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## A.17 The optional String word set

### A.17.6 Glossary

#### A.17.6.1.0245 /STRING

/STRING is used to remove or add characters relative to the **left** end of the character string. Positive values of n will exclude characters from the string while negative values of n will include characters to the left of the string. /STRING is a natural factor of [WORD](#) and commonly available.

#### A.17.6.1.0910 CMOVE

If c-addr2 lies within the source region (i.e., when c-addr2 is not less than c-addr1 and c-addr2 is less than the quantity c-addr1 u [CHARS](#) +), memory propagation occurs.

Typical use: Assume a character string at address 100: **ABCD**. Then after

```
100 DUP CHAR+ 3 CMOVE
```

the string at address 100 is **AAAA**.

Rationale for CMOVE and [CMOVE>](#) follows [MOVE](#).

#### A.17.6.1.0920 CMOVE>

If c-addr1 lies within the destination region (i.e., when c-addr1 is greater than or equal to c-addr2 and c-addr2 is less than the quantity c-addr1 u [CHARS](#) +), memory propagation occurs.

Typical use: Assume a character string at address 100: **ABCD**. Then after

```
100 DUP CHAR+ SWAP 3 CMOVE>
```

the string at address 100 is **DDDD**.

#### A.17.6.1.0935 COMPARE

Existing Forth systems perform string comparison operations using words that differ in spelling, input and output arguments, and case sensitivity. One in widespread use was chosen.

#### A.17.6.1.2191 SEARCH

Existing Forth systems perform string searching operations using words that differ in spelling, input and output arguments, and case sensitivity. One in widespread use was chosen.

#### A.17.6.1.2212 SLITERAL

The current functionality of [6.1.2165 S](#) may be provided by the following definition:

```
: S" ( "ccc<quote>" -- )
  [CHAR] " PARSE POSTPONE SLITERAL ; IMMEDIATE
```


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