is left on the stack.
<b>DECIMAL</b>	(        -- )	Set number base to decimal.

<b>DIAGNOSE</b>	(        -- )	Exercise all primitive commands for debugging.
<b>DIGIT</b>	(n        -- char)	Convert digit u to a character.
<b>DNEGATE</b>	(d        -- d1)	Negate a double integer on stack.
<b>do\$</b>	(        -- addr)	Return the address of the following compiled string.
<b>doCON</b>	(        -- n)	Return contents of next program word.
<b>doLIST</b>	(        -- )	Start processing a new nested list.
<b>doLIT</b>	(        -- n)	Push an inline literal.
<b>doNEXT</b>	(        -- )	Terminate a single index loop.
<b>doVAR</b>	(        -- addr)	Return address of next program word.
<b>DROP</b>	(n        -- )	Discard top of stack.
<b>DUMP</b>	(addr n    -- )	Dump n bytes of memory starting from addr.
<b>DUP</b>	(n1       -- n2)	Duplicate top of stack.
<b>ELSE</b>	(        -- )	Terminate <>true> clause, continue after the THEN.
<b>EMIT</b>	(char     -- )	Initialize the serial I/O devices.
<b>ERASE</b>	(addr n    -- )	Clear a n byte array at addr
<b>ERROR</b>	(addr     -- )	Display error message at addr and jump to ABORT.
<b>EVAL</b>	(        -- )	Interpret input stream in terminal input buffer.
<b>'EVAL</b>	(        -- addr)	Return address of variable containing \$INTERPRET or \$COMPILE.
<b>EXECUTE</b>	( addr    -- )	Execute the command at addr.
<b>EXIT</b>	(        -- )	Terminate execution of current compound command.
<b>EXPECT</b>	(addr n    -- )	Accept n characters into buffer at addr.
<b>EXTRACT</b>	(n base    -- n/base n1)	Extract the least significant digit n1 from n. n is divided by base.
<b>FILL</b>	(addr n char -- )	Fill an array at address with n characters char.
<b>find</b>	(a va     -- ca na   a 0 )	Search dictionary at va for a string at a. Return ca and na if succeeded, else return a and 0.

FOR	(n -- )	Setup loop. Repeat loop until limit n is decremented to 0.
FORGET <name>	( -- )	Delete command <name> and all words added afterwards.
HERE	( -- addr )	Address of next available dictionary location.
HLD	( -- addr )	Return address of a variable pointing to next converted digit.
HOLD	(char -- )	Add character char to the number string under conversion.
IF	(flag -- )	If flag is zero, branches forward to <false> or after THEN.
IMMEDIATE	( -- )	Set immediate bit in name field of last command added.
KEY	( -- char )	Get an ASCII character from the keyboard. Does not echo.
kTAP	(bot eot cur char -- bot eot cur)	Process a control character, CR or backspace.
LAST	( -- char )	Get an ASCII character from the keyboard. Does not echo.
LITERAL	(n -- )	Compile number n. At run-time, n is pushed on the stack.
M*	(n1 n2 -- d)	Multiply n1 and n2. Return double integer product.
M/MOD	(d n -- mod quot)	Divide double integer d by n1. Return remainder and quotient.
MAX	(n1 n2 -- n3)	n3 is the larger of n1 and n2.
MIN	(n1 n2 -- n3)	n3 is the smaller of n1 and n2.
MOD	(n1 n2 -- mod)	Signed divide. Leave remainder of n1/n2.
NAME?	(addr -- ca na   a F)	Search dictionary for name at addr. Return code field address and name field address if a command is found, else push a false.
NAME>	(na -- ca)	Convert a name field address to a code field address.
NEGATE	(n1 -- n2)	Two's complement.
NEXT	( -- )	Decrement index and repeat loop until index is less than 0
NOT	(n1 -- n2)	Bit-wise one's complement.
NUMBER?	(addr -- n T   addr F)	Convert a string at addr to an integer and push a true flag. If it is not a number, push a false flag.
OR	(n1 n2 -- n3)	Logical bit-wise OR.
OVER	(n1 n2 -- n1 n2 n1)	Make copy of second item on stack.
OVERT	( -- )	Change CONTEXT to add a new command to dictionary.
PACK\$	(addr n -- addr1 )	Copy a string at addr with length n, to a count string at addr1.
PAD	( -- addr )	Return address of a scratch pad area.
PARSE	(char -- addr n )	Parse terminal input buffer for a string terminated by char. Return its address and length.
PEEK	(addr -- n)	Fetch a byte from addr.
POKE	(n addr --)	Store a byte to addr.
QBRANCH	(flag --)	Branch to address in next word if flag is zero.
QUERY	( -- addr )	Leave address of a scratch area of at least 84 bytes.
QUIT	( -- )	Return to terminal, no stack change, no message.
R@	( -- n)	Copy top of return stack on stack.
R>	( -- n)	Pop top of return stack and push it on stack.
REPEAT	( -- )	Unconditional backward branch to BEGIN.
ROT	(n1 n2 n3 -- n2 n3 n1)	Rotate third item to top. "rote"
SAME?	(addr1 addr2 n -- addr1 addr2 flag)	Compare two strings at addr1 and addr2 for n bytes. If string1>string2, returns a positive integer. If string1<string2, return a negative integer. If strings are identical, return a 0.
SEE <name>	( -- )	Decompile the word <name>.
SIGN	(n -- )	If n is negative, add a - sign to the number output string.
SPACE	( -- )	Display a space.
str	(n -- addr n1)	Convert signed integer n to a numeric output string at addr, length n1.
SPACES	(n -- )	Display n spaces.
SWAP	(n1 n2 -- n2 n1)	Exchange top two stack items.

<b>TAP</b>	(bot eot cur char -- bot eot cur)	Accept and echo a character and bump the cursor.
<b>THEN</b>	( -- )	Terminate the IF-ELSE structure.
<b>TIB</b>	( -- addr )	Push address of terminal input buffer.
<b>'TIB</b>	( -- addr )	Return address of variable pointing to terminal input buffer.
<b>tmp</b>	( -- addr )	Return address of a temporary variable.
<b>TOKEN</b>	( -- addr )	Parse next string delimited by space into a word buffer 2 bytes above the top of dictionary.
<b>TX!</b>	(char --)	Send character c to the output device.
<b>TYPE</b>	(addr +n -- )	Display a string of +n characters starting at address addr.
<b>U.</b>	(n -- )	Display unsigned number with trailing blank.
<b>U.R</b>	(n n1 -- )	Display unsigned number n right justified in a field of n1 characters.
<b>U&lt;</b>	(n1 n2 -- flag)	Unsigned compare. Return true if n1<n2.
<b>UM*</b>	(n1 n2 -- d)	Unsigned multiply. Return double integer product.
<b>UM/MOD</b>	(d n -- mod quot)	Unsigned divide. Return remainder and quotient.
<b>UM+</b>	(n1 n2 -- d)	Unsigned add. Return double integer sum.
<b>UNTIL</b>	(flag -- )	Repeat <loop-body> until the flag is non-zero.
<b>UPPER</b>	(char -- char1)	Convert a character to upper case.
<b>VARIABLE &lt;name&gt;</b>	( -- )	Define a variable. At run-time, <name> leaves its address.
<b>WHILE</b>	(flag -- )	Repeat <loop-body> and <>true> clause while the flag is non-zero.
<b>WITHIN</b>	(n1 n2 n3 -- flag)	Return true flag if n1<=n3<n2. Else, return false flag.
<b>WORD &lt;text&gt;</b>	(char -- addr )	Get the char delimited string <text> from the input stream and leave as a counted string at addr.
<b>WORDS</b>	( -- )	Display all commands in the dictionary.
<b>XOR</b>	(n1 n2 -- n3)	Logical bit-wise exclusive OR.

