A Bit About Forth

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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\(^1\)
  - No operator precedence
    - No operators
  - No functions
  - No variables
  - No constants
  - No loops\(^2\)
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 *

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 ⇒ push answers, then push “true” (-1)
        - failure ⇒ 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 \textit{CONSTANT}, though.
  - Can you guess what it does?
No Loops

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

10 1 DO 1 . 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\(^1\)
  - No operator precedence
    - No operators
  - No functions (no types)
  - No variables
  - No constants
  - No loops\(^2\)
- 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
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