**Instruction set**

There are four commands in the instruction set. They are identified by the two least significant bits of the 32 bit word.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Type | Lower Bits | Description |
| Routine Call | 00 | This is a subroutine call, given an absolute address in the memory space. Instructions are word aligned, so this is designed so that the whole 32 bit value is the physical address of the word, *not* the value shifted right twice. |
| Core Commands | 01 | This indicates a core command. The command number is starts from the 2nd bit of the word. This is normally shifted right twice to increase the probability that a switch statement or similar will implement as a table. |
| Definition/String | 10 | The upper 30 bits contain 4 x 7 bit ASCII values. This represents four characters. The upper 2 bits of the word have the following meanings – either to place the text of a definition in memory, or to create code to generate a string.   * 11 Start or continuation of definition name * 00 End of definition name * 01 Copy characters to string buffer * 10 Append characters to string buffer. |
| Literal | 11 | This pushes the 30 bit literal from the upper 30 bits of the stack on the data stack. This literal is sign extended from the 30th bit. e.g. $FFFFFFFF is $FFFFFFFF not $3FFFFFFF |

**Definition**

A word definition is stored as follows

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Offset from address | Contents | Notes |
| -16 | Start of name | A Definition string with 11 in the upper 2 bits |
| -12 | Continuation of name | (ditto) |
| -8 | End of name | A Definition string with 00 in the upper 2 bits |
| -4 | Link | Address of previous word in the dictionary, 0 if none. |
| +0 | Code | First instruction of definition |
| +4 | Code | Second instruction of definition. |

**Code Header**

At the start of the code image there is a word array of data, this is set up as follows. These values can be changed if (for example) development is done and the state is to be saved.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Offset | Contents |
| 0 | Length of code / Next free word. The address of the word after the end of the code. Used for C, , ALLOT and so on. |
| 4 | Head of the word list currently in use, used when defining new words. |
| 8 | Initial value of the Data Stack Pointer (set by the run time). This and the RSP in the runtime are set automatically, it is for ABORT type instructions, so you can do (e.g. 8 @ dsp! 12 @ rsp! 16 @ >r ; resets both stacks and runs from the first position) |
| 12 | Initial value of the Return Stack Pointer (set by the run time) |
| 16 | Address of the first instruction of \_\_main, the word used to start the code. Can be changed if required. |

**Core Commands**

These core commands are implemented atomically. Each has a constant associated with it, this is generated automatically from the list in the python based compiler in various required formats.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Word | Stack | Notes |
| @ | (addr – data) | Read one 32 bit word. Must be on a 4 byte boundary.  *Addresses are all byte addresses.*  *Least Significant Byte first in word.* |
| ! | (data addr -) | Write one 32 bit word. Must be on a 4 byte boundary |
| c@ | (addr – data) | Read one 8 bit byte |
| c! | (data addr -) | Write one 8 bit byte |
| +! | (value addr -) | Add value into memory. Must be on a 4 byte boundary |
| + | (n1 n2 – n3) | Add two 32 bit values |
| - | (n1 n2 – n3) | Subtract two 32 bit values (result is n1 – n2) |
| \* | (n1 n2 – n3) | Multiply two 32 bit values |
| / | (n1 n2 – n3) | Divide two 32 bit values (result is n1 / n2). If n2 = 0 result is 0 |
| and | (n1 n2 – n3) | Bitwise and two 32 bit values |
| or | (n1 n2 – n3) | Bitwise or two 32 bit values |
| xor | (n1 n2 – n3) | Bitwise exclusive or two 32 bit values |
| not | (n1 – n2) | One’s complement top of stack. |
| 0= | (n1 – n2) | Push Truth(n1 = 0) on stack (False 0, True $FFFFFFFF) |
| 0> | (n1 – n2) | Push Truth (n1 > 0) on stack |
| 0< | (n1 – n2) | Push Truth (n1 < 0) on stack |
| 0- | (n1 – n2) | Two’s complement negate top of stack |
| 1+ | (n1 – n2) | Increment top of stack |
| 1- | (n1 – n2) | Decrement top of stack |
| 2\* | (n1 – n2) | Shift top of stack left |
| 2/ | (n1 – n2) | Shift top of stack right (most significant bit 0, e.g. not arithmetic) |
| dup | (n1 – n1 n1) | Duplicate top of stack value |
| drop | (n1 - ) | Drop value on top of stack |
| swap | (n1 n2 – n2 n1) | Swap values on top of stack |
| rot | (n1 n2 n3 – n3 n1 n2) | Rotate top three values |
| over | (n1 n2 – n1 n2 n1) | Duplicate 2nd value down on stack |
| ; | ( - ) | Return from subroutine |
| r> | ( - n1) | Pop top of return stack to data stack |
| >r | (n1 - ) | Pop top of data stack to return stack |
| rdrop | ( - ) | Drop top of return stack |
| if | (n1 - ) | if n1 is not zero advance PC to after next *then* or *;* |
| then | ( - ) | Marker for if |
| for | (n1 - ) | Push PC then n1 to return stack. |
| next | ( - ) | (Works with for) Decrement top of return stack.   * If <= 0 then drop counter and loop address * If > 0 then set PC to second value on stack. |
| dsp! | (n1 - ) | Set data stack address.  *All stacks are pre-decrement push, post-increment pull.* |
| dsp@ | ( - n1) | Get data stack address |
| rsp! | (n1 - ) | Set return stack address |
| rsp@ | ( - n1) | Get return stack address |