

# A Bit About Forth

Dave Eckhardt  
[de0u@andrew.cmu.edu](mailto:de0u@andrew.cmu.edu)

# Disclaimer

- I don't know Forth
- Forth tutorials abound on the Web
  - Intro: stack, postfix stack operators
  - Writing a simple Forth word
  - Loops
  - Stack manipulation, simple built-ins
  - Gee, tutorials take forever to write, so close with:
    - 100%-inscrutable example using Forth's full power
- I am ~40% through the inscrutable stage

# Outline

- Forth is a language with
  - No syntax<sup>1</sup>
  - No operator precedence
    - No operators
  - No functions
  - No variables
  - No constants
  - No loops<sup>2</sup>

# No Syntax

- Well, hardly any
  - “Whitespace-delimited sequence of digits” (in the current input radix) is recognized as a number.
    - In many dialects, a dot in a number is allowed for readability or to signal double precision
  - “Whitespace-delimited sequence of characters” is a “word”.

# Syntax Examples

- 123
- FFEB.09CA
- >entry
- 2dup
- \$entry
- \*, +, -, /, etc.

# No Operator Precedence

- Easy: no operators!
- In C, + and && and || are part of the language
  - So the language arranges for them to be evaluated according to “natural” precedence (more or less)
- In Forth, all executable things are of the same class (“word”)
- Precedence is manual (postfix stack ops)

# Stack Operations

**3 4 +**

- Push 3 (a number) onto the stack.
- Then push 4 (a number) onto the stack.
- Run +

- Which traditionally pops two integers from the stack, adds them, and pushes the result on the stack. But it could be redefined to do anything else instead.

- “3 + 4 \* 2” - meaning is up to you, not to Forth

**3 4 2 \* +**

**3 4 + 2 \***

# No Functions

- Words aren't functions
  - They have no types
    - No parameter types
      - Words pull whatever they want off the stack
      - First parameter may determine how many parameters
        - Or the second, if you want
    - No return types
      - Words push whatever they want onto the stack
      - Common idiom:
        - success  $\Rightarrow$  push answers, then push “true” (-1)
        - failure  $\Rightarrow$  push “false” (0)
  - Actually, nothing has any types



# No Types

- What is the type of items on the stack?
  - “Cell” - approximately “machine word”
  - Same type as BLISS (great-grandfather of C, used to write DEC's VMS, CMU's Hydra)
- Some words operate on multiple cells (“extended precision”)

# No Variables

- Most code operates on stack values
- Once you have “too many” values on your stack your code gets confusing
- There is a word called **VARIABLE**
  - It doesn't “declare” a “variable”, though.
  - It allocates a cell and compiles a word which pushes the address of that cell on the stack.

**VARIABLE FOO**

**FOO @ 3 + \ Get contents of FOO, add 3**

# VALUE

- If a “variable” will be read more than written, you can use **VALUE** instead.
  - It places a value into a freshly-allocated cell and compiles a word which fetches the contents of the cell and pushes it on the stack

**0 value BAR**

**BAR 3 + \ Get BAR contents, add 3**

**4 TO BAR \ sets BAR to 4 - advanced**

# No Constants

- There is a word called **CONSTANT**, though.
  - Can you guess what it does?

# No Loops

- The language *does* ship with words which implement loops

**10 1 DO I . CR LOOP**

- But these words aren't privileged – you can write your own which work just as well.
  - **UNLESS, UNTIL, WHEREAS...** - go wild!

# Is There Anything There?

- No...
  - No syntax<sup>1</sup>
  - No operator precedence
    - No operators
  - No functions (no types)
  - No variables
  - No constants
  - No loops<sup>2</sup>
- So what *is* there?

# Parts of Forth

- “The Stack”
  - Really: the operand stack
  - Versus the other stacks
    - Call/return stack – (ab)used by loop words
    - Exception stack – if exceptions are available
- The Dictionary
  - Maps word names to execution tokens
- The “Compiler”
- The “Interpreter” (read loop)

# “Compiler”

- “Compiler” stitches together code bodies of existing words
  - **: addone 1 + ;**
- Looks like a “function definition”, beginning with the “:” token and ending with the “;” token
  - Nope!
- **:** (a word like any other word) grabs a word from the input stream, saves it “somewhere”, and turns on “the compiler”
- “The compiler” creates code sequences for pushing numbers and pushing calls to words



# “Compiler”

- When “the compiler” sees `;` it adds a dictionary entry mapping the saved name-token to the execution-token sequence
- Where's the code?
  - Here comes a vague analogy...
  - ...C code which when compiled would have similar effect to Forth...

# The Code

```
/* "threaded code" style */  
  
typedef void (*notfun)(void);  
notfun push1, plus;  
notfun addone[] = { push1, plus, 0 };  
  
void execute(notfun a[])  
{  
    while (a[0])  
        (*(a++))();  
}
```

# Threaded Code

- Easy to generate machine code which just calls other machine code
- Also easy to generate machine code for “push integer onto stack”
- Handful of built-in words must be written in assembly language
  - Peek, poke (@, !)
  - +, -, \*, /
  - Compiler itself

# Isn't Threaded Code Slow?

- Other organizations are possible
  - Can peephole-optimize threaded code pretty well
  - Can “cache” top N words of stack in registers
  - Can do a real optimizing compiler if you want

# Are We Having Fun Yet?

- Why would people do this?
  - Great for memory-constrained environments
    - Forth runtime, including compiler, editor, “file system”, “virtual memory” can be implemented in a few *kilobytes* of memory
    - Stacks are very small for real applications (small number of kilobytes)
  - *Very* extensible
    - Want software VM? Just redefine @, !
  - “Hard” things may be trivial
    - De-compiling Forth is often very easy...

# Are We Having Fun Yet?

- Why would people do this?
  - A trained person can bring up a Forth runtime on just about any system in around a week given assembly-language drivers for keyboard and screen
  - GCC+glibc ports to new processors typically take a *little* longer than that...

# Is Forth Usable?

- It's missing:
  - types, type-checking, pointer-checking
- How can code written this way work?

# Is Forth Usable?

- It's missing:
  - types, type-checking, pointer-checking
- How can code written this way work?
  - Oddly enough, very well.
  - Forth advocates claim it promotes careful thought. Also, most words are short enough to be solidly tested.
  - Another slant: No way to avoid paying attention.
  - Another slant: anybody who can wrap their mind around it is a **very** good programmer...



# Curiosity or Language?

- Who uses this?
  - OpenFirmware (every Macintosh ~1996-2006)
  - PostScript allegedly was inspired by Forth
  - Embedded firmware
  - Astronomers...since the 1960's
  - **Lots** of things in space run/ran Forth
    - <http://web.archive.org/web/20101024223709/http://forth.gsfc.nasa.gov/>

# Who Should Learn Forth?

- Long-hair hacker types might find it fun
- Embedded-systems programmers might find it useful
- CS majors might find it challenging
- Its era might be over...
- Don't tell your ML instructor I told you about it

# Further Reading

- Forth - The Early Years
  - <http://www.colorforth.com/HOPL.html>
- The Evolution of Forth
  - <http://www.forth.com/resources/evolution/>
- Forth OS
  - <http://www.forthos.org>