Reference to Joy of Postfix

from 2024-11-22

Subset of Joy Programming Language with some Modifications

Original:

https://www.kevinalbrecht.com/code/joy-mirror/html-manual.html

Definition of Identifiers

```
identifier1 == word1 word2 word3 ...
identifier2 == word4 word5 word6 ...
```

Example:

quote '
comment () #

Stack Notation

word (*input parameters* --> *output parameters*) Description of the word's functionality.

Words for the Stack

The parameter stack is a linked list.

```
stack ( --> list )
      Pushes the stack as a list onto the stack.
unstack (list -->)
      The list becomes the new stack.
clear ( ... --> (null) )
      Clears the stack.
dup (x --> xx)
      Pushes an extra copy of x onto the stack.
pop (x -->)
      Removes x from the top of the stack.
swap (xy --> yx)
      Swaps x and y at the top of the stack.
over (xy --> xyx)
      Gets the second value from stack.
rotate (xyz --> zyx)
      Swap x and z.
rollup (xyz \rightarrow zxy)
rolldown (xyz --> yzx)
dupd(xy --> xxy)
popd (xy --> y)
swapd (xyz \rightarrow yxz)
rotated (xyzk --> zyxk)
rollupd (xyzk --> zxyk)
rolldownd (xyzk --> yzxk)
index ( ... n --> ... nth stack value )
      Picks a copy of the stack value with position num relative to the
      stack top from the stack and pushes it onto the stack;
      with n = 1 -> first value, n = 2 -> second value, ...
```

```
dip (x [program] --> ... x)
Stores the x, executes the program, pushes x back onto the stack.
dip2 (x y [program] --> ... x y)
Stores the x and y, executes the program, pushes x and y back onto the stack.
id (-->)
Identity function, does nothing; as a placeholder for a function.
collect (value1 value2 ... valuen n --> [value1 value2 ... valuen])
copy (value1 value2 ... valuen n --> value1 value2 ... valuen value1 value2 ... valuen)
newdict (x1 x2 ... xn [i1 i2 ... in] --> dict)
```

The IOMonad for Pure Functional Programming

```
num [program2] '!(iomonad behavior)[iomonad] [program2] '!(iomonad behavior)
```

First, the primitive monad *num* or the *[iomonad]* is executed - i.e. a side effect is triggered. Then the *[program2]* is executed. The iomonad is **at the end of** a sequence/program. (*[program2]* can also be an iomonad)

Words for Input/Output

```
( value --> )
      Prints the top value from the stack.
                                                           (iomonad behavior)
.s
      Prints the contents of the stack.
                                                           (iomonad behavior)
print ( list --> )
print ( string --> )
      Outputs the list without square brackets.
                                                           (iomonad behavior)
      Outputs the string without quotation marks.
                                                           (iomonad behavior)
load ("fname" --> )
      A program text from the file fname from the "joy/"
      folder is read into the display with the definitions.
                                                           (iomonad behavior)
save ("fname" --> )
      A program text from the display is saved under the
      name fname in the "joy/" folder
                                                           (iomonad behavior)
loadtext ("fname" --> string)
      Loads the contents of a text file and pushes it
                                                           (iomonad behavior)
      as a string on the stack.
savetext ("fname" string --> )
      Saves the string as text in a text file.
                                                           (iomonad behavior)
files ( --> list )
      Outputs a list of all file names in the "joy/" folder
                                                           (iomonad behavior)
fremove ("fname" --> bool)
      Deletes the file named fname from the "joy/" folder.
                                                           (iomonad behavior)
fcopyto ("fname1" "fname2" --> )
                                                           (iomonad behavior)
timestamp ( --> num )
                                                           (iomonad behavior)
date ( --> string)
                                                           (iomonad behavior)
viewurl (string -->)
                                                           (iomonad behavior)
      Displays the web page for the URL in the web browser.
words ( --> )
      words == identlist print
                                                           (iomonad behavior)
dump ( --> )
      dump == identdump print
                                                           (iomonad behavior)
help ( --> )
      help == helpinfo viewurl
                                                           (iomonad behavior)
```

Words for List Processing

```
[value1 value2 value3 ...]
first (list --> value)
       value is the first value of the nonempty list.
rest ( list1 --> list )
       list is the remainder of the nonempty list1 without the first value.
cons (value1 list1 --> list)
       the list is created from list1 with new first value1.
swons (list1 value1 --> list)
       the list is created from list1 with new first value1.
uncons (list1 --> value list)
       Puts the first and the rest of the nonempty list1 on the stack.
unswons (list1 --> list value)
       Puts the rest and the first of the nonempty list1 on the stack.
reverse (list1 --> list)
       The order of the elements of list1 is reversed in the new list.
size
      ( list --> num )
       num is the number of elements in the list.
make ( data num --> list )
take (list1 num --> list)
       A list with the first num elements of list1.
drop (list1 num --> list)
       A list without the first num elements of list1.
concat (list1 list2 --> list)
       The list is the concatenation of list1 and list2.
swoncat (list1 list2 --> list)
       The list is the concatenation of list2 and list1.
enconcat ()
last (list1 --> element)
init ( list1 --> list )
```

```
iota
     ( num --> list )
      Generates a list of numbers from 1 to num.
fromto (num1 num2 --> list)
      Generates a list of numbers from num1 to num2
at
      ( list num --> elementvnum )
      Picks the elementvnum from the list.
of
      ( num list --> elementvnum )
set
      ( list1 num value --> list )
find
      (list key --> num)
count (list key --> num)
pair (value1 value2 --> [value1 value2])
unpair ([value1 value2] --> value1 value2)
trans ( matrix1 --> matrix )
                                (matrix = list of lists)
      ( list1 list2 --> matrix ) (matrix = list of pairs)
zip
unlist ( [x1 x2 ... xn] --> x1 x2 ... xn )
      ( list1 list2 --> list )
cat
      *like concat
```

Words for Processing Dict Lists

```
[key1 value1 key2 value2 ... ...]

get    ( dict key --> value )
    Gets the value for the key from the dict.

put    ( dict1 key value --> dict )
    Creates a new value for the key in a dict with dict1 as a copy.

newdict    ( x1 x2 ... xn [i1 i2 ... in] --> dict )
```

Mathematical Functions

```
+
      ( num1 num2 --> num )
      num is the result of adding num1 and num2.
      ( num1 num2 --> num )
      num is the result of subtracting num2 from num1.
      ( num1 num2 --> num )
      ( num1 num2 --> num )
×
      num is the product of num1 and num2.
      ( num1 num2 --> num )
      ( num1 num2 --> num )
      num is the quotient of num1 divided by num2.
mod ( num1 num2 --> num )
rem ( num1 num2 --> num )
      Modulo or Remainder.
reci (num1 --> num)
      num is the reciprocal of num1
pow ( num1 num2 --> num )
      Power to the Bauer
root ( num1 n --> num )
      nth root of num1
pred ( num1 --> num )
      Predecessor function.
succ ( num1 --> num )
      Successor function.
sign ( num1 --> num )
      Signum function.
abs
      ( num1 --> num )
      Absolute function.
     ( num1 --> num )
neg
      num is the negative value of num1.
floor ( num1 --> num )
      Rounding down the number.
ceil
      ( num1 --> num )
      Round up the number.
```

```
Integer value with truncation of the decimal places.
int
      ( num1 --> num )
      num is the integer part of num1.
frac ( num1 --> num )
      Fraction part of the number.
round (num1 --> num)
      Rounds to an integer value
roundto (num1 fix --> num )
      Rounds to the fix-th decimal place.
      (num1 --> num)
exp
      Exponential function of the number.
      ( num1 --> num )
log
      Natural logarithm of the number.
log10 ( num1 --> num )
      Ten logarithm of the number.
log2 (num1 --> num)
      Dual logarithm of the number.
fact (num1 --> num)
      num is the Factorial of num1.
      ( --> 3.141592653589793 )
рi
      Ludolf number (Circle number).
sin
      ( num1 --> num )
      num is the sine of num1 angle in radians.
      ( num1 --> num )
cos
      num is the cosine of num1 angle in radians.
      ( num1 --> num )
tan
      Tangent function of the number in radians.
asin (num1 --> num)
      Arcsine function.
acos (num1 --> num)
      Arccosine function.
atan ( num1 --> num )
      Arc tangent function.
```

trunc (*num1 --> num*)

```
atan2 ( y x --> num )
      Phase (or Arg) to (x,y)
sinh ( num1 --> num )
      Hyperbolic sine function.
cosh ( num1 --> num )
      Hyperbolic cosine function.
tanh ( num1 --> num )
      Hyperbolic tangent function.
      ( num1 --> num )
sq
      num is the square of num1.
sqrt ( num1 --> num )
      num is the square root of num1.
cbrt ( num1 --> num )
      num is the cube root of num1.
deg
      ( num1 --> num )
      Radiant value is converted to degree value.
      ( num1 --> num )
rad
      Degree value is converted to radian value.
sum ([num1 num2 ... numn] --> num)
      Sum of all elements of the list.
prod ([num1 num2 ... numn] --> num )
```

Product of all elements of the list.

Logical Functions

true and false are of type bool

```
true ( --> true )
      Pushes the value true onto the stack.
false ( --> false )
      Pushes the value false onto the stack.
not
      ( bool1 --> bool )
      Logical negation for truth values.
     ( bool1 bool2 --> bool )
and
      Logical conjunction for truth values.
      ( bool1 bool2 --> bool )
or
      Logical disjunction for truth values.
      ( bool1 bool2 --> bool )
xor
      Exclusive-OR operation for truth values.
      ( data1 data2 --> bool )
=
      Checks if data1 is equal to data2 and pushes the bool value onto the stack.
      ( data1 data2 --> bool )
<>
      ( data1 data2 --> bool )
!=
      Checks for inequality.
<
      ( data1 data2 --> bool )
      Compare to less than.
>
      ( data1 data2 --> bool )
      Compare to greater-than.
<=
      ( data1 data2 --> bool )
      Comparison on less than or equal.
      ( data1 data2 --> bool )
>=
      Greater-equal comparison.
small (num --> bool)
small (list --> bool)
null
     ( data1 --> bool )
list
      ( data1 --> bool )
```

```
leaf ( data1 --> bool )
consp (data1 --> bool)
bool (data1 --> bool)
ident ( data1 --> bool )
float ( data1 --> bool )
string (data1 --> bool)
undef (data1 --> bool)
user (ident1 --> bool)
type (data1 --> ident)
in
     ( x list --> bool )
has ( list x --> bool )
min
      ( data1 data2 --> data )
      Minimum of data1 and data2.
max (data1 data2 --> data)
      Maximum of data1 and data2.
qsort ( list1 --> list )
      Recursive Quicksort.
```

String Functions

```
concat (string1 string2 --> string)
      ( string1 string2 --> string )
cat
      *like concat
midstr ( string1 num1 num2 --> string )
      Copies a substring from string1.
leftstr ( string1 num --> string )
rightstr (string1 num --> string)
indexof (string sub --> num)
      Searches the position of substr in the string from the left.
size
      (string --> num)
      Specifies the length of the string.
upper (string1 --> string)
      Converts the string to uppercase.
lower (string1 --> string)
      Converts the string to lowercase.
capitalize ( string1 --> string )
      Converts the string into a capital word.
trim (string1 --> string)
      Cuts off the spaces left and right.
triml (string1 --> string)
      Cuts off the spaces on the left.
trimr ( string1 --> string )
      Cuts off the spaces on the right.
trimpre ( string1 pre --> string )
chr
      (num --> string)
      Produces a character according to the Unicode value.
      (string --> num)
ord
      Specifies the Unicode value of the first character.
```

```
replace ( string1 old new --> string )
replace1 (string1 old new --> string)
split (string sep --> list)
      Breaks the string into a list of strings without sep.
join (list sep --> string)
      Connects the strings of the list with sep in between.
unpack (string --> list)
      Breaks the string into a list of individual characters.
pack (list --> string)
      Concatenates the strings of the list into a total string.
parse (string --> list)
      Converts the string representation into a list of internal representations.
tostr (data --> string)
      Converts the data value into a string representation.
toval (string --> data1)
      Converts numbers, words, lists in the string into data1.
trytoval (string)
strtod (string --> num)
timeformat (num --> string)
```

Words for Flow Control and Combinators

```
'identifier -->
                    identifier
       The identifier following the quote is pushed onto the stack.
       ( [program] --> ... )
       Executes the program.
dip
       (x [program] \longrightarrow ... x)
       Stores the value x, executes the program, pushes value x back onto the stack.
dip2 ( x y [program] --> ... x y )
       Stores the x and y, executes the program, pushes the x and y back onto the stack.
nullary ()
       ( <stack> [... x return ... y] --> <stack> x )
do
       ( <stack> [ ... y ] --> <stack> y )
do
infra (list1 [program] --> list2)
unary (x1 [program] --> r1)
unary2 ( x1 x2 [program] --> r1 r2 )
unary3 ( x1 x2 x3 [program] --> r1 r2 r3 )
unary4 ( x1 x2 x3 x4 [program] --> r1 r2 r3 r4 )
if
       ( bool [then] [else] --> ... )
       If bool = true -> then is executed:
       if bool = false -> else is executed.
branch (bool [then] [else] --> ...)
       *like if
ifte
       ( [bool] [then] [else] --> ... )
       If bool = true -> then is executed;
       if bool = false -> else is executed.
choice (bool value-t value-e --> value)
case (valuei [[value1 rest1...] [value2 rest2...] ... [valuen restn...]] --> [resti...] i )
cond ([[[bool1] then1...] [[bool2] then2...] ... [[booln] thenn...] [true else...]] --> ...)
```

```
times ( num [program] --> ... )
       The program is executed num times.
while ( [test] [program] --> ... )
       If executing test evaluates to true, the program is executed and repeated
       until test evaluates to false.
loop ([... break ...] --> ...)
step (list [program] --> ...)
map (list1 [program] --> list)
fold (list zero [program] --> cross-result )
filter ( list [predicate] --> list )
split2 (list[predicate] --> list1 list2)
constr1 ( x [[p1] [p2] ... [pn]] --> list )
cleave (x [program1] [program2] --> result1 result2)
primrec (x [init] [oprand] --> result)
tailrec ()
genrec ()
linrec ()
binrec ()
```

```
Y ([program] --> ...)
Y-Combinator in Joy

try ([program])

ifnull (x [then] [else] --> ...)
iflist (x [then] [else] --> ...)
ifcons (x [then] [else] --> ...)
ifbool (x [then] [else] --> ...)
ifident (x [then] [else] --> ...)
ifstring (x [then] [else] --> ...)
ifstring (x [then] [else] --> ...)
ifundef (x [then] [else] --> ...)
```

Misc Functions

```
type ( data1 --> cons | ident | float | string | bool | null | "Int" | "Long" | undef )
name (ident --> string)
      Extracts the string of the ident.
body ( ident --> num | list | undef )
      Extracts the definition value of the ident.
info (ident --> string)
      Extracts the compiler-string of the ident.
intern (string --> ident)
      Pushes the ident whose name is string.
user (ident --> bool)
bound (ident --> bool)
identlist ( --> list )
      list of all used identifiers.
identdump ( --> string )
helpinfo ( --> string )
      Information on where to find help on the Internet.
gc
      ( --> )
      Forces a garbage collection that otherwise only occurs spontaneously.
abort ( >>> exception )
      Aborts the execution of the current Joy program with an exception.
error ( string >>> exception )
undefined ( >>> exception )
```