

ANSI Standard Forth—Quick Reference

Commands That Can Help You Start or End Work Sessions

CORE	ENVIRONMENT?	strAddr u -- x flag strAddr u -- ... flag strAddr u -- 0(unmatched)	Leave descriptive values and a nonzero flag when environment has string at n1. So, n3 is an int with a (max) size for "/counted-string", "/hold", "/pad", "address-unit-bits", "return-stack-cells", and "stack-cells"; a max value for "max-char", "max-d", "max-n", "max-u", and "max-ud"; or a true flag for "core" and "core-ext" if the full wordset is honored.
CORE EXT	UNUSED	-- u	Push count of free dictionary address units.
CORE	WORDS	--	List words in first-searched wordlist.
TOOLKIT EXT	BYE	--	Exit the Forth system.
FACILITY EXT	TIME&DATE	-- +n +n +n +n +n +n	Push hour, min, sec, day, mo, yr.

Commands to Inspect Memory, Debug, & View Code

CORE	DEPTH	-- +n	Push count of stack cells in use.
BLOCK EXT	LIST	u --	Type the contents of disk block n1.
TOOLKIT	DUMP	addr u --	Dump data in n2 memory locations.
TOOLKIT	?	~addr --	Display integer stored at cell addr n1.
TOOLKIT	.S	... -- <same>	Display stack contents, leaving it intact.
TOOLKIT	SEE defName	--	Decompile the named routine.

Commands That Change Compilation & Interpretation Settings

CORE	BASE	-- ~addr	Push cell addr with the number base.
CORE	DECIMAL	--	Make 10 the current number base.
CORE* [1]	FORGET defName	--	Discard defName and any definition since.
CORE EXT	HEX	--	Make 16 the current number base.
CORE EXT	MARKER name	--	Define name as an op that FORGETS itself.
SEARCH EXT	ALSO	--	Duplicate the first-searched wordlist.
SEARCH	DEFINITIONS	--	Append new defs to first-searched wordlist.
SEARCH EXT	FORTH	--	Search the Forth wordlist first.
SEARCH	FORTH-WORDLIST	-- selx	Push the wordlist ID for Forth.
SEARCH	GET-CURRENT	-- selx	Push the wordlist ID receiving new defs.
SEARCH	GET-ORDER	-- selx... n	Push wordlists in search order, depth.
SEARCH EXT	ONLY	--	Minimize the search-order.
SEARCH EXT	ORDER	--	Print the wordlist search order.
SEARCH EXT	PREVIOUS	--	Pop the first-searched wordlist.
SEARCH	SET-CURRENT	selx --	Make n1 the wordlist receiving new defs.
SEARCH	SET-ORDER	selx... n --	Make n-deep wordlists the search order.
SEARCH	WORDLIST name	--	Define the name wordlist.
	name	-- selx	Push name's assoc wordlist ID.
TOOLKIT EXT	ASSEMBLER	--	Search assembler wordlist first.
TOOLKIT EXT	EDITOR	--	Search editor wordlist first.

Source Code Preprocessing, Interpreting, & Auditing Commands

CORE EXT	.(abc...)	--	Print chars up to close paren.
FILE	INCLUDE-FILE	... selx -- ...	Interpret an opened file with ID selx.
FILE	INCLUDED	... strAddr u -- ...	Open file n2/n3 names, interpret file.
BLOCK	LOAD	... u -- ...	Interpret disk block n2 until exhausted, then restore the original input-stream.
BLOCK EXT	THRU	... u u -- ...	Like LOAD, using block range n2 to n3.
TOOLKIT EXT	[IF] wordnumber... ~	flag --	Execute words between [IF]-[ELSE] or [IF]-[THEN] if n1 is true; else execute words beyond [ELSE] or [THEN].
TOOLKIT EXT	[ELSE] wordnumber... ~	--	
TOOLKIT EXT	[THEN]	--	

Comment-Introducing Operations

CORE EXT [4]	\ abc...<newline>	--	Start a comment spanning the line.
CORE [2]	(abc...)	--	Start a parenthetical comment.

Dynamic Memory Operations

MEMORY	ALLOCATE	u -- ~addr 0 u -- ~addr x(failure)	Allocate n1 addr units starting at n2 and leave zero flag if successful.
MEMORY	FREE	~addr -- 0 ~addr -- x(failure)	Deallocate range of memory alloc'd by ALLOCATE, leave zero if successful.
MEMORY	RESIZE	~addr u -- ~addr 0 ~addr u -- ~addr x(failure)	Reallocate a memory range sized to n2 addr units, leave zero if successful.

String Operations (see also "More Input/Output Operations")

CORE EXT*	CONVERT	ud strAddr -- ud strAddr	Superseded by >NUMBER.
CORE	COUNT	strAddr -- strAddr u	Push length of counted string at n1, incr address n1 to first char of string.
CORE EXT	ERASE	addr u --	Clear bits of n2 char addrs beg at n1.
CORE	FILL	strAddr u char --	Set string at addr n1 to all n3 chars.

CORE	HOLD	char --	Prepend n1 to number string. See <#.
CORE	MOVE	addr addr u --	Copy n3 vals at addr n2 to addr n3.
CORE	>NUMBER	ud strAddr u -- ud' strAddr u'	Add number string n2/n3's val to n1 to get n4. Leave str n5 of length n6 with any unconverted chars. Uses BASE .
CORE	<# prependWord...	--	Start ud-to-string prepending sequence.
CORE	#>	ud -- strAddr	Drop dividend n1, push ref to assoc str.
CORF	#	ud -- ud'	Extract next digit from n1, prepend it.
CORE	#S	ud -- ud(zero)	Extract signif digits left in n1, prepend.
CORE	SIGN	n --	Prepend minus to number str if n1<0.
STRING	BLANK	strAddr u --	Convert n2 leading chars of n1 to spaces.
STRING	CMOVE	strAddr strAddr u --	Left-to-right copy n3 chars to n2.
STRING	CMOVE>	strAddr strAddr u --	Same as CMOVE , but right-to-left copy.
STRING	COMPARE	strAddr u strAddr u -- 0 -1 1	Leave 0 if n1/n2 matches n3/n4.
STRING	SEARCH	strAddr u strAddr u -- addr u flag	Leave true flag if n1/n2 found in n3/n4, preceded by unscanned chars, preceded by location of first such char (n5).
STRING	/STRING	strAddr u n -- strAddr u	Leave n1/n2 with n3 fewer leading chars.
STRING	-TRAILING	strAddr u -- strAddr u	Decrement n2 by n1/n2's pad spaces.
FLOAT	>FLOAT	strAddr u -- float flag	Convert n2 chars of string at n1 to a floating-point value, leave result flag.
FLOAT	REPRESENT	float strAddr u -- n flag flag	Convert float n1 to a mantissa string at n2 with n3 signif digits. Leave exp n4, sign-flag n5, in-range flag n6.
FLOAT		float strAddr u -- n 0(not-neg) flag	
FLOAT		float strAddr u -- n flag 0(failure)	

Disk Input/Output Operations Using Files or Block Buffers

BLOCK	BLOCK	u -- ~addr	Assign a blk buffer as the current block, read disk blk n1 into it, leave assoc addr.
BLOCK	BUFFER	u -- ~addr	Acts like BLOCK , but doesn't read disk.
BLOCK EXT	EMPTY-BUFFERS	--	Free all disk buffers, incl those updated.
BLOCK	FLUSH	--	Save updated buffers, then free all buf.
BLOCK	SAVE-BUFFERS	--	Save changes, but do not free buffers.
BLOCK EXT	SCR	-- ~addr	Push cell addr with last-LISTED block.
BLOCK	UPDATE	--	Mark current blk buffer as updated.
FILE	BIN	x -- x'	Modify file mode n1 to select binary.
FILE	CLOSE-FILE	selx -- 0 x(failure)	Close file ID n1, leave result flag.
FILE	CREATE-FILE	strAddr u x -- selx 0	Create a file of name at n1/n2, open it in n3 mode, leave file ID and result flag.
FILE		strAddr u x -- x x(failure)	
FILE	DELETE-FILE	strAddr u -- 0 x(failure)	Delete file refd by n1/n2, leave result flag.
FILE	FILE-POSITION	selx -- ud 0 x(failure)	Leave cur pos n2 for file ID n1, res flag.
FILE	FILE-SIZE	selx -- ud 0 x(failure)	Leave size of file ID n1, result flag.
FILE EXT	FILE-STATUS	strAddr u -- x 0 x(failure)	Leave file n1/n2 status, 0 flag if exists.
FILE EXT	FLUSH-FILE	selx -- 0 x(failure)	Flush buffers for file ID n1, leave flag.
FILE	OPEN-FILE	strAddr u x -- selx 0	Open file of name n1/n2 in n3 mode.
FILE		strAddr u x -- x x(failure)	Leave file ID n4, result flag n5.
FILE	R/O	-- x	Push read-only file mode flag.
FILE	R/W	-- x	Push read-write file mode flag.
FILE	READ-FILE	strAddr u selx -- u 0	Open file with file ID n3, reading n2 or fewer chars into string at n1; leave count of chars read (n4), result flag.
FILE		strAddr u selx -- u x(failure)	
FILE	READ-LINE	strAddr u selx -- u x 0 x(failure)	Like above, n4 chars are moved to string n1. If at eof, leave 0 beneath 0 result flag.
FILE		strAddr u selx -- u 0(eof) 0	
FILE EXT	RENAME-FILE	strAddr u strAddr u -- 0 x(failure)	Reset filename to that given by n3/n4.
FILE	REPOSITION-FILE	ud selx -- 0 x(failure)	Set position n1 for file refd by ID n2.
FILE	RESIZE-FILE	ud selx -- 0 x(failure)	Set size n1 for file refd by file ID n2.
FILE	W/O	-- x	Push write-only file mode flag.
FILE	WRITE-FILE	strAddr u selx -- 0 x(failure)	Write n2 chars at n1 to file ID n3.
FILE	WRITE-LINE	strAddr u selx -- 0 x(failure)	Write n2 chars at n1, adding newline.

More Input/Output Operations

CORE	ACCEPT abc...<newline>	strAddr +n -- +n(count-recd)	Read line of up to n2 chars, store at n1.
CORE	CR	--	Emit newline character or equiv seqence.
CORE	.	D, (DOUBLE) n --	Print value n1 according to BASE .
CORE EXT	.R	D,R (DOUBLE) n n --	As above, right-adjusted in n2-wide field.
CORE	," abc..."	--	Compile string and string-print op.
CORE	EMIT	x --	Emit the printable char assoc with n1.
CORE EXT*	EXPECT abc...<newline>	strAddr +n --	Read up to n2 chars, store at n1.
CORE	KEY <keypress>	-- char	Read one keyboard char.
CORE	SPACE	--	Emit space character.
CORE	SPACES	n --	Emit n1 space characters.
CORE	TYPE	strAddr u --	Print first n2 chars of string at n1.
CORE	U.	u --	Print n1 as an unsigned value (See .).
CORE EXT	U,R	u n --	Print n1 like .R, but as an unsigned value.
FLOAT EXT	F.	float --	Print n1 using fixed-point notation.
FLOAT EXT	FE.	float --	Print n1 in exponential notation.
FLOAT EXT	FS.	float --	Print n1 in scientific notation.
FACILITY	AT-XY	u u --	Set EMIT 's dest to column n1, row n2.
FACILITY EXT	EKEY <keyboard event>	-- selx	Receive a keyboard event.
FACILITY EXT	EKEY>CHAR	selx -- char flag	Convert keyboard event n1 to char if possible, else push false flag.
FACILITY EXT	?EKEY	-- selx 0(failure)	Push 0 if no keyboard event to handle.
FACILITY EXT	?EMIT	-- flag	Push 0 if display device is unavailable.

FACILITY	?KEY	-- flag
FACILITY EXT	MS	u --
FACILITY	PAGE	--

Push 0 if no keypress is available.
 Wait at least n1 milliseconds.
 Make EMIT's dest a new page/screen.

Arithmetic and Logical Operations

CORE	ABS	DABS (DOUBLE)	n -- u	Leave absolute value: n1
CORE	AND		x x -- x	Bitwise logical and: n1 AND n2
CORE	FM/MOD		d n -- n n	Leave (n1 % n2), (n1 / n2). Floored div.
CORE	INVERT		x -- x	Invert all the bits of n1.
CORE	LSHIFT		x u -- x	Left-shift the bits of n1 n2 times.
CORE	M*		n n -- d	Multiply: n1 * n2
CORE	MAX	DMAX (DOUBLE)	n n -- n	Drop lower of n1 and n2.
CORE	MIN	DMIN (DOUBLE)	n n -- n	Drop higher of n1 and n2.
CORE	-	D- (DOUBLE)	nlu nlu -- nlu	Subtract: n1 - n2
CORE	MOD		n n -- n	Leave remainder: n1 % n2
CORE	*/MOD		n n n -- n n	Leave (n1*n2 % n3), (n1*n2 / n3).
CORE	/MOD		n n -- n n	Leave (n1 % n2), (n1 / n2).
CORE	NEGATE	DNEGATE (DOUBLE)	n -- n	Negate n1: 0 - n1
CORE	1+		n -- n	Add one: n1 + 1
CORE	1-		n -- n	Subtract one: n1 - 1
CORE	OR		x x -- x	Bitwise logical or: n1 OR n2
CORE	+	D+ (DOUBLE)	nlu nlu -- nlu	Add: n1 + n2
		M+ (DOUBLE)	dlud n -- dlud	
		D+! (DOUBLE)	nlu ~addr --	Add n1 to value at n2.
CORE	RSHIFT		x u -- x	Right-shift the bits of n1 n2 times.
CORE	/	D/ (DOUBLE)	n n -- n	Divide: n1 / n2
CORE	SM/REM		d n -- n n	Leave (n1 % n2), (n1 / n2). Symm div.
CORE	*		nlu nlu -- nlu	Multiply: n1 * n2
CORE	*/	M*/ (DOUBLE)	n n n -- n	Leave n1 * n2 / n3.
CORE	2*	D2* (DOUBLE)	x -- x	Shift 1 bit, 0 placed in least signif bit.
CORE	2/	D2/ (DOUBLE+)	x -- x	Shift 1 bit, unchanged most signif bit.
CORE	UM*		u u -- ud	Multiply: n1 * n2
CORE	UM/MOD		ud u -- u u	Leave (n1 % n2), (n1 / n2)
CORE	XOR		x -- x	Bitwise exclusive-or; n1 XOR n2
FLOAT	F*		float float -- float	Multiply: n1 * n2
FLOAT	F/		float float -- float	Divide: n1 / n2
FLOAT	F+		float float -- float	Add: n1 + n2
FLOAT	F+!		float ~addr --	Add n1 to value at n2.
FLOAT	FLOOR		float -- float	Round n1 (floored).
FLOAT	FMAX		float float -- float	Drop lower of n1 and n2.
FLOAT	FMIN		float float -- float	Drop higher of n1 and n2.
FLOAT	FNEGATE		float -- float	Negate n1: 0 - n1
FLOAT	FROUND		float -- float	Round n1 (unfloored).

Number-Type Conversion Operations

CORE	S>D	n -- d	Change integer to double (sign extnd).
DOUBLE	D>S	d -- n	Change double to signed integer.
FLOAT	D>F	d -- float	Change signed double to float.
FLOAT	F>D	float -- d	Change float to signed double.

Commands to Define Data Structures

CORE	CONSTANT	name	x --	Define name to push n1, a value that should not be subject to change.
		name	-- x	Define name to push the value last stored into it with TO. See TO.
CORE EXT	VALUE	name	--	Define name to push an address in data space suitable for storing and fetching cell-size vals. See @ and !.
		name	x --	Define name to push n1/n2, values that should not be subject to change.
CORE	VARIABLE	name	--	Define name to push an address in data space suitable for storing and fetching a double. See 2@ and 2!.
		name	-- ~addr	Define name to push n1, a value that should not be subject to change.
DOUBLE	2CONSTANT	name	x x --	Define name to push n1/n2, values that should not be subject to change.
		name	-- x x	Define name to push an address in data space suitable for storing and fetching a double. See 2@ and 2!.
DOUBLE	2VARIABLE	name	--	Define name to push n1, a value that should not be subject to change.
		name	-- ~addr	Define name to push an address in data space suitable for storing and fetching a float. See F@ and F!.
FLOAT	FCONSTANT	name	float --	Define name to push n1, a value that should not be subject to change.
		name	-- float	Define name to push an address in data space suitable for storing and fetching a float. See F@ and F!.
FLOAT	FVARIABLE	name	--	Define name to push n1, a value that should not be subject to change.
		name	-- ~addr	Define name to push an address in data space suitable for storing and fetching a float. See F@ and F!.

Memory-Stack Transfer Operations

CORE	c@		~addr -- char	Fetch char n2 from aligned address n1.
CORE	c!	char	~addr --	Store char n1 at aligned address n2.
CORE	@		~addr -- x	Fetch n2 from aligned cell address n1.
CORE	2@		~addr -- x x	Fetch n2/n3 from aligned address n1.
CORE	!	x	~addr --	Store n1 at aligned cell address n2.
CORE	2!	x x	~addr --	Store n1/n2 at aligned cell address n3.
CORE EXT	TO	defValueName	x --	Store n1 in named VALUE variable.
FLOAT	F@		~addr -- float	Fetch n2 from aligned float address n1.
FLOAT	F!	float	~addr --	Store n1 at aligned float address n2.
LOCAL	TO	defLocalName	x --	Store n1 in named LOCAL variable. See (LOCAL), LOCALS!.

Comparison Operations

CORE	=	D= (DOUBLE)	x x -- flag	Leave true if n1 is equal to n2.
CORE	>		n n -- flag	Leave true if n1 is greater than n2.
CORE	<	D< (DOUBLE)	n1 n1 -- flag	Leave true if n1 is less than n2.
CORE EXT	<>		n1 n1 -- flag	Leave true if n1 is not equal to n2.
CORE	U<	DU< (DOUBLE EXT)	u u -- flag	Leave true if n1 is less than n2.
CORE EXT	U>		u u -- flag	Leave true if n1 is greater than n2.
CORL EXT	WITHIN		n1 n1 n1 -- flag	Leave true if (n1≤n2<n3) or (n1≥n2>n3).
CORE	0=	D0= (DOUBLE)	x -- flag	Leave true if n1 is equal to zero.
CORE EXT	0>		n -- flag	Leave true if n1 is greater than zero.
CORE	0<	D0< (DOUBLE)	n -- flag	Leave true if n1 is less than zero.
CORE EXT	0<>		x -- flag	Leave true if n1 is not equal to zero.
FLOAT	F<		float float -- flag	Leave true if n1 is less than n2.
FLOAT	F0=		float -- flag	Leave true if n1 is equal to zero.
FLOAT	F0<		float -- flag	Leave true if n1 is less than zero.

System Constants & Facilities for Generating ASCII Values

CORE	BL		-- char	Push ASCII code for space character.
CORE	CHAR <i>abc...<space></i>		-- char	Push value of first char of next word.
CORE	[CHAR] <i>abc...<space></i>		-- char(Runtime)	Compile <i>a</i> as ASCII and <i>op</i> to push it.
CORE LXT	FALSE		-- flag	Push false flag.
CORH EXT	TRUE		-- flag	Push true flag.

Forming Definite Loops (Compiling-Mode Only)

CORE /EXT	DO ?DO	↪	n1 n1 --	Mark start of block run 1 or more times. ?DO skips block if n2 ≥ n1 to begin.
	<i>wordNumber...</i>	↪		Push DO's new n2 value this iteration.
CORE	I	↪	-- n1	Like I, but outer do-loop's new n2 value.
CORE	J	↪	-- n1	Leave loop early. LEAVE skips words through nearest LOOP or +LOOP.
CORL /CORE	LEAVE UNLOOP	↪	--	Continue back at DO or ?DO if after incrementing DO's orig n2 each cycle, n2 < n1. +LOOP uses n1 as increment.
	<i>wordNumber...</i>	↪		
CORL	LOOP	↪	--	
CORE	+LOOP	↪	n --	

Forming Indefinite Loops (Compiling-Mode Only)

CORL	BEGIN	↪	--	Mark the beginning of a list of words subject to repeated execution.
	<i>wordNumber...</i>	↪		/iterate back to BEGIN always.
CORL	AGAIN	↪	--	/iterate back to BEGIN until true n1.
CORE	UNTIL	↪	flag --	Execute words through REPEAT, then back again to BEGIN until false n1; then skip words through REPEAT.
CORE	WHILE	↪	flag --	
	<i>wordNumber...</i>	↪		
CORE	REPEAT	↪	--	

More Facilities for Defining Routines (Typically Compiling-Mode Only)

CORE [3]	ABORT		x... --	Empty data stack, perform QUIT.
CORL [3]	ABORT" <i>abc...</i> "		x... x --	Compile string up to dbl quote and op to display it and ABORT if n2≠0.
CORE EXT	C" <i>abc...</i> "		-- strAddr	Compile string delimited by dbl quote & op that pushes its addr at run time.
CORE EXT	CASE	↪	--	Mark beginning of case block formed with the following 3 types of words.
	<i>wordNumber...</i>	↪		Execute words through ENDOF if n2 = n1 (resuming after ENDCASE). If n2≠n1, resumes after next ENDOF.
CORE EXT	OF	↪	x x --	Mark the end of previous OF's scope.
	<i>wordNumber...</i>	↪		Drops n1. Follows default-case code.
CORE EXT	ENDOF	↪	--	(;)Starts routine definition for <i>name</i> .
	<i>wordNumber...</i>	↪		:NONAME starts nameless routine def, leaving n1 for use with EXECUTE.
CORE EXT	ENDCASE	↪	x --	Finishes defining <i>name</i> to run any compiled <i>wordNumber</i> references.
CORE	:name	↪	--	IMMEDIATE will make <i>name</i> a compiler extension (directive). See IMMEDIATE.
CORE EXT	:NONAME	↪	-- xtoken	Lets routine exit at loc other than end.
	<i>wordNumber...</i>	↪		Execute words between IF-ELSE or IF-THEN if n1 is true; else execute words beyond ELSE or THEN.
CORL	;	↪	--	Starts interpreting following words.
	IMMEDIATE	↪	--	Empty return stack, reset I/O to console, and repeatedly: read line, interpret it, display system prompt.
CORE	EXIT	↪	--	Compiles self-reference in definition.
CORE	IF <i>wordNumber...</i>	↪	flag --	Starts compiling non-immediate words.
CORE	ELSE <i>wordNumber...</i>	↪	--	Compile string delimited by dbl quote & op that pushes its address at run time.
CORE	THEN	↪	--	
CORE	[<i>word2interpret...</i>	↪	--	
CORH	QUIT	↪	--	Run execution thread for xtoken, saving its execution frame parameters.
CORE	RECURSE	↪	--	
CORE] <i>word2compile...</i>	↪	--	
CORE [2]	S" <i>abc...</i> "		-- strAddr	
EXCEPTION	CATCH		... xtoken -- ... 0	
			... xtoken -- ... n(exceptn)	

EXCEPTION	THROW	0 -- -1 -- -2 -- n -- n	Drop n1 and continue normally if 0. If n1 is -1, call ABORT . If n1 is -2, perform ABORT . Else, exit to latest CATCH execution frame, adjusting input stream and stacks to associated settings.
TOOLKIT EXT	CODE name	--	Start <i>name</i> 's machine-code definition. <i>codeWords</i> are nonstandard words.
TOOLKIT EXT	;CODE codeWord...	--	Switch to compiling a routine definition with machine-code-compiling words.
LOCAL	(LOCAL)	strAddr +n -- strAddr 0 --	Nonzero n2 causes identifier at n1 to be defined as a value-pushing local. See TO .
LOCAL EXT	LOCALS! name... ! name	x... -- -- x	Create as many local variables as names before !, initialized to n stack values. Normal limit is 8. See TO .

Manipulating Stack Items

CORE	DROP	x --	Pop n1.
CORE	2DROP	x x --	Pop n1 and n2.
CORE	DUP	x -- x x	Push a copy of n1.
CORE	2DUP	x x -- x x x x	Push copies of n1 and n2.
CORE	?DUP	x -- x x 0 -- 0	Push a copy of a nonzero n1. Else leave stack unchanged.
CORE EXT	NIP	x x' -- x'	Remove n1.
CORE	OVER	x x' -- x x' x	Push a copy of n1.
CORE	2OVER	x x x' x' -- x x x' x' x x	Push copies of n1 and n2.
CORE EXT	PICK	x... +n -- x... x	Leave copy of input item n2+2 deep.
CORE EXT	2>R	x x --	Move n1 and n2 to return stack.
CORE	R>	-- x	Move n1 from return to data stack.
CORE EXT	2R>	-- x x	Move n1/n2 from return to data stack.
CORE	R@	-- x	Copy val atop return stack to data stack.
CORE EXT	2R@	-- x x	Copy n1/n2 from return to data stack.
CORE EXT	ROLL	x... +n -- x...	Rotate to TOS the input item n2+2 deep.
CORE	ROT	x x' x'' -- x' x'' x	Reposition n1 to top of stack.
CORE	SWAP	x x' -- x' x	Exchange positions of n1 and n2.
CORE	2SWAP	x x x' x' -- x' x' x x	Exchange positions of n1/n2 and n3/n4.
CORE EXT	TUCK	x x' -- x' x x'	Copy top item into 3rd stack slot.
DOUBLE EXT	2ROT	x x x' x' x'' x'' -- x' x' x'' x'' x x	Move n1/n2 to top of stack.
FLOAT	FDEPTH	-- +n	For float stack use. See DEPTH .
FLOAT	FDROP	float --	Drop n1 from top of float or data stack.
FLOAT	FDUP	float -- float float	Duplicate n1 on float or data stack.
FLOAT	FOVER	float float' -- float float' float	Push copy of n1 on float or data stack.
FLOAT	FROT	float float' float'' -- float' float'' float	Repositions n1 to top of float/data stack.
FLOAT	FSWAP	float float' -- float' float	Exchange n1 and n2 on float/data stack.

Constructing Compiler and Interpreter System Extensions

CORE	ALIGN	FALIGN (FLOAT)	--	Align the data-space pointer.
CORE	ALIGNED	FALIGN (FLOAT)	addr -- ~addr	Align address to store a data type.
CORE	ALLOT		n --	Add n1 to data-space pointer.
CORE	>BODY		xtoken -- ~addr	Replace n1 with ref'd word's data addr.
CORE	C,		char --	Store n1 in data space for latest def.
CORE	CELL+	FLOAT+ (FLOAT)	~addr -- ~addr	Increment n1 to next cell address.
CORE	CELLS	FLOATS (FLOAT)	n -- n	Push address units reqd for n1 cells.
CORE	CHAR+		~addr -- ~addr	Increment n1 to next char addr.
CORE	CHARS		n -- n	Push address units reqd for n1 chars.
CORE	,		nlu --	Store n1 in data space for latest def.
CORE EXT	COMPILE,		xtoken --	Compile word assoc with n1 into def.
CORE EXT	[COMPILE] immWord		--	Compile compiler-extending actions of named immediate word into current def.
CORE	CREATE name		--	Defines a data word (<i>name</i>) that pushes n1, the data-space pointer's value upon <i>name</i> 's creation. The sequence <i>newDefiner name</i> creates a similar data-word instance by executing <i>newDefiner</i> 's code up to DOES> .
CORE	DOES>		~addr	Such a word's data address (n1) will be processed by any <i>newDefiner</i> code between DOES> and ; (semicolon).
CORE [4]	EVALUATE		... strAddr u -- ...	Interpret the contents of string n1/n2 as though it is the current input stream.
CORE	EXECUTE		... xtoken -- ...	Execute the word ref'd by xtoken.
CORE	HERE		-- addr	Push the next free loc in data-space.
CORE	IMMEDIATE		--	Set latest def to run when it appears as part of a new definition. See ; also.
CORE	>IN		-- ~addr	Push cell addr with input buf's cur pos.
CORE	[] word		--	Compile named word's execution addr (inline) and op to push it onto stack.
CORE	LITERAL		x -- -- x(Runtime)	Compile n1 (inline) into current def and op to push it onto stack at run-time.

CORE EXT	PAD		-- strAddr	Push addr of work string space.
CORE EXT	PARSE <i>abc...<delimiter></i>	char	-- strAddr u	Parse input stream up to an n1 char.
CORE	POSTPONE <i>word</i>		--	Compile op to compile <i>word</i> . If <i>word</i> is set immediate, acts like [COMPILE].
CORE EXT	QUERY		--	Make console the current input stream, read line into TIB, store zero in >IN.
CORE EXT [2,4]	REFILL		-- flag -- 0(failure)	Fill input buffer, read from console if necessary (see QUERY), push true flag. If a string is current input stream, do nothing beyond pushing false flag.
CORE EXT	RESTORE-INPUT	selx... n	-- flag	Honor n2-deep input stream parameters.
CORE EXT	SAVE-INPUT		-- selx... n	Push cur input-stream parameters, depth.
CORE	SOURCE		-- strAddr u	Push addr of input-stream buffer.
CORE EXT [2]	SOURCE-ID		-- 0 1-1 x	Push indication of the input stream source: console, string, or file ID.
CORE EXT*	SPAN		-- ~addr	Push cell addr with EXPECT's char count.
CORE [1]	STATE		-- ~addr	Push cell address with system state value.
CORE EXT*	TIB		-- strAddr	Push addr of text input buffer (TIB).
CORE EXT*	#TIB		-- ~addr	Push cell address with TIB char count.
CORE	' defName		-- xtoken	Search for named word, push assoc n1.
CORE	WORD <i>abc...<delimiter></i>	char	-- strAddr	Copy input stream through char n1 to n2.
SEARCH	FIND	strAddr	-- xtoken 1(immed) strAddr -- xtoken -1 strAddr -- strAddr 0(failure)	Find first match of word refd by n1 in search order wordlists. If found leave n2, immediacy-status n3. Else push zero.
SEARCH	SEARCH-WORDLIST	strAddr u selx	-- xtoken 1 strAddr u selx -- xtoken -1 strAddr u selx -- 0(unmatched)	Acts like FIND—but n2 is the string length and n3 is ID of wordlist to be searched exclusively.
STRING	SLITERAL (Runtime)	strAddr u	-- -- strAddr u	Compile string n1/n2 (inline) into current def, & compile op to push equiv parameters onto stack at run time.
DOUBLE	2LITERAL (Runtime)	x x	-- -- x x	Compile n1/n2 (inline) into cur def and op to push them onto stack at run time.
FLOAT	FLITERAL (Runtime)	float	-- -- float	Compile n1 (inline) into cur def and op to push them onto stack at run time.
BLOCK	BLK		-- ~addr	Push cell addr with current disk blk no.
TOOLKIT EXT	AHEAD		-- orig	Push branch's forward-resolving, inline data field addr onto control-flow stack.
TOOLKIT EXT	CS-PICK origdest... u		-- origdest... dest	See PICK. Apply to control-flow stack.
TOOLKIT EXT	CS-ROLL origdest... u		-- origdest...	See ROLL. Apply to control-flow stack.

Endnotes

1,2,3,4 Wordsets so marked overlap other wordsets. If your system uses an alternate wordset version of the associated word, the description and stack effect shown here may be inaccurate. The overlapping wordsets are indicated by footnote marks: [1] TOOLKIT EXT, [2] FILE, [3] EXCEPTION EXT, [4] BLOCK EXT

* An asterisk following a wordset name indicates that the associated word is considered obsolete.

Stack Notations: The notations n1, n2, and so forth refer to the values notated in the stack diagram for a word; n1 references the leftmost stack item notation, n2 the next notation, and so forth, with no distinction between input or return values, and with no intended disclosure regarding the data type of the referenced stack item. Stack diagram terms are not the same as those used in the ANSI standard. For example, ~addr is a shorthand for *aligned address*, with no indication of the data type for which it is aligned (contextual cues usually suffice). Like x, the terms selx and xtoken indicate unspecified cell types.

Sorting: Symbol-only names are sorted according to their pronounceable names (as defined in the standard). So, 2/ (two-slash) is found in the t's, +! (plus-store) in the p's. (However, the leading punctuation in /MOD is ignored, so it appears together with other words that start with m, such as MOD.)

Floating-Point Wordset Extensions

While the standard provides forty-one FLOAT EXT operations, only three display operations are shown here. Not shown are fourteen trigonometric operations, one comparison operation, two display-oriented variables, eight exponential operations, one absolute-value operation, six 32-bit-specific (single-float) operations, and six 64-bit-specific (double-float) operations.

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Notices

FIG makes no guarantees or promises about the accuracy of the information provided here. The ANSI X3J14 committee, through their published standard, is the definitive source of information. Please refer to the official ANS Forth document for embellishment and clarification of items. Formal comments or "requests for interpretation" should be sent to:

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