

The Forth Enlightenment

Hardware for the Forth programming language

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Self-publishing

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1 Introduction

In This Chapter
you will learn
▶ First topic
▶ Second topic
▶ Third topic
you will be able to
▶ Task one
▶ Task two
▶ Task three

1.1 Purpose	1
1.2 Hardware Overview	2
1.3 Instruction set Architecture	2

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1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this book is to address the necessity of trustless computing or verifiable computing.

- ▶ Don’t trust, verify
- ▶ trustless computing
- ▶ trusting the compiler

Design principles: simplicity is a virtue.

Don't trust, verify

In this section talk about blah blah blah.

Trustless computing

Discuss trustless computing here.

Trusting the compilers

In this subsection there will be a discussion of trusting the compiler.

Application: Bitcoin

These topics are relevant to Bitcoin because it relates to money. Don't get hacket. Artificial Intelligence is coming for your money.

1.2 Hardware Overview

No microcode. Implement logic in hardware. Complex optimization is bad. conceptual simplicity. Simplicity is a cirtue.

visual verification view with your own eyes

simplicity keep it simple to understand

repitation repeat blocks

Stack computers

- ▶ Why stack computers?
- ▶ Parts of a stack computer
- ▶ Types of stack computers

Do we cover the instruction cycle here? Instruction timing?

1.3 Instruction set Architecture

The instruction set architecture should be kept simple. Each bit encodes specific information.

The software should:

- ▶ be simple
- ▶ reuse code blocks
- ▶ not require a compiler
- ▶ be hand-writable

Threaded code. No compiler. Forth.



2 Hardware

In This Chapter
you will learn
▶ First topic
▶ Second topic
▶ Third topic
you will be able to
▶ Task one
▶ Task two
▶ Task three

2.1 Stack Computers	3
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2.1 Stack Computers

We will discuss stack computers[1].

[1]: Philip J. Koopman (1989), *Stack Computers the New Wave*



3 Instruction Set Architecture (ISA)

In This Chapter

you will learn

- ▶ First topic
- ▶ Second topic
- ▶ Third topic

you will be able to

- ▶ Task one
- ▶ Task two
- ▶ Task three

3.1 ISA Explained 5

3.2 Instruction cycle 5

3.3 Instruction Format 6

3.4 Instruction Timing 6

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

3.1 ISA Explained

Explain what an ISA is.

3.2 Instruction cycle

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not

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3.3 Instruction Format

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

3.4 Instruction Timing

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4 The Forth Programming Language

In This Chapter

you will learn

▶ First topic

▶ Second topic

▶ Third topic

you will be able to

▶ Task one

▶ Task two

▶ Task three

4.1 The Forth Inner Interpreter .

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4.2 Return Stack

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4.3 Data Stack

8

4.4 The Forth Outer Interpreter

8

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

4.1 The Forth Inner Interpreter

This section gives a general explanation¹ of the chapter topic[2].

The word `:` causes the inner interpreter to enter compile mode. The name of the word is next, followed by the definition. The word `;` causes the inner interpreter to exit compilation and reenter interpretation mode.

Example:

```
1 : square ( x -- x )
2   dup
3   *
```

1: Use sidenotes if necessary

[2]: Loeliger (1981), *Threaded Interpretive Languages*

Listing 4.1: Definition of `dup` in Forth.

4 | :

This, of course, can be more conveniently written on a single line

```
: square ( x -- x )
  dup * ;
```

4.2 Return Stack

The top of the return stack holds the return address. When a function call is made, the return address must be stored. If the call command is executed at address x , the return address $x+1$ is pushed to the top of the return stack.

4.3 Data Stack

The data stack is where temporary data is stored.

If a system has only one hardware stack, it should be used for the data stack. Data manipulations are more common than function calls and the hardware stack is faster than memory access. The call stack will need to be stored in memory.

4.4 The Forth Outer Interpreter

This is an intermediate section. There will be several. Each such section will cover a discrete topic within this chapter.

Margin notes can be used to explain detail or add reminders that would otherwise break the flow of the document. I think sidenotes are numbered while margin notes are not.

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like "Huardest gefburn"? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.



5 Template Chapter

In This Chapter

you will learn

- ▶ what is the first topic
- ▶ how to identify the second topic
- ▶ best practices for the third topic

you will be able to

- ▶ perform the steps required to accomplish task one
- ▶ create a program that performs task two

5.1

Heaps of Examples

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5.1.1

Margin Stuff

10

5.1.2

Figures and Tables

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5.1.3

Citations

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5.1.4

Glossaries and Indices . .

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5.1.5

Mathematics

11

5.2

Chapter Review

12

This introduction gives the reader any context necessary to understand the proceeding sections in this chapter.

The contents of the ‘In This Chapter’ box should concrete. This should coorespond to a ‘Chapter Review’ section at the end of the chapter.

Illuminate any common obstacles for the reader. A few words of encouragement are also welcomed.

5.1 Heaps of Examples

This section is fairly dense with examples. You can delete everything from here until the end of the page.¹

This section serves as an easy way to demonstrate* multiple graphical elements that can be used in this book.

Keep chapters, sections, and sub sections capitalized.

1: After you have saved this document as a new file.

Add a list of elements

* Like this footnote

5.1.1 Margin Stuff

Generally, any text that would be written between parentheses would do well as a margin note. Keep the flow going.

Remember

a kaobox can be used in the margins for special reminders)

Notice that \subsubsection does not cause numbering.

Sections in Depth

Sections within a chapter can be \section, \subsection, or \subsubsection.

5.1.2 Figures and Tables

Listing 5.1: This Forth code does NOT generate Table 5.1

```
1 : square ( x -- x )
2 ( Forth code that squares a number
3   dup * ;
```

This is an example of a table contained withing the main column of text.

Table 5.1: A useless table.

col1	col2	col3	col4
Multiple row	cell2	cell3	cell4
	cell5	cell6	cell7
	cell8	cell9	cell10
Multiple row	cell2	cell3	cell4
	cell5	cell6	cell7
	cell8	cell9	cell10

We can also have full-width tables.

Table 5.2: A wide table with invented data about three people living in the UK. Note that wide figures and tables are centered and their caption also extends into the margin.

Name	Surname	Job	Salary	Age	Height	Country
Alice	Red	Writer	4.000 £	34	167 cm	England
Bob	White	Bartender	2.000 £	24	180 cm	Scotland
Drake	Green	Scientist	4.000 £	26	175 cm	Wales

And full-width images.

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.



Figure 5.1: A wide seaside, and a wide caption. Credits: By Bushra Feroz, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=68724647>

5.1.3 Citations

Cite an author in the margin[3].

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

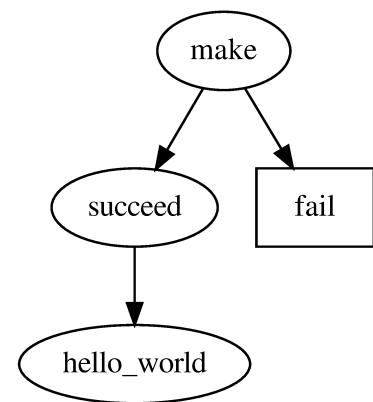


Figure 5.2: A diagram produced by the Dot program and saved as a PNG file.

[3]: McZampleface (1999), *The Great Book of Examples*

5.1.4 Glossaries and Indices

5.1.5 Mathematics

The box below was created using the definition environment. Boxes are also provided by the theorem, proposition, lemma, corollary, example, remark, and exercise environments.

Definition 5.1.1 *Let y be some function of x such that $y = f(x)$*

where x and y are both variables in Definition 5.1.1.

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font,

how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

5.2 Chapter Review

Chapter Review

you have learned

- ▶ what is the first topic
- ▶ how to identify the second topic
- ▶ best practices for the third topic

you are able to

- ▶ perform the steps required to accomplish task one
- ▶ create a program that performs task two



Template Appendix

A.1 One section

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

A.2 Another Section

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

Bibliography

Works are listed in order of first citation.

- [1] Jr. Philip J. Koopman. *Stack Computers the New Wave*. Ellis Horwood Limited, 1989 (cited on page 3).
- [2] R. G. Loeliger. *Threaded Interpretive Languages*. BYTE Publications, 1981 (cited on page 7).
- [3] Mr. Example McZampleface. *The Great Book of Examples*. Place Holder Publishing, 1999 (cited on page 11).

Glossary

compile word
description.

CPU
Central Processor Unit.

immediate word
is executed during compilation and interpretation.